Work Papers of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, University of North Dakota Session

Volume 3

Article 6

1959

Korean text

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Recommended Citation

An, Kwang Ho; James, Dorothy; Walker, Phyllis; Noble, Christian; and Dekker, John (1959) "Korean text," *Work Papers of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, University of North Dakota Session*: Vol. 3, Article 6.

DOI: 10.31356/silwp.vol03.06

Available at: <https://commons.und.edu/sil-work-papers/vol3/iss1/6>

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Student: Dorothy James

Language: Korean

Informant: Kwang_Ho

Country: Korea

Date: August 15, 1959

KOREAN SEASONS

1. urí nàrà - nín ?o-wəl yu-wəl čil-wəl-in yerim-ikho/
our country-in.the 5-month 6-month 7-month-subject summer-is
May June July

phal-wəl khu-wəl sí-wəl - in khañl - ikho/ šip?il-wəl šip?i-wəl
8-month 9-month 10-month-subj. autumn - is 11-month 12-month
August September October November December

?il-wəl-in kheul-ikho/ ?i-wəl šám-wəl shá-wəl-in phom-immida//
1-month-subj. winter-is 2-month 3-month 4-month-subj. spring-is
January February March April

2. phom-enin mótha khak khájšéng-ese-nin šiat-ñl phurie
spring-in.the whole every home-at-subj. seed-object sowing

čhésú - rñl khakhùgò/ yerim - enin phísé - rñl khakhugo/
vegetable-obj. growing summer-in.the rice-plant-obj. growing

khañl - enin čúsú - rñl hagò/ kheul - enin phori wa mñl - ñl
autumn-in.the harvest-obj. do winter-in.the barley and wheat-obj.

khakhugo-?isimmida// 3. ?i phorí wa mñl - in khñl tháimhée - ñl
growing - is these barley and wheat-subj. that next-year-of

phom khwa yerim shái - e shuhákh-ñl hamnida// 4. phòm - enin
spring and summer between-at harvest-obj. do.is spring-in.the

čhèn - yà - è kòt - i manphal - ñro
with.water.patch-without.water.patch-at flower-subj. full.bloom-to
whole landscape

phése / čo - rò insəng - ñl həngrakh - ñl hanthə
budding grass-dew human-life-of enjoyful.myself-obj. one.time

5.
čilgo - immida// yerim-enin šán - ñro phízñ tonin
enjoyful.circumstance-is summer-in.the mountain-into escape or

phathá - ró khasñ/ yerim hánthé-rñl čilgeuphkhe čine-omnida//
coastline-to went summer once-obj. enjoyful.circumstance lived-is

(Korean Seasons con'd)

6. yerum phang - hakh - ĩn -čil-wel ?i-šiph-il phutŭ phal-wel mal
summer release-learn-subj. 7-month 2—10-day from 9-month end
vacation July 20th August

khaĵi-?igo/ kheul phang - hakh-ĩn šiph-?i-wel ?i-siph-o-il phutŭ
have—is winter release-learn-subj. 10—2-month 2—10—5-day from
vacation 12 25th
December

?il-wel sham-siph-il khaĵi-?imnidà// 7. kheŭl - enĩn yənĵo
1-month 3 — 10—day have—is winter-in-the fuel
January 30th

khwǎnkhé - rŏ khŭrŭ-hàmnidà//
concerned-with-to such-as —is

FREE TRANSLATION:

1. May, June, July are summer; August, September, October are autumn; November, December, January are winter; February, March, April are spring in Korea. 2. In the spring every home sowing seeds for growing up vegetables; in the summer farmer is growing up rice planting; in the autumn it is harvested; in the winter barley and wheat are growing. 3. These barley and wheat are harvested between spring and summer in the next year. 4. In the spring there is bloom out lot of flowers in roads between fields, and those joyful inside to human life. 5. Somebody go to coastline and go to mountain range for escape summer. 6. Summer vacation begins from July 20 to end of August; winter vacation begins December 25th to end of January. 7. Because we don't have lot of fuel.

