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LITERESI BILENG?

ENN GAJAK!

(BILINGUAL LITERACY MADE EASY)

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SAPIT 1/CHAPTER 1

SON/SOUND

MORISIEN	ENGLISH
<p>Kan nou pe koze, nou servi bann son pou form silab e nou kol bann silab ansam pou fer bann mo.</p> <p><i>Ekzanp:</i> b+a = ba (kiss); ba+ba = baba (baby); b+a+g = bag (ring); b+a+j = baj (badge); b+a+t = bat (bat); ba+t+o = bato (boat); ba+ta+na = batana (bangle/bracelet);</p>	<p>To speak, we use sounds to form syllables and then combine syllables to form words.</p> <p><i>Examples:</i> b+a+r = bar; b+e+d = bed; b+i+n = bin; bo+d+y = body; do+mi+no = domino; fa+mi+ly = family; ho+ri+zon = horizon; mo+to+car = motocar; sim+pli+fy = simplify;</p>
DETRWA TI PROBLEM	LEARNING SPECIAL ENGLISH SOUNDS
/ch/ kouma dan chake, cholo, chombo, choula, chana, cheke, chok, choukchouk, choupchap,	/ch/ as in chair, cheers, choose, chose, chosen, church, chimney, cha-cha-cha, chocolate,
/j/ kouma dan jak, jam, jaz, jos, job, jok, jinn,	/j/ as in jam, jazz, job, juice, Jack, jeans, joke,
/h/ kouma dan haldi, hep! horl, hiphiphiphoura! houlahoup,	/h/ as in has, had, half, he, his, her, horse, house, hip,
/sh/ kouma dan shal (shawl), shek (cheque), shik (chic)	/sh/ as in shoe, show, shop, should, shade, shape, ship,
/r/ kouma dan rate, rode, rido, robine, retar, rouz, (<i>/r/ Morisien li sorti dan fon lagorz, koumadir pe grat lagorz pou tir flem, me /r/ Angle ena enn son diferan. Get akote. Morisien anzeneral gagn difikilte pou prodwir /r/ Angle.</i>)	/r/ as in rat, red, rose, rise, (<i>Generally, the sound is made by bringing the tongue up and to the back of the mouth. While the bulk of the tongue rests on the roof of the mouth between the hard palate and the soft palate, the tip of the tongue hovers just below the hard palate. The lips are rounded in an O shape. The sound is voiced, which means that the sound that /r/ produces comes from the vibration of the speaker's vocal cords.</i>)
/th/ kouma dan mo Angle 'this, that, those' li enn son enportan pou lang Angle me mazorite Morisien pronons li kouma /z/. Donk 'this, that, those' vinn 'zis, zat, zoz'. <i>Profeser Angle bizen aprann prodwir sa son la. Get eksplikasion akote.</i>	/th/ With the exception of being voiced (this) or unvoiced (thing), the /ð/ and /θ/ are nearly identical; the tip of the tongue is placed behind the top front teeth. The friction occurs between the tip of the tongue and the top front teeth. An alternative method of producing the 'th sounds' is to place the tip of the tongue between the top and bottom front teeth.

<p style="text-align: center;">ZERO PROBLEM</p> <p>Lezot son pa poz problem. Bizen diviz bann son an 2 kategori: vwayel ek konsonn:</p> <p>VWAYEL</p> <p>/a, e, i, o, ou/ kouma dan pa, pe, pi, po, pou. Sa zot bann vwayel oral – pas par labous.</p> <p>Ena osi dan Morisien 3 vwayel nazal (ki pas par nene): an, en, on kouma dan ‘ban, ben, bon.’</p> <p style="text-align: center;">KONSONN</p> <p>b, ch, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, sh, t, v, w, x, y, z kouma dan ba, chacha, de, fifi, gaga, halwa, jam, kot, lot, mo, ne, pe, reso, so, shek, to, vo, wat, tax, yoyo, zalou. Note ki Morisien pa servi /q/.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">PLAIN SAILING</p> <p>No real problem with other sounds which are divided into vowels and consonants.</p> <p>VOWELS</p> <p>/a, e, i, o, u/ as in pat, pet, pit, pot, put.</p> <p>There are no nasal vowels in English.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CONSONANTS</p> <p>b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z as in bag, cat, dog, fat, got, hot, jot, kit, lot, mat, not, pot, queen, rat, sat, tap, van, won, ox, yes, zip.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">LANG SILABIK EK LANG AR AKSAN TONIK</p> <p>Morisien li enn lang silabik, savedir ki tou bann silab dan enn mo zot pran mem kantite letan pou prononse: bote, borlamer, ledikasion.</p> <p>Angle servi aksan tonik, savedir ena enn silab ki dimann plis letan pou prononse: 'beauty, 'seaside, edu'cation.</p> <p>Enn bon diksioner Angle neserer pou profeser aprann ek montre aksan tonik: 'barbecue; re'search (UK); 'research (US) ...</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">STRESS-TIMED & SYLLABLE-TIMED LANGUAGES</p> <p>Mauritian is syllable-timed. A syllable-timed language is a language whose syllables take approximately equal amounts of time to pronounce. English is a stress-timed language. That means some syllables will be longer, and some will be shorter.</p> <p>A good dictionary can help teachers to master and teach stress. Remember that words with two or more syllables have at least one stressed syllable.</p>

SAPIT 2/CHAPTER 2

GRAMMAR

The word 'grammar' is used in the sense of syntax, i.e., the arrangement of words in sentences, clauses, and phrases, and the study of the formation of sentences and the relationship of their component parts.

