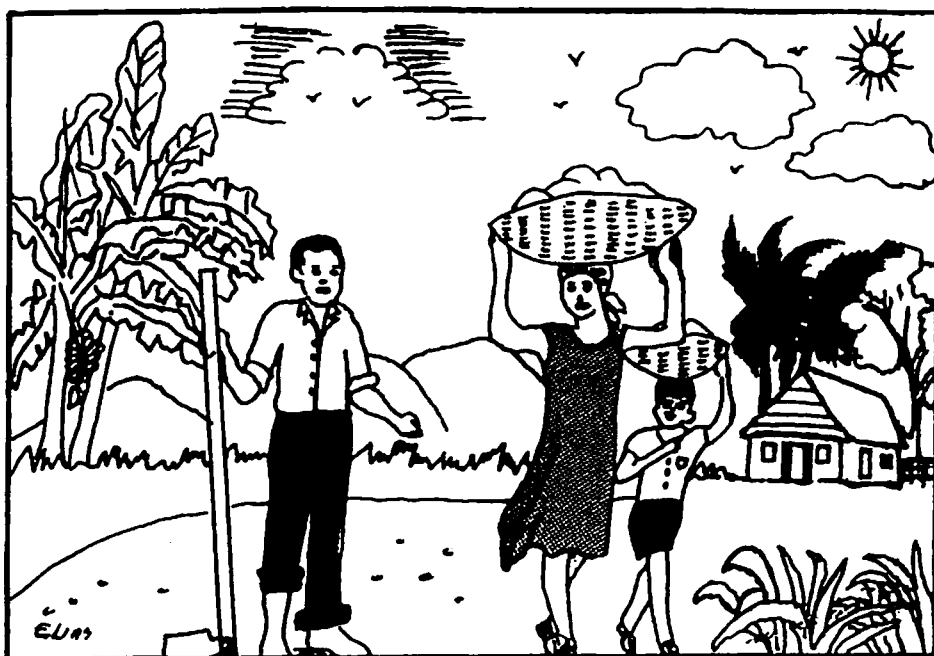


## LESON EN



### DYALÒG

Sou wout Petyonvil

Lwi meets Mari on the way to Pétionville.

LWI: Bonjou, ti dam. Ki jan ou ye?

Hello, ma'am. How are you?

MARI: M byen, wi.

I'm fine.

LWI: Se pitit ou?

Is that your child?

MARI: Wi se pitit mwen.

Yes, it's my child.

LWI: Ki jan li rele?

What's his name?

MARI: Li rele Sadrak.

His name is Sadrak.

LWI: M rele Lwi. E ou menm,  
ki jan ou rele?

My name is Lwi. And you?  
What's your name?

MARI: M rele Mari.

My name is Mari.

Kesyon

Ki moun k ap pale ak Mari?

Lwi.

Ki jan madanm nan rele?

Li rele Mari.

Ki jan msye a rele?

Li rele Lwi.

Ki jan pitit la rele?

Li rele Sadrak.

## 1. Personal Pronouns

In Creole, personal pronouns have only one form. For example, *yo* is used for *they*, *them*, or *their*. The personal pronouns of Creole are as follows:

	<b>mwen</b>	<b>I</b>	<b>me</b>	<b>my</b>
Singular	<b>ou</b>	you	you	your
	<b>li</b>	he	him	his
		she	her	her
		it	it	its
Plural	<b>nou</b>	we	us	our
		you	you	your
	<b>yo</b>	they	them	their

There are several distinctions made in English that do not occur in Creole. The same form is used for the first and second person in the plural; *nou* means both *we* and *you (all)*. Creole does not distinguish masculine, feminine, and neuter in the third person singular. *Li* means *he*, *she*, or *it*.

## 2. Uses of Pronouns

When a pronoun precedes a predicate (verb, adjective, or adverb), it functions as the subject.

Li rele	He/she (is) called.
Yo byen.	They (are) fine.
Ki jan ou ye?	How are you?

## Annou pratike

A. **Identification.** To identify or point to someone one uses the construction *se... 'It's....'*.

MODÈL: Ki moun sa a? (Mwen) →  
Se mwen.

- |         |        |
|---------|--------|
| 1. mwen | 4. yo  |
| 2. ou   | 5. nou |
| 3. li   |        |

B. **Identification.** Imagine that someone is asking whether the person or persons named have done something. Answer identifying the person.

MODÈL: Ki moun sa a? Se ou? →  
Wi, se mwen.

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Se ou?            | 4. Se mwen ak ou?     |
| 2. Se Jak?           | 5. Se Sadrak ak Mari? |
| 3. Se Anita ak Chal? | 6. Se ou ak Lwi?      |

C. **Identify yourself and people around you.**

MODÈL: Ki jan ou rele? →  
Mwen rele...

1. Ki jan ou rele?
2. Ki jan li rele? (Sadrak)
3. Mwen rele Chal. E msye a? (Lwi)
4. Madanm nan rele Anita. E mwen menm? (Chal).

