# A TAGMEMIC CLAUSE ANALYSIS OF MANDARIN CHINESE

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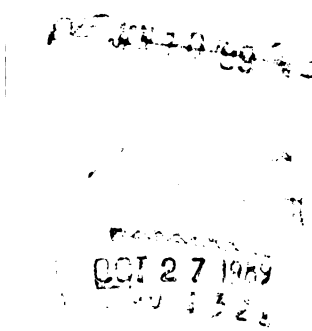

# A TAGMEMIC CLAUSE ANALYSIS OF MANDARIN CHINESE

by

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ABSTRACT

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The study of Mandarin Chinese clause types has been undertaken from the point of view of Tagmemic theory and analytical technique. Using the text of a Chinese fairy tale, "The Cowherd and the Weaver-girl", as a corpus, this thesis analyzes the number and types of clauses contained therein, and discusses the relationships which obtain among them.

Analysis reveals a total of fifteen contrastive clause types. These are treated in three distinct groups: 1) 'Basic'; 2) Derivative, Group A; and 3) Derivative, Group B. The relationships among these three groups of clause types are discussed and illustrated. Also discussed is non-contrastive clause variation, which is carried out through the use of peripheral tagmemes and/or the factor of dependency.

Finally, the results of the analysis are discussed in terms of their usefulness to both teachers and students of Chinese. It is concluded that such a systematized knowledge of the clause types of Mandarin Chinese and their interrelationships facilitates manipulation of the grammatical patterns of the language.

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# I. INTRODUCTION

## A. The Problem

Most 'grammars' of Mandarin Chinese written prior to the Second World War were teaching texts, consisting of phrase drills and English-Chinese comparisons and paraphrases. So far as I have been able to discover, little formal presentation was made of the structure of the language, except in reference to existing grammars of other languages. A typical example is The Chinese Language and How to Learn it, by Sir Walter Hillier. This was a "self-teaching" text, with the only discussion of structure being a Latin-based treatment of the "moods" and "tenses" of the language (pp.64-70). This kind of approach is directly analogous to traditional Latin-based treatments of English grammar, in which the facts of the latter are made to fit the categories of the former.

With the Second World War, and a heightened national interest in the Far East, Mandarin Chinese language texts became more scientifically oriented, at least to the extent that they no longer discussed such topics as 'tense' and 'mood'. (See, for example, Chao, 1948, and the series of elementary Chinese texts published by the Yale University Institute of Far Eastern Languages.) The texts were, however, still primarily phrase books; structure was learned by induction (Chao, 1948, p.33), and little or no attention was given to overt syntactic analysis above the

phrase level.

Since world War II, linguists have begun presenting formal analyses of various aspects of the structure of Mandarin Chinese. These analyses have dealt with structure below the clause level (e.g. Hockett, 1947 and 1950, and Ho, 1966), but few descriptions have been made of the clause structure per se, and none of these have been done from the point of view of tagmemic theory.** This is the task to which the following is directed: a tagmemic analysis and description of the clause types of Mandarin Chinese.

B. The Theoretical Framework

1. The analysis will follow the tagmemic model originated by Kenneth L. Pike in his Language in Relation to a Unified Theory of the Structure of Human Behavior (Rev. ed., 1967), and the procedures suggested by that model, presented by Longacre in his Grammar Discovery Procedures (1964) and by Elson and Pickett in their Introduction to Morphology and Syntax (1962).

Tagmemic theory is based on the view that language, as human behavior, is patterned behavior, and that the patterns are discoverable. Language is seen to be "structured in three semiautonomous but interlocking modes,

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** One such non-tagmemic analysis is Chinese Lexotactics: a Stratificational View , a 1967 dissertation by Richard Thomas Thompson. In his analysis, Thompson treats three clause types of Mandarin Chinese, which are discovered "by doing linguistic analysis"(p.1). The methods and procedures used for determining these clause types are not discussed at any length, however, and the reader is left with the impression that the numbers and kinds of clause types have been taken as given by the analyst.

phonology, grammar, and lexicon" (Longacre, 1964, p.7). Each of these modes is sufficiently distinctive that it can and should be separated out and analyzed separately from the others. This is not to say, however, that analysis of one of the modes will of itself lead to a full understanding of all the patterns of a language without reference to the other two modes, nor that relationships between the modes are unimportant or should be ignored.

Within each mode there is a hierarchy of levels of structure. These levels are "quasi-absolutes", in that while there are etic criteria for differentiating the various levels within a mode, "the specific numbers of levels which are structurally relevant to any one language are emically determined." Thus, "one language may contain more structurally-relevant levels than another, and the levels may have somewhat--but not completely--distinct diagnostic characteristics" (Pike, 1967, p.437). The units of each level are then studied with respect to their contrastive-identificational characteristics (Pike's feature mode), their variants (Pike's manifestation mode), and their distribution in sequence (i.e., in the same or higher or lower levels), in class, and in field, or matrix (Pike's distribution mode).

The basic unit in the grammatical system of a language is the tagmeme. This unit is defined by Elson and Pickett as "the correlation of a grammatical function or slot with a class of mutually substitutable items occurring in that slot. This slot-class correlation has a distri-

bution within the grammatical hierarchy of a language" (1962, p.57). A morpheme sequence "which is itself analyzable in terms of constituent tagmemes, is said to constitute a construction" (Elson and Pickett, 1962, p.59). Thus, for example, we may have noun phrase constructions (themselves analyzable into constituent tagmemes), being analyzed as fillers of tagmemes in clause level constructions. Longacre (1960, p.64) states that "the cataloguing and description of these structurally contrastive syntagmemes [constructions] may be considered to be one of the major goals of grammatical analysis."

2. The clause is defined by Longacre (1964. p.35) as "a class of syntagmemes of a median hierarchical order ranking above such syntagmemes as the phrase and word and below such syntagmemes as the sentence and discourse. It may be non-centered, centered, or relator-axis." In addition, it must express some such meaning as predication or equation. The purpose of grammatical analysis at the clause level, then, is to analyze and describe the clauses of a language, in terms of their contrastive-identificational characteristics (emic types), their variants (etic variants of emic types), and their distribution, as outlined above.

Minimal contrast between clause level constructions has been established in different ways by different analysts, although all have agreed on the necessity for a two-fold distinction. Pike (1967, p.472 and elsewhere) uses either two internal structural differences, or one

[ ]

difference in internal structure and one external, distributional difference to provide the necessary minimal contrasts, or one internal difference plus a difference in transform potential. Longacre (1964, pp.20-23) objects to the use of external distribution as a criterion, and only allows the use of either two internal structural differences or one internal difference and one difference in transform potential (p.19). Both Pike and Longacre, however, insist that at least one of the internal structural differences must involve the nuclei of the constructions in question. In my analysis of Mandarin Chinese clauses, I have followed Longacre and Pike's practice of using transform potential and internal differences as criteria for separating clause types, but have not included Pike's distributional differences as another.

C. The Data

The data for this analysis is taken from a recording of a Chinese fairy tale. It is in a narrative style, and is delivered as if being told to another native speaker. The informant is a woman, about thirty years of age, and an educated native of Peking. Additional data from other sources (from a taped discussion on the problems of teaching Chinese, and, directly, from an informant) will be used as necessary for corroborative evidence and as a means of checking the conclusions of my analysis.

The primary data and all examples will be written in the Yale System of Romanization. This system is not

necessarily better than any of the several others, but it adequately reflects the sound system of the language and is the one used and recognized by most American students of the language.

The citation code after the examples used in this paper refers to the parenthesized page numbers and lines of the corpus in Appendix II.

## II. THE ANALYSIS

In the grammatical hierarchy of Mandarin Chinese, the clause ranks between the phrase level and the sentence level. In the course of the following presentation it will become necessary to make at least passing reference to these other levels (particularly in discussions of clause distribution), so it would be well to present at least a working definition of phrase and sentence before proceding.

Longacre (1964) defines phrase as ranking above the word and/or stem and below the clause in the hierarchy, and expressing such relationships as head-modifier, linkage of elements, etc. In addition, the phrase does not necessarily demonstrate a structural meaning of predication, equation, etc. In discussing the fillers of clause level tagmemes, when I state that a slot is filled by a phrase of some kind, 'phrase' is to be understood as meaning 'potential phrase'. For example, Noun Phrase may be manifested by only a noun, but if so, it must be potentially expandable into a phrase.

The Chinese sentence is often coterminous with the clause, but they differ basically in their expanded forms; the clause is expanded by its particular peripheral tagmemes (see below), while the sentence expands by the addition of slots filled by other clauses which have a coordinate, subordinate, etc. relation to it. Further, while a clause is considered to express predication of some kind, the sentence is not required to, and this is why non-clause

sentences such as single word replies to questions (e.g. dwèi 'right') are not considered in this study. (See Pike, 1967, pp.441-42.)

Certain other structural elements have been excluded from this study as irrelevant to clause structure. These are the sentence level markers of sequence (e.g. hòulái 'then, later', jyòu 'then'), reason (e.g. yīnwèi 'because', swǒyǐ 'therefore'), coordination (e.g. yě 'also', hái 'still'), condition (e.g. yàushr....de hwà 'if') etc., which are mechanisms for expanding sentence level constructions, and are thus outside the scope of this paper.

In the presentation of clause types and variants, I have found it beneficial to make use of matrices. This technique, originated by Pike (1962) and incorporated by Longacre into his Grammar Discovery Procedures, greatly reduces redundancy in presentation of grammatical structures, as well as making relationships and gaps in the analysis more obvious.

A. Basic Clause Types

Analysis of the data yields seven clause types which may be considered basic in Mandarin Chinese. (The term 'basic' is used here and throughout this paper to indicate a particular group of clause types. It is not to be taken as indicating those clause types which are somehow literally basic to Chinese clause structure. I have used the term as a presentational device only, which enables me to make generalizations about relationships between clause types. See Section B, below.) These basic clause types are the

Descriptive, the Equative, the Locative, the Existential, the Non-transitive, the Transitive, and the Directional. The feature formulas for the clause types in this section, below, will be given in nuclear form. Longacre (1964, ftn. p.19, and elsewhere) defines a nuclear tagmeme as one which is obligatory, or optional but diagnostic of construction types. "Especially on the clause and phrase levels (where procedures are explicitly set up in terms of nucleus versus periphery) we often encounter optional tagmemes of considerable relevance in defining syntagmemes. Such tagmemes can now be considered to be nuclear although optional. We thus evolve a trichotomous classification: (1) Nuclear and obligatory, (2) Nuclear and optional, (3) Peripheral (and optional)" (ftn., p.19).

All basic Chinese clause types contrast in their predicates. That is, the predicate in each basic clause type is peculiar to that construction type and may be said to be diagnostic of it. Longacre (1964, p.54) says that the contrast between given predicators may be "part of a broader pattern of contrast" among verbs, and countable as a structural contrast. In general, however, other internal structural distinctions are relied upon to provide sufficient evidence of contrast between clause types. (For my full definition of contrasts necessary for the establishing of different clause types, see I.B., above.)

Fillers of tagmemes have been left out of the following and similar formulas. This has been done for

simplicity of presentation only, and the presence of a functional symbol in a formula for a clause type is to be understood as implying the entire class of fillers of that function. Thus, the functional symbols are tagmeme labels. Fillers of Tagmemes and Symbols and Abbreviations are listed in Chapter III and Appendix I, respectively.

