This guide is designed for the language training of Peace Corps volunteers in Guinea Bissau and focuses on daily communication needs in that context. Guinea-Bissau Crioulo is a Portuguese pidgin without standardized written form that is used as the lingua franca within and among tribes. The guide consists of a brief introduction to the language, brief notes on the relationship of Guinea-Bissau Crioulo and Portuguese, pronunciation notes, a basic grammar (numerical markers, articles, personal pronouns, possessives, demonstrative pronouns, negative forms, verbs, comparative adjectives), a dictionary of grammar elements, and a series of 14 competency-based lessons on these topics: greetings; personal identification; introductions; meeting people; saying goodbye; family; human body; the home; food and restaurants; shopping in the market; tailors; laundry; giving and getting directions; and transportation. Each lesson consists of grammar notes, vocabulary and phrase lists, dialogue(s), and cultural notes.
Republic of Guinea Bissau
US Peace Corps
September 2, 1991

CRIOULO GRAMMAR MADE SIMPLE

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INTRODUCTION

Guinea-Bissau Crioulo is a sort of pidgin Portuguese. It is widely spoken (as a first or second language) by Guineans of different ethnic backgrounds in all the towns and larger villages of the country. The word order and pronunciation may vary between individual speakers depending on their tribal origin and socio-cultural environment. As a lingua franca, Guinea-Bissau Crioulo is not only a language of unity and inter-tribal communication, but also of business, practical communication at work and personal contact in almost any local community.

Guinea-Bissau Crioulo has not yet been standardized as a written language. Many books exist in which the author has used a particular alphabet to write Crioulo. What you will find in the next pages is also an attempt to facilitate the reading and acquisition of essential Crioulo grammar and common proverbs by non-native learners.

Sabou Almeida
LEARNING CRIOULO FROM PORTUGUESE

Like other pidgins Guinea-Bissau Crioulo has kept many aspects of the Portuguese language, especially certain vocabulary. While some aspects of Portuguese have remained intact others have been slightly modified over the years. Therefore, we find the following:

a. Guinea-Bissau Crioulo language elements that are similar to Portuguese:
   - National/International holidays (religious holidays, May 1st, etc.)
   - Nationalities
   - Professions
   - Months of the year
   - Days of the week
   - Cardinal and ordinal numbers
   - Expressions of time
   - Titles (government, military and civil)
   - Cooking utensils, working tools, machines and devices
   - Games and sports
   - Parts of private and official buildings and furniture
   - Names of fruits, animals, seafood and celestial bodies
   - Technical vocabulary

b. Portuguese terms of which omission of the last letter makes their Crioulo version:
   - Most verbs, except the monosyllabic ones such as: ir, ter, ser, ter, ver, vir
BASIC GRAMMAR OF THE GUINEA-BISSAU CRIOLLO

1. THE CRIOLLO ALPHABET

A B C D E F G H I J K L M Ñ N Ñ O P R S T U V W X Y Z
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n Ñ n Ñ o p r s t u v w x y z

a) Pronunciation hints

The vowels: a e i o u

Intern. Phonetic Alphabet: IPA:

a is pronounced as in father   Ñ
e is pronounced as in there   Ñ
i is pronounced as in mean   Ñ
o is pronounced as in low   Ñ
u is pronounced as in rude   Ñ

The consonants

All consonants of the English alphabet are used except
one Q. J, Ñ and Ñ are additional letters which do not exist
in English. Note the following pronunciation hints:

c is pronounced as ch in church   Ñ
j is pronounced as g in garage   Ñ
ñ is pronounced as ng in wing   Ñ
Ñ is pronounced as in California   Ñ
x is pronounced as sh in show   Ñ
r is rolled as in Spanish "rr"   Ñ

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2. THE NUMERAL MARKERS

Crioulo maintains most of the Portuguese cardinal and ordinal numbers. Some Crioulo speakers traditional diction use "di" before two, three, etc. (but never before "un") instead of the Portuguese terms for second, third, and so on.

Example: Ka bu coma Andre di dus si i ka kudi primeru bias. Don't call Andre a second if he does not not answer to the first (call).

The multiple numbers are most commonly indicated by the corresponding cardinal number followed by the word "bias" meaning times).

Example: N tai fera dus bias aoc. I went to the market twice (two times) today.

3. THE ARTICLES

Crioulo does not have any articles, except for the indefinite article "um" that stands for both a and an.

Example: N bota li xu na koba ksta na kintai. I threw the garbage in the hole that is in the backyard.

N eja um gatu na k koba. I saw a cat in that hole.

Kumpra um laranja di fabur. Buy an orange, please.

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4. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Crioulo personal pronouns take the place of the nouns they recall in a clause or sentence. They may function as subjects or as direct objects.

a) Pronouns as subjects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Secondary form</th>
<th>Crioulo pronoun</th>
<th>English pronoun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ami</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abo</td>
<td>bu</td>
<td>you (sing.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ol)</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>he/she</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- '</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ando</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sheb</td>
<td>bo</td>
<td>you (plur.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elle</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>they (people)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-- '</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>they (things and animals)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* When things and animals are subjects in a sentence they are usually recalled by secondary forms of personal pronouns.

NB: The secondary form stresses the subject pronoun, like the reflexive pronoun in English such as "myself, I'm American".

In certain circumstances the secondary form of a personal pronoun can be used as an object pronoun if it's the predicate of the verb "i" (to be).

Example: I ami. It's me.
         i ka ami. (It) is not me.*

* Things and animals are recalled only by a main form of personal pronoun when they are functioning as subject.

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-4-
b) Pronouns as objects (personal markers):

They are:

- m  you (sing.)
- n  you (sing.)
- h  his/her/it
- m  us
- h  you (plur.)
- eli  them

NB: Crioulo object pronouns follow immediately the verb and some are actually attached to it. The singular forms and the first person plural become suffixes of the verb and the stress shifts to the last syllable, for example:

Putin yagin bibi.  Give me (some) water for me to drink.
N na ajam na kasa.  I will see you at home.
Fasil pa i bin li.  Tell him to come here.
Mostremu bu futufisia.  Show us your picture.
Taksista na leba bos ocel.  The taximan will take you to the hotel.
Punta eli ne nomi.  Ask them their names.

5. THE POSSESSIVES

Both adjectives and pronouns can demonstrate possession.

a) The possessive adjectives

The possessive adjectives in Crioulo are invariable. They agree with the possessor in number and person. Their position in a sentence is before the segment they determine. Usually they are not stressed in a sentence.
6. **DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS**

They are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sg</th>
<th>Pl</th>
<th>Sg</th>
<th>Pl</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>els</td>
<td>this</td>
<td>elis</td>
<td>these</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>killa</td>
<td>that</td>
<td>killa</td>
<td>these</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---
NB: "es" is used alone to mean this (one) and "kilas" diadeś —for these (ones). In a sentence, their respective short forms "e" and "ki" are usually used for example:

E frutal i kusidu. * This/these fruits are ripe.
Ki bulanat i lunju. * That/those rice fields are distant.

* Some Crioulo speakers add an "s" to a word to distinguish between singular and plural, while others don’t. You may prefer one way to the other and may want to be consistent, but this is not necessary. Most Guineans speak traditionally without using the "s" for plural forms unless they feel it is essential for clarity.

The demonstratives precede the word or group of words they determine, which can be followed by the adverbs of place "li" or "la" in order to emphasize the location.

Examples: E lugar li This place here
Ki lugar garand la That big field over there.

7. THE NEGATIVE FORM

In Crioulo the negative is indicated by "ka", which immediately follows the subject of a sentence. For example:

Raimundu ka sta li. Raymond is not here.
Rita ka bin inda. Rita has not yet come.

NB: An exception to this rule is that the negative marker "ka" always comes after the verb "l" (to be). You will find other exceptions to this rule in the section on the imperative.

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6. THE VERB AUXILIARIES

Crioulo has a special class of verb auxiliaries in order to indicate the time, the mode and the aspect of the action.

a) Time auxiliaries

Crioulo divides time into three distinct moments: the present, the past and the future. Each of these moments are expressed by a particular group of time markers.

i. The present moment

There are two forms:

- The simple present, for example:

Francisku ku Toni mora juntu.
Francisco and Tony live together.

