



1966

Cantonese text

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Cantonese text

Authors

Virginia Cheng, Wing Poon Ng, Jacqueline Bernhardt, Lothar Jagst, Marshall Lawrence, David Stansell, and Adelgunde Wessel

Submitted by: Jacqueline Bernhardt
 Informant: Virginia Cheng
 Language: Cantonese
 Date: August 2, 1966

1 ngo² ma⁴ma¹ hai²³ yat¹ ko² ho² khan³ kek²
 my mother is one unit very hard working
 ke² loi³¹ yan 2 khoi³¹ yat¹ jo² ca¹ m to¹
 (conn) feminine person she each morning almost
 cat¹ tim³ jong² seng²³ ha³ jau²³ he³¹ can¹
 seven hours about already rise body
 3 go² can² ci³² ngo² te² ko² ko² yan³ to³ hai³¹
 that time we (pl) that unit one all still
 to³ fan² kau²³ 4 khoi³¹ he³ can¹ jo³¹ ci¹ hau²³
 sleep she rise body (com) after
 cau³¹ jo³ co³ can² fan¹ pe³² ngo² de² sek³
 then make early morning meal for I (pl) to eat
 5 ca¹ m to¹ cat¹ tim¹ pun³ khoi³¹ cau³¹ khiu²³
 about seven-thirty she then call
 ngo te² yat ko² ko² he¹ can¹ hoi³¹ fan³² ho² hau²³
 I (pl) one unit individ- rise body to go return school
 6 he¹ can¹ ko² jan² si³² jo³ fan³ yi² khing²
 rest body that time morning meal already
 jo³² he² sai²³ la³ 7 ngo² te² cau³¹ co²³ fan³²
 made very totally I (pl) then return
 ho² hau²³ oi¹ hau²³ ma³ma¹ hoi³¹ ci³ jo³¹ m
 school after Mother begins make noon
 fan³ 8 jo³ m fan³ ci¹ cin³ khoi³¹ yio³² sin¹
 meal make noon meal before she has to first
 hoi³¹ mai¹ song³ 9 kai³¹ si²³ le³¹ hoi³¹ o¹ke²
 go buy food market go from house

ca¹ m to¹ yio³² hang³ seng²³ sap³ m fan¹ jo¹
 about has to walk for fifteen minutes
 10 khoi³¹ hang³ hoi³¹ kai³¹ si²³ mai¹ song³ mai¹
 she walks to market buy food buy
 ngo² te² co m yio³² sek³ ma¹ ye² ge³ coi¹
 I (pl) noon meal have to eat what (conn) dishes
 11 fan¹ le³ jo³ jo³¹ ca¹ m to¹ sap¹ i² tim²
 return make (com) almost twelve
 la¹ 12 kam¹ ngo² te² sap¹ l² tim² seng²³ ha³
 ∅ then I (pl) twelve about
 fan³² le³ sek² ngan¹ 13 sek² yan²³ ngan¹ ci¹
 return to eat dinner eat finish dinner after
 hau²³ ko² ko² yan³ yun²³ ce¹ jo³¹ hoi³¹ fan³²
 that unit person again leave (com) to go return
 ho² hau²³ 14 tan¹ to³ ko² ko² yan³ ce¹ jo³¹
 school wait until that unit person leave (com)
 ci¹ hau²³ ma³ma¹ hoi³¹ ci³ sai³¹ sam¹ 15 yat¹
 after mother begins wash clothes every
 yat² ngo² te² to³ yau³¹ yat¹ tai²³ toi³¹ u²
 day I (pl) all have one big bunch dirty
 lat² tat³ ke² sam¹ pe²³ khoi³¹ hoi³² sai³¹
 (conn) clothes for her to wash
 16 ca³ m to¹ se² tim² jong³ la¹ ngo² te² ko²
 almost four ∅ I (pl) that
 ko² yan³ yau³¹ yau³ ho² hau²³ fan¹ le³ oⁱke²
 unit person again from school return house