## LESON DE

### DYALÒG

#### Ban m nouvèl ou

Lwi and Mari meet several days after their first encounter.

- LWI: Bonjou, Mari. Ki jan ou ye jodi a? Hello, Mari. How are you today?  
MARI: M byen, wi. E ou menm? Ban I'm fine. How are things with you?  
m nouvèl ou, non.  
LWI: M pa pi mal. M ap kenbe I'm not bad at all. I'm getting along.  
E Sadrak? How about Sadrak?  
MARI: Sadrak la, wi. L ap boule. Sadrak is all right. He's managing.  
LWI: E lòt timoun yo? Yo byen tou? And the other children. Are they fine too?  
MARI: Wi, monchè, Y al lekòl. Yes, dear. They're going to school.  
LWI: Bon, machè, m ale. N a wè, tande? Okay, dear. I'm going. See you, okay?  
MARI: Men wi, n a wè lòt senmenn, si Of course, see you, God willing.  
Dye vle.

**Nòt:** 1. *Note the diversity of expressions for I'm fine, I'm okay, I'm getting along.*

<i>Mwen la.</i>	<i>I'm okay.</i>
<i>M pa pi mal.</i>	<i>I'm no worse.</i>
<i>M byen.</i>	<i>I'm fine.</i>
<i>M ap boule.</i>	<i>I'm managing.</i>
<i>M ap kenbe.</i>	<i>I'm getting along.</i>

2. *Emphatics. Creole does not have word stress. Thus, that process cannot be used, as it is in English, to place emphasis on a particular word. Instead, various emphatic words are used:*

**menm**  
*E ou menm, ki jan ou ye? How about you? How are you?*

**wi, non**  
*Wi 'yes' is used with positive declarative sentences and non 'no' with negative declarative sentences.*

#### Kesyon

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Ki moun Lwi kontre?                 | Mari.   |
| 2. Ki jan Mari ye? E Lwi?<br>E Sadrak? | Mari byen. Lwi pa pi mal.<br>Sadrak ap boule. |
| 3. Ki kote lòt timoun yo ye?           | Yo lekòl.                                     |

## Short Forms of Pronouns

Sometimes, when they occur in subject position, i.e., preceding the predicate, pronouns show the short form.

mwen	m
ou	(w) spelled ou
li	l
nou	n
yo	y

The short form **m** is the only one that may occur in any position:

mwen byen/m byen

**L** and **n** may occur when the preceding or following word begins with a vowel:

se pou li ale/se pou l ale	he/she must go
li ale/l ale	he/she went, goes
kote nou ale/kote n ale	where are we going

The short forms (w) **ou** and **y** generally occur only before words that begin with a vowel. Compare:

Ou kenbe 'You got along/you get along'	Ou (w) ap kenbe 'You're getting along'
Yo wè 'They saw/they see'	Y a wè 'They will see'

## Annou pratike

## A. E ou menm, ki jan ou ye?

- |                            |                            |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. M pa pi mal. E ou menm? | 3. M la. E ou menm?        |
| 2. Yo byen. E ou menm?     | 4. M rele Toma. E ou menm? |

## B. Transform the expressions using the verb marker ap.

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Nou...kenbe... | 4. Yo...kontre... |
| 2. Li...boule...  | 5. Mwen...pale... |
| 3. Ou...wè...     |                   |

## ANNOU TCHEKE

- |                              |                                    |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Ask me how I am today.    | 3. Say that the children are fine. |
| 2. Say that you're managing. | 4. Say that you're going.          |

## KLE

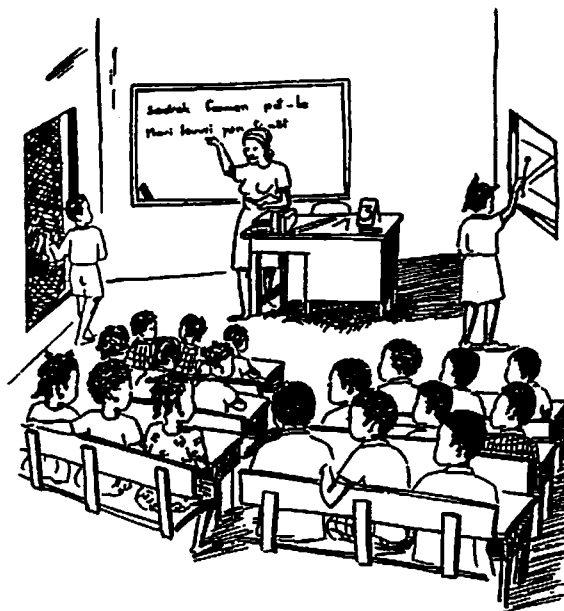
## Gramè

- A. 1. M pa pi mal, non. 2. M byen tou, wi. 3. M la, wi. 4. M rele...
- B. 1. N ap kenbe. 2. L ap boule. 3. Ou ap wè. 4. Y ap kontre. 5. M ap pale.

