

I FASIL FASIL

Premye Liv
I fasil! Fasil!
En programm pour etranze aprann Kreol Seselwa.

Par M.T. Choppy

Book one
It's so easy.
A programme for foreigners who wish to learn the
seychellois Language

By M.T.Choppy

I fasil, fasil Deskripsyon

I fasil, fasil
Deskripsyon
Sa premye liv i annan 22 leson lo bann topik lokal.
I annan en programm pour etranze ki koz Angle aprann Kreol.
I annan en gid lo prononsyasyon.
I annan metod mannyer pour servi liv.
I annan en kaset ki akonpany li.
Sak leson i annan en sityasyon ki prezante dan en teks ouswa dyalog, ilistre, i annan kestyon ek repons, son tradiksyon, enn de pwen sentaks esansyel ek bann pti fraz esansyel pour kominikasyon.

Lentrodiksyon

Sa i en programm pour etranze ki koz Angle aprann Kreol Seselwa. Kreol Seselwa i en lalang avek baz leksik Franse. Le de lezot lalang ki parey se lalang Morisyen ek lalang Reyonnen. Sa trwa lalang i appartenir dan group bann lalang

Introduction

This is a programme for English speaking foreigners who wish to learn the Seychellois language. The Seychellois language is a language with a French based lexicon. The

koni konman Kreol Losean Endyen.

other two languages which are very similar are the Mauritian and the Reunion languages. Those three languages belong to the group known as the Indian Ocean Creoles.

Creole Pronunciation

The pronunciation guide is intended for people with no knowledge of Creole. As far as possible the guide is based on English pronunciation. This means that complete accuracy may sometimes be lost for the sake of simplicity, but the reader should be able to understand the Creole pronunciation and make himself understood, if he reads this section carefully.

Vowels

All Creole vowels sound as pure. We have no vowel glides as in English. The final 'e' is always pronounced.

	Creole word with sound	English translation
A – pronounced as in cat	sat	cat
E – pronounced as in cake (without glide)	set	seven
I – pronounced as in sick (longer)	si	if
O – pronounced as in coat (without glide)	so	hot
ou – pronounced as in moon	sou	cabbage

Long vowels. The sign ‘r’ after a vowel indicates the prolongation of the sound.

	Creole word with v.s.	English translation
ar – pronounced as in star (More Open)	par	part
er – pronounced as in fair (without glide)	ser	sister
ir – pronounced as in retrieve	sir	sure
or – pronounced as in sort	por	port
our – pronounced as in too (but rounder)	tour	turn

Nasal vowels. The sign ‘n’ after a vowel indicates nasalization.

An – pronounced as in want	san	hundred
En – pronounced as in cent	dipen	bread
On – pronounced as in song	pon	bridge
Ny – pronounced as in point (any of a, e, o, sound in front of j)	penny	comb

2. Consonants

	Creole word with v.s.	English translation
b – pronounced as in boy	bon	good
d – pronounced as in dog	dou	sweet
f – pronounced as in fall	fou	mad
g – pronounced as in good	legan	gloves
k – pronounced as in kite	koko	coconut
l – pronounced as in look	delo	water

	Creole word	English word
m – pronounced as in mother	manman	mother
n – pronounced as in no	non	no
p - pronounced as in pit	pon	bridge
r – pronounced as in rain	ron	round
s – pronounced as in sat	sat	cat
t – pronounced as in ton	ton	tuna
v – pronounced as in vote	vote	vote
w – pronounced as in water	wi	yes
y – pronounced as in yesterday	yer	yesterday
z – pronounced as in zero	zero	zero

Metod

- 1) Ekoute.
- 2) Lir tradiksyon.
- 3) Ekout ankor.
- 4) Ekout kestyon ek larepons.
- 5) Ekout zis kestyon e ou reponn.
- 6) Prezan ou demann kestyon e les lot reponn.
- 7) Egzers kantite fwa ki ou oule ziska ou konnen.
- 8) Aprann bann fraz esansyel.

Method

- 1) Listen.
- 2) Read the translation.
- 3) Listen again.
- 4) Listen to the questions and answers.
- 5) Listen to the questions and you give the answers.
- 6) Now you ask questions and let the other answer.
- 7) Practise as many times as you wish until you feel you know.
- 8) Learn the essential phrases.

Leson 1

Zan: Bonzour.

Mari: Bonzour.

Zan: Konman ou sava?

Mari: Mon byen mersi, ou menm?

Zan: Mon byen mersi.

Sa i esansyel

1. Wi.

2. Non.

3. Silvouple.

4. Mersi.

5. Non mersi.

Lesson 1

John: Good morning.

Mary: Good morning.

John: How are you?

Mary: I'm fine thank you and you?

John: I'm fine thank you.

This is essential

1. Yes.

2. No.

3. Please.

4. Thank you.

5. No, thank you.

Leson 2

Zan: Bonzour. Mon prezant mwan.
Mon apel Zan. Mon annan 20
(ven-t-) an. Mon reste Viktorya.

Kestyon

1. Ki mannyer ou apele?
2. Ki laz ou annan?
3. Kote ou reste?
4. Ki louvraz ou fer?

Esansyel

Pronon personel. Size

1. Mon
2. I
3. Ou
4. Zot
5. Nou
6. Zot

Repons

Mon apel Zan.
Mon annan 20 an.
Mon reste Viktorya.
Mon en peser.

Lesson 2

John: Good morning. May I introduce myself. My name is John.
I am 20 years old. I live in Victoria.

Questions

1. What's your name?
2. How old are you?
3. Where do you live?
4. What do you do?

Answers

My name is John.
I am 20 years old.
I live in Victoria.
I am a fisherman.

