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WHITE TAI LANGUAGE LESSONS

Jean Donaldson et al.

MFU 113

WHITE TAI

LANGUAGE LESSONS - PART I

Summer Institute of Linguistics
Huntington Beach, California

1976

These language lessons were translated or adapted by Jean Donaldson and her White Tai (Laichau) assistants in Tung Nghia around 1961.

The first set of lessons was transcribed from Cours de Langue Tai by Edmond Chabant and Dieu Chinh Nhim, and translated into English.

The second set of lessons was prepared on the model of the SIL Basic Vietnamese Course but thoroughly adapted to the Tai language and culture.

The third set of lessons was designed to help a housekeeper learn to use household terms and to be able to work with hired house help.

I.

COURS DE LANGUE 'TAI

COURS DE LANGUE 'TAL

Edmond Chabant
Diew Cingx GnimzSeptembre 1951
Lai-Chau

The conversational lessons included in Cours de Langue 'Tai in Martini's romanisation are herein written with our proposed Vietnameseized orthography with a rough English translation.

Jean Donaldson, 5/16/61

Lesson I

Kai s̄ep ān nhā Fan.

c	ch
k-	c, K
f	ph
x	Khr
y	d

Cāu pay t̄l d̄au?

Xōi pay seu ān nhā Bun.

Cāu yū t̄l d̄au?

Xōi yū Ming-Lay.

Po cāu yū t̄l d̄au?

Po xōi yū Ming-Lay.

Koi yū nō.

Koi pay nō. (or) Koi pay di nō.

Hello Mr. Fan.

Where are you going?

I'm going with Mr. Bun.

Where do you live?

I live in Lai-Chau.

Where does your father live?

My father lives in Lai-Chau.

Good-bye (Carefully live.)

Good-bye (Carefully go.)

Lesson Two

Cáu yú tì dâu?

Cáu yú ní?

Xôi yú nǎn.

Xôi yú ní.

Cáu mǎ.

Mǎ ní.

Cáu pay.

Cáu pay nǎn.

Mǎn pay tì dâu?

Nhấp i.

Nùng, song, sam, sì, hả, hòk, cét, pet, kau, sip.

Xôi hin song küm.

Xôi hin tò mè nhǐng nùng.

Song tò pò cài, tò mè nhǐng nùng.

Where are you? (Where do you live?)

Are you here? (Do you live here?)

I live there.

I live here.

Come. (You come.)

Come here.

Go.

(You) go over there.

Where is he going?

Count (imperative).

One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten.

I see two men (people).

I see one (Cl) woman.

Two men, one woman.

Lesson 3

Cùm Họ The Family

Cùm họ xóm mì pét küm.

Fo ai xóm, mè i xóm,

pì cãi xóm lę më mǎn,

'i xóm lę küm koén mǎn,

pú lę uq yá xóm.

Pì cãi xóm mì më, mǎn au më.

Pì cãi xóm báu mì lü.

Pì nhěng mùng mì phô báu?

Fo mè xóm mì weng tó lü cãi lę
sam tó lü nhěng.

Xóm pay yết khai.

My family has 8 people.

My father, my mother,

my older brother and his wife,

my older sister and her fiance,

my grandfather and grandmother (paternal).

My older brother has a wife, he is married.

My older brother hasn't any children.

Does your older sister have a husband?

My parents have two boys and

three girls.

I'm going to work as son-in-law (Thai custom obliges the fiance to go to work at the home of his future parents-in-law for several years before his marriage.)

tó mè nhìng tó dí.

tó phú sao tó dí.

tó mè nhìng nùm.

tó kǔn tháu mè nhìng.

xôi mì pom hò.

xôi mì Xō.

xôi mì song xen.

xôi mì tó xǐng.

xôi mì song xa.

Sip

Sip tó

Sip song

Sao

Sam sít

Sí sít

Hoi

Mô xôi mì tó.

Hôu mì tó.

Mô cát mì tó.

Chau mì tó.

A pretty girl/ woman.

A pretty young girl.

A young girl / woman.

An old woman.

I have a head.

I have a neck.

I have two arms.

I have a trunk (body's).

I have two legs.

10, 11, 12, 20, 30, 40, 100.

We (exclusive) have one (CL animal, child, person).

We (inclusive) have one.

You (plural) have one.

They have one.

Bài ôn chủ hán

The verb.

Past: (recent)

Xōi pay yá.

(distant past)

Xōi pom pay.

Mô koh xōi pay.

Mô cau xōi pay.

Tô sao ón ní.

Tô đi tạ lợ.

Nà mǎn sỏi.

Ta mǎn đầm.

Xun ta mǎn lep.

Sốp mǎn nội.

Lé đeng hói-hói.

Xếu mǎn đòn.

Dặng mǎn pô lem nội nung.

Nang mǎn ón lợ mún.

Phum mǎn đầm lợ hí.

Nà đèn.

Bauf hu.

Kang.

I just went.

I just went.

There was a time when I went.

Long ago, I went.

This young woman.

(She is) certainly pretty.

Her face is oval.

Her eyes are black.

Her eyelashes are fine, delicate.

Her mouth is small.

Ani red, "very red". (expression used only in speaking of a pretty
red and in particular of pretty lips).

Her teeth are white.

Her nose rather pointed (a little).

Her skin soft and smooth.

Her hair black and long.

(Lim phum = the hair).

Forehead {Dén - dish}

Ear {bau - leaf}

Chin {et - leg}

Lesson 6.

The Head, Facial

Put arms:

Xoi ci pay.
Xoi cong ci pay.
Xoi ci pay bin.

Body: To Xing Lin

Person's Body

Long bai ep binh hau yang doi long.

Long mi thu hau hin.

Song ngan ba. (the song of the body is the pay binh)

Nha binh la san long.

Nha tong la vang xa.

Huu song xa. (the song of the body is the pay binh)

Xin xa. (the song of the body is the pay binh)

Ho Xuu. (the song of the body is the pay binh)

Mao nong. (the song of the body is the pay binh)

Ta pu tinh. (the song of the body is the pay binh)

Cung hot song tin kip nui tin.

Nui tin you hot song xen.

Xen sope. (the song of the body is the pay binh)

Fa mit.

Niu mit.

Ho ho mit

Lop mit.

I will go.

I will go.

I will go before. (long time ago, there is a party, are you going?)

In the preceding lesson we stopped with chin.

In descending (coming down the body) we see
 Two shoulders
 The chest and the back
 The stomach and the hips
 then the two legs
 The thighs
 The knees
 The calves (of leg)
 The ankles
 Then (we) arrive at the two feet and toes.
 We forgot to say (speak about) the two arms

Lesson VII

Dîn The Feast, Festival

xôi pay báu?

Rau pay báu?

xôi báu pay.

xôi dì pay.

xôi pay ya.

Xem nì yú hồn 'án nhâ Long mĩ dín ái mùng pay báu?

Báu, xôi báu pay iq.

xôi thầu lai, xôi báu sẽ dây.

Phô xôi nhãng thầu sẽ cầu lè mǎn sẽ péq kǔn núng.

Ai mùng măk tó cẽn báu?

Báu, xôi dây tó ya le xôi lum lai,
xôi báu tó cen iq.

Cí sẽ tay, sêu khâm xen kăn lè sẽ tói sêng kung.

Mĩ từ sêu nhại tin xoa mĩ từ tin sgi.

Xa báu dây yú kheng dây tóp hô xáu yết tin lè nau hot
ta pu tin!

Dây nhõn xen xim lè tóp xen sóq.

Am I going?

Are we going?

I'm not going.

I will go.

I will go, would go.

This evening at Mr. Long's house, there is a party, are you going?

No, I'm not going.

I'm very old, I can't dance.

My husband is still older than you and he dances like a young man.

Would you like to play "bakhouan"? (Couldn't find it in Fr dict)
(Maybe a "game for money"?)

No, I have played and I lose a lot, I don't play games for money anymore.

For the Thai dance, they hold hands and dance to the sound of the Tam-Tam (following the noise of the tam-tam).

Sometimes they move (or kick?) the right foot, sometimes the left foot.

The leg can't stay rigid, it must bend at the knee, extend the

Lesson 8 Tê xíng kǔn (sút) Man's body (the end)

Dối kóng bài ép chí hả hảu đây vau hot hủ sôp lè mủ him sôp.
Yu kóng hủ sôp mủ lin, mǎn yết hau hau hú cùm mò còng kin.
Hoi xô káp lin hau pág.

Dối kóng bài ép chí hòk hau đây vau hot ná ók lè săn lăng yú
kóng mủ mò pot tấp lè maq hó cau.

Báu đây lǚm éq, mǎn yết hau hau ngầm hot.

Maq pun le mủ sây.

Mủ xéu yết hau hau cèp cõ hau mủ xéu, cõ hau au vay, cõ hau
lök sê.

