

## NHA KODE

Bistidu krépi é pa nha kodé!  
Lensu setin é pa nha kodé!  
Sapatu finu é pa nha kodé!  
Ô nha kodé, txiga pa li!  
Ô nha kodé, ponbinha di oru!  
Txiga pa li, txiga sin medu!  
Mi é di-bo  
Bo é di-meu  
Di-meu misó!  
Xalis dos sen é pa nha kodé!  
Kel brinku lasu é pa nha kodé!  
Kel kordon di oru é pa nha kodé!  
Ô nha kodé, txiga pa li!  
Ô nha kodé, ponbinha di oru!  
Txiga pa li, txiga sin médu.  
Asin... Agó...  
Da-m bu bokinha,  
Perta-m na bo!  
Kel kaza-l tedja é pa nha kodé!  
Fonti na pórtá é pa nha kodé!  
Téra kafé é pa nha kodé!  
Ô nha kodé, txiga pa li!  
Ô nha kodé, ponbinha di oru!  
Dexa-m drumi na bu ragas,  
Asin ninadu...  
Ki nporta-m la  
Ka korda mas!

*The silk dress is for my love*  
*The satin handkerchief is for my love*  
*The fine boots are for my love*  
*Oh my love! Come close!*  
*Oh my love small golden dove*  
*Come close, don't be afraid*  
*I'm yours*  
*You are mine*  
*Mine alone!*  
*The most expensive shawl is for my love*  
*The golden earrings are for my love*  
*The golden necklace is for my love*  
*Oh my love, come close*  
*Oh my love small golden dove*  
*Come close, don't be afraid*  
*Like that- now-*  
*Give me your small mouth*  
*Hold me in your arms.*  
*The tile roofed house is for my love*  
*The well is for my love*  
*The coffee land is for my love*  
*Oh my love, come close*  
*Oh my love small golden dove*  
*Let me sleep in your lap*  
*So lulled*  
*I don't really care*  
*Don't wake me anymore!*

**di Pedro Cardoso**

### VOCABULARY: ADJECTIVES

altu	<i>tall</i>	gordu	<i>fat</i>
baxu	<i>short</i>	grandi	<i>big</i>
bédju	<i>old</i>	intelijenti	<i>intelligent</i>
bonitu/a	<i>attractive</i>	magru	<i>skinny</i>
edukadu	<i>educated</i>	sabedor	<i>knowledgeable</i>
fasténtu/a	<i>picky</i>	xatu	<i>picky, pain in the neck</i>

### EXERCISE 2.7: PRESENT TENSE OF THE VERB SER (É)

*Use the adjectives above to complete each sentence and translate into English.*

**Example:** Mi é magru. *I am skinny.*

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| 1. Bo é   | 2. Mi é    |
| 3. El é   | 4. Bo é    |
| 5. Nos é  | 6. El é    |
| 7. Nhos é | 8. Nos é   |
| 9. Es é   | 10. Nhos é |

## EXERCISE 2.8: VERB STRUCTURE DRILL

Complete each sentence by following the pattern.

N sta duenti.

N ka sta mutu bon.

1. Bu

Bu

2. Nho

Nho

3. Nha

Nha

4. El

El

5. Nu

Nu

6. Nhos

Nhos

7. Es

Es

## GRAMMAR NOTES

### INTERROGATIVE STRUCTURE

When interrogative words such as **kuzé** (what), **kumó** (how), **pamódi** (why), are used to ask questions, the speaker has the option of placing the particle **ki** before the subject.

#### Example:

Undé bu ta mora?

*Where do you live?*

Undé ki bu ta mora?

*Where do you live?*

### PRESENT TENSE

The verb **ser** (to be) is conjugated in the present tense in the following manner:

Mi é

*I am*

Nos é

*We are*

Bo é

*You are (infrml)*

Nhos é

*You (pl) are*

Nho / nha é

*You are (frml)*

Es é

*They are*

El é

*She / he / it is*

The personal pronouns used with the present tense of the verb **ser** are called disjunctive or emphatic pronouns.

## SER (TO BE) AND STA

The differences in usage between the verbs Ser and Sta are:

1. Expressing permanent or longlasting state

Ex. Djon é Merkanu.                      John is American

2. Expressing a temporary state

Ex. Djon sta duenti.                      John is sick.

