

**APRANN PALE
KREYÒL
(LEARN TO SPEAK CREOLE)**

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ak
John Rigdon**

Aprann Pale Kreyòl
Learn To Speak Creole

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Introduction

This book is designed to be used by the English speaker to learn the basics of Haitian Creole. Included are a section on the Creole alphabet with a pronunciation guide, the basic elements of Creole grammar, and some commonly used words and phrases.

The last few pages of the book contain the Plan of Salvation with scripture reference.

Corrections, suggestions and additions should be directed to John Rigdon (Jrigdon@researchonline.net).

Ti Mo Entwodiksyon

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Aprann Pale Kreyòl

CD Tablo Kreyól

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English

There are 3 CDs which accompany this book. These may be used to learn English by listening. The files on the CDs are in MP3 format. They may be transferred to an MP3 player or used on a computer.

Contents of the CD-ROMS

1. Disk 1
The Holy Bible – Old Testament

 2. Disk 2
The Holy Bible – New Testament
Absolute Surrender – Andrew Murray
The Imitation of Christ – Thomas A’Kempis

 3. Disk 3
Aesops Fables
Andersen’s Fairy Tales
The Martyr of the Catacombs
On Loving God – St. Bernard of Clairveaux
The Frog Prince
- SuperMemo Software for Vocabulary Practice
Basic English Vocabulary Word List
Spoken sounds to accompany the lessons in
this book

Tèt Ansanm Pou Fè Yon Diferans

Jiskaske li te pale, pa t gen nasyon Kreytyèn ki aboli esklavaj.

Jiskaske li te pale, pa t gen nasyon Kreytyèn ki bay lemonn yon bon jèfò pou aboli esklavaj.

Jiskaske li te pale, bato esklavaj avanse nan lapè nan Atlantik Sud la, ap pentire lamè ak san Nèg yo; te genyen reken byen grangou k ap swiv yo, ki pare pou devore esklav ki mouri yo voye jete nan lanmè kòm manje reken.

Jiskaske li te pale, tout nasyon Kreytyèn lemonn te andose komès esklavaj la, sa enkli peyi libète ak limyè pa nou an. Moun te vin rich nan trafik dyabolik sa a, epi lòt moun te apresye yo kòm bon moun Kreytyèn, moun ki t ap reprezante sa ki Sòvè Lemonn nan.

Jiskaske Ayiti te pale, legliz pa t di anyen, pastè yo te bèbè. Sa k travay nan komès esklavaj viv, sa k travay nan komès esklavaj mouri. Prèch antèman te prèche pou moun sa yo, epi yo di moun sa yo te mouri nan vikwa lafwa Kreytyèn epi yo ale nan syèl la pami tout bon moun.

Frederick Douglass

Working Together to Make a Difference

Until she spoke no Christian nation had abolished Negro slavery.

Until she spoke no Christian nation had given to the world an organized effort to abolish slavery.

Until she spoke the slave ship, followed by hungry sharks, greedy to devour the dead and dying slaves flung overboard to feed them, ploughed in peace the South Atlantic, painting the sea with the Negro's blood.

Until she spoke, the slave trade was sanctioned by all the Christian nations of the world, and our land of liberty and light included. Men made fortunes by this infernal traffic, and were esteemed as good Christians, and the standing types and representations of the Savior of the World.

Until Hayti spoke, the church was silent, and the pulpit was dumb. Slave-traders lived and slave-traders died. Funeral sermons were preached over them, and of them it was said that they died in the triumphs of the Christian faith and went to heaven among the just.

Frederick Douglass

Mwen gen yon rèv Maten Litè King, Jinyò

(1) Mwen kontan pou m vini la ak nou jodi a nan sa ki pral make nan listwa kòm pi gwo demonstrasyon pou lalibète nan listwa nasyon nou an.

(2) Gen santan (100) pase, yon gran Ameriken, jodi a se nan lonbray senbolik li nou kanpe, te siyen Pwoklamasyon pou Libète moun. Kokennchenn dekrè sila a te vini kòm yon gwo klate limyè espwa pou plizyè milyon esklav nèg ki t ap boule nan flanm lenjistis ki te konmanse ap etenn piti piti. Sa te rive tankou yon douvanjou lakontantman ki t ap met fen nan long lannwit lesklavay la.

(3) Men, santan (100) apre sa, nèg nwè poko lib; santan apre sa, nèg nwè toujou ap mennen yon lavi k tris akòz minòt divizyon ant ras ak chenn diskriminasyon; santan apre sa, nèg nwè yo toujou viv sou yon zile pòv ki byen lwen pou kont li nan mitan yon vas lanmè pwosperite materyèl; santan apre sa moun nwa yo rete ap jemi nan yon kwen nan sosyete ameriken an epi yo twouve yo egzile nan peyi pa yo menm.

(4) Konsa, nou vini isit jodi a pou n prezante yon kondisyon lawont. Nan yon sans, nou vini nan kapital nasyon nou an pou n chanje yon chèk. Lè achitèk repiblik nou an te ekri bèl mo Konstitisyon an ak Deklarasyon

Endepandans lan, yo t ap siyen yon tèks ki te pwomèt tout moun, wi, moun nwa menm jan ak moun blan, yo t ap genyen yon seri dwa san mank, pèsonn moun pa ka wete nan men yo: lavi, libète ak dwa pou yo chache kè kontan.

(5) Jodi a, sa byen klè: Etazini manke pawòl li nan sa l te pwomèt la, parapò ak ni sitwayen po wouj ni sitwayen po nwa yo. Olye l ta respèkte obligasyon sakre sila a, Etazini te bay pèp nwa a yon move chèk; yon chèk ki retounen ak mo “pa gen ase kòb nan kanè a.” Nou refize kwè pa gen ase kòb nan gwo kès opòtinite peyi sa a. Vwala nou vini pou n pran kòb sou chèk sila a, yon chèk ki pral ban nou sa n ap mande a: richès libète ak sekirite lajistis.

(6) Nou vini nan lye respè sa a tou, pou n fè Etazini sonje ijans grav ki genyen nan moman an. Se pa lè ni pou nou rete byen vag ni pou n lage sa, ni pou n pran dwòg tèt vid la, sa vle di konpòtman kalewès sa a: “n ap fè bagay yo piti piti.” Kounyeya, se lè pou n fè pwomès demokrasi a vin yon reyalite; kounyeya se lè pou n leve sòti nan vale fènwa ak dezolasyon divizyon ant ras an pou n kanpe nan chimen gran limyè jistis pou tout ras; kounyeya se lè pou n fè nasyon an sòti anba kòd enjistis rasyal la pou l kanpe sou wòch solid ki di nou tout se frè ak sè; kounyeya, se lè pou n fè jistis vin yon reyalite pou tout pitit Bondye. Sa ta dilere pou nasyon an ta neglije ijans ki genyen nan moman an. Kalte lete gwo chalè sa a, ki lakòz moun nwa pa ka gen kè kontan e ak rezon, kalte lete sa a pa pral pase toutotan pa gen yon lotòn lalibète ak egalite ki vin ak fòs.

(7) Diznèf san swasanntwa (1963) se pa yon fen, men yon konmansman. E moun ki espere nèg nwè annik te bezwen

pou yo fè yon ti bri epi apre sa yo pral kontante yo, moun sa yo pral pantan si nasyon an retounen mennen zafè l jan l te konn fè l la.

(8) P ap gen ni repo ni kè pòpòz nan Etazini toutotan yo pa bay Nèg nwè tout dwa l kòm sitwayen. Gwo van leve kanpe sa a pral kontinye sekwe fondman nasyon nou an jouk jou gran limyè jistis la rive. Men gen yon bagay mwèn dwe di pèp mwèn an ki kanpe bò papòt antre palè jistis la. Etan n ap vanse nan reklamasyon lejitim nou yo, nou pa gen pou n poze okenn move zak.

(9) Nou pa bezwen chache pase swaf lalibète nou an, nan bwè nan tas anmè rayisman an. Nou bezwen toujou mennen batay nou an byen wo nan plato diyite ak disiplin. Nou p ap bezwen kite bonjan pwotestasyon nou yo tounen vyolans fizik. Se plis e pi plis nou dwe monte nan pi wo nivo ki ka genyen pou kontre fòs krazebrize yo gras a fòs nanm nou.