FUTURE PLANS

1. nà-nĭn myən-nyən-è nŏsè-thàkthà thèhàkhwèn - ĩl
I-subj. light-year-in North-Dakota graduate-school-obj.
next year

(Future Plans - con'd)

čòrèph-hàncǎkhsi mikhùkh-ǎ thekhsès, khənsès, thònǎn khǎ khǎn
graduate-as-soon-as USA → of Texas Kansas or that around

čə mízùrǐ khǎ khǎn čìphang-è khàsə/ mikhùkh-ǎ phúngsǐph-ǎ
place Missouri that around region-to going USA → of custom — obj.

čòm thǎ ?ara - khǎǎǎgò/ tho thongsǐè thòn - ǎ
little more like-to-know-have or at-the-same-time money-obj.

čòm thǎ phədə khǎǎǎgò khǎ khukh hǎlàgó ǎəngkhakh hǎmnǐdǎ//
little more get have go country will-go think is

2. mùlòn khǎ khukh khwǎ thongsǐè ǎrǐ
of-course come-back country and at-the-same-time our

nǎrà - ènǎn khǐsulčǎ-khǎ phǎǎǎgòkh hǎǎithàmùn-è nǎ-nǎn ǎrǐ
country-in-the engineer-subj. deficient because -of I-subj. our

khukhǎ wǎ mǐncókh - ǎ yùhèsǎ ?ǎrǎ hǎǎiyǎng khòsènǎn
nation and fellow-race-obj. for work ? have to do? (unc)

ǎnthòl hyèngphyèn - ǐmnǐdǎ//
cannot circumstance → is

FREE TRANSLATION

1. If I graduated from University of North Dakota in next year,
then I like living at middle part of U.S.A., that is, Texas,
Kansas, or Missouri; because I'd like to get money and to know
more American custom; so after, I'm going to go back to Korea.
2. Of course we don't have good engineers in Korea, so if I
come back to Korea, I have to working for my nation, and for my
fellow Korean race.

Explanatory notes:

Voiceless aspirated stops freely fluctuate with voiced stops between voiced segments. 's' also fluctuates with 'z' between voiced segments. This applies where stops or 's' are indicated as voiceless; where they are indicated as voiced they are consistent.

[l] becomes [ř] before -ɦl or -ɦn
 [t] " [s] " "
 " " [š] " -i

' high tone	r	equals	ř
` low tone	l	"	ł
mid tone unmarked	kh	"	aspirated k (this applies
/ non-final pause			to all stops and 's'
// final pause			when followed by 'h')
unc uncertain	s	"	š
subj. subject indicator	č	"	čš
obj. object indicator	ǰ	"	dž
	ng	"	ŋ

- indicates morpheme break

dot between words in translation indicates no morpheme break in Korean text

dash between words in translation indicates morpheme break but not word break in Korean text

TEXT #1

Student: Phyllis Walker
Language: Korean
Informant: Kwang Hoe An
City: Kwang Ju, Chullanamdo, Korea
Date: August 14, 1959

1. pancan-í co?címothhanà cinji-na hang-kíní haptsi-dà//
accessory dishes-C.M. not so mainmeal- one -meal should take-St.M.
good together
2. tasèt-ši-ka?ají cip-udó ošikesəmni-ká// 3. Kurejió//
five-o'clock-until house-into can come-Q.M. "I follow your advice"
4. kurigo mota-phǎng sòkh-i kaci-nǎn ansemsi-da ma. nǎn/ anu-kajəng-
and whole-custom -C.M. same-C.M. it is not-unc. lot some-household-
- esà-nǎn cən-kajòk-í han-sàng-e hangkèpané siksà-íl haninte-edó
at-C.M. whole-family-C.M. one-table-at same time meal-eating-C.M. some-place/case
- íko/ to. əni^h kajǒng-esa-nǎn halməni-harapaji-wa
is or some household-at-C.M. grandmother-grandfather-and
- hapají-omoni-wá kurigo ai-tíl-kwá nanuwasá siksà-íl
father-mother-and and child-plural-and divided meal eating-C.M.
- hanantè-edó isəmni-dà// 5. hacim-pab-ín pòrtóng yətíl-ši/
to do-place/case there is-St.M. morning-cooked common eight-o'clock
rice-C.M.
- cəmtsím-ín yeltù-ši-phutá han-ši kaji-igò/ cənyàg-ín yosat-ši-
lunch-C.M. twelve-o'clock-from one-o'clock to-is supper-C.M. six-o'clock -
- phutá ilkop-ší saí-imni-dà// 6. uri-í umšik-mùl-ín cudó
from seven-o'clock between-is-St.M. our-Poss. M. food-thing-C.M. mainly
- cè-šík mul-imni-dà// 7. tətə-nǎn kogì-wa tsengtsən-to
vegetable thing-is-St. M. sometimes-C.M. meat-and fishes-or
- məgsəm-ni-dà// 8. kurana cudo paph-kwà/ kuk-kwà/ kimci-ká
eat-is-St.M. but mainly cooked and soup-and special "salad"-C.M.
rice-