3. Used with adjectives that show unchanging qualities of the subject.

Ex. Nha pai é altu.                      My father is tall.

4. Used with adjectives that may change according to circumstances.

Ex. Bia sta kontenti.                      Bia is happy.

5. Tell the origin of a person or thing.

Ex. El é di Brazil.                      He is from Brazil.

6. Tell where a person or thing is located.

Ex. Manel sta na Mérka.                      Manuel is in America.

## PRESENT TENSE OF REGULAR VERBS

The present tense of most regular verbs in Capeverdean Kriolu is formed by placing the particle ta before the infinitive.

**Example: The verb *Mora***

AFFIRMATIVE		Negative	
N ta mora	<i>I live, do live</i>	N ka ta mora	<i>I don't live</i>
Bu ta mora	<i>You live, do live</i>	Bu ka ta mora	<i>You don't live</i>
Nho ta mora	<i>You live, do live (frmal)</i>	Nho ka ta mora	<i>You don't live (frmal)</i>
Nha ta mora	<i>You live, do live (frmal)</i>	Nha ka ta mora	<i>You don't live (frmal)</i>
El ta mora	<i>He/she lives, does live</i>	El ka ta mora	<i>He/she doesn't live</i>
Nu ta mora	<i>We live, do live</i>	Nu ka ta mora	<i>We don't live</i>
Nhos ta mora	<i>You live, do live (pl)</i>	Nhos ka ta mora	<i>You don't live (pl)</i>
Es ta mora	<i>They live, do live</i>	Es ka ta mora	<i>They don't live</i>

## EXERCISE 2.9 STRUCTURAL EXERCISES

*A. Add the particle **ki** to the following questions.*

1. Kumó bu sta?
2. Undé bu subrinhu ta morâ?
3. Kumó nhos txoma?
4. Pamódi bu ka sta bon?
5. Kuzé nhos ben fazé na Kabuverdi?
6. Ki idadi bu ten?
7. Undé bu gentis ta morâ?
8. Kumó el txoma?

*b. Fla na Kriolu.*

1. Fla kumó bu ka ta morâ na Djabraba.
2. Fla-m kumó bu ka ta papia Inglês.
3. Fla kumó nhos é Merkanu.
4. Fla kumó bu ben vizita un tiu.
5. Fla kumó es ka ta papia Kriolu.
6. Fla Manel kumó bu ten vinti anu.
7. Fla enpregadu kumó bo é Merkanu.
8. Fla kumó bu ta txoma Totoi.

*c. Pergunta na Kriolu.*

1. Pergunta-m ki idadi N ten.
2. Pergunta enpregadu s'el ta papia Inglês.
3. Pergunta Jaime undé el ta mora.
4. Pergunta si nu ben vizita familia.
5. Pergunta Nha Mana ki nasionalidadi el ten.
6. Pergunta-m kuzé ki N ben faze na Mérka.
7. Pergunta Nho Djédje s'el é Merkanu.
8. Pergunta Jénia ku Bia kumó es sta.

***d. Supply the present tense of either ser or sta.***

1. Ionn Pina \_\_\_\_\_ Merkanu.
2. Nha Maria ka \_\_\_\_\_ muru ðon.
3. Amigu di Fei \_\_\_\_\_ di Arjentina.
4. Undé ki bu tiu \_\_\_\_\_ ?
5. Ixiko \_\_\_\_\_ un rapas altu.
6. Sobrinhu di Nha Lálá \_\_\_\_\_ luenti.
7. Manel ku Fotoi \_\_\_\_\_ amigu.
8. Nos \_\_\_\_\_ Kriolu.

***e. Traduzi na Kriolu.***

1. Your uncle is not well.
2. We are at the airport.
3. John is from America.
4. Where is your nephew?
5. They are not Americans.
6. She is not sick.
7. How old is he?
8. He is nineteen years old.
9. What is their nationality?
10. Your uncle lives in Cape Verde.

