

The numbers Les numeraos

Cardinal		Ordinal	
1	iun -e	21	vìntiun
2	dao, dàe	22	vìndàe
3	tre	23	vìntré
4	quat	24	vìnquat
5	chìnc	25	vìnčìnc
6	sis	26	vìnsis
7	sette	30	trente
8	ouit	31	trentiun
9	noev	32	trendàe
10	diz	40	čerànte
11	aonze	50	chìncànte
12	douze	60	sesànte
13	tréze	70	septànte
14	catorze	80	quatervìnt
15	činze	90	nonànte
16	seze	100	chênt
17	dizset	150	chénčìncànte
18	dizouit	155	chénčìncànte-chìnc
19	diznoev	500	chìnčent
20	vìnt	1000	mil
			1st premier
			2nd daesième
			3rd tresième
			4th quatrième
			5th chìnqième
			6th sisième
			7th settième
			8th ouitième
			9th noevième
			10th dicième
			11th aonzième
			12th douzième
			13th trezième
			20th vintième
			100th chentième
			a hundred chentóine
			a dozen douzóine
			a quarter quârt
			a half mói 'ti
			a million miliào
			a score vintóine

Note on Pronunciation

Tré z-àores, tré z-àns, treze àores and treze àns are difficult to tell apart, the 'n' in àns being almost mute and the euphonic z after tré before a vowel making it sound like treze. Tré z-efànts and treze efànts also sound similar.

(àore = hour àn = year efànt = child)

The Time. L oere. L àore. (àore is commoner)

What time is it?	= cae àore k il é?
it is one o'clock	= il é enne àore
it is five past one	= il é chìnc passaï iune
ten past two	= diz passaï dàe
a quarter past three	= àen quârt passaï tré
half past four	= quat oeres et dmi
twenty five to six	= vînchìnc dvàn chìnc
a quarter to six	= àen quârt dvàn sis
eleven minutes to seven	= aonze minutes dvàn sette
fifteen minutes to eight	= čìnze minutes dvàn ouit
twenty three minutes to nine	= vîntré minutes dvàn noev
seventeen minutes past ten	= dizsette minutes passaï diz
eleven forty	= aonze čerànte
half an hour	= enne demie oere
an hour and a half	= enne oere et dmi
at what time?	= à cae oere?
noon	= mejoer
midnight	= minié
tomorrow	= domáen (pronounced 'dmoyne')
yesterday	= ière, iàre
today	= ognié
day before yesterday	= avànière
now	= achtàore (from 'à chutte àore')
on the morrow	= le ländemáen <i>ländomaen</i>
this afternoon	= chutte arlevae (spoken cht-arlevá)
this evening	= à céssé
never more	= jámai dâute
evening	= sèr, sàr
a good evening (spent)	= enne buone seráe
day	= jor
daylong	= jornáe
night	= niètte, niè, niàtte
nightlong	= nièttie

The Present Indicative of four Auxiliary Verbs.

Aver, to have; ayant, having	
I have	= ju ai (pron. jai)
Thou hast	= tu as (pron. tas)
He has	= il a
She has	= âl a
One has	= nû-z-a
You have	= vou-z-avae
They have	= il aon

iàut, had (O.F. aut)	
have I?	= ai-ju?
hast thou?	= as-tu?
has he?	= a-t-i?
has she?	= a t âl?
has one?	= echq-nû-z-a?
have you?	= av-ou?
have they?	= aon-t-i?

Faire, to do; faisant, doing; fatte, done	
I do	= ju fai (pron. j fai)
Thou dost	= tu fai
He does	= i fai
She does	= â fai
One does	= nû fai
You do	= vou faisae
They do	= i faon

Éster, to be; éstant, being

I am	= ju sis (pron. j sis)
Thou art	= tu és (pron. tes)
He is	= il é
She is	= âl é
One is	= nû-z-é
You are	= vou-z-ést-e
They are	= i saon

éstaï, been (mute 's')

am I?	= sis-ju?
art thou?	= és-tu?
is he?	= é-t-i?
is she?	= é-t-âl?
is one?	= échq-nû-z-e?
are you?	= ést-ou?
are they?	= saon-t-i?

alaer, to go; alànt, going; alaï, gone

I go	= ju vai (pron. j vai)
Thou goest	= tu vas
He goes	= i va
She goes	= â va
One goes	= nû va
You go	= vou-z-alae
They go	= i vaon

An action is expressed by the verb 'éster' followed by 'à' plus the Infinitive, e.g. he is playing = il é à juár. The simple Present Indicative is seldom used for this.

The Reflexive form s ên alaer is much more frequently used than in French. In speech, ên becomes ê before a consonant.

"Today, I am going to Town" = "Ognié, j m ê vai puor la Ville" (jmor véri)

"I always go to Town in the afternoon." = "J vai terrou ala Ville l arlevae"
S ên venir (to come) is used in the same manner.

In the Interrogative, the pronoun is often repeated before and after the verb, e.g.: - am I? = j sis ju?; does one drink? = nû be-t-i?

Éster and éste are pronounced 'éte'. Ju before a consonant sometimes sounds 'ch'.

Negative of Verbs.

‘Ne’ before and ‘pa’ or ‘pui’ after the Verb. Pui is stronger than ‘pa’.

Before a vowel or in direct speech, ne becomes n, e.g.:

“I don’t know at all!”	= “J n sâe pui!”	“They do not do that”	= “I ne faon pa chuna”
“They have not”	= “I n aon pa”	“Are they not?”	= “n saon-t-i pa?”

Verbs.