(10) Bèl fòs kouray k ap vale teren nan kominote Nèg nwè yo pa dwe fè n pèdi tout konfyans nan blan yo, pase anpil nan frè ak sè blan nou yo – prèv la se prezans yo isit la jodi a – vin reyalize pwòp desten yo mare ak desten pa nou, epi yo vin reyalize libète yo mare nèt ak libète pa nou. Ofans sa a, nou pataje li pou n pran ranpa lenjistis yo daso, nou dwe avanse nan yon lame ki birasyal (sa vle di ki gen de (2) ras ladan l). Nou pa ka mache tousèl.

(11) E pannan n ap mache, nou dwe fè sèman pou n toujou mache pou pi douvan. Nou pa ka fè bak. Gen moun k ap mande patizan dwa sivil yo: “Kilè nou pral

satisfè?” Nou pa ka janm satisfè toutan Nèg se viktim britalite matchavèl ak vyolans lapolis.

(12) Nou pa ka janm satisfè toutan kò nou ki vin lou, ki bouke nan yon vwayaj, pa ka jwenn okenn kote nan motèl bò wout machin, ni nan oswa lotèl lavil. Nou pa ka satisfè toutan kapasite mouvman Nèg la se sòti nan yon katye lamizè k piti pou al nan yon katye lamizè k pi gwo.

(13) Nou pa ka satisfè toutan bonnanj timoun nou yo santi fyète yo ap rache epi diyite yo anba pye ak pano ki ekri: “pou blan sèlman.” Nou pa ka satisfè toutan Nèg nan Misisipi pa ka vote epi yon Nèg nan Nou Yòk kwè li pa gen anyen pou li ta vote. Non, nou pa satisfè, e nou pa pral satisfè jistan jistis koule kou dlo e ladwati kou yon gwo larivyè.

(14) M pa bliye pami nou gen moun ki vini la a ki sot pase twòp tray ak tribilasyon. Pami nou gen k sòti dirèk nan ti kacho prizon. Pami nou gen k sòti nan zòn kote demach pou libète fè yon tanpèt pèsekisyon toupizi yo epi van vyolans lapolis rann yo toudi. Ou se veteran soufrans sa yo. Kontinye travay, ak lafwa soufrans nou pa t merite a se lagras li ye.

(15) Tounen nan Misisipi; tounen nan Alabama; tounen nan Karolin di Sid, tounen nan Djòdja; tounen nan Louwizyann; tounen nan katye lamizè nan gwo lavil nò yo, kenbe sa nan tèt nou: wè pa wè, sitiyasyon sa a kab chanje. An n pa benyen nan labou vale dezespwa.

(16) Pou sa, mwen di nou, zanmi m yo, menm lè nou

kapab rankontre difikilte jodi ak demen yo, mwen toujou gen yon rèv. Se yon rèv ki rasinen nan fon rèv ameriken an epi ki di yon jou nasyon sa a va levekanpe epi li va viv vrè sans kwayans li: “nou kwè sa yo se verite ki klè nèt, tout moun sou tè a fèt egalego.”

(17) Mwen gen yon rèv yon jou sou mòn wouj nan Eta Djòdja yo, pitit ansyen esklav ak pitit ansyen esklavajis pral kapab chita ansanm bò tab linite.

(18) Mwen gen yon rèv yon jou, menm eta Misisipi a, yon Eta k ap bouyi ak chalè dife lenjistis, k ap bouyi ak chalè mechanste, pral transfòm pou l tounen yon sous dlo libète ak jistis.

(19) Mwen gen yon rèv yon jou kat ti pitit mwen yo pral viv nan yon nasyon kote yo pa pral jije yo dapre koulè po yo men dapre karaktè yo. Mwen gen yon rèv jodi a!

(20) Mwen gen yon rèv yon jou, nan Alabama, ak michan rasis li yo, ak goudenè li a ki genyen pobouch li k ap bave vye pawòl konfizyon ak imilyasyon, yon jou, menm isit nan Alabama, ti gason nwa ak ti fi nwa pral kapab mete men nan men ti gason blan ak ti fi blan tankou frè ak sè. Mwen gen yon rèv jodi a!

(21) Mwen gen yon rèv yon jou chak vale pral monte byen wo, chak kolin, chak mòn pral desann ba, kote k rèd yo pral vin soup, kote k kwochi pral vin drèt epi laglwa Seyè a pral parèt aklè epi tout je pral wè sa ansanm. Sa se espwa n. Sa se lafwa m pral pote avè m nan Sid la.

Ak lafwa sa a, nou pral kapab fè mòn dezespwa a tounen yon gwo wòch espwa. Ak lafwa sa a, n ap kapab transfòme vye bwi zizani nasyon nou an pou fè l tounen yon bèl mizik tèt ansanm.

(22) Avèk lafwa sa a, n a ka travay ansanm, lapriyè ansanm, lite ansanm, al nan prizon ansanm, kanpe pou lalibète ansanm, paske nou konnen nou pral lib yon jou. Sa pral jou kote tout timoun Bondye va kapab chante ak yon nouvo sans – “peyi mwen, se pou ou, peyi dous libète; se pou ou m ap chante; peyi kote papa nou mouri, peyi fyète premye abitan blan yo; sou tout do mòn, kite libète sonnen” – si Etazini gen pou l yon gran nasyon, sa a bezwen vin yon reyalite.

(23) Kite lalibète sonnen nan kokennchenn zòn wo nivo moun rele Nou Anmchè.

(24) Kite lalibète sonnen sou tèt gwo mòn Nou Yòk.

(25) Kite lalibète sonnen nan kote k fè ou pèdi souf nan Alègini nan Pennsilvani.

(26) Kite lalibète sonnen nan pwent tèt mòn Roki yo ki kouvri ak lanèj nan Kòlorado.

(27) Kite lalibète sonnen nan pant ki fè koube nan Kalifòni.

(28) Men se pa sèlman sa.

(29) Kite lalibète sonnen nan Mòn Stòn nan Georgia Djòdja.

(30) Kite lalibète sonnen nan Loukawout Mòn nan Tenesi.

(31) Kite lalibète sonnen nan tout mòn ak bit Misisipi yo, sou chak tèt mòn yo, kite lalibète sonnen.

(32) E lè nou kite lalibète sonnen, lè nou kite l sonnen nan tout bouk ak seksyon riral, nan chak eta, nan chak vil, nou pral kab fè jou sa a rive pi vit, kote tout timoun Bondye yo – moun nwa ak moun blan, jwif ak sa k pa jwif, katolik ak pwotestan – pral kapab mache men nan men pou yo chante yon ansyen chante Nèg, “Lib anfen, lib anfen; mèsè Bondye Toupisan, nou lib anfen.”

Tradiksyon:

Benjamin Hebblethwaite ak Nicolas André

I have a Dream

Martin Luther King, Jr.

I am happy to join with you today in what will go down in history as the greatest demonstration for freedom in the history of our nation.

(2) Fivescore years ago, a great American, in whose symbolic shadow we stand today, signed the Emancipation Proclamation. This momentous decree came as a great beacon light of hope to millions of Negro slaves who had been seared in the flames of withering injustice. It came as a joyous daybreak to end the long night of their captivity.

(3) But one hundred years later, the Negro still is not free; one hundred years later, the life of the Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination; one hundred years later, the Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty in the "midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity; one hundred years later, the Negro is still languished in the corners of American society and finds himself in exile in his own land.

(4) So we've come here today to dramatize a shameful condition. In a sense we've come to our nation's capital to cash a check. When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the

Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, they were signing a promissory note to which every American was to fall heir. This note was the promise that all men, yes, black men as well as white men, would be guaranteed the unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

(5) It is obvious today that America has defaulted on this promissory note in so far as her citizens of color are concerned. Instead of honoring this sacred obligation, America has given the Negro people a bad check; a check which has come back marked "insufficient funds." We refuse to believe that there are insufficient funds in the great vaults of opportunity of this nation. And so we've come to cash this check, a check that will give us upon demand the riches of freedom and the security of justice.

