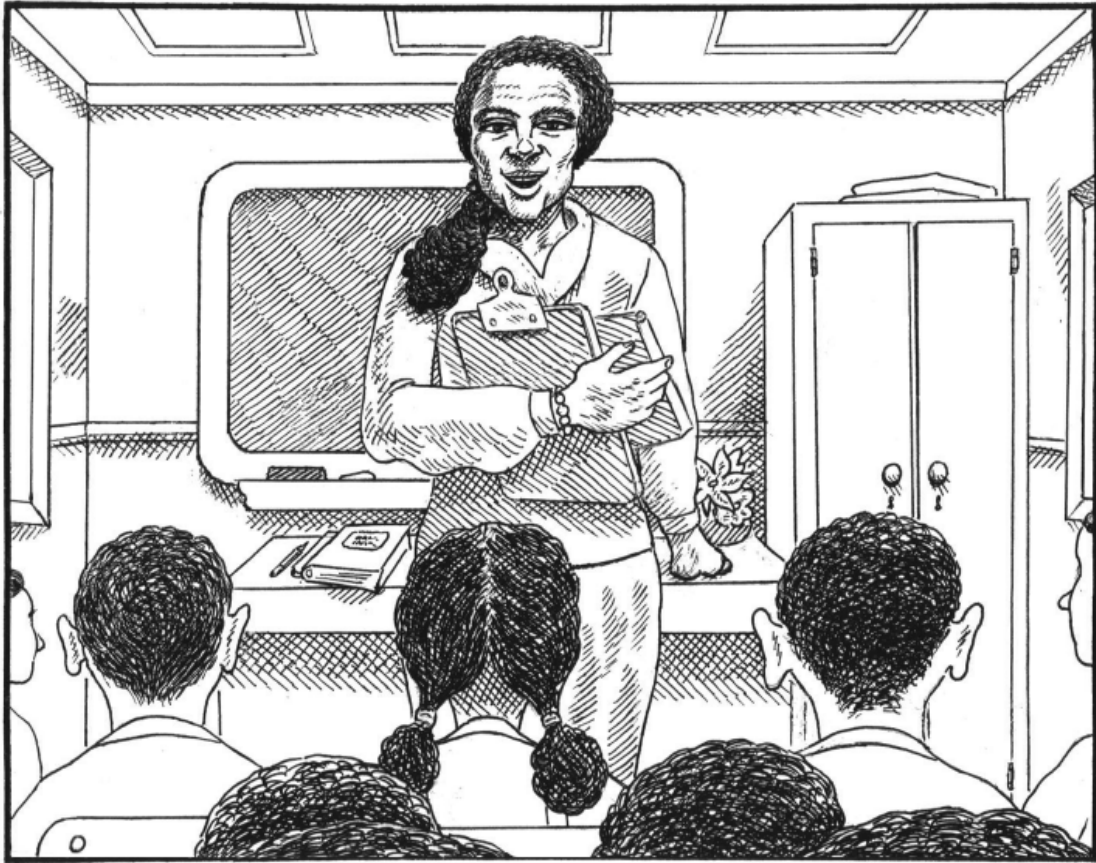


LESON 1

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 tandè, 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
enfimyè	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 rele Franswa.	<i>My name is François. [I am called François.]</i>
Rele doktè-a.	<i>Call the doctor.</i>
Doktè-a rele m.	<i>The doctor calls me.</i>
Pasyan an rele .	<i>The patient screams.</i>
Tifi-a rele 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.

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

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

Mwen gen lafyèv. <i>I have a fever.</i>	M ale lopital la. <i>I go to the hospital.</i>	M bezwen li. <i>I need it.</i>
Ou mèt chita. <i>You may sit.</i>	W ale lakay. <i>You go home.</i>	W achte manje. <i>You buy food.</i>
Li chita sou kabann-lan. <i>He sits on the bed.</i>	L ale labank-lan. <i>She goes to the bank.</i>	
Nou pale ak doktè-a. <i>We speak to the doctor.</i>	N ale lekòl. <i>We go to school.</i>	N aprann lang lan. <i>We learn the language.</i>
Yo malad. <i>They are ill.</i>	Y ale legliz. <i>They go to church.</i>	

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

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

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

EKZÈSIS (EXERCISE)— GREETINGS & NAMES

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

Model: 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.