Essential

Personnal pronouns. Subject

1. I
2. He/She
3. You (singular)
4. You (plural)
5. We
6. They

Leson 3

Zann : Bonzour. Mon prezant mon
msye. I apel Erik. I
annan 30 an (trant) an. I
reste Kaskad. I en planter.

Kestyon

1. Ki mannyer ou msye i apele?
2. Ki laz i annan?
3. Kote i reste?
4. Ki louvraz i fer?

Esansyel

Enn	1	Sis	6
De	2	Set	7
Trwa	3	Wit	8
Kat	4	Nef	9
Senk	5	Dis	10

Repons

I apel Erik.
I annan 30 an.
I reste Kaskad.
I en planter.

Lesson 3

Jeanne: Good morning. May I introduce my husband. His name is Eric. He is 30 years old. He lives at Cascade. He is a farmer.

Questions

1. What is your husband's name?
2. How old is he?
3. Where does he live?
4. What does he do?

Answers

His name's Eric.
He is 30 years old.
He lives at Cascade.
He is a farmer.

Essential

One	1	Six	6
Two	2	Seven	7
Three	3	Eight	8
Four	4	Nine	9
Five	5	Ten	10

Leson 4

Ozordi

Ozordi letan i bon.
Lesyel i ble. Lanmer i kalm.
Napa gro divan. Zis en pti
labriz fre.

Kestyon

1. Ki mannyer letan
i ete ozordi?
2. Ki kouler lesyel
i ete?
3. Ki mannyer lanmer
i ete?
4. I annan gro
divan?
5. Ki i annan?

Esansyel

(Mo pour demann kestyon)

1. Ki mannyer?
2. Ki kouler?
3. I annan?
4. Ki i annan?
5. Kote?
6. Kan?
7. Ki si sa?
8. Konbyen?

Repons

Ozordi letan i
bon.

Lesyel i ble.

Lanmer i kalm.

Napa gro divan.

I annan zis en
pti labriz fre.

Lesson 4

Today

Today the weather is fine.
The sky is blue. The sea is
calm. There's no strong wind.
Only a small fresh breeze.

Questions

1. How is the weather today?
2. What colour is the sky?
3. How is the sea?
4. Is there strong wind?
5. What is there?

Answers

Today the weather
is fine.
The sky is blue.
The sea is calm.
There's no strong wind.
There's only a small fresh
breeze.

Essential

(Words to ask questions with)

1. How?
2. What colour?
3. Is there?
4. What is there?
5. Where?
6. When?
7. What's this?
8. How much / many?

Leson 5

Larkansyel

Larkansyel i zoli. I annan set
kouler. Rouz, oranz, zonn, ver, ble,
lendigo, mov. Napa ni blan,
ni nwanr.

Kestyon

1. Ki sa ki zoli?
2. Konbyen kouler i annan?
3. Lekel?
4. Lekel kouler ki napa?

Esansyel

1. Roz
2. Gri
3. Maron
4. Sann
5. Gro ver
6. Ver pal
7. Krenm
8. Ble ver
9. En per soulye
gri.
10. Rouz

Repons

Larkansyel
ki zoli.
I annan set
kouler.
Rouz, oranz,
zonn, ver,
ble, lendigo, mov.
Napa ni blan, ni nwanr.

Lesson 5

The rainbow

The rainbow is beautiful.

It has seven colours. Red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, violet.

There is neither white nor black.

Questions

1. What is beautiful?
2. How many colours has it got?
3. Which?
4. Which colour hasn't it got?

Essential

1. Pink
2. Brown
3. Brown
4. Grey
5. Red
6. Light green
7. Cream / beige
8. Aqua
9. A pair of brown shoes.
10. A brown hen.

Answers

The rainbow is beautiful.
It has seven colours.

Red, orange, yellow, green
blue, indigo, violet.
It has neither white nor
black.

Leson 6

Tou le zour

Tou le zour, Madanm Payet i
dormi, i leve, i travay, i manze,
i aste konmisyon e i get televizyon.
Menm zafer tou le zour eksepte kan i
dan konze.

Kestyon

1. Ki Madanm Payet i fer
tou le zour?
2. I fer menm zafer
tou le zour?
3. Kan i pa fer menm
zafer?

Esansyel

(Sa tan verb)

Tou le zour mon travay.
Tou le zour mon manze.

Repons

I dormi, i leve, i travay, i manze,
i aste konmisyon e
i get televizyon.
Wi i fer menm
zafer.
Kan i dan konze.

Lesson 6

Everyday

Everyday, Mrs. Payet sleeps, wakes up, works, eats, does her shopping and watches television. The same thing everyday except when she is on holiday.

Questions

1. What does Mrs Payet do everyday?
2. She does the same things everyday?
3. When does she not do the same things?

Essential

(This verb tense is the habitual present)

Everyday I work.
Everyday I eat.

Answers

She sleeps, wakes up, works, eats, does her shopping and watches television.
Yes, she does the same things.
When she is on holiday.

Leson 7

Get sa bann portre

Sa pti garson pe taye.

Sa pti fiy pe marse.

Sa madanm pe lir.

Sa msye pe pyose.

Sa vye madanm pe get televizyon.

Kestyon

Lekel ki pe taye?

Lekel ki pe marse?

Lekel ki pe lir?

Lekel ki pe pyose ?

Lekel ki pe get
televizyon?

Esansyel

Marker pe *i* montre laspe prezan progresif.

Mon pe ekout ou.

Ou pe manze.

I pe ekrire.

Nou pe bwar dite.

Repons

Sa pti garson pe
taye.

Sa pti fiy pe
marse.

Sa madanm pe lir.

Sa msye pe pyose.