**Annou tcheke**

**1.** Ki jan ou ye jodi a? **2.** M ap kenbe/M ap boule. **3.** Timoun yo byen. **4.** M ale.

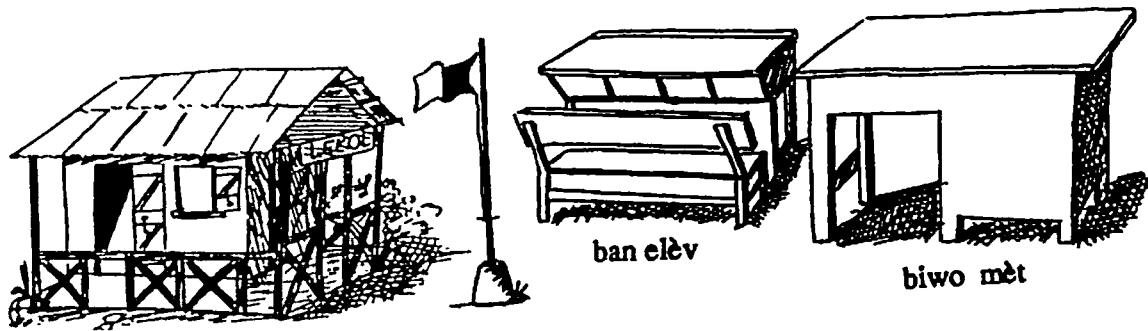
## LESON TWA



### DYALÒG

#### Nan sal klas la

- |       |  |   |
|-------|--|---|
| LWI:  | Ki sa sa a ye?   | What's that?  |
| MARI: | Se yon klas. Klas la nan yon lekòl.<br>Se lekòl kote Sadrak ale. | It's a classroom. This classroom is in a school. It's where Sadrak goes to school.  |
| LWI:  | Ki sa k genyen nan klas la?                                      | What is in the classroom?   |
| MARI: | Gen madmwazèl lekòl la.  | There is the teacher.   |
| LWI:  | Ki sa l ap fè?   | What is she doing?  |
| MARI: | Li kanpe.  | She's standing.   |
| LWI:  | Gen elèv. Sa y ap fè?  | There are students. What are they doing?  |
| MARI: | Yo chita.  | They are sitting.   |
| LWI:  | Gen tablo.   | There is a chalkboard.  |
| MARI: | Madmwazèl la kanpe devan tablo a.<br>L ap ekri sou tablo a.      | The teacher stands in front of the chalkboard.<br>She is writing on the chalkboard. |
| LWI:  | Gen ban.   | There are benches.  |
| MARI: | Elèv yo chita sou ban yo.  | The students are sitting on the benches.  |
| LWI:  | Gen yon pòt.   | There is a door.  |
| MARI: | Sadrak fèmen pòt la.   | Sadrak has closed the door.   |
| LWI:  | Gen fenèt.   | There is a window.  |
| MARI: | Mari louvri yon fenèt.   | Mari opened the window.   |
| LWI:  | Gen yon drapo.   | There is a flag.  |
| MARI: | Se drapo ayisyen.  | It's the Haitian flag.  |
| LWI:  | Gen yon biwo.  | There is a desk.  |
| MARI: | Sou biwo a gen liv. Se liv<br>Madmwazèl la.                      | There are books on the desk. They belong to the teacher.                            |
| LWI:  | Gen ban. Sa k genyen sou ban yo?                                 | There are benches. What is on the benches?  |
| MARI: | Gen liv, gen kaye, gen kreyon, gen<br>plim, gen règ, gen chifon. | There are books, notebooks, pencils, pens, rulers and erasers.                      |



*Nòt:* 1. *Ki sa.* This interrogative form may be shortened to *sa.*  
 2. *Genyen.* The verb 'to have' may be shortened to *gen.*

**Kesyon**

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Kote Sadrak?              | Li lekòl. Li nan klas la.                      |
| 2. Kote madmwazèl la?        | Li nan klas la tou.                            |
| 3. Ki sa madmwazèl la ap fè? | Li kanpe devan tablo a. L ap ekri sou tablo a. |
| 4. Ki sa elèv yo ap fè?      | Yo chita.                                      |
| 5. Ki sa Sadrak ap fè?       | L ap fèmen pòt la.                             |
| 6. Ki sa Mari ap fè?         | L ap louvri yon fenèt.                         |

**GRAMÈ I**

**1. The definite article**

In Creole articles are used to refer to nouns under specific conditions. The definite article is used to refer to a previously mentioned noun.

Compare:

Gen chèz. 'There are chairs.'  
 Sadrak ale lekòl. 'Sadrak is going  
 to school.'

Chèz la bèl. 'The chair is pretty.'  
 Kote lekòl la? 'Where is the school?'

The definite article (or definite determiner) is used in the sentences on the left to indicate that the noun, *chèz*, *lekòl* has been previously identified or is known by the hearer.

**2. Forms of the definite article**

The definite article occurs after the noun. Its form varies according to the last segment (vowel or consonant) of the noun it determines:

Kote tab la.	Kote tablo a.
Li rele pitit la.	Li rele msye a.

