Krio Lessons for GCPN

Lesson One

Krio Vowel Sounds:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowel</th>
<th>English word using the sound</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[a]</td>
<td>Papa, father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[e]</td>
<td>Hay, bait</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ ]</td>
<td>Bet, met</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[i]</td>
<td>Beef, meet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ɔ]</td>
<td>Awful, caught</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[u]</td>
<td>Choose, rude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[o]</td>
<td>Go, over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[au]</td>
<td>Now, crowd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ay]</td>
<td>Night, hide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ɔy]</td>
<td>Boy, toil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[iu]</td>
<td>Few, uniform</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Krio Consonant Sounds:

Basically the same as English.

Non-English consonants: kp (kpata-pata) and gb (Kagbo)

**T l au-du (Greetings)**

Person A: Kush  (Kush -o)  Hello

Person B: Kush   (Kush -ya)  Hello

Person A: Au di bɔdi?  How are you? (How’s the body?)

Person B:  Di bɔdi w ƚ  l. Au yus f? I’m fine. How are you?

Person A: Mis f a w ƚ T l Gɔd t nki. I’m fine, thank God.

Person B: Nain dat.  Good-bye (That’s that)

Person A: Wi go si bak  See you soon
**Additional Greetings:**

Kab ġ  
Welcome

M ġnin –o  
Good morning

Aftanun-o  
Good afternoon

Gudivin –o  
Good evening

Person A: Au di fambul d m?  
How’s the family?

Person B: D n ġl w l.  
They’re all fine.

Person A: Au di w f? Au yu man?  
How’s the wife?  How’s your husband?

Person B: I fayn  
She’s fine.

Person A: Au di wok?  
How’s the work?

Person B: I fayn.  
It’s fine.

Person A: Au di go de go?  
How’s it going?

Person B: A de f ġddm n grap.  
I’m doing better. (I fell down and got up)

Person A: Aw di ġp n ḏŋng?  
How are you? (How’s the up and down)
Practice Exercises

**Dialogue:** (1. Read the dialogue together; 2. practice without reading; 3. Change roles)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person A</th>
<th>Person B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kush - o</td>
<td>Kush - y a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Au di b o d i?</td>
<td>Di b o d i w l Au y u s f?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mis f a w l T 1 G o d t n k i</td>
<td>Au di fambul d m?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D n c l w l</td>
<td>Au di w f? ( Au y u man? )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I f a y n. Y u s f?</td>
<td>I f a y n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Au di w o k?</td>
<td>T 1 G o d t n k i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Au di go de go?</td>
<td>A de f o d c m n grap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nain dat</td>
<td>Wi go si bak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Try the exercise again, substituting the following:

Kab c M c n i n - o

Aftanun-o Gudivin - o

Aw di c p n d c n g?

Add new vocabulary and phrases to your language learning journal.
Lesson Two

Sho yus f (Self-Introduction)

A. A nem ____________, we yus f?  My name is _____. What’s yours?
B. A nem _______.  My name is ______.
A. Wetin na yu nem?  What is your name?
B. A nem ______   My name is ______
A. We yu nem?  What is your name?
B. Mi nem na _______  My name is ______
A. Usay yu kɔmɔt?  Where do you come from?
B. A kɔmɔt Am rika.  I come from America  
A. Wetin yu kam du na ya?  What have you come to do here?
C. Possible answers:

A kam fɔ p di pipul d m.  I came to help people.
   Mi na ticha. A de tich.  I’m a teacher. I teach.
   Mi na dɔntist. A de m n pipul d n tit d m.  I’m a dentist. I fix people’s teeth.
   Mi na nɔs. A de m n pipul d m.  I’m a nurse. I heal people.
   Mi na dɔkta A de m n pipul d m.  I’m a doctor. I heal people.
   Mi na kapinta. A de bil ting d m wit wud.  I’m a carpenter; I build things with wood
   Mi na bilman. A de bi os d m.  I’m a builder. I build houses.
Mi na treda. A de sho pipul m.au f du bizn s. I'm a trader (business man).