When the writing of Guernesies became general in the XIXth century, French conjugations were naturally taken as models although the native verb often failed to conform, owing to historical and local variations.

It is difficult to divide them into strict conjugations but they have been grouped according to their more usual terminations.

Except in the Imperative, the old 1st person plural has been superseded by an impersonal form, using the pronoun ‘nû’ (one) with the 3rd person singular of the verb, e.g. nû va (one goes) for j’alaons (we go).

The elimination of the 1st person plural together with reduction of mute terminations has reduced the inflexions to two or three except for the Future where there are five.

The Present Indicative Verbs in -er, -aer, -ier, -eir.

For the Singular add ‘e’ to the stem of the Present Infinitive, if no ‘e’ already.

For the Plural add ‘ae’ for 2nd person and ‘e’ for 3rd, to stem of the Present Participle.

			1	2	3	2 pl	3 pl
acataer	acatànt	buy	acate	acate	acate	acatae	acate
áegher	áedjànt	help	áighe	áighe	áighe	áidjae	áidje
bâiller	bâillànt	give	bâille	bâille	bâille	bâillae	bâille
créer	creyànt	believe	cré	cré	cré	créyae	créye
s encier*	enciànt	object	encie	encie	encie	enciae	encie
véer	veyànt	see	vé	vé	vé	véyae	véye

*sometimes s entcier

Some drop the stem consonant in the singular:

deveir	devànt	owe	dé	dé	dé	dévae	déve
saver	savànt	know	sâe	sâe	sâe	sâvae	sâve

Some modify the stem vowel except in the 2nd person plural

frumaer	frumànt	shut	freume	freume	freume	frumae	freume
fuatumae	fuatumànt	burn	fuatsume	fuateume	fuateume	fuatumae	fuateume
lever	levànt	raise	leuve	leuve	leuve	levae	leuve
mener	menànt	lead	meune	meune	meune	menae	meune

Some modify the stem vowel and drop the stem consonant in the singular:

piouver	piouvànt	rain	pioe				
pouvier	pouvànt	able	poe	poe	poe	pouvae	poeve
valier	valànt	worth	vuae*	vuae*	vuae*	valae	vale
voulier	voulànt	wish	voe	voe	voe	voulac	voele

*The 'u' is a mutation of 'l'.

The following are difficult to codify as there are several variations in use:

s asiéer	asiévànt	sit	asié	asié	aisé	asiévae	asiéve
caier	čeyànt	fall	čié	čié	čié	čéyae	čéye
cuorraer	cuorrànt	run	čoerre	čoerre	čoerre	cuorrae	čoerre
s graer	greyànt	dress	grie	grie	grie	greyae	grie

Verbs in -re and -ir.

For the Singular, drop the -ànt of the Present Participle.

For the Plural, add -ae for the 2nd and -e for the 3rd person.

			1	2	3	2 pl	3 pl
cllore	cllosànt	shut	cllos	cllos	cllos	cllosae	cllose
counitre	counisànt	know	counis	counis	counis	counisae	counise
créstre	crésànt	grow	crés	crés	crés	crésae	crése
llère	llèsànt	read	llés	llés	llés	llesae	llese
mattre	mattànt	put	mat	mat	mat	mattae	matte (h.p.)
piaire	piaisànt	please	piais	piais	piais	piaisae	piaise
s pióindre	pióynànt	complain	pióyn	pióyn	pióyn	pióynae	pióyne
chuésir	chuésisànt	choose	chuésis	chuésis	chuésis	chuésisae	chuésise
epognir	epognisànt	bloom	—	—	epognis	epognisae	epognise
guernir	guernisànt	warn	guernis	guernis	guernis	guernisae	guernise
mestir	mestisànt	droop	—	—	mestis	mestisae	mestise
sortir	sortànt*	go out	sort	sort	sort	sortae	sorte

*Verbs in -ir and -re sometimes have an alternative Present Participle in -isànt. See sortir and faire.

Some verbs modify the stem vowel except in the 2nd person plural. Some drop the stem consonant in the singular.

bere	bevànt	drink	bé	bé	bé	bevae	beve
venîr	venànt	come	viên	viên	viên	venáe	viêne
morir	muorànt	die	moer	moer	moer	muorae	moere
oir	oyànt	hear	o, oué	o, oué	o, oué	oyaë	o, oué
faleir	falànt	must	—	—	fâue*	—	—

*The 'u' is a mutation of 'l'

Irregular

The Imperfect Indicative All verbs

For the 2nd person plural add -ete to the stem of the Present Participle.

For all other persons add the XIIIth century Norman ending -eie.

		1	2	3	2 pl	3 pl
aver	avànt	aveie	aveie	aveie	avete	aveie
bâiller	bâillànt	bâilleie	bâilleie	bâilleie	bâillete	bâilleie
bere	bevànt	beveie	beveie	beveie	bevete	beveie
créer	creyànt	creyeie	creyeie	creyeie	creyete	creyeie
éster	éstànt	ésteie*	ésteie	ésteie	éstete	ésteie
finir	finisànt	finiseie	finiseie	finiseie	finisete	finiseie
rire	riànt	rieie	rieie	rieie	riete	rieie
véer	veyànt	veyeie	veyeie	veyeie	veyete	veyeie

*In speech it can be ‘teie’, ‘teie’, ‘teie’, ‘tete’, ‘teie’.

The Past Historic and Past Participle

The Past Historic is frequently used in conversation.

The Past Historic is frequently used in French.
The vowels of Past Participle endings do not necessarily conform with those of the Historic.

To the stem of the Present Participle add the following endings: -i, -i, -i, -ite, -ire, or -u, -u, -u, -ute, -ure.