- The auxiliary "na" + verb stem denotes that the action is taking place at the time of speech. It is the present progressive in English, for example:

Na na diskansa. I am relaxing.

ii. The past moment

There are six forms:

- The verb stem alone (as in the present moment) is used almost commonly as it is in a context where an adverb of time shows that the action was completed in the past. For example:

(1) Mininu cora. The child cried.
(2) Avion ciga enti. The plane arrived yesterday.
NB: An exception to usage (1) are the verbs To be (i; sta; and To have (ten/tene). These two verbs take the time marker ba to show that the action they indicate has been completed in the past.

- Verb stem + auxiliary ja.
  Rikardu kume ja. Ricardo has already eaten.

- The auxiliary kumsa + verb stem + nan denotes immediate past, for example:
  Tata kumsa bin nan. Tata has just arrived.

- The verb stem + ba (remote past and conditional)
  N bai ba Bissau anu pasadu.
  I went to Bissau last year.

  N misti ba pista bu sopatu.
  I would like to borrow your shoes

- Na + Verb stem + ba, denotes that two actions were taking place at the same time in the past.
  I na durmi ba oca bu konki porta.
  S/he was sleeping when you knocked on the door.

- The verb stem + baja, indicates that the action had been completed before another action took place in the past.
  N kume baja oca bu ciga.
  I had already eaten when you arrived.
iii. The future moment

There are two forms:

- The auxiliary na + verb stem (immediate future)

  I na cubi aoi disertosa.
  It is going to rain today for sure.

- The auxiliary ma bin + verb stem (remote future)

  I ma bin cubi. It will rain some day.

9. THE ASPECT AUXILIARY

a) The habitual aspect

- The auxiliary ma + verb stem.

  Bu ta rapi barba tudu dia. You shave every day.

10. THE MODE AUXILIARIES

Crioulo indicates the mode by adopting some verb stems as auxiliaries. Some are allowed by prepositions, others are not. The more common indicate:

a) Desire

- misti to want

  Mininu misti dursi. The child wants to sleep.

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b) Duty
- dibi di must

Bu dibi di rispita garandi.
You must respect the elders.
- ton ku have to

Në ton ku kaba tarbaju li pë dinoti.
We have to finish the work before dark.

c) Possibility
- kapas di may

Kacupa kapas di sirvidu mas aos.
Kachupa may be served again today.

d) Ability
- Pudi can

Tata pudi konduzi. Tata can drive.

11. THE IMPERATIVE

Circulo expresses the imperative action using the the verb stem alone for the second person singular. For example:

Lanta --- Get up
Sinta --- Sit down
The subject is always expressed in the other grammatical persons. For example:

Bo sukuta — Listen (to many people)
No kala — Let's be quiet.

The third person singular and plural are preceded by the particle "pa". For example:

Pa i sai li — Let him/her get out of here.
Pa e bin gosi— Let them come now.

NB: In a negative sentence the negative marker "ka" comes before the subject which must be also expressed even for the second person singular. For example:

Ka bu rota — Don't belch.
Ka no bai la — Let's not go there.
Ka e mata limaria(ə) — Let them not kill the animals.

In a negative sentence the particle "pa" is not used. For Example:

Pa i tira kankuran futufrafia.
Let him/her not take a picture of a "kankuran".

12. THE COMPARISON OF THE ADJECTIVES

The following words are most usual in comparing adjectives:

- mas ... diki more, than...

Kandonga mas rapidu diki bisikleta.
A bush taxi is faster than a bicycle.
- **menus diki**  
  less than

  Pekadur ta terbaja menus diki makina.  
  Man works less than a machine.

- **ma puku diki**  
  fewer than

  Azudanti ta risibi ma puku diki xoferu.  
  An apprentice earns less than a driver.

- **suma**  
  as ... as

  ŋ mininu jiru suma si pepe.  
  This child is as clever as his father.

### 14. DICTIONARY OF GRAMMAR ELEMENTS

**Prepositions**

- with ------------------------ ku
- against ---------------------- kontra
- without ---------------------- sin
- of -------------------------- di
- from ------------------------- di
- in --------------------------- na
- on --------------------------- na
- for -------------------------- pa
- untill ------------------------ te/tok
- since ------------------------- darsi/disna
- inside ------------------------ dentri di
- within ------------------------ dentri di
- between ---------------------- entri/na metadi di
- among ------------------------ entri/na metadi di
according to  kunformu/zugunda/supa ku
behind  tras (di)
before  anti (di)
after  dipus (di)
over  riba di
on  riba di
above  riba (di)
below  bas (di)
under  bas (di)
out of  fora di
besides  fora di
apart from  fora di
around  na roda di/banda di
together  juntu
near  pertu
far from/away  lunju

Question words

who  kin (ku)
what  ke (ku)
which (one)  kal (ku)
how many  kantu
how much  kantu
when  kal ora/ kal tompu/kal dia
why  pa bia (di ke)ke ku manda/
      pa ke ku
where  nunde (ku)/nde
how  kutsa (ku)
how long  pa kantu tempu
Contractiones

Some native Creole speakers like to speak in short sentences made of contracted words such as:

- ku i = ki (contraction of relative pronoun ku and third person singular personal pronoun)

Ex: E sina ki (ku+i) manda riba di mi.  
This the child that he/she sent up to me.

- pa bia di ke = pe (contraction of the words for the sake of what meaning why)

- ku bu = ku (contraction of the relative pronoun ku and the second person singular personal pronoun bu)

Ex: Pe (pa+bia+di+ke) ku (ku+bu) bai la?  
Why did you go there?

- si bu = su (contraction of the conjunction si and the second person singular personal pronoun bu)

Ex: Su (si+bu) ka mistil, kontan.  
If you don’t want it, tell me.

- na bai = sai (contraction of the time marker ba and bai, verb to go)

Ex: Bu sai men?  
Are you going for sure?

- na bin = nin (contraction of the time marker na and bin, verb to come)

Ex: Jee nin men?  
aa Jee coming for sure?

NB: This explanation of common contractions is meant to improve the learner’s listening comprehension. It is not being recommended for use.
Intensifiers

In Créole, there are language elements you can use to intensify the meaning or feeling of an adjective or participle used adjectivally.

buramou wak ----------------------------- blood-red
branku fanan ----------------------------- snow white
pretu nok ----------------------------- pitch black
sukuru tip ----------------------------- very dark (sight)
funguli but (items) ----------------------------- very dusty
funguli but (skin) ----------------------------- dry and white
limpu pus ----------------------------- very clean
susu putuk ----------------------------- very dirty
forti badau ----------------------------- very sour
mela cut ----------------------------- very sweet
kinti wit ----------------------------- red hot
firia yom ----------------------------- very cold
kala yem ----------------------------- so silent
jugta canar ----------------------------- jumped flexibly
firma can ----------------------------- standing firm
kai konos ----------------------------- fell/fallen down

lanta firkit ----------------------------- got up quickly
molon botok ----------------------------- very soft
risu kan ----------------------------- very hard
sai fat ----------------------------- come out suddenly
kebra kat (crispy item) ----------------------------- broken noisily
kebra pancalam (glass; earthware) ----------------------------- broken to pieces
kebra pat (wood) ----------------------------- broken apart
konki konkon ----------------------------- knocked repeatedly
kupi kup ----------------------------- kicked hard
maja pan ----------------------------- knocked hard
bofotia dou bau ----------------------------- slapped loud
rebenta bau ----------------------------- blew loudly
frata ca ----------------------------- fried noisily
cubi war ----------------------------- rained/raining
noisily
fura puf ----------------------------- pierced noisily
paga fup (fire) ----------------------------- put out loud
lebi kef (weight) ----------------------------- very light
pisada sip ----------------------------- very heavy
lampra pilu ----------------------------- flashed brightly
seku kan (things) ----------------------------- very dry
seku kan (person) ----------------------------- very skinny
taka mus (person) ----------------------------- very fat
Greetings

Competencies:
- To be able to greet one or more people at different times of the day.
- Recognize and use formal and informal ways of addressing to people.

