1960

Vietnamese text

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Vietnamese text

Authors

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Student: V. K. Schlatter
 Language: Vietnamese
 Informant: Miss Jacqueline
 Richardson
 Dalat, VietNam
 Date: August, 1960

tşuən daninh ɬaŋm haŋ şĩ-tĩ
 story Daniel in den lion
 The Story of Daniel in the Lion's Den

1. vuə dariiŋ duk ba kwaŋ tşuŋ-tə ɬən mək ɬəm
 king Darius set-up three officer higher title over one hundred
 King Darius appointed three senior officers over 120

haŋ muŋ kwaŋ ɬəŋ-tõ de kay-tşĩ núək//
 two ten officer lower title in order to rule country
 minor officers in order to rule the country.

2. mək tum ba kwaŋ nàŋ là daninh// 3. daninh
 one of three officer name is Daniel Daniel
 The name of one of the three officers was Daniel. Daniel

dřək əŋ ɬuək mək tşúə/ và làm viək yì
 receive grace in face God, and do work any
 received grace in the sight of God, and was successful

kõŋ may-múŋ kã// 4. ták-kã kák kwaŋ nàŋ
 also successful all all plural officer these
 in everything that he did. All of the other officers

dèo gan-ti vì vuə tén lap daninh ɬən kã
 together jealous because king plan set-up Daniel over whole
 became jealous, because the king planned to appoint Daniel ruler

núək// 5. hə vàŋ tsàw vuə và
 country. they come in appear before king and
 over the whole country. They came in before the king and

sin vuə za mək kém ləŋh xoŋm tşo ay
 ask king enact one forbidding law not let anyone
 asked him to pass a law forbidding anyone

kàw-sin mək ɬəŋ nàŋ xák haŋ-là mək ɬùŋ nàŋ xák
 pray one god any other or one person any other
 to pray to any other god or any other person

ɬòŋ vuə tşəm ba muŋ ɬàŋ// 6. hẽ ay làm
 besides king within three ten day if anyone do
 except the king for a period of 30 days. If anyone breaks

dèo nàŋ ɬi fãŋ bi bõ vàŋ haŋ şĩ-tĩ//
 thing this then must unhappy-passive put into den lion
 this law, then he must be thrown into the den of lions.

7. vua dariiŵ bằŋ-lằm và kí ten vào kếm lằnh áy//
king Darius agree and sign name into forbidding law that
King Darius agrees, and puts his signature on the prohibitive law.
8. xi daninh bíek zằŋ tắĩ-iw áy đã duək vua kí/
when Daniel know that decree that past happy-passive king sign,
When Daniel found out that the law had been signed by the king,
9. thì ọŋm về nyà mắ kuắ-sắo mằnh húằŋ về thằnh
then he go back home open window his facing toward town
he went home, opened his window facing Jerusalem,

yarusələm và kwì gớy suắŋ kằw-gựằŋ mọk gằy ba lằŋ
Jerusalem and bend knee down pray one day three time
and knelt down to pray three times a day

nyĩ thằŋ// 10. gửŋ gựy thù kắ Daninh zằnh ọŋm
as usual plural people enemies of Daniel spy him
as usual. Daniel's enemies spied him out,

và di thaw vớy vua zằŋ/ 11. muằŋ-taw be-hằ
and go report to king thus million-bows king
and then went to the king and said, "Praise to his majesty,

kớ mọk gựy xọŋm tắio vằŋ-fụk kếm lằnh
there is one person not want obey forbidding law
the king! There is one person who refuses to obey the prohibitive

kắ vua 12. và kí kằw-gựằŋ dúk
of king and keep on pray honorary title
law that the king has made and who keeps on praying to his

tắúắ tắoỷ kắ mằnh mắ gằy ba lằŋ/ 13. ten
God heaven of him each day three time; name
God three times a day. His

gẻĩ áy là daninh// 14. vua zắk buằŋ vì iw
him that is Daniel king very sad because love
name is Daniel." The king was very sad, because he

daninh lằm/ 15. gựằŋ vì tắĩ-dằnh đã za
Daniel very but because decree past come-out
loved Daniel very much, but because the law had been already

và kí zỏy nằn xọŋm thắ làm yì dắek//
and sign already therefore not able do anything can
passed with his signature, he was unable to do anything about it.

16. gựy-ta bắ daninh vàw hạŋ ắĩ-tắ// 17. tỏy hum áy
people put Daniel into den lion night day that
The people put Daniel into the den of lions. That night the

vua xọŋm gử dắek vì kớ nyắ daninh bạŋ mằnh//
king not sleep able because reason think-of Daniel friend his
king could not sleep, because he kept thinking of his friend Daniel.

18. sáŋ hom šaw vuə ye tək šəm/ 19. za ɣòy
 morning day next king get-up very early, go-out outside
 The next morning the king arose very early and went outside
- haŋ šĩ-fĩ và keo len zəŋ/ 20. hăy daninh/ nuy
 den lion and call up thus, call Daniel, you
 the lion's den and called, "Daniel, is it possible
- văŋ bành-yəŋ tšəŋ // 21. daninh đáp lay
 still all-right doubtful-negative Daniel answer back
 that you are still all right?" Daniel answered back
- kút vuy-văe / 22. muəŋ-taw bə-hə/ toy văŋ bành-yəŋ/
 with joy, million-bows king, I still all-right,
 joyfully, "Praise to his majesty, the king! I'm
23. dúk tšúə tšòy twəŋ-naŋ
 honorary-title God heaven almighty
 still all right. God Almighty
- mà toy tə-fuŋ đã šay tiəŋ-sé ɣày bít màm šĩ-tĩ//
 that I worship past sent angel him shut mouth lion.
 whom I worship has sent an angel who shut the lion's mouth.
24. vuə vuy-məŋ kwá dŏy bəŋ tiəŋ dəm daninh len xŏy
 king happy too much then order take Daniel up out-of
 The king was overjoyed and ordered to have Daniel taken up out of
- haŋ// 25. ɣù-y-ta dəm daninh len/ và tšəŋ tìm
 den. people take Daniel up, and not-at-all find
 the den. The people took Daniel up, and were not able to
- tháy mək vét-tát nàw ɣən oŋm kă// 26. vuə dariiw
 see one scratch any on him at-all. king Darius
 find a single scratch on him at all. King Darius
- b əŋ za tíw-tšĩ tšə hət-tăy kák yəŋ kák
 he-then-does give-out decree to all plural peoples plural
 issued a decree to all peoples,
- núək và kák thĩ tíŋ ă xép ɣən dək
 nations and plural kinds languages on all-over on earth
 nations, and languages of the whole earth
27. zən ay-náy făy zum-zăy kình-şə tšúk mək
 that everybody must tremble respect-fear before face
 commanding them to fear and reverence the God of Daniel,
- dúk tšúə tšòy kũə daninh 28. vì ɣày
 honorary-title God heaven of Daniel because he
 for He is the
- là dúk tšúə tšòy h əŋ-şóm và kəŋ dŏy-dŏy//
 is honorary-title God heaven living and remain life-life.
 living God who dwells eternally.

Notes

Tone is indicated in the Vietnamese text as follows:

- ˊ high tone
- ˋ rising tone
- ˊ low level tone
- ˋ low rising tone (on vowels only)
- normal level tone is unmarked

Deviations from conventional phonetic symbols are as follows:

- ñ is symbolized by ny
- ʌ is symbolized as u
- ɖ symbolizes a retroflexed t
- r is a French borrowing and corresponds to the English r.

Text punctuation is indicated in the following manner:

- syllable linkage in the Vietnamese poly-syllabic word.
- // full stop
- / comma

Miscellaneous features:

Stress is nonphonemic and is not recorded in the text.
Glottal stop is nonphonemic and is not recorded.

Student: Gaspar A. Makil
 Language: Vietnamese
 Informant: Jacqueline Richardson
 Date: August, 1960

kɔŋ bò và kɔŋ ék
 CL cow and CL frog

1. mok ɲài kia kò mɔk kɔŋ ék muón
 one daytime that have one CL frog want
 One day there was a frog who wanted to
 mìn làm šao đĩək lág nyĩ kɔŋ bò
 herself do what able big like CL cow
 make herself as big as a cow.
2. nó hõi chi bạn và nyiu ko ék
 she ask sister friend and many miss frog
 She asked her friends and many other frogs
 khák làm šao cho lág đĩək nyĩ kɔŋ bò
 other do what in-order big able like CL cow
 what to do in order to be as big as the cow.
3. ai kũŋ nói ræŋ đều nài khom thé
 everyone CL tell say equality this not possible
 Everyone says that this equality is not possible.
 nào đĩək kã 4. hòm šau nó gæp kɔŋ bò
 N able wholly day next she meet CL cow
 The next day she met the cow
 đĩŋ æŋ kũ thì nó tĩk kúa muón l æm šao
 stand eat grass then she angry very want do what
 eating grass and she was very angry because she wanted to
 cho lág ɲai 5. nó hõi - th æm kɔŋ bò
 until big at-once she ask CL cow
 become big immediately. She asked the cow
 nó fãi yùm k æk naò đẽ đak mụk-dík
 she must use means what to attain aim
 by what means she could use to attain her aim.
6. kɔŋ bò kĩei šɔŋ khi kɔŋ ék rák nyem
 CL cow laugh but when CL frog very serious
 The cow laughed but when the frog was very serious
 thì kɔŋ bò bảo r'æŋ : 7. chị rág fìn bụŋ
 then CL cow said that sister try-best expand stomach
 the cow said: You must try your best
 cho thak to thì šẽ lág b æŋ tõi
 too very big attain F great as big as me
 to enlarge your stomach so that you will become as big as I.

