

**A Proficiency Course in Zhuang:  
Fieldwork Documentation and Revitalization of a  
Language and Culture of Southwestern China**

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Linguistic Society of Hong Kong

香港語言學學會

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## *Table of Contents*

Introduction:	1
Module One: Greetings and Other Phatic Expressions	6
Module Two: Zhuang Orthography	11
Module Three: Introducing Oneself	18
Module Four: Numerals	23
Module Five: Time: Hours, Days and Months	30
Module Six: In the Market	36
Module Seven: The Weather	41
Module Eight: The Zhuang Colour Spectrum	47
Module Nine: Directions	52
Module Ten: Family Relations	57
Module Eleven: Childhood	65
Module Twelve: Flora, Fruits and Fauna	72
Module Thirteen: Appointment with the Doctor	80
Module Fourteen: Eating and Drinking	87
Module Fifteen: Keeping Oneself Warm in the Winter	95
Module Sixteen: Visiting Friends and Relatives	99
Module Seventeen: At the Funeral	104
Appendix I: Folksongs	111
Appendix II: Word List	134
Appendix III: References	157

## Introduction

This book, *A Proficiency Course in Zhuang: Fieldwork Documentation and Revitalization of a Language and Culture of Southwestern China*, is the outcome of several fieldtrips undertaken by the authors to many Zhuang-speaking villages, especially Mashan County, in the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region of the People's Republic of China.

In September 2004, we started teaching at the University of Hong Kong (HKU), as part of a comprehensive research programme in Zhuang language and culture, what was to be known as the first University-level proficiency course on Zhuang outside of the mainland China. The main aim of the course was to create an atmosphere for graduate students and professors of Linguistics to elicit primary research materials from a native-speaker, the second author of this book, for understanding the grammatical structure of the language. The course and materials we produced were meant to be as naturalistic as possible – based on and embedded in everyday Zhuang life in the rural areas where the language is used in its purest form.

### *Fieldwork*

However, we quickly came to the realization that developing authentic materials as the basis of theoretical linguistic analysis and as pedagogical content for a proficiency course was not possible from Hong Kong or anywhere else far away from the linguistic and cultural context of the Zhuang-speaking people. With funding support from a number of research projects with the first author as Principal Investigator, a number of fieldtrips were undertaken by the team in December 2004, July 2005, and October 2005. Most of the fieldwork was done in the farming village of Dongping near the town of Jinchai (which lies on the banks of the Hongshuihe River) in Mashan County. The preliminary materials produced in Hong Kong were often tested on the rural dwellers of Dongping village, many of whom, especially the older ones, are monolingual speakers of Zhuang, though a considerable number can also speak Guiliu, a dialect of Mandarin used as lingua franca in many parts of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. This involved reading the texts to them and eliciting their judgments about the correctness and authenticity of the expressions. More often than not, the villagers proposed many reformulations of our Zhuang words, phrases and sentences taking into consideration the context of the texts. This was usually practiced over a period of time until we were satisfied of a general acceptability of the texts. We then proceeded to make voice- and video-recordings of the texts. This process itself involved several reading trials before doing the recordings. The book

therefore comes with most of the materials in DVD format for purposes of listening and visual comprehension by students and other users of the book. The DVD materials, along with the original field recordings, also serve as comprehensive authentic archives of materials and documentation for academic linguistic and anthropological analyses of Zhuang language and culture. Indeed, beyond mere documentation, we believe that the work we have produced can help revitalize the language, in terms of many people, especially foreigners, learning to communicate with natives in Zhuang and in terms of natives themselves taking more pride in their language.

### *Conversational Language Learning*

In terms of language learning theories and frameworks, this book is based on the first author's theory of learning termed Conversational Learning Theory which highlights the important notion of *Conversational Learning Community* (CLC). CLC has been employed in the production of learning materials for languages such as Dagaare and Akan (Twi) by the author, and in the development of web-based materials for learning linguistics and related disciplines like Information Technology. This theory, as applied here, involves the creation of a sense of community among learners by gradually building up dialogues and activities based on everyday activities such as greetings, introducing oneself, counting, making appointments, buying and selling things in the market, talking about the weather, giving directions, talking about family relations, eating and drinking, etc. The performance of these dialogues and the exercises associated with them are essential for creating a context in which learners use the language as if they were living everyday life as Zhuang people. New words and expressions are listed in each chapter to highlight them and to indicate when they first appeared. There is a more comprehensive Zhuang-English word list or abridged lexicon at the end of the book to serve as a handy reference for vocabulary acquisition. Grammatical points are not explicitly tabulated but the exercises form the basis for discussing these. In addition, this book can be used together with the first author's book, *The Grammatical Structure of the Zhuang Language*, in which major grammatical structures of the language are explicitly discussed.

### *Orthographical representation*

Zhuang does not have a well-established and widely used writing system. There exists two kinds of writing systems but neither is well-established and used on a very wide scale.

The traditional Zhuang character writing system is based on the Chinese character

writing system but with special characters for representing some peculiar Zhuang concepts not easily rendered in Chinese. This character system is mostly used by religious priests for traditional practices such as ancestor worship and funeral celebrations (Bodomo 2003, Bodomo and Tai 2003).

There also exists a romanized Zhuang writing system with very limited usage. In previous studies (Bodomo 2003, Tai 2005), we have listed the main areas in which this writing is used, showing that it is, indeed, hardly known and used among the Zhuang public even though it is the official writing system promoted by the government. This writing system began with European missionaries in the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century (British and Foreign Bible Society 1904) but was systematically developed in the 1950s by Russian linguists in conjunction with Zhuang intellectuals. It continues to be revised to date.

One of the main reasons why this writing system is not widespread is that it is based only on the dialect of Zhuang spoken in Wuming County, a variety of the Yongbei subdialect of Northern Zhuang (the language is divided into two main dialect groups, Northern and Southern Zhuang). Wuming dialect is hardly mutually intelligible with other subdialects of Northern Zhuang and even less so with Southern Zhuang.

In this book, based on Mashan Zhuang, a variety of the Hongshuihe subdialect of Northern Zhuang, we adopt the standard romanized writing system of Zhuang. Of the 26 graphemes in the Zhuang writing system, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y and z, 5 of them, z, j, x, q, and h, are what we call tonal graphemes and are used to mark different values of tones. While we adopt all this, in order to mark clearly the tones of this particular variety, we also provide tone values on a second line. A third line shows morpheme for morpheme glossing of the Zhuang while a fourth line gives the free translation of the stretch of speech in English. So a typical display of Zhuang data will be in the following format:

<i>Gou</i>	<i>maengx</i>	<i>gangj</i>	<i>Manz</i>
Gou53	maeng24	gang242	Man22
1SG	like	speak	Man
'I like speaking Zhuang'			

*Acknowledgements*

This proficiency course book is a spin-off product from many years of research into

Zhuang language, culture and society which began with the first author's first fieldtrip to Guangxi in 2003 and continued in the form of more field trips, many funded projects and research supervision. We are very grateful to the University of Hong Kong and the Research Grants Council of Hong Kong for enthusiastically funding our research on Zhuang through RGC project no. 10205398, Louis Cha project no. 20380688 and the KK Leung project no. 21372541. The first author is very grateful to his Research Assistant and second author of this work for assisting with this and other projects on Zhuang, for her native speaker knowledge of the language and culture and for her expert knowledge and insider connections to many places and people in Guangxi, which was very crucial for our research in this area of China.

The first author is grateful to his students, especially Tai Chungpui, who went on the first field trip with him in connection with his M.Phil thesis and who helped recruit the second author as a field assistant. We are also grateful to members of the Linguistic Theory and Technology group who served as sounding boards for many issues on the structure of Zhuang first presented at our research meetings.

In Guangxi, we cannot make an exhaustive list of people who helped us with our fieldwork. Everybody was always very happy to help a foreign scholar interested in the Zhuang language. The second author's family members in Nanning, Mashan, (Jinchai, and Dongping) and Wuming literally accepted us into the inner core of their family and accorded us very generous hospitality. We are grateful to many people at the Guangxi University for Nationalities for assisting us in many ways, Prof Li Fuqiang and his staff of the Zhuang Study Centre for enthusiastically asking the first author to come as Visiting Professor, Prof Fan Honggui, Prof Wei Shuguan, Dr Huang Pinwen and the staff of the College of Foreign Languages. Staff at the Sam Nyied Sam, the main Zhuang language magazine, were very enthusiastic about our research and received us on numerous occasions. We particularly thank Mr. Qin Xiangzhou, Ms Wei Huarong, Mr. Li Congshi, Mr. Huang Peihua and Mr. Luo Chongchun. Mr. Qin Xiangzhou carefully read through our work and gave us useful editorial advice. Mr Zhang Shengzhen, former Vice-chairman of Guangxi Zhuang Atonomous Region enthusiastically received us and provided insights into the writing of Zhuang. We are also grateful to Mr. Xiong Xun, a photographer and a postgraduate student of Anthropology at Guangxi University for Nationalities during our field trips.

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Module One: Greetings and other Phatic Expressions

There are no formalistic greeting expressions such as: “Good morning”, “Good afternoon” and “Good evening” in Zhuang. When Zhuang people meet each other, they like to greet people using expressions such as: “Where are you going?” “Have you had your meal?” “Where are you coming from?” And they also like to ask people when they see them doing something. For example they may greet someone with the expression: “Are you carrying water?” when they see somebody carrying water. Normally, the young greet the old first. It is not polite if a young person does not greet an elder person first.

Zhuang people do not begin their greeting with a person’s health unless they haven’t met each other for a long time. On this occasion, they use expressions such as “How’s your health?” “Are you in good health?”

Zhuang people do not shake hands or embrace or kiss when they meet each other. These behaviors are not seen between adults in public. But an adult would normally carry a little kid in his or her arms and kiss him or her to show their love and happiness.

Younger people normally do not greet an elder “you”, they call the person they meet according to their social position. So honorifics like “Uncle”, “Aunt”, “Grandpa”, “Elder brother”, “Gin’s mother” or “Gin’s father” will take the place of “you”. A younger person calling an elder person “you” directly is not polite. But people in the same age can call out each other’s names directly.

Dialogue 1: Meeting in the morning

	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
Daegguix:	Cuh az, mwngz haenqlai romh liz. Gwn haetromh gvaq ndicaengz?	Uncle, you are so early. Have you had breakfast?
Aecuh:	Gwn gvaq. Mwngz yazgoq romh. Mwngz bae gyawz aq? Mwngz bae reih guh hong maz?	I have already had breakfast. You are also early. Where are you going?Are you going to work in the field?
Daegguix:	Seih aq, gou bae siu haeuxyangz.	Yes, I am going to harvest corn.

## Dialogue 2: Meeting in the afternoon

	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
Mihcoz:	Dahginh, gwn haet gvaq maz?	Gin, have you had lunch?
Dahginh:	Gwn gvaq lieu. Mihcoz, mwngz gwn gvaq maz?	Yes, I have had lunch. Aunt, have you had lunch?
Mihcoz:	Gou gwn gvaq lieu. Bazmaq mwngz ywq ranz leh?	I have already had lunch. Is your mother at home?
Dahginh:	Maq gou ndi ywq. Baz bae ndaem naz gvaq.	My mother is not at home. She has gone to plant rice seedlings.

## Dialogue 3: Meeting in the evening

	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
Dahminj:	Goqbinq, mwngz bae guh hong ma maz? Haemh lai liz.	Brother Bin, have you come back from work? It is already dark.
Daegbinq:	Dahminj, mwngz bae ndaem naz ma maz?	Min, are you coming from planting rice seedlings?
Dahminj:	Seih aq. Ranz mwngz ndaem lieu gvaq maz?	Yes. Has your family finished planting?
Daegbinq:	Ndicaengz lieu. Leix meiz song ngoenz dem.	Not yet. We still have two days' work.

## New Words

<i>Zhuang</i>		<i>English</i>
	<i>Tone value</i>	
cuh	cu31	father's younger brother
az	a22	final particle
mwngz	mwng22	you (singular)
haenqlai	haen33lai53	so
romh	rom31	early
liz	li22	final particle
gwn	gwn53	eat
haetromh	haet55rom31	early morning
gvaq	gva33	already

ndicaengz	ndi53caeng22	not yet
yazgoq	ya22go33	too; also
bae	bae53	go
gyawz	gyaw22	where
aq	a33	final particle
reih	rei31	field
guh	gu31	do
hong	hong53	work
maz	ma22	interrogative
seih	sei31	be
gou	gou53	I; me
siu	siu53	harvest
haeuxyangz	haeu24yang22	corn
Dahginh	Da31gin31	a girl called Gin
haet	haet55	morning
lieuz	lieu22	final particle
mihcoz	mi31co22	aunt; father's younger brother's wife
bazmaq	ba22ma33	mother
ywq	yw33	at
ranz	ran22	family; house
leh	le31	interrogative
maq	ma33	mother
baz	ba22	“classifier”/designation for a woman who has a child already; she (a woman who has a child already)
ndaem	ndaem53	plant
naz	na22	rice field
Goqbinq	Go33bin33	elder brother Bin
ma	ma53	be back; come back
haemh	haem31	evening
lai	lai53	a lot; many; much
Dahminj	Da31min242	a girl called Min
lieux	lieu24	finish; complete
leix	lei24	still
meiz	mei22	have
song	song53	two
ngoenz	ngoen22	day
dem	dem53	final particle

## Grammar

### (1) Declarative sentences

Gou bae guh hong.

I am going to work.

Gou bae siu yangz.

I am going to harvest corn.

Gou bae ndaem naz.

I am going to plant rice seedlings.

### (2) Question sentences

Mwngz bae guh hong maz?

Are you going to work?

Mwngz gwn haet gvaq maz?

Have you had lunch?

Maq mwngz ywq ranz leh?

Is your mother at home?

Mwngz bae ndaem naz leh?

Are you going to plant rice seedlings?

### (3) “Wh” question sentences

Mwngz bae gyawz?

Where are you going?

Mwngz bae gyawz ma?

Where are you coming from?

## Useful Sentences

Romh lai liz.

You are very early.

Haemh lai liz.

It is already dark.

Mwngz gwn haetromh gvaq maz?

Have you had breakfast?

Mwngz gwn haet gvaq maz?

Have you had lunch?

Mwngz gwn ringz gvaq maz?

Have you had afternoon meal?

Mwngz gwn haemh gvaq maz?

Have you had dinner?

Gwn gvaq lieuz.

I have already eaten.

Ndicaengz gwn.

I haven't eaten yet.

Mwngz bae gyawz?

Where are you going?

Gou bae guh hong.

I am going to work.

Gou bae siu haeuxyangz.

I am going to harvest corn.

Gou bae ndaem naz.

I am going to plant rice seedlings.

Mwngz bae gyawz ma?	Where are you coming from?
Gou bae guh hong ma.	I am coming from work.
Gou bae siu yangz ma.	I am coming from harvesting corn.
Gou bae ndaem naz ma.	I am coming from planting rice seedlings.

Exercises

- How would you greet during the following times of the day?
  - In the morning
  - In the afternoon
  - In the evening
- You have met an aunt on your way to the rice field; start a conversation with her on where each of you are going and what you are going to do.