Grammatical Areas:
- affirmative
- interrogatives
- personal pronouns
- Present indicative of STA (estar)
- Present indicative of I (ser)

Greetings

a. Parmaña
   -- Bom dia.
   -- Bom dia.
   -- Kuma ku bu mansì?
   -- N' mansì dìritu?
   In the morning
   Good morning
   Good morning
   Did you wake up feeling well?
   I woke up feeling well.

b. Di tardi
   -- Bo tardi
   -- Good afternoon
   -- Good afternoon

Forms of greetings that can be used at all times

A. -- Kuma.
   -- Hi/how do you do?
B. -- Kuma or N sta bom.
   -- hi/how do you do? or I'm well.

A. -- Ke ku tem?
   -- What's up?
B. -- Nada
   -- Nothing.

A. -- Ke ku ëlu/ël fala?
   -- What do you say? (literally)
B. -- N ka fala nada.
   -- I don't say anything.

A. -- Ke ku konta?
   -- What do you tell?
B. -- Nada si ka kansera.
   -- Nothing, except hardship.

Cultural Note:
It is an act of courtesy and solidarity for people to greet and become acquainted with each other. People also feel they mean something to you if only you are noticed allowing them to know you and your acquaintances. This way you are prepared.
Situation: Miles meets Bunka, his host, for the first time.

Miles: Bom dia! -- Good morning!
Bunka: Bom dia! -- Good morning!
Miles: Kuma? Sta bon? -- Are you well?
Bunka: N sta bon, obrigadu. -- I'm well, thank you.

General Greetings

Vocabulary

kasa home
jinti people
kuma di how is/are
kurpu body
njena to try
mansi to overnight
bu you (informal)
tarbaju work
omi man
minjer woman
koitadesa poverty
moransa compound
bairu neighborhood
sindidur sick person
(usually a child)
kansera tiredness

A -- Kuma di kurpu? -- how is your body? (How are you.)
B -- (kurpu) sta bom. -- (my body) is well. I'm well.
A. -- Kuma?
B. -- Kuma/N sta bon.

A. -- Kuma di tarbaju? -- How is your work?
B. -- N na njena ku el. -- I am trying (with) it.
A. -- Kuma di jinti di kasa?
B. -- E sta bom.

A. -- Kuma di kil sindidur?* -- How is that sick person?
B. -- Alal la.

A. -- kuma di kansera?
B. -- Ali nel.

A. -- Kuma ku bu mansi?
B. -- N mansi diritu.

A. -- Ke ku tem?
B. -- Nada.

A. -- Omi/minjer, kuma
B. -- Alin li.

A. -- Na kamara, kuma.
B. -- N sta bon?
* When a child is often sick, it is nicknamed "sindidur," meaning he who can set fire on himself so that he is always warm. Some Creole speakers prefer the term "namburere" (glowfly) to "sindidur."

Greetings at different times of the day

Vocabulary

1. Parnama:

   In the morning:

   A. -- Bom dia
   B. -- Bom dia.
   A. -- Kuma ku mansi?
   B. -- N mansi bem.

   -- Good day.
   -- Good day.
   -- Did you sleep well?
   -- I did sleep well.

2. Di tardi:

   In the afternoon:

   A. -- Bo tardi.
   B. -- Bo tardi.
   A. -- Ke ku tardi fala? --- What has the afternoon said?
   B. -- Tardi ka fala nada.

   -- Good afternoon.
   -- Good afternoon.
   -- The afternoon did not say anything.

   o

   or

   A. -- Kuma di e tardi? --- How is this afternoon?
   B. -- Tardi sta bom. --- The afternoon is good.

3. Di noti:

   In the evening

   A. -- Bo noti
   B. -- Bo noti
   A. -- Bo sta na sukuru?
   B. -- Alinu nel.

   -- Good evening.
   -- Good evening.
   -- Are you in the darkness?
   -- Here we are in it.

Interrogative words: "Kuma?" Como?
"Ke ku tem?" O que há? (how are you?)

Personal Pronouns:

Formal                   Informal

Singular na senhora    bu tu

   tia tia (for older women)
   nu senhor
   tio tio (for older men)

Plural: ba na senhoras    b6 voce
       ba nu senhores
LIÇÃO 2

Tópico: Personal identification
Competência: To be able to exchange information including name, address, profession, nationality.

Vocabulary

Professions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Portuguese</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>English Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>estudante</td>
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<tr>
<td>aluno</td>
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<td>Russian</td>
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<tr>
<td>enfermeiro</td>
<td>nurse</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

G6 ethnic groups:

Balanta
Fula
Mandinga
Papel

Cumprimentos.

Informal:

A: -- Bon dia.
B: -- Bon dia. Kuma?
A: -- N sta bon. Kuma?
B: -- N sta bon.

Formal:

A: -- Na Laura, (tia) bo tardi.
B: -- Bo tardi. Nu (bu) sta bon?
A: -- N sta bon. Na sta bon?
B: -- N sta bon.

Cultural note:

Tiu is a formal title for addressing a man or a woman old enough to be your parent. Nu ou Na is a normal form of addressing between a man and woman of about the same age group. Young people also address a much older person by
using Nu or Na. In turn, the older persons uses Bu (a personal pronoun, second, person singular).

Diálogos

Situation: Paula meets Jair. Kuma ki bu nomi?
Paula. -- Na nomi i Paula andrade.
Jair. -- Ami i istudanti. Abo ñgora?
Paula. -- Ami i sekretaria.
Jair. -- Ami i Amerikanu. Abo tambi i amerikanu?
Paula. -- Nau, ami i Portugis.

Afirmative:

ami i
abo i
el i
i (neutral, 3rd. person singular)
amos i
abos i
elis i
e (neutral, 3rd. person plural)

NB: the "i" (verb to be) is always omitted in the neutral forms and this omission does not interfere with meaning.

Oralidade 1

1. Kuma ki bu nomi?
   N nomi i antonio,
3. Abo ñgora. Kuma ki bu nomi?
   Na nomi i karius.

2. Kuma ki mi nomi?
   Si nomi i Adilza.

Negative:

ami i ka
abo i ka
el i ka
i - ka (neutral, 3rd. person singular)
amos i ka
abos i ka
elis i ka
e - ka (neutral, 3rd. person plural)

NB: The negative marker "ka" always comes after "i" and, unlikely enough, it precedes all other verbs.

Professions and nationalities are the same as in Portuguese.
Add to your list of nationalities the tribal groups.
Oralidade 2:
1. ami i alunu.
2. Abo i ka inzeneru
3. El i mediku.
4. El i ka prufisor.

Oralidade 3
1. Afirmativo Ami ______ prufisor.
2. Negativo Abo ______ ekonomista.

Oralidade 4
Ex.: Ami i Purtugis? (sim)
      Sim, abo i Purtugis.
      El i Ginensi? (Nau/Amerikanu)
      Nau, el i Amerikanu.
1. El i Alimon? (sim)
2. Abo i Ispanol? (Nau/Fransis)
3. Ami i Kabrianu? (Nau/Ginensi)
4. El i Mandinga? (Nau/Fulup)
5. Ami i Balanta? (Sim)
6. Abo i fula? (Nau/amerikanu)

Texto:
Maria. -- Bo tardi.
Danso -- Bo tardi.
Maria -- Na nomi i Maria.
Danso -- Na nomi i Danso. Abo i kabrianu?
Maria -- Nau, ami i Fula. Abo gorà?
Danso -- Ami i Mandinga. Ke ki bu tarbaju?
Maria -- Ami i prufissor di Inglis.
Danso -- A bon! Ami i prufissor tambi, ma di Purtugis.

