Mandarin (Taiwan) Text

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SHOPPING

1. 不要 4 3 1 你 4 想买 3 什么
don't want 4 3 1 buy 3 what

2. 我要 4 1 买 4 1 烘焙
to buy 4 1 bread

3. 面包 4 1 位置 4 1 那
to 4 1 bread 4 1 location 4 1 that

4. 我还要 4 3 1 买 4 3 1 一个 4 1 面包粉
I still want 4 3 1 buy 4 3 1 one 4 1 bread 4 1 powder

5. 面包 4 1 粉 4 1 位置 4 1 这
to 4 1 bread 4 1 powder 4 1 location 4 1 this

6. 不要 2 3 2 5 5 你 2 3 2 买 5 5 什么 (question)
don't want 2 3 2 buy 5 5 what (question)

7. 不要 2 3 2 买 3 5 5 什么 5 事情 (compl. act.)
don't want 2 3 2 buy 3 5 5 what 5 thing (compl. act.)

Free Translation

1. "What would you like to buy? 2. I would like to buy bread.
3. The bread is over there. 4. I would also like to buy some flour.
5. The flour is over here. 6. What else would you like to buy? 7. Nothing more."
GREETING

1. ching dżwo
   please sit

2. sye sya ni
   thank you

3. ching wen gwei sying
   please ask noble name

4. sying bai
   name white

5. ning shr na gwo ren
   polite you are which country person

6. mei gwo
   America country

7. ni dzai je gung dżwo ma
   you located this work (question)

8. wo shr lai lyu sying de
   I am come travel (rel. cl. marker)

Free Translation

1. Please have a seat. 2. Thank you. 3. May I please ask what your name is? 4. My name is White. 5. Which country are you from? 6. I'm from America. 7. Are you working here? 8. I have come to travel.
Submitted by: Jay Fippinger
Informant: Richard Lung
Language: Mandarin
Date: August 1, 1964

2 2
LANG LAI-LE!
wolf come-(perf.)

1. cong qian yiu yi-ge mu-tong, ta mei tian dao
from past time there was one-unit tend-boy he every day go

shan-shang qu fang yang. 2. yiu yi-tian ta gao-qi
hill-up to release sheep there was one-day he high-race

xing lai, hu-ran ta da giao qilai: "lang lai-le!
mood ? sudden? he great shout start wolf come-(perf.)

lang lai-le! lang lai-le! 3. na shi-hou,
wolf come-(perf.) wolf come-(perf.) that moment-moment

tian-li zhong tian-de nong fu, na-zhe
field-in plant field-(rel.cl.) agricultural man carry-(prog.)

chu-tou du gan-dao shan-shang lai, zhun bei lai gan
pick-head all rush-to hill-up come plan ready come get rid of

lang-de. 4. keshi ner mei-yiu lang. 5. yuan lai
wolf-(purpose) but there (reg.)-have wolf origin come

shi xiao mu-tong sa-le huang. 6. nong
is little tend-boy spread-(perf.) lie agricultural

fu-men hen bu gao xing-de hui dao tian li
man-plural very not high mood-(complex) go? back to field in

qu-le. 7. dier-tian, dang xiao mu tong
go-(end of sent.) (ordinal) two-day when little tend boy

fang yang-de shi-hou, ta gao xing qilai ta
release sheep-(complex) moment-moment he high mood start he
Once upon a time there was a shepherd boy. Every day he took the sheep up the mountain. One day he felt excited. Suddenly he shouted, "A wolf has come! A wolf has come!" The farmers in the field came up the hill carrying picks in order to get rid of the wolf. But there was no wolf. It turned out that the little shepherd boy had lied. The farmers went back to the field, feeling unhappy.

The next day, when the little shepherd boy was tending the sheep, he shouted happily again, "A wolf has come! A wolf has come! A wolf has come!" The farmers in the field once again carried picks in order to get rid of the wolf. But the little shepherd boy had lied again. There was no wolf.

The third day the little shepherd boy shouted again, "A wolf has come! A wolf has come! A wolf has come!" The farmers in the field thought that the shepherd boy was lying again this time. Therefore, nobody answered him......