1. Desc cl = +Si ±Comp +Pd (7I-J)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| wǒ | | | chyúng |
| I | (am) | | poor |

The descriptive clause consists of an obligatory subject-as-item, an optional comparison tagmeme, and an obligatory descriptive predicate. The comparison tagmeme, which is not necessarily unique to this clause type, is manifested by a comparative marker (e.g. bǐ 'compare') and a compared item. In its expanded form, the clause would be:

| +Si | ±Comp | +Pd |
|---|---|---|
| wǒ | bǐ nǐ | chyúng |
| I | compare you | poor |

I am poorer than you

2. Eq cl = +Si +Pe +Eq (2F)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| wǒ | shì | nǐde hǎu | péngyou |
| I | be | you-de** good | friend |

I an your good friend

The equative clause consists of an obligatory subject-as-item, an obligatory equative predicate, and an obligatory equation tagmeme. Thompson (1967) states that the equative predicate is optional, not obligatory. this is not corroborated by the data in my corpus. There were no occurrences

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** For convenience in presentation, I have not attempted to translate de and several other untranslatable grammatical particles, either in examples or in the corpus. They are explained in the introduction to Appendix II, the Corpus.

of predicate-less equative clauses in the corpus. In discussions with an informant, however, it was learned that there are some circumstances (ill-defined at best) in which it is possible to omit the equative predicate. The circumstances under which this phenomenon may occur seem to be delimited by something outside the clause level. I suspect that a detailed study of these so-called predicate-less equative clauses would show them to be a part of the sentence or the discourse level, in the same way that one-word replies to questions relate to these levels (see p.8, above). Complete certainty on this issue would probably not come out without a complete analysis of the discourse level. It is for these reasons that I have decided to consider the Chinese sentence

| Si | (-)Pe | Eq |
|---|---|---|
| tā | | Shànghái ren |
| he | | Shanghai person |

He is from Shanghai,

to be a dependent variant of the independent Eq cl which has a zero manifestation of the predicate tagmeme. This phenomenon is discussed more fully in my treatment of dependent clauses (Chapter II, Section E).

3. Loc cl = ±Si +Pl +Loc$_1$

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| tāmen | dzài | syāngsyà |
| they | be-at | country |

They were in the country.

The locative clause consists of an obligatory subject-as-item, an obligatory locative predicate, and an obligatory location$_1$ tagmeme.

4. Ex $cl_1$ = $\pm Loc_2$ +Px +Si (12G-H)
Nyóulángde pángbyār yǒu lyǎngge syǎu syīngsying
Nyoulang-de side there-is two small star
At Nyoulang's side there were two small stars.

This clause consists of an optional tagmeme of location, an obligatory existential predicate (usually translated as 'there is'), and an obligatory subject-as-item tagmeme.

This clause construction type created a number of problems in the analysis, due to its apparent similarity to two other clause types. One the one hand, it bears a close semantic resemblance to the locative clause described above, and might have been considered a variant of it. However, the optional $location_2$ tagmeme of the existential clause contrasts with the obligatory $location_1$ tagmeme in the locative clause, in both position within the clause and in manifesting set, as indicated by the subscript numbers which occur with them in the formulas. Beyond that (but perhaps equally significant), the nature of the predicate yǒu 'existence' suggests something quite different from 'existence-in-a-place', indicated by the locative predicate.

The other, more remote, possibility would be to consider this existential clause a kind of transitive clause, so that instead of

| $\pm Loc_2$ | +Px | +Si | (5M) |
|---|---|---|---|
| nàr | yǒu | yījyān | yīshang |
| that place | there-is | a | dress, |

we would have

| +Sa | +Ptrans | +object |
|---|---|---|
| that place | have | a dress |

There was a dress there,

thus giving some kind of life to what is essentially an inanimate entity. The primary reason for even considering this possibility is the fact that there are two predicate

morphemes yǒu in Chinese. One means 'there is' as above, and the other is the transitive predicate 'have'. Here again, however, the dual structural contrast, evident in the above juxtaposition of nuclear formulas, allows their separation: $Loc_2$ is optional but Sa is obligatory; manifesting sets for $Loc_2$ and Sa are different; and the transitive predicate is filled by a large, open set of predicates, while Px is filled by a closed set.

5. N-tr cl = +Sa +Pn

| | |
|---|---|
| tā | dzǒule |
| he | walk-le |
| He went. | |

The non-transitive clause consists of an obligatory subject-as-actor tagmeme and an obligatory non-transitive predicate.

6. Tr $cl_1$ = +Sa +Pt ±O

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| wǒ | gàusung | nǐ | yīge gùshr |
| I | tell | you | a story. |

The basic transitive clause consists of an obligatory subject-as-actor, an obligatory transitive predicate, and an optional object tagmeme.

7. Dir cl =

| +Sa | ±Source | ±Goal | +Pdir | ±Purp | ±Pdir |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| tā | tsúng jèr | dàu nàr | chyù | kàn tāde péngyou | |
| he | from here | to there | go | see he-de friend | |

He went from here to there to see his friend.

The directional clause consists of an obligatory subject-as-actor, an optional source tagmeme, an optional goal tagmeme, an obligatory directional predicate, an optional purpose tagmeme, and an optional reduplication of the directional predicate.

B. Derivative Clause Types, Group A

Several of the above basic clause types have derivatives which are peculiar to them, but which, due to the presence of a dual structural contrast, are considered contrastive clause types. They demonstrate the transform potential which I have used as a contrastive feature in the analysis: i.e., as derivatives they undergo structural change (obligatory difference in word order, obligatory presence or absence of a particular nuclear tagmeme, etc.) which is quite different from the simple inclusion of peripheral tagmemes in the non-contrastive variants.

1. Ex $cl_2$, whose structure is +Si +neg Px, may be derived from Ex $cl_1$, which = $\pm Loc_2$ +Px +Si. For example, we may have an Ex $cl_1$ like

| $\pm Loc_2$ | +Px | +Si |
|---|---|---|
| nàr | méi yǒu | yīshàng le |
| there | not there-is | dress -le |

There was no longer a dress there,

transformed into Ex $cl_2$:

| +Si | | +neg Px | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| (nàrde) | yīshàng | méi | yǒu | -le |
| (there-de) | dress | not | there-is | -le |

The dress was no longer there.

On the clause level, the structural contrasts are seen in the obligatory difference in the order of the tagmemes and in the obligatory absence of the clause level location tagmeme. (The location tagmeme may occur on the phrase level as part of a syntagmeme manifesting the subject tagmeme.) Furthermore, this derivative only occurs as a negative, and the predicate must contain the change-of-status marker le.

2. The Tr $cl_1$, with a structure of +Sa +Pt ±O, has a number of derivatives which are in emic contrast with their base.

a. In the object emphasis clause the structure is:

Tr $cl_2$ = +Sa +Oe +Pte

wǒ yīmáu chyán dōu méiyǒu
I one-dime money all not-have
I don't even have a dime.

In this clause, which places grammatical emphasis on the specifier in the object tagmeme, contrast is indicated by the obligatory change in word order and by the obligatory presence of the phrase level includer dōu or yě in the emphatic variant of the transitive predicate. Moreover, the structure of the object tagmeme is restricted in that a specifier must occur. Compare

Tr $cl_1$ +Sa +Pt ±O

tā dōu méiyǒu shémma péngyou
he all not-have what(any) friend
He didn't have any friends.

with

Tr $cl_2$ +Sa +Oe +Pte

tā shémma péngyou dōu méiyǒu
he what(any) friend all not-have
He didn't have a single friend.

b. Another derivative of Tr $cl_1$ is the passive clause type. This construction does not occur in the data and apparently is relatively infrequent in free speech, but it is attestable in the language.

Tr $cl_3$ = +Sg +Agent +Pt

wǒ bèi tā dále
I by he hit-le
I was hit by him.

This clause is characterized by the occurrence of an ob-

ligatory agent tagmeme which is manifested by an agentive phrase, an obligatory difference in word order, and a subject-as-goal rather than a subject-as-actor tagmeme.

c. Still another derivative transitive clause type is the so-called ba-construction:

| Tr $cl_4$ = | +Sa | ++SpecO | +Pt |
|---|---|---|---|
| | wǒ | bǎ jèige hwà | syěsyàlái |
| | I | ba this speech | write-down |
| | I write down what is said. | | |

The ba-construction is characterized by the obligatory specified object, and by the obligatory placement of the object tagmeme before the transitive predicate.

From Professor James P. Wang, Chairman of the Michigan State University Linguistics Department, I have learned that there is a restriction on the occurrence of the ba-construction: if the direct object of the basic transitive clause is preceded by an unstressed yī (one), that clause may not occur as a ba-construction. For example:

| Tr $cl_1$ | +Sa | +Pt | ±O |
|---|---|---|---|
| | wǒ | gěi | nǐ chyán |
| | I | give | you money, |

the direct object of which receives primary sentence stress, may occur as a ba-construction:

| Tr $cl_4$ | +Sa | +SpecO | +Pt | +IO |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | wǒ | bǎ chyán | gěi | nǐ |
| | I | ba money | give | you |
| | I give you money; | | | |

but +Sa +Pt +IO +DO

wǒ gěi nǐ yīkwài chyán
I give you one-piece money
I give you one dollar,

which contains an unstressed yī (one) as part of the direct object, may not occur as a ba-construction.

C. Non-contrastive Clause Variants

Chinese clause construction types may vary by expansion through optional inclusion of peripheral tagmemes (e.g. time, modification, etc.), and/or by optional differences in word order. In this section of the paper, I will first present and discuss a chart which indicates the potential occurrence of peripheral tagmemes common to most of the Chinese clause types. Following the chart and illustrative examples, I will discuss those variants which occur as results of differences in word order.

Chart I is a citation matrix showing the peripheral tagmemes and their inclusion in the contrastive clause types discussed thus far. The vertical axis contains the clause types, and the horizontal axis contains the peripheral tagmemes. The cells of the matrix are filled by X (actual occurrence), O (non-occurrence), or - (expected but not in the data).

The formulas given for the examples in the following discussion will not indicate the obligatory or optional nature of the tagmemes involved. This measure has been adopted in an attempt to further reduce redundancy in presentation; since the nuclear tagmemes for a given clause type are already known (from A, above), and since peripheral tagmemes and restrictions on their occurrence are indicated in Chart I, it becomes superfluous, if not confusing, to restate this information.

The time tagmeme (T) occurs before or after the subject tagmeme, but not both before and after the subject

CHART I

Occurrence of Peripheral Tagmemes

| | T | $Mod_1$ | $Mod_2$ | Ben |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ex $cl_1$ | X | X | O | O |
| Ex $cl_2$ | X | - | O | O |
| Eq cl | X | - | O | O |
| Tr $cl_1$ | X | X | - | X |
| Tr $cl_2$ | - | - | - | X |
| Tr $cl_3$ | - | - | - | - |
| Tr $cl_4$ | X | - | - | - |
| N-tr cl | - | - | X | O |
| Desc cl | X | - | - | X |
| Loc cl | X | X | - | - |
| Dir cl | X | - | - | - |

The order in which I first presented the contrastive clause types has been altered in the chart, so as to group both related clause types and empty cells.

simultaneously. The class of fillers of this tagmeme varies according to its position within the clause. If it occurs after the subject, it may only be filled by a time word (e.g. syàndzài 'now') or time phrase (e.g. nèige shŕhòu 'that time); if it occurs before the subject, it may be filled by either of these or by a relator-axis clause.

