# **Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation**

# A Collection of Bamukumbit (Mankong) Narrative Texts

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#### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

## Gloss

??? (unsure)

1d first person dual

1p-excl first person plural, exclusive

1s first person singular

2s second person singular

3p third person plural

3s third person singular

F future tense

HAB habitual aspect

P1 recent past

P2 distant past

PROG progressive aspect

## **Part Of Speech**

??? (unsure)

ADJ Adjective

ADV Adverb

ASP Aspect Marker

CONJN Conjunction

DEM Demonstrative

EMPH Emphatic pronoun

INTERJ Interjection

LOC Locational Adverb

N Noun

NEG Negative Marker

NPROP Proper Noun

NUM Numeral

POSSA Possessive Adjective

POSSP Possessive Pronoun

PREP Preposition

PRO Pronoun

QUE Interrogative Pronoun

REL Relative pronoun

TEMP Temporal Adverb

TIT Title

TNS Tense Marker

V Verb

#### INTRODUCTION

#### The Language

Bamukumbit (Mankong) [ISO639-3 code: bqt] is a Grassfields Bantu language spoken in the village of Bamukumbit, in the Balikumbat Sub-Division of the Ngo-Ketunjia Division of the Northwest Province of Cameroon. There are approximately 12,000 Bamukumbit speakers.<sup>1</sup>

The *Ethnologue* reports the following classification of the Bamukumbit language:

Niger-Congo, Atlantic-Congo, Volta-Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Wide Grassfields, Narrow Grassfields, Mbam-Nkam, Ngemba. (Gordon 2005: 57)

The Atlas Linguistique du Cameroun describes Bamukumbit as a dialect of Awing (ALCAM [917]). (Dieu & Renaud 1983: 438)

#### **Elicitation and Recording of Texts**

In Bamukumbit, Mankong children typically learn folk stories when their parents tell them stories at night around the cooking fire. The stories are told for entertainment, but may also teach a moral lesson. Children also share stories with each other, and teachers sometimes tell folk stories in primary school.

This collection of six narrative texts was elicited from two language informants. In January 2008, I met Mr. Tanila Chrysanthus Alot in the reception hall of the Bamukumbit palace, where he told me the folk stories, "The Wicked Woman", "Tortoise and Hare", "Frog and Chameleon", and "Two Great Friends". In February 2008 I met Mr. Ndokam Michael Alot at his compound in Mbanka quarter, Bamukumbit, where he told me the folk stories, "The Woman and her Child" and "Taa Kindong and the Devils." In both cases, the folk stories were recorded on a hand-held digital voice recorder.

Mr. Tanila Chrysanthus is a retired Assistant Superintendant of Police who lives in Bamukumbit. Mr. Ndokam Michael is a retired beekeeper and schoolteacher, who lives in Bamenda.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Extrapolated from 1987 census figure of 7300 (Gordon 2005: 57), based on population growth figures for Cameroon.

#### **Transcription and Interlinearisation of Texts**

The interlinear texts were prepared using the software "Fieldworks Language Explorer" (FLEx). This database program facilitates the recording and analysis of linguistic data. In particular, one can use this application to enter a corpus of texts and to interlinearise those texts, entering relevant grammatical and lexical data. A concordance and lexicon are automatically generated. A grammatical sketch can also be produced automatically.

The Mankong texts presented here are interlinearised with an English gloss and the part of speech given below each word. A free translation is also given for each sentence.

#### Orthography

In these interlinearised texts, the original Mankong text is transcribed using the provisional Mankong orthography (Simpson 2006). In a few cases, the transcription deviates from the proposed orthography:

- 1. In a string of two or more nasalized vowels, only the first vowel is marked with the diacritic ( ).
- 2. 'ŋ' rather than 'n' is written before 'k' or 'g'.
- 3. Tone has been left unmarked in these transcriptions. Further study is required before implementing the proposed tone orthography.
- 4. Wherever reduplication occurs, the two iterations of the morpheme are written together as one word
- 5. Elided vowels have been written where the spelling of the word in question has been standardized. However, in cases where the appropriate spelling of a word is still in question, the word may be spelled differently for different occurrences, if the speaker pronounced it differently at different times.
- 6. A distinction between short and long vowels is made. Certain words are known to have a long or short vowel. In other cases, where the spelling of the word has not been standardized, the word is spelled with a long vowel when it is pronounced long and with a short vowel when it is pronounced short. In some cases, grammatical analysis may reveal that the "long" vowel is actually a short vowel that has coalesced with a second vowel that should be treated as a separate word or morpheme.

7. Some words have alternate pronunciations which cannot be explained by phonological rules. In such cases, the word has been written as the speaker pronounced it in that occurrence.

#### Gloss

Glosses are approximate. Noun class has not been indicated in the word-for-word gloss. However, it should be noted that the following elements have been found to agree with the class of the head noun in the Bamukumbit language: possessive adjectives (except for the first person singular), demonstrative adjectives, demonstrative pronouns, relative pronouns, "which ...?", "How many ...?" and numerals (DeVisser 2006: 12).

## Part of Speech

A thorough grammatical analysis of these texts has not yet been done. Any grammatical analysis seen in the presentation of these texts is therefore preliminary.

## The Wicked Woman (Mr. Tanila Chrysanthus Alot)

## Paragraph 1.

1.1.	Вą	bɨchə	b <del>i</del> bε	nŧ	ncho	fo	b <del>i</del>	kwa'
	children	certain	two	P2	be	there	be	true
	N	ADJ	NUM	V	V	LOC	V	???

## bɨshə

friends

N

Once upon a time there were two boys who were very good friends.

1.2.	<b>Ta'</b>	<i>chə</i>	<b>gi</b>	<b>mbę</b>	<b>sh?</b>	i	<b>lele</b>	<b>ŋgɨ</b>
	one	certain	go	visit	friend	3s	everyday	go
	NUM	ADJ	V	V	N	POSSA	TEMP	V
<b>mbξ</b>	<i>sh</i> <b>?</b>	<b>i</b>	<i>lele</i>	<b>ki</b>	<i>sh</i> <b>?</b>	i	<b>la'</b>	<b>mbξ</b>
visit	friend	3s	everyday	not	friend	3s	ever	visit
V	N	POSSA	TEMP	NEG	N	POSSA	V	V

i

3s

PRO

One of the boys always visited the other, but his visits were never returned.

1.3.	<b>A</b>	<b>nɨ</b>	<b>mbi</b>	<b>ale</b>	<b>achə</b>	<i>mbir</i>	i	<b>ŋgiε</b>
	3s	P2	be	day	certain	ask	3s	say
	PRO	TNS	V	N	ADJ	V	PRO	V
<i>sh</i> <b>?</b>	<b>mi</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>wur</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>kə</b>	<b>mbξ</b>	<b>go</b>	<b>lele</b>
friend	1s	3s	do	3s	what	visit	2s	everyday
N	POSSA	PRO	V	PRO	QUE	V	PRO	TEMP
<b>ki</b> not NEG	o 2s PRO	<b>bę</b> visit V	<b>mɨ</b> 1s PRO	•				

One day he asked his friend, "My friend, why is it that I always visit you, but you never visit me?"

1.4.	Shş	i	wa	shəə	kər	i	•
	friend	3s	that	shame	???	3s	
	N	POSSA	DEM	N	V	PRO	

His friend was ashamed.