Sa vye madanm pe
get televizyon.

Lesson 7

Look at the pictures

This little boy is running.

This little girl is walking.

This woman is reading.

This man is hoeing.

This old woman is watching television.

Questions

Who is running?

Who is walking?

Who is reading?

Who is hoeing?

Who is watching television?

Answers

This little boy is running.

This little girl is walking.

This woman is reading.

This man is hoeing.

This old woman is watching television.

Essential

The marker *pe* shows the present progressive aspect of the verb.

I am listening to you.

You are eating.

He is writing.

We are drinking tea.

Leson 8

Yer

Yer Madanm Payet ti dormi.
Aprè i ti leve, i ti travay, i ti manze,
i ti bwar, i ti koze, i ti marse, i ti
aste konmisyon e apre i ti get televizyon.
I ti fer menm zafer ki i fer tou le zour.

Kestyon

1. Ki Madanm Payet ti fer yer?

2. I ti fer menm
zafer ki i fer
tou le zour?

Esansyel

Marker *ti* i montre tan pase verb.

Yer mon ti kwi manze.
Lannen pase mon ti aste en loto nef.

Repons

I ti dormi,
i ti leve,
i ti bwar, i ti
koze, i ti
marse, i ti
aste konmisyon,
apre i ti get
televizyon.

Wi i ti fer
menm zafer
ki i fer tou
le zour.

Lesson 8

Yesterday Mrs Payet slept.
Aferwards she woke up, she worked,
she ate, she drank, she talked,
she walked, she did her shopping and
later she watched television. She did
the same things that she does everyday.

Questions

1. What did
Mrs Payet do
yesterday?

2. Did she do the same things
which she does everyday?

Answers

She slept, she woke
up, she worked, she
ate, she drank, she
talked, she walked,
and she did her
shopping. Later she
watched television.

Yes she did the same
things which she does
everyday.

Essential

The marker *ti* shows the past tense of the verb.

Yesterday I cooked.
Last year I bought a new car.

Leson 9

Demen

Demen Dimans. Mari pa pou al lekol. I pou al legliz. Apre i pou al piknik borlanmer. I pou zwe dan disab . I pou naze e apre i pou fouy teknek pour fer lasoup.

Kestyon

1. Ki zour demen?
2. Ki Mari pou fer?
3. Kote i pou al piknik?
4. Ki i pou fer avek tektek?

Repons

1. Demen Dimans
2. Mari pou al legliz.
3. I pou al piknik borlanmer
4. I pou fer lasoup?

Esansyel

Marker *pou* i montre tan fitir verb

Mon pou kwi manze demen swar.

Mon pou aste en loto nef lannen proseenn.

Lesson 9

Tomorrow

Tomorrow is Sunday. Mary will not go to school. She will go to church. Afterwards she will go on a picnic at the seaside. She will play in the sand. She will swim and afterwards she will dig *tectec* to make soup.

Questions

1. What day is tomorrow?
2. What will Mary do?
3. Where will she go for the picnic?
4. What will she do with the *tectec*?

Answers

Tomorrow is Sunday.

Mary will go to church and go on a picnic.

She will go to the seaside.

She will make soup.

Essential

(The marker *pou* shows the future tense of verbs)

I shall cook tomorrow evening.

I shall buy a new car next year.

Leson 10

Ki ler?

Msye Payet i ti lev 6 er. I al travay 7 er. I ariv Lizin Ton 7 er. I konmans travay 8 er. I touzour boner pour travay. I arete midi pour dezennen. I rekonmanse 1 er. I fini 4er.

Kestyon

1. Ki ler Msye Payet i leve?
2. Ki ler i al travay?
3. Ki ler i ariv Lizin Ton?
4. Ki ler i konmans travay?
5. Ki ler i dezennen?
6. Ki ler i rekonmans travay?
7. Ki ler i fini travay?

Repons

- I lev 6 er.
- I al travay 7 er
- I ariv Lizin Ton 7 er 30.
- I konmans travay 8 er.
- I dezenn midi.
- I rekonmans travay 1 er.
- I fini 4 er.

Lesson 10

What time?

Mr Payet wakes up at 6 o'clock.

He goes to work at seven. He arrives at the Tuna Factory at 7.30. He starts work at 8. He is always early for work. He stops at midday for lunch. He starts again at 1. He finishes at 4.

Questions

1. At what time does Mr Payet wake up?
2. At what time does he go to work?
3. AT what time does he arrive at the Tuna Factory?
4. At what time does he start work?
5. At what time does he have lunch?
6. At what time does he start work again?
7. At what time does he finish work?

Answers

- He wakes up at 6.
- He goes to work at 7.
- He arrives at the Tuna Factory at 7.30
- He starts work at 8.
- He has lunch at midday.
- He starts again at 1.
- He finishes work at 4.

Leson 11

Mon kapab ed ou?

Msye Karl: Bonzour; Mon kapab ed ou?

Zann: Bonzour Msye. Mon'n vin
get sa plas

Msye Karl: Ki mannyer ou apele?

Zann: Mon apel Zann Payet.

Msye Karl: Ki laz ou annan?

Zann: Mon annan 25 an.

Msye Karl: Ou'n deza travay?

Zann: Wi.

Msye Karl: Montre mwan ou sertifika.

Zann: Lala Msye.

Msye Karl: Bon, mon ava ekrir ou
pli tar.

Kestyon

1. Lekel ki pe koze?
2. Akoz Zann in vin kot Msye Karl?
3. Ki laz Zann i annan?
4. I'n deza travay?
5. I annan en sertifika?
6. I'n anmenenn?

