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Introduction, Grammar, and Sample Sentences
for Monguor

by
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I. Introduction

The following materials have been translated and edited by the author based on three books: *Mongyur kele ba Mongyol kele* [Monguor and Mongolian Languages], *Mongyur kelen-ü üge kelelge-yin materiyal* [Language Materials for Monguor], and *Mongyur kelen-ii üges* [Vocabularies of Monguor language] written by Chenggeltei and Khasbatur in Institute for Mongolian language Studies, The University of Inner Mongolia, Huhhot, Inner Mongolia. The materials are in four parts, Introduction, Basic Grammar, Sentence, and Selected Bibliographies in Chinese, English, Mongolian.

The Monguor are a small minority people living in Qinghai and Gansu provinces in the northwestern territory of China. Their total population is around 153,000 and most of them, 143,000, live in Qinghai. They mainly spread in the following regions in Qinghai. In Huzhu Tu Autonomous County live 51,100, in Minhe County live 32,800, in Datong County live 30,200, Ledu County live 5,800, and 7,400 in Huangnan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture. There are also ten thousand Monguor live in Tianqing Tibetan Autonomous County.¹

The name, Monguor, is given by the scholars who studied the Monguor language during the 1920s.² They are also named as ‘Dald Məŋyol’, by the local Mongolians, Hor by the Tibetan, and Turen or Tumin by Chinese. Except Monguor living in Minhe regions, most Monguor do not identify themselves by any of the above names,³ but they prefer call themselves ‘Məŋyol’ (Mongol), ‘Məŋyol kun’ (Mongol people), or ‘tsiγan məŋyol’ (White Mongolian), or ‘karloq’.⁴

Monguor language belongs to the Mongolic branch of Altaic languages and it is divided into Huzhu and Minhe two dialects.⁵ The books mentioned above were written mostly based on the Huzhu dialect.

### Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>abl.</th>
<th>Ablative Case</th>
<th>abt.</th>
<th>Abtemporal</th>
<th>acc.</th>
<th>Accusative Case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>afp.</td>
<td>Affirmative Particle</td>
<td>aux.</td>
<td>Auxiliary verb</td>
<td>cau.</td>
<td>Causative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>con.</td>
<td>conditional</td>
<td>com.</td>
<td>Comitative Case</td>
<td>dat.</td>
<td>Dative-locative Case</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dp.</td>
<td>Deductive Particle</td>
<td>fin.</td>
<td>Final</td>
<td>hab.</td>
<td>Habitual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inst.</td>
<td>Instrumental Case</td>
<td>impf.</td>
<td>Imperfective Converb</td>
<td>imf.</td>
<td>Imperative Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>itp.</td>
<td>Interrogative Particle</td>
<td>gen.</td>
<td>Genitive Case</td>
<td>npt.</td>
<td>Non-past Tense Form</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

²Chenggeltei (1991: 1) states that A. Mosteart and A. de Smendt have first named these people Monguor in order to distinguish them from the Mongolians living in other regions during the 1920s.
³Chenggeltei (1991: 1) and Junastu (1981: 1) mention that the people living in Minhe County only call themselves Monguor, but in Minhe Monguor speakers, Junastu (1981) says, the word final consonant [I] is often pronounced as [r]. Therefore, it is possible that Monguor is in fact ‘Monguol’ in this dialect.
⁴Chenggeltei (1991: 1).
II. Grammar

1. Vowel

1.1 Short Vowel

There are five simple vowels in Moguor, such as, [a], [e], [i], [o], [u]. For example:

[a] ada- 'be unable'  [e] te 'he'
[i] imel 'saddle'  [o] nor 'mistake'
[u] bu 'I'

1.2 The Description of Short Vowel

[a] Low back unrounded vowel.  [e] Mid front unrounded vowel.
[u] High back rounded vowel.

1.3 Allophones of Vowels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vowel</th>
<th>Allophones</th>
<th>Environment</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/a/</td>
<td>[a]</td>
<td>elsewhere</td>
<td>nara 'sun'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[ɛ]</td>
<td>after dz, tc, ç</td>
<td>ɛal - ɛæl 'mirror'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[ɑ]</td>
<td>after g, x</td>
<td>ɡadzær - gadzær 'place'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[ɔ]</td>
<td>before ɲ</td>
<td>rɡæŋ - rɡɔŋ 'power'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[ʌ]</td>
<td>non-stressed syllable</td>
<td>kadam - k vardam 'wolf'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ɛ/</td>
<td>[ie]</td>
<td>after b, m, d, t, n, l</td>
<td>de - die 'eat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[ɛ]</td>
<td>after g, k, x, r</td>
<td>ger - gær 'house'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/i/</td>
<td>[i]</td>
<td>initial syllable or</td>
<td>jero - jæro 'search'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[ɛ]</td>
<td>after dz, tc, ç, j</td>
<td>imel 'saddle'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[o]</td>
<td>elsewhere</td>
<td>kile - kole 'say'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.4 Simple Vowels and Long Vowels Contrast

Simple | Long
---|---
[a] ada- 'be unable' | [aː] axa 'father'
[e] te 'he' | [eː] te:- 'to load'
[i] dzila:- 'lamp' | [iː] dzi:la 'anxious'
[o] nor 'mistake' | [oː] nor 'lake'
[u] xula 'far' | [uː] xula 'food'
[u] ula 'mountain' | [uː] ula 'colse'

1.5 Diphthongs
There are seven diphthongs in Monguor, such as, [ai], [au], [iu], [ui], [ua], [ui], [ui], [ua].

[ua],
au] bau 'to fall' | [ai] xacai 'pig'
[u] ṭsa 'wash' | [ui] tolui 'head'
[i] kua 'soap' | [ui] gui 'don’t have'
[iu] diu 'bother'

2. Consonants
Monguor has the following 25 consonants, b, p, f, d, t, g, k, ɕ, x, dz, s, dz, ts, ʂ, dz, ʈ, c, m, n, ɲ, l, r, v, j.

2.1 Consonant Contrast

[p] pai 'bed'
[t] ta:- 'guess'
[k] kure- 'arrive'
[x] xada:- 'to dry'
[ts] tsai 'tea'
[ʈʂ] tsuan 'ship'
[ʈɕ] tci 'you'
[s] şde 'early'
[ɲ] teŋə 'that'
[n] nor 'sleep'
2.2 The Description of Consonants