3. Use the following words to make up sentences.

- |               |       |
|---------------|-------|
| 1) gwn        | _____ |
| 2) yazgoq     | _____ |
| 3) ndicaengz  | _____ |
| 4) ndaem      | _____ |
| 5) haeuxyangz | _____ |
| 6) ma         | _____ |
| 7) bae        | _____ |
| 8) gyawz      | _____ |
| 9) ywq        | _____ |
| 10) ranz      | _____ |

4. Find a correct answer from Column B to Column A.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
1. Mwngz bae gyawz?	a. Mihcoz, mwngz yazgoq romh.
2. Mwngz gwn haet gvaq ndicaengz?	b. Maq gou ndi ywq.
3. Ranz mwngz ndaem naz lieux gvaq maz?	c. Seih aq, gou bae guh hong.
4. Mwngz bae gyawz ma?	d. Gou bae guh hong ma.
5. Bazmaq mwngz ywq ranz leh?	e. Ndicaengz lieux.
6. Dahginh, mwngz haenqlai romh liz.	f. Gwn gvaq.
7. Mwngz bae reih guh hong maz?	g. Gou bae siu haeuxyangz.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_

## Module Two: Zhuang Orthography

There are 26 graphemes in the standard romanized writing system of Zhuang: a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y and z. Five of them, z, j, x, q, and h, are tonal graphemes and are used to mark different values of tones. Generally the graphemes comprise 22 initials and 108 finals in standard Zhuang. In Mashan Zhuang, there are 111 finals. There is not final “wd” in Mashan Zhuang but “weng”, “ieu”, “wek” and “weg” which does not exist in standard Zhuang.

### 1. Zhuang Initials

There are 22 initials in Mashan Zhuang and, as shown in the following, each initial is underlined in the example word.

	<i>Zhuang Initials</i>	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
1	b	<u>b</u> ae	go
2	by	<u>b</u> ya	fish; mountain
3	c	<u>c</u> iq	borrow; lend
4	d	<u>d</u> a	eye
5	f	<u>f</u> aex	tree
6	g	<u>g</u> uh	do
7	gv	<u>g</u> vej	cut
8	gy	<u>g</u> yaeq	egg
9	h	<u>h</u> aj	five
10	l	<u>l</u> ai	many; much
11	m	<u>m</u> ax	horse
12	mb	<u>m</u> baj	butterfly
13	my	<u>m</u> yaex	rust
14	n	<u>n</u> aj	face
15	nd	<u>n</u> dei	good
16	ng	<u>n</u> gaiz	cooked rice
17	ngv	<u>n</u> gveiz	drunk
18	ny	<u>n</u> yaij	chew
19	r	<u>r</u> a	look for
20	s	<u>s</u> am	three
21	v	<u>v</u> anj	bowl
22	y	<u>y</u> ah	grandmother

## 2. Zhuang Finals

There are 111 finals in Mashan Zhuang, including 6 vowels, 13 compound vowels, 31 nasal vowels, with 9 of them ending with “m”, 11 ending with “n” and 11 ending with “ng”. There are 61 vowels ending with the codas “p”, “b”, “t”, “d”, “k” and “g” in Mashan Zhuang.

2.1. The following chart shows the 6 vowels in Mashan Zhuang with each vowel underlined in the example word.

	<i>Zhuang Vowels</i>	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
1	a	va <u>a</u>	flower
2	e	ge <u>h</u>	seed
3	i	ci <u>i</u>	vehicle
4	o	ho <u>j</u>	poor; difficult
5	u	bu <u>h</u>	clothes
6	w	yu <u>w</u>	medicine

2.2. The following chart shows the 13 compound vowels in Mashan Zhuang with each compound vowel underlined in the example word.

	<i>Zhuang Compound Vowels</i>	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
1	ai	da <u>i</u>	die
2	ae	ae <u>u</u>	cough
3	ei	cei <u>j</u>	paper
4	oi	oi <u>j</u>	sugar cane
5	ui	dui <u>h</u>	bend
6	wi	swi <u>q</u>	wash
7	au	ha <u>u</u>	white
8	aeu	raeu <u>j</u>	warm
9	ou	go <u>u</u>	I; me
10	eu	heu <u>j</u>	tooth
11	ieu	gieu <u>q</u>	basket
12	iu	siu <u>u</u>	harvest
13	aw	ha <u>w</u>	market

2.3. The following chart shows the 9 nasal vowels ending with “m” in Mashan Zhuang, with each nasal vowel underlined in the example word.

	<i>Zhuang Nasal Vowels ending with “m”</i>	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
1	am	<u>cam</u>	ask
2	aem	<u>daemq</u>	short
3	em	<u>remj</u>	hot
4	iem	<u>liem</u>	sharp
5	im	<u>cim</u>	needle
6	om	<u>byom</u>	thin
7	oem	<u>soemj</u>	sour
8	uem	<u>fuemx</u>	evenfall
9	um	<u>rum</u>	grass

2.4. The following chart shows the 11 nasal vowels ending with “n” in Mashan Zhuang, with each nasal vowel underlined in the example word.

	<i>Zhuang Nasal Vowels ending with “n”</i>	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
1	an	<u>ranz</u>	house; family
2	aen	<u>baenz</u>	become; sharpen
3	en	<u>denz</u>	quilt
4	ien	<u>ciem</u>	fry; blanket
5	in	<u>bin</u>	climb
6	on	<u>mbonq</u>	bed
7	oen	<u>oen</u>	thorn
8	uen	<u>guenq</u>	jar; fill
9	un	<u>mbun</u>	sky
10	wen	<u>swenj</u>	shout; cry
11	wn	<u>gwn</u>	eat



2.5. The following chart shows the 11 nasal vowels ending with “ng” in Mashan Zhuang, with each nasal vowel underlined in the example word.

	<i>Nasal Vowels ending with “ng”</i>	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
1	ang	gv <u>ang</u> q	wide
2	aeng	da <u>eng</u> z	arrive
3	eng	ce <u>ng</u>	quarrel
4	ieng	li <u>eng</u> z	cool
5	ing	hi <u>ng</u>	ginger
6	ong	so <u>ng</u>	two
7	oeng	ndo <u>eng</u>	forest
8	ueng	gu <u>eng</u>	feed
9	ung	gu <u>ng</u> q	humpback; grandfather
10	weng	fw <u>eng</u> z	rice straw
11	wng	fw <u>ng</u> z	hand

2.6. The following chart shows the 18 vowels ending with the codas “p” and “b” in Mashan Zhuang, with each nasal vowel underlined in the example word.

	<i>Vowels ending with “p” and “b”</i>	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
1	ap	ra <u>p</u>	carry on the shoulder
2	aep	na <u>ep</u>	pick
3	ep	he <u>p</u>	hoarse
4	iep	rie <u>p</u>	mosquito net
5	ip	gi <u>p</u>	pick
6	op	ho <u>p</u>	a circle
7	oep	go <u>ep</u>	frog
8	uep	mb <u>uep</u>	bamboo container
9	up	cu <u>p</u>	kiss
10	ab	la <u>b</u>	candle
11	aeb	ga <u>eb</u>	narrow
12	eb	ge <u>b</u>	clamp
13	ieb	die <u>b</u>	step on
14	ib	ci <u>b</u>	ten

15	ob	<u>hob</u>	box
16	oeb	<u>goeb</u>	cover
17	ueb	<u>gueb</u>	onomatopoeia
18	ub	<u>dub</u>	strike

2.7. The following chart shows the 21 vowels ending with the codas “t” and “d” in Mashan Zhuang, with each nasal vowel underlined in the example word.

	<i>Vowels ending with “t” and “d”</i>	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
1	at	<u>hat</u>	thirsty
2	aet	<u>haet</u>	morning
3	et	<u>bet</u>	eight
4	iet	<u>yiet</u>	stretch
5	it	<u>bit</u>	duck
6	ot	<u>got</u>	hug
7	oet	<u>ndoet</u>	suck
8	uet	<u>buet</u>	run
9	ut	<u>but</u>	lung
10	wet	<u>hwet</u>	waist
11	wt	<u>mbwt</u>	press into the water sharply
12	ad	<u>vad</u>	wave
13	aed	<u>raed</u>	cut with scissors
14	ed	<u>ged</u>	stingy
15	ied	<u>sied</u>	reduce
16	id	<u>bid</u>	pen
17	od	<u>nyod</u>	bud
18	oed	<u>moed</u>	ant
19	ued	<u>fued</u>	wing
20	ud	<u>gud</u>	dig
21	wed	<u>gwed</u>	carry on the shoulder

2.8. The following chart shows the 22 vowels ending with the codas “k” and “g” in Mashan Zhuang, with each nasal vowel underlined in the example word.

	<i>Vowels ending with “k” and “g”</i>	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
1	ak	b <u>ak</u>	mouth; hundred
2	aek	a <u>ek</u>	chest
3	ek	d <u>ek</u>	be broken
4	iek	di <u>ek</u>	kick away
5	ik	gi <u>ik</u>	lazy
6	ok	do <u>ok</u>	beat
7	oek	do <u>ek</u>	drop
8	uek	su <u>ek</u>	wrap
9	uk	gu <u>uk</u>	tiger
10	wk	dw <u>uk</u>	look for
11	wek	ndw <u>ek</u>	exciting
12	ag	ca <u>g</u>	rope
13	aeg	ca <u>eg</u>	steal
14	eg	me <u>g</u>	wheat
15	ieg	li <u>eg</u>	naughty
16	ig	gi <u>g</u>	feel sad
17	og	do <u>g</u>	read
18	oeg	ro <u>eg</u>	bird
19	ueg	ru <u>eg</u>	vomit
20	ug	su <u>g</u>	familiar
21	wg	lw <u>g</u>	child
22	weg	dw <u>eg</u>	place

### 3. Tone values of Mashan Zhuang

The tone values of Zhuang are categorized into 8 groups, the first six tone values are called “stretchy tones” and tones 7 and 8 whose finals end with “p, t, k” and “b, d, g” respectively, are called “plosive tone” (Qin, 2004).

There is not a mark for the first tone and from tone 2 to tone 6, each word is marked with “z”, “j”, “x”, “q” and “h” respectively. For example, the word “na” with different tone values will have different meanings: “na” (thick), “naz” (rice field) “naj” (face).

The first “stretchy tone” value of Mashan Zhuang is 53 (high falling), the second “stretchy tone” value is 22 (low level), the third “stretchy tone” value is 242 (low-high-low), the fourth “stretchy tone” value is 24 (low rising), the fifth “stretchy tone” value is 33 (mid level) and the sixth “stretchy tone” value is 31 (mid falling).

There are no marks for “plosive tones”. The “plosive tone” 7 and 8 are respectively divided into two small groups: long vowels and short vowels. The tone values of tone 7 are 33 (long vowel) and 55 (short vowel). And the tone values of tone 8 are 31 (long vowel) and 22 (short vowel). The following chart gives a quite clear illustration of the tone values of Mashan Zhuang. A similar chart is also found in Zhuang Lexicology (Qin 2004).

	<i>Tone Categories</i>		<i>Tone Marks</i>	<i>Tone Values</i>	<i>Examples</i>
“Stretchy Tone”	The 1 <sup>st</sup> tone		No mark	53	na (thick)
	The 2 <sup>nd</sup> tone		Final + z	22	naz (rice field)
	The 3 <sup>rd</sup> tone		Final + j	242	naj (face)
	The 4 <sup>th</sup> tone		Final + x	24	max (horse)
	The 5 <sup>th</sup> tone		Final + q	33	vaq (trousers)
	The 6 <sup>th</sup> tone		Final + h	31	dah (river)
“Plosive Tone”	The 7 <sup>th</sup> tone (high-sounding)	Long vowel	Vowels ending with “p, t, k”	33	sap (cockroach) hat (thirsty) ak (able)
		Short vowel		55	daep (liver) haet (morning) ack (chest)
	The 8 <sup>th</sup> tone (low-sounding)	Long vowel	Vowels ending with “b, d, g”	31	lab (candle) nyod (bud) dag (measure)
		Short vowel		22	gaeb (narrow) moed (ant) maeg (ink)

### Module Three: Introducing Oneself

Zhuang people live in small villages and normally inhabitants of each village know the people in or around their villages very well. So introducing oneself is not very common in Zhuang society. But this often happens when people meet someone unknown.

#### Dialogue 1

	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
Mihcoz:	Meh Daegguix, mwngz bae gyawz ma?	Gui's mother, where are you coming from?
Maq Daegguix:	Gou bae Daemhloz ma. Mwngz bae aeu raemx maz?	I am coming from Daemlo. Are you going to fetch water?
Mihcoz:	Seih aq, gou bae aeu raemx. Dahlwg naex lwg aerawz liz?	Yes, I am going to fetch water. Whose daughter is this little girl?
Ma Daegguix:	Lwg goqdaih gou. Nuengx az, hemq mihcoz.	She is my eldest brother's youngest child. Little girl, please say "hello" to aunt.
Lanh Lixnih:	Mihcoz.	Aunt.
Mihcoz:	Iq, gvai lai! Mwngz heuh guh gazmaz mingz liz?	How lovely! What's your name?
Lanh Lixnih:	Gou an guh Lanh Lixnih.	My name is Lan Lini.
Mihcoz:	Ndaej gaqlai bei gvaq?	How old are you?
Lanh Lixnih:	Gou ndaej haj bei gvaq.	I am five.
Mihcoz:	Iq, coengmingz lai! Gou bae gonq ox. Mwngz yaeng'yaeng bae.	How clever! I go first. You can walk slowly.

#### Dialogue 2

	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
Da'ginh:	Mih, giznaex seih doih gou, Lanh Lixminj. Dou ywq yohyaux gungh ban.	Mum, this is my friend, Lan Limin. We are in the same class.
Lanh Lixminj:	Mihcoz.	Hello, aunt.

Bazmih:	Minj az, ranz mwngz ywq mbanj rawz?	Min, which village do you live in?
Lanh Lixminj:	Ranz gou ywq Nahdangz.	I live in Nadang.
Bazmih:	Boh meh mwngz guh gazmaz?	What do your parents do?
Lanh Lixminj:	Aebaq gou ywq seujoyh gyauq saw. Bazmaq gou ywq ranz guh hong.	My father teaches in a primary school. My mother is a peasant.
Bazmih:	Ranz mwngz meiz gaqlai beihnuengx?	How many brothers and sisters do you have?
Lanh Lixminj:	Ranz gou meiz seiq beihnuengx. Gou meiz song dahcej, daegnuengx ndeu.	There are four children in my family. I have two elder sisters and one younger brother.

## New Words

<i>Zhuang</i>		<i>English</i>
	<i>Tone Value</i>	
meh	me31	mother
Daegguix	Daeg22gui24	a boy called Gui
Daemhloz	Daem31lo22	a village's name
aeu	aeu53	take; fetch; carry
raemx	raem24	water
dahlwg	da31lwg22	daughter
naex	nae24	this
lwg	lwg22	child
aerawz	ae53raw22	who
goqdaih	go33dai31	the eldest brother
nuengx	nueng24	younger brother/sister; little boy/girl
hemq	hem33	call; cry; greet
iq	i33	exclamation
gvai	gvai53	clever; lovely; cute
heuh	heu31	call
gazmaz	ga22ma22	what
mingz	ming22	name
an	an53	install
Lanh Lixnih	Lan31 Li24ni31	a person's name

ndaej	ndae242	get
gaqlai	ga33lai53	how many; how much
bei	bei53	year
haj	ha242	five
coengmingz	coeng53ming22	clever; bright
gonq	gon33	first
ox	o24	particle
yaeng'yaeng	yaeng53yaeng53	slowly
mih	mi31	mother
giznaex	gi22nae24	this; here
doi	doi31	friend; partner
Lanh Lixminj	Lan31 Li24min242	a person's name
dou	dou53	we (not including the listener)
yohyau	yo31yau24	school
gungh	gung31	together
ban	ban53	class
mbanj	mban242	village
rawz	raw22	which
Nahdangz	Na31dang22	a village's name
boh	bo31	father
ae'baq	ae53bo31	father
seujyoh	seu242yo31	primary school
gyauq	gyau33	teach
saw	saw53	book
beihnuengx	bei31nueng24	brothers and sisters; relative
seiq	sei33	four
dahcej	da31ce242	elder sister
daegnuengx	daeg22nueng24	younger brother
nde	nde53	one
gaznaex	ga22nae24	this

### Useful Sentences

<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
Mwngz an guh gazmaz mingz?	What's your name?
Gou an guh Lanh Lixnih.	My name is Lan Lini.
Mwngz ndaej gaqlai bei gvaq?	How old are you?