Repons

- Karl ek Zann ki pe koze.
- I'n vin get sa plas travay.
- I annan vensenk an.
- Wi, i'n deza travay.
- Wi , i annan en sertifika;
- Wi, i'n anmenenn.

Lesson 11

May I help you?

Mr Karl : Good morning. May I help you ?
Jane : Good morning. I've come to see about that job.
Mr Karl : What is your name ?
Jane : My name is Jane Payet.
Mr Karl : How old are you ?
Jane : I am 25 years old.
Mr Karl : Have you ever worked ?
Jane : Yes.
Mr Karl : Show me your certificate .
Jane : Here it is sir.
Mr Karl : Good, I'll write to you later.

Questions

1. Who is speaking ?
2. Why has Jane come to Mr. Karl ?
3. How old is Jane ?
4. Has she worked before ?
5. Has she a certificate ?
6. Has she brought it ?

Answers

Mr Karl and Jane are speaking.
She has come to see about the job.
She is 25 years old.
Yes, she has worked before.
Yes, she has a certificate.
Yes, she has brought it.

Leson 12

Esansyel

Bann fraz itil

1. Pardon.
2. Ekskize
3. Pa fer nanryen
4. Pa dekwa.
5. Pa trakase.
6. Mon pe deranz ou?

Verb. Laspe akonpli prezan

1. Mon'n deza travay.
2. Ou'n deza travay.
3. I'n deza travay.
4. Nou'n deza travay.
5. Zot in deza travay.
6. Zot in deza travay.

Lesson 12

Useful Phrases

1. I beg your pardon.
2. Excuse me.
3. It doesn't matter.
4. Don't mention it.
5. Don't worry.
6. Am I disturbing you?

Verb. The present perfect

1. I've worked before.
2. You've worked before;.(singular)
3. He's worked before.
4. We've worked before.
5. They've worked before.
6. You've worked before. (plural)

Leson 13

Mon'n perdi mon pti garson

Zann: Bonzour konstab.
Mon'n perdi mon pti garson.
Konstab: Asize Madanm.
Zann: Mersi konstab.
Konstab: Ki mannyer ou apele?
Zann: Zann Farabo, konstab.
Konstab: Ki mannyer ou pti garson i apele?
Zann: I apel Erik.
Konstab: Ki laz i annan?
Zann: I annan senk an.
Konstab: Kote ou reste?
Zann: Mon Fleri.
Konstab: Ki lenz i'n mete?
Zann: En kannson ble ek en semiz blan.
Konstab: I apepre menm kouler avek ou?
Zann: Wi konstab.
Konstab: Bon madanm. Nou ava rod li.
Nou ava fer ou konnen.

Kestyon

1. Avek ki Zann pe koze?
2. Ki'n arive?
3. Ki mannyer son pti garson i apele?

Repons

Zann pe koz avek en konstab.
I'n perdi son pti garson.
I apel Erik.

Lesson 13

I've lost my little boy

Jeanne: Good morning constable.
I've lost my little boy.

Constable: Sit down madam.

Jeanne: Thank you constable.

Constable: What is your name?

Jeanne: Jeanne Farabo, constable.

Constable: What's the name of your little boy?

Jeanne: His name is Eric.

Constable: How old is he?

Jeanne: He is five.

Constable: Where do you live?

Jeanne: Mont Fleuri.

Constable: What is he wearing?

Jeanne: Blue trousers and a white shirt.

Constable: Is he about the same colour as you?

Jeanne: Yes constable.

Constable: Good. We Shall look for him.
We'll let you know.

Questions

1. To whom is Jeanne speaking?
2. What has happened to her?
3. What's the name of her little boy?

Answers

She is speaking to a police constable.

She's lost her little boy.

His name is Eric.

Leson 14

4. Ki laz i annan?
5. Kote i reste?
6. Ki lenz in mete?
7. Gard pour rod li?

I annan senk an.
I reste Mon Fleri.
I'n met en kannson ble ek en semiz blan.
Wi, gard pou rod li.

Esansyel

Bann fraz itil

1. Mon kontan.
2. Mon pa kontan.
3. Mon pa sir.
4. Mon pa konnen.
5. Mon pa ti konnen.
6. Mon mazin.

Verb

Marker **ava** i montre tan fitir, me mwen serten ki **pou**.

Mon krwar lannen prosen, mon ava aste en loto.

Ek i en konzonksyon ki zwenn non ouswa fraz non.

Mari ek Pol pe danse.

Mon pou ganny en gro ta lor ek en gro ta larzan.

Lesson 14

4. How old is he?
5. Where does he live?
6. What is he wearing?
7. Will the police look for him?

He is five years old.
He lives at Mont Fleuri.
He's wearing blue trousers and a white shirt.
Yes, the police will look for him.

Essential

Useful phrases

1. I like it.
2. I don't like it.
3. I'm not sure.
4. I don't know.
5. I didn't know.
6. I think so.

Verb

The marker **ava** shows the future tense of verbs but is less certain than **pou**. (sort of conditional)

I think next year, I'll buy a car.

And is a conjunction which joins nouns or noun phrases.

Mary and Paul are dancing.

I shall win a big heap of gold and a big heap of money.

Leson 15

Tou le zour lasemenn

Preski tou le zour lasemenn
Msye Payet i al travay. I travay
Lendi, Mardi, Merkredi, Zedi ek
Vandredi. Sanmdi ek Dimans i pa
travay. Sanmdi i plant plante.
Dimans i repoze.

Kestyon

1. Msye Payet i al travay preski tou le zour?
2. Ki i fer dan Sanmdi?
3. Ki i fer dan Dimans?
4. Ki ou fer dan Sanmdi?
5. Ki ou fer dan Dimans?