1.5.	<b>A</b> 3s PRO	<b>yiε</b> say V	<b>nda'</b> tell V	<b>mbi</b> be V	yy tomorrow TEMP	nni 1s.come V	<i>mbę</i> visit V	o 2s PRO
<b>ti</b> until	<b>bo'</b> 1d	<b>le</b> sleep	<b>le</b> day					
PREP	PRO	V	N					
	Tomorrow I w	vill visit you	and stay ov	ernight at you	ur house."			
1.6.	<b>A</b> 3s PRO	<b>kua</b> return V	<b>fi</b> tell V	<b>a</b> ??? ???	<i>mu</i> mother N	i 3s POSSA	<b>njiε</b> say V	<b>mbi</b> world N
<b>gq</b> F1 TNS	<i>ndą</i> clean V	shə friend N	<b>mi</b> 1s POSSA	<b>ni</b> come V	<b>mbξ</b> visit V	<b>mi</b> 1s PRO	le here LOC	<b>ti</b> until PREP
<b>bɨ'</b> 1p-excl PRO	i 3s PRO	<b>le</b> sleep V	•					
	y went home a night at our ho		mother, "To	morrow morn	ning, my frier	nd will come	e to visit me	here and t
1.7.	<b>Mbi</b> world N	<b>lą</b> clean V	<i>sh</i> ə friend N	i 3s POSSA	<b>wa</b> that DEM	<b>a</b> 3s PRO	<b>gi</b> go V	<b>a</b> ??? ???
<b>bξε</b> visit V	shqa compound N	bwa	•					
As mornii	ng came, his fr	riend came	to visit at the	eir compound				
1.8.	<b>Mu</b> mother N	<b>i</b> 3s POSSA	<b>kua</b> return V	<b>mɨkuanɨ</b> evening N	<b>mɨŋgwe</b> woman N	<b>m</b> iwhich REL	<b>mbi</b> wicked V	<b>ne</b> cook V
<b>mɨyɨ</b> food N	•							
The moth	er returned to	the house in	the evening	g, and the wic	ked woman p	orepared sor	ne food.	
1.9.	<b>A</b> ??? ???	ndua time N	<b>a</b> 3s PRO	<b>neni</b> cook V	<b>miyi</b> food N	lo there LOC	,	<b>mbe'</b> take V
nd <del>i</del> '	ne'	пээ	m <del>i</del> yi	а	gą	na'	mbųa	shə
poison N	put in V	in PREP	food N	3s PRO	F1 TNS	give V	to PREP	friend N
ma	i	wa	•					

child

N

3s

POSSA

that

DEM

As she cooked food, she put poison in the portion that she would serve to her son's friend.

1.10.	<b>Akoa</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>gq</b>	<i>ŋgab</i>	<b>mɨyɨ</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>fani</b>	<b>ni'</b>
	time	3s	F1	divide	food	3s	err	begin
	N	PRO	TNS	V	N	PRO	V	V
<b>mbe'e</b>	<b>mɨ</b>	<b>sh</b> ə	<b>ma</b>	i	<b>wa</b>	<b>na'</b>	<b>nɨ</b>	<i>ma</i>
take	which	friend	child	3s	that	give	to	child
V	REL	N	N	POSSA	DEM	V	PREP	N
i 3s POSSA	•							

When she served the food, she made a mistake and took the portion meant for her son's friend, and gave it to her son instead.

1.11.	<b>Ma</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>yɨ</b>	<b>mɨyɨ</b>	<b>m</b> i	a	<b>ndɨ'</b>	<b>a</b>
	child	3s	eat	food	which	3s	poison	3s
	N	POSSA	V	N	REL	PRO	N	PRO
<b>nɔɔ</b> ??? ???	<b>nde</b> sleep V	<i>mbi</i> world N	<b>yεε</b> ??? V	<b>ndą</b> clean V	a 3s PRO	<b>ku</b> die V	•	

Her son ate the food that she had poisoned and before morning, he died.

1.12.	<i>Sh</i> <b>?</b> friend N	i 3s POSSA	<b>wa</b> that DEM	<b>le</b> sleep V	<b>nɨtu'</b> night N	,	<b>njii</b> see V	<b>njiε</b> say V
shə	i	le	n <del>i</del> tu'	ba'	ŋku	yi	fur	,
friend	3s	day	night	thus	die	3s	leave	
N	POSSA	N	N	ADV	V	EMPH	V	
ŋkər	а	yi	•					
run	???	3s						
V	???	<b>EMPH</b>						

During the night, the guest discovered that his friend had died, and so he ran away.

1.13.	<b>Mbi</b> day	<b>lą</b> clean	<b>mɨŋgwe</b> woman	<b>mɨ</b> ???	<b>mbi</b> wicked	<b>a</b> 3s	<b>yii</b> see	<b>njie</b> say
ma	N i	v ku	N •	???	V	PRO	V	V
child N	3s POSSA	die V						

The next morning, the wicked woman saw that her child had died.

1.14.	<b>Yi</b> 3s	<b>i</b> ???	<b>nɨ</b> P2	<b>njiε</b> say	,	oh no	<b>yiε</b> say	<b>a</b> 3s
	PRO	???	TNS	V		INTERJ	V	PRO
n <del>i</del>	mbe'	ba'	nd <del>i</del> '	fur	ndə	na'	mbųa	ma
P2	take	thus	poison	leave	house	give	to	child
TNS	V	ADV	N	V	N	V	PREP	N
i	?							
3s								
DOCCA								

**POSSA** 

She said, Oh no! So I took the poison, went outside, and gave it to my child?

1.15. Nje n<del>i</del>ko' start V cry V

And she began to cry.

## Tortoise and Hare (Mr. Tanila Chrysanthus Alot)

## Paragraph 1.

1.1.	Kwimaŋkɔ'	bua	Anchele'	
	tortoise	and	hare	
	N	CONJN	N	

The tortoise and the hare.

1.2.	<b>Bɨ</b> 3p PRO	<b>yi</b> know V	<b>njie</b> say V	,	<b>Kwimaŋkɔ',</b> tortoise N	<b>a</b> 3s PRO	<b>ki</b> not NEG
а	yi	niində	n <del>i</del>	m <del>i</del> tą			
3s	know	walk	with	power			
PRO	V	V	PREP	N			

Everyone knows that the tortoise does not know how to move quickly.

1.3.	Anchele',	a	kər	andər	ndş	ŋkş	m <del>i</del> na
	hare	3s	run	with running	pass	all	animals
	N	PRO	V	N	V	ADJ	N

na

all

ADJ

The hare runs faster than any other animal.

1.4.	A	n <del>i</del>	mb <del>i</del>	akoa	achə	,	Kwimaŋl	ko' kwee
	3s	P2	be	time	certain		tortoise	knock
	PRO	TNS	V	N	ADJ		N	V
njo'	a	mbụa	Anchele'	njiε	,	mŧ	а	kər
chest	to	to	hare	that		if	3s	run
N	PREP	PREP	N	V		CONJN	PRO	V
andər	ndę	i						
with runn	ing pass	3s						
N	V	PRO						

Once upon a time, Tortoise boasted to Hare that he could run faster than him.

1.5.	Anchele'	b <del>i</del> 'nde	,	njiε	b <del>i</del>	i	wur	ndəmn <del>i</del>
	hare	angry		say	3p	3s	do	compete
	N	V		V	PRO	PRO	V	V

andər

with running

N

Hare got angry and said that they should run a race.

1.6.	<b>Bi</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>no'</b>	<b>le</b>	<b>bua</b>	<b>wur</b>	<b>a</b>	ndəmni
	3p	3s	set	day	3p	???	???	compete
	PRO	PRO	V	N	PRO	V	???	V
<i>andər</i> with runn N	· ing							

They fixed a day that they would have the race.