ce-íl cunyo-həmni-dà// 9. tædo-nín kangcik-tó mægsem-
 order/number-one important-is-St.M. sometimes-C.M. snack-or eat-

ni-da// 10. Kurigo hæ-ka cǐlpùl-tè?-e-nín hacim-kwa/ cənyək-
 is-St.M. and sun-C.M. short-time-in-C.M. morning-and evening-

mən mangnín satam-dó isəmni-dà 11. kurigo sonyim-í ošim-myén
 only eating people-some is-St.M. and custom-C.M. come-if

cudó i-yakwən-kwa im-šik-cəm-é myošia tsəngtəhí tæjəp-həmni-dà//
 mainly this-hotel-and drink-eat- invited largely service/treated-does-St.M.
 store-to

12. kurigo tsul-ciph-è-nín cəptə-pu-ká isəsá nore-wa cum-íl-cugo
 and wine-house-in-C.M. service-woman- there song-and dance-C.M.-
 C.M. is playing

cəmi?iké noltsú-isəmni-dà//
 joyful can play-is-St.M.

Free Translation:

1. Our meals are not so good. 2. Should we invite you to eat supper with us in my home, would you come to eat at five o'clock? 3. Yes. 4. We each have our own customs and they are not the same for all Korean families; for in some families they eat with the grandparents, parents, and children all sitting at the same table, but in other families they eat at separate tables. 5. Usually breakfast time is eight o'clock; lunch is either at twelve or one o'clock; and supper time is six or seven o'clock. 6. Our food consists mostly of vegetables. 7. Sometimes we have meat or fish to eat. 8. But rice, soup, and "Kimchi" are the main staples. 9. Sometimes we have snacks. 10. When the days are short, some people only eat two meals a day. 11. Often when I have a guest, I take him to a hotel or restaurant. 12. There we can enjoy the service of the waitress and are

entertained with dancing and singing.

TEXT # 2 - THE KOREAN FAMILY SYSTEM

1. uri-nara-^ŋ tsəngwal yəngsik-é tehayá na-n^ŋn cigum-putá
our-country-Poss.N. living form-to about I-C.M. now-from

iyaki-^ŋil halagóhəmni-dà// 2. uri-nara-n^ŋn cudó
story-C.M. going to speak-St.M. our-country-C.M. mainly

kajok-cetò-^ŋ pumsok-ìmiá han-cìp-é halmani-haràpuji-wá/
family-system-Poss.M. custom-is one-house-at grandmother-grandfather-and

hapaji-wá-oməni/ kurigó na-hàgó na-^ŋ cə-hago uri-ai-t^ŋil-kají
father-and-mother and me-with my-Poss.N. wife-with our-child-plural-
until

salkó-isəmni-dà// 3. yá-kuranahanyén ne-ka cəngnəm-ikitamwané
living-is-St.M. why-because I-C.M. eldest son-because of

kurahəmni-dà// 4. Kurana na-^ŋ tongseng-^ŋn kelhən-^ŋil hám-yiən
such do-St. M. but my-Poss.M. brother-C.M. married-C.M. if

peltodo cib-^ŋil kuhayá peltodo salim-^ŋil hágetəmni-dà//
another house-C.M. acquire another living-C.M. become-St.M.