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bilabial unaspirated plosive</td>
<td>Bilabial aspirated plosive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[b]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[d]</td>
<td>Alveolar unaspirated plosive</td>
<td>Alveolar aspirated plosive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[g]</td>
<td>Velar unaspirated plosive</td>
<td>Velar aspirated plosive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[g]</td>
<td>Uvular unaspirated plosive</td>
<td>Velar voiceless fricative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[dz]</td>
<td>Alveolar unaspirated affricative</td>
<td>Alveolar aspirated affricative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[dz]</td>
<td>Retroflex unaspirated affricative</td>
<td>Retroflex aspirated affricative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[dz]</td>
<td>Palatal unaspirated affricative</td>
<td>Palatal aspirated affricative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[s]</td>
<td>Alveolar voiceless fricative</td>
<td>Retroflex voiceless fricative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[c]</td>
<td>Palatal voiceless fricative</td>
<td>Velar nasal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[m]</td>
<td>Bilabial nasal</td>
<td>Alveolar nasal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[r]</td>
<td>Alveolar trill</td>
<td>Alveolar lateral approximant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[u]</td>
<td>Labiodental approximant</td>
<td>Alveolar fricative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[j]</td>
<td>Palatal approximant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3 Consonant Cluster

| s    | sba | 'page' |
| sn   | sna | 'extent' |
| cm   | cmu | 'suck' |
| sz   | sdz | 'felt' |
| xg   | xg3 | 'sound' |
| nt   | ntra | 'sleep' |
| ng   | ngo | 'color' |
| rm   | rmu | 'trace' |
| rg   | rga | 'power' |

| sz   | sdz | 'water' |
| sg   | sgel | 'heard' |
| cn   | cnad0 | 'depress' |
| sd   | sda | 'enable' |
| sg3  | sga | 'big' |
| xg   | xgai | 'pig' |
| nd   | ndur | 'tall' |
| ndz  | ndzas0 | 'plough' |
| ntg  | ntci:la | 'be ready' |
| mb   | mbaz | 'right' |
| nk   | nkorlo | 'mirror' |
| rd   | rdem | 'knowledge' |
| rdz  | rdzur | 'edge' |

3. Vowel Harmony

Vowel harmony is one of common feature in the Mongolian languages. Vowels in Mongour are not like in Mongolian to follow a strong harmony rule, but they do follow certain harmony rule. According to Chenggeltei (1991), the vowels in Monguor can be classified into three groups: the group A is those relatively back vowels, a, o, u; the group B is a relatively front vowel, the group C are those relatively high vowels, u, i, o. Either...
the group A vowels or the group B vowels can only co-occur in a word, but the group C vowels can occur with both of the groups A and B vowels. For example:

dalan 'seventy' udan 'slow' dali: 'ocean'
cira 'first' tɔ'idæʊ 'knife' ne'ten 'wet'
fune 'cloud' kəle 'say' tɛirɛ: 'side'
niŋ3 'one' tɛrŋ3 'wagon'

4. Number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>-sg3/-xg3</td>
<td>g3r-sg3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ŋgula/-gula</td>
<td>monggula-gula</td>
<td>‘Mongolian’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-s</td>
<td>mula:s-s</td>
<td>‘youngsters’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-si</td>
<td>kun-si</td>
<td>‘person’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-tang</td>
<td>diu-tang</td>
<td>‘younger brothers’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>-g3/-ŋg3</td>
<td>g3r-ŋ3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. Case Suffix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nominative</td>
<td>-0</td>
<td>g3r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genitive</td>
<td>-nœ(-na/-no/-rœ/-ni)⁶</td>
<td>g3r-nœ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dative</td>
<td>-dœ/-du</td>
<td>g3r-dœ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ablative</td>
<td>-sa</td>
<td>g3r-sa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instrumental</td>
<td>-la</td>
<td>g3r-la</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comitative</td>
<td>-di:</td>
<td>g3r-di:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Locative</td>
<td>-ʒi</td>
<td>g3r-ʒi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directive</td>
<td>-dzə</td>
<td>g3r-dzə</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limitive</td>
<td>-xɔŋ/-lɔŋ/-dɔŋ</td>
<td>g3r-xɔŋ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. Reflexive-Possessive Suffix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Possessive</td>
<td>-nœ⁷</td>
<td>g3r-nœ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reflexive</td>
<td>-na/-laz/-raː</td>
<td>g3r-raː</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Tense and Aspect Suffix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

⁶This suffix is used as both genitive and accusative case suffix.
⁷Third person only has possessive suffix in Monguor. See Chenggeltei (1991:174), for detail.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-past</td>
<td>-m/-n</td>
<td>jau-m</td>
<td>‘go’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past</td>
<td>-u a</td>
<td>jau-u a</td>
<td>‘went’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitual</td>
<td>-dzinni/dzinna</td>
<td>jau-dzinni:</td>
<td>‘go’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfective</td>
<td>-dza/dzi:</td>
<td>jau-dza</td>
<td>‘have gone’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Progressive</td>
<td>-niz/-na</td>
<td>jau-na</td>
<td>‘is going’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Mood Suffix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mood</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subjunctive</td>
<td>-ni/-i:</td>
<td>te jau-dz-i:</td>
<td>‘He has gone’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objective</td>
<td>-na/-a</td>
<td>te jau-dz-a</td>
<td>‘He has gone’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>te jau-san-na</td>
<td>‘He was gone’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Converbal Suffix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imperfective</td>
<td>-dzé</td>
<td>ide-dzé</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfective</td>
<td>-az/-e/-o:</td>
<td>ide-e:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-ame/-eme/-ome</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-va/-vame</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model</td>
<td>-n</td>
<td>ide-n</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final</td>
<td>-la</td>
<td>ide-la</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditional</td>
<td>-sa/-samba</td>
<td>ide-sa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concessive</td>
<td>-sada</td>
<td>ide-sada</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abtemporal</td>
<td>-sax</td>
<td>ide-sax</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminal</td>
<td>-del:a:</td>
<td>ide-del:a:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Successive</td>
<td>-gula</td>
<td>ide-gula</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11. Verbal Noun Suffix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Perfective</td>
<td>-san</td>
<td>ide-san</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperfective</td>
<td>-gu/-gun</td>
<td>ide-san</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habitual</td>
<td>-dzin</td>
<td>ide-dzin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Voice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voice</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active</td>
<td>-0</td>
<td>ide</td>
<td>‘eat’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Causative</td>
<td>-lga/-ga</td>
<td>ide-lg-</td>
<td>‘let somebody eat’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reciprocal</td>
<td>-lde/-ldu</td>
<td>ide-lde</td>
<td>‘eat together’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 8. Imperative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Base</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Voluntative</td>
<td>-ja</td>
<td>bu ide-ja</td>
<td>'I eat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imperative</td>
<td>-o</td>
<td>tče ide</td>
<td>'You eat!'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concessive</td>
<td>-laxγ/-lago</td>
<td>te ide-laxγ</td>
<td>'Let him eat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dubitative</td>
<td>-gudze/-guidze:</td>
<td>te ide-gudze:</td>
<td>'He may eat'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III. Sentence

The sentences listed below are all from Chenggeltei (1988, pp. 3-47). Originally, they are Monguor sentences with Mongolian interlinear transcription and Chinese translation. Here the examples begin in a romanization of Monguor, then both of interlinear transcription and translation in English. When translating an individual word, I also consulted Sun (1990).

1. ne jmn-n-a?
   this what-MOD-OBJ
   What is this?

2. ne mune pudzig va
   this my book AUX
   This is my book.

3. ne pudzig c̣ini-u:
   this book your-ITP
   Is that your book?

4. puč-a, mune puč-a, te c̣ini va
   NEG-OBJ mine NEG-OBJ that book AUX
   No, not mine, yours.

5. ne neg3 bendze8 lom nomba: nu:
   this one book book AFP ITP
   Is this a book?

6. puč-a, puč-a, te debter-g3 va, te mune debter va
   NEG-OBJ NEG-OBJ that book-SIG AUX that my book AUX
   No, that is not a book, that is my notebook.

7. tčo ken-n-i:
   you who-MOD-SUB
   Who are you?

8. bu sur-dzin-n-i; mune nere To:ja i:
   I student-HAB-MOD-SUB my name Tuya: SUB
   I am a student and my name is Tuyaa.