(mod.) = modifier marker (perf.) = perfect (prog.) = progressive marker (rel.cl.) = relative clause
one time have three unit small pig
they all very scared one unit bad wolf have one day eat end
therefore decided self: build construct house one unit

keep away that bad wolf pig big pf. lazy lazy sup.

lazzy he is area nearby picked pf. one pl. straws
build pf. one unit straw hut pig second one also not
build fast goes woods in pick pf. unit pl. (industrious)
build fast goes woods in pick pf. unit pl. (industrious)
(old)

place where one pick pf. enough enough bricks
build pf. one unit very solid brick house have

one finally bad wolf come pf. at first he
walk go pig big one door front lightly blew pf. one mouth only

piggend (after that)
Once upon a time there were three little pigs. They were all very scared of one bad wolf who one day will eat them up. Therefore they decided to build themselves a house to keep away that bad wolf. The oldest pig was terribly lazy. He was picking up straws to build a straw hut. The second pig who also was not very industrious went to the woods to pick up several branches to build a wooden house. The third small brother was very industrious (and) ran very far where he picked enough bricks to build a very solid brick house.

One day finally, the bad wolf came. At first he went to the oldest big pig's front door and only blew lightly one mouthful of air. Thus the house blew down very easily. The big pig was eaten up by the bad wolf. Afterwards, that bad wolf again went to the second pig's front door (and) only blew three mouthfuls of air. The second pig's house also blew down without difficulty. That bad wolf again ate up the second pig. Finally bad wolf went to small brother pig's front door. Bad wolf used up his whole body's air strength, but there was no way to blow down that brick house. As a result he was only out of breath and left.
SIECHUAN MONKEYS

1. Sichuan sheng, yi chan houzi zhu ming. 
Szechuan province is produce monkeys is famous.

2. yiu q1 yi emei shan-de hauzi zhui ke ai. 
especially is Emei mountain-type monkeys most loveable.

3. quan shen jin huang se-de mao, 4. liang 
whole body gold yellow color-type fur two

tiao shou bi changchang de, 5. yian jing zhuze zhuan 
unit arms long long type, eye balls move

2 3 4 2 
lai zhuan-gu, jian yiu ren lai-de shihou, 7. jiu 
come move-go whenever person come-type moment then

4 2 4 1 
shang qian yiao tongxi chi. 8. ru guo na 
goes forward asks for something eat. if that

2 4 3 
ren bu gei, 9. ta jiu hen bu gaoxing. 
person not give she then very not happy.

10. changchang ba na ren-de maozi toutou 
often handle that person-type hat stealthily

2 3 4 2 
na zou. 11. xian zai xiang qilai, hai jude 
take away now think of still feel

3 4 
yiu qu. 
interesting.
1. Szechuan province is famous for producing monkeys. Especially are the monkeys from Emei mountain very loveable.
3. They have golden fur. 4. Their arms are very long.
5. Their eyes are very active. 6. Whenever visitors come, they beg for food. 8. If visitors won't respond, she will get mad. 10. Sometimes she takes a hat stealthily.
11. Whenever I think of that, I still find it interesting.

**DIRECTIONS TO THE POST OFFICE**

1. "Please," asks a voice, "How do I go to the post office?"
3. "From here you go straight ahead. 4. Then turn right. 5. Cross three blocks. 6. Then turn left. 7. On the left side there is a six story building. 8. That is it."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tone key</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>high level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>high rise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>low dip rise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>high fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unmarked</td>
<td>neutral</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

52

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Taiwan is a small island. It is surrounded by the sea. The weather is very hot. The farm products are rice and sweet potatoes. The industries are the sugar industry, the petroleum industry, the cement industry, etc.
Mandarin

2 3 2 3 4 1 2 3
chen yiu zong tong yue bing dian li,
morning there is president review process of

3 4 1 1 1 2
something

6. hai lu kong san jun, 7. qi
something

4 3 2 4 1 2, 8. xiang
march past

4 3 2 4 1 2, 8. xiang
march past

zhong tong zhi jing. 9. xia wu yiu
president show respect. afternoon there is

1 1 2 2 3 4 2
hua che yiu xing. 10. Wuan shang hai
flower cars parade (floats). Evening also

3 1 2 2 2 2 3 2 5
yiu yian huo biao yian, 11. zheng Tian de
there is fireworks show. the whole day

2 4 2 2 2 3 1 4
jie mu pai de hen jin, 12. zhen shi
programs arrange very many. really is

2 2 2 4 5 4 1
zhi de hui yide yi Tian.
worthy remember a day.