5. kurigo na-n^ŋn me-wəl hapàji-egé kayong-ton-^ŋil terigó
and I-C.M. every-month father-to "housekeeping -money-C.M. give
expenses"-

kurigo hapaji-oməni-n^ŋn tsəngwal-e -kwanhəng-kas^ŋil ilcəl
and father-mother-C. M. living-unc. - about - thing whole

kansep hayacəmni-dà// 6. ikoši uri-nara-^ŋ tsəngwál yəngsik-^ŋil
supervision doing-St.M. this is our-country-Poss.M. living form-C.M.

7. kurigo myəngcəl-e-n^ŋn cəng-kajok-í tsəngmyold-^ŋil
and festival days-in-C.M. whole-family-C.M. visit to grave-C.M.

haketimni-dà// 8. uri-nara-^hl myo-n^hin cəpši moyəng
going to do-St.M. our-country-Poss.M. grave-C.M. dish form/shape

kwakaci manturá-isəmni-dà// 9. ki-myəngcəl-^hin səl.
like made-is- St.M. that-festival days-C.M. "January 1"

pal-wəl cúsek tǐng -imni-dà// 10. sice-n^hin wajən-^hl
eight-month fifteen so forth-is-St.M. corpse-C.M. cremation-C.M.

hanatèetôiko kurána cudo tochang-^hl hago-isəmni-dà//
there is some place but mainly internment-C.M. doing-is-St. M.

Free Translation:

1. I am going to tell you about our country's customs. 2. I am living with my grandparents, parents, with my wife and children in the same house because of our country's custom of the family system. 3. The reason that I am is because I am the oldest son of my father. 4. If my brother marries, he has to move to another home to live. 5. Every month I pay some money to my father for living expenses; my parents have the supervision of the household. 6. This is a characteristic trait in our country. 7. On festival days, we all go to visit the graves of our ancestors. 8. The graves in our country are dish-shaped. 9. Those festival days are January 1 (Standard Day), August 15 (Thanksgiving) and so forth. 10. The dead are cremated in some parts of Korea, but usually the bodies are placed internment.

Notes

1. Symbols

St.M. - Statement marker
Q.M. - Question marker
C.M. - Class marker

Poss. M. - Possessive marker
unc. - Uncertain

2. Orthography

a. symbols

c	-	tš	-	voiceless alveo-palatal grooved affricate
j	-	dž	-	voiced alveo-palatal grooved affricate
r	-	ř	-	voiced flapped vibrant
ng	-	ŋ	-	voiced velar nasal
h	-	h	-	"fortis" voiceless glottal fricative
ʔ	-	ʔ	-	voiceless glottal stop
i			-	high, front unrounded vocoids
e			-	mid, front unrounded vocoids
u			-	high, back rounded vocoids
ˈ			-	indicates length

ˈ			-	high tone
ˌ			-	low tone
no mark			-	mid tone

b. The other phonemes are considered to be the same as those represented in Pike's Phonemics.

3. Explanations:

- /h/ directly following a voiceless stop--/p/,/t/,/k/ indicates aspiration.
- Since we did not do a phonemic analysis of Korean, the forms appear mainly in "phonetic" script.
- Because of this, the same forms may differ in spelling--as in the case of /p/ or /ph/ which becomes /b/ when followed by /^hl/.