17 kam¹ ngo² te² pong¹ sau³¹ sai³¹ sam¹ a¹
 then I (pl) help wash clothes (ser mkr)
 sai³¹ mai³¹ a¹ yio³ pe²³ jo³ man³¹ hak¹ ge²
 wash rice (ser mkr) prepare make evening (conn)
 fan³ 18 ko² can² ci³² ma³ma¹ yau³¹ hoi³¹
 meal that time mother again go to
 kai³¹ si²³ mai¹ song³ 19 n tim¹ jong² ci¹ hau²³
 market any food five after
 sak² jo³² fan³ ci¹ hau²³ sin¹ hai²³ ma³ma¹ yau²
 eat (com) meal after then is mother rest
 sek¹ heng¹ sau²³ ke² ci³ kan³ 20 khoi³¹ co¹
 and relaxing (conn) time she sits
 heng²³ to³ cik¹ lang¹ sam¹ a¹ ce³¹ sam¹ ya¹
 there knit sweater (ser mrk) sew clothes as
 lo³ ce³¹ sum¹ ya¹ lo³ teng² sau³¹ yam¹ ke²
 sew clothes as listen radio
 21 li¹ yang²³ kam¹ khoi³¹ ho² yi²³ ta² fam³
 this way like she can spend
 khoi³¹ yat¹ ti¹ hong¹ han³ ci³² kan³ 22 tang¹
 her one few leisure time wait
 to³ ko² ko² yan³ hoi³¹ fan² jo³¹ kau²³
 until one unit person go to sleep (com) sleep
 ti¹ hau²³ ma³ma¹ cong³ hau³² to³ sai³¹ sam¹
 after mother still there washing clothes
 ce² sam¹ po² sam¹ 23 khoi³¹ ca¹ m to¹
 sewing clothes mending clothes she almost
 man²³ man²³ m to¹ sap¹ i² tim² jong¹
 every nite Not until twelve hour

m hoi³¹ can² kɛ²
 not go to sleep (cat)

Free Translation

1. My mother is a very hard working woman. 2. Almost every morning she gets up at about seven o'clock. 3. The rest of us are still sleeping then. 4. After she gets up she makes our breakfast 5. and calls us to get up to go to school. 6. We get up and breakfast is made (so we eat and) go to school. 7. After we leave for school mother begins dinner. 8-9. Before she can make dinner she must go to the market and buy food. 10-11. She buys what we need for dinner and comes home and makes it. 12. It is then twelve o'clock and we come home to eat. 13-15. After we eat we go back to school and mother begins to wash clothes because every day we have many dirty clothes. 16-17. Around four o'clock P.M. we come home from school and help wash clothes, wash the rice and make supper. 18. At that time mother goes to the market again to buy food for supper. 19. At five o'clock after we eat, then mother can relax. She sits and knits and sews and listens to the radio. 21. This is how she spends her leisure time. 22. After everyone has gone to bed she is still there washing, sewing, and mending clothes. 23. She hardly ever gets to bed before midnight.

Key

(com)	Completive	(ser:mrk)	series marker
(conn)	Connective	tones:	1 - high
(cat)	Categorizer		2 - mid
∅	empty morpheme		3 - low
SIL UND phonology used except			31- rising
ə = / /			21- mid rising
j = /dz/			23- mid falling

Submitted by: Lothar Jagst
Informant: Wing Poon Ng
Language: Cantonese
Date: Aug. 3, 1966

foŋ wun svd meŋ taŋ //
Fong Wun lose name list.

1. joi jin kho si-hau joŋ liŋ wan// 2. joŋ liŋ wan

In war country time-wait Jong Ling Wan. Jong Ling Wan

yau? ye?-ko? si?k-ha?// 3. khoi-ge meŋ kiŋ-j@? foŋ wun//

has one-clas eat-guest. He-pos name call-pt Fong Wun.