8. kơg ék nye thik kuá liềg fìn và
 CL frog hear pleased very immediately expand and
 The frog was very pleased so she inflated her
- thối rồi ịam miệng lại fìn bụng cho-dén-nỗi
 blow then shot mouth back expand stomach until
 stomach until it burst.
- bẻ bụng 9. toi-nyek-thai 10. gùi khom
 break stomach bad-fortune person not
 What a pity that people are not
- thoa-may voi dia-vi min
 satisfy with condition his
 satisfied with what they are.

How I came to America

1. mỗi nam tại Viet-Nam kó mọk hội-dòm toạ-liệg
 every year in Viet-Nam have one conference general
 Every year in VietNam there is a general conference.
2. nam mọk ịạg chín tram nam mĩai sáu hội-dòm
 year one thousand nine hundred five ten six conference
 In 1956 the conference met in Danang.
- nyóm tại đa-nẵng 3. Toi đi nyóm với ba
 meet at Danang. I go meet with father
 I went to the meeting with my father
- má toi. 4. tại đó chúm-toi gặp om D.W.
 mother me at there we meet Mr. D.W.
 and mother. There we got acquainted with Mr. D.W.
5. om ái làm việk tại M.C.C. ặ ặai-gờg
 Mr. that do work at M.C.C. in Saigon
 He works with the Mennonite Central Conference in Saigon.
6. ba toi hỏi om ái toi kơ thể đi học tại
 father my ask Mr. that I have able go study in
 My father asked him if it would be possible for me to study in
- mỹ hai-là khom 7. om nói rạg om khom kó
 America or not Mr. say that Mr. not have
 America. He said that he did not have anything
- trấc-nyiem ịl tại kæk triềg miño-nit kã
 responsibility any at all school Mennonite
 to do with the Mennonite schools.
8. ớm om kó thể việk the cho mọk
 however Mr. have able write letter to one
 However, he could write to a school

nyà-triêng tại mỹ để hỏi om đáp kó chỗ
school in America to ask Mr. president have place
in America and ask the president if there would be a place

naõ cho toi học và kó học-bõm cho học-sin
any offer me study and have scholarship for student
for me and whether they have scholarships for foreign students.

goi-kuók hái-khom 9. vài tuồng sau-khi toi về đà-làk
abroad or not few weeks afterwards I return Dalat
A few weeks after my return to Dalat

toi nyan-diêk mọk kai the kũa om W. bảo rằng toi
I received one CL letter of Mr. W. saying that I
I received a letter from Mr. W. saying that the school had

diêk nyạ vào triêng và kó thể đi mỹ khi-naò
allowed received into school and have able go America whenever
accepted me and that I could go whenever my papers were ready.

yá-i-tê som-sui 10. toi đi Sài-gòn để-lo chít
papers ready I go Saigon take care receive
I went to Saigon to get my

thuốc và sin y á-i thum-hàn và k á-i y á-i-tê khác
injections and ask paper traveling-papers and all papers other
immunizations and the necessary papers.

11. Sau hai tháng mọi-sĩ đều som-sui toi đáp
after two months everything together finish I board
After two months everything was ready. I boarded

mái-bai tại fi-triêng tay-san-nyek và bai ba ngày
airplane at airport Tan Sanh Nhut and fly three day
the airplane at Tan Sanh Nhut and flew three days

hai đêm trước-khi chúng-toi hạ tại fi-triêng ở
two night before we land at airport in
and two nights before we landed at the airport in

hoa-thị-n-don
Washington
Washington.

Notes:

Morpheme division is indicated by hyphen.

Word division is indicated by space.

The key to the symbols used in the translation (second line)
is as follows:

CL - Classifier

F - future tense indicator

N - Negation

The key to the symbols used in the text (first line) is as follows:

á - high tone

ã - low rising glide

à - low tone

ạ - low stopped

unmarked level tone

Transcriptions are in accordance with Pike's Phonemics.

Student: Colin Day

Language: Vietnamese

Informant: Miss Jacqueline
Richardson, Dalat,
Viet Nam.

Date: July 1960

1. Ngày ha·y mīey t'á·ŋ bãy ša·w xi bãy t'ìeŋ/
Day two ten month seven after when broke-up school
On the twentieth of July after school was over, my

má· toy/ ɛm Hòŋm và· toy muə vé sɛ
mother my little-sister Rose and I buy ticket vehicle
mother, little sister Rose and I bought a ticket for Dalat

hěy di Dàlạ·k ɲĩ mọk t'á·ŋ// 2. Ba· toy fã·y ẽ
vapour go Dalat relax one month Father my must stay
for one month's holiday. My father had to

Šà·ygòŋ là·m viək và· đen Dàlạ·k ha·y twùŋ ša·w vì
Saigon do work and come Dalat two week after because
stay at work in Saigon and come to Dalat two weeks later

ba· toy là·m viək tɔŋm mọk šẽ ñà· nĩák và·
father my do work in one place-of-work house water and
because he works in a government office and only has two

Chỉ điək ɲĩ ha·y twùŋ t'oy// 3. Ngày ha·y mīey ba· cữŋm
only can relax two week only Day two ten three pl.
weeks holiday. On the twenty third we

toy t'ík yuy t'ụk šém/ aŋ diẽmtum lú^kp nam yè
I got up really early eat breakfast time five hour
got up very early, ate breakfast at five o'clock in the

šá·ŋ và· len sɛ lú^kp ša·w yè// 4. Diềŋ Dàlạ·k
morning and go-up vehicle at six hour Road Dalat
morning and boarded the bus at six. The road from

Šà·ygòŋ lú^kp úy mé tá·ŋ ñĩə và· sɛ ọay
Saigon time that recently spread asphalt and vehicle run
Saigon to Dalat had recently been asphalted and the bus ran

em lúm ċĩ kó mək xú^kp kó ñĩw hu^kp và.
smoothly very only have one stretch have many holes and
very smoothly except for one stretch with many holes, where

sɛ ñòy ge/ là·m ɕo má· toy mət lúm//
vehicle bump very so that mother my tired very
the bus was so bumpy that my mother became very tired.

5. Xi di điệ̀ng tɛn sɛ/ má· toy xo^ɔm aŋ yì hət/
When go road on vehicle mother my not eat anything end
When my mother travels by bus she does not eat anything,

vì má· náy bu^ɔm dɔy xɔy buə̣ng mĩə//
because mother say stomach hungry lest be sick
Because she says her stomach must be empty so as not to be

6. Kòŋ ɛm Hò^ɔm và· toy kí aŋ vak wà·y
As-for sister Rose and I again eat snack again
sick. Rose and I eat continually the snacks which are

aŋ dũ t'í kwà· ŋiəy ta· ba·ŋ mɔy xi sɛ ŋiŋ
eat all sort snack people inc. sell every time vehicle stop
sold every time the bus stops for gas or to give the driver

dẽ bɔ sɔŋ wak dẽ ɕo an lá·y sɛ kó
to put gas or to give older-brother drive vehicle have
an opportunity to rest and have a cup of coffee.

yib ŋĩ và· uə̣ŋ mək tát kà·fe// 7. Ě ká·k
opportunity rest and drink one cup coffee At pl.
At the rest