VERBS
sta be (Port. ESTAR) gostá like

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bin</th>
<th>be</th>
<th>(Port SER)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>riba</td>
<td>go back</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bai</td>
<td>go</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>misti</td>
<td>want</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fika</td>
<td>stay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buska</td>
<td>pick up</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sibi</th>
<th>know</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kunsi</td>
<td>know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tarbaja</td>
<td>work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baja</td>
<td>dance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mora</td>
<td>live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fasi</td>
<td>do</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>passa</td>
<td>spend</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
LIÇÃO 3

Tópico: Introduction
Competencia: To be able to introduce yourself and others.

VOCABULARY

bon          good, well
dia          day (are you); what
kuma ku      you; your
Bu           to be (like "estar"
stá           ,in portugues).
ôbrigado     thank you.
ki

ku
nomi
Ha
I
abo

in
ami

amerikaru    American
to come; To have come
bin
pasa        to spend (time).
fin
end
di

sumana       of; from
li
here
yo
alright
na

Word that denotes present or future
time. It generally
precedes the verb.

Self Introduction

Situation: The host is so reserved, so Miles is leading him into conversation. This is alright.

Miles: Kuma ki bu nomi? -- What is your name?
Bunka: አنا ነመሚ ብ ነምكة. -- My name is Bunka.
        Abn gora? -- And you?
Miles: Na nomi i Miles. -- My name is Miles.
Bunka: Abo i amerikanu? -- Are you american?
Miles: In, ami i americanu. N bin passa ?in di sumana li. -- yes, I'm american. I have come to spend the weekend here. Alright.

Self Introduction

Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kuma ki</td>
<td>What's</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bu</td>
<td>your (informal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nomi</td>
<td>name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manteña</td>
<td>surname?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abo</td>
<td>you (informal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gora</td>
<td>too</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nunde</td>
<td>where</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>to be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>di</td>
<td>from, of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ami</td>
<td>I (always used alone except with the verb 'to be'.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>which</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jinti</td>
<td>people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la</td>
<td>there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elis</td>
<td>they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tudu</td>
<td>all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ala</td>
<td>there they are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coma</td>
<td>to be called</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sentru di saudi</td>
<td>health center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voluntariu</td>
<td>Volunteer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sin</td>
<td>without</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pagu</td>
<td>pay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>juda</td>
<td>help</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. -- Kuma ki bu nomi? -- What is your name?
B. -- Na nomi i Stella -- My name is Stella?
A. -- Kuma ki bu manteña -- What is your surname?
B. -- Na manteña i Divino -- My surname is Divino.
A. -- Abo gora Kuma ki bu nomi? -- And you? What is your name?
B. -- Na nomi i Domingas -- My name is Domingas.
A. -- Abo i di nunde? -- Where are you from?
B. -- Ami i di Amerika -- I am from the United States.
A. -- Nunde na Amerika? -- Where in the United States?
A. -- Kuma di jinti di la? -- How are people there?
B. -- Ala elis tu du la. -- They are all there.
(They are fine)

A. -- Nunde ku bu ta tarbaja? -- Where do you work?
B. -- N ta tarbaja na centro di saude. Ami i Voluntariu di Kurpu di Pas.
-- I work in the health clinic. I'm a Peace Corps Volunteer.

A. -- ke ku coma Voluntariu di kurpu da pas.
B. -- Amerikanu ku bin Juda Tarbaju sim pagu.
-- What is a Peace Corps Volunteer?
-- Americans who have come to help to work without pay.

A. -- Nunde ku tu (ta) mora? -- Where are you living?
B. --- N (ta) mora li na mansoa. --- I am living here in Mansoa.

NB. The words between (parentheses) are of optional usage. They can be omitted without affecting the meaning of the sentence. This applies to all parentheses used in this material for the Crioulo version. As to the English version they mark off the words used in English constructions that are not applicable to Crioulo.

Introducing Others

Vocabulary

tiu uncle
ti(e) this
na my
em/jug/kolega di tarbaju counterpart
gunu di casa landlord or landlady
li here
bom well
sta to be (Port. "estar")
ton only
bo you (plural)
no we
subrini nephew (for of addressing to a man young enough to be your son)

K to be pleased
konteni too
tambi to know
kunzi how
kuma ki word that precedes the name of the person you are speaking to, meaning "you"
and your people."

di
1
fiju
prazer
na

Diálogos

1. A male PCT introduces Pintu, his counterpart, to uncle Duarti, his landlord.

PCT -- Tiu Duarte, es i na
    kolega di tarbaju
    Pintu, es ki dunu
    di kasa
Pintu -- Tiu sta bon?
Tiu -- N sta bom, subrinu.
Pintu -- Kuma ku ba tiu stali?
Tiu -- No sta li diritu.
Pinta -- N kontenti N konsi tiu

-- Uncle Duarti, this
    is my counterpart.
    Pintu, this is my
    landlord.

Uncle, are you well?
I am well, nephew.
How are you and your
people here?
We are well here.

I'm pleased to know
you, uncle.

2. Ana, a neighbor, introduces her son to a PCT called Stella, as an act of courtesy.

Ana -- Stella es i na fiju
    ku sta na Bissau.
    Albinu, es i dutur ku
    mora li.

Stella, this is my
    son who stays in
    Bissau. Albinu,
    this is the health
    person who lives
    here.

PCT -- Prazer.
Albinu -- Prazer

Pleased to meet you.
Pleased to meet you

NB. Some people in Guiné-bissau think that all foreigners
who work in health centers are doctors -- an assumption
based on their past experience.
LICAO 4

Topic: Meeting people (Encontro)
Competencia: To be able to find out what someone's plans are.
- Indicate one's intention.
- Ask someone if he/she can do what you want.
- State time in which you expect someone.
- Confirm reliability of appointment.

Grammatical Area: Future

Verbs: fasi do
       sibi know
       misti want
       kaba finish

Future
N na bai fasi: I will do ...
Bu na bai sibi: You will know.
I na bai buska: I will look for ...
No na bai kabanta: We will consider it finished.
E na bai fasi: They (elas) will do ...

Vocabulary
inda yet
pabia why?
jumbai chat
kau place
si if
maina fail

Diálogo

Situation: Roz meets a man in the market.
Roz: -- Bu sta bon? -- Are you well?
Nelson: -- N sta bon. Kuma ki bu nomi? -- I'm well. What's your name?
Roz: -- Na nomi i Roz. Kuma ki bu nomi? -- My name is Roz. What's your name?
Nelson: -- Na nomi i Nelson. -- My name is Nelson. Where Nunde ki bu ta mora?
Roz: -- N ta mora na Lar Femini- -- I live in the Lar Femini- no. and you?
Nelson: -- N ta mora na Bande. -- I live in Bande. Where do Nunde ku bu ta tar- you work?

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Roz: --- Na ta tarbaja na liseu. --- I work in the high school.
Nelson: --- Ke ku buta fasi? --- What do you do?
Roz: --- Ami i profesor di inglis. --- I'm an English teacher.
Nelson: --- Abo i koperanti? --- Are you a cooperante?
Roz: --- Ami i ka koperanti. --- I'm not a cooperante. I'm a Peace Corps Volunteer.
Nelson: --- Ke ki Kurpu di Pas? --- What's the Peace Corps?
Roz: --- I un organizason amercianu di sirvisu vo-luntariu. --- It's an American organization of volunteer service.
Nelson: --- Ami i alunu di iskola --- I'm a student at the technical school.
Roz --- Bu na bai kumpra algun --- Are you going to buy something?
Nelson: --- In na bai kumpra. --- Yes, I will.
Roz --- Te logu. --- See you later.

Vocabulary

ke ku what
bu you
na fasi are doing
aos today
di tardi in the afternoon
N I
ka sibi don't know
inda yet
pabia why
mistib a would like
pa no us (literally: that we)
jumbai chat
mbokadu a little
i sta bon that's good
pudi can
bin come
na kau my place
si if
kaba sia have finished eating dinner
in yes
mbon so
pera wait for you
peran wait for me
ka bu don't you (singular)
maina fail
de word of emphasis
n ka na I won't
te logu see you later
kal ora when
ku n pudi can I
Diálogos

Encontro:

A. -- Ke ku bu na fasi aos di tardi?
B. -- N ka sibi inda. Pabia?
A. -- N misti ba pa no jumbo mbokadu.
B. -- I sta bon.
A. -- Bu na pudi bin na kau si bu kaba sia?
B. -- In, n na pudi.
A. -- Mbon n na perau.
B. -- Yo, peran.
A. -- Ka bu maina de.
B. -- N ka na maina.
A. -- Te logu.
B. -- Te logu.

