

Chapter 1 : English-Louisiana Creole Dictionary, Glosbe

As such, it's a must-buy for people interested in Louisiana Creole or any of the other French Creoles, Cajun, general French dialects, or dialects of American English in general, and certainly in Southern US dialects or Black Vernacular English.

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Chapter 2 : IU Creole Institute

Kevin J. Rottet is associate professor of French Linguistics and adjunct professor of Linguistics at Indiana University. He is the author of "Language Shift in the Coastal Marshes of Louisiana" and a co-author of the "Dictionary of Louisiana Creole". Marshall is a professor of French at Southeastern Louisiana University.

As the most elaborate and extensive linguistic tool available, it contains about 30, individual entries, many of which have multiple senses and include subentries, multiword phrases or idioms. The distinguishing feature of the EHCBD is the inclusion of translated sentence-length illustrative examples that provide important information on usage. For complete description and ordering info, [click here](#). A focus on the needs of English-speakers, allowing them to interpret written texts and extend their vocabulary. It may also prove useful to speakers of Haitian Creole who wish to improve their ability to speak and write in English. Sample sentences provide a rich context of usage for Creole words. Semantic and contextual information: The numerous, often lengthy examples are a particularly unusual feature for a bilingual dictionary, a welcome addition in the absence of comprehensive monolingual lexical resources. A grammatical sketch of the language provides an overview of the syntax of Haitian Creole. A pronunciation and spelling guide introduces the sounds used in Haitian Creole as contrasted with similar sounds in English, and the current spelling system, as well as an explanation of how numerals are pronounced. Extensive cross-referencing assists the user in locating a full profile of closely related entries and examples. Over 7, Haitian Creole entries include sample sentences compiled from written texts and oral sources. The dictionary is English-Haitian Creole with a reverse index. It includes 25 chapters, each containing dialogue materials, grammar sections, and extensive practice materials progressing from drill to communicative activities. Also included is a guided introduction to the official spelling system, varied listening comprehension sections, keyed exercises, and reading selections covering aspects of Haitian geography and history. The book is illustrated with many line drawings; a word Creole-English glossary is appended. Designed for persons who wish to acquire a working command of the language sufficient to communicate with monolingual speakers, it is eminently suitable for both use in formal courses as well as for self-instruction. [Click here to see a sample](#) For Ordering Information, [click here](#). A complete set of recordings to accompany the text is available as a CD set. These recordings contain nearly all the material in the text. A two CD recording is also available. These contain the dialogues and listening comprehension for each lesson. Peace Corps groups in Haiti and in courses taught at Indiana.

Chapter 3 : Project MUSE - Dictionary of Louisiana French

Cajun Dictionary: A Collection Of Some Commonly Used Words & Phrases By The People Of South Louisiana (Creole and English Edition) Apr 17, by James M. Sothern and Jerry Charpentier.

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: Lipski Dictionary of Louisiana Creole. Indiana University Press, Louisiana French Creole is spoken in some fashion by some 40,000-50,000 residents, most of African origin. The language differs substantially from Acadian French and bears striking syntactic similarities to the French-derived creoles of Haiti and the Lesser Antilles. This dictionary, which combines contemporary field research with historical documentation of earlier stages of Louisiana Creole LC, is the most comprehensive dictionary of any language of the United States other than English and is arguably the most extensive and complete dictionary of any creole language. The introduction sketches the origin of LC, claimed to be indigenous to Louisiana despite the influx of thousands of French planters and their slaves following the Haitian slave revolts at the end of the eighteenth century. The authors assert that LC was essentially formed prior to the arrival of other French creole speakers; left unaccounted for are such marked parallels between LC and Caribbean French creoles as definite determiners postposed to entire NPs, a postposed plural marker identical to the third person plural subject pronoun, postposed possessors, homologous interrogative words, and circumlocutions. Despite these unexplained parallels, the argumentation in favor of a Louisiana origin for LC is well-crafted and cannot be lightly dismissed. The grammatical overview identifies at least three dialects of LC which are differentiated in the dictionary entries. Most of the differences are lexical, and the basic grammatical structures hold for all varieties of LC. The dictionary entries are lengthy; most contain [End Page] examples of actual usage, dialectal variation and phonetic variants, English and French equivalents, and earlier attestations when appropriate. The totality of the examples constitutes a considerable corpus of earlier and contemporary LC usage. The LC dictionary uses a combination of phonetic spellings particularly the use of the letters k, y, and z, French spellings e. Given the frequent alternation between front rounded vowels in Frenchified LC and front unrounded vowels in basilectal LC, many entries show both spellings e. This may seem confusing, but the orthographic representations reflect available corpora of LC usage, which nonsystematically span all the above-mentioned possibilities, and other less coherent patterns as well. This dictionary provides an invaluable resource in the study of a language which was despised or ignored during most of its existence and which is rapidly disappearing from the American linguistic landscape. It provides an excellent benchmark for future dictionaries of creole languages, endangered languages, and languages with a scarce written literature. You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

Chapter 4 : Dictionary of Louisiana French: As Spoken in Cajun, Creole, and American Indian Communities

A unique record of Louisiana French Creole. The introduction itself is an important contribution to creolistics. This valuable dictionary should be of wide interest to Creole scholars, French and U. S. cultural historians, and students of the French language.

Chapter 5 : Project MUSE - Dictionary of Louisiana Creole (review)

An English-to-Louisiana French index enables readers to find out how particular notions would be expressed in la Louisiane. Albert Valdman is Rudy Professor of French, Italian, and Linguistics (emeritus) and the director of the Creole Institute at Indiana University. He is the editor of the Haitian Creole-English Bilingual Dictionary.

Chapter 6 : Louisiana Creole - Wikipedia

Kouri-Vini (Louisiana Creole) is a language indigenous to Louisiana. It has been spoken in Louisiana since at least the

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's. Unfortunately, it is also an endangered language.

Chapter 7 : Creole | Define Creole at calendrierdelascience.com

Get this from a library! Dictionary of Louisiana Creole. [Albert Valdman;] -- "This important reference work has been compiled from existing written sources dating back to and from material collected in Bayou Teche, the German Coast, Pointe Coupee, and St. Tammany.

Chapter 8 : Dictionary of Louisiana Creole - Louisiana Creole Dictionary

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Chapter 9 : Dictionary of Louisiana Creole - Google Books

Créole /Éˈkriɔ̃/ USA pronunciation n.. Language Varieties []. a French-speaking person of Louisiana descended from the earliest French and Spanish settlers. a French-speaking person of Louisiana of mixed black and French or Spanish ancestry.