

The Human Body

in Kriol and English

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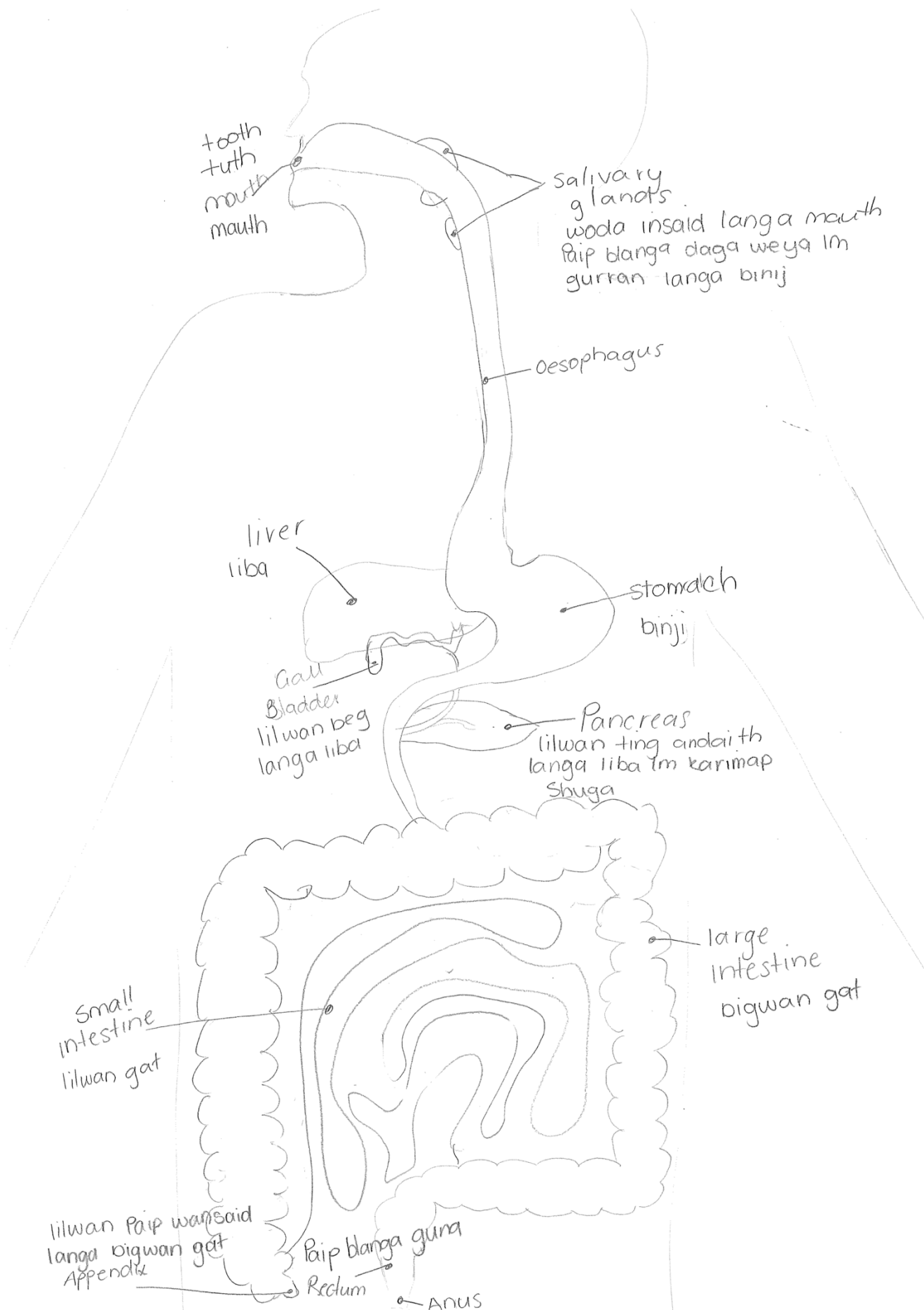
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Digestive System