9. te neg3 nene tundar da sur-dzin va-nu:
   that one female friend also student-HAB AUX-ITP
   Is that woman also student?

10. puč-a, te bagači va
    NEG-OBJ she teacher AUX
    No, she is not, she is a teacher.

---

8Chinese. Benzi.
11. te-ng3 kun bagaci pu5-a sa, nomba?u:?
   that-SIG person teacher NEG-OBJ PTL AFP ITP
   He is not teacher, right?

12. nomba: te bagaci pu5-a, te-ng3 nene kun da bagaci pu5-a
   yes he teacher NEG-OBJ that-SIG female person also teacher NEG-OBJ
   You are right, he is not a teacher and neither is she.

13. te kun-sg3 jam kun-na?
   that person-PL what person-OBJ
   What do they do?

14. bu li: mude-m, te-ngola bagaci vai ju:, sur-dzin vai xa bu li: mude-m
   I NEG know-NPT he-PL teacher AUX ITP student-HAB AUX PTL I NEG know-NPT
   I don't know whether they are teachers or students.

15. ne iile tine d9nc9 uai ju:?
   this all your belongs AUX ITP
   Are these all your belongings?

16. ne d9nc9 d9rzg3-re nidzes-n9 mun-i:, nidzes-n9 nda:-n9 a9u-na
   this thing heart some-REF my-JUB some-REF me-GEN brother-OBJ
   Some of these things are mine and some of them are my elder brother's.

17. ne ng3 cy9n10 xam mune da pu5-a, nda:-n9 a9u-n9 da pu5-a, ken-n9
   this one pair boot mine too NEG-OBJ my-GEN brother-GEN too NEG-OBJ who-GEN
   vai-gu-n9 da li: mude-n9
   be-IMPF-ACC too NEG know-NPT
   This pair of boots is not mine and it is not my elder brother's too. I don't know whose it is.

18. t9e tcidar ugo gulegu-na: mude-n-u:?
   you Chinese language speak-REF know-NPT ITP
   Can you speak Chinese?

19. bu nigi: dizi-ng3 muder-n9
   I one little-SIG know-NPT
   Yes, I speak little bit

20. tan9 be:re tcidar ugo mude-n-a-nu:?
   your wife Chinese language know-IMPF-OBJ-ITP
   Can your wife speak Chinese?

21. gua, te mude-n gua, te dizi ndad-n9 ndere9gu ugo-ne-ng3 mude-n-a
   NEG she know-NPT NEG she only our-GEN here language-ACC-SIG know-MOD-OBJ
   No, she cannot, she can speak only our language.

22. tan9 a:ba andzi: va?
   your father where AUX
   Where is your father?

---

9 Chinese. Dongxi.
10 Chinese. Shuang.
23. ndar-ne a:ba kude va, ndar-ne arma da kude va
   my-GEN father home AUX my-GEN mother also home AUX
   My father is at home and my mother is also at home.
24. tce d:.nci-na: andzi: ge:-va ?
   you thing-REF where put-PST
   Where did you put your things?
25. ide-dzin d:.nci-xg3 gargarj turo va, dzar-dzin d:.nci-xg3 cire: dere va
   eat-HAB thing-PL cupboard inside AUX using-HAB thing-PL table on AUX
   The food is in the cupboard and things for use are on the table.
26. ndere: guur bandan vai-n-a:u ?
   here two chair be-MOD-OBJ-ITP
   Are there two chairs here?
27. puca, guur puc-a, guran-na
   NEG-OBJ two NEG-OBJ three-OBJ
   No, they are not two, but three chairs.
28. tci:mo tca: vai ju: ?
   you tea have ITP
   Do you have tea?
   yes me AUX but my tea where AUX-IMPF-ACC also I NEG know-NPT
   Yes, I have, but I don't know now where it is.
30. tci:mo xara gara vai ju: ?
   you black sugar have ITP
   Do you have brown sugar?
31. gui, ndar: xara gara gui-dzi-da tci:gan gara vai
   NEG me black sugar NEG-IMPF-PTL white sugar AUX
   No, I don't; I have white sugar.
32. niudur kodo va ?
   today what AUX
   What is the date today?
33. niudur neg: mig:an g:zan dzo: najan fon-no naiman sara-ne cine
   today one thousand nine hundred eighty year-GEN eight eight-GEN new moon
   neg: va
   first AUX
   Today is August 1, 1980.
34. tci:mo kedze:-no toro-san-na ?
   you when-REF born-PST-OBJ
   Which year were you born in?
35. ndar: neg: mig:an g:zan dzo: xudzin guran fon-no dolo: sara-ne
   I one thousand nine hundred thirty third year-GEN July month-GEN
I was born at July 3, 1933.

When did he leave?

I forget the exact date, probably, he left last February.

What time is it? Is it two o'clock, isn't?

I don't know. My watch is fast, but yours is slow.

I think several minutes passed two o'clock.

Your watch is ten minutes fast.

When it is exactly three o'clock, let us compare our watches.

It is time I must leave, I have to be on the time.

You will not be late; it is still early.

I want to make an appointment to see you.

Except for Friday, you can any day.

How old are you?

---

49. bu xuren ta\u011fu\u0131un-na
   I twenty five-OBJ
   I am 25.

50. tane a\u011fu dar\u0161\u0131n\u0161\u0131n nas\u0161la-dz\u0161 gua, n\u0131mbar-nu: ?
   your brother also forty age-IMPF NEG AFP-ITP
   Your elder brother is not forty yet, si he ?

51. bu tc\u0161ime-sa gu\u0131r nas\u0161 g\u014du, m\u014du diu nda:-sa gu\u0131r nas\u0161 mula: va
   I you-ABL two age big AUX my brother me-ABL two age small AUX
   I am two year older than you and my younger brother is two year younger than you.

52. te goilo narsana, goilo xune dzyl-de va
   they two same age two sheep year-DAT AUX
   They tow are the same age and both of them were born at year of the sheep.

53. nda:-ne azd\u0161\u0131n xan\u0161-sa sg\u0161-na, bu xan\u0161n-sa mula:-na
   my-GEN sister all-ABL big-OBJ I all-ABL small-OBJ
   My elder sister is the eldest one and I am the youngest one.

54. m\u0161\u0161e cdzyn diu ten-sa gura\u0131n mula:-na tc\u0161ine azd\u0161e ten-sa ta\u011fu sg\u0161-na
   my female brother him-ABL three young-OBJ your sister him-ABL five big-OBJ
   My younger sister is three year younger than she and your elder sister is five year elder
   than she is

55. te te: bu k\u0161\u0131nx\u0161a:-ng\u0161n nas\u0161 vai-na
   you guess I how many-SIG age have-OBJ
   Guess how old I am.

56. bu dz\u0161e-sa te te taij nase vai-\u0161u-\u015f
   I see-CON you fifty age AUX-IMPF that way-SIG
   I think you are fifty.

57. di: ng\u0161\u0131 dolohn-ne dzeren-de bu t\u0161\u0131zn dolohn nasala-gun-a
   next one seven-GEN Thursday-DAT I forty seven age-IMPF-OBJ
   The next Thursday I will be exactly forty seven.

58. te te ber-na: avu-dz-a ba ?
   you wife-REF take-IMPF-OBJ ITP
   Are you married ?

59. gui, bu be\u0161\u0161 avu-dz\u0161 gui, dar\u0161\u0131n g\u011fu\u0161z\u0161r-la vai.
   NEG I wife take-IMPF NEG also myself-REF AUX
   No, I am not married, I am still a bachelor.