(6) We have also come to this hallowed spot to remind America of the fierce urgency of now. This is no time to engage in the luxury of cooling off or to take the tranquilizing drug of gradualism. Now is the time to make real the promises of democracy; now is the time to rise from the dark and desolate valley of segregation to the sunlit path of racial justice; now is the time to lift our nation from the quicksands of racial injustice to the solid rock of brotherhood; now is the time to make justice a reality for all God's children. It would be fatal for

the nation to overlook the urgency of the moment. This sweltering summer of the Negro's legitimate discontent will not pass until there is an invigorating autumn of freedom and equality.

(7) Nineteen sixty-three is not an end, but a beginning. And those who hope that the Negro needed to blow off steam and will now be content, will have a rude awakening if the nation returns to business as usual.

(8) There will be neither rest nor tranquility in America until the Negro is granted his citizenship rights. The whirlwinds of revolt will continue to shake the foundations of our nation until the bright day of justice emerges.

But there is something that I must say to my people who stand on the warm threshold which leads into the palace of justice. In the process of gaining our rightful place we must not be guilty of wrongful deeds.

(9) Let us not seek to satisfy our thirst for freedom by drinking from the cup of bitterness and hatred. We must forever conduct our struggle on the high plane of dignity and discipline. We must not allow our creative protest to degenerate into physical violence. Again and again we must rise to the majestic heights of meeting physical force with soul

force.

(10) The marvelous new militancy which has engulfed the Negro community must not lead us to a distrust of all white people, for many of our white brothers, as evidenced by their presence here today, have come to realize that their destiny is tied up with our destiny and they have come to realize that their freedom is inextricably bound to our freedom. This offense we share mounted to storm the battlements of injustice must be carried forth by a biracial army. We cannot walk alone.

(11) And as we walk, we must make the pledge that we shall always march ahead. We cannot turn back. There are those who are asking the devotees of civil rights, "When will you be satisfied?" We can never be satisfied as long as the Negro is the victim of the unspeakable horrors of police brutality.

(12) We can never be satisfied as long as our bodies, heavy with fatigue of travel, cannot gain lodging in the motels of the highways, and the hotels of the cities. We cannot, be satisfied, as long as the Negro's basic mobility is from a smaller ghetto to a larger one.

(13) We can never be satisfied as long as our children are stripped of their selfhood and robbed of their dignity by signs stating "for whites only." We

cannot be satisfied as long as a Negro in Mississippi cannot vote and a Negro in New York believes he has nothing for which to vote. No, we are not satisfied, and we will not be satisfied until justice rolls down like waters and righteousness like a mighty stream.

(14) I am not unmindful that some of you come here out of excessive trials and tribulation. Some of you have come fresh from narrow jail cells. Some of you have come from areas where your quest for freedom left you battered by the storms of persecution and staggered by the winds of police brutality. You have been the veterans of creative suffering. Continue to work with the faith that unearned suffering is redemptive.

(15) Go back to Mississippi; go back to Alabama; go back to South Carolina; go back to Georgia; go back to Louisiana; go back to the slums and ghettos of the northern cities, knowing that somehow this situation can and will be changed. Let us not wallow in the valley of despair.

(16) So I say to you, my friends, that even though we must face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed - we

hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal .

(17) I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia, sons of former slaves and sons of former slave-owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.

(18) I have a dream that one day, even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.

(19) I have a dream my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character. I have a dream today!

(20) I have a dream that one day, down in Alabama, with its vicious t racists, with its governor having his lips dripping with the words of interposition and nullification, that one day, right there in Alabama, little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers. I have a dream today!

(21) I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted, every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places shall be made plain, and the crooked places shall be made straight and the glory

of the Lord will be revealed and all flesh shall see it together. This is our hope. This is the faith that I go back to the South with. With this faith we will be able to hew out of the mountain of despair a stone of hope. With this faith we will be able to transform the jangling discords of our nation into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood.

(22) With this faith we will be able to work together, to pray together, to struggle together, to go to jail together, to stand up for freedom together, knowing that we will be free one day. This will be the day when all of God's children will be able to sing with new meaning - "my country 'tis of thee; sweet land of liberty; of thee I sing; land where my fathers died, land of the pilgrim's pride; from every mountain side, let freedom ring" - and if America is to be a great nation, this must become true.

(23) So let freedom ring from the prodigious hilltops of New Hampshire.

(24) Let freedom ring from the mighty mountains of New York.

(25) Let freedom ring from the heightening Alleghenies of Pennsylvania.

(26) Let freedom ring from the snow-capped Rockies of Colorado.

(27) Let freedom ring from the curvaceous slopes of California.

(28) But not only that.

(29) Let freedom ring from Stone Mountain of Georgia.

(30) Let freedom ring from Lookout Mountain of Tennessee.

(31) Let freedom ring from every hill and molehill of Mississippi, from every mountainside, let freedom ring.

(32) And when we allow freedom to ring, when we let it ring from every village and hamlet, from every state and city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children - black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Catholics and Protestants - will be able to join hands and to sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual, "Free at last, free at last; thank God Almighty, we are free at last."

Alfabè Kreyòl la The Creole Alphabet

Lèt Letter	Non Name	Son Sound	Kòm As In
a	ah	a	Hat
an	ah-en	ong (but don't say the g)	long (without the g)
b	bee	b	same as English
ch	see- ahsh	ch	machine
d	dee	d	same as English
e	ay	ay	day
en	ay en	ang (but don't say the g)	clang (without the g)
è	ay grav	e	get
f	ehf	f	same as English
g	gay	g	always like in go
i	ee	i	machine
j	zhee	zh	leisure
k	ka	k	same as English
l	ell	l	same as English
m	em	m	same as English

n	en	n	same as English
o	o	o	hot

The English Alphabet

Alfabè Angle la

This chart shows the most common way in which the **International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)** is applied to represent the English language.

IPA: English Consonants		IPA: English Vowels			
		IPA			Examples
IPA	Examples	RP	GA	AuE	
p	pen, spin, tip				
b	but, web	a □	a	a □	father
t	two, sting, bet	ɪ	ɪ	ɪ	sit
d	do, odd	ɪ	i	i	city

tʃ	chair, nature, teach	i □	i	i □	see
dʒ	gin, joy, edge	ɛ	ɛ	e	bed ^[3]
k	cat, kill, skin, queen, thick	ʒ □	ʒ	ʒ □	bird
g	go, get, beg	æ	æ	æ	lad, cat, ran ^{[4][5]}
f	fool, enough, leaf	a □	a ɹ	a □	arm
v	voice, have	ʌ	ʌ	a	run, enough
θ	thing, teeth	ɒ	a	ɔ	not, wasp
ð	this, breathe, father	ɔ □	ɔ	o □	law, caught ^[6]
		ʊ	ʊ	ʊ	put, wood
		u □	u	ʊ □	soon, through
		ə	ə	ə	about

s	see, city, pass	ə	æ	ə	winner
z	zoo, rose				
IPA: English Diphthongs					
ʃ	she, sure, emotion, leash	IPA			Examples
		RP	GA	AuE	
ʒ	pleasure, beige	eɪ	eɪ	æɪ	day, pain
h	ham	aɪ	aɪ	æe	my, wise
m	man, ham	ɔɪ	ɔɪ	oɪ	boy
n	no, tin	əʊ	oʊ	æɪ	no, tow
		aʊ	aʊ	æɔ	now
ŋ	singer, ring	ɪə	ɪɪ	ɪə	near, here
l	left, bell	ɛə	ɛɪ	eɪ	hair, there ^[7]

ʃ	run, very ^[1]	ʃə	ʃɹ	ʃə	tour
w	we	ju □	ju	ju □	pupil
j	yes				
ʍ	what ^[2]				

IPA: Marginal Sounds	
IPA	Examples
x	Scottish lo ch
ʔ	uh-(ʔ)oh
IPA: Other symbols used in transcription of English pronunciation	
IPA	Explanation

□	Primary stress (placed before the stressed syllable), for example <i>rapping</i> /□ɹæpɪŋ/
□	Secondary stress, for example <i>battleship</i> /□bætɫ□ʃɪp/
•	Syllable separator, for example <i>plankton</i> /□plæŋk.tən/
□	Syllabic consonant, for example <i>ridden</i> /□ɹɪdn□/

1. ^ Although the symbol **r** technically represents an alveolar trill, which is absent from most dialects of English, it is nevertheless widely used instead of **ɹ** in phonemic transcriptions.