Mủ cõ hau cèp hó cau káp cèp pò cù, báu cù hò cèp noi.

xõi cèp xéu.

xõi cèp ta.

xõi cèp tong.

xõi cèp hó.

xõi báu riüm péq cùu.

In lesson five we spoke of the mouth and the lips.

Inside the mouth is found the tongue, which enables us to taste things.

The throat and the tongue (with which) we speak.

In the sixth lesson we discussed the chest and the back. Inside is found the lungs, the liver, and the heart.

We can't forget the brain, it's function is to enable us to think.

The stomach and the intestines.

The teeth make us ill (ache), when we have them, when we keep (or have them fixed?) them, when we have them pulled out.

Sometimes we have a heartache and ^{being} Are lovesick (?) isn't ~~the~~ a little / minor pain. (pò - since, by reason that, having given; cù - just sufficient)

I have a toothache.

I have a sore eye.

I have a stomach ache.

I have a headache.

I'm not young like you.

Lessons 9 and 10

Po kän doi kang täng.

Hung lai xöi bau hin cau, khän yu lo ka?

Hak pëng thaam ha, xöi khän yu ya.

Cäu ci pay ti dauf ma?

xöi ci pay kha.

Cäu ci pay kha ka dauf ma?

xöi ci pay kha lat han.

cõ dauf cau ci pik mä hon ma?

Khao ning xöi ci pik mä hon.

xöi ngan ci mõ kha yan cau.

Ya, xöi ci yu hon thä.

Meeting on the road.

It's been a long time since I've seen you, are you well?

It's nice of you to ask me, I'm well.

Where are you going?

I'm going for a walk.

Where are you going to go?

I'm going to the Chinese quarter.

When will you return home?

In a moment, I'll return home.

I thought I would visit you.

Yes, I'll wait for you at my home.

Lesson 11

A Thai Meal

Mời Ăn Nhă Pan mă kăa hăm.

Come in, Mr. Pan.

Cău kăm ngăi yă lg?

Have you eaten lunch yet?

Ān Nhă nhăng bău kăm ngăi kă?

You haven't eaten lunch yet, have you?

xăi bău sôp.

I'm not hungry.

xăi yă bău khăm.

I'm not well.

xăi căp tōng.

I have a stomach ache.

xăi săk lai.

I'm in a great hurry.

xăi cho scău zot păq ngăi cōng xăi cău.

Thank you for your kind invitation. (very polite)

Mời cău năng!

Come and sit down.

cău năng năm!

Sit there.

Đă păm i!

Set the table.

Mời fă mă băng le năng, thău lg kăm con. Every setting has one plate, chopsticks, and a spoon.
đă kăng căng păm mă băng le năng căng năm cău. At the center of the table is a plate for sauce
mă 4, 5 băng phen căng căng kăm. There are 4, 5 dishes containing food.

căng kăm mă nhăm tăm, con, pa mă, ping mă, kăng phăk. Food includes
Mời tăng kă au lău.

boiled meat, fried, fried fish, saltful of liver, and vegetable. Have a drink, everyone. /noun.

Mời cău au căm nă Măm.

Have a drink from this cup first.

xăi bău au đăy tă.

I really can't.

Au khău mă hău khă.

Get some rice for me. (superior to inferior)

cău măk kăm mă năm bău?

Do you like to eat that?

mă nă kăm đă.

This is good.

xăi bău kăm lg.

I don't want more.

Mời cău kăm hău im nă.

Eat until you're full.

xăi kăm khău im kăi sôp.

I am full, thank you.

Au may căm xău mă!

Bring the toothpicks.

Au năm că mă hău kă đă!

Bring me the tea.

Lesson 10

xói tè hùn tay ning yết vồ:

Faq doi te jün eut ning xói vyu:
tun i, m-ni, pay nien, pay ha ngan hau ku.

Faq doi te hün yết nă ning bieu hu cik min, xói vyu,
Cäu yết sòng?
Cäu jü ti dâu?
Cäu cau neq sòng?

Faq doi Câu Phón Xén, xói vyu:
Cäu cau cau ci no ma?
Cäu cau cau ci pay ma?
Cäu sun cau pay du hon ép san de báu?

xói tè hùn yết nă ning.
Faq doi te han tay ning bin caju, xói vyu:
Cäu sun cau min khau qoi xói bau?
Sun eut min con nám co ning bau?

Faq doi te né nhing ning xói bieu hu cik min, xói vyu,
Cäu tó si tq, Cäu ma ni, Cäu pay hoa seu xói bau?

Faq doi te dok noi ning, xói vyu:
Ma ni, fang ni, Po né ming yu ti dâu?

Faq doi Câu Phón Xén, xói vyu:
Cäu sun cau xäu hon xói bau?
Cäu sun cau hau xói no káp map khay nay?

Faq doi te hün bän ning, xói vyu: Speaking with another countryman
Hün yết sòng?
Hün pay ti dâu?
I say, What are you doing?
Where are you going?

Faq doi ye nhing xói, xói vyu: Speaking with my wife, I say,
Ma ni, fang ni, yết vồ ná. Come here, Listen(obey), work-
o.k.?

Faq doi mó lú xói, xói vyu: Speaking with my children, I say
Bog fang no, Sun má hi doi ku, Ban pay doi me i ming.
Obey! (won't you?) Sun come here with me. Ban go with your
mother.

I am a French working man: (tay - French; tay - Thái)
Speaking with a servant, I say,
Get up, come here, go quickly, go look for a drink for me.

Speaking with a person working in the ricefield whom I don't know,
I say, What are you doing? Where do you live?
What is your name?

Speaking with Owner Phón Xén, I say,
When are you going (up)? When are you going (down)?
Do you agree to watch the school?

I am a cultivator. Speaking with a Frenchman, who is my employer,
I say: Will you eat with me? Will you have a cup of tea?
Speaking with a woman I don't know, I say:

You are really pretty, Come here, Will you go out with me?

Speaking with a child, I say,

Come here, obey(or listen), Where do your parents live?

Speaking with Owner Fan Xén, I say: Will you come in my house?
Do you want me to come immediately?

Lesson 13 xôi Pay bắn Seu Pi nong xôi I go to the village
with my friend.

Kin ngai ya, fô di, bà Bô lê xôi au kien lung pay lat han.

xôi pay tat phum le su công.

Kóng cõi xôi ci yu hon kin tat phum, bà Bô ci pay kha doi kóng bân.

Câu mì xoăn xeu báu?

Xa, xôi mì xoăn xeu han.

Bí báu?

Ya di!

Au hau xôi song hopp (Au hau xôi hò xoăn xuă nòng).

To dau ngün mờ phen ni?

Sao kếp bảng nòng.

Feng lai kai se!

Câu ci hau xôi to dau?

xôi ci hau câu 15 le bảng.

xôi ci su hòk bảng.

Và câu su 12 bảng, xôi ci yang hau 18 le bảng.

xôi báu su le, moi yu nó.

Koi pay di nó.

After lunch, the weather being fine, Mrs. Bô and I will go down to the Chinese quarter together.

I am going to have my hair cut and buy things.

While I am at the barber's, Mrs. Bô will go for a walk in the village/hairdresser's,

Do you have any cigarettes?

Yes, I have some Chinese cigarettes.

Are they good?

Yes, they're good!

Give me two (boxes). Give me a package of cigarettes.

How much for these plates?

20 piastres each.

Very expensive!

How much will you give me?

I'll give you 15 each.

I'll buy six.

If you buy 12, I will let you have them for 18 each.

I won't buy them. Good-bye.

Good-bye.

Lesson 14

Móng-Lai yé tāng dâu?

What side is Lai village on?

Xu tāng nang sài ta vĩn óq.

On your left, the side of the sunrise.

Xu tāng nang ta vĩn tōk.

On your right, the side the sun sets on.

Nang xoa Nang sài

Right Left

Mị nòng hận xầm

A day well filled

Hot cét cõi xôi túm.

Xôi sói nả lợ phe nả.

Hot cét cõi thóng xôi lũng pay bóq túp.

Hot pét cõi sói pik mà hồn, xôi kin khẩu caju.

Té pét cõi thóng hot sít ét cõi thóng bóq ép.

Hot tèng vin xôi kin ngái.

Kín ngái yá xôi nõn vĩn khão nòng, xôi du san lợ xôi cúp ngồi xoan xeu nòng.

Mị từ xôi yú lợ báu yết vố.

Té sít hả cõi thóng hot sít pét cõi thóng xôi pik mõ bóq ép.

Hot sít kầu cõi xôi kin khẩu lồng.

Kín khẩu yá xôi óq pay kòà khẩu nòng.

Mị từ xôi yú hồn xôi du san.

Xeo sít cõi xôi nõn. Xôi nõn lấp hận tgu mị lăng túm caju.

At 7 o'clock I get up.

I wash my face and shave.

At 7:30, I go down to teach gymnastics.

At 8 o'clock I return home, I eat breakfast.

From 8:30 to 11:30 I teach.

At noon I eat lunch.

After lunch, I rest a little, I read and I have a cigarette.