4. ni-ko? yan hai ho? foŋ-mein// 5. joŋ liŋ wan m-ji

This-clas man aux good clever- Jong Ling Wan not-know
bright.

khoi-ge foŋ-naŋ // 6. soyi? joŋ liŋ wan jau? hai toi?

he-pos wisdom-potential. So Jong Ling Wan then aux treat sg

khoi ho?-phi khoi toi?-toi? ke-ta si?k-ha? // 7. yanwai

him good-like he treat-treat pl other-he eat-guest. Because

joŋ liŋ wan khoi yau? ho?-to? ŋo?k jo? pei yan / khoi

Jong Ling Wan he has good-many house rent give people, he

yga? yu? hoi sau? jai // 8. koma / khoi seuŋ phai

now need go to hand debt. So, he wishes send
(collect)

ye?-ko? yan-ha? hoi sau? jai // 9. koma / khoi phai

one-clas man-guest go to hand debt. So, he send
(collect)

ni-ko? foŋ wun hoi sau? jai // 10. foŋ wun khoi

this-clas Fong Wun go to hand debt. Fong Wun he
(collect)

jau? tai?-jŭ ni-joŋ meij taŋ / ni-joŋ jo?-ha?-ge
 then bring-ptcl this-clas name list, this-clas rent-guest-adj

meij taŋ hoi-do ko?-go? thei-foŋ ko?-do // 11. khei
 name list go to-there that-clas earth-square that-there. He
 (place)

jau? toi? khei-de koŋ wa? yga? joŋ lij wan m-sai?
 then face him-pl speak say now Jong Ling Wan not-do
 (verb)

sau? ne-de-ge jo? // 12. ŋp yga? jivŋ ni-joŋ meij taŋ
 hand you-pl-pos rent. I now take this-clas name list
 (collect)

siu?-j@? khei // 13. koma / foŋ wun yau? fan-hoi kin
 burn-pt it. So, Fong Wun again back-go to see

joŋ lij wan // 14. khei wa? kvm-ya? ŋp sau? m-to jo?/
 Jong Ling Wan. He say now-day I hand not-get rent,
 (today) (collect)

yanwai ŋp yikin jivŋ ni-joŋ meij taŋ siu?-j@? //
 because I already take this-clas name list burn-pt.

15. joŋ lij wan m-nau? // 16. khei wa? ho-la? ho-la?

Jong Ling Wan not-angry. He say good-kind good-kind

yau? ne tim-jo? jau? tim-jo? la? // 17. ho-la? go-ta?k
 let you how-do so how-do kind(ly). Good-kind pass-to get

ye?-l'ooŋ nin // 18. joŋ lij wan svd-sai? // 19. koma /
 one-two year. Jong Ling Wan lose-position. So,

joŋ lij wan jau? yiu? øʒ?-øau? // 20. joŋ lij wan jau?
 Jong Ling Wan then need go out-run. Jong Ling Wan then
 (exile)

mo? phajyau? // 21. koma / foŋ wun kan khoi ye?-lo?

no friend. So, Fong Wun follow him one-road
(along)

øø?-øau? // 22. koma/ khoi-de jau? khoi hoi-do yijin

go out-run. So, he-pl then he go to-there before
(exile)

sau? jo?-ge thei-foŋ // 23. ji-hai ni-tha thei-foŋ-ge

hand rent-adj earth-square. Only-is this-clas earth-square-adj
(collect) (place) (only) (place)

yan hai funyerj joŋ liŋ wan // 24. maŋ wa? joŋ liŋ wan

man aux welcome Jong Ling Wan. Loud say Jong Ling Wan

man-soi? / man-soi? / gvm //

10,000-age, 10,000-age, so.

FREE TRANSLATION.

Fong Wun loses the name list.

1. In war time Jong Ling Wan (was prince). 2. Jong Ling Wan has a guest. 3. His name was Fong Wun. 4. This man was very clever. 5. Jong Ling Wan did not know his ability. 6. So (consequently) Jong Ling Wan treated him like he treated the other guests. 7. Because Jong Ling Wan had very many houses rented to people, he now needed to go to collect debts. 8. So, he wishes to send a guest to go to collect debts. 9. So, he sent this Fong Wun to go to collect debts. 10. Fong Wun then brought this name list, this tenant name list and went to that place there. 11. He then faced them to speak and said: "Now Jong Ling Wan won't collect your rent." 12. I now take this name list and burn it. 13. So

Fong Wun returns again to see Jong Ling Wan. 14. He says: "Today I did not collect nor receive any rent, because I already took this name list and burnt it". 15. Jong Ling Wan was not angry. 16. He says: "O.K., O.K. I let you do it any way you like". 17. Well, one or two years pass. 18. Jong Ling Wan loses his position. 19. Consequently Jong Ling Wan has to go into exile. 20. Therefore Jong Ling Wan had (all of a sudden) no friends. 21. Yet Fong Wun follows him along into exile. 22. So they go then and he (Fong Wun) suggests that they go first to the place where he once had to collect rent. 23. This is (it turns out) the only place where people welcome Jong Ling Wan. 24. They shout: "Long live, long live Jong Ling Wan".

