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Hindi text

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bəndər aur mægər
 The Monkey and the Alligator

- (1) ekh samei ekh bəndər aur ekh mægər me dosti thi
 one time one monkey and one alligator in friendship be/pst
- (2) bəndər jis per per rah-ta tha us per per bahoth
 monkey who tree on live-hab. be/pst that tree on much
- mithe phəl ləge the (3) prəthig dən mægər nadi ke kınare
 sweet fruits (?) be/pst every day alligator river to shore
- a-ta tha aur bəndər us ko mithe mithe phəl tor
 come-hab. be/pst and monkey he to sweet sweet fruits break
- kər de-ta tha (4) dono me gəhri mītrəta thi
 do give-hab. be/pst both in deep friendship be/pst
- (5) ekh dən mægər ne bəndər se kəh-a ki? wə kəl
 one day alligator subj/tr. monkey to say-pst that he tomorrow
- us ke ghər khane khelie a-we (6) bəndər ne
 he poss. house food for purpose of come-ID monkey subj/tr.
- kəh-a ki? use tərna nahi a-ta tha to wə kəse
 say-pst that he swim neg. come-hab. be/pst so he how
- us ke ghər a səkhta hāi (7) mægər ne
 he poss. house come be able be/pres alligator subj/tr.
- kəh-a ki? wə čanta nahi kər-e (8) wə use us ki pith
 say-pst that he worry neg. do-ID he he he poss. back
- per le ja-ega (9) dusre dən mægər bəndər kepas a-ya
 on take go-fut. next day alligator monkey near come-pst
- aur bəndər mægər ki pith per baith gə-ya (10) mægər
 and monkey alligator poss. back on sit go-pst alligator
- use us ke ghər le ja-ne ləga (11) jəb wə gəhre
 he he poss. house take go-inf. (?) when he deep
- pani me a-ya to bəndər se us ka kələja manga-ne ləga
 water in come-pst so monkey to he poss. liver ask-inf. (?)
- (12) bəndər bahoth hairan hua (13) soč kər us ne
 monkey much puzzled be/pst think do he subj/tr.
- jawab di-ya ki? us ka kələja per per hāi
 answer give-pst that he poss. liver tree on be/pres

- (14) wə kəbhi us ka kəleja le kər nahi čəl-ta (15) məgər
 he ever he poss. liver take do neg. walk-hab. alligator
- ne kəh-a ki? wə use waps le ja-wega taki bəndər
 subj/tr. say-pst that he he return take go-fut. so that monkey
- use us ka kəleja de-de (16) məgər ne bəndər ka
 he he poss. liver give-ID alligator subj/tr. monkey poss.
- kəleja ʊslie mang-a khiqkhi bəndər mithe phəl kha-ta
 liver therefore ask-pst because monkey sweet fruits eat-hab.
- tha ʊslie us ka kəleja bəpə mitha hoga (17) məgər
 be/pst therefore he poss. liver big sweet be/fut. alligator
- bəndər ko le kər lauṭa to bəndər kud kər pər pər čər
 monkey to take do return so monkey jump do tree on climb
- gə-ya (18) bəndər ne məgər se kəh-a ki? wə ithna
 go-pst monkey subj/tr. alligator to say-pst that he such
- murkh nahi haēi ki? kəleja pər pər tang-e (19) məgər
 fool neg. be/pres that liver tree on hang-ID alligator
- kər-a rahi gə-ya (20) bəndər aur məgər ki dosti
 stand-pst stay go-pst monkey and alligator poss. friendship
- us dīn se tuth gə-yi
 that day to break go-pst

-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-X-

KEY TO THE ABBREVIATIONS

pst - past	ID - indirect discourse affix
pres - present	inf - infinitive form
fut - future	(?) - indefinite translation
hab - habitual	
subj/tr. - marks subject of transitive verb	
poss. - possessive	