Model: 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:

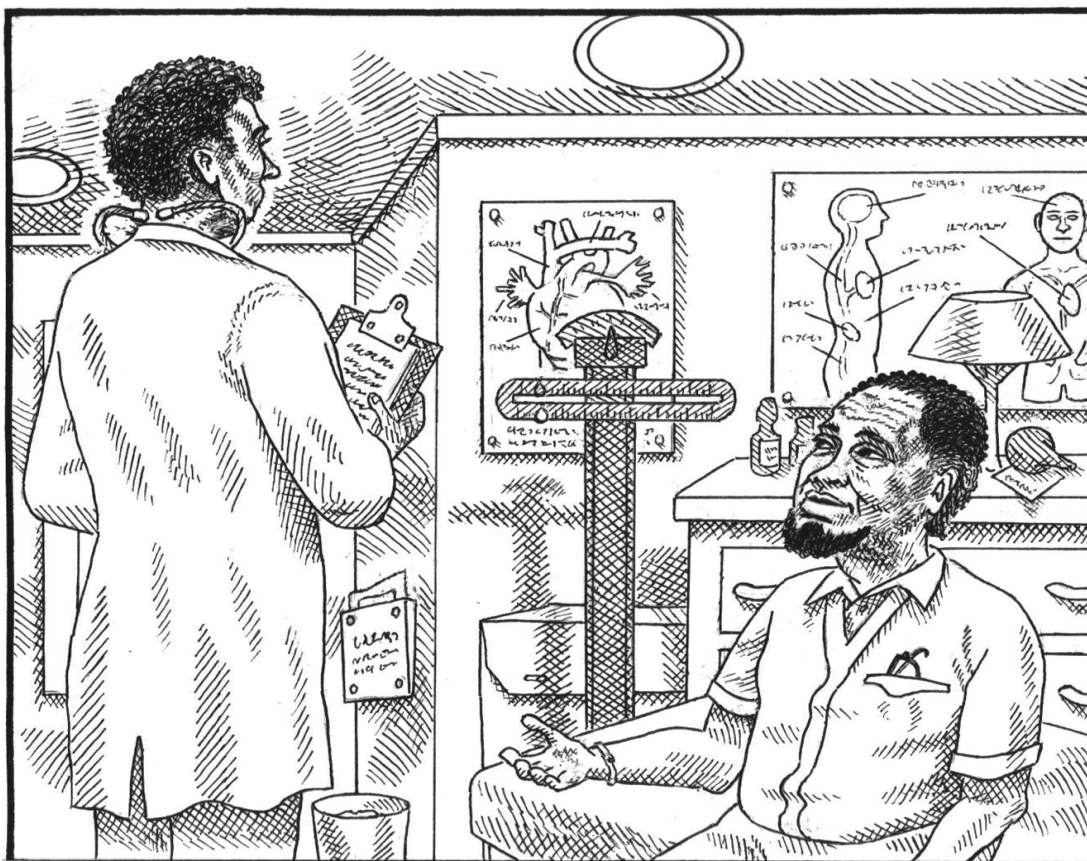
Thank you very much.

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 ... Sispenn.

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

Kanpe.

Mache.

Ou mèt chita.

Kouche.

Sa fè ou mal? Kikote ... isit?

VOKABILÈ

NOUNS

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

VERBS

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

rete	to stop, stay, reside
sispann	to stop
rive	to arrive
vire	to turn

OTHERS

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

* NÒT VOKABILÈ

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

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

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

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

Gen yon liv. (Gon liv.)	<i>There's a book.</i>
M gon 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).

