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## Introduction, Grammar, and Sample Sentences for Monguor

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Introduction, Grammar, and Sample Sentences for Monguor

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## I. Introduction

The following materials have been translated and edited by the author based on three books: *Mongγur kele ba Mongγol kele* [Monguor and Mongolian Languages], *Mongγur kelen-ü üge keleşge-yin materiyal* [Language Materials for Monguor], and *Mongγur kelen-ü 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.<sup>1</sup>

The name, Monguor, is given by the scholars who studied the Monguor language during the 1920s.<sup>2</sup> They are also named as '*Dold Məγγol*', 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,<sup>3</sup> but they prefer call themselves '*Məγγul*' (Mongol), '*Məγγul kun*' (Mongol people), or '*ṭəigan məγγul*' (White Mongolian), or '*karloṅ*'.<sup>4</sup>

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

### Abbreviations

|       |                        |       |                      |      |                      |
|-------|------------------------|-------|----------------------|------|----------------------|
| abl.  | Ablative Case          | abt.  | Abtemporal           | acc. | Accusative Case      |
| afp.  | Affirmative Particle   | aux.  | Auxiliary verb       | cau. | Causative            |
| con.  | conditional            | com.  | Comitative Case      | dat. | Dative-locative Case |
| dtp.  | Deductive Particle     | fin.  | Final                | hab. | Habitual             |
| inst. | Instrumental Case      | impf. | Imperfective Converb | imf. | Imperative Form      |
| itp.  | Interrogative Particle | gen.  | Genitive Case        | npt. | Non-past Tense Form  |

<sup>1</sup>Chenggeltei (1991: 1-2).

<sup>2</sup>Chenggeltei (1991:1) states that A. Mosteart and A. de Smedt have first named these people Monguor in order to distinguish them from the Mongolians living in other regions during the 1920s.

<sup>3</sup>Chenggeltei (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 [l] is often pronounced as [r]. Therefore, it is possible that Monguor is in fact 'Monguol' in this dialect.

<sup>4</sup>Chenggeltei (1991: 1).

<sup>5</sup>Chenggeltei (1991), p. 7.

|      |                 |      |            |      |                      |
|------|-----------------|------|------------|------|----------------------|
| neg. | Negative word   | mod. | Modal      | pl.  | Plural Suffix        |
| obj. | Objective mood  | pef. | Perfective | per. | Personal Suffix      |
| pst. | Past Tense Form | prt. | Particle   | ref. | Reflexive-possessive |
| rec. | Reciprocal      | sig. | Singular   | sub. | Subjective mood      |
| ter. | Terminal        |      |            |      |                      |

## 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.   |
| [i] | High front unrounded vowel. | [o] | High-mid back rounded vowel. |
| [u] | High back rounded vowel.    |     |                              |

#### 1.3 Allophones of Vowels

| Vowel   | Allophones | Environment            | Example        |          |
|---------|------------|------------------------|----------------|----------|
| /a/     | → [a]      | elsewhere              | nara           | 'sun'    |
|         | [æ]        | after dʒ, tʃ, ʃ        | ʃal - ʃæl      | 'mirror' |
|         | [ɑ]        | after ɣ, x             | ɣadzær - ɑdzær | 'place'  |
|         | [ã]        | before ŋ               | rgaŋ - rgãŋ    | 'power'  |
|         | [ɤ]        | non-stressed syllable  | kadam - kɤdam  | 'wolf'   |
| /e/     | → [ie]     | after b, m, d, t, n, l | de - die       | 'eat'    |
|         | [ɜ]        | after g, k, x, r       | ger - gɜr      |          |
| 'house' | [æ]        | after j                | jærə - jærə    | 'search' |
| /i/     | → [i]      | initial syllable or    |                |          |
|         |            | after dʒ, tʃ, ʃ, j,    | imel           | 'saddle' |
|         | [ə]        | elsewhere              | kile - kəle    | 'say'    |
| /o/     | → [o]      | elsewhere              |                |          |

|     |   |     |                    |               |             |
|-----|---|-----|--------------------|---------------|-------------|
| /u/ | → | [ʊ] | after x, ɣ         | xula - xula   | ‘far’       |
|     |   | [ɔ] | after ŋ, ɣ         | noŋ - noŋ     | ‘this year’ |
|     |   | [a] | after b, p, m, f.  | fon - fan     | ‘year’      |
|     |   | [u] | elsewhere          |               |             |
|     |   | [y] | after dz, tɕ, ɕ, j | ɕureɪ - ɕyreɪ | ‘believe’   |

#### 1.4 Simple Vowels and Long Vowels Contrast

| Simple |         |             | Long |        |           |
|--------|---------|-------------|------|--------|-----------|
| [a]    | ada-    | ‘be unable’ | [aː] | aːda   | ‘father’  |
| [e]    | te      | ‘he’        | [eː] | teː-   | ‘to load’ |
| [i]    | dʒilaɪ- | ‘lamp’      | [iː] | dʒiːla | ‘anxious’ |
| [o]    | nor     | ‘mistake’   | [oː] | noːr   | ‘lake’    |
| [ʊ]    | xula    | ‘far’       | [ʊː] | xʊːla  | ‘food’    |
| [u]    | ula     | ‘mountain’  | [uː] | uːla   | ‘colse’   |

#### 1.5 Diphthong

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

|      |      |           |      |       |              |
|------|------|-----------|------|-------|--------------|
| au]  | bau  | ‘to fall’ | [ai] | xagai | ‘pig’        |
| [ʊa] | ŋɣʊa | ‘wash’    | [ʊi] | tolʊi | ‘head’       |
| [ua] | 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, ɣ, x, dz, ts, s, dz̥, t̥s̥, ʂ, dz̥, t̥ɕ, ɕ, m, n, ŋ, l, r, v, j.

#### 2.1 Consonant Contrast

|       |         |           |        |        |          |
|-------|---------|-----------|--------|--------|----------|
| [b]   | bai-    | ‘stand’   | [p]    | pai    | ‘bed’    |
| [d]   | daɪ-    | ‘bear’    | [t]    | taɪ-   | ‘guess’  |
| [g]   | gureə-  | ‘weave’   | [k]    | kureə- | ‘arrive’ |
| [ɣ]   | ɣadaɪ   | ‘cliff’   | [x]    | xadaɪ- | ‘to dry’ |
| [dz]  | dzauxa  | ‘kitchen’ | [ts]   | tsai   | ‘tea’    |
| [dz̥] | dʒudʒan | ‘thick’   | [t̥s̥] | t̥ʂuan | ‘ship’   |
| [dʒ]  | dʒi     | ‘stretch’ | [t̥ɕ]  | t̥ɕi   | ‘you’    |
| [s]   | sɪɪ     | ‘no’      | [ʂ]    | ʂde    | ‘early’  |
| [ɕ]   | ɕineə   | ‘new’     | [ŋ]    | teŋge  | ‘that’   |
| [m]   | moɪr    | ‘road’    | [n]    | noɪr   | ‘sleep’  |

|     |      |        |     |       |          |
|-----|------|--------|-----|-------|----------|
| [r] | re-  | 'come' | [l] | lalaŋ | 'young'  |
| [v] | vi:  | 'be'   | [f] | fi:   | 'forest' |
| [j] | jau- | 'go'   |     |       |          |

## 2.2 The Description of Consonants

|      |                                   |      |                                 |
|------|-----------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|
| [b]  | Bilabial unaspirated plosive      | [p]  | Bilabial aspirated plosive      |
| [d]  | Alveolar unaspirated plosive      | [t]  | Alveolar aspirated plosive      |
| [g]  | Velar unaspirated plosive         | [k]  | Velar aspirated plosive         |
| [ŋ]  | Uvular unaspirated plosive        | [x]  | Velar voiceless fricative       |
| [dz] | Alveolar unaspirated affricative  | [ts] | Alveolar aspirated affricative  |
| [dʒ] | Retroflex unaspirated affricative | [tʂ] | Retroflex aspirated affricative |
| [dʒ] | Palatal unaspirated affricative   | [tɕ] | Palatal aspirated affricative   |
| [s]  | Alveolar voiceless fricative      | [ʂ]  | Retroflex voiceless fricative   |
| [ç]  | Palatal voiceless fricative       | [ŋ]  | Velar nasal                     |
| [m]  | Bilabial nasal                    | [n]  | Alveolar nasal                  |
| [r]  | Alveolar trill                    | [l]  | Alveolar lateral approximant    |
| [v]  | Labiodental approximant           | [f]  | Alveolar fricative              |
| [j]  | Palatal approximant               |      |                                 |