ɕɔ ŋĩ/ ká·k ċi bá·ŋ kwà· véy ñĩŋ rɔ kwà·
places rest pl. sister sell snack with pl. basket snack
stops girls selling snacks from baskets on their heads

tɛn dùw mèy hùn xút muə dũ t'í nà·w là· ɕă·/
on head invite travel guest buy all sort such as meat
invite passengers to buy all sorts of things such as meat,

nəm/ bán tək/ bán mì/ síw ma·y/ bán ba·w
sour-meat cake cut cake wheat meat ball cake Chinese
sour meat, cut cake, bread, meat balls, Chinese cake,

soy/ bán gạo/ kẹo vụn vụn// 8. Mèn mẽ
 cooked-sticky-rice cake sweet candy and-so-on. 8. We open
 sticky rice, sweet cake, candies etc. etc. 8. We open

kiễ-ổ sê/ liễ ãỉn móng kwà· mèn muống/ rờy
 door unknown. vehicle choose pl. article snack we want then
 the bus window, choose the snack we want, and then pay the

tã· tiềng// 9. Nếw tềy nó^Đm/ t'ì kó xi kó ãỉw
 pay money 9. If sky hot then have moments have many
 money. 9. If it is hot, then sometimes there are many

sê nếk đá·/ nếk ka·m/ nếk miế/ mèn kó
 vehicle water stone water orange water sugar-cane one have
 carts selling ice, orangeade and sugar cane juice, so you

t'ễ mua uống ỏo đễ xá·k// 10. Kó xi
 power buy drink to quench thirst 10. Have moments
 can buy a drink to quench your thirst. 10. Sometimes there

ỏỏ sê gỉn kó va·y tiếm kếm/ sê gỉn nễ
 place vehicle stop have few shop rice vehicle stop half
 are a few restaurants at the stop, and the car stops for

yề wạk mọk yề và· mèn đũ t'ì yề đi ạn mọk to
 hour or one hour and one enough then hour go eat one bowl
 half an hour or an hour, so there is time to eat a bowl of

fễ wạk mọk yiễ kếm sỉềng ạn lúm// 11. Dén ha·y
 soup or one plate rice chop good very 11. At two
 soup or a plate of very good chop with rice. 11. At two in

yề ỏỉw sê đến Đà·k/ dụw tạ·y bển gùg
 hour afternoon vehicle arrive Dalat park at terminus near
 the afternoon the bus arrived in Dalat, and parked at the

ỏễ ễ yỉễ t'àn fỏ//
 market at middle town market-place
 terminus near the market in the middle of the town.

12. Ớú^Đm toy kew mọk ká·y sê táksi ãỉn dò
 12. Pl. I call one thing vehicle taxi receive thing
 12. We call a taxi, our baggage is put into it, and we

hùn lí kuẽ mèn bõ và·w táksi/ và· bã·w an
 travel baggage of us put into taxi and tell brother
 tell the man to take us to the hotel at the lake side.

úy ẵ ẵú⁰m toy và xút-ẵ·n bẻ hò// 13. Tỉ
 that carry pl. I back guest abode border lake From
 From

hom úy ẵ đến xi ba· toy đến Dàlạ·k và· ẵ
 day that give until when father my arrive Dalat and give
 that day until my father arrived in Dalat and until the

dến hết t'a·⁰/ ẵú⁰m toy ẵ a⁰/ ẵy/ di sẹm fỏ⁰m-cẵ/
 until end month pl. I only eat play go see wind scene
 end of the month we just ate, played, went to see the

và· t'am ẵy kwe⁰// 14. Ba· má· toy
 and visit people acquainted Father mother my
 scenery and went to visit friends. My father and

kỏ ẵw ẵy kwe⁰ ta·y Dàlạ·k lúm// 15. Họ
 have many people acquainted at Dalat very They
 mother have many friends in Dalat. They

mẻ ẵú⁰m toy đến ẵ a⁰ kẹm/ dẵ·y ẵú⁰m toy dủ
 invite pl. I to house eat rice treat pl. I all
 invite us out to eat and treat us with all kinds of fresh

t'ỉ ra·w tẵy kuẽ miẻ úy// 16. Ta·y Dàlạ·k ẵy
 kinds vegetables fresh of part that At Dalat people
 vegetables from that part. In Dalat people

ta· là·m vĩẻ ẵw lúm/ và· ra·w ẵ và· tẵy
 inc. do garden many very and vegetables good and fresh
 do a lot of gardening, and there are more good fresh

hẻ ẵ ẵ·y·gẻ// 17. Mỡ twẻ ẵy ta·
 more at Saigon Every week people inc.
 vegetables than at Saigon. Every week the people

kuẻ ra·w ta·y kák vĩẻ/ ẵú⁰ tẻn ẵ sẹ kam⁰
 weigh vegetables at the garden pack on the vehicle truck
 weigh their vegetables and pack them on the big trucks in

NOTES:

Morpheme division is indicated by a hyphen in the text (first line).

Word division is indicated by a space.

Hyphens are used in the literal translation (second line) to indicate that one Vietnamese word is translated by several English words.

The key to the abbreviations used in the literal translation is as follows:

inc.	inclusive
pl.	plural
ukn.	of unknown meaning
dem.	demonstrative pronoun

The key to the symbols used in the text is as follows:

// period ; / comma

Sounds are indicated as below:

/u/ has the phonetic quality [ʌ]

/r/ has the phonetic quality [ɹ]

Tones are indicated as below:

á high rising

ã mid low rising

à mid low falling

a low falling rising

If no tone is written on a syllable, it has a mid level tone.

Text in Vietnamese Orthography

1. Ngày hai mươi tháng bảy sau khi bảy² trưởng, má² tôi, em Hồng và tôi mua vé xe hơi đi Đà²lạt nghỉ một tháng.
2. Ba tôi phải ở² Sài²gòn làm việc và đến Đà²lạt hai tuần sau vì ba tôi làm việc trong một sở² nhà nước và chỉ được nghỉ hai tuần thôi.
3. Ngày hai mươi ba chúng tôi thức dậy thật sớm, ăn điểm tâm lúc năm giờ sáng và lên xe lúc sáu giờ.
4. Đường Đà²lạt Sài²gòn lúc ấy mới tráng nhựa và xe chạy êm lắm chỉ có một khúc có nhiều hục và xe nhồi ghê,

làm cho má tôi mệt lắm. 5. Khi đi đường trên xe, má tôi không ăn gì hết, vì má nói bụng đói khỏi buồn nữa.

6. Còn em Hồng và tôi cứ ăn vặt hoài, ăn đủ thứ quà người ta bán mỗi khi xe ngừng để bỏ xăng hoặc để cho anh lái xe có dịp nghỉ và uống một tách cà-phê. 7. Ở các chỗ nghỉ, các chị bán quà với những rổ quà trên đầu mời hành khách mua đủ thứ, nào là chả, nem, bánh mì, xiêu mại, bánh bao, xôi, bánh ngọt, kẹo vân vân. 8. Mình mở cửa sổ xe, lựa những món quà mình muốn, rồi trả tiền. 9. Nếu trời nóng, thì có khi có nhiều xe nước đá, nước cam, nước mía, mình có thể mua uống cho đỡ khát. 10. Có khi chỗ xe ngừng có vài tiệm cơm, xe ngừng nửa giờ hoặc một giờ và mình đủ thì giờ đi ăn một tô phở hoặc một đĩa cơm suông ngon lắm.

11. Đến hai giờ chiều, xe đến Đà-lạt, đậu tại bến gần chợ ở giữa thành-phố. 12. Chúng tôi kêu một cái xe tắc-xi, nhận đồ hành lý của mình bỏ vào tắc-xi, và bảo anh ấy chở chúng tôi về khách-sạn bờ-hồ. 13. Từ hôm ấy cho đến khi ba tôi đến Đà-lạt và cho đến hết tháng, chúng tôi chỉ ăn, chơi, đi xem phong-cảnh, và thăm người quen. 14. Ba má tôi có nhiều người quen tại Đà-lạt lắm. 15. Họ mời chúng tôi đến nhà ăn cơm, đãi chúng tôi đủ thứ rau tươi của miền ấy.

16. Tại Đà-lạt người ta làm vườn nhiều lắm, và rau ngon và tươi hơn ở Sài-gòn. 17. Mỗi tuần người ta cân rau tại các vườn, chất trên những xe cam-nhông thật to để chở xuống Sài-gòn hoặc Nha-trang hoặc Ban-mê-thuật. 18. Má tôi thường dắt chúng tôi đi chợ hoặc đến những vườn rau để mua rau tươi, vì súp, súp lơ, xà lách và cái gì cũng tươi và bổ hơn rau chở đến chỗ khác và héo mất uổng quá. 19. Cuối tháng ấy mỗi người đều khỏe và mập hơn khi mới đến.

20. Đến cuối tháng chúng tôi đáp máy bay về Sài-gòn, ai nấy đều vui vẻ vì đã được đổi gió.