Sometimes I just stay there and don't work.

From 1530 to 1830 I return to teach.

At 1900 I eat dinner.

After eating, I go out to walk a little. Sometimes I read at home. About 10 o'clock I lie down. I sleep until the next morning.

Lesson 15

Kay xán sau lók	1 hr. a.m.
Kay xán song sau	2 hr. a.m.
Kay xán ngan sau	3 a.m. - 4 a.m. (sun first)
Kay xán san	Cock crows (6-7 a.m.)
Fé hìn hung	Daybreak (over the shoulder) a.m.
Hung long tong hói	Morning
Hung di	Mid morning sun of Gò Phom Xá
Ta vin og	Sun rises helmet
Sai ngai	9 a.m. on the (beret) (-'hat' 'cocking')
Cg ngai	Breakfast (lunch) 10-11 a.m. ('shirt')
Gó khau vín	Noon (swung behind the soldier)
Te iu	Afternoon a horseman (ie smile horse)
Ta vin cai	4 p.m. (time for rest) (ie 'sovereign')
Cai xám, no xi	Gentle sun (5 p.m.) ('outside')
Ta vin on	Dusting Sun set ie sunset or orange
Ta vin tok	Dusk
Mut hum ham	Beginning of evening (going in pairs)
Hó xám	Hour when children go to bed (line)
Có dök noi xáu nón	Night (10 p.m.) (line) see also in Chia
Tóng xin	Midnight
Xóm Kay xán voi nén	Before the cock crows (1 a.m.)

Tây bắc cõi tún nán lợ kóm.

sleep and also mount horses to accompany us.

Chau pay bún fay le au bằng cõg xoán mă káp. Chia during a hunting

party

Nhng yóng pang tl fay.

carrying knapsack, baggage,

To yu chảng mă hot kp pum kän thoi hung ning.

arriving with solid steps,

Dom yu gau kái.

Everyone is going together.

Seu mă mă tơ chau san he móng.

Every hour walking 5 km,

Hú lă san mă sa le mă cóng sây són.

go far.

Kín ngai ya le nón vín thoi hung ning ya,

Tay bang cõng pay tok bét, pay xoang he. the forest, profound

thick darkness.

Võ chau báu nák nói lai.

long v. bao con bui báu ban to it and the flowers unrecognizable.

Vâ dâu lóng mă hon chau op lão hay le yết nă.

Hung to hung chau đầy tảng hòn. From time to time they build houses.

cõ nén tùng bán mă doi le lăng mă cầu hòn sú mă mă doi nén

A previous time all the village came to help him then after come to him to ask him to help

pg lau ning.

him there. A little festivity. Come and have a drink.

Hó kin lău.

Country Thai rise late and slowly (quietly).

They go near the fire then take the water pipe and smoke.

Sitting by the fireside. (yong - squat; pang - near)

The ~~host~~ comes and talks a long time (begins a long conversation.

(A neighbor/)

With (following) the season he sometimes makes fishnets.

Or makes (weaves) baskets and basketwork.

After lunch (breakfast) and after a long siesta, the countrymen will go to fish (with a rod/ with a large net).

His work is not very hard or tiring.

Except during the hot season when he must till the land and cultivate the ricefield.

tô híng yóng nung pay kón,
ba pâ chung,

hun kô Câu Phén Xăm
sau dời Môq mò din.

Seu lăng tô líng mî tó fu,
pâ sô bay nô xôi

kăp hăp maq keng noi nung.

xôi khui ma pay tem.

Seu lăng xôi xûn mî Câu Mông Muông
bon bân mò xôi nôn kô khui ma
má tòi.

Seu lăng Câu muông mî tó fu nung
pâ công nhàng xa hän pun-pun.
Tùng ká pay seu kän.
Moi cõ nhàng hâ kay hèng
mò hèng pay dăk.

Xăm pâ kám dung lók

lê cù và bóq báu hû báu hin kô mî

A partisan goes first,

carrying (over the shoulder) a gun
the insignia of Câu Phén Xăm
helmet
on the (beret) (- 'hat' 'cooking
pot' - 'dirt')

Following behind the soldier
is a horseman (to guide horse)
carrying my coat (Cl 'cover'
'outside')
and a little basket of oranges.

I'm riding a horse going in rank
(line)

Following Behind me also is Chiao
Muong
a place (village) where we
sleep and also mount horses to
accompany us.

Behind the Chiao Muong a horseman
(carrier
carrying ~~baggage~~
marching with solid steps,
"tramp-tramp".

Everyone is going together.

Every hour walking 5 km,

go far.

Across the forest, profound
thick darkness,

And the flowers unrecognisable.

Hòn xôi cõi tầng mầu.

Xôi pay hau cảng đù mự cõi đù mự đau pot.

Mán vau hau xôi mự sao pét bón hôk.

Xôi pay doi tao ban.

Xôi bóq mǎn cõi vau hau lũ bǎn lan công.

Cõi au may hòn hau xôi.

Xôi ngäm ca tầng lang hòn hòn nùng ngäm-ngäm.

My house needs to be rebuilt.

I consult the sorcerer to know the favorable day.

(sorcerers are usually called; if men xáp mốt women xáp then)

He tells me the 28th of the sixth month (June).

I go to the home of the chief of village.

I ask him to help me by calling the village inhabitants.

Help me by getting the wood for the house.

I think I will build a beautiful house (off the ground or 2 story).

The 3 foundation posts are each lang - CL for house or for garden
and width. The - low (they are lower than the masterrooster
and smaller of thatch. (oppositions of*)

30 female bamboo.

10 male bamboo.

50 sheafs of bamboo etc.

How high wall is all over

I will say it, the 4' average

I will pay 500 dinars for all wood.

Lesson 18 Building a house (?) Tảng Làng Hồn Nùng

Xao sam hóng.

Kết bộ hot lung xanh đất bẩn nơi nồng.

Mỗi hóng koảng song vă tần.

Tảng nà hồn mì hải nõ koảng vă sêq.

Sí lâm sau sung mèi lâm sí vă feng.

(lâm sau-foundation
pillar/posts)

Pet lâm sau tám mèi lâm sam vă xẽn.

Sí hei cám xa.

Sam hei ha lâm may hê.

Hội song may hêk.

Ha sít mặt téq.

Tung ká cọ tò đau?

Xôi căng cí păng hau mő chau.

Xôi tín chau song hei kén.

About three compartments (not closed by a wall or curtain)

Each room has two spacious two-arms' width. (?) 1. tần - exactly

In front of the house is the veranda an arm and elbow's width.

I arrive at midnight at a Natché village.

Four ~~thông~~ posts (master pillars) each 4 and 1/2 arms lengths.

Just like near the fire, I converse with the countrymen.

The 8 foundation-posts are each 3 ~~and~~ (both arm width) and 1 single
arm-width. Tần - low (they are lower than the masterposts).

The weather's fine today

400 frames of thatch. (or 'sections of')

Yes, but it's hot.

350 female bamboo. (smaller)

Then will the rainy season begin?

120 male bamboo.

About the first of July will be rainy season.

50 sheafs of bamboo tie.

Then will the rice be ready?

How much will it all be? cợ - to have need of

Is the rice good this year?

I will pay it. (to them/you)

fair and you (with information comparison later) I don't know what it will be

I will pay/200 piastres in advance.

There isn't enough water for the rice.

And are the fields nice?

No, they're also not good.

You're about to buy bananas here, aren't you?

Yes, this year it looks like the fruit will be very good,
mangoes and bananas.

Lesson 19

Conversation with some countrymen. Country.
Pǔm dōi mō kūn bān.

Xéi mā hot kang xūn dōi bān nòng.

Nóng yóng pàng fāy xóy bāy dōi mō kūn bān.

Fá dì tè mự ni.

Ya hā và đết hẹn.

Ka cõ đau căng hot mō fun mà?

Yao xầm nòng ben hôk căng hot mō fun.

Ka cõ đau căng mêt mō fun?

Pi ni khâu ñí báu?

Pó pan.

Khâu nǎm báu pô.

Lé mō hay ñí(ngâm)báu?

Báu, kó báu ñí. for construction.

Dòi ni cí áo mĩ máq kóï kâ? for partition in the house, for walls,

Ya pi ni máq pêq cí ñí tè, máq mồng lè máq kóï.

~~What utensils are used to make utensile and cooking etc (for rice).~~

I arrive at midnight at a little village.

~~The road for carrying two things by one person), the road for carrying.~~

Squatting near the fire, I converse with the countrymen.

~~paq - to talk, bay - to discuss, vau - to say, pum - to chat~~

The weather's good today; chén, the water pipes, the houses,

Yes, but it's hot. the carts, and the loopholes.

When will the rainy season begin? for grain, and for lighting.

About the first of June will be rainy season. i.e. crop for

When will the rainy season end? grain, etc.), and for

Is the rice crop good this year? ~~asserting itself~~.