	1	2	3	2 pl	3 pl	P.P.
asiévant	asiévi	asiévi	asiévi	asiévite	asiévire	assis
bâillant	bâilli	bâilli	bâilli	bâillite	bâillire	bâillaï
chuésisànt	chuésisi	chuésisi	chuésisi	chuésisite	chuésisire	chuési
counisànt	counisi	counisi	counisi	counisite	counisire	counnu
creyànt	creyi	creyi	creyi	creyite	creyire	cràeu
finisànt	finisi	finisi	finisi	finisite	finisire	fini
sortisànt	sortisi	sortisi	sortisi	sortisite	sortisire	sorti
vendànt	vendi	vendi	vendi	vendite	vendire	vendu
voulànt	vouli	vouli	vouli	voulite	voulike	voulu

Irregular Forms

avànt	àeu	àeu	àeu	àeute	àeure	iàut
bevànt	bu	bu	bu	bute	bure	bu
cayànt	câi	câi	câi	câite	câire	caï
éstànt	fu	fu	fu	fute	fure	éstaï
faisànt*	fi	fi	fi	fite	fire	fatte
falànt	—	—	falu	—	—	fali
greyànt	griï	griï	griï	griïte	griïre	graï
muorànt	muoru	muoru	muoru	muorute	mourure	mort
oyànt	oûi	oûi	oûi	oûite	oûire	ouï
piaisànt	piu	piu	piu	piute	piure	piu
prenànt	prìn	prìn	prìn	prïnte	prire	prïns
riànt	riï	riï	riï	riïte	riïre	ri
venànt	vni	vni	vni	vnite	vnire	vnu

The patoisé French 'vìn' is sometimes used instead of 'vni'.

*sometimes faiïsi, faiïsite, faiïsire.

The Future Indicative. All regular verbs

Formed from the stem of the Present Infinitive with the addition of: -rai, -ras, -ra, -rae, -raon, except verbs in -ier and -ir which take -irai, -iras, -ira, -irae, -iraon.

		1	2	3	2 pl	3 pl
áidjer	help	áidjrai	áidjras	áidjra	áidjrae	áidjraon
bâiller	give	bâillrai	bâillras	bâillra	bâillrae	bâillraon
cróindre	fear	cróindrai	cróindras	cróindra	cróindrae	cróindraon
cuorraer	run	cuorrai	cuorras	cuorra	cuorrae	cuorraon
s encier	object	encirai	enciras	encira	encirae	enciraon
óir	hear	óirai	óiras	óira	óirae	óiraon
veer	see	verai	veras	vera	verae	veraon

Irregular forms.

alaer	go	irai	iras	ira	irae	iraon
aver	have	airai	airas	aira	airae	airaon
caier	fall	cairai	cairas	caira	cairae	cairaon
deveir	owe	devrai	devras	devra	devrae	devraon
éster	be	serai	seras	sera	serae	seraon
faire	do	frai	fras	fra	frae	fraon
s graer	dress	grirai	griras	grira	grirae	griraon
saver	know	sairai	sairas	saira	sairae	sairaon
valier	worth	vaudrai	vaudras	vaudra	vaudrae	vaudraon
venir	come	vienrai	vienras	vienra	vienrae	vienraon

The Conditional Mood. All regular verbs.

The stem of the Present Infinitive with the addition of: -rè, -rè, -rè, -rète, -rès, except verbs in -ir which take -irès etc.

bâiller	give	bâillrè	bâillrè	bâillrète	bâillrès
finir	finish	finirès	finirès	finirète	finirès

The Subjunctive Mood.

With regular verbs the Present Subjunctive is similar to the Present Indicative except for the 2nd person plural which is sometimes -yae instead of -ae.

Irregular Verbs

		1	2	3	2 pl	3 pl
alaer	go	auge	auge	auge	alyae	auge
aver	have	aie	aie	aie	ayae	aie
éster	be	sei	sei	sei	seyae	sei
faire	do	fache	fache	fache	fachyae	fache
saver	know	sache	sache	sache	sachyae	sache

The Imperfect Subjunctive is seldom used but the following are still current:

alaer	go	alisse	alisse	alisse	alissyi	alisse
aver	have	àesse	àesse	àesse	àessyi	àesse
éster	be	fusse	fusse	fusse	fussyi	fusse
màttre	put	mâisse	mâisse	mâisse	mâissyi	mâisse
venir	come	venîsse	venîsse	venîsse	venîssyi	venîsse

Although 'venîsse' is correct, the patoisé French 'vinnse' is much used.

Having been an unwritten patois, there are no set rules for the use of the Subjunctive, but many people employ it in conversation after expressions of doubt, fear, regret, and after 'it is necessary' and certain conjunctions, e.g.

although it might not be done
so that she may enjoy
lest she know

I shan't go unless she does too
he feared she might not come
... before he should come

= biêng i ne sei pa fatte
= afinq â s piaie
= depâurq â ne le sache
= j n irai pa sinàng â y auge etou
= i crôineie k â ne venîsse pa
= avànq i venîsse

The Imperative

Similar to the Present Indicative but also using the old 1st person plural, e.g.

give it to me!	= bâille-me-le!*
give him some!	= bâille-li-en!
let's give him some!	= bâillaons-li-en!
come with me!	= vnae dove me! vié dove me!
bring it here!	= aportae-le-ichin!
give us some!	= bâille-naons-en!
let's go!	= alaons! avàanche!

Reflexive verbs shorten the verb and drop the 'v' of vous.

silence!	= tais-ous!
don't sit there!	= n asiév-ous pa la!