Student: Christian Noble
 Language: Korean
 Informant: Kwong Hoe An
 (City, Country) Kwng Ja
 Chullanamdo
 Korea
 Date: August 14, 1959

KOREAN AND CHINESE STYLE ROOM

1. uri hánguk sik / cib in cúro / mok tyo wa /kíkurotín/
 our Korean style house subj mainly wood made and soil or clay

mok tyo / kəmmul / i mni dà // 2. tangsin i /hasinín/
 wood made big building is PrT StP you subj know

bawayóhí / kútají / cəlgún / khonkritu / cib in / kútají /
 as you not so many pillars concrete house CM not so many

upse mni dà // 3. khirigo/ kúhdæ / tosi /tedyən / sol /
 thereis PrT StP and modern city T-Tedyan T-Soule

mokpho /phusan / tinding í /cepuph / cəlgún /khonkritu/ cib uró /
 T-Mokpo T-Pusan so -só subj considerably pillars concrete house as

teo / əsə mni dà // 4. na nín / yəgiæ / uri hánguk sik/
 become is PrT StP I subj here our Korean style

ondalpang / cangtsé / pang e / tehaya / cəlmien / sənmiɡiən /
 floor heating system system room to about explanation I am going to

hagojaha mni dá // 5. kúgos in / taum / kwa / kase mni
 I am going to PrT StP that subj parlor and something PrT
 speak next one like

dà // 6. cúro / phuəgesl / canjæk / phulo /
 StP mainly heating place- kitchen fire wood fire

témien // tongsi e / phuəg ənən / pan angmitæro
 kitchen at the same time to heating place-in the unc. unc.

tónghaya / yendəló / nakakætego / tongsiæ // sot? í /
 unc. chimney unc. at the same time pan unc.

kulyies əl / kəgiesəl / umsi gul / manduró/ makse mni
 put on obj. at there cook of cooking hole eating PrT

dà // 7. uri nara nín // nam pang / cangcié / təhayo /to` /
 StP our nation subj heating room system about more

sansehi / selmyen el / ha lag⁶/ hamni dà // 8. tsebonæ /
 detail explanation obj go FuT StP last time

malhampa/wakáci / k'impon / wacik in / pæl / piyondon / upsine /
 I said to you radical principle subj little change there is no

kí / shangsi / hancem in / arde / wa / kasi mni dá //
 that/detail point subj follow-below as same PrT StP

9. patog í / nemu / tákéumyen / namu ka / manhi / tulynà /
 floor subj more if it is too thick/wood subj many need

pan í / tasupkinen / tó / oræka mni dá //
 room of/ warm temperature/some/it continues a long time-PrT StP

10. khirigo / patag í / yálfhu mián / namu nin / cóke/
 and floor subj thing if wood subj small

turumia / kitósiön / pan u / tásupkinen / ore /
 need or spent instead room of warm temperature long

kaji / anse mni dá // 11. hangpen / pang ul /
 ago is not PrT StP once room obj

lohulmien / yak / samn yen / næji / o yen / káji /
 put on-construct/about three years to-or five years to

sul suikó / itakum // soje ril / hanpun / ha
 if can use sometimes cleanup obj once do

mni dà // 12. Khirigo / tsígumun / namu / tasin / yintang ul /
 PrT StP and now wood instead Anthracite obj.

tayong uro / háyo / manhi / sugo / it / semni / dà //
 instead to do many use is PaT StP

13. Khirigo / inú / kajung / æsa nin / namu / tæšin / kúk /
 and some home at subj wood instead adobe-clay

pækto l / osúl / cip ul / manduro / sugo / immentæ?æd tó /
 brick unc as house obj made use there is unc
 some place

ise mni dà // 14. khirigo / pang í / kójigo / halyemnenen /
 is PrT StP and room subj fall down fear

tsenhyo / up semni dà // 15. khirigo / canpangcohi nin /
 nothing nothing PaT StP and oil paper subj
 whole

hangbun / kalmien / yaksí / i yən / næji / isamn
 once attached also two years or three

yən / sí / ka mní dà //
 years unc. continue PrT StP

Notes:

I. CHANGES IN PHONETIC SCRIPT DUE TO TYPEWRITER LIMITATION:

<u>h</u> = heavy aspiration	r = ʀ
h = aspiration	<u>l</u> = syllabic l
(only following voiceless stops)	ng = ŋ
c = tʃ	i = i, ɪ
j = dʒ	æ = æ ɛ
	u = u ʊ