This short introduction to GRAMMAR may help teachers and learners of English and Mauritian (Mauritian Creole) in the **Extended Programme** classes in secondary schools which cater for children who after 6-7 years at school remain non-literate and non-numerate.

The two main aims of this short introduction are 1. to show how close the two creole languages, Mauritian and English, are from a syntactic point of view and 2. to ensure that all our children do quickly become literate in Mauritian and English.

What does literacy mean? It simply means that a person can write, in any language, a few sentences which 1. are grammatically correct, 2. which are well connected and 3. which express ideas clearly.

I believe that 3 years of Extended Programme should result in basic literacy and numeracy if bilingual literacy is put at the heart of the course.

MORISIEN	ENGLISH
<p>FRAZ NOM EK VERB</p> <p>Dan enn fraz ena enn nom ek enn verb. Ekzanp: Dev travay. <i>Dev</i> se enn nom. <i>Travay</i> se enn verb.</p>	<p>SENTENCE NOUN AND VERB</p> <p>In a sentence there is a noun and a verb. Example: Dev works. <i>Dev</i> is a noun. <i>Works</i> is a verb.</p>

PRONOM	PRONOUN
<p>Pronom se enn mo ki ranplas enn nom kan ou lekter ou interlokiter kone deza ki nom la reprezante. Par exanp, ou kapav dir, “Mo ena enn kamarad. Li enn artis.”</p> <p>Mo/I, to/you, li/he or she, nou/we, zot/you or they (depending on context), bannla/they</p> <p>PRONOM SIZE:</p> <p>Mo travay. To travay. Li travay. Nou travay. Zot travay. Bannla travay.</p> <p>(Note ki form verb pa sanze.)</p>	<p>Pronouns are the words you substitute for other nouns when your reader or listener already knows which nouns you’re referring to.</p> <p>Ex. “I have a cousin. He’s an artist.”</p> <p>English pronouns: I, you, he/she, we, you, they.</p> <p>Mauritian pronouns: mo, to, li, nou, zot, bannla</p> <p>PRONOUN AS SUBJECT</p> <p>Mo travay./ I work. To travay./You work. Li travay./He or she works. Nou travay./We work. Zot travay./You work. Bannla travay./They work.</p> <p>(Note that the 3rd person singular of the verb takes an <s>)</p>
<p>PRONOM OBZE: mwa, twa, li, nou, zot, bannla</p> <p>Ekz: Li anbet mwa. Li anbet twa. Li anbet li. Li anbet nou. Li anbet zot. Li anbet bannla.</p> <p>(Note: ‘Zot’ fer referans plizier dimoun ki prezan e ‘bannla’ fer referans bann ki pa la.)</p> <p>PRONOM REFLEXIF: Se bann mo ki fini ar ‘mem’ kouma momem, tomem, limem, noumem, zotmem, bannlamem.</p> <p>Ekz: Li finn bles limem. (He/She has hurt himself/herself.)</p> <p>Nou fer noumem ditor. (We do ourselves harm.)</p> <p>Bannlamem fer maler bannlamem/Bannlamem fer zot maler. (They themselves cause their own misfortune.)</p> <p>PRONOM REFLEXIF+</p> <p>Kapav servi pronom reflexif+ pou apiy lor enn zafer.</p> <p>Ekz: Noumem nou responsab nou maler. (We, ourselves are to blame.)</p>	<p>PRONOUNS AS OBJECT: mwa/me, twa/you, li/him or her, nou/us, zot/you, bannla/them.</p> <p>Ex: He or she fools me. He or she fools you. He or she fools him or her. He or she fools us. He or she fools you/them.</p> <p>REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS are words ending in -self or -selves. The nine English reflexive pronouns are <i>myself, yourself, himself, herself, oneself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, and themselves</i>.</p> <p>Ex: I have hurt myself, (Mo finn bles momem.)</p> <p>You have hurt yourself. (To finn bles tomem.)</p> <p>She has hurt herself. (Li finn bles limem.)</p> <p>They have hurt themselves. (Bannla finn bles zotmem.) Note that, depending on context, ‘bannla’ and ‘zot’ may be interchangeable.</p> <p>REFLEXIVE PRONOUN FOR EMPHASIS:</p> <p>We ourselves are to blame. (Nou ki responsab nou maler.)</p> <p>I have only myself to blame. (mo bizen aksepte ki momem ki antor.)</p>