I show people how to do business.

Ust m yu kam na ya? When did you come here?

Answer: A kam na ya ______ I came here_______

Tide Today
Yestide Yesterday
Las wik Last week
Las mɔnt Last month
Las yia Last year
Sɔ nde Sunday
Mɔnde Monday
Tyuzde Tuesday
W nzde Wednesday
Tɔzdе Thursday
Frayde Friday
Satide Saturday
J nyuarı January
F byuari February
Mach March
Eperl April
Me May
Jun June
Julay July
A  (or mi, with na)   I
Yu   You (singular)
I   He, she, it
Wi   We
Una   You (plural)
D n   They

### Practice Exercises

**Dialogue:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person A</th>
<th>Person B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kush  -o</td>
<td>Kush  -ya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Au di bɔdi?</td>
<td>Di bɔdi w l.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetin na yu nem?</td>
<td>A nem ____________ , we yus f?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi nem na ______. Usay yu kɔm ɔt?</td>
<td>A kɔm ɔt Am rika.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetin yu kam du na ya?</td>
<td>A kam fɔ p di pipul d m. Mi na ______. A de _________________.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ust m yu kam na ya?</td>
<td>A kam na ya _________________.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nain dat</td>
<td>Wi go si bak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Dialogue with Substitution:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Replacement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>We yu nem?</td>
<td>A nem ________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We I nem?</td>
<td>I nem ________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We una nem?</td>
<td>Una nem ________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We d n nem?</td>
<td>D n nem ________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetin na una nem d m?</td>
<td>Wi nem ________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetin i kam du na ya?</td>
<td>I kam ________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetin una kam du na ya?</td>
<td>Wi kam ________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wetin d n kam du nay a?</td>
<td>D n kam ________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ust m yu kam na ya?</td>
<td>A kam ________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ust m una kam na ya?</td>
<td>Wi kam ________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ust m i kam na ya?</td>
<td>I kam ________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ust m d n kam na ya?</td>
<td>D n kam ________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Practice the dialogue again with the following substitutions:

Yestide, Las wik, Las mɔnt, Las yia.

Substitute days of the weeks and months of the year.

Substitute other names and jobs.

Read and identify the following:

Gɔd so I k mɔtalman dat I gi in wan gren Pikin we I k; so dat nibɔdii we biliv pan Amɔnɔ go day, bot i go to layf we go de sote go.
Clues:  l  k – love; mɔtalman – human being; gren – only; pikin – child; sote go – eternal
Lesson Three
Di pipul na wi layf (Relationships)

Person A: A wan sho yu mi nyu padi
I nem Aliu
I kɔm ɔt Freetɔng
A want to introduce my new friend
His name is Alieou
He is from Freetown.

Person B: Aliu, Kush -o. A gladi fɔ mit yu.
Hello, Alieou. I’m happy to meet you

Aliu: Mi f a gladi fɔ sabi yu.
Myself, I’m glad to know you

Person B: Au ɔŋŋ yu ɔŋ de ya?
How long have you been here?

Alieou: Na las yia a kam na Jui
I came to Jui last year.

Person B: Yu de ɔŋŋi yu ste?
Are you enjoying your stay?

Aliu: Y ɔs, a l k am tumɔs.
Yes, I like it very much.

Person B: Wi go si bambai
See you later.

Person A: Nain dat.
Good-by.

Additional vocabulary

Sista sister
Brɔda brother
Kɔmpin companion, co-worker, colleague
Papa father
Mama mother
ɔnkul uncle
Anti, aunt
Salon, Sierra Leone
Bo Òng, Bo (Bo-town)
Makeni, Makeni

Practice Dialogue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person A</th>
<th>Person B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A wan sho yu mi nyu padi, Aliu. I kɔmɔ t Fritɔng</td>
<td>Aliu, Kush -o. A gladi ɔ mit yu. A nem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mis f a gladi ɔ sabi yu.</td>
<td>Au Òng yu ɔn de ya?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na las yia a kam na Jui</td>
<td>Yu de njici yu ste?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y  s, a l k am tumɔs.</td>
<td>Wi go si bambai. Nain dat.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Substitution Drill

A wan sho yu mi padi, Aliu. I kɔmɔ t Fritɔng.