*Note: Word order as in Italian or Spanish, not as in French.

A few verbs use Present Subjunctive for the Imperative, e.g.:

Know then!	= sache daunq!
Have your own way!	= aie ta mánière!
Be still!	= sei trànčile!

Song.

Guernési ma dimôere benie.

Guernsey my home, by Ken Fletcher.

Guernesies words by C. Vaudin from French words by Eric Lukis.

Poem

La chànsaon du terráin

Oprè T. Lenfestey. Trànscrit en epeulrie revisae

Guernési ma dimôere benie.
Guernési le tresor de ma vit.
Térre contente et libre
D solél baisie et dla máere embrachie.
Pendàns et caves avàndes
Marmûnànt ses douces chànsaons.
Hautes caostes et bàncques sábianàeses
et roçets k effrie.
Men chiàr Guernési, ma dimôere benie.

Enne achie, cànd j ésteie jone
j souleie juar sul sabbian caud.
Les maoues crieie, les biues loumaes danseie.
Le maond me paresseie biâu.
Ruoges roçets caonter le ciáel,
Fioeres sauvages si belles partout,
Chès-chìns, les souvenirs dên ma memuère terrou.

Dounae au Ré ses grânds palais
Sen biâu boucas, ses biâus parloers.
J n en dounrai pa chivrâe d pásneis
J n en dounrai pa enne douzoine d oes,
Mai j áeme du terráin et la mésaon,
Couverte de tuiles, couverte de glli
La les muissaons faon loer chànsaon
Ché la k nû-z-o le câmas du douit.
Le buón clichard áeme rede sa Ville
Le bién-vetu ses biâus habits.
Le savânt, les arts les pius utiles
I s crê câsi au paradis.
Mai ché la nature ki charme men čoer,
La tout é simple et tout é réil
Les biaus courtis, les belles fioeres
Oueq tout é sain et tout é bél.
Si mes jàues saon d couloere d braonze
Et mes máenes brulâes d'solél.
La veritae é ma respaonse
Et l hounest haom é men paréil:
J sis patriot à tout biê faire,
En travaillânt jámai génae,
Si j ai čiqfeis àen pti d misére,
Persaone ne poe me faire tremblaer.

A few idioms

ché puor du câud bitao!	it will be warm soon!*	n aver pa d faire de....	it is no use....
j ésteie-ju mârri!	was I angry!	e.g. tu n a pa d faire chuna!	it's no use doing that!
j n m encie pa....	I don't mind....	j en sis-ju àen sot!	aren't I an idiot!
J n sis pa hardi fiàr!	I am not very pleased!	'éster à' followed by infin.	in the act of....
vi t en daunq!	come along then!	e.g. les čans saon à juár	the dogs are playing
buon sàr la compányie!	good evening all!	à sen ptit tout soel	by himself, all alone
ést-ou l buon but en hôut?	are you keeping your end up?	à loers ptit tout soel	by themselves
coumčiq l afaire va?	how are things going?	cae afaire d faire!	what a thing to do!
sul papier, sules nouveles	in the paper, in the news	en aver tendànt	to have a bad time
àen tâi bord	such and such a place	puor ouél o puor nênin	undecided
àen but à alaer	a fair way to go	éster à j n sâe	ditto
chuna fra-tî?	will that do?	chuna fait ke	so it was that....
nû n vé goutte!	it's very dark!	oueq é les livers?	where are the books?
éster dên le tort*	to be in the wrong!	mànč-pui! <u>čén-dur!</u>	dont fail! hold tight!
ché tàn mus ke....	it's a very good thing that....	tocq-pa!	don't touch!
pa dâute	no more	àen cao hors....	once outside....
jámai dâute	never more	chut cao čté sen tuor	then it was her turn
n arestae dâute!	wait no longer!	copaer au cuort	take a short cut
nya pa s ravir ke	not to be wondered at	i m é-t avis ke....	it seems to me that....
čiq ya en alànt?	what's going on?	criaer ès files	to call for the girls
éster prins d pâur	to be scared	j friai à saver ès....	I'll let the know

pa aučunbord à trovaer	nowhere to be found	bâiller ahâut	to give up
faire sàns	to do without	amarraer bièn par desu	to tie well down
faire le faire	to make it do	nous vlo alaï!	there we go!
le vlo vni!*	there he comes!	la vlo alaï!	there she goes!

*Personal Pronoun (Object) + vlo + Past Participle

Vocabulary for Exercise No. 1

Mess	Mr. (Farmer class)	Misis	Wife of small farmer
aire (m.)	floor	Madáme	Wife of important farmer
pârèsse	parish	grànd-čaire	armchair
mitán	middle	é à coutre	is sewing
milli	middle	llet-d-fuáele	green-bed
rioq	only	conter, caontor	by, against
quat	four	âstre	hearth
êndret	room	llès	reads
dao, dàe	two	efànt	child
abâs	downstairs	fills*	son
ahâut	upstairs	file	daughter
chàmbre	bedroom	liver	book
llette, llet (m.)	bed	ergardaer	to look at
galtás	attic	i s ecànte	are enjoying themselves
portás	hall	rede	much
etou	also, too	čán	dog
càmbrette	small room	cat	cat

Note: mitán is rare in Guernsey but milli is rare in Jersey.

Llet-d-fuáele pronounced ‘yed-fwoyle’ is a divan stuffed with bracken and covered with green material, hence its English name ‘green.bed’. It was kept in the kitchen/living room for guests to sit on.