<p>NOM</p> <p>Ena 2 kategori nom: Nom prop ek nom komen. Nom prop se nom dimoun: Dev, Devi, Paul, Pauline, Rashid, Rashida ets. Nom komen se nom bann kiksoz, bann obze kouma: lakaz, liv, kaye, plim, sak ets.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SENGILIE/PLIRYEL</p> <p>1. Dan Morisien, enn nom li kapav sengilie (ena enn sel) ousa li kapav pliryel (ena boukou). Pou endik plieryel Morisien met mo 'bann' divan nom la. Ekz.: bann zaimo; bann lisien; bann pie; bann zanana; bann pret ets. Form nom dan Morisien pa sanze me ena plizier marker pliryel. Ekz.: detrwa loto; enpe niaz, boukou kado ...</p>	<p>NOUN</p> <p>There are two categories of nouns: proper and common. Proper nouns refer to people: Dev, Devi, Paul, Pauline, Rashid, Rashida etc. Common nouns refer to things, objects like: house, book, notebook, pen, bag etc.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SINGULAR/PLURAL</p> <p>In English, a noun can be either singular or plural. 'S' is added to the word to show that there are many. Examples: animal/animals; dog/dogs; tree/trees; pineapple/pineapples; priest/priests etc. (NB The form in Mauritian nouns do not change but plural markers are used.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PLURAL FORMS IN ENGLISH</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In English the nouns change in form. If the singular noun ends in -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, or -z, add -es to the end to make it plural: bus – buses; marsh – marshes; lunch – lunches; tax – taxes, class – classes ... 2. If the noun ends with -f or -fe, the f or -fe are often changed to -ve before adding the -s to form the plural version: wife – wives; wolf – wolves ... Exceptions: roof – roofs, belief – beliefs, chef – chefs, chief – chiefs. 3. If a singular noun ends in -y and the letter before the -y is a consonant, change the ending to -ies to make the noun plural: city – cities, puppy – puppies... 4. If the singular noun ends in -y and the letter before the -y is a vowel, simply add an -s to make it plural: ray – rays; boy – boys ... 5. If the singular noun ends in -o, add -es to make it plural: potato – potatoes; tomato – tomatoes ... 6. Plural noun exceptions: photo – photos; piano – pianos ... 7. Some nouns don't change at all when they're pluralized: sheep – sheep, deer – deer...
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	<p>8. Irregular nouns follow no specific rules, so it's best to memorize these or look up the proper pluralization in the dictionary: child – children, goose – geese, man – men, woman – women, tooth – teeth, foot – feet, mouse – mice, person – people ...</p>
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VERB	VERBS
<p>Enn verb li enn mo ki reprezant action fizik kouma ‘galoupe, marse, piose, ekrir’ ousa aktivite mantal kouma ‘panse, santi, reflesi, considere’.</p> <p>An Morisien, enn verb so form pa sanze. An Angle enn verb kapav ena ant 3 ek 5 form.</p> <p>Dev travay. Dev pe travay. Dev finn travay. Dev ti travay. Dev ti pe travay. Dev ti finn travay. Dev pou travay. Dev ti pou travay.</p> <p><i>‘travay’ so form pa finn sanze me ena bann mo ki servi koste ar verb pou dir enn zafer spesial lor verb la. Apel sa bann mo la (pe, ti, finn, pou) marker tan ek aspe.</i></p>	<p>Verbs are words that represent actions that are external (run, jump, work) and internal (love, think, consider).</p> <p>NB: A Mauritian verb has only ONE form. An English verb may have up to 5 forms.</p> <p>Dev works. Dev is working. Dev has worked. Dev worked. Dev was working. Dev had worked. Dev will work. Dev would work.</p> <p><i>‘work’ has 4 forms (work, works, working, worked). English uses auxiliary verbs to indicate tense and aspect. The support verbs are ‘to be’ and ‘to have’.</i></p>
<p>MARKER TAN EK ASPE</p>	<p>TENSE AND ASPECT</p>
<p>Prezan: Mo, to, li, nou, zot, bannla travay. Pase: Mo, to, li, nou, zot, bannla ti travay. Fitir: Mo, to, li, nou, zot, bannla pou travay. Pase dan fitir: Mo, to, li, nou, zot, bannla ti pou travay.</p>	<p>Present: I, you, we, you, they work. (he/she works) Past: I, you, he/she, we, you, they worked. Future: I, you, he/she, we, you, they will work. Past in future: I, you, he/she, we, you, they would work.</p>
<p>ASPE PROGRESIF</p>	<p>PROGRESSIVE ASPECT</p>
<p>Prezan: Mo, to, li, nou, zot, bannla pe travay. Pase: Mo ets. ti pe travay. Pase dan fitir: Si li pa ti malad, li ti pou pe travay sa ler la.</p>	<p>Present: I am working. He/She is working. You, we, they are working. Past: I/ he/ she was working. We/ you/ they were working. Past in future: If he were not ill, he would be working at this time.</p>
<p>ASPE PERFEKTIF:</p>	<p>PERFECTIVE ASPECT</p>
<p>Prezan: Mo, to, li, nou, zot, bannla finn travay. Pase: Mo, to, li, nou, zot, bannla ti finn travay. Pase dan fitir: Si li pa ti malad, li ti pou finn travay.</p>	<p>Present: I, you, we, they have worked. He/she has worked. Past: I, you, he/she, we, they had worked. Pase dan fitir: If he were not ill, he would have worked.</p>

