SHOPPING

1. 2 ning 4 yao 3 mai 2 shama
   polite you want buy what

2. wo yao mai myan bao
   I want buy bread

3. myan bao dzai na byan
   bread located that sits

4. wo hai yao mai yi bao myan fen
   I still want buy one bag bread powder

5. myan fen dzai je byan
   bread powder located this site

6. ning hai mai shama ma
   polite you still buy what (question emp.)

7. bu mai shama dung shi le
   not buy what 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."
Mandarin

GREETING

1. ching dzwo
   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 dzwo 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

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

2. yiu yi-tian ta gao-q "lang lai-le!"
   hill-up to release sheep there was one-day he high-race
   mood sudden? he great shout start wolf come-(perf.)

3. na shi-hou, wolf come-(perf.)
   that moment-moment

4. keshi ner mei-yiu lang.
   but there (reg.) have wolf purpose

5. yuan lai origin come

6. nong agricultural
   is little tend-boy spread-(perf.) lie

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

47
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!". 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
1. 有一只小猪
one time have three unit small pig

2. 他们都很害怕，有一只坏狼有一天要吃它们。
they all very scared one unit bad wolf have one day eat them

3. 因此他们决定自己建一个单位
therefore decided self : build construct house one unit

4. 他们把那头坏狼赶走了。
keep away that bad wolf.

5. 他们就在附近建了一座茅屋。
lazy he is area nearby picked pt. one pl. straws build pf. one unit straw hut

6. 他们第二也建了木房子。
built second one also not wood house in pick pf. unit pl.

(industrious)

7. 他们捡了树枝建了一座木屋。
branches build pf. one unit wood house third small

8. 他们把房子建得很快。
brother sup. build fast run go very far (industrious) (old)

9. 他们捡起剩下的小砖头就用砖头造了一座房子。
place where one pick pf. enough enough bricks build pf. one unit very solid (constructed) brick house have

10. 他终于在篱笆里轻而易举地吹出了一个洞。
one finally bad wolf come pf. at first he walk go pig big one door front lightly blew pt. one mouth only

11. 猪儿则在旁边大吃起来。
air house thus fall pf. very easily pig

12. 之后就有一只大狼吃掉了它。
big one side pass bad wolf eat up pf. time comes that end (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.
Szechuan province is produce monkeys is famous.

especially is Emei mountain-type monkeys most loveable.

whole body gold yellow color-type fur two

unit arms long long type, eye balls move

move-go whenever person come-type moment then

goes forward asks for something eat. if that

person not give she then very not happy.

often handle that person-type hat stealthily

take away now think of still feel

interesting.
1. Szechuan province is famous for producing monkeys. 2. 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, 7. they beg for food. 8. If visitors won't respond, 9. 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, 2. 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."

Tone key: 1 high level
2 high rise
3 low dip rise
4 high fall
unmarked neutral
1. Taiwan is a small island. 2. It is surrounded by the sea. 3. The weather is very hot. 4. The farm products are rice and sweet potatoes. 5. The industries are the sugar industry, the petroleum industry, the cement industry, etc.

Submitted by: Nancy Vie
Informant: Richard Lung
Language: Mandarin
Date: August, 1964

shuan shi jie
double tense day

1. shuan shi jie shi zhong guo de guo qing
double tense day is national celebration

4. 4 4 4 ji nian ri. 2. quan guo shang xia, 3. fang holiday. organization up and down, take

4. jia yi tian, 4. biao shi qing zhu. 5. zao off a day, show is celebration.
2. Double Tense Day (October 10) is our national holiday.
3. Every organization of the country takes this day off to show respect.
5. In the morning there is a parade/review (soldiers); navy, armed force, air force.
7. They walk by the reviewing stand 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.
1 5 1 1 2 1 1 4 5
yi ge wugwei he yi dz tudz
one (unit) turtle and one (unit) rabbit

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
Once upon a time there was a turtle and a rabbit.

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

1 4 4 5 1 2 1 4
3. ta yiwei
he consider

1 4 4 4 5 3 2 4 4 5
4. you yi tyan dzai lu shang ta yu jyan le yi dz
have one day (prog) road on he met see (perf') one (unit)
came across
One day while on the road he came across the turtle.

1 1 wugwei//
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.??

3 4 4 3 3 5
(cmpv) compare compare run good (ques)
run a race is that O.K.?

4 1 1 1
6. na wugwei shwo
that turtle said
The turtle said,
How can I run as fast as you?"

"I don't care, let's us two have a race!"

The rabbit said, "O.K.!

So then they began to run.

For the first few minutes the rabbit ran like an arrow far into the distance.

But the turtle was still over there crawling very very very slowly.

...slowly

After a minute the rabbit got

Turning his head and looking back

he couldn't even see a trace of the turtle.
15. “Ah! I ran too fast (perf)!”

16. “Ah! I ran too fast!”

3 2 3 4 5 2 5 1 5 5
syau de hai lau wen de shemma difang ne//
know still at old far what place (excl)

at what very far off place the turtle is anywhere!

17. “I ran too fast 17

18. “I don't know

4 1 4 3 4 4 3 3 2 4 2 4 3
shwei yi jyan yihou dzai pau wo hai shu neng gwo..ee..pau
sleep one sleep after again run I still be able able run
if I sleep a bit, I will still be able to run faster than he.”

19. “It won't matter

4 1 4 3 4 4 3 3 2 4 2 4 3
de bi ta kwai de//
gain (cmpv) he fast

19. “It won't matter

4 1 4 3 4 4 3 3 2 4 2 4 3
tudz syang le syang
rabbit think think
The rabbit, after he had thought

3 5 1 1 4 5 4 4 3 4
jyau le yi ge shu sya myan jyau shwei dz jyau
find (pf) one (unit) tree under surface then sleep raise sleep
this thought, found a place under a tree and went to sleep.

2 5 4 4 1 4 4 5 2 5 4
lai le//
come

20. “exact at he sleep sleep(p) moment that
just as he was sleeping, the turtle,

1 1 2 4 2 4 2 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 5
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

5 2 4 2 4 2 4 5 4 4 4 5 4
de pa yi dzou pa dau le na da shu de sya
(c) crawl one straight crawl reach (perf) that big tree under
slowly, crawling straight ahead he reached the place under that
21. look see that rabbit still over there sleep see
He saw that the rabbit was still there,

22. so that turtle smiled smile, good!
So smiling he said, "Good!"

23. You said you could run faster (than I) (and) now you are sleeping!"

24. "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
hou myan ne// rear surface (excl) 28. swo yi ta sa twi jyou pau// so he spread legs then run behind him.

Swo yi ta sa twi jyou pau// So he spread legs then ran.

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 ywe 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