Li travay byen. 1. *She works well.* 2. *She really works well.* 3. *She is working well.*

Mwen pale *I speak*

Ou pale

You speak

Li pale *He/She speaks*

Nou pale

We/You(plural) speak

Yo pale *They speak*

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

Ou pran otobis kounyeya? *(Are) you taking the bus now?*

Non, mwen pa pran otobis la. *No, I (do) not take the bus.*

Kikote ou rete? *Where (do) you live?*

Kilè ou vle ale? *When (do) you want to go?*

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 (<i>sit down</i>) | _____ | _____ |
| 2. fèmen (<i>close</i>) | _____ | _____ |
| 3. gade (<i>look at</i>) | _____ | _____ |
| 4. kanpe (<i>stand</i>) | _____ | _____ |
| 5. kouri (<i>run</i>) | _____ | _____ |
| 6. kouche (<i>lie down</i>) | _____ | _____ |
| 7. mache (<i>walk</i>) | _____ | _____ |
| 8. pale (<i>speak</i>) | _____ | _____ |
| 9. tande (<i>hear</i>) | _____ | _____ |
| 10. vire (<i>turn</i>) | _____ | _____ |

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

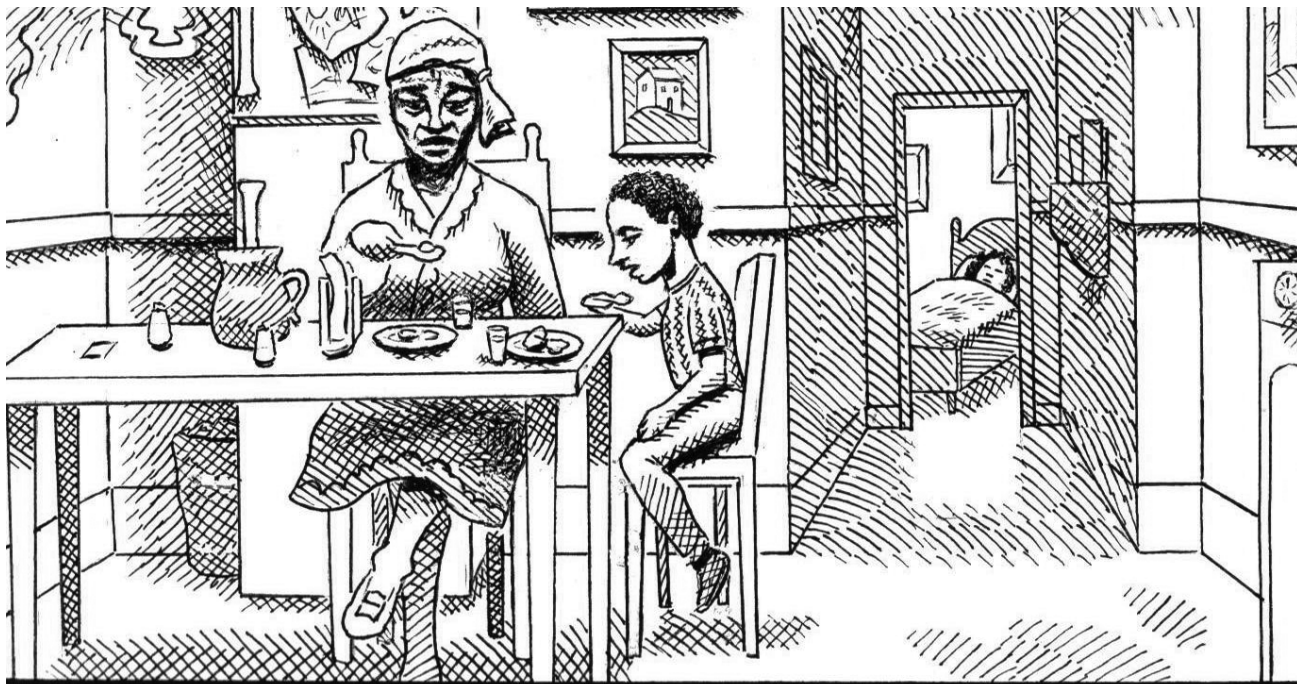
Charles: Thanks, Dr. Louis.

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?

LESON 3

YON MATEN NAN KAY LA



Andre vini pou ti dejene, men Mari santi li malad, li poko leve.

Andre: Bonjou, manman.

Jozèt: Bonjou, Andre. Kijan ou ye jodiya?

Andre: Mwen byen, wi. E ou menm, manman?