Examples: +Si ±T +Pe +Eq (2G-H)

wǒ ywánlái shr̀ yīge tyānshangde syīngsying
I before be a heaven-de star
I was originally a heavenly star.

±T +Sa +Pt ±O (2B-C)

dì yī tsz nèige nyóu
gen tā shwō hwà
de shŕhòu tā yǒu yīdyǎr pà
the one time that cow
to he say speech
de time he have some fear
The first time that cow spoke to him, he was a little afraid.

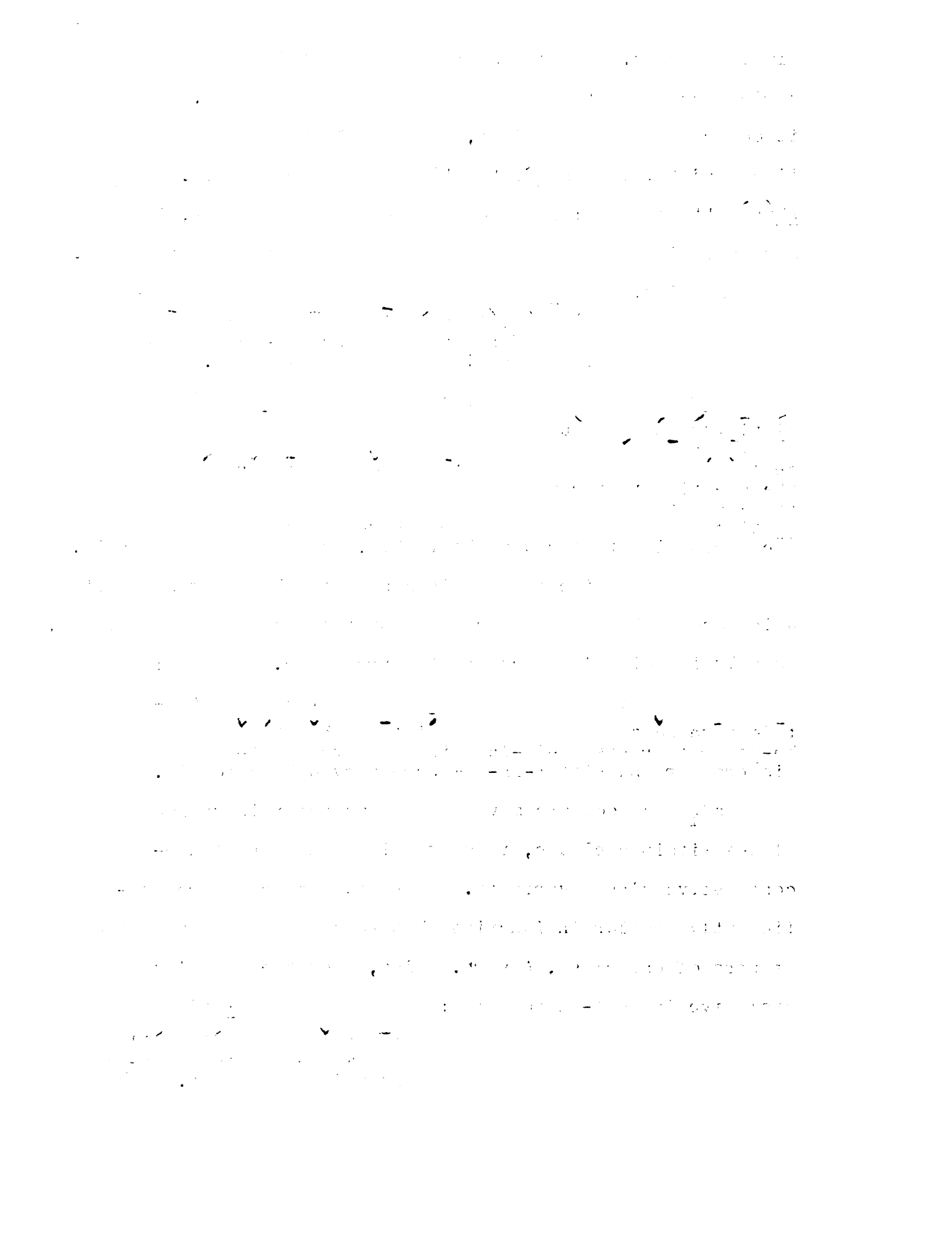
The benefactive tagmeme is manifested by a phrasal unit which occurs between the subject and the predicate of a clause, usually immediately preceding the predicate. Example:

+Si +Ben +Pd (1D-E)

tāde gēge sǎudz dwèi tā hěn bùhǎu
he-de brother sister-in-law to he very not-good
His brother and sister-in-law were very unkind to him.

$Mod_1$ and $Mod_2$ are movable and may occur in various places within a clause, thus creating a number of non-contrastive clause variants. These two tagmemes are sufficiently similar in function that they might be considered members of one class, Adverb. Also, they are mutually exclusive in post-Pn position: +Sa +Pn ±$Mod_2$

tā dzǒude tài kwàile
he walk-de too fast-le
He walked too fast.



and

| +Sa | +Pn | ±$Mod_1$ | |
|---|---|---|---|
| tá | láile | sān | tsz |
| he | came | three | times |

However both may occur in various places within a clause, and it is for this reason that they are considered separate tagmemes. When both occur contiguously in a clause, their positions are not interchangable; their order must be $Mod_1$,$Mod_2$:

| +Sa | ±Freq | ±$Mod_2$ | +Pt | ±O |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| tā | chángcháng | hěn gāusyìngde | chàng | gēr |
| he | often | very happy-de | sing | song |

He often very happily sings songs.

In addition, $Mod_2$ may occur in pre-S position, while $Mod_1$ may not:

±$Mod_2$ +Sa +Pt ±O (8A-B)

jèiyàng, mànmānde
yītyān, yītyán, yītyānde, tāmen yǒu yīdyǎr chyánle
this manner, slow-slow-de,
one day, one day, one day-de, they have some money -le
In this way, very slowly,
day by day by day, they came to have a little money.

The peripheral tagmemes which comprise the horizontal axis of Chart I include those tagmemes already discussed, which are clearly clause level tagmemes. Negative and emphasis, which are marginally relevant to clause structure, are not considered to function as separate tagmemes on the clause level, but rather function as components of the negative and emphatic variants of the tagmemes of predication, time, modification, etc. Thus, each of the tagmemes noted may be emphasized and/or negated (with the restrictions stated below), and these manifestations would be considered allo-tagmas.

Emphasis may occur immediately before the head of the noun or verb phrase filling subject, predicate, and any

peripheral tagmeme. It emphasizes that tagmeme in which it occurs.

Example:

| ±±T | +Si | +Pl | +$Loc_1$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| shr̀ dzwótyān | tā | dzài | wǒ jyā |
| emph yesterday | he | be-at | I house |

It was yesterday that he was at my house.

or

| ±T | +Si | +Pl | +$Loc_1$ |
|---|---|---|---|
| dzwótyān | shr̀ tā | dzài | wǒ jyā |
| yesterday | emph he | be-at | I house |

Yesterday it was he who was at my house.

Negative, on the other hand, may occur within the subject and time tagmemes, only when an emphasis is also included therein. Whether or not there is co-occurring emphasis, negative may occur as part of the predicate, $Mod_1$, $Mod_2$, and benefactive tagmemes.

Examples:

| +Sa | ±$Mod_1$ | +Pt | ±O |
|---|---|---|---|
| tā | bù chán | shwō | hwà |
| he | not often | say | speech |

He doesn't speak very often.

| +Sa | ±$Mod_1$ | +Pt | ±O |
|---|---|---|---|
| shr̀ tā | bù chán | shwō | hwà |
| emph he | not often | say | speech |

It is he who doesn't speak very often.

| +Sa | ±$Mod_1$ | +Pt | ±O |
|---|---|---|---|
| bù shr̀ tā | bù chán | shwō | hwà |
| not emph he | not often | say | speech |

It is not he who doesn't speak very often.

D. Derivative Clause Types, Group B

Each of the clauses discussed thus far may also occur as a relator-axis clause or a question, and some may occur as imperative clauses. The clauses in this grouping contrast with each other, with the basic clause types, and with the derivative clause types discussed in B, above. As a group, they form a sub-class of derivative clauses,

functionally separate from those in Section B. For purposes of discussion, this class of clause types will be referred to as Derivative Clause Types, Group B.

1. Rel-ax cl = +Axis:any clause +Relator:time

e.g. +Axis:Dir cl +Relator:time

tā lái de shíhòu
he come de time
When he came,...

The relator-axis clause consists of an axis tagmeme, which may be manifested by any of the clause types discussed thus far, and a relator of time. The relator may consist of a time phrase (e.g. yǐhòu 'after', nèityān yè lǐtóu 'that night'), de shíhòu 'when', or the change-of-status marker -le affixed to the predicate of the axis.

| Example: | +Axis | | +Relator |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sa | Pt | O | Relator |
| tā | nále | nèige dūngsyi | yǐhòu |
| he | take-le | that thing | after |
| After he took that thing,... | | | |

Multiple occurrence of the relators is restricted in that if one of the first two listed above (time phrase or de shíhòu) occurs, the other may not. Either may optionally occur with the -le in the predicate of the axis, and the -le alone may function as the time relator.

This clause type only occurs as a filler of a clause level time tagmeme, a distributional feature which is relevant, but not acceptable as diagnostic of contrast within my analysis.

2. Questions. There are two ways of forming yes-no questions in Mandarin Chinese. One of these involves the

use of an interrogative variant of the predicate tagmeme, and the other requires the placing of the question marker -ma in clause-final position. Both question forms appear to be in relatively free variation with each other.

Q1 = +Si +Pd ±Question

tā lèi ma
he tired ma
Is he tired?

or

Q1 = +Sa +Pt ±O ±Question

nǐ yàu nèige ma
you want that ma
Do you want that (one)?

Q2 = +Sa +InterrogPd

tā lèibulèi
he tired-not-tired
Is he tired?

or

Q2 = +Sa +InterrogPt ±O

nǐ yàubuyàu nèige
you want-not-want that
Do you want that (one)?

A variant of Q2 questions occurs with three-tagmeme clauses (subject, predicate, and object or equation, etc.), and involves the occurrence of the interrogative predicate tagmeme as a discontinuous tagmeme.

Example: Q2 = +Sa +InterrogPt ±O +InterrogPt

nǐ yàu nèige bùyàu
you want that not-want
Do you want that (one)?

Q2 does not occur in a negative form. Only Q1 may occur as a negative question.

Examples: +Si +Pd ±Question

tā bulèi ma
he not-tired ma
Isn't he tired?

or

+Sa +Pt ±O ±Question

nǐ buyàu nèige ma
you not-want that ma
Don't you want that (one)?

Content questions (who, what, when, etc.) are formed in the lexicon, rather than syntactically, as are the yes-no questions. That is, question words rather than contrastive grammatical patterns indicate their interrogative nature. Structurally, they are identical with the indicative clause forms.

Example: +Sa +Pt ±O

nǐ yàu shěmma
you want what
What do you want?

3. The imperative is a command form, and is indicated by the filler of the subject slot, which can only be filled by the second person pronoun 'you'.