Student: Robert I. Crawford
Language: Vietnamese
Informant: J. Richardson
Date: August, 1960

Đi chợ
go market
Going to the Market

1. một nài kia ko Tư và ko Wa gặp nhau ngồi ở
one day there miss Tu and miss Wa meet each other at square
One day, Miss Tu and Miss Wa met each other in the square.
2. chào chị Tư 3. chào aem Wa
greeting older-sister Tu greeting youngster Wa
Greetings Miss Tu. Greetings, Miss Wa.
4. aem đi đâu đấy 5. thue chị aem
youngster go where there respected older-sister youngster
Where are you going there? Respected Miss, I am going to
đi chợ mua đồ ăn vì hôm nay mẹ aem
go market buy things eat because day present mother youngster
the market to buy food because today my mother is tired and must
mệt và phải ở nhà nghỉ 6. vai à mẹ
tired and must be-present home rest that so mother
stay home and rest. Is that so? What
- aem đau gì 7. yah, mẹ aem đau đầu
youngster ill what unc. mother youngster ill head
is your mother's illness? My mother has a headache and
- và chém mặt 8. ba mẹ chị vẫn
and disagree face father mother older-sister still
vertigo. Are your father and mother still
- mạnh khỏe 9. cảm ơn aem ba mẹ chị
strong not thank you youngster father mother older-sister
well? Thank you Miss, my father and mother
- vẫn mạnh 10. aem Wa có tin mua cá
still strong youngster Wa have intend buy fish
are still well. Do you intend to buy fish, Miss Wa?
- xem 11. cá tươi hôm nay rẻ lắm chỉ bốn chục
not fish fall day this cheap very only four ten
Fall fish are very cheap today, only forty piasters
- dặm một kí thôi 12. củ hành một bó to
piasters one kilogram only bulb onion one bunch big
per kilogram. One big bunch of onions such

nyiu thê này mà chỉ kó mọk dêm thoi
 such as this but only is one piaster only
 as this is only one piaster.

13. bay-yê chi di muə thit 14. aem kó muəng
 now older-sister go buy meat youngster have want
 Now I go to buy meat. Do you want

di vói chi xəm 15. yah, muəng
 go with older-sister not yes want
 to come with me? Yes, I want to go.

16. mới hai ko muə thit 17. thit ởòềng bao
 invite two miss buy meat meat loin how
 Please, you two Misses, buy meat. How much is loin meat

nyiu mọk kílo 18. nəm chọb mọk kí
 much one kilogram five ten one kilogram
 per kilo? Fifty (piasters) per kilo.

19. miəng ba chỉ nài bao nyiu 20. yah, mui dêm
 piece three string this how much yes, ten piasters
 How much is this piece of bacon? Ten piasters.

21. tám dêm duok xəm 22. yah duok 23. kòng
 eight piasters enough not yes enough and
 Are eight piasters enough? Yes, its enough. And

ko Hai muə yì
 miss Two buy what
 what do you want to buy Miss Hai? (Called Hai 'two' as a term
 of flattery, as the oldest child in Southern Vietnamese families
 is called hai 'two', not mọk 'one'.)

24. toi muəng muə mỗ' bà kəng yùm cho toi miəng nài
 I want buy lard Mrs. weigh help for me piece this
 I want to buy lard. Weigh this piece for me, Ma'am.

25. hai kí hai trem gərəm*; ba mui ba dêm
 two kilo two hundred grams; three ten three piasters
 Two kilos two hundred grams; thirty three piasters.

26. toi dẽ cho ko ba chọb 27. tiềng
 I let for you three ten money
 I will let you have it for thirty (piasters). Here's

day 28. aem Wa-à, thứ bải tuềng ấau
 here youngster Wa number seven week after
 the money. Miss Wa, next week on Saturday, I, my father,

chi ba ma và ớn Hai tín di
 older-sister, father, mother and older brother Hai intend go
 mother and older brother Hai intend to go

saem thák kam li và ỡ lai ang true daén
 see waterfall Kam Li and stay back eat noon until
 to see the waterfall Kam Li, and stay to eat dinner, until

chịu về. 29. bũi sáng men
 evening return during morning one
 we come back in the evening. During the morning we can

kó thẽ đi thăm mã ăm Hòw, 30. và leo
 have power go visit tomb Mr. How. and climb
 go to visit the tomb of Mr. How, and climb

núi mọk hời trũek-xi ang true
 mountain one while before eat noon
 a mountain for a while before we eat dinner.

31. aem và en ba kó muống kùm đi xem
 youngster and older-brother Ba have want together go not
 Do you and your older brother Ba want to go along?

32. thít kwá! 33. chị cho aem về hoi
 happy very older-sister let youngster return ask
 Wonderful! You let me go back and ask my older brother

en Ba thữ en áy kó thì
 older-brother Ba if older-brother that one has
 Ba if he has time to go or not?

yù đi hay-là xem 34. về fềng aem, néow
 time hour go not as for youngster if
 As for me, if

má kwãe thì aem đi được 35. aem
 mother healthy then youngster go can youngster
 mother feels good then I can go. I will

ẵ cho chị biết nài thứ sáu trêm lếb
 shall let older-sister know day number six in class
 let you know Friday in the philosophy class.

tiэк-houб 36. được, thoi, chị đi
 philosophy all-right finished older-sister go
 All right, well, I am going.

37. gỏi lỏi thăm má aem nyáe
 send words greetings mother youngster mild command
 Send greetings to your mother.

38. kãm eng chị 39. ẵu-xi ko Wa đi ẵ
 thank you older-sister after miss Wa go out
 Thank you Miss. After Miss Wa had gone out

xỏi chợ, ko ẵuk nyóe ẵàng ko kwaen
 out-of market miss suddenly remember that miss forget
 of the market, she suddenly remembered that she had forgotten

- muə dou 40. ko fãi kwai lai trõ'
 buy beans miss must turn-back again come-back
 to buy beans. She had to return to the market
- voù chơ dác hàng dou 41. mới ko muə
 into market to stand beans invite miss buy
 to the bean stand. Please Miss, buy
- žou à 42. toi múəng muə dou 43. dou
 vegetable I want buy bean bean
 some vegetables. I want to buy some beans. Lima
- ngư hay-là dou sən 44. toi múəng dou fòm
 lima or bean green I want bean peanut
 beans or green beans? I want peanuts.
45. yah, dou fòm tui day à mới-dào hom-kwa
 yes, bean peanut fresh here recently dug yesterday
 Here are fresh peanuts dug yesterday, and dried peanuts
- kòng dou fòm xo trəm žõ dàng kiə
 and bean peanuts dry in basket over there
 in the basket over there.
46. dou fòm xo bao nyiu mọk kí
 bean peanuts dry how much one kilo
 How much are the dried peanuts per kilo?
47. mừi ləm dèm mọk kí 48. dou nyõ lém
 ten five piasters one kilo beans small very
 Fifteen piasters per kilo. These peanuts are very
- mừi dèm đượk xəm 49. yah xəm đượk à
 ten piasters enough not yès not alright
 small; is ten piasters enough? No, that is really not
 enough.
50. toi xəm nói thét nyiu dou mà
 I not say set-a-high price much denial-but
 I did not set too high a price, really I didn't.
51. ko cho hai mừi tám dèm hai kí 52. đượk
 Miss give two ten eight piasters two kilo alright
 You give me twenty eight piasters for two kilos. Alright,
- keng chó toi hai kí 53. đượk, kãm ơng
 weigh for me two kilo alright, thank you
 weigh me two kilos. Alright, thank you.

Notes

* garem is a loan word not yet assimilated. The 'r' as written here does not occur as such in Vietnamese, but is pronounced as /ž/, and written as 'ž'.

- the hyphen denotes syllable break within a word.

/ae/ is pronounced 'ae' morpheme initially and finally, but 'e' morpheme medially.

/ə/ tends to go to 'ʌ' or even to /ɪ/ before /n/ on high tone.