## 2.3 Consonant Cluster

|     |        |          |     |         |             |     |         |             |
|-----|--------|----------|-----|---------|-------------|-----|---------|-------------|
| sb  | sba    | 'page'   | sdz | sdzu    | 'water'     | sm  | smem    | 'temple'    |
| sn  | sna:   | 'extent' | sg  | sgəl    | 'heard'     | sg  | sgan    | 'beautiful' |
| ɕm  | ɕmu    | 'suck'   | ɕn  | ɕna:lə  | 'depress'   | ʂd  | ʂda     | 'enable'    |
| ʂdz | ʂdzaŋ  | 'felt'   | ʂg  | ʂgɜ     | 'big'       | ʂg  | ʂgai    | 'leg'       |
| xg  | xgɜr   | 'sound'  | xg  | xgai    | 'pig'       | nd  | ndur    | 'tall'      |
| nt  | ntəra: | 'sleep'  | ndʒ | ndʒæ:sə | 'plough'    | ntɕ | ntɕi:la | 'be ready'  |
| ŋg  | ŋgo    | 'color'  | mb  | mbar:   | 'right'     | nts | ntsɔ:la | 'gather'    |
| ŋɕ  | ŋɕuasə | 'wool'   | ŋk  | ŋkorlo  | 'mirror'    | rb  | rba:    | 'scar'      |
| rm  | rmu    | 'trace'  | rd  | rdem    | 'knowledge' | rg  | rgu     | 'back'      |
| rg  | rgan   | 'power'  | rdʒ | rdʒiur  | '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, ə. 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’ | uda:n   | ‘slow’  | dali:  | ‘ocean’ |
| çira  | ‘first’   | tçidɔɣu | ‘knife’ | nexten | ‘wet’   |
| fune  | ‘cloud’   | køle    | ‘say’   | tçire: | ‘side’  |
| nig3  | ‘one’     | tørg3   | ‘wagon’ |        |         |

#### 4. Number

|          | Suffix        | Example     | Translation        |
|----------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Plural   | -sg3/-xg3     | g3r-sg3     | ‘houses’           |
|          | -ŋgula/       | monɣul-gula | ‘Mongolian’        |
|          | -nŋgula/-gula |             |                    |
|          | -s            | mular-s     | ‘youngsters’       |
| Singular | -si           | kun-si      | ‘person’           |
|          | -tang         | diu-tang    | ‘younger brothers’ |
|          | -g3/-ŋg3      | g3r-g3      | ‘house’            |
|          |               |             |                    |

#### 5. Case Suffix

|              | Suffix                               | Example | Translation    |
|--------------|--------------------------------------|---------|----------------|
| Nominative   | -0                                   | g3r     | ‘house’        |
| Genitive     | -nø(-na/-no/lø/-rø/-ni) <sup>6</sup> | g3r-rø  | ‘of house’     |
| Dative       | -dø/-du                              | g3r-dø  | ‘in house’     |
| Ablative     | -sa                                  | g3r-sa  | ‘from house’   |
| Instrumental | -la                                  | g3r-la  | ‘by house’     |
| Comitative   | -di:                                 | g3r-di: | ‘with house’   |
| Locative     | -r3                                  | g3r-r3  | ‘in house’     |
| Directive    | -džø                                 | g3r-džø | ‘toward house’ |
| Limitive     | -xɔŋ/-lɔŋ/-dɔŋ                       | g3r-xɔŋ | ‘around house’ |

#### 6. Reflexive-Possessive Suffix

|            | Suffix           | Example | Translation       |
|------------|------------------|---------|-------------------|
| Possessive | -nø <sup>7</sup> | g3r-nø  | ‘his house’       |
| Reflexive  | -na:/-la:/-ra:   | g3r-ra: | ‘one’s own house’ |

#### 7. Tense and Aspect Suffix

|  | Suffix | Example | Translation |
|--|--------|---------|-------------|
|--|--------|---------|-------------|

<sup>6</sup>This suffix is used as both genitive and accusative case suffix.

<sup>7</sup>Third person only has possessive suffix in Monguor. See Chenggeltei (1991:174), for detail.



|             |                 |             |             |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| Non-past    | -m/-n           | jau-m       | 'go'        |
| Past        | -va             | jau-va      | 'went'      |
| Habitual    | -dzinni:/dzinna | jau-dzinni: | 'go'        |
| Perfective  | -dza/dzi:       | jau-dza     | 'have gone' |
| Progressive | -ni:/-na        | jau-na      | 'is going'  |

## 8. Mood Suffix

|             | Suffix   | Example        | Translation   |
|-------------|----------|----------------|---------------|
| Subjunctive | -ni:/-i: | te jau-dz-i:   | 'He has gone' |
|             |          | te jau-san-ni: | 'He was gone' |
| Objective   | -na/-a   | te jau-dz-a    | 'He has gone' |
|             |          | te jau-san-na  | 'He was gone' |

## 9. Converbial Suffix

|              | Suffix         | Example   |
|--------------|----------------|-----------|
| Imperfective | -dze           | ide-dze   |
| Perfective   | -a:/-e:/-o:    | ide-e:    |
|              | -ame/-eme/-ome |           |
|              | -va:/-vame     |           |
| Modal        | -n             | ide-n     |
| Final        | -la            | ide-la    |
| Conditional  | -sa/-samba     | ide-sa    |
| Concessive   | -sada          | ide-sada  |
| Abtemporal   | -sar           | ide-sar   |
| Terminal     | -dela:         | ide-dela: |
| Successive   | -gula          | ide-gula  |

## 11. Verbal Noun Suffix

|              | Suffix   | Example  |
|--------------|----------|----------|
| Perfective   | -san     | ide-san  |
| Imperfective | -gu/-gun | ide-san  |
|              |          | ide-dzin |

## 7. Voice

|            | Suffix    | Example | Translation        |
|------------|-----------|---------|--------------------|
| Active     | -0        | ide     | 'eat'              |
| Causative  | -lga/-ga  | ide-lg- | 'let somebody eat' |
| Reciprocal | -lde/-ldu | ide-lde | 'eat together'     |

## 8. Imperative

|             |                  |               |               |
|-------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Voluntative | -ja              | bu ide-ja     | 'I eat'       |
| Imperative  | -0               | tçə ide       | 'You eat !'   |
| Concessive  | -laxgə/-lagə     | te ide-laxgə  | 'Let him eat' |
| Dubitative  | -gudze:/-guidze: | te ide-gudze: | 'He may eat'  |

### 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 ja:n-n-a ?  
this what-MOD-OBJ  
What is this ?
2. ne munə pudzig va  
this my book AUX  
This is my book.
3. ne pudzig tçini-u: ?  
this book your-ITP  
Is that your book ?
4. puç-a, munə puç-a, te tçine va  
NEG-OBJ mine NEG-OBJ that your AUX  
No, not mine, yours.
5. ne nəgʒ bəndzə<sup>8</sup> lom nəmba: nu: ?  
this one book book AFP ITP  
Is this a book ?
6. puç-a, puç-a, te debtər-gʒ va, te munə 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. tçə ken-n-i: ?  
you who-MOD-SUB  
Who are you ?
8. bu sur-dʒin-n-i:, munə nəre Torja i:  
I student-HAB-MOD-SUB my name Tuyaa: SUB  
I am a student and my name is Tuyaa.
9. te nəgʒ nene tunda: da sur-dʒin va-nu: ?  
that one female friend also student-HAB AUX-ITP  
Is that woman also student ?
10. puç-a, te багаџи va  
NEG-OBJ she teacher AUX  
No, she is not, she is a teacher.