ARTIK	ARTICLE
<p>Souvan ena mo 'enn' divan enn nom. Ekzanp: enn lisien zape, enn baba plore... 'enn' li <i>enn artik endefini</i>. Kapav osi ena enn mo apre enn nom kouma dan 'lisien la pe zape; baba la pe plore ...' 'la' li <i>enn artik defini</i>.</p>	<p>Let's look at nouns. As in Mauritian, there is a definite and an indefinite article in English. Examples: a dog barks / the dog barks; a baby cries / the baby cries; 'a' is the <i>indefinite article</i>; 'the' is the <i>definite article</i>. In English 'a' is used when the noun begins with a consonant and 'an' is used before a noun which begins with a vowel. Examples: a bag, a dog, a girl; an ass, an eye, an island, an object ...</p>
DETERMINAN PRENSIPAL	MAIN DETERMINERS
<p>Determinan Demonstratif</p>	<p>Demonstrative Determiners</p>
<p>Sa ... la: sa pie la; sa garson la, sa bann pie la; sa bann garson la ...</p>	<p>this/that; these/those: this tree/that tree/these trees/those trees</p>
<p>Determinan Posesif</p>	<p>Possessive Determiners</p>
<p>mo, to/ou, so, nou, zot, bannla zot Ekz. mo lakaz; to lakaz/ou lakaz; so lakaz; nou lakaz; zot lakaz; bannla zot lakaz ...</p>	<p>my, your, his, her, its, our, their Ex. my house; your house; his/her house; its house; our house; their house ...</p>
<p>Kantifikater</p>	<p>Quantifiers</p>
<p>tou, sak, laplipar, boukou, detrwa, enpe, tigit, nenport, okenn ...</p>	<p>all, every, most, many, much, some, few, little, any, no ...</p>
<p>Ekz. tou bann fler finn mor; sak fler ena so valer; laplipar fler finn sape; boukou fler finn mor; detrwa finn reziste; enpe fler finn sape; tigit fler finn sape; nenport ki fler ena valer; okenn fler pa finn sape ...</p>	<p>Ex. all flowers have died; each flower has its own beauty; most flowers have survived; many flowers have died; some flowers have survived; few flowers have survived; little rain fell; any flower will do; no flower is permanent ...</p>
<p>Sif</p>	<p>Numbers</p>
<p>Kardinal: 1, 2, 3, .../ enn, de, trwa ...</p>	<p>Cardinal: 1, 2, 3, 4 .../ one, two, three ...</p>
<p>Ordinal: premie, segon, trwaziem .../ 1^{er}, 2^{em}, 3^{em}</p>	<p>Ordinal: first, second, third .../ 1st, 2nd, 3rd ...</p>
<p>Ekz: 1 plim, 2 plim, 3 plim ... premie zwer, deziem zwer, trwaziem zwer ...</p>	<p>Ex.: 1 pen, 2 pens, 3 pens ... first player, second player, third player ...</p>
<p>Determinan Enterogatif</p>	<p>Interrogative Determiners</p>
<p>ki, kisannla, pou kisannla, lakel, kot/kotsa</p>	<p>what, who, whose, which, where</p>
<p>Ekz: Ki to pe dir?</p>	<p>Ex. What are you saying?</p>
<p>Kisannla ti dir sa?</p>	<p>Who said that?</p>
<p>Pou kisannla sa liv la?</p>	<p>Whose book is this?</p>
<p>Lakel to kontan?</p>	<p>Which one do you prefer?</p>
<p>Kot to pe ale?</p>	<p>Where are you going?</p>

AZEKTIF	ADJECTIVE
<p>Enn azektif kalifie enn nom, donn nou lenformasion lor nom la.</p> <p>Ekz: enn bon toutou; enn zoli fler;</p> <p>Ena ajektif ki plase avan nom ek azektif ki plase apre nom.</p> <p>Ekz: enn gran lakaz; enn lakaz prop</p> <p>Note ki dan Morisien, pa ena kopil, enn verb oxilier ki servi pou konekte enn nom ar enn azektif. Akoz sa enn azekti kapav fonksionn kouma enn verb.</p> <p>Fler la zoli.</p> <p>Bann zanfan la ere.</p> <p>Lesiel ble.</p> <p>Later ron.</p>	<p>An adjective qualifies a noun; it gives us information on it.</p> <p>Ex: a good dog; a beautiful flower;</p> <p>Adjectives are always placed before nouns in English.</p> <p>Ex: a big house; a clean house</p> <p>Note that in Mauritian there is no copula. As a result, there is no auxiliary to connect a noun with an adjective and the adjective predicates without an auxiliary verb.</p> <p>The flower (is) beautiful.</p> <p>The children (are) happy.</p> <p>Sky (is) blue.</p> <p>Earth (is) round.</p>