# UNIT 3: NHO NTÓNI

- Amalia:** Olá kumó ki bu sta?
- Connie:** N sta bon y nha kumó ki nha sta?
- Amalia:** Ali-m li ta bai, korpu kansadu.
- Connie:** Na kaza, kumó k'es sta?
- Amalia:** Só NhonToni ki sta pasa mariadu. El ta kexa txeu di dor di kabésa.
- Connie:** Pamódi k'el ka ta bai dotor?
- Amalia:** Dja bu sabe, nos di Kabuverdi, dotor gó, nu ka pa el.
- Connie:** Ma, bu sabe, nu sta na Mérka. Li gó tudu kusa é dotor.
- Amalia:** Nu ta bai odja kumó ki nu ta faze. El dj'é sta bédju el ta atxa ma es é fasténtu. Pa es da algen ramédi es ten ki "txeka" prumeru. Ma di tudu nu ta bai pô-l bai.
- Connie:** Nho Ntóni ten suguru?
- Amalia:** Ai, nha fidju, el ka ten nada. Simé bédju el ta djuda-m ku kes minis pa N temó trabadja un kuzinha. Ami, es fika di da-m "food stamp". Ael, es fla (fra) m'es ta da-l "medicaid" ku "medicare". Ma bu sabe un kusa, es ka ten ningen la ki ta papia Kriolu. Anos, Inglês é ninhun (niun) gran.
- Connie:** Nha spera, ami N ten un amiga ki ta papia Inglês ben. N ta fla-l p'el bai interpreta pa nhos. El é un rapariga di skóla. El ta djuda txeu na kumunidade. El txoma Ana Maria. Nha debe ta konxe se pai. Se pai é di San Jorji. El txoma Nho Manel.
- Amalia:** Ô! Dja N sabe kenh'é. Es é di gentis di Orguderu. Ses gentis é só gentis sabidu. Nho Manel é bon ómi ki sta la.
- Connie:** N ta da nha se númuru di telefóni. Nha tene papel ku kanéta?
- Amalia:** Spera-m djobe (spia) na kartera ok.
- Connie:** Se telefóni é 265-3437. El ta sta na kaza dipos di 4 óra di tardi. N ta fla-l ma nha ta txoma-l. pa nhos konbina dia ku óra ki nhos ta bai.
- Amalia:** Ô rapariga, N ka sabe kumó ki N t'agradise-bu.
- Connie:** Es é ka nada.
- Amalia:** Anton, tóki nu torna odja. Da mamá mantenha. Fla-l ma N tene sodadi d'el.
- Connie:** Sin, N ta fla-l. Deus bai ku nha.
- Amalia:** Nha Bija Maria kunpanha-bu, da-bu ómi roskon, ratórku pa bu goza-l.
- Connie:** Amen, obrigadu.

## VOCABULARY

agradise	<i>thank (to)</i>	Mérka	<i>America</i>
atxa	<i>think, get, find (to)</i>	minis	<i>children</i>
bai	<i>go (to)</i>	odja	<i>see, look (to)</i>
bija maria	<i>virgin mary</i>	pamódi	<i>why, because</i>
da	<i>give (to)</i>	papel	<i>paper</i>
debe	<i>owe (to), have to, should</i>	papia	<i>speak, talk (to)</i>
Deus	<i>God</i>	pasa	<i>have, go (to)</i>
djobe, spia	<i>look for (to)</i>	pô	<i>put (to)</i>
djuda	<i>help (to)</i>	ramédi	<i>medication</i>
dor di kabésa	<i>headache</i>	rapariga	<i>girl</i>
duenti	<i>sick</i>	ratórku	<i>elegant</i>
fasténtu	<i>pain in the neck</i>	roskon	<i>gentleman</i>
faze	<i>do, make (to)</i>	sabe	<i>know (to)</i>
fika	<i>promise, stay, plan (to)</i>	sabidu	<i>wise</i>
fla, fra	<i>tell, say (to)</i>	ser	<i>be (to)</i>
goza	<i>enjoy, play (to)</i>	sodadi	<i>nostalgia, longing</i>
gran	<i>nothing (seed)</i>	spera	<i>wait (for) (to)</i>
interpreta	<i>interpret (to)</i>	sta	<i>be (to)</i>
kanéta	<i>pen</i>	suguru	<i>insurance</i>
kansadu	<i>tired</i>	temó	<i>so that</i>
kartera	<i>purse</i>	ten	<i>have (to)</i>
kexa	<i>complain (to)</i>	torna	<i>change (to)</i>
konbina	<i>combine (to)</i>	trabadja	<i>work (to)</i>
kontenti	<i>happy</i>	tristi	<i>sad</i>
konxe	<i>know (to)</i>	txeka	<i>check (to)</i>
korpu	<i>body</i>	txoma	<i>call (to)</i>
kunpanha	<i>accompany (to)</i>	un kuzinha	<i>a little</i>
mariadu	<i>dizzy</i>		