II. The FOLLOWING SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS ARE USED:

unc.	uncertain	CM	Construction Marker
/	pause	Obj	Objective
//	sentence final pause	T	Town name
StP	Stative Particle	PrT	Present Tense
Subj	Subject	FuT	Future Tense
		PaT	Past Tense

FREE TRANSLATION

1. Our Korean style homes are mainly made of wood and soil or clay. 2. As you know, there are not many houses with concrete pillars. 3. But in the modern cities of Tosi, Tedyan, Soule, Mokpo, Pusan, etc, there are more and more homes with concrete pillars. 4. I am going to tell you about our Korean style rooms with the floor heating system. 5. I will tell you about something like a parlor. 6. The main part is the kitchen heating place with the fire wood, the chimney, and the pan or 'cooking hole' where we cook and eat. 7. I will tell you in more detail about our 'floor heating system.' 8. Previously I told you about the main part which is the same. 9. If the floor is too thick we need more wood to keep the room at a constant temperature for a long time. 10. And if the wood is too small the floor takes a long time to maintain a constant temperature. 11. Once the floor is constructed it remains for three to five years if it is properly cleaned. 12. Now many use anthracite 'bricks' instead of wood. 13. There are some homes that are constructed of adobe brick instead of wood. 14. Then we do not fear that the house will fall down. 15. Once the oil paper is put on the floor it lasts two to three years.

Student : John Dekker
Language : Korean
Informant : Kwang Hoe An
Country: Korea
Date : Summer 1959

Part of a Gospel tract

Hananimⁿⁱ khandanh^{an} khuⁿnu keho // 2. čing^u ye nanⁱⁿ khⁱtæ-ægæ kha^jang

God-of brief rescue plan friend oh I you -to most

čungyoh^{an} mun^jer^{il} // 3. mⁱkò^já immida yengw^e mugungh^{an} thangsiniⁱ khipum

important problem ask is develop endless yours enjoyment

kwa silphum mⁱ imun^jæ thalyò isumnidaⁱ // 4. kⁱ mun^jenⁱⁿ ikosumnidaⁱ

and sorrow this question belong -is that question this-is

khⁱthæⁿin khuⁿer^{il} otæ sumnikaⁱ // 5. inⁱⁿ thangsini onⁱ kyoh^o-i khyoin

you salvation got-was this you what church-of church-people

ingkhar^{il} muet munungkhosⁱ anigo thangsini // 6. khuⁿer^{il} otænungar^{il}

is-it what ask you not you salvation have

munungkosimnidaⁱ // 7. inⁱⁿ thangsini ilmana shónhàⁿkar^{il} manungkosⁱ anigo /

ask- you-is this you how-much goodness ask-you not

khⁱtæga khuⁿer^{il} otænungar^{il} manung kosimnidaⁱ // 8. n^ugurado khuⁿer^{il} oči

you salvation have ask you-is everybody rescue don't take

angkonⁱⁿ hananim i čík^pòk ^{il} nurilčú upsⁱimye^e toáhan han^{il} narayæ tⁱrekhalsu

here God of blessing of no take likewise God's country do-no-go

ɛpsumnidà // 9. Jesu Kiso Johan pokum shamčong čilčil yæ nigothæmo-ægæ
is Jesus Christ John Gospel ch.3 vs. 7 to Nicodemus

malsɪm/hasigirɪl sarami khotúp nayahándàgó hasát sumnida // 10. hananim
saying, must person continue born said is God

kæš kɪmalsɪmuro khuenɪl ũhan yuil?ɪ kehəkɪl urɪægæ čusa sumnida //
as that-word rescue for unique plan us gave is

11. khɪkhehɔgɛn khandan hamnida // 12. onɪl thangsɪnɪn khuenɪl othɪl su//
that plan brief is today you salvation you-can have

13. činguye čáčæro thangsɪnɪn susuro ččɪn thengosɪl aroya hamnida //
friend first you self offender become realize is

14. Roma shamyang sɪpčel ɪɪnɪn ɛpsɪni kothan saramdo umnarirà //
Romans chapter-3 vers 10 righteous no-man honest man there-is-nothing