Fair enough. (pan - indeterminate comparison term 'I don't know what it will be'

There isn't enough water for the rice.

And are the fields nice?

No, they're also not good.

You're about to have bananas here, aren't you?

Yes, this year it looks like the fruit will be very good, mangoes and bananas.

Lesson 20 The different uses of bamboo in Thai country.
Đối đín tay yung mây hòk yết lai chư láq kǎn.

Sêu yung mây hòk vay tảng hòn; Do you know how to speak Thai?
Mùng hòn, lom fa hòn, yết fa hòn le cōng.

May hòk ke au yết còng yung, hay béo. Speak Thai very poorly.
Kèn háp, kèn ham, thú, đám, häng lin, lom hò, yết khò, etc.
le may cím xieu.

Bàng may hòk au vay cồng ăn pin mít, pin nǎm.

May hòk ón au vay san ksei, peng.

May pát au vay yết kóng khäu.

May hòk dòq au vay yết lò, đín tốn đín.

No hòk ón au vay kin.

What did you say?

They use bamboo for construction.

To cover (roof) the house, for partitions in the house, for walls,
cầu and the bed.

Old bamboo is used to make utensils and cooking pots (for rice).

The red for carrying (two things by one person), the rod for carrying
(by two people or more, one item), chopsticks, the large
chopsticks for the kitchen, the water pipes, the fences,
to make bridges, the rafts, and the toothpicks.

Tubes of bamboo will be used to hold grains, and for liquids.

Young bamboo is used for weaving baskets (big wide ones for
transporting fruits, vegetables, grains, etc.), and for
baskets (cylindrical shape, for transporting rice).

Fine bamboo is used to make the basket for serving rice (or putting
rice)

With dry bamboo, they make firewood, sparks of fire (used like
matches) for torches.

The young bamboo shoots are for food.

Lesson 21Kí xót mĩ ík haú ép maú
Some useful phrases to study

- Câu hū pág xām Tāy báu? Do you know how to speak Tháí?
Xói hū pág xām Tāy noi nung. I know a little Tháí.
Xói pág xām Tāy báu. I speak Tháí very poorly.
Xói báu hū fāng. I don't(know how to)understand.
Câu īn ðu vāu lāu. Please repeat.
Vāu lāu i ! Repeat!
Xói hū fāng lo, xói hū fāng. I understand, I understand.
Cho)câu koi pág (i). Speak more slowly.
Cho câu pág ai sēng lāng. Please speak louder.
Pág nān. Speak slowly.
Câu) Mūng vāu sāng? What did you say?
Tō sāng mà? What is it? (What did you say?)
An nī tō sāng mà? What is this thing?
Câu xéq sāng mà? What do you call that?
Cù tō nī xéq sāng? What is the name of this person?
Cù ān nī xéq sāng? What do you call thāt thing?
Xói ān oq mōng dī báu? Do I pronounce (Tháí) clearly?
Câu hū fāng xói báu? Do you understand me?
Câu fāng xói dāi báu? Do you understand me?

Yết chú nì yá nè !	Do it like this!
Báu cù chú năn nè !	Not like that!
Đây tham đú yá !	It's necessary to ask!
Hụ cắc lò !	It's understood!
Yết chú năn lò !	Do it like that!
Pín chú đau tẹ yá !	I don't know that it's like that! (as when a duty isn't ended)
Xôi ngâm chú nì yá nà !	I think like this!
Vâ vყu tẹ nà !	As they say!
Báu hin săk tò nà !	Never seen it!
Câu Phén Xăm đú túng ting.	Chief-supreme-gold cares for all the province.
Câu Feng Xăm còi v� câu Phén Xăm.	The assistant helps the Chief of Province.
Câu M�ng đú cau n『ng.	District (?) Chief oversees one district.
Câu Feng còi v� Câu M�ng.	The assistant aids the D.C.
Ph� M�ng đú túng n『ng.	The chief of canton oversees one canton.
Ph� Feng còi v� Ph� M�ng.	The assistant of the Chief of C.
T�o M�ng đú s�n『ng.	The 'Commune' (township) chief.
T�o Feng còi v� T�o M�ng.	The adjutant Chief of Township.
P� u� còi v� T�o Feng.	The Notable
T�o B�n đú b�n n『ng.	The Chief of village.
L�m p�ng đú cau san.	The orderly, charged with transmitting orders (is occupied with requisitioning horses, coolies, baggage carriers, etc.)

Lesson 23.

In class

Câu yết sẩy béo san kǎ?

Bàu cù, xôi yết sẩy hông sú yá,
Đời Mông-Lay mǐ xây Hong-Sú bàu?

Bàu mǐ, đời Mông-Lay mǐ song
tô sẩy béo san yá.

Hòn ép san Mông-Lay mǐ song bồng ép.
Đời kông bồng ép nàng, sêu hin

mô kún ép san lớp Đèk nội le
lớp Préparatoire

lệ kông bồng nàng mau mò ép lớp élémentaire.
Đời ni mǐ hòn ép san mè nhìng đé
bäu?

Bàu mǐ, hòn ép hòn kán yá;

Kún ép san pò cài le kún ép san mè
nhìng ép tì dêu kán yá.

Đời kông bồng en nàng mô kún ép
san nǎng đời tăng hí,
tăng lǎng pán tém.

Mò chau pet păp san đời kông nán
chau an,

le mò păp san tém đời nán chau
tém pút cị hủ le pút mok.
Sêu tém pút cị đây mǐ mă pút cị
nàng le sêu tém pút mok đây
mǐ mă pút mok nàng.

Cố sêu yung mok đây hêm nhâ yết
bi cè, đây yung cè-cúp mok.
Sẩy-yú hô bồng ép tó-na mô kún
ép san.
Mì cõg (tò) mǎn nǎng đời tăng mǎn,
tang lǎng pán cè mǎn.

Are you a teacher? (master/mistress)

No, I'm only a village teacher.
Are there village teachers at
Mong Lay?

No, at Mong Lay there are only
2 teachers.

The Mong Lay school has two
classes (classrooms).

In a classroom one finds a

children's course and a
preparatory class, and in
another room, the elementary
élémentaire, class.

Is there a girls' school here?

Puh

No, it's a co-educational school.

Male and female students study
in one place (in the same p.)

In the classroom, the pupils sit
on a bench, behind their desks. (writing
table)

They lay down their books on their
desks and they read. (nán-them)

Put down the case, lift it up
and notebooks in which they

write with pencil or with ink.

Those writing with pencil have a
pencil and those who can write

with a pen have a pen.

When they can use ink, must take
heed not to dirty the paper,
but use a blotter. The teacher
is at the front, facing the pupils.
Sometimes he sits in his chair,
behind his desk

Lesson 24

Coolies

The Feilots
Mô kün fu

Móng mǐ vẽ sǎng?

What do you want? What is it?

Móng mǎ ha sǎng?

What are you looking for?

(as, asking for)

Sõ ha sǎng?

What are you searching for? (think)

Xáng hőm

The chest, box

Xáng ho công

The package (wrapper, envelope).

Xáng peng (kōi)

The basket

Xáng sa

The (market) basket

Xáng ta

The basket (carried on back)

Kún fu mǎ ní, au xáng hőm ni,

Coolie come here, take this box,

fan mǎn xún.

return it.

Khay mǎn oq, lín xi dâng.

Open it.

Fung còng nă̄n lūng ni.

Put those objects down here.

Yết vâng tōk pay.

Let it fall. I clean my nails.

Chui mă̄i nă̄ng châng sâ̄i pă̄ di

Push, I put on clean clothes

Lă̄i lă̄i kă̄i thă̄k yu đă̄.

Pull, I put on gloves well

Koi koi

Carefully, gently

Đq hêng

Strongly

Đq hêng mă̄u.

Still stronger.

Pik pay sō̄ au hó còng nùng yú

I unfasten

Xòi pung pă̄t mă̄u.

Return to look for a box of thi

đòi Phêng Che Bin.

I put on another dress.

things at the airfield.

(plain-vehicle-fly)

Mí sam xáng hőm yú đòi phêng che

There are three cases at the

bin, pik pay au mă̄.

airfield, return to get them.

Au xáng hőm lun; nhă̄o mǎn xún.

Put down the case; lift it up.

Nhă̄o nhă̄i lợ.

Don't move any more.

Au xáng hőm pay sáu kōng che bin.

Take the case and put it in
the airplane.

Au xáng hőm mă̄ hă̄u ku.

Bring me that case.

Lesson 25

Sói Ná

The Toilet

Tún cęu cő xôi tún xôi sói.

In the morning when I get up, I wash.

Xôi thuk sę fong.

I rub the soap.

Xôi kòng.

I rinse myself.

Xôi áp nám lę xôi sói nám sau đí

I bathe and I wash with clean water and with soap.

Xôi chat xieu mǐ ya chat xieu lę
kán chat xieu nung.

I brush my teeth with toothpaste and a toothbrush.

Xôi phe mǐ mǎ mit phe nung.