Imper = +Sa +Pt ±O

nǐ chī jèige
you eat this
Eat this.

Imperatives frequently occur as subject-less clauses. It is possible to consider this phenomenon as either an optional non-occurrence of the subject tagmeme, or as a dependent clause variant. I have chosen the latter alternative because, in the first place, the subject-less imperative is structurally identical with the class of

dependent clause variants, and secondly, the imperative has been grouped with the question forms (to which it is functionally similar) and with relator-axis clauses, all of which may occur as subject-less dependent clauses. This greatly simplifies presentation, since it allows all subject-less clauses to be discussed at the same time without distorting the analysis.

Chart II is a citation matrix indicating which of the eleven contrastive clause types in Chart I may have Rel-ax, Q1, Q2, or Imper as derivatives. It is convenient to view Chart II as representing a potential for multiplication, by the factors which form its horizontal axis, of the (potentially expanded) clauses in Chart I. Thus it is possible to begin with a clause type such as

Tr $cl_1$ : +Sa +Pt ±O
tā shwō hwà
he say speech,

add any of the peripheral tagmemes in Chart I (e.g. T, $Mod_2$, Ben):

Tr $cl_1$: ±T +Sa ±$Mod_2$ ±Ben +Pt ±O
dzwótyān tā hěn gāusyìngde dwèi nǐ shwō hwà
yesterday he very happy-de to you say speech,

and then multiply this by Rel-ax, Q1, Q2, or Imper:

Tr $cl_1$·Q1: T +Sa ±$Mod_2$ ±Ben +Pt ±O ±Questio
dzwótyān tā hěn gāusyìngde dwèi nǐ shwō hwà le ma
yesterday he very happy-de to you say speech-le ma
Did he speak to you happily yesterday?

CHART II

Derivative Clause Types, Group B

| | Rel-ax | Q1 | Q2 | Imper |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ex $cl_1$ | X | X | X | O |
| Ex $cl_2$ | X | X | O | O |
| Eq cl | X | X | X | O |
| Tr $cl_1$ | X | X | X | X |
| Tr $cl_2$ | X | X | X | O |
| Tr $cl_3$ | X | X | O | O |
| Tr $cl_4$ | X | X | O | X |
| N-tr cl | X | X | X | X |
| Desc cl | X | X | X | X-neg** |
| Loc cl | X | X | X | O |
| Dir cl | X | X | X | X |

(Subscript 1 or nothing = basic clause type
subscript 2 or more = Derivative Clause Type, Group A

** When derived into imperative form, the Desc cl may only be derived into a negative imperative and not a positive imperative.

Desc cl·Imper nǐ byé pà
you not afraid
Don't be afraid

E. Dependent Variants. Dependent clauses are not structurally contrastive with independent clauses, i.e., adherence to my previously stated criterion of a dual structural contrast does not permit calling them emic clause types. However, they do form a class of functional variants.

Dependent clauses are variants of independent clauses and may fill any of several clause level slots. (See Fillers of Clause Level Tagmemes.) They are manifested as subject-less or predicate-less clauses. Predicate-less clauses are apparently confined in their distribution to levels above the clause level, while the subject-less variants occur on the clause and higher levels. (Those independent clauses which occur on the clause level as dependent variants are indicated in Chart III.)

Example: Dir cl·Imper =+Sa +Pdir ±Purp

ni chyù ná yījyān yīfu

you go take a dress

Go take a dress.

In the example, the purpose tagmeme is manifested by a Dep Tr $cl_1$.

Although sentence and discourse level phenomena are properly outside the scope of this paper, there is an interesting aspect of the dependent clause and its distribution in those higher-level structures, which merits some discussion here. The phenomenon in question is that of clause clustering.

Pike, in his Tagmemic and Matrix Linguistics Applied

to Selected African Languages (1966), discusses the fact that "clauses occurred in a series, or cluster, such that several could share the subject of the first (omitted from the remaining clauses of the series), the object of the first (or each have its own object), and some other tagmeme or tagmemes (e.g. Location)."(pp.5-6) A similar situation obtains in Mandarin Chinese, where dependent clauses appear to occur in clusters with independent clauses, sharing at least one tagmeme with the independent clause.

E.g. (1) (2) (3)
tā dàije jèige nyóu/chūchyù hē shwěi/dzài tyán lǐmyàn
he take-je this cow/out-go drink water/be-at field-in/
(4)
dzwò shrching/
do affair
He would take this cow out to drink water and work in the fields.

In the example, the / indicates the boundaries between clauses. The independent clause occurs initially as (1). (2) is a Dep Dir cl, (3) is a Dep Loc cl, and (4) is a Dep Tr $cl_1$.

According to Pike (p.36) this phenomenon may be looked at from a number of viewpoints: (1) Those clauses which form the cluster ((2), (3), and (4), above) may each be seen as constituting entire serial clauses, as variants of independent clauses conditioned by coming in emic clusters; (2) The clustering clauses may be said to share a 'portmanteau' tagmeme; or (3) The entire cluster may be considered a single complex unit. However, I have decided to treat this phenomenon as sentence level clustering, i.e., a string of sentence level tagmemes manifested by

dependent clauses which are etic variants of independent clauses.

The major reason for handling the problem in this way is based on presentational and pedagogical expediency. It is much simpler to discuss a clause variant which may function on the clause level (as, for example, the filler of the purpose slot in a Dir cl) as well as on the sentence level as part of a cluster of clauses, than it is to bring in considerations of 'portmanteau' tagmemes or more complex units on the clause level. This decision is also justified by the fact that independent clauses are distributed in similar ways, i.e., they may fill clause level slots (as marked or unmarked relator-axis clauses) and also are distributed on the sentence level.

Another treatment of this phenomenon may be seen in Roberts (1968). He calls this phenomenon "zero substitutes" (p.i., and elsewhere), and considers it to be a part of a system of anaphora (i.e., the ways succeeding references to the same person, thing or concept, etc., are made within discourse) of Mandarin Chinese. Roberts' work is a discourse analysis of Mandarin Chinese, written within the framework of stratificational theory. His main thesis is that "there is sufficient evidence to warrant giving zero substitutes...a formal function in the grammar"(p.4).

It is not my intention to here argue the validity of his concept of a system of zero substitutes in Chinese grammar. It is apparent, however, that the phenomenon of

'subject-less clauses' is probably part of some kind of a system which functions on the sentence level and is conditioned by it. In a tagmemic clause analysis, I have considered this phenomenon to be 'dependent variants of independent clauses', which may function on either the clause level or on a higher level. These dependent clauses, when they function on the discourse level, are conditioned by what occurs elsewhere within that level.

A more detailed study of the entire discourse level would undoubtedly do much to clarify the question of zero substitutes and dependency.

CHART III

Clause Types which have Dependent Variants

| | Dep cl |
|---|---|
| Ex $cl_1$ | O |
| Ex $cl_2$ | O |
| Eq cl | X |
| Tr $cl_1$ | X |
| Tr $cl_2$ | X |
| Tr $cl_3$ | X |
| Tr $cl_4$ | X |
| N-tr cl | X |
| Desc cl | X |
| Loc cl | X |
| Dir cl | X |

III. FILLERS OF CLAUSE LEVEL TAGMEMES

A. Fillers of Nuclear Tagmemes. I will begin with a list of the nuclear formulas of the fifteen contrastive clause types of Mandarin Chinese. Following that list, I will list (and discuss, as necessary) the fillers of each of the nuclear tagmemes in the formulas.

Basic clauses:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Desc cl = | +Si | ±Comp | +Pd | |
| Eq cl = | +Si | | +Pe | +Eq |
| Loc cl = | +Si | | +Pl | +$Loc_1$ |
| Ex $cl_1$ = | ±$Loc_2$ | | +Px | +Si |
| N-tr cl = | +Sa | | +Pn | |
| Tr $cl_1$ = | +Sa | | +Pt | +O |
| Dir cl = | +Sa | ±Source ±Goal | +Pdir | ±Purp ±Pdir |

Derivative clauses, Group A:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ex $cl_2$ = | ±Loc | +Si | +Px | +Si + neg Px |
| Tr $cl_2$ = | +Sa | +Oe | +Pte | |
| Tr $cl_3$ = | +Si | +Agent | +Pt | |
| Tr $cl_4$ = | +Sa | +SpecO | +Pt | |

Derivative clauses, Group B

| | |
|---|---|
| Rel-ax = | +Axis:any cl +Relator |
| Q1 = | +S +P +Question |
| Q2 = | +S +Interrogative verb |
| Imper = | +S:<u>ni</u> +P |

1. The classification of Sa and Si is dependent on the nature of the predicate; if the predicate is a verb of action the subject functions as actor, and if the predicate indicates some kind of a state of being S functions as item. Both are filled by the same pronouns and noun phrases, with the exception of the Si of Ex $cl_1$, which may also by filled by an independent

clause. (When I describe the fillers of certain slots as phrases, they are to be understood as 'potential' phrases: e.g., a noun phrase may be manifested as either a single noun or a noun phrase.)

2. Predicate tagmemes of each of the basic clause types are filled by verb phrases which are peculiar to them. They all have distinctly different manifesting sets. In addition, Pe, Pl, Px, and Pdir are manifested by relatively closed sets of predicates, while Pd, Pn, and Pt are open sets.

3. The equation tagmeme is filled by a noun phrase.

4. The obligatory location$_1$ tagmeme of Loc cl may only by filled by a locative phrase (e.g. nàr 'there', syāngsyà 'country', nèige nyóupéng lǐmyàn 'in that cow pen').

5. The optional location$_2$ tagmeme of Ex cl$_1$ may be filled by either a locative phrase (as above) or a Dep Loc cl.

Example: Ex cl$_1$ = Loc$_2$:dep loc cl Px Si

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| dzài | tāde | pángbyār | yǒu | yīge rén |
| be-at | he-de | side | there-is | a person |

There was someone at his side.

6. The object tagmeme of Tr cl$_2$ and Tr cl$_4$ may only be filled by a noun phrase, but that of Tr cl$_1$ may be filled by a noun phrase or any independent clause. Included in the category of clausal fillers of object slots are direct and indirect quotations. Indirect discourse is structurally identical to direct discourse. That is, there is no grammatical relator to indicate which is which, the difference between them being made evident solely by

the larger verbal context. Both of these 'quotation' clauses are in the form of independent clauses.

Example: Tr $cl_1$ = +Sa +Pt ±O

tā shwō wǒ tīng nǐde hwà
he say I hear you-de speech

This clause may be read as 'He said: "I hear what you say"', or as 'He said that I hear what you say', depending on the context.

7. Source and goal tagmemes are filled by relator-axis phrases of place: Source = +tsúng(from) +locative phrase; Goal = +dàu(to) +locative phrase.

8. The purpose slot of Dir cl is filled by Dep Tr $cl_1$, or by Dep N-tr cl.

9. Comp of Desc cl is filled by a comparative phrase.

10. Item slot is filled by a noun phrase.

11. Agent is filled by a relator-axis phrase, the relator of which is a passive marker (e.g. bèi 'by'). The axix may be any noun phrase.

B. Peripheral Tagmeme Fillers. The peripheral tagmemes which function at the clause level in Mandarin Chinese are the following: T, $Mod_1$, $Mod_2$, and Ben.

1. The time tagmeme may be filled by a time phrase (e.g. syàndzài 'now', nèige shíhòu 'that time', etc.) or a relator-axis clause.