Gou ndaej haj bei gvaq.	I am five.
Gaznaex seih doih gou, Lanh Lixminj.	This is my friend, Lan Limin.
Ranz mwngz ywq mbanj rawz?	Which village do you live in?
Ranz gou ywq Nahdangz.	I live in Nadang.
Ranz mwngz meiz gaqlai beihnuengx?	How many brothers and sisters do you have?
Ranz gou meiz seiq beihnuengx.	There are four children in my family.

## Exercises

1. You are meeting some new friends in the school. Find your partners and try to pick up a conversation with them, try to tell each other what your names are, how old you are, where you are from, and so on.

2. Answer the following questions by yourself.

1) Mwngz heuh guh gazmaz mingz?

\_\_\_\_\_

2) Mwngz ndaej gaqlai bei gvaq?

\_\_\_\_\_

3) Ranz mwngz ywq gyawz?

\_\_\_\_\_

4) Ranz mwngz meiz gaqlai beihnuengx?

\_\_\_\_\_

5) Ae'boh mwngz guh gazmaz?

\_\_\_\_\_

6) Mwngz bae yohyaux maz?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Use the following words to make sentences.

1) gvai \_\_\_\_\_

2) beihnuengx \_\_\_\_\_

3) giznaex \_\_\_\_\_

4) gazmaz \_\_\_\_\_

5) dahlwg \_\_\_\_\_

6) rawz \_\_\_\_\_

7) aeu \_\_\_\_\_

8) ndeu \_\_\_\_\_



4. Translate the following sentences into Zhuang.

1) There are two children in my family.

---

2) My eldest brother teaches in a primary school.

---

3) My elder sister is clever.

---

4) Which village do you live in?

---

5) I live in *Nahdangz*.

---

6) I have an elder brother and a younger sister.

---

## Module Four: Numerals

The Zhuang counting system is based primarily on base 10. We have both cardinal and ordinal numerals. Some cardinal numerals such as *nde* (one), *song* (two), *haj* (five) and *roek* (six) can be changed into ordinals such as *it*, *ngeih*, *ngux*, and *loeg* respectively when we qualify a noun. For example: *ndwen ngux* (the fifth lunar month), *coloeg* (the sixth lunar day of a lunar month), *dahngeih* (the second girl). The other numeral forms are the same for cardinal and ordinal. For example: *sam* (three), *daih sam* (the third).

Some numbers, such as *nde* (one) and *song* (two) have to be changed into *it* and *ngeih* when they are combined with another number to become a new number. For example: eleven is *cib it*, but not *cib nde*; twelve is *cib ngeih*, but not *cib song*. More examples are as follows: twenty: *ngeih cib*; twenty-two: *ngeih cib ngeih*; thirty-two: *sam cib ngeih*; one hundred can be said as *bak nde* or *it bak*, but one hundred and one is (*it*) *bak lingz it*; one hundred and two is (*it*) *bak lingz ngeih*.

*Nde* (one) must be put after a noun or a classifier. For example: *duz mou nde* (a pig), *dah nde* (a girl).

### 1. From Zero to Ninety

	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
0	lingz	zero
1	nde	one
2	song	two
3	sam	three
4	seiq	four
5	haj	five
6	roek	six
7	caet	seven
8	bet	eight
9	giuj	nine
10	cib	ten
11	cib it	eleven
12	cib ngeih	twelve
13	cib sam	thirteen

14	cib seiq	fourteen
15	cib haj	fifteen
16	cib roek	sixteen
17	cib caet	seventeen
18	cib bet	eighteen
19	cib giuj	nineteen
20	ngeih cib	twenty
21	ngeih (cib) it	twenty-one
22	ngeih (cib) ngeih	twenty-two
30	sam cib	thirty
40	seiq cib	forty
50	haj cib	fifty
60	roek cib	sixty
70	caet cib	seventy
80	bet cib	eighty
90	giuj cib	ninety

## 2. From One Hundred to Nine Hundred

	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
100	bak ndeu	one hundred
101	bak lingz it	one hundred and one
102	bak lingz ngeih	one hundred and two
103	bak lingz sam	one hundred and three
110	bak it	one hundred and ten
111	bak it cib it	one hundred and eleven
112	bak it cib ngeih	one hundred and twelve
120	bak ngeih	one hundred and twenty
130	bak sam	one hundred and thirty
200	song bak	two hundred
201	song bak lingz it	two hundred and one
210	song bak it	two hundred and ten
220	song bak ngeih	two hundred and twenty
300	sam bak	three hundred
400	seiq bak	four hundred
500	haj bak	five hundred

600	roek bak	six hundred
700	caet bak	seven hundred
800	bet bak	eight hundred
900	giuj bak	nine hundred

### 3. From One Thousand to One Hundred Million

	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
1,000	cien ndeu	one thousand
1,001	cien lingz it	one thousand and one
1,002	cien lingz ngeih	one thousand and two
1,010	cien lingz it cib	one thousand and ten
1,100	cien it	one thousand one hundred
1,200	cien ngeih	one thousand two hundred
1,300	cien sam	one thousand three hundred
1,400	cien seiq	one thousand four hundred
1,500	cien haj	one thousand five hundred
1,600	cien roek	one thousand six hundred
1,700	cien caet	one thousand seven hundred
1,800	cien bet	one thousand eight hundred
1,900	cien giuj	one thousand nine hundred
2,000	song cien	two thousand
2,100	song cien it	two thousand one hundred
3,000	sam cien	three thousand
4,000	seiq cien	four thousand
5,000	haj cien	five thousand
6,000	roek cien	six thousand
7,000	caet cien	seven thousand
8,000	bet cien	eight thousand
9,000	giuj cien	nine thousand
10,000	fanh ndeu	ten thousand
100,000	cib fanh	one hundred thousand
1,000,000	bak fanh	one million
10,000,000	cien fanh	ten million
100,000,000	yix	one hundred million

## Dialogue 1

	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
A:	Ranz mwngz meiz gaqlai boux vunz?	How many people are there in your family?
B:	Ranz gou meiz caet boux vunz.	There are seven people in my family.
A:	Mwngz meiz gaqlai beihnuengx?	How many children are there in your family?
B:	Gou meiz seiq beihnuengx, gou meiz daeggoq ndeu, song dahnuengx.	There are four children in my family. I have an elder brother and two younger sisters.
A:	Ranz mwngz cwengx gaqlai duz mou?	How many pigs does your family have?
B:	Ranz gou meiz roek duz mou: duz moumeh ndeu, haj duz moulwg.	My family has six pigs: one female pig and five piglets.

## Dialogue 2

	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
A:	Mihcoz, ranz mwngz cwengx gaqlai duz gaeq, gaqlai duz bit?	Aunt, how many chickens and ducks does your family raise?
B:	Ranz dou cwengx cib ngeih duz gaeq, bet duz bit. Ranz mwngz neq?	My family raises twelve chickens and eight ducks. What about your family?
A:	Ranz gou cwengx cib haj duz gaeq, roek duz bit.	My family raises fifteen chickens and six ducks.

## Dialogue 3

	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
Dahlix:	Daegbinq, ban sou meiz gaqlai boux vunz?	Bin, how many students are there in your class?
Daegbinq:	Ban dou meiz sam cib haj vunz: cib giuj dah mehmbwk, cib roek daeg bouxsai. Ban sou neq?	There are thirty-five students in our class: nineteen girls and sixteen boys. What about your class?

Dahlix:	Ban dou meis sam cib bet boux: cib caet dah mehmbwk, ngeih cib it daeg bouxsai.	There are thirty-eight in our class: seventeen girls and twenty-one boys.
---------	---	--

## New Words

<i>Zhuang</i>		<i>English</i>
	<i>Tone value</i>	
lingz	ling22	zero
sam	sam53	three
roek	roek55	six
caet	caet55	seven
bet	bet33	eight
giuj	giu242	nine
cib	cib22	ten
it	it55	one; first
ngeih	ngei31	second
bak	bak33	hundred
cien	cien53	thousand
fanh	fan31	ten thousand
yix	yi24	one hundred million
boux	bou24	classifier for human beings
vunz	vun22	people; human being
daeggoq	daeg22go33	elder brother
dahnuengx	da31nueng24	younger sister
cwengx	cweng24	raise
duz	du22	classifier for animals
mou	mou53	pig
moumeh	mou53me31	female pig
moulwg	mou53lwg22	piglet
gaeq	gae33	chicken
bit	bit55	duck
Daegbinq	Daeg22bin33	a boy called Bin
sou	sou53	you (plural)
dah	da31	“classifier”/designation for a girl who has not had a child

daeg	daeg22	“classifier”/designation for a boy who has not had a child
mehmbwk	me31mbwk55	woman
boux sai	bou24sai53	man
neq	ne33	interrogative

## Exercises

1. You are meeting an old classmate on your way home. Make up a conversation with her/him and try to use the numerals you learnt.

2. Write and say the following numbers in Zhuang.

16 _____	34 _____
75 _____	92 _____
108 _____	321 _____
776 _____	459 _____
5600 _____	1837 _____

3. Fill in the blanks to complete the following sentences with “duz”, “boux”, “dah”, “daeg”, “ae” and “baz”.

- (1) Gou meiz song \_\_\_\_\_ goq, \_\_\_\_\_ cej ndeu.
- (2) Ranz dou cwengx \_\_\_\_\_ moumeh ndeu, roek \_\_\_\_\_ moulwg.
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_ maq gou bae siu yangz gvaq.
- (4) \_\_\_\_\_ baq mwngz ywq ranz leh?
- (5) \_\_\_\_\_ cuh, mwngz gwn haemh gvaq ndicaengz?
- (6) Ban dou meiz ngeih cib it \_\_\_\_\_ vunz: cib it \_\_\_\_\_ mehmbwk, cib \_\_\_\_\_ boux sai.

4. Answer the following questions in Zhuang.

1) Ranz mwngz meiz gaqlai boux vunz?

\_\_\_\_\_

2) Ranz mwngz meiz gaqlai beihnuengx?

\_\_\_\_\_

3) Ranz sou cwengx gaqlai duz gaeq?

\_\_\_\_\_

4) Ranz sou cwengx gaqlai duz bit?

---

5) Ranz sou cwengx gaqlai duz moumeh?

---

6) Ban sou meiz gaqlai boux vunz?

---

7) Ban sou meiz gaqlai dah mehmbwk?

---

8) Ban sou meiz gaqlai daeg bouxsai?

---



## Module Five: Time: Hours, Days and Months

Zhuang people divide the day into different sections: *haetromh* (early morning), *banhaet* (morning), *banringz* (afternoon), *banhaemh* (evening) and *gyanghwnz* (mid-night). Village people usually can not give an exact point of the time, especially the old people. They often express the time in general terms. For example: *Gou da'ngoenz dok congh yaeng bae* (I won't go until the sun goes down). *Dou gwn ringz lieux ciz bae siu yangz* (We are going to harvest corn after we have the afternoon meal).

### 1. Telling theTime

<i>Time</i>	<i>Zhuang</i>
1 a.m.	gyanghwnz it diemj
2 a.m.	gyanghwnz song diemj
3 a.m.	gyanghwnz sam diemj
4 a.m.	gyanghwnz seiq diemj
5 a.m.	gyanghwnz haj diemj
6 a.m.	haetromh roek diemj
7 a.m.	haetromh caet diemj
8 a.m.	haetromh bet diemj
9 a.m.	haetromh giuj diemj
10 a.m.	banhaet cib diemj
11 a.m.	banhaet cib it diemj
12 noon	banhaet cib ngeih diemj
1 p.m.	banringz it diemj
2 p.m.	banringz song diemj
3 p.m.	banringz sam diemj
4 p.m.	banringz seiq diemj
5 p.m.	banringz haj diemj
6 p.m.	banhaemh roek diemj
7 p.m.	banhaemh caet diemj
8 p.m.	banhaemh bet diemj
9 p.m.	banhaemh giuj diemj
10 p.m.	banhaemh cib diemj
11 p.m.	gyanghwnz cib it diemj
12 p.m.	gyanghwnz cib ngeih diemj

**Dialogue 1**

	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
A:	Cwengqnaex gaqlai diemj gvaq?	What time is it now?
B:	Cwengqnaex haj diemj.	It's five o'clock.
A:	Cwengqnaex gaqlai diemj gvaq?	What time is it now?
B:	Cwengqnaex haj diemj ngeih cib.	It's five twenty.
A:	Cwengqnaex gaqlai diemj gvaq?	What time is it now?
B:	Cwengqnaex haj diemj buenq.	It's half past five.
A:	Cwengqnaex gaqlai diemj gvaq?	What time is it now?
B:	Cwengqnaex haj diemj seiq cib roek.	It's forty-six past five.

**Days of the Week**

Zhuang people use very concrete concepts to express their days and time, such as “today”, “tomorrow” or “yesterday”. The modern 7-day week comes from Mandarin.

**Zhuang’s Day**

<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
ngoenzbonz	the day before yesterday
ngoenzlienz	yesterday
ngoenznaex	today
ngoenzcog	tomorrow
ngoenzrawz	the day after tomorrow
ngoenzliengh	two days after tomorrow

**The Modern 7-day Week**

<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
singqgihdenq	Sunday
singqgih`ih	Monday
singqgih`awx	Tuesday
singqgihsanq	Wednesday
singqgihswx	Thursday
singqgih`uj	Friday
singqgihluh	Saturday

Dialogue 2

	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
Bazyah:	Dingh, mwngz ngoenznaex ndi hoj bae yohyaux maz?	Ding, aren't you going to school today?
Dahdingh:	Yah, ngoenznaex seih singqgihluh. Dou ndi hoj bae yohyaux.	Granny, it is Saturday today. We don't need to go to school.
Bazyah:	Ngoenzcog neq?	What about tomorrow?
Dahdingh:	Ngoenzcog seih singqgihdenq. Dou yazgoq ndi hoj bae. Dou ngoenzrawz ciz hoj bae. Ngoenzrawz seih singqgih'ih.	It is Sunday tomorrow. We don't need to go to school, either. We are going to school the day after tomorrow. It is Monday the day after tomorrow.

Months of the Year

There are 12 lunar months in Zhuang. When Zhuang people talk about days, months or traditional Zhuang festivals, they talk in terms of the lunar calendar.