1.7.	<b>A</b> 3s PRO	<b>bi</b> be V	<b>ale</b> day N	o that DEM	,	Kwimaŋkɔ' tortoise N	???? ???	<b>be'</b> take V
b <del>i</del> kwimaŋ	•	chichir	ti'	ta'	<b>kwiman</b> i tortoise	ko',	ŋgɨ	
tortoises N	pass V	straight ???	stand V	one NUM	N N		go V	
shi	nti'	ta'	kwimaŋkɔ	, ,	ŋgɨ	sh <del>i</del>	nti'	ta'
ahead ADV	stand V	one NUM	tortoise N		go V	ahead ADV	stand V	one NUM
kwimaŋk:	o' t <del>i</del>	she'	пээ	l <del>i</del> '	andər	gą	me	
tortoise	until	reach	???	place	with runni	ng F1	finish	
N	PREP	V	???	N	N	TNS	V	

•

The day of the race, Tortoise took other tortoises and hid them on the course, at intervals up to the finish line.

1.8.	<b>Bua</b> 3p PRO	Anchele' hare N	<b>ye</b> start V	<i>andər</i> with runn N	ing	<b>a</b> 3s PRO	<b>89</b> immediate V	ely
<b>na'</b> give V	<b>ŋkər</b> run V	<b>ηkebε</b> a bit N	<b>ŋk</b> ŷ enter V	<b>njo'</b> inside PREP	<i>ŋkə</i> bush N	,	<b>kwimaŋkɔ'</b> tortoise N	chə other ADJ
<i>abən</i> again V	<b>furi</b> come out V	<b>shi</b> ahead ADV	•					

They started the race. After running just a bit, Tortoise entered the bush and another tortoise came out ahead of Hare.

1.9.	Anchele' hare N	<b>bi'nde</b> angry V	,	<i>ŋkər</i> run V	<b>ŋgiε</b> say V	a 3s PRO	<i>bali</i> carry on ba V	i ck 3s PRO
<b>a</b> 3s PRO	<b>k?</b> enter V	<i>njo'</i> inside PREP	<i>ŋkə</i> bush N	,	<b>yɨ</b> REL REL	<b>ndε'</b> other ADJ	furicome out	shi ahead NEG

.

Hare was angry and ran to catch up to Tortoise. Meanwhile, the second tortoise entered the bush and a third came out ahead of Hare.

1.10.	Anchele' hare N	<b>k</b> į continue V	<b>ŋkərkərnɨ</b> run V	ndənjie so that ???	<b>mi</b> if CONJN	<b>a</b> 3s PRO	<b>ya'</b> overtake V	i 3s PRO
<b>ki</b> not NEG	<b>kiε</b> succeed V	,	<b>ncho</b> PROG ASP	<b>nd?</b> want V	<b>ηgiε</b> say V	<b>mŧ</b> if CONJN	<b>a</b> 3s PRO	<b>ya'</b> overtake V
i 3s PRO Hare contin	ki not NEG nued running	kie succeed V s, trying in va	· nin to catch u	p with Torto	ise.			
1.11.	A 3s PRO	<b>kər</b> run V	<b>ni</b> with PREP	<b>mɨt</b> power  N	,	<b>ti</b> until PREP	<b>ŋgu</b> fall V	she ground N
<b>ŋku</b> die V	•							

He ran quickly until he fell down and died.

1.12.	Yənjua	nən	njiε	Kwimaŋkɔ'	' yi	i	lç	yŧ
	this	show	say	tortoise	knowledge	3s	pass	which
	???	V	V	N	N	POSSA	V	REL
ŋkş	m <del>i</del> na	na	•					
all	animals	all						
ADJ	N	ADJ						

This shows that Tortoise is more cunning than all the other animals.

## Frog and Chameleon (Mr. Tanila Chrysanthus Alot)

## Paragraph 1.

1.1.	A	nŧ	mb <del>i</del>	ale	mbi	nɨ	ŋkɔ'nɨ	,
	3s	P2	be	day	world	P2	start	
	PRO	TNS	V	N	N	TNS	V	

**bi chocho**3p sit
PRO V

The day that the world began, everyone was sitting down.

1.2.	<b>Bicha</b>	<b>ŋgua</b>	<b>yεε</b>	<b>mi</b>	<b>ŋɔ</b>	<b>ku</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>kɔ'</b>
	certain	people	say	when	person	die	3s	rise
	ADJ	N	V	CONJN	N	V	PRO	V
,	<b>bicha</b>	<b>yε</b>	<b>mi</b>	<b>ŋɔ</b>	<b>ku</b>	<b>ki</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>kɔ'</b>
	other	say	when	person	die	not	3s	rise
	ADJ	V	CONJN	N	V	NEG	PRO	V

.

Some people were saying that when a person dies he should rise again. Others were saying that when a person dies he should not rise again.

1.3.	Βŧ	chab	а	ทวว	t <del>i</del>	ncho'	kunchami	n <del>i</del> bua
	3p	talk	???	about it	until	choose	frog	and
	PRO	V	???	???	PREP	V	N	CONJN
kuneeni	,	уєє	bua	kər	andər	g <del>i</del>	а	mbụa
chameleon		say	3p	run	with runnin	g go	to	to
N		V	PRO	V	???	V	PREP	PREP

## Mbo'mbi .

God

N

They talked about it until they chose Frog and Chameleon, saying that they should run to God.

1.4.	Ŋэ	а	wą	mbi'	а	she'	fo	а
						reach		
	N	???	TNS	V	???	V	LOC	PRO

chu yisay 3sV POSSP

The one who reached God first would say his own opinion.

1.5.	Kuneen <del>i</del>	chu	njiε	ற்	ku	ŋkɨ	а	ŋkɔ'
	chameleon	say	say	person	die	not	3s	rise
	N	V	V	N	V	NEG	PRO	V

.

Chameleon was saying that when a person dies he should not rise again.

1.6.	Kunchan	nn <del>i</del> yee	ற்	ku	ŋkɔ'	
	frog	say	person	die	rise	
	N	V	N	V	V	

Frog was saying that when a person dies he should rise again.

1.7.	Kuncham	n <del>i</del> fur	kər	ndş	Kuneer	ıi ŋgi	she'	noo
	frog	leave	run	pass	chamele	eon go	reach	???
	N	V	V	V	N	V	V	???
nɨŋgɔ'	а	shamn <del>i</del>	,	nchu	njiε	,	Yoo	,
termites	???	come out		say	say		Hey!	
N	???	V		V	V		INTERJ	
nchi'	nchocho	ŋkur	றgɔ'	тŧ	•••			
only	sit	eat	termite	1s				
???	V	V	N	POSSA				

Frog ran past Chameleon and reached a place where termites were coming out of the ground. He said, "Hey! I'll just sit and eat termites here.

Ahhh.

ADV

1.9.	<b>Ŋgwą</b> 1s.F V	<b>ηgiε</b> say V	<i>ŋkur</i> eat V	<b>ti</b> until PREP	<b>a</b> 3s PRO	<b>mε'nɨ</b> finish V	,	<b>Kuneeni</b> chameleon N
<i>nchi'</i> only	<b>mbalɨ</b> approach	?						

I will eat until they are finished. Will Chameleon even reach me by then?

1.10.	<b>Ndanɨ</b> ??? ???	<b>a</b> ??? ???	no about ???	<b>ningo'</b> termites N	<b>ncho</b> PROG ASP	<b>ŋkuru</b> eat V	,	<b>Kuneeni</b> chameleon N
<b>ni</b> come V	<b>nja'</b> overtake V	i 3s PRO	<b>ŋgɨ</b> go V	<i>nchu</i> say V	<b>mbụa</b> to PREP	<b>Mbo'mbi</b> God N	<b>ηgiε</b> say V	<b>ŋɔ</b> person N
<b>ku</b> die V	<b>a</b> 3s PRO	<b>ki</b> not NEG	<i>ni'</i> again V	<b>ŋkɔ'</b> rise V	•			

He was so busy thinking only about the termites he was eating, that Chameleon came and overtook him, and went and told God that when a person dies he should not rise again.