Repons

Wi, Msye Payet i al travay preski tou le zour.
I plant plante.
I repoze.
Mon travay.
Mon al pronmnen.

Lesson 15

Everyday of the week

Nearly everyday of the week Mr Payet goes to work. He works on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. On Saturday and Sunday he does not work. On Saturday he does some gardening. On Sunday he rests.

Questions

1. Does Mr Payet go to work nearly everyday of the week?
2. What does he do on Saturday?
3. What does he do on Sunday?
4. What do you do on Saturday?
5. What do you do on Sunday?

Answers

- Yes, Mr Payet goes to work nearly everyday of the week
- He does some gardening.
- He rests.
- I work .
- I go for a walk.

Leson 16

Doublaz verb

Mon sante (savedir ki mon profesyon se sante pour ganny peye).

Mon sant sante (savedir ki mon fer sa konman en pastan).

Mon plante (savedir ki mon en fermye).

Mon plant plante (savedir ki mon fer sa konman en pastan).

Bann fraz itil

Mon lafen.

Mon swaf.

Mon fatigue.

Mon prese.

Mon'n pare.

Lesson 16

The doubling of verbs in the Seychelles Creole.

I sing (means that I'm a professional singer).

Mon sant sante (means that my hobby is singing, part time singer).

I plant (means that I'm farmer).

Mon plant plante (means that I do gardening as a hobby).

Useful phrases

I'm hungry.

I'm thirsty.

I'm tired.

I'm in a hurry.

I'm ready.

Leson 17

Bon voyaz

Zann pou al Pralen.

I bezwen pran taksi pour al erport.

Toudmenm i per voyaz dan avyon. I pa oule al dan bato akoz i pran tro bokou letan. Zann i osi ganny maldemer.

Kestyon

1. Kote Zann pou ale?
2. Ki transport i pou pran pour al erport?
3. I kontan voyaz dan avyon?
4. Akoz i pa oule pran bato?
5. Zann i en bon maren?

Repons

I pou al Pralen.

I pou pran en taksi.

Non, i per voyaz dan avyon.

Bato i pran tro bokou letan.

Non, i ganny maldemer.

Lesson 17

Bon voyage

Jeanne will go to Praslin by plane.

She has to take a taxi to go to the airport.

She is scared to travel on a plane. She does not want to go in a boat because it takes too much time. Jeanne also gets sea-sickness.

Questions

1. Where will Jeanne go?
2. What means of transport will she take to go to the airport?
3. Does she like to journey in a plane?
4. Why does she not like to take the boat?
5. Is Jeanne a good sailor?

Answers

She will go to Praslin.

She will take a taxi to go to the airport.

No, she is scared.

The boat take too much time.

No, she gets sea-sickness.

Leson 18

Pou ek pour

Pou i marker fitir:

Demen mon pou al anvil.

Pour, i montre lakoz, posesyon.

Mon pou al anvil pour aste pwason.

Sa lakaz pour mwan.

Pa ek napa

Pa i endik negasyon devan en verb.

Mon pa konpran.

Napa i endik negasyon devan en non ek verb annan.

Mon napa diber pour met lo mon dipen.

Lesson 18

Pou ek pour

Pou is the marker for the future tense.

Tomorrow I will go to town.

Pour indicates the cause and is also placed before the possessive pronoun.

pou **pour**

I will go to town to buy fish.

(pour mwan)

This house is mine.

Pa and napa

Pa indicates the negative in front of a verb.

I don't (pa) understand.

Napa indicates the negative in front of a noun and the verb to have.

I don't have (napa) butter to put on my bread.

Leson 19

Pa ariv an retar

Madanm Zak: Zan akòz ou an retar ozordi?

Zan: Madanm Zak, problemm bis.

Madanm Zak: Bis ti fre bomaten?

Zan: Non madanm, ti plen.
Mon ti bezwen esper lot.

Madanm Zak: Bon, vin lo bestop en pti
pe pli boner.

Zan: Wi madanm. Eskize.

Kestyon

1. Akòz Zan i an retar?
2. Ki ti arive avek bis?
3. Ki Zan ti bezwen fer?
4. Ki konsey Madanm Zak i donn li?

Akòz

Akòz i en mo ki nou demann kestyon avek.

Legzanp: Akòz ou an retar?

Repons

I an retar akòz problemm bis.

Bis ti plen.

I ti bezwen esper lot.

Madanm i dir li vin lo bistop en pti pe pli boner.

Lesson 19

Don't be late

Mrs Jack: John why are you late today?

John: Mrs Jack. Bus problem.

Mrs Jack: The bus broke down this morning?

John: No madam, it was full. I had to wait for the other one.

Mrs Jack: Good. Come to the bus stop a little earlier.

John: Yes madam. I'm sorry.

Questions

1. Why is John late?
2. What happened to the bus?
3. What was John obliged to do?
4. What advice did Mrs Jack give him?

Answers

He is late because of the bus problem.

It was full.

He had to wait for the other one.

Mrs Jack told him to come to the bus stop a little earlier.

Akoz

Akoz is a question word.

Example: *Akoz ou an retar? Why are you late?*

Leson 20

Akoz i osi en mo ki nou servi pour fer de fraz zwenn ansanm.

Legzanp: *Mon ti an retar. Bis ti plen.*
Mon ti an retar akoz bis ti plen.

Konparezon

I boner.

I pli boner.

I ere.

I pli ere.

Fraz esansyel ki ou devret konnen

1. Asize.

2. Antre.

3. I ser.

4. I bonmarse.

5. Sanmenm tou.

6. I zoli.

Lesson 20

Akoz is also a word we use to join sentences.

Example: *I was late. The bus was full.*
 I was late because the bus was full.