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<sup>8</sup>Chinese. *Benzi*.

11. te-ŋg3 kun bagaçi puç-a sa, nəmba:n u: ?  
that-SIG person teacher NEG-OBJ PTL AFP ITP  
He is not teacher, right ?
12. nəmba: te bagaçi puç-a, te-ŋg3 nene kun da bagaçi puç-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-ŋg3 la bagaçi 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 i:lə tçinə dɔŋçə<sup>9</sup> vai ju: ?  
this all your belongs AUX ITP  
Are these all your belongings ?
16. ne dɔŋçə dzirg3-re nidzɛr-nə mun-i:, nidzɛr-nə nda:nə avu-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 nəg3 çyaŋ<sup>10</sup> xam munə da puç-a, nda:nə avu-nə da puç-a, ken-nə  
this one pair boot mine too NEG-OBJ my-GEN brother-GEN too NEG-OBJ who-GEN  
vai-gu-nə da li: mude:nə  
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. tçə tçidar ugo gulegu-na: mude-n-u: ?  
you Chinese language speak-REF know-NPT ITP  
Can you speak Chinese ?
19. bu nigi: dzi-ŋg3 mude:nə  
I one little-SIG know-NPT  
Yes, I speak little bit
20. tanə berə tçidar 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 dziŋ nda:nə ndəre:gu ugo-nə-ŋg3 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. tanə a:ba andzi: va ?  
your father where AUX  
Where is your father ?

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<sup>9</sup>Chinese. *Dongxi*.

<sup>10</sup>Chinese. *Shuang*.

23. ndax-nə azba kudə va, ndax-nə azma da kudə 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. tçə dɔŋçi-nax andzi: ge:va ?  
you thing-REF where put-PST  
Where did you put your things ?
25. ide-dzin dɔŋçi-xgə gargaŋ turo va, dzær-dzin dɔŋçi-xgə çire: dère 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. ndərə: gux bandəŋ vai-n-a-u: ?  
here two chair be-MOD-OBJ-ITP  
Are there two chairs here ?
27. puça, gux puç-a, guxa:n-na  
NEG-OBJ two NEG-OBJ three-OBJ  
No, they are not two, but three chairs.
28. tçimə tçax vai ju: ?  
you tea have ITP  
Do you have tea ?
29. nəmbax ndax vai da munə tçax andzi: vai-gu-nə da buli: mude-nə  
yes me AUX but my tea where AUX-IMP-ACC also I NEG know-NPT  
Yes, I have, but I don't know now where it is.
30. tçimə xara garra vai ju: ?  
you black sugar have ITP  
Do you have brown sugar ?
31. gui, ndax xara garra gui-dzi-da tçigam garra vai  
NEG me black sugar NEG-IMP-PTL white sugar AUX  
No, I don't; I have white sugar.
32. niuxdur kədə va ?  
today what AUX  
What is the date today ?
33. niuxdur nəgə miŋgan şdzən dzəŋ najan fon-nə naiman sara-nə çinə  
today one thousand nine hundred eighty year-GEN eight eight-GEN new moon  
nəgə va  
first AUX  
Today is August 1, 1980.
34. tçimə kədze:nə toro-san-na ?  
you when-REF born-PST-OBJ  
Which year were you born in ?
35. ndax nəgə miŋgan şdzən dzəŋ xudzin gura:n fon-nə dolo: sara-nə  
I one thousand nine hundred thirty third year-GEN July month-GEN

qine guram-də toro-san-na  
new moon third-DAT born-PST-OBJ

I was born at July 3, 1933.

36. te ndəreɪ-sa kədziː-nə xadzəraː-dz-a ?  
he here-ABL where-REF leave-IMPf-OBJ

When did he leave ?

37. sdzaliu durn-iː-nə bu mart-aː qdza, bandzæn ʂdanarŋgu guɪ sara-na ba  
exact day-ACC-REF I forgot-PEF AUX seem last year February-OBJ DTP  
I forget the exact date, probably, he left last February.

38. kədə tɕag ulə-dz-a, guɪ tɕag ulə-dz-a, nəmbaɪ-nuː ?  
what time be-IMPf-OBJ two o'clock be-IMPf-OBJ AFP-ITP

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

39. bu liː mude-nə, mune biau<sup>11</sup> gurand-aː qdza, tɕine biau saidaɪd-aː-qdz-a  
I NEG know-NPT my watch fast-PEF AUX your watch slow-PEf-go-OBJ  
I don't know. My watch is fast, but yours is slow.

40. bu muɪla-sa guɪ tsgu kədə fun daʋa-dz-iː ba  
I think-CON two time several minute pass-IMPf-SUB PTL  
I think several minutes passed two o'clock.

41. tɕine biau bandzæn xarʋan fun gurdan-na  
your watch seem ten minute fast-OBJ  
Your watch is ten minutes fast.

43. sge-dzə dzaŋ guram tsgu lə-gu tɕə biau-naɪ-ŋgɜ duike  
wait-IMPf exactly three o'clock be-IMPf you watch-REF-SIG compare  
When it is exactly three o'clock, let us compare our watches.

44. bu jau-gu gula-gu-na, bu te tsguɪre-nə amage-sa da kur-gu gula-m  
I leave-IMPf need-IMPf-OBJ I he time-REF what-CON also arrive-IMPf need-NPT  
It is time I must leave, I have to be on the time.

45. tɕə liː udar-gun-a, darɔŋ ʂde ʋa  
you NEG late-IMPf-OBJ still early AUX  
You will not be late; it is still early.

46. bu dur-gɜ tirʋ-aɪ-nə tɕime nəgɜ udze-la ire-ja  
I day-SIG arrange-PEf-REF you one see-FIN come-IMPf  
I want to make an appointment to see you.

47. nəgɜ doloɪn-nə tarʋun-sa mundiː tɕə kədzeː re-sa da ulə-gun-a  
one seven-GEN five-ABL except you whenever come-CON AFP be-IMPf-OBJ  
Except for Friday, you can any day.

48. tɕə kədə ʋa ?  
you how AUX  
How old are you ?

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<sup>11</sup>Chinese. *Biao*.

49. bu xuren tarvun-na  
I twenty five-OBJ  
I am 25.
50. tane avu darɔŋ tedzin nasəla-dzə gua, nəmbar-nur ?  
your brother also forty age-IMPF NEG AFP-ITP  
Your elder brother is not forty yet, is he ?
51. bu tɕime-sa guɾ nasə ʂgɜ va, munə diu ndaɾ-sa guɾ nasə mular 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 xunə dzyl-də va  
they two same age two sheep year-DAT AUX  
They two are the same age and both of them were born at year of the sheep.
53. ndaɾ-nə aɾdzə xanan-sa ʂgɜ-na, bu xanan-sa mular-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. munə ɕdzyn diu ten-sa guɾam mular-na tɕinə aɾdzə ten-sa tarvun ʂgɜ-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. tɕə taɾ bu kədəxaɾ-ŋgɜ nasə vaɪ-na  
you guess I how many-SIG age have-OBJ  
Guess how old I am.
56. bu dzə-sa tɕə tajin nasə vaɪ-gu təgɪɾ-ŋgɜ  
I see-CON you fifty age AUX-IMPF that way-SIG  
I think you are fifty.
57. diɾ nəgɜ doloɾn-nə derren-də bu tedzin doloɾn 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. tɕə beɾɾ-naɾ avu-dz-a ba ?  
you wife-REF take-IMPF-OBJ ITP  
Are you married ?
59. gui, bu beɾə avu-dzə gui, darɔŋ ɕidzigar-la vaɪ.  
NEG I wife take-IMPF NEG also myself-REF AUX  
No, I am not married, I am still a bachelor.
60. tane kudə kədə amadə kun vaɪ ?  
your family how many mouth people AUX  
How many peoples are there in your family ?
61. ndaɾ-nə kudə igva-la ulə-dzə doloɾn amadə kun-na  
my-GEN family all-INST be-IMPF seven mouth people-OBJ  
There are seven peoples in my family.