1.11.	<b>A</b> 3s PRO	<b>wur</b> do V	<b>anu</b> thing N	o the DEM	<b>a</b> 3s PRO	<b>ŋɔ</b> person N	<b>ku</b> die V	<b>ki</b> not NEG
а	ni'	ŋkə'	•					
3s	again	rise						
PRO	V	V						

This is the reason why, when a man dies, he does not rise again.

## Two Great Friends (Mr. Tanila Chrysanthus Alot)

<b>Paragra</b>	ph	1.
----------------	----	----

1.1.	A 3s PRO	<b>ni</b> P2 TNS	<b>mbi</b> be V	<b>akoa</b> time N	achə certain ADJ	,	<b>bish</b> ; friends N	<b>bichə</b> certain ADJ
<b>cho</b> be V	<b>bibε</b> two V	,	<b>kua</b> love V	<b>mɨnu</b> things N	<b>mwa</b> 3p POSSA	<b>ti</b> until PREP	<b>ŋga'</b> disturb V	•

Once upon a time there were two friends. They loved each other very much.

1.2.	Ta'	ற்	b <del>i</del>	chirmi'	
	one	person	be	blind person	
	NUM	N	V	N	

One was a blind man.

1.3.	Yɨchə	b <del>i</del>	kwiir <del>i</del>	
	other	be	lame person	
	ADJ	V	N	

The other was a lame man.

1.4.	Bua	cho	ale	achə	,	nji	уєє	wua
	3p	be	day	certain		hunger	say	3p
	PRO	V	N	ADJ		N	V	PRO
ha'	fe'							

ba' fe'
thus too much
ADV ADV

One day they were very hungry.

??
??
??
??

kə

what QUE

They asked each other, "What will we eat? What will we eat?"

1.6.	Chirmi'	kuą	njiε	t <del>i</del>	nji	cho	ba'	bo'
	blind person	think	say	until	hunger	be	thus	1d
	N	V	V	PREP	N	V	ADV	PRO

wur le .
do how
V QUE

The blind man thought, "We are so hungry, what will we do?"

1.7.	Kwiiri	chu	mbụa	i	njiε	,	nji	lɨ'
	lame person	n say	to	3s	say		1s.know	place
	N	V	PREP	PRO	V		V	N
nambo	mbε	cho	,	ŋka	nji	niində	ba'	bo'
banana	ripe	be		bunch	know	walk	thus	1d
N	V	V		N	V	V	ADV	PRO
wur	lε	she'	fo	?				
do	how	reach	there					
V	QUE	V	LOC					

The lame man said to him, "I know a place where there are ripe bananas, but I can't walk. So how will we get there?"

1.8.	<b>Mbɨrɨ</b> again V	<b>nchu</b> say V	<b>mbụa</b> to PREP	i 3s PRO	<b>njiɛ</b> say V	,	bali carry on back V	<b>mi</b> 1s PRO
<b>ncho</b>	<i>ntu'ni</i>	<b>nti</b>	<b>ncho</b>	<b>nən</b>	<b>nd</b> 3	<b>bo'</b>	<b>gi</b>	•
PROG	hold	stick	PROG	show	road	1d	go	
ASP	V	N	ASP	V	N	PRO	V	

The lame man said to him, "Carry me on your back and I will hold a stick and show you the road the road as we go."

1.9.	Chirmi'	bal <del>i</del>	a	ŋkwiir <del>i</del>	
	blind person	carry on back	???	lame person	
	N	V	???	N	

The blind man took the lame man on his back.

1.10.	<i>Kwiiri</i> lame person N	<i>tu'ni</i> hold V	<b>nti</b> stick N	,	<b>nən</b> show V	<b>nd</b> road N	<i>nən</i> show V	<b>nd</b> road N
<b>ti</b> until PREP	2	<b>gi</b> go V	shε' reach V	<b>lɨ'</b> place N	<i>nambɔ</i> banana N	<b>cho</b> be V	•	

The lame man held a stick and used it to show him the road until they reached the place where there were ripe bananas.

1.11.	<i>Kwiiri</i> lame person N	<b>k30</b> n enter V	<b>nɔɔ</b> ??? PREP	<b>nambo</b> banana N	<b>a</b> ??? ???	<b>ni'</b> again V	<b>ncho</b> PROG ASP	<b>nji</b> eat V
<i>chi'</i> only ADV	<b>tɨtu'</b> only ADJ	<b>i</b> 3s PRO	,	<b>fi</b> tell V	<b>a</b> ??? ???	<i>chirmi'</i> blind person N	<b>njiε</b> say V	<i>nambo</i> banana N

kŧ	а	$b\varepsilon$	,	chə'	b <del>i</del>	bo'	na'	mbų
not NEG	3s PRO	ripe V		remove V	which REL	unripe V	give V	to PREP
i	,	nj <del>i</del>	b <del>i</del>	ьеьее	na	•		
3s		eat	be	ripe	all			
PRO		V	V	V	ADJ			

The lame man dug into the bananas and ate them all by himself, and told the blind man that the bananas were not ripe. He gave the unripe bananas to the blind man, while eating all the ripe ones himself.

1.12.	Gaambi soon ???	<b>njii</b> see V	<i>chuchur</i> caterpillar N	<b>tako'</b> big ADJ	chuchur caterpillar N	,	<b>biri</b> ask V	<i>chirmi'</i> blind person N
<b>njiε</b> say V	,	<b>mɨ</b> if CONJN	o 2s PRO	<b>yii</b> see V	<b>nambɔ</b> banana N	<b>na'</b> give V	<b>a</b> ??? ???	<i>mbo</i> ripen V
o 2s PRO	<b>yɨ</b> eat V	?						

Soon he saw a very big caterpillar, so he asked the blind man, "If you saw a banana that was just beginning to ripen would you eat it?"

1.13. **A yie** , **ə?**3s say yes
PRO V ???

He answered, "Yes."

1.14. A chuchur na' i wε а а mbų give caterpillar ??? 3scatch 3sto 3sPRO PRO ??? ??? PRO N

•

So the lame man caught the caterpillar and gave it to the blind man.

1.15.	<b>A</b> 3s PRO	<b>g?</b> immediately V	kom touch V	<b>a</b> ??? ???	<i>chuchur</i> caterpillar N	<b>ba'</b> thus ADV	<b>mi'</b> eyes N	<b>mi</b> 3s POSSA
<i>ŋa'nŧ</i> open	,		<b>mi</b> 3s	<b>ŋa'nɨ</b> open	•			
V		N .	POSSA	V				

As soon as he touched the caterpillar, the blind man's eyes were opened.

1.16.	A	yε	ni'	ŋkwε'	nj <del>ii</del>	ŋka	nambo	mbε
	3s	say	again	look	see	bunch	banana	ripe
	PRO	V	V	V	V	N	N	V
,	kwiir <del>i</del>	уŧ	i	t <del>i</del>	а	me		
	lame person	eat	3s	until	3s	finish		
	N	V	PRO	PREP	PRO	V		

He saw the empty bunch of ripe bananas which the lame man had eaten up.

1.17.	Nde	i	b <del>i</del> '	,	а	be'	nt <del>i</del>	ba'
	throat	3s	bad		3s	take	stick	thus
	N	POSSA	V		PRO	V	N	ADV
уєє	bo'	kwiir <del>i</del>						
<b>yεε</b> say	<b>bo'</b> beat	<b>kwiiri</b> lame perso						

He was angry, so he took the stick and began to beat the lame man.

1.18.	Kwiir <del>i</del>	lua		she		ŋgş	ni'	ŋkər	andər
	lame persor	come c	ut of	ground	l	immediately	again	run	with running
	N	V		N		V	V	V	N
,	ŋkər	а	yi						
	run	???	3s						
	V	???	EM	PH					

The lame man got up immediately and began running away.