Scientific Name	English sentence	Kriol
Mouth		mauth
Tooth		tuth
Saliva		spit
Salivary glands	Gland under the mouth that makes saliva	Lilwan beg andanith langa mauth im meigim det spit
Oesophagus	Pipe where the food goes down to the stomach	paip blanga daga weya im gurran langa binji
Stomach		binji
	Organ that breaks up food into smaller parts	Beg im breigimdan daga
Pancreas	Little organ underneath the liver that cuts up sugar	lilwan ting andanith langa liba im katimap shuga
Liver		liba
	Big organ on top of the stomach that cuts up medicine and alcohol	bigwan ting antap langa binji im katimap medisn en grog
Gall Bladder	Little organ next to the liver	Lilwan beg langa liba
Small Intestine		Lilwan gat
	Long tube where vitamins are absorbed into the blood	Longwan tjub blanga daga weya im gu insaid langa blad
Large intestine		Bigwan gat
	Fat tube where water is absorbed into the blood	Fetwan tjub blanga daga weya woda gu insaid langa blad
Appendix	Little pipe on the side of the large intestine	lilwan paip wansaid langa bigwan gat
Rectum & Anus	Pipe where poo is	Paip blanga guna



Diabetes

Yu mauth en binji im katimap daga. Det shuga from det daga im go atsaid langa lilwan gat en insaid langa blad. Det shuga im gibim yu bodi energi. Det lilwan ting andanith langa liba im neim im pancreas. Det pancreas im meigim insulin. Det insulin go langa blad en im tellim det shuga tu go langa cells. Det shuga im gibim yu cells energi.

Wen yu garra diabetes na, blanga yu bodi meigim yu pancreas nogud. Wen bla yu pancreas im sik im kan meigim insulin. Den det shuga insaid langa yu blad kan go langa yu cell. Blanga yu cell kan geddim energi en det shuga im budjinim yu ai en yu fut. Yu ken tridim dat diabetes garra insulin injekshin ens metformin tablet.

budjinim = poison something

Cardiovascular System

Scientific Name	English sentence	Kriol
Heart		Hat
Blood		Blad
Artery	Tube that carries blood away from the heart	Tjub im garrumap det blad longwei from det hat
Vein	Tube that carries blood to the heart	Tjub im garrumap blad langa det hat
Capillary	Tiny tube that carries blood to your cells	Brabili lilwan tjub im garrumap blad
Aorta	Tube that carries blood out of the heart to the body	Tjub im deigim blad from det hat bla go ebbiriwey la bodi
Pulmonary vein	Tube that carries blood from the lungs to the heart	Tjub im deigim blad from det lang langa det hat
Vena cava	Tube that carries blood from the body to the heart	Tjub im deigim blad from ebbiriwey la bodi en im go la det hat
Pulmonary artery	Tube that carries blood from the heart to the lungs	Tjub im deigim blad from hat en im go la det lang
Atrium	The part of the heart where the blood first goes in	Im det pleis la yu hat weya det blad im fes gowin
Ventricle	The part of the heart where the blood is ready to be pumped out	Im det pleis la yu hat weya det blad im redi bla gamat
Heart valves	Flaps inside the heart that make the blood go one way	Raundwan ting im meigim det blad go raitwei insaid langa det hat
Coronary artery	Tube the carries blood to the heart muscle	Tjub im deigim blad ebbiriwey langa det hat masul
Blood clot	Lumpy blood that can stop the blood from flowing properly	Lampiwán blad en im ken stobum det blad raning gudwei
Heart beat		Hatbit
Stroke	Blood clot goes into your brain. This stops sugar and oxygen in your brain. This cause brain damage	Wen det lampiwán blad go langa det gabarra im stobum shuga en oksijin insaid langa yu gabarra. Dijan im kosim nogudwan gabarra.
Brain		Gabarra

Rheumatic Heart Disease

Wen yu geddim flu from streptococcus A jem samtains yu body beldim mijal. Dijan ken ardum yu hat. Im ken meigim det tjub langa det hat mo smolwan den det blad kan go thru. Im ken meigim det tjub langa det hat mo bigiswan den det blad ken go bakwud. Streptococcus jem lib langa bedkol en spit. Yu ken gibit langa najamob ba blouwimbat win or ba kofing. Onli 5 raitap la 14 yiya ol olda lil biginini get sik from diskaind disease na.