<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
ndiencieng	the first lunar month ( the Spring Festival)
ndien ngeih	the second lunar month
ndien sam	the third lunar month
ndien seiq	the fourth lunar month
ndien ngux	the fifth lunar month
ndien loeg	the sixth lunar month
ndien caet	the seventh lunar month
ndien bet	the eighth lunar month
ndien giuj	the ninth lunar month
ndien cib	the tenth lunar month
cib it nyued	the eleventh lunar month
cib ngeih nyued	the twelfth lunar month

Dialogue 3

	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
A:	Ngoenzcog cieng co'ngeih. Ranz sou bae daiq leh?	It's the second day of the lunar new year tomorrow. Are you going to visit your grandmother (mother's mother)?
A:	Bae aq. Ranz sou bae leh?	Yes, we are. What about you?
B:	Ranz dou yazgoq bae.	We are going too.
A:	Ngoenznaex caet nyuet cib seiq. Ranz mwngz gaj gaeq leh?	Today is the fourteenth day of the seventh lunar month (Zhuang's traditional festival). Does your family have chicken (meat)?
B:	Ranz gou ndi gaj gaeq. Ranz gou gaj bit.	No, we don't. We have duck (meat).

New Words

<i>Zhuang</i>		<i>English</i>
	<i>Tone Value</i>	
gyanghwnz	gyang53hwn22	mid-night
diemj	diem242	appointed time; o'clock
ban'haet	ban53haet55	morning
banringz	ban53ring22	afternoon
ban'haemh	ban53haem31	evening
cwengqnaex	cweng33nae24	now
buenq	buen33	half
ngoenzbonz	ngoem22bon22	the day before yesterday
ngoenzlien	ngoem22lien22	yesterday
ngoenznaex	ngoem22nae24	today
ngoenzcog	ngoem22cog31	tomorrow
ngoenzrawz	ngoem22raw22	the day after tomorrow
ngoenzliengh	ngoem22lieng31	two days after tomorrow
singqgihdenq	sing33gi31den33	Sunday
singqgih'ih	sing33gi31i31	Monday
singqgih'awx	sing33gi31aw24	Tuesday
singqgihsanq	sing33gi31san33	Wednesday
singqgihswx	sing33gi31sw24	Thursday

singqgih'uj	sing33gi31u242	Friday
singqgihluh	sing33gi31lu31	Saturday
Dingh	Ding31	a person called Ding
hoj	ho242	necessary; difficult
yah	ya31	grandmother; father's mother
ciz	ci22	then
ndiencieng	ndien53cieng53	the first lunar month (the Spring Festival)
ndien	ndwen53	month
cieng	cieng53	the first lunar month
ngux	ngu24	fifth
loeg	loeg22	sixth
nyued	nyued31	month
co'ngeih	co53ngei31	the second day of the month in lunar calendar
daiq	dai33	grandmother; mother's mother
gaj	ga242	kill

## Exercises

1. Count from zero to one hundred in Zhuang.

2. Say the following time in Zhuang:

4:30 pm \_\_\_\_\_

6:25 am \_\_\_\_\_

1:47 am \_\_\_\_\_

9:40 am \_\_\_\_\_

5:32 am \_\_\_\_\_

8:56 pm \_\_\_\_\_

2:00 pm \_\_\_\_\_

10:15 am \_\_\_\_\_

3. Say the following traditional Zhuang festivals in Zhuang:

(1)	the 1 <sup>st</sup> day of the lunar new year	_____
(2)	the 2 <sup>nd</sup> day of the 2 <sup>nd</sup> lunar month	_____
(3)	the 3 <sup>rd</sup> day of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> lunar month	_____
(4)	the 8 <sup>th</sup> day of the 4 <sup>th</sup> lunar month	_____
(5)	the 5 <sup>th</sup> day of the 5 <sup>th</sup> lunar month	_____
(6)	the 6 <sup>th</sup> day of the 6 <sup>th</sup> lunar month	_____

(7)	the 14 <sup>th</sup> day of the 7 <sup>th</sup> lunar month	_____
(8)	the 15 <sup>th</sup> day of the 8 <sup>th</sup> lunar month	_____
(9)	the 9 <sup>th</sup> day of the 9 <sup>th</sup> lunar month	_____
(10)	the 8 <sup>th</sup> day of the 10 <sup>th</sup> lunar month	_____
(11)	the 23 <sup>rd</sup> day of the 12 <sup>th</sup> lunar month	_____

4. Make up a conversation with your partner, try to use as many days and times as you can.

5. Translate the following sentences into Zhuang.

(1) Today is the third day of the lunar New Year.

\_\_\_\_\_

(2) What time is it now?

\_\_\_\_\_

(3) It is half past seven now.

\_\_\_\_\_

(4) It is Sunday today.

\_\_\_\_\_

(5) We are going to visit our grandmother tomorrow.

\_\_\_\_\_

(6) It was Tuesday the day before yesterday.

\_\_\_\_\_

(7) We don't need to go to school today.

\_\_\_\_\_

(8) We are going to school the day after tomorrow.

\_\_\_\_\_

## Module Six: In the Market

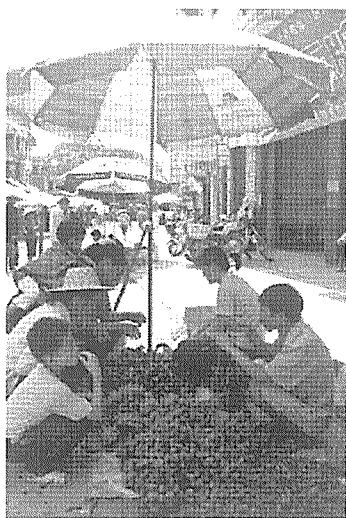
Normally in the Zhuang-speaking area, there is a big market every three days in the town. Village people who live around will go to the market to sell their farm produce, such as rice, corn, vegetables, fruits and so on. They sell their handicraft articles such as bamboo baskets and wooden chairs. People like to go shopping on the big market day. When a traditional festival is approaching, big markets normally are very crowded and lively.

### Some Useful Expressions in the Market

<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
Lwggoyij gaen gaqlai?	How much does a jin of banana cost?
Lwggoyij gaen bet gak.	Eight jiao for one jin of banana.
Duz meuz naex hawhrawz gai?	How much is this cat?
Duz meuz naex caet maenz.	This cat costs seven yuan.
Bengz lai!	It's too expensive!
Sieuj deiq ndaej leh?	Can it be cheaper?
Ndi sieuj deiq maz?	Can't it be cheaper?
Giznaex seih cib maenz.	It's ten yuan.
Gou bouj mwngz sam maenz.	I will give you three yuan change.
Ndei gai ox!	Have a good sale!
Ndei byaij ox!	Have a good walk (Good bye)!

### Dialogue 1

	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
A:	Mihcoz, lwngyanx gaen gaqlai?	Aunt, how much does a jin of longan cost?
B:	Gaen maenz bet.	One yuan and eight jiao per jin.
A:	Ndi sieuj deiq maz?	Can't it be cheaper?
B:	Sieuj gaen maenz roek. Aeu ciz aeu lah. Deiq naex ndi meiz gaqlai gvaq.	It will be one yuan and six jiao per jin. I have no much left.
A:	Coengh gou caengh deiq naex.	Please, weigh this for me.
B:	Song gaen buenq.	Two jin and a half.
A:	Gaznaex seiq maenz. Ndei gai ox.	It's four yuan. Have a good sale.
B:	Ndei byaij ox.	Have a good walk (Good bye).



## Dialogue 2

	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
A:	Aecuh, moulwg gaen gaqlai?	Uncle, how much does a jin of piglet cost?
B:	Gaen sam maenz ngeih.	Three yuan and two jiao per jin.
A:	Yuh, bengz lai lah. Sieuj deiq ndaex leh? Aevunz caeux gai song maenz bet.	Oh, it is very expensive. Can it be cheaper? Other people sell only two yuan and eight jiao per jin.
B:	Sieuj ndi ndaej gvaq lug. Mwngz neuh mou gou, coekmaetmaet bae. Dem duz vunz cingq doengz maz.	It can not be cheaper. Please, look at my piglets, they are so good. They are better than other piglets. They are not the same.
A:	Gaen sam maenz gai leh? Gou cawx song duz naex.	Can it be three yuan per jin? I will buy these two piglets.
B:	Gai coux gai lah. Gou yizgoq gik gyaj gvaq.	Ok, I shall sell them to you. I don't want to wait any longer.





## New Words

<i>Zhuang</i>		<i>English</i>
	<i>Tone Value</i>	
lwggvoyj	lwg22gyoi242	banana
gaen	gaen53	jin (unit of measurement); half a kilogram
gak	gak33	jiao (unit of currency); one tenth of a dollar
meuz	meu22	cat
hawhrawz	haw31raw22	how
gai	gai53	sell
maenz	maen22	yuan (unit of currency); dollar
bengz	beng22	expensive
sieuj	sieu242	few; a little
deiq	dei33	some; a little
bouj	bou242	give change
ndei	ndei53	good
byaij	byai242	walk
lwgnyanx	lwg22nyan24	longan
lah	la31	final particle
coengh	coeng31	help
caengh	caeng31	weigh
yuh	yu31	exclamation
aevunz	ae53vun22	other people
caeux	caeu24	only; may
lug	lug22	final particle
neuh	neu31	look; look at
coekmaetmaet	coek55maet55maet55	strong; well-built
bae	bae53	exclamation
dem	dem53	and; together
duz	du22	possession; of
cingq	cing33	not at all
doengz	doeng22	the same
cawx	caw24	buy
coux	cou24	then
yizgoq	yi22go33	too; also
gik	gik55	lazy
gyaj	gya242	wait

Exercises

1. Role play: Sell the following goods in groups of two, one plays the seller and the other plays the customer.

nohmou (pork), nohvaiz (beef), nohyuengz (goat’s meat), lwggoyoij, lwgdoengj (orange), haeux (rice), haeuxyangz, haeuxnah (glutinous rice)

2. Find the correct answer from Column B to Column A.

A	B
1. Dou bae gonq, mwngz ndei gai.	a. Duz meuz naex bet maenz.
2. Sieuj deiq ndaej leh?	b. Lwgnyanx gaen maenz roek.
3. Moulwg gaen roek maenz.	c. Gou bouj mwngz sam gak.
4. Ndi sieuj deiq maz?	d. Sam gaen ngeih.
5. Lwgnyanx gaen gaqlai?	e. Naex sei caet maenz.
6. Sam gaen buenq, caet maenz.	f. Sieuj ndi ndeij loh.
7. Duz meuz naex hawhrawz gai?	g. Sieuj ciz maenz haj, aeu ciz aeu lah.
8. Lwggoyoij gaen gaqlai?	h. Ndei byaij.
9. Coengh gou caengh deiq lwgnyanx naex.	i. Bengz lai!
10. Giznaex seih haj maenz.	j. Lwggoyoij gaen maenz ngeih.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

3. Answer the following questions in Zhuang.

- (1) Duz gaeq naex gaen gaqlai?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (2) Lwgnyanx gaen gaqlai?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (3) Coengh gou caengh duz bit naex.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (4) Bengz lai! Ndi sieuj deiq maz?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (5) Gaen maenz haj, gai ndi gai?  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. Translate the following sentences into Zhuang:

1) How much does a jin of banana cost?

---

2) It is eight jiao for one jin of banana.

---

3 Can't it be cheaper?

---

4) Please weigh these for me.

---

5) It's twelve yuan.

---

6) I will buy these two ducks.

---

7) I will buy three piglets.

---

8) My mother bought four jin of longan yesterday.

---

9) Have a good sale.

---

10) Have a good walk.

---

## Module Seven: The Weather

*Vun rongz guh hong ndaw naz, mbun rengx guh hong ndaw reih* (People do work in the rice field when it rains, and work in the dry land when the sun shines). As rice-planting people, appropriate weather is very important to Zhuang people. When Zhuang people talk about the weather, it often comes with talking about farming activities.

### The Weather Conditions

<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
vun	rain
nei	snow
rumz	wind
ruj	cloud
laepmok	fog
duzdungz	rainbow
byaijraez	thunder
byajyap	lightning
da'ngoenz	sun
gongx	moon
ndau'ndeiq	star
remj	hot
liengz	cold

### Some Expressions about the Weather

<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
1. Ngoenznaex remj lai.	It's very hot today.
2. Ngoenznaex liengz lai.	It's very cold today.
3. Cwengqnaex vun roeng.	It's raining now.
4. Vun dingz gvaq.	The rain has stopped.
5. Cwengqnaex roengz nei.	It's snowing now.
6. Cwengnaex byajraez.	It's thundering now.
7. Da'ngoenz ok daeuj gvaq.	It's sunrise.
8. Da'ngoenz doek congh gvaq.	It's sunset.

## Dialogue 1

	<i><b>Zhuang</b></i>	<i><b>English</b></i>
A:	Mehlaux, gwn ringz gvaq maz?	Aunt, have you had your afternoon meal?
B:	Ndicaengz gwn. Binq az, Ndicaengz bae gvej haeux maz?	No, I haven't. Bin, haven't you gone to harvest rice?
A:	Ndicaengz bae. Bannaex ndit remj lai. Da'ngoenz doek coengh gonq.	No, I haven't. The sun is shining strongly now. I will go when the sun goes down.
B:	Seih aq. Doengz ngoenz naex remj dai bae. Ning deiq hanh ciz conh. Binq az, haeuj ranz naengh yaepnde.	Yes, it has been very hot these days. When you work for a moment, you will get sweaty. Bin, please come in and take a seat.
A:	Ndi haeuj gvaq, gou bae ma ranz leix meiz hong.	No, I can't. There is some housework at home.

## Dialogue 2

	<i><b>Zhuang</b></i>	<i><b>English</b></i>
A:	Mihcoz, mwngz bae ndaem naz maz?	Aunt, are you going to plant rice seedlings?
B:	Seih aq. Song ngoenzbonz meiz vun daeuj. Meiz raemx caeux ndaej ndaem. Bazmih mwngz neq?	Yes. It has rained for the last two days. There is water in the field and we can plant rice seedlings. Where is your mother?
A:	Bazmih gou bae ciemz gyaj gvaq.	My mother has gone to uproot the rice seedlings.

## Dialogue 3-1

	<i><b>Zhuang</b></i>	<i><b>English</b></i>
A:	Eqrail! Mbun laepngauqngauq haznaex. Lau ciz yaek roengz vun gvaq liz.	Oh! The sky is so dark. I think it's going to rain.
B:	Ndi mbouq liz! Mwngz neuh, mbwengq mbun de laeplaep bae gvaq.	Yes! Look, the sky over there is so dark.

C:	Dai lax! Gou bae ranz conz yangz gonq.	My dear! I am going home to collect the maize.
A:	Ih, vun cizgoq roengz gvaq. Goqleix conz gazmaz dem!	Oh, it is raining. What can you do now?
C:	Ndaen mbun naex cin guh daeuq, gangj roengz ciux roengz.	The sky is really naughty. It rains as it likes.

### Dialogue 3-2

A:	Raq vun naex laux lai. Gaqlai nanz ndi raen doengz raq vun naex gvaq lug.	The rain was so heavy. I haven't seen such heavy rain for a long time.
B:	Raemxdah lau ciz hwnj sangsang bae gvaq.	I think the river water is going up.
C:	Ndi mbouq liz. Ndaen daemz baihlaj de douq deng dumx gvaq lug.	That's right. The pool downward there is submerged.
A:	Bei'naex raemxvun gawh lai. Song gaiq reih baengx dah de douq deng dumx gvaq lug.	There is too much rain this year. Two pieces of field near the river are submerged.