The definite article is **la** after consonants and **a** after vowels.

3. Indefinite article

The indefinite article is **yon**. The pronunciation varies somewhat; usually the y sound does not appear:

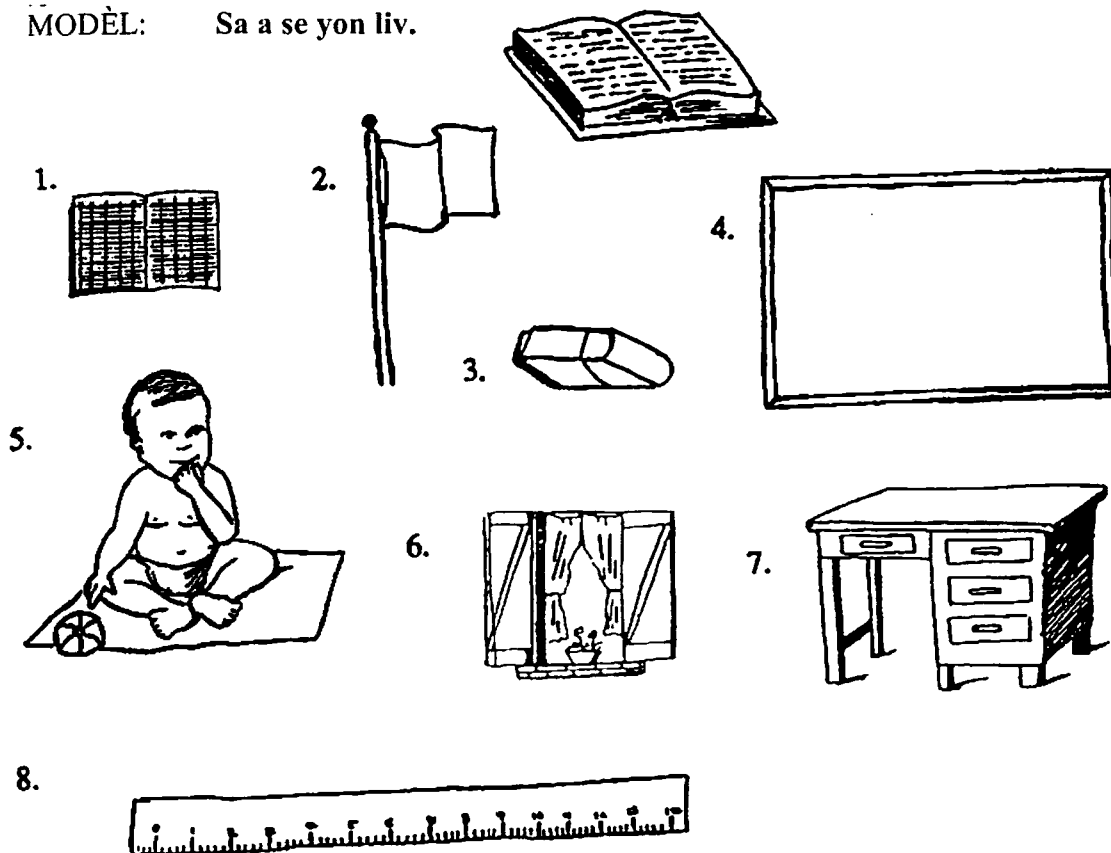
Se yon liv.  
Li kenbe yon kreyon.

(Usually) S on liv.  
(Usually) Li kenbe on kreyon.

Annou pratike

A. Identify the following objects.

MODÈL: Sa a se yon liv.



B. Mande-reponn. One person asks the question; the other answers.

MODÈL: liv - tab ->  
-Kote liv la?  
-Liv la sou tab la.

1. kaye - tab
2. drapo - chèz
3. chifon - kaye
4. règ - liv
5. liv - biwo



## LESON KAT

### DYALÒG

#### Ki kote ou prale?

Gabi and Toma meet on the way to Port-au-Prince.

TOMA:	O, Gabi, sa k pase?	Well, if it isn't Gabi. What's new?
GABI:	M ap kenbe. E ou menm?	I'm getting along. How about you?
TOMA:	M pa pi mal, non. E moun yo? Yo byen?	I'm not too bad. How about your family? They're fine?
GABI:	Tout moun anfòm, papa.	Yes, man. Everybody is doing great.
TOMA:	Ki kote ou prale la a?	Where are you going?
GABI:	M pral nan mache. E ou menm?	I'm going to the market. How about you?
TOMA:	M ap rive lavil.	I'm on my way to town.
GABI:	Ki sa ou pral fè lavil?	What are you going to do in town?
TOMA:	M pral fè yon vire. E ou menm?	I'm going to walk around. How about you?
GABI:	M pral achte yon ti kafe.	I'm going to buy some coffee.
TOMA:	Enben, n a wè?	Well, see you.
GABI:	Men wi, n a wè pita.	Yes, of course. I'll see you later.

**Nòt:** *Moun.* This term means 'people'. It takes on a variety of meanings: *moun yo* (*yo* is the plural marker) 'your family'; *timoun*, literally 'little people' means 'child'; *ki moun* 'who'.