/š/ is written as 'š', since /s/ occurs in the language also.

tones are as follows:

- unmarked - mid level tone
- ` - low falling tone
- . - very low rising tone with slight interruption near the end.
- ~ - low rising tone
- ' - high tone

Morpheme final /b/ represents an unvoiced and unreleased phoneme, usually written as [p]. However, no [p] occurs anywhere else in the language, so it is represented as /b/. No voiced and/or unreleased [b] occurs in contrast with it.

unc uncertain

Student: Ora Moss
 Language: Vietnamese
 (Southern)
 Informant: Miss Jacqueline
 Robinson
 Dalat, Viet-nam
 Date: August, 1960

mok bĩe kən viek-nam
 One meal Vietnamese
 A Vietnamese Meal

1. xi-nàu gĩi viək ?æn kəm kã ya dìn gòì ỷəm-kwan b ềg
 When people Vietnamese eat rice CL whole family sit around table
 When the Vietnamese people eat, the whole family sits around the
 trên nyĩg gế gồ nyĩ gĩi ?au // 2. trên b ềg thiềg
 on PL chairs wood like people occidental On table usually
 table on chairs like the western people. Usually there are
 thiềg kó ba mớg vếì mok tầg kəm // 3. mỗi
 usually there-are three dishes with one big-bowl rice. Each
 three dishes and a big bowl of rich on the table Each
 gĩi kó mok kái ỷég và mok doi dũa // 4. xi-kàu
 person has one CL bowl and one pair chopsticks. When
 person has a bowl and a pair of chopsticks. After
 gwiềg səm gĩi gòì gềg tầg kəm bái kəm
 prayer finished person sitting near big-bowl rice dish-out rice
 grace is said, the person who is near the big bowl of rice dishes
 vào ỷég mỗi gĩi // 5. trəm mỗi iyã dò ?æn và
 into bowl each person. In each dish things eat and
 it out into the small individual There is a spoon in each dish and
 bowls.
 mỗi to kan kò mok kái mữg dể múp dò ?æn
 each middle-size bowl there one CL spoon to ladle things eat
 in each soup bowl to dish out the food into the small bowls.
 ỷæ ỷég // 6. mỗi gĩi kó mok ỷég kəm ?ĩ
 out-into small-bowls. Each person has one bowl rice in
 Each one has a little bowl of rice in
 đrĩək mak mề // 7. mề g ếp kə* hwək saù
 front of himself. We pick-out fish or meat-and-vegetable
 front of him. We pick (with chopsticks) fish or meat
 hai-là ỷ ềg kən vào ỷég kəm / ỷòì và kəm vậ
 or ladle soup into bowl rice, then shovel rice and
 or "xaò" or we ladle soup into our bowl of rice, then we shovel

*hw ək thit
 or meat

dò ?æn vaù miəŋ vói doi đũa // 8. ɣĩi viəknam
 things eat into mouth with pair chopsticks. People Vietnamese
 the rice and the other food into the mouth The Vietnamese
 with chopsticks.

xum-bao yè vĩè ?æn vĩè ?uốŋ nyĩ ɣĩi
 never time at-the-same-time eat at-the-same-time drink like
 people
 never eat and drink at the same time like the American;

mĩ / ʃəm ʃau-xi ?æn sowm kɔn nít ?uốŋ nĩək
 American; but after eat finish little children drink water
 but, after the meal the children drink cold water which has been

lən dĩa lowp vaò ỷai / kòŋ ɣĩi lếŋ thì ?uốŋ
 cold already filtered into bottles, as for people big then drink
 filtered into bottles, and the grown ups drink

mọk kæ hwæk mọk báək nĩək trầ kaò-dək hai-laé trầ
 one cup or one big-bowl water, tea Cẩu-đất or tea
 a cup or bowl of tea from Cẩu-đất or Blao tea.

bəlow // 9. ɣĩi naù giềŋ trầ thì ?uốŋ nĩək trầ
 Blao. Person who addicted tea then drink water tea
 Those who are addicted to tea drink it very strong

ʃæk dəm // 10. kó xi mən ?æn dizeř nyĩ là ỷuĩ/
 very strong. Some times we eat dessert such as bananas,
 Sometimes we eat dessert such as bananas,

kæm / wæk bən kəo // 11. neó nyæ kò kɔn nít
 oranges, or cookies candies. If home has little children
 oranges, or cakes and candies. If there are children in the

thì mại dĩa lén dúk kæm ỷo mại đũa nyĩ //
 then PL ones bigger feed rice to PL ones little.
 family, the older ones feed the younger ones.

12. ?ít xi dẽ-ỷo mại dĩa thək nyĩ tị dúk lái
 Few when let PL ones really small themselves feed take
 Very seldom do we let the little ones feed themselves as they

nyĩ trəm fəŋ nyù iyædh ɣĩi mĩ // 13. kæk ?əm
 as in great part family people American. PL children
 do in most American families. The children

ỷĩ nói ỷuyệŋ mọk ?ít thoi / ỷý xum dĩək læ
 only say conversation one little only, but not can shout
 only talk a little and they may not shout noisily.

?om-šom // 14. xi-nào ai múoŋ mọk mốŋ yì trən bàn
 noisily. When someone wants one dish what on table
 When somebody wants any dish on the table,

thì nên tậ uói láí / ỷá xum nên lằm ỷóí
then should himself reach take but not should make disturb
he should reach for it himself, and not disturb other people.

gỉỉ xæk // 15. thít đã kæk sǎng ỷoi / nên mề
people other. Meat PT cut ready already, therefore one
Meat is already cut so we do not need to use

xõỉ fǎỉ yùm yæu nãi bàng ?æn //
avoid must use knife at table eat.
a knife at the table.

16. kəm là mớỉ ?æn kwag-hẹ nyúk kuǎ gỉỉ
Rice is food eat important number one of people
Rice is the most important food of the East.

?á-dəm // 17. toi nyó mọk kəu-ỷuyẹn ỷæk buềỉ kǎỉ
East. I remember one story very sad laugh
I remember the humorous story of a

kuǎ mọk ko toù iyu hỏp tǎỉ nỉk mỉ //
of one miss Chinese abroad study at nation America.
young Chinese lady studying in America.

18. ko nỏỉ vớỉ ko bang ỷàng ?ỏ nỉæk toù gỉỉ-t æ
she says with miss friẻnd that in nation China people
She told her friend that in China people usually put rice

thỉềỉ bỏ kəm trẻn hỏm kũa gỉỉ ỷyết//
usually put rice on casket of people dead.
on the casket of the dead.

19. ko mỉ hỏỉ/ xi-nầu gỉỉ ỷyết trỏ vẻ ?æn kəm//
miss American asked: when people dead come back eat rice?
The American girl asked: "When do the dead come back to eat

20. ko kia trỏ lẻỉ/ dẻm mọk lup
miss other give back word: same one time
the rice?" The other one answered, "At the same time as

vớỉ gỉỉ mỉ đã ỷyết trỏ vẻ gỉỉ hwa trẻn
with people America had died come back smell flower on
the American who had died comes back to smell the flowers

mỏ kũa mề//
tỏmb of them.
on his grave."

Notes

Morpheme division is indicated by hyphen.

Word division is indicated by space.

The key to the symbols used in the translation (second line) is as follows:

CL - classifier
PL - pluralizer
PT - past time

The key to the symbols used in the text (first line) is as follows:

// period / comma, colon, or semi-colon ? glottal stop

Sounds are indicated as below:

The symbols used represent sounds which are usually designated by these respective symbols, with these exceptions.

ny - ñ
ə - ^ as well as ə
čy - čY
tr - č.

Tones are symbolized as follows:

` - low tone
´ - high tone
~ - an upgliding tone
· - lowest, stopped tone
Mid or level tone has no mark.

Stress is not written in this paper.

Student: Marilou Weaver
Language: Vietnamese
Informant: Miss Jacqueline Richardson
Saigon, Viet-Nam
Date: July, 1960

Tết
Vietnamese New Years Celebration

1. Độ hai tháng trước Tết / ai này đều lo làm
About two months before the Celebration, everyone all prepare to-make
About two months before the Celebration, everyone gets busy making
múc / kẹo và bánh // 2. Độ vài tuần trước Tết người ta
candy candy and cakes. About a-few weeks before the Celebration people
candies and cakes. About a few weeks before the Celebration people
nấu bánh tét// 3. Bánh tét này bằng nếp với nhưng
cook rice-loaves. Rice-loaf this made-of sticky-rice with filling
bake rice-loaves. This rice-loaf is made of sticky rice with a filling
đậu / thịt nạc và mỡ/ gói với lá chuối / và cột bằng dây
bean meat lean and fat, wrapped with leaf banana, and tied with thread
of beans, lean meat, and fat, wrapped in a banana leaf and tied with bamboo
mây// 4. Múc làm bằng đủ thứ trái cây và đủ thứ củ/
bamboo. Candy made with all sorts fruit tree and all sorts tubers,
strings. Candy is made with all sorts of fruits and roots, such as
như là cà chua/ trái dừa/ củ gừng/ bí đao/ cà rốt/ và nhiều
such as tomato fruit coconut, ginger, melong, carrots, and many
tomatoes, coconut, ginger, melon, carrots, and many
thứ khác nữa// 5. Múc nấu trong một/ cái nồi hoặc một cái son/
kinds others yet. The candy cooked in one the pot or one the pan,
other things. The candy is cooked in a pot or a pan with a lot of
với rất nhiều đường và một ít nước// 6. Mình trộn lộn ba món
with very many sugar and one bit water. One mix three ingredients
sugar and a little bit of water. We mix these three ingredients
này và cho nó sôi trên lửa hiều hiều chỉ khoáy một ít thôi//
these and let it boil on fire low only stir one little only.
and let them boil over a low fire stirring occasionally.
7. Nhưng khi mức gần khô thì mình phải khoáy nhiều và coi chừng kéo
But when candy almost dry then one must stir much and watch out unless
But when the candy is almost dry, we must stir a lot, and watch that it doesn't
nó cháy// 8. Sau khi mọi sự xong xuôi/ ai này đều đợi Tết
it burns. After everything finished everyone together wait the Celebration
burn. After everything is finished everyone waits for the Celebration.
đến// 9. Ngày ba mươi mốt tháng chạp năm cũ người ta đốt rất nhiều
come. Day 31st month last year old people burn very many
The 31st day of the last month of the old year people burn lots of