Jozèt: M pa pi mal, pitit mwen. Kikote sè ou ye?

Andre: Li nan chanm li. Li poko leve.

Jozèt: L ap dòmi toujou? M pral tcheke l.

Jozèt ale nan chanm Mari.

Jozèt: Bonjou, pitit mwen. Kijan ou ye maten an?

Mari: Bonjou, manman. Mwen malad. M anvì vom.

Jozèt manyen fwon Mari, epi kenbe men-li.

Jozèt: Ou genlè malad! Epi ou gen lafyèv. M ap rele doktè a.

VOKABILÈ

NOUNS

frè	brother
fwon	forehead
lafyèw	fever
malad	sick person
maten-an	this morning
men	hand, but, here is
pitit	child
sè	sister
ti dejene	breakfast

VERBS

ale, al	to go
anvi	to feel like, desire
dòmi	to sleep
genlè	seem, appear
kenbe	to hold
manyen	to touch
pral *	am/is/are going
sanble	to look like, resemble
tcheke	to check
vle	to want
vomi, vonmi	to vomit

ADJECTIVES

byen	fine, well
malad	sick, ill
miyò	better

OTHERS

daprè	according to
deja	already, yet
kounyeya, kounye-a	now
jodiya, jodi-a	today
poko	not yet
toujou *	still, always

IDIOMS

genlè	it seems that
kite m	let me
Li bonè.	It's early.
Li ta.	It's late.
M anreta.	I am late.
M pa byen.	I'm not well.
M pa pi mal.	I'm not too bad.
souple	please

* NÒT VOKABILÈ

- **toujou**—The word **toujou** in Kreyòl may mean *still* or *always*, depending on its position in the sentence. When placed before the verb or predicate, it has the meaning of *always*. **Li toujou malad.** (*He is always sick.*) When placed afterward, **toujou** has the equivalent of *still* in English. **Li malad toujou.** (*He is still sick.*)
- **kay, lakay**—**Kay** and **lakay** are often interchangeable. **Kay** generally means *house* (**kay Jozèf**, *Joseph's house*); while **lakay** can mean *at home* (**Jozèf lakay**, *Joseph is at home*).
- **pral, prale**—**ap + ale = prale**, or **pral** for short. As in English, it is also used to indicate a future event.

Mwen pral dòmi.

I'm going to sleep.

Yo pral voye li demen.

They're going to send it tomorrow.

GRAMÈ—FRAZ NEGATIF (NEGATIVE SENTENCES): PA

Non (like English *no*) indicates a refusal or a negative answer. Generally, a negative sentence is formed by placing **pa** (like English *not*) before the verb or predicate. **Pa ap** is abbreviated to **p ap**.

Li p ap vini.	<i>He isn't coming.</i>	
	<u>Affirmative</u>	<u>Negative</u>
<u>Verb:</u>	Doktè-a vini jodiya.	Doktè-a pa vini jodiya.
<u>Aux + Verb:</u>	Elèv-la ap etidye.	Elèv-la p ap etidye.
<u>Adjective:</u>	Nikòl malad grav.	Nikòl pa malad grav.
<u>Adverb:</u>	Mari isit maten-an.	Mari pa isit maten-an.

KESYON SOU DYALÒG LA

I. Reponn chak kesyon ak yon fraz. *Answer each question with a sentence.*

1. Kijan Mari ye maten-an? _____
2. Èske Mari gen lafyèv? _____
3. Kijan Andre ye jodiya? _____
4. Èske Mari nan lopital? _____
5. Kijan Jozèt ye jodiya? _____
6. Kimoun ki poko leve? _____
7. Kimoun ki antre nan chanm Mari? _____
8. Èske Jozèt manyen tèt Andre? _____

II. Suiv modèl la. *Follow the model.* Restate each statement as a question. Then (according to the dialog) answer the question with a *yes* or *no* statement.

Modèl: Jozèt malad. Èske Jozèt malad? Non, Jozèt pa malad.