*Locatives.* Locatives may be introduced by the preposition *nan* (*nan mache*) or they may be adverbs containing the element *la* (*lavil*).

#### Kesyon

1. Ki moun k ap pale ak Toma?	Gabi.
2. Ki kote Gabi prale?	Li prale nan mache.
3. E Toma?	Li prale lavil.
4. Ki sa Gabi pral fè?	Li pral achte yon ti kafe.
5. E Toma?	Li pral fè yon ti vire.

1. The progressive verb marker **ap**

You have no doubt noticed that in Creole the form of verbs does not change. There is no subject-verb agreement of the complex type that one finds in French, for example, *je mange, tu manges, ils mangent*, nor of the limited type one finds in English: *I walk, he/she walks*. Such semantic notions as tense or aspect (the manner in which an action or state is carried out or develops) are expressed by short particles occurring before the verb form.

The basic form of a Creole verb may refer to past tense or to an habitual action.

Li pale.

He spoke/he speaks (usually or in general)

Li pale ak Gabi.

He spoke with Gabi.

Li pale kreyòl.

He speaks Creole.

To indicate that an action or state is in progress at the moment of speech, or that it is about to begin, the marker **ap** is used:

M kenbe.

I get/got along.

M ap kenbe.

I'm getting along.

Li rive lavil.

He/she arrived in town.

L ap rive lavil.

He/she is arriving in town.

2. The special form **pral**, **prale**

The combination **ap ale** is replaced by **prale** or **pral**.

Ki kote l ale?

Where did he go?

Ki kote l prale?

Where is he going?

M pral achte kèk liv.

I'm going to buy a few books.

## Annou pratike

## A. Kounye a 'now.' Indicate the action that is going on now.

MODÈL: L ale lavil. →

Li prale lavil.

1. Ki kote l rive?

5. Nou pale ak Mari.

2. Ki kote ou ale?

6. L ale nan mache.

3. Ki sa yo fè?

7. Pòl achte kafe

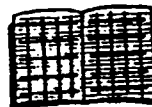
4. M fè yon ti vire.

8. Toto ale lekòl.

## B. Ki sa y ap fè? On the basis of the pictures and the verb given, say what people are doing.

MODÈL: yo - montre →

Y ap montre kaye yo.



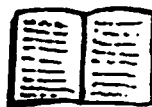
1. mwèn - pran



2. li - fèmen





3. nou - depoze




4. ou - manyen



5. mwen -kenbe 

6. yo - manyen 

7. nou - louvri 

8. ou - pran 

MO NOUVO POU NOU KONNEN

Kote pou n ale

Gabi pral achte kafe.  
 Lorelyen pral travay.  
 Mari malad.  
 Lwi pral fè yon ti travay.  
 Wòzlò gen yon lèt.  
 Wobè pral nan mache a.  
 Sadrak se yon elèv.  
 Msye Ipolit se yon Pè

Li prale nan yon magazen.  
 Li prale nan yon izin.  
 Li prale nan dispansè a.  
 Li prale nan jaden li.  
 Li prale lapòs.  
 Li prale lavil.  
 Li prale lekòl.  
 Li prale legliz.

**Nòt:** *To express motion to a place, Creole uses the preposition nan "to" before the noun indicating the place:*

*Li prale nan yon izin.*

*He/she is going to a factory.*

*If the place is specified or if its identity is presumed to be known by the hearer (for example, when there is only one such place), the definite article is used after the noun:*

*Nou malad. Nou prale nan dispansè a.*

*We're sick. We're going to the health station.*

*Some specified, unique places do not require the preposition nan. These nouns begin with la or le:*

*M gen yon lèt. M prale lapòs.  
 Li se yon pè. Li prale legliz.*

*I have a letter. I'm going to the post-office.  
 He's a priest. He's going to church.*

Annou pratike

Marye I ak II (matching).

I

1. Wòzlò se yon metrès...
2. Gabi pral achte yon ti kafe...
3. Toma gen yon lèt...
4. Msye Jozèf se yon pè...
5. Wobè malad...
6. Mari pral achte kèk kaye...
7. Lorelyen pral fè yon ti travay...
8. Anayiz prale nan mache a...

II

- a. Li prale nan yon magazen.
- b. Li prale legliz.
- c. Li prale lapòs.
- d. Li prale lekòl.
- e. Li prale lavil.
- f. Li prale nan mache a.
- g. Li prale nan dispansè a.
- h. Li prale nan jaden li.

## LESON SENK

### DYALÒG

#### Sa ou pral fè?

Anita and Gabi meet on the road early in the morning.