- pháo để mời ông bà về dự Tết với
 firecrackers in-order-to invite ancestors come-back attend the Celebration
 firecrackers to ask their ancestors to come back and spend the Celebration
- gia đình// 10. Trên bàn thờ ở mỗi nhà/ có nhiều của cúng
 with family. On table worship at every house, there are many offerings
 with the family. On the altar in each home, there are many offerings:
- như là chè/ xôi/ bánh tét/ chuối/ bưởi/ và nhiều
 such as sweet-rice, gooey-rice, cake (rice), bananas, grapefruit, and many
 sweet rice, gooey rice, rice loaf, bananas, grapefruit, and many other foods
- thứ đồ ăn khác với một bó hương// 11. Độ năm ngày trước
 kinds things-eat other with one package incense. About five days before
 together with a package of incense. About five days before
- Tết/ có chợ đêm và các bà các cô mua bánh/
 the Celebration, there-is market night and (pl. art.) Mrs. (Pl. art.) Miss buy cake,
 the Celebration, there is a marketing night and the womenfolk buy cake, bananas,
- chuối/ mứt/ hột dưa/ và đồ ăn đủ cho ba ngày Tết
 bananas, candy, seed melon, and things eat enough for three days the Celebration.
 candy, melon seeds, and enough food for the three days of the Celebration.
12. Ba ngày đầu của năm mới ở nào và trường
 Three days first of year new places-of-business every and school
 The first three days of the New Year every place of business and every school
- nao cũng nghỉ cả// 13. Gia đình ở nhà ăn Tết/
 all-of-them have vacation. Family stay-at home eat the Celebration,
 have vacation. The family stays home to celebrate the Celebration,
- đi picnic/ hoặc đi thăm các bà con mình// 14. Ai cũng có một
 go picnic, or go visit the relatives their. Everybody all have one
 going on picnics or visiting their relatives. Everyone has a new dress or
- cái áo hoặc một bộ đồ mới/ từ ba má cho đến em út//
 dress or one suit new, from father mother until the-Benjamin.
 suit, from Father and Mother to the smallest child.
15. Nếu không đủ tiền thì đi vay// 16. Khi nào khách đến nhà
 If not enough money then go borrow. When guests come home
 If they don't have enough money they borrow. When guests come to our home,
- thăm, thì mình dọn bánh/ mứt và hột dưa/ có khi dọn bánh tét/
 visit, then we serve cake, candy and melon seed, sometimes serve cake (of rice)
 we serve cakes, candy, and melon seeds, and sometimes rice loaf,
- dưa dầm dưa hồng/ và chuối// 17. Đang khi mình nói chuyện/ thỉnh linh
 pickled watermelon and bananas. While we converse suddenly
 pickled watermelon and bananas. While we talk suddenly there is
- có tiếng ồn ào ở ngoài đường// 18. Người ta đang múa lân và
 there is noise noisy outside street. People (prog) dance dragon and
 noise coming from the street. People are doing the dragon dance

các em bé chạy theo ông lần cách hớn hỡ// 19. lỉnh lên lầu/
 the children small run after Mr. Dragon (adv. mark) happy. We go-upstairs,
 and small children run after the dragon jubilantly. We go upstairs,

mở cửa sổ/ cột một ít tiền thông ra cửa sổ và ông lần
 open window, tie one little money let-down outside window and Mr. Dragon
 open the window, and tie some money and let it down outside the window and

leo lên nuốt tiền ấy// 20. Rồi ông trở xuống và đi chỗ
 climbs up swallow money that. Then he goes back down and goes place
 the dragon climbs up and swallows the money. Then he goes back down and proceeds

khác xin tiền//
 another beg money.
 to another place to ask for money.

Notes:

The text is written in the Vietnamese orthography.

Explanation of symbols:

đ - is the voiced alveolar stop

d and gi is the contoid [y]

r is the voiced alveolar fricative [z]

For explanation of other marks see Hoa's Vietnamese-Eng. Dictionary

Tones are indicated below: level tone is unmarked.

(á) high tone
 (à) low tone
 (ã) low rising
 (ạ) very low rising

Key to symbols in the first and second line is as follows:

// - period; / - comma

Stress is not written

Student: I. Jean Day
 Language: Vietnamese
 Informant: Miss Jacqueline Richardson
 Dalat, Viet Nam
 Date: August, 1960

T'àng Bé Tí-Hoṅ
 male-offspring little Tiny-Tiny
 Little Tom Thumb

1. ỳà'ý sīe / kó ha'ý om^ᵀ bà' kiē kó bǎ'ý
 days past there-are two Mr. Mrs. undef. have seven
 Long ago there was a man and his wife who had seven children.

dīē koṅ// 2. ya'-dēn nùý ḡēo lám// 3. Mòk
 offspring children family this poor very one
 This family was very poor. One

hēm kiē ha'ý om^ᵀ bà' nùý bà'ṅ vể nya'w/ tén
 day other two Mr. Mrs. these discuss with each-other plan
 day this man and his wife discussed a plan with each other to

dəm bǎ'ý t'àng koṅ và'ᵀ núi dóng kũī//
 take seven male-offspring children into woods cut wood
 take the seven children into the woods to cut wood.

4. Dén tiē/ ha'ý om^ᵀ bà' šē čo ká'k koṅ aṅ
 at noon two Mr. Mrs. future give plural child eat
 At noon they would give the children the last meal to eat and

bǐē čòk/ ròy di vè ñà' bō čúm^ᵀ nó ẽ
 meal last then go back home leave plural 3rd-pers. stay
 then return home leaving them behind in the woods.

la'ý tòm^ᵀ núi 5. T'àng bé Tí-Hoṅ ḡòy yǐēy
 back in woods male-offspring little tiny-tiny sit under
 Little Tom Thumb was sitting under his

gé kũē mẹ nó và' ḡe túk kǎ' nyễṅ šī
 chair of mother his and hear all all plural abstract
 mother's chair and heard all the conversation between his parents.

bà'ṅ-kǎ'ý yǐē ba' má' nó // 6. šá'ṅ hēm ša'w
 discussion between father mother his morning day after
 Next morning

kᵇw ta' yǐ la'ý myéṅ bá'n mì
 young-man our keep back piece cake wheat
 he saved his piece of breakfast bread.

dyēm-tum // 7. A'ý-núy dèw lo di tǐēk/
 breakfast everyone without-exception anxious go ahead
 Everyone was eager to go ahead,

kùw ta' di t'eo ša'w čók và' rìk
 young-man our go follow after last and pinch-off
 Tom Thumb went last and pinched off pieces of bread,

ñĩŋ myéŋ bá'n mì bõ yĩěy dúk 8. hùw čo
 plural piece cake wheat throw on ground so that
 throwing them on the ground, so that

vè ša'w kùw šě byěk dĩềŋ vè// 9. ša'w
 afterwards after he future know way back after
 later he would know the way home. When

xi dóŋ kũi kã' bũoy šá'ŋ/ kã' ya'-dền
 time cut wood whole while morning whole family
 they had cut wood the whole morning the whole family

họp la'y aŋ tĩề// 10. Aŋ som^o/ bà' mệ
 gather together eat noon eat finish Mrs. mother
 got together for the noon meal. After dinner the mother

čo mỗy dĩề kọŋ mọk lá'k bá'n mì và'
 give each offspring child one slice cake wheat and
 gave each child a slice of bread

bã'ỏ rạŋ/ 11. ká'k kọŋ ẽ duy dóŋ kũi čo
 say thus plural child stay here cut wood do
 and said, "You children stay here and do your best at

yỗy/ 12. ba' má' di dóŋ ẽ ỗố xá'k/ đến
 well Mr. Mrs. go cut at place another until
 cutting wood while we do it at another place and when

tóy ba' má' šě vè duy gạp ká'k kọŋ//
 night Mr. Mrs. future return here meet you children
 night comes we will return here to meet you."

13. Nóy som^o/ ha'y om^o bà' di/ bõ dà'ŋ kọŋ
 talk finish two Mr. Mrs. go leave flock children
 Having said this they went, leaving their children there.

ẽ la'y// 14. Cúm^o nó dóŋ kũi/ ỗể tọŋ kyém
 stay back plural 3-p. cut wood play hide find
 They cut wood, played hide-and-seek,

ỗể rịềk bák/ và' ỗể dĩ t'í tồ ỗể//
 play chase catch and play all sorts games play
 tag, and all sorts of games.