2. ^ Some accents, such as Scottish and much of the American South; see *whine* and *wine* and voiceless labiovelar approximant

3. ^ Often transcribed /e/ for RP, for example in Collins English Dictionary.
4. ^ Often transcribed /a/ for RP, for example in dictionaries of the Oxford University Press.
5. ^ See bad-lad split for more discussion of this vowel in Australian English.
6. ^ See low back merger for more discussion of this vowel in American English.
7. ^ Alternative symbols used in British dictionaries are /ɛ□/ (Oxford University Press) and /eə/.

Vowels

Haitian Creole has ten vowels and three semi-vowels. The following list contains a phonemic description and examples in Creole and English where appropriate. In the recent standardization of Creole orthography, great effort was made to make the sound-symbol correspondence consistent for ease in the acquisition of literacy skills. In other words, each sound is consistently represented by the same written symbol (i.e., letter or group of letters). The written equivalent for each sound is in bold.

	Kreyól	English
/ i /	<i>diri</i>	see
/ e /	<i>bebe</i>	mate
/ e /	<i>bèbè</i>	get
/ e /	<i>benyen</i>	-
/ a /	<i>papa</i>	hot
/ ã /	<i>manman</i>	-
/ u /	<i>moumou</i>	Food
/ o /	<i>bobo</i>	photo
/ ç /	<i>bòzò</i>	ought
/ õ /	<i>bonbon</i>	-
/ wi /	<i>uit</i>	-
/ w /	<i>wi</i>	Win
/ y /	<i>Ayiti</i>	you

In the study of English, learning the following rules of English pronunciation will allow rapid improvement in your ability to read and spell English words. Please note that English vowels and the consonant **r** are often pronounced differently in different countries. The pronunciation described here is that of American English. First the consonants and then the vowels are discussed.

The English consonants are: b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z.

The English vowels are: a, e, i, o, u. The letter **y** can also act as a vowel.

The English Consonants

b For example, big. **b** is usually pronounced like "b" as in Mandarin pinyin "ba".

However, in a few words, for example comb, **b** is silent.

c For example, cat. **c** is usually pronounced like "k" as in pinyin "kan".

However, before **e**, **i** or **y**, for example ceiling or city, **c** is usually pronounced like "s" as in pinyin "san".

ch For example, chair. **ch** is usually pronounced somewhat like "q" as in pinyin "qin".

ck For example, back. **ck** is usually pronounced like "k" as in pinyin "kan".

d For example, desk. **d** is usually pronounced like "d" as in pinyin "da".

dge For example, bridge. **dge** is usually pronounced like "zh" as in pinyin "zhan".

f For example, fish. **f** is usually pronounced like "f" as in pinyin "fu".

g For example, **go** . **g** is usually pronounced like "g" as in pinyin "gou".

However, before **e**, **i** or **y**, for example **ginger**, **g** is often pronounced like "j" as in pinyin "jin".

gh In some words, for example, **laugh**, **gh** is pronounced like "f" as in pinyin "fu".

However, in some words, for example, **high**, **gh** is silent.

h For example, **head** . **h** is usually pronounced somewhat like "h" as in pinyin "hao".

However, in a few words, for example **hour**, **h** is silent.

j For example, **jade** . **j** is usually pronounced somewhat like "j" as in pinyin "jin".

k For example, **kitchen** . **k** is usually pronounced like "k" as in pinyin "kan".

kn For example, **knife** . **kn** is often pronounced like "n" as in pinyin "na".

l For example, **leaf** . **l** is usually pronounced like "l" as in pinyin "lao".

However, in a few words, for example **talk**, **l** is silent.

m For example, **moon** . **m** is usually pronounced

like "m" as in pinyin "mao".

n For example, **now** . **n** is usually pronounced like "n" as in pinyin "na".

ng For example, **nging** . The pronunciation of **ng** is usually similar to Mandarin pronunciation. For example, the **ing** of **ing** is pronounced like "ing" as in pinyin "bing".

p For example, **paper** . **p** is usually pronounced like "p" as in pinyin "ping".

ph For example, **phone** . **ph** is usually pronounced like "f" as in pinyin "fu".

qu For example, **quiet** . **qu** is usually pronounced like English **kw**. For example, the **qui** of **quiet** is pronounced like pinyin "kuai".

r For example, **read** . **r** is usually pronounced somewhat like "r" as in pinyin "ru".

s For example, **sun** . **s** is often pronounced like "s" as in pinyin "san".

However, in some words, for example **sose**, **s** is pronounced like English **z**.

In a few words, for example, **stelevision**, **s** is pronounced a little like "zh" as in pinyin "zhi"; however, the tongue does not stop the flow of air at

the beginning of the sound, as is the case with pinyin "zhi".

sh For example, ship . **sh** is usually pronounced somewhat like "x" as in pinyin "xiao".

t For example, tea . **t** is usually pronounced like "t" as in pinyin "tou".

tch For example, kitchen . **tch** is usually pronounced somewhat like "ch" as in pinyin "cha".

th For example, think . **th** is usually pronounced a little like "x" as in pinyin "xiao"; however, the tip of the tongue must be placed between the front teeth.

In some words, for example think, **th** is aspirated (i.e. pronounced with a puff of air).

However, in some words, for example this, **th** is not aspirated.

tion For example, action . **tion** is often pronounced like pinyin "shen".

v For example, television . **v** is pronounced a little like "w" as in pinyin "wei"; however, the lower lip must touch the top front teeth.

w For example, water . **w** is usually pronounced like "w" as in pinyin "wan".

wh For example, what . **wh** is usually pronounced like "w" as in pinyin "wan".

wr For example, write . **wr** is usually pronounced somewhat like "r" as in pinyin "ru".

x For example, box . **x** is usually pronounced like English **ks**, where **k** is pronounced like "k" as in pinyin "kan", and **s** is pronounced like "s" as in pinyin "san".

However, at the beginning of a word, for example xylophone, **x** is often pronounced like English **z**.

y For example, yesterday . **y** is often pronounced like "y" as in pinyin "ye".

In some words, for example city, **y** is pronounced like pinyin "yi".

In some words, for example fly, **y** is pronounced like pinyin "ai".

z For example, zoo . **z** is pronounced a little like "z" as in pinyin "zi"; however, the tongue does not stop the flow of air at the beginning of the sound, as is the case with pinyin "z".

The English Vowels

a Before two consonants, for example **sand**, the pronunciation of **a** is usually similar to Mandarin pronunciation. For example, the **san** of **sand** is pronounced like pinyin "san".

Before a single consonant at the end of a word, for example **fan**, the pronunciation of **a** is usually similar to Mandarin pronunciation. For example, **fan** is pronounced like pinyin "fan".

Before a single consonant followed by a vowel, for example **fate**, **a** is usually pronounced like "ei" as in pinyin "mei".

Before **l**, for example **all**, **a** is usually pronounced somewhat like pinyin "a".

After **qu** or **w**, for example **water** or **squash**, **a** is often pronounced somewhat like pinyin "a".

ai For example, **rain**. **ai** is often pronounced like "ei" as in pinyin "mei".

au For example, **daughter**. **au** is usually pronounced somewhat like pinyin "a".

aw For example, **saw**. **aw** is usually pronounced somewhat like pinyin "a".

ay For example, **day**. **ay** is usually pronounced like "ei" as in pinyin "mei".

e Before two consonants, for example **desk**, **e** is usually pronounced like "e" as in pinyin "ye".

Before a single consonant at the end of a word, for example **bed**, **e** is usually pronounced like "e" as in pinyin "ye".

Before a single consonant followed by a vowel, in some words, for example **ever**, **e** is pronounced like "e" as in pinyin "ye".

Before a single consonant followed by a vowel, in some words, for example **even**, **e** is pronounced like pinyin "yi".

At the end of very short words, for example **be**, **e** is usually pronounced like pinyin "yi".