- |        |  |  |
|--------|--|--|
| GABI:  | O! Anita, ou deyò bònè, wi, poukisa?             | Oh! Anita, you're out early, why?                                |
| ANITA: | Wi, konmè m. M pral kay Madan Ogis.              | Yes, my friend. I'm going to Mrs. Auguste's house.               |
| GABI:  | Sa k genyen?                                     | What's happening?  |
| ANITA: | Anyen, non.                                      | Nothing.   |
| GABI:  | Sa ou pral fè lakay li lè sa a?                  | What are you going to do at her house at this hour?              |
| ANITA: | M pral fè yon ti travay pou li. M pral lave rad. | I'm going to do a little job for her. I'm going to wash clothes. |
| GABI:  | A bon, enben kouraj sè m.                        | Well, take care, sister.   |
| ANITA: | Mèsi, konmè m. N a wè.                           | Thanks, my friend. See you.                                      |

#### Kesyon

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. Ak ki moun Gabi kontre? | Li kontre ak Anita.                         |
| 2. Ki sa Gabi di Anita?    | Li di Anita li deyò bònè.                   |
| 3. Ki kote Anita prale?    | Li pral kay Madan Ogis.                     |
| 4. Poukisa?                | Li pral fè yon ti travay. Li pral lave rad. |

### GRAMÈ

#### Possessive

Possession is expressed in Creole by having the noun referring to what is owned followed by that of the owner. When a pronoun follows a noun, it functions as a possessive adjective.

- |               |                       |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| Se kay Anita. | 'It's Anita's house.' |
| Se kay li.    | 'It's her house.'     |

## 22 LESON SENK

### Annou pratike

A. Se pou ki moun? 'Whose is it?'

MODÈL: Se kay Anita. →  
Se kay li.

- |                          |                               |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Se pitit Lwi.         | 5. Se kaye Sadrak.            |
| 2. Se travay Lwi.        | 6. Se règ Anayiz.             |
| 3. Se pitit Anita.       | 7. Se klas Wobè ak Mariz.     |
| 4. Se kafe Lwi ak Anita. | 8. Se manman Sadrak ak Elodi. |

B. MODÈL: Kay la se pou Toma. →  
Se kay Toma. Se kay li.

- |                              |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Kay la se pou Toma.       | 5. Plim yo se pou Gladis.     |
| 2. Pitit la se pou Mari.     | 6. Lèt la se pou manman mwen. |
| 3. Travay la se pou bòs Lwi. | 7. Liv la se pou Jan.         |
| 4. Kafe a se pou Pòl ak Jak. |                               |

### ANNOU KONTE

youn/en	1	sis	6	onz	11	sèz	16
de	2	sèt	7	douz	12	disèt	17
twà	3	uit	8	trèz	13	dizuit	18
kat	4	nèf	9	katòz	14	diznèf	19
senk	5	dis	10	kenz	15	ven	20

### Annou pratike

A. Konben fi nou wè isit la? Konben gason nou wè isit la?  
Konben moun nou wè isit la? Konben moun nou wè nan klas la?

B. Konte sòt nan youn rive nan senk. Konte sòt nan kat rive nan dis.  
Konte sòt nan dis rive nan kenz. Konte sòt nan douz rive nan ven.

C. Annou kalkile.

MODÈL: 2 ak 3 fè →  
senk

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. 4 ak 6 fè  | 5. 11 ak 9 fè |
| 2. 5 ak 7 fè  | 6. 12 ak 4 fè |
| 3. 2 ak 9 fè  | 7. 13 ak 6 fè |
| 4. 8 ak 10 fè | 8. 5 ak 9 fè  |

MO NOUVO

Rad

Mete chemiz la.  
 Eseye wòb yo.  
 Wete chosèt yo.  
 Boutonnen kòsaj ou.  
 Deboutonnen vès ou.  
 Zipe pantalon ou.  
 Dezipe jip la.  
 Lave mayo yo.  
 Siye soulye ou.  
 Kenbe kravat la.  
 Pran tenis yo.  
 Achte sapat.  
 Lave ba yo.

Put the shirt on.  
 Try on the dresses.  
 Take off the socks.  
 Button your blouse.  
 Unbutton your jacket.  
 Zip up your trousers.  
 Unzip the skirt.  
 Wash the T-shirts.  
 Wipe your shoes.  
 Hold the tie.  
 Take the sneakers.  
 Buy some thongs.  
 Wash the stockings.

Annou pratike

A. Ki sa sa yo ye? Identify the article of clothing depicted.

MODÈL: Ki sa sa a ye? →  
 Se yon kòsaj.



1. Ki sa sa a ye?



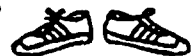
6. Se yon pantalon?