Key to phonetic symbol substitution.

k ^h -kh	ʔ-ʔ	ʃ-j	ɕ-ɕ	ɥ-ɥ
t ^h -th	ʈ-ʈ	ɲ-ɲ	ʋ-v	

Key to abbreviations.

adj-adjectivizer	pos-possessive
aux-auxiliary(to be)	pt-past tense
clas-classifier(of nouns & pronouns)	ptcl-participle
pl-plural	sg-singular

Morpheme division by dash.

Word division by space.

Pause by single slash.

Full stop by double slash.

Tone was not marked in this story since it is phonemic in only one or two instances and there the context will remove the ambiguity.

Submitted by: Marshall
Lawrence
Informant: Wing Ng
Language: Cantonese
Date: August 1966

35 3 3 1 1 3 3 34 3 1 5 3 3 3 3
seeng ko lang tin ni to lok dzo ho to sú 2 hém pa long kəm
last cold sky here fall (per) very many snow all all

1 3 1 3 3 5 3 1 3 3 3 1
to ye' to pe' kəm dzi 3. yaw ye' yet ngo yiu hoi chan
many thing also by cover (per) has one day I want go meal

1 3 1 3 3 1 32 1 5 5 1 3
tieng sik chan 4. hong to pun lo kei si haw yeng wai
room eat meal walk arrive-at half road (p) time because

3 32 1 3 5 1 5 32 3 5 1 5 1
tiu lo to be' sú kəm dzi saw yi hong-tə' sēp feng
unit road also by snow cover (per) therefore walk (man) 10/10

3 54 1 3 32 3 1 1 3 5 5 3
seng fu 5. tong ngo hoi to chan tieng kei si haw ngo
hard torture. when I go arrive meal room (p) time I

1 3 1 1 3 32 5 5 3 32 3 3
wan -m -to yep mun ko thiw lo ngo saw yi dzaw
find (neg) (aux) in door (?) unit road I therefore circumference

5 1 3 32 3 3 1 3 1 1 3 5 5
wai chong ha thai kin yaw yet go long yet thiw chong chong
around peek (dur) look see has one unit hole one unit long long

3 1 3 3 5 3 1 3 3 3 3 3 1 3
kei long 6. ngo sin taw m- dzi khai hai yeng lai dzo mə' ye'
(p) hole. I at first (neg) know it is use come do what

3 1 3 1 3 32 1 3 1 3 3 5 5 32
ge 7. tēng hai tong ngo maw tai dzong yep hai kei si haw thai
(?) But when I kneel low peek in go (p) time look

3 3 3 32 3 32 3 1 3 3 5 1 3 32
kin yün lai ko to dzaw hai yep mun kei lo 8. tong ngo maw
see origin come there so is in door (p) road. when I kneel

1 32 32 3 1 32 3 5 1 3 1 11 1 5 5
tai heeng ko ko long ko to pha yep hoi chan thieng kei si haw
low in that hole there crawl in go meal room (p) time

1 3 1 3 1 1 1 5 5 3 32 3
9. tong ngo yep to chan thieng kei si haw 10. ngo thai kin
when I in arrive meal room (p) time I look see

^{32 3} ³² ³ ³² ³ ¹ ³ ³ ³¹ ³² ³ ¹ ³
ko to tai yeek yaw yaw yi sep ko yen heeng ko to teng dzi
 there approximately has twenty unit people in there wait (prog)

³ ¹ ³ ³ ³⁴ ³⁴ ³¹ ¹ ¹ ³² ³ ³ ³
sik chan 11. ngo tei chaw cho heeng hak thieng ko to teng dzi
 eat meal we then sit in guest room there wait (prog)

³ ¹ ³ ³ ¹ ³⁴ ³² ³ ³² ¹ ¹ ³
sik chan 12. ngo tei teng dzo yaw pun tim dzən 13. dzi haw
 eat meal. we wait (per) has half o'clock after