Comparison

He is early.

She is earlier.

He is happy.

She is happier.

Essential phrases which you should know

1. Sit down.

2. Come in.

3. It's expensive.

4. It's cheap.

5. That's all.

6. It's beautiful.

Leson 21

Dan bazar

I enteresan dan bazar dan Sanmdi bomaten. Bazardye i vann zoli legim ek fri konman, bred, patol, zironmon, leti, mang ek bannann. Peser i vann zoli pwason konman makro, kordonnyen, karang, bourzwa ek bekin. Apard aste legim, fri ek pwason ou osi kapab aste fler ek tiket bingo.

Kestyon

1. Ki zour i enteresan dan bazar?
2. Ki bazardye i vann?
3. Ki peser i vann?
4. Lekel pwason ki ou pli kontan?
5. Ki ou kapab aste apard legim ek pwason?

Repons

I enteresan dan bazar dan Sanmdi bomaten.

Bazardye i vann zoli legim ek fri.

Peser i vann pwason.

Mon pli kontan bourzwa.

Mon kapab aste fler ek tiket bingo.

Lesson 21

At the market

It is interesting in the market on Saturday morning. The greengrocers sell nice vegetables and fruits such as Chinese cabbage, snakegourd, pumpkin, lettuce, mangoes and bananas.

The fishermen sell good fish such as mackerel, sole, carangue, red snapper and barracuda. Apart from buying vegetables, fruits and fish you can also buy flowers and bingo tickets.

Questions

1. Which day is it interesting in the market?
2. What do the greengrocers sell?
3. What do the fishermen sell?
4. Which fish do you prefer?
5. What else can you buy apart from vegetables and fish?

Answers

It is interesting on Saturday morning

They sell nice vegetables and fruits.

They sell good fish.

I prefer red snapper.

I can buy flowers and bingo tickets.

Leson 22

E/ek

Nou servi **e** pour zwenn verb ansanm.

Legzanp: *Mon sote e mon danse avek lakontantman.*

Nou servi **ek** pour zwenn nou ansanm.

Legzanp: *Bazardye i vann fri ek legim.*

Fraz esansyel ki ou devret konnen

1. Mon angle.
2. Mon pa koz Kreol.
3. Mon pa konpran.
4. Repete silvouple.
5. Koz dousman silvouple.
6. Ki mannyer ou dir an Kreol?

Leson 22

E/ek

Both these words can be used as **and** but we use **e** to join verbs and **ek** to join nouns.

Examples: *I jump and (e) dance with happiness.*

The greengrocer sells fruit and (ek) vegetables.

Essential phrases which you should know

1. I'm English.
2. I don't speak Kreol..
3. I don't understand.
4. Would you say this again please.
5. Speak slowly please.
6. How do you say in Kreol?

Leson 23

Laboutik mon vilaz

Dan mon vilaz i annan en pti laboutik.
Ladan i vann preski tou keksoz, diri, disik,
delwil, lantir, dipen, dile, disel, dipwav,
savon, poul ek pwason sale. I osi vann
lodkolonny, dantifris ek bann konserv.
Laplipar dimoun vilaz i aste konmisyon dan
sa pti laboutik.

Kestyon

1. Ki annan dan ou vilaz?
2. Ki i vann ladan?
3. Kote laplipar dimoun vilaz i aste konmisyon?

Repons

Dan mon vilaz i annan en pti laboutik.

Ladan i vann preski tou keksoz.

Laplipar dimoun vilaz i aste zot komisyon dan sa
pti laboutik.

Lesson 23

My village shop

In my village there is a small shop. It sells nearly everything in it, rice, sugar, cooking oil, bread, milk, salt, pepper, soap, chicken and salted fish. It also sells cologne, toothpaste and tinned foods. Most people in the village do their shopping in this small shop.

Questions

1. What is there in your village?
2. What do they sell?
3. Where do most of the village people do their shopping?

Answers

In my village there's a small shop.

They sell almost everything.

Most of the village people do their shopping in this small village shop.

Leson 24

Pronon posesif

Dan mon vilaz.

Dan ou vilaz.

Dan son vilaz.

Dan zot vilaz.

Dan nou vilaz.

Dan zot vilaz.

Fraz esansyel ki ou devret konnen

1. Orevwar.

2. Mon kontan fer ou konnesans.

3. Servi ou.

4. Mon kapab ofer ou keksoz.

5. Mersi pour ou lenvitasyon.

6. Bonn sans.

Lesson 24

Possessive pronouns

In my village.

In your village. (singular)

In his/her village.

In your village. (plural)

In our village.

In their village.

Essential phrases you should know

1. Goodbye.

2. Pleased to meet you.

3. Help yourself.

4. May I offer you something.

5. Thank you for your invitation.

6. Good luck.

Leson 25

Laboutik lenz

Dan Lavil Viktorya i annan plizyer laboutik lenz. Zot vann lenz enporte e osi lenz ki'n koud isi.

Lenz enporte i bokou pli ser ki lenz ki'n koud isi. Dan sa bann laboutik i annan tou kalite lenz, kannson, semiz, kor, zip, rob ek lezot ankor.

Kestyon

1. Ki annan dan Lavil Viktorya
2. Zot vann lenz enporte?
3. Zot osi vann lenz ki'n koud isi?
4. Lekel lenz ki pli ser?
5. Ki kalite lenz i annan dan sa bann laboutik?

Repons

I annan plizyer laboutik lenz.

Wi, zot vann lenz enporte.

Wi, zot vann lenz ki'n koud isi.

Lenz enporte i pli ser.

I annan tou kalite; kannson, semiz, kor, zip, rob.