Substitute in the first blank: sista, brɔda, kɔmpin, papa, mama, ɔnkul

Substitute in the second blank: Salon, Am rika, Bo, Makeni

Challenge substitution: Use the plural pronouns, and add d m to the nouns.

Example: Wi wan sho una wi kɔmpin d m, Brɔda n Sista Hill. Wi gladi ɔ mit una.

Salon Probab (Sierra Leonean Proverb)

“Bifo fut, nain bi n fut de fala”.

Vocabulary helps: bifo – front, before; bi n – rear, behind; fut – foot; fala – follow
Literal translation: The front foot is the one the rear foot is following.

Meaning: Older people are the examples for those who are following them.
Lesson Four

Makit     (The Market)

Speaker A:  Duya, usay de makit de?  Please, where is the market?
Speaker B:  I nfa. Oba yanda.  It’s not far; over there.
Speaker A:  Mnin. Ṅmys for di yabas?  How much for the onions?
Speaker B:  Na tri for tu ṃndr ṁs lion  Three for 200 Leones.
Speaker A: I dia tumn ṁs a pe wan ṃndr d.  That’s too much. Let me pay 100
Speaker B:  Nọ, a n go tek dat. Put 50 pantap.  No, I won’t take that. Add 50
Speaker A: Na 100 nńm a g ṭ.  I only have 100.
Speaker B:  Yu na mi ksmnt. Ṿ gi yu gud pr  You’re my customer. I give you good price
Speaker A: Ṅmys yu go tek las?  What is your final price?
Speaker B: Bring di 100 lion.  Bring the 100 Leones.
Speaker A: Luk di mńi, wi go si bak.  Here’s the money. We’ll see you again.

Additional vocabulary

Fis  Fish
Mit  Meat
Pp  Pepper
Shuga  Sugar
Tamatis  Tomatoes
Banana     Banana
Mango     Mango
Kasada     Cassava
Bɔta      Butter
Bred      Bread
Kasada lif     Cassava leaf
Pɔttɔ lif     Potato Leaf
Plasas     Sauce
Oinch     Orange
Rɛss     Rice
Sus      Shoes
Lappa     2 yds of material
Trɔsis     Trousers
Gara      Tie-dye cloth
Klos      Clothes
Tela      Tailor

**Numbers:**

Wan -1     Siks – 6
Tu-2       S  bin -7
Tri -3     Et -- 8
Fɔ -4      Nayn –9
Fayv – 5   T  n – 10
Practice Dialogue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Speaker A</th>
<th>Speaker B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Duya, usay de makit de?</td>
<td>I nɔ fa. Oba yanda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mɔnin.  ɔmɔs for di yabas?</td>
<td>Na tri for tu dəndr d lion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I dia tumɔs. L a pe wan dəndr d</td>
<td>Nɔɔ, a nɔ go tek dat. Put 50 pantap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Na 100 ɔmɔ a ɡ t.</td>
<td>Yu na mi kɔsm  nt. A gi yu gud pr s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ɔmɔs yu go tek las?</td>
<td>Bring di dəndr d lion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luk di mɔni, wi go si bak</td>
<td>Nain dat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Substitution drills: Practice the previous dialogue using many different items to buy and different prices.

Present Progressive Tense

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A de go</td>
<td>A nɔ de go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yu de wok</td>
<td>Yu nɔ de wok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wi de pe</td>
<td>Wi nɔ de pe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please note: Nɔɔ, a nɔ go tek dat. (In Krio, the double negative is acceptable when giving an answer to a positive question.)