I shave with a razor.

lę xôi vi mǐ kán vi nung.

And I comb my hair with a comb.

Xôi au nám bóq sau ná noi nung,

I put a little cologne on my

lę xôi sói mó lèp mǔ.

face, and I clean my nails.

Lăng mǎ xôi nung chöng sau pē đí

Then, I put on clean clothes

lę xôi tū hăi thuk ya đí.

and I put on shoes well

polished.

(A) (B) (C)

— undress.

Xôi ke chöng sói.

I undress.

Xôi nung sú mau.

I put on another dress.

This morning I'm going to ride a horse.

(gray-black)

Sun, rub the bit and put it on the horse and saddle him, then
lead his horse.

He has a beautiful horse. Fine legs, a long head, narrow nose,
intelligent eyes.

He has a large and healthy looking and strong chest.

To mount a horse you put your foot in the stirrup and you leap
on his back.

At that moment, if it comes for a gallop, it leaves at a gallop
full from the horse. (John = impetuous)

If the horse is able to sit steady, you take the other stirrup
hold the reins, and you drive, fearing at each step the march
before the descent of the mountain.

Go before.

I have a bad (impetuous) horse.

The horse kicked me.

I fell off the horse.

Lesson 26

Ép khúi ma tò thám it.

The first lesson of learning to ride a horse.

Mu ni tum cau xoai ci khui ma.

Bun, au khôp pay sáu tó ma mun đam le hàng an mun cung mǎn mǎ.

Tó ma nǎn ngǎm, xa thêu, hô hǐ, sôp xep le ta lăk.

Nǎ ók mǎn koảng le khán le hêng.

Cí khui ma cau dây au tin nhãm sáu uông tin dung le
dit xün săn lăng tó ma.

Và cõ nǎn tó ma rǎn (bóq báu fǎng) mǎn đai bông le cau tók ma.

Và tó ma báu hǎn (đi) hú le mǎn yú đi,

cáu nhãm tin dung màng nǎn máu,

cáu khǎm sai khôp le cau lăm đí pay,

yán cõ yang kai pay nǎ hú le lung tài tòng pū.

Pay tāng nǎ.

Xoai mǐ tó ma nùng hǎn (hai).

Ma tot co (thi)

(những điều)

Xoai xap nùng.

Xoai tók ma.

That is a beautiful horse, fine legs, a long head, narrow nose,
intelligent eyes.

He has a large and healthy looking and strong chest.

To mount a horse, you put your foot in the stirrup and you leap
on its back.

At that moment, if the horse isn't docile, it leaves at a gallop
fall from the horse. (hǎn - impetuous)

If the horse is calm and if it stays , you take the other stirrup,
hold the reins, and you leave fearing at each step the march
before the descent of the mountain.

Go before.

I have a bad (impetuous) horse.

(to be continued)

The horse kicked me.

I fell off the horse.

Mè nhìng Tay pay căm tì fay,
 pău thán fay deng pôk vay mư ngõa đổi kông tau.
 Đăng fay mày xùn hâu ting hòn phing cõ túm cęu nao,
 lę cõ năn cí yung tang đèn hâu hùng đé
 pò va fę nhăng báu hùng.

Mum mǎn au bång nám ting tim ing vay
 đổi căm fa sói nả mǎn.

Mǎn lết au xang ka tá khâu tim,
 lũng pay kông lang, thóq sáu cök,
 lę tin mǎn nhãm sun đồng nhõ xùn,
 phôk lũng seng nán lũng kông cõ túm cęu kom.

Fa hùng đi vđ kọ mum; khâu đón đi,
 făt kép hâm óq đi yá lę khâu téng au vay sáu mó.

(nhăng máu)

The Thai woman approaches the fire,

blows on the live coals hidden under yesterday's old cinders.
 Builds up the fire again which warms up the whole house cold morning
 and which also serves as a lamp at that time to light it,
 because it isn't light out yet.
 Then she takes the big bamboo tube, full of water sitting against
 the outside wall and washes her face.
 She seizes then a basket full of rice, goes down under the house,
 pours it into the mortar to pound
 then her foot presses down the (lever) which raises and lets
 down with a regular noise in the silence of the morning.
 It is very light out when the work is done; the rice is white
 separate from the bran and ready for the pot.

(to be continued)

Lesson 28

Mô vè mè nhìng Tay (sút) — en friend
Word of Thai Women (the end)

Hà và lũ nai ha túm pom hay, xéq mè i mǎn.

Pin sảng mung cảng hay?

Tó mè i au năm hau mǎn kin pōng mǎn lai bao lan, tao sing.
I'm mum au mǎn nôn doi kóng vong. You are you! Well, thank you.

Khau nhang dang má vay mè nhìng yêt hòn pay seu mò i nòng li.

Đau xáu pa ha 18. 18. 18.

Mǎn pik mǎ kó cõ yêt - nung - kin. Nothing's wrong. But.

Cõ yêt kin suk ya, sêu da doi xang khâ nung tung ka hòn nang óm lom.

Mỗi kün khǎm doi kóng mǔ sai pán khau nung,

mǔ xoa khǎm thú kíp mò còng măk kin.

Cõ xam mǎ kó yêt chú và cõ túm cagu mĩ lai vě. Chief of Province.

Kang xan mǎn pán fai hự le tam huq. How is your wife?

Well, thank you.

But the baby wants to get up, cries, calls its mother.

Why are you crying? (fan.) Are always afraid?

The mother gives him a drink, consoles him, then *bà* lies him down

in a swing (of bamboo which balances suspended from the middle of the house).

The rice is in the process of being soaked, the woman leaves with

her friends (relatives) into the forest to look for firewood.

She returns at the time to fix the meal. (nung - cook) by steam

When the meal is ready they serve it on a round table, with all

the household seated around it.

Each person holds in his left hand a ball of rice, the right

hand holds chopsticks, taking what things they like to eat.

Evening passes like the morning with much work.

In the evening (later) she weaves spins or weaves (by hand)

and knit (knit). Come to present myself to the U.S.

to visit my old friend. Come to lunch at my house!

Lesson 29

Li Nong Kuén

Between Friends

Găo ái Ban, mău chí hin đă.
măng báu pin, sảng kă?

Té hùng lợ ku báu đăy hin măng.

Khăń yú yá kă? Khăń yú yá.

Hăo hăń yá kă? Hăo hăń yá.

Báu pin cěp chay sảng kă?

Báu pin sảng ái Bun օi.

Ku óq Hanoi mă hot nă.

Ha, măng pay yết sảng dời năn mà?

Yó ku pay sự còng hau Cău Phén

Xăm yá nă!

Mă măng khăń yú yá kă?

Đi yé. Kám on.

Yao hòn măng lę mè lá noi lăng cō
kọ khăń di yú yá kă?

Lăng cō khăń di yú yá.

Ha và măng hè nhăng báu au mă?

Báu cù mă sao tă di cō năn báu mă nă.

Yó ku hu măng mă mè nhing...

Lăng mă ku cùn chư đau ku kọ cí
au mă.

Né ku fung xăm hau măng pin

phô-mă ngai nò!

Măng cí măi ku pay kin lău kói
đe báu?

Té nò!

Koi yú-po, ku săn lai ku co pay
óq na Cău Sen Son. (Polit. Couns.) to present myself to the C.P.
Mă kin ngai dời hòn nò?

Ku báu đăy ma lợ, Cău Mong măi ku

pay kin dời yá.

Ha và xăm ní ku cí mă kòa dời măng.

Dau le yăm nă in thi măng.

Between Friends

măng Ban talking at well to dance

Hello Ban,

How are you (nothing's wrong, is it?)
It's been a long time since I've seen you.

How are you? Well, thanks.

" (Hăo = well)
(used in written 1.)
You're not sick?

Nothing's wrong, Bun.

(oi marks friendship)

I arrived from Hanoi.

What were you doing there?

I just went to make some purchases
for the Chief of Province.

How is your wife?

Well, thank you.

And your family, the youngest
(fem.) are always well?

Always well.

But you're still not married?

It isn't that there's a lack
of pretty / nice girls.

I know you, women...

After awhile I believe I'll get
married. (soon)

Congratulations to you!

You'll invite me to your

wedding, won't you?

Surely!

Goodby, I'm in a hurry, I must go

to the C.P. to present myself to the C.P.

Come to lunch at my house!

I can't come, the D.C. invited

me to eat with him.

But this evening, I'll visit

Lesson 30

Letter

Dang kin lêng doi hon ba Bun Ba Ban pum man pay Hanoi
While dining with Bun, Ban tells of trip to Hanoi

Ai Ban ei ku xau che bin doi
Mong-Lay le ku pay Hanoi

Dear Ban, I got the plane at
Mong Lay and I went to Hanoi.

Ku bau day xau che bin sak to le
ku ha bau day nen mok nen cau.

I had never been on a plane so
I wasn't very calm.

Mung co chay de la?

Did you become sick?