15. Xi tóy đến/ ká'k a'n kũề Tí Họŋ
 time night come plural elder-brother of Tiny-Tiny
 When night came Tom Thumb's brothers began

bák dùw šě/ vì ba' 'má' ẽ duy xom^o byěk
 catch head afraid because father mother are where not know
 to be afraid because their parents were nowhere to be seen.

mà' ặ̣̣̃ t'úy vè// 16. Šá'w a'n ặ̣̣̃
but not-at-all see return six brothers sit
The six boys sat and cried

xóp^k nĩk nễ 17. Tí-Họ̣ rá'̣̣ yỗ
cry cracked open Tiny-Tiny try comfort
as if their hearts would break. Tom Thumb tried to comfort

ká'k a'n/ và' bã'ỏ rặ̣̀/ 18. hỏy hẻm toy ặ̣̣̃
plural brother and say thus last night I sit
his brothers and said: "Last night I sat

yị̣̉y gé kụ̣̃ má' và' ặ̣̃ ba' má' tẽn
under chair of mother and hear father mother plan
under my mother's chair and heard our parents plan to leave us

bỗ ặ̣̣̃^Đ mẽn tỏm^Đ núi / 19. vì ợ̣̃ nyà'
leave plural l-p.-inc. in forest because at home
in the forest because at home

hét dò ặ̣̃ rỏy/ 20. và' ba' má' xỏm^Đ
finish things eat already and father mother not
all the food is gone, and Father and Mother don't

mwọ̣̉ t'úy ká'k kọ̣̉ ặ̣̃t tị̣̃k mák // 21. Šỏm^Đ
want see plural child die before eyes however
want to see us die before their eyes. However,

múy a'n dị̣̉ lỏ/ ặ̣̃ byệ̣́k dị̣̉ vè// 22. Rỏy
plural brother do not worry I know way back then
don't you worry, I know the way home. Then

Tí-Họ̣ kễ ợ̣̃ ká'k a'n ặ̣̃ mĩw-kẻ kụ̣̃ kọ̣̉//
Tiny-Tiny relate to plural brother hear shrewd-trick of him
Tom Thumb told them all about his clever plan.

23. Ká'k a'n la'w nị̣̉k mák và' bạ̣́k dự̣̀w di
plural brother wipe water eyes and catch head go
The brothers wiped the tears from their eyes and set off,

t'ẹ̣̉ Tí-Họ̣// 24. Nyị̣̉ t'a'̣̣ ỏy/ 25. ặ̣̃m tẹ̣̉y
follow Tiny-Tiny but how sad birds heaven
following Tom Thumb. But how sad! that day

hẻm dó kụ̣̃^Đ dỏy và' dẫ' lị̣̉m túk kẫ' nyị̣̉
day that also hungry and past pick up all all plural
the birds were hungry too and had picked up all the crumbs

myẹ̣̉ bá'n mà' Tí-Họ̣ dẫ' yẹ̣̉ hỏy ặ̣̃'̣̣//
piece cake that Tiny-Tiny past scatter while morning
that Tom Thumb had scattered in the morning.

26. Vì xỏm^Đ t'ợ̣̃ là'm yị̣̉ xá'k/ bã'y kọ̣̉ ta'
because not able do what other seven young-man our
Not knowing what else to do the seven young lads lay down,

- nằm swón xóp^k mọk hờy/ rờy ừ // 27. Sáo gà'y
lie down cry a' while then sleep morning day
cried a while, then slept. Next morning,
- yuy/ a'y-núy dềw 'dớy bự/ new di kyèm
make everyone agree-together hungry stomach so go seek
since they were all hungry they hunted for
- nyĩng tá'y yuw rĩng dể ạp ỏo dể dớy//
plural fruit strawberry forest to eat in-order alleviate
wild strawberries to appease their pangs of hunger. hunger
28. Ạp som^o ká'k a'n di t'ăp dà'ng tĩếk mạk/
eat already plural brother go straight road ahead face
After eating they walked straight ahead and luckily,
- và' ma'y t'a'y/ tềy fù-hợ/ 29. xi ỷyềw đến
and lucky am heaven help time evening evening
with heaven's help, they got out of the
- ká'k a'n ra' xỏy núí// 30. Tỉ dó vè
plural brother go-out from forest from there back
forest when evening came. From there,
- nyà' ỏỉ di mọk dềng t'ăp t'ỉ đến nễy//
home only go one road straight reach arrive place
one straight road led them home.
31. Ká'k a'n dĩng núp ể gò'a'y kĩế mọk lúp^k
plural brother stand hide at outside door a' while
The brothers stood hiding outside the door a while.
32. Tí-Hợ dủ kạp-dă'm đến gỏ kĩế// 33. Nễy
Tiny-Tiny enough courage come knock door person
Tom Thumb had enough courage to go and knock at the door. The
- mẹ ra' mẽ kĩế/ xi t'úy ká'k kợ t'ỉ bà'
mother go-out open door time see plural child then Mrs.
mother went to open the door and when she saw the children
- mỉng và' gạ'k-nyề kwá' dớy bềg kew len/
happy and surprised too much then shout up
she was both happy and astounded and called out:
34. mền ểy/ ká'k kợ dă' vè// 35. Om^o ỏa' cũm^o
self vocative plural child past return Mr. father also
"Husband, the children have come home." The father too
- hếg-hể ra' tếp ká'k kợ// 36. Hét t'ă'y
jubilant go-out receive plural child all entirely
was overjoyed and went out to meet them. Everyone
- dềw và'ỏ nyà' ạp kềm// 37. Sạ'w xi ha'y om^o
no-exception go-in house eat rice after time two Mr.
went inside and had a meal. The previous day after

bà' tĩ ten núí tễ bè hēm tĩek/ 38. kó
Mrs. from up mountain turn back day before have
the man and his wife had returned from the mountain,

mok bà' ku dęg gō kĩe nyà' om^o bà' lom^o
one grandmother elder come knock door house Mr. Mrs. Long
an old lady came and knocked at the door of Mr. and Mrs. Long's

39. và' tã' ỏ om^o bà' mok số tyền mà' ku
and give back Mr. Mrs. one sum money that elder-lady
and returned a sum of money to them that she had

dã' mĩęg và' y nam tĩek// 40. Om^o bà' lom^o rúk
past borrow few year before Mr. Mrs. Long wish
borrowed a few years back. Then Mr. and Mrs. Long

mom^o ká'k kọ kyém dĩek dĩęg và 41. vì
fervently plural child find our way back because
really wished that the children would find their way home because

buy yề kó tyền muề dò ą // 42. Ša'w và' y t'á' ę/
now hour have money buy things eat after few month
now there was money to buy food. A few months later

tyền lạ' y hét/ ha' y om^o bà' lạ' y tén yũ ká'k
money again finish two Mr. Mrs. again plan lead plural
the money was gone again and the couple again planned to take

kọ và' ỏ mok ỏ rúk sa'// 43. hủw ỏ cúm^o
child into a place very far in-order that plural
the children to a place a long way off in order that they

nó xom^o kyém dĩek dĩęg và// 44. Tí-Họg lủg nủy kũm^o
3-p. not find out way back Tiny-Tiny time this also
would not discover the way back. This time also, Tom Thumb

ọy yĩey gé kũe mẹ và' ę nyĩę šĩ bà' ę-tén//
sit under chair of mother and hear plural abstract discussion
was sitting under his mother's chair and heard the conversation.

45. Ša'w xi ha' y om^o bà' di ỹ// 46. Tí-Họg ra' ọà' y
after time two Mr. Mrs. go sleep Tiny-Tiny go-out outside
When his parents went to bed, Tom Thumb went out into

şųg lĩem mok ba' ỏ dá' ñõ// 47. Šá' ę hēm
yard pick-up one sack stones small morning day
the yard and picked up a sackful of pebbles. Next morning

ša'w/ kã' ya'-dền lạ' y vá' k ryèw di dóg
after whole family again carry-on-shoulder axe go cut
the whole family once again carrying axes on their shoulders,

kũi ta' y mok núí rúk sa'// 48. Tí-Họg di
wood at one mountain very far Tiny-Tiny go
went to cut wood on a far distant mountain. Tom Thumb went

múy kəŋ// 59. Di ma'w len kěo om^Đ šáp vè
 plural child go quickly imper. lest Mr. almost return
 Go quickly in case he is just about to return."

ròy// 60. Tí-Hoŋ t'iě rəŋ/ t'iě bà.
 already Tiny-Tiny say-respectfully thus respected Mrs.
 Tom Thumb said politely, "Ma'am,

čúm^Đ toy dóy và' mək kwá'/ nów di t'i kũm^Đ
 plural 1-p.-ex. hungry and tired very if go then also
 we are hungry and very tired, if we go then we shall also

čét/ 61. t'à' ě duy ɣũ tóy na'y ròy čét kòŋ hěŋ//
 die better stay here sleep night this then die still better
 die, it would be better to stay here and sleep the night

62. Bà' lək-đək čo mỗ
 Mrs. hurry give each
 and then we would die better." She made haste and gave each

điě mək myéŋ bá'n/ 63. ròy yák čúm^Đ nó và'c mək
 child one piece cake then lead plural 3-p. into one
 child a slice of bread, then led them into a secret

fòm^Đ kín dóm^Đ kě la'y bã'c čúm^Đ nó ɣũ di//
 room secret shut door back tell plural 3-p. sleep imper.
 room, shutting the door and telling them to go to sleep.