FREE TRANSLATION

The Monkey and the Alligator

(1) Once upon a time there was a friendship between a monkey and an alligator. (2) The monkey lived in a tree on which there was much sweet fruit. (3) Every day the alligator went to the river bank, and the monkey, after breaking off very sweet fruits, gave them to him. (4) There was a deep friendship between both. (5) One day the alligator said to the monkey that he should come to his house to eat the next day. (6) The monkey said that he didn't swim, so how could he come to his house. (7) The alligator said that he shouldn't worry. (8) He would take him on his back. (9) The next day, the alligator came to the monkey, and the monkey sat down on the alligator's back. (10) The alligator started taking him to his house. (11) When he came to deep water, he started asking the monkey for his liver. (12) The monkey was very puzzled. (13) After thinking a while, he answered that his liver was in the tree. (14) He never took his liver out with him. (15) The alligator said that he would take him back, so that the monkey could give him his liver. (16) The alligator was asking the monkey for his liver because, since the monkey always ate sweet fruits, his liver would be very sweet. (17) The alligator took the monkey back, and then the monkey jumped and climbed on the tree. (18) The monkey said to the alligator that he was not such a fool that he would hang his liver on the tree. (19) The alligator just stayed standing there. (20) And to this day, the friendship of the monkey and the alligator has been broken.

Submitted by : Naomi Glock
Informant: Dulari Finch
Language: Hindi
Date: August 2, 1966

The Greedy Dog

- 1 eikh samei eikh kutaa thaa// 2 Uskei muu mii eikh rotii
one time one dog was// His mouth in one bread
tii// 3 kutaa rotii keikai aapani kaĩ čala//
had// dog bread take (prog) his home started going.//
- 4 raasti mii usei/ eikh nadii miĩ// 5 kutaa nadii
way in he one river got// dog river
par karnii laga// 6 nadii mii usanei apani pařcaai
to cross (inf) river in he (sub) his shadow
deikii// 7 kutaa soč-nii laga/ ki? eik or
saw// dog to think (inf) began/ that one other
dusra kutaa hei/ juske muu mii eikh rotii hei//
second dog is (pres.)/ whose mouth in one bread is (pres)
- 8 ya? soč-kur kuta-nei apana muu bhok-nii
this thinking (prog) dog (subj) his mouth to bark (inf)
keliyei khola// 9 rotii uskei muu sei girporii/
in order opened// bread his mouth from fell (past)/
aur kutaa phuukaa rahagaya//
and dog hungry remained//

The Greedy Dog

Once there was a dog. He had a piece of bread in his mouth. Taking the bread, he started going home. In the way he came to a river. The dog began to cross the river. In the river, he saw his shadow. The dog started thinking that there was another dog with a piece of bread in his mouth. Thinking this, the dog opened his mouth to bark. The bread fell from his mouth and the dog remained hungry.

1 mai is tasvir mii eikh makaan dekhti-hy//
 I this picture in one house (I) see (pres)//

2 makaan kafi bara hei// 3 makaan kei saamnei
 house quite big is (pres)// house of in front

eikh bel-garii kalii hei// 4 bel-garii kei
 one bullock-cart stand (pres)// bullock-cart of

ander eikh aadamii baita dekai deita hei//
 inside one man sitting see (one) can (pres)//

5 šaid vo kisii kei liyei taheira hei// 6 makaan
 maybe he some of for wait (pres)// house

kei saamnei sundaar phuul dekai deita hei//
 of in front beautiful flowers see (one) can (pres)//

7 makaan kei paas kai piġ hei// 8 šaid yi piġ
 house of near few trees pres// maybe these trees

aam kei hei//
 mangoes of are (pres)//

In this picture I see a house. The house is quite big. In front of the house there is a bullock cart. Inside the bullock cart, a man who is sitting can be seen. Maybe he is waiting for someone. In front of the house some beautiful flowers can be seen. Near the house are a few trees. Maybe they are mango trees.

Key: The vowels are doubled for length.

a, aa = ə, a

u, uu = u, u

i, ii = i, i

o, ou = o, o

All r's are understood flapped.

D's are fronted, as are t's.

Other symbols are similar to standard phonetic symbols.

Ram ka bēn-vas
 Ram poss forest-live

1. ek same ek raja tha/ jo Ayotiya nēgar me
 one time one king was, who Aiyotia city in

raje karta tha //2. is raja ka nam Deśrēt tha//
 to reign used to pt was this king poss name Deśrēt pt was

3. raja Deśrēt ke pas tin rani-ya thi //4
 king Deśrēt aux pt had three queen poss pt was (fem)

pahli rani ka nam kauśeliya tha //5 dusri
 the first queen poss (fem) name kauśeliya pt was the 2nd

rani ka nam Sumitra tha //6 thisri rani
 queen poss name Sumitra was pt the third (fem) queen (fem)

ka nam kekayi tha //7 rani kauśeliya ke pas
 poss name kekayi pt was queen kauśeliya poss had

ek puter tha/ jis-ka nam Ram tha //8
 one son pt was rel whose poss name Ram pt was

rani Sumitra ke puter ka nam Lākṣman tha //9
 queen Sumitra poss mas son poss name Lākṣman pt was

rani kekayi ke pas koi bhi bač-e na the//
 queen Kekayi aux pt had any emph child pl neg pt were