### New Words

<i>Zhuang</i>		<i>English</i>
	<i>Tone Value</i>	
vun	vun53	rain
nei	nei53	snow
rumz	rum22	wind
vuj	vu242	cloud
laepmok	laep55mok33	fog
duzdungz	du22dung22	rainbow
byajraez	bya242rae22	thunder
byajyap	bya242yab31	lightning
da'ngoenz	da53ngoenz22	sun
gongx	gong24	moon
ndau'ndeiq	ndau53ndei33	star
remj	rem242	hot
liengz	lieng22	cold

roengz	roeng22	down
dingz	ding22	stop
ok	ok33	go out
daeu j	daeu242	come
doek	doek55	drop; fall
congh	cong31	hole
mehlaux	me31lau24	aunt; father's elder brother's wife; father's elder sister
gvej	gve242	cut
haeux	haeu24	paddy; uncooked rice
bannaex	ban53nae24	now
ndit	ndit55	sunshine
dai	dai53	die; dead; death
ning	ning53	move
hanh	han31	sweat
conh	con31	come out
haeu j	haeu242	come in
naengh	naeng31	sit
yaepnde u	yaep55nde u53	for a moment
bazmih	ba22mi31	mother
ciemz	ciem22	uproot
gyaj	gya242	rice seedlings
eqraih	e33rai31	exclamation
laepngauqngauq	laep55ngau33ngau33	dark
haznaex	ha22nae24	so; like this
lau	lau53	afraid; scare
yaek	yaek55	will
mbouq	mbou33	not; no
mbwengq	mbweng33	side
laeplaep	laep55laep55	dark
lax	la24	final particle
conz	con22	pile up
ih	i31	exclamation
cizgoq	ci22go33	then
goqleix	go33lei24	still
ndaen	ndaen53	classifier
cin	cin53	real; really

guhdaeug	gu31daeug33	to be naughty
gangj	gang242	speak; say
ciux	ciu24	then
raq	ra33	classifier
laux	lau24	big
nanz	nan22	a long time
raen	raen53	see
raemxdah	raem24da31	river water
hwnj	hwn242	go up; upward
sangsang	sang53sang53	high; tall
daemz	daem22	pool
baihlaj	bai31la242	downward
douq	dou33	already
deng	deng53	passive marker
dumx	dum24	submerge
beinaex	bei53nae24	this year
raemxvun	raem24vun53	rainwater
gawh	gaw31	many; much
gaiq	gai33	classifier; piece
baengx	baeng24	side; on
dah	da31	river
de	de53	that; he; she
douq	dou33	already
bae'naex	bei53nae24	this year

## Exercises

1. You are meeting a friend on your way home. Make up a conversation on the weather and your lives.
2. Based on your knowledge in weather conditions, fill in the blanks within the following sentences in Zhuang.

<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
1. Bannaex _____.	It's thundering now.
1. Ngoenznaex _____.	It's hot today.
2. Ngoenzcog _____.	It's not cold tomorrow.



3. _____ gvaq.	It's raining now.
4. Vun _____ gvaq	The rain has stopped.
5. _____ ok daeuj gvaq.	The moon is coming out.
6. Ngoenzlwenz _____.	It snowed yesterday.
7. Bannaex _____.	The sun is shining strongly now.
8. Ngoenbonz meiz _____.	It was foggy the day before yesterday.
9. Da'ngoenz _____ gvaq.	It's sunrise.
10. Da'ngoenz _____ gvaq.	It's sunset.

3. Answer the following sentences in Zhuang.

1) Vun dingz gvaq maz?

\_\_\_\_\_

2) Ngoenz naex remj leh?

\_\_\_\_\_

3) Da'ngoenz ok daeuj gvaq ndicaengz?

\_\_\_\_\_

4) Ngoenzbonz roengz nei leh?

\_\_\_\_\_

5) Ngoenzlwenz liengz leh?

\_\_\_\_\_

6) Da'ngoenz doek congh gvaq ndicaengz?

\_\_\_\_\_

7) Song ngoenz naex liengz leh?

\_\_\_\_\_

8) Roengz nei gvaq ndicaengz?

\_\_\_\_\_

## Module Eight: The Zhuang Colour Spectrum

Blue, dark blue and black are colours that Zhuang people like best in their traditional life. These three colours are normally colours of traditional garments. White colour is a colour of sadness, which mostly can be seen at funerals.

### Colours

<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
hoengz	red
henj	yellow
naem	black
ou	blue
heu	green
hau	white
mong	grey
gyaemq	purple

### Some Basic Expressions with Colour

<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
Gou meiz gyaeu buh hoengz ndeu.	I have a red coat.
Faenz meiz song gyaeu vaq mong.	He has two pairs of grey trousers.
Dou meiz sam gouh haiz naem.	We have three pairs of black shoes.
Gou maengx saek ou.	I like blue colour.
Daeggoq gou maengx saek hau.	My elder brother likes white colour.
Dou ndi maengx saek henj.	We don't like yellow colour.
De seih vunznaem.	S/he is a black person.
Reauz saeknoh henj.	We are yellow in complexion.
Aecuh gou saeknoh naem.	My uncle is dark in complexion.
Dahnuengx de saeknoh hau.	His/Her younger sister is white in complexion.

### Dialogue 1

	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
Mihcoz:	Dahdingh, ranz sou guh	Ting, has your family made steamed

	ngaiznaengj gvaq maz?	rice?
Dahdingh:	Ndicaengz. Mihcoz, ranz mwngz guh gvaq maz?	No, not yet. Aunt, has your family made yours already?
Mihcoz:	Ranz gou guh gvaq loqmbawq.	My family has already made ours.
Dahdingh:	Ranz mwngz guh gaqlai saek?	How many colours has your family made?
Mihcoz:	Ranz gou guh haj saek. Saek hoengz, saek henj, saek gyaemq, saek naem, saek hau. Ranz mwngz neq?	My family made five colours. Red, yellow, purple, black and white. What about your family?
Dahdingh:	Ranz gou guh sam saek. Saek henj, saek gyaemq, saek naem.	My family will make three colours. Yellow, purple and black.
Mihcoz:	Bae ranz gou gwn ngaiznaengj lox.	Please, come to my home to have steamed rice.
Dahdingh:	Ndi bae gvaq. Haemhnaex ranz gou yizgoq ndaej gwn.	I can't come. My family will steam rice this evening.

## Dialogue 2

	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
Bazmih:	Dahlx, daeuj ndomq gyaeu buh moq naex. Mwngz maengx ndi maengx?	Li, come and have a look at this new coat. Do you like it?
Dahlx:	Mih, gou ndi maengx saek ou. Gou maengx gyaeu hoengz de.	Mum, I don't like blue colour. I like that red one.
Mihcoz:	Gyaeu hoengz de dinj lai gvaq. Bei'moq ciz daenj ndi ndaej. Gyaeu mong naex neuh hawhrawzyiengh?	The red one is too short. You can not wear it next year. What about this grey one?
Bazmih:	Mongmoekmoek haznaex. Lwnggez cingq maengx maz.	It's grey. Kids don't like grey at all.
Mihcoz:	Haz ciz sawq gyaeu va naex liz.	Then, please, try this flowery one.
Dahlx:	Mih, gou maengx gyaeu va naex.	Mum, I like this flowery one.
Bazmih:	Haznaex ciz goq sawq liz.	Then try it on.
Mihcoz:	Ndei ciz cawx.	We will buy it if it is nice.

## New Words

<i>Zhuang</i>		<i>English</i>
	<i>Tone Value</i>	
hoengz	hoeng22	red
henj	hen242	yellow
naem	naem53	black
ou	ou53	blue
heu	heu53	green
hau	hau53	white
mong	mong53	grey
gyaemq	gyaem33	purple
gyaeu	gyaeu53	classifier for clothes
buh	bu31	upper outer garment; clothes
faenz	faen22	he/him (a young man who hasn't had a child)
vaq	va33	trousers
gouh	gou31	pair
haiz	hai22	shoe
maengx	maeng24	like; love
saek	saek55	colour
vunznaem	vun22naem53	black people
raeuz	raeu22	we (including the listener)
saeknoh	saek55no31	complexion
Dahdingh	Da31ding31	a girl called Ding
ngaiznaengj	ngai22naeng242	steamed color glutinous rice
loqmbawq	lo33mbaw33	final particle
lox	lo24	final particle
ndi	ndi53	no; not
haemhnaex	haem31nae24	this evening
Dahlx	Da31li24	a girl called Li
daeuj	daeuj242	come
ndomq	ndom33	look; look at
moq	mo33	new
dinj	din242	short
bei'moq	bei53mo33	next year

daenj	daen242	wear
hawhrawzyiengh	haw3lraw22yieng3l	how; how about
mongmoekmoek	mong53moek55moek55	grey
lwgnggez	lwg22nge22	kid
haz	ha22	then
sawq	saw33	try
va	va53	flower

## Exercises

1. Mention the Zhuang name of each of the colours you see around you in the classroom. You may also name some more colours you see outside the classroom.

2. Make up a conversation on colours you like with your partner.

3. Answer the following questions in Zhuang.

1) Mwngez maengx saek gazmaz?

---

2) Mwngez ndi maengx saek gazmaz?

---

3) Dahcej mwngez maengx saek gazmaz?

---

4) Ranz sou guh ngaiznaengj gvaq maz?

---

5) Ranz sou guh gaqlai saek ngaiznaengj?

---

4. Translate the following sentences into Zhuang.

1) We like green colour.

---

2) My father doesn't like red colour.

---

3) He has two pairs of black shoes.

---

4) I have a pair of grey trousers.

---

5) There are three white pigs in my family.

---

## Module Nine: Directions

Zhuang people know the place where they live very well. They do not need to ask for directions in places that they are familiar with. People ask for directions when they are in a strange place.

### Pointers to Note

<i><b>Zhuang</b></i>	<i><b>English</b></i>
baihnaj	in front of
baihlaeng	behind
gvaz	right
swix	left
fwngzgvaz	right hand
fwngzswix	left hand
baihgvaz/mbwengqgvaz	right-hand side
baihswix/mbwengqswix	left-hand side
nden	beside
gwnz	on
laj	under
cingqgyang	in the middle
doeng	east
sae	west
namz	south
mbaek	north

### Some Directional Expressions

<i><b>Zhuang</b></i>	<i><b>English</b></i>
Gvaq giznaex daeuj!	Please, come here!
Gvaq gizde bae!	Please, go there!
Byaij roengz laj naex daeuj!	Please, walk down here!
Bin hwnj gwnz de bae!	Please, climb up there!
Ok rog de bae!	Please, go out!
Haeuj ndaw naex daeuj!	Please, come in!
Bazmih gou naengh ywq bak dou de.	My mother is sitting at the doorway.
Ndaw yuenq de meis songs go faex.	There are two trees in the garden.

Laj canz de meiz geij duz gaeq.	There are several chickens under the terrace.
Gwnz mbonq de meiz gyaeu buh ndeu.	There is a coat on the bed.

### Dialogue 1

	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
Dahnih:	Mihcoz, ranz Dahminj ywq gyawz, mwngz rox leh?	Uncle, where is Min's house, do you know?
Mihcoz:	Ranz Dahminj maz. Byaij gvaq song gaiq naz naex, mwngz ciz raen dieuz loh saeq ndeu. Byaij gvaq mbwengzswix yaepndeu, mwngz ciz raen sam ndaen ranz. Ranz Dahminj seih ndaen cingqgyang de.	To go to Min's house, walk along these two rice fields. You will see a path. Then turn left and keep walking for a moment, you can see three houses. Min's house is the one in the middle.
Dahnih:	Ranz de seih ndi seih meiz ndaen yuenq laux ndeu.	Does her family have a big garden?
Mihcoz:	Seih aq, mwngz byaij gvaq bae ciz raen laeg.	Yes, you will see it as you walk along.
Dahnih:	Hahnaex gou rox gvaq! Mihcoz, dwkrengz mwngz ox.	Oh, I see! Thank you very much.
Mihcoz:	Gaeq gangj gaznaex.	Don't mention it.

### Dialogue 2

Mihcoz :	Nuengx az, mwngz rox ranz Daegbinq ywq gyawz leh?	Little girl, do you know where Bin's house is?
Dahnuengx:	Ranz Daegbinq maz, byaij gvaq dieuz loh naex, ywq mbwengqgvaz meiz ndaen lingq ndeu. Mwngz byaij hwnj gwnz lingq de bae. Ranz Daegbinq ywq gwnz lingq de.	To go to Bin's house, there is a slope on your right-hand side when you walk across this road. You should walk along the slope. Bin's house is on the slope.
Mihcoz:	Baknaj ranz de meiz song go lwnyanx lauxlaux bae, seih leh?	There are two big longan trees in front of his house, aren't there?
Dahnuengx:	Seih aq.	Yes, there are.



Mihcoz:	Haznaex gou ciz rox gvaq.	I see!
Dahnuengx:	Mwngz hwnj bae ciz raen laeg. Ndi hoj ra leh.	You will see it when you walk up there. It is not difficult to find it.
Mihcoz:	Gou rox gvaq. Dwkrengz mwngz ox!	I see. Thank you very much!
Dahnuengx:	Gaeq gangj gaznaex.	Don't mention it.

## New Words

<i>Zhuang</i>		<i>English</i>
	<i>Tone Value</i>	
baihnaj	bai3 lna242	in front of
baihlaeng	bai3 llaeng53	behind
gvaz	gva22	right
swix	swi24	left
fwngzgvaz	fwng22gva22	right hand
fwngzswix	fwng22swi24	left hand
baihgvaz	bai3 lgva22	right-hand side
mbwengqgvaz	mbweng33gva22	right-hand side
baihswix	bai3 lswi24	left-hand side
mbwengqswix	mbweng33swi24	left-hand side
nden	nden53	beside; near
gwnz	gwn22	on
laj	la242	under
cingqgyang	cing33gyang53	in the middle
doeng	doeng53	east
sae	sae53	west
namz	nam22	south
mbaek	mbaek55	north
gizde	gi22de53	there; over there
bin	bin53	climb
rog	rog31	outside
ndaw	ndaw53	inside
bak	bak33	mouth
dou	dou53	door
yuenq	yuen33	courtyard; garden
go	go53	classifier for plant

faex	fae24	tree
canz	can22	terrace
geij	gei242	several
mbonq	mbon33	bed
rox	ro24	know
dieuz	dieu22	classifier
loh	lo31	road; path
saeq	sae33	small
dwkrenz	dwk55renz22	laborious; hard
gaeq	gae33	don't
lingq	ling33	slope
baknax	bak33na242	in front of
lauxlaux	lau24lau24	big

## Exercises

1. Give someone directions to your dormitory from the classroom in Zhuang.
2. How do you go to the library from your classroom? Give directions in Zhuang.
3. Role play: Practice dialogue 1 and dialogue 2 with your partner. Try to make use of different terms for directions.
4. Translate the following sentences into Zhuang.

1) Please go out.

---

2) Please come here.

---

3) Her family has a garden.

---

4) There are three people beside the door.

---

5) There are several trees in front of my house.

---

6) My father is sitting on the bed.

---

7) There are two pigs behind the house.

---

8) There are two people in the room.

---

9) There is a chicken behind my house.

---

10) There are three longan trees in the yard.