Diskain na dalim yu maitbi yu gadim det disease:

- sowan throt
- lilwan lamp andanith det skin
- boila
- join im swelap
- fiba

Excretory System

Scientific Name	English sentence	Kriol
	Waste	rabishwan
Urine		gumbu
Kidney		kidni
Ureter	Pipe that takes urine from kidney to the bladder	Paip im deigim gumbu from kidni en im go la dat gumbu beg
Bladder	Urine bag/organ	Gumbu beg
Urethra	Pipe inside the private parts where the urine comes out	Paip insaid langa praibit pat weya gumbu kamat
Dialysis	Treating the kidney	Tritim blanga kidni

How the kidneys work

Det kidni deigmat ola rabishwan ebridng from blad en pudum la yu gumbu.

Insaid langa kindi det brabili lilwan tjub deigim blad langa nephron. Insaid langa nephron ebridng from det blad go la tubule. Yu bodi holdim lilbit shuga, lilbit solt en lilbit woda. Ola dijan gudwan ding in det tubule im go langa blad in brabili lilwan tjub. Ola rabishwan ding in det tubule im go la gumbu beg. Yu bodi tjakim ola leftova shuga, woda en solt. Yu bodi im tjakirrawei.

Dialysis

Wen yu kidni stap wekwekbat gudwei im kaan tjakim det rabishwan ebridng langa blad. Det dokta ken tritim kidni la dialysis. Det dialysis mashin im deigim blad atsaid langa bodi. Afta im tjakim ola det rabishwan ebridng langa blad im deigim det blad bek langa bodi.

Kidney Failure

Bla yu kidni im nogudwan if yu goddim diabetes or hai blad presha. Ol dismob ting ken meigim yu kidni sikbala: driggimbat grog, idim lorra shuga, smokbat, if yu olgamen o olmen en if yu feduwan.

Respiratory System

Scientific Name	English sentence	Kriol
Lungs		Tubala lang
Cartilage	Soft bone that helps keep tubes open	
Trachea	Big tube that carries air to the lungs	
Bronchi	Small tube that carries air in the lungs	
Bronchioles	Tiny tube that carries air in the lungs	
Alveoli	Tiny bags where air goes into the blood	
Ribs		ribbon
Diaphragm	Big muscle underneath the lungs	Bigwan masul andanith langa lang
Mucous/snot		Bedkol
Breathing		Brithing
Cough		Kof
Blowing nose		Blowim nos

Lung Cancer

English:

What is cancer?

Cancer happens when some of your cells are growing too fast. Normally, there are chemicals in your blood that tell your cells to grow right. Poisons like smoking, drinking and asbestos can make your cells grow too quickly and out of control.

Primary cancer

When there is one lump of cells growing too quickly, it is called a primary tumour. Smoking and asbestos can cause primary tumours in your lungs. Drinking can cause primary tumours in your liver. Pale skinned people can get cancer on their skin from too much sun.

Secondary tumours

If the lump of tumour cells grows too big, cells can break off into the blood. Because the blood travels all over the body, the cells can stick to different organs and start growing. These new tumours are called secondary tumours. Secondary tumours might stick to the liver, lungs or bones. Cancers that travel like this are called malignant. Some cancers cannot break off and spread like this. They are called benign. Both types of tumours can be deadly if they grow too big and hurt your vital organs.

Kriol: