

Dictionary of St. Lucian Creole

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Dictionary of St. Lucian Creole

Part 1: Kwéyòl – English

Part 2: English – Kwéyòl

Compiled by

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Edited by

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Preface

Born in 1915, Jones H. E. Mondesir spent the better part of 30 years collecting the items that now comprise his dictionary of St. Lucian. Yet, despite my own involvement in the study of St. Lucian during that time, it was by the purest chance that we met in August of 1985. At the time, I was accompanying a friend to call on a visitor at the La Toc Hotel in Castries. Mondesir was just leaving the hotel and I recognised him as a former education officer with whom I had had the briefest of contacts in 1964 when I first went to St. Lucia as a student researcher. Our exchange of greetings led to a conversation in which he casually mentioned that he had come to the hotel to see someone about support for some work he had been doing. My inquisitiveness was rewarded when he held out three foolscap size hard cover notebooks. When I opened the first one, my head grew light. In a careful hand, in an assortment of contrasting coloured inks was a bilingual dictionary of St. Lucian. We agreed to meet later that evening.

Mondesir is not the typical linguist, if such a being exists. His career as an educator started in 1930 from which time he spent 24 years in his home town of Soufrière on the west coast of St. Lucia as a teacher, except for the period 1936–1940 when he fulfilled the functions of librarian of the Soufrière Library. His initial professional training as a teacher was by the traditional route of the St. Lucia Teacher's Certificate of Proficiency (1941) followed by a special one year training course (1949) at the Government Teachers' College in Port of Spain, Trinidad, leading to the Trained Teacher's Certificate. Unlike most of his colleagues of the period, Mondesir continued his studies and gained the Associateship of the College of Preceptors (A.C.P.) in 1952 and the Licentiateship of the same institution (L.C.P.) in 1958. By that time, he had acted as an Inspector of Schools and had been functioning as a Supervising Teacher, a post he held from 1957 to 1967. During that period, he attended the Moray House College of Education in Edinburgh, Scotland (1960) where he obtained their diploma in the teaching of English as a second language. In 1967, he returned to the United Kingdom where he attended the Institute of Education of the University of Reading and earned a diploma in guidance and counselling. In the same year, he was promoted to the rank of Education Officer, a position he held until 1970. After a two year stint as Acting Chief Education Officer, he ended his public service career as Principal of Corinth Junior Secondary School.

Mondesir traces his interest in the language of his country to an early puzzlement that prejudices against the language and its speakers

should have been as virulent as they seemed to him. He felt that the unfairness might be reduced if the language could achieve greater status. To him, the compilation of a dictionary of St. Lucian would be a step in that direction and he set about the task.

One of the more remarkable characteristics of his dictionary is the manner in which his glosses treat St. Lucian and English on an equal footing. Unlike many lexicographers working with minor languages (especially with creole or pidgin languages) Mondesir does not record only the literal and concrete levels of meaning. He includes in his entries the fullness of the figurative value of the items illustrating them with a rich provision of sample sentences and expressions. His treatment of the language shifts a user's perceptions of its referential and literary capacity. On a technical level, the examples in the dictionary also offer valuable data for those interested in the syntax of the language.

The published version of the dictionary differs from the original manuscript in small but notable particulars. Firstly, in Mondesir's manuscript, words which show agglutinated particles of their French source were listed under the first letter of the etymological source of the form rather than under the first letter of the St. Lucian form. Hence, *lapòt* "door" was listed under *p* since French *porte* is its historical predecessor. In the published version, this etymologically based procedure has been changed to a standard alphabetical format. The second modification made is the reorganisation of items in strict alphabetic sequence rather than having them clustered with related formatives. Thus where in the manuscript, a headword such as *anbétan* appears with related formatives like *anbété* and *anbetman* listed in the same entry, in this version, the three items appear in alphabetical sequence as separate entries. The representation of nasal vowels has also been regularised and a few inconsistencies of spelling have been corrected.

The writing system used by Mondesir differs from that developed under the aegis of the MOKWEYOL group¹ on two points. The affricate *[tʃ]* is rendered *tch* rather than *tj* and does not carry a grave accent as is required by the MOKWEYOL Handbook.² While in the general interest of the stabilization of an agreed writing system for the language it would have been helpful for the systems to coincide, Mondesir's modifications would meet with the approval of a majority of Creole scholars. They also coincide with the views of a significant minority of the participants in the MOKWEYOL meetings that established their writing system.

Much more important than the differences is that his system is consistent and principled. The difference is too small to be disturbing and it would be worth seeing the effect of its use in a work as authoritative as this on the evolution of the spelling of St. Lucian and of the other varieties of Lesser Antillean. Creole linguists will also be gratified that

the instincts of a native speaker like Mondesir have produced decisions so similar to their own and in large measure have validated their analyses.

In editing the work, I functioned with the leading principle of changing as little as possible of Mondesir's original text. My focus was to make the dictionary equally acceptable to lay users and to specialist linguists. This concern resulted in a major revision of the introduction. Most of the areas of Mondesir's manuscript have been maintained but the text that expresses them has been rewritten. Within the entries themselves my task was to ensure consistency and balance in the elaboration of the text.

The completion of this work could not have been more timely. Attitudes towards language in St. Lucia and in the rest of the Carribean have been evolving very gradually and the instrumentalization of French lexicon Creole for the developmental purposes is now a promising possibility in the region. The spread of the use of the language in the media, especially on radio has exposed the necessity for reference material that is accessible to lay users. The dictionary is a major contribution to meeting the need and St. Lucia is richer for the efforts of the compiler.

Lawrence D. Carrington
University of the West Indies
St. Augustine
June, 1991

Notes

1. Mouvman Kwéyòl St. Lisi, whose spelling system has been adopted, with minor variations, in this work.
2. See Louisy – Turmel-John (ed.).

Acknowledgements

The compilation of this work would not have been possible without the assistance of many prominent personalities and institutions in the region. Honour for this new development in the history of St. Lucian Kwéyòl (formerly known as “patois”), therefore, must be shared by those persons whose encouragement helped me to overcome the many prejudices against the language that still exist in the island. Contributions from the following are therefore gratefully acknowledged.

Dr. Jean Casimir formerly of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean;

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The International Development Research Centre of Ottawa, Canada, which provided funds for the preparation of the preliminary version of the dictionary and for camera ready copy for the finished publication;

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The Faculty of Education, U. W. I., St. Augustine for computer time and office space;

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Mr. Hunter J. François, Parliamentary Commissioner, St. Lucia for his support and great interest in the work;

Mrs. Vida Mondesir, my wife, deceased, and her sister, Miss Viola George for translations of certain Kwéyòl words and phrases.

Finally, I must mention Dr. Lawrence Carrington of the University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago, to whom I am indebted for this dictionary. Let me indicate here that my first meeting with Dr. Carrington was purely accidental but extremely fortunate for me; for not only did he “fall in love” with the work but from then onwards took care and pains to see that the task was completed. I sincerely acknowledge my debt to him.

J. E. M.

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Introduction

1. The language

St. Lucian Creole (*Kwéyòl*) is a variety of Caribbean French-lexicon Creole. It is spoken by a significant majority of the population of the state of St. Lucia in the Windward group of the Lesser Antilles. Speakers of the language refer to it as “patois”. St. Lucian is mutually intelligible with the parallel varieties spoken in the three neighbouring islands, Martinique, Dominica and Guadeloupe as well as in Guyane on the South American mainland and Haiti in the Greater Antilles. Like the other similar Atlantic Creoles, it is the outcome of contact between speakers of French and speakers of a number of West African languages in the environment of the plantation society of the Caribbean colonies of Europe.

The vocabulary of St. Lucian is mainly French in origin and there are systematic phonetic correspondences between French words and St. Lucian words, although in many cases the meanings have undergone significant shift. A smaller proportion of the lexical inventory is of West African origin and a few items can be attributed to pre-Columbian languages of the Lesser Antilles.

The grammar of the language cannot be assigned to a specific source with the same degree of confidence as the vocabulary. There are several explanatory theories but it is a fair summary to say that the grammar of St. Lucian has been generated by a combination of the following processes: the retention of grammatical patterns and processes of the West African languages spoken by Africans in the plantation setting, the reinterpretation of the grammar of French by these Africans, and universal forces of language creation, change and shift. The relative contributions of these processes are being explored by several scholars.

2. The status of St. Lucian

Throughout its history, St. Lucian *Kwéyòl* has been subordinate in status to a major world language, firstly French and eventually English, as the ownership of the island changed. As a result of its historical association with plantations based on slavery and of its co-existence with French and English, St. Lucian has suffered low status and prejudices that have belittled its utility and importance in the daily life of its speakers. Few of its speakers can write their language although there are increasing

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initiatives towards its literature use. Indeed, until the 1980s there was no systematic scientifically based writing system used for public purposes although stable systems had been used for scholarly purposes before that time. Spelling systems which exploited the etymological link of the language to French were used for various purposes including religious instruction by the Roman Catholic clergy.¹

3. Purpose of this dictionary

Mondesir's intention in compiling the dictionary has been to provide a record of the state of the language to assist speakers in maintaining their competence in the face of the erosive effects of English. He sees it as a necessary step in enhancing the status of the language and, by extension, that of its speakers, removing from them the stigma that they have borne for its use. The publication of the dictionary should facilitate the literate use of the language and open a path towards its formal use within the society. In addition, the appearance of a reference work of this kind can support improvements in the teaching of English to those children who are primarily users of Kwéyòl.

4. Conventions of writing

In the circumstances of low status and the absence of a widely known writing system, normative influences on the language have been exerted mainly by traditional oral forces. Consequently, many of the conventions associated with the written use of a language have not been developed. The didactic responsibility of the dictionary is therefore high and the challenge has been met in some of the conventions that are used. For example, the compiler syllabified each headword of a Kwéyòl entry by the use of hyphens as a means of providing guidance for the printed representation of words. The practice is uncommon though not unique and has been maintained as a support to the expanded usage of the language for literate purposes.

5. Descriptive fidelity

The absence of a strong literate normative force has also left open the matter of the acceptability of geographical and social variants. This dictionary has adopted a guiding principle of descriptive fidelity and consequently a neutral position on the tendencies towards variation in the articulation of certain phonemes and in the form of certain groups

of words. As far as possible, forms which enjoy currency are recorded without comment on their acceptability. Thus, for example, both *had* and *wad* are recorded for ‘clothes’ as are the rest of the series of words in which alternations between *h* and *w* are prevalent. In like fashion, it records alternations of *j* and *h*, *s* and *h* as well as tendencies towards the loss of *w* after consonants (e.g. *pwodwi* and *podwi*). Not recorded however are other tendencies which occur in extremely casual speech and which are readily edited by their users if asked to repeat an utterance, e.g. loss of intervocalic consonant in forms such as *lajan* (sometimes *laan*).

6. Phonemic inventory

Carrington (1984) analysed the languages as having 33 segmental phonemes (i.e. distinctive sound elements) distributed as follows:

11 vowels / i e ε a ɔ o u ě ã õ /

2 semi-vowels / j w /

and 21 consonants / p b t d k g f v s z š ž h r w tš dž l m n ŋ /.

The distinction between low central /a/ and low back /ɑ/ has become more tenuous than at the time of Carrington’s field work in 1964 and this dictionary does not represent the distinction. Similarly, since the most frequent allophone of /r/ is strongly labialized and its pronunciation is virtually indistinguishable in most positions from the semi-vowel /w/, the distinction between /r/ and /w/ is not represented in the spelling system adopted by the dictionary, except in a small number of words where no use of the labialized allophone is ever recorded, e.g. *roro* ‘confusion’ and cases where a loan-word from English containing /r/ needs to be represented (e.g. *rédió* ‘radio’).

6.1 Representation of sounds

The distinctive sounds of St. Lucian are represented in accordance with the following scheme which also shows the symbols of the International Phonetic Alphabet.

Vowels				IPA
i	as in	<i>ni</i>	have	i
é	as in	<i>palé</i>	speak	e
e	as in	<i>met</i>	master	ε
a	as in	<i>pa</i>	not; through	a and ɑ
ò	as in	<i>kò</i>	body, self	ɔ
o	as in	<i>kado</i>	gift	o
ou	as in	<i>kou</i>	neck	u

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en	as in	<i>pen</i>	bread	ẽ
an	as in	<i>tan</i>	time	ã
on ²	as in	<i>son</i>	sound	õ

Semi-vowels

y	as in	<i>yo</i>	they	j
w	as in	<i>we</i>	see	w

Consonants

p	as in	<i>pa</i>	not	p
b	as in	<i>bat</i>	beat	b
t	as in	<i>tou</i>	hole	t
d	as in	<i>di</i>	say	d
k	as in	<i>kò</i>	body	k
g	as in	<i>gou</i>	taste	g
f	as in	<i>fon</i>	deep	f
v	as in	<i>vié</i>	old	v
s	as in	<i>sa</i>	that	s
z	as in	<i>zo</i>	bone	z
ch	as in	<i>cho</i>	hot	š
j	as in	<i>jij</i>	judge	ž
h	as in	<i>hou</i>	hoe	h
r	as in	<i>roro</i>	confusion	r
w	as in	<i>lawi</i>	street	w
tch	as in	<i>tche</i>	heart	tš
dj	as in	<i>djal</i>	girl-friend	dž
l	as in	<i>li</i>	read	l
m	as in	<i>mi</i>	ripe	m
n	as in	<i>ni</i>	have	n
ng	as in	<i>ling</i>	line	ŋ

The system used here differs from the system proposed by the Mouvman Kwéyòl Sent Lisi (MOKWEYOL) in two respects. MOKWEYOL marks /ɛ/ with a grave accent (è) while Mondesir leaves it unmarked and where MOKWEYOL writes *tj* for /tš/; Mondesir writes *tch* as in *tche*.

6.2 Pronunciation

The vowels of Kwéyòl may be described as pure vowels by comparison with those of English in that they do not have the sliding diphthongal character associated with English. They are shorter and tenser than the comparable vowels of English and are more akin to those of French. For example, the *o* of *gwo* ‘large’ is pronounced [o] as in French and not [əʊ]

as in English *go*. Since the language is syllable timed, all vowels have equivalent length value. The articulation of consonants is similar to that of English or French and does not require special comment.

Noteworthy however is the influence of nasalisation. The nasal vowels, *ẽ*, *ã* and *õ* and the nasal consonants *m*, *n*, and *ŋ* tend to induce nasal quality in non-nasal sounds preceding or following them. For example, a sequence such as *chenn-li* ‘her chain’ is more likely to be articulated as [ʃɛn-nî] than as [ʃɛn-li]. The strength of nasalisation varies from speaker to speaker but is noticeable as a characteristic of the language.

7. Organisation of the dictionary

The dictionary is divided into two parts, the first being the Kwéyòl-English section and the second, the English-Kwéyòl. In both sections, entries are arranged in the normal order of the Roman alphabet. However, in the Kwéyòl-English section there are no entries under *c*, *q*, *u* or *x* and entries under *ch* appear after *b*.

7.1 Conventions for entries

In general, the following is the format of entries in the first section:

Headword in **bold** type divided into syllables: e.g. **a-bon-dan**. Syllabification is included to provide guidance for writing and printing.

Phonetic transcription in *italics* between square brackets []: e.g. [abõdã].

Word class to which the item belongs in abbreviated form: e.g. a. (= adjective). A list of the abbreviations used appears at the end of the Introduction.

Gloss in roman type: e.g. ‘plentiful’.

Examples of usage or related expressions with Kwéyòl text in *italics* and English translations in roman type: e.g. *nonm-lan alé abò*, the man went on board.

Parentheses () enclose optional items or sounds as well as notes: e.g. on board (the ship) = ‘on board’ or ‘on board the ship’; (see *lanni*) directs the reader to consult the item *lanni*; *g(w)o* means that both *gwo* and *go* are recorded as forms of the same word.

Braces { } enclose alternative translations or expressions for items and sequences appearing before them: e.g. *alé an magazen {boutik}* in which *magazen* and *boutik* are equivalent in meaning.

An apostrophe is used to signal contraction of forms: e.g. *m'a* = *mwen pa*, *ba'ay* = *bagay*.

The organisation of the second part of the dictionary is similar to that of the first. However, the English headwords are not syllabified.

7.2 The use of hyphens

Hyphens occur in the text under three circumstances:

- (1) where a word is too long to fit on a line;
- (2) to mark compound forms, (e.g. *chak-chak*);
- (3) to link a particle or a pronoun to a preceding word with which it functions as a single sentence component. Thus, a sequence such as *fwe-mwen* 'my brother' is a single noun phrase just as *liv-la* 'the book' is a single noun phrase. This practice has been common in the writing of a number of other French-lexicon Creoles and is maintained here in the interest of wider harmony.

8. The forms of words

8.1 Alternation of sounds

Reference has been made to the absence of the normalising force of written use of the language and to the decision of the compiler to represent variants as far as reasonable. In keeping with this principle, the following alternations should be noted although they do not affect all words having the sounds discussed.

k alternates with *tch* in forms such as *béké* – *bétché* 'white person', *kestion* – *tchestion* 'question', etc.

s alternates with *h* in forms such as *sa* – *ha* 'that', *sav* – *hav* 'know', etc.

j alternates with *h* in forms such as *manjé* – *manhé* 'eat', *jaden* – *haden* 'garden', etc.

w alternates with *h* in forms such as *wad* – *had* 'clothing', *wélé* – *hélé* 'shout' etc.

s alternates with *ch* in forms such as *sous* – *chous* 'spring, source', etc.

é alternates with *e* in forms such as *mé* – *me* 'but', etc.

8.2 Morphemic alternation

Several different kinds of morphemic variation are common in the language and occur in the examples presented in this dictionary. For example, depending upon factors such as phonetic position, speed of articulation and individual differences among speakers, the form of the indefinite determiner is variously *an*, *on* or *yon*. More predictable is alternation in the form of the postposed definite determiner which is linked to the nature of the preceding phoneme. The distribution is as follows: *-a* occurs after oral vowels, *-an* after nasal vowels, *-lan* and *-nan* after *m* and *n* respectively and *-la* in all other positions. In respect of *-lan* and *-nan*,

there is some degree of variation related to the fact that speakers have different strengths of assimilatory nasalization.

Several nouns appear with alternation between what may be termed a stem and a form with a prefix *la-*, *lé-* or *li*. In such pairs, the form bearing the prefix has the more abstract and general meaning. For example, *lalwa* refers to ‘the law’ in general, whereas *lwa* refers to a specific law or set of laws.

The pronoun *mwen* is recorded as *mwen*, *mw*, *mò*, and as *m*. When *mwen* occurs before the non-completive aspect marker *ka* and the future marker *kai* in allegro speech, the combinations are frequently enunciated as *nga* and *ngay* respectively. Parallel contractions result from the sequence *mwen pa* which yields *ma* and *mwen pòkò* which produces *mòkò*.

The 3rd person pronoun occurs as *i* or *li* depending upon the following considerations: when the pronoun occurs as a possessive after a nominal ending in a consonant or semi-vowel, or as an object after a verb ending in a consonant or semi-vowel, the form *li* is used; (e.g. *tet-li* ‘his head’, *kai-li* ‘her house’, but *chapo-i* ‘her hat’; *bat-li* ‘beat it’, but *fe-i* ‘do it’). Similarly, when it occurs as an object of the prepositions *ba* and *pou* ‘for’, the form used is *li*. In all other circumstances (e.g. as subject, as objects of verbs ending in vowels, or as a possessive after nouns ending in vowels) the form used is *i*.

There are other instances of alternation that are less readily stated in formulaic terms and these are signalled by the use of braces { } in the text of entries.

8.3 Formal relationships associated with gender

There are a number of cases in which words (nouns or adjectives) occur with one form having reference to females and the other to males. The formal relationships between the pairs of forms cannot be reduced to a morphological paradigm and they are therefore entered in the text of individual items with an appropriate note. Thus, the entry *fou* (masculine) ‘mad, crazy’ will carry a note on *fòl* (feminine); similarly, the paired items *kouzen* – *kouzin* ‘cousin’ refer to males and females respectively.

9. Some features of grammar

9.1 The pluralization of nouns

Beyond the alternations of pronunciation and the above mentioned morphophonemic and lexical alternations of words, the form of the Kwéyòl words is invariant. In respect of nouns, the unmarked form of the word (i.e. when it is not accompanied by any determiners, quantitatives etc.) can be described as generic. Hence, *chien* refers to the total class of

animals called ‘dogs’ - dogs in general. However, when the form is specified by a postposed determiner (e.g. *chien-an* ‘the dog’), it may be pluralized by the use of the pre-posed pluralizer *sé* (e.g. *sé chien-an* ‘the dogs’). The function of both the determiner and the pluralizer is occasionally fulfilled by preposed *lé* or *léz*, (e.g. *lé swe* ‘evenings’). This is especially the case when adjectives have been nominalized and need to be pluralized (e.g. *vivan* ‘living’, but *lé vivan* ‘the living’, and *pòv* ‘poor’, but *lé pòv* ‘the poor’).

9.2 Personal forms

The system of personal reference involves the use of invariant pronouns both independently and in combination with other forms. In the syntax of nominals, possessive relationships are expressed by the juxtaposition of nominals. Consequently, possessives and reflexive pronouns are formed by the use of the personal pronouns in combination with other nominals. The possessive pronouns are derived by juxtaposition of the general demonstrative *sa* ‘this, that’ and the personal pronouns, while the reflexive pronouns are derived by the juxtaposition of the noun *kò* ‘body, self’ and the personal pronouns. The following table sets out the forms.

Table 1. Pronouns for personal reference

Person	Personal	Possessive	Reflexive
Singular			
first	<i>mwen</i>	<i>sa(n)-mwen</i>	<i>kò-mwen</i>
second	<i>ou</i>	<i>sa-ou</i>	<i>kò-ou</i>
third	<i>li, i</i>	<i>sa-li</i>	<i>kò-i</i>
Plural			
first	<i>nou</i>	<i>sa-nou</i>	<i>kò-nou</i>
second	<i>zòt</i>	<i>sa-zòt</i>	<i>kò-zòt</i>
third	<i>yo</i>	<i>sa-yo</i>	<i>kò-yo</i>

9.3 Predicate markers

The predicate of a sentence can be marked for tense, aspect and modality by the use of particles which are placed at the beginning of the predicate, (e.g. before the main verb, the adjectival complement etc.). The values of the tense-aspect particles are as follows:

- ka* non-completive, progressive, durative, iterative;
- té* anterior, past;
- kai* futurity, prospective.

An unmarked predicate is to be interpreted as having the value *completive* or *actual state* with reference to the time value already established by the discourse.

The following are examples of the approximate interpretation in English of the particles when used with verbs that may be loosely described as action or non-state verbs.

<i>mwen manjé</i>	I ate, have eaten
<i>mwen ka manjé</i>	I am eating, I eat (usually)
<i>mwen té manjé</i>	I ate, had eaten
<i>mwen kai manjé</i>	I will eat
<i>mwen té ka manjé</i>	I was eating
<i>mwen té kai manjé</i>	I would have eaten

In the case of predicates which are classified as stative, the grammatical values of the particles are identical but the interpretations when expressed in a language such as English require a shift in the translation of forms that are unmarked. Thus *mwen kontan* may be translated as 'I am happy' rather than *'I was happy', and *i ni* as 'he has' rather than *'he had'. These values apply provided that there are no lexical or discourse realities that would signal other interpretations.

9.4 Negation

The general negator of St. Lucian is the form *pa* preposed to the predicate markers described above. Thus *mwen kontan* would be negated as *mwen pa kontan* and *mwen té manjé* as *mwen pa té manjé*. A second negator *pòkò*, 'not yet', also occupies the position before the predicative markers as in *i pòkò alé* 'he hasn't gone yet'. This is not the case however with other negative modifiers. The modifiers *jame* 'never' and *dje* 'scarcely, seldom' occur with the general negator *pa* but usually follow the predicative particles as in the examples *ou pa kai jame sav* 'you will never know' and *i pa ka dže vini isi* 'she hardly comes here'.

10. Abbreviations

a.	adjective	Eng.	English	p.p.	past particle
adv.	adverb	f.	feminine	paint.	painting
anat.	anatomy	fig.	figuratively	part.	participle
art.	article	Fr.	French	per.	person(al)
aux.v.	auxiliary verb	fut.	future	perf.	perfect
bot.	botany	indef.	indefinite	pl.	plural
ch.	church	int.	interjection	poss.	possessive
colloq.	colloquial	m.	masculine	prep.	preposition
conj.	conjunction	mus.	music	pres.	present
cp.	compare	n.	noun	pron.	pronoun
dem.	demonstrative	neg.	negative	R.C.	Roman Catholic
Eccles.	Ecclesiastical	obs.	obsolete	refl.	reflexive
emph.	emphatic	p.	past	v.	verb

Notes

1. A *Creole Catechism* was first produced sometime before 1910 by Fr. Henri Claustre reputedly with the collaboration of his brother Fr. Jules Claustre. It went through various versions in the hands of several members of the clergy. The most recent version appears to have been published in the 1940s by Fr. Emile Vrignaud with the Church's approval.
2. It is important to recognise that *en*, *an*, and *on* are digraphs representing a single vowel sound each. Thus a sequence such as *peni* represents [pēi] and not **p + ε + n + i*.

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Part 1:

Kwéyòl — English

A

- A**, a, n., the first letter of the alphabet; *i pa konnet ni a ni b*, he is a perfect ignoramus.
- a**, (also *an [â]*), prep., at, by, from, in, into, on, to, of; *alé a pié*, to walk; *an vwati a kat*, a carriage of four horses; *wann gwas a Dié*, to give thanks to God; *wivé a le*, to arrive on time; *a kat dola pou chak*, at \$4.00 a piece; *vini a dé ze*, to come at two o'clock; *An sòleilèvan*, at sunrise; *blésé an zépòl*, to wound in the shoulder; *do an do*, back to back; *i ni an bag an dwet-li*, he {she} has a ring on his {her} finger; *i ni an mannie an li*, he has a manner all of his own; *piti an piti*, little by little; *an pé*, at peace; *i tonbé an dlo*, they fell in the water; *yo alé an kai-la*, they went into the house. Note -The preposition is omitted before nouns indicating place or position: e.g. *Alé Domnik*, to go to Dominica; *i sòti Babad*, he came from Barbados; *i ka westé St. Lisi*, he resides in St. Lucia.
- a**, int., ah; a! a! (showing surprise).
- a-ban-don-nen**, [*abâdônê*], v., to give up, to surrender, to abandon; *abandonnen an kòz*, to give up a cause; *yo abandonnen tout espwa*, they abandoned all hope; *abandonnen péyi-ou*, to forsake your country; a., *abandonnen*, forsaken, shameless, abandoned.
- a-ban-donn-man**, [*abâdônâmâ*], n., the act of forsaking.
- abc**, [*a-bé-sé*], n., the alphabet; the elements (of an art, science).
- a-bé-sé**, v., to let down, to lower, to humble; *Bondié ka abésé sa ki ni lògei*, God humbles the proud; *abésé kò-ou, fe kò-ou piti*, to humble oneself; *abésé lògei telmoun*, to humble someone's pride.
- a-bi**, n., abuse, misuse; *abi di konsians*, breach of trust.
- a-bil**, a., able, clever, cunning, capable; *pili abil*, more capable; *i abil an zafe-i*, he is skilful in what he does.
- a-bi-li-té**, n., ability, skill.
- a-bi-man**, [*abimâ*], n., apparel, dress, attire, clothes; *sé taye ki ka fe abiman-mwen*, the tailor makes my clothes.
- a-bi-tan**, [*abitâ*], n., inhabitant, farmer, resident, denizen; *zabitan lafowé*, the denizens of the woods.
- a-bi-twé**, to accustom; to use; to familiarize with; to get used to; *mwen kai vini abitwé épi i*, I will get used to it.
- a-bi-yé**, v., to dress, to clothe, to adorn; *abiyé an nwe*, dressed in black; *nonm sa la ka abiyé bien*, this man dresses well; a., dressed, clothed; *abiyé an dei*, dressed in mourning; *sé pa abiyé ki fe moun*, it is not the cow that makes the monk.
- a-bi-zan**, [*abizâ*], a., abusive, misusing one's power.
- a-bi-zé**, v., to abuse, to insult; to take advantage of; *ou ka abizé pasians-mwen*, you take advantage of my patience; *le ou ka twavai san dòmi ou ka abizé santé-ou*, you abuse your health when you work without sleeping.
- a-bla**, v., to brag, to boast.
- a-bò**, adv., on board; *nonm-lan alé abò*, the man went on board (the ship).
- a-bò-de**, v., to approach, to accost; *i abòdé mwen an lawi*, he accosted me in the street.
- a-bo-jé**, [*abožé*], v., to abrogate, to repeal; to abolish; *abojé an lwa*, to repeal a law.
- a-bo-li**, v., to abolish, to suppress; to destroy.
- a-bo-li-si-on**, [*abolisiò*], n., abolition, suppression; *abolision di esklavaj*, the abolition of slavery.
- a-bon-dan**, a., plentiful; *bai a labondan*, to give plentifully.
- a-bon-dans**, [*abòdâs*], n., abundance, great quantity; *ni fwitaj an labondans*, there is a large quantity of fruit.
- a-bò-né**, v., to mark out, to limit; *pa abòné épi mwen*, do not come close to me (to keep your limit); a., situated; (see *bòné*).
- a-bon-mi-nab**, [*abòminab*], a., abominable, heinous; *tan-an abonminab*, the weather is very bad.
- a-bon-mi-na-si-on**, n., horror, abomination.
- a-bon-mi-né**, v., to detest, to hold in disgust, to detest.

- a-bò-tif**, a., abortive, premature; without success.
- a-bou-sak**, n., knapsack, pack; *abousak-li plen mango*, his knapsack is full of mangoes.
- ab-san**, [absâ], a., absent, missing; *pouchi ou té absan jòdi-a?* why were you absent today? *léz absan toujou an tò*, the absent are always in the wrong; *absan lespwi* {*lespwi distwé*}, absence of mind.
- ab-sans**, [absâs], n., absence; want, lack; *mwen wimaké absans-ou*, I observed that you were not present.
- ab-so-li**, a, absolute; complete; *lavéwité absolî*, the absolute truth; *wenn Langlite pa ni pouvwa absolî*, the queen of England is not an absolute ruler.
- ab-so-li-man**, [absolimâ], adv., absolutely, completely, fully; certainly; *i wifizé absoliman*, he absolutely refused, he gave a flat denial.
- ab-stî-nans**, [abstinâs], n., abstinence; staying without food and drink for a short period during Lent.
- a-bwé-jé**, v., to abridge, to shorten; *bien souvan yo ka abwéjé liv ki twò long bai manmai lékòl*, long books are often abridged for school use.
- a-chat**, n., purchase.
- a-ché**, (see *chaché*).
- a-ché-vek**, [ašévek], n., Archbishop.
- a-chi-pel**, [ašipel], n., archipelago.
- a-chi-tek**, [ašitek], architect.
- a-chi-tek-tî**, architecture.
- a-chi-vé**, [ašivé], v., to finish, to terminate; to achieve; *ou kai achivé anbision-ou si ou twavai wed*, you will achieve your ambition if you work hard; *i achivé bwe dé koko-antchwie*, he managed to drink the water of two jelly coconuts.
- ach-té**, [ašté], v., to buy, to purchase; *achté che* or *bon maché*, to buy dear or cheap; *acheté chat an pòch*, *achté zé femé*, to buy a pig in a poke (to buy something you have not seen); *achté yonn ban mwen*, to buy me one.
- a-dan**, [adâ], prep., in, into, within; *Kastwi adan St. Lisi*, Castries is in St. Lucia; *i pwi adan an zatwap*, it was caught in a trap; *i toujou adan an liv*, he is always reading a book; *i toujou adan i*, he is always (taking part) in something; *tonbé adan an tou*, to fall into a hole; *pou antwé adan an kai*, to come into a building. *pa té ni an nwaj an siel*, there wasn't a cloud in the sky; *an ki les diweksion i alé?* in which direction did he go? *meté i an pòch-ou*, put it in your pocket; *sosé dwet-ou an dlo-a*, dip your finger in the water; *sòti an lapli-a*, to go out in the rain; (this expression also means, "get away from the rain"); *palé an kwéyòl*, to speak in Creole; *an tout lavi-mwen*, in all my life.
- a-dié**, int., good-bye, *adieu*, farewell; *di adié pou*, to give up, to renounce; *kité san di adié*, to leave without saying good-bye.
- a-dil-te**, n., adultery; n., a man who commits adultery; (f.), *fanm adilte*, adulteress.
- a-di-si-on**, [adisiô], n., addition; bill.
- a-di-si-onn-en**, [adisiônê], v., to add up.
- a-djek-tif**, n., adjective.
- ad-met**, v., to admit, to let in; to concede; *i admet défo-i*, he confessed his faults.
- ad-mi-nis-twa-si-on**, n., administration, management.
- ad-mi-nis-twa-te**, n., administrator, manager.
- ad-mi-nis-twé**, v., to govern, to manage; *fwe-mwen administwé zafe-mwen padan tan m'a té la*, my brother managed my affairs while I was away; *zafe an jij sé pou administwé jistis*, the business of a judge is to administer justice.
- ad-mi-si-on**, n., admittance, reception; *met lékòl-la wifizé i admision an lékòl-la*, the headmaster refused him admission to the school.
- ad-mi-wab**, a., admirable, wonderful; *an mòso twavai ki admiwab*, a wonderful piece of work.
- ad-mi-wab-man**, adv., admirably.
- ad-mi-wa-si-on**, n., admiration, wonder, marvel; *sézi épi admiwasyon*, struck with admiration.
- ad-mi-wé**, v., to admire, to wonder at; *admiwé an moun ki ni veti*, to admire a virtuous person.
- a-do-lé-san**, n., adolescent; *tout adolésan ni bizwen konsei*, all adolescents are in need of counsel.

- a-do-lé-sans**, [adolésâs], adolescence; *tan adolésans manmai ka pofité vit*, during adolescence children develop quickly.
- a-dòp-si-on**, n., adoption.
- a-dòp-tab**, a., that may be adopted.
- a-dòp-té**, v., to adopt, to approve; *yo adòpté sa i popozé-a*, his proposal was adopted; n., adopted son or daughter; *ti gason-an sé an adòpté*, this boy is an adopted child.
- a-do-wab**, a., adorable; *an fanm ki adowab*, a very beautiful woman.
- a-do-wab-man**, adv., adorably; charmingly.
- a-do-wa-si-on**, n., adoration, admiration, reverence; *adowasion lakwa*, the adoration of the cross.
- a-do-wé**, v., to adore, to worship, to idolize; *nou ka adowé Bondié*, we worship God.
- ad-venn-tis**, [advëntis], Adventist.
- a-dwé-sé**, v., to address, to direct; to speak to; *i kai adwésé miting-la aprézan*, he will now address the meeting.
- a-dwet**, a., dextrous, clever; adroit; *sé pou ou adwet pou jwé piano bien*, to play the piano well you must be clever with your hands and fingers.
- a-fé-bli**, v., to enfeeble, to weaken; *mouté mòn-la afébli mwen*, climbing the hill made me very tired.
- a-fé-blis-man**, n., enfeeblement.
- a-fek-si-on**, n., love, liking, feeling; malady; *chak manman ni afeksion pou yich-li*, every mother feels affection for her children; *i ni an afeksion an gò*, he has an infection of the throat.
- a-fek-si-on-né**, a., affectionate, loving; *an yich ki afeksionné*, a loving child.
- a-fek-té**, v., to be touched; to pretend; cause a change; *nouvel lanmò manman-i afekté i toubonman*, the news of his mother's death affected him deeply; *pou afekté iniowans*, to pretend ignorance; a., *ini an mannie afekté*, he is not sincere.
- a-flì-jé**, a., affected, grieved; *i wété aflijé konmen tan apwe lanmò manman-i*, she {he} remained grieved long after her {his} mother's death.
- a-flìk-si-on**, n., distress, affliction, trial.
- a-fo**, adv., falsely; *akizé an moun afo*, to accuse someone falsely.
- a-fon**, [afò], n., affront, insult; disgrace, shame; *valé an afon*, to pocket an insult; *fe afon*, v.; *fe an moun afon*, to disrespect someone; make one feel ashamed; to insult someone.
- a-fòs**, adv., so much so that.
- A-fwik**, n., Africa.
- A-fwi-ken**, [afwikê], (also *Afwichen*, [afwichê]), African.
- a-gon-ni-san**, [agônisâ], a., in a dying condition.
- a-gou-man** [agumâ], vegetable like spinach (see *zépina*).
- a-gou-ti**, [aguti], n., agouti.
- a-gwaf**, n., a hook or clasp used in women's dresses.
- a-gwa-fé**, v., to hook, to clasp.
- a-gwan-di**, [akwâdi], v., to make greater, to enlarge; *agwandî espwa-ou*, to raise one's hopes.
- a-gwan-diz-man**, [agwâdizmâ], n., enlargement, agrandizement.
- a-gwa-vé**, v., to aggravate, to make worse; *agwavé an maladi*, to make an illness worse.
- a-gwé-ga**, n., aggregate, total; *ki agwéga-i?* what is the total?
- a-gwé-man**, [agwémâ], n., agreement, consent; *yo fe an agwéman konsené sale-yo*, they came to an understanding about their wages; n. pleasantness.
- a-gwé-yab**, a., agreeable, pleasing; *i ni an vwa ki bien agwéyab*, she has a very pleasing voice, *si zòt pawé pou alé, sa agwéyab pou mwen*, if you (all) are ready to start, I'm quite agreeable.
- a-gwe-yab-man**, adv., pleasantly.
- a-gwi-kòl-ti**, n., agriculture.
- ais-beg**, n., iceberg.
- a-ji**, v., to act, to do, to operate; to behave; *i aji mal*, he behaved badly; *wivandez-la aji bien épi mwen*, the vendor sold to me at a reasonable price.
- a-jil**, [aâil], a., agile, nimble; *i bien ajil pou laj-li*, he is very agile for his age.

a-ji-li-té, n., agility, quickness; *ti gason-an mouté pie-bwa-a épi ajilité*, the boy climbed the tree with agility.

a-jil-man, adv., nimbly.

a-jis-taj, [aʒstaz], n., adjustment, agreement.

a-jis-té, v., to adjust, to regulate; *i ajisté chez-la pou fe hôte tab-la*, he adjusted the chair to suit the height of the table.

a-ji-ta-si-on, n., agitation; a., agitated, perturbed.

a-ji-té, v., to agitate, to put into motion; to disturb; *sé twavaye-a ka ajité pou pli ho sale*, the workers are agitating for higher wages.

a-jou-nou, v., to kneel; *tout moun ajounou pou pwe-dié*, everyone knelt down to pray; *tonbé ajounou*, to fall on your knees {at someone's feet}.

a-jou-tab, a., that may be added or joined to.

a-jou-taj, n., addition; *ajoutaj-la ou mété an kòd-la pa fò*, the piece you added to the rope is not strong.

a-jou-té, v., to add, to join; *i ajouté dé mòso bwa-a telman bien, ou pa té sa we jwent-la*, he joined the two pieces of wood so neatly that one could hardly see the joint.

ak, n., bow; *ak épi banza*, bow and arrow.

a-ka-blé, v., to crush, to overpower; to oppress, to weaken; *akablé épi lapenn*, overcome by grief; *akablé épi bien fé*, to be overwhelmed with favours; *yo bat li telman yo akablé i*, he was overwhelmed with blows.

a-ka-den-mi, n., academy; society of learned men.

a-ka-den-mik, a., proper, appropriate.

a-ki-mi-la-si-on, n., accumulation.

a-ki-mi-lé, v., to accumulate; *lapousie ka akimilé vit si ou pa balié sé chanm-la*, dust quickly accumulates if one does not sweep the rooms.

a-ki-zab, a., accusable, chargeable.

a-ki-za-si-on, n., accusation, indictment; *pòté akizasion kont an moun*, to bring an accusation against someone.

a-ki-zé, v., to accuse, to charge, to indict; *pa akizé pesonn tout tan-ou pa ni pwev ki i koupab*, don't accuse anyone unless you have proof that he is guilty.

a-kla-ma-sion, n., acclamation; praise; shouts of joy, satisfaction, etc.; *yo wisivwe i épi aklamasion*, they received him with loud shouts of welcome, etc.

a-kla-mé, v., to cheer, to acclaim; *aklamé sa ki ganyen kous-la*, to acclaim the winner of the race.

a-kli-ma-té, v., to acclimatize; to get used to a new climate, surroundings, etc.; *misié-a pwan si mwa avan i té pé aklimaté*, the man took six months before he could get acclimatized.

a-kò-dé, v., to grant, to give; *yo akòdé i an bel wiseption*, they gave him a warm welcome; *Bondié ka akòdé nou sa nou bizwen pa sa nou vlé*, God gives us what we need, not what we want.

a-ko-lik, n., acolyte; altar boy; assistant.

a-kon-mo-da-si-on, [akòmodasiò], accommodation; *hotel-la pa ni akonmodasion mwa sa la*, one can't get accommodation at the hotel this month.

a-kon-mo-dé, v., to accommodate, to fit; *hotel-la sa akonmodé senk san moun tou sel*, the hotel can accommodate only 500 guests; *i ka akonmodé kò-i toupatou*, he makes himself at home everywhere.

a-kon-pan-ni, [akòpâni], to accompany, to escort; *mwen ni lonne pou akonpanni fi-a lakai-li*, I have the honour of seeing the lady home; *misié-a akonpanni chantez-la asou piano-a*, the singer was accompanied at the piano by the gentleman.

a-kon-pli, v., to fulfil, to perform; *maladi anpeché i akonpli twavai-li*, poor health prevented him from accomplishing his task; a., complete, fulfilled; clever, well educated; *an fet akonpli*, a task completed; *an fi ki bien akonpli*, a young lady who is well educated.

a-kon-plis, n., accomplice, one who helps in a crime (see *konplis*).

a-kòs-té, v., to accost, to come alongside; *i akòsté mwen an lawi-a*, he came up to me in the street and spoke to me (see *kòsté*).

a-ko-té, prep., at the side of, very near to; *vini asiz akoté mwen*, come and sit by my side; *kai-li akoté lawivie-a*, his house is beside the river.

- a-kou-ché**, v., to be delivered (of a baby); *manman-i akouch éye*, his mother gave birth yesterday.
- a-kou-chez**, n., midwife (See *chas-fanm*).
- a-kouch-man**, n., delivery, confinement; *i fe an bon akouchman*, she had an easy confinement.
- a-kou-pi**, v., to crouch, to squat; to stoop; *yo akoupi pou jwé kat*, they squatted to play cards; a., crouched, squatting.
- a-kou-twi-man**, n., dress, clothes.
- a-ko-wé**, v., to prop; to give support to; *akowé lapòt la pou i pa fermé*, put a prop against the door so that it won't shut; *i akowé kò-i asou pié bwa-a pas i té las*, he leaned against the tree for he was tired.
- ak-san**, [aksâ], n., pitch, accent, stress, tone; *aksan tégi, sikonfleks, gwav*, acute, circumflex, grave accent; *i ka palé Anglé épi an aksan Fwansé*, he speaks English with a French accent.
- ak-san-twé**, v., to stress, to emphasize.
- ak-se-lé-wé**, v., accelerate.
- ak-sep-tab**, a., acceptable; *pwésan sa la akseptab*, this gift is worthwhile.
- ak-sep-té**, v., to accept; to agree to; *sa ki vo lapenn dwé-tet aksepté*, what is worthwhile should be accepted; *es ou aksepté envitasion-an?* did you accept the invitation?
- ak-si-dan**, [aksidâ], n., accident, casualty; mishap; *pa aksidan*, accidental; *aksidan mòtel*, fatality; *ou pé koupé lanmen-ou pa aksidan*, you might cut your hand by accident; *an aksidan wivé i ye òswe*, he met with an accident last night.
- ak-si-on**, n., action, work, deed; *aksion gwas*, giving thanks; *nou dwé jijé an moun pa aksion-i, sé pa pa pawòl-li*, we should judge a man by his actions, not by his talk; *mò an aksion*, killed in battle.
- akt**, n., act, action; deed; *fo akt*, forged deed; *akt di nésans {lak di nésans}*, birth certificate.
- ak-tif**, a., active, busy; *i ni katwi-ven dizan, kon sa i pa dje aktif*, he is ninety years old, and so not very active.
- ak-ti-vé**, v., to put into motion, to expedite.
- ak-ti-vi-té**, n., activity; alacrity; full swing; *vòlkan-an an aktivité*, active volcano; *laplas san aktivité*, dull market.
- ak-twel**, a., real; *i sé an fé aktwel*; it's an actual fact.
- ak-twel-man**, [aktwelmâ], adv., actually, really; *es ou sav i aktwelman ganyen kous-la?* Do you know he actually won the race?
- a-kwa**, n., a fritter; a mixture of fish and flour fried in oil or butter.
- a-kwi-len**, a., aquiline.
- a-lan-tou**, [alâtu], adv., about, around; *al-antou-a*, in the neighbourhood; *antouwé épi lelmi*, surrounded by enemies.
- al-bi-nòs**, n., albino.
- a-lé**, v., to go, to proceed, to move; *alé a chouval*, to go on horseback; *alé a pié*, to go on foot; *alé ponmnen*, to go for a walk; *fé alé*, to set going; *lésé alé*, to give way; *i alé Langlite*, he went to England; *motoka-a ka alé senkant lié pa néditan*, the motor-car travels (at) fifty miles an hour; *alé an vwayaj*, to go on a journey; *alé lwen*, to go far; *alé an magazen {boutik}*, to go shopping; *tout espwa-mwen alé*, all my hopes are gone; *alé!* be gone! go away! *chimen sa la ka alé Kastwi*, this road leads to Castries; *on pon pa ka alé dje lwen apwézan*, a pound does not go very far now; *mwen kai alé épi ou jis bò légliz-la*, I'll go along with you {accompany you} as far as the church; *sé machandiz-la alé vit*, the goods were soon sold; *i alé deye i*, he went after him (in an attempt to catch up with him); *alé chaché dòkte*, to go for a doctor; *i alé lanme*, he went out to sea (to fish); *soulie jòn pa ka alé épi had nwe*, brown shoes don't go well with black clothes; *ka-a alé kont li*, he lost the case; *alé vini*, n, coming and going; bustle; *alé-i ek vini-i ka fe yonn*, his stay is very short.
- a-lenn** [alên], n., awl; shoemaker's tool; *kòdònié-a ka sevi alenn-la*, the shoemaker uses the awl.
- al-fa**, n., beginning.
- al-fa-bet**, n., alphabet.
- al-i-ans**, [aliâs], n., alliance, marriage, union; wedding ring.
- a-li-é**, adv., elsewhere; *twapé kò-ou alié*, go elsewhere.

a-li-man, 1. [*alimâ*], n., alimony; allowance.

a-li-man, 2. n., level; *pwan aliman*, to level; to put in line; *lanmò ka mété tout moun an menm aliman*, death levels all men.

a-li-men, v., to rekindle; to burn again.

a-li-yé, v., to align; to be in a straight line; *sé chez-la aliyé*, the chairs are in a straight line; *aliyé kò-ou*, to put oneself in level with.

al-ka-li, n., alkali.

al-kò-hòl, n., alcohol, rum; *alkòhòl pou limen eben bwilé*, methylated spirit(s).

Al-man, [*almâ*], n., German.

Al-man-l, [*Almâi*], n., Germany.

al-man-nak, n., almanac, calendar; *an almannak ki ja pasé*, a thing that has lost its interest.

a-lo, n., aloes.

a-lò, (also *aldòs*), conj., then, therefore (see *pis2*).

a-lon-jé, [*aldòz*], v., to lengthen, to stretch; to add to; *alonjé wòb-la*, to lengthen the dress; *an mas sé jou-a ka alonje*, the days lengthen in March (see *lonjé*).

a-lou-et, n., lark.

a-lou-mi-nonm, n., aluminium.

al-pa-gat, n., canvas shoe.

al-té-wan, a., exciting thirst.

al-té-wé, v., to make thirsty; to weaken; *sòs-la té ni twòp sel i altéwé mwen*, the sauce was too salty, it made me thirsty; *altéwé lanmitié*, to weaken friendship.

al-ti-tid, n., altitude, height; *i difisil pou pwan lespiwasyon an sé altitud sa la*, it is difficult to breath in these altitudes.

al-to, n., alto (music), the highest male voice.

a-mé, a., armed; *amé épi baton*, *i goumen épi vòle-a*, armed with a stick he fought the thief; v., to equip, to arm, to supply with weapons; *i amé nonm-li épi fizi*, he armed his men with rifles.

a-menn, n., amen.

a-mi, n., friend.

a-mo-li, v., to soften; *amoli kòle-ou*, lessen your anger.

an, 1. [*â*], (also *ôn*, [*ô*]), indef. art, a, an; *an nonm*, a man; *an bagai*, a thing; *viv kon an wa*, to live like a king; Also: *on nonm*, *on bagai*, *on tab*, etc., a man, a thing, a table, etc.

an, 2. [*â*], prep., in, at, to, for; *an twa jou*, in three days; *an bonn santé*, in good health; *mété an vant*, to put up for sale; *alé an vil*, to go to town; *an didan*, inside, within; *an dewò*, without, outside; *yo an ladje*, they are at war; *i an ho*, he's upstairs; *nou an kawenn*, we are in Lent; *an ba*, under, beneath; *an ho*, above, up; *fas an fas*, opposite; *an dji*, instead of.

an-ba-jou, [*âbaâ*], n., skylight.

an-ba-sad, [*âbasad*], n., embassy.

an-ba-sa-de, n., ambassador.

an-ba-was-é [*âbawasé*], a., ashamed, embarrassed; busy; *mwen anbawasé apwézan*, *ou kai viwe talé*, I'm busy now, come back in a while; v., to embarrass; *i anbawasé épi det pou konmen tan*, he has been embarrassed by debts for years; *ou ka anbawasé mwen épi sé kestion sa la*, you make me feel uncomfortable with these questions; *pa anbawasé kò-ou épi sa*, do not trouble yourself about that.

an-ba-was-man, [*âbawasmâ*], n., embarrassment, confusion of mind; *anbawasman lajan*, financial embarrassment.

an-ba-zou-di, v., to stun, to astound; a., astounded; dazed; *mwen anbazoudi*, I am dumbfounded.

an-bé-tan, [*âbétâ*], a., annoying, disturbing; *sa bien anbétan pou manché pasai-ou*, it's very annoying to miss one's passage.

an-bé-té, v., to annoy; to make angry; *ti gason sa la toujou ka anbété ti fi-a*, that boy is always annoying the little girl; *i ka anbété mwen épi dézòd-la*, he disturbs me with the noise.

an-bet-man, n., annoyance; stupidity.

an-bi-é, adv., slanting, athwart.

an-bis-l-on-nen, a., ambitious; full of desire; *i sé an gason ki bien anbisionnen*; *i vlé apwann twa diféwan langaj avan i ni dizwit an*, he is a very ambitious boy; he wants to learn three different languages before he is eighteen.

an-blenm, [*âblêm*], n., emblem, symbol, badge; *an kouwònn sé anblenm an wa*, The crown is the emblem of kingship.

an-bon-mé, [âbômé], v., to embalm.

an-bou-yé, [âbuyé], v., to embroil, to confuse; to jumble up; a., jumbled, confused; mixed up; *mwen pa vlé anbouyé kò-mwen an konba-yo*, I don't want to get mixed up in their quarrels; a., stuck (in the mud).

an-bwa-sad, [âbwasad], n., embrace, hug.

an-bwa-sé, v., to embrace, to take in one's arms; *anbwasé yich-ou*, to embrace one's children; *anbwasé an lokazion*, to seize an opportunity; *anbwasé twòp ped tout*, grasp all, lose all.

an-chan-té, v., to enchant, to put a spell on, to charm; a., enchanted; *fle-a ou voyé-a anchanté i*, she was enchanted by the flowers you sent.

an-chen-nen, [âshênê], v., to chain, to shackle; *yo achennen pwizonnié-a*, they have the prisoner in chains; *achennen chien-an*, put a chain on the dog.

an-ché-wi, [âshéwi], v., to raise the price of; to get dearer; *pwi soulié-a anchéwi*, the shoes are dearer (more expensive); *sé had-la anchéwi*, the clothes are more expensive now (see *che*).

an-djé-lé, [âdžélé], v., to shout, to call out loudly; *pa andjélé non-mwen*, stop provoking me in public.

an-dji, [âdž], adv., instead; *andji i ban mwen liv-la, i jété i*, he threw the book away, rather than give it to me.

an-ka-dwé, v., to frame; to square; *ankadwé an pòtwé*, to put a frame around a picture.

a-né-kòz, v., to cause, to bring about (see *kòz*).

a-ne-ye, adv., behind time, late; *ou aneye*, you are late (see *deye*).

an-fa-lé, [âfalé], v., to erode, to break up; to slide downwards; *te-a anfalé*, there is a landslide.

an-fa-llb, a., infallible.

an-fan, [âfâ], (also *zanfan*, *lanfan*) n., infant; *an bon zanfan*, a good child, *lanfan podig*, the Prodigal Son.

an-fans, n., infancy, babyhood; *antwé an anfans*, to be in one's dotage.

an-fan-té, v., to bring forth, to bear; a., pregnant; *i infanté*, a., she's pregnant.

an-fa-twé, v., infatuate.

an-fek-té, v., to infect, to poison with disease germs.

an-flan-mé, v., to inflame.

an-flé, [âflé], a., swollen, puffed up; (fig.) bombastic; *i ni an janm anflé*, he has a swollen leg; *i anflé ek logei*, he's puffed up with pride.

an-fou-né, [âfuné], v., to put in the oven; *anfouné pen*, to bake bread; *anfouné chebon*, to make charcoal.

an-fou-tche, [âfutšé], v., to grasp by the crotch.

an-ga-jé, [âgaž], a., engaged, in action; *i angajé an konvesasion*, he is engaged in conversation; *yo angajé adan an mové zafe*, they are engaged in bad business.

an-gaj-man, [âgažmâ], n., engagement; meeting; *mwen ni an pil angajman simenn pochen*, I have several engagements for next week.

An-glé, [âglé], n., English, Englishman; *anglez* (f.).

an-gli-kann, [âglikân], Anglican; *légliz anglikann*, the Anglican Church.

an-glou-ti, [âgluti], to swallow, to devour; *mongous-la anglouti ti poul-la*, the mon-goose devoured the little fowl.

an-gò-jé, [âgojé], v., to obstruct, to choke; *manjé-a pwes angòjé i*, the food almost choked him; a., choking, congested.

an-gòj-man, n., obstruction, congestion; *tou-a ni angòjman*, the hole is blocked.

an-gou-di, [âgudi], a., benumbed; v., to make languid, to numb; *fwédi ka angoudi lanmen*, cold benumbs the hand.

an-gou-dis-man, n., torpor, numbness; *i ni an angoudisman an janm*, he has a numbness in the leg.

an-gwé, [âgwé], a., choking; *ti manmai-la angwé*, the child appears to be choking itself with food; v., to half choke oneself by over-eating.

an-jwant, [âžwât], (also *anjwé*, [âžwé]), a., playful.

an-ka-dwé, [âkadwé], v., to frame, to encircle; *ankadwé an pòtwé*, to frame a picture.

an-kò, [âko], adv., yet, still, again; *i viwe ankò ye*, he came again yesterday; *i pa vini ankò*, he did not come again, *pa ankò*, not again; *mwen ka di ou yon fwa ankò*, I tell you once more, *i ankò pli wich pasé fwe-i*, he is still richer than his brother; *i pa ka vini isi-a ankò*, he does not come here any more; *pwan an lòt ve diven ankò*, have another glass of wine; *si ou pa éwisi pwemlé fwa-a éséyé ankò*, if you fail the first time, try again; *vivé pwan kò-ou ankò*, be oneself again; *i té kontan pou lakai-li ankò*, he was glad to be home again.

an-kou-a-jan, [âkuaʒã], a., encouraging.

an-kou-a-jé, v., to encourage, to give hope; *ankouajé an nonm pou twavai pli wed*, to encourage a man to work harder; a.; *ankouajé épi pogwé-ou*, to feel encouraged by one's progress.

an-kou-aj-man, [âkuaʒmã], n., encouragement, support; *vanté manmai le yo fe bien kon an ankouajman*, praise children when they do well as an act of encouragement.

an-ma-dwé, [âmadwé], v., to coax, to wheedle, to flatter; *i anmadwé i pou vòle lò ba li*, she coaxed him to steal gold for her; *anmadwé*, ((f.) *anmadwez*), n., wheedler.

an-ma-sé, [âmasé], v., to heap, to pile, to assemble; to to pickup; *anmasé zòdi-a*, to pick up the rubbish; *anmasé kò-ou*, to pick oneself up; *i ka anmasé stanp*, he collects stamps.

an-ma-wé, v., moor (a ship).

an-me, [âme], a., bitter, harsh; sharp; acrid; *kwinin anme*, quinine is bitter; *bouch anme*, a bitter taste in the mouth.

an-me-ou-dé, [âmeudé], v., to annoy, to trouble, to embitter, *las anmeoudé mwen*; *ban mwen lapé*, cease your annoyance; leave me in peace.

an-mi-zab, [âmizab], a., amusing.

an-mi-zan, a., providing amusement.

an-mi-zé, to amuse, to make cheerful; *blag-la anmizé sé manmai-la*, the jokes amused the children; *sé manmai-la anmizé kò-yo an jwé*, the children amused themselves by playing games.

an-mi-zi, adv., gradually.

an-miz-man, n., amusement, diversion; *ni an pil anmizman an vil-la*, there are plenty of amusements in the town.

an-mou-wé, n., ((f.) *anmouwez*), lover, sweetheart.

an-nal-l-zé, v., to analyse, parse; *annalizé poutchi ou pa éwisi*, analyse the cause of your failure.

an-nek, adv., only, simply; *mwen annék mandé i non-i*, I merely asked his name.

an-né-mi, [ânémi], n., anaemia.

an-né-mik, a., anaemic.

an-ni-mé, [ânime], v., to animate, to give life to, to excite; *animé an konba*, to excite, to combat.

an-ni-mo-zi-té, n., animosity, hatred; *annimozité kont*, animosity against; *i ni annimozité kont mwen*, he has a spite against me.

an-ni-ve-se, (also *anniveouse*, [ânivewse]), n., anniversary; *annivese nésans {fet nésans}*, birthday; *annivesé pwemie konminion*, First Communion anniversary.

an-ni-zet, n., anisette, cordial flavoured with aniseed. *i mété annizet an bwe-a pou bai bon gou*, he put anisette in the drink to give it a good flavour (see *lanni*).

an-nou, [ânu], let us; *annou diskité kestion-an*, let's discuss the matter.

an-nwi, [ânwi], n., ennui; weariness, boredom; a., bored; feeling lonesome, *mwen té telman annwi*, *sé Bondié ki voyé ou pou tchenn mwen konpani*, I was bored to death; you must have been sent by providence to keep me company.

an-nwi-é, v., to be bored, to feel dull, lonely; to be weary.

a-non-sé, [anôsé], v., to announce, to proclaim; *yo anonsé ki misié A épi manmzel B kai mayé simenn pochen*, It was announced that Mr A and Miss B will be married next week.

a-non-si-a-si-on, n., annunciation.

a-nons-man, [anôsmã], n., announcement, sign; banns of marriage; *le mawi-i mò*, *i mété an anonsman an papié-a*, when her husband died, she put an announcement in the newspaper.

- anp**, [âp], a., ample; enough; *sa pa anp pou nou twa*, that's not enough for three of us; *sa pa anp asé*, this is too scanty.
- an-pa-mi**, prep., among; *anpami nou*, among us.
- an-pa-wé**, [âpawé], v., to seize, to secure; *anpawé éwitaj an moun*, to sieze upon an inheritance; to make oneself master of, to seize; *i anpawé tout popiète nonm-lan*, he seized the man's entire property.
- an-pa-yaj**, [âpayaz], n., bottoming (with straw).
- an-pa-yé**, v., to straw-bottom; to be stuffed; *i ka anpayé chez-la*, he is putting a straw-bottom (seat) on the chair.
- an-pé-ché**, [âpésé], v., to exclude, to oppose, to prevent; *yonn pa ka anpéché lòt*, one does not hinder the other; *anpéché an aksidan*, to prevent an accident.
- an-pech-man**, [âpésmâ] n., preclusion, hindrance, objection; *pa ni pies anpechman*, there is no objection.
- an-pé-zé**, [âpézé], v., to starch, to stiffen; *anpézé an wòb*, to starch a dress.
- an-pi-wé**, [âpiwé], v., to make worse; *i ka anpiwé chak jou*, his illness grows worse daily; a., *malad-la anpiwé*, the sick person has become worse.
- an-ple**, [âple], (also *anpleou*, [âpleu]), a., in tears, disconsolate; *manman-an anpleou*, *i ped yich-li*, the mother is disconsolate -she had lost her child.
- an-plo-yé**, [âployé], v., to employ, to use; *anployé mal*, to misuse; *anployé fòs*, to use force; *anployé tan-ou bien*, to employ one's time well; *yo anployé senk sevant*, they employed five servants.
- an-plo-ye**, n., employer.
- an-plòy-man**, n., employment; *tout sé gason-an twapé anployman*, all the young men found employment.
- an-sa-ché**, [âsa sé], v., to put in bags or sacks.
- an-sanm**, [âsâm], adv., together, at the same time; *mélé ansanm*, mixed together.
- an-sa-zi-né**, v., assassinate, to murder; *yo ansaziné pwesidan-an ye oswe*, the President was murdered last night.
- an-sekt**, [âsekt], n., insect.
- an-sen-nen**, [âsênê], v., to catch in a fishing net.
- an-sent**, a., pregnant, with child.
- an-sé-zon-nen**, [asezônê], v., to season; *fi-a ansézonnen pwéson-an ek sel épi piman*, the girl seasoned the fish with salt and pepper.
- an-se-zonn-man**, [âsezônmand], n., seasoning; dressing of food.
- an-si-en**, [âsiê], a., ancient, old; of old times.
- an-siv-li**, [âsivli], v., to put into a shroud; to entomb; *ansivli lé mò*, to bury the dead.
- an-swit**, adv., after, then.
- ant**, [ât], between, among; *sa sé ant nou dé-a*, that's between us; *ant siel ek late*, between heaven and earth.
- an-tan-mé**, [âtâmé], deep into, steeped in; *antanmé an vis*, steeped in vice.
- an-tans**, a., intense, verystrong.
- an-tan-si-fi-é**, v., to intensify.
- an-tan-si-lé**, n., intensity, force.
- an-te-ou-ye**, [âteuye, antewie], a., anterior, earlier; inner, inside.
- an-té-té**, [âtété], a., stubborn, obstinate; *antété kon nann*, as stubborn as a mule.
- an-ti-ché**, a., to be infatuated with; *antiché épi lògei*, to be infatuated with pride; *antiché deye an fanm*, to be passionately in love with a woman.
- an-ti-e**, [âtie], a., entire, whole; *mwen vlé i tout antie*, I don't want it in pieces; *tout antie*, completely; *i manjé an bwapen antie*, he ate a whole breadfruit, *an liméwo antie*, an integer, a whole number (arithmetic).
- an-ti-e-man**, adv., entirely, wholly.
- an-ti-enn**, [âtiên], anthem; *him nasional*, National Anthem.
- an-tik**, [âtik], n., ancient, antique; *magazen antik*, curiosity shop.
- an-ti-si-pa-si-on**, [âtisipasiô], n., anticipation, beforehand.
- an-ti-si-pé**, v., to anticipate, to forestall.
- an-ti-wan**, prep., excepting; *antiwan sa, pa ni difikilté ankò*, except for that there are no more difficulties.
- an-tou-pwann**, [âtupwân], v., to undertake.

an-tou-wé, a., & v., to be hemmed in.

an-twan, [âtwâ], a., ingoing, entering; *an an-twan*, while coming in; *le zantwan ek le sòtan*, the incomers and outgoers.

an-twa-ve, [âtwave], a. & adv., across; cross-wise; *palé antwave*, to speak at random; *lawi antwave*, cross-street; *mété ou antwave*, to put oneself in the way to obstruct; *tann antwave*, to put a wrong construction on what one hears.

an-twé, [âtwé], v., to enter, to come in; to pierce; *laklé-a pa sa antwé an séwi-a*, the key does not fit the lock; *antwé an lan mòd*, to go into society; *antwé an zhwé*, to come into play; *sa pa sa antwé an tet-li*, this can't get into his head; *antwé an lentéwé tel moun*, to side with someone; *antwé dézienm fwa*, to re-enter; *fe i antwé*, show him in; *i vlé antwé pwet*, he wants to enter the church; *antwé an konvesasion épi an moun*, to enter into conversation with someone; *yo antwé an kai-li ye òswe*, his house was broken into last night.

an-twé-pwan-e, [âtwépwâne], n., contractor, master-builder.

an-twé-pwiz, [âtwépwiz], n., enterprise; courage and willingness to do new things; *St. Lisien ni bizwen an lespwi antwépwiz si yo vlé simonté difikilté-yo*, St. Lucians need a spirit of enterprise if they are to overcome their difficulties.

an-twé-tan, [ântwétâ], n., interval; adv., meanwhile.

an-twé-vi, n. & v., interview.

an-twi-ché, [âtwiché], a., infatuated; addicted; *i antwiche deye moun sa la*, he is infatuated with that person.

an-twi-mé-lé, v., to intermingle, to interfere; to meddle; *pa antwimélé an zafe-mwen*, don't meddle in my affairs.

an-vi, n., envy, desire, longing; *anvi dòmi*, sleepiness; *déwové épi anvi*, eaten up with envy; birth-mark; *i ni an anvi an fidji*, he has a birth-mark on the face; v., to envy; *mwen anvi we i*, I would like to see him {her}.

an-vi-ej, a., envious, jealous; *pas i anviej*, because he is envious.

an-vi-o-lé, v., to ravish, to outrage; to rape.

an-vlòp, [âvlòp], envelope, wrapper, coat; *ékwi asou anvlòp tel moun*, to write under

another person's cover; *mété let-la an anvlòp-la*, put the letter in the envelope.

an-wa-jé, [âwažé], a., mad, enraged; *i anwajé kont mwen*, he is mad at me; *manjé vach anwajé*, to know hard times; v., to tense, to madden; to be mad, to fume; *fe an moun anwajé*, to make someone mad.

an-wé, [âwé], a., hoarse, husky; *i hélé selman, ivini anwé*, he shouted so much that his voice became husky.

an-wé-jis-twé, v., to register, to record; *es ou ja anwéjistwé non ti manmai-la?* have you had the birth of the baby registered? (see *lawéjis*).

an-wé-man, n., hoarseness.

an-wi-chi, v., to enrich, to embellish; *anwichi asou biten lézòt*, to thrive on the spoils of others; *anwichi lespwi*, to enrich the mind.

an-wi-mé, a., to have a head cold; catching a cold.

an-yen, [âyé], n., nothing, nought; *sa pa vlé di anyen*, that does not matter; *mont-la pa vo anyen*, the watch is worth nothing, *misié-a pa anyen-mwen*, the man is not related to me; *mwen pa kai fe anyenkon sa*, I shall do nothing of the sort; *ou pa sa feanyen épi anyen*, nothing can be made out of nothing; *pou anyen*, for nothing, free of charge; *anyen an late-apa ka fe mwen obliyé sa*, nothing in the world will make me forget that; *es ni anyen nouvo {di nef}?* is there anything new? *fini anyen*, to come to nothing; *pa ni anyen ki plibon pasé sa*, there is nothing better than this; *anyen di tou*, n., good for nothing person.

a-pa, 1. adv., apart, separately, *mété san-mwen apa*, put mine aside.

a-pa, 2. my father.

a-pan-té, [apâté], v., to survey, to measure (land); *i apanté mòso te mwen la*, he surveyed my piece of land.

a-pan-te, n., land-surveyor.

a-pan-ti, [apâti], n., apprentice; *taye-a ni dé apanti*, the tailor has two apprentices.

a-pat-man, [apatmâ], n., apartment, suite of rooms, flat; *apatman méblé*, furnished apartment.

a-pa-we-i, n., pomp, display; show; paraphernalia, dressing, outfit; *apawei pou alé kanpé*,

- a camping outfit; *apawei chapantié*, carpenter's tools; apparatus.
- a-pa-wi-zi-on**, n., apparition, sudden appearance; ghost; *i pawet kon on apawizion*, he appeared like a ghost.
- a-pel**, v., to call, to appeal; *apwé yo twapé i koupab pwizònié-amandé apel*, n., after he was found guilty the prisoner appealed to a higher court.
- a-pe-siv-we**, v., to perceive, to catch sight of; *i apesivwe i ka vini*, he saw him coming.
- a-pe-tif**, n., appetizer; *i toujou ka pwan an apatif avan manjé*, he always takes an appetitif before meals.
- a-pi**, n., support, prop, help; *i sevi chez-la kon on api pou tchenn lapòt-la ouve*, he used the chair to prop the door open.
- a-pi-pwé**, adv., nearly, about, approximately; *vil-la apipwé senk lié hòd isi-a*, the town is about five miles away.
- a-pi-yé**, v., to hold up by means of a prop; to lean or weigh upon; to support; *i sé api lé maléwé*, {*lé maléwé ka apiyé asou i*}, he's the support of the unfortunate; *apiyé asou mo-a*, to lay stress on the word; *apiyé asou an wozo*, (fig.) to trust to a broken reed (don't trust an unreliable thing or person).
- a-plat**, adv., face down; *i tonbé aplat*, he fell face flat.
- a-pli-kab**, a., applicable.
- a-pli-ka-sion**, n., application, request; *yo voyé plizie aplikasion pou plas-la*, several applications were submitted for the post.
- a-pli-ké**, v., to apply; to concern; to bestow, to employ; *apliké mal*, to misapply; *dòkte-a di pou apliké laglas asou fon-i*, the doctor said to apply ice on his forehead; *sis moun apliké pou plas-la*, six persons applied for the post.
- a-plo-di**, v., to clap the hands, to applaud; to praise; *yo aplodi i pou bon kondwit-li*, he was commended for his good conduct.
- a-plo-dis-man**, n., plaudit, clapping as a sign of approval.
- a-plon**, [aplò], a., vertical, upright; perpendicular, steady; plumb; *ling-la tonbé aplon*, the line is perpendicular; *pa aplon*, out of plumb, not perpendicular.
- a-po-ba-sion**, n., approbation; plaudit; approval.
- a-po-chab**, [apošab], a., approachable, easy of access; *misié sa la pa apochab*, it is very difficult to approach this man.
- a-po-chan**, [apochâ], adv., approximately, about; *i apochan an pous twò long*, it's approximately an inch too long; *i ni apochan si pie hòte*, it's approximately six feet in height.
- a-po-ché**, v., to approach; to draw near to; to accost; *kon nou apoché nonm-lan nou we i aveg*, as we approached the man, we saw that he was blind; *tan ka apoché*, the time is drawing near.
- a-po-ka-lips**, n., apocalypse, the book of Revelation.
- a-po-lo-ji**, n., apology, vindication; *fe apoloji*, to apologize; to justify; *si ou enpoli pou an moun sé pou ou pwan apoloji épi i*, if you're impolite to someone, you must make an apology.
- a-po-plek-si**, n., apoplexy; sudden loss of sensation or motion; the result of brain haemorrhage; *i ni lapopleksi*, he suffers from apoplexy (a stroke).
- a-po-po**, adv., pertinent opportunity; *i wivé apopo*, he came in the nick of time.
- a-pòs-ta**, n., apostate, a traitor to his faith; *i sé té an katolik avan, apwézan i sé an aposta*, once he was a Catholic but now he has given up his faith.
- a-pos-ta-zi**, n., apostasy.
- a-pòs-twòf**, n., apostrophe.
- a-pòs-twò-fé**, v., to apostrophize.
- a-pou-vé**, [apuvé], v., to sanction, to consent to; to approve of; *li ek apouvé*, read and approved; *papa-i pa apouvé mawijaj-la*, his {her} father did not approve of the marriage.
- a-pò-vi**, v., to impoverish.
- ap-ti-tid**, n., natural disposition; *i pa ni pies apitiid pou twavai lofis, i vle vini an matlo*, he is not disposed to office work, he wants to become a sailor.
- a-pwann**, [apwân], v., to learn; to hear of; to gain as knowledge; *i ka apwann najé*, he is learning to swim; *konmen ki ni dépi ou ka*

apwann palé Anglé? How long have you been learning English? *mwen apwann ki wenn-lan kai vini St.Lisi*, I learned that the Queen will visit St. Lucia; *apwann pa tche*, to learn by hear; *mwen apwann sa ye*, I learned of that yesterday.

a-pwé, prep., after, in pursuit of, next to; *apwé ou*, after you; *apwé li sé tiwé léchel*, no one can come after him; *apwé tout*, after all; *jété machet apwé ou konyen*, to give up in despair; *dapwé*, after; *apwé lékòl yo a'i jwé*; after school they went to play; *si jòdi-a sé dimanch*, *apwé denmen kai madi*, if today is Sunday the day after tomorrow will be Tuesday; *apwé sa nou alé beyen*, after that we had a bath; *yonn apwé lòt*, one at a time; *yo kwiyé i Jan apwé papa-i*, he was named John after his father; adv., *i tonbé malad lendi ek mò twa jou apwé*, he fell ill on Monday and died three days after; *apwé mawi-i mò*, *i tè ni pou alé twavai*, after her husband's death she had to earn her own living. Note: - In the following, "apwé" is replaced by "deye": *femé lapòt-la deye ou*, shut the door after you; *polis-la kouwi deye vòle-a*, the policeman ran after the thief; *deye ki moun i yé?* who's he after? (who is he looking for?) *deye ki sa ou yé?* what are you after? (what are you trying to do?) *i toujou deye mwen*, he's always after me (pestering me).

a-pwé-den-men, [apwédèmè], adv., after tomorrow.

a-pwé-di-nen, [apwé-dinè], after dinner.

a-pwe lan-mò, n., post mortem.

a-pwé-mi-di, n., afternoon; *bonn apwémidi!* good afternoon!

a-pwé-si-ab, a., appreciable; *bouché fle sa la apwésiab*, this bouquet of flowers is worthwhile.

a-pwé-si-a-si-on, n., appreciation; gratitude; understanding fully; *i pa ni pies apwésiasion pou sa yo fe ba li*, he has no appreciation for the good done to him.

a-pwé-si-é, v., to value, to estimate; *mwen ka bien apwésié bonté-ou*, I greatly appreciate your kindness.

a-pwé-zan, [apwézâ], adv., now, at the present time; *mi i ka vini apwézan*, here he comes now.

a-san-blé, [asâblé], v., to assemble, to come together; *yo asanblé pou miting-la*, they assembled for the meeting; *tout ansanm*, the whole, altogether; *mété tout ansanm*, put them together; n., assembly; mustering crowd; *asanblé-a pa té ni dje moun*, there were not many people in the assembly; v., assemble; to gather together; to muster; *sé étidyan-an asanblé an lakou lékòl-la*, the pupils assembled in the school yard; *i asanblé matwéyo-i pou i twavai*, he collected his materials for his task.

a-san-sé, [asâsé], v., to smoke with incense; *akolik-la asansé pwet-la*, the acolyte smoked the priest with incense.

a-san-si-on, [asâsiô], n., rising ascent; ascension; *jou asansion*, Ascension Day.

a-san-swa [asâswa], n., censor, a vessel in which incense is burned; *pwet-la asansé lotel épi asanswa-a*, the priest used the censor to incense the altar.

a-sa-sen, [asasè], n., assassin, murderer.

a-sa-si-na-si-on, n., assassination, murder.

a-sé, adv., enough; to the right degree, sufficiently; *mwen ni asé*, I have enough; *sa asé wézonab*, that's reasonable enough; *es sa laj asé?* Is this large enough? *m'a konet li asé bien pou mandé ilajan pwété*, I don't know him well enough to borrow money from him; *i pa té nonm asé pou admet i té felewe*, he was not man enough to admit his mistake; n. & a., *ni asé manjé pou dis moun*, there is enough food for ten people; *mwen ni asé, mesi*, I've had enough, thank you; *pa kai ni asé pou tout moun*, there won't be enough for everybody; *mwen ja pwan asé afon-i*, I've had enough of his impudence.

a-si-na-sion, n., summons; *yo voyé asinasion ba li*, he was summoned to appear before the judge.

a-sis-tan, [asistâ], n., helper, assistant; *asistan adan an boutik*, shop assistant.

a-sis-tans, n., aid, help; assistance; *es ou bizwen asistans?* do you need help?

a-sis-té, v., to help; *asisté lé pòv*, to help the poor.

a-si-wans, [asiwâs], n., confidence, assurance; insurance; *asiwé*, assured, confident; *mwen asiwé i kai vini*, I'm sure he will come; v., *mwen ka asiwé ou ki la pa ni danjé*, I assure

- you there's no danger; *an sale ki asiwé*, a salary that is certain; *asiwé an mézon kont difé*, to insure a house against fire.
- a-si-wé-man**, adv., confidently, assuredly; without doubt; "*es ou sa depan asou i?*" "Asiwéman!" "Can you depend on him?" "Without doubt!"
- a-si-yé**, v., to call, to send for, to summon; to serve a writ upon someone; *polis asiyé i*, he was ordered to appear in court.
- a-siz**, asid, v., to sit, to be seated; *annou asiz*, let's sit down; *asiz dwet*, sit up straight; *asiz fò*, to sit tight; *asiz asou an jwi*, to sit on a jury (be a member of one); *westé asiz*, keep your seat.
- a-sonm-si-on**, [*asòmsiò*], n., assumption; *asonmsion la sent viej*, assumption of the Blessed Virgin.
- a-so-si-a-si-on**, n., association, partnership; *asosiasion épi i fe mwen twapé benéfis*, I benefitted from my association with him.
- a-so-si-é**, n., a fellow, an associate; *i sé té asosié-mwen adan an pil zafe*, he was my associate in several business enterprises; v., to associate, to link together; *pa asosyé épi moun ki pa onnet*, don't associate with dishonest persons.
- a-sò-tl**, v., to furnish things that match; *yo mal-(a)sòti*, they are an ill-assorted pair (a mismatch).
- a-sòt-man**, [*asotmâ*], n., assortment; a collection of things that match.
- a-sou**, [*asu*], prep., on, upon; *konté asou i*, to depend on him; *gadé asou i*, to look after him, to look over him (to take care of him); *i pwan twòp asou kont-li*, he presumes too much; *misié-a pa ni lajan asou i*, the man has no money about him; *ou pé depan asou pawòl-li*, you may rely on his word; *i pa ni asou ni anba*, it is neither on nor under; *tiwé sa asou tab-la*, take this off the table; *an pòtwé asou klazon-an*, a picture on the wall; *ékwi asou papié*, to write on paper; *asou lanmen dwet-ou*, on your right hand; *asou an komiti*, on a committee; *i pa ni anyen asou i*, he is naked; *asou koté*, aside, apart; adv., *i asou*, he's on as usual! (talking, quarrelling, etc.); prep., about; *i ka palé asou sa*, he speaks about that.
- as-pe-jé**, v., to sprinkle.
- as-pe-jes**, n., holy water sprinkler; time of sprinkling; asperges; *le aspejes*, at the time of the asperges.
- as-twò-lo-ji**, n., astrology.
- as-two-nòt**, n., astronaut.
- a-ta-ché**, (also *taché*), v., to attach, to tie; *ataché épi lakòl fòt*, to glue; *taché épi zépeng*, to pin; *ataché pwi-a asou i*, to set a value on it; to put a label on it, showing the price; *i bien ataché asou fanm-lan*, he is deeply attached to the woman.
- a-tach-man**, [*atašmâ*], n., attachment; affection; zeal.
- a-tak**, n., attack, assault, onset, onslaught; *pli bon mannie défans se atak*, attack is the best form of defence; *an atak di nef*; a nervous attack, a fit of hysterics; *an atak di gaz*, a gas attack; *atak sipwiz*, n., raid.
- a-ta-ké**, v., to attack, to assault; to criticize; *yo ataké sa minis-la di-a*, what the Minister said was criticized; *ataké towò pa kòn*, to take the bull by the horns.
- a-tan**, [*atâ*], v., to request to cease doing something (e.g. keeping noise, etc.), *mwen di atan!* I say keep quiet!
- a-tan-dan**, [*atâdâ*], adv., in the meantime, till then; *mwen an atandan*, I am waiting.
- a-tann**, [*atân*], v., to wait, to expect; *atann jis demen*, to wait till the next day; *atann lanmò tel moun*, to expect the death of someone; *atann mwen ti bwen ankò*, wait for me a little longer.
- a-tan-si-on**, [*atâsiò*], n., attention, notice, consideration; *sa méwité atansion*, this deserves notice; *fòt atansion*, inadvertently; *san atansion*, reckless; *pòté atansion*, to mind, to pay attention.
- a-tan-tif**, [*atâtif*], a., attentive, heedful; *i bien atantif an lison-i*, she is very attentive to her studies.
- a-tchwel-man**, [*atšwelmâ*], (also *atçhòlman*, [*atšòlmâ*]), adv., now, at present; *sé pou nou kité atchwelman*, we must start now; *i té kai ja wivé atchwelman*, he would have arrived already; *i té la atchwelman-an*, he was here just now; *mwen anbawasé atchwelman*, I'm busy just now; *atchwelman nou kai we sa ka fet*, now we shall see what happens; *atchwelman o janmen*, now or never.

a-tik, 1. n., article; particular object; *mwen achté tout sé atik sa la adan menm magazen*, I bought all these articles at the same shop; *an wòb sé an atik had*, a dress is an article of clothing.

a-tik, 2. n., attic; a small room just under the roof of a house.

a-tis, n., artist, player.

a-ti-tid, n., attitude; posture; *i ni an attiid ki ka mennasé*, he has a threatening attitude; *polites sé attiid an jantwidm*, politeness is an attitude of a gentleman.

a-ti-zan, [atizâ], n., artisan, workman; architect.

at-lan-tik, [atlânik], n., Atlantic.

at-las, n., atlas.

at-let, n., athlete.

a-twak-si-on, n., attraction; *atwaksion lalin asou late ka kòzé lanmawé*, the attraction of the moon for the earth causes the tides; *sinima pa ni pies atwaksion pou mwen*, the cinema has no attraction for me whatever.

a-twak-té, v., pull towards oneself; *limye bwiyan ka atwakté fonmi-azel*, bright lights attract flying ants; *i hélé pou atwakté atan-sion*, he shouted to attract attention.

a-va, a., avaricious, covetous; n., miser; *papa ava, gason podig*, a miserly father has a spendthrift son.

a-van, [avâ], prep., before; in front of; *an avan!* forward! *avan denié* {denyé}, the last but one; *avan zie*, adv., the day before yesterday; *sé pou mwen fini sa avan mwen alé*, I must finish that before I go; prep., *vini avan midi, souplé*, please come before twelve o'clock; *yo avan nou tout*, they are ahead of us; (adv.); *an pil tan passé avan i we mwen*, it was a long time before he saw me.

a-vans, [avâs], n., payment of money in advance; *ban mwen an davans asou twavai-la*, pay me something on account.

a-van-sé, van-sé, v., to move forward, to advance; *avansé an laj*, to advance in age; *sa avansé lanmò-i*, that hastened his death; *(a)vensé ti miet*, move forward a bit; *mont-la an avan* {avansé}, the watch is ahead of time.

a-va-wi, n., damage, mishap; ill fortune; bad luck; *an avawi wivé i*, he met with an accident.

a-va-wis, n., avarice, greed.

a-vé, n., avé; *Avé Maria*, the Hail Mary.

a-veg, a., blind, sightless; *an aveg ka kondwi an aveg*, it's the blind leading the blind; *i endé misié aveg-la twavesé lawi-a*, he helped the blind man across the street; *moun ki pa ka tann ek sa ki aveg méwité asistans-nou*, the deaf and the blind deserve our help; v., *fe aveg, anpéchéwe*; *sòlda-a vini aveg an ladje-a*, the soldier was blinded in the war.

a-vek, (also *evek*), prep., with; *vini evek mwen*, come with me; *koupé evek an kouto*, to cut with a knife; *nou ka we evek zyé-nou*, we see with our eyes; *plen an ve evek dlo*, to fill a glass with water; *ni dinen evek an kan-mawad*, to have dinner with a friend; *lévé evek sòlei-la*, to get up with the sun; *m'a ni lajan evek mwen*, I have no money with me; *kité ti manmai-la evek tantant-li*, leave the child with her aunt; *dòm i evek finet ouve*, to sleep with the windows open; *koule sa la pa ka alé evek sa*, the colour does not go with that; *mwen dakò evek sa ou di-a*, I agree with what you say; *evek tout fòt-li la, mwen enmen i*, with all his faults, I like him; *sa ou vlé evek mwen?* what do you want with me? Note: "-épi" can be used instead of "evek" in all the examples above.

a-ve-ti, v., to inform, to warn, to give notice; *mwen ka aveti ou atchwelman*, I warn you from now; *pa di mwen pa aveti ou*, don't say I didn't warn you; *yo aveti i ki la ni danjé*, he was warned of the danger; *aveti sevant-la*, give the servant notice.

a-ve-tis-man, [avetismâ], n., information, notice; advertisement; warning; *avetisman ka endé ou vann machandiz*, advertisement helps to sell goods; *si ou vlé an sevant mété an avetisman an papié-a*, if you want a servant, put an advertisement in the newspaper.

a-vi, n., warning; *bai an avi*, to give a public warning.

a-vid, (see *ava*).

a-vi-on, [aviô], n., aeroplane.

a-vo-ka, n., barrister, counsel; lawyer; *i ni avoka*, he is represented by counsel; *avoka ti papié*, (colloq.), notary royal; pettifogger.

a-vò-té, a., unripen; ripen prematurely; *mango-a avòté*, the mango did not ripen properly; v., to miscarry (of animals); to fail to ripen (of fruit).

av-we, v., to have, to get; *fe-mwen avwe yonn, souplé*, please get one for me.

av-wi, n., April; *pwemié avwi*, 1st April (All Fool's Day); *fe manjé pwéson avwi*, to make an April Fool of someone.

a-wa! int., an expression of disbelief or disappointment; no!

A-wab, n., Arab.

a-wanjé, *wanjé*, [awâz̃, wâz̃], v., to put in order, to arrange; *awanjé zafe-a*, to settle the business.

a-wanj-man, n., arrangement, agreement; *yo pa alé lodians, yo té simié pwan awanjman*, they came to an agreement rather than go to court.

a-wet, n., stopper; an arrest.

a-wé-té, v., to arrest, to check, to stop; *awété lapòt-la*, use a stopper to keep the door open; *polis awété dé vòle*, the police arrested two thieves.

a-wis-to-kwat, n., aristocrat.

a-wi-vé, (see *wivé*).

a-wo-gan, [awogâ], a., arrogant; haughty.

a-wo-gans, [awogâs], n., arrogance, haughtiness.

a-wou, n., August.

ay-ay-ai, int., an expression to indicate that one is troubled.

a-yel, n., grandfather, grandmother.

ay-en, [ayê], (see *anyen*).

ay-o-din, n., iodine.

ay-o-ta, [aiota], n., an insignificant amount.

a-zil, n., asylum; place of refuge; *denyé azil*, the grave.

B

B, b, n., second letter of the alphabet.

ba, 1. a., low, not high; inferior; vile, base; *lavi bas*, short-sightedness; *achté an ba pwi*, to buy under the regular price; *lanmawé ba*, low tide; *mes ba*, low mass; *bien ba*, very low; *isi ba*, here below; *la ba*, over there; *met ba*, to have young (of animals); *an ba*, below; *malad-la bien ba*, the sick person is very weak; *an masonn ki ba*, a low wall; *palé ba*, to speak in a low voice; *mannie-i ba*, he has low manners; adv., *bésé ba*, to bow low; *i tonbé bien ba*, he has fallen low in rank, position in society; *an ba vant*, n., lower part of the body.

ba, 2. n., stocking; *ba lenn*, woolen stocking; *fanm ka pòté ba*, women wear stockings; *ba swa*, silk stockings.

ba, 3. (also *bai*, *ban*) prep., to, for; *voyé bol-la ban mwen*, toss the ball to me; *pòté lajan bai papa-ou*, take the money to your father; *achté an pe soulié ban mwen*, buy a pair of shoes for me; *pòté i ba li*, take it to him; *fi-a*

pòté i ba yo ban mwen, the girl took it to them for me.

bab, n., beard; *bab bouk*, goat's beard; *wi an bab-ou*, to laugh in one's sleeves; *i wazé bab-li*, he shaved his beard off.

ba-ba-din, n., a fruit.

ba-bi, a., bearded.

ba-bi-é, v., to prate, to babble, to chatter, to quarrel; *yo toujou ka babié*, they are always at loggerheads; *yo pa ka babié ankò*, they have become friendly again; *manman-mwen kai babié mwen*, my mother will scold me.

ba-bò, n., port, left side of a ship.

ba-boun, [babun], n., monkey, baboon.

ba-bou-tchet, n., a rope muzzle.

ba-bou-yé, [babuyé], to confuse, to muddle; to soil; to dirty; *yo babouyé fidji-i*, they smeared his face; *i pa ka ékwi, i ka babouyé*, he does not write, he scrawls.

ba-bwi-yé, (see *babouyé*).

ba-di-naj, n., playfulness.

ba-djo, a., (colloq.), much, a lot; *an badjo moun*, a lot of people.

bad-nen, [*badné*], v., to trifle, to play with; to trick; *ou badnen mwen*, you fooled me.

bag, n., ring; *i ni an bag an dwet-li*, he has a ring on his finger.

ba-gai, n., thing, baggage; *bagai-ou abò*, your baggage is on board; *sa ki sé bagai sa la ki asou tab-la?* whose are those things on the table? *i twò enmem bagai dou*, he's too fond of sweet things; *ni an lòt bagai ki mwen vlé palé asou*, there's another thing I want to ask you about; *ou ka pwan bagai twò sewié*, you take things too seriously; *i sé an vié bagai sòt*, he's a foolish old thing; *sa pa an bon bagai pou fe*, that's not at all the thing to do.

ba-gas, n., cane trash; residue.

ba-gou, n., gab, talkativeness; *i ni bon bagou*, he likes to talk.

bai, n., tub, basin for washing or bathing; *i benyen an bai-la*, he had a bath in the tub; *la pli bel an ba la bai*, you have not seen the prettiest yet; this is not the last word.

bai, v., to give, to render; *bai épi pwan*, to give and take; *bai le*, to give way; *sa ki ka bai vitman ka bai dé fwa*, he gives twice that gives in a trice; *bai an pwézan*, to give a present; *bai an chaj*, to give charge; *bai jijman*, to give judgement; *i ka bai ek lanmen ouve*, he gives generously; *konmen ou bai?* how much (money) did you give? *finet-la ka bai asou lawi*, the window gives upon the street. Note: With personal pronouns as direct or indirect objects *bai* occurs with alternate forms *ba*, *ban*; e.g. *ban mwen*, to give me; *ban nou*, to give us; *ba wou*, to give you (sing.); *bai zòt*, to give you (pl.); *bai li*, to give him (her, it); *ba yo*, to give them; *ba i chenn*, to wind a watch or clock. Compare: *mwen bai chak sé ti gason-an on liv*, I gave a book to each of the boys; with: *mwen ba li-i*, I gave it to him.

bai-man, [*baimà*], n., yawn.

bak, n., river crab.

ba-kan-al, [*bakànal*], n., uproar, racket; *fe an bakana!*, to kick up a row.

ba-ka-na-li-zé, v., to cause a racket, to take part in revelling, etc.

bal, 1. n., dance, ball; *i alé an bal*, he went to a dance; *bai an bal*, to give a dance.

bal, 2. n., bullet, ball, shot; *bal-la ped*, the shot is wasted; *fizi-a chajé épi bal*, the rifle is fully loaded.

bal-an, a., waving, dangling; *an balan*, swayingly.

ba-lan-min, [*balâmin*], n., crowbar; lever; *fòs balanmin*, the power of the lever; *i fe wòch-la sòti an te-a épi an balanmin*, he moved the stone from the soil with a crowbar.

ba-lans, [*balâs*], n., poise, balance, scales; *i pézé viann-lan adan balans la*, he weighed the meat; *bagai-la an balans*, the thing is in the balance (undecided); *tchenn balans-ou*, keep steady; *ped balans-ou*, to stumble.

ba-lan-sé, v., to balance, to swing to and fro; *i pa ézé pou balansé an baton asou bout né-ou*, it's not easy to balance a stick on the end of your nose.

ba-las, n., ballast; *balas-la ka tchenn kanòt-la dwet*, ballast keeps the canoe steady.

ba-la-ta, n., balata (a hardwood tree, fruit of that tree).

ba-la-wou, n., a fish with a long head.

ba-lenn, [*balên*], n., whale; *twil balenn*, whale-oil, *blan balenn*, candle.

ba-lis-twad, n., low railing, hand-rail; *balistwad-la sipòté i*, he was supported by the railing.

ba-li-zi-é, n., a reed; balisier (ornamental plant).

bal-kon, [*balkô*], n., balcony, dress-circle (in theatre).

bal-on, [*balô*], n., balloon; football.

ba-lo-té, v., to sway to and fro.

bal-yé, n., broom; *anyen kon balyé nef*, new brooms sweep clean; *baton balyé*, broomstick; v., to sweep; *balyé a te-a*, sweep the floor; *wòb-li ka balye a te-a*, her dress sweeps the ground; *fe an koud balyé*, to sweep up, (fig.) to clear (people) out.

ban, 1. [*bâ*], n., bench, seat; *ban légliz*, pew; *ban témwen*, witness-box; *i asou ban toujou*,

- he is still at school; *ban madjié*, church warden's pew.
- ban**, 2. [*bâ*], n., announcement of marriage; *yo kwié ban-i dimanch*, his banns were published on Sunday.
- ban-bou**, [*bâbu*], n., bamboo; *banbou sé an zeb ki wed épi ki ni an didan i kwez*, the bamboo is a hard kind of grass with a hollow stem.
- ban-daj**, [*bâdaz*], n., (also *bann*), bandage.
- ban-dé**, v., to bind, to tie up; to bandage; *i bandé mal-pié-a*, he bandaged the sore-foot (e.g. a cut on the foot); a., tight, taut; stretched; *kòd-la bandé*, the rope is stretched taut; *pwen-i bandé*, his fist is closed tight.
- ban-dwòl**, [*bâdwòl*], n., streamer; large coloured band worn on the body; *tout lawi-a sé bandwòl*, the street is decorated with a large number of streamers.
- bank**, n., bank; (see *labank*).
- ban-kòch**, [*bâkòš*], a., badly formed or shaped; malformed; *an fanm bankoch*, a woman with a badly shaped body.
- ban-kwòp**, [*bâkwop*], bankrupt, bankruptcy, a. & n.
- bann**, [*bân*], n., band, belt, strip; *yo ka mété bann fe o won bawi épi bwet souvan*, bands of iron are often put round boxes and barrels; *an bann vòle*, a band of robbers; *an bann mizisien*, an orchestra; *an bann moun*, a crowd.
- ban-nann**, [*bânân*], n., plantain; *an pié bannann*, a plantain tree; *bannann jòn*, ripe plantain; *planté bannann* (colloq.), to somersault.
- bann-djo**, [*bândzò*], n., banjo; *gason-an ka jwé banndjo*, the man plays the banjo.
- bann-do**, [*bâdo*], n., headband; *i mawé tet-li ek an bando*, he put on a headband.
- ban-ni**, [*bâni*], v., to exile, to outlaw; to banish; *yo banni i an péyi-a*, he was banished from the country; a. & n., *ou banni*, you are banished, *ou sé an banni*, you are an outlaw.
- ban-tché**, [*bâtšé*], n., bucket for transporting excreta to the sea; *jété bantché*, to transport night-soil to the sea by buckets.
- ban-za**, [*bâza*], n., arrow.
- bas**, n., bass, bass voice; musical instrument.
- ba-sen**, [*basé*], n., basin, large pond; *tonbé an basen-an*, to fall in the basin.
- bat**, v., to beat, to whip, to defeat; to shuffle (cards); *manman-i bat li*, his mother gave him a flogging; *ye ò-swe i bat mwen an jwé-a*, last night he won the game from me; *bat lanmen*, to clap, to applaud; *bat zel*, to flutter; *tche-mwen ka bat*, my heart beats; *bat bitasion*, to scour the country; *bat tanbou*, to beat the drum; *lapòt-la ka bat*, the door is banging; *bat toupatou*, to search everywhere. 2. v., to fight; *mwen bat épi*, I fought with him; *bat lavi*, to struggle, to fight, to strive; *yo koumansé bat*, *yo lévé batai*, they began to fight.
- ba-la**, a., bastard, illegitimate, natural child. *ou sé bata*, you are illegitimate; *chien bata*, mongrel.
- ba-tai**, n., battle, fight, engagement; *batai wanjé*, pitched battle; *té ni an batai an lawi-a*, there was a fight in the street.
- ba-tan**, [*batâ*], n., leaf (of table, half of door).
- ba-ta-yé**, v., to give battle; (also *bat*).
- ba-ta-yon**, [*batayò*], n., battallion.
- ba-tché**, [*batšé*], v., to embark, to go on board ship; to mount; *sé pasajé-a batché abò an batiman a vwel*, the passengers embarked on a sailing-vessel; *misié-a batché chouval-la*, the man mounted the horse; *batché an le do-i*, to climb on his back.
- ba-tchi-la**, [*batšila*], n., bachelor; *i sé an batchila*, he is unmarried.
- ba-té**, v., to load, to saddle; *baté bouwik-la*, to load the donkey; *baté an kabouwé*, to fill a cart with things; a., loaded; *fanm-lan baté épi chai*, the woman is carrying heavy loads; *i sé an bouwik baté*, (fig.) he is an ignorant lout; *chouval-la baté*, the horse is saddled.
- ba-tenm**, [*batêm*], n., baptism, christening; *batenm ka fet lé dimanch*, christenings take place on Sundays; *batenm lalin*, a ducking; *non batenm*, christian name.
- ba-ti**, v., to build, to construct; to establish; *i bati dé kai an bwa*, he built two wooden houses; *bati an le*, to build castles in the air (plans that can never be realized); *yo ka bati an wel-fe nef*, they're building a new railway.

ba-ti-man, [*baïmâ*], n., ship, vessel; *batiman a vwel*, sailing vessel; *batiman déze*, the camel; *batiman vape*, steamship.

ba-tis, n., cambric, batiste; *i achté dé yad batis*, he bought two yards of batiste.

ba-tis-man, n., building; *plasman batisman*, site of a building.

ba-tis-le, n., certificate of birth.

ba-ti-zé, v., to baptize, to christen, to name; *yo batizé ti manmai-la dimanch pasé*, the child was christened last Sunday.

ba-tiz-mo, (see *béniité*).

bat-man, n., palpitation; *batmann tche*, palpitating heart.

ba-to, n., boat, ship; *i twavesé lawivie-a pa bato*, he crossed the river by boat; *nou tout an menm bato*, we are in the same boat (we have the same dangers to face).

ba-ton, n., stick, staff, cane; *baton a dé bout*, quarter-staff; *baton viéyes*, a support to one's old age; *jété baton an lawi*, to put a spoke in someone's wheels (to spoil a person's plans); *i mennasé i épi baton*, he threatened him with a stick; *bai an koud baton*, to knock (someone) with a stick; *bai baton {ba li baton}*, punish him with a stick; *baton kako*, cocoa-stick (chocolate); *baton-lélé*, swizzle-stick.

bav, n., slaver, foam, saliva.

ba-va, n., boaster.

ba-va-dé, v., to boast; to babble; *i ka palé bava*, he likes to boast.

ba-vé, v., to dribble; *ti manmai ka bavé souvan*, babies often dribble at the mouth.

ba-vet, n., bib, piece of linen cloth placed under a child's chin at meals.

ba-wad, n., barrier, obstacle; *i kwazé bawad-la*, he broke down the barrier.

ba-wé, 1. v., to bar, to fence up; to obstruct; *bawé tel moun*, to bar a person's way; to throw obstacles in his path; *bawé tout lapòt ek finet le ou sòti*, bar all doors and windows when you leave the house.

ba-wé, 2. n., kingfish.

ba-wet, a small bar (of metal).

ba-wi, n., barrel; *an bawi klou*, a keg of nails; *bawi-a ni bann fe o won i*, the barrel has iron bands around it.

ba-wo, 1. n., a small bar (of wood); *bawo-chéz*, a cross bar of a chair, a door (see *bawad*); rail.

ba-wo, 2. n., bar (legal); *o bawo*, at court.

ba-won, n., baron.

ba-ye, n., gate, gateway; *baye-a femé*, the gate is locked; *nou sòti pa baye-a*, we went out through the gate; *i soté baye-a ek chapé*, he jumped the gate and escaped.

ba-yé, v., to yawn, to gape; *i ka bayé, i vlé dòmi*; he yawns for he wants to sleep; *ou ka fe mwen bayé*, you make me weary.

ba-yon-et, [*bayònet*], n., bayonet; *sòlda-a piché i épi bayonet-la*, the soldier stabbed him with the bayonet.

ba-za, n., bazaar; *kai ni an baza Chwazei demen*, there'll be a bazaar at Choiseul tomorrow.

ba-zou, n., jaw, jawbone; *i sòti an bazou lanmò* (fig.), he escaped from great danger; *an nonm go bazou*, a man with a prominent chin.

be, n., butter; *pen epi be*, bread and butter; *mété be an zépina*, to improve the situation; *ponmet pli be pasé pen*, to promise more than you can give; *i ka gadé a kwe di be pa kai fonn an bouch-li*, he looks innocent or demure; *be ka*, keg butter; *be bonm*, margarine.

bé-a-ti-tid, n., beatitude, blessedness.

be-be, n., baby; *a la bebe*, like a baby.

be-bel, n., toy, finery.

be-bet, n., childishness; *ou sé an bebet*, you are very childish.

bé-dji, [*bédâ*], a., bewildered, stupified; *westé bédji*, to be dumbfounded.

bef, n., cow, ox; *mété kabouvé douvan bef*, to put the cart before the horse (to have things in their wrong order); *twavai kon bef*, to work like a horse; *go kon bef*, as big as a cow; *alé mawé bef-la*, go and tether the cow; *kòn bef*, the cow's horns.

be-ga-sin, n., woodcock, plover.

bé-gé-yé, v., to stammer, to stutter; *lape fe i bégyé*, fear made him stammer.

be-jé, [bejé, beouzé, bewzjé], shepherd; *sé mou-ton-an ka swiv bejé-yo*, the sheep follow their shepherd.

bek, n., nozzle, beak, bill; *koud bek*, action of pecking; *bek jibié*, bird's bill; *pòt-la ni an bek*, the tea-pot has a spout; *i ni bon bek*, he has the gift of the gab (ability to speak eloquently); *mennen pa bek*, to lead by the nose (to make someone obey in everything).

be-ké, (also *bétché*), a white man.

bek-me, n., the snout of the sword-fish used as a weapon.

bek-té, v., to peck, to eat; *poul ka bekté*, the fowl pecks at everything; *fermé bek-ou!* shut up!

bel, a., pretty, beautiful; *an fanm bel*, a handsome woman; *ni a bel jwé*, to have good cards; *sa pa bel*, that is not nice; *tan-an bel*, the weather is fine; *i chapé bel*, he had a narrow escape; *bel plim ka fe bel jibie*, fine feathers make fine birds (smart clothes make the wearer look handsome).

bé-lan-jenn, [bélàzèn], egg-plant, aubergine.

be-le, n., a folk dance accompanied by drums.

bel-fl, n., daughter-in-law; stepdaughter.

bé-li-é, n., ram; male sheep; *bélié-a kouwi deye i*, the ram chased him.

bel-me, n., mother-in-law; stepmother.

bel-se, n., sister-in-law; stepsister.

bel-té, n., beauty, elegance; *konsevé belté-ou*, preserve your beauty.

ben, [bê], n., bath, bathing; *ben lanme*, sea-bath; *ben cho*, hot-bath; *ben pié*, foot-bath; *i ka pwan an ben fwet tou lé bonmaten*, he takes a cold bath every morning; *had ben*, bathing-suit; *kai ben*, n., bath-room, bath-house. *seviet ben*, n., bath-towel.

be-né-dik-si-on, [bénédiksiô], n., benediction, blessing; *sa sé an benédiksion*, that is a blessing; *i ni benédiksion papa-i*, he has his father's blessing; *pwet-la bai sé moun-lan benédiksion-i*, the priest gave the people his blessing.

be-né-flis, [benéfis], n., benefit, gain, profit; *liv sa la pa ban mwen pies benéfis*, this book was of no benefit to me; *sevi lajan sa la pou*

benéfis lé pov, this money is to be used for the benefit of the poor; *yich té dwé ka apwésié benéfis yo ka twapé an lanmen pawan-yo*, children should be grateful for the benefits they receive from their parents.

bé-ni, a., blessed; *pen béni*, blessed bread; *dlo béni*, holy water; *chaplé-a béni*, the chaplet {rosary} has been blessed by the priest; v., to bless; to consecrate; to praise; *Bondié kai béni ou*, may God bless you; *yo mennen sé ti manmai-la bai jézi ek i béni yo*, they brought the children to Jesus Christ and he blessed them; *i té béni épi bonne*, he was blessed with good fortune.

be-ni-fl-si-é, v., to gain, to benefit; *wimed dòkte-a benifisié i*, the doctor's medicine helped him.

bé-ni-li-é, n., holy water basin; font; *bénitié-a plen dlo béni*, the font is filled with holy water; *i kon an djab ki tonbé an bénitié*, he's violently agitated; *i kaka an bénitié* (fig.), he has committed a sacrilege.

ben-nwa, [bênwa], n., bath-tub.

ben-yen, [béyé], v., to bathe; *sa ki kai benyen ti manmai-la?* who will bathe the child? *zié-i benyen épi dlo*, his eyes are bathed in tears; *i beyen an laswe*, he's bathed in perspiration; *jaden-an benyen an lalin kle*, the garden is bathed in moonlight.

be-ou-so, [beuso], n., cradle; *ti manmai-la an beouso-i*, the baby is in its cradle.

bé-sé, v., to let down, to lower; to stoop; *bésé tet-ou pou pwé-dié*, bow your head to pray; *es ou sa bésé ek touché zòtei-ou?* can you bend down and touch your toes? *nonm ho-a bésé pou kouté*, the tall man bent forward to listen.

bet, 1. n., creature, animal, brute; insect; *bet féwòs*, carnivorous or ferocious beast; *bet fawouch*, *bet sovaï*, wild animal; *i sé bet nwe-mwen*, he's my pet aversion; *bet ki ka pòtè chai*, (e.g. *chouval*, *bouwik*), beast of burden; *i ka fe kon bet*, he is very unpleasant; *bet Bondié*, n., lady-bird.

bet, 2. a., foolish; (usually in reference to women); *vié bet*, silly woman; *i bet pou manjé fwen*, she is a perfect idiot; *fe kon jan bet*, to play the fool.

bet-a-fé, n., firefly; glow-worm.

bet-an-mil-plié, centipede.

be-tché, (see *béké*).

be-tchin, n., barracuda; a voracious West Indian fish.

bé-tiz, n., stupidity; nonsense; *sa sé bétiz!* that's all nonsense; *m'a vlé pies bétiz-ou la*, I want no more of your nonsense; *ki bétiz!*, what stupidity!

bé-ti-zé, v., to say silly things; *las bétizé*, stop being silly.

be-twav, n., beet-root (sugar-beet); *i ni an savann betwav*, she has a large plantation of beet-root.

bé-wé, 1. v., to butter; to baste.

bé-wé, 2. n., beret, cap that fits the head closely; *Fwansé enmen pòté béwé*, the French like to wear berets.

bé-yon-et, [*béyônet*], n., bayonet; (see *bayonet*).

bi, 1. n., mark, goal.

bi, 2. n., a big piece; *an bi viann*, a chunk of meat.

bib, n., bible; *bib lalwa*, the Bible used in court cases.

bi-bli-o-tek, n., library; *i sé an bibliotek vivan*, he is a walking library.

bi-bon, [*bibô*], n., infant's feeding bottle; *lévé an zafan asou bibon*, to bring up a child on the bottle.

bich, [*biš*], n., hind, doe; hard, wicked person; *papa-i sé an bich*, his father is a wicked man.

bi-djé, n., budget.

bi-djim, n., créole dance.

bi-do, n., verger; beadle (of R.C. Church).

bi-é-bank, [*biébâk*], n., banknote; paper money.

bi-en, [*biê*], adv. & a., good, useful; well; *asé bien*, pretty well; *ében, ébien!* very well! *i ka palé kwéyòl bien*, he speaks Créole well; *o bien*, or else; *pòté ou bien*, may it go well with you; *tan bien ki mal*, as well as one can; *bien dibwi* {*fe dibwi*} *pou anyen*, much ado about nothing; *mwen pa bien*, I'm ill; *gadé an moun bien*, adv., to think well of someone; *es tout bagai ka alé bien?* Is everything going well? *soukwé boutei-la bien*, shake the bottle

well; *ou pé bien di sa*, you may well say so; *ni bien ni mal*, a., neither good nor bad; *i ja bien lwen*, adv., he is already a long way off; *gadé mwen bien*, look at me steadfastly. n., good, goods; welfare, wealth; *bien mal achi*, ill-gotten gains; *bien di late*, the good things of the earth; *wann bien pou mal*, to return good for evil; *bien é di siksé*, good and welfare; a., *bien balansé*, a., sane, sensible; *bien dispozé*, a., ready to help; *bien doubout*, well-knit, well set (of the body).

bi-en-fé, n., benefits, good turn, kindness; *an bienfé pa ka janmen ped*, a kindness is never lost.

bi-en-fé-te, n., benefactor.

bi-enn-é-wé, a., happy, fortunate; (f.) *biennéwez*; *ou biennéwé isi a*, you are very happy here.

bi-en-to, adv., soon, shortly.

bi-en-vi-ni, a., welcome; *swété tel moun bienvini*, to greet someone.

bi-fé, n., sideboard.

bi-fet, n., cupboard, locker.

bif-tek, n., beefsteak.

bi-jou, [*biâu*], n., jewel, gem; *madanm-lan plen bijou*, the lady has jewels in abundance.

bi-li-on, [*biliô*], n., one thousand million.

bi-o-lo-ji, n., biology.

bis, a., rotten; *pwéson bis* {*pouwi*}, rotten fish.

bi-si-klet, n., bicycle; *alé a bisiklet*, to cycle; *mouté an bisiklet*, to mount a bicycle.

bi-swi, n., biscuit.

bi-ta, a., equal; *nou wivé bita*, we arrived at the same time.

bi-ta-si-on, n., the country (as opposed to town); *i an bitasion*, he is in the countryside.

bi-tchi, [*bitši*], n., crutch, support; stilt; *i ka maché asou bitchi*, he walks with crutches; *an pe bitchi*, a pair of crutches.

bi-ten, [*bitê*], n., booty, spoils; plunder, stolen goods.

bi-ve, n., drunkard; one who drinks excessively.

bi-wo, n., writing desk; desk; public office; clothes press; *biwo-a plen chimuz*, the bureau is full of shirts.

bi-ya, n., billiards; *i ka jwé biya*, he plays billiards; *baton biya*, n., billiard cue.

bi-yé, n., note, missive, banknote; *biyé dou*, love letter; *biyé {tike} lorwi*, lottery ticket; *mwen wisivwe an biyé ye*, I received a note yesterday.

bi-za-yel, n., great-grandfather or great-grandmother.

biz-nis, n., business.

biz-wen, bouz-wen, [bizwê, buzwê], v., to want; to need; *i ni bizwen an pe soulié*, he needs a pair of shoes; *ou pa ni bizwen di i*, he doesn't need to be told; *i ni bizwen fet épi pwékosion*, it needs to be done carefully; *es ou (ni) bizwen ed?* do you need help? *sa sé an liv mwen té (ni) bizwen lontan*, this is a book I've been needing a long time; *nou ni bizwen lapli*, we need rain; *sa i bizwen sé an bon volé*, what he needs {deserves} is a good whipping. n., business, what is necessary; affair; *mwen kai fe bizwen-mwen*, I am going about my business; *ou ka konnet kanmawad-ou le ou ni bizwen*, a friend in need is a friend indeed.

blad, n., bladder, balloon.

bla-dje, n., joker.

bla-djé, v., to give jokes.

blag, n., joke, fib, hoax; *ou ka fe blag*, you are not serious; *sa pa blag*, that's a serious matter; *an blag*, in joke, not seriously; *i sé blag vil-la*, he's the joke of the town; the laughing-stock; *an blag mwen fe épi ou*, I was only joking with you; *an mannie blag*, adv., jokingly.

blak-bod, n., blackboard.

blan, [blâ], (also *blanch*, [blâš]), white, colourless; *blan kon lenj*, as white as snow; *lenj blan*, clean linen; *mawiyaj blan*, consummated marriage; *pasé nwit blanch*, to have a sleepless night; *oswe wouj, maten blan, sé lajouné péléwen*, evening red and morning grey sets the traveller on his way (an indication of fine weather); *an norm ki ni chivé blan*, a man with white hair; *fidji-i vini blan*, her face went white; n., *blan def*, white of egg; *an fi abiyé an blan*, a girl dressed in white.

blan-balenn, [blâ balên], n., a candle made from whale-oil; spermaceti.

blan-chat, [blâšat], a., whitish; *an chien blanchat*, a dog, whitish in colour.

blan-che, n., whiteness, (fig.)purity.

blan-chi, v., to whiten, to bleach; *i koumansé blanchi*, he is getting grey; *blanchi lenn*, to wash linen; *blanchi planch*, to plane boards; *tet jan fou pa ka janmen blanchi*, a fool's head is never grey.

blan-chi-san, a., that whitens or grows white.

blanm, [blâm], n., blame, reproach; *mété blanm-lan asou tel moun*, to put the blame on someone; *tout blanm-lan tonbé asou i*, all the blame falls on him; *si ou pa fe twavai-la bien, ou kai pôté blanm-lan*, if you don't do the work well, you will incur blame.

blan-mab, a., blamable.

blan-mé, v., to blame, to censure; *ou pa sa blanmé i*, you cannot blame him; *mové twavaye ka blanmé zouti-yo souvan*, bad workmen often blame their tools.

blan-si-saj, n., washing.

blas-fem, [blasfem], n., blasphemy.

blas-fe-mé, v., to blaspheme; to curse; *i toujou ka blasfémé*, he's always cursing.

bla-zé, a., blasé; having an appetite for social pleasures.

blé, 1. n., blue powder or liquid used in laundering; *mété blé an lesiv-la*, to put blue in the washing.

blé, 2. a., blue; *zié blé*, blue eyes; *lajan-an pasé o blé*, the money has vanished.

blenm, [blêm], a., pale, sallow, wan; *fidji-i ka gadé blenm*, he looks pale; *vini blenm*, to turn pale.

blen-mi, v., to grow pale.

blen-mis-man, n., turning pale.

bles, n., wound, injury; hurt; *i ni bles*, he suffered an injury; *lévé bles*, to apply a plaster.

blé-sé, v., to wound, to hurt, to injure; *i blésé an lestomak*, his stomach hurts; *sa blésé ichemwen*, this hurts me deeply; *ou blésé wépitasion-i*, you injure his reputation; *kouto-a blésé i anlanmen*, he was cut in the hand by the knife; *yo blésé i an do*, he was wounded in the back.

blò-blò, n., inferior cloth material.

blòk, n., block, lump; *an blòk*, by lumps; *chayé pa blòk*, to carry by heaps; by blocks; *tchèk an blòk*, disorderly.

blo-ko-to, n., the galloping of a horse; the sound made by something hitting the ground.

blo-tché, [*blotché*], v., to repair hurriedly; to work carelessly; *i blotché twavai-la*, he made a bad job of the task.

bo, v. & n., kiss; *bo a te-a*, to kiss the dust (suffer humiliation); *ban mwen an bo*, give me a kiss.

bò, n., edge, margin, border; *nou kanpé bò lawivie-a*, we camped near the river; *kouché a bò*, to sleep on board a ship; *bò d'lanme*, the sea-side; *vini asiz bò mwen*, come and sit by my side; *m'a vlé ou alé bò i*, I don't want you to go near him.

bo-bans, [*bobâs*], n., feasting; *bobans pa ka janmen ganyen mesi*, extravagance never buys thanks.

bo-ban-sé, v., to feast or spend wildly; *i bobansé tout lajan-i*, he spent all his money in spree.

bo-bech, [*bobeš*], socket of candle or lamp.

bo-bin, n., bobbin, spool, reel; *bobin fil*, reel of thread; *bobin fil-la ka kouté dé goud*, the reel of thread costs two dollars.

bo-bo, n., sore, hurt; sore of infant; *i ni an bobo an pié*, he has a sore-foot.

bòbòl, n., underhand transaction, bribery; *fe bòbòl*, to steal, to bribe, to embezzle.

bò-daj, (also *bòdai*), bordering, edge.

bò-dé, 1. v., to accost; to go {come} near; *pa bòdé isi-a*, keep away from here.

bò-dé, 2. v., to embroider; to hem; to adorn; *fi-a ka bòdé*, the girl does embroidery.

bo-dwi, n., embroidery.

bòd-ze, a., elegant, chic; *fanm-lan bòdzé*, the woman wears fashionable clothes.

bo-flis, n., step-son; son-in-law.

bo-fwe, n., brother-in-law.

bo-kit, n., bucket; *an bokit dlo*, a bucket of water.

bo-kou, [*boku*], a., much, many; a great many; *boukou lajan*, much money; *bokou pasians*,

a great deal of patience; *boukou zanfan*, many children; *bokou bwi pou anyen*, much ado about nothing; (see *pil*).

bòk-sé, v., to box; to fight; *boksé djel* (colloq.), to hit someone in the mouth with one's fist.

bol, n., ball; *fwé bol*, to play a game of cricket; *i pawé bol-la*, he caught the ball; *i bat bol-la jis an lawivie-a*, he hit the ball right into the river.

bòl, n., bowl, basin; finger glass; *i bwe an bòl soup*, he drank a bowl of soup.

bon, 1. [*bò*], n., leap, jump, bound; *i pwan an bon*, he jumped high; *pwan bal an bon*, to seize time by the forelock.

bon, 2. [*bò*], a., good, well; *la bon lané!* Happy New Year! *bon san*, sensibleness; common sense; *ek bon tche*, heartily; *ek bon fwa*, sincerely; *bone*, early; *bon kont fe bon zami*, short reckonings make long friends; *santi bon*, to have a sweet smell of perfume; *bon lapéti pa ni bizwen sòs*, a good appetite needs no sauce; *an bon kouto*, a sharp knife; *let bon pou ti manmai*, milk is good for children; *es dlo sa la bon pou bwe?* is this water clean and pure? *an bon sevis*, a good turn; *an bon nonm pou pozision-an*, a good man for the position; *i sé an bon gason*, he is a generous fellow; *bai an ti manmai an bon volé*, to give a child a good whipping; *ni an bon lidé pou fe tel bagai*, to be much inclined to do something; *westé an bon neditan*, to wait at least an hour; *zié-i asé bon toujou*, his eyesight is still quite good; *ni an bon tan*, to have a good time {to enjoy oneself}; *bon jou!* good morning! good day! int.; *ou kai vini épi nou?* *bon!* you will come with us? Good! *an bon zime*, in good humour; n., *fe pli di bon pasé di mal*, to do more good than bad; *mwen ka di ou sa pou di bon-ou*, I'm telling you this for your own good; *i ka kité péyi-a pou bon*, he is leaving the country for good (i.e. he will never return).

bòn, [*bòn*], (also *labòn*), n., landmark, boundary; *pasé labòn*, to go far; to encroach; *planté kon an bòn*, to stand there like a post; *lawivie-a sé bòn-yo*, the river forms a boundary for their lands; *yo ka babié pou bòn*, they are quarrelling about their landmarks.

bon-ba-dé, v., to shell; *yo bonbadé vil-la tout ye*, the town was bombarded all day yesterday.

bon-bad-man, n., shelling, bombing, bombardment.

bon-bek, [bôbek], n., chatter-box, gossip.

bon-bon, [bôbô], n., cake; *i manjé mòso bon-bon*, he ate a piece of cake.

Bon-dié, (see *Dié*).

bò-né, a., bounded, limited; *lespwi-ou bòné*, you are narrow-minded; v., to set landmarks, to limit; *te-ou ka bòné épi san-mwen*, our lands have the same boundaries.

bon-jou, [bôâ], int. & n., good-day, good morning; *bon swe*, good evening, good night.

bonm, 1. [bôm], n., bomb; *an bonm tonbé an vil-la ek kwaze konnen kai*, a bomb fell into the town and destroyed several houses.

bonm, 2. [bôm], n., bucket, pail; *an bonm let*, a pail of milk; *ti bonm*, forest tree (branches used for fencing).

bon-maché, a., cheap.

bon-maten, (see *maten*).

bonn-a-pwé-mi-di, (greeting), good afternoon.

bon-ne, [bône], adv., soon, early.

bonn-e, [bône], n., happiness, prosperity, welfare; good luck; *ou ni bonne*, you are lucky.

bon-né, [bôné], n., cap; child's bonnet; *mété bonné an twave*, to be an in ill humour.

bon-nwít, (greeting), goodnight.

bon-swe, good evening, good night.

bon-té, n., goodness, kindness; *abizé bonté tel moun*, to take advantage of someone's goodness; *bonté di tche*, goodness of heart.

bo-pe, n., father-in-law.

bòs, 1. n., brush; *bòs dan*, tooth-brush; *bòs tet*, hair-brush; *bòs tchiwé*, scrubbing-brush.

bòs, 2. n., chief.

bòs, 3. n., lump, hump; *chamo-a ni a bòs an do-i*, the camel has a hump on its back.

bo-sal, n. & a., a dirty person; untidy; *i vini tou bosal*, he came in the rudest possible manner.

bo-sé, v., to brush; *fi-a ka bosé chivé-i*, the girl is brushing her hair; *bosé kanmizòl-la*, to brush the jacket.

bò-si, a., humped; n., a person with a humped back; *wi kon an bosì*, to laugh heartily.

bòs-ko, a., dented; *pot-la bòsko*, the pot is badly dented (see *kabòs*).

bòt, n., boot, (Wellington).

bò-té, v., to supply with boots; to kick; *nonm-la bien bòté*, the man wears well-made boots.

bò-ti-é, n., boot-maker.

bou, n., a bamboo tube used as an imitation gun at Christmas time; *bwadjet bou*, a thin stick for ramming stuff into the "bou".

bouch, [buš], n., mouth, opening; muzzle; *bouch mové*, mouth sour with bile; *dépars bouch*, housekeeping expenses; *fe ti bouch*, to be dainty; to be difficult to please; *i di sa an bouch mé tche-i pa touché*, he says one thing but thinks another; *silon bous bouch goudené*, cut your coat according to your cloth; *an nonm ki fò an bouch*, a man who out-talks everybody; *mété pawòl an bouch an moun*, to put words in a person's mouth (tell him what to say).

bou-ché, 1. a., *tou-a bouché*, the hole is plugged; *i sé an nonm ki bouché*, he is an ignorant man with rough manners.

bou-ché, 2. v., to stop, to choke; *bouché an boutei*, to cork a bottle; *bouché an tou*, to stop a gap; to pay a debt; *bouché né-ou*, to hold one's nose.

bou-ché, 3. n., butcher; *yo mennen bef-la an labatwa-a bai bouché-a*, the cow was led to the butcher for slaughter.

bou-chon, [bušò], n., cork, stopper; plug; *tiwé bouchon-an an boutei-la*, to remove the cork from the bottle; *bouchon ka floté*, the cork floats; *tou-bouchon*, corkscrew.

bouch-tou, n., stop-gap; supernumerary.

bou-dé, [budé], a., to be too full; to be jammed; *an twafik ki boudé*, a traffic jam.

bou-den, [budé], n., belly; *bouden vid*, empty stomach (feeling hungry); n., intestine; black-pudding; *mal-bouden*, belly-ache; *go bouden*, (of a woman) pregnant.

bou-dwa, [budwa], n., lady's private room.

bou-et, [buet], n., wheelbarrow; *i chayé te an bouet-la*, he transports soil in the wheelbarrow.

bou-fl, [bɒfi], a., swollen, inflated, puffed up; *fidji-i koumansé vini boufi*, his face begins to swell out; *tet boufi*, swell headed (to be conceited); *boufi épi lògei*, to be puffed up with pride.

boug, [bug], n., chap, fellow; *bon boug*, good sort of fellow; *mové boug*, nasty fellow; ugly customer; *pòv boug!* poor fellow!

bou-gon-nen, [bugônê], v., to grumble; to grouse; *i toujou ka bougonnen!* he's always grumbling! (he's never satisfied).

bou-gonn-man, [bugônma], n., grumbling, grunting; rumbling; *bougonnman lowai*, the rumbling of thunder.

bou-ji, [buâ], candle; wax-candle; *ou pa sa tchenbé an bouji ba li*, you are not fit to hold a candle to him (not nearly as good as he); *yo ka sevi bouji pou limen lotel*, the altar is lighted with candles.

bou-jon, [buâd], n., bud, shoot; *boujon fle*, rose-buds.

bou-jon-nen, [buâdnê], v., to put forth young shoots; *pié-fig-la ka boujonnen*, the banana tree begins to send forth shoots.

bou-jwa, [buâwa], n., citizen, townsman; middle-class person; *boujwa*, n., the middle-class.

bouk, 1. [buk], n., he-goat; a repulsive man; (colloq.) *filozòf kon an bouk*, to be a great swanker.

bouk, 2. [buk], n., buckle; *bouk sang*, belt buckle.

bouk, 3. [buk], n., town, village; *désan an bouk*, to go to town.

bou-kan, [bukâ], n., a fire for smoking meat or in preparation for clearing land; setting alight dry branches and dry leaves; a pile of sticks for burning.

bou-ka-nnen, [bukânê], v., to smoke on a *boukan*.

bou-kan-tai, [bukâtai], (also *boukantaj*), exchange; barter; *boukantai pwizonié*, exchange of prisoners; *boukantai pa vòle*, exchange is no robbery; *es senk zowanj pou senk zé sé an bon boukantai?* is five oranges for five eggs a fair exchange?

bou-kan-te, n., a dealer who practices bartering.

bou-kan-té, to exchange; *dé nonm sou boukanté chapo*, two drunken men exchanged hats; *boukanté pou wann pa péché*, intending to return is no sin.

bou-klé, v., to buckle, to join loose ends.

bou-ko, n., a big barrel for storing syrup, etc. cask.

boul, [bul], n., lump (of soil); *boul te*, lump of soil; *boul sik*, lump of sugar; *an boul an gòj*, a lump in the throat; *let poud ka fe boul dé le*, *le ou mété i an dlo fwet*, powdered milk lumps sometimes when mixed with cold water; *bai koud wòch ek di sé boul té*, to cast aspersions (on someone).

bou-lan-jé, [bulâzê], n., baker.

bou-lé, [bulé], n., bullet; *boulé-a sòti an fizi-a*, the bullet came from the gun. (See *bal*).

bou-lon, [bulò], n., bolt; thick metal pin to fasten things together.

boul-va, [bulva], n., boulevard; rampart; *i ka ponnen an boulva-a*, he is strolling down the boulevard.

boul-ve-san, [bulvesâ], a., upsetting; *bouvesé*, v., i., to be upset; to be agitated; *twòp switi ka bouvesé lestonmak*, too many sweets upset the stomach; *twòp lapenn ka bouvesé i*, the sight of pain upsets her.

boul-ves-man, n., overturning, upsetting; that can cause vomiting.

bous, 1. [bus], n., purse; *bous-la ni lajan*, there's money in the purse; *la bous o lavi!* your money or your life!

bous, 2. n., triggerfish.

bou-sa-i, [busai], n., brushwood; bushy area (see *wazié*).

bou-sòl, [busol], n., rash (on the skin).

bou-so-lé, [busolé], v., to grow a rash; *tout kò-i bousolé*, his body is covered with a rash.

bout, [but], n., end, extremity; *bout ling-la*, the end of the line; *bout late*, the ends of the earth; *bout a bout*, the two ends facing each other; *fe dé bout jwenn*, to make two ends meet, (fig.) to have just enough for one's needs; *vakans-la ka bout*, the holidays are coming to an end; *bout nonm*, *bout fanm*, a bit of a man, a bit of a woman; *bwilé chandel pa dé bout*, to burn the candle at both ends; *bout lang*, tip of the tongue; *wi an bout dan*,

- to give a forced laugh; *pou jwenn dé bout*, to make two ends meet; *bout dwet*, finger tips; *i wivé an bout bagai-li*, he succeeded.
- bou-tché**, [butché], n., bunch; bouquet; *boutché fle*, nosegay, bunch of flowers.
- bou-tché-ti-e**, n., flower-vase.
- bou-te-i**, [butei], n., bottle; *bouché boutei-la*, to cork the bottle.
- bou-tik**, [butik], n., shop; *boutik sa la bien founi*, this shop is well stocked.
- bou-ton**, 1. [butô], n., pimple; rash; *fidji-i plen bouton*, his face is covered with a rash.
- bou-ton**, 2. [butô], n., button; *chimiz-la pa ni bouton*, the skirt has no buttons; *bouton kolé*, collar stud.
- bou-ton**, 3. [butô], n., rose-bud; *bouton fle*, n., flower bud.
- bou-ton-nen**, v., to button up, to fasten; *boutonnen kanmizol-ou*, button up your jacket.
- bou-ton-ni-é**, button-hole.
- bou-wé**, [buwé], v., to ram; to cram, to stuff; *bouwé fizi-a*, to charge the rifle.
- bou-wik**, [buwik], n., she-ass; stupid person; *maten ped bouwik-li*, (fig.), a miss is as good as a mile (missing by a narrow margin is as conclusive as missing by a wide margin); *antété kon an bouwik*, as stubborn as a mule.
- bou-wo**, [buwo], (f.) *bouwé*; n., hangman; tyrant; *yo pann bouwo-a*, the tyrant has been hanged.
- bou-yl**, [buyi], v., to boil; *bouyi an go bouyon*, to boil fast; *le dlo ka bouyi*, *i ka fe vape*, when water boils, it changes into vapour; *pôt-la ka bouyi*, the pot is boiling; *let-la mouté*, *i bouyi twòp*, the milk has boiled over; *nou ka bouyi zé*, *pwéson*, *épi vifité*, we boil eggs, fish and vegetables; *i té ka bouyi ek lawaj*, he was boiling with rage.
- bou-yon**, [buyô], n., broth; boil, boiling; *i an bouyon*, it begins to boil; *bwe bouyon*, to drink broth; *i ni an bouyon lédjim*, he has a vegetable soup.
- bou-yon-nen**, [buyônê], v., to bubble, to froth; *dlo souf-la ka bouyonnen*, the Springs are bubbling.
- bo-was**, n., borax.
- bo-wik**, n., boric.
- bo-yo**, n., bowels, gut; catgut; *yo tiwé boyo-i*, he was very badly beaten; *i wann tout boyo-i*, he's violently sick; *kòd boyo*, strings for musical instruments.
- bwa**, 1. n., arm; *bwa an bwa*, arm in arm; *bwa chimiz sa la bien long*, the arms of this shirt are very long; *ni bwa long*, to have far reaching influence; *an bwa lanmò*, in the jaws of death; *wisivwé tel moun ek bwa ouve*, to receive someone with open arms; *anba bwa*, arm-pit; *an bwa plen*, an armful; *ti manmai asou bwa*, a baby in arms; *i doubout la ek bwa kwazé*, he stands there doing nothing; *vini an bwa-mwen*, come under my protection; *kout-bwa*, elbow.
- bwa**, 2. n., wood, forest, timber; *nonm di bwa*, man without backbone; *pié-bwa*, tree; *pié fwitaj*, fruit-tree; *pa méié dwet-ou ant bwa eklékòs*, leave family feuds severely alone; *bwa ches*, dry wood for burning; an expression used in telling folk tales (see *tim tim*); *bwa kouch*, bedstead; *tel pié-bwa*, *tel fwi*, a tree is known by its fruits; *an patché bwa*, a load of wood; *pa palé pou zot*, *sé kon kasé bwa anzoweizòt*, it's useless to give you advice, you won't listen.
- bwa-bwa**, n., a figure carried about on the last day of carnival to indicate the end of carnival and the beginning of lent (see *vaval*); a foolish person; puppet.
- bwa-den**, n., the bay tree.
- bwa-djet**, [bwadjet], n., fly of trousers; thin piece of wood for ramming (see *bou*); the fork of a tree.
- bwa-ka**, n., stretcher; *yo pòte i an bwaka*, he was taken away on a stretcher.
- bwanch**, [bwâz], n., branch, bough; division; *bwanch mango*, mango branch; *séwé an pami sé bwanch-la*, to hide among the branches; *kon jibié asou bwanch*, unsettled.
- bwanché**, v., to branch off; *si ou koupé bwanch an pié-bwa*, *i ka viwé bwanché ankò*, if you cut off the branches of a tree it will grow branches again.
- bwann**, [bwân], a., in action; *kloch an bwann*, the ringing of the bell; carrying news by word of mouth.
- bwa-pen**, [bwapé], n., breadfruit; *pie-bwapen*, breadfruit tree.

- bwas**, n., fathom, six feet; a swimming stroke; the length of the arms taken together.
- bwa-si-e**, n., breast support; brassiere; *fanm ka sevi bwasié*, women wear brassieres.
- bwas-lé**, n., bracelet; bangle; *fi-a ni an pe bwaslé*, the girl has a pair of bracelets.
- bwav**, a., brave; gallant; *anbwav nonm*, a brave man.
- bwav-man**, adv., bravely; with courage; *alé bwavman! dantis-la pa kai fe ou mal*, be brave! the dentist won't hurt you.
- bwa-vo!** int. & n., hear! hear!
- bwav-té**, n., bravery, courage; *ni bwavté an lang tou sel*, he is brave only as far as words go.
- bwa-wan-i**, [*bwawâi*], a., barren; sterile; *an mouton bwawani*, a sterile sheep.
- Bwa-zil**, n., Brazil.
- bwé**, n., buoy; *bwé-a pwé te*, the buoy is near the shore.
- bwe**, n., drink; *si pa té bwe épi manjé nou té kai mò*, we would die without food and drink; *ban mwen anve dlo, souplé*, give me a glass of water, please; *i enmen bwe twòp*, he's too fond of drink; v., to drink, to absorb; to swallow; *bwe santé tel mounn*, to drink someone's health; *bwe kon an tou*, to drink like a fish; *bwe an kabawé*, to drink in a rum-shop; *ou bwe sa* (fig.), to receive into the mind with pleasure.
- bwech**, [*bweš*], n., breach, flaw, gap; gash; *i twapé an bwech an janm*, he received a gash on the leg.
- bwé-ché**, v., to make a gap; to breach; *i bwéché gato-a*, he cut off a big piece of cake; *i ni an dan ki ka bwéché*, one of his teeth is loose; *pot-la bwéché*, the pot has a dent.
- bwé-chet**, [*bwéšet*], n., breast-bone; *i blésé an bwéchet*, he hurt his breast-bone.
- bwe-i**, n., fish-gill.
- bwen**, [*bwè*], a., brown, dark; (f) *bwin*; *chapo-a bwen*, the hat is brown; *i ja ka fe ti bwen*, it's already getting dark.
- bwen-nen**, [*bwèné*], v., to stir, to shake up; *bwennen-ou*, be quick, look sharp.
- bwenn-zing**, a., behaving like a lunatic; *i an bwennzing*, he behaves like a madman.
- bwé-son**, [*bwesò*], (also *bwason*, [*bwasò*]), n., drink, beverage; *i bwe twòp bwéson*, he has had too much to drink.
- bwet**, n., box, casket, chest; *wanjé sé liv-la adan bwet bwa-a*, pack the books in the wooden box; *mwen vlé an bwet zalimet*, I want a box of matches; *bwet témwen*, n., witness-box; *bwet poud*, powder box; *bwet zòdi*, rubbish-box.
- bwé-té**, v., to limp, to walk lame; *i ka bwété*, he limps; *pa bwété douvan moun ki enfim*, do not remind people of their infirmities; *i ka bwété mové*, he limps badly.
- bwé-vi-é**, n., breviary; a book of prayers to be said by the R. C. priests daily.
- bwid**, n., bridle, check; *ladjé bwid*, to give rein; *ladjé gwan bwid*, to be let loose; *mété bwid asou chouval*, to put a bridle on a horse.
- bwi-dé**, v., to curb, to repress; to bridle; *bwidé dézi-ou*, to curb one's desires; *bwidé chouval pa latché*, to begin at the wrong end.
- bwi-gan**, [*bwigâ*], n., brigand; thief; quarrelsome person. *ou twò bwigan*, you are too quarrelsome.
- bwi-gan-dai**, (also *bwigandaj*), n., quarrel, noise.
- bwik**, n., brick.
- bwik-a-bwak**, n., curios; brick-a-brac; *la ni an boutik bwik-a-bwak*, there is a curiosity-shop there.
- bwil**, n., a large quantity (associated with fish); *an bwil sadin*, a large number of sardines.
- bwi-lab**, a., fit to be burned.
- bwi-lé**, v., to burn, to consume by fire; *bwilé chebon*, to burn charcoal; *bwilé net*, destroy completely by fire; *bwilé an poud*, burnt to dust; *bwilé chandel pa dé bout* (fig.), work too hard; *wash pa ka bwilé*, stone will not burn; *viann-lan ka bwilé*, the meat is burning; n., *i twape an mové bwilé an difé-a*, he received severe burns in the fire; *sevel bwilé*, a., mentally disturbed; *bwilé lansan douvan tel moun*, to flatter someone excessively; *bwilé zié*, to dazzle the eye.
- bwi-net**, n., a dark girl.
- bwisk**, a., blunt, abrupt; *ti gason-an bwisk an mannie-i*, the boy is brusque in manner.

bwit, a., rough, unpolished; *sikbwit*, unrefined sugar.

bwi-tal, a., brutal, churlish; *i ka jwé twò bwi-tal*, he acts like a brute.

bwi-ta-li-té, n., brutality.

bwi-ta-li-zé, v., to bully, to brutalize; *i ka bwitalizé yich-li*, he is cruel to his children.

bwi-tal-man, adv., brutally; cruelly; *i ka aji bwitalman*, he behaves in a very rough manner.

Bwi-tani, [*bwitâi*], n., Britain; *Gwan Bwitani*, n., Great Britain.

bwi-tan-nik, [*bwitânik*], a., Britannic, British.

bwi-tel, n., brace; pair of braces; *i adan jis an bwitel*, he is head over heels in trouble;

misié-a pa ka pòté sang, mé i ka sevi bwitel, the man prefers to wear braces than a belt.

bwi-yan, [*bwiyâ*], a., brilliant, sparkling; *lespwi bwiyan*, sparkling wit; *nou té ni an simenn sòlei bwiyan*, we had a week of brilliant sunshine; *i ka pòté bijou bwiyan*, she wears brilliant jewels.

bwi-yé, v., to shine; to glitter; *tout sa ki bwiyé sé pa lò*, all that glitters is not gold; *lawòz ka bwiyé*, the rose is a charming flower.

bwi-yoch, [*bwiyòš*], n., coconut cake.

bwiz, n., breeze.

bwi-zé, v., to pass by at great speed; to smash, to break to pieces.

bwiz-van, n., a gust of wind; *i pasé kon an bwiz-van*, he went past like the wind.

CH

cha-ben, [*šabé*], n., clear-skinned negro, usually with red hair; *chabin* (f.), woman, girl with clear skin with red hair.

cha-bon, (see *chebon*).

cha-bon-nen, [*šabòñé*], v., to carbonize, to char.

cha-bon-ni-e, n., charcoal seller, coal-man; *chabonie-a sé met kai li* (fig.), a man's house is his castle.

cha-ché, [*šašé*], v., to seek, to look for, to try to find; *alé chaché*, to go for; *chaché midi a katòz e*; to look for difficulties where there are none; *chaché zédjwi adan an touf fwen*, to look for a needle in haystack (to look for something which is almost impossible to find); *chaché la fanm*, you will find a woman at the bottom of it; *voyé chaché*, to send for; *sa ki chaché kai touvé*, he that searches will find; *chaché twavai*, to seek employment; *chaché dézòd*, to try to start a quarrel; *i kai chaché fòtin-lilòt pèyi*, he is going to seek his fortune abroad.

cha-don, [*šadò*], n., sea urchin, sea egg; *chadon béni*, medicinal herb of the thistle family; *enmab kon an chadon*, as friendly as a hedgehog.

cha-gwen, [*šagwé*], n., grief, chagrin; regret; *mò chagwen*, to die of a broken-heart; *i twapé chagwen le i ped kous-la*, he was disappointed when he lost the race.

cha-gwi-nan, [*šagwinâ*], a., vexations, annoying; *i pa twapé lajan-an i ped la? sa chagwinan!* he did not find the money he lost! that's very annoying!

cha-gwi-nen, v., to vex, to provoke; to annoy; *ou las chagwinen mwen!* this is the last time I'll let you annoy me!

cha-i, n., pack; burden, load; *i ka pòté chai asou tet-li*, he carries loads on his head; *an chai ki lou*, a heavy load; *sa sé an go chai ou tiwé asou mwen*, you have relieved my mind of great anxiety; *yo ni an chai lajan*, they have loads of money (they are very rich); *i fo ou pwan ni benéfis ni chai*, you must take the good with the bad.

chaj, n., charge; accusation; responsibility; *ki chaj kont li?* what is the charge against him? *nòs-la ni sé manmai-la an chaj*, the nurse is in charge of the children; *sa ki an chaj departman sa la?* who is responsible for this department? *sé liv sa la an chaj-ou*, you are to take care of these books.

cha-jé, v., to load, to saddle; to charge; *yo chajé bouwik-la épi dé sak chebon*, the donkey is loaded with two bags of coal; *chajé an lez*, to register a letter; *chajé lestomak-ou épi manjé*, to load one's stomach with food; a., loaded, burdened; *afizi chajé*, a loaded gun; *tan-an chajé*, the sky is overcast.

cha-jé da-fe, n., a diplomat in charge of a mission to a small state.

chak, [ʃak], a., each, every; *chak nonm ni an chans*, each man has a chance; *ni an boutik chak koté lawi-a*, there's a shop on each side of the street; *i bai chak dé*, he gave two to each; *chak jou sifi sa penn*, sufficient for the day is the evil thereof; *chak péyi*, *chak koutim*, every country has its customs; adv., *yo ka kouté an dòla chak*, they cost one dollar each.

chak-chak, n., small calabash with grains inside, used as a musical instrument, maraca (Brazilian), percussion instrument, dry gourd with loose pebbles in it.

cha-ken, [ʃakɛ], pron., each, each one; every one; *chaken a son tou*, each in his turn; *chaken pou swa é Dié pou tout*, every one for himself, and God for all; *bai chaken pa yo*, give every one his share; *chaken voté kon yo té vlé*, each voted as he wanted to.

chal, n., torch; a bottle filled with petrol and having cotton as its cork.

cha-la-tan, [ʃalatâ], n., imposter, mountebank.

cha-le, n., heat, warmth; passion, zeal; *santi chale*, to feel hot; *nou an tan chale*, we are in the hot season; *chale sòlei*, the heat of the sun.

cha-loup, [ʃalup], n., ship's boat.

cham, [ʃam], n., charm, spell; enchantment; *anba an cham*, under a spell, influenced in a magical way.

cha-man, [ʃamâ], a., charming, attractive; *an jenn fi ki chaman*, a charming young lady.

cha-mé, v., to charm, to enchant; *mwen chamé pou we ou*, I am delighted to see you; *sé manmai-ou la chamé mwen*, I was charmed with you children; *sa ki ka pli chamé bonté ében belté?* do you think that goodness charms more than beauty? a., *i sanm ni an lavi chamé*, he seems to have a charmed life.

cha-me, enchanter.

cha-mez, (f.), enchantress.

cha-mo, n., camel; *widjekté mouch ek valé chamo*, to strain at the gnat and swallow the camel.

cha-mwa, n., chamois; chamois leather.

chan-del, [ʃâdel], n., candle; *bwilé chandel a dé bout*, to burn the candle at both ends (to work too hard) *jwé-a pa vo chandel-la*, the game is not worth the candle (a thing that is more trouble and expense than it is worth); *limie chandel*, candle light; *alé kon an chandel*, to go like the snuff of a candle; to die; *we twant-sis chandel*, to see stars (see flashes of light as a result of receiving a hard blow).

chan-del-omenn, [ʃâdelomen], n., Roman candle.

chan-di-li-é, n., chandelier; *mété limye-ou an chandilié*, to make known the truth; *chandilié ka kouté pasé lanteman*, the game is not worth the candle.

chan-jab, [ʃâzâb], a., that may be changed; changeable; *tan-an chanjab*, the weather is changeable.

chan-jé, v., to transform, to plan; *chanjé chimiz-ou*, to change one's shirt; *chanjé lidé-ou*, to change one's mind; *mwen chanjé ladwes-mwen*, I have changed my address; *annou chanjé plas*, let us change seats; *es ou sa chanjé ven goud ban mwen?* can you change a \$20.00 note for me? *lapawansvil-la chanjé toubomnan*, the appearance of the town is quite changed; to exchange, (see *boukantai*).

chanj-man, [ʃaʒmâ], n., change; exchange, barter; alteration, variation; *fe an chanj-man*, to bring about a change; *ou ni bizwen an chanjman*, you need change (a holiday); *an pil chanjman ja pwan kou an vilaj-la*, many changes have taken place in the village.

chank, [ʃâk], n., ulcer; canker.

chanm, [ʃâm], n., chamber, room; *lwé an chanm*, to rent a room; *chanm a le*, inner tube; *chanm di komes*, Chamber of Commerce; *chanm gani*, furnished room; *mizik chanm*, chamber music; *pòt chanm*, chamber pot; *fe chanm-lan*, clean the room; *es chanm-lan vid?* is the room empty? *an pistolé ki ni sis chanm*, a revolver with six chambers.

chan-panl, [*ʃâpâti*], n., champagne.

chan-pl-yon, 1. [*ʃâpiyô*], n., mushroom; fungus.

chan-pi-yon, 2. [*ʃâpiô*], n., champion.

chans, [*ʃâs*], n., chance, luck; *i ni chans*, he is lucky; *i pa ni chans*, he is unfortunate; *chans-mwen kai witounen*, my luck will change; *annou pwan a chans*, let chance decide; *ou ni an bon chans pou éwisi*, you have a good chance of success; *pito ou bat ti gason-an*, *bai an lòt chans*, instead of flogging the boy, give him another chance.

chan-sé, a., lucky, fortunate; *ni dé moun ki sanm toujou chansé*, some people seem to be always lucky; *sa sé an nonm ki chansé*, this is a lucky man.

chan-son, [*ʃâsô*], n., song; *i toujou asou menm chanson*, he's always harping on the same string (to talk constantly on the same subject); *liv chanson*, n., song book.

chant, [*ʃât*], n., song, singing; tune, air.

chan-te, n., (f.) *chantez*, singer, chorister; choir boy or girl.

chan-té, v., to sing; *manmai ka apwann chanté le yo lékòl*, children learn to sing in school; *chanté fò*, to sing up; *chanté a fo*, to sing out of tune; *kòk-la chanté*, the cock crows; *chanué laviktwa*, to cry victory; n., *chanté kòk*, the crowing of the cock.

chantèz, (see *chanté*).

chan-ti-é, [*ʃâtié*], n., timber-yard.

chant-wel, n., decoy bird; female singer.

cha-pan-ti-é, [*ʃapâtié*], 1. n., carpentry, carpenter; *i sé an chapantié*, he's a carpenter; *twavai-li sé chapantié*, carpentry is his trade.

cha-pan-ti-é, 2.n., a herb used in local medicine; *dité chapantié*, tea made from the herb.

cha-pé, v., to escape; to get free; to get away; *i chapé néyé*, he escaped drowning; *kité an mo chapé*, to drop a word; *i chapé danjé*, he escaped danger; *chapé bel*, to have a narrow escape; *dé pwizonié chapé*, two of the prisoners have escaped; *fe an pwizonié chapé*, to help a prisoner escape; *fe lokazion-an chapé*, to let an opportunity slip by; *ou té chansé pou chapé lanmò an aksidan-an*, you were lucky to escape death in the crash; *chapé kò-ou*, to try to escape; *ki mannie nou*

pé chapé òbzevasion? how can we escape observation?

cha-pel, n., chapel; *chapel laviej*, the Blessed Virgin's Altar (in R. C. church).

cha-pit, n., chapter.

cha-plé, n., chaplet; rosary, string of beads; *défilé chaplé*, to say all one has to say; *di chaplé*, to say the rosary; *i pa di chaple pou sa*, (fig.), he did not get that for nothing; *an dizenn chaplé*, a decade of the rosary.

cha-po, n., hat, cap; *chapo gwan bò*, a broad-brimmed hat; *chapo pai*, straw-hat; *an koud chapo*, a bow; *chapo-a ni piti bò*, the hat has a narrow brim; *pasé chapo-a*, to pass a hat round to collect money for a good cause.

cha-pon, [*ʃapô*], n., capon; castrated cock.

cha-pon-nen, [*ʃapônê*], v., to caponize, to castrate.

cha-po-ti, n., sapodilla.

cha-sé, v., to chase, to pursue; *chasé mové le*, to ventilate; *chasé sa ki natiwel*, *i kai witounen an galo*, what is bred in the bone will come out in the flesh (children will inherit the qualities of their parents); *sa ki dé chòz chasé ni yonn ni lòt pa kai touvé*, between two stools one falls to the ground (lose an opportunity through hesitating between two courses of action); *an klou chasé an lòt*, one idea drives out another.

cha-se, n., hunter.

cha-ses, (f.), huntress.

chas fanm, n., mid-wife.

cha-si, n., frame, framework; *chasi moto-ka*, the chassis of a motor-car; its framework.

chas-mouch, n., a kind of fan.

chas-pa-we-l, n., sarsaparilla.

chast, a., pure, chaste.

chas-té, n., chastity.

chat, n., puss, pussy-cat; cat, darling; *an bon chat bon wat*, set a thief to catch a thief; diamond cut diamond; *kwiyé an chat an chat*, to call a spade a spade; not to mince matters; *viv kon chat ek chien*, to live a cat-and-dog life (be always quarrelling); *chat a neflatché*, cat-o'-nine tails; *chat chodé kwent dlo fwet*, a burnt child dreads fire; *zeba chat*, cat mint; *la pa ni an chat*, there's not a living soul

- there; *tout chat gwi lan nwit*, all cats are grey in the dark; *le chat pati souwi dansé*, when the cat's away the mice will play; *pa lévé chat ki dò*, let sleeping dogs lie (don't rouse somebody who can harm you, but who is neither aware of you nor not bothering you); *piti chat*, kitten; *makou-chat*, tom-cat.
- cha-tani**, [*ʃatani*], n., chestnut, breadnut.
- cha-to**, n., castle, stronghold; *fe chato an Espari*, to build castles in the air.
- cha-tou**, [*ʃatu*], n., octopus; devil fish.
- chat-tig**, n., tiger-cat; *konpe lapen ek konpe tig*, Brer Rabbit and Brer Tiger (two animal characters most spoken of in Créole folk tales).
- cha-twé**, v., to emasculate, to castrate.
- cha-twi-yan**, [*ʃatwiyân*], a., tickling; ticklish.
- cha-twi-yé**, v., to tickle; to give a thrill to; to please; to flatter; *ti manmai-la wi ek wigolé le yo chatwiyé i bò kòt-li*, the child laughed and wriggled when his ribs were tickled; *listwa-a chatwiyé mwen*, the story tickled me (amused me).
- cha-vi-wé**, v., to capsize, to upset; to turn upside down; *i chaviwé tab-la*, he upset the table; *chat-la chaviwé tól let-la*, the cat has upset the pan of milk; *yo chaviwé gouvedman*, the Government was defeated; *si ou soukwé kannòt-la twòp i kai chaviwé*, if you rock the boat it may capsize.
- cha-wi**, n., plough, an agricultural implement.
- cha-wi-tab**, a., charitable; kind; *an enstition chawitab*, a charitable institution (one that helps the poor or suffering).
- cha-wi-té**, n., benevolence; alms, charity; *i kité tout lajan bai lachawité {lé pòv}*, he left all his money to charities; *chawité bien òdòné ka koumansé lakai*, charity begins at home (it is your first duty to be kind to the members of your family); *mandé chawité*, to beg; *fe chawité*, to give alms.
- cha-yé**, v., to cart, to convey; to carry along, to transport; *bòs sa la ka chayé pasajé ek machandiz*, this bus conveys both passengers and goods; *lonnan sé té batiman ki té ka chayé let*, letters were transported by boat before; *yo chayé moun pou miting-la pa bòs plen*, people were transported to the meeting by bus loads; *i ka chayé wòch pou bati kai-li*, he is transporting stones to build his house; *i ka chayé ti manmai-la toupatou*, she takes the child everywhere; *nou chayé ye óswe*, we changed quarters last night.
- cha-zib**, n., chasuble, church vestment the priest wears for mass.
- che**, 1. n., pulpit, tribune; *pwet-la an che ka pwéché*, the priest is preaching from the pulpit; *mouté an che*, to preach (see *twibin*).
- che**, 2. n., choir; *chanté an che*, to sing from the choir loft.
- che**, 3. a., dear, beloved; precious; costly, expensive; *wann che*, to endear; *achté che*, dear bought; *péyé che*, to buy dearly; *i kai péyé che pou li*, he will pay dear for it; *sa twò che!* that's too dear! *tout bagai ka vini che apwézan*, everything is getting dear nowadays; *manman-ou che pou wou*, your mother is dear to you; *wi, che; non, che*, yes, dear; no, dear; *mon che*, my dear; *si ou vlé fe lajan, achté bon maché ek vann che*, if you want to make money, you must buy cheap and sell dear; *yo achté laviktwa bien che*, victory was dearly bought; *mesi, che*, thank you, dear; *che kòkòt*, dearest.
- che-bon**, [*ʃebôn*], also *chabon*, [*ʃabôn*], 1. n., charcoal; *chebon te*, coal; *min chebon*, coal mine; *tou chebon*, charcoal pit; *an sak chebon*, a bag of coal. 2. n., carbuncle.
- ché-ché**, v., to dry, to dry up; to cure; to wither; *i pann sé had-la an sòlei-la pou yo chéché*, she hung out the clothes to dry in the sun; *sòlei cho-a chéché tout sé ma dlo-a an chimen-an*, the hot sun dried up all the puddles in the road; *i sanm ki imajinasion-i chéché*, his imagination seems to have dried up.
- ched**, n., shed; banana buying point.
- chef**, n., chief; commander; *chef di tchwizin*, chief cook; *chef di mizik*, band-master; *i sé chef pati-a*, he is the party leader.
- chenn**, [*ʃèn*], n., chain; shackle, fetters, bonds; *chenn montani*, mountain range; *i ni an mont ek chenn an lò*, he has a gold watch and chain.
- ché-wi**, a., pet beloved, cherished; *ma chéwi*, my pet, my dear.
- ché-wi-ben**, [*ʃéwibê*], n., cherub, cherubim.
- chez**, n., chair; *chez pai*, straw-bottomed chair; *chez pliant*, folding chair; *pwan chez-la*, take the chair (preside over the meeting).

chi, int., expression used to chase away fowls.

chi-chi, n., frill; ornamental border, used to trim a dress; *soukwé chi-chi-ou*, to make a fuss.

chi-en, [ʃiè], n., dog, cur, hound; *chien-an plenn*, the bitch is with young; *chien bejé*, shepherd's dog; *chien was*, thoroughbred dog; *chien ki ka hapé mòd pa*, his bark is worse than his bite (he threatens but is not very likely to take action); *dakò kon chat ek chien*, to agree like cat and dog (to be always quarrelling); *chien-yo pa kai lachas ansanm*, they don't agree together; *mennen an lavi chien*, to lead a dog's life (to be troubled all the time); *enmen mwen, enmen chien-mwen*, love me, love my dog; *sa ki vlé néyé chien ka akizé i épi waj*, give a dog a bad name and hang him (to assume that a man is always bad on the basis of a single mistake); *an chien sa gadé anlévek*, a cat may look at a king (even a lowly person may have ambitions); *jété bai chien*, throw it to the dogs (it is not good); *hayi chien, di dan-i blan*, to give the devil his due (be just, even to those who do not deserve sympathy); *mò kon chien*, to die like a dog (to die in shame and misery); *manman-chien*, bitch.

chi-fon-nen, [ʃifòné], a., crumpled, rumped; *pasé wòb-la, i chifonen*, you must iron the dress, it is rumped; v., to rumple, to ruffle, to crease.

chik, 1. n., jigger (insect like a flea that burrows into the skin).

chik, 2. n., style; *jan chik*, the smart set; *i ka gadé bien chik*, he is very elegant.

chi-kann, [ʃikân], n., quibble; chicanery; trickery; *fe chikann an jwé-a*, to break the rules of the game; *chaché chikann*, to pick a quarrel with someone.

chi-kan-ne, n., one who quibbles with reason; pettifogger.

chi-kan-nen, [ʃikâné], to cavil, to quibble, to quarrel.

chi-ko, n., stump, stub; *i ni an chiko dan*, one of his teeth is broken.

chi-me, n., myth, idle fancy; *ou ni chime*, you seem to let your imagination carry you away.

chi-men, [ʃimé], n., road, way, route, passage; *alé chimen dwet*, go straight; *chimen bati*,

beaten track; *chimen fe*, railway, railroad; *chimen twaves*, cross-road; *chimen pawadi*, straight or difficult way; *i adan an bon chimen*, he is doing well; *alé fe chimen-ou*, go your own way; *gwan chiman*, highway; *pa palé pa kat chimen*, do not beat about the bush; *an chimen*, on the way; *chimen Vié-Fò*, the Vieux-Fort road, the road to Vieux-Fort; *sòti an chimen-mwen*, don't bar my way; get out of my way; *bò chimen*, the edge of the road, roadside.

chi-mi-né, n., chimney, funnel; *lafimé ka sòti an chiminé-a*, smoke passes through the chimney; *batiman-an ni dé chiminé*, the ship has two funnels.

chi-miz, n., shirt; *chimiz blan*, white shirt; *chimiz-dòmí*, *chimiz di nwi*, night-gown; *lapo pli pwé ki chimiz*, near is my shirt, nearer is my skin; *i vann jis chimiz-li*, he sold the shirt off his back (he is left with nothing); *manch chimiz*, shirt-sleeves.

chin, n., tea, "green" tea.

chi-ni, n., caterpillar, worm; earthworm; *chini-a-pwel*, n., caterpillar; (see *ve*); *led kon chini*, as ugly as a frog.

chi-ni-a, n., growler, grumbler; a child who cries whenever she's scolded; a susceptible person.

chin-wa, n., Chinese.

chis, a., stingy; (fig.) mean; contemptible; *norm sa la bien chis*, this man is mean in money matters, he is miserly.

chi-va-li-é, knight's lady.

chi-va-lwi, n., chivalry.

chi-vé, n., hair; *mwen vlé koupé chivé-mwen*, I want to have my hair cut; *i ladjé chivé-i*, she let her hair down; *ped chivé-ou*, to become bald; *bai an moun chivé blan*, to give one grey hairs (to bring sorrow upon him); *zépeng chivé*, n., hair-pin; *bòs chivé*, hair-brush; *laje an chivé*, hair's breadth; *san chivé*, hairless, bald; *pwàn lokazion pa chivé*, to take time by the forelock.

chi-vi, n., plug, peg; pin; ankle bone; *touvé an chivi pou chak tou*, to find a peg for every hole.

chi-von, [ʃivò], n., rafter.

chlen, n., shilling.

cho, a., hot, warm, burning; (fig.) ardent, zealous, passionate; *lanmen fwé, iche cho*, cold hands, warm heart; *i fo ou bat fe-a padan i tou cho*, to strike the iron while it's hot; *touvé anyen twò cho é twò fwet*, to wish to have everything; *pléwé a cho d'lam*, to cry bitterly; *i pa ni cho ni fwet*, it's neither here nor there; *i ka fe cho*, it is hot; *mwen enmen manjé-mwen cho*, I like my food hot; *piman cho an pil*, pepper causes a burning sensation on the tongue and throat; *tépéwanman cho*, hot temper; *ben cho*, hot bath; *ni san cho*, to be passionate, eager.

chòb, (also *chòv*), a., bald; *tet chòb*, bald-pated.

cho-dé, a. & v., *i chodé kò-i*, he scalded himself; *dlo cho chodé i*, hot water scalded his skin; *chat chodé kwent dlo fwet*, a burnt child dreads the fire.

chò-di-e, [*šodie*], n., boiler, iron pot.

cho-fai, n., heat; heating, warming.

cho-fé, v., to give warmth; to heat up; *chofé dlo-a*, to get the water hot; *bwe-a chofé i*, the drink warmed him up; *chofé kouch*, n., late riser.

cho-fe, n., motor-car driver, chauffeur; fireman.

chòk, n., shock, collision, impact; *lanmò-a chòk-li*, the death gave her a shock.

cho-ko-la, n., chocolate; *baton chokola (kako)*, cocoa-stick; *dité chokola*, chocolate beverage.

chon-jé, v., to remember (see *sonjé*).

cho-pin, [*šopin*], n., a measure, nearly half a litre or pint; *an chopin fawin*, a pint of farine; *an chopin siwo*, about a litre of syrup.

cho-sé, v., to put on shoes and stockings; a., *bien chosé*, well shod; *kòdònié mal chosé*, nobody is worse shod than the shoemaker's wife (the children of a specialist are always those who receive the least benefit from his craft); *yo chosé an menm pwen*, they are of the same opinion.

cho-sé pi-é, n., shoehorn.

cho-set, n., babies' booties; half stocking.

cho-son, [*šosò*], sock.

chou, [*šú*], n., tannia; *chou ponm*, cabbage; *bet kon chou*, as stupid as an owl; *alé planté chou*, to retire into the country; *fei chou*, leaf of the tannia; (fig.) third rate newspaper.

chou-an, (See *chwan*.)

chou-ponm, [*šupòm*], n., cabbage.

chous, [*šus*], n., stump, stub, stem; root; *an vié chous*, a regular blockhead; *fe chous*, voyé *chous*, to found a family.

chou-val, n., horse, nag, steed; *alé a chouval*, to ride; *bwidé chouval pa latché*, to begin at the wrong end; *papa-ou pa té ka mouté chouval*, you always arrive too late for dinner; *chouval bwa*, merry-go-round; *chouval kous*, race-horse; *chouval vape*, horsepower; *fe chouval*, horse-shoe; *wimed chouval*, drastic remedy; *twavai chouval*, hard work; *chouval lanme*, sea-horse, walrus; *chanjé chouval yon zié pou an chouval aveg*, to change for the worse; *bat an chouval ki ja mò*, waste time by doing something useless; *asou chouval*, on horseback; *kous chouval*, horse-race; *chouval bwa {manté wilijies}*, praying mantis; *ti chouval*, n., pony, merry-go-round.

chou-va-li-é, n., cavalier; lady's man; *chouvalié fidji twis*, Don Quixote.

chòz, (also *chòi, kéchòi*), thing, matter, affair; *sé pa gwan chòz*, it's no great matter; *sé tchek chòz*, it is something; *tout chòz*, everything; *ban mwen kéchòz la, souplé*, let me have something, please, (see *bagai*).

chwa, n., choice, choosing; option; *chwa fòsé*, Hobson's choice (the only choice).

chwan, [*šwà*], n., insurgent, guerrilla; (fig.) vicious and ugly person.

chwé-zi, (also *chwazi*), v., to choose (between or among); to select; *vowas-la chwézi mòso-a ki pli go-a*, the greedy person chose the biggest piece; *chwézi kanmawad-ou épi pwékosion*, choose your friends carefully; *ou chwézi bien*, you have chosen well.

chwi-chwi, n., sound of gossip, like the gnawing of mice.

D

D, d, n., the fourth letter of the alphabet.

da, n., the woman who carries the baby at a christening ceremony; nurse.

da-bò, at first.

da-da, n., horse (for a child); hobby-horse; *alé a dada*, to ride on someone's back; adv., astride.

da-jan, (see *daoujan*).

da-kò, v., to agree, to be in harmony with; *yo dakò pou mété kai-la an lavant*, they agreed to put up the house for sale; *yo pa janmen ka dakò*, they never see eye to eye.

dal, n., pond.

da-li-a, flower, dahlia.

da-lo, dal, canal.

dan, [dâ], n., tooth, fang; cog, prong; *amé jis an dan*, armed to the teeth; *ni dan bien long*, to be very hungry; *ni mal dan*, to have toothache; *pwan lalin pa dan*, to aim at impossibilities; *koud dan*, a bite; *dan let*, first teeth; *dan sajes*, wisdom tooth; *kwatche dan*, to gnash the teeth; *manjé an bout dan*, to eat with no appetite; *maché asou dan*, to be without means of support; *wi an bout dan*, to pretend to laugh; *chapé pa lapo dan*, to have a narrow escape; *glasi dan*, to set the teeth on edge from eating very sour things; *sal kon dan peni*, as dirty as the teeth of a comb; *bòs dan*, tooth-brush; *dan kayé*, carious teeth, *dan douvan*, incisor.

dan-di-li-on, [dâdiliò], n., dandelion.

dan-jé, [dâz], n., danger, peril, risk; *an tan ladjé lavi an sòlda an danjé*, in time of war a soldier's life is in danger; *es la ni pies danjé difé?* Is there any danger of fire?

dan-jé-wé, a., dangerous, not safe; *an vwayaj ki danjéwé*, a dangerous voyage; *chien sa la ka gadé danjéwé (mové)*, this dog appears dangerous.

dan-jé-wé-man, [dâzwemán], adv., dangerously; *i malad danjéwéman*, he is dangerously ill.

dan-klé, [dâklé], a., toothed, indented, jagged; *wòch danklé*, jagged rocks; *jan bien danklé*, people with keen appetites. v., to notch, to dent.

danm, 1. [dâm], n., lady, dame; a man's dancing partner; a piece in a game of draughts; *danm done*, maid of honour.

danm, 2. [dâm], n., nun, sister.

dan-ma-sé, [dâmasé], n., damask linen, damask cloth.

danm-jann, [dâm-jân], n., demijohn.

dann-ab, [dârab], a., damnable; hateful.

dan-na-si-on, n., damnation.

dan-né, a., damned; condemned; *lé danné*, the damned; *soufe kon an danné*, to suffer horribly.

dan-sé, [dâsé], n., dance, ball, dancing; *ki bel dansé!* what a pretty dance! *bai an dansé*, to organize a dance; v., to dance; *i ka dansé bien*, she dances well; *dansé an minouet*, to dance a minuet; *yo dansé jis mennwit*, they went on dancing till midnight; *i pa sav asou ki les pie pou dansé*, he does not know which way to turn.

dan-se, n., (f.) *dansez*, dancer.

dan-tel, [dâtel], n., lace, lace-work; *fabwika-sion di dantel*, lace manufacture (see *gans*).

dan-ti, [dâti], n., set of teeth; denture.

dan-tis, n., dentist.

dan-wé, [dâwé], n., commodity; provisions, articles of food.

da-ou-jan, [dâ-u-jâ], (also *dajan*), n., silver; *daoujan vif*, quick-silver; *lang daoujan*, eloquence; *papié daoujan*, silver paper, tinfoil; *mawiyaj daoujan*, silver wedding; *pla daoujan*, silver-plate.

da-si-é, n., steel; *kouve epi plak dasié*, steel-plated.

dat, 1. n., date; *ki dat jòdi-a?* what's the date today? *ki dat nésans-ou?* what's the date of your birth?

dat, 2. n., dry eruption on skin, a skin disease.

da-té, v., to date, give a date to; *let la daté venn-kat mé*, the letter is dated May 24th; *pa oblié daté let-ou*, don't forget to date your letters.

da-vans, adv., beforehand; *mwen ka di ou an avans*, I tell you in advance.

da-vwa, conj., because of; *papa-mwen bat mwen dawwa mwen pa fe sa i di mwen*, my father beat me because I did not do what he told me to.

dé, 1. n., canopy (in the R. C. church the Blessed Sacrament is carried under it in procession).

dé, 2. n., thimble.

dé, 3. n. & a., two; *koupé an dé*, to cut in two; *dé pa dé*, two by two; *dé fwa*, twice; *tou lé dé*, both; *do twa {dé o twa}*, two or three; *an bon do twa*, a good many; *an dé*, in two; *ni dé fidji*, to be untrustworthy; *dé di kawo*, two of diamonds; *ékwi dé mo*, to write a short letter.

dé-ba, n., dispute, strife, alteration; trouble; *fe déba*, get someone into trouble; *annou doubout déba sa la*, let us put an end to this dispute; *i lodians*; *i ni bizwen asistans an déba i twapé kò-i la*; he has to find himself before the magistrate; he needs help at the trial.

dé-ba-bou-yé, [*débabuyé*], v., to wash, to cleanse; *vini débabouye kò-ou*, come and clean yourself of all the mud on you; *débabouyé pwéson*, to clean fish using lime, etc.

dé-ba-ga-jé, v., to clear up, to disengage; *débagajé tab-la*, to clear the table.

dé-ban-dé, [*dé-bà-dé*], v., to unbind, to loosen; to unfasten; *débandé on né*, to loosen a knot; *débandé sang-ou*, loosen your belt; a., loosened; *zié-i débandé*, the handkerchief is removed from her eyes.

dé-bat, v., to struggle, to strive; to argue, to debate; *misié ka débat kon i pé*, the man struggles to make two ends meet; *i ka débat pou éwisi an zafe-i*, he has to struggle to succeed in business; *zannimo-a débat épi tout fòs-li pou sòti an zatwap-la, mé i pa éwisi*, the animal struggled with all its might to get out of the trap but failed.

dé-ba-tché, [*débatché*], v., to disembark, to land; to be relieved of a load; *i débatché lannwit*, he came ashore in the night; *endé mwen debatché chai-la*, help me to put down the load.

dé-ba-té, v., to unload (an animal); to unsaddle; *débaté bouwik-la*, remove the load from the donkey's back.

dé-ba-ti, v., to pull down; to demolish; *yo débati vié kai-la*, the old house was demolished.

dé-ba-ti-zé, v., to change the name of.

dé-ba-wa-sé, v., to disembarass, to free, to rid; *mwen débawasé épi chai sa li*, I am relieved of this burden; *débawasé kò-ou an det*, to rid oneself of debt; *nou kontan nou débawasé épi i*, we are glad to be rid of him.

dé-ba-wé, v., to unbar; to undo the bars of; to get out of the way; *débawé lapòt-la*, to get off the doorway; to unbar the door; *débawé mwen*, come out of the light, you prevent me from (seeing, writing, etc.).

dé-bi, n., first appearance; *jenn fi-a fe débi-i mwa pasé*, the young girl made her debut last month (first appearance in society).

dé-bi-té, v., to eat greedily; to cut up; to retail; *i débité viann-lan*, he devoured the meat.

dé-blo-tché, [*déblotché*], v., to unblock, to unlock; *i déblotché woul motoka-a*, he unlocked the wheels of the car.

dé-bò-dè, v., to overflow, to run over; *lawivie-a débodé*, the river overflowed its banks; *té ni twòp moun an miting-la, yo débòdé*, there were so many people at the meeting that they overflowed the barriers; *an popilasyon ki da débòdé*, an overflowing population; *an nonm ki ka débòdé épi bonté*, a man overflowing with kindness.

dé-bon-dé, [*débòdé*], v., to gush, to break out; to escape; *dlo-a débondé ek pété masonn-lan*, the waters cracked the wall and gushed out in a flood.

dé-bo-té, v., to pull off one's boots.

dé-bou-ché, [*débušé*], v., to open, to uncork; to clear; *déboché boutéi-la*, to uncork the bottle; *débouché tou-a*, to clear the hole of soil, etc.; n., outlet.

dé-bou-klé, [*débuklé*], v., to unbuckle; *débouklé sang-ou*, unbuckle your belt.

dé-bou-ton-en, [*débutônè*], v., to unbutton; *i deboutonen chimiz-li*, he unbuttoned his shirt.

dé-bou-wé, [*débuwé*], v., to draw the stuffing out of (fire-arms, etc.); *débouwé an pip*, to empty the pipe of tobacco; *débowé bou-a*, remove the stuff from a toy bamboo gun. (See *bouwé*).

dé-bou-ya, [*débwiya*], a., smart, resourceful; quick at getting out of a fix; *i sé an fanm ki debwiya*, she is a resourceful woman.

dé-bwan-ché, [*débwašé*], v., to prune, to trim; *débwanché pie mango-a*, to cut off some branches from the mango-tree.

dé-bwanch-man, n., pruning, trimming.

dé-bwa-yé, a., dishevelled, in disorder; loosely dressed, untidy; *fanm-lan ka maché an lawi tou débwayé*, the woman walks about very loosely dressed.

dé-bwé-té, v., to dislocate, to disjoint; *i débweté chivi-i*, he dislocated his ankle.

dé-bwi-dé, v., to unbridle; *débwidé an chouval*, to remove a horse's bridle.

dé-bwi-yé, v., to disentangle oneself; (fig.) to explain; to get out of difficulties.

dech, [*deš*], a., poor, hard-up; *jòdi-a mwen dech*, I haven't one cent today.

dé-cha-jé, [*déšežé*], v., to unload, to relieve, to empty; to discharge; *déchajé konsians*, to clear one's conscience; *déchajé mwen, souple*, help me put down my load, please; *baitman-an dechajé machandiz-li Vié-Fò*, the ship discharged its cargo at Vieux-Fort; a., unloaded; *fizi-a déchajé*, the rifle is unloaded; *yo déchajé sé jwi-a*, the members of the jury were freed from their duties.

dé-cha-né, a., stripped of flesh; emaciated; v., to make lean; to emaciate.