1. Mari manje maten an. _____
2. Jozèt vle vomi. _____
3. Andre gen lafyèv. _____
4. Jozèt anfòm. _____
5. Mari pa byen. _____
6. Mari rele doktè a. _____
7. Andre byen. _____
8. Mari gen lafyèv. _____
9. Jozèt rele doktè a. _____



KIMOUN SA?

Se Andre.

Andre gen senkan, li fèt nan vil Boston.
Li mache al lekòl chak maten. Li renmen
al nan mache ak manman li.



KIMOUN SA?

Se Mari.

Mari gen uitan. Li fèt vil Miyami.
Li pale Kreyòl ak Angle byen, epi li
anseye zanmi li kèk mo Kreyòl. Epi, li
renmen kwit manje ak manman li.

ANN APRANN (LET'S LEARN)—MORE GREETINGS

Bonjou, Doktè Lwi.

Bon aprèmidi.

Bonswa, madam.

Kijan ou ye jodiya?

Kouman ou ye?

Kijan w santi w?

Ban m nouvèl ou.

Mwen byen, wi.

E sante ou?

Mwen pa pi mal, non.

Sa ki pase? [Sa-k pase?]

M ap boule.

Mwen la.

M la, grasadye!

M ap kenbe.

M ap debat.

Orevwa, madam.

Mèsi anpil, mesye.

Pa gen pwoblèm.

M kontan fè konesans ou.

Good morning, Dr. Lwi.

Good afternoon.

Good evening, madam.

How are you today?

How are you?

How do you feel?

How are you? [Give me your news.]

I'm fine, yes.

And your health?

I am not too bad, no.

What's happening?

I'm holding on. [I'm burning.]

I am okay. [I am here.]

I'm here, by the grace of God!

I'm holding on.

I'm struggling.

Good bye, madam.

Thanks very much, sir.

You're welcome. [There's no problem.]

I'm glad to meet you [to make your acquaintance].

ANN PRATIKE

Louvri bouch ou.	Open your mouth.	Kote l fè w mal?	Where does it hurt you?
Vire tèt ou.	Turn your head.	nan gòj mwen	in my throat
Kouche sou do ou.	Lie on your back.	Kijan ou santi w?	How do you feel?
Leve bra ou.	Raise your arm.	M pa twò byen.	I'm not too well.
Bese bra ou.	Lower your arm.	Ou bouke.	You're tired.
Respire.	Breathe.	Èske w gen lafyèv?	Do you have a fever?
Ou gen vètij?	Are you dizzy?	M gen malgòj.	I have a sore throat.
Sa fè ou mal?	Does this hurt?	maldan	toothache
L ap vomi.	He is vomiting.	maltèt	headache

EKZÈSIS (EXERCISES)

I. Tradui fraz sa yo nan Kreyòl. *Translate these sentences into Kreyòl.*

Modèl: I'm feeling better. Mwen santi m miyò.

1. Josette enters the room. _____
2. The child calls his mother. _____
3. I have a headache today. _____
4. No, I'm not sick. _____
5. She vomits a lot. _____
6. She sits on the bed. _____
7. The girl looks sick. _____

II. Tradui an Angle. *Translate into English.*

1. Kijan zanmi ou ye? _____
2. Papa mwen pa pi mal. _____
3. Kijan li santi l jodiya? _____
4. Li pa santi l twò mal. _____
5. Kijan malad la ye? _____
6. Timoun yo ap manje. _____
7. Kijan maltèt la ye? _____
8. Mwen pa gen maltèt. _____
9. Kijan maldan ou ye? _____
10. L ap fè m mal toujou. _____

III. Use ap to change the sentences below to present progressive tense.

Modèl: Jozèt bwè kafe ak lèt. Jozèt ap bwè kafe ak lèt.

1. Doktè Pòl antre nan chanm-lan. _____
2. Madan Jozèf rele klinik-la. _____
3. Li vomi chak maten. _____
4. M mande w yon kesyon. _____
5. Nou manje diri ak pwa jodiya. _____
6. Enfimyè-a vini pou fè tès la. _____

IV. Answer these questions using the tense marker ap—(a) in the affirmative and (b) in the negative.

Modèl: Èske Mari vomi? a) Wi, Mari ap vomi. b) Non, Mari p ap vomi.