* Pronounced as in French

com, coum	as	saon à juár	are playing
deposit	depository	sula	on the (f.)
paome	apple	soub	under
ditae-če	such-like	botti	pal, chum
grand-us	front-door	vnae!	come!
nû vé	one sees	dêl (dên le)	in the (in speech)
edjeraïs	lost	bignaon	cushion
eiouq?	where?	alaons!	let's go!
degraes	stairs	biê dàun!	well then!
meune	lead	oueq	where
ptit-us	back-door	áchtàore	now
apêntis	lean-to	cht-arlevae	this afternoon
à déstre	on the right	câsi	almost
à gauche	on the left	ichìn	here
buon-êndret	front room or parlour	ilo, la	there
parloer	parlour	ouél, ouâel	yes
parfeis	at times	vere!	yes (agreement)
čuisaene	kitchen	nênin	no
coum damors	as usual	nàn!	no (agreement)
maire	mother	nitou	neither
paire	father	ofuche*	perhaps
fuáele	bracken	tuors	outside
finéstre	window	lači	left, allowed
ove	with	naons	us
čiqfeis	sometimes	puor sàere!	for sure!
solél, solâel	sun	s ečiàrgir	to clear
derchier	again	cànd	when

*ofuche, though still current in Jersey, has fallen out of use in Guernsey and is replaced by a patoisé French word 'p'téte'. Fuche is a form of fusse (it might be).

R is mute in endings -ER and -RE
 S is mute in 'déstre' and 'finéstre'
 B is mute in 'soub'.

V is mute in 'serv'.
 L is mute in 'ouél'

Exercise No. 1

Reminder: è and á = a in all, à = a in at, č = tch

Mess Trehard é ptit fermier, sa ferme é dèn la pârèsse de St. Andri au milli del isle de Guernési.

Sa mésaon n é pa grànde âl a rioq quat êndrets, dao abâs, et ahaut dèn le galtás, dao chàmbres ove dao llettes. Ya etou enne càmbrette ilo, ki serv com depost puor les pàomes et ditaе-če.

En entrànt dèn le portás par le grànd-us, nû vé les degraes ki meune au galtás, et derière les degraes é le ptit-us ki meune au batroum dèn àen apêntis.

A déstre é le buon-êndret ou parloer, ki serv ove sen diván, com enne buone-chàmbre parfeis, cànd par exàmplle, enne cousîne vien du Canada tous les dao z-àns.

À gauche é la čuisâene, et com damors la fámile é la.

Misis Trehard la maire, asise sul llet-d-fuáele pré dla finéstre é à coudre àen bignaon. Mess Trehard le paire, asis dèn la grand-čaire conter l âstre, llès le papier.

Les dao efânts, Andros le fills et Marie la file, saon ala táblle au mitán del êndret. Il aon des livers sula táblle et saon à ergardaer les pictures, i s ecànte rède.

Le čan et le cat saon à juár sul aire soub la táblle. I saon de buons bottis!

Dialogue

“Oueq é vostre ferme Mess Trehard?”

“Al é à St. Andri au milli del isle. Vnae m véer àen jor!”

“Alaons visitaer les Trehards cht-arlevae si fai bàl!”

“Biê dàun! mai poe tu trovaer la tacqe?”

“Biê sàeure! Ché pa llón del eghise.”

“Eiouq nû-z-é áchtàore, échq-nû-z-é edjeraï?”
“Nênin-dja! Nû-z-é câsi prè dla mésaon j cré.”
“Vé-u, la vlo!”

“Av-ou les livers puor Madáme Trehard?”
“Ouâel men viàr, i saon ichìn!”

“Est-ou ilo Madáme?”

“Ouâel j sis ichìn dên ma chambre. J devale tout dràtte!”

“Echq Mess Trehard é la etou?”
“Nênin! il é dêns la čuisâene coum damors!
Alae-z-y dàun! i vous bâillra čiqchàose à bere.”

Note

Nênin and ouél are the normal forms for ‘no’ and ‘yes’ but ‘nàn’ and vere are used when in agreement with the previous speaker.

Examples

“Andros! a-tu l cat ilo?”
“Nênin-dja i teie à juár dêl portas cànd j l vi l dróin cao.”
“Marie! j n vé pa l čán aučunbord, j n poe pui imaginaer oueq il é!”
“Nàn! ni me nitou, ofuche il é tuors, j pense ke j o dla bractrie ilo!”
“Marie, Andros! vé-ou mes lunàttes ilo?”
“Ouâel! nû les vé, i saon ichìn sul llet-d-fuáele.”

“Marie! n saon-t-i pa vos livers sul aire caonter l astre?”
“Vere-dja! mai Andros a dae les lači la!”

“Tu n voe pa sortir áchtàore, i pioe dur!”
“Nàn! j m en irai cht-arlevae.”

“J pense k i fra bâl bitao!”
“Vere! le ciâel s ečiàrge et le solâel brillera derchier.”