60. tane kude kade amade kun vai ?
   your family how many mouth people AUX
   How many peoples are there in your family ?

61. nda:-ne kude icaua-la ule-dz\u0161 dolohn amade kun-na
   my-GEN family all-INST be-IMPF seven mouth people-OBJ
   There are seven peoples in my family.
62. mine čdzyn diu-de kurgen vai-dzø gur fan ule-dz-a
my sister brother-DAT husband AUX-IMPF two year AUX-IMPF-IBJ
My younger sister has been married for two years.

63. te ken-la dze:xun12-la-dz-a?
she who-ACC marry-IMPF-OBJ
who did she?

64. te da toladzi13 dzolotgi-ng3-la dze:xunla-dz-a
she and tractor drive-SIG-ACC marry-IMPF-IBJ
She married a tractor driver.

65. te gur-de buli: vai-n-a-nu?
they two-DAT child have-MOD-OBJ-ITP
Do they have any baby?

66. te goilo-de mcigu sarare buli:-ng3 ire-dz-a
they two-DAT last month child-SIG come-IMPF-OBJ
They just had a baby last month.

67. nda:-ne ku: dzirgu:n sara-de-ne berre-na: auu-gui ge-ne
my-GEN son six month-DAT-REF wife-REF take-IMPF say-NPT
My son plans to get marry in July.

68. te-necula kedze:-ne dze:xunla-gu-na: darøj neg3re: ti:-dzø gua
they-PL when-REF marry-IMPF-REF also one decide-IMPF NEG
They have not decided when they will get married.

69. te-necula-ne atçe-sg3-ne do sg3 ule-dz-a
they-PL-GEN grandchild-^^-^^^ now big AUX-IMPF-OBJ
Their grandchildren are all grown up.

70. tcimø ale gadzær-de toro-san-na?
you which place-DAT born-PST-OBJ
Where were you born?

71. nda: ndere:-sa xulo gui mula: budzæn-g3-re toro-øa
I here-ABL far NEG small town-SIG born-PST
I was born in the small town not far from here.

72. tçe andzi: sg3 ule-san-na?
you where big AUX-PST-OBJ
Where did you grow up?

73. bu ne-ŋ3 ajil-de sg3 ule-san-ne
I this-SIG village big AUX-PST-OBJ
I grew up this village.

74. nda:-ne auu budzæn-de sg3 ule-dz-a
my-GEN brother city-DAT big AUX-IMPF-OBJ

---13---Chinese. Tuolaji.
My elder brother grew up in the city.

75. te xarvan dolon ule-dela-ŋɔ3 budzən-də sau-də-a
he ten seven AUX-TER-SIG city-DAT live-IMPF-OBJ
He had lived in the city until he was seventeen.

76. təø andzi: sau-də-i?
you where live-IMPF-SUB
Where do you live?

77. bu ajil-nə gerel ɾədəgु nəɡɔ dæn ger-də sau-də-i:
I village-GEN light direction one room house-DAT live IMPF-SUB
I live a house at the south of village.

78. dau az-san xuren fan-de-ŋə nədə fura-ːsən-nə uloxxugui və a
pass-PEF 20 year-DAT-REF here change-PEF-REF many AUX
There were a lot of changes in here in the past twenty years.

79. ʋai-dzin te ger iːo-ŋə muçigu xarvan fan-de-ŋə pusu-ːsən na
all-HAB these house all-ACC last ten year-DAT-REF built-PST-OBJ
All those houses were built in the past ten years.

80. tcime-la xamde sau-dzi-ŋəula iːo tcime sain-a-nu:
you-COM together live-HAB-PL all you good-OBJ-REF
Are your neighbors friendly to you?

81. buda-ŋəula nəɡɔ nəɡɔ-na: sdzali u nmə-na-ŋə mude-m
we-PL one one-REF clear very-SIG know-NPT
We all have known each other well.

82. rmaː te ɾəggu te tcimsəŋ kədʒɛː-ŋə dzoː-də øre-də-a?
wall that direction that family when-REF move-IMPF come-IMPF-OBJ
When did your next door neighbor move in?

83. te-ŋəula dzoː-də øre-san tsguː-də-nə bu darçən mulaː və
he-PL move in-IMPF come-PEF time-DAT-REF I still small AUX
I was a small child when they moved in.

84. ʋuŋse ʋəɕŋəjɯan¹⁴ andzi: ʋəixa təø ndaː kele ʂə-da-ːə-a-nu:
hospital where AUX you me tell enable-IMPF-AUX-ITP
Could you tell me where the hospital is?

85. muçidzə tar təș kəɾgə-nə davaː-ɡu nəmbaː
to South direction stone bridge-GEN pass-IMPF APF
The hospital is south of that stone bridge.

86. gal terɡə dzaːn¹⁵ sa ʋədzi-sə amateɡam xuɓ-ŋə ʋai-na?
train station-ABL go-CON how far-SIG AUX-NPT
How far is the train station?

¹⁵Chinese. Zhan.
87. ndere:-sa daron xobuxan nigii:-dzig3 vain-na
here-ABL still far one-little AUX-NPT
It's very far from here.
88. utcig-gu gadzaer sa-gu gadzaer-no ta:-da-na
eat-IMPF place live-IMPF place-GEN side-DAT-OBJ
The restaurant is just opposite the hotel.
89. tce jero:-dze lo:-lugu-no gui
you find-IMPF NEG-find-REF NEG
You cannot miss it.
90. tce nda: neg3 kele do:-nc3e auu-dzin gadzaer xanan-sa ta:-da-no andzi: va?
you me one tell thing buy-HAB place all-ABL side-DAT-REF where AUX
Could you tell me where the nearest shop is?
91. bu ne rogedeze jau-sa nemba: nu? te rogedeze jau-sa nemba: nu?
I this direction go-CON AFP ITP that direction go-CON right ITP
Will I go this way or that way?
92. bu jamaga sanjian16-re cdz-gu-na, bu dongo man-ng3 auu-la
I how department store go-IMPF-OBJ I thing-SIG buy-FIN
cdz3-gu rgolo-gu-na
go-IMPF need-IMPF-OBJ
I will go to the department store because I need to buy something.
93. tce te deil-lo mosa:di:-sa udze-sa sar xugur va
you that clothing-ACC wear-CON trial-CON fit very AUX
That clothing seems to fit you perfectly.
94. ne-ng3 deil-lo torgu-la jus-san-na, nemba:-nu puq-a?
this-SIG clothing-ACC silk-INST made-PEF-OBJ AFP-ITP NEG-OBJ
The clothing is made of the silk, isn’t it?
95. ne samba tcearag-ne do daalde-gu-ne vai-n-a-nu?
this kind shoes-ACC now sell-IMPF-REF AUX-MOD-OBJ-ITP
Do you have this kind of shoes today?
96. te-ng3 tulumdzaq-ne udze-sa sgan xugui va, dzida nem-ne i:ce sg3 va
that-SIG purse-ACC see-CON good very AUX but price-REF very big AUX
That purse is beautiful but too expensive.
97. nem-ne kodeda:-ng3 va?
price-RER how-SIG AUX
How much does it cost all together?
98. xarun sdzen ser naiman mau dere:n fon
ten nine dollar eight cent four cent
Nineteen eighty four.