## DIPARTAMENTU DI ASISTENSIA SOSIAL

### (WELFARE DEPARTMENT)

asistenti sosial	<i>social worker</i>	Karton di saudi	<i>Medicare/ medicaid</i>
benefísiu sosial	<i>social benefits</i>	kazu	<i>case</i>
dizabilidadadi	<i>disability</i>	konputador	<i>computer</i>
edifísiu	<i>office building</i>	sekretária	<i>secretary</i>
elevador	<i>elevator</i>	senha di kumida	<i>food stamp</i>
entrada	<i>lobby</i>	telefóni públiku	<i>public telephone</i>
intérpreti	<i>interpreter, translator</i>	xéfi	<i>manager</i>



## FAMILIA

dóna	<i>grandmother</i>	madrinha	<i>god-mother</i>
donu	<i>grandfather</i>	mai	<i>mother</i>
fidja	<i>daughter</i>	maridu	<i>husband</i>
fidjada	<i>god-daughter</i>	mudjer	<i>wife</i>
fidjadu	<i>god-son</i>	namorada	<i>girlfriend</i>
fidju	<i>son</i>	namoradu	<i>boyfriend</i>
irman	<i>sister</i>	padrinhu	<i>god-father</i>
irmon	<i>brother</i>	pai	<i>father</i>
kretxeu	<i>sweetheart</i>	primu/(a)	<i>cousin</i>
kumadri	<i>best friend</i>	subrinha	<i>niece</i>
kunhada	<i>sister-in-law</i>	subrinhu	<i>nephew</i>
kunhadu	<i>brother-in-law</i>	tia	<i>aunt</i>
kunpadri	<i>best man</i>	tiu	<i>uncle</i>

### EXERCISE 3.0

*Substitute the words below each sentence for the word **duenti** and respond accordingly.*

**Bu sta duenti?**

N sta		N ka sta	
	tristi / kontenti		tristi / kontenti
N sta		N ka sta	
	kaladu / felis		kaladu / felis
N sta		N ka sta	
	bon / zangadu		bon / zangadu
N sta		N ka sta	
	mal / sabi		mal / sabi
N sta		N ka sta	
	satisfetu / xatiadu		satisfetu / xatiadu

### **EXERCISE 3.1**

*Traduzi na Inglês.*

1. Es ta bai skóla?
2. Es ta bai
3. Es ka ta bai trabadju.
4. El ka ta bai Mérka?
5. Nhos ka ta bai kónpra?

### **EXERCISE 3.2**

*Complete each sentence with the given pronoun in Kriolu and translate into English.*

**1. El ta kexa dor di kabésa?**

**Does he have a headache?**

Bu

Es

**2. Bu sabe papia Inglês?**

N

Bu

**3. Bu da-l nha mantenha?**

Nhos

El

**4. Es ta papia Inglês?**

Bu ta

N

**5. El ta papia na bo?**

Nho

Es

### EXERCISE 3.3

*Translate into Capeverdean Kriolu.*

1. I like you very much.
2. I'll miss you.
3. I'll see you later.
4. Say hi to Helena.
5. God be with you.
6. I like to eat katxupa.
7. She has known him for a long time.
8. So long.
9. How long have you been in America?
10. He is a pain in the neck (difficult).
11. He is a gentleman.
12. She doesn't like to see the doctor.
13. He has a headache.
14. She looks at him.
15. They work hard.
16. They don't speak Capeverdean Creole.
17. They are friends.
18. She is my sweetheart.
19. We are learning Creole.
20. Where are you from?