Vocabulary for Exercise No. 2

drette, dràtte	straight, right	avànd	deep
dvàn	before	iâue	water
naons	us	clàr	clear
vesselier	dresser	fred -de	cold
chu	this	pióin	full
achie	formerly, a time	soel	only
ouil	oil	vàoe	light (a)
coucer	to cook	fào	fire
endsu	above, over	bousetes	dry cow-pat
piess	well	fuateume	burn, burns
bués	wood	latte M.	milk
gorban	peat	piat	dish
čerbaon	coal	sáel	salt
dehalaer	dig up	péver	pepper
terpid	three legged pot, tripod	patate	potato
fuor	oven	čoer	heart
jaon	furze	damorsaon	usually
acôtae	beside	bé	drink
fuornaer	to bake	fresc -he	fresh
páen	bread	s renillaer	to forget
gâche	cake	čeure	to fetch
ognié	today	sûvênte	after
grât	grate	sière	to follow
mai	but	ouichpote-à-si	suet pudding
čiqfeis	sometimes	coupe	cup
atabllae	seated at table	saucier	saucer
run	space	čière	because, for
coum de coustoem	as usual	bágn	bathtub
mi	set (table)	atravàers	through
coutiàos	knives	cuorànte	running
čullés	spoons	coumčiq	how

burre	butter	câufaer	to heat
désnaer	dinner	dàunq	then, in that case
câudraon	wash copper	ptite mésaon	privy

Exercise No. 2

Al us dla čuisaene, nû vé à gauche, le llet-de-fuáele pré de la finéstre. L astre é drette dvàn naons et à déstre é le vesselier conter la muráele. Au milli dla muráele é l us ki meune al apêntis oueq Misis Trehard couče les repas. Dên chu apêntis-la ya àen gas couker et le sink; ya etou àen fridge. Dên la čuisaene, à destre del us é la paompe êndsu le piess. Chu piess-ichin é hardi avànd et pióin d iâue cllâre et fredde.

Au mitán del endret, êndsu la táblle é la soele vàoe, enne làmpe d electricq. Enne achie yavé enne làmpe-à-ouil, etou des chàndeles et sul âstre yavé àen fào de bousetes o de vraic et čiqfeis de gorban dehalaï au Vason. Puor coucer, yavé àen terpid et àen grànd fuor-à-jaon acôtae del âstre puor fournauer le páen, la gâche et ditaе-če.

Ognié, sul âstre ya àen modern grát-à-čerbaon mai čiqfeis, nû fuâteume du bués.

La fámile mànge loers repas asise ala táblle au mitán dla čuisaene et cànd ya dla visite de dao o tre persaones, ya du run, ove àen bàncq et quat čaires, puorq tous sei atabllaes.

Coum de coustoeme la ptite Marie aveie mi la táblle ove des coutiaos, des čullés, des forchettes et des verres, etou du páen, du burre et enne caune de latte frèsc, mai ognié âl a renbillaï le sáel, le péver et meisme les asietes!

‘Marie!’ crie Misis Trehard, ‘Oueq’les asiâtes? le desnaer é câsi prest!’

‘J m è vai les čeure tout dràtte Mam!’ di la Marie. Bito la maire aporte àen piat de patates et du moutaon fred et les met sula táblle.

La fámile s asié ala táblle et coménche à buon čoer à màngier sen repas ove čiq â bé du latte damorsaon. Sûvête la viânde, yera à sière, enne buone ouichpote à si.

Dialogue

“Eiouq é le sink et l couker?”

“I saon dêl apêntis acôtae dla cuisâene.”

“Echq la Marie a mi des coupes et des sauciers sula táblle?”

“Nênin! i reste sul vesselier, čière la fámile bé du latte dên les verres.”

“Yati àen batroum cis vous Madáme Trehard?”

“Ouâel! Ya àen bágn dêl apêntis atravâers l ptit-us, mai nya pa d iâue cuorrânte.”

“Coumčiq vou câufae l iâue puor l bágn dàun?”

“Nû-z-a àen câudraon à čerbaon dêl apêntis.”

"J suppose ke vou n este pa sul 'main drain' ichìn?"

"Nàn! nû-z-a rioq la ptite mésaon dêl poumare."

Páen (bread), máene (hand) and bágn (bath) are pronounced poyne, moyne and boyne. Fresc is frèh.

Vocabulary for Exercise No. 3

pardsu	above	páerri	tidy
llon	far	pióin	full
à pid	on foot	puorriaon	daffodil
perlandaer	to stroll	patorele	fuchsia
decaute	besides	poumare	apple-orchard
camìn	highway	à piëntae	in abundance
fossái	bank, hedge	puochinière	chicken-house
Ernôuvé	Spring	parcq-à-porchiâos	pig-sty
paqrole	primrose	puorchél	porker
coneile	bluebell	vïntóine	score
biu	blue	s jučer, jucquer	to perch
biànc	white	à banon	at liberty
avers	swine	oes, oev	eggs, egg
s avisaer	to decide	soulaer	to be wont to
acore	another, again	biénq	though
fioere	flower	dróins	latter
rede	very much	erague	sort, kind
chàeus	those	piupart	majority
depiaisànt	unpleasant	s očupaer	to busy oneself
viàr, vièle	old	àurâesement	luckily
basti	built	bito	soon
rocqe	granite	póine	trouble, pain
coulloere-d-rose	pink	oué	goose
siècl	century	pirette, piratte	duck
llef	roof	picot	turkey
lučerne	dormer	Noué	Christmas
fet	roof-ridge	but	way, distance
čimnae	chimney	bèlle, bèsle (m.)	yard

pignaon	gable	grànge	barn
glic*	thatch	chnas	loft
êndvàn	in front of	čerterie	cart-shed
hechet	garden-gate	aitre	cow-shed
courtîl	field	viâu	calf
hardi	very	jenîche	heifer
siči	tethered	áemaer mus	to prefer
llân	a tether	terrou	always
énoprè	afterwards	crêime	cream
scabet	stool	sul haut	on the top
ameq (takes Subj.)	when	tralaer	to wander
eterquionaer	to milk dry	víntóine	score

*Pronounced dgik or dgi

The old word 'camìn' is unfortunately being superseded by the French 'chemin' which has been patoisé into 'ch'mìn', pronounced 'chmâin'.