62. mine ɕdzyn diu-də kurgɛn ʋai-dzə ɡʊr fan ulə-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 dzeɣun<sup>12</sup>-la-dz-a ?  
she who--ACC marry-IMPF-OBJ  
who did she ?
64. te da toɬadzi<sup>13</sup> dzolotɕi-ŋg3-la dzeɣunla-dz-a  
she and tractor drive-SIG-ACC marry-IMPF-IBJ  
She married a tractor driver.
65. te ɡʊr-də buli ʋai-n-a-nu ?  
they two-DAT child have-MOD-OBJ-ITP  
Do they have any baby ?
66. te ɡoilo-də muɕigu sarare buli-ŋg3 ire-dz-a  
they two-DAT last month child-SIG come-IMPF-OBJ  
They just had a baby last month.
67. ndar-nə ku dzirɣʊn sara-də-nə beɾe-na: ʋu-gui ɡe-nə  
my-GEN son six month-DAT-REF wife-REF take-IMPF say-NPT  
My son plans to get marry in July.
68. te-ŋgula kədzeɾ-nə dzeɣunla-ɡu-na: darɔŋ nəɡzɾe: tiɾ-dzə ɡua  
they-PL when-REF marry-IMPF-REF also one decide-IMPF NEG  
They have not decided when they will get married.
69. te-ŋgula-nə aɾtɕə-sg3-nə do ʃɡ3 ulə-dz-a  
they-PL-GEN grandchild-PL-REF now big AUX-IMPF-OBJ  
Their grandchildren are all grown up.
70. tɕimə ələ ɡadzær-də toɾo-san-na ?  
you which place-DAT born-PST-OBJ  
Where were you born ?
71. nda: ndəɾeɾ-sa xʊlo gui mʊla: buɾdzən-g3-re toɾo-ʋa  
I here-ABL far NEG small town-SIG born-PST  
I was born in the small town not far from here.
72. tɕə andzi: ʃɡ3 ulə-san-na ?  
you where big AUX-PST-OBJ  
Where did you grow up ?
73. bu ne-ŋg3 aɟil-də ʃɡ3 ulə-san-nə  
I this-SIG village big AUX-PST-OBJ  
I grew up this village.
74. nda: nə ʋu buɾdzən-də ʃɡ3 ulə-dz-a  
my-GEN brother city-DAT big AUX-IMPF-OBJ

<sup>12</sup>Chinese. *Jiehun*.

<sup>13</sup>Chinese. *Tuolaji*.



- My elder brother grew up in the city.
75. te xarvun dolo:n ulə-dəlar-ŋgɜ buɔdzən-də sau-dz-a  
 he ten seven AUX-TER-SIG city-DAT live-IMPF-OBJ  
 He had lived in the city until he was seventeen.
76. tɕə andzi: sau-dz-i: ?  
 you where live-IMPF-SUB  
 Where do you live ?
77. bu aji-lə gerəl rɔgdəgu nəgɜ dzæn ger-də sau-dz-i:  
 I village-GEN light direction one room house-DAT live IMPF-SUB  
 I live a house at the south of village.
78. davax-san xuren fan-də-nə nde:ɕə furax-san-nə uloxxugui va  
 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. vai-dzin te ger izlə-nə muɕigu xarvan fan-də-nə pusgu-san 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. tɕimə-la xamdə sau-dzi-ŋgula izlə tɕimə sain-a-nu: ?  
 you-COM together live-HAB-PL all you good-OBJ-ITP  
 Are your neighbors friendly to you ?
81. buda-ŋgula nəgɜ nəgɜ-na: sdzaliu na:ma-ŋgɜ mude-m  
 we-PL one one-REF clear very-SIG know-NPT  
 We all have known each other well.
82. rmax te rɔgu te tɕimsaŋ kədze: nə dzo: dzə ire-dz-a ?  
 wall that direction that family when-REF move-IMPF come-IMPF-OBJ  
 When did your next door neighbor move in ?
83. te-ŋgula dzo: dzə ire-san tsgu: də-nə bu darɔŋ mular va  
 he-PL move in-IMPF come-PEF time-DAT-REF I still small AUX  
 I was a small child when they moved in.
84. guŋɕə vɛiɕəŋjuan<sup>14</sup> andzi: vaixa tɕə ndax kələ ɕda-gu-a-nu: ?  
 hospital where AUX you me tell enable-IMPF-AUX-ITP  
 Could you tell me where the hospital is ?
85. muɕidzə tar taɕ korgo-nə davax-gu nɔmba:  
 to South direction stone bridge-GEN pass-IMPF APF  
 The hospital is south of that stone bridge.
86. gal tɛrgɜ dzan<sup>15</sup>-sa ɕdzi-sa amatəgam xulɔ-ŋgɜ vai-na ?  
 train station-ABL go-CON how far-SIG AUX-NPT  
 How far is the train station ?

<sup>14</sup>Chinese. *Gongshe Weishengyuan*.

<sup>15</sup>Chinese. *Zhan*.

87. ndere:-sa darɔŋ xulɔxam nigir-dzigz ʋain-na  
 here-ABL still far one-little AUX-NPT  
 It's very far from here.
88. utɕig-gu gadzær sa-gu gadzær-nə taɪ-da-na  
 eat-IMPF place live-IMPF place-GEN side-DAT-OBJ  
 The restaurant is just opposite the hotel.
89. tɕə jer-dzə loɪ-lugu-nə gui  
 you find-IMPF NEG-find-REF NEG  
 You cannot miss it.
90. tɕə ndaɪ nəgz kele dəŋtɕə ʋu u-dzin gadzær xanan-sa taɪ-da-nə andzi: ʋa ?  
 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 rɔgdədɕə jau-sa nəmbaɪ nuɪ ? te rɔgdədɕə jau-sa nəmbaɪ nuɪ ?  
 I this direction go-CON AFP ITP that direction go-CON right ITP  
 Will I go this way or that way ?
92. bu jamaga ʃaŋdian<sup>16</sup>-re ɕdz-gu-na, bu dɔŋtɕəman-ŋgz ʋu u-la  
 I how department store go-IMPF-OBJ I thing-SIG buy-FIN  
 ɕdzi-gu rgolo-gu-na  
 go-IMPF need-IMPF-OBJ  
 I will go to the department store because I need to buy something.
93. tɕə te deɪl-lə mosadɪɪ-sa udzə-sa sar xugʊ ʋa  
 you that clothing-ACC wear-CON try-CON fit very AUX  
 That clothing seems to fit you perfectly.
94. ne-ŋgz deɪl-lə toɪɪ-la juɪ-san-na, nəmbaɪ-nu puɕ-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 tɕærag-nə do daɪldə-gu-nə ʋai-n-a-nuɪ ?  
 this kind shoes-ACC now sell-IMPF-REF AUX-MOD-OBJ-ITP  
 Do you have this kind of shoes today ?
96. te-ŋgz tulumdzag-nə udzə-sa sɛan xugʊi ʋa, dzida nem-nə iɪtɕə ʃgz ʋa  
 that-SIG purse-ACC see-CON good very AUX but price-REF very big AUX  
 That purse is beautiful but too expensive.
97. nem-nə kədəxaɪ-ŋgz ʋa ?  
 price-RER how-SIG AUX  
 How much does it cost all together ?
98. xaɪvan ʃdzən seɪ naiman mau deɪren fən  
 ten nine dollar eight cent four cent  
 Nineteen eighty four.

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<sup>16</sup>Chinese. *Shangdian*.