³ ³ ³⁴ ³ ¹ ³ ¹ ³ ³ ¹ ¹ ³ ³
ngo tei chaw hoi dzi sik chan 14. sik yün chan dzi haw ngo
 We then begin start eat meal. eat finish meal after I

¹ ³ ³² ³² ³ ³ ³ ³² ¹ ³ ¹ ³ ³ ¹
yeng wai yaw ho to ye dzo saw dzi ngo yet sik yün chan
 because have very many things do so I one eat finish meal

³ ³⁴ ¹ ¹ ³ ³ ³ ³² ³
ngo chaw fan fan hoi sok sye ko to
 I then back back go dormitory there.

Free Translation:

1. Last winter there was a lot of snow here. 2. Everything was covered with snow. 3. One day I wanted to go to the dining room to eat. 4. When I was half way there, because the road was covered with snow, therefore, it was very hard to walk. 5. When I arrived at the dining room I could not find the entrance door so I looked around and saw a hole, a very long tunnel. 6. At first I did not know what it was used for. 7. But when I kneeled down and looked inside I saw the entrance door there. 8. When I kneeled down and crawled through the hole into the dinning room and 9. got into it 10. I saw that there were approximately twenty people in there waiting to dine 11. We were sitting in the guest room waiting to dine. 12. We waited for half an hour. 13. After that we began to eat the meal. 14. Immediately after I finished eating, because I had a lot of things to do, I went back to the dormitory.

Key: All orthographical units have apporximately the same value as those used at S.I.L., U.N.D. except ng /ŋ/, dz/dž/, ch/tš/

(dur)---'duration'

Tone: 1----'high'

(p)-----'possessive marker'

3----'mid'

5----'low'

(per)---'perfect'

32----'mid-high'

34----'mid-low'

(prog)--'progressive'

54 ---'low-mid'

Submitted by: David Stansell
 Informant: Wing Poon Ng
 Language: Cantonese
 Date: August 3, 1966

1. 3 2 1 32 2 2 3 2 3 3 32 2 23 3 2
 ngo yiz gin hoi go ho do defong// 2. ngo hoi go thai singsi

I also (?) go that very many place I go that big cities

2 33 3 2 32 1 2 32 32 1 2 2 3 1 32 3
 go sei singsi heung cin than hai mui yet da defong thu hai ho

that small cities villages but every one (cl) place also is very

32 32 3 43 2 1 43 1 32 32 3 32 21 2
 mai lai ge// 3. thai singsi yau thi jau hau ho lau thai ha //

beautiful (poss) big cities have (?) then (?) tall building big mansion

43 2 1 43 1 43 43 3 32 3 3 2 3 2
 4. sei singsi yau thi jau hau wo ngoi ho chun ge simun //

small cities have (?) then (?) peaceful kind approachable (poss) citizens

32 1 43 32 32 3 2 3 43 32 2 43 32 3 2
 5. heung cin jau hai yau ho do ho mai lai ge kau gai fung gin //

villages then is have very much very beautiful (poss) out-door scenery

3 32 21 43 32 1 1 3 43 3 32 2 32 32 3 3
 6. than hai joi mai lai ge de'fong joi ngo lai gong jan hai thon ngo

but ---- most beautiful (poss) place in me to say then is when I

32 2 32 3 2 32 43 1 2 43 3 21 32 21 3 2 1 2
 leum sam soi gesi hau heung jun go thai lo gesi hau joi ngo fu'chan ge

two three old time (?) in China main land time (?) in my father (poss)

23 3 32 2 1 2 3 1 32 3 2 32 32 1 1
 heung cin// 7. sii yin ni da de'fong hai mo ho mai lai ge ho

village although this (cl) place is no very pretty (poss) high

32 32 3 2 3 2 1 4 4 32 43 3 2 1
 lau thai ha ho ngong fu ge do lo soi yau ok yi thu

building big mansion very wide --- (poss) streets slow all have house also

32 2 3 2 2 3 3 1 3 32 2 3 4 2 3 32
 hai ho gok ge yiz je go do lo hai ho hup jap ge than hai

is very old (poss) also end those street slow is very narrow (poss) but

1 2 3 1 3 2 3 2 2 3 1 2 2 23
 ni da defong bei ngo yet jun phut nun mo mit ge yun jiung//