Pronunciation

Comêncie and jenîche have the stress on the second syllable which is marked by an accent and they are pronounced 'cmêncie' and jnîche'. Crêime is pronounced 'croyme', as shown by the 'ê'. Piêntae is 'pyórtæ'.

Exercise No. 3

La ferme de Mess Trehard é situaie au Càmptrehard oueq ya čiq ptites fermes pardsu le val des Talbots. Ché pa llon à pid du bostop à St. Andri et ché piaisant de perlendaer avau l estret camìn oueq les arbres faon enne verte arche endsu. A chaq côtae, les hauts fossâis saon semaïs de belles fioeres del Ernôuvé, supereilment les paqroles et les coneiles biues at biàanches, biénq les drôines ne sei pa de veres coneiles mai enne erague d ounyaon sauvage, en Latin 'allium triquetrum', de čiq les fioeres ensemble rede chàeus des coneiles, mai ki sent depaisântes.

La mésaon é belle, et hardi viele etou. Le grànd-us a enne belle arche normânde bastie en rocqe couloer-d-rose.

A chaq côtae del us ya dao finestres du XVIIIme siècll et sul llef dao ptites luçernes. Au dao buts du fet ya des cimnaes, etou en rocqe, sules pignaons. Enne achie le llef ésteie couvert de glic mai en le XIXme siècll fu erfait en tuiles.

Endvàn dla mésaon ya àen bel gardinet ove àen biànc hechet. Sa basse murâele é couverte de biàanches roses. Coum le piupart des fermiers, Mess Trehard n a pa le têmps de s očcupaer ove àen gardìn mai àurâesement sa

fèmne áeme rede à le máentenir bien párri. Al Ernôuvé il é pióin de fioeres; des puorriaons, camelias et patoreles.

Au-ras dla mésaon é la poumare eiouq enne achie, yavé des paomes à piêtae puor faire le cider. Ognié nû ne fai piu le cider et le piupart des paomiers aon disparus, mai dên la poumare é la puochinière et le parcq-à-porchiaos.

Mess Trehard a tre avers dên le parcq áchtàore e i s avise d acataer acore àen puorchél bito. Ché sa fèmne ki s očupe des poules de čiq ala enne vintóine k's jucqe dên la puochinière mai saon à banon à tralaer dên la poumare. I fournise assaï d oes puor la fámile et des ámis, mai pa puor le marchi. Enne achie Misis Trehard souleie les vêndre au marchi mai ognié chuna ne vauve pa la pôine.

À banon etou saon čiq oués et enne demie douzóine de pirettes. Ofuche puor le Noué yera decaute àen picot.

Avâu l eruète, àen ptit but del hechet, é l entrae du bèle, eiouq é la grânge, ove son chnás bién sec, la čerterie et l aitre. Dên l aitre attênde enne douzóine de vacques prestes à traire. Loers viâus et čiq auters jenîches reste dên les courtils, fičies par des llâns, oueq i poeve mangier tout-autuor dên àen rond.

Bito, Mess Trehard vienra en aportânt sen scabet et enne grând caune-à-latte et comêncra à traire ses vacques. Ameq il aie fini, i les aira bién eterquionaïes! Enoprè nû les remnra dercher aus courtils.

Piu tard àen grând vann vienra puor prêndre le latte au States Dairy.

Ya des fermiers ki ameune loers vacques dên enne aitre puor les traire la, des auters ki áeme mus les traire dên les courtils, čiqfeis ove enne machine trànsportabllle. Le latte des vacques de Guernési é de buone couloere et ya terrou dla belle crêime sul haut.

Vocabulary for Exercise No. 4

chté	it was	tičet	ticket
Sámbdie	Saturday	cachàor	driver
dejunae	breakfast	acànd	when
hom, haom	husband	devalire	got down from
s encier	to mind, object	cauchie	causeway, jetty, quay
fèmne	wife	acati	bought
beruáesse	brush	tracheie	was seeking
boučet	bucket	avâu	down-along
sfit-âl	said she	ančé	as far as
acataer	to buy	douni	gave
čose, chaose	thing	ès	to the, at the
énoprè	then	atrvàers	through
pâessaon	fish	enviàers	towards
chàncré	crab	piache	place
crabaco	sea-crayfish	Estâi	Summer
houvlín, pinčlos	spider-crab		

tout dràtte	straightway	Joedie	Thursday
hûmar	lobster	estale	stall
loer	their	vêndàor	seller (m.)
s preisier	to hurry	vêndràsse	seller (f.)
yati? yera?	is there? will there be?	legeumes	vegetables
coupae	cupful	čitti	left, quitted
s aroutaer	start out	keroási	crossed
vaon	go	dichìn	hence, from here
vetture	vehicle	doueq	whence, from where
serment acore	just another	frit	fruit

Exercise No. 4

Reminder: ê and á = a in all à = a in at č = tch.

Chté Sámbdie et au dejunae Misis Trehard di à sen hom “Si tu n t encie pa, j m ê vai puor la Ville ognie!”
“Čiq tu voe faire ilo?” demàndi-t-i à sa fêmne.

“J ai besogn d àen noeuv boučet et enne noeve beruáesse,” sfit-âl, “et decaute i faue acataer čiq ptites chaoses cis*
Boots, et ênprè j m ê vai au marchi à pâessaons.”

“O Mam!” cri l Andros. “Poe-ju vnir etou? j áeme énamâs l marchi à pâessaons le Sámbdie, daove ses tas d
châncres, d crabacos, d houvlins et d hûmars tous vivânts!”

“Me etou!” sfi la Marie.