2. $Mod_1$ is filled by adverbs of frequency (e.g. chángcháng 'often'), or manner (e.g. hěn gāusyìngde 'very happily').

3. $Mod_2$ is filled by an adverb of manner (e.g. hěn

kwàide 'very quickly'), or an adverb of number.

7. Ben is filled by a relator-axis phrase, the relator of which consists of a benefactive marker (e.g. dwèi 'to', gěi 'to', tì 'for', etc.). The axis is a noun phrase. There are restrictions on the occurrence of the relators with certain verbs, but that problem is more pertinent to the phrase level and cannot be considered here.

## IV. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Analysis has revealed a total inventory of fifteen contrastive clause types in Mandarin Chinese. Seven of these clause types may be considered 'basic' in the language, with the remaining eight types being derived, via transform, from members of the basic set. The clause types were established according to the criterion of either two internal structural differences or one internal contrast and a difference in transform potential. External distribution was not considered as a countable contrastive feature.

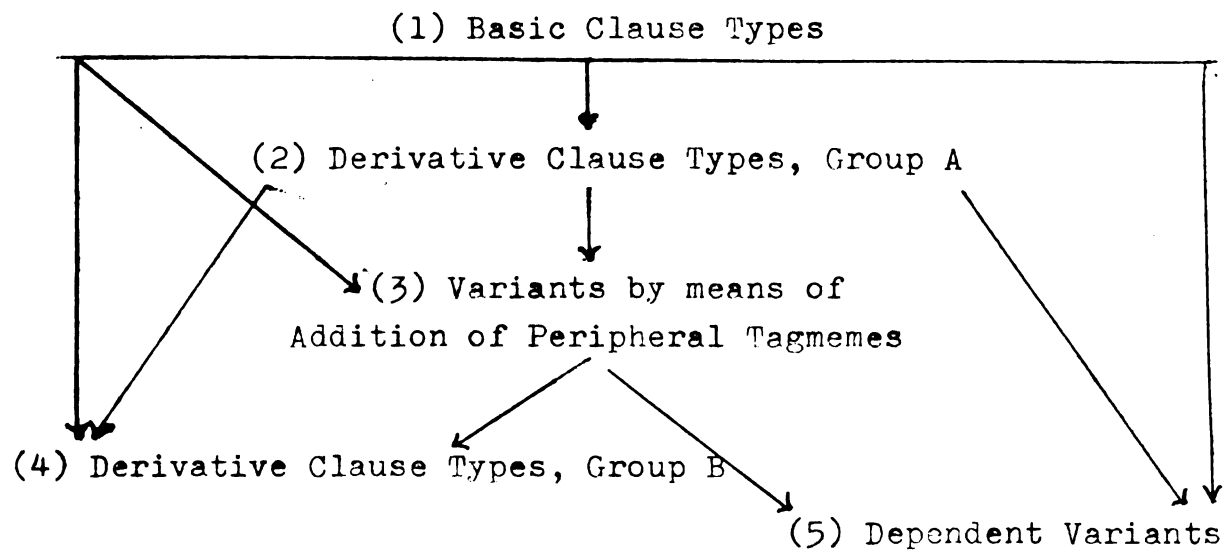
Etic variations of these clause types are achieved by expansion of the emic types through the inclusion of peripheral tagmemes (time, modification, etc.) and by the optional differing order of occurrence of these elements, and/or by multiplication by the factor of dependency.

Clauses were found to be distributed in the clause level and in the sentence and discourse level. This statement applies to independent as well as to dependent clauses, as may be seen in my treatments of individual clause types and variants.

Certain aspects of the analysis have implications for the teaching of Mandarin Chinese. Foremost among these is the recognition and use of transforms and transform potential, which is of great benefit as an identificational-contrastive feature in tagmemic analysis. This same transformational capability is relevant to a teaching situation, where two constructions which are known to

contrast structurally (e.g. Tr $cl_1$ and Tr $cl_2$) may be shown to be directly related via a generally stated transform.

Knowledge of the clause structure and of the relationships which obtain between certain types makes it possible to go beyond the mere 'cataloguing' of construction types, and approach the language from a process point of view. This also has a direct bearing on the teaching of the language: from this view-point it thus becomes possible for the teacher of Chinese (with the information supplied by the tagmemic clause analysis) to begin with the seven 'basic' clause construction types, transform some of these to related but contrastive derivative types, add peripheral tagmemes as needed, and, finally, multiply the result by the factor of dependency (see Chart III). Schematically, the process would resemble the following:




In the diagram, the lines indicate the paths along which

a particular clause construction might be developed. In the manipulative process, it is possible to move directly from a step to a final step (e.g. Step 1 to Step 5), to bypass an intermediate step (e.g. Step 1 to Step 3), or to stop at any point in the process.

Example:

1. Basic type Tr $cl_1$ : +Sa +Pt ±O

2. Derivative type A Tr $cl_4$ : +Sa +SpecO +Pt

3. Peripheral Variant Tr $cl_4$ : +Sa ±T ±$Mod_1$ +SpecO +Pt

4. Derivative type B

+Sa ±T ±$Mod_1$ +SpecO +Pt +Quest
tā/chyúnyán /shr̀ dì sān tsz̀ /bǎ nǐde dūngsyi/nádzǒule/ma
he last year emph the three time ba you-de thing take-le ma
Did he take your things for the third time last year?

or

5. Dependent Variant

+Sa ±T ±$Mod_1$ +SpecO +Pt ±relator
tā/ chyùnyán/ dì sān tsz̀ / bǎ nǐde dūngsyi/ nádzǒule/ yǐhòu
he last year the three time ba you-de thing take-le after
After he took your things for the third time last year,...

Of course, a statement of the clause level structure of a language is not of itself sufficient for a full understanding of that language. There are other structural levels (e.g. the phrase, word, and sentence) and mechanisms (e.g. co-occurrence restrictions) which must also be carefully analyzed. However, a tagmemic analysis of the type presented here does provide a powerful tool for both the language teacher and the student. It makes it easier to go beyond rote memorization of patterns to the manipulation of those patterns, and to the production of

novel utterances. And that, after all, is the goal of language learning.

# APPENDIX I

## ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

A. Clause Types

1. Basic

   a. Desc cl = Descriptive clause

   b. Eq cl = Equative clause

   c. Loc cl = Locative clause

   d. Ex $cl_1$ = Basic existential clause

   e. N-tr cl = Non-transitive clause

   f. Tr $cl_1$ = Basic transitive clause

   g. Dir cl = Directional clause

2. Derivative, Group A

   a. Ex $cl_2$ = Subject-emphasis existential clause

   b. Tr $cl_2$ = Object-emphasis transitive clause

   c. Tr $cl_3$ = Passive transitive clause

   d. Tr $cl_4$ = Ba-construction

3. Derivative, Group B

   a. Rel-ax cl = Relator-axis clause

   b. Q1 = Marked question

   c. Q2 = Interrogative predicate question

   d. Imper = Imperative

B. Nuclear Tagmemes

1. Si = Subject-as-item

2. Sa = Subject-as-actor

3. Sg = Subject-as-goal

4. Pd = Descriptive predicate

5. Pe = Equative predicate

6. Pl = Locative predicate
7. Px = Existential predicate
8. Pn = Non-transitive predicate
9. Pdir = Directional predicate
10. Pt = Transitive predicate
11. Pte = Emphatic variant of a transitive predicate
12. Interrog = Interrogative predicate
13. Eq = Equation
14. O = Object
15. Oe = Object-emphasis
16. SpecO = Specified object
17. $Loc_1$ = Locative (of Loc cl)
18. $Loc_2$ = Locative (of Ex $cl_2$)
19. Source = Source
20. Goal = Goal
21. Purp = Purpose
22. Comp = Comparison
23. Item = Item
24. Agent = Agentive phrase
25. Inc = Phrase level includer
26. Question = Question

C. Peripheral Tagmemes

1. T = Time
2. $Mod_1$ = Pre-predicate modification
3. $Mod_2$ = Post-predicate modification
4. Ben = Benefactive

D. Dependent Variants

1. Dep cl = Dependent clause

THE CORPUS

The Chinese text which follows is, as explained in the introduction, written in the Yale System of Romanization. The translation of the text is a compromise, in that while it attempts to be literal, the attempt is abandoned when the meaning would be obscured without a free translation. Chinese word order is maintained, however, so that the structure is not affected.

All content words have been translated, but certain morphemes have been incorporated, untranslated, into the English version. These include pause words, time and aspect markers, and various other grammatical particles.

What I have called pause words occur in various places within the Chinese sentence. In an initial position, they are probably more properly considered sentence (or paragraph) introducers, since they usually sugnal a change in contextual direction. These include nèmma and nè, which mean something like 'so' or 'well' or 'then'; and (the seemingly universal) ah. Ne also occurs medially, and finally (usually in questions). Another morpheme ne occurs finally as part of a discontinuous sentence level phrase meaning something like 'not yet'.

Examples: nèmma, tāmen yòu dzǒu (30)
nemma, they again go
Then they moved off again.

dàu wǎnshàngde shírhòu ne, gēn nèige nyóu... (1M)
arrive evening-de time ne, with that cow...
In the evening, (he) and that cow...

tā jùdzài nǎr ne (1 H)
he live-at where ne
Where did he live?

tā hái méi lái ne
he still not come ne
He hasn't arrived yet.

The time and aspect markers include -le, which indicates a completed action or a change of status; -gwo, an experiential suffix; and -je, an indicator of continuance, usually translated as '-ing'.

Examples: tāde fùchin mǔchin dōu sǐle. (1 C)
he-de father mother all dead-le
His parents were both dead.

tā tsūnglái méiyǒu kàngwo nèmma hǎukànde...(7E-F)
he before not see-gwo so pretty-de...
He had never before seen such a pretty...

tyāntyān dzǎushàng tā dàije jèige nyóu chūchyù (1 K)
day-day morning he take-je this cow out-go
Every morning he would take that cow out.

Another particle which was not translated is ba, a clause-final indicator of probability. In this corpus, it only occurs with hau: hǎu ba
o k ba
I guess so (reluctant assent)

A ba also occurs as a grammatical particle in certain transitive clauses. It occurs in Tr $cl_4$, where the object precedes the transitive predicate, and is handled in my discussion of transitive clauses.

-de, another untranslated particle, is a subordinating particle which indicates that what precedes it modifies what follows. This is true of words (tāde tàitài
he-de wife
his wife),

phrases, and clauses (tā lái-de shí-hòu
he come-de time
when he comes).

This phenomenon is further discussed in my treatment of relator-axis clauses.