99. dabse-nə nda: dzi: gu-sa sain-a-nu: ?  
 salt-ACC me pass give-CON good-OBJ-ITP  
 Could you pass the salt to me ?
100. ne-ŋgɜ́ ajag sal pudag va, tɕə nda: are-ŋgɜ́ 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. tɕə ne guram samba jænre-sa nəgɜ́ samba laga: da ulə-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-ŋgɜ́ kumorgo-nə lɔg-nə da ndɔg-ni: nə duraxla-nə  
 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 boɣ-nə tamdələ-sa dʒɔlon xugui va  
 this kind cloth-ACC touch-IMPF soft very AUX  
 This cloth is soft.
104. nen-sa budunxam gantɕaŋ 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-nə amaxgi:ŋgɜ́ va  
 today-GEN day-REF how-SIG AUX  
 How is weather today ?
106. niudur-gu dur-nə sain-nə xugui va  
 today-GEN day-REF good-REF very AUX  
 Today is a nice day .
107. tɕigudur-gu dur-nə amaxgi:ŋgɜ́ va?  
 yesterday-GEN day-REF how-SIG AUX  
 How was the yesterday's weather ?
108. tɕigudur nəgu: dur ŋguasə xura: uro-va  
 yesterday all day wool rain fall-PST  
 Yesterday, it rained all day.
109. malaŋ-gu dur amaxgi:ŋgɜ́ vai-gun-a ?  
 tomorrow-GEN day how-SIG AUX-IMPF-OBJ  
 How will tomorrow's weather be ?
110. malaŋ tɕasə uro-gun-a  
 tomorrow snow fall-IMPF-OBJ  
 It will snow tomorrow.
111. niudur kuidem xugui va, ɣdetɕə rəmba-nə borɔnd-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 tɕŋgɜ́ uro-gun-a-nu: ?  
 now sky fall-IMPF-OBJ-ITP

- Is it raining now ?
113. niudur cyro:-də-nə arər:-sa da taŋ  
today afternoon-DAT-REF clear-CON PTL possible  
It will be clearing this afternoon.
104. təŋgər dzigaŋ xaləŋ bau-n-a  
sky slowly warm fall-MOD-OBJ  
It is getting warm.
105. niudur tçə amaxgɪ:-ŋgə ?  
today you how-SIG  
How are you feeling today ?
106. niu maççə nda: i:çə çdzirbu:-ŋgə gua  
this morning I very good-SIG NEG  
I was not feeling well this morning.
107. tçigudur bu snamba:-nə dauda-dzə narna:-ŋgə udze-u a  
yesterday I doctor-ACC call-IMPF sick-SIG see-PST  
I went to see the doctor yesterday.
108. te nda: ne samba sman-nə derren tçag-də-nə nəgə xui ide gə-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 çira:-lga-gu-nə gɪ:-dz-a dzida darəŋ xana:-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.
120. snamba: kəle-sa mune niur tçiga:ŋgulo jən tada-sa mune  
doctor say-CON my face white cigarette smoke-CON my  
buje-də mau gə-na  
body-DAT bad say-NPT  
The doctor said I look pale. Smoking is bad for my health.
121. bu jən-nə dzila:də-samba mune bejə sain-i:-gun-a  
I cigarette-ACC stop-CON my body good-AUX-IMPF-OBJ  
If I want to be healthy, I must quit smoking.
122. nda:-nə diu-nə tolgui-nə udə-dzə ala-n-a  
my-GEN brother-GEN head-REF pain-IMPF kill-MOD-OBJ  
My younger brother is having a terrible headache.
123. te-ŋgula tçiguləŋ ten-də şdolə-dzə gu:-dz-a  
they-PL yesterday evening him-DAT cut-IMPF give-IMPF-OBJ  
He had an operation yesterday evening.
124. tçinə alə-ŋgə tçimugə udə-na ?  
your which-SIG hand pain-NPT  
Which of your arms has a pain ?
125. mune va:çəŋ tçimugə-nə ndərə:-nə udə-na  
my right arm-GEN here-REF pain-NPT

The right arm. There is a pain here.

126. tɕə amagz-va ? tolgui xargə-n-a-nu: ?

you how-PST head dizzy-MOD-OBJ-ITP

How are you feeling ? Are you feel dizzy ?

127. tolgui xargə-n-a, dʒirgə da diula:na

head dizzy-MOD-OBJ heart also bit-NPT

I feel dizzy and my heart is also beating a bit fast.

128. tɕə udze-sa ne nar-na xana-lga ʂda-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. tɕimə makaxa:n xana-sa gə-n-i:

your quickly heal-CON AUX-MOD-SUB

I hope you will get better soon.

130. do tɕə xana-dz-a nu: ?

now you heal-IMPF-OBJ ITP

Are you feeling okay now ?

131. ən, ana-dz-a muɕigu dolo:n-də narla-va dʒida do munə buje

yes, heal-IMPF-OBJ last week-DAT sick-PST but now my body

kunɡon xugui va

light very AUX

Yes, I am fine now. Although I was sick last week, I am feel fine now.

132. nidzɛr kun more funə-gu duraxlə-n-a, bu jaŋ ula-də ɡar-gu

every person horse ride-IMPF like-MOD-OBJ I but mountain-DAT climb-IMPF

duraxla-ne

like-NPT

Some people likes to ride horse, but I like to climb the mountain.

133. nen-sa mundi: tɕimə jama tɕidag duramse va i-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 dʒærem sunə-nə dʒigaxse var-gu rdag bagala ɕdʒi-gu duraxla-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 ɡorɕdʒə duraxla-gu-nə sunərda-dz-a dʒida tɕgi: duraxla-gu-nə sunərdə-dʒə ɡua

I strange like-IMPF-REF hear-IMPF-OBJ but that like-IMPF-ACC hear-IMPF NEG

I have heard many strange hobbies, but never heard of that kind of hobby.

136. tɕə ndax-la tɕi:ŋgə jau-gu duram va i-na-nu: ɡua ?

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 tɕi:ne saixa-ŋgə jau ada-nə, ndax-gula vaɪldəldi: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. ndar-nə avu martoutçin<sup>17</sup> larkə-dzə xarvan fan ul-a: dagla-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. tçə dzigan purle-gu-nə saixan xugui va, tçə durdun-də purle-dzə  
 you flute play-IMPF-REF good very AUX you everyday-DAT play-IMPF  
 surə-n-i-u: ?  
 learn-MOD-SUB-ITP  
 You play the bamboo flute better and better. Do you practice every day ?
140. tçə amagə-dzə nəgʒre tix-va xa bu mude-gu durla: n-a  
 you how-IMPF one decide-PST I know-IMPF want-MOD-OBJ  
 I am anxious to know what your decision is.
141. tçinə sgəl-na: tçə nəgʒ fur-a: şda-su-ŋ ?  
 your mind-REF you one change-PER enable-CON-PTL  
 Can you change your mind ?
142. bu tiv ar-də-nə çdzi-gu-na: amagesa da nəgʒre tix-va  
 I countryside-DAT-REF go-IMPF-REF whatever PTL one decide-PST  
 I have already decided to go to the countryside.
143. tçə tçigu maççə alə sag-də-nə pusi-va ?  
 you yesterday morning what time-DAT-REF get up-PST  
 What time did you get up yesterday morning ?
144. bu sirə-san-nə şde xugui dzida dzirgum tçag ul-a: i:sgʒ pusi-va  
 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. tçə çorda-nə de:ɫ-na: moşə-v-u: ?  
 you immediately-REF clothing-REF wear-PST-ITP  
 Did you get dressed immediately ?
146. nəmbar, bu de:ɫ-la: mosgu-da-lə naŋsa utçu-va  
 yes I cloth-REF wear-DAT-COM breakfast eat-PST  
 Yes, I had my breakfast right after-GEN dressed.
147. tçigu maççə tçə alə sgux-sa-nə ləsgə var-va ?  
 yesterday morning you which time-ABL-REF work do-PST  
 When did you start your work yesterday morning ?
148. bu naiman tçag-də-nə kudə-sa-na: garə-dzə ir-e:nə naiman  
 I eight o'clock-DAT-REF home-ABL-REF go out-IMPF come-IMPF eight  
 tçag dzæntɔg-sa ləsgə var-va  
 o'clock thirty-ABL work do-PST  
 I left my home at eight o'clock and started to work at eight thirty.
149. tçə nigurdur ləsgə var-v-u: ?  
 you all day work do-PST ITP

<sup>17</sup>Chinese, *Matouqin*.

Did you work all day ?

150. nɛmbaː bu ʂdetʂə-sa-nə dzærəm sunə ulə-dɛlaːŋgʒ ləsgə ʋaːr-ʋa  
yes I morning-ABL-REF some evening until-TER-SIG work do-PST

Yes, I worked from dawn until midnight.