“Biê dàun!” di loer maire. “Vou pouvae tous dao vnir daove me si vou vous preisiae, nû n a pa hardi d têmps
puor atrapaer la bosse!”

“Merci Mam!” di l Andros, “mai yati têmps puor serment acore enne coupae d té?”

“Nênin!” respaondi sa maire, “nû dé s aroutaer tout dràtte čière nû-z-a rioq diz minutes avàñq la bosse viêne!”

Misis Trehard et ses efânts s ên alire bito et arrivire au bostop au moment ke la bosse arresti la. I montire dên la
vetture et Misis Trehard payi les tičets au cachàor et la bosse continui en route.

Acànd i devalire ala cauchie pre del Eghise dla Ville, i marchire ala Grànd Rue oueq ya énn amas de buones
chopes.

Cis Boots, Misis Trehard acati les ptites čoses k â tracheie et ênprè à passi avâu la Grànd Rue ánčé la chope ki
vênd tous puor la čuisaene.

Ayànt acataï le boučet et la beruáesse, à les douni ès efânts à portaer, et i marchire tous, atravàers Les Arcades
enviàers le marchi.

Le grànd bastiment du marchi é bién magnificq ove sen biau balcon en fer-fondu ki doune sula Place du
Marché. Chutte piache-la, ognie, s serv rioq puor parčer les motos, sinaon durànt l Estâi cànd ya àen ‘Viàr Marchi’
puor les tourists tous les Joedies.

Les Trehards entrirent et passirent à travers le long bâtiment, par les belles estables des vêndàors et vêndrasses de fioeres, legeumes, frits et viàndes, dvàn d'arivaer ès estables des vêndàors de pâessaons. Ichìn, Misis Trehard acati du macrél et dla congre et pis la fâmille čitti le marchi, keroási la route et s'en ali avâu la Rue de la Fontaine áncé la cauchie de Prince Albert. Pa llon dichìn é le Bus Station doueq les bosses vaon partout ala campâgne.

*Cis Boots = at Boots' shop cis me = at my home cis li = at his home cis ièle = at her's
 cis illàos = at their place

Note: sen hom (l.p.) and sen haom (h.p.) are pronounced snome and snâume.

Vocabulary for Exercise No. 5

čière	because, for, as	troin-bedoin	lazy-bones
cachier	to drive	s'æ racllaesaer	to lie down
óprè	after	čeure	to fetch (used only in Infin.)
quârt	quarter	caelbotes	curds
muén	less	quat	four
fiàr	glad	piat	dish
eruète	lane	fricači	fried
avâncier	to hasten	patate	potato
jone	young	pesle	fry-pan
čerue	lively	prìn	took
câsi aučun	hardly anyone	formage	cheese
ditae-če	such-like	porči?	why?
illàos	them	pasqé	because
gognier	to reach	chucré	sugar

Exercise No. 5

Čière chté dvàn le 'rush' de mejoer, le cachàor dla bosse pouveie cachier bién vite et óprè àen quârt d'ore o muén, i arivire à St. Andri.

Misis Trehard et les dao z-efânts devalire ove tous loers pačets et ditae-če et continuire à pid avâu les eruètes ki meune cis-illàos.

I gognire la mésaon àen pti dvàn mejoer et le viàr čán les atendeie al hechet. Com il ésteie fiàr de les véer!

Ameq i sei tous entraïs Misis Trehard avânchi ala čuisâene puor preparaer le desnaer. La ptite Marie bién jone mai precoce et čerue, tout drette comêncchi à mettre la táblle. Sen fraire puortânt, àen troin-bedoin, s'racllassi sul

llet-d-fuáele et s mi à llère àen livre.

Acànd la táblle ésteie preste, Misis Trehard enviyi sa file ala lattrie čeure enne caune de latte frèsc et des caelbotes čiq à mi sul dressoer acotae de quat asiètes fréddes. Sûvènte chuna âl aporti à sa maire acore quat asiètes, etou àen piat, puor les faire câufaer.

À enne oere le desnaer ésteie prest et à chu moment Mess Trehard entri dên la čuisaene et bito li et sen fills s asiévre ala tablle.

Enprè la Marie aporti le piat de patates fricačis et sa maire enne grosse pesle de macriaos et les asiètes cåudes. "Mefi-ous des eréstes!" stâl.

Damorsaon la fámile bé du latte frèsc ove loers repas, sinaon Mess Trehard ki áemeie mus du cider. Puor finir i màngieie des caelbotes ove du chucré et Mess Trehard prìn àen pti de fromage óprè ses caelbotes.

Dialogue

"Coomčiq dàunq k l cachàor pouveie cachier si vite?"

"Čière n yavé cäsi aučun sul chmìn."

"À cae àore saon-t-i arivaïs cis illàos?"

"Il arrivire àen pti dvàn mejoer."

"Daove d auter chaoses, čiq ché k la Marie a mi sula táblle?"

"Âl a mi dla moustarde, dla muscade et du fromage."

"Porči a-t-âl mi ches chaoses la, ognié?"

"Pasqé Mess Trehard áeme rede àen pti de moustarde dove ses macrés, dla muscade dove ses caelbotes et du fromage puor finir."

Note: In speech the French 'fromage' has replaced 'fromage'.

Vocabulary for Exercise No. 6

ouit
àn
chare
sette
seraon
gràndi
iun d illàos

eight
year
shares
seven
will be
grown bigger
one of them

máere
viàers
tre miles
ala pésqe*
nouaer
niaer
lu, liotin

sea
about
three miles
fishing
to swim
to drown
pollack, whiting