### EXERCISE 3.4

*Translate into English.*

1. El ta gosta di papia Kriolu.
2. Se nómi é Maria.
3. El txoma José.
4. Es bai sidadi.
5. Oji é Tersa-fera.
6. Manhan é Kinta-fera.
7. Ónti éra sabado.
8. N kre-1 txeu.
9. El ten txeu dinheru.
10. Es é fasténtu.
11. El é ratórku.
12. N sta ku sodadi d'el.
13. El é nha kretxeu.
14. Mi é se kretxeu.
15. N ka gosta di katxupa.
16. N gosta di mórna ku funaná.
17. El ta badja funaná ben.
18. Es pasa sabi na fésta.
19. El bai Kabuverdi.
20. El ka sta ben mas.

## UNIT 4: VENENU

**N**ha amiga ten un kaza marélu. El txoma Amélia. Un di se fidju tene “poison” (venenu).

Se kaza é bédju. Es faze-l na 1841. Se pórtas sta tudu ta karepa. Gentis di stadu bai la ontónti. Es fla-l ma si es ka konpo se kaza te Janeru es ta toma-l se fidju.

### EXERCISE 4.0: PERGUNTAS

1. Kenha ki ten un kaza marélu?
2. Pamódi ki se fidju tene venenu?
3. Na ki anu k’es faze kel kaza?
4. Kumó ki se pórtas sta?
5. Ki dia ki gentis di stadu bai la?
6. Kuzé ki Amélia ten ki faze ku se kaza?
7. Si Amélia ka konpo se kaza kuzé ki ta pasa ku el?
8. Ki kór é ká Amélia?

### VOCABULARY

amigu (a)	<i>friend</i>	manhan	<i>tomorrow</i>
bai	<i>go (to)</i>	ónti	<i>yesterday</i>
bédju	<i>old</i>	ontónti	<i>the day before</i>
dipos di manhan	<i>day after tomorrow</i>	pórta	<i>door</i>
faze	<i>make, do (to)</i>	sta (fika)	<i>be, stay (to)</i>
fla	<i>tell, say (to)</i>	toma	<i>take (to)</i>
konpo	<i>fix, repair (to)</i>	trizontónti	<i>three days ago</i>

## GRAMMAR NOTES

### POSSESSIVE DETERMINERS

The possessive determiners in Capeverdean are as follows:

Nha	<i>My</i>	Di-meu	<i>Mine</i>
Bu, bo	<i>Your</i>	Di-bo	<i>Yours</i>
Se	<i>His, her, its</i>	Di-sel	<i>His/hers</i>
Nos	<i>Our</i>	Di-nos	<i>Ours</i>
Nhos	<i>Your</i>	Di-nhos	<i>Yours</i>
Ses	<i>Their</i>	Di-ses	<i>Theirs</i>

### COMPARATIVES

To form a comparison with an adverb or adjective, use the word **tan** before the adjective or adverb and **suma** or **sima** after it.

#### Example:

Nha kaza é tan grande suma di-bo.

*My house is as big as yours.*

### EXERCISE 4.1

*Practice the dialogue and translate into English.*

**Manuel:** N sta ku siusmi! Nha vós é ka tan suavi suma bu vós

**Lelia:** Kasinada! Di-bo é mas suavi ki di-meu.

**Manuel:** N sta ku siusmi! Nha puemas é ka tan romántiku suma puemas di Filinto Elisio.

**Lelia:** Kasinada! Di-bo é mas romántiku ki di-sel.

## EXERCISE 4.2

Complete each sentence with an appropriate adjective and change to possessive form.

### Example:

Nha kamiza é \_\_\_\_\_ Di meu é bonitu

1. Bu kamiza é \_\_\_\_\_
2. Nha karu é \_\_\_\_\_
3. Bu bósa é \_\_\_\_\_
4. Ses kaza é \_\_\_\_\_
5. Fidjus di Helena é \_\_\_\_\_
6. Nhos trabadju é \_\_\_\_\_
7. Nos skóla é \_\_\_\_\_
8. Ses profesor é \_\_\_\_\_

## GRAMMAR NOTES

### INDEFINITE DETERMINERS

The forms of the indefinite determiners are as follows:

Singular: Un *a, an, one*

Plural: Uns *some*

### Example:

Un ómi	<i>a man</i>	Uns ómi	<i>some men</i>
Un mudjer	<i>a woman</i>	Uns mudjer	<i>some women</i>

### NOUNS

In Capevedean Creole most nouns are classified as masculine. To differentiate females the word *fémia* is added to the noun and for males the word *matxu* is used.