-- What are you doing this afternoon?
-- I don't know yet. Why?
-- I would like to chat a little.
-- That's good.
-- Can you come to my place when have eaten dinner?
-- Yes, I can.
-- So, I will wait for you.
-- Ok, wait for me.
-- Don't fail.
-- I won't fail.
-- See you later.
-- see you later.

Other Expressions

A. -- Kal ora ku n pudi ojau?
B. -- Ora ku bu misti.
A. -- Ke ku bu misti ojan parel?
B. -- I ka nada mal. Bu na tin sibi.

-- When can I see you?
-- Whenever you want to.
-- What do you want to see me for?
-- It's nothing bad. You will see.

Cultural Note:

Inviting a person of the opposite sex to your house, particularly at night when you live alone, is a sign of great thrust of love. You may need to state the purpose of the invitation so as to avoid unnecessary expectations or misinterpretation on the part of the person you are inviting. People may not show up if you don't indicate that it is important.
LICAD 5

Topic: Saying good-bye (Despedida)
Competencias: To be able to indicate the intention to go on a trip.
- State destination and time to be expected back.
- Say good-bye.

Vocabulary

runde ku where
bu you
na bai are going
ke ku what
fasi to do
la there
jubi to visit
kumpaner colleague
ta sta is staying
na at
kuntum a neighborhood in Bissau
kal dia ku when
na riba are coming back
yarmon di amana the day after tomorrow (literally: the brother of tomorrow)
yo word of satisfaction
pa may
Deus God
kumpaneu bless you
ali word emphasizing presence
n riba I'm back
in yes
n tisi I have brought
pon di bias a gift
suma like
ke what
serta guess
n ka I don't
sibi know
bera what
te till
bra ku when (literally: the time that)
yabri open
bolsa travelling bag
kontan tell me
1.
A. -- Amanã n na bai bias.
B. -- Nunde ku bu na bai?
A. -- N na bai fora di tera.
B. -- Ke ku bu na bai fara la?
A. -- N na bai jubi naka kumpaner.
B. -- Nunde (ku) ta sta) na interior?

Tomorrow I'm travelling
Where are you going?
I'm going to the interior.
What are you going to do there?
I'm going to visit a colleague of mine.
Where is (he/she) staying in the interior.

A. -- I ta sta n Katio.
B. -- Kal dia ku bu na riba?
A. -- N na riba yarmom di amanã.
B. -- Yo, pa Deus kumpanau, you.

She/she is staying at Katio.
When are you coming back?
I'm coming back the day after tomorrow.
May God bless you (accompany you).

NB.: "Interior" stands for any town outside of Bissau.

2.
A. -- Ali n riba!
B. -- Yo, bu bin?
A. -- In, n tisi pon di bias.
B. -- yo! suma ke?
A. -- Serta.
B. -- N ka sib. Kontan
A. -- Pera te ora ku n yabri na bolsa.

Here I'm back.
So, you are back.
I have brought (you) a gift.
Very good! Do you like that?
I guess.
I don't know.
Wait till I open my travelling bag.

Cultural notes:

"Pon di bias" is a gift. It could be food, fruit, tobacco, or kolanut that you bring from your trip for your host or the people with whom you live. It could also be money you give to someone having to travel. You do not have to do it. It's a gift that people believe may bring you closer to those who receive it. It is also thought to be a good means for calming down somebody you quarrelled with, who do not want to give up his/her anger at you. The most appreciated gift are things that the receiver lacks.
LICAO 6

Tópico: Family (Família)

Vocabulary

pape father
tia ant
tama mother
dona grandmother
siju son
neto grandfather
subrinu nephew, niece
kunadu grandson
tiu mother
granddaughter
primu cousin
omi husband
yarmun brother, sister
miiner wife
	
Diálogo

José. -- Bu kunsi ña familia? 
PCV. -- Nau, n ka kunsi. 
José -- Es i ña pape, es i ña mame, es i ña yermontino, es i ña dona. 

PCV -- Bo sta bon? 
Família. -- In, no sta bon, abo gora? 

PCV -- Sta bon, obrigadu. 
José -- Nama es i ña amigu i amerikanu. 
Mae. -- Bu ta tarbaja li ña siju? 
PCV. -- In, n fasi j a um ano. 
Mae. -- Bu sta li ku bu papes? 
PCV. -- Nau sta ami som. 
Mae. -- Bu bim tarbaja li. 
PCV. -- In. 
Mae. -- Kantu tempu ki bu na fasi li?
PCV. -- Na fasi so dus anu. 
Mae. -- Anta bu pertu ja bai. 

PCV. -- Bardadi. 
Mae. -- Bu pudi bata bim jubinu. 
ora ki bu tem tempu. 
PCV. -- Sta bon. 
Mae. -- N kontenti n konti. 
PCV. -- Ami tambi, obrigadu. 

Do you know my family? 
No, I don't know them. 
This is my father, this is my mother, this is my little sister, this is my grandma. 
How are you? 
Yes, we're fine thank you. 

I'm fine, thank you. 
Mom, this is my friend, he is amerikanu. 
Do you work here, my son? 
Yes, it's been a year. 
Are you here with your parents? 
No, I'm by myself. 
Did you come here to work? 
Yes. 
How long will you be here? 
I'll be here only for two years. 
Then, it's almost time to go back. 
Is it true? 
You may come to visit us whenever you have time. 
Fine. 
It was nice to have met you. 
Same here, thank you.
LICAQ 7

Titulo: The human body

Competencia: To be able to identify parts of the human body,
To identify basic diseases.

Vocabulary

Kabesa                      | garganti | throat
rostu                      |  piskus  | neck
hoka                       |  oreja   | ear
lingu                      |  kosta   | back
dintis                     |  pitu    | chest
uju                        |  testa   | forehead
naris                      |  ós      | bone
kabelu                     |  juju    | knee
totis                      |  brasu   | arm
mon                        |  Kotovel | elbow
dedu                       | ÇallKañada | ankle
uña                        |  penna   | leg
pé                         |  korson  | heart
sangi                      |  pulmon  | lung
figadu                     |  stomagu | stomach
tripa                      |  tripu   | intestine

Diseases:

panga bariga                | diarrheia | kemadura | burn
sarampu                     | measles   |          |
sarna                       | skin disease |          |
tetanu                      | tetanus   |          |
paludismu                   | malaria   |          |

Expressions:

dur di kabesa                | headache

dur di bariga                | stomach ache

dur di pitu                  | chest pain

dur di uju                   | pain in the eye

dur di dintis                | tooth ache
Diálogo
Na konsultorio

B = Diúma
F = Funcionário

B. -- Bon dia.
F. -- Bon dia.
B. -- Nunde ki e ta pui nomi la consulta.
F. -- I li.
B. -- N misti pui nomi.
F. -- Bai la nunde ki jintis sta na bicha.
B. -- Obrigadu.
F. -- Kuma ki bu nomi?
B. -- Na nomi i Biúna
F. -- Kal konsulta ki bu misti?
B. -- Misti konsulta di dur di kurpu.
F. -- Paga duzentus pés.
B. -- Ali kal ora ki konsulta na kuma?
F. -- I na kuma oitú ora, bai sinti la bu pera, bu bata sukuta bu nomi.

Doc. -- Sinta
B. -- Obrigadu.
Doc. -- Ke ku ta deu?
B. -- Kurpu.
Doc. -- Dedi kantu dia ki kurpu na deu.
B. -- I fasi ja um simana.
Doc. -- Kuma ki kurpu ta deu.
B. -- I ta kuma na ombra e ria pa kosta.
Doc. -- Kal mesiũu ki bu ta toma.
B. -- N ka ta toma nim um mesiũu. I don't take any medicine.
Doc. -- Dispi ropa para sukutau

Dipus di ka sukutal After finishing listening.