At the end of a word, for example **fate**, **e** is usually silent. However, very short words are an exception, for example **be**.

ea In some words, for example, **bead**, **ea** is pronounced like pinyin "yi".

However, in some words, for example, **head**, **ea** is pronounced like "e" as in pinyin "ye".

ee For example, **green**. **ee** is usually pronounced like pinyin "yi".

er For example, **her**. **er** is usually pronounced somewhat like pinyin "er".

ew For example, **new**. **ew** is often pronounced somewhat like "u" as in pinyin "tu".

i Before two consonants, in some words, for example **mint**, the pronunciation of **i** is similar to Mandarin pronunciation. For example, the **min** of **mint** is pronounced like pinyin "min".

Before a single consonant at the end of a word, for example **pin**, the pronunciation of **i** is usually similar to Mandarin pronunciation. For example, **pin** is pronounced like pinyin "pin".

Before two consonants, in some words, for example **wild**, **i** is pronounced like pinyin "ai".

Before a single consonant followed by a vowel, for example **like**, **i** is usually pronounced like pinyin "ai".

ie In some words, for example, **tie**, **ie** is pronounced like pinyin "ai".

However, in some words, for example, **shield**, **ie** is pronounced like pinyin "yi".

o Before two consonants, in some words, for example **rock**, **o** is pronounced somewhat like

pinyin "a".

Before a single consonant at the end of a word, for example **not**, **o** is usually pronounced somewhat like pinyin "a".

Before two consonants, in some words, for example **old**, **o** is pronounced like pinyin "ou".

Before a single consonant followed by a vowel, for example **note**, **o** is usually pronounced like pinyin "ou".

oa For example, **boat**. **oa** is usually pronounced like pinyin "ou".

oe For example, **toe**. **oe** is often pronounced like pinyin "ou".

oi For example, **coin**. The **o** is pronounced like pinyin "ou", and the **i** is pronounced like pinyin "yi".

oo In some words, for example, **moon**, **oo** is pronounced like "u" as in pinyin "tu".

However, in some words, for example, **book**, **oo** is pronounced somewhat like "e" as in pinyin "he".

ou In some words, for example, **round**, **ou** is pronounced like pinyin "ao".

However, **ou** also has several other pronunciations. In some words, for example "thought", **ou** is pronounced somewhat like pinyin

"a".

In some words, for example "although", **ou** is pronounced like pinyin "ou".

In some words, for example "through", **ou** is pronounced like "u" as in pinyin "tu".

In some words, for example "should", **ou** is pronounced somewhat like "e" as in pinyin "he".

In some words, for example "enough", **ou** is pronounced somewhat like "o" as in pinyin "wo", but with the mouth opened a little wider.

ow In some words, for example, **now**, **ow** is pronounced like pinyin "ao".

However, in some words, for example, **pillow**, **ow** is pronounced like pinyin "ou".

oy For example, **boy**. The **o** is pronounced like pinyin "ou", and the **y** is pronounced like pinyin "yi".

u Before two consonants, in some words, for example **pull**, **u** is pronounced somewhat like "e" as in pinyin "he".

Before a single consonant at the end of a word, in some words, for example **put**, **u** is pronounced somewhat like "e" as in pinyin "he".

Before two consonants, in some words, for example **duck**, **u** is pronounced somewhat like "o" as

in pinyin "wo", but with the mouth opened a little wider.

Before one consonant at the end of a word, in some words, for example **sun**, **u** is pronounced somewhat like "o" as in pinyin "wo", but with the mouth opened a little wider.

Before a single consonant followed by a vowel, for example **June**, **u** is usually pronounced like "u" as in pinyin "tu".

ue For example, **blue**. **ue** is usually pronounced like "u" as in pinyin "tu".

ui For example, **fruit**. **ui** is often pronounced like "u" as in pinyin "tu".

Lesson 1**Leson 1**

LESSON I (1)	LESON I (1)
Letters of the Alphabet	Lèt Alfabèt
Numbers	Nimero
Colors	Koulè
Days of the week	Jou nan Semèn tan mwen nan ane a
Months of the year	
Seasons	Sezon
Family members	Manb fami
Courtesy	Koutwazi

Numbers

Zero	0	Zero
En / yonn	1	One
Dè (de ?)	2	Two
Twa	3	Three
kat	4	Four
Senk	5	Five
Sis	6	Six
Sèt	7	Seven
Yuit	8	Eight
Nèf	9	Nine
Dis	10	ten
Onz	11	Eleven
Douz	12	Twelve
Trèz	13	Thirteen
katoz	14	Fourteen
Kenz	15	Fifteen
sez	16	Sixteen
Disèt	17	Seventeen
Dizwit	18	Eighteen
diznèf	19	Nineteen
ven	20	twenty
Trant	30	thirty
karant	40	forty
senkant	50	fifty
swaskant	60	sixty
Swasant dis	70	seventy

katreven	80	eighty
Katreven dis	90	ninety
sans	100	One hundred

Colors

wouj	Red
nwa	Black
Vè	Green
oranj	Orange
woz	Pink
jòn	Yellow
blè	Blue
vyòlet	purple
maron	Brown
blan	White
gri	gray

Days of the Week
Jou Nan Semén
Tan Mwen Nan Ane A

English	Kreyól
Sunday	Dimanch
Monday	Lendi
Tuesday	Madi
Wednesday	Mekredi (mèkrédi)
Thursday	Jedi (jèdi)
Friday	Vandredi (vandrèdi)
Saturday	Samdi (sanmdi)
This morning	Maten an
This afternoon	Apremidi a
Today	Jodia
Tomorrow	Demen
Yesterday	Ye

Months of the Year

Mwa

English	Kreyól
Month	Mwa
January	Janvyè
February	Fevriyé
March	Mas
April	Avril
May	Mé
June	Jen
July	Jwiyé
August	Dawout / Out
September	Sèptanm
October	Oktòb
November	Novanm
December	Désanm

LESSON 2**LESON 2**

LESSON II	LESON II
Telling Time	Pati nan tan lè
Question and Answer	Kesyon e Repons
Animals	Animo
Memory Verse	Vésé Memwa
VOCABULARY VERB	VOKABULÉ VEB
Present	Prezan
Past	Pase
Future	Fiti

Telling Time

Pati Nan Tan Lé

Ki lè li ye? = What time is it?

Li inè. = It's 1:00.

Ki lè li fèmen? = What time does it close?

Li fèmen a deè. = It closes at 2:00.

1:00 = inè

2:00 = dezè

3:00 = twazè

4:00 = katrè

11:00 = onzè

maten = morning

dimaten = in the morning midi=noon

a midi = at noon

aprèmidi = aftrenoon

nan aprèmidi = in the afternoon

Prepositions of Time

Kreyol	English
a	at, by, on, in
apre	after
avan/anvan	before
bò	at, by, on, in
dè	as early as, from... on
depi	since (time), during, for (time), from

jouk	til, until, up to, as far as
juiska	til, until, up to, as far as
jus	til, until, up to, as far as
pandan	during, for (time)
vè	About, around

VOCABULARY
VOKABULÉ

What	Kisa
No	Non
Yes	Wi
Peace	Lapè
Quiet / Silence	Silans
Way	Chemin
If	Si
Prayer	Prye
Market	Mache

NEGATIVE FORM
FÓM NEGATIV

Not	Pa
Never	Jamé
Nothing	Anyen
Not yet	Poko
Doesn't	Pako
Nobody	Péson

QUESTION WORDS
MO KESYON

Who	Ki
Where	Ki kole
When	Kilé
What	Kisa
Why	Kijan
Which	Kilés

Animals

Animo

cat	chat
chicken	poul
dog	chen
donkey	bourik
horse	chwal
mouse	sourit
rat	rat
turkey	dind
cow	bèf

THE MEMORY VERSE
VÈSÉ MEMWA

1 TIMOTHY 2: 3-4	1 TIMOTE 2 : 3-4
For this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Savior, who desires all men to be saved and to come to the knowledge of the truth.	Sa bon egweyal devan Bondye sovè nan ki vle ke tout moun sove. e rive jwenn la verite.
ROMANS 10: 9-11	
That if you confess with your mouth the Lord Jesus and believe in your heart that God has raised him from the dead, you will be saved.	Si ou deklare ak bouch ou devan tout moun Jezi se segne ya si ou kwè tout bon nan kè ou Bondye te fèl leve soti vivan pami mò yo wa sove.