1.19.	<b>Ndua</b> time N	<b>noo</b> ??? ???	<b>ale</b> day N	<b>o</b> that DEM	,	<b>mi'</b> eyes N	chirmi' blind person N	<b>ŋa'nɨ</b> open V
,	m <del>i</del> kor	kwiir <del>i</del>	cho	sh <b>i</b> 'n <del>i</del>	,	bwa	ye	nən
	legs	lame pers	son be	well		3p	start	thus
	N	N	V	???		PRO	V	V
chi'	b <del>i</del>	nchi'	kwa'	b <del>i</del> shş	shi'ni			
only	be	only	true	friends	well			
ADV	V	ADV	???	N	???			

Since the day that the blind man's eyes were opened and the lame man's legs were healed, they began to be very good friends.

## The Woman and Her Child (Mr. Ndokam Michael Alot)

## Paragraph 1.

1.1.	<b>A</b> 3s PRO	ni P2 TNS	<b>mbi</b> be V	<b>ale</b> day N	achə certain ADJ	,	<i>mɨŋgwe</i> woman N	<i>chə</i> certain ADJ
<b>bua</b>	<i>ma</i>	i	<b>gi</b>	<b>mɨŋgwe</b>	<b>bua</b>	<b>gi</b>	a	<b>ŋgụ</b>
and	child	3s	which	woman	3p	go	to	farm
CONJN	N	POSSA	REL	N	PRO	V	PREP	N
<b>njiε</b>	<b>ŋgɨ</b>	<i>tu'nŧ</i>	<b>ako'</b>	<b>aywa</b>	,	<b>ŋgɨ</b>	<b>ba'</b>	<b>ki</b>
say	go	hold	achu	3p		go	thus	not
V	V	V	N	POSSA		V	ADV	NEG
<i>fer</i> meat N	<i>cho</i> be V	•						

Once upon a time, a certain woman and her daughter went to the farm, carrying their achu with them. They went like that without meat (to eat with the achu).

1.2.	<b>Bua</b> 3p PRO	<b>cho</b> PROG ASP	<b>ndɨ'</b> till V	<b>anεε</b> field Ν	,	<i>ηgwεε</i> catch V	<b>bikichi</b> crickets N	,
<i>miŋgwe</i> woman N	<b>go</b> that DEM	<b>yɨɨ</b> see V	<b>shą</b> compound N	<b>ŋɔ</b> person N	<i>chə</i> certain ADJ	,	<b>mo'</b> fire N	<b>cho</b> PROG ASP
<b>ŋkɨr</b> burn V	<b>fo</b> there LOC							

As they were tilling the field and catching crickets, the woman saw someone's compound where a fire was burning.

1.3.	<b>A</b> 3s PRO	<b>chu</b> say V	<b>a</b> ??? ???	<b>mbụa</b> to PREP	<i>ma</i> child N	<b>i</b> 3s POSSA	<b>njiε</b> say V	,
<b>be'</b> take V	<b>bɨkichi</b> crickets N	<b>bi</b> which REL	i 3s PRO	<b>lε</b> here LOC	,	<b>ŋgɨ</b> go V	<b>nt?</b> roast V	<b>nɔɔ</b> ??? ???
l <b>i'</b> place N	<b>mɔ'</b> fire N	<b>kɨrnɨ</b> burning V	li there LOC	,	<b>ni</b> come V	<b>a</b> ??? ???	<b>noo</b> with it ???	

She said to her child, "Take these crickets, go roast them at the place where the fire is burning there, and come back with them.

1.4.	Bo'	yŧ	ako'	ayo'	0	а	no	•
	1d	eat	achu	yam	???	???	with it	
	PRO	V	N	N	???	???	???	

We will eat our yam achu with it.

1.5.	<b>Ma</b>	o	<b>be'</b>	<b>bikichi</b>	<b>bwa</b>	<b>njiε</b>	<b>ŋgɨ</b>	<b>a</b>
	child	the	take	crickets	3p	say	go	???
	N	DEM	V	N	POSSA	V	V	???
<b>nɔɔ</b> with it ????	<b>lɨ'</b> place N	<b>a</b> ??? ???	<b>t</b> 2 roast V	<b>bikichi</b> crickets N	<b>bwa</b> 3p POSSA	,	<b>ŋgɨ</b> go V	<b>a</b> ??? ???
<i>sha'</i>	<b>ma</b>	<i>lar</i>	<i>chə</i>	,	<i>lar</i>	<i>shər</i>	<b>i</b>	<b>mε'</b>
cross	small	bridge	certain		bridge	slip	3s	leave
V	ADJ	N	ADJ		N	V	PRO	V
she in	<b>ŋki</b> water	•						

The child took their crickets and went to the place to roast them. As she was crossing a certain small bridge, she slipped and fell into the water.

1.6.	<i>Ŋki</i> water N	<b>tę</b> carry V	<b>i</b> 3s PRO	,	<b>ŋgɨ</b> go V	<b>ne'</b> put in V	<b>a</b> ??? ???	<b>she</b> in PREP
<b>nila'</b> net N	<b>ŋɔ</b> person N	<i>chə</i> certain ADJ	٠					

The water carried her away and put her in a certain man's net.

1.7.	<b>Mbi</b> day N	<b>lą</b> clean V	,	<b>ŋɔ</b> person N	<b>go</b> that DEM	<b>ni</b> come V	<b>a</b> ??? ???	<b>cha'</b> check V
mɨla'	<b>mi</b>	,	<i>ηgwεε</i>	ta'	<b>nɨla'</b>	<b>ŋgɨ</b>	<b>njie</b>	<i>cha'</i>
nets	3s		catch	one	net	go	say	check
N	POSSA		V	NUM	N	V	V	V

.

The next day, that man came to check his nets. He took one to check it.

1.8.	<b>Ma</b>	<b>mɨŋgwe</b>	<b>go</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>bɨ'</b>	<b>ŋgɨ</b>	<b>a</b>	<b>she</b>
	child	woman	that	3s	P1	go	to	in
	N	N	DEM	PRO	V	V	PREP	PREP
<b>ŋki</b> water N	lo there LOC	,	<b>a</b> 3s PRO	<b>chu</b> say V	<b>njiε</b> say V	,	<b>ma</b> mother N	<b>ma</b> mother N
<i>ma</i>	<i>ma</i>	<i>n</i> i	ntom	<b>a</b>	<b>mɨ</b>	njiε	<b>ŋgɨ</b>	<b>nt</b>
mother	mother	P2	send	???	1s	say	go	roast
N	N	TNS	V	???	PRO	V	V	V

b <del>i</del> kichi	,	nd <del>i</del> -la-bia-b	ia ndəm	ŋgwε	fş	b <del>i</del> kichi	,
crickets		???	man	wife	fon	crickets	
N		???	N	N	N	N	

## wε-la-mɨ-ndəgəla-te'.

???

???

The girl who fell into the water sang, "Mother, mother, mother, mother sent me to go roast crickets ... la la la ... fon's wife's boyfriend, crickets ... la la la.

1.9. **Hq** ! well INTERJ

Well!

1.10. Ncha'mɨla'mwa , yi ŋkua а kər а fisherman 3srun ??? 3s return **EMPH** N PRO V ??? V

yi shq i .
3s compound 3s
EMPH N POSSA

The fisherman ran away and returned to his compound.