B. -- Kuma ki na bata babi mesiũu?
Doc. -- Ora ki bu cumpre mesiũu omi ki vindi el na isplikau, bu pudi bai.
B. -- Te logu.
LICAO 8

Topico: The home
Competencia: To be able to identify parts of a house.
To rent a house.

Grammatical Area: Continuous present

N na buska I am looking for
bu na tarbaja You are working
I na toma He is taking (água)
Bo na kobra I am charging
E na mostra They are showing

Vocabulary

Verbs:
renda rent
toma take
kobra charge
renda to rent
mostra show
tene have
na buska I'm looking for
ta bin kumpu make
fin end
ta kobra do charge
mostran show me
na toma going to take
misti ba would like
sina sing
n dau I've given you

Nouns:
kanta .. ku how much/many
ku and
kila that
pa for
kada each
dentru inside

renda rent
renda adiantadu advanced payment of rent
renderu tenant
kuarti room
latrina latrine
problema problem
cabi key
dineru money
kau place
serbu outdoor bathing enclosure
mis month
kuntu thousands pesos
kabi key
karta paper
Diálogo

Renting a House:

A. -- N na buska kau di mora.
B. -- No tene kasa di renda.
A. -- Kantu kuarti ku i tene?
B. -- I tene dus kuarti.
A. -- Latrina ku serku gorn?
B. -- Kila renderu ku ta kumpu.
A. -- Renda pa fin i mis i kantu?
B. -- N ta kobrë kada kuarti sinku kuntu
A. -- Du puçi mostran dentru di kasa?
B. -- I ka problema. Bu na toma cabi?

A. -- In, n na toma.
B. -- N misti ba renda adinatatu
A. -- Renda di kantu mis ku bu misti?
B. -- Fasi karta bu sina kuma n dau.

I'm looking for a place to live in
We have a house to rent.
How many rooms does it have?
It has two rooms.
What about a latrina and a bathroom?
That the tenant makes.
How much is the rent for the end of a month?
I charge 25,000 pesos for each room.
Can you show me inside the house?
Are you going to take the house on rent? (Lit.: are you going to take the key?)
Yes, I am.
I'd like an advanced payment of the rent.
How many months of rent do you want?
Make a paper (and) sign that I have given you some money.

Cultural Note:

It is difficult to find a house in the capital city of Bissau and many urban areas. Rentiers ask for hard currency if their houses are going to be rented by a foreigner. Tenants are often required to pay for the rent of three or more months in advance.
LICAO 9

Topico: Foods and Restaurants
Competencia: To be able to identify meals, to order food in a restaurant, to ask for the bill. To be able to negotiate eating meals with a family.

Vocabulary

Verbs
kusiña cook
 tisi bring
 kune eat
 paga pay
 pui put
 kumsa begin

Nouns
mata biciu breakfast
 janta lunch
 sia dinner
 sita leftover
 karni salgadu salted pork
 kaldu sauce
 galina chicken
 arus rice
 pis fish
 karni di baka beef
 karni di purku pork
 karni di kabra goat
 karni di kasa game

Portada: Guinean dish of rice with sauce of meat and tomato, thickened with flour.
Kaldu di manka peanut soup.

Expressions
kin ku oja may be
 di-pus after
 kal which, what
 ke ku what
 ke bo do you (plural)

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Diálogos

1. Eating in a restaurant.

A. --- Bon dia, kal koldadi. Kumida ku bô tene aô? — Good morning. What type of meals do you have today?
B. --- Nô tene poportada ku kaldu di mankara. — We've got "poportada" and "Kaldu di Mankara."
A. --- Ke ku bô kusina eles ku el? — What have you cooked them with?
B. --- Poportada ku karne salgadu, kaldu di mankara ku galiña. — Poportada with salted pork and kaldu di mankara with chicken.
A. --- Yo. Tisín kaldu di mankara. — Alright. Bring me (some) peanut soup.
B. --- Ke ku bô misti pa bibi? — What do you have to drink?
A. --- No misti un serveja geradu. — We have cold beer.

---

A. --- I kantu? — How much is the meal?
B. --- I 1,250.00 pes. — It's 1,250.00 peso.
A. --- Bu tene troku di 1,500.00 pes? — Do you have change for 1,500.00 pesos?
B. --- N' tene. — I do.
A. --- Ali dineru. — Here's the money.
B. --- Ali troku. — Here's the change.
A. --- Yo, obrigado. — Alright. Thank you.
B. --- I ka nada. — It's nothing.

2. Negotiating eating meals with a family.

A. --- Bon dia. Kuma ku bu sta? — Good morning. How are you?
B. --- Alin li na njena. Abo gora? — We are doing fine and you?
A. --- N sta bon. N tene un mistida. — I'm fine. I have something to do.
B. --- I ke ña fiju? — May be uncle can help me.
A. --- N bon, n misti ba ta kume ku bos. Es kusa di ba ta ba' fera, dispus di tarbaju, pa kuma ba bin kusiña i kansadu. Si n pudi ba ta kume ku bos i ta sta ba bon. — What is it, my son? Well, I want to eat with you. The idea of going to the market and cooking after work is tiring. It would be good if I could eat with you.
B. --- I sta bon. Bu misti ba ta janta ku sia o son janta? — It's fine. Do you want to do you want to have dinner and dinner or just lunch?
A. --- Tuda dus. Kantu kun na ba ta paga? — Both. How much should I pay?
B. --- Bu na ba ta tisi bu arus ku mafe. — Would you bring your rice
o ami na ba ta pui tudu?
A. -- Tiu ba ta pui tudu n ta ba ta dîneru
B. -- Sta bon.
A. -- Kantu ki na ba ta paga?
B. -- Bu pudi ba ta paga korenta kuny.
A. -- Kal dia ki n pudi kuma kume li?
B. -- Dia ku bu misti?
A. -- N bon, amaña. Kantu ora ku zanta ta kaba?
B. -- Uma hora. Sia i oitu ora.
A. -- Obrigadu. Amaña na bin. Te mana.
B. -- Te mana ña fiju.

or am I going to provide everything?
Uncle provides everything da I give the money.
It's fine.
How much will I have to pay?
You can pay 40,000 pesos.

When can I start eating here?
Whenever you want to.
It's fine, tomorrow. What time is lunch ready?
At one o'clock. Dinner is at 8:00 o'clock.
Thank you. I will come to see you tomorrow.
See you tomorrow, my son.

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TEMPERU/PURPARU – CONDIMENTS

MALGETA ........................................... hot pepper
SUKULBEMBE ....................................... big hot pepper
MALGETA SINU ...................................... small hot pepper
SAL .................................................. salt
KOKOBARO ......................................... salt with big grains
SABOLA ............................................. onion
PIMENTON ......................................... sweet pepper
LIMON ................................................ lemon
GUSTU ............................................... maggy or chicken flavor cubes
AJU ................................................... garlic
PAJA DI LUR ........................................ bay leaves
VINAGRI ............................................. vinegar
VINAGRI DI LIMON ................................ vinegar made of lemon
VINAGRI DI FOLI .................................... vinegar obtained from the crush of a wild fruit locally called foli
KAMATI ............................................ fresh tomato

KUSA DI BURI GUSTU – APPETITE STIMULATORS

KONSERVA .......................................... vegetables preserved in vinegar
PAJA DI SABOLA .................................... green onion leaves pounded with salt, hot pepper and flavored with lemon
BAJIJKI .............................................. sorrel boiled in water with some okra and green tomato, then ground with salt, maggy cubes and dry fish
KANJA PILADU ..................................... okra boiled and ground, with maggy cubes and dry fish.
NETETU ............................................. flavoring powder obtained from pounded dry locust beans
JORONJI ............................................. pounded dry shrimps with hot pepper
ISKALADA ........................................... fish gutted in sea water, preserved with salt and hot pepper, dried in sun and sold cut into small cubes.
GANDI ............................................... dry snail
OSTRA SEXU ........................................ oyster preserved with salt and pepper and dried
KASSEKE .......................................... fish dried plainly in the sun
NATA ............................................... yellow fatty substance that gather over fermented cow milk
JEPEP PILADU ...................................... smoked tiny little fishes pounded with salt and pepper for flavoring cooked rice
KUSINÁ DI TERA  LOCAL DISHES

KANFURBAT ............................ fish or meat cooked in water with salt, lemon and a lot of pepper.