Change the following affirmatives to negatives.
We de it.       We nɔ de it.
Yu de wok       Yu nɔ de wok.
A de pe        A nɔ de pe.
Wi de waka (walk)       Wi nɔ de waka

Answer the following questions in the negative.

Yu de go it?       Nɔ o, a nɔ de go it.
Dɔ n de kam       Nɔ o, d nɔ de kam.
I tɔk bɔt Jizcs? (talk about Jesus)       Nɔ o, i nɔ de tɔk bɔt Jizcs.
Lesson Five

Au fɔ Yuz Frez dɔm fɔ Lan Langw j (Useful Phrases for Language Learning)

A de tray for lan Krio. I’m trying to learn Krio
Tide a de lan bɔt di makit Today I’m learning about the market
A ṛɔ jiri yu fayn. I don’t understand you well.
Duya, tɔk am bak. Please, repeat it.
A ṛɔ sabi am fayn yet. I don’t speak it well, yet.
Nain ṛɔ cɔmam a kίn tɔk. That’s all I can say
Yu kίn p mi, ya? Can you help me?
Dis na wetin? (Wetin dis?) What is this?
Dat na wetin? (Wetin dat?) What is that?
Au fɔ kɔl dis? What do you call this?

Question Words

Usay? – Where We? Where
Ust m? When Wetin du? Why
Au ? How ṭɔ mɔs? How much
Us? Which Uswan? Which one

Please note: There are two ways of asking where. Usay is followed with the verb de, we is not.

We yu papa? Usay you papa de? Where is your father?
We yu bag? Usay yu bag de? Where is your bag?
We mi p  n? Usay mi p  n de? Where is my pen?
We yu motoka? Usay yu motoka de? Where is your car?
We una os? Usay una os de? Where is your house?

Practice Dialogue

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Speaker A</th>
<th>Speaker B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kush  , Aw di mɔnin?</td>
<td>Di mɔnin fayn. Aw yu du?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fayn  n yus f?</td>
<td>T l God t nki.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dis na wetin?</td>
<td>Da wan nɔ tranga. Dis na orinch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A ɔ y ri yu fayn. Duya, tɔk am bak</td>
<td>Orinch. Dis na orinch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nain nɔɔc a kin tɔk. Wi go si bak.</td>
<td>Ust m? Tumara?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y s. Wi go si tumara. Nain dat.</td>
<td>Wi go si.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

New dialogue vocabulary:
Tide – today
aks – ask
Tumara – tomorrow
ɔlting—everything

Question and Answer Drill: Answer the following

Udat na yu padi?

Ust m yu de kam?
Usay yu kɔm ɔt?
Uspat na Am rika yu kɔm ɔt? (Which part?)
Krio Proverb:

Peshnt dog it fat bon. Literal meaning: Patient dog eats a fat bone.

Future

Wi go si bak. We will see you again
A nɔ go tek am. I will not take it.
Sɔnde I go go na chɔch. Sunday, he will go to church.
A go waka na ɔŋg tumara. I will walk to town tomorrow
Wi go t I Am t ɔnki. We will tell Him thank you.

Krio Gospel I Sing: T I Am T ɔnki

T I Am t ɔnki, t I Am; t I Papa Gɔd t ɔnki.
T I Am t ɔnki, t I Am; t I Papa Gɔd t ɔnki.

Wetin du fɔ wi, wi go t I Am t ɔnki.
(What He does for us, we will thank Him.)