16Chinese. Shangdian.
99. dabse-ne nda: gur-sa sain-a-nu:?
salt-ACC me pass give-CON good-OBJ-ITP

Could you pass the salt to me?

100. ne-ngə ajəs sal pudas va, təə nda: are-ngə gu-sa lu-gun-a-nu:?
this-SIG umbrella dirty AUX you me clean-SIG give-CON okay-IMPF-OBJ-ITP

This umbrella is dirty, could you give me a clean one?

101. təə ne gurən samba jənre-sa negə samba laga: da ule-gun-a
you this three kind cigarette-ABL one kind choose AFP okay-IMPF-OBJ

You can chose one from these three kinds of cigarettes.

102. bu te-ngə kumorgo-ne ləg-ne da ndəg-ni:-ne durza-la-ne
I that-SIG suitcase--GEN shape-ACC and color-ACC-REF like-NPT

I like the shape and color of that suitcase.

103. ne samba boş-ne tamdele-sa dzədon xugui va
this kind cloth-ACC touch-IMPF soft very AUX

This cloth is soft.

104. nen-sa budunxən gantsaŋ vai-na-nu: gua
this-ABL think walking stick AUX-OBJ-ITP NEG

Is there a walking stick thicker than this one.

105. niudur-gu dur-ne amaxgi:-ngə va
today-GEN day-REF how-SIG AUX

How is weather today?

106. niudur-gu dur-ne sain-ne xugui va
today-GEN day-REF good-REF very AUX

Today is a nice day.

107. tcigudur-gu dur-ne amaxgi:-ngə va?
yesterday-GEN day-REF how-SIG AUX

How was the yesterday’s weather?

108. tcigudur negu:dur ȵəcuæ xura: uro-va
yesterday all day wool rain fall-PST

Yesterday, it rained all day.

109. malaŋ-gu dur amaxgi:-ngə vai-gun-a?
tomorrow-GEN day how-SIG AUX-IMPF-OBJ

How will tomorrow’s weather be?

110. malaŋ tæsə uro-gun-a
tomorrow snow fall-IMPF-OBJ

It will snow tomorrow.

111. niudur kuida:n xugui va, sədtsə remba-ne boro:nd-a: sau-dz-a
today cold very AUX early time-REF cloudy-PEF sit-IMPF-OBJ

It is a very cold day and it was cloudy all morning.

112. do teŋəs uro-gun-a-nu:
now sky fall-IMPF-OBJ-ITP
Is it raining now?

113. niudur cyor-dø-no arørl-sa da taŋ today afternoon-DAT-REF clear-CON PTL possible
   It will be clearing this afternoon.

104. tøŋg±3 dźig±r xalŋ± bau-n-a
   sky slowly warm fall-MOD-OBJ
   It is getting warm.

105. niudur t½ amaxgi-ŋ±3 ?
   today you how-SIG
   How are you feeling today?

106. niu mag±e nda: i:ø cdzirbu-ŋ±3 gua this morning I very good-SIG NEG
   I was not feeling well this morning.

107. tɕigudur bu snamba-ŋø dauda-dzø narna-ŋ±3 udze-va
   yesterday I doctor-ACC call-IMPF sick-SIG see-PST
   I went to see the doctor yesterday.

108. te nda: ne samba sman-ŋø de ren tɕag-dø-no nøg±3 xui ide go-na
   he me this kind medicine-ACC four time-DAT-REF one time eat say-NPT
   He told me that I should take this medicine every four hour.

109. mune cira-ŋ±g±a gu± dz-a dzida dar± xana-ŋ±a lga-n-a
   my fever-CAU-IMPF-REF down-IMPF-OBJ but still cough-CAU-MOD-OBJ
   The fever has gone, but I still cough.

110. snamba: kele-sa mune niur tɕig±ŋ±g³olo jæn tada-sa mune
   doctor say-CON my face white cigarette smoke-CON my
   buje-dø mau go-na
   body-DAT bad say-NPT
   The doctor said I look pale. Smoking is bad for my health.

111. bu jæn-ŋø dzila解放思想 mune bej± sain-±-gun-a
   I cigarette-ACC stop-CON my body good-AUX-IMPF-OBJ
   If I want to be healthy, I must quit smoking.

112. nda-ŋø diu-ŋø tolgui-ŋø ude-dzø ala-n-a
   my GEN brother-GEN head-REF pain-IMPF kill-MOD-OBJ
   My younger brother is having a terrible headache.

113. te-ŋ±d±a tɕig±ʊŋ³oŋ³ they-PL yesterday evening him-DAT cut-IMPF give-IMPF-OBJ
   He had an operation yesterday evening.

114. tɕiŋ±ø ale-ŋ±3 tɕimum± gu±-na ?,
   your which-SIG hand pain-NPT
   Which of your arms has a pain?

115. mune wår³ŋ± tɕimum±-ŋø ndere:ŋø ude-na
   my right arm-GEN here-REF pain-NPT

17
The right arm. There is a pain here.

126. tcə amaga-u a? tolgui xarge-n-a-nu: ?
   you how-PST head dizzy-MOD-OBJ-ITP
   How are you feeling? Are you feel dizzy?

127. tolgui xarge-n-a, dżirgə da diula:n-a
   head dizzy-MOD-OBJ heart also bit-NPT
   I feel dizzy and my heart is also beating a bit fast.

128. tcə udze-sa ne nar-na xana-lga șda-gu-a-nu: ?
   you see-CON this illness-ACC cure-CAU enable-IMPF-OBJ-ITP
   Do you think that this illness can be treated.

129. tcime makaxan xana-sa șe-n-i:
   your quickly heal-CON AUX-MOD-SUB
   I hope you will get better soon.

130. do tcə xana-dz-a nu: ?
   now you heal-IMPF-OBJ ITP
   Are you feeling okay now?

131. źen, ana-dz-a mucigu dolon-də narla-u a dzida do mune buje
   yes, heal-IMPF-OBJ last week-DAT sick-PST but now my body
   kurgon xuḡui əa
   light very AUX
   Yes, I am fine now. Although I was sick last week, I am feel fine now.

132. nidxer kun more fune-gu duralə-n-a, bu jən ula-də gar-gu
   every person horse ride-IMPF like-MOD-OBJ I but mountain-DAT climb-IMPF
   durala-ne
   like-NPT
   Some people likes to ride horse, but I like to climb the mountain.

133. nen-sa mundi: tcime jama tcidag duramsə vai-n-a-nu: ?
   this-ABL except your what special hobby AUX-MOD-OBJ-ITP
   Do you have any other special hobby other than this?

134. bu dzərem sunə-ne dziga:nə var-gu rdaq bagala ədzi-gu durala-n-a
   I sometimes night-REF fish catch-IMPF hunt hunting go-IMPF like-MOD-OBJ
   I like to fish and hunt at night.

135. bu go:dze durala-gu-nə sunerdə-dzə dzida tegi: durala-gu-nə sunerdə-dzə gua
   I strange like-IMPF-REF hear-IMPF-BOJ but that like-IMPF-ACC hear-IMPF NEG
   I have heard many strange hobbies, but never heard of that kind of hobby.

136. tcə nda:-la tcii-ŋə jau-gu duram vai-na-nu: gua ?
   you me-COM chess-SIG play-IMPF like AUX-NPT-ITP NEG
   Would you like to play a game of chess with me?