KALDU BLUFU ............................. broth of fish or meat with condiments and no oil, eaten with rice cooked separately.

KALDU DI CEBEN ............................ broth of fish or meat thickened with crush of boiled palm fruit with condiments, eaten with rice cooked separately.

KALDU i MANKARA ............................ broth of fish or meat thickened with peanut butter with condiments, eaten with rice cooked separately.

KALDU DI SITI ............................. broth of fish or meat with palm oil and condiments, eaten with rice cooked separately.

POPORTADA ............................. broth of pork thickened with rice flour containing condiments and eaten with rice cooked separately.

BRINJI DI OSTRA ............................. dish of rice cooked in oil sauce of oyster with condiments.

RAFOGADU ............................. dish of rice cooked in oil sauce of fish or meat with tomato and condiments.

KUBAMBA ............................. porridge of pounded millet cooked separately, with sour (fermented) milk, palm oil and sugar.

MUNI ............................. porridge of pounded millet made into nuggets and boiled in water with sugar.

BYANDA DI SITI KU LITI ............................. dish of rice cooked separately with sour milk and sugar.

OSTRA TEMFRADU ............................. oyster boiled in salty water, then flavored with more salt, lemon, hot pepper and sliced onions.

SIGA ............................. okra soup: broth of smoked fish or meat with palm oil, condiments, a lot of sliced okra and some green tomato, eaten with rice cooked separately.

KAL'WARADA ............................. broth of meat cooked in tomato sauce with oil, condiments and chopped potatoes or cassava [with/without boiled green bananas], eaten with rice, millet or tubers boiled separately.

KAFRYELA ............................. dish of chicken flavored with condiments, boiled in little water for the meat to absorb condiments and then grilled and cooked in butter sauce. The meat is eaten with bread or rice boiled separately.

BADAJI ............................. soft food: [often] rice boiled in water with fermented cow milk, butter and sugar.

KUNCKA ............................. liquid food made of rice pounded with raw peanuts and boiled in water with sugar powder from dry baobab leaves used for flavoring starchy foods.

LALO ............................. balanced food made of rice pounded with beans then cooked to be eaten with fresh palm oil or sauce. dish of rice cooked with dry fish eaten with palm oil, boiled okra and green tomato or boiled sorrel leaves beaten with chicken flavor cubes, salt and dry locust beans powder.

KUNTANGU DI ISKALADA KU SITI ...
leaves mixed in groundnut or palm-oil soup being the largest ingredient of these cookings. Jambo meaning leaf in the Fula dialect can be of a wild tree, of cassava plant and of a wild plant respectively called in Fula Sura, hako bantaraje and borboro. The food is called jambo and the name of the leaves it is made of added to it for >specification.
Tópico: Shopping in the market
Competencia: To be able to ask about the articles, to negotiate a price and make payments.
Grammatical Areas: a. numbers
   b. interrogative pronouns
   c. commands: paga, fasi, cumpra
   d. present indicative: misti, tene
Vocabulary

Verbs
fasin make
tene have
ña pudi can you?
pai put
paga pay
na bai going
misti want

Nouns
pes peso
arus rice
ña senhora
fison beans
limon lemon
pis fish
lagosta lobster
tomate tomato
abóbora squash, pumpkin
pipino cucumber
ostra oyster
kubi cauliflower
repolho cabbage
alface lettuce
senora carrot
kanja
malgeta malagueta
laranja orange
mango mango
siti palm oil
sal salt
pon bread
sabon soap
vela candle

Expressions:
ña kamara my dear
kantu bias how long
kau where
kantu how much
ali her

-- pis na bai? Do you buy the fish?
-- I ka na bai, obrigadu No, thank you.

Cultural Note
Bargaining is becoming now a common practice. The prices of goods tend to be risen upon knowing that the customer is a foreigner. Beggars usually sit at the gate of the market places asking for money. It is not considered rude to ignore them if you have no money to offer.
Dialogo

A. -- Bon dia.
B. -- Bon dia.
A. -- Na kamara, banana i kantu.
B. -- Banana i 100 pès kada um son.
A. -- Na pudi fasin el mas baratu.
E. -- Mbon, paga 80 pès.
A. -- Sta bon.
B. -- Kantu banana ku bu misti?
A. -- N misti seis banana.
B. -- Na tene kau di pui.
A. -- N tene.
B. -- Seis banana i 400 pès.
A. -- Ali diñeru.
B. -- Na ka tene diñeru troku.
A. -- Nau n ka tene.
B. -- Peram n na bai buska troku.
A. -- Sta bon.
B. -- Ali bu troku.
A. -- Obrigadu.

Good morning.
Good morning.
Lady, how much is the banana?
The bananas are 100 pesos each.
Can't you make it cheaper?
OK, you pay 80 pesos.
Fine.
How many bananas do you want?
I want six bananas.
Do you have a bag?
I don't have one.
Six bananas are 400 pesos.
Here is the money.
Do you have a smaller bill?
No, I don't.
Wait. I will go for change.
OK.
Here is the change.
Thank you.
LIÇÃO 11

Tópico: Clothes, Taylor (Rowpas, Alfaiai)
Competência: To be able to order clothes from the taylor, to negotiate the price and determine when to pick the clothes.

Grammatical Areas: Verbs: kusi
midí
pudi

Present Indicative (habitual action)

N ta kusi
Bu ta kobra
I ta tarbaja
Nu ta canta
Bu ta juga
E ta labra

Note: "ta" is used in the present to indicate habitual action.

Prepositions:

riba on (sobre) dienti di in front of
bas under metadi di between
ladu at the side of
tras di behind

Vocabulary

Nouns
bistidu dress
saia skirt
blusa blouse
kalsa pants
sutien brassiere
kamisá shirt
kamisola T-shirt
meia socks
kalson short
mudelu model
midida measurement

Verbs
kusi to sew
midí to take measurement
bin buska to come for (to collect)
prinda to be hanging

suma like
kila that (one)
Diálogo

A. — Bu ta kusi bistidu?
B. — In, n ta kusi
A. — Kantu ku bu ta kobra?
B. — N ta kobra 8 kantu.
A. — Bu pudi tira ṃa xida gosi?
B. — In, bin n midiu.
A. — Kal ora ku n pudi bin buska bistidu?
B. — Bin yarmon di amaña parmaña.
A. — Kal modelu di bistidu?
B. — Suma kila ku prinda la riba.

Texto

I tem um día, n bai buska ṃa ropa na alfaiati, ocán n ciga, alfaiati kasta ba, e staba som si ajudanti. N puntal, pa alfaiati, e rispundim kuma e sai, ma i kana tarda pa riba, e puntam ke ki n misti, n falal n bai buska ṃa ropa. E puntam ṃa ticidu i kal koldadi, n falal e di seda e bai dentru e riba e falam kuma i ka oja nim um bistidu di seda, so di algudom ku nália, e puntam sim pudi peral te ora ki ciga. N setal um bokadu alfaiati entra e falam manteña, dipus e punta ajudanti si e ka dam ṃa ropa ajudanti falal kuma e ka falai pa e da ningim ropa el ki manda e ka dan el. Alfaiati entra e bai tisi ṃa ropa. N pagal n falal obriguadu. So dipus kim kuma na pensa kuma ajudanti ka fiaba nam dan ropa.
LIÇÃO 12

Tópico: Laundry (Lavandaria)
Competência: To be able to contract someone to wash your clothes, to come up with the price, to instruct on washing and ironing, how many times a month, how long it will take.

Grammatical Area: Conditional

N misti ba tarbaja I would like to work
N misti ba diskansa I would like to rest
N misti ba bai Praia I would like to go to Praia.