151. taːʋun tʂag dzæntɔːg-də bu ləsgə-nə ʋaːr-aː ɓaːla-lgaː-nə kudə-naː ʂdzi-ʋa  
five o'clock half-DAT I job-ACC do-PER finish-CAU home-REF return-NPT

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

152. bu sunə-gu xarʋan nəgʒ tʂag dzæntɔːg-də-re ntəraː-gu-də-la  
I evening-GEM ten one o'clock half-DAT sleep-IMPF-DAT-COM  
noːr kuraː ʂdz-a, nigʊːsunə ama xugu-san tɔːgiːŋgʒ ʋa  
sleep fall go-OBJ all night what die-PEF that-SIG AUX

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

153. tʂigudur ʂiroː-də-nə tʂə andziː ʋai ?  
yesterday afternoon-DAT-REF you where ITP

Where were you yesterday afternoon ?

154. nəgʒ ʂiroː bu kudə-naː ʋai, bu ndaː-nə nokor-xgʒ-la-naː taŋʂaːla-n-iː  
one afternoon I home-REF AUX I my-GEN friend-PL-COM-REF talk-MOD-SUB

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

155. tʂigudur ʂiroː-də-gu dɛrɛn tʂag-nə tʂə ʂam ʋaːrə-n-iː ?  
yesterday afternoon-DAT-REF four o'clock-GEN you what do-MOD-SUB

What were you doing around four o'clock yesterday afternoon ?

156. bu gaŋboː<sup>18</sup> sunəsi-n-iː  
I radio listen-MOD-SUB

I was listening to the radio.

157. bu tʂimə ʂer-gu sgʊː-də-nə tʂə ʂam ʋaːrə-n-iː ?  
I you search-IMPF time-DAT-REF you what do-MOD-SUB

What were you doing when I was looking for you ?

158. tʂə ndaː ʂergu sgʊː-də-nə bu nəbsaː utʂu-n-iː  
you me come time-DAT-REF I supper eat-MOD-AUX

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

159. bu əŋxə-nə udʒe-la ʂdzi-san sgʊː-də-nə rɛn da dʒaŋ fudʒi ɓuila  
I Enghe-ACC look for-FIN go-PEF time-DAT-REF he and Zhang Mr two  
taŋʂaːla-lde-n-a  
talk-REC-MOD-OBJ

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

160. niudur ʂdetʂə rəmba-nə bu ʂam ʋaːr-san-nə tʂə taː ʂda-m-ʋiː ?  
today morning time-REF I what do-PEF-ACC you guess enable-NPT-ITP

Can you guess what I was doing this morning ?

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<sup>18</sup>Chinese. *Guangbo*.

161. tɕigudur ɕiri-də-nə te jam vərə-san-nə munə sgəl-də sau-dzə 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: kəle-va dzə bu mart-a: ɕdz-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. tɕə muɕə jaŋ a:ga-na: gəsne-ni: nə xuraz-sa: kədəxar-ŋgə sɕu: ulə-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 muɕə jaŋ kədze: nə tɕime gəsne dzɣrə-dz-a ?  
he last time when-REF you letter write-IMPF-OBJ  
When was the last time he wrote to you ?
165. kədəxar-ŋgə sɕu: ulə-va xa bu mart-a: ɕdz-a  
how long-SIG time AUX-PST PTL I forget-PEF go-OBJ  
I forgot how long it has been.
166. tɕigulɔŋ bu a:ga-də-na: gəsne-ŋgə dzɣr-va bu di: xu:nədzə turgu-dzə  
last night I uncle-DAT-REF letter-SIG write-PST I again late delay-IMPF  
lo-lu-gun-a  
NEG-be-IMPF-OBJ  
Last night I wrote to my uncle. I cannot delay any more.
167. bu gəsne turo-na: dzauɕaŋ<sup>19</sup> da kədə tɕigə-dzə ɕdzi-lga-va  
I letter inside-REF picture also several include-IMPF send-CAU-PST  
I send several pictures with my letter.
168. bu narla: də-dz-a xa buda gəila kəl-e: gi: san-də-re ɕdzə ada-va  
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-ŋgəla ndzəva gɔr urə-dzə nəbsa: ŋgə utɕu-ja gə-sa ten-gəla ire  
we-PL guest two invite-IMPF supper-SIG eat-IMF say-CON they-PL come  
ɕda-dzə gua  
enable-IMPF NEG  
We invited two peoples for dinner but they didn't come.
170. tɕə mala:ŋ sde kədze: nə pusə-ja gə-dz-i: ?  
you tomorrow morning when-REF get up IMF say-IMPF-SUB  
When will you get up tomorrow morning ?
171. bu baŋdzæn ɕdexam sərə-m, dzirgum tɕag dzəntɔg-re pusə-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 di: tɕə jam var-gun-i: ?  
get up-IMPF after you what do-NPT-SUB

<sup>19</sup>Chinese. *Zhaoshiang*.



What will you do then ?

173. bu deɪl-lax mos-aɪ-nə naŋsa utɕu-gun-iɪ  
I cloth-REF wear-PEF-GEN breakfast eat-IMPF-SUB

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

174. malaɲ naŋsa-də-nə tɕə jam ide-gun-iɪ ?  
tomorrow breakfast-DAT-REF you what eat-IMPF-SUB

What kind of breakfast will you have tomorrow morning ?

175. malaɲ naŋsa-də-nə bu ndəgz da toɪs ʂdema ide-sa taŋ  
tomorrow breakfast-DAT-REF I egg and oil pan cake eat-CON probably

I will probably have eggs and pancakes.

176. naŋsa utɕu-gu-la diɪ bu ʂaŋbala-la ɕdzi-gun-iɪ gə-dz-iɪ  
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 ɕiroɪ-də-gu tarvun tɕag dzəntɔg-re xambuɾaɪ-gun-iɪ dzirgɔɪn  
I afternoon-DAT-GEN five o'clock half rest-IMPF-SUB six  
tɕag-sa muɕə kudə-naɪ kure-gun-iɪ  
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 jidaɪ-gu urɔn-də-re ɕarə-gui gə-gun-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. noɪ kure ada-sa da bu ntər-aɪ sau-gun-iɪ  
sleep fall be unable-CON even I lie-PER sit-IMPF-SUB

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

180. malaɲ tɕə jam vərə-ja gə-dz-iɪ ?  
tomorrow you what do-IMF say-IMPF-SUB

What are you planing to do tomorrow ?

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

I am afraid I will do nothing.

182. tanə diu malaɲ jam vərə-gun-iɪ gə-nə ?  
your brother tomorrow what do-IMPF-SUB say-NPT

What does your younger brother plan to do tomorrow ?

183. te jam vərə-gu-nə darɔŋ nəgz-re tiɪ 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 dondog-nə arən-də liɪ mude-sa nəgzre tiɪ-sa da loɪsa 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 nɔŋ fɪi gadzær-də kədiudur sau-la ɕdzi-ja gə-dz-iɪ  
I this year forest place-DAT several day sit-FIN go-IMF say-IMPF-SUB