Lesson 25

The clothes Shop

In Victoria there are several clothes shops . They sell imported clothes and also clothes which have been sewn here. Imported clothes are much more expensive than clothes which have been sewn here. In those shops there are all types of clothes, trousers, shirts, blouses, skirts, dresses and others.

Questions

- 1.What is there in Victoria ?
2. Do they sell imported clothes?
3. Do they also sell clothes which have been sewn here?
4. Which clothes are more expensive?
5. what type of clothes are there in those shops?

Answers

- There are several clothes shops.
- Yes, they sell imported clothes.
- Yes, they also sell clothes which have been sewn here.
- Imported clothes are more expensive.
- There are all types: trousers, shirts, blouses, skirts and dresses.

LESON 26

Enn de Adverb landrwa

dan: I annan fourmi rouz dan lakaz

deor: I annan zanfan pe zwe deor.

laba: Pa bon reste laba.

isi: Pli bon reste isi.

La : Met sa la.

deryer : Mon annan en pye mang deryer lakaz.

devan : I annan fler devan lakaz.

Bann fraz itil

Siny la sivouple.

Zot ansanm?

Mon'n vin vakans.

Ou annan keksoz pour deklare?

Mon annan zis mon keksoz personnel ladan.

Lesson 26

Some Adverbs of place

in : There are red ants in the house.

outside: There are children playing outside.

over there: It's not good staying over there.

here: It's better staying here.

there: Put this there.

the back: I have a mango tree at the back of my house.

in front: There are flowers in front of my house.

Useful phrases

Sign here please.

Are you together?

I'm here on holiday.

Have you anything to declare?

I have only my personal things in it.

Leson 27

Viktorya

Lavil Viktorya i en zoli pti lavil avek bann zoli batiman ek bann zoli pye dibwa. Dan Sanmdi ek dan lafen di mwan, i annan bokou ale vini dan lavil. I annan bokou dimoun ki fer konmisyon e i annan bokou trafik. Loto i orn ornen, aret arete pour les pyeton koup semen lo pasaz pyeton.

Kestyon

1. Ki mannyer lavil Viktorya i ete?
2. Ki arive dan Sanmdi ek dan lafen dimwan?
3. Ki dimoun i fer?
4. Ki loto i fer?
5. Akoz loto i aret arete?

Repons

- I en zoli pti lavil.
- I annan bokou ale vini dan lavil.
- Dimoun i fer konmisyon.
- Loto i orn ornen, aret arete.
- Loto i aret arete pour les pyeton koup semen lo pasaz pyeton.

Lesson 27

Victoria

Victoria is a nice little town with nice buildings and beautiful trees. On Saturdays and at the end of the month, there is a lot of coming and going. There are many people shopping and traffic is heavy. Cars keep hooting, keep stopping to allow pedestrians to cross the road on the pedestrian crossings.

Questions

1. How is the town of Victoria?
2. What happens on Saturdays and at the end of the month?
3. What do people do?
4. What do cars do?
5. Why do cars keep stopping?
to cross the road on the pedestrians crossing.

Answers

- It is a nice little town.
- There is a lot of coming and going.
- People do their shopping?
- Cars keep hooting and stopping.
- Cars keep stopping to allow pedestrians

Leson 28

Annan i en verb spesyal

I annan bokou dimoun dan lavil.

Mon annan zis en sel piti.

Ki i annan?

Ete i osi en verb spesyal

Ki mannyer lavil i ete?

Ki ou ete?

Bann fraz itil.

Ouver ou valiz sivouple.

Mon kapab ferm mon valiz prezan?

Mon ava anmenn sa mwan menm.

Sa pa pour mwan.

Konbyen mon dwa ou ?

Lesson 28

There are many people in town .

I have only one child.

What's the matter?

Ete is also a special verb

How is the town?

Who are you?

Useful phrases

Open your case please.

Can I shut my case now?

I shall take this myself.

That's not mine.

How much do I owe you?

LESSON 29

Si ou fer en pti letour dan lavil Viktorya, ou ava war plizyer moniman nasyonal. Dan lakour State House, ou ava war latonm Quéau de Quincy. I ti premye ladministrater Gouvernman Sesel . Dan lakour Grannkour ou a war Stati Pierre Poivre. Dan ker lavil i annan lorloz ki dimoun i dir i parey Big Ben. Lezot moniman enportan i Zonm lib, moniman Bisantener ki Seselwa i apel Trwa Zwazo ek moniman Linite ki dan ron trafik Lesantye.

Kestyon

1. Ki ou a war si ou fer en pti letour dan lavil Viktorya?
2. Ki i annan dan lakour State House ?
3. Ki Quéau de Quincy ti ete?
4. Ki ou kapab war dan lakour Grannkour?

Repons

- Mon pou war plizyer moniman nasyonal .
- I annan latonm Quéau de Quincy.
- I ti premye ladministrater Gouvernman Sesel.
- Ou kapab war Stati Pierre Poivre .

Lesson 29

If you take a stroll round Victoria, you will see several national monuments. In the grounds of the State House, you will see the tomb of Quéau de Quincy. He was the first administrator of the Seychelles Government. In the grounds of the Supreme Court, you can see the statue of Pierre Poivre. In the centre of the town there is the clock tower which people say resembles Big Ben. The other important monuments are Zonm Lib, the Bicentenary monument which the Seychellois call the three Birds and the Unity monument which is situated in the Le Chantier roundabout.

Questions

1. What will you see if you take a stroll round Victoria?
2. What is there in the State House grounds?
3. Who was Quéau de Quincy?
4. What can you see in the grounds of the Supreme Court?

Answers

- I will see several national monuments.
- There is the tomb of Quéau de Quincy.
- He was the first administrator of the Government of Seychelles.
- I can see the statue of Pierre Poivre.