1. Èske-w manje kounyeya? _____
2. Èske li vomi toujou? _____
3. Èske yo vini lopital-la? _____
4. Èske Jozèt travay jodiya? _____
5. Èske lekòl la ouvè? _____
6. Èske tout moun dòmi? _____

GRAMÈ—TO BE: USING SE AND YE

- The English linking-verb (*is, are*) is often omitted.

Li ta.	<i>It's late.</i>	Mwen swaf.	<i>I'm thirsty.</i>
Li malad.	<i>She's sick.</i>	Kay la gwo.	<i>The house is big.</i>

- Past tense (with tense marker **te**) can also be indicated without a verb.

Li te malad.	<i>She was sick.</i>	Kikote nou te ye?	<i>Where were we?</i>
Nou te lakay.	<i>We were at home.</i>	Li te twò ta.	<i>It was too late.</i>

- **Se** is used if the predicate indicates identity, profession, or nationality. When identifying by name, position or title, **se** is used:

Yo se timoun.	<i>They're children.</i>	Li se pedyat.	<i>He/She's a pediatrician.</i>
Nou se Ameriken.	<i>We're Americans.</i>	Madanm-li se dantis.	<i>His wife is a dentist.</i>
Li se Doktè Lwi.	<i>He is Dr. Louis.</i>	Sa yo se liv-mwen.	<i>Those are my books.</i>

- When the above statements are negative, **se** is sometimes used, sometimes not:

Yo pa timoun.	<i>They're not children.</i>	Se pa Doktè Lwi.	<i>It's not Dr. Louis.</i>
Yo pa liv mwen.	<i>They're not my books.</i>		

- **Se** is used at the beginning of a sentence.

Se yon bon jou. *It's a good day.* Se pitit fi Jozèt. *That's Josette's daughter.*
 Se pa sa. *That's not it.*

- If a (state-of-being) question would end with the subject, add **ye**.

Kijan ou ye? *How are you?* Kisa sa ye? *What is that?*
 Kilè li ye? *What time is it?* Kikote Nikòl ye? *Where is Nicole?*
 Kimoun yo ye? *Who are they?*

- Or if **se** is used to emphasize the beginning of a sentence, use **ye** at the end.

Li se pwofesè. *He's a teacher.*
 Se pwofesè li ye. *It's a teacher that he is. (emphasizing teacher)*

JWE WÒL (ROLE-PLAYING)

Role-playing exercises appear throughout this text. They can be done by one person, or by a team of two or three (e.g., 2nd person is Mr. Charles, 3rd person observes and makes suggestions; then students switch roles.)

Imagine you've just had your first lesson of Haitian Creole and you only know a few phrases. Mr. Charles has a cold, fever, cough, and bellyache. Ask him to sit, open his eyes, open his mouth, turn his head, take deep breaths, and lie down.

Some words you might use:

grip *a cold* **tous** *a cough* **vant fèmal (or malvant)** *bellyache*
gripe *to have a cold* **touse** *to cough*

PWOVÈB

Bèl ki bèl, li pran kanpo.

Even the cow takes a break.

LESSON 3 A MORNING AT THE HOUSE

Andre comes for breakfast, but Mary feels sick; she hasn't yet gotten up.

Andre: Good morning, Mom.

Josette: Good morning, Andre. How are you today?

Andre: I'm well—And you, Mom?

Josette: I'm not too bad, child. Where's your sister?

Andre: She is in her room. She hasn't yet gotten up.

Josette: She's still sleeping? I'm going to check on her.

Josette goes into Mary's room.

Josette: Good morning, my child. How are you this morning?

Mary: Good morning, Mom. I'm sick. I'm nauseated.

Josette touches Mary's forehead and holds her hand.

Josette: You look sick! And you have a fever. I'm calling the doctor.

KIMOUN SA? (WHO IS THIS?)

Andre is 5 years old; he was born in the city of Boston. He walks to school every morning. He likes to go to the market with his mother.

Mary is 8 years old. She was born in the city of Miami. She speaks Creole and English well, and she teaches her friends some Creole words. Also, she likes to cook food with her mother.