- I hope to go to the forest area for several days this year.
186. tɕimə tsguː ʋai-sa, bu tɕimə-la xamdə ɕdʒi-gu durɔːla-nə  
 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. tɕə saixa-ŋgɜː muɬə-gu tɕinə nəgɜː-re tiː-san-naː ndaː nəgɜː kələ  
 you well-SIG think-IMPf your one decision-PEF-REF me one tell  
 Please let me know your final decision.
188. tɕə mosi-san-nə jaɪn deɪl ʋai ?  
 you wear-PEF-REF what cloth ITP  
 What kind of clothing are you wearing ?
189. bu mosi-san-nə ʂdur goːdə ʋai  
 I wear-PEF-REF long cotton coat AUX  
 I am wearing the cotton overcoat.
190. munə ʋai-dʒin deɪl-xgɜː iɬə pudag gula, mosə 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 munə ne deɪl nəgiːdʒi da sar gua  
 now my this clothing little AFP fit NEG  
 Now this clothing does not fit me.
192. udʒe-sa ne mulaː deɪl-nə bu mosə ada-gun-a  
 see-CON this small pants-ACC I wear unable-IMPf-OBJ  
 I probably cannot wear this pants any more.
193. tɕə ɕinə malga-ŋgɜː dʒoː-san-nə bu dʒilaː-dʒə 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. tɕə jaɪn ʋarə-n-iː ?  
 you what do-IMPf-SUB  
 What are you doing ?
195. bu pudʒin udʒe-n-iː, tɕə jaɪn ʋarə-n-iː ?  
 I book read-IMPf-SUB you what do-IMPf-SUB  
 I am reading a book. What are you doing ?
196. do bu ama da ʋarə-n gui, nəgɜː dʒaɪlənu bu nokor-də-naː gəsən  
 now I what AFP do-MOD NEG one later I friend-DAT-REF letter  
 dʒyɾə-gun-iː  
 write-IMPf-SUB  
 Now I am doing nothing, but I will write a letter to my friend later.
197. tɕə andʒiː ɕdʒi-gun-iː ?  
 you where go-IMPf-SUB  
 Where are you going ?
198. bu kudə-naː ɕdʒi-gun-iː, tɕə andʒiː ɕdʒi-gun-iː ?  
 I home-REF go-IMPf-SUB you where go-IMPf-SUB

- I am going home. Where are you going ?
199. do bu nokor-na: kudə-nə ɕdzi-gun-i:  
now I friend-REF home-REF go-IMPf-SUB  
I am going to my friend's house.
200. tɕinə ɕdzyn diu do andzi: ʋai ?  
your sister brother now where ITP  
Where is your younger sister now ?
201. te rɔŋ-də nokor-gɜ-la-na: taŋɕala-na  
she there-DAT friend-SIG-COM-REF talk-NPT  
She is talking with her friend over there.
202. do bu amagə-sa da jau-gui, te rɔŋ kun-gɜ nda: sgɜ sau-dz-i:  
now I must-CON AFP leave-IMPf that direction person-SIG me wait sit-IMPf-SUB  
I have to leave now; somebody is waiting for me over there.
203. durdun-də tɕə kədə tɕag-də-nə pusi-n-i: ?  
every day-DAT you what time-DAT-REF get up-MOD-SUB  
What time do you get up every day ?
204. bu durdun-də dzirgɜn tɕag-də-nə pusi-n-i:  
I every day-DAT six o'clock-DAT-REF get up-MOD-SUB  
I get up at six o'clock every day.
205. bu pusgu-la kədze:da mular diu-na: daud-a: sɔrge-n-i:  
I get up-COM often small brother-REF call-PER wake-MOD-SUB  
After get up, I usually wake up my younger brother.
206. nda:-nə diu pusi-sa nda:-sa udar-n-a  
my-GEN brother get up-CON me-ABL slow-MOD-SUB  
My younger brother usually gets up later than me
207. tənə nasi-nə mular ʋa xa te darɕ de:l-na: mos-gu-na: mudɛ:n gua  
his age-REF small AUX so he still clothing-REF wear-IMPf-REF know-MOD NEG  
He cannot get dressed by himself because he is still small.
208. bu tənə niur da gar-ni:-nə nguav-ar-nə di: de:l-ni:-nə  
I his face and hand-ACC-REF wash-PEF-REF after clothing-ACC-REF  
mose-lga-n-i:  
wear-CAU-MOD-SUB  
I wash his face and hands, then I put on his clothes for him.
209. te tebdzi-na: tebdzile-ja gə-na dzida tebdzile ɕdarɕ gua  
he button-REF button-IMPf say-NPT but button enable NEG  
He tries to button his cloth, but cannot.
210. bu de:l-na: mosi-gu-la di: naŋsa utɕu-n-i:  
I cloth-REF wear-IMPf-COM after breakfast eat-MOD-SUB  
I have my breakfast immediately after I get dressed.
211. bu kədze:da naŋsa ulon xugvi utɕu ɕda-m  
I often breakfast many very eat enable-NPT

I usually eat a lot of breakfast.

212. durdun-də ʃdedzəgu naiman tʃag-də-nə bu kudə-sa-na: ʃar-a:  
everyday-DAT morning eight o'clock-DAT-REF I home-ABL-REF go out-PEF  
ʃdʒi-n-i:  
go-MOD-SUB

I leave my home at eight every morning.

213. bu magʃin-də ʃdzən tʃag-re-sa ləsgə vərə-n-i:  
I morning-DAT nine o'clock-ABL work do-MOD-SUB

I begin my work at nine o'clock every morning.

214. ʃiro:dəgu tarʊn tʃag tədʒin tarʊn fun-də mənə ləsgə ntsamgə-n-i:  
afternoon five o'clock forty five minute-DAT my work finish-MOD-SUB

I finish my work at five forty five in the afternoon.

215. bu kudə-na: ʃdʒi-sa kədʒe:da xudʊ jidar-na  
I home-REF arrive-CON always very tie-NPT

After coming home from work, I feel very tired.

216. bu ʃgʒŋgi: arvən nəgʒ tʃag dzəntʃg-də uron-re ʒarə-n-a ntarar-gu noŋ  
I mostly ten one o'clock half-DAT bed go-MOD-SUB lie-IMPF sleep  
kuraxdi: ʃda-na  
reach enable-NPT

I go to bed around eleven thirty and fall sleep right after lie down.

217. tɔŋgʒɪ li: uro-samba bu dʒigəʃ diudʒile-la ʃidʒi-ja gə-dʒ-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. tʃə nigixdʒə ʃdexam busidʒi: samba tʃimə naŋsa utʃu-gu ʃgʊ: v ai-dʒin-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: v ai-samba bu tʃimə udʒe-la ʃdʒi-ja gə-dʒ-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. tʃə tendə ʒar-na: ʃyæda-dʒə gui-samba, te tʃimə sge-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 ?

221. tʃə sur-a: na: ʃdʒə gui-samba ʃʒar-na: li: xugʊlə-dʒin-na  
you slip-PEF fall go NEG-CON food-REF NEG break-HAB-OBJ

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

222. tʃə ʃdʒi-gu-nə bu mude-dʒi: samba bu more-na: tʃimə kudəl-a: ire-dʒim-na  
you go-IMPF-ACC I know-IMPF-CON I horse-REF you bring-PEF come-HAB-OBJ

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

223. tʃimə ju:ʃə gui-nə mude-dʒi: samba bu ude-nə li: tʃyrgula-dʒin-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.

224. ten-də sula: gua-dzə v ai-samba te nda:la xamdə ɕdzə-dzin-na  
 he-DAT free NEG-IMPF have-CON he me-COM together go-HAB-OBJ  
 He would go with me, but he does not have time.
225. bu moɪr-nə sdzaga-dzi: -samba moɪr-nə li: ntɕɔgla-dzin-na  
 I road-ACC ask-IMPF-CON road-ACC NEG lost-HAB-OBJ  
 If I had asked the direction, I would not be lost.
226. buda-ŋgula xambura-sa ulə-samba buda-ŋgula li: xambura-m  
 we-PL rest-CON AUX-CON we-PL NEG rest-NPT  
 Even if it were okay for us to rest, we would probably not take a rest.
227. malaŋ tɛŋgɜɜ li: uro-samba bu dɔŋɕə auu-la ɕdzi-ja gə-dz-i:  
 tomorrow sky NEG rain fall-CON I thing take-FIN go-IMF say-IMPF-SUB  
 If it does not rain tomorrow, I will go shopping.
228. buda-xgɜ ɕdzi-sa-da taŋ, ne-nə jaŋ tɛŋgɜɜ-nə udze-dzə nɛgɜ-re  
 we-PL go-CON-AFP probably this-ACC also sky-GEN see-IMPF one  
 ti: -gu ɕdz-a  
 decide-IMPF go-OBJ  
 We probably go, but it completely depends upon the weather conditions.
229. malaŋ sula: v ai-samba bu sdzu-na: tɕirga: -la ɕdzi-ja gə-u a  
 tomorrow free have-CON I hair-REF cut-FIN go-IMF say-PST  
 If I have time tomorrow, I will get my hair cut.
230. munə ku: sgɜ ulə-sa dzefanɟzun<sup>20</sup>-re ɕdzi-gun-i: gə-na  
 my son big be-CON army enter-IMPF-SUB say-NPT  
 My son wants to be soldier after he grows up.
231. bu ne lɛsgə-na: v ar-a: bara: -lgar-di: sda-samba ɕintɕiji:<sup>21</sup>-də bɔɪldʒiŋ  
 I this work-REF do-PEF finish-CAU enable-CON Monday-DAT Beijing  
 xarə-gun-i:  
 return-IMPF-SUB  
 If I finish my work on the time, I will return Beijing on Monday.
232. bu tɕimə daga: -dzə ɕdzə ada-gun-a gə-samba tɕinə səgl-la: li:  
 I you follow-IMPF go enable-IMPF-OBJ say-CON you head-REF NEG  
 re-gun-nə v ai-na-nu: ?  
 come-IMPF-ACC AUX-NPF-ITP  
 If I say I could not go with you, what would you think ?
233. bu tɕimə-la ɕdzi-samba dzirgʊn tɕag-sa muɕə xar-a: ire-gu  
 I you-COM go-CON six o'clock-ABL before return-PEF come-IMPF  
 gula-gun-a  
 must-IMPF-OBJ  
 If I go with you, I would have to come back before six o'clock.