### Example:

un gatu fémia	<i>a female cat</i>
un gatu matxu	<i>a male cat</i>
un mininu matxu	<i>a boy</i>
un mininu fémia	<i>a girl</i>

Nouns that express family relationships usually end in the vowel (a) for feminine and (u) for the masculine.

**Example:**

Tiu	Tia	<i>Uncle, aunt</i>
Primu	Prima	<i>Cousin</i>
Fidju	Fidja	<i>Son, daughter</i>
Sobrinhu	Sobrinha	<i>Nephew, niece</i>

**TEN KI AND DEBE**

In Capeverdean Creole when **ten ki** is used before the infinitive, it expresses a **mandatory** action. Similarly the word **debe** used before the infinitive expresses a recommended action.

**Example:**

Bu ten ki studa	<i>You have to study</i>
Nu debe bai skola	<i>We should go to school</i>

1. We have to go.
2. She has to wait.
3. You (pl.) don't have to look at me.
4. They have to speak English.

**EXERCISE 4.3**

*A. Practice the dialogue and translate it into English.*

**Totoi:** N debe ba skóla ó fika na kaza?  
**Manuela:** N ta pensa ma bu debe ba skóla.  
**Totoi:** Pamódi?  
**Manuela:** Pamódi skóla é mas sabi ki kaza.

*B. Practice the dialogue and translate it into English.*

**Ana:** El debe studa Inglês ó Latin?

**Bia** N ta pensa ma el debe studa Inglês.

**Ana** Pamódi?

**Bia:** Pamó Inglês é mas uzadu ki Latin.

#### **EXERCISE 4.4 REPITI / SUBSTITUI PRONÓMI**

*Complete each of the following sentences in Kriolu with the appropriate pronoun.*

**1. El ten un kaza marélu?**

Your

Their

Your (pl.) \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Se fidju ten venenu?**

My

His

Your (pl.) \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Bu ten ki spera avion.**

We

They

I

**4. El pode toma un nabiú (barku).**

You (frml. masc)

They

She



## EXERCISE 4.5

Answer each of the following questions in Kriolu.

1. Bu debe kunpra un karu bédju ó un karu nóbu? (Bédju)
2. Bu debe vota pa MPD ó PAICV? (PAICV)
3. El debe ba pa fóra ku Linda ó ku Pam? (Linda)
4. N debe da Linda ó Marlyse prizenti? (Marlyse)
5. El debe toma bolea ku Manel ó ku Teresa? (Manel)

## VOCABULARY

### INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

algen	<i>someone</i>	ninhun	<i>none</i>
algun	<i>some, a certain</i>	otu	<i>other</i>
fépu	<i>all</i>	poku	<i>few</i>
kada kual	<i>each one</i>	tudu	<i>all</i>
karkel	<i>whichever</i>	txeu	<i>a lot</i>
mutu	<i>much</i>	un	<i>one</i>
nada	<i>none</i>	un monti	<i>a lot</i>
ningen	<i>no one</i>	uns	<i>some</i>

## GRAMMAR NOTES

### IMPERATIVE

The imperative is formed by using the second person (**bu**, **nha**, **nho**) with the verb in the present tense. However, when using the imperative in the affirmative (positive), the 2nd person singular familiar (**bu**) subject pronoun is dropped. In other words, **bu** is only used when the imperative is used in the negative form.

**Example:**

Papia!	<i>Speak!</i>
Nho papia!	<i>You speak! (formal masc.)</i>
Nha papia!	<i>You speak! (formal fem.)</i>

The imperative in the negative form begins with **ka** may include all the pronouns.