137. bu tcii-ŋə saixa-ŋə jau ada-ne, nda:-gola vaaldəldi:-ja
   I chess-ACC good-SIG play unable-NPT we two wrestle-IMF
   I am not good at playing the chess; let’s wrestle.
138.nda:-ne auu maroutgin¹⁷ laikə-dzə xaruan fan ul-a: dacla-dz-a my-GEN brother instrument play-IMPF ten year be-PEF close-IMPF-OBJ

My elder brother has been learning to play the musical instrument for ten years.

139.təə dzican pułe-gu-ne saixan xuçi vi a, təə durduν-de pułe-dzə you flute play-IMPF-REF good very AUX you everyday-DAT play-IMPF sure-n-i-u: ?
learn-MOD-SUB-ITP

You play the bamboo flute better and better. Do you practice every day?

140. təə amagə-dzə nəgəre ti-və xa bu mude-gu durła-n-a you how-IMPF one decide-PST I know-IMPF want-MOD-OBJ

I am anxious to know what your decision is.

141. tɕine sgel-na: təə nəgə fur-a: ʂda-su-ŋ ? your mind-REF you one change-PER enable-CON-PTL

Can you change your mind?

142. bu tivər-de-ne ɕdzi-gu-na: amagəsa da nəgəre ti-və xa bu mude-gu durła-n-a you yesterday morning what time-DAT-REF get up-PST I countryside-DAT-REF go-IMPF-REF whatever PTL one decide-PST

I have already decided to go to the countryside.

143. təə tɕigu mæsə ale saq-de-ne pusı-və ?
you yesterday morning what time-DAT-REF get up-PST

What time did you get up yesterday morning?

144. bu sire-san-ne ʂde xuçi vi dzida dzirgsən tɕag ul-a: ʂgə pusı-və I woke up-PST-REF early very but six o'clock be-PER just get up-PST

I have woke up early, but I didn't get up until six o'clock.

145. təə cərə-da-ne decl-na: məso-v-u: ?
you immediately-REF clothing-REF wear-PST-ITP

Did you get dressed immediately?

146. nemba:, bu decl-la: mosgu-da-le nənjsa utçu-və yes I cloth-REF wear-DAT-COM breakfast eat-PST

Yes, I had my breakfast right after-GEN dressed.

147. tɕigu mæsə təə ale sax-sa-ne ləsgə var-və ?
yesterday morning you which time-ABL-REF work do-PST

When did you start your work yesterday morning?

148. bu naiman tɕag-de-ne kude-sa-na: gare-dzə ir-e-ne naiman I eight o'clock-DAT-REF home-ABL-REF go out-IMPF come-IMPF eight tɕag dzæntəg-sa ləsgə var-və o'clock thirty-ABL work do-PST

I left my home at eight o'clock and started to work at eight thirty.

149. təə niguːdur ləsgə var-v-u: ?
you all day work do-PST ITP

¹⁷Chinese, Matouqin.
Did you work all day?

150. nemba: bu șdetce-sa-ne dzærem sune ule-delaz-ng3 loșge var-va

Yes, I worked from dawn until midnight.

151. tąvun tçac dzæntog-de bu loșge-ne var-a: bara-lga-ne kude-na: țdzi-va

I finished my work at five thirty and I came back home.

152. bu sune-gu xaru an neg3 tçac dzæntog-de-re nțora-gu-dé-la

I went to bed at eleven thirty, immediately fell sleep, and didn't wake all night.

153. tcigudur țiro:-de-ne tče andzi: vai?

eyesterday afternoon-DET you where ITP

Where were you yesterday afternoon?

154. neg3 țiro: bu kude-na: vai, bu ndaz-ne nokor-xg3-la-na: tâncala-n-i:

I was at home all afternoon and I chatted with my friends.

155. tcigudur țiro:-de-gu deren tçac-ne tče jam vare-n-i:?

I was listening to the radio.

156. bu gapbo:18 sunesi-n-i:

I radio listen-IMPF-DET you what
did you listen to the radio?

157. bu tcime jer-gu sgut-de-ne tče jam vare-n-i:?

I search-IMPF what are you doing when I was looking for you?

158. tče nda: jergu sgut-de-ne bu nőbsa: țuçu-n-i:

I am eating my dinner when you were looking for me.

159. bu șpIx-ne udze-la țdzi-san sgut-de-ne țgen da dzaŋ fuțdi șuíla

Enghe-ACC look-for-FIN what do-PEF he and Zhang Mr two talk-REC-DET-OBJ

Enghe was talking to Mr. Zhang when I was looking for him.

160. niudur şdetce remba-ne bu jam var-san-ne tče ta: şda-m-u:?

today morning time-DET I what do-PEF-ACC you guess enable-DET-ITP

Can you guess what I was doing this morning?

18Chinese. Guangbo.
161. tcigudur ćiɾ-də-ne  te jaŋ vare-san-ne mune şqel-de sau-dze gua
yesterday afternoon-DAT-REF he what do-PEF-ACC my heart sit-IMPF NEG
I cannot remember what I was doing yesterday afternoon.

162. te andzi: sau-san-na: nda: kële-u-a dze bu mart-a: ciąg-a
he where live-PEF-REF me say-PST but I forget-PEF go-OBJ
I forgot that he said where he is living.

163. te muce jaŋ aɾga-na: gœsen-ni-ne xurə-sar këdəʃə:-ŋə3 šqul-ule-dz-a ?
you last time uncle-REF letter-ACC-REF receive-ABT how-SIG last AUX-IMPF-OBJ
How long has it been since you received a letter from your uncle?

164. te muce jaŋ këdəʃə:-ŋə3 təime gœsen dzyre-dz-a ?
he last time when-REF you letter write-IMPF-OBJ
When was the last time he wrote to you?

165. këdəʃə:-ŋə3 šqul-ule-u-a xa bu mart-a: ciąg-a
how long-SIG time AUX-PST PTL I forget-PEF go-OBJ
I forgot how long it has been.

166. tcigułŋ bu aːga-də-na: gœsen-ngə3 dzyr-u-a bu di: xùinədje turgu-dzə
last night I uncle-DAT-REF letter-SIG write-PST I again late delay-IMPF
lo-lo-gun-a
NEG-be-IMPF-BOJ
Last night I wrote to my uncle. I cannot delay any more.

167. bu gœsen nuro-na: džaucaŋ19 da këdə tçige-dzə ciąg-dja-ua
I letter inside-REF picture also several include-IMPF send-CAU-PST
I send several pictures with my letter.

168. bu narlaɾə-dz-a xa buda guila kəl-e: giː-san-də-re ciąg ada-u-a
I sick-IMPF-OBJ then we two say-PEF appointment-PEF-DAT go enable-PST
I didn't go to my appointment, I was sick.

169. buda-guila ndgəə:ə ɡur urə-dzə nəbəː-ŋə3 uʃu-ja guə-sa ten-gula ire
we-PL guest two invite-IMPF supper-SIG eat-IMF say-CON they-PL come
ɡda-dzə gua
enable-IMPF NEG
We invited two peoples for dinner but they didn't come.

170. tçe malaŋ şde këdəʃə:-ŋə3 puse-ja go-dz-i?:
you tomorrow morning when-REF get up IMF say-IMPF-SUB
When will you get up tomorrow morning?