dé-ché-ché, v., to dry up, to parch; *tan kawenm te-a ka déchéché*, during the dry season the earth becomes parched.

dé-chen-nen, [*déšéné*], v., to unchain, to let loose; *yo déchennen pwizonié-a*, the prisoner was unchained; a., free; *bef-la déchennen*, the cow is let loose.

dé-chi-fwé, v., to decipher, to unravel, to make clear; *es ou sa déchifwé let sa la ban mwen?* can you explain what this letter means?

dé-chi-wé, v., to tear to pieces, to rend, to lacerate; *pli ou an hanyon {déchiwé} pli chien halé ou*, the more dishevelled you are, the more the dogs run after you.

dé-cho-se, a., barefooted; pulling off boots, stockings; v., to pull off boots or stockings.

dé-dé, n., child's good-bye.

dé-di, v., to disavow, to disown, to gainsay; to contradict; to recant, to unsay what has been said; *ou ka dédi mwen*, you are trying to make a liar of me.

dé-do-ma-jé, [*dédòmažé*], v., to make amends for; to make good; to compensate; to recoup.

dé-dou-blé, [*dédublé*], v., to take out the lining of; to divide; *dédoublé schilòt-la*, to remove the lining from the trousers.

dé-do-wé, v., to ungild; *noblez dédowé*, impoverished gentry.

dé-dwi, v., to deduct, to subtract; deduce, infer.

dé-fa-ché, v., to pacify, to cool down, to cease to be angry.

dé-fal-kasion, n., deduction, subtraction.

dé-fal-ké, v., to take off, to deduct.

dé-fan-di, a., forbidden; *fwi défandi*, the forbidden fruit.

dé-fann, [*défân*], v., to defend, to protect; to shield, to resist; *i défann kò-i*, he defended himself; *pwizonié-a té ni an avoka pou défan li*, the prisoner had a lawyer to defend him.

dé-fans, [*défâs*], n., defence; protection, safeguard; *défans antwé*, no admittance; *pou défans kont fwédi i ka pòté an kanmizól épé*, as good defence against the cold he wears a thick coat; *es ni pies nonm ki pa vlé goumen an défans péyi-i?* is there any man unwilling to fight in defence of his country? *nonm-lan yo akizé-a pa té ni pies défans*, the accused man did not try to show that he was innocent.

dé-fe, v., to obviate.

dé-fen, [*défè*], a., deceased; late; *défen Jan*, deceased John, late John.

dé-fet, v., to undo, to untie; *defet an né*, to untie a knot; *defet an mové labitid*, to break oneself of a bad habit; a., untied; *wiban an defet*, the ribbon knot is loose.

dé-fé-wé, v., to unshoe (a horse); to unfetter (a convict); *déféwé chouval-la*, to unshoe the horse.

dé-fé-yé, v., to strip off leaves.

dé-fi, n., defiance, challenge; *mété ant défi*, to set at defiance, to challenge, to defy.

de-fi-ans, [dɛfiãs], n., distrust, mistrust, caution; *ti manmai-la gadé go nonm-lan épi défiãs*, the child looked at the big man with distrust.

de-fi-dji-wé, [dɛfidʒiwé], v., to disfigure; to mar, to distort; *défidjiwé lavéwité*, to distort the truth; *lawoujòl défidjiwé i*, his face was disfigured by measles.

dé-fi-é, v., to challenge, to defy; *pa jamen défié an jan fou*, never challenge a mad man.

dé-fi-lé, 1. v., to file off; to march past; *sé solda-a défilé dé pa dé*, the soldiers marched past two by two.

dé-fi-lé, 2. v., to unstring, to unthread, to untwist; *défilé sé pel-la*, to unstring the pearls; *défilé an bobin fil*, to unwind a reel of thread; *défilé chaplé*, (fig.), to say the rosary.

dé-fi-lé, 3.a., dull; *kouila-a défilé*, the cutlass has a dull edge.

dé-fi-ni, a., definite, defined; *mwen vlé an wépons défini*, I want a definite answer; *mwenn-mwen apwé-midi-a a dé ze -sa défini*, meet me at two o'clock this afternoon -that's definite; *mwen ka fe an défini épi i*, I will definitely end my relationship with him.

dé-fi-sé-lé, v., to untie.

dé-flek-si-on, [dɛflɛksiõ], n., deflection.

dé-flé-wi, v., to lose its flowers; to deprive of flowers; to deprive of grace and beauty; to ravish; to deflower.

dé-fo, n., defect, fault, flaw; *pa ni pesonn san défo*, there is no one without faults; *pòt-la ni an défo*, there is a flaw in the pot; *i enmem i magwé i ni défo*, she loves him in spite of his faults; *twapé défo*, to find fault; *m'a twapé pies défo an yo*, I have found no fault with them; *ékwiiti-a té ni an pil défo*, the writing was full of faults; *san défo*, faultless; *ni défo*, faulty (see *fòt*).

dé-fo-fi-lé, v., to untack, to remove the thread from; *défofilé manch chimiz-la*, remove the thread from the sleeves of the shirt.

dé-fò-ma-si-on, [dɛfomasiõ], n., deformation.

dé-fò-mé, v., to put out of shape; to deform; *kò fanm-lan défòmé atchwelman*, the woman's figure has now lost its shape; a., deformed; *ü bwai-la ni an pie défómé ek i pa*

sa jwé foutbòl, the boy has a deformed foot and cannot play football.

dé-fò-mi-té, n., deformity, malformation.

dé-fon-sé, [dɛfõsé], v., to stove in, to knock in, to break in; *vòle-a défonsé lapòt-la*, the thief forced open the door; *vòle défonsé kai li ye òswe*, last night thieves broke into his home.

dé-fons-man, n., breaking or smashing.

dé-fou-né, [dɛfuné], v., to draw out of an oven; *es pen-an ja défouné?* have you removed the bread from the oven?

dé-fou-tché, défouké, [dɛfutšɛ, dɛfuké], to unfrock; to hold one by his crotch.

dé-fwé-chi, v., to tarnish, to take out the brilliancy or freshness; *i ja défwéchi*, all her freshness is lost.

dé-fwé-yé, v., to defray, to bear the cost of; *défwéyé dépans lanteman-an*, to bear the cost of the burial.

dé-fwo-ké, v., to unfrock, to renounce one's order (priesthood).

dé-ga-jé, v., to extricate, to free; to disencumber; *yo dégajé i*, force was used to free him from an evil deed; a., freed; loosened from evil deeds; disengaged.

dé-gaj-man, [dɛgaʒmã], n., release, relief.

dé-gi-zab, a., disguisable.

dé-gi-zé, v., to disguise, to cloak, to conceal; *i dégizé kò-i kon an fanm*, he disguised himself as a woman; *i pa ézé pou dégizé vwa-ou*, it's not easy to disguise one's voice.

dé-giz-man, n., disguise, concealment.

dé-gla-si, v., to warm up (a person), (see *glasi*).

dé-gò-jé, v., to unstop, to vomit; *dégòje tiyo-a*, to cleanse the pipe; *wimed-la fe i dégòjé tout sa ki té an bouden-i*, the medicine caused him to vomit everything.

dé-gòj-man, [dɛgoʒmã], n., unstopping, disgorging.

dé-gon-flé, [dɛgõflé], v., to cause to collapse, to empty (a balloon); to subside; *dégonflé balon-an*, to let out the air from a balloon.

dé-gou, 1. n., dislike, distaste, aversion; *i ni an dégou pou twavai wed*, he has a distaste for hard work.

dé-gou, 2. n., a leak; *kai-la ni an chai dégou*, there are many leaks in the house; *ni an dégou an lasal-la*, there is a leak in the drawing-room; *nou tann dégou-a ka fe tak, tak, tak*; we heard the drip, drip, drip of water.

dé-gou-di, [dégudi], v., to take the chill off, to make tepid; to stretch one's limbs; *dégoudi dlo*, to take the chill off the water; *dégoudi janm-ou*, to stretch your legs.

dé-gou-dis-man, n., removal of numbness; return of circulation.

dé-gou-té, 1. v., to cause a feeling of repugnance; *i dégouti lavi*, he is disgusted with life; *mannié i ka aji fe tout moun dégouté i*, his behaviour disgusted everybody.

dé-gou-té, 2. v., to drip, to drop; *sitenn-la ka dégouté*, the tap is dripping; *i té ka dégouté laswe*, he was dripping sweat; *kan lapli ka tombé asou met, i ka dégouté asou valé*, when rain falls on the master there are some drops for the man.

dé-gwa-da-si-on, n., degradation; debasement; *le moun ka viv san mowal, nou pé di yo ka viv an dégwadason*, if people have no morals, we may say that they are living in degradation.

dé-gwa-dé, 1. v., to clear land; *i dégwadé te-a pou planté lédjim*, he cleared the land to plant vegetables.

dé-gwa-dé, 2. v., to debase, to damage; *si ou fe kotchen an lekzanmé, ou ka dégwadé kò-ou*, if you cheat at examinations you degrade yourself; *yo dégwadé sòlda-a pas i té sou*, the soldier was degraded for being drunk.

dé-gwa-fé, v., to unclasp, to unhook; *dégwafé senti wòb-la*, unfasten the belt of the dress.

dé-gwa-pé, v., to pick (fruits, etc.) from a bunch.

dé-gwa-té, v., to rub the dirt off, to clean.

dé-gwé, n., degree, grade; step, stage; *an ho dégwé*, to a great extent; *kouzin an katiem dégwé*, a cousin four times removed; *sé manmai-la moutwé diféwan dégwé an abilité pou palé Anglé*, the children showed varied degrees of ability to speak English; *i ka kwe i an ho dégwé*, he is vain to a high degree; *i ka soufe an telman gwan dégwé, sa ka anpéché i domi*, he suffers to such a degree that he can't sleep; *an madanm ki ni ho dégwé*, a lady of high rank.

dé-gwen-nen, [dégwèné], v., to tell (beads); to shell (peas); *ézé kon dégwennen pwa*, as easy as shelling peas.

dé-gwé-sé, v., to remove the grease from; to take the fat off; to impoverish (land); *dégwésé an bouyon*, to skim the fat off the broth; *fanm-lan dégwésé kò-i*, the woman went on a diet.

dé-han-ché, [déhâsé], v., to have the hips dislocated; *i tonbé mal épi déhanché kò-i*, he fell badly and dislocated his hips; a., having a waddling gait.

dé-hanj-man, n., waddling gait.

dei, n., mourning, grief; *pwan dei*, to go into mourning; *gwan dei*, deep mourning; *vev-la té an gwan dei*, the widow was in deep mourning; *i an dei manman-i*, he is mourning his mother's death.

dé-ja, adv., already, before; *mwen di i déja*, I have told him already; *i fini déja*, it's finished already; *batiman-an kité déja*, the boat has already left; *mwen alé la déja*, I've been there already.

dé-je-né-wé, [déjènéwé], v., to decline, to degenerate; to fall away; *es jenn jan jòdi ka déjenéwé?* are the young people of today less clever, less hardworking, etc., than those of the past?

dé-jen-nen, [déjèné], v., to remove an obstruction, to clear; *le ou tousé ou ka déjennen gòj-ou*, when one coughs one clears one's throat of some obstruction.

dé-ji-jé, v., to judge differently, to reverse one's decision.

déj-nen, [déjèné], (also *déjinen*, [déjîné]), n., lunch, mid-day meal; *i toujou ka pwan déjnen-i ta*, he is always late for lunch; *ni pwéson pou déjnen jodi-a*, there's fish for lunch today; v., to take lunch; *i ka déjnen épi tantant-li tou lé jou*, he takes lunch with his aunt every day.

dé-jwenn, [déjwèné], v., to disjoin.

dé-jwen-té, [déjwèté], a., disjointed; *pawòl déjwenté*, broken speech; *jounou déjwenté*, dislocated knee-cap.

dé-ka-bo-sé, v., to remove bumps.

dé-kach-té, [dékašté], v., to unseal, to open; *dékaché an let*, to open a letter.

dé-ka-lé, v., to shell, to unwedge; *dékalé kwab-la*, to break up the crab's shell; *nonm-lan dékalé ti bwai-la* (fig.), the man thrashed the boy badly.

dé-kan-pé, [dékâpé], v., to decamp, to pack off; *yo dékanpé plas-la ye òswe*, they broke up camp last night; *le i tann yo ka vini*, *i dékanpé vitman*, when he heard them coming he ran off quickly.

dé-ka-pi-ta-si-on, n., decapitation, beheading.

dé-ka-pi-té, v., to behead; *yo dékapité nonm-lan*, they cut off the man's head.

dé-ka-pi-to-lé, v., to thrash, to beat badly.

dé-ka-tché, [dékâtché], (also *dekatié*), v., to cut up into pieces.

dé-kla-ma-si-on, n., rant, boasting, declamation, elocution.

dé-kla-mé, v., to declaim, to mouth; to protest against; *i déklamé i an lawi*, he harangued him on the street; *ye òswe nonm-lan té déklamé asou wilizion*, last night the man's speech on religion was very abusive.

dé-kla-sé, v., to unclass; to strike off the rolls; *yo déklasé dòkte-a pou mal kondwit*, the doctor was disqualified because of bad conduct.

dé-kla-wa-si-on, n., declaration, proclamation, announcement; *déklawasion lamou*, declaration of love; *déklawasion en-dépendans*, Declaration of Independence.

dé-kla-wé, to declare, to make known; *yo déklawé ladje*, war has been declared; *pwizonié-a déklawé ki i inosan*, the prisoner declared that he was innocent; *es ou ni anyen pou déklawé?* have you anything to declare.

dé-klen, [dékélé], n., decline, decay; *deklen di Empi Woman*, the decline of the Roman Empire.

dé-kli-nab, a., declinable.

dé-kli-nan, a., declining; *misié-a an déklinan*, the man is getting old and his strength is declining.

dé-kli-né, v., to decline, to be on the wane; to refuse.

dé-klou-é, [déklué], v., to unnailed; *i dékloué planch-la*, he unnailed the board.

dé-ko-ché, v., to unhook, to take down; *dékoché lapòt-la épi ouve i*, unlatch the door and open it; *dékoché pwéson-an*, remove the hook from the mouth of the fish.

dé-ko-lé, v., to unglue, to unpaste; to peel off; *dékolé liméwo-a asou liv-la*, unglue the number from the book; *i dékolé lapo-i*, he peeled off his skin; *dékolé asou mwen*, don't lean on me.

dé-kòl-taj, [dékòltaj], n., lowness in the neck or letting down (of dresses) baring the neck and shoulders; *an pil fanm ka pòte dékòltaj*, many women wear dresses with low neck.

dé-kòl-té, v. & a., to uncover the neck and shoulders; to cut a dress low; *fi sa la ka pòté wòb bien dékòlté*, this girl wears a dress that has a very low necks.

dé-kò-né, v., to dishorn; *yo dékòné bef-la*, the cow was dehorned, polled (deprived of her horns).

dé-kon-po-zé, [dékòpozé], v. & a., to decompose; *viann-lan ja dekonpozé*, the meat is already getting bad.

dé-kon-po-zi-on, n., decomposition.

dé-kon-sé-yé, [dékòséyé], v., to dissuade, to advise against; *yo dékonséyé pa alé*, they advised against going.

dé-koud, [dékoud], v., to unsew, to unstitch; *koutwiyez-la dékoud wòb-la*, the seamstress unsewed the dress.

dé-kou-pé, [dékupé], v., to cut up; to add colour to; *i dékoupé had blé-a an ve*, she added a green piece to her blue dress.

dé-kou-si, a., unsewn, unstitched, loose.

dé-kou-ve, v., to uncover, to expose, to unmask; to discover; *sé polis-la dékouve an konplo*, the police discovered a plot; *nou dékouve tet-nou le senkei-la pasé*, we removed our hats when the coffin was carried past; *dékouve pòt lawòz*, to uncover a plot.

dé-kou-wa-jan, [dékouwaž], a., discouraging, disheartening; *nouvel-la dekouwajan*, the news is discouraging.

dé-kou-wa-jé, v., to discourage, to deter, to dishearten; *le ou pa éwisi pwemié fwa, pa kité sa dekouwajé ou*, don't let one failure discourage you; *tan mouyé-a dekouwajé nou alé*

- we jwé-a*, the wet weather discouraged us from going to the game.
- dé-kou-waj-man**, n., discouragement.
- dé-kou-won-nen**, [dékouwônê], v., to dis-crown; *yo dékouwonnen wenn kannival-la*, the Carnival Queen was deprived of her crown.
- dé-ko-wa-si-on**, n., decoration, embellishment; *dékwasion Nwel*, Christmas decoration.
- dé-ko-wé**, v., to adorn, to decorate; *sé lawi-a dékowé épi flag*, the streets were decorated with flags; *yo dékowé konmen sòlda pou bwavté-yo*, several soldiers were decorated for bravery.
- deks-te-wi-té**, n., dexterity, skill.
- dé-kwa-sé**, v., to take the dirt out of, to clean, to scour; *i pwan an ben cho pou dékwase kó-i*, he took a bath in hot water.
- dé-kwa-zé**, v., to uncross (one's arms); *dékwazé bwa-ou*, to uncross your arms.
- dé-kwaz-man**, n., uncrossing.
- dé-kwé-di-té**, v., to lose one's credit or reputation; *yo dékwédit non-i*, he lost his good name.
- dé-kwé-fé**, v., to undress the hair of; *dékwéfé St. Pie pou kwéfé St. Pòl*, to rob Peter to pay Paul.
- dé-kwi**, v., describe; *es ou sa dékwi sa ou we-a?* can you describe what you saw?
- dé-kwi-yé**, 1. v., to decry, to run down, to discredit; *dékwiyé vale an bagai*, to discredit the value of a thing; *dékwiyé non an moun*, to defame a person's reputation.
- dé-kwi-yé**, 2. v., to describe, to give an account in words; *es ou sa dékwiyé i ban mwen?* can you describe it to me? *i dékwiyé kò-i kon an dòkte*, he described himself as a doctor.
- dé-la-bwé**, a., tattered, shabby; *santé délabwé*, shattered health; *i ka pòté had délabwé*, he wears shabby clothes; v., to shatter, to ruin; to fall into tatters; *i ni lestonmak délabwé*, he has a disordered stomach; *délabwéman*, n., decay, dilapidation.
- dé-la-mit**, n., dynamite; *yo pété go wòch-la épi délamit*, the big stone was exploded with dynamite.
- dé-la-pi-dé**, a., wasted, fatigued; *i maché tel-man i sé délapidé*, he walked about so much that he was much fatigued.
- dé-la-sé**, 1. v., to unlace (shoes, etc.); *ti manmai-la pa sa délasé soulié-i*, the child cannot unlace its shoes.
- dé-la-sé**, 2. v., to refresh, to relax; *somei ka délasé*, sleep refreshes.
- de-lé**, n., delay, extension of time; *i mandé majestwa-a delé pou péyé lajan-an*, he asked the magistrate to give him some time to pay the fine.
- dé-lé-gan**, [délégâ], n., delegate, agent.
- dé-lé-ga-si-on**, n., delegation; *an delegasion fanm alé oti gouvene-a*, a delegation of women went to the governor.
- dé-lé-sé**, a., abandoned, forsaken; *an oflen délésé*, a helpless orphan; v., to abandon, to forsake; to renounce (a right, etc.); *i délésé dwa-i pou popiète-a*, he renounced his right to the property.
- dé-lé-yé**, v., to dilute; *yo déléyé let-la*, they put water in the milk; a., watery.
- dé-li-bé-wa-si-on**, n., deliberation, careful consideration; *apwé an long délibewasion yo desidé voyé ti gason-an lòt péyi*, after a long deliberation, they decided to send the boy abroad.
- dé-li-bé-wé**, v., to deliberate, to determine, to resolve; *jiwi-a witiwé kò-yo pou délibéwé ka-a*, the jury retired to consult together; *yo délibéwé es sé pou yo aché an moto-ka nef*, they deliberated whether they should buy a new motor-car.
- dé-lij**, n., deluge, flood; *konmen lanné pasé té ni an délij isi-a*, many years ago there was a flood here; *an délij pawòl*, a torrent of words; *délij-la fe an pil moun kité kai-yo*, because of the floods many people had to leave their homes.
- dé-li-ka**, a., delicate, dainty, fastidious; fragile; *an ti manmai ni lapo délika*, a baby has a delicate skin; *kai zagwien, bien délika*, a spider's web is very fine; *i délika*, he is very fastidious.
- dé-li-ka-tes**, n., delicacy, fragility; tenderness, refinement; *délikates lapo*, the delicacy of the skin; *délikates lang*, the delicacy {niceties} of language; *i pa ni pies délikates pou*

- lézòt*, he does not show any delicacy of feeling for others.
- dé-lis**, n., delight, pleasure, happiness; *gouté délis lavi*, to enjoy the good things of life.
- dé-li-si-é**, a., delicious, delightful; *mi an bon-bon ki delisié!* what a delicious cake! *nou pasé an tan délisié bò lanme-a*, we had a delightful holiday by the sea.
- dé-li-vwans**, [*délivwâs*], n., rescue, deliverance; release; accouchement; *délivwans sé pwizonié-a fe yo kontan*, the captives were made happy by their deliverance.
- dé-li-vwé**, v., to deliver, to deliver a baby, to release; *nonm pòs-la ka délivwé let*, the post man delivers letters; *délivwé machandiz*, to deliver goods; *délivwé an pwizon*, to set free; *Dié délivwé nou!* may God deliver us!
- dé-lo-jé**, v., to remove, to oust (from a house); *yo délojé nonm-lan pas i pa péyé loyé kai-la*, the man was ejected because he did not pay the rent.
- dé-loj-man**, n., removal, change of quarters.
- dé-lo-vé**, v., to uncoil (like a snake).
- dé-mach**, [*démaš*], n., walk, bearing, proceeding, measure; steps, course; *fe demach*, to take steps (adopt measures); *an mové demach*, a false proceeding, a mistake; *fe demach lalwa*, to take legal proceedings against someone.
- dé-man-bwé**, [*démâbwé*], v., to dismember, to tear from limb to limb, to break up; *apwé ladje-a, yo démanbé Almani*, Germany was divided after the war; *yo tchwé zannimo-a ek démanbwé i*, they slaughtered the animal and cut it up into pieces.
- dé-man-ché**, [*démâšé*], v., to take off the handle; to disjoint; *i démanché kouto-a*, he removed the handle of the knife; *i ka maché an mannie démanché*, he has an ungainly walk.
- dé-man-dé**, (see *mandé*).
- dé-man-de**, n., plaintiff.
- dé-man-jé-zon**, [*démâžèzò*], n., itch.
- dé-man-ti**, [*démâti*], v., to contradict, to give someone the lie; *démanti an mour*, to deny what someone says; *sé wapò-a ka démanti yonn a lòt*, the reports contradict each other; *aksion-i ka démanti lang-li*, his actions deny this language.
- dé-mas-ké**, v., to unmask.
- dé-ma-yé**, v., to undo the meshes (of a net); to annul a marriage; to divorce; *jij-la démayé yo*, the judge divorced them; *démayé wilizion épi sians*, to separate religion from science.
- dé-mé-blé**, v., to unfurnish, to strip of furniture; *yo déméblé chanm-lan avan yo lwé i*, they removed all its furniture before they rented the room.
- dé-mé-lé**, v., to disentangle, to separate; to unravel, to clear up; to comb out (hair); *démélé lavéwit évek mansonj*, to distinguish truth from falsehood; *démélé kòd-la*, to undo the knots of the rope; *ki mannie mwen kai fe déméle kò-mwen an zafe sa la?* how can I extricate myself from this affair?
- dé-men-na-jé**, [*démènažé*], v., to move house.
- dé-men-naj-man**, [*démènažmâ*], n., moving, (household) removal.
- dé-mi-ni**, v., to deprive oneself; to leave oneself unprovided for; *i démini kò-i pou endé lé zòt*, he deprived himself to help others.
- dé-mo-li**, v., to demolish, to pull down; *yo démoli kai-la*, the house was pulled down; *aksidan-an démoli sevil-li*, the accident affected his mind.
- dé-mon-stwa-si-on**, [*demòstwasio*], n., demonstration; *le an ti manmai mété lanmen-i owon kou manman-i, sa sé an démonstwasion lamou pou li*, when a child puts its hand round its mother's neck, it gives a demonstration of its love.
- dé-mon-stwé**, v., to demonstrate, to show clearly; *ki mannie ou sa démonstwé ki late won?* how can you demonstrate that the world is round?
- dé-mon-tab**, [*démòtab*], (also *démoutab*, [*démutab*]), a., that can be taken to pieces.
- dé-mou-té**, (also *démonté*), v., to take to pieces; *démouté kai-la*, to take the house down piece by piece; *démouté machin-la*, to take the machine to pieces; *démouté chouval-la*, to dismount.
- dé-mo-wa-li-za-si-on**, n., demoralization, corruption.
- dé-mo-wa-li-zé**, v., to demoralize, to corrupt; *mové kopani démowalizé i*, he was corrupted by bad company; *dwòg ka*