# THE COWHERD AND THE WEAVER-GIRL (1)

A. Jīntyān wǒ shwō yīge Jūnggwóde chwánshwō. Dzài hěn jyǒu
today I say one Chinese-de folk-tale. be-at very old

B. hěn jyǒu yǐchyán gǔ shŕhòu, yǒu yīge syāngsyà rén. Wǒmen
very old before ancient time, there-is one country person. we

C. jyàu tā Nyóuláng. Tāde fùchin mǔchin dōu sǐle. Tā gēn
name he Nyoulang. he-de father mother all dead-le. he with

D. tāde gēge gēn sǎudz jùdzài yīkwàr. Kěshì tāde gēge sǎudz
he-de brother with sister-in-law live-at together. but he-de

E. dwèi tā hěn bùhǎu. Chángcháng ràng tā dzwò hěn dwō hěn
brother sister-in-law to he very not good. often let he do

F. dwōde shìchíng. Swǒyǐ tā tyāntyān dōu hěn máng, hěn
very much very much-de affair. therefore he daily all very

G. lèi.
busy, very tired.

H. Tā jùdzài nǎr ne? Tā jùdzài - bùshì jùdzài yīge hǎukànde
he live-at where ne? he live-at - not-emph live-at one pretty

I. fángdz lǐtóu. Jùdzài yīge nyóupéng lǐtóu. Tā yě méiyǒu
house in. live-at one cow-pen in. he also not-have

J. shěmma péngyou. Tā dzwèi hǎude yīge péngyou jyòu shì
what(any) friend. he most good-de one friend only be

K. yīge nyóu. Tyāntyān dzǎushàng tā dàije jèige nyóu chūchyù.
one cow. daily morning he take-je this cow out-go.

L. Chūchyù hē shwěi, chī tsǎu, dzài tyán lǐmyàn dzwò shìchíng.
out-go drink water, eat grass, be-at field in do affair.

M. Dàu wǎnshàngde shŕhòu ne, gēn nèige nyóu yīkwàr jù, yīkwàr
arrive evening-de time ne, with that cow together live, together

N. shwèijyàu. Tā gēn nèige nyóu dzài yīkwàr hěn dwō hěn
sleep. he with that cow be-at together very many very

O. dwō nyán. Dàuhòulái tā gēn nyóu jyòu shì hǎu péngyoule.
many year. finally he with cow just be good friend-le

P. Tā yǒude shŕhòu chángcháng syǎngchǐlái tāde fùchin mǔchin.
he sometimes often bring-to-mind he-de father mother.

Q. Tā hěn nángwò. Yǒude shŕhòu tā jyòu kū. Kěshì nèige
he very sad. sometimes he then cry. but that

A. nyóu ne, jyòu gēn tā shwō hwà le. Shwō shěmma hwà? Shwō
cow ne, then with he say speech le. say what speech? say

B. rén shwōde hwà. Dì yī tsż nèige nyóu gén tā shwō hwà de
person say-de speech. the first time that cow with he say

C. shŕhòu tā yǒu yīdyǎr pà. Yīnwèi tā bù jrdàu shr shéi
speech-de time he have some fear. because he not know be who

D. dzài shwō hwà. Dàuhòulái tā tsái jrdàu shr nèige nyóu gēn tā
be-at say speech. finally he then know be that cow with he

E. shwō hwà. Nèige nyóu gēn tā shwō, tā shwō: "Nǐ bùyàu
say speech. that cow to he say, he say: "you not-imper

F. nángwò. Wǒ hwèi bāng nǐde. Wǒ shr nǐde hǎu péngyou.
sad. I able help you-de (problem). I be you-de good friend.

G. Wǒ búshr yīge jēnde nyóu. Wǒ ywánlái shr yīge tyānshàngde
I not-be a true cow. I formerly be a heaven-de

H. syīngsying. Nèmma hòulái ne, wǒ yīnwèi dzwò tswòle shěmma
star. nemma later ne, I because do wrong-le what(some)

I. shrchìng, swǒyǐ Yù Hwáng dàdì fǎ wǒ dàu jèige shrjyè shàng
affair, therefore Yu Hwang -god punish me to this earth-on

J. lái dzwò nyóu. Búgwò, yíhòu wǒ hái yàu hwéi dàu tyānshàng
come do cow. but, later I still want return to heaven

K. chyù." Yīnwèi tā jrdàu tā yǒu yīge péngyou, tāde hǎu
go." because he know he have a friend, he-de good

L. péngyou shr yīge syānrén, swǒyǐ jèige Nyóuláng, tā jyòu
friend be a immortal, therefore this Nyoulang, he then

M. bútài nángwò.
not-too sad.

N. Hǎu. Syàndzài wǒmen dzàilái shwō tyānshàngde shrchìng.
ok. now we again-come say heaven-de affair.

O. Nèige tyānshàng yǒu hěn dwō hěn hǎukàn hěn hǎukànde nyǔháidz.
that heaven there-is very many very pretty very pretty-de

P. Tāmen dōu shr syanren. Yǒu hǎu jǐge nyǔháidz.
girls. they all be immortals. there-is good some girls.

Q. Tāmen dzài tyānshàng. Tāmen jyòu jr - bú shr jr bù -
they be-at heaven. they only weave - not-emph weave cloth -

R. shr jr nèijǔng hěn hǎukàn hěn hǎukànde bù. Yīnwèi
emph weave that-kind very pretty very pretty-de cloth. because

A. tāmen dzài tyānshàng tyāntyān jyòushr̀ jr̄ bù, dzài
they be-at heaven daily only weave cloth, be-at

B. tyānshàng tyāntyān jyòushr̀ kàn nèi jǐge rén, méiyǒu
heaven daily only see that some person, not-have

C. shémma chígwàide shr̀chíng. Yǒu yī tyān tāmen jyòu syǎng:
what(any) strange-de affair. there-is one day they then think:

D. "Yàushr wǒmen nénggou dàu dìshàng chyù wár, dwō hǎu ne."
"if we able to earth go play, much good ne."

E. Tāmen tsúng yùntsái shàngtóu kànkàn syàtóu. Hǎusyàng
they from clouds on look below. seem-like

F. shémma dōu gēn tyānshàng bù yíyàng. Swǒyǐ yǒu yī tyān
what all with heaven not same. therefore there-is one day

G. yǒu jǐge nèige syānrén, yǒu jǐge jrnyǔ, tāmen jyòu yīkwàr
there-is some that immortal, there-is some weaver-girl, they

H. tsúng tyān shàngtóu fēi, fēi, fēi, fēi dàu dìshàng
then together from sky on fly, fly, fly, fly to earth

I. láile. Búshr̀ fēi dàu chéng lǐtóu. Shr̀ fēi dàu syāngsyà
come-le. not-emph fly to city in. emph fly to country

J. chyù. Tāmen dzài syāngsyà. Tāmen jyòu tōutōude kàn.
go. they be-at country. they then secret-de look.

K. Kànkàn. Yǒu shùlín, yǒu tyán, háiyǒu hěn dwōde fángdz.
look. there-is forest, there-is field, also-there-is very

L. Tāmen jyòushr̀ tōutōu kànkàn fángdz lǐtoude rén. "Ou!
many-de house. they only secret look house in-de person. "Oh!

M. Fángdz lǐtóude rén, tāmen chwánde yīfu gēn tyānshàngde
house in-de person, they wear-de clothing with heaven-de

N. bù yíyàng. Chrde dūngsyi bù yíyàng. Tāmen dzwòde shr̀chíng
not same. eat-de thing not same. they do-de affair

O. yě bú tài yīyàng." Nèmma, tāmen yòu dzǒu. Dzǒu dàu yīge
also not too same." nemma, they again go. go to a

P. hé. Dàule nèige hédе pángbyār, tāmen jyòu kàn. Nèige
river. arrive-le that river-de side, they then look. that

Q. hédе shwěi bú tài shēn. Nèige hédе shwěi yě hěn gānjìng.
river-de water not too deep. that river-de water also very

R. Tāmen jyòu syǎng: "Yàushr dzài jèr syídzǎu, dàgài hěn hǎu."
clean. they then think: "if be-at here bathe, probably very

A. Yīnwèi héde pángbyār yǒu yīge syǎu shùlín, jèr yě méiyǒu
good. because river-de side have a small forest, here also

B. byé rén nénggòu kàn tāmen. Háiyǒu, tāmen jywéde dìshang
not-have other person able see them. besides, they feel

C. bǐjyāu rè. Tyānshang bú hwèi tài rè. Tyānshang yě bú hwèi
earth rather hot. heaven not able too hot. heaven also not

D. tài lěng. Swǒyǐ tāmen jǐge syānnyǔ, tāmen jǐge jīnyǔ
able too cold. therefore they some immortal, they some

E. jyòu dzài hé lǐmyan syǐdzǎu. Tāmen bǎ nèige hǎukànde
weaver-girl then be-at river in bathe. they ba that pretty

F. yīfu jyòu fàngdzài - yǒude fàngdzài nèige shū shàng, yǒude jyòu
clothing then put-at - some put-at that tree on, some then

G. fàngdzài nèige tsǎu shàng. Tāmen dzài hé lǐtou yībyār
put-at that grass on. they be-at river in while

H. wǎr, yībyār syàu, yībyār wǎr shwěi.
play, while laugh, while play water.

I. Jèige shŕhòu jèige Nyóuláng gēn nèige nyóu, tāmen jyòu
this time this Nyoulang with that cow, they then

J. dzài shùlín wàitóu yīge tsǎudì shàng. Dzài nàr syōusyi.
be-at forest outside a ground on. be-at there rest.

K. Nèige nyóu shwō hwà le gēn Nyóuláng shwō, shwō: "Hèi. Wǒ
that cow say speech le with Nyoulang say, say: "hey. I

L. gàusung nǐ. Nǐ yǒuméiyǒu tīngjyàn yǒu hǎu jǐge nyǔháidz?
tell you. you question hear there-is good some girl?

M. Tāmen dzài syàu." Nèige Nyóuláng tīngyitīng. Shwō: "Hèi.
they be-at laugh." that Nyoulang listen. say: "hey.

N. Wǒ tīngjyàn hǎu jǐge nyǔrénde shēngyīn. Hǎusyàng tīngjyàn
I hear good some girl-de sound. seem-like hear

O. tāmen dzài syàu, tāmen dzài shwō hwà, tāmen hěn gāusyìngde
they be-at laugh, they be-at say speech, they very happy-de

P. yàngdz." Nèige nyóu shwō: "Wǒ gàusung nǐ. Dzài jèisyē
manner." that cow say: "I tell you. bepat this-several

Q. nyǔháidz lǐtóu yǒu yīge shŕ nǐde tàitài." Nyóuláng
girl in there-is one be you-de wife." Nyoulang

R. shwō: "Hùshwō! Wǒ dzěmma chyúng! Wǒ dzěmma hwèi yǒu
say: "nonsense! I how poor! I how able have

A. tàitài?" Nèige Lǎu Nyóu shwō: "Shr̀ jēnde." Tā shwō: "Wǒ
wife?" that Lau Nyou say: "be true." he say: "I

B. gàusung nǐ. Nǐ jyòu dzǒu. Dàule nèige hé pángbyān de
tell you. you just go. arrive-le that river side de

C. shŕhòu, nǐ jyòu kànjyàn dzài nèige shū shàng yǒu yīge
time, you then see be-at that tree on there-is a

D. hěn hǎukànde yīfu. Nǐ jyòu bǎ nèige shūshàng hěn hǎukàn
very pretty-de clothing. you just ba that tree-on very pretty

E. de yīfu jyòu nálái. Nǐ jyòu pǎuhwéilái." Nyóuláng shwō: "Òu
de clothing then take. you then run-back-come." Nyoulang

F. wǒ bù kěyǐ dzwò jèijyàn shŕchìng. Dzěmma kěyǐ chyù ná
say: "oh, I not able do this affair. how be able go take

G. nyǔrénde yīfu ne?" Lǎu Nyóu shwō: "Wǒ bù hwèi jyàu nǐ
girl-de clothing ne?" Lau Nyou say: "I not able cause you

H. dzwò hwàide shŕchìng. Dwèibudwèi? Wǒ tsúnglái méiyǒu
do bad-de affair. right (question)? I before not

I. jyàu nǐ dzwò yīge hwàide shŕchìng. Swǒyǐ nǐ tīng wǒde hwà.
cause you do a bad-de affair. therefore you listen me-de

J. Nèmma, nǐ chyù ná nèige yīfu, buhwèi tswò." Hòulái nèige
speech. nemma, you go take that clothing, not-able wrong."

K. Nyóuláng shwō: "Hǎu ba." Tā jyòu màn màn màn màn màn màn
then than Nyoulang say: "ok ba." he then slow slow slow slow

L. de dzǒu. Dzǒu dàu nèige shùlínde pángbyār, tā jyòu
slow slow de go. go to that forest-de side, he then

M. kànjyàn nàr yǒu yīge yīshang. Tā jyòu nále nèige
see there there-is a dress. he then take-le that

N. yīshang jyòu hwéilái. Tā yě bù gǎn kàn rén dzài nǎr.
dress then return-come. he also not dare look person be-at where.