1.11.	Mbi	b <del>i</del>	ndą	,	b <del>i</del> kushe	ni	mbe'	ma
	day	???	clean		devils	come	take	child
	N	???	V		N	V	V	N
т <del>і</del> ŋgwe	a	ŋgɨ	njo'	i	n <del>i</del>	b <del>i</del> r	,	njo'
woman	the	go	rub	3s	with	camwood		rub
N	DEM	V	V	PRO	PREP	N		V
i	nŧ	b <del>i</del> r	,	ŋgwe'	bijiiri	bi	,	ŋgwe'
3s	with	camwood		put on	earrings	3s		put on
PRO	PREP	N		V	N	POSSA		V
kwii	bi	,	njo'	nŧ	m <del>i</del> wur	shi'ni	,	ntę
beads	3s		rub	with	oil	well		carry
N	POSSA		V	PREP	N	???		V
11			•	TREI	11	•••		•
ŋgɨ	nti'	$al\varepsilon$	ти	i	•			
go	stand	ceiling	mother	3s				
V	V	N	N	POSSA				
•	•							

The next day, devils came and took the girl and rubbed her with camwood, put earrings and beads on her, rubbed the beads well with oil, took her and put her in her mother's ceiling.

1.12.	<b>Mu</b> mother N	i 3s POSSA	<b>a</b> 3s PRO	<b>kua</b> return V	<b>ŋgụ</b> farm N	,	<b>ŋgɨ</b> go V	<b>njie</b> say V
<b>a</b> 3s PRO	<b>kwe'</b> blow V	mo' fire N	<b>ni</b> then ???	<b>tą</b> drop N	<i>bir</i> camwood N	<i>chɨm</i> drip V	<b>yε</b> say V	<b>a</b> ??? ???
<b>tą</b> drop N	•							
Her mother "plop!"	r returned fro	om the farm.	As she was	starting her f	ire, a drop o	f camwood d	lripped (from	the ceiling),
1.13.	A 3s PRO	<b>yε</b> say V	,	<b>a</b> 3s PRO	<b>bi</b> be V	<b>a</b> 3s PRO	<b>kə</b> what QUE	?
She said, "	What is that	?"						
1.14.	<b>Mu</b> mother N	i 3s POSSA	<b>ye</b> start V	<b>a</b> ??? ???	<b>kwe'</b> blow V	mo' fire N	<b>ni</b> then ???	<b>tą</b> drop N
<b>mŧwur</b> oil N	<i>chɨm</i> drip V	<b>yε</b> say V	<b>tą</b> drop N	•				
Her mother	r started to ig	gnite her fire	when a drop	of oil drippe	ed (from the	ceiling), "plo	p!"	
1.15.	<b>A</b> 3s PRO	<b>yε</b> say V	,	<b>a</b> 3s PRO	<b>bi</b> be V	<b>a</b> 3s PRO	<b>kə</b> what QUE	?
She said, "	What is that	?"						
1.16.	<b>Ντξε</b> carry V	<b>ko'</b> ladder N	,	<b>ŋkɔ'</b> climb V	<b>lε</b> here LOC	,	<b>njii</b> see V	<b>a</b> ??? ???
<b>njiε</b> say V	<b>a</b> ??? ???	<b>kwε'</b> look V	,	<b>njii</b> see V	<i>ma</i> child N	i 3s POSSA	<b>wa</b> that DEM	<b>cho</b> be V
fo there LOC	,	<b>kwa'</b> true ???	<b>ndo</b> like ???	fon N	<b>miŋgwe</b> woman N	•		

She took a ladder, climbed up, looked and saw that her child was there, like a real queen!

1.17.	A 3s PRO	<b>tę</b> carry V	i 3s PRO	<b>fi'</b> go down V	,	<b>nti'</b> stand V	<i>ncho</i> be V	<b>mwa</b> in PREP
<i>ndə</i> house N	•							
She took he	er down and	put her in th	ne house.					
1.18.	<b>Mingwe</b> woman N	<i>chə</i> certain ADJ	<b>y<del>ii</del></b> see V	nən thus ADV	,	<b>mbe'</b> take V	<b>ma</b> child N	i 3s.poss POSSA
<b>bi</b> 3p PRO	i 3s PRO	gi go V	a to PREP	ngy farm N nt with her to	• the form			
		is, took her		iii wiiii iiei ii				
1.19.	A 3s PRO	<b>too</b> dig V	<b>bikichi</b> crickets N	,	<b>na'</b> give V	<b>a</b> ??? ???	<b>тьџ</b> to PREP	<b>ma</b> child N
i 3s POSSA	,	<i>nchu</i> say V	<b>mbų</b> to PREP	i 3s PRO	<b>ηgiε</b> say V	,	<b>gi</b> go V	ntə roast V
<b>ni</b> come V	<b>a</b> ??? ???	noo with it ???	,	<b>mɨ</b> if CONJN	o 2s PRO	<b>gi</b> go V	<b>ncho</b> PROG ASP	sha' cross V
lar bridge N She dug cri	, ckets, gave	o 2s PRO them to her	wu fall V child, and sa	she in PREP id to her, "Go	<b>nki</b> water N roast these	• e and come b	pack with the	n. If you ar

She dug crickets, gave them to her child, and said to her, "Go roast these and come back with them. If you are crossing a bridge, fall into the water.

1.20.	<b>Ma</b> child N	i 3s POSSA	<b>wa</b> that DEM	<b>ni</b> P2 TNS	<b>gi</b> go V	<b>a</b> ??? ???	<b>t</b> 32 roast V	<b>bikichi</b> crickets N
,	<b>ŋgu</b> fall V	she in PREP	<b>ŋki</b> water N	,	<i>ŋki</i> water N	<b>tç</b> carry V	<b>i</b> 3s PRO	,
<b>ŋgɨ</b> go V	<b>ne'</b> put in V	<b>i</b> 3s PRO	she in PREP	<b>nɨla'</b> net N	<b>ŋɔ</b> person N	<i>cha</i> certain ADJ	•	

Her child went to roast the crickets, and fell into the water. The water carried her away and left her in a certain man's net.

1.21.	<b>ŋɔ</b> person N	<b>go</b> that DEM	,	<i>mbi</i> day N	<b>lą</b> clean V	<b>cho'abua</b> morning N	,	<b>a</b> 3s PRO
<b>yεε</b> say V	<b>ni</b> come V	<b>a</b> ??? ???	<b>cha'</b> check V	<b>nɨla'</b> net N	,	<i>ηgwεε</i> hold V	<b>ba'</b> thus ADV	<b>ηgiε</b> say V
<b>ŋa'</b> take up V	•							

The next morning, that man decided to check his nets. So he took one and pulled it up.

1.22.	<b>Ayəb</b>	<b>chi'</b>	<b>ndua</b>	wili	<b>ma</b>	<b>bɨ'</b>	<b>njobn<del>i</del></b>	loo
	???	only	as	other	child	P1	sing	there
	???	ADV	???	???	N	TNS	V	LOC
<b>ŋgiε</b>	,	<b>ma</b>	<b>ma</b>	<b>ma</b>	<i>ma</i>	<b>nɨ</b>	ntom	<b>a</b>
say		mother	mother	mother	mother	P2	send	???
V		N	N	N	N	TNS	V	???
<b>mi</b>	<b>njiε</b>	<b>ŋgɨ</b>	<i>nt</i> <b>?</b>	<b>bikichi</b>	,	<b>ŋgɨ</b>	<b>la</b>	<b>bia-bia</b>
1s	say	go	roast	crickets		go	???	???
PRO	V	V	V	N		V	???	???
<i>ndəm</i> man N	<b>ŋgwe</b> wife N	<b>f</b> 3 fon N	<b>bɨkichi</b> crickets N	,	<b>wɛ-la-mɨ</b> ??? ???	-ndəgə-la-	te'.	

The same song that the other child sang there, "Mother mother mother mother, sent me to go roast crickets, la la la  $\dots$  the fon's wife's boyfriend, crickets  $\dots$  la la la.