---

## Module Ten: Family Relations

The Zhuang society is paternal in inheritance and the Zhuang trace their lineage through their fathers. The children follow their father's family name and the sons inherit their families. Even so, the mother's family also plays a very important role in the children's social life. Married daughters go home to visit their original family with their children during traditional festivals, such as Lunar New Year and Lunar July the 14<sup>th</sup>. Mother's family also has obligations to fulfill, especially when their married daughter has a new baby, or when she passes away.

Traditionally, Zhuang people practice the extended family system. A married son lives with his wife, his children, his parents and his unmarried brothers and sisters. A married daughter leaves home and lives with her husband's family. If there is more than one son in a family, when they get married, they will build new small families. Parents would then live with the eldest or youngest son.

If a family has only daughters, they will leave one of their daughters to stay at home and her husband comes to live with the family. It is called *Hwnjranz* in Zhuang. In such a situation, their children will take the wife's family name.

When a couple has a child, people normally do not call their names directly any longer. They are called as "mother or father of their child's given name". For example: *aeboh Daegbing* (Bin's father) or *bazmih Daegbing* (Bin's mother). A person's social status changes with the birth of his or her first child.

### Family Composition

<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
ae'boh/ae'baq	father
bazmih/bazmeh/ bazmaq	mother
ae'gungq	father's father
bazyah	father's mother
ae'da	mother's father
bazdaiq	mother's mother
aeyeh	father's elder brother/ father's elder sister's husband
mihlaux/mehlaux	father's elder sister / father's elder brother's wife
aelungz/bohlungz	mother's elder brother/ mother's elder sister's husband
bazbaj/mehbaj	mother's elder sister /mother's elder brother's wife

aecuh	father's younger brother
daegcuh	father's younger brother who hasn't had a child
mihcoz/mehcoz	father's younger brother's wife
mehgux	father's younger sister
dahgux	father's younger sister who hasn't had a child
mehbaeh	mother's younger sister
dahbaeh	mother's younger sister who hasn't had a child
daegbeix/daeggoq	elder brother
dahcej	elder sister
daegnuengx	younger brother
dahnuengx	younger sister
ae'gvan	husband
maex	wife, woman
lwg	child
daeglwg/lwgsai	son
dahlwg/lwgmbwk	daughter
lwgdaeuz	first born
lwglunz	last born
lwgdog	the only child
lan	grandchild
daeglan	grandson
dahlan	granddaughter

### Term of Identity

<i><b>Zhuang</b></i>	<i><b>English</b></i>
mehmbwk	female
boux sai	male
boux mehmbwk ndeu	a woman
boux bouxsai ndeu	a man
daeg bouxsai ndeu	a boy
dah mehmbwk ndeu	a girl
goeng ndeu	an old man
yah ndeu	an old woman
sang	tall
daemq	short
byom	thin

beiz	fat
coek	strong; well-built
ndei'gyaez	cute; lovely
ndei'ndomq/ndei'neuh	beautiful; handsome
naeuhneuh	ugly

**Some Expressions about Identity**

<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
Gou seih lwglunz.	I am a last born.
Ndoiq seih lwgdog.	She is her family's only child.
Daeggoq ndoiq sangsang bae, coekcoek bae.	Her elder brother is very tall and strong.
Dahnuengx gou saeknoh hau, ndei'ndomq.	My younger sister is white in complexion and she is good-looking.
Cejngeih gou bae haq gvaq.	My second elder sister has gotten married.
Daeggoq gou ndicaengz aeu maex.	My elder brother hasn't gotten married.
Daegguh gou bae hwnjranz gvaq.	My uncle went to "hwnjranz"(My uncle lives with his wife's family).
Aegungq bazyah gou gvaqseiq gvaq.	My grandparents have passed away.

**Dialogue 1**

	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
A:	Dahminj, ranz mwngz meiz gaqlai boux vunz?	Min, how many people are there in your family?
B:	Ranz gou meiz caet boux vunz.	There are seven people in my family.
A:	Ae'gungq bazyah sou cimh sou ywq maz?	Do your grandparents live with your family?
B:	Ae'gungq gou gvaqseiq ndaej song bei gvaq. Bazyah dou cimh dou ywq.	My grandfather has been dead for two years. My grandmother lives with my family.
A:	Sou meiz gaqlai beihnuengx?	How many children are there in your family?
B:	Dou meiz seiq beihnuengx. Gou meiz song dahcej, daeggoq ndeu.	There are four children in my family. I have two elder sisters and an elder

		brother.
A:	Haznaex mwngz seih lwglunz. Dahcej mwngz bae haq gvaq maz?	Then, you are a last-born. Have your elder sisters gotten married?
B:	Cejdaih gou bae haq gvaq. De ciengqnaex meis song roih lwg, daeglwg bouxsai ndeu, dahlwg mehmbwk ndeu.	My eldest sister has gotten married. She now has two children, a son and a daughter.
A:	Cejngeih mwngz neq?	What about your second elder sister?
B:	Cejngeih gou ndicaengz haq. De beimoq ciz haq.	My second elder sister hasn't gotten married. She will get married next year.
A:	Goq mwngz aeu maex gvaq maz?	Has your elder brother gotten married?
B:	Daeggoq gou beigvaq aeu gvaq.	My elder brother got married last year.
A:	De meis lwg gvaq maz?	Has he had any children?
B:	Ndicaengz. Dahbeix gou ndangnaiq gvaq. De caet nyuet ciz meis.	Not yet. My sister-in-law is pregnant. The baby will be born in July.
A:	Haznaex mwngz yaek ndaej dang dahguq gvaq.	Then, you will become an aunt.
B:	Seih aq. Gou yaek bae ranz guh hong gonq. Gou bae gonq.	Yes. I need to go home to do some work. I will go first.
A:	Ndei bae loqmbawq.	Have a good walk.

## Dialogue 2

	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
A:	Ndaej nge gangj cejngeih mwngz aeu vunz daeuj hwnjranz.	I heard that someone will come to your family for "hwnjranz" (to live with wife's family).
B:	Ndi mbouq liz. Ranz de goq daeuj ndomq ranz gvaq. Dou song ngoenz naex ciz bae rongqcin.	Yes. His family members have come to visit us. We will visit his family these two days.
A:	Cejdaih mwngz bae haq gvaq. Cejngeih mwngz ciz goq ywq ranz liz. Ranz faenz meis gaqlai beihnuengx?	Your eldest sister has gotten married (to live with wife's husband's family). Then your second elder sister should stay at home. How many brothers and sisters are there in the young man's

		family?
B:	Ranz faenz meiz sam beihnuengx, gyonq ceih bouxsai.	There are three and they are all boys.
A:	Haznaex faenz daeuj hwnjranz yazgoq ndei. Mbanj raeuz yizgoq ndi naeuh.	Then it's good if he comes to "hwnjranz". Our village is not bad.
B:	Seih aq. De vunz yazgoq soh. Gou raen de geij mbat gvaq.	That's right. And he is a nice person. I have seen him several times.

**New Words**

<i>Zhuang</i>		<i>English</i>
	<i>Tone Value</i>	
ae'boh	ae53bo31	father
bazmeh	ba22me31	mother
ae'gungq	ae53gung33	father's father
bazyah	ba33ya31	father's mother
ae'da	ae53da53	mother's father
bazdaiq	ba22dai33	mother's mother
ae'ye	ae53ye31	father's elder brother; father's elder sister's husband
aelungz	ae53lung22	mother's elder brother; mother's elder sister's husband
bohlungz	bo31lung22	mother's elder brother; mother's elder sister's husband
bazbaj	ba22ba242	mother's elder sister; mother's elder brother's wife
mehbaj	me31ba242	mother's elder sister; mother's elder brother's wife
daegcu	daeg22cu31	father's younger brother who has not had a child
mehcoz	me31co22	father's younger brother's wife
mehgux	me31gu24	father's younger sister who has had a child
dahgux	da31gu24	father's younger sister who has not had a child
mehbaeh	me31bae24	mother's younger sister who has had a child
dahbaeh	da31bae31	mother's younger sister who has not had a child
ae'gvan	ae53gvan53	husband
maex	mae24	wife
daeglwg	daeg22lwg22	son
lwgsai	lwg22sai53	son
lwgmwbk	lwg22mbwk55	daughter



lwgdauz	lwg22dau22	first born
lwglunz	lwg22lun22	last born
lwgdog	lwg22dog31	the only child
lan	lan53	grandchild
daeglan	daeg22lan53	son's son
dahlan	da31lan53	son's daughter
goeng	goeng53	old man
daemq	daem33	short
byom	byom53	thin
beiz	bei22	fat
coek	coek55	strong; well-built
ndei'gyaez	ndei53gyae22	cute; lovely
ndei'ndomq	ndei53ndom33	beautiful; handsome
ndei'neuh	ndei53neu31	beautiful; handsome
naeuhneuh	naeu31neu31	ugly
ndoiq	ndoi33	she (a woman who has not had a child)
cejdaih	ce22dai31	the eldest sister
cejngeih	ce242ngei31	the second elder sister
goq	go33	elder brother
haq	ha33	marry
gvaqsei	gva33sei33	die; pass away
hwnjranz	hwn242ran22	a marriage custom that husband lives with his wife's family
cimh	cim31	and; with; together
roi	roi31	classifier for kids
beigvaq	bei53gva33	last year
dahbeix	da31bei24	sister in law
ndangnaiq	ndang53nai33	pregnant
dang	dang53	to be; become
nge	nge53	hear
rongqcin	rong33cin53	two families talk about how to build a marriage relationship
gyonq	gyon33	all
soh	so31	honest; straight
mbat	mbat33	time

Exercises

1. Try to call the following people in Zhuang without looking at your book?
- 1) Your son's son
  - 2) Your father's father
  - 3) Your mother's mother
  - 4) Your son's daughter
  - 5) Your father's elder brother
  - 6) Your father's younger sister
  - 7) Your mother's elder brother
  - 8) Your mother's younger sister
  - 9) Your father's elder brother's wife
  - 10) Your mother's elder sister's husband
2. Look at your physical features and that of your friends/classmates standing beside you, and tell the difference between you and him or her.
3. Find the correct answer from Column B to Column A.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
1. Daeggoq mwngz aeu maex gvaq maz?	a. Gou seih lwglunz.
2. Ranz mwngz meiz gaqlai boux vunz?	b. Cejdaih gou meiz lwg gvaq.
3. Mwngz seih lwglunz maz?	c. Gou meiz song beihnuengx.
4. Mwngz meiz gaqlai dahcej?	d. Gou meiz boux lan ndeu.
5. Cejdaih mwngz meiz lwg gvaq maz?	e. Daegbinq ndi seih lwgdog.
6. Bazyah mwngz caeuq sou ywq maz?	f. Daeggoq gou ndicaengz aeu maex.
7. Daegbinq seih lwgdog maz?	g. Gou meiz song dahcej.
8. Mwngz meiz gaqlai boux lan?	h. Aegungq de ndaej bet cib haj bei gvaq.
9. Ae'gungq de ndaej gaqlai bei gvaq?	i. Ranz gou meiz haj boux vunz.
10. Mwngz meiz gaqlai beihnuengx?	j. Bazyah gou caeuq dou ywq.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_ 8. \_\_\_\_\_ 9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10. \_\_\_\_\_

4. Translate the following sentences into Zhuang.

1) My grandfather is the only child.

---

2) Your younger sister hasn't gotten married.

---

3) She has two children.

---

4) My elder brother is very tall.

---

5) His grandfather has passed away.

---

## Module Eleven: Childhood

There is a saying: “A poor family’s children have to take care of the family early.” That’s true. In Zhuang society, kids need to help their family to do housework, such as cooking, watering vegetables, drying rice and other crops, looking after younger sisters or brothers, and so on. They also give a hand on farmwork, for example, sowing maize and beans, herding cattle, harvesting rice, etc. You won’t be surprised when you see a seven-year-old girl take good care of her ten-month younger brother when their parents are out or an eleven-year-old girl cook a meal for the whole family by herself.

Though children have quite a lot of housework and farmwork to do, they have their happy time. They enjoy the wild fruits on the hill or swim in the river when they go herding. They play games such as *deuxcinh*, *deuxfeiqiq* and *dikhwg'ienq* with their brothers, sisters and friends. They have their happy childhood.



### Things to Note:

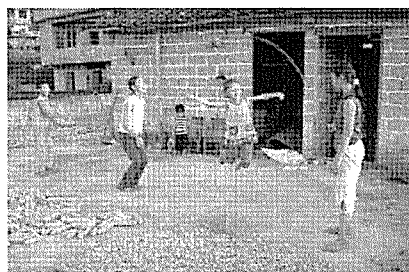
<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
dawz nuengx	look after younger brother or sister
bae langh vaiz	go herding buffaloes
gip lwgnim	picking <i>lwgnim</i> (a kind of wild fruit)
dajcaemx	take a bath; swim
deuxcinh	rope jumping (a kind of game)
ganjhaw	“go to the market” (a pattern of rope jumping game during which two people jump back and forth)
caij cag	step on the rope (It means that the game of rope jumping is over.)

deuxfeiqgiq	jumping plane (a kind of game)
duhmeuz	a kind of bean strung together to be used as an implement of the game of <i>deuxfeiqgiq</i> (plane jumping)

### Dialogue 1: Langh vaiz

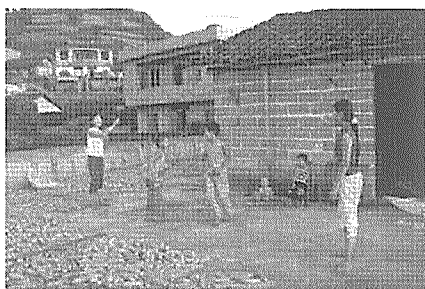
	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
Dahgyangq:	Dingh az, raeuz bae langh vaiz lux.	Ding, let's go herding together.
Dahdingh:	Bae ciz bae. Raeuz langh gyawz bae? Langh baengx dah bae hoznaeuz langh gwnz bya bae?	Ok, let's go. Where are we going to herd the buffaloes? To the bank of the river or to the hills?
Dahgyangq:	Raeuz langh gwnz bya bae gip lwgnim, bae leh?	We will go herding on the hill and we can pick <i>lwgnim</i> (a kind of wild fruit), is it ok?
Dahdingh:	Ndi langh gwnz bya bae. Raeuz langh baengx dah bae. Banhaet remj raeuz ndaej dajcaemx, vaiz youx ndaej rouh.	We won't go herding in the hill. We'll go herding at the bank of the river. We can swim when it is hot in the afternoon, moreover the buffaloes can soak in the river.
Dahgyangq:	Haz raeuz ciz langh laj dah bae.	Then we will go herding at the bank of the river.

### Dialogue 2: Deuxcinh



	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
Dahbungh:	Dingh az, bae deuxcinh lux, bae ndi bae?	Ding, let's go rope jumping, shall we?
Dahdingh:	Bae aq! Gyaj gou nyaepndeu.	Ok! Please, wait a moment.