LESSON 3**LESON 3**

LESSON III (3)	LESON III (3)
The Weather	Tanperati
This is / That is	Sezon sa se yon
VOCABULARY	VOKABULÈ
Common Expressions	Expresyon Komen
Acquaintance	Konesans
Parts of the body	Patiko
Toiletries	Twalzt kosmetik
Food	Manje

**THE WEATHER
TANPERATI**

It is nice.	Li fè Bon.
It is cool.	Li fè fre.
It is cold.	Li fè frèt.
It is hot.	Li fè cho.
It is raining.	Lap fè lapli.
It is snowing.	Lap fè nej.
It is windy.	Van an ap vante.
It is cloudy.	Tan an pare.
The weather is calm.	Tan an kalm.
The sky is blue.	Syèl la ble.
The weather is bad.	Tan an move.
The weather is nice.	Tan an bèl.

**THIS IS – THAT IS
SEYON – SA SE YON**

<p>This is a dog. That is a cat. This is a horse. That is a donkey. This is a rat. This is a mouse. This is a turkey. That is a chicken.</p>	<p>Se yon chen. Sa se yon chat. Se yon chwal. Sa se yon bourik. Se yon rat. Se yon sourit. Se yon dind. Sa se yon poul.</p>
--	---

VOCABULARY
VOKABULÉ

Book	Liv
Paper	Papye
Pen	Plim
Car	Machin
Bus	Otobis
Airplane	Avyon
Television	Televizyon
Record player	Aparey
Watch	Mont
Salt	Sèl
Coffee	Kafe
Milk	Lèt
Bread	Pen
Water	Dlo
Eat	Manje
Hungry	Grangou
Breakfast	Dejene
Lunch	Dine
Tobacco	Tabak
Cigar	Siga
Water	Dlo
Wine	Diven
Smoke	Fimin
Thirsty	Swaf

Supper	Soupe
dinner	Dine
Alcohol	Alkòl
Cigarette	Cigar
Fire	Dife
Beer	Byè
Chocolate	Chokola

**COMMON EXPRESSIONS
ESPRESYON KOMEN**

I am in a hurry.	Mwen prese.
I am late.	Mwen an reta.
You are tired.	Ou fatige.
He is sick.	Li malad.
We are happy.	Nou kontan.
You are busy.	Nou okipe.
They are ready.	Yo prè.

**I AM HUNGRY
MWEN GRANGO**

You are thirsty.	Ou swaf.
He is hot.	Li cho.
We are cold.	Nou frèt.
You are afraid.	Nou pè.
They are not afraid.	Yo pa pè.

**ACQUAINTANCE
KONESANS**

Good morning.	Bonjou
What is your name?	Ki jan ou rele?
Where are you from?	Kotew sòti?
How long have you been here?	Kon byen tan?
Where do you live?	Kote w rete?
Good bye Mary.	Orevwa Mary.
Take care of yourself.	Pote ou byen.
I' m glad to meet you.	Mwen kontan an kontre w.
The pleasure is mine.	Avék plezi.
Take care of yourself.	Pote ou byen.
I'm glad to meet you.	Mwen kontan an kontre w.
The pleasure is mine	Avèk plezi.

TOILETRIES
TWALÈT KOSMETIK

Toothbrush	Bwòs dan
Hairbrush	Bwòs cheve
Powder	Poud
Soap	Savon
Towel	Sevyèt
Shaving cream	Krèm pou bab
Perfume	Odè
Lipstick	Fa
Toothpaste	Pat
Comb	Peny
Power puff	Plimo
Shampoo	Chanpou
Hand towel	Sevyèt men
Hair dryer	Sechwa
Razor	Razwa

Food

Manje

Bread	Pen
Coffee	Kafe
Salt	Sèl
Chicken	Poul
Fish	Pwason
Rice	Diri
Red pepper	Piman
Vegetables	Legim
Orange	Zoranj
Apple	Pòm
Potato	Patat
Oil	Lwil
Corn	Mayi
Meat beef	Vyann bèf
Butter	Bè
Sugar	Suk
Eggs	Ze
Meat	Vyann

Commonly Used Words

airplane	avyon
bathroom	watè
bed	kabann
Bible	Labib
breakfast	ti dejene
brother	frè
building	kay
car	machin
carpenter	chapant
child/children	timoun / pitit
church	legliz / tanp
concrete	beton
customs	lodwann
farmer	kiltivatè
floor	atè
food / eat	mange
God	Bondye
good afternoon	bonswa
good bye	babay
good morning	bonjou
good night	bon nui(t)
hammer	mato
helper	ede
high school	secondè
hotel	otèl
house	lakay

Jesus Christ	Jezi / Jezu
lumber	planch
man	gason
Methodist	Méthodiste
milk	tire
money	kòb / lajan
mosquito	maryengwen
nail	klou
paint	pent
please	tanpri / souple
police	lapolis
prayer	priye
roof	do kay
school	lekòl
sister	sè
song	chante
store	magazen
team	ekip
thank you	mèsi
United States	Zetazini
walk	mache
wall	mi
wheelbarrow	bourèt
woman	fi

SOME USEFUL WORDS & PHRASES

Greetings

Bonjou = Good morning (Good day)

Good day, Sir. Bon jou, Mesyé.

Good afternoon = bonswa (used after 11:00 A.M.) Bon apré midi.

Good night =Bon swa.

Hello = Alo

Good bye = O revwa

How are you? = Koman ou ye?

Hello, how are you today? = Bonjou, Ki jan ou ye jodia?

I am fine, thanks = Mwen pa pli mal (Gras a Dye , Mèsi.)
(M' byen (NOTE: sounds like Spanish mui bien))

Commonly Used Sentences

I live in Port-au-Prince = Map viv Port-au-Prince or
Mwen abite Port-au-Prince

I am a student = Mwen se yon etidyan

I go to school in Port-au-Prince = Mwen lekol Port-au-Prince

I speak a little Creole = Mwen palé on ti kal Kreyòl

I would like some tea = Mwne ta bwè yon ti té

I am tired = Mwen fatigué

I am hungry = Mwen grangou

I am not hungry = Mwen gen grangou. Mon pa grangou.

I am thirsty. = Mon swaf.

I have to go = Fok mwen alé. Fode mwen alé.

I don't understand it = Mwen pa konpran sa.

I don't understand = Mwen pa konpran.

I understand (now) = Mwen konprann (konye-a).

I want a drink. = Mon vlé yon bwéson.

It is important = Se trè impotan.

It is raining. = Lapli ap tonbé.

I would like to buy a ... = Mwen ta renmen achte ...

I would like a ... = Mwen ta renmen.

I would like some ... = Mwen ta renmen pran yon ti..

It is very hot today. = Li fè cho jòdi a.

I'll give you ten gourdes M'a ba ou di goud....

John speaking (on the phone) = Se Jan (nan telefonn nan)

My name is John = Yo rele mwen Jan. M' rele Jan. Non mwen sé Jan.

OK, see you later. Oke, n'a wè pita.

Let me see! Ban m wè!

Thanks a lot! Mèsi anpil!

Today is a beautiful day. = Jodi a sé yon bèl jou.

Questions

How much is it? = Kombyen li ye?

How much does that cost? = Kombye kob sa kouté ?

How old are you? = Ki laj Ou?

What do you want? = Ki sa ou vlé?

What is this? = Ki sa sa ye?

What is that? = Sa sa ye ?

What is your name? = Koman yo rele ou? Kijan ou rele?
Ki non ou?

Where can I find a church? = Ki kote ki mwen ka jwen'n
yon légliz?

Where is ...? = Ki kote ?

Where is it? = Ki kote li ye?

Where are you from? = Mou'n Ki kote ou se? Ki kote ou
soti? Mou'n ki bo ou ye?.

Which country are you from? Nan ki peyi on soti? Nan ki
peyi ou fèt?

Who are you? Ki mou'n ou ye? Ki mou'n sa?

Who is that? = Ki yès sa?

What is your job? = Nan ki sa wap travay?