10 Ram aur Lākṣman me bahut piyar tha //11
 Ram and Lākṣman between very much love (there)was

koy-i ya? nahi jon sakta tha/ ki? dono ek
 any one fem this neg know could (mas) was pt that both one

mata ke puter nahi the //12 ek dīn jab
 mother poss pl son's neg were (pl pt) one day when

raja Deśrēt yudh-śety me the/ to upke rēt
 king Deśrēt war area in/on were pt pl then the chariot

ka čakrē? ka kil nīkil gay-a //13 ya
 poss sg wheel has nail out came out pt this

dekh ker rani Sumitra ne apni ungli kil
seeing queen Somitra sub,m. her finger nail

ke stan per dal di //14 is tarha rani
poss pl place in pt put this way queen

ne raja Dešrēt ki jan bēča-yi //15 raja Dešrēt
sub m. king Dešrēt life (fem) save pt fem. king Dešrēt

ne kəš hoker rani Sumitra se kah-a ki? va
sub m happy being queen Sumitra obj m. say pt that she

koi bhi do ver mang sakti hai //16 rani
any emph two requests ask can (fem) pl were queen

ke kekayi ka suabhau bahet ketu tha/ kiyunki
poss pl Kekaiyi poss nature very bitter was pt because

unke pas koi bhi bec-e na the //17 use malum tha
she did any emph child pl neg were pt pl she to know pt

ki? Ram bere puter hone ke karen raji?
that Ram big (older) son being his reason kingdom

ke həkdar the // 18 is liye rani kekayi ne
poss pl entitled was pt pl therefore queen Kekaiyi sub m. pt

Sumitra rani ko sikaya ki va raja se y? do
Sumitra queen do instigated so that king from these pl two

ver mange //19 pahila ki? uska puter raja bona-ya
request to ask first that her poss son king should made pt

jai aur Ram ko čauda verš ka bən-vas mile //20
be and Ram obj m. 14 years poss sg. forest-live to get

jeb raja ne ya sun-a/ to use bahet dek hu-a/
when king sub m.this hear pt then he very pain happen pt

per čuki unho ne vaidā kiya tha/ so
but since he(request to king) promise make was pt therefore
sub m.

Ram ko čauda verš ka bən-vas mīta aur
Ram obj m. 14 years poss sg. forest abode get pt and

Ləkšman raja ban-a //
Lukšman king make-pt

Free Translation

1. Once there was a king who used to rule in the city of Aiyotia//
 2. This king's name was Dešrēt//3. King Dešrēt had three queens//
 4. The name of the first was Queen Kaušeliya// 5. The name of
 the second was Queen Sumitra// 6. The name of the third queen
 was Kekayi// 7. Queen Kaušeliya had a son whose name was Ram//
 8. Queen Sumitra son's name was Ləkšman// 9. Queen Kekayi didn't
 have any (emph) children//10. Ram and Ləkšman loved each other
 very much// 11. Nobody could guess that they were not the sons of
 the same mother// 12. Once when the king was on the battle-
 field, the nail of the wheel of his chariot came out// 13
 Seeing this Queen Somitra put her finger in place of the nail//
 14. This way the queen saved the life of King Dešrēt// 15. King
 Dešrēt was very happy with Queen Sumitra and he told her that she
 could ask for any two requests// 16. Queen Kekayi had a very
 bitter nature because she didn't have any children// 17 She
 knew Ram being the oldest son, he was entitled to the throne of
 the kingdom// 18. Therefore Queen Kekayi instigated Queen
 Sumitra to ask for these two requests// 19 First that her son
 Ləkšman be made king and that Ram should get 14 years banish-
 ment// 20 When the king heard this, he was very sad, but
 since he had promised, therefore Ram got 14 years of banishment
 and Ləkšman was made king.

ABBREVIATION KEY

obj m.	- object marker
sub m.	- subject marker
poss	- possessive
pt	- past tense
pl	- plural
neg.	- negative
fem	- feminine
rel	- relative pronoun
aux	- auxiliary verb
emph.	- emphatic
sg	- singular

SYMBOLS

Aspiration is the separate
 phoneme /h/
 r = ř
 j = dž