Dahbungq:	Gou bae aeu cag gonq.	I will go to take the rope.
Daegcunq:	Gou bae gyang caix de gyaj sou.	I will wait for you on the terrace.
Dahgyangq:	Dingh az, gou rwengz mwngz vid.	Ding, you and I should wave the rope.
Dahdingh:	Haeuj bae veix, sou song vunz haeuj bae ganjhaw.	Please go inside. You two should go inside and play <i>ganjhaw</i> .
Dahgyangq:	Sou caij cag gvaq. Daengz dou.	You stepped on the rope. It's our turn.
Dahdingh:	Cunq, vid ndei deiq. Dou nyaek haeux bae ganjhaw. Ndi yaepndeu deng ndi suenq.	Cun, please wave the rope well, we will jump <i>ganjhaw</i> . Or it won't be right if we jump on the rope later.
Dahbungq:	Dou geq neuh sou dieuq ndaej gaqlai mbat.	We will count how many times you can jump.
Daegcunq:	Ndeu, song, sam, seiq, haj ... ngeih cib, ngeih cib it, ngeih cib ngeih.	One, two, three, four, five...twenty, twenty one, twenty two.
Dahbungq:	Sou dieuq ndaej haenqlai ndei!	You are jumping so wonderfully!



### Dialogue 3: Deuxfeiqgiq

	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
Dahdingh:	Gyangq, mwngz vah gazmaz? Vah feiqgiq maz?	Jiang, what are you drawing? Are you drawing <i>feiqgiq</i> ?
Dahgyangq:	Awz liz! Gou vah ndaej raeuz caez deux ox.	Yes! We will play together when I finish drawing it.
Dahdingh:	Mwngz meis duhmeuz leh?	Do you have <i>duhmeuz</i> (an instrument used to play <i>feiqgiq</i> )?
Dahgyangq:	Meiz aq. Ywq ndaw daeh gou.	Yes, I have it. It's in my pocket.

Dahdingh:	Vah ndaej gvaq maz? Raeuz ndekdaeuz loqmbawq.	Have you finished drawing? Let's see who can play first.
Dahgyangq:	Gou ndaej gonq. Cunj duj leh?	I can play first. Can it be <i>dij</i> (a rule of the game)?
Dahdingh:	Ndi cunj.	No, it can't be.
Dahgyangq:	Ndi cunj gou ciz deng gvaq. Daengz mwngz.	My game is over since it can't be <i>dij</i> . It's your turn.
Dahdingh:	Daengz gou loqmbawq.	It's my turn.

## New Words

<i>Zhuang</i>		<i>English</i>
	<i>Tone Value</i>	
dawz	daw22	take
langh	lang31	herd
vaiz	vai22	buffaloes
gip	gip55	pick
lwg nim	lwg22nim53	a kind of wild fruit
dajcaemx	da242caem24	swim; take a bath
deuxcinh	deu24cin31	rope jumping (a kind of game)
ganjhaw	gan242haw53	go to the market (a pattern of rope jumping game during which two people jump back and forth)
caij	cai242	step on
cag	cag31	rope
deuxfeiqgiq	deu24fei33gi33	plane jumping (a kind of game)
duhmeuz	du31meu22	a kind of bean; a kind of bean strung together to be used as an implement of the game of <i>deuxfeiqgiq</i> (plane jumping)
lux	lu24	final particle
umj	um242	embrace
louz	lou22	play; play game
veix	vei24	final particle
Bungh	Bung31	a person called Bung
rouh	rou31	soak
gyang	gyang53	on
caix	cai24	terrace
hoznaeuz	ho22naeu22	or

bya	bya53	hill; mountain
guz	gu22	final particle
youx	you24	moreover
rwengz	rweng22	and; with
Cunq	Cun33	a person called Cun
vid	vid22	wave
ndi	ndi153	or
yaepnde	yaep55nde53	later
suenq	suen33	count; to be relevant
geq	ge33	count
dieuq	dieu33	jump
vah	va31	draw
feiqgiq	fei33gi33	plane
awz	aw22	yes
caez	cae22	together
daeh	dae31	bag; pocket
ndekdaeuz	ndek33dae22	“to decide the first player”
cunj	cun242	permit
duj	du242	a rule of the game of <i>deuxfeiqgiq</i> (plane jumping)

## Useful Sentences

<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
Dingh, umj nuengx bae louz veix.	Ding, please take your younger brother/sister away.
Bungh, raeuz bae langh vaiz lux.	Bung, let's go herding buffaloes together.
Raeuz langh gyawz bae?	Where are we going to herd buffaloes?
Raeuz bae gip lwgnim.	We are going to pick <i>lwgnim</i> (a kind of wild fruit).
Raeuz bae laj dah dajcaemx.	We are going swimming in the river.
Vaiz ywq ndaw daemz de rouh.	The buffalo is soaking in the pool.
Dou ywq gyang caix deuxcinh.	We are playing rope jumping on the terrace.
Sou song vunz haeuj bae ganjhaw.	You two should go inside and play <i>ganjhaw</i> .
Dou bae deuxfeiqgiq.	Let's go and play game of jumping plane.



## Exercises

1. Can you imagine what kind of housework and farmwork that the kids in Zhuang society normally help their families to do? Give examples of each and discuss with your partner.

2. Fill in the blank and make it become a complete dialogue.

1) Dialogue 1:

A: Dingh az, mwngz bae langh vaiz maz?

B: Awz liz. \_\_\_\_\_

A: Gyaj gou nyaepndeu. \_\_\_\_\_

B: \_\_\_\_\_

A: Raeuz langh hwnq gwnz bya bae.

2) Dialogue 2:

A: \_\_\_\_\_

B: Bae ciz bae. Ranz mwngz meiz cag leh?

C: \_\_\_\_\_

D: Dahgyangq, raeuz song vunz vid.

C: Vid ndei deiq. \_\_\_\_\_

A: Dou geq neuh sou dieuq ndaej gaqlai mbat.

A & D: \_\_\_\_\_

3. How do you say the following in Zhuang?

1) Let's go herding together.

\_\_\_\_\_

2) Where are we going to swim?

\_\_\_\_\_

3) We are going to swim in the river.

\_\_\_\_\_

4) Let's go rope jumping, shall we?

\_\_\_\_\_

5) What are you drawing?

\_\_\_\_\_

6) I am drawing a dog.

---

7) You have stepped on the rope.

---

8) You are jumping so wonderfully.

---

9) It's my turn.

---

10) You two should go inside and play *ganjhaw*.

---

## Module Twelve: Flora, Fruits and Fauna

In this module we will learn about plant and animal names and expressions associated with them.

### Some Plants and Fruits

<i><b>Zhuang</b></i>	<i><b>English</b></i>
va	flower
vadauz	peach flower
valeiz	pear flower
vavengj	a kind of wild flower
faex	tree
faexduk	bamboo
faexraeu	maple
faexcoengbyek	pine
gorenh	chinaberry
gocun	Chinese toon
go'dauz	peach tree
golwgnyanx	longan tree
rum	grass
lwgmak	fruit; plum
lwggam	Chinese orange
lwggengz	lemon
lwgoengj	orange
lwgbaet	guava
lwgleiz	pear
lwgdauz	peach
lwg'it	grape
lwgbug	pomelo
lwgndae/lixciq	lychee
lwglah	persimmon
lwgdumh	a kind of wild strawberry
lwglfwengz	carambola
fanhgo	papaya
bihbaz	loquat
runghbeiz	a kind of fruit
oij	sugar cane

## Animals

<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
gaeq	chicken	roeg	bird
gaeqmeh	hen	roegyieuh	hawk
gaeqlwg	chick	roegdeiq	sparrow
gaeqboux	rooster; cock	nou	mouse
gaeqhangh	hen (no egg)	gop/gvej	frog
gaeqdon	castrated rooster	nyungz	mosquito
bit	duck	moed	ant
hanq	goose	daek	locust
mou	pig	beih	dragonfly
moulwg	piglets	mbaj	butterfly
yuengz	goat	nouz	loach
max	horse	rwi	bee
vaiz	buffalo	doq	(black) wasp
cwz	cattle	dinz	wasp
ma	dog	bing	leech
meuz	cat	non	worm
douq	rabbit	nonnyaiaq	caterpillar
guk	tiger	siphawz	centipede
gaeng	monkey	laznyaen	fly
dangh	snake	lwgsae	snail

## Some Expressions on Plants, Fruits and Animals

<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
Ndaen naex seih nadaen gazmaz?	What is this?
Ndaen naex seih lwgndauz.	It is a peach.
Go naex seih go gazmaz?	What is the name of this tree?
Go naex seih faexraeu.	It is a maple.
Duz naex seih duz gazmaz?	What is it?
Duz naex seih duz gaeng.	It is a monkey.
Duep va naex seih va gazmaz?	What is the name of this flower?
Duep va naex seih valeiz.	This is a pear flower.
Duep va naex ndei'ndomq.	This flower is beautiful.
Gou maengx duz douq naex.	I like this rabbit.

Duz siphawz de ndeilau lai.	That centipede is very terrible.
De cawx song ndaen lwgbug.	S/he bought two pomelos.
Go faexraeu naex sangsang bae.	This maple tree is very tall.
Ndaen lwgdoengj naex vanvan bae.	This orange is very sweet.

### Dialogue 1

	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
Dahginh:	Dahnih, mwngz maengx gwn mak gazmaz?	Ni, what is your favorite fruit?
Dahnih:	Gou maengx gwn lwgnyanx. Mwngz maengx gwn lwgnyanx leh?	I like longan best. Do you like longan?
Dahginh:	Maengx aq. Gou ndi gamj gwn lai.	Yes, I like it. But I can't eat too much.
Dahnih:	Ngoenzrawz ranz gou siu lwgnyanx. Mwngz bae ranz gou gwn leh? Lwgnyanx ranz gou vanvan bae.	My family will collect longan the day after tomorrow. Would you like to come to my home to eat longan? My family's longan is very sweet.
Dahginh:	Ndaej hoengq gou ciz bae. Lwgnyanx gwn remj lai. Gou maengx gwn lwgdoengj.	I will go if I have time. Longan is "hot". I like orange.
Dahnih:	Lwgdoengj soemjsoemj bae.	Orange is very sour.
Dahginh:	Meizdeiq yizgoq van. Lwgdoengj ranz gou vanvan bae.	Some are sweet. My family's oranges are very sweet.
Dahnih:	Gou bae rued byaek gonq. Gou bae gonq.	I am going to water vegetables. I will go now.
Dahginh:	Gou yizgoq bae lah.	I also have to go now.

### Dialogue 2

	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
Nuengxsaeq:	Gungq, duz naex seih duz gazmaz?	Grandpa, what's this insect?
Ae'gungq:	Nuengxsaeq, duz naex seih duz mbaj.	Little kid, it is butterfly.
Nuengxsaeq:	Duz mbaj naex saek gazmaz?	What colour is this butterfly?

Ae'gungq:	Duz mbaj naex saek henj. Gwnz fued duz leix meiz deiq hau ndeu.	It is yellow. There is some white colour on its wings.
Nuengxsaq:	Gungq, mwngz ndomq! Gwnz go lwgnyanx de meiz song duz roeg.	Grandpa, look! There are two birds on the longan tree.
Ae'gungq:	Gou raen gvaq. Gizde seih roegdeiq.	I have seen them already. They are sparrows.
Nuengxsaq:	Gungq, raeuz bae ranz ndicaengz?	Grandpa, can we go home now?
Ae'gungq:	Gyaj yaepndeu gonq. Gou ciemz deiq rum naex lieux ciz bae.	Please, wait a moment. We will go when I finish uprooting the grass here.
Nuengxsaq:	Gungq, gou coengh mwngz ciemz.	Grandpa, let me help you.

## New Words

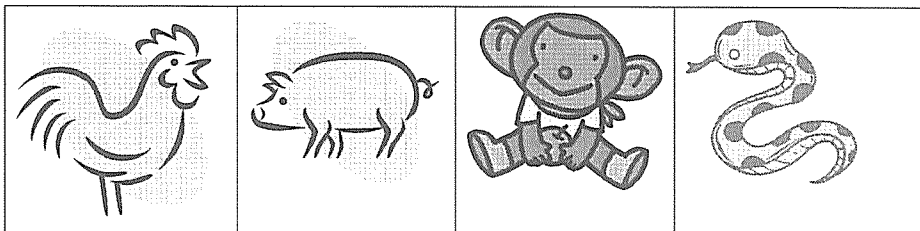
<i>Zhuang</i>		<i>English</i>
	<i>Tone Value</i>	
vadauz	va53dau22	peach flower
valeiz	va53lei22	pear flower
vavengj	va53veng242	a kind of wild flower
faexduk	fae24duk55	bamboo
faexraeu	fae24raeu53	maple
faexcoengbyek	fae24coeng53byaek33	pine
gorenh	go53ren31	chinaberry
gocun	go53cun53	Chinese toon
go'dauz	go53dau22	peach tree
golwgnyanx	go53lwg22nyan24	longan tree
rum	rum53	grass
lwgmak	lwg22mak33	fruit; plum
lwggam	lwg22gam53	Chinese orange
lwggengz	lwg22geng22	lemon
lwgdoengj	lwg22doeng242	orange
lwgbaet	lwg22baet55	guava
lwgleiz	lwg22lei22	pear

lwgdauz	lwg22dau22	peach
lwg'it	lwg22it55	grape
lwgbug	lwg22bug22	pomelo
lwgndae	lwg22ndae53	lychee
lixciq	li24ci33	lychee
lwglach	lwg22lae31	persimmon
lwgdumh	lwg22dum31	a kind of wild strawberry
lwgfwendz	lwg22fweng22	carambola
fanhgo	fan31go53	papaya
bihbaz	bi31ba22	loquat
runghbeiz	run31bei22	a kind of fruit
oij	oi24	sugar cane
gaeqmeh	gae33me31	hen
gaeqlwg	gae33lwg22	chick
gaeqboux	gae33bou24	rooster; cock
gaeqhangh	gae33hang31	hen (no egg)
gaeqdon	gae33don53	castrated rooster
hanq	han33	goose
yuengz	yueng22	goat
max	ma24	horse
cwz	cw22	cattle
ma	ma53	dog
douq	dou33	rabbit
guk	guk55	tiger
gaeng	gaeng53	monkey
dangh	dang31	snake
roeg	roeg22	bird
roegyieuh	roeg22yieu31	hawk
roegdeiq	roeg22dei33	sparrow
nou	nou53	mouse
goep	goep55	frog
gvej	gve242	frog
nyungz	nyung22	mosquito
moed	moed22	ant
daek	daek55	locust
beih	bei22	dragonfly
mbaj	mba242	butterfly

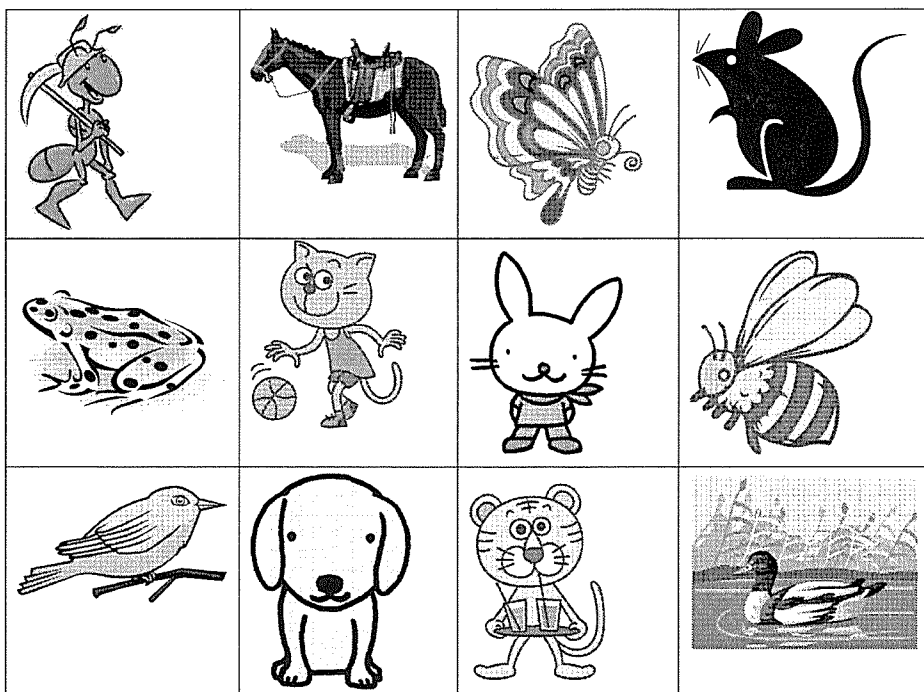
nouh	nou31	loach
rwi	rwi53	bee
doq	do33	wasp (black)
dinz	din22	wasp
bing	bing53	leech
non	non53	worm
nonnyaiq	non53nyai33	caterpillar
siphawz	sip55haw22	centipede
laznyaen	la22nyaen53	fly
lwgsae	lwg22sae53	snail
duep	duep33	classifier for flower
ndeilau	ndei53lau53	terrible
Dahnih	Da31ni31	a girl called Ni
gamj	gam242	dare
vanvan	van53van53	sweet
hoengq	hoeng33	be free
soemjsoemj	soem242soem242	sour
rued	rued31	to water
byaek	byaek55	vegetable
gungq	gung33	grandfather; father's father
fued	fued31	wing

## Exercises

1. Identify and say the Zhuang names of the animals in the following pictures.







2. Tell your friends about the fruit(s) you like best in Zhuang and give reasons why you like them.
3. Talk about the animals and fruits you know in Zhuang.
4. Make up a dialogue with your partner. Try to use the animals and fruits you know in Zhuang.
5. Without referring to your notes, try to fill in the blanks in the following dialogue.