What are you studying? = Ki sa wap etidye ?

What is wrong? = Ki problem ou? Ki sa ou genyen?

Do you speak Creole? = Ou pale Kreyòl?

Ou kon n pale Kreyòl?

What time is it? = ki lè li ye la?

Who is it? (on the phone) = Ki yes sa

Hello, ma'am. How are you? = Bonjou, madam. Ki jan ou ye?

Is that your child? Se pitit-ou?

What's his name? Ki jan li rele?

His name is _____. Li rele _____.

What are you doing? Ki sa ou ap fè?

Did you have a good day? Ou pase bon jounen?

What happened? Sa k' pase konsa?

What did you do? Ki sa nou fè?

How do you feel? Ki jan ou santi ou?

How much will that cost me? Konben sa ap koute m?

What do you want? Ki sa ou ap pran?

What brings you here? Sa k' mennen ou isit?

What do you mean? Kouman?

Where's everybody? Kote moun yo?

LESSON 4

LESON 4

LESSON IV (4)	LESON IV (4)
Medical Phrases	Fraz Medikal
Parts Of The Body	Paki Kó
Medical Dictionary	Diksoyné Medikal

Medical Phrases

Phraz Medikal

We need a doctor/a nurse right now.	Nou bezwen yon dokte/yon mis touswit.
I'm not too well.	Mwen pa two byen.
I'm sick.	Mwen malad.
There was an accident.	Te gen yon aksidan.
Where is the hospital?	Kote Iopital la ?
Where does it hurt you?	Kote li ou fe mal?
She's pregnant.	Li ansent.
I cannot eat/sleep.	Mwen pa ka manje/domi.
I have diarrhea.	Mwen gen djare.
I feel nauseated.	Mwen anvi vonmi.
My whole body is hot.	Tout ko mwen cho.
I'm dizzy.	Mwen toudi.
We need bandages/cotton.	Nou bezwen pansman/koton.
I need something for this cut.	Mwen bezwen yon bagay pi blese sa a.
You have AIDS.	Ou gen SIDA.
Can you help us please?	Eske ou ka ede nou, souple?
What's the matter?	Sa k'genyen?

What must we do?	Kisa pi nou fe?
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PARTS OF THE BODY
PATI KÓ

Head	Tét
Forehead	From
Eyebrows	Sousi
Nose	Nen
lips	Lèv
Gums	Zansiv
Face	Figi
Chin	Monton
Shoulders	Zepol
Arms	Bwa
Fingers	Dwét
Stomach	Lestomak
Belly	Vant
Hips	Anche
Knees	Jenou
Ankles	Talon
Toes	Zotèy
Hair	Cheve
Eyes	Zye
Eyelids	Pòpyè
Mouth	Bouch
Tongue	Lang
Ears	Zòrèy
Arms	Zépol

Hands	Men
Chest	Pwatrine
Heart	Ké
Feet	Pye
Legs	Janb
Teeth	Dan

Medical Dictionary

Diksonyé Medikal

Adult teeth Adilt dan	See Permanent teeth.	Gade nan dan permanan.
Analgesic Analjezik	Medicine to calm pain. Aspirin, acetaminophen (paracetamol), and codeine all are analgesics.	Se kalite medikaman ki bon pou kalme doule.
Anemia Anemi	A disease in which the blood gets thin. Signs include tiredness, pale skin, and lack of energy.	Se you kalite maladi ki fè san moun vin dlo. Lè konsa, moun lan fatigue fasil, po l blèm, li pa gen fòs pou l fè anyen. Lè se vitamin B12 kò a manke. moun nan gen yon kalite anemi ki grav anpil, men sa pa

		rive souvan.
Antibiotic Antibiyotik	Medicine that fights infections caused by bacteria. A broad-spectrum antibiotic such as tetracycline kills many kinds of bacteria, while a narrow-spectrum antibiotic like penicillin kills only a few kinds of bacteria.	Se kalite medikaman ki kraze enfeksyon ki soti nan mikwòb (bakteri). Gen de kalite antibiyotik: gen yon kalite ki aji sou anpil mikwòb anmenmtan. Lèfini gen yon kalite ki aji sou yon sèl kalite mikwòb ase.
Blood pressure Tansyon	The force, or pressure, of the blood flowing through the blood vessels (veins and arteries).	Se fòs kè a fè pou l ponpe san an nan venn yo. Tansyon an wo lè kè a ponpe san an pi fò depase nòmal. Tansyon an ba lè kè a

		ponpe san an pi fèb depase nòmàl.
Decayed Tooth Dan pouri, gate	See Tooth Decay.	Gate nan dan pouri.
Diet Dyèt	The kinds and amounts of foods that a person should eat or avoid eating.	Se kalite manje ak kanite manje yon moun dwe manje osinon li dwe evite manje.
Explorer	<u>See Probe.</u>	Gade nan [probe?]
Fracture Frakti	A broken bone.	li te brizurye zo
Gauze Gaz	A material made of cotton, woven into an open mesh.	Se yon twal mou ki sèvi pou fè bandaj ak pansman.
Gram Gram	(Gm.) A metric unit of weight. There are about 28 grams in an ounce. A paper clip weighs about 1 gram.	Se non yo bay yon ti kantite ki sèvi mezi pou mezire pèz yon bagay. 28 gram - von

		ons; 1000 gram (1000 gm) - yon kilogram (kg).
Kilogram Kilogram	(kg) One thousand grams. A 'kilo' weighs a little more than 2 pounds.	Se mil gram (1000 gm.) Yon kilogran (osinon yon kilo) vo de liv ak yon ti kal toupiti.
Malnutrition Malnitrisyon	Health problems caused by not eating enough of the foods that the body needs.	Se yon move kondisyon lasante ki soti nan pa manje kont manje osinon bon kalite manje an kanitite, manje ki pou bay kò a sa li bezwen. Gen de kalite malnitrisyon: malnitrisyon anfle ak malnitrisyon chèch.
Milligram Miligram	(mg) One thousandth of a gram.	Se yon milyèm

		pòsyon nan yon gram (0.001 l.) Ki vle di yon lit gen mil mililit landan l.
Teaspoon	A measuring spoon that holds 5 ml. Three teaspoons equal one tablespoon.	Se yon kiyè ki kenbe senk mililit. Koonsa, twa ti kiyè bay menm valè ak yon gwo kiyè.
Temperature Tanperati	The degree of heat of something, such as the air or a person's body.	Se degre chalè osinon degre fredri.
Vaseline Vazlin	(petrolatum, Vaseline) A grease-like jelly used in preparing skin ointments.	Se yon kalite grès yo sèvi pou fè renmèd pou maladi po.
Vessels	See Blood vessels.	Need Creole Translation
Virus Viris varis	Germs smaller than bacteria, which cause some infectious diseases, like measles or the common cold.	Se maladi venn antle yo jwenn pi fasil nan janm vye granmoun,

		nan janm fanm ansent ak janm fanm ki fè anpil piti.
Vitamin Vitamin	Protective foods that our bodies need to work properly.	Se yon kalite manje ki pwoteje kò moun, ki bay kò a tousa li bezwen pou li an sante.

How to Import Files to an MP3 Player

1. Put CD into CD Reader
2. Right-click on compressed file
3. Select "EXTRACT ALL"
4. Extract to hard drive
5. open Windows Media Player
6. Select "FILE" then "OPEN"
7. Open songs from your hard drive
8. Plug in mp3 player
9. Click On "COPY TO CD OR DEVICE"
10. Select Files to be copied and where to be copied
11. click on copy
12. unplug and enjoy

How To Import Files to an Ipod

1. Put CD into CD Reader
2. Right-click on compressed file
3. Select "EXTRACT ALL"
4. Extract to hard drive
5. Open itunes
6. Select add File- single chapter
Folder -Entire book
7. plug in ipod
8. sync ipod
9. unplug and enjoy

You Can Live Forever.

Jesus said:

Let not your heart be troubled: you believe in God, believe also in me. In my Father's house are many mansions: if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again, and receive you unto myself; that where I am, there you may be also.

Heaven is a beautiful place.