1.23.	<b>Ncha'mila</b> fisherman N	??? ??? ???	,	<b>a</b> 3s PRO	<i>kər</i> run V	<b>a</b> ??? ???	<b>yi</b> 3s EMPH	,
<b>bikushe</b> devils N	<b>bi</b> bad V	<b>ni</b> come V	,	<b>mbe'</b> take V	<b>ma</b> child N	<b>mɨŋgwe</b> woman N	<b>go</b> that DEM	,
<i>nchər</i> cut off V	<b>abu</b> arm N	i 3s POSSA	,	<b>fur</b> remove V	<b>a</b> ??? ???	<b>ta'</b> one NUM	<b>li'</b> eye N	i 3s POSSA
,	<i>nchər</i> cut off V	<i>nitəəri</i> ear N	i 3s POSSA	,	nchər cut off V	<b>akor</b> leg N	i 3s POSSA	,

mbe'	mbir	ŋgur	,	njo'	ทวว	non	i	,
take	excreta	fowl		rub	???	body	3s	
V	N	N		V	???	N	POSSA	
ntę	i	,	ŋg <del>i</del>	nti'	$al\epsilon$	mu	i	•
carry	3s		go	stand	ceiling	mother	3s	
V	PRO		V	V	N	N	POSSA	

The fisherman ran away. The bad devils came, took the girl, cut off her arm, removed one of her eyes, cut off her ears, cut off her leg, took chicken dung, rubbed it on her body, took her and put her in her mother's ceiling.

1.24.	<b>Mu</b> mother N	i 3s POSSA	<b>kua</b> return V	,	<b>ncho</b> PROG ASP	<b>ŋkwe'</b> blow V	<b>mɔ'</b> fire N	,
<b>ηgiε</b> say V	<b>ni'</b> begin ???	<b>nj<del>ii</del></b> see V	,	<b>nɨ</b> then ???	<b>tą</b> drop N	<i>mbir</i> excreta N	<b>ngur</b> fowl N	<b>chɨm</b> drip V
<b>ηgiε</b> say V	<b>tą</b> drop N	•						

Her mother returned to the house. As she was making a fire, she suddenly saw a drop of chicken dung drip down, "plop!"

I I								
1.25.	A	уε	а	b <del>i</del>	a	kə	lε	fε
	3s	say	3s	be	3s	what	here	???
	PRO	V	PRO	V	PRO	QUE	LOC	???
lε	?							
here								
LOC								
She said,	"What is th	is here?"						
1.26.	Ntę	ko'	ŋgiε	ŋkɔ'	ŋkwε'	nj <del>ii</del>	а	b <del>i</del>
	carry	ladder	say	climb	look	see	3s	be
	V	N	V	V	V	V	PRO	V

	carry V	ladder N	say V	climb V	look V	see V	3s PRO	be V
<b>ma</b> child N	i 3s POSSA	<b>wa</b> that DEM	,	<b>ni</b> with PREP	ta' one NUM	<b>li'</b> eye N	,	<b>ni</b> with PREP
ta' one NUM	<b>nɨtɔɔrɨ</b> ear N	,	<b>nɨ</b> with PREP	<b>kwitɨ</b> half ???	<b>abua</b> arm N	,	<b>nɨ</b> with PREP	<b>kwiti</b> half ???
<b>akor</b> leg N	,	<b>a</b> 3s PRO	<b>yε</b> say V	,	<b>wamεε</b> Oh no INTERJ	,	<b>kɨ</b> not NEG	<b>a</b> 3s PRO

b <del>i</del>	ma	m <del>i</del>	,	а	kŧ	а	b <del>i</del>	ma
be	child	1s		3s	not	3s	be	child
V	N	POSSA		PRO	NEG	PRO	V	N
тŧ	,	а	kŧ	$\boldsymbol{a}$	b <del>i</del>	ma	m <del>i</del>	•
1s		3s	not	3s	be	child	1s	
POSSA		PRO	NEG	PRO	V	N	POSSA	

She took a ladder, climbed up and saw her child, with one eye, and one ear, and half an arm and half a leg. She said, "Oh no! It's not my child! It's not my child! It's not my child! It's not my child!"

1.27.  My story is	Anu thing N s finished.	<b>bango'</b> old times N	mɨ 1s POSSA	<b>mε</b> finish V				
1.28.	<b>Yi</b> which REL	i 3s PRO	<b>lε</b> here LOC	<b>nən</b> show V	<b>a</b> ??? ???	<b>ba'</b> thus ADV	<b>njiε</b> say V	,
<b>m</b> i if CONJN	o 2s PRO	<b>yii</b> see V	<b>ŋɔ</b> person N	<b>fa'</b> do V	anu thing N	,	<b>ki</b> or CONJN	<b>a</b> 3s PRO
<b>Mbo'mbi</b> God NPROP	<i>chwerni</i> arrange V	<b>mbụa</b> to CONJN	<b>ŋɔ</b> person N	,	<b>ki</b> not NEG	<b>fi'nɨ</b> imitate V	•	

So this one shows that, if you see someone doing his thing, or if you see what God has given someone, don't imitate it.

1.29.	<b>Mi</b> if CONJN	o 2s PRO	<b>fi'nŧ</b> imitate V	,	<b>o</b> 2s PRO	<b>gi</b> go V	<b>kɨ</b> not NEG	<b>a</b> 3s PRO
yo	niində	a	ndɔ	alər	Mbo'mbi	na'	а	mbų
yours	walk	???	as	???	God	give	???	to
POSSP	V	???	???	???	N	V	???	???

o .

2s

PRO

If you imitate, your own way will not work in the way that God meant for you.

1.30. **A m\varepsilon** 3s finish Pers V

The end.

## Taa Kindong and the Devils (Mr. Ndokam Michael Alot)

## Paragraph 1.

1.1.	Ŋɔ	chə	nŧ	ncho	fo	,	li'	i
	person	certain	P2	be	there		name	3s
	N	ADJ	TNS	V	LOC		N	POSSA

biTaaKindqbeelderly fatherKindongVTITNPROP

There once was a man named Taa Kindong.

1.2.	Taa	Kɨndə	а	n <del>i</del>	mb <del>i</del>	ndøøm <del>i</del> lo' .
	elderly father	Kindong	3s	P2	be	palm wine tapper
	TIT	NPROP	PRO	TNS	V	N

Taa Kindong was a palm wine tapper.

1.3.	A	lş	g <del>i</del>	а	løø	m <del>i</del> lo'	ndua	cho'abua
	3s	HAB	go	???	tap	palm wine	time	morning
	PRO	ASP	V	???	V	N	N	N

.

He used to tap palm wine in the morning.

1.4.	Bo'	chu	njiε	ndua	nəm	tą	lɔ	
	1d	say	say	time	o'clock	five	there	
	PRO	V	V	N	N	NUM	LOC	

We would say around 5 a.m.

1.5.	A	n <del>i</del>	mb <del>i</del>	ale	achə	,	а	y <del>ii</del>
	3s	P2	be	day	certain		3s	see
	PRO	TNS	V	N	ADJ		PRO	V
af <del>i</del> nəm	cho	ntəə	,	а	kua	njiε	,	mbi
moon	PROG	shine		3s	think	say		world
N	ASP	V		PRO	V	V		N
b <del>i</del> ti	ncho	ndąa	,	тŧ	a	g <del>i</del>	ndøø	m <del>i</del> lo'
already	PROG	clean		if	3s	go	tap	palm wine
???	ASP	V		CONJN	PRO	V	V	N

mi

3s

**POSSA** 

One day he saw the moon shining and thought that it was already daybreak, so he [decided] to go tap his palm wine.