171. bu bəɾdzəŋ dʒeəsəm səɾə-m, dзirɡun təːɡ dəntəɡ-re puse-ja
I probably earlier weak-NPT six o'clock half get up-IMF
I will probably wake up early and I get up six thirty.

172. pusi-gu diː tçe jaŋ vəɾ-gun-i?:
get up-IMPF after you what do-NPT-SUB

19Chinese. Zhaoshiang.
What will you do then?

173. bu ded-la: mos-a-ne naṣa utçu-gun-i:
    I cloth-REF wear-PEF-GEN breakfast eat-IMPF-SUB

    After I get dressed and I will have my breakfast immediately.

174. maḷaṇṛ naṣa-de-ne tće jām ide-gun-i:
    tomorrow breakfast-DAT-REF you what eat-IMPF-SUB

    What kind of breakfast will you have tomorrow morning?

175. maḷaṇṛ naṣa-de-ne bu nde-ga da tos ʂdema ide-sa tāṇ
    tomorrow breakfast-DAT-REF I egg and oil pancake eat-CON probably

    I will probably have eggs and pancakes.

176. naṣa utçu-gu-la diː bu šaŋbala-la ćdzi-gun-i: ge-dz-i:
    breakfast eat-IMPF-COM after I work-FIN go-IMPF-SUB say-IMPF-SUB

    After breakfast, I am ready to go to work.

177. bu cir:oː-de-gu tanːun tćag dzentɔːg-re xamboraː-gun-i: dzirɡun
    I afternoon-DAT-GEN five o'clock half rest-IMPF-SUB six
tćag-sa muçe kude-naː kure-gun-i: o'clock-ABL before home-REF arrive-IMPF-SUB

    I will AUX off at five thirty and arrive home before six o'clock.

178. bu jid:aː-gu uron-de-re ěare-gui će-ɡun-a
    I tire-IMPF bed-DAT go to-IMPF say-IMPF-OBJ

    When I am sleepy, I will probably get ready to go to bed.

179. noːr kure ada-sa da bu nteɾ-aː sau-gun-i:
    sleep fall be unable-CON even I lie-PER sit-IMPF-SUB

    Although I cannot sleep, I would like to lie down.

180. maḷaṇṛ tće jām ular-ja ge-dz-i:
    tomorrow you what do-IMF say-IMPF-SUB

    What are you planning to do tomorrow?

181. maḷaṇṛ bu jama da ular ada-gu-a
    tomorrow I what even do enable-IMPF-SUB

    I am afraid I will do nothing.

182. tane diː maḷaṇṛ jām ular-ɡun-i: će-ne?
    your brother tomorrow what do-IMPF-SUB say-NPT

    What does your younger brother plan to do tomorrow?

183. te jām ular-ɡun-ne daroː noɡe-re tiː ada-na
    he what do IMPF-REF still one decide enable-NPT

    He still has not decide what he is going to do.

184. te dondɔːɡ-ne aren-de liː mude-sa noɡe-re tiː sa da łoːsa va
    he thing-GEN clear-DAT NEG know-CON one decide-CON AFP hard AUX

    It is hard to make a decision without knowing all of the facts.

185. bu noː će iri ɡadzər-de kediudur sau-la ćdzi-ja ge-dz-i:
    I this year forest place-DAT several day sit-FIN go-IMPF say-IMPF-SUB
I hope to go to the forest area for several days this year.

186. tcime tsgu vai-sa, bu tcime-la xamde cdzi-gu durala-ne you free AUX-CON I you-COM with go-IMPF like-NPT

If you have a chance to go, I would like to go with you.

187. tce saixa-ng3 mule-gu tcine nge3-re ti-san-na: nda: neg3 kele you well-SIG think-IMPF your one decision-PEF-REF me one tell

Please let me know your final decision.

188. tce mosi-san-ne jam de:1 vai ?
you wear-PEF-REF what cloth ITP

What kind of clothing are you wearing?

189. bu mosi-san-ne sdur goode vai
I wear-PEF-REF long cotton coat AUX

I am wearing the cotton overcoat.

190. mune vai-dzin de:1-xg3 ile pudag gula, moso ada-gun-a my have-HAB cloth-PL all dirty very wear unable-IMPF-OBJ

All my clothes are dirty, and cannot wear them.

191. do mune ne de:1 negidzi da sar gua
now my this clothing little AFP fit NEG

Now this clothing does not fit me.

192. udze-sa ne mula: de:1-xo bu moso ada-gun-a see-CON this small pants-ACC I wear unable-IMPF-OBJ

I probably cannot wear this pants any more.

193. tce cine malca-ng3 dzor-san-ne bu dzila:-dz3 da gua you new hat-SIG wear-PEF-REF I realize-IMPF AFP NEG

I didn't realized you were wearing your new hat.

194. tce jam vare-n-i: ?
you what do-IMPF-SUB

What are you doing?

195. bu puzi:-udze-n-i:, tce jam vare-n-i: ?
I book read-IMPF-SUB you what do-IMPF-SUB

I am reading a book. What are you doing?

196. do bu ama-da vare-n gui, neg3 dzanglenu bu nokor-do-na: gosen
now I what AFP do-MOD NEG one later I friend-DAT-REF letter
dzyro-gun-i:
write-IMPF-SUB

Now I am doing nothing, but I will write a letter to my friend later.

197. tce andzi: cdzi-gun-i: ?
you where go-IMPF-SUB

Where are you going?

198. bu kud3-na: cdz-gun-i:, tce andzi: cdzi-gun-i: ?
I home-REF go-IMPF-SUB you where go-IMPF-SUB
I am going home. Where are you going?

I am going to my friend’s house.

Where is your younger sister now?

She is talking with her friend over there.

I have to leave now; somebody is waiting for me over there.

What time do you get up every day?

I get up at six o’clock every day.

After get up, I usually wake up my younger brother.

My younger brother usually gets up later than me.

He cannot get dressed by himself because he is still small.

I wash his face and hands, then I put on his clothes for him.

He tries to button his cloth, but cannot.

I have my breakfast immediately after I get dressed.

I often breakfast many very eat enable-NPT
I usually eat a lot of breakfast.

212. durdun-de ṣędzegu naiman tɕag-de-ne bu kudo-sa-na: car-a: everyday-DAT morning eight o'clock-DAT-REF I home-ABL-REF go out-PEF ṣĩdzi-n-i:
go-MOD-SUB
I leave my home at eight every morning.

213. bu magcın-de ṣdzon tɕag-re-sa lœsɡo vare-n-i:
I morning-DAT nine o'clock-ABL work do-MOD-SUB
I begin my work at nine o'clock every morning.

214. cirodẹgʊ tawun tɕag tedziń tawun fun-de mune lœsɡo ntsamɡe-n-i:
afternoon five o'clock forty five minute-DAT my work finish-MOD-SUB
I finish my work at forty five in the afternoon.

215. bu kudo-na: ṣdzi-sa kədʑéda xudu jida:-na
I home-REF arrive-CON always very tie-NPT
After coming home from work, I feel very tired.

216. bu sɡaŋgi: aɾovan neg3 tɕag dżentɕ-de uɾon-re gare-n-a ntara:-gu norr
I mostly ten one o'clock half-DAT bed go-MOD-SUB lie-IMPF sleep
kuradį: şda-sa
reach enable-NPT
I go to bed around eleven thirty and fall sleep right after lie down.