And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain: for the former things are passed away. And he that sat upon the throne said, Behold, I make all things new. And he said unto me, Write: for these words are true and faithful. And he said unto me, It is done. I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end. I will give unto him that is athirst of the fountain of the water of life freely. He that overcometh shall inherit all things; and I will be his God, and he shall be my son.

Ou Kapab Viv Toujou.

Jezi tris:

Jezi di yo: Pa kite bagay sa yo toumante nou. Mete konfyans nou nan Bondye, mete konfyans nou nan mwen tou. Lakay Papa a gen anpil kote pou moun rete. Mwen pral pare plas pou nou. Si se pa t vre, mwen pa ta di nou sa. Lè m a fin pare plas la pou nou, m a tounen vin chache nou. Konsa, kote m a ye a, se la n a ye tou.

Syèl pa si bèl kote.

Li gen pou l cheche tout dlo nan je yo. p ap gen lanmò ankò, yo p ap nan lapenn ankò, yo p ap janm plenyen ankò, yo p ap janm soufri ankò. Tout vie bagay sa yo pral disparèt. Lè sa a, moun ki te chita sou fòtèy la di: Koulye a, mwen fè tout bagay vin nèf. Apre sa li di mwen: Ou mèt ekri sa, paske pawòl mwen se pawòl ki vre, pawòl tout moun dwe kwè. Apre sa li di ankò: Bon. Tout bagay fin fèt. Mwen se A ak Z, mwen se konmansman, mwen se finisman. Si yon moun swaf dlo, m a ba li bwè dlo gratis nan sous dlo ki bay lavi a. Se sa moun ki va genyen batay la va resewa nan men m. Ma va Bondye yo, y a va pitit mwen.

Pèp Bondye a va rete lakay yo ak kè poze, san danje. Yo p ap gen pwoblèm. Yo p ap tandè moun fè

My people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation, and in sure dwellings, and in quiet resting places. Violence shall no more be heard in your land, wasting nor destruction within your borders; but you will call your walls Salvation, and your gates Praise. They will build houses, and inhabit them; and they will plant vineyards, and eat the fruit of them. They will not build, and another inhabit; they will not plant, and another eat: Mine elect shall long enjoy the work of their hands. Sin has separated us from God and your sins have hidden his face from you that he will not hear.

All have sinned and come short of the glory of God.

All we like sheep have gone astray. We have turned every one unto his own way.

But the fearful, and unbelieving, and the abominable, and murderers, and whoremongers, and sorcerers, and idolaters, and all liars, will have their part in the lake which burns with fire and brimstone: which is the second death.

It is appointed unto man once to die and after that, the judgement. So Christ was once offered to bear the sins of many; and unto them that look for him shall he appear the second time without sin unto salvation.

mechanste nan peyi a ankò. Moun p ap devalize peyi a ankò, ni moun p ap kraze l . M ap sèvi nou ranpa, se mwen menm k ap pwoteje nou. M ap sèvi nou pòtay, n a fè lwanj mwen. Moun va bati kay pou yo rete. Y a plante jaden rezen pou yo manje rezen. Yo p ap bati kay ankò pou se lòt moun ki pou rete ladan yo. Yo p ap plante jaden ankò pou se lòt moun ki pou manje l . Pèp mwen an ap viv rive gen menm laj ak pyebwa. Pèp mwen chwazi a va jwi travay yo fè ak men yo kont kò yo. Men se mechanste nou yo ki mete yon bayè ant nou ak Bondye nou an. Se peche nou yo ki fè l vire figi l pou l pa tande nou.

Tout moun fè peche; yo tout vire do bay Bondye ki gen pouvwa a.

Nou te tankou mouton ki te pèdi bann, chak moun bò pa yo. Men, chatiman ki pou te tonbe sou nou an, Seyè a fè l tonbe sou li.

Men, pou moun ki lach yo, moun ki pa kenbe pawòl yo, ansasen yo, bann moun deprave yo, moun k ap fè maji yo, moun k ap adore zidòl ansanm ak moun k ap bay manti, plas yo se nan letan dife ak souf k ap boule a yo ye. Se sa yo rele dezyèm lanmò a.

Tout moun gen pou mouri yon sèl fwa, apre sa, Bondye gen pou jije yo.

The wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is Eternal Life through Jesus Christ, our Lord.

For we shall all stand before the judgment seat of Christ. For it is written, As I live, saith the Lord, every knee shall bow to me, and every tongue shall confess to God. So then every one of us shall give account of himself to God.

What saves us?

We all have sin in our hearts. We all do wrong things. We have all sinned. Being good and doing good things can never take away our sins.

But God has laid on him (Jesus) the iniquity of us all.

God showed his love towards us in that while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us.

For God loved the world so much that he gave his one and only son, that whoever believes on him should not perish, but have everlasting life.

How can I be forgiven of my sins?

If you will confess with your mouth the Lord Jesus, and believe in your heart that God raised him from the dead, you will be saved. With the heart man believes unto righteousness; and with the mouth

Peche peye nou kach: li ban nou lanmò; men kadò Bondye ban nou gratis la, se lavi ansanm ak Jezikri, Seyè nou an, yon lavi ki p ap janm fini.

Paske, nou tout nou gen pou n konparèt devan Kris la pou li ka jije nou. Lè sa a, chak moun va resevwa sa ki pou li dapre byen osinon dapre mal li te fè antan l te nan kò sa a.

Kisa peche fè?

Kounye a nou konnen kisa peche ye epi nou konnen pouki nou fè peche. Annou konsidere you lòt kesyon: Kisa peche fè? Peche separe nou ak Bondye.

Se te peche ki vin art Bondye e premye moun, Adan. Se peche ki vin ant nou e Bondye.

Bondye renman nou men li rayi peche nou you paske you separe nou ak Bondye. Sa yo ki mouri ak peche you pa padonné va separe ak Bondye nan you plas terib Bib la rele lantè.

Men, chatiman ki pou te tonbe sou nou an (Jez), Seyè a fè l tonbe sou li.

Sou pwèn sa a, Bondye moutre nou jan li renmen nou anpil; paske nou t ap fè peche toujou lè Kris la mouri pou nou.

confession is made unto salvation. For the scripture saith, Whoever believes on him shall not be ashamed.

If any man be in Christ, he is a new creation. Old things have passed away. Behold all things have become new.

It is this simple.

I have sinned.
God loves me.
Christ died for me.
I believe him.
I have everlasting life.

Bible references: John 14: 1-3; Isaiah 32:18; 60:18;
65:21, 22. ; Isaiah 59:2; Romans 3:23; Isaiah 53:6;
Romans 14: 10-12; Romans 6:23; Revelation 21: 4-8;
John 3: 16; Romans 10: 9-11; Hebrews 9:27; II Cor.
5:10

Paske, Bondye sitèlman renmen lèzòm li bay sèl Pitit li a pou yo. Tout moun ki va mete konfyans yo nan li p ap pedi lavi yo. Okontrè y a gen lavi ki p ap janm fini an.

Kimoun ki kapab sove nou anba peche nou yo?

Si ou deklare ak bouch ou devan tout moun Jezi se Seyè a, si ou kwè tout bon nan kè ou Bondye te fè l leve soti vivan pami mò yo, wa sove. Paske, lè yon moun gen konfyans tout bon nan kè l , se lè sa a Bondye fè l gras. Lè yon moun deklare ak bouch li devan tout moun li gen konfyans nan Bondye, se lè sa a Bondye delivre li, dapre sa ki ekri nan Liv la: Nenpòt moun ki mete konfyans yo nan li p ap janm soti wont.

Si yon moun ap viv nan Kris la, li vin yon lòt moun. Bagay lontan yo disparèt, se lòt bagay nèf ki pran plas yo koulye a.

Senp!

Mewn genwen peche.
 Bondye se yon, Bondye ak amou.
 Kris la mouri pou nou.
 Krè mewn.
 Y a gen lavi ki p ap janm fini an.

Bib la: Jan 14: 1-3; Revelasyon 21: 4-7; Ezayi 32:18;
Ezayi 59:2; Women 3:23; Ezayi 53:6; Ebre 9:27;
Women 6:23; 2 Korent 5:10; Women 5:8; Jan 3:16;
Women 10: 9-11; 2 Korent 5:17