Wetin du fɔ wi, wi go t I Am t ɔnki.
T I Am t ɔnki, t I Am; t I Papa Gɔd t ɔnki.
Lesson Six

Wi de it. (Eating)

Speaker A: Bo, ikam m k we it. Luk di chia Friend, let’s eat. Here’s the chair.
Speaker B: Udat kuk di chıp? Who cooked the food?
Speaker A: Na mi w f. My wife did.
Speaker A: Duya, pas mi di wata. Please, pass the water.
Speaker B: Luk am. Here it is.
Speaker A: T nki ya. Angri dăn kech mi Thank you. I’m hungry
Speaker B: Aw di fud? How is the food?
Speaker A: I gud, di p p It’s good; not too much pepper so pl nti.
Speaker B: Mis f, a nć l k pl nti p p I don’t like too much pepper myself
Speaker A: A dăn b lful. T nki ya I’m full, thanks.
Speaker B: Nć m nshćn, bo You’re welcome.
Speaker A: Ċt wata de? Is there hot water?
Speaker B: Wetin yu de du wit am?  What are you going to do with it?
Speaker A: A go wan ɗ drink ɗ咖啡  I would like to drink a little coffee.
Speaker B: Yu go wet ɗ; di wata de na faya  Wait a while; the water is on the fire
Speaker A: I ɗn bad; a de wet ɗ  It’s not bad, I’ll wait.

Practice the preceding dialogue. Read it, then cover the translation. Practice until you can carry on a similar conversation.

Past

A bin it di plasas. I ate the sauce
I bin kuk di it. She cooked the food.
Y stide a bin si mi padi. Yesterday, I saw my friend.
D ɗn bin du di wok They did the work

Perfect - Action which is already completed

A dɗn it di plasas. I have eaten the sauce.
I dɗn kuk di it. She has cooked the food.
A dɗn si mi padi I have seen my friend.
D ɗn dɗn du di wok. They have done the work.

Practice Drill: Tenses

A ____ go I am going
A ____ go I went
A ____ go I will go
A ____ go. I have gone

Wi ___ si yu We are seeing you
Wi ___ si yu We saw you
Wi ____ si yu We have seen you
We ____ si yu We will see you

Make sentences like these with other verbs you know:

Waka, k ℓ, it, kuk, pe, wet

Krio Gosp I Sing: Komɔ de

Komɔ de, duya Komɔ de.
Nɔ m k trangayes, Komɔ de.
T m g tɔkam we yu go se if a bin no
Komɔ de, duya Komɔ de.

L ℓ f ɔlay, duya l ℓ f ɔlay.
Nɔ m k trangayes, l ℓ f ɔlay.
T m g tɔkam we yu go se if a bin no
L ℓ f ɔlay, duya l ℓ f ɔlay.
L f f c tif, duya l f f c tif.

N m k trangayes, l f f c tif.

T m g t f c kam we yu go se if a bin no
L f f c tif, duya l f f c tif.

L f f c kongosa, duya l f f c kongosa.

N m k trangayes, l f f c kongosa.

T m g t f c kam we yu go se if a bin no
L f f c kongosa, duya l f f c kongosa.

Additional vocabulary: trangayes – stubborn; lay – lie; tif – steal; kongosa – gossip.
Lesson 7: Transpot (Transportation)

Dialogue:

B: Fayn. Aw yu du?   Fine. How are you?
A: A wʌl. A de tray fɔ go iapɔt.    Fine. I’m going to the airport.
Usay di taxi kin tap?     Where can I get a taxi?
B: Luk di kɔna yanda.    Look over there at the corner.
Na yanda di taxi kin tap we l kin go na tɔŋg. That’s where town taxis stop.
A. Di taxi kin kær mi go na iapɔt?  Can the taxi take me to the airport?
B. No. Yu fɔ tek ɔlda taxi egen?   No. You need to charter another taxi.
Wi gɔt tri we fɔ go na ɔpt:   We have three ways to go to the airport:
Di fɛri nɔ tu dia.    The ferry is not too expensive.
Di ɔbakraf kin go kwik    The hovercraft can go quickly.
Di ɔlikɔpta i fas pasmak    The helicopter is very fast.
A. Uswan na di bɔs?  Which one is the best?
B. Mis f a go pik di fɛri.  I would choose the ferry.
A. Wetin du?   Why?
B. Bikɔz a de na Jui. Kissy waf nia pas di ɔda say. Because I’m at Jui. Kissy wharf is closer than the others.
A. Tɔŋk ya. Yu dɔn p mi bɔku. Thanks. You have helped me a lot.
B. A gladi fɔ̃ p. Nain dat. I'm happy to help. Good-by