ADVERB	ADVERB
<p>Enn adverb kapav donn plis lenformasion lor enn verb, lor enn azektif, lor enn lot adverb e lor enn fraz net.</p> <p>Ekzanp: Li galoup vit.</p> <p>Pie la bien kosto.</p> <p>Li kondir tro vit.</p> <p>Ar laraz, zot tire.</p> <p>FONKSION ADVERB:</p> <p>Li endik kan enn zafer arive (adverb kan): zordi, dime, gramaten, yer, boner, tar ets.</p> <p>Li endik manier enn zafer pe deroule (adverb manier): dousman, for, vit, lantman ets.</p> <p>Li endik landrwa (adverb landrwa): isi, laba, deor, lao, anba, andan ets.</p> <p>Li endik entansite (adverb entansite): extra, mari, ase, enpe, tro, net, ets.</p> <p>Li endik frekans (adverb frekans): souvan, rarman, zame, parfwa ets.</p> <p>Note: Kouma azektif, adverb osi fonksionn kouma verb.</p> <p>Mo mama pa la.</p> <p>Lisien la andan.</p> <p>ADVERBIAL:</p> <p>Enn adverbial se enn group mo ki fonksionn kouma:</p> <p>adverb kan: boner gramaten</p> <p>adverb manier: kouma enn toke</p> <p>adverb landrwa: dan enn vie lakaz</p> <p>adverb entansite: kouma voras</p> <p>adverb frekans: sak Vandredi</p>	<p>An adverb is a word that modifies (describes) a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or even a whole sentence. Adverbs often end in –ly, but some (such as fast) look exactly the same as their adjective counterparts.</p> <p>Ex: He/She runs quickly.</p> <p>The tree is very strong.</p> <p>He drives too fast.</p> <p>Angrily, they walked away.</p> <p>FUNCTIONS OF ADVERBS:</p> <p>They indicate time: today, tomorrow, yesterday etc.</p> <p>Manner: softly, hard, quickly, slowly etc.</p> <p>Place: here, there, outside, up, down, inside etc.</p> <p>Intensity: very, super, quite, some, too much, completely etc.</p> <p>Frequency: often, rarely, never, sometimes etc.</p> <p>Note that adverbs also predicate without an auxiliary verb.</p> <p>My mother is not here.</p> <p>The dog is inside.</p> <p>ADVERBIALS:</p> <p>An adverbial is a group of words which function as adverbs of:</p> <p>time: early in the morning</p> <p>manner: like a half-wit</p> <p>place: in an old house</p> <p>intensity: like a glutton</p> <p>frequency: every Friday</p>

PREPOZISION	PREPOSITIONS
<p>Enn prepozision se enn mo ki konekte nom, pronom, group mo ar lezot mo dan enn fraz. Ala detrwa prepozision: dan, kot, lor, pou, ar, depi, ziska, divan, deryer, akote ets.</p> <p>Ekz. Li tom dan trou.</p> <p>Li res kot mwa.</p> <p>To kapav kont lor mwa.</p> <p>Mo'nn aste sa pou mo toutou.</p> <p>Mo'nn marye ar li.</p> <p>Mo travay depi Lendi ziska Samdi.</p> <p>Divan mo lakaz ena enn pie mang.</p> <p>Deryer mo lakaz, mo plant legim.</p> <p>Akote mo lakaz ena enn laboutik.</p>	<p>A preposition is a word or group of words used to link nouns, pronouns and phrases to other words in a sentence. Some examples of prepositions are: into, at, on, for, to, from, by and with etc.</p> <p>Ex. He falls into a hole.</p> <p>He lives at my place.</p> <p>You can rely on me.</p> <p>I've bought this for my dog.</p> <p>I'm married to her.</p> <p>I work from Monday to Saturday.</p> <p>In front of my house there is a mango tree.</p> <p>At the back of my house, I grow vegetables.</p> <p>Next to my house there is a shop.</p>

KONZONKSION	CONJUNCTION
<p><u>Konzonsion kordinasion</u></p> <p>Se enn mo ki konekte 2 mo ousa 2 fraz.</p> <p>Li ek mwa nou frer ek ser.</p> <p>Mo kontan limonad me mo prefer alouda.</p> <p>Mo kontan ni limonad ni alouda,</p> <p>To kapav bwar swa limonad swa alouda me pa toulede.</p> <p><u>Konzonksion sibordinasion</u></p> <p>Mem li malad li al travay.</p> <p>Li absan parski li malad.</p>	<p><u>Cordination conjunction</u></p> <p>A conjunction connects 2 words or 2 sentences</p> <p>He and I are brother and sister.</p> <p>I like lemonade but I prefer alouda.</p> <p>I like neither lemonade nor alouda.</p> <p>You can drink either lemonade or alouda but not both.</p> <p><u>Subordination conjunction</u></p> <p>He goes to work although he is ill.</p> <p>He's absent because he is ill.</p>

ENTERZEKSION	INTERJECTION
<p>Se bann expresion ki nou servi pou exprim emotion kouma sirpriz, plezir, douler, lakoler ets.</p> <p>Ekz. Ayo! Baap! Tae! Tansion! Taler to kone!</p>	<p>These are words and expressions used to express emotions of surprise, joy, sorrow, anger etc.</p> <p>Ex. Wow! Great! Pity! Hell!</p>

TESTE TO KAPASITE!