Vocabulary

Verbs

labā: wash
disa: let
tissai: bring
kobra: charge
di: give
kema: burn
susa: dirt, stain
seka: dry (expose?)
di: give
kema: burn
sera: dry (expose?)
marlota: wrinkle
lisa: iron
larga: lose the original shape
rumpi: tear

Nouns

labandera: washer woman
panu di kama: bedspread
feru di lisa: iron
mis: month
fin di mis: end of the month
kuntu: 1.000,00 peso

Expressions:

pa me: for me
i sta bon: that’s good
in: in
diritu: properly
i karu: that’s expensive
ora: at time
limpu: clean

Diálogo

Situation: Mr. A negotiates with Ms. B. for her to be his laundress.

A. -- N misti ba pa ña kemara bata laba pa mi.
B. -- I sta bon.
A. -- Kantu ku ña ta kobra fim di mi?
B. -- N ta kobra 7 kuntu.
A. -- I karu, rapstit n bata da sabon.
B. -- Mbon, paga 6 kuntu.
A. -- Ka ña bata sekà ña ropa na paja. Ka ña bata labal ku soda, ka ña bistil.
B. -- I sta bon. Ma ami n kata bistil ropa di jinti.
A. -- Kantu dia ku ta fasi ku ropa?
B. -- Tíra dia, Ka dia ku n pudi bata bisa buska rops?
A. -- Tudu quinti fera.
(A.) -- I sta bon. Bu pudi bin buska utru quinti fera.
I would like you (my dear) to do my laundry.
That's good.
How much do you charge at the end of the month?
I charge 7 thousand pesos.
That's expensive, reduce it. I will be giving you the soap.
Well, pay 6 thousand pesos.
Don't dry the clothes on the grass. Don't wash with "soda," don't wear (my clothes)
It's fine. But I don't wear people's clothes.
How many days do you keep the clothes?
Three days. What day can I come to pick up the clothes?
Every Thursday.
It's fine. You may come pick up the clothes next Thursday.

Laundry/Ironing Related Terms

bata lisa diritu labaremu
Do the ironing properly
what one gets additionally to his/her pay as a reward.
Do not take too long to bring the clothes back.

ropa ka limpu
Do not dry the clothes on the grass.
Do not use "soda" to wash the clothes,
Do not burn the clothes at when ironing.
Do not get clothes stained by palm oil.

ka bu seka ropa na paja.
Do wash the blots and rustlike marks out of the clothes.

ka bu laba ku soda
Do not wear the clothes when you take

ka bu dii sa ropa
tem to your home.

ka siti susa ropa

bata tiru noda ku feruju ne ropa

ka bu bistil ropa ora ku bu lebal.

Cultural Notes:

Like in the market, a service can be expensive if the requirer is known to be a foreigner. You may need to find out from a host country national about the cost of launder before finding a laundress for yourself. Rewarding a good service whenever possible encourages the laundress woman to work at your will. It is advisable to provide the type of soap with which you want your clothes to be washed. If you have the same laundress woman doing ironing for you, you may want to explain to her that you need all your clothes to be properly ironed as clothes are sometimes dried on wild grasses which make them itchy.

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LIÇÃO 13

Tópico: Directions (Movimentação)
Competências: To be able to give and follow directions, ask for a guide.

Vocabulary

Adverbs:

pertu       close       na ladu       beside
lunju       far         riba         on
tras        behind      bas           under
diantid     in front of antis di      before

Expressions:

na mon direita on the right
na mon iskerta on the left
fita         to be opposite to
si bu passa  if you pass
paragem      the car park
kaminu       way
kumpridu     straight

Verbs:

kurva        turn, curve
sinala       show me
ciga         arrive, get at
pega         take
pasa         pass

Ordinal numbers:

purmera      first
segunda      second
tirsera      third

*"Car park" is a West African English expression for a place in town where bush taxis park waiting for passengers.

Diálogo

Situation: A foreigner is looking for the bush taxi station. He/she asks someone for directions.

A. -- Munde ku i paragen? Where is the car park?
B. -- Paragen sta lungu di fera. The car park is near the market
A. -- Sinalan kaminu di fera. Show me the way to the market.
B. -- Pega e kaminu di kumpridu tek bu ciga ntronkamentu, Go this way straight until you get to the crossroad, the market
fera sta na mon direita
A. -- Kai ladu ku paragen sta?
B. -- I sta dipus di un taberna
orâ ki bu passa fera.
A. -- Mininu ten ku pudi mostran
la? Is there a child who can
is on the right hand side.
On which side is the car park?
It is after a stop as you pass
the market.
Is there a child who can show me
there?

Cultural Note:
People tend to be evasive in their speech. They may lead you
to ask another person for something they could tell you
themselves. Usually, a child is assigned to show people the way
or a place if they ask for it.
LIÇÃO 14

Tópico: Transportation (Transportes)
Competencias: To be able to ask questions regarding transportation and fares.

Vocabulary

Nouns:
- kandroga: bush taxi
- tabela: list of taxi fares
- kargu: luggage
- ajudanti: person who helps (ajuda) the driver
- xofetu: driver

Verbs:
- mberka: board
- na paga: to be paying

Expressions:
- N na ria li
- Bu pudi leban te kasa?
- N tene kargu pisadu
- N na bai pa delegacia
- Di fabur

I will come down here.
Can you take me to my home?
I have a heavy luggage.
I'm going to the regional education office.
Please

Diálogos

1. Kandroga

A. -- Mund ku bo na bai?
B. -- No na bai Gabu
A. -- Li pa Gabu i kantu?
B. -- Li pa Gabu i tris kuntu i eitusetu.
A. -- Mund ku na sinta?
B. -- Bu na sinta tras.
A. -- Mund ku n na pui fana kargu?
B. -- Dal ajudanti i pul riba.

Where are you going?
We are going to Gabu.
How much is it from here to Gabu?
From here to Gabu is three thousand eight hundred.
Where am I going to sit?
You will sit in the back.
Where can I put my luggage?
Give it to the "ajudanti" to put it up.

Cultural Notes:
If there is a car crisis (often caused by lack of fuel,) passengers are charged a single price, that of the two points between which the bush taxi shuttles, regardless of whether one passenger's destination is a shorter distance. Travelers are required to carry their identity cards with them. Carrying luggage other than hand-
luggage can cost extra depending on the "ajudanti." The capacity of a "kandonga" is a set number no matter what the size of the passenger. You will be told by the "ajudanti" when to pay your fare. Watch our for your wallet.

2.
A. -- Nunde ku bu na bai?
B. -- N na bai prasa.
A. -- Nunde ku bu na ria?
B. -- N na ria na fera garandi.
A. -- Nunde ki bu mbarka.
B. -- N mbarka na Missira.
A. -- Kantu ku n na paga?
B. -- Un kuntu.
A. -- Asin ku i sta na tabela?
b. -- Diskulpa, i setesentu i sinkuenta.
A. -- Bu tene troku di sinku kuntu?
B. -- Nau.

Where are you going?
I'm going downtown.
Where are you going to?
I'm going down to the Central Market.
Where did you board (the taxi)?
I boarded at Missira.
How much am I going to pay?
A thousand pesos.
so is it the fare in the "tabla"?
Sorry, it's seven hundred and fifty (pesos.)
Do you have change for five thousand?
No.

Cultural Note:
When you are among people waiting for a taxi, you lift one finger up to indicate that you are moving alone (taxi drivers would rather stop to carry a passenger who is travelling all by him/herself so they make more money.) If there are two of you moving together, you pay the amount one person would pay should you get off at the same place. It's up to you to pay if the cab has a breakdown and cannot carry you to your destination. To stop a taxi you wave your arm up and down, lifting one finger, two or more according to the number of people you are travelling with. Taxi drivers make a sign indicating that they are going straight ahead; so you wave them on if your destination is along the main way that links downtown to the airport. They also wave one finger or five respectively showing that there is one or no room left. Other drivers flick the two front lights as a sign that they are booked. It is advisable to learn the price-list to be sure you will pay the right fare.

Ultima leia da aula
de crioulo na Calouera
3/24/91
Partiu com meu irmão
3/26 - 5ª feira.

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