**Modes of transportation**

Motoka       car
Poda poda    public transportation van, bus
iaplen       airplane
L ɔɬri      truck (British “lorry”)
ɔmɔ lanke   cart for transporting goods
Okada       motorbike taxi

**Reflexive Pronouns**

Mis    f       Myself
Yus    f       Yourself
Ins    f       Himself, herself, itself
Wis    f       Ourselves
Unas   f       Yourselves
D ns    f       Themselves

**Substitution Drill**

Mis    f a w l.
yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves.

**Action Drill**
Tinap Stand up
Sidɔm Sit down
Waka Walk
Klap Clap
Ledɔm Lie down

Krio Gɔsp I Sing: Tinap tranga wan
Wetin de bring kol at-o? Wetin de bring gladi?
Wetin de mek yu ebul fɔ l k yu n mi?
Wetin de mek yu obakam t mteshɔn?
Wetin de gi yu pawa fɔ prich Gɔd in wɔd?
Na fɔ tinap tranga wan insay Jizɔs.
L k a big kɔtin tik we briz nɔ de shek
So w n Setan kam wit in wahala, I nɔ go ebul wi.

Vocabulary:
kol at peace
gladi happiness
l k love (verb), like
obakam overcome
pawa power
prich preach
word
strong
cotton tree
wind, breeze
shake
trouble
Lesson Eight

Aks usay fɔ go (Asking Directions)

Dialogue:

A: Bo, mɔni-o
B: Mɔnin ya.

A: Yu kin sho mi di rod fɔ go Jui?
B: Dis na di men motarod. Jis go tret wit dis rod.

Di ples fa smɔl. Yu fɔ tek motoka.

A: We a rich di Jui jɔnkshɔn, usay a fɔ I go fɔ rich TECT, di Baybul Kɔl j?
B: Yu fɔ bɔn na di l f. Dın go tret.

Yu go si di saynbɔd na yu rayt.

A: Tɔnki ya
B: Fɔ natin, bo

Some words with multiple uses:

Fɔ

1. Fɔ + verb -- should
   A fɔ go tɔŋ. I should go to town
   Yu nɔ fɔ tif. You should not steal.

2. Fɔ -- in order to
   I bin go na in os fɔ si in mama. He went to his house to see his mom.
3.  F ő -- belongs to
Dis os na fő mi brőda. This is my brother's house.

Na

1. Na – is, am, are
   Mi na ticha. I am a teacher.
2. Na – it is, that is
   Na fő tinap tranga wan insay Jizős That is to stand strong in Jesus.
3. Na – to, until
   I bin go na makit. She went to the market.
4. Na – at
   I bin mit in padi na di skul. He met his friend at the school.

De

1. De- there
   Nőbődi nő de. Nobody’s there.
2. De – is, am, are
   I de na os. She’s in the house.
3. De – helping verb for present progressive tense.
   I de fala in ticha He is following his teacher.

We

1. We – Where?
   We di ospitul? Where is the hospital?
2. We – when
   We yu kő mőt naya, usay yu de go? When you leave here, where are you going?
3. We – what about
What's this? Cassava. What about this?

4. We – relative connective meaning who, which, that

Yu na di man we tif mi redio. You are the man who stole my radio.

Dis na di buk we a nọ rid yet. This is the book which I didn’t read yet.

Krio Gosp I Sing: Jizcs na mi Padi

Jizcs na mi padi

Jizcs na mi padi

Setan fɔɗɔm; Jizcs timap so.