1. Double Tense Day (October 10) is our national holiday.
2. Every organization of the country 3. takes this
day off 4. to show respect. 5. In the morning there is
a parade/review (soldiers); 6. navy, armed force, air force.
7. They walk by the reviewing stand 8. and salute the
president. 9. In the afternoon there is a parade with floats.
10. In the evening there is also fireworks. 11. There are
plenty of programs the whole day. 12. It is really a day to
remember.
The Tortoise and the Hare

1. Tsung chyan you yi ge wugwei he yi dz tudz/
   Once upon a time have one (unit) turtle and one (unit) rabbit.

2. Na tudz fei-chang tyau au/
   The rabbit not ordinary proud (emph) he consider
   He thought

3. Ta yiwei
   The rabbit was extraordinarily proud.

4. You yi tyan dzai lu shang ta yu jyan le yi dz
   One day while on the road he came across the turtle.

5. Ta dwei na dz wugwei shwo wo men lai
   He to that (Unit) turtle say I (pl) come
   He said to the turtle, "Let's have a race, O.K.?"

6. Na wugwei shwo
   The turtle said,

Submitted by: Austin Hale
Informant: Richard Lung
Language: Mandarin
Date: July, 1964
(This text was put into the Yale romanization by Don Murray)
wo dzemmangy pau de gwo ni ne// I how run gain over you (excl) "How can I run as fast as you?"

4 3 2 5 4 5 3 2 3 4 2 2 3 4
bu gwan dzemmangy le dzan men lyang ge dzan men bi sai haw le// not care how we two (unit) we (cmpv) compare good
"I don't care, let's us two have a race!"

4 1 1 1 3 5 2 4 1 2 4 1 3
na wugwe shwo how ba// that turtle said good (excl)
The turtle said, "O.K.!

8. na wugwei shwo how ba// 9. yu shir ta men jyou kai sz
that turtle said good (excl) so he (pl) then open begin
The turtle said, "O.K."
So then they began to run.

3 5 4 4 1 5 3 1 1
pau le// 10. dzai dzwei dzwei de ji fen jung
run at -est beginning (p) several minutes clock
For the first few minutes the rabbit ran like

4 5 4 4 1 1 5 3 2 3 3 3 5
tudz syan chyan yi ban de pau de lau ywan lau ywan de//
rabbit like arrow same (p) run gain old far old far
an arrow far into the distance.

2 4 1 1 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4
11. er na wugwei chywe dzai nar man man man man man man
but that turtle still over there slow slow slow slow slow slow
But the turtle was still over there crawling very very very

5 2 de pa// 12. gwole yi hwar tudz pau de
(p) crawling.
...slowly

4 5 1 3 4 5 3 2
13. ta hwei dzou yi kan kan bu
he back head one look look not
Turning his head and looking back

3 3 4 5 1 you dyan lei le//
you have little tired (perf)
a bit tired of running.

1 2 2 1 4 4 1
13. ta hwei dzou yi kan kan bu
he back head one look look not
Turning his head and looking back

4 1 1 5 3 5
jyan wugwei de yangdz/
turtle (p) shadow
he couldn't even see a trace
of the turtle.

1 1 1 4. a ta shwo// ah! he said
Ah! he said.
15. "ah! I be run gain too fast (perf) that turtle not "Ah! I ran too fast!"

16. na wugwei bu that turtle not

17. wo pau de yihou-dyan lei le// I run little bit tired

18. bu fan wo "After running I feel a bit tired."

19. a... tudi szang le szang rabbit think think

20. chung dzai ta szwai jyau de shwo na exact at he sleep sleep(p) moment that just as he was sleeping, the turtle,

wugwei yi bu yi bu yi tu man man man man man man turtle one step one step one step slow slow slow slow slow slow crawling step by step, very very very very very very very very very

de pa yi dzou pa dau le na da shu de szya (c) crawl one straight crawl reach (perf) that big tree under slowly, crawling straight ahead he reached the place under that
24. see bottom see finally look who is going to win after all!

25. So the turtle kept on crawling step by step very very slowly, 

26. By the time the rabbit woke up from sleep he couldn't even see

27. He thought the turtle might still be
28. swo yi ta sa twi jyou pau//

So he spread legs then run behind him.

29. deng ta pau dau le tsung dyan de shr. ho kan jyan wait he run reach (perf) last point moment moment look see

When he reached the finish line he saw that the turtle was

wugwei yijing dzai na li dwei ta yye syau na/
turtle already is over in toward him (dim) laughing (excl)

there already there, laughing at him.

Symbols used:

(unit) auxiliary quantifier noun for nouns
(emph) emphatic morpheme
(ques) question word
(pf)(perf) perfect or past time marker
(cmpv) comparative morpheme
-est superlative morpheme
(excl) exclamatory morpheme
(p),(c) possessive / connector
(pl) plural morpheme
(dim) diminutive morpheme