15. Roma shamčang íšipičel khot Jesu Christorɪl mɪthɪmuro malmi?ama
Romans chapter-3 vers-22 rapidly Jesus Christ believe to-be

hananimɪ ɪrel mothen minɪča ægæ čusíthɔ phunpyɛli ɪmnarirà//
God's righteous whole believer to give there no-discrimination-is

16. mothen sarami ɪmi ččɪrel phɪmhamæ hananimɪ yengkhwangɪl nɪghí oči
every person already sin offended God's glory perfect got

mothatani // 17. khɪtæga sɪsɪro ččɪn thengosɪl alki khádinɛn khuen očil
not you self offender becomes recognize until rescue got

ky^hhōga epsumnida // 18. ~~kh~~tanin čōin imuro shamangi šimphanil phakho
 chance not-is you offender as death judgement getting

isumnida // 19. Roma yūkčang išip shamčel ?æ čōī sa? in shamangiyo //20.
 is Romans chapter-6 vers-23 at sin but is death

Jakhopo ilčong šip?očel æ čōga čangséng hančī? shamanīl nahīrira // 21.
 James chapter-1 vs.-15 at sin as-it-is grown-up death is-born

inən hananimīl tēna yəngwēhī čio^k ħro k^hanthanən tīsinnida // 22. ħlmana
 this God's apart evermore Hell to going mean-is how-much

musaum iri animka // 23. kwaēn k^hrohamnida čingkhujē / inən thīli-mēmnen
 terrible thing is-n't-it? however that is my friend; this really

shashil imnida // 24. k^hrona hānanimen thangsinnīl ičōrem sharanghasa
 true is but God you somuch loved

thoksəngča Jesu Chrístorēl thangsinnīl ũhayo phonæ čusésumnida / kīnīn
 only-man Jesus Christ you for sent give-is ; He

thangsinnī čōrēl čišigo thangsinnīl thəsínhayo thorakhasati sumnida // 25.
 you guilty owed you substitute died was

Korindo huse očáng isíp?īl čol hananimī ačito mothasin čharo ħrirīl
 Cor. two chapter-5 vers-21 God guilt know-not human for -we

thəsinghayo čōrīl shamīśín k^hēsīn uriro háyokəm čóí" anəsī hananimī ħgha
 substitute guilt take-thing for us part that inside God's justice

thōgi hario hasiminida //
 become going to -is.

Notes: Word division is indicated by space, / is used for a short pause
 // is used for a long pause (period). Only high and low tone are marked.
 High tone is marked by ' , low tone is marked by `.

Free translation:

1. God's brief plan of salvation. 2/3 Oh friend, I would like to ask you the most important question, your joy and sorrow for all eternity depend on it. 4. This question is, do you have salvation? 5. I don't ask you of what Church you are. 6. I ask you do you have salvation? 7. I don't ask you how good you are, but do you have salvation? 8. Anybody who does not take salvation cannot receive God's blessing or go to Heaven. 9. Jesus Christ said in the Gospel of John Chapter 3 vers 7 to Nicodemus "a person must be born again." 10. God gives us in His Word the only plan of salvation. 11. That plan is simple. 12. Today you can have salvation. 13. Friend, you must first realize that you are a sinner. 14. Romans Chapter 3 vers 10 says: There is no man righteous or honest. 15. Romans 3 vers 22, Believe in Jesus Christ to become God's righteousness which He gives to all believers, for there no difference. 16. All people have sinned and come short of the glory of God. 17. You have no chance to be saved, untill you come to recognize yourself as an offender. 18. Because you are an offender you are worthy of death. 19. Romans Ch.6 vers 23 The wages of sin is death. 20. James Ch. 1 vers 15 Sin when it is grown brings forth death. 21. This means to be separated from God for evermore and to go to Hell. 22. What a terrible thing. 23. However that is true my friend. 24. But God has so much loved you that He gave His only one, Jesus Christ. He took upon Himself your guilt and died as your substitute. 25. 2 Cor. Ch.5 vers 21 God has made Him to be guilt for us who knew no guilt that we might be made God's justice in Him.