Leson 30

Sa mo **ki** dan lalang Seselwa i annan de fonksyon

I en pronon enterogatif.

Legzanp

Ki kalite liv ou kontan lir?

I en pronon relatif

Legzanp: *Bann liv ki mon 'n ekrir in pibliye*

Bann fraz itil

Kote stasyon bis i ete sivouple?

I annan en bis pli boner?

Ki ler bis i ale?

Sa bis i pas kot Reef Hotel?

Bis i tar?

Lesson 30

The word **ki** in the Seychellois language has two functions

It is an interrogative pronoun

Example:

What kind of books do you like to read

It is a relative pronoun.

Example

The books that I've written have been published.

Useful phrases

Where's the bus station please?

Is there an earlier bus?

When does the bus leave?

Does this bus pass Reef Hotel?

Is the bus late?

Leson 31

Lontan Sesel, dimoun ti al kot dokter dan rar. Pour bann pti maladi, zot ti servi bann plant. Zot ti apel sa latizann senp. La detrwa plant ki mon konnen: Yapannan i bon kan ou ganny dizesyon, rozanmer i bon kan ou ganny lever ek kanser disan, fey bwa malgas i bon pour met lo klou, zanrober i bon kan ou ganny latou. I annan osi bokou lezot.

Kestyon

1. Eski lontan dimoun ti al kot dokter souvan?
2. Ki zot ti servi pour bann pti maladi?
3. Ki ou kapab bwar kan ou annan lever?
4. Ki ou kapab met lo en klou?
5. Ki ou kapab bwar pour latou.

Repons

- Non, lontan dimoun ti al kot dokter dan rar.
- Zot ti servi latizann senp.
- Ou kapab bwar Roz Anmer.
- Ou kapab met bwa malgas.
- Ou kapab bwar zanrober.

Lesson 31

Medicinal plants

Long ago in Seychelles, people rarely went to the doctor. For small illnesses, they used plants. They called this simple medicine. Here are few plants which I know. Yapannan is good when you have indigestion, rozanmer is good when you have worms and blood cancer. The leaves of bwa malgas are good when you have a cough. There are also many others.

Questions

1. Long ago did people often go to the doctor
2. What did they use for small illnesses?
3. What can you drink if you have worms?
4. What can you put on a boil?
5. What can you drink for a cough?

Answers

No, long ago people rarely went to the doctor.

They used medicinal plants.

You can drink rozanmer.

You can put the leaves of bwa malgas.

You can drink zanrober.

Leson 32

Sa mo **eski** i servi pour demann kestyon.

Eski ou pou al renyon piblik demen?

Ki konman en pronon enterogatif i endik de kategori size.

Legzanp. *Ki zot servi kan zot ganny lever?* (Isi ki i reprezant en keksoz).

Ki ou? (Isi ki i reprezant en dimoun).

Bann fraz itil

Kote biro Air Seychelles i ete ?

Mon ti a kontan boukte de plas lo avyon Sanmdi.

Ki ler fodre mon ariv erport?

Kennsel mon rezervasyon silvouple.

Lesson 32

The word eski is used to ask questions with.

Will you go to the public meeting tomorrow?

Ki as an interrogative pronoun indicates two types of subjects

Examples: *What do they use when they have worms?*

(Ki stands for something)

Who are you? (Ki here represents a person)

Useful phrases

Where is the Air Seychelles Office?

I'd like to book two seat on Saturday's plane.

When must I be at the airport?

Please cancel my reservation.

Leson 33

Annou aprann konte an Kreol

Let's learn to count in Creole

1	enn	30	trant	59	senkant nef	88	katreven wit
2	de	31	tranteen	60	swasant	89	katreven nef
3	trwa	32	trannde	61	swasanteen	90	katreven dis
4	kat	33	trantrwa	62	swasannde	91	katreven onz
5	senk	34	trannkat	63	swasantrwa	92	katreven douz
6	sis	35	trannsenk	64	swasannkat	93	katreven trez
7	set	36	trannsis	65	swasannsenk	94	katreven katorz
8	wit	37	trannset	66	swasansis	95	katreven kenz
9	nef	38	trantwit	67	swasannset	96	katreven sez
10	dis	39	trantnef	68	swasant wit	97	katreven diset
11	onz	40	karant	69	swasant nef	98	katreven dizwit
12	douz	41	karanteen	70	swasanndis	99	katreven diznef
13	trez	42	karande	71	swasanteonz	100	san
14	katorz	43	karantrwa	72	swasanndouz		
15	kenz	44	karannkat	73	swasantrez	225	de san vennsenk
16	sez	45	karannsenk	74	swasannkatorz		
17	diset	46	karansis	75	swasannkenz	1,350	mil trwa san senkant
18	dizwit	47	karannset	76	swasannsez		
19	diznef	48	karanntwit	77	swasanndiset	17,823	diset mil, wit san venntwa
20	ven	49	karantnef	78	swasannbizwit		
21	venteen	50	senkant	79	swasannbiznef	121,560	san venteen mil, senk san
22	vennde	51	senkanteen	80	katreven		swasant
23	venntwa	52	senkannde	81	katreven enn		
24	vennkateen	53	senkanntwa	82	katreven de	1,530,380	en milyon senk san trant mil,
25	vennsenk	54	senkannkat	83	katreven trwa		trwa san katreven wit
26	vennsis	55	senkannsenk	84	katreven kat		
27	vennset	56	senkansis	85	katreven senk	bilyon - milyar	
28	vennwit	57	senkannset	86	katreven sis		
29	ventnef	58	senkant wit	87	katreven set		