(sey tradir sa ti tex la an Angle.)

1. Mo apel Robert. Mo res Grangob. Mo mama apel Marlene. Li travay kot Madam Aline ki ena enn ti laboutik. Mo papa apel Bernard. Li ranz meb. Mo ena 13 an. Mo dan grad 9. Aster, mo konn lir ek ekirir. Si mo pas lekzame form 3, mo pou al aprann enn metie. Mo anvi vinn menizie kouma mo papa. Mo kontan al lapes ar mo bann kamarad. Aster rar gagn pwason. Mo kontan zwe football. Mo zwe gorli. Dan nou vilaz pa ena laplenn. Nou zwe lor lari. Kan lapolis pase, bizen boure. Pou Noel, mo finn dimann enn lagitar. Pa kone si pou gagne. Mo kontan zwe lamizik. Bann kamarad ek mwa nou kontan tap sega, danse. Gaetan zwe lagitar. Zanzan bat ravann. Mwa mo zwe armonika. Dimans, mo mama, papa ek mo tiser Gilberte, nou al lames dan legliz Sen Misel.

SAPIT 3/CHAPTER3

BASIC GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY

FOR TEACHERS

This material may also be used to teach sentence writing, grammar and translation into Mauritian and vice versa.

Here are some examples:

- (1) /a/ **A dog is barking.** / Enn lisien **pe zape**.
- (2) /a/ is the English indefinite article; 'is barking' is present continuous. In Mauritian, 'enn' is the indefinite article (lartik endefini) and 'pe zape' is Mauritian 'progressive present' (prezan progresif).
- (3) /always/ She was always ready to help. / Li **ti** toultan pare pou ede. In Mauritian 'ti' is the past tense marker.
- (4) /amount/ Repairs have cost a big amount of money. / Reparasion **finn** kout enn gro som lamone. 'finn' is the perfective aspect marker
- (5) /aunt/ My aunt **will** come. / Mo tantinn **pou** vini. 'will' is the future marker in English; in Mauritian it is 'pou'.

Sentences 1-5 are **SIMPLE SENTENCES**.

- (6) This is a **compound sentence**: My aunt will come **and** will stay. / Mo tantinn pou vini **e** li pou reste.
- (7) This is a **complex** sentence: My aunt will come **because** she has nowhere else to go. / Mo tantinn pou vini **parski** li pa ena okenn lezot plas pou ale.

A: a, able, about, above, across, act, actor, active, activity, add, afraid, after, again, age, ago, agree, air, all, alone, along, already, always, am, amount, an, and, angry, another, answer, any, anyone, anything, anytime, appear, apple, are, area, arm, army, around, arrive, art, as, ask, at, attack, aunt, away.

B: baby, back, bad, bag, ball, bank, basket, bath, be, bean, bear, beautiful, beer, bed, bedroom, behave, before, begin, behind, bell, below, besides, best, better, between, big, bird, birth, birthday, bit, bite, black, bleed, block, blood, blow, blue, board, boat, body, boil, bone, book, border, born, borrow, both, bottle, bottom, bowl, box, boy, branch, brave, bread, break, breakfast, breathe, bridge, bright, bring, brother, brown, brush, build, burn, business, bus, busy, but, buy, by, bundle.

C: cake, call, can, candle, cap, car, card, care, careful, careless, carry, cat, catch, central, century, certain, chair, chance, change, chase, cheap, cheese, chicken, child, children, chocolate, choice, choose, circle, city, class, clever, clean, clear, climb, clock, cloth, clothes, cloud, cloudy, close, coffee, coat, coin, cold, collect, colour, comb, come, comfortable, common, compare, complete, computer, condition, continue, control, cook, cool, copper, corn, corner, correct, cost, contain, count, country, course, cover, crash, cross, cry, cup, cupboard, cut.

D: dance, danger, dangerous, dark, daughter, day, dead, decide, decrease, deep, depend, desk, destroy, develop, die, different, difficult, dinner, direction, dirty, discover, dish, do, dog, door, double, down, draw, dream, dress, drink, drive, drop, dry, duck, dust, duty, destroy.

E: each, ear, early, earn, earth, east, easy, eat, education, egg, eight, either, electric, elephant, else, empty, end, enemy, enjoy, enough, enter, equal, entrance, escape, even, evening, event, ever, every,

everyone, exact, everybody, examination, example, except, excited, exercise, expect, expensive, explain, extremely, eye.

F: face, fact, fail, fall, false, family, famous, far, father, fast, fat, fault, fear, feed, feel, female, fever, few, fight, fill, film, find, fine, finger, finish, fire, first, fit, five, fix, flag, flat, float, floor, flour, flower, fly, fold, food, fool, foot, football, for, force, foreign, forest, forget, forgive, fork, form, fox, four, free, freedom, freeze, fresh, friend, friendly, from, front, fruit, full, fun, funny, furniture, further, future.

G: game, garden, gate, gentleman, get, gift, give, glad, glass, go, goat, God, gold, good, goodbye, grandfather, grandmother, grass, grave, great, green, grey, ground, group, grow, gun.