**Example:**

Ka bu papia!	<i>Don't speak!</i>
Ka nho papia!	<i>Don't speak!</i>
Ka nha papia!	<i>Don't speak!</i>
Ka nu papia!	<i>Don't speak!</i>
Ka nhos papia!	<i>Don't speak!</i>

## OBJECT PRONOUNS

The forms of the direct and indirect object pronouns are the same as the subject pronouns. The position of these pronouns is after the verb, and in cases in which two object pronouns are used the indirect precedes the direct.

N (mi, m)*	<i>I, me, to me</i>	Nu	<i>We, (to) us</i>
Bu	<i>You, to you</i>	Nhos	<i>You, to you(pl)</i>
Nho	<i>You, to you (m.s.) you, to you (f.s.)</i>	Es	<i>They, them, to them</i>
El	<i>He, she, it, him, her, to him, to her</i>		

*\* N becomes m when it is an object pronoun*

### Example:

Da-m el!	<i>Give it to me!</i>
N odja-nhos.	<i>I saw you.</i>
Da-s un libru!	<i>Give them the book!</i>

## EXERCISE 4.6

*A. Repeat each sentence with the given pronouns in Kriolu and translate into English.*

1. Bu ta spera-m? I/you
2. El ta txoma-l? He/me
3. Bu debe-l dinheru? I/them
4. El konxe-bu? He/me
5. Pamódi bu sta djobe-m? You (pl) /her
6. Ka bu spia-m? You (inf)/him
7. Bu konbina ku'el? You (frml, masc)/ us
8. El agradise-bu? You/they
9. Bu ta torna odja-l? I/her
10. Es ta kunpanha-nu? We/you (infm)

***B. Repiti es fôrma na negativu.***

1. Papia Inglês.
2. Nu bai skóla.
3. Repiti bu pergunta!
4. Nu bai.
5. Bo é fasténtu.
6. Nhos bebe agu!
7. Nu konpra-s pasaji.
8. Spera avion.
9. Nhos traze dinheru!
10. Fla-l mantenha.
11. Vizita bu tiu!

***C. Fla na Kabuverdianu.***

1. That woman is nice.
2. Answer that phone for me.
3. Maria is eating katxupa.
4. Joe went to Cape Verde.
5. Let's ask John!
6. Speak Kriolu slowly.
7. Let's eat!
8. Call Manuel!
9. Tell me! (fml fem.sing.)
10. I don't know.

***D. Responde es pergunta y substitui objétu pa pronómi.***

1. Bu ta papia Inglês?
2. Nhos ta konpra jornal?
3. Es bebe agu?
4. Nhos ka fla-nu mantenha?
5. Es ta traze nho kafé?
6. Bu ta da-m sobreménza?
7. Nhos ta leba-m kaseti?
8. Profesor ka traze nhos kaseti di Kriolu?
9. Nhos ka ta vizita Txiko?
10. Es ka ta da-nu sobreménsa?

***E. Traduzi na Kabuverdianu.***

1. Eat it!
2. Let's give it to them!
3. Don't bring it to us!
4. Give them to me!
5. Bring them to us!

***F. Traduzi es konbêrsu na Kabuverdianu.***

1. What does he want to eat?
2. He wants to eat lunch.
3. What does he want to drink?
4. He wants to drink coffee.
5. Is he hungry?
6. No, he isn't too hungry.
7. Tell the teacher to bring him the book.
8. Is he eating dessert?
9. Yes, if you have pudding.
10. John doesn't want to forget.

**VOCABULARY**

agu	<i>water</i>	karni	<i>meat</i>
almosu	<i>lunch</i>	kópu	<i>glass</i>
bebe	<i>drink (n)</i>	kume	<i>eat</i>
djanta	<i>supper</i>	leti	<i>milk</i>
galinha	<i>chicken</i>	lista	<i>menu</i>
gizadu	<i>stew</i>	odja	<i>see (to)</i>
gufongu	<i>corn bread</i>	padas	<i>piece</i>
	<i>fall (to)</i>	pon	<i>bread</i>
refeison	<i>meals</i>	pudin	<i>pudding</i>
serveja	<i>beer</i>	sobreménza	<i>dessert</i>
skese/ diskese	<i>forget (to)</i>	tene fómi	<i>hungry (to be)</i>
	<i>cup</i>	traze	<i>bring (to)</i>