217. ŝegʒa li: uro-samba bu dzigase diudzhile-la ɕidzi-ja ge-dz-i:
sky NEG fall-CON I fish catch-FIN go-IMF say-IMPF-JUB
If it hadn't rained, I was planing to go fishing.

218. tɕo nigdʒo şdɛxan busidzi-samba tɕime naŋsa ʊtɡu-gu sɡu vai-dzin-na you little earlier get up-CON you breakfast eat-IMPF time AUX-HAB-OBJ
If you got up earlier, you would certainly have a chance to have your breakfast.

219. nda: sula: vai-samba bu tɕime udţe-la ɕdzi-ja ge-dz-i:
me free have-CON I you see-FIN go-IMF say-IMPF-SUB
If I had a time, I would certainly go see you.

220. tɕo tende gar-na: çyɛda-dzo gui-samba, te tɕime sɡe-gu-a-nu?: you him hand-REF wave-IMPF NEG-con he you see-IMPF-OBJ-ITP
If you didn't wave hand to him, can he see you?

If didn't slip, you would not break you leg.

If I had known you were going, I would have lend you my horse.

223. tɕime xuːçi gui-na mude-dzi-samba bu ude-ne li: tɕyrグルa-dzin-na you key NEG-ACC know-IMPF-CON I door-ACC NEG lock-HAB-OBJ
If I had known you didn't have the key, I would not have locked the door.
He would go with me, but he does not have time.

If I had asked the direction, I would not be lost.

Even if it were okay for us to rest, we would probably not take a rest.

We probably go, but it completely depends upon the weather conditions.

My son wants to be soldier after he grows up.

If I finish my work on the time, I will return Beijing on Monday.

If I say I could not go with you, what would you think?

If I go with you, I would have to come back before six o'clock.

21Chinese. Xingqiyi.
234. șda-gu tęgi:-ŋ3 ẓai-sa bu șadźər-na:-ŋ3 șaldo-di șa șa-dz-i: enable-IMPF that-SIG AUX-CON I place-REF-SIG buy-IMF say-IMPF think-IMPF-SUB

If it is possible, I want to change the place.

235. te axa:-ŋ3 dondo-na: ẓa-re-dzə ba-re-ləa șdadə șa șa-kə-na: cıne he quite-SIG thing-REF do-IMPF finish-CAU enable NEG since home-DAT-REF new șədə-di-la ire ada-sa-da taŋ spent-FIN come be unable-CON-PTL probably

He probably cannot go home, because he has still many things to do.

236. təə xorəm ide-la șdzə-samba jan del moș-gun-i?: you party eat-FIN go-CON what cloth wear-IMPF-SUB

If you were go to the party, what kind of clothing would you wear?

237. təə nda: nokor-ŋ3 ga șda-gu-a-nu?: you me friend-SIG do enable-IMPF-OBJ-ITP

Can you do this for me?

238. losola-dzə nda: nəgə țurgu-dzə guț, mune țərəq çaər-de-re nacl-a: șidz-a? excuse-IMPF me one push-IMPF give my car mud-DAT stuck-PEF go-OBJ

My car got stuck in the mud, can you push it for me please?

239. təə losola-dzə mune ne gesnən-ne-ŋ3 kurgedi:-sa ₀lə-gun-a-nu?: you border-IMPF my this letter-ACC-SIG send-CON AUX-IMPF-OBJ-ITP

Would you please send this letter for me?

240. ₀də-ne: gi:-sa ₀lə-gun-a-nu?: door-ACC open do-CON okay-IMPF-OBJ-ITP

Would you please open the door?

241. ne șdu-ne te savar-re-dzə șdzurə-di:

this water-ACC that container pour

Please pour water in that washbasin.

242. təə ten-do kele bu ndərə: ʒa go you him-DAT tell I here AUX say

Please tell him I am here.

243. losola-dzə dzila:-ne-ŋ3 puleldi:, mune nor kufə-nə

border-IMPF light-ACC-SIG turn off my sleep reach-NPT

Could you do me a favour; please turn off the light, I am going to bed.

244. niu sone təə ne șəŋgi-xə-ne kude-na: auər șdzə

this evening you this thing-PL-ACC home-REF take go

You can take these things to your home tonight.

245. təə losə șa șai-samba təə maləŋ nəgə iɾe-sa ₀lə-gun-a-nu?: you free have-CON you tomorrow one come-CON okay-IMPF-OBJ-ITP

If you have time tomorrow, would you please come to my home?

246. ne ləŋə-ne varə-ləgə-sa təə izidə losola-gu tęgi:-ŋ3

this work-ACC finish-CAU-CON you very border-IMPF that-SIG
It is too much trouble for you that I have asked you to do this.

247. xanan-sa xuinogu ne neg3 dontoc-ne tce darog nda: nokor go-gu
    all-ABL after this one thing-ACC you also me friend say-IMPF
ggolo-gun-a
    must-IMPF-OBJ

This is the last thing I will border you to do for me.

248. tce ndzila-dze gw-san ne dontoc-xgo-ne te ksdexe-n3 da li:
    you do-IMPF give-PEF this thing-PL-ACC he always-REF AFP NEG
mardc-gun-a gsdxe xegere go-n-a
    forget-IMPF-OBJ very thank say-IMPF-OBJ

He never forget your help.

249. tce nda: ser negidz3 aigw-dze ugu go-dze sana-dz:i: tce nda: xaruan
    you me money little borrow-IMPF give say-IMPF think-IMPF-SUB you me ten
ser-g3 ugu sdagu-a-nu?:
    money-SIG give enable-OBJ-ITP

I wanted to borrow money from you; would you please lend me $10 ?

250. do tce nda: bi: dzauda-la, bu mAND-a: xogui
    now you me NEG disturb-FIN I busy-PEF very

Please don't disturb me; I am very busy.

251. nen-sa mundi: darog nda: vare-lga-gu lesgema vai-sa tce nda: kele
    this-ABL other also me do-CAU-IMPF thing have-CON you me tell

If there are any other things I can do for you, please let know!

252. te kudo-na: xara: c3zi:-sa tan
    he home-REF return go-CON probably

I guess he has already returned to his home.

253. te pridzi-na: sgegni: ral-dze ada-gun-a
    that personality-REF probably change-IMPF enable-IMPF-OBJ

It is hard for him to change his personality.

254. tce udze-sa amar va te ngodz3 varo-sa nemb-ar-nu?:
    you see-CON how AUX that way do-CON okay-OBJ-ITP

What do you think? Is it right to do it that way?

255. nemb-a: ne-3g3 dontoc-re tce ne amagesada nemb-a:
    sure-OBJ this-SIG event your what right-OBJ

Sure, you are absolutely right in this case.

256. bu udze-sa te neg3 dontoc-re tce puci: ulo-dz-a
    I see-CON that one event you wrong AUX-IMPF-OBJ

I think you are wrong in that case.

257. tce udze-sa malare te ngar3 uro-gu-a-nu?:
    you think-CON tomorrow sky rain-IMPF-OBJ-ITP

Do you think it will be rain tomorrow?
258. I think it will not rain tomorrow.

259. I think it is good idea.

260. Do you know why he looks so tired?

261. I guess he has worked all day without having a break.

262. What do you think about our children?

263. I think that your children all lovely.

264. I think you should stay at home tonight.

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22Chinese. Zhuyi.
IV. Bibliographies

This bibliography is a selection of works on Monguor language studies in Mongolian, English and Chinese.


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