this (cl) place give me one kind not possible not vanish (poss) print image

1 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 2 3 2 2 3 4 3 2
 8. ni da defong heung ngo lai gon ho gang hai yet jun jap pin sum

this (cl) place in me to say very speak is one piece photograph deep

3 3 2 3 2 3 2 1 2 3 3 3 2 2 4 3 3 2 2
 yun joi ngo sum loi phin// 9. ni di defong yau ge jau hai cing

print in my heart inside this (cl) place has (poss) then is fresh

3 2 2 3 3 2 2 3 3 2 4 4 3 3 2 4 4
 lok ge co ho thai ge shi yam ho do thin yau ho do

green (poss) grass tall big (poss) trees have very many fields has very many

3 2 3 1 3 2 3 3 2 3 3 4 2
 ngau // 10. num fu hai ho mong lok heung go do gan thin //

cows farmer is very busy --- in that (cl) plow field

Free Translation:

I have been to many places. I have been to big cities, small cities, villages. Every place has its beauty. Big cities have their tall buildings, big mansions. Small cities have their friendly people. Villages have a lot of beautiful scenery. But the most beautiful place to me is the place where I lived when I was two or three years old. That place is my father's native village in mainland China. This place does not have any big buildings, wide streets, all it has is little old houses and narrow streets. This place looks like a picture deeply imprinted in my mind. This place has green grass tall trees, wide fields, cows, everything rural, Farmers are busy plowing the fields.

Symbols:

The symbols used are similar to Spanish except for the following.

ng + initial = gⁿ

Tones are 1, 2, 3, 4

ng + final = n

high - low

j = dz

(cl) = classifier

c = ts

(poss) = possessive marker

h = aspiration

// = end of sentence

Submitted by Adelgunde Wessel
 Informant - Virginia Cheng
 Language - Cantonese
 Date - August 1966

1. 2 2 3 2 3 23 3 2 3 3 1 3 3
 cɔŋ cin hai cɔŋ kɔk yao yat kɔ ho ho kɛ cin caan.
 from before in middle country have a cl. very good Ajm. teacher.
 long time ago China

2. 3 3 1 23 3 1 23 2 3 3 3 3 3
 kɔi ho čüt meŋ. 3. kɔi kɛ meŋ kil Hɔŋ Fu Ci. 4. hai kɔi
 he very famous name. he Ajm. name call Confucius. at he

23 2 1 2 1 3 3 1 3 1 2 3
 kɔŋ hɔk ko caan cin kɔi ho hei fun loi haŋ. 5. kɔi
 tell knowledge that period time he very happy happy travel walk. he
 like

2 3 3 2 2 3 23 3 2 3 3 3
 tɔŋ kɔi kɔ ti hɔk caan yao yat yat cɪŋ hai caan
 and his those pl. knowledge follower have one day right when mountain

3 2 2 3 2 1 2 23 3 3 3 2 3
 pin haŋ lo ko caan cin kin tou yat kɔ loi yan hai
 side walk road that period time see approach a cl. female human over
 women

2 21 3 21 3 3 2 3 3 3 21 1
 to haam. 6. kɔi haam tak ho caan. 7. Hɔŋ Fu Ci cao tɔŋ
 place cry. she cry Avm. very bitterly. Confucius then stop

2 2 1 2 3 2 3 1 23 21 2 3 3
 cɔ lok lei man kɔi, co mat ye yil haam ma? 8. kɔ kɔ
 compl. drop come ask her, "do what thing need cry Qm." that cl.

3 2 1 3 3 32 2 1 1 2 2 3 2 2
 loi yan vaa, "čöŋ yat nin lo fu lei kɔ caan cin cɛk cɔ
 female human say, above one year tiger come that period time eat compl.
 woman

3 1 2 3 2 3 2 1 1 2 2 2 3
 ɲɔ kɛ čöŋ fu. 9. kam nin lo fu lei yao cɛk cɔ ɲɔ
 1st pers Ajm. husband. this year tiger come again eat compl. my

1 12 3 2 3 3 2 1 3 3 2 1 2
 kɛ cai. lo. ho loi ci cin lo fu tai yat cin lei kɔ
 Ajm. son. very long before time tiger ordm. one time come that