1.6.	Kŧ	mbi	mb <del>i</del> '	nchi'	ŋgabl <del>i</del>	m <del>i</del> lan <del>i</del> .
	not	world	P1	only	???	to be clean
	NEG	N	TNS	???	V	???

But it was not yet daybreak.

1.7.	<b>Taa</b> elderly fathe TIT	<b>Kɨnd</b> r Kindong NPROP	<b>a</b> 3s PRO	<b>tęε</b> carry V	<i>mɨmbe</i> calabashe V	mi s 3s POSSA	,	<b>furi</b> come out V
<i>nti-tiə</i> stand V	???	<i>mbi</i> world N	,	<b>njo'</b> hear V	<b>a</b> ??? ???	<b>ndɔ</b> as ???	<b>bikushe</b> devils N	yəbni sing V
kwa'	abį	а	sh <del>i</del> 'n <del>i</del>					
true ???	dance	??? ???	well ???					
Taa Kindon very nice so	-	abashes, we	ent out of his	house and s	tood outside,	and heard t	hat the devils	were singing a
1.8.	???	<b>njob</b> sing V	<b>nɨmɨ</b> dance V	,	<b>njob</b> sing V	<b>nɨmɨ</b> dance V	•	
	em singing ar	nd dancing,	singing and o	dancing.				
1.9.	<b>Taa</b> elderly fathe TIT	<b>Kɨnd</b> r Kindong  NPROP	<b>jε</b> say V	,	<b>We</b> wow INTERJ	1		
1.10.	A	уэb	mba	kə	ba'	i	?	
		sing V	??? ???	what QUE	thus ADV	3s PRO		
Taa Kindon	g said, "Wow	! Who is sir	nging like tha	at?				
1.11.	???	<b>nchin<del>ii</del></b> follow V	,	<b>mbɔ</b> ??? ???	<b>nchin<del>ii</del></b> follow V	,	<b>mbɔ</b> ??? ???	<b>nchin<del>ii</del></b> follow V
,	until	<b>ŋgɨ</b> go V	shε' reach V	<b>nɔ</b> ??? ???	<b>lɨ'</b> place N	<b>bikushe</b> devils N	<i>cho</i> PROG ASP	<b>nɨm</b> dance V
<b>abi</b> dance N	aywa 3p POSSA							
So he follow	ved the sound	until he rea	iched the pla	ce where the	devils were	dancing the	ir dance.	
1.12.	<i>Ŋg</i> ? immediately V	<b>ŋk</b> ŷ enter V	<b>njo'</b> inside PREP	<i>abi</i> dance N	<b>go</b> the DEM	,	<b>ŋk</b> ţ continue V	
<i>nɨmɨ-nɨmn</i> dance V	i,	<b>ŋk</b> ̞i continue V	<b>nɨmɨ-nɨ</b> dance V	mni ,	<b>ŋk</b> ţ conti V		n <b>i-nimni ,</b> ce	

ŋkį	nɨmɨ-nɨr	nn <del>i</del> ,		m <del>i</del> mbe	mi	shaan <del>i</del>	na	na
continue	dance			calabashes	3s.poss	shatter	all	all
V	V			N	POSSA	V	???	???
na	na	na	•					
all	all	all						
???	???	???						

Immediately he entered the dance, continuing to dance and dance and dance and dance, until every last one of his calabashes were shattered.

1.13.	Κŧ	а	b <del>i</del> '	ntan <del>i</del>	nji	,	а	kį
	not	3s	P1	even	know		3s	continue
	NEG	PRO	TNS	V	V		PRO	V
nɨmɨ-nɨm	ni ,	a	kį	nɨmɨ-	-n <del>i</del> mni			
dance		3s	continue	dance	2			
V		PRO	V	V				

Without knowing it, he just kept dancing and dancing.

1.14.	<i>Ŋkushe</i> devil N	<i>chə</i> certain ADJ	<b>ni</b> come V	<b>chu</b> say V	<b>mbụa</b> to PREP	i 3s PRO	<b>njiε</b> say V	,
<b>Taa</b> elderly fath	<b>Kɨnd</b> ner Kindon NPROI	C	<b>gi</b> go V	<b>yo</b> 2s EMPH	,	<b>Taa</b> elderly TIT	father	<b>Kind</b> ; Kindong NPROP
<b>gi</b> go V	<b>yo</b> 2s EMPH	,	o 2s PRO	<b>yii</b> see V	<b>afinəm</b> moon N	,	chu say V	<b>ŋgiε</b> say V
<i>mbi</i> world N	<b>lą</b> clean V	•						

A certain devil came and said to him, "Taa Kindong, go away! Taa Kindong, go away! You are seeing only moonlight and thinking that it is daybreak!"

1.15.	<b>Taa</b> elderly fath TIT	<b>Kɨndə,</b> ner Kindong NPROP		<b>gi yo</b> go 2s V EMPH		, РН	<b>Taa</b> elderly TIT	y father
<b>Kɨnd</b> Kindong  NPROP	,	<b>gi</b> go V	<b>yo</b> 2s EMPH	,	<b>o</b> 2s PRO	<b>yɨɨ</b> see V	<b>afinom</b> moon N	<i>chu</i> say V
<b>ηgiε</b> say V	<i>mbi</i> world N	<b>lą</b> clean V	٠					

<sup>&</sup>quot;Taa Kindong, go! Taa Kindong, go! You are seeing only moonlight and thinking that it is daybreak!"

1.16.	<b>Ki</b> not NEG	<b>Taa</b> elderly fathe NPROP	<b>Kɨnd</b> r Kindor NPRO	ng listen	•			
But Taa l	Kindong did 1	not hear.						
1.17.	Taa	Kɨndə	ki	n <del>i</del> m	abį	n <del>i</del> mi	,	ki
	elderly fa TIT	ther Kindong NPROP	continue V	dance V	dance N	dance V		continue V
n <del>i</del> m	abį	nɨmɨ	,	t <del>i</del>	b <del>i</del> kushe	ye	chɔ'	abį
dance V	dance N	dance V		until PREP	devils N		close V	dance N
,	mbe'	Taa	Kɨndə	ŋg <del>i</del>	а	пээ	•	
	take V	elderly fathe TIT	r Kindong NPROP	g go	??? ???	??? ???		
Taa Kind	long kept dan	cing and dancin	g until the c	levils began	to close the	ir dance and to	ok him awa	y with then
1.18.	A	nən	ba'	njiε	,	mŧ	0	cha'
	3s	show	thus	say		if	2s	plan
	PRO		ADV	V			PRO	V
chu	njiε	o	lş	ŋgɨ	al <del>i</del> '	<b>o</b>	b <del>i</del>	ndua
say	say	2s	HAB	go	place	???	be	time
V	V	PRO	ASP	V	N	???	V	N
а	ke	,	k <del>i</del>	fe'n <del>i</del>	ŋg <del>i</del>	•		
3s	time		not	hurry	go			
PRO	N		NEG	V	V			
So, this s	shows that, if	you know that y	ou always g	go to a place	at a certain	time, don't be	in a hurry.	
1.19.	Ywe'l <del>i</del>	t <del>i</del>	ndua	go	ko'	,	o	gi
	wait	until	time	that	correct		2s	go
	V	PREP	N	DEM	V		PRO	V
,	0	yi	njiε	0	wą	ŋgɨ	sh <del>i</del> 'n <del>i</del>	
	2s	know	say	2s	F	go	well	
	PRO		V	PRO	TNS		???	
Wait unti	il the time is 1	right, then go, an	nd then you	know that y	ou will go v	well.		
	77.	lş	ndə	cho	ndoa	Taa	Kɨndə	
1.20.	Kŧ	ιş	nuş	cito	naoa	Iuu	ittitag	•
1.20.	not	-	nay ???	be	like	elderly father	-	•

Don't become like Taa Kindong.

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