H: hair, half, hall, hammer, hand, happen, happy, hard, hat, hate, have, he, head, healthy, hear, heavy, hello, help, heart, heaven, height, hen, her, here, hers, hide, high, hill, him, his, hit, hobby, hold, hole, holiday, home, hope, horse, hospital, hot, hotel, house, how, hundred, hungry, hour, hurry, husband, hurt.

I: I, ice, idea, if, important, in, increase, inside, into, invent, iron, invite, is, island, it, its.

J: job, join, juice, jump, just.

K: keep, key, kid, kill, kind, king, kitchen, knee, knife, knock, know.

L: ladder, lady, lamp, land, large, last, late, lately, laugh, lazy, lead, leaf, learn, leave, leg, left, lend, length, less, lesson, let, letter, library, lie, life, light, like, lion, lip, list, listen, little, live, lock, lonely, long, look, lose, lot, love, low, lower, luck.

M: machine, main, make, male, man, many, map, mark, market, marry, matter, may, me, meal, meat, medicine, meet, member, mention, method, middle, milk, million, mind, mine, minute, miss, mistake, mix, model, modern, moment, money, monkey, month, moon, more, morning, most, mother, mountain, mouse, mouth, move, much, music, must, my.

N: name, narrow, nation, nature, near, nearly, neck, need, needle, neighbour, neither, net, never, new, news, newspaper, next, nice, night, nine, no, noble, noise, none, nor, north, nose, not, nothing, notice, now, number.

O: obey, object, ocean, of, off, offer, office, often, oil, old, on, one, only, open, opposite, or, orange, order, other, our, out, outside, over, own.

P: page, pain, paint, pair, pan, paper, parent, park, part, partner, party, pass, past, path, pay, peace, pen, pencil, people, pepper, perfect, period, person, petrol, photograph, piano, pick, picture, piece, pig, pill, pin, pink, place, plane, plant, plastic, plate, play, please, pleased, plenty, pocket, point, poison, police, polite, pool, poor, popular, position, possible, potato, pour, power, present, press, pretty, prevent, price, prince, prison, private, prize, probably, problem, produce, promise, proper, protect, provide, public, pull, punish, pupil, push, put.

Q: queen, question, quick, quiet, quite.

R: radio, rain, rainy, raise, reach, read, ready, real, really, receive, red, remember, remind, remove, rent, repair, repeat, reply, report, rest, restaurant, result, return, rice, rich, ride, right, ring, rise, road, rob, rock, room, round, rubber, rule, ruler, run, rush.

S: sad, safe, sail, salt, same, sand, save, say, school, science, scissors, search, seat, second, see, seem, sell, send, sentence, serve, seven, several, sex, shade, shadow, shake, shape, share, sharp, she, sheep, sheet, shelf, shine, ship, shirt, shoe, shoot, shop, short, should, shoulder, shout, show, sick, side, signal, silence, silly, silver, similar, simple, single, since, sing, sink, sister, sit, six, size, skill, skin, skirt, sky, sleep, slip, slow, small, smell, smile, smoke, snow, so, soap, sock, soft, some, someone, something, sometimes, son, soon, sorry, sound, soup, south, space, speak, special, speed, spell, spend, spoon, sport, spread, square, stamp, stand, star, start, station, stay, steal, steam, step, still, stomach, stone, stop, store, storm,

story, strange, street, strong, structure, student, study, stupid, subject, substance, successful, such, sudden, sugar, suitable, summer, sun, sunny, support, sure, surprise, sweet, swim, sword.

T: table, take, talk, tall, taste, taxi, tea, teach, team, tear, telephone, television, tell, ten, tennis, terrible, test, than, that, the, their, theirs, then, there, therefore, these, thick, thin, thing, think, third, this, those, though, threat, three, tidy, tie, title, to, today, toe, together, tomorrow, tonight, too, tool, tooth, top, total, touch, town, train, travel, tree, trouble, true, trust, twice, try, turn.

U: uncle, under, understand, unit, until, up, use, useful, usual, usually.

V: vegetable, very, village, voice, visit, value, verb.

W: wait, wake, walk, want, warm, wash, waste, watch, water, way, we, weak, wear, weather, wedding, week, weight, welcome, well, west, wet, what, wheel, when, where, which, while, white, who, why, wide, wife, wild, will, win, wind, window, wine, winter, wire, wise, wish, with, without, woman, wonder, word, work, world, worry, worst, write, wrong.

Y: year, yellow, yes, yesterday, yet, you, young, your, yours.

Z: zero, zoo, zoom.