2 1 23 2 2 3 2 3 1 2 3 3 1 2 3
 caan cin yao cɛk cɔ ɲɔ čöŋ fu kɛ pa pa. 11. ɲɔ yi ka yat
 period time also eat compl. my husband Ajm. father. I now one

3 2 2 3 2 3 32 2 1 2
 kɔ yan to mo tak yi kao. 12. tim yöŋ m
 cl. man even not have lean against lean against. what shape not
 depend

3 2 2 3 3 3 2 3 2 32 2 2
 haam ma ? 13. kam Hoŋ Fu Ci man kŋi, "tim kai ne m
 cry Qm.? then Confucius ask her, what explanation you not
 why

3 2 2 3 2 2 3 2 3 2 2
 pun hŋi cɛŋ ci loi min hŋi čü lɛ? 14. kan čü
 move to city city inside surface to live Qm.? close live
 city

1 3 3 1 2 3 2 21 2 2 1 2 3 3
 yan yat ti kɛ te fɔŋ, kam cao mo lo fu la! 15. kɔ kɔ
 people a little Ajm. place then then not tiger part! that cl.
 emphatic

3 2 2 2 21 1 2 2 3 2 12 2
 loi yan vaa, "ŋɔ te pun lei ho yi pun hŋi yao yan
 female human say, "1st pers.pl. originally can move to have people
 woman

2 1 2 3 2 3 2 2 2 1 2 2 3
 yeŋ kɛ te fɔŋ čü, tan hai ŋɔ te cɛŋ yün čü hai
 shadow Ajm. place live, but 1st pers. pl. rather like live in

3 3 3 2 1 2 3 3 2 3 3 3 1 2 2
 li kɔ fɔŋ ye kɛ te fɔŋ yan wai hai hŋŋ čün cɛŋ ci loi
 this cl. wild Ajm. place because in village city city inside

2 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 1 2 3
 min cɛŋ fu m hai kei ho." 16. Hoŋ Fu Ci t^hɛŋ cɔ ci hao,
 surface government not is fair good." Confucius hear compl.after,

23 2 2 t^h2 2 2 3 23 2 3 3 3
 cao tai tai t^haam cɔ yat ha. 17. cao man kŋi kɔ ti
 then big big sigh compl. once part. then ask his those pl.

2 3 32 1 1 2 3 3 2 3 3
 hok caan. 18. cao vaa pei kŋi kɔ ti hok caan
 knowledge follower. then say for his those pl. knowledge follower
 disciple disciple

t^h2 2 2 3 1 3 3 2 3 2 3 3 1
 t^hɛŋ, "ne te kin tou li kɔ hai yat kɔ ho ho kɛ
 hear, "2nd pers. pl. see approach this cl. is a cl. very good Ajm.

21 2 2 3 2 1 21 1
 pei lai. 19. ŋɔk cɛŋ pat yü maap fu."
 comparison example. tyrannical government not as brutal tiger."
 example

Free Translation

1. Once upon a time there lived a very good teacher in China. 2. He was very famous. 3. His name was Confucius. 4. When he lectured, he liked to travel on foot. 5. One day while he and his students were walking along the hillside, they saw a woman crying over there. 6. She cried very bitterly. 7. Confucius then stopped to ask her: "Why do you cry?" 8. The woman said: "Last year a tiger came and ate my husband. 9. This year the tiger came and again ate my son. 10. A long time ago the tiger came for the first time and at that time he ate my husband's father. 11. Now I do not even have one person on whom to depend. 12. Should I not cry?" 13. Then Confucius asked her, "Why did you not move into a city to live? 14. If you lived closer to people there would be no tiger." 15. The woman said: "Originally we could have moved to live with people, but we rather lived at this wild place because in the cities governments are not very fair." 16. After Confucius heard this he sighed deeply. 17. Then he asked his students. 18. Then he said to his students, "You see, this is a very good example. 19. A brutal tiger is not as bad as tyrannical government."

Abbreviations:

cl. - classifier
 Ajm. - Adjective marker
 pl. - plural
 Avm. - Adverb marker
 compl. - completive
 Qm. - Question marker
 ordm. - ordinal number marker
 part. - particle