2. Ki sa sa a ye?



7. Sa yo se soulye?



3. Sa yo se sapat?



8. Ki sa sa a ye?



4. Sa a se yon kòsaj?



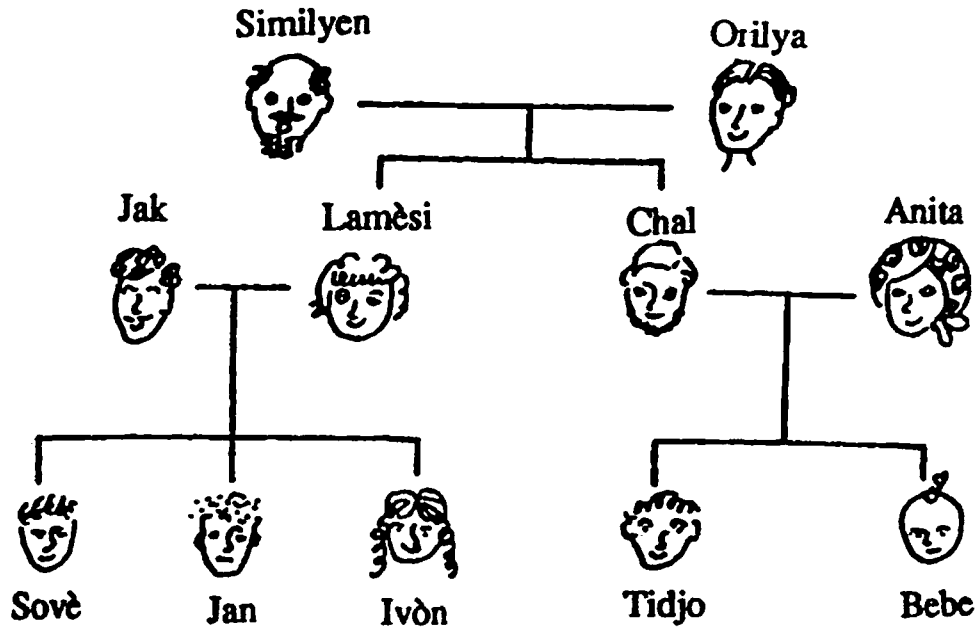
9. E sa a se yon kravat?



5. Se yon jip?



MO NOUVO  
Fanmi Ogis



Orilya, se madanm Similyen.  
Se manman Chal ak Lamèsi.  
Se grann Tidjo ak Ivòn  
  
Se bèlmè Jak ak Anita.

Similyen, se mari Orilya.  
Se papa Chal ak Lamèsi.  
Se gran papa Tidjo, Ivòn, Bebe,  
Sovè, ak Jan.  
Se bòpè Jak ak Anita.

Lamèsi, se pitit Orilya ak Similyen.  
Se sè Chal.  
Se matant Tidjo.

Chal, se pitit Similyen ak Orilya.  
Se frè Lamèsi.  
Se monnonk oswa tonton Ivòn, Jan  
ak Sovè.

Ivòn, se pitit pitit Orilya ak Similyen.  
Se nyès Chal ak Anita.  
Se kouzin Tidjo ak Bebe.  
Se pitit fi Jak ak Lamèsi.

Tidjo, se pitit pitit Orilya ak Similyen.  
Se neve Jak ak Lamèsi.  
Se kouzen Ivòn, Jan ak Sovè.  
Se pitit gason Anita.

Anita, se bèlfi Similyen ak Orilya. Jak, se bòfis Similyen ak Orilya.

Annou pratike

- A. Suppose someone is asking you about the relationship between members of the Auguste family. Answer using the words in parentheses.

MODÈL: Ki sa Lamèsi ye pou Jak? (madanm) →  
Se madanm li.

## LESON UIT



### DYALÒG

#### Kay Lamèsi

TOMA: O Lamèsi! M pa wè ou menm. Ki sa ou ap fè?

O Lamèsi! I don't see you at all. What are you doing?

LAMÈSI: M ap travay, frè m. M pase yon bon tan nan jaden.

I'm working, my brother. I spend a lot of time in the fields.

TOMA: Ki sa ou ap plante?

What are you planting?

LAMÈSI: An! Nou fin plante lontan. Men yè, Jak sakle, mwen menm m kase flèch mayi.

Oh! We planted a long time ago. But yesterday Jak weeded, and I broke the spikes off the corn.

TOMA: O, se gwo travay sa!

Oh! That's heavy work!

LAMÈSI: Lè fini, m keyi pwa pou m al vann nan mache.

Afterwards, I picked beans to sell at the market.

TOMA: Timoun yo pa ede ou?

Don't the kids help you?

LAMÈSI: M voye Sovè nan dlo; Ivòn kwit manje.

I sent Sovè to get water; Ivòn cooked.

TOMA: E Jan?

How about Jan?

LAMÈSI: Jan mennen bèf yo manje; l al pran zèb pou chwal yo. Lè fini, l al pran leson kay Polemi.

Jan took the cows to the pasture; he got grass for the horses. Afterwards, he went to Polemi's for a tutoring session.



**Kesyon**

1.    Ki sa Toma mande Lamèsi?
2.    Ki sa Lamèsi ap fè?
3.    Ki sa Lamèsi fin fè?
4.    E Jak, ki sa li fè?
5.    E Ivòn?
6.    Ki sa Lamèsi pral fè ak pwa a?
7.    Ki sa Jan fè ak bèf yo?
8.    Lè Jan fini ak bèf yo, ansanm ak chwal yo, sa li fè?

Li mande l sa l ap fè.  
 L ap travay nan jaden.  
 Li fin plante.  
 Li sakle.  
 Li kwit manje.  
 Li pral keyi li.  
 Li mennen yo manje.  
 L al pran leson.