O. Tā shěmma dōu bù gǎn kàn. Tā nále nèige yīfu jyòu dzǒu dàu
he what all not dare look. he take-le that clothing then

P. shùlín lǐ. Kěshr̀ tā dzǒude tài kwàile. Swǒyǐ tā pèngle
go to forest in. but he walk-de too fast-le. therefore he

Q. nèisye shū. Nèisyē shū jyòu yǒu shēngyīn. Dzài hé
hit-le that-several tree. that-several tree then have sound.

R. límyànde nèisyē syānnyǔ jyòu tīngjyànle nèige shēngyīnle.
be-at river in-de that-several immortal then hear-le that sound-le

A. Dàjyā yīkàn. Òu, yǒu yīge rén bǎ yīfu nádzǒule! Swǒyǐ
everyone look. oh, there-is a person ba clothing take-go-le! Therefore

B. byéde syānnyǔmen dōu hěn kwàide nále tāmen dzjǐde yīfu,
other immortals all very fast-de take-le they own-de

C. chwān shàng, jyòu dōu pǎule. Kěshǐ yǒu yīge syānnyǔ
clothing, wear on, then all run-le. but there-is one immortal

D. tā méiyǒu yīfu. Swǒyǐ tā jyòu dzài hé límyan shwō, tā
she not-have clothing. therefore she then be-at river in say,

E. shwō: "Èi, èi, èi! Nèiwei syānsheng. Chǐng nǐ bǎ wǒde
she say: "hey, hey, hey! that man. please you ba me-de

F. yīfu gěi wǒ, hǎubuhǎu ne?" Jèige Nyóuláng ne, tā tīngjyàn
clothing give me, ok(question) ne?" this Nyoulang ne, he

G. nèige syānnyǔ shwō hwàle. Tā bù jīrdàu dzěmma bàn. Tā
hear that immortal say speech-le. he not know how move. he

H. jyòu chyù wèn nèige Lǎu Nyóu. Tā shwō: "Lǎu Nyóu, Lǎu
then go ask that Lau Nyou. he say: "Lau Nyou, Lau

I. Nyóu, nǐ jyàu wǒ ná yīfu. Nǐ kàn syāndzài wǒ nále yīfu.
Nyou, you cause me take clothing. you see now I take-le

J. Dzěmma bàn ne?" Lǎu Nyǒu shwō: "Bù yàujǐn. Nǐ búyàu
clothing. how move ne?" Lau Nyou say: "not important.

K. gwǎn. Nǐ jyòu dzwòdzài jèr. Wǒ chyù gwǎn." Hòulái nèige
you not-imper handle. you just sit-at here. I go handle." Then that

L. Lǎu Nyóu nále nèige yīfu, jyòu dàu nèige shùlín
Lau Nyou then take-le that clothing, then to that

M. wàimyan chyù. Jèige Nyóuláng ne, tā jyòu dzwòdzài jèige
forest outside go. this Nyoulang ne, he then sit-at this

N. tsǎudì shàngmyan. Tā kěyǐ tīngjyàn tāmen dzài shwō hwà.
grass on. he able hear they be-at say speech.

O. Kěshǐ tāmen shwō shěmma hwà? Nèige Lǎu Nyóu gēn nèige
but they say what speech? that Lau Nyou with that

P. jīrnyǔ, tāmen shwō shěmma hwà ne? Tā tīng bù chīngchu.
weaver-girl, they say what speech ne? he hear not clear.

Q. Tā jywéde hěn bù hǎu. Dzěmma kěyǐ chyù ná yīge nyǔrénde
he feel very not good. how able go take a woman-de

R. yīfu ne? Tā dzjǐ jyòu dzwòdzài nàr hǎusyàng mà dzjǐ.
clothing ne? he self just sit-at there seem-like scold self.

A. Jywéde dzjǐ hěn bù hǎu. Jywéde hěn nángwò. Gwòle
feel self very not good. feel very sad. pass-le

B. yīhwǎr, nèige Lǎu Nyǒu jyòu láile. Dzài Lǎu Nyóu de
some time, that Lau Nyou then come-le. be-at Lau Nyou de

C. hòutóu ne, hái yǒu yīge rén. Nèige rén shr shéi ne?
back ne, still there-is a person. that person is who ne?

D. Nyóuláng, tā jànchilái yīkàn. Òu!, hǎu pyàulyàng. Yīge
Nyoulang, he stand up look. oh!, good beautiful. a

E. hěn hǎukàn hěn hǎukàn de yīge nyǔrén. Tā tsúnglái
very pretty very pretty de one woman. he before

F. méiyǒu kàngwò nèmma hǎukànde nyǔrén. Hòulái nèige Lǎu
not see-gwo so pretty-de woman. then that Lau

G. Nyóu jyòu shwō, shwō: "Èi Nyóuláng, Nyóuláng....
Nyou then say, say: "hey Nyoulang, Nyoulang....(long pause)

H. Jèige nyǔháidz hěn ywànyi dzwò nǐde tàitài. Tā shwō
this girl very want do(be) you-de wife. she say

I. tā hwèi bāng nǐde." Nyóuláng shwō: "Shr jēnde ma? Wǒ
she able help you-de (affairs)." Nyoulang say: "is true ma? I

J. hěn chyúng. Wǒ shěmma chyán dōu méiyǒu. Wǒ yīmáu
very poor. I what(any) money all not-have. I one-dime

K. chyán dōu méiyǒu." Nèige nyǔháidz jyòu dyǎn tóu. Shěmma
money all not-have." that girl just bow head. what(any)

L. hwà yě méiyǒu shwō. Hòulái tā hěn gāusyìng. Tā jyòu dàile
speech also not say. then he very happy. he then take-le

M. nèige nyǔháidz hwéi jyā chyù kàn tāde gēge, kàn tāde
that girl return home go see he-de brother, see he-de

N. sǎudz. Nèmma, tāmen syàndzài ne, jyòu jùdzài nèige
sister-in-law. nemma, they now ne, just live-at that

O. nyóupéng lǐmyàn. Hái jùdzài nèige nyóupéng lǐmyàn.
cow pen in. still live-at that cow pen in.

P. Nèige Nyóuángde tàitài ne, jyòushr nèige jrnyǔ. Tā
that Nyoulang-de wife ne, just be that weaver-girl. she

Q. tyāntyān wǎnshàng jr bù. Jr hěn dwō hěn hǎukànde bù.
daily evening weave cloth. weave very much very pretty-de

R. Dì èr tyān tāmen jyòu kěyǐ chyù mài chyán. Jyòu màile
cloth. the second day they then able go sell money. then sell-le

A. hěn dwō hěn dwōde chyán. Jèiyàng, màn mānde, yītyān
very much very much-de money. this-way, slow slow-de, one-

B. yītyān yītyānde, tāmen jyòu yǒu yīdyǎr chyánle. Swǒyǐ
day one-day one-day-de, they then have some money-le. therefore

C. tāmen jyòu kěyǐ dàu byéde dìfang chyū mǎile yīge syǎusyǎude
they then able to other place go buy-le a small-small-de

D. fángdz. Nyóuláng gēn Jrnyǔ gēn nèige Lǎu Nyóu, tāmen
house. Nyoulang with Jrnyu with that Lau Nyou, they

E. jùdzài nèige syǎu fángdz lǐ. Bú jùdzài tāde gēge jyā
live-at that small house in. not live-at he-de brother house

F. lǐtou.
in.

G. Gwòle hǎu jǐ nyán, tāmen jyòu yǒule lyǎngge syǎuháidz.
pass-le good some year, they then have-le two child.

H. Nè, dāngrán tāmende shēnghwó hěn kwài lè, hěn syíngfú.
ne, of course they-de life very happy, very prosperous.

I. Kěshr yǒu yī tyān, Jrnyǔ hěn nángwòde gēn nèige Nyóuláng
but there-is one day, Jrnyu very sad-de to that Nyoulang

J. shwō, tā shwō: "Wǒ gàusung nǐ. Yù Hwáng dàdì shwō wǒ bù
say, she say: "I tell you. Yu Hwang -god say I not

K. yīnggāi dzài dzwò nǐde tàitài. Wǒ yīnggāi dàu tyānshàng
should be-at do(be) you-de wife. I should to heaven

L. chyù. Yīnwèi tyānshàng háiyǒu hěn dwō hěn dwōde shrchíng
go. because heaven still have very much very much-de affair

M. wǒ dōu yīnggāi chyù dzwò, wǒ bù nénggou lǎu dzwò yīge
I all should go do, I not able always do(be) a

N. rénde tàitài." Tā shwō: "Syàndzài nǐ yǐjīng yǒu lyǎngge
person-de wife." she say: "now you already have two

O. syǎuháidzle. Jèi lyǎngge syǎuháidz ne, yě bù syūyàu
child-le. this two child ne, also not need

P. chyánle. Nǐ kěyǐ dài dài tāmen lyǎngge rén, bǎ tāmen lyǎngge
money-le. you able carry they two person, ba they two

Q. dài dà. Tāmen lyǎngge rén ne, dōu hěn tsúngmíng. Jyānglái a
raise. they two person ne, all very smart. future a

R. hwèi bāng nǐde máng. Nèmma wǒ yàu dàu tyānshàng chyùle."
able help you-de busy-ness. nemma I want to heaven go."

A. Lyǎngge syǎuháidz dōu kū. Lyǎngge syǎuháidz shwō:
two child all cry. two child say:

B. "Māma nǐ bú yàu dzǒu. Māma nǐ bú yàu dzǒu." Kěshr Jīrnyǔ
"mama you not-imper go. mama you not-imper go." but Jrnyu

C. shwō: "Méiyǒu fǎdz. Māma yídìng yàu dzǒu. Nǐmen lyǎngge
say: "not-have way. mama indeed must go. you two

D. syǎuháidz gwàigwàide gēn Bàba dzài yīkwàr jù. Yídìng
child good-de with papa be-at together live. indeed

E. yàu tīng Bàbade hwà, hǎuhǎu nyàn shū, hǎuhǎu dzwò shr.
must listen papa-de speech, good study book, good do affair.

F. Māma jyānglai hwéilái kàn nǐmen."
mama future return-come see you."

G. Hòulái yǒu yī tyān dzǎushàng nèige Jīrnyǔ jyòu méiyǒule.
then there-is one day morning that Jrnyu just not-there-is-le.