U, noi nung, co dau ku kin lau lai
mau ho.

Yes, a little, like when I've had
too much to drink.

Mung ma hung to dau ma?

How long did it take you?

Kong song co!

Two hours!

Tung ka peg va deu che bin di
chuc nhan, pay men!

Nothing compares with the airplan
beautiful thing, like that you
go fast!

Mung bau ngam lao doi kong co
co yu ka sung lim hin xang
ting nung ngan hon pe met.

You can't imagine the sight of th
of all the province from high
up, with all the demolished
houses.

Hanoi pin chuc dau ma?

How is Hanoi?

Mi lai kuhn kore kon sok bau?

Are there more people than before
the war?

Bau ko, lut lai cong ka ko lut lai. Not more, much less, there are
also much less goods.

Mung pay yet sang doi Hanoi ma?

What did you ~~do~~ / do in Hanoi

Ku pay su fai dam, don le peq,

I bought black, white, and blue
material,

ko, nam oi, sa fong, ngan
cong co au ma hau ling yeng.

salt, sugar, soap, all that is
needed to provide for soldiers

Ku lott su mo so mi, va, hai le
xang dong ho nung.

I profited by buying shirts, sekk
shoes and a watch.

Mung yet chuc dau pik ma ma?

Then you returned? (after doing
that)

Ku xau che bin ma hot Mong Lay mun

I took a plane to Mong-Lay then

xau che bo tao Cau Sen Son ma.

the Political Counselor's car

Mung pay chuc nahn song bau?

Were you happy with your trip?

U, ha va ku ko ngam cau pik ma

Yes, but I also wanted to return

hon ku ya!

to my home.

Ku bau mak pay tang.

I don't like to travel.

a little, very expensive.

I hope that your family, your children and your wife are

well.

Sigach, (by me)

Mõng-Lay mõ 23 bõn cêt.

Ái Bun bì.

Ái Bun bì, Sun,

Mõng pik pay di yá kăp
 nõa. Cõ mõng kai doi Mõng-Lay ku lõm sê báu tham mõng và mõng for
 báu ha sự đây song tạ khâu ché hau ku. Bõi ni ha báu đây lõ
 põ và fa fun lai lõ năm mà. Báu pay lat hán đây lõ le
 mõ hõn hán năm thõm thõng nung yá. Fun báu ón. Va kú fun yú
 ku peq cí đây pi tao pan cõng pay bón ím. Va mõng ha sự đây
 khâu hau ku mõng faq bẽ san noi nung mõ hau ku lõ ku cõng cí
 hau mõ kün fu pay doi mõng. Cõ năn kõ to dauf mà? enabling you,
 bõi ni kün hõk káp, pêng lai.

Ku fung xâm hau tûng ká yáo hõn mõng lõ mõ lü, mõ mõng
 yú hão kin van lüng lüng.

Nong Kí,

At beginning:

to inferior

Lai-Chau, July 23

My dear bì son of my late father. I am sending this letter to
 b) to a superior, or someone one doesn't know

Ái cho! Did you have a good trip back? the better . . .

When you passed Lay-Chau, I forgot to ask if you would buy
 two piculs (=100 kilograms) of ordinary rice for me. Here it
 can't be found any longer because it rained a lot and has flooded.
 Can't go to the Chinese village and half of the houses are
 flooded. It hasn't stopped raining. If it doesn't stop raining,
 I am going to be obliged to move. If you can find the rice
 for me, send a little note. I will send some coolies.

What is the price at the moment? Here the it's six piastres
 a kilo, very expensive.

I hope that your family, your children and your wife are
 well lai na.

Signed, (by em) parity.

Lesson 32 Answer to Letter

Móng-Cên mực

18. Ai Bun ơi, Lão?

Mừng sáng ku sự khẩu hâu
nǎn, cí sự đây kún nung hả kép
thông,

hâu mồ kún fu mǎ đổi ku nò!

Ku fág hâu mừng bau san cǐng nung
mừng in ầu còi au mō yao hot
câu Phén Xǎm.

Khô cau hâu mừng lai nà.

Kết và tóm lại sau đây là:

mỗi đây là: Ông Ông Ông Ông Ông Ông
San nong,
hỗn hòi bálon già.

Quynh-Nhai, the

Dear Bun,

You asked me to buy some
rice here, they can buy it for
5đ50 a kilo.

Send me some coolies!

I send you a statement, please
deliver it to
the Province Chief.

Ông, em may em busy enough to

(Excuse me) for troubling you.
(bothering).

At the end, for a year as

A friend,

at school.

Lesson 33 Letter /p/ /b/ /ph/p/ /t/ /f/ Headings and Closings

At beginning:

a) to a friend

ku

Lovable.

Nóng căng mĩ san mõ (pay) hâu... A friend addresses this letter to

b) to a superior, or someone one doesn't know

Xéi cho mĩ san xún hâu fep... I have the honor see him.

At the end:

a) to a friend

Fung xám hâu...

I wish you...

Mĩ xám kám ch hâu...

I thank you for...

Yon nhõ ch, khô cau hâu...

I'm grateful to you for...
(nhõ - to ask aid for a job)

b) to a superior

Xéi đây yon hùm ngău koan lóng
phóng ngăm lai nà.

I shall infinitely thank you...

c) to person one doesn't know

Fung xám páq đai hâu câu mà
xún lai nà.

I wish you an eternal
abundance and prosperity.

Lesson 35 Tô Đau Ai Lân mà? Who is Mr. Lan?

Tô năn phau ai mà, ao Lân? Who is Mr. Lan?

Lũ cãi tạo bắn káu đói Mong Xoài. It is the
son of the old M.X. village
chief.

Män yêt säng mà? What does he do?

Bau yêt säng há và män cõm pay Nothing. But he soon is going
yêt đói pān san Câu Phén Xăm. to work at the Provincial
office.

Or! lẹ pin chí đau sêu căng lợk Oh, and why did they choose him?
au män mà?

Po và män pág xám Tay đây đi; Because he speaks French well:
män đây pay ép kông pi nung đói He has studied for a year at
hỗn ép Dalat yá. the Dalat school.

Män tō chí đau mà? What is he like?
tō män pin chí đau mà?

Män tō lóng, lâm khăn, ko cau He is big, (healthy) strapping,
lai tō. and likeable.

Män tū vèn ta lẹ nung chéng só He wears glasses and French
Tay. style clothes.

Xôi cau hin män tẹ. I would really like to see him.

Mự ím män cí mă, xôi cãng cí on He will come tomorrow, and I will
män mă đói cầu. introduce him to you.

But would you like to think

I have "bad cigar" and so on

Do you like my name or not?

But the weather does not help, some day later I can tell you the story.

(Lesson 34 is more about letter-writing.

Quickly, boy, close the door, the living room, dining room,
and bedroom windows!

Lesson 36 Làng hòn Tây Nùng. A European House Thai girls chat

Xôi mǎ hot hòn Mr. Pierre. (in) Mǎ làng tè lèo nǎ kǒk tè phái sào

Hòn nǎn ngǎm fa ngồi mùng ngồi.

Xôi khay tuồng.

Xôi xâu mő kǒng bông khéo nắng đổi tăng инг phô mě Pierre
Là pǔm đổi mő kǔn khéo. Sau này đây mǎ pěi nǎ.

Xôi au xang tăng nùng lè xôi nắng, Mr. Pierre xéo kǔn câu --
"au sǎng mǎ hau kim, khay kui au kǒk mǎ."

Câu mǎk kin báu ai i lài sín nǎn tè.

Xôi mǐ lầu tay lè nǎm cẽ yá. chí công:

Xôi báu mǐ lầu Cognac lè lầu vang ló. Lá yết nǚ nùng nǚ nəo.

Ha và fa lon hai mǐ fa dám lão kăp mét tung fa,

lán fa đặng phét, fa lùm lóng.

Mèn 1, Boy hắp tu lè mő tăng bông khéo bông kín khẩu lè bông nöm!
Mìn yết là lóng, cù báu pao đổi phäu.

I came to Mr. Pierre's house. Chau mǎi sòng lóng.

It's a beautiful brick house with a tile roof.
Sitting on low rattan stools, nibbling peanuts; 5 or 6 girls are
I open the door, go in and chatting.

I enter the living room, ~~sit~~ seated in the armchairs Mr. and Mrs. Pierre
Who chat with their guests.

I take a chair and sit down, Mr. Pierre calls the (native) servant--

"Bring something to drink, open the cupboard and get some glasses." (that button-like hook)

What would you like to drink?
That isn't too expensive. It's very cheap.

I have "Thai liquor" and some tea.
At the Chinese Vill. there are snakes and pretty material for
I don't have any more Cognac or wine.

But the weather becomes bad, some big black clouds cover the sky,
there's a pair of scissors to wear) and some material
It thunders and lightning, the wind blows hard.

Quickly, boy, close the door and the living room, dining room,

She and bedroom windows! They say she's bad ('heart's not good').
She is saying (she) can't talk to anyone.