**MO NOUVO I**

MODÈL:    Kisa ou ap fè? →  
               M ap plante.

1.    Ki sa l ap fè?  
       L ap plante. -----



2.    Ki sa l ap fè?  
       L ap keyi kafè.



3.    L ap manje?  
       Non, l ap kwit manje. -----



4.    L ap mennen chwal la?  
       Wi, l ap mennen chwal la.



5.    Ki sa l ap fè?  
       L ap pran leson. -----



6. L ap kwit manje?  
Non, l ap manje.



7. Ki sa y ap fè?  
Y ap pote dlo.



8. Ki sa l ap fè?  
L ap lave machin nan.



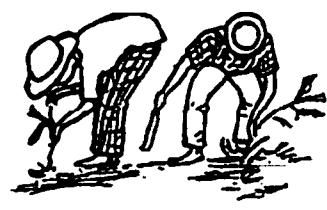
9. L ap keyi kafe?  
Non, l ap taye flè.



10. L ap lave baryè a?  
Non, l ap pentire baryè a.



11. Y ap taye zèb la?  
Non, y ap rache zèb la.



12. Ki sa l ap fè?  
L ap wouze.



13. L ap rache zèb?  
Non, l ap sakle.



14. Ki sa l ap fè?  
L ap mennen bèt nan manje.



Annou pratike

A. Ki sa y ap fè?

MODÈL: L ap plante? →  
Non, l ap keyi kafe.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.



7.

1. L ap manje?
2. Y ap pote dlo?
3. L ap mennen bèf la?
4. L ap wouze?

5. L ap lave machin nan?
6. Y ap sakle?
7. L ap pran leson?

B. Yo pa fè sa. Answer in the negative.

MODÈL: L ap plante kafe kounye a? →  
Non, li p ap plante kafe kounye a.

1. Y ap manje?
2. Y ap keyi kafe?
3. L ap rache zèb?
4. L ap wouze jaden an?

5. Ou ap pentire baryè a?
6. Ou ap mennen bèt yo manje?
7. N ap sakle?
8. N ap lave machin nan?

## LESON NÈF

### DYALÒG

#### Sou wout bouk la

- LWI: Polemi monchè, mache vit, tande. Dispansè a ap fèmen a midi edmi. Polemi, man, walk fast. The clinic closes at 12:30.
- POLEMI: Ou gen tan, monchè. Ki lè li ye? You have time, man. What time is it?
- LWI: M pa konnen, non. Ann mande yon moun. I don't know. Let's ask someone.
- POLEMI: Msyè! Ou ka ban m yon ti lè souple? Sir, could you tell us the time, please?
- ON MSYE: Li onzè eka. It's 11:15.
- LWI AK POLEMI: Mèsi, frè. Thanks, brother.
- POLEMI: Ou ap gen tan rive nan dispansè a. Mwen menm, m ap sòt lekòl a katrè. Ou ap vin jwenn mwen? You'll have time to get to the infirmary. I'm getting out of school at 4:00. Will you come and join me?
- LWI: Men wi. Lè fini, m bezwen al achte yon lanp gaz nan yon magazen. Sure. Afterwards I need to go to a store to get a kerosene lamp.
- POLEMI: Oke, n a wè pita. OK, see you later.

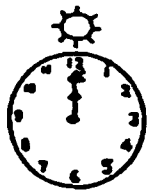
#### Kesyon

1. Ki lè li ye? Li onzè eka.
2. Kote Lwi prale? E Polemi? Lwi prale nan dispansè a. Polemi prale lekòl.
3. Ki jan yo fè konnen ki lè li ye? Yo mande yon moun.
4. A ki lè Lwi ak Polemi ap kontre ankò? Y ap kontre a katrè.
5. Lè fini kote Lwi prale? Lwi prale nan yon magazen epi li prale lekòl jwenn Polemi.

### MO NOUVO

Ki lè li ye?

Li midi.



Li twazè.



Li nevè.



Li minui.



Li senkè eka.



Li dizè edmi.



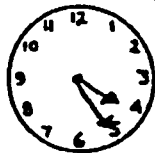
Li dizè mwennka.



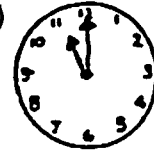
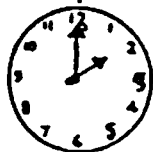
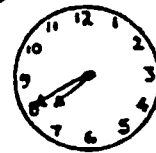
Li setè senk.



Li katrè vennsenk.



Li uitè mwen ven.



Se maten

Se apremidi

Se aswè

Annou pratike

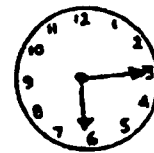
A. MODÈL: A ki lè ou prale? →  
M prale a onzè.



1. A ki lè ou prale?



2. A ki lè ou ap soti?



3. Ki lè yo rive?



4. A ki lè y ap wè?



5. Ki lè li leve?



6. Li leve bonè?



7. Ki lè li soti?



8. Ki lè l ap tounen?