<sup>20</sup>Chinese. *Jiafangjun*.

<sup>21</sup>Chinese. *Xingqiyi*.

234. *şda-gu tēgiŋ-ŋg3 ʋai-sa bu gadzær-nar-ŋg3 raɪldzi-ja gē-dzə sana-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 axar-ŋg3 dondog-na: ʋarə-dzə barar-lga şdadzə gua xa ku-də-na: çine*  
he quite-SIG thing-REF do-IMPF finish-CAU enable NEG since home-DAT-REF new  
*nɔgɔdʒi-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. *tçə xurəm ide-la çdʒi-samba jam deɪ moʃ-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. *tçə nda: nokor-g3 gē şda-gu-a-nu: ?*  
you me friend-SIG do enable-IMPF-OBJ-ITP  
Can you do this for me ?
238. *lo:sola-dzə nda: nəg3 turgu-dzə gu:, mune tērg3 çəʋar-də-re naɪ-a: çidz-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. *tçime lo:sola-dzə mune ne gəsnen-nə-ŋg3 kurgɛ:di:sa ulə-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. *ude-nə ne: gi:sa ulə-gun-a-nu: ?*  
door-ACC open do-CON okay-IMPF-OBJ-ITP  
Would you please open the door ?
241. *ne sdzu-nə te savar-re-dzə sdzuradi:*  
this water-ACC that container pour  
Please pour water in that washbasin.
242. *tçə ten-də kəle bu ndərə: ʋa gē*  
you him-DAT tell I here AUX say  
Please tell him I am here.
243. *lo:sola-dzə dʒila:-nə-ŋg3 puɪledi:, mune noɪ kura:-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 sonə tçə ne dɔŋçi-xgə-nə kudə-na: ʋa: çdzə*  
this evening you this thing-PL-ACC home-REF take go  
You can take these things to your home tonight.
245. *tçime sula: ʋai-samba tçə mala:ŋ nəg3 ire-sa ulə-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 læsgə-nə ʋarə-lga-sa tçime i:çida lo:sola-gu tēgiŋ-ŋg3*  
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 dondog-nə tçə darɔŋ nda: nokor gə-gu  
all-ABL after this one thing-ACC you also me friend say-IMPF  
rgolo-gun-a  
must-IMPF-OBJ

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

248. tçə ndzila-dzə gu: san ne dondog-xgə-nə te kədze: də-nə da li:  
you do-IMPF give-PEF this thing-PL-ACC he always-REF AFP NEG  
marda: gun-a sg3də xəgerlə gə-n-a  
forget-IMPF-OBJ very thank say-IMPF-OBJ

He never forget your help.

249. tçə nda: seɾ negi: dzə asigu-dzə ugu gə-dzə sana-dz-i: tçə nda: xarɔ an  
you me money little borrow-IMPF give say-IMPF think-IMPF-SUB you me ten  
seɾ-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 tçə nda: bi: dzauda-la, bu maŋd-a: xugui  
now you me NEG disturb-FIN I busy-PEF very

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

251. nen-sa mundi: darɔŋ nda: v a rə-lga-gu ləsgəma vai-sa tçə nda: kələ  
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 kudə-na: xara: ɕdzi: -sa taŋ  
he home-REF return go-CON probably

I guess he has already returned to his home.

253. te pɾidzi-na: sgəŋgi: raɪ-dzə ada-gun-a  
that personality-REF probably change-IMPF enable-IMPF-OBJ

It is hard for him to change his personality.

254. tçə udze-sa amar va təŋgədze v a rə-sa nəmb-a: 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. nəmb-a: ne-ŋg3 dondog-re tçinə amagesada nəmb-a:  
sure-OBJ this-SIG event your what right-OBJ

Sure, you are absolutely right in this case.

256. bu udze-sa te neg3 dondog-re tçinə puɕi: ulə-dz-a  
I see-CON that one event you wrong AUX-IMPF-OBJ

I think you are wrong in that case.

257. tçə udze-sa mala:ŋ təŋg3r3 uro-gu-a-nu: ?  
you think-CON tomorrow sky rain-IMPF-OBJ-ITP

Do you think it will be rain tomorrow ?

258. bu udze-sa li: uro-gun-a  
 I think-CON NEG rain fall-IMPF-OBJ  
 I guess it will not rain tomorrow.
259. bu udze-sa te saixan naxma dzuji:<sup>22</sup>-ŋgɜ v a  
 I think-CON that good very idea-SIG AUX  
 I think it is good idea.
260. te amaga tɛgi: jidar-san-i: tɕə mude-n-u: ?  
 he how that way tire-PEF-SUB you know-NPT-ITP  
 Do you know why he looks so tired ?
261. te jidar-sa-nə te nəgɜ:duɾ lɛsgə v aɾə-sa-nə ɕydzɣan-na  
 he tire-PEF-REF he all day work do-PEF-REF reason-OBJ  
 I guess he has worked all day without having a break.
262. tɕə udze-sa munə bulai-xgɜ amarr-a  
 you think-CON my child-PL how-OBJ  
 What do you think about our children ?
263. bu udze-sa tɕinə bulai-xgɜ kun-nə be:sə-lga-dzə xugui v a  
 I think-CON your child-PL person-ACC love-CAU-IMPF very AUX  
 I think that your children all lovely.
264. bu udze-sa tɕə niu sunə kudə-na: sau-gun-i:gun-a  
 I think-CON you this night home-REF sit-IMPF-SUB-IMPF-OBJ  
 I think you should stay at home tonight.

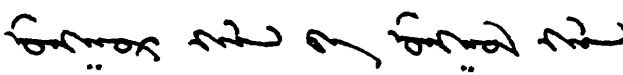
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<sup>22</sup>Chinese. *Zhuyi*.




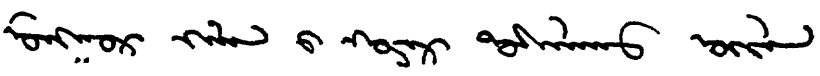
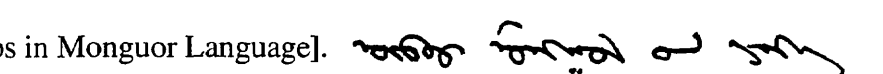
#### IV. Bibliographies



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

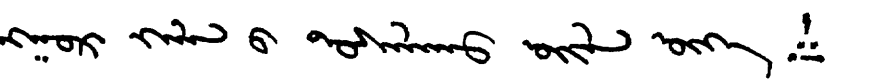
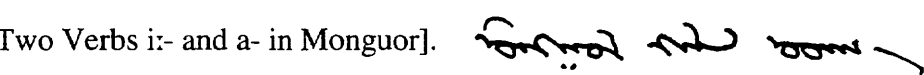
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