The conversation continues and one hears them laughing loudly.

Lesson 37 Mô Phù Sao Tay Pum Käm Some young Thai girls chat

Nắng đổi tăng vai tăm keu kén mao thô lóq hâ hòk tò phù sao
Phan Din Tay ní sam Phong Phien Hong La, Phien-Minh So.
co kän le pum.

Câu mĩ sô nói ngâm té ló.

Tay, din din truc font bài mĩ sang Hatt.

Câu sự fai đổi tì đau mà?

tang truc qua al Tay, Ban-Ye, Nau-Na là nge Nek.

Xôi sự đổi lat han ha và xôi bau su day mao pem na.

Din Tay ní mo Tay Dina La Tay Dua Y.

Xôi hu cak tö nung man yêt đổi Ban-Mo Tu nung 250 kep.

Bau hin so-Yao le ay au chau yu tai.

Bau peng kò đau na. Thúq té.

ay sak tì câu hin ay chau ay li le u-Nhi.

Đổi lat han mĩ sai eu le fai sin ngâm té.

Hông Paen Tong He câu hin vo Lai. Bei nio al akh Yam Han

Xôi pay lat han xôi cọ sự lai chư công:

Yuanan de.

ban kúp nung, đổi hai háng nung le fai yêt sô nung mõ nao.

Câu hu cak tö sao xéq mè La đé bau?

Mán pin chư đau mà?

The Thai Federation is comprised of three provinces: the provinces
Mán tö di te há và sêu vau hô cau mán bau di.

of Son-La, Phong-The, and Lai Chau.

Mán yêt ka lóng, mán bau pág đổi phau.

The Thai country is bordered on the North by China,

Kí pum kän yu le sêu day ngin chau mòn seng lóng.

at the east by the Flauve Rouge, at the south and at the

Seated on low rattan stools, nibbling peanuts, 5 or 6 girls are
gathered together and chatting.

It is a mountainous country whose principal rivers are: the
You have a very pretty blouse.

Red River, the Black River, the Nau-Na and the Nam-Nek.

Where did you buy the material?

The Thai Country is peopled by Black and White Thai.

I bought it in the Chinese village, but I couldn't get any clasps
Man (Yao) and we also live there in th (Thai button-like hooks).

I know someone who works in the village of Ban Mo, (making them) for
In 250 piasters a set. Linh the Lu, sene Lu and son nomi.

That isn't too expensive. It's very cheap. some Nau-Na. There are

At the Chinese village there are sashes and pretty material for
skirts.

I want to go there, I need to buy some things:

a hat, a pair of shoes (fancy shoes to wear) and some material
to make a coat for winter (the cold season).

Do you know Miss La, what's she like?

She is very pretty but they say she's bad ('heart's not good').
She is stingy (?) she doesn't talk to anyone.

The conversation continues and one hears them laughing loudly.

Lesson 38 teaches the relationship Thai Country (continued)

Lesson 40 Men

Po Cửi Tay

Phén Din Tay mĩ sam Phén; Phén Mong-La, Phén Mong So,
Din Hong Tay, Po Cửi Tay, Po Cửi Mong un đổi song Tay

Phén Mong Lay.

Sêu hin mĩ kinh yết Ka lồng chau ắng to cọng.

Din Tay, đen din tāng fong băk mĩ Mong Han.

Lông le, lô mèo yết hàn tan chau, bao hả sô yết hàn sêu hàn

tāng fong đun mĩ nam Tao, Năm Tê, Năm Na le năm Mok.

Sêu hin mĩ kinh cau hai chau yết hàn le mĩ kinh cau di chau coi mĩ
Din Tay mĩ mő Tay Đầm le Tay Đòn yu.

Sêu hin mő Yao le mő Meu chau yú tòi pü.

Sêu hin mő kinh hàn chau di mő Po tòi han công kinh le

Mĩ sák thí sêu hin mő Cha, mő Lu le mő U-Nhi.

Kông Phén Mong So sêu hin mő Yang, Đồi nán mĩ sák kün Han

Đồi nán mĩ sák kün Han

Yunnan de.

yết ve báu yết.

Sêu hin mő kün yết cây, yết còng xuân hai sô kày yết kày

le sêu hin mő kün oai kheng chau tipp dok fai sông chau.

The Thai Federation is comprised of three provinces: the provinces
of Son-La, Pheng-Tho, and Lai Chau.

Chau hàn kinh shau bin lau chau yết vê si lút le chau măk yù

The Thai country is bordered on the North by China,

In the east by the Fleur de Lys, at the south and at the

west by Laos. the proud who have faith in the stronger (or

It is a mountainous country whose principal rivers are: the don't

Red River, the Black River, the Nam-Na and the Nam-Mok.

The Thai Country is peopled by Black and White Thai. who help

Man (Yao) and Meo also live there in the mountains.

In certain regions one finds the Ka, shme Lu and some Houniates)

In the Province of Phong-Tho one also sees some Nhang. There are

also some Chinese from Yunnan.

One finds some lazy and slow ones of sleeping and some hard-
working people who don't stop working.

One finds some fearful people that anxious about the least thing

and one finds some courageous people who fight to defend

their country.

But the Thai are in general calm and tranquill (peaceful)

They love to eat, to drink, to work as little as possible, and

they live happily in their mountainous country.

Lesson 39 teaches family relationships. (Not taped)

Lesson 40 Men

Po Cai Tay

Mr. Lan argues with his wife

Đối Mong Tay kô péq mō mong un đối kóng fa

sêu hin mō kün yêt ka lêng chau áng tò còng,

hêng le mō kün yu noi kin tăm chau bau ha sô yêt hau sêu hu.

Sêu hin mō kün cau hai chau yêt hai le mō kün cau di chau còi mō
yú chau châng chau.

Sêu hin mō kün hêng chau mī mō phan ngâm cồng kin le

mō kün khô kêt chau măk (sum cau) yung thôi cén chû hai.

Sêu hin mō kün cạn chau ngâm và đều nôn le mō kün châk chau
yêt vê bau yêng.

Sêu hin mō kün yan day, yan cong xuен hai se káy yan ka,

le sêu hin mō kün cau kheng chau tăp sok fau mōng chau.

Ha và mō Tay lũng cõ kô yú mun di bau lo.

Chau măk kin khau kin lău chau yêt vê ai lút le chau măk yú
đoi đin pu.

In Thai Country as in all the countries of the world (under the
sky) one finds the proud who have faith in the stronger (or
believe they are stronger) and some humble people who don't
try to make themselves known (or elevate themselves).

One finds some bad who work badly and some good people who help
their neighbors. I had money I would buy you a bracelet.

One finds some rich who eat from (gold or silver) dishes (plates)
and some poor who content themselves with plates of poor
quality.

One finds some lazy who dream only of sleeping and some hard-
working people who don't stop working.

One finds some fearful people that anxious about the least thing
and one finds some courageous people who fight to defend
their country.

But the Thai are in general calm and tranquil (peaceful).
They love to eat, to drink, to work as little as possible, and
they live happily in their mountainous country.

Lesson 41 Lũng óq Lan báy (Nhay) đòi mề mẫn.

Lesson 42 Mr. Lan argues with his wife.

Cú hỏi (sỏi) àu ngùn hau ku wák nöi đau pay sự tóng ngùn kén xen
nùng đêng láu.

Há và ku báu hằng ku báu sự ngùn xen hau mùng đây.

Mề lũng óq Bun mĩ téng nùng lè lũng óq Bun kó báu hằng péq mùng yá!

Báu mĩ té, ku báu sự ngùn xen hau mùng đây té.

Mùng kún puk, thí, nè! lè mề lũng óq Lan lót hay.

Kom í, út í nhã hay, cõi đau ku mĩ ngùn ku căng cí sự ngùn xen
hau mùng tóng nùng. nồng ku.

Đ mùng vaju chín năn kă. óq Day lè cip sâ.

Mùng mĩ ngùn há và mùng báu vaju sú hau ku mùng báu măk ku.

Óku khô hại nè.Boy au day lè xim mă fung hon.

Mùng nhã páq, mùng nhã năn lũng óq Lan. vaju sêng nhay.

Where did you put my shirts?

Dear, give me a little money to buy a bracelet.

They're in the cupboard.

But I'm not rich, I can't buy you a bracelet.

Beside the mattress (cushion).

Mr. Bun's wife has one and Mr. Bun isn't as rich as you.

And where did you put my socks?

No, I will not buy you a bracelet.

They're beside the handkerchiefs.

Well, you're stingy!' and Mrs. Lan begins to cry.

Brush these pants,

Stop, don't cry. If I had money I would buy you a bracelet.

Wash these shorts, hang them out to dry in the sun and iron them.

Oh, that's what you say. You have money but you don't tell the

There's a spot on my pants.

truth, you don't love me.

Shake out the covers to get the dust out and fold them.

Oh, I'm so unfortunate.

There is some beautiful material, fine and solid.