H. Bù jīrdàu nǎr chyùle. Dàgài shr dàu tyānshang chyùle.
not know where go-le. probably emph to heaven go-le.

I. Nè, Nyóuláng, tāde tàitài dzǒule. Tā hěn ài tāde tàitài.
ne, Nyoulang, he-de wife go-le. he very love he-de wife.

J. Nè, tāde tàitài dzǒule yīhòu, tā hěn nángwò. Swǒyǐ
ne, he-de wife go-le after, he very sad. therefore

K. syǎuháidz yě kū. Tā yě bù chī fàn, yě bù dzwò shr.
child also cry. he also not eat food, also not do affair.

L. Tyāntyān dzwòdzài nèige ywándz lǐtou kànje tyānshang,
daily sit-at that yard in look-je heaven,

M. tāde tàitài. Yù Hwáng dàdì kànle. Yù Hwáng dàdì yě
he-de wife. Yu Hwang -god see-le. Yu Hwang -god also

N. jywéde hěn nángwò. Swǒyǐ yǒu yī tyān Yù Hwáng dàdì
feel very sad. therefore there-is one day Yu Hwang -god

O. jyòu bǎ tāmen lyǎngge rén dōu jyàule. Jyàu dàu yīge
then ba they two person all call-le. call to a

P. dìfang. Bú shr tyānshàng. Jyàu dàu yīge tèbyéde dìfang.
place. not be heaven. call to a special place.

Q. Hòulái Yù Hwáng dàdì jyòu shwō, tā shwō: "Wǒ kàn nǐmen
then Yu Hwang -god then say, he say: "I see you

R. lyǎngge rén hěn kělyán. Yàushr nǐmen lyǎngge rén, yīge
two person very pitiful. if you two person, one

A. lǎu dzài tyānshàng, yīge lǎu dzài dìshang, lǎu bù nénggou
always be-at heaven, one always be-at earth, always not able

B. jyànmyàn, jèi jēnde shr hěn kělyán." Tā shwō: "Wǒ
meet, this true emph very pitiful." he say: "I

C. syǎng gěi nǐmen yīge jīhwèi. Nèmma, Jrnyǔ ne, kěyǐ
plan give you a chance. nemma, Jrnyu ne, able

D. chángcháng kànkàn tāde syǎuháidz. Syǎuháidz yě kěyǐ
often see her-de child. child also able

E. chángcháng kànkàn tāde mǔchin. Hǎubuhǎu ne?" Yù Hwáng dàdì
often see he-de mother. ok(question) ne?" Yu Hwang

F. jyòu shwō, tā shwō: "Ah, nǐmen shr ywànyi měige
-god then say, he say: 'ah, you or want each

G. ywéde chī hàu jyàn yī tsz myàn ne, nǐmen háishr ywànyi
month-de seventh day meet one time face ne, you or want

H. měi nyánde chī ywè lǐmyande dì chī tyān jyàn yī tsz
each year-de seventh month in-de the seventh day meet one

I. myàn ne, háishr shěmma shěmma?" Nèige Yù Hwánd dàdì a
time face ne, or what what?" that Yu Hwang -god a

J. shwō hǎu jǐge. Kěshr jèige Nyóuláng ne, (nǐ jrdaù tā shr
say good some. but this Nyoulang ne, (you know he be

K. yīge rén) tā dì yī tsz kànjyàn yīge shén. Nèmma, nèige shēn
a person) he the first time see a spirit. nemma, that spirit

L. yǐjīng hòumyàn yǒu hǎu dwō chwánde hēn hǎukànde
already behind there-is good many wear-de very pretty

M. yīfu de rén. Tā dāngrán hěn pà. Swǒyǐ Yù Hwáng dàdì
clothing-de person. he naturally very fear. therefore

N. shwōde nèisyē hwà, tā dōu méiyǒu tīng chīngchu. Tā yě
Yu Hwang -god say-de that-several speech, he all not hear

O. bù gǎn wèn Yù Hwáng dàdì. Tā yě bù gǎn shwō: "Chǐng nǐ
clear. he also not dare ask Yu Hwang -god. he also not dare

P. shwō màn yīdyǎr. Chǐng nǐ dzài shwō yī tsz." Tā dōu
say: "please you say slow a little. please you again say one

Q. bù gǎn shwō. Tā jyòu tīngjyàn yīge, shwō "Měi nyánde chī
time." he all not dare say. he only hear one, say "each year-de

R. ywè lǐmyande dì chī tyān nǐmen hwópwō lyǎngge rén
seventh month in-de the seventh day you alive two person

A. jyànmyàn. Hǎubuhǎu ne?" Tā jyòu tīngjyàn jèige.
meet. ok(question) ne?" he only hear this.

B. Swǒyǐ tā jyòu shwō, tā shwō: "Hǎu ba. Měi nyánde chī
therefore he then say, he say: "ok ba. each year-de seventh

C. ywè chī hàu wǒ yàushr nénggou kànjyàn wǒde tàitài de hwà,
month seventh day I if able see me-de wife de hwa,

D. ne, wǒ yě hěn gāusyìng." Yù Hwáng dàdì shwō: "Hǎu. Nèmma
ne, I also very happy." Yu Hwang -god say: "ok. nemma

E. yàushr nǐ ywànyi měi nyán chī ywè chī hàu kàn nǐ tàitài
if you want each year seventh month seventh day see you

F. de hwà, nèmma, měi nyán dàu nèi tyān de shírhòu, wǒ ràng
wife de hwa, nemma, each year arrive that day de time, I let

G. nǐmen jyànmyàn." Jèige shírhòu dāngrán jyòu yǒu rén bǎ
you meet." this time naturally then there-is person ba

H. jèige hwà syěsyàláile. Dàuhòulái, jèige Nyóuláng tsái
this speech write-down-le. finally, this Nyoulang then

I. jīrdàu. Òu, ywánlái yǒu hǎu jǐge. Tā kěyǐ sywǎndzé yīge.
know. oh, originally there-is good some. he able choose one.

J. Tā bù yīdìng shr chī ywè chī hàu tsái nénggou kànkàn tā
he not necessarily be seventh month seventh day then able see

K. tàitàide. Yěsyǔ yī nyán kěyǐ kàn lyǎng tsz, yī nyán kěyǐ
he wife-de. perhaps one year able see two time, one year able

L. kàn sān tsz. Kěshǐ syàndzài jīhwèi jyòu méiyǒule.
see three time. but now chance then not-there-is-le.

M. Swǒyǐ méiyǒu fǎdz. Nèmma, dàu syàndzài, dzài Jūnggwóde
therefore not-there-is way. nemma, to now, be-at China-de

N. yīnlìde chī ywè - dāngrán dàu chyōutyān de shírhòu - (dōu yǒu
calendar-de seventh month - of course to fall de time - (all

O. chyōutyānde shírhòu), nǐ tái tóu kàn tyānshàngde shírhòu,
have fall-de time), you raise head look heaven de time,

P. tyānshàng yǒu yīge hěn lyàng hěn lyàng de yīge yínghé.
heaven have a very bright very bright de one silver river.

Q. Kěshì dàu chī ywè de shírhòu, jèige yíng hé tèbyé lyàng.
but arrive seventh month de time, this river special bright.

R. Dzài yínghéde yībyār yǒu yīge hěn lyàng hěn lyàng de
be-at silver river-de one side there-is a very bright very

A. syīngsying. Yīnwèi wǒmen syàndzàide hwà shwō shr̀ "tyān
bright-de star. because we now-de speech say be

B. chǐng syīng dzwò", nà jyòu shr̀ wǒmen dzài gùshr lǐtóude
Heavenly Weaver Girl", that just be we be-at story in-de

C. jèige Jrīnyǔ syīng. Dzài hépde lìngwài yībyar a yě
this Jrnyu star. be-at river-de other side a also

D. yǒu yīge hěn lyàng hěn lyàngde syīng. Shr̀ méiyǒu nèige
there-is a very bright very bright-de star. emph not that

E. Jrīnyǔ syīng lyàng. Jèige syīng jyòu shr̀ wǒmen gǔ shŕhòu
Jrnyu star bright. this star only be we old time

F. jyàude chyán nyóu syīng. Nè, syàndzài jèi shr̀ wǒmen gùshr
call-de Celestial Cowherd star. ne, now this be we story

G. lǐtóude jèige Nyóuláng. Nyóulángde pángbyār yǒu
in-de this Nyoulang. Nyoulang-de side there-is

H. lyǎngge syǎu syīngsying. Tīngshwō jyòu shr̀ Nyóuláng
two small star. hear-say just be Nyoulang

I. gēn Jrīnyǔde lyǎngge érdz. Tīngshwō dzài měi nyánde
and Jrnyu-de two child. hear-say be-at each year-de

J. chī ywè chū chī de jèi tyān yè lǐtóu, yǒu hǎu jǐge nyǎur
seventh month seventh day de this day night in, there-is good

K. fēiláí, fēiláí. Hǎu jǐbǎi, hǎu jǐchyānde nyǎu fēiláí.
some bird fly-come, fly-come. good some-hundred, good

L. Fēiláíle yīhòu, tāmen jyòu byànle yīge chyáu. Nèmma
some-thousand bird fly-come. fly-come after, they then become-le

M. jèige Jrīnyǔ (wǒ bù jrīdàu shr̀ Jrīnyǔ kěyǐ dzǒu gwòlái,
a bridge. nemma this Jrnyu (I not know be Jrnyu able walk

N. dàgài shr̀ Jrīnyǔ) tā jyòu kěyǐ tsúng jèige chyáu
across come, probably be Jrnyu) she then able from this

O. dzǒu gwòlái. Lái kàn....
bridge go across-come. come see....(interrupted)

P. Ah, yǒu hǎu dwō hǎu dwō nèige. Wǒmen jyàudzwò chywè.
ah, there-is good many good many that. we call magpie.

Q. Dàgài shr̀ syǐchywè. Bū jrīdàu jǐchyān háishr̀ jǐwànde.
probably be magpie. not know some-thousand or some-ten-thousand-de

R. Tāmen jyòu dzwòchéng yīge chyáu. Nè hòulái ne, jèige
they then create a bridge. ne later ne, this

A. Jrnyǔ tā jyòu kěyǐ tsúng nèige chyáu, tsúng nèisyē nyǎurde
Jrnyu she then able from that bridge, from that-several bird-de

B. shēnshang jyòu dzǒu gwòlái. Dàule hédе jèibyār lái kàn
body-on then walk across-come. arrive-le river-de this-side

C. Nyóuláng, lái kàn tāde lyǎnggе syǎuháidz. Dàu dì èr
come see Nyoulang, come see she-de two child. to the second

D. tyān Jrnyǔ yòu tsúng jèisyē nyǎurde shēnshang dzǒu dàu
day Jrnyu again from this-several bird-de body-on go to

E. hé nèibyār chyù. Nèmma, dàgài mīngnyánde chī ywè chī
river that-side go. nemma, probably next-year-de seventh month

F. hàu de shírhòu, dzài lái kàn tāde háidz. Jèige jyòu shì
seventh day-de time, again come see she-de child. this just

G. Jūnggwóde chwánshwō "Nyóuláng gēn Jrnyǔ".
be China-de folk-tale "The Cowherd and the Weaver Girl".

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