64. Om^Đ Čáŋ di šaŋ vè ɣe mùi t'it lyềŋ la'
 Mr. Ogre go hunt return hear odour meat immediately shout
 Mr. Ogre returned from hunting, and catching the scent of meat

lèn rəŋ/ 65. T'it ɣiěy ě duw/ núw čo
 up thus meat people are where cook for
 at once, shouted out: "Where are the people for eating,

toy mək mớŋ t'it ɣiěy ɣa'y buy yề di// 66. Toy dă'
 me one dish meat people right now time imper. I past
 cook me a dish of them this minute!" "I have

núw mớŋ aŋ tóy ròy/ šá'ŋ ma'y toy šě núw
 cook dish eat even already morning tomorrow I future cook
 cooked you a dish already, tomorrow morning I will cook the meat

t'it ɣiěy čo om^Đ// 67. Om^Đ aŋ kəm som^Đ/ lyềŋ
 meat people for-you sir Mr. eat rice finish immediately
 people for you, sir." Having finished eating, straight-

di ɣũ và' ɣá'y xè xè// 68. Ša'w xi mọy
 go sleep and snore zzzzzz... after time all
 away he went to sleep and snored, zzzzzz... When everyone

ɣiěy dèw ɣũ kă'/ Tí-Hoŋ lúy bã'y ká'y mũ
 people no-exception sleep all Tiny-Tiny take seven thing hat
 was sleeping, Tom Thumb took the seven red hats from the heads

dõ ẽ ten dùw kũẽ bã'y ɲĩey kɔŋ Bà' Ǿaŋ 69. doy
red on top head of seven people child Mrs. Ogre put-on
of Mrs. Ogre's seven children, putting

ten dùw bã'y a'n ɛm mèn/ 70. và'
top head seven elder-brother younger-brother self and
them on the heads of his six brothers and himself, and he

lúy bã'y káy mũ sa'n kũẽ a'n ɛm mèn
take seven thing hat green off elder-brother younger-brother self
took the seven green hats off his brothers' heads, putting them

doy Ǿo bã'y kɔw kiẽ// 71. Om^ɔ Ǿaŋ ɲũ yuy t'uk
put-on to seven teenager other Mr. Ogre sleep rise really
on the other seven young lads. Mr. Ogre slept and rose

sẽm lúy kɔŋ ya'ɔ Ǿak kũ bã'y kɔŋ mèn/ 72. vì
early take stick knife cut neck off seven child self because
really early, took his knife and cut off the heads of his own seven

tĩey là' bã'y t'aŋ kiẽ// 73. Om^ɔ šĩ ràŋ nẽw om^ɔ xom^ɔ
think are seven boy other Mr. afraid that if he not
children, thinking they were the other seven boys. He was afraid

yẽk bã'y t'aŋ nà'y t'ì Bà' Ǿaŋ šẽ t'ã' Ǿúm^ɔ nó di//
kill seven boy these then Mrs. Ogre future set-free plural 3p. go
that if he did not kill them, then Mrs. Ogre would let them escape.

74. Ròy om^ɔ di ɲũ la'y// 75. Bà' Ǿaŋ t'ík yuy šẽm dẽ
then he go sleep again Mrs. Ogre rise up early to
Then he went to sleep again. Mrs. Ogre rose early to cook

núw dyẽm-tum// 76. Xi bà' t'úy káy kɔŋ mèn Ǿék hét/
cook breakfast time she see plural child self dead all
breakfast. When she saw her children all dead, and

và' káy t'aŋ kiẽ di dùw mák/ t'ì bà' xóp^k
and plural boy other go where disappear then Mrs. cry
the other boys gone, then she wailed loudly.

la' um-sùm// 77. Om^ɔ Ǿaŋ t'ík yuy và' bà' hõy om^ɔ
wail noisily Mr. Ogre wake up and Mrs. ask him
Mr. Ogre woke up and she asked him why

vì ša'ɔ om^ɔ yẽk káy kɔŋ kũẽ om^ɔ// 78. Om^ɔ t'ík
because why he kill plural child of him. he angry
he had killed his own children. He was very

kwá' vì dǎ' ša' và'ɔ Ǿíẽk kũẽ Ǿúm^ɔ nó// 79. Om^ɔ
very because past fall into trick of plural 3 p. he
angry because he had fallen into a trick. He put

lup-t'ík ma'ŋ doy niẽ bã'y kuy šó/ và' rĩẽk
immediately put-on pair boots seven stick number and pursue
on his seven league boots at once, and pursued the

t'eo ká'k a'n em Tí-Hoṅ// 80. Tí-Hoṅ
follow plural elder-brother younger-brother Tiny-Tiny Tiny-Tiny
brothers of Tom Thumb. Telling

bă'ỏ ká'k a'n tộṅ/ kộṅ kộṅ t'ỉ nằm yỉey mọk ká'y
tell plural brother hide as for he lie under one thing
them to hide, Tom Thumb lay down under a leaf and waited.

lá' dẹy// 81. Xi Om^ᵀ Ờṅ biểk ten lá' úy/
leaf wait time Mr. Ogre set-foot on leaf that
When Mr. Ogre set foot on that leaf, Tom Thumb

Tí-Hoṅ káp ểṅ om^ᵀ úy và' om^ᵀ té swỏṅ ểt//
Tiny-Tiny bite foot Mr. that and he fall down dead
bit his foot and he fell down dead.

82. Tí-Hoṅ bẻṅ ma'ṅ doy hiể kũể Om^ᵀ Ờṅ/ 83. về
Tiny-Tiny then put-on pair boots of Mr. Ogre return
Then Tom Thumb put on the ogre's boots and went

nyà' Bà' Ờṅ và' bă'ỏ rằṅ 84. Om^ᵀ bă'ỏ bà' ỏ
house Mrs. Ogre and say thus Mr. tell Mrs. give
back to Mrs. Ogre's house and said: "Your husband says that

toy ká'y ba'n se tầa'ṅ bàṅ và'ṅ kũể bà' /
me thing cake vehicle entirely in gold of Mrs.
you are to give me your whole tyre filled with gold,

85. vì toy fẫ'y ma'ṅ nó đến ỏ om^ᵀ// 86. Bà' Ờṅ t'úy
because I must bring it to to him Mrs. Ogre see
because I am to take it to him." When Mrs. Ogre

doy hiể kũể ỏm^ᵀ mền/ t'ỉ tin mọy
pair boots of husband self then believe all
saw the boots that belonged to her husband, then she believed all

dềw Tí-Hoṅ nỏy/ 87. và' ỏ kộṅ ká'y bá'n
no-exception Tiny-Tiny say and give him thing cake
that Tom Thumb said, and gave him the tyre of gold

se bàṅ và'ṅ tikk là' hết t'ẫ'y kũể-kẫy kũể bà'//
vehicle in gold which mean all no-exception riches of Mrs.
which comprised all her wealth.

88. Kùw lan bá'n se bàṅ vàṅ / và về nyà' vể ká'k
hẻ roll cake vehicle in gold and return home with plural
He rolled up the tyre of gold and went back home with his brothers.

a'n mền// 89. Ba' má' kộṅ vui kwá' dỏy//
brother self Father mother his happy so much
His father and mother were so very happy.

90. Tỉ dó về di a'y nủy đềw kó dủ aṅ và'
from that back go everyone no-exception have enough eat and
From that time onward everyone had enough to eat and the

ya'-dên šum-họp vui-vẽ//
family reunited merry
reunited family was a merry one.

Notes

The key to the symbols used in the literal translation is as follows:

undef. preceding persons undefined
imper. imperative marker
a.m. adverb marker
3-p. third person
1-p.-ex. first person exclusive
1-p.-inc. " " inclusive

Hyphens join words representing one word in the text.

The key to the symbols used in the text:

Hyphen indicates morpheme division.
Space indicates word division.
// period; / comma

Sounds are indicated by:

u has the phonetic value of [ʌ]
á high rising tone
a high level tone
ã low rising tone
à low falling tone
ạ low tone