Jizcs na mi padi

New vocabulary:  fɔɗɔm – fall down
Lesson Nine

Beg-Beg (Begging)

Dialogue:

A. Bo, gi mi ɔnì ɔnì
   Friend, give me money.

B. Oo, pa kush -ya
   Hello.

A. Bɔs, yu na mi padi ya.
   Boss, you're my friend.

B. Oo

A. Padi, duya gi mi 500 Lion
   Friend, please give me 500 L.

B. Wetin yu de du wit di 500 Lion?
   What are you doing with the 500 L.?

A. A ɔn fɔ bay tabaka
   I want to buy tobacco.

B. Pa, mɔnì mɔ de.
   There's no money.

A. Na lay; i de; yu ɔn jɛs wan ɔn ɡi.
   That's a lie. It's there. You just don't want to give.

B. Nɔ to lay, fɔ tru, lɔn de.
   It's not a lie. I don't have any.

A. Wɛl, a de go fɔs.
   Well, I'm going.

B. ɔrayt, wi go si ya.
   All right. We'll see you.

Object Pronouns

Mi – me
Yu – you
Am – him, her, it
Wi – us
Una – you (plural)
Substitution Drill:
Mohammed fɔ gi _____ di buk.
Gi di buk tu ____.
Di pikin bin si ____.

The Peculiar – R- Liaisons
Similar to the British intrusive R, when a preposition ends in a vowel, followed by a pronoun which begins with a vowel, an r is pronounced between them.

Tu-r-am – to him, her, it A de go turam. I’m going to him
Fɔ-r-am – for him, her, it Ami de go fɔram. Ami is going for it.
Nia-r-am – near him, her, it Yu de kam niaram. You can come near it.

Krio Probab

Bush nɔ de fɔ trowe bad pikin. No matter how bad a child may be, he cannot be disowned

Pikin we nɔ y ri in mama in wɔd, Children who don’t heed parental advice, na trit go mɔn am. will suffer the consequences.

Lesson Ten
Sikn s (Sickness)

Dialogue:

A. Sam. Kush -o Hello, Sam.
B. Kush -ya Hello.
A. Na wetin du yu? What's wrong with you?
B. Na mi b l de at n rɔn. I have a stomach ache and diarrhea.
A. ḋsh ya Sorry
B. Oo
A. Yu dɔn tek m r sin? Have you taken any medicine?
B. Y s, n a de fil b t smɔ. Yes, and I feel a little better.
A. L Gɔd m n yu ya. May God heal you.
B. Oo, wi go si-o We'll see you.

Vocabulary:

An Hand, arm
Ed Head
At Heart
Fut Leg, foot
Tit Teeth
At Hurt
Rɔn b l Diarrhea
b l Stomach, pregnant
Bak Back
Aspirin Aspirin
Plasta Band-aid
Comparisons

Mi wach gud pas dis wan. My watch is better than this one.

In b l big pas yu yon. His belly is bigger than yours.

Dis motoka smɔl pas mi yon. This car is smaller than mine.

Expressions of Equality

Mi redio big l k yu yon. My radio is as big as yours.

Da pikin tɔɔl l k mis f That child is as tall as I am.

Superlatives

Pas + ɔl -- meaning more than all

Mi pikin kl va pas ɔl di ɔda pikin d m na in klas My child is the smartest in his class.

Bo big pas ɔl tɔɔŋ na Bo District. Bo is the largest town in Bo District.

Possessive Pronouns

Mi – my

Yu- your

In – his, her, its

Wi – our

Una – your (plural)
Substitute pronouns in the following sentence:

_______ b l de at.

Substitute nouns in the following sentence:

Mi __________ de at.

Gud Nyus fo Gllman

“ nibdi we gladi fo tek pikin l k dis, foseka mi, na mi di pisin gladi fo tek.”

--Matyu 18:5

“ Una l f di pikin d n fo kam to mi; una nc tap d n; na pipul l k d n pikin ya go kam cnda Gd in rul.” --Matyu 19:14