Stop it (don't talk, don't be noisy) says Mr. Lan angrily.

I have torn my shirt. Now, bring the trousers (in an angry tone.)

and it quickly.

Lesson 42 Lingerie Công Fai

Boy mǔng au mō sō sò-mì ku vay đổi tì đau mà?

Au vay đổi kóng kúi.

Yu pang mō phâ cén (phâ xun) nân.

Le mǔng au mō vâ tin ku vay đổi tì đau mà?

Au vay đổi pang mō khăn nôi.

Chat mō chòng ní de.

Sák mō chòng sô tin ní, au pay táq dét le thảng sê.

Mi pám ði nùng, đổi mō chòng ku.

Pú mō phâ húm ní hâu khung óq pay le cip sê.

Nân mà fái ngâm lép mán ði.

Sô sò-mì ku xat Boy au may le xim mà fung mèn.

At what season do they transplant the rice?

Where did you put my shirts? (In so.) They transplant the rice.

They're in the cupboard.

Beside the mattress (cushion). - 20 cm.

And where did you put my socks?

They're beside the handkerchiefs.

Brush these pants,

Wash these shorts, hang them out to dry in the sun and iron them.

There's a spot on my pants.

Shake out the covers to get the dust out and fold them.

There is some beautiful material, fine and solid.

I have torn my shirt. Boy, bring the thread and needle and

mend it quickly.

Lesson 43 Vẽ Phù Nâng The Work of Transplanting Rice

Hot bon daū sēu cǎng púq nā mō mà?

Hin nā bon hā sēu kó púq nā mō.

Cõ sēu púq kò kâ sung lám daū mà?

Cõ nă̄n sung yáo xúp lai hú le song xúp.

Mô pò cãi yêt sǎng?

Mô pò cãi thay, ban nã.

Cõ cí púq chau yêt sǎng?

Cõ nă̄n chau lõk kâ le háp mā đái bón nă̄ thay ban müm.

Mô mè nhĩng yêt sǎng?

Mô mè nhĩng au kó kâ beng ôq yêt mõi kăm 3, 4 ko le púq sáu
tì thay ban di yá nă̄n.

It was very hot all day.

At what season do they transplant the rice?

At the beginning of May (the 5th mo.) they transplant the rice.

About how high are the rice plants?

They are about 1 1/2 or 2 xúp (- 20 cm).

What do the men do?

The men plow and harrow.

When they transplant, what do they do?

They pull up the plants and carry them to the ricefield which is
plowed and harrowed.

What do the women do?

The women take the plants in groups of 3 or 4 and transplant them in
the harrowed and plowed ricefield.

Lesson 44 A Good Evening

Fa đét hòn tùng mư.

Bầu yết vè sảng sêu kô mĩ hó óq.

Tôk (sú) xầm mă ai báu hòn lai. Mí lùm hòi hòi nòng.

Fa sêng đì, kùa sêu pay sêu mă cúp ngôi xuǎn xeu nòng.

Bon sêng (hung, hai) mún đì sêu hin còng.

Mô đao kô sêng.

Mô hิง hòi bin pay bin mă.

Kai đổi mĩ nhũng lai kai sê.

Đây mă hòn lợ kóng sút.

Đèo xâu

It was very hot all day.

Even without working, one perspires.

Toward evening it is less hot. There's a little wind blowing.

The weather is good for walking and smoking a cigarette.

The moon is round and bright so one can see clearly.

The stars are bright, too.

The fireflies fly back and forth.

Unfortunately, there are also some mosquitoes.

It's necessary to return and get under the mosquito net.

Đêm nay trời không có ánh trăng

nhưng sao trăng và sao Hỏa vẫn sáng.

Đèo xâu

Trời đẹp như ý. Không nóng, không ẩm.

Lesson 45, 46 Story of Xun Lü and Nang O.

Lesson 47 Công Nhỏng Xong Tú Jewels

Mô pò cãi tû ven mû mî tò chau mî dông hô kăñ xen.

Mî tê, càng pì mô Mieu tû keng xô.

Mô mè nhîng mî ven mû keng xô, ngûñ xen.

Mô công nhông xong tû au ngûñ, xăm, ngâ yêt.

Cô chau tai xûn mô fâ pin dao kô nhâng seu kăñ yû khây câng mî
xăm cén vay xeq "Đao Xûn Lü Nang O".

Lê cô đau hâu hin maq may kăñ kin yû kang la báu hin ko,
báu hin câu báu dây kin le báu dây lón sôp mî tò lon
paq yăm dây lâng sôp lâng paq xai cõ.
Lê công binh thô tên là báu.

Men wear rings. They sometimes have a wrist watch.

Certainly, the Meo for example wear necklaces.

The women have rings, necklaces, bracelets.

The jewels can be silver, gold, or ivory.

At their death, they mount into the sky and become stars which
still stay together and which we call Xun Lü and Nang O stars.

And now we know that when we see fruit without having seen the tree
or the proprietor(owner), it isn't necessary to eat them.

And when they speak without having reason to or without
paying attention, the pronounced words can carry the
misfortune.

Story taken from a Thai manuscript and condensed.

Chau mî tû.

The small fruits can be eaten raw or cooked.

They can be boiled or distilled.

Lesson 48 Speaking a little about the Kitchen

Hầu vau về yết kin nội nung

Khẩu ôn còng kin yao kin mà.

Mồ út (mồ yáq) mì tờ sêu kin khẩu lǐ tang.

Nhãm mồ Tây kin: nhãm xuai, nhãm mu há và nhãm pêt, nhãm Kay.

Kõ kin nhãm tõ yú pá (kuang, cang, hõ, tõp, fa, tâu, hoi, nök doi pá),

lè pa (pa ti, pa vá, pa xé, pa củng).

Còng phák mồ Tây kin nó hôk, máq úq, máq "su su", phák xuâ, phák thô, phák kút, phák kat nã.

Mồ phản còng kin au kõ, nãm cam, xing, hom sáu.

Mồ còng kin mì tờ đíp hú lè súk.

Mồ còng kin mì tờ tám (18) hú lè ping.

The most important element is rice.

They sometimes replace it with maize (Indian corn) in a bad season.

AS FOR MEAT THE Thai eat buffalo, pig, but also duck and chicken.

They likewise eat wild meat (deer, elephant, squirrel, tortoise, water turtle - large/turtle, fa - small water turtle, tau - ground turtle),

hoi - escagot (FR), and birds of the forest,

and fish (carpe (about 80 cm long), mandarin, atteignant (sometimes 2 metres long)).

The vegetables are bamboo sprouts, squash, chayote, lettuce, kidney-beans, fern, and cabbage.

The plates (dishes) they eat are seasoned with salt, brine, and seasonings.

The elements can be eaten raw or cooked.

They can be boiled or grilled.

From time to time they return to the cemetery to give evidence of their belief. (The dead were taken off to purify the living).

Lesson 49

Cố óq

Birth

Kông cõ pâ mân mè nhîng Tay yêt vê péq kau.

Mân óq lû dôi hñ̄n cap tâng vay hñ̄u mân tó kông cõ mân nhñ̄ng mân.

Cõ hin ná mĩ tó mè nhîng ké nñ̄ng đây óq lû yá mñ̄ du tñ̄n áp sét
lê mĩ tò úq môt, úq mo mñ̄ dôi dé.

Tô noi óq máu đây bñ̄n kung phi đâm lê kin khau bñ̄n.

Lesson 50 Cõ Tai Death

Fu may yêt vay té pâ cau (kón) au vay dôi kóng làng.

Sêu cõq kóng lñm may nñ̄ng yêt.

Cõ tai (cau xát) yá au sáu kóng fu may.

Xon phi mĩ tò au vay dôi kóng hñ̄n hung (lai my).

Mum au pay făng dôi pâ hèu yêt kung lai lú.

Lăng mä yêt phi yá mó lû nñ̄ng yao (kám tók)

Mó pò cãi hñ̄ng khän đón.

Mô mè nhîng au bê fái nñ̄ng hñ̄m máq póm.

Hung tó hung sêu pay kung đung đén.

During her pregnancy, the Thai woman continues to work as before.

She gives birth in a little house built for her during her pregnancy (sometimes called hñ̄n bñ̄n month house, because she stays there a month.)

The delivery is accomplished with the help of a woman who has already experienced it and sometimes with a sorcerer.

The newborn is received (or given) with ceremonies and banquets.
(phi đâm - the family genie)

The coffin is prepared in advance under the house.

It is hollowed out of a tree trunk.

After the death, the body is put in the coffin.

The coffin contains the body (corpse) for many days in the house (waiting for a favorable day for burial).

Then it is buried with numerous ceremonies (including beating a gong).

After the burial, the relatives pât/pâ are in mourning.

The men wear a white turban. The women cover up their jewels with a piece of material (and their bright colors) are covered).

From time to time they return to the cemetery to give evidence of gratitude. (the dead were taken (?) to protect the living)