16 APRIL 2023

DETRWA SANTE ANMORISIEN	A FEW SONGS IN ENGLISH
<p>1. BRIYE, BRIYE TI ZETWAL! Briye, briye ti zetwal! Twa ki twa mo ti zetwal? Lao dan lesiel fonce To enn diaman ki briye.</p> <p>Ler soley finn al dodo Lerla to alim flanbo; Ler tou lames finn brile Lerla pou twa alime.</p> <p>Vwayazer dan marenwar Grasa twa trouv so lagar; Zame li ti pou kone Kot so prop sime pase.</p> <p>Si to pa ti alim far Fernwar ti pou fer vantar. Mem aswar li ble fonce, To reyon kares lizie.</p> <p>Tank soley li pa leve, To lizie li pa bate. Mem mo pa konn to masal, Briye, briye mo zetwal.</p>	<p>1. TWINKLE, TWINKLE, LITTLE STAR Twinkle, twinkle, little star, How I wonder what you are! Up above the world so high, Like a diamond in the sky.</p> <p>When the blazing sun is gone, When he nothing shines upon, Then you show your little light, Twinkle, twinkle, all the night.</p> <p>Then the traveller in the dark, Thanks you for your tiny spark, He could not see which way to go, If you did not twinkle so.</p> <p>In the dark blue sky you keep, And often through my curtains peep, For you never shut your eye, Till the sun is in the sky.</p> <p>As your bright and tiny spark, Lights the traveller in the dark, — Though I know not what you are, Twinkle, twinkle, little star.</p>
<p>2. SANT ENN SANTE KAT SOU Sant enn sante kat sou, Enn pogne lagren may; Kat ek ven ti konde Finn rant dan'enn karay.</p> <p>Kan dekouver karay Tann zis way-waya; Ala zoli ti kado Pou nou donn nou lerwa.</p> <p>Lerwa ti ar trezorye Pe kont so sak pitay; Larenn ti dan so salon Pe manz gato-moutay.</p> <p>Servant ti al dan zarden, Met lenz anpandan; Enn ti konde fons lor li Mord so nene frengan.</p>	<p>2. SING A SONG OF SIXPENCE, Sing a song of sixpence, A pocket full of rye, Four and twenty blackbirds Baked in a pie.</p> <p>When the pie was opened The birds began to sing— Wasn't that a dainty dish To set before the king?</p> <p>The king was in the counting-house Counting out his money, The queen was in the parlor Eating bread and honey.</p> <p>The maid was in the garden Hanging out the clothes. Along came a blackbird And snipped off her nose.</p>

<p>3. JAK EK JIL TI AL ROZIL Jak ek Jil ti al Rozil Pou aste enn tant manze. Jak glise, kas so koko; Jil roule anbalao.</p> <p>Jak leve, galoupe Vit pou retourn lakaz; Al dormi, atas bandaz Met konpres pou rafresi.</p> <p>4. RASEL TI'ENA ENN KABRI Rasel ti'ena enn kabri enn kabri, enn kabri Rasel ti'ena enn kabri so seve nwar koltar.</p> <p>Partou kot Rasel ale li ale, li ale partou kot Rasel ale kabri swiv so lake.</p> <p>Enn zour li al lekol ar li kol ar li, kol ar li enn zour li al lekol ar li sa li pa ti dan kont</p> <p>Tou zanfan kriye-sante zot sante, zot sante Tou zanfan kriye-sante Enn kabri dan lekoll!</p>	<p>3. JACK AND JILL WENT UP THE HILL Jack and Jill went up the hill To fetch a pail of water Jack fell down and broke his crown And Jill came tumbling after</p> <p>Up Jack got, and home did trot As fast as he could caper He went to bed to mend his head With vinegar and brown paper</p> <p>4. MARY HAD A LITTLE LAMB Mary had a little lamb Little lamb, little lamb Mary had a little lamb It's fleece was white as snow</p> <p>Everywhere that Mary went Mary went, Mary went Everywhere that Mary went The lamb was sure to go</p> <p>It followed her to school one day School one day, school one day It followed her to school one day Which was against the rules</p> <p>It made the children laugh and play Laugh and play, laugh and play It made the children laugh and play To see the lamb at school</p>
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ENN BOUKE LARKANSIEL

(LIRIK EK LAMIZIK PAR DEV VIRAHSAWMY)

Kouler rouz flanbwayan pe apel banane,
Enn papiyon oranz dan lalimier dore
Pe kas poz lor fler zonn kot legliz Kaylason,
Pe kas poz lor fler zonn kot legliz Kaylason.

Enn bouke larkarsiel do mama,
Enn bouke larkansiel;
Enn bouke larkarsiel do papa,
Enn bouke larkansiel.
Zis pou twa,
Zis pou twa.

Enn seren-dikap zonn lor pie filao ver
Laba dan lesiel ble pe kontanple lamer,
Lamer ki finn marye laba ar ble fonce,
Lamer ki finn marye laba ar ble fonce.

Enn bouke larkarsiel do mama,
Enn bouke larkansiel;
Enn bouke larkarsiel do papa,
Enn bouke larkansiel.
Zis pou twa,
Zis pou twa.

Soley finn al dormi dan dilo endigo,
Lesiel finn vinn violet, li finn sanz so palto,
Bann zetwal pe briye, tou zanfán al dodo,
Bann zetwal pe briye, tou zanfán al dodo.

Enn bouke larkarsiel do mama,
Enn bouke larkansiel;
Enn bouke larkarsiel do papa,
Enn bouke larkansiel.
Zis pou twa,
Zis pou twa.