A:	Aecuh, go naex seih go gazmaz?
B:	
A:	Gou maengx gwn lwgnyanx. Mwngez maengx gwn lwgnyanx leh?
B:	
A:	Go lwgnyanx naex van leh?
B:	

6. Say and write down the following sentences in Zhuang.

1) This is a dog.

---

2) That is a cat.

---

3) This is bamboo.

---

4) What colour is this banana?

---

5) My family's oranges are very sweet.

---

6) What fruit do you like to eat?

---

7) I like to eat grape.

---

8) Do you like eating sugar cane?

---

9) I don't like eating cane.

---

10) This orange is very sour.

---

## Module Thirteen: Appointment with the Doctor

Normally, there are small clinics in Zhuang villages. People can get help from the nurses in the clinics when they feel sick. Patients go to the hospitals in the town or in the cities when they are very sick and the nurses in the village can not solve the problem. In traditional Zhuang society, people use herbs to treat illness and they practice witchcraft as well. In this module we will talk about parts of the body, common illnesses and expressions associated with them.

### Parts of the Body

<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>		<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
gyaeuj	head		mehfwngz	thumb
najbyak	forehead		fwngzyaex	forefinger
da	eye		aek	chest
naj	face		neq	breast
ndaeng	nose		gyaeujneq	nipple
bak	mouth		dungx	stomach
heuj	teeth		saejndw	navel
linx	tongue		hwet	waist
rwz	ear		caekhaex	buttocks
conghrwz	nostril		conghhaex	anus
hangzbak	lower jaw		gyaeujhoq	knee
hoz	neck		ga	leg
mbaq	shoulder		ga'goek	thigh
gen	arm		ga'bei	calf
fwngz	hand		din	foot
lwgfwnz	finger		lwgdin	toe

### Some Diseases and Physical Disabilities

<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>		<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
gyaeujdok	headache		mugriu	running nose
da'mengz	blindness		haexconh	running stomach
dava	dizziness		haexgaz	constipation
heujget	toothache		rueg	vomit
rwznuk	deaf		oklwed	bleed

hwetget	lowback paining	baez	sore; skin ulcer
dungxget	stomach ache	saenz	shiver
raemxda doek	“tearful”	nong	boil
fatsa	fever	oemqdoengq	chilblain; cold blister
fatnit	have a cold	laenggungq	hunchback
ae	cough	gavej	lame
ndaengsaek	stuffy nose	fatngvanh	madness

## Things to Know at the Hospital

<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
ndomq bingh	see the doctor	daj	cry
canghyw	doctor	mbonq	bed
vunzbingh	patient	get	painful
yw	medicine	gaiqdaug	operation
daj cim	give an injection	ganq	nursing

## Dialogue

### Part 1: At Home

	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
Bazmih:	Dahlix, naj mwngz guhmaz baenzlai heu?	Li, why does your face look so pale?
Dahlix:	Mih, dungx gou get, yaek rueg.	Mum, I have stomach ache and I feel like vomiting.
Bazmih:	Haznaex gou bae aeu deiq raemx remj ndeu haengj mwngz gwn.	Let me fetch some boiled water for you to drink.
Dahlix:	Gou gwn deiqndeu gvaq, ndi meizyoengh.	I have drunk some already. It doesn't work.
Bazmih:	Haznaex gou daiq mwngz bae ndomq bingh.	Then, I will take you to see a doctor.

## Part 2: At the Clinic

	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
Canghyw:	Dahlìx, mwngz dingh hawhrawzyiengh?	Li, what's wrong with you?
Dahlìx:	Dungx gou get, yaek rueg.	I have stomach ache. I feel like vomiting.
Canghyw:	Mwngz haexconh maz?	Do you have a running stomach?
Dahlìx:	Meiz deiq!	A little!
Canghyw:	Haetnaex mwngz bae cingj gaqlai mbat gvaq?	How many times did you go to the toilet this morning?
Dahlìx:	Song mbat!	Twice!
Canghyw:	Mwngz haetnaex gwn gazmaz?	What did you eat this morning?
Dahlìx:	Gou gwn song ndaen lwgdauz, rwengz deiq duhnamh ndeu.	I had two peaches and some peanuts.
Canghyw:	Duhnamh ndip maz?	Were they uncooked peanuts?
Dahlìx:	Awh.	Yes.
Bazmih:	Gou gangj mwngz gaqlai mbat gvaq, ndi ndaej gwn baenzlai gawh duhnamh ndip.	I have told you many times not to eat too many uncooked peanuts.
Canghyw:	Gou aeu yw haengj mwngz gwn. Gwn lieux ciz ndei laeg. Mbatlaeng mbouq ndaej gwn duhnamh ndip lai.	I will give you some medicine. You will be all right after you take it. You should not eat so many uncooked peanuts in future.
Bazmih:	Nginh loqmbawq!	You must remember!
Dahlìx:	Gou rox gvaq lah!	I know!

## New Words

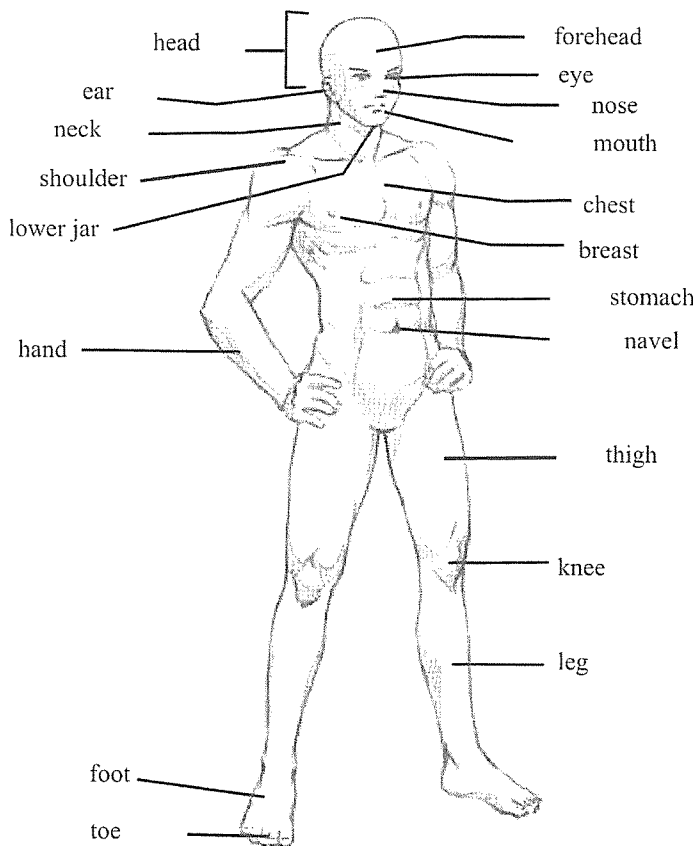
<i>Zhuang</i>		<i>English</i>
	<i>Tone Value</i>	
gyaeuj	gyaeu242	head
najbyak	na242byak33	forehead
da	da53	eye
naj	na242	face

ndaeng	ndaeng53	nose
heuj	heu242	tooth
linx	lin24	tongue
rwz	rw22	ear
conghrwz	cong31rw22	nostril
hangzbak	hang22bak33	lower jaw
hoz	ho22	neck
mbaq	mba33	shoulder
gen	gen53	arm
fwngz	fwng22	hand
lwgfwnz	lwgfwn22	finger
mehfwngz	me31fwng22	thumb
fwngzyaex	fwng22yae24	forefinger
aek	aek55	chest
neq	ne33	breast
gyaeujneq	gyaeu242ne33	nipple
dungx	dung24	stomach
saejndw	sae242ndw53	navel
hwet	hwet33	waist
caekhaex	caek55hae24	buttocks
conghhaex	cong31hae24	anus
gyaeujhoq	gyaeu242ho33	knee
ga	ga53	leg
ga'goek	ga53goek55	thigh
ga'bei	ga53bei53	calf
din	din53	foot
lwgdin	lwgfwn22din53	toe
gyaeujdok	gyaeu242dok33	headache
da'mengz	da53meng22	blindness
dava	da53va53	dizziness
heujget	heu242get33	toothache
rwznuk	rw22nuk55	deaf
hwetget	hwet33get33	lowback paining
dungxget	dung24get33	stomach ache
raemxda	raem24da53	tear
doek	doek55	drop
fatsa	fat33sa53	have a fever

fatnit	fat33nit55	have a cold
ae	ae53	cough
ndaengsaek	ndaeng53saek55	stuffy nose
mugriu	mug22riu53	running nose
haexconh	hae24con33	diarrhea; running stomach
haexgaz	hae24ga22	constipation
rueg	rueg31	vomit
oklwed	ok33lwed31	bleed
baez	bae22	sore; skin ulcer
saenz	saen22	shiver
nong	nong53	boil; inflamed
oemqdoengq	oem33doeng33	chilblain; cold blister
laenggungq	laeng53gung33	hunchback
gavej	ga53ve242	lame
fatbag	fat33bag31	madness
bingh	bing31	ill; illness
canghyw	cang31yw53	doctor
vunzbingh	vun22bing31	patient
yw	yw53	medicine
daj	da242	give (an injection)
cim	cim53	needle; injection
daej	dae242	cry
get	get33	painful
gaiqdauq	gai33dau33	operation
ganq	gan33	nursing
guhmaz	gu31ma22	why
baenzlai	baen22lai53	so
meizyoengh	mei22yoeng31	useful
daiq	dai33	take
dingh	ding31	feel
haetnaex	haet55nae24	this morning
cingj	cing242	toilet; well
duhnamh	du31nam31	peanut
ndip	ndip55	uncooked
laeg	laeg22	final particle
mbatlaeng	mbat33laeng53	in future; in the future
nginh	ngin31	remember

## Exercises

1. Look at the picture and try to mention some parts of the body in Zhuang.



2. Try to name some of the diseases and physical disabilities in Zhuang.

3. Role play: Make up a dialogue with your partner. Try to make use of different terms for parts of the body and diseases.



4. Without referring to your notes, try to fill in the blanks in the following dialogue.

A:	Daegguix, naj mwngz guhmaz baenzlai heu?
B:	
A:	Mwngz haetnaex gwn gazmaz gvaq?
B:	
A:	Gou bae aeu deiq raemx remj ndeu haengj mwngz gwn.
B:	
A:	Mwngz haexconh leh?
B:	
A:	Haznaex gou daiq mwngz bae ndomq canghyw.

5. Translate the following sentences into Zhuang.

1) I have stomach ache.

\_\_\_\_\_

2) He feels like vomitting.

\_\_\_\_\_

3) I had two bananas this morning.

\_\_\_\_\_

4) My father will take me to see a doctor.

\_\_\_\_\_

5) I will give you some medicine.

\_\_\_\_\_

6) You can not eat too many uncooked peanuts.

\_\_\_\_\_

7) What did you eat yesterday?

\_\_\_\_\_

8) His mother has a headache.

\_\_\_\_\_

9) Her grandmother has got a fever.

\_\_\_\_\_

10) My thumb is painful.

\_\_\_\_\_

## Module Fourteen: Eating and Drinking

Zhuang people have their eating and drinking culture.

Before or during a meal, the young or the kids help the family serve the rice with a ladle. During the meal, the young like to pick up meat for the old to express their respect. And the host also likes to pick up food for the guests to show their hospitality.

People have chicken or duck when they celebrate their big traditional festivals, such as Spring Festival and Lunar July 14<sup>th</sup>. Chicken is one of the favourite foods in Zhuang society. The host will serve chicken to their respected guests. Kids normally enjoy chicken legs, wings and meat and they can not have chicken intestines, head and claws. It is said that if kids have intestines, they will cry long; if they have the head, they will like to sleep and if they have claws, their handwriting will be as ugly as chicken claws. Chicken liver, breast and backside are special for the old, it is said that they are good for them because they are soft. Chicken necks and claws are typical delicacies for men to enjoy with their drink.

When men have wine together, they always share a big bowl of wine from which they serve the wine to each other's mouth with a spoon. Men often play a kind of game called *Cai'max*. The loser will be punished to drink a spoon of wine.

### Some Types of Food

<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
souhmba	maize porridge
souhgyaeuj	semi-milled maize porridge
souhhaeux	rice porridge
ngaiz	cooked rice
ngaiznaengj	steamed (glutinous) rice
bengh	thin pancake
faengx	glutinous rice dumping (a kind of traditional food)
raemxrouh	sweet dumpling
bongq	a kind of local food
yangzroj	toasted corn
yangzdumq	cooked corn (with water)
yangzcauj	fried corn
maenzroj	toasted sweet potato

maenzdumq	cooked sweet potato(with water)
dwengz	sugar
dwengzrwi	honey
dwengzheng	brown sugar in pieces
raemxdang	soup
gyaeq	egg
haeux	uncooked rice
gyu	salt
youz	oil

### Fish and Meat

<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
bya	fish
byaleix	carp
baeu	crab
nouh	loach
gungq/nyauh	shrimp
noh	meat
nohlab	bacon
nohmou	pork
nohgaeq	chicken meat
nohbit	duck meat
nohhanq	goose meat
nohvaiz/nohcwz	beef
nohyuengz	goat meat
nohma	dog meat
ndoksej	spareribs
ngaeuqmou	pig's leg

### Some Vegetables

<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
byaek	vegetable
byaekheu	green vegetable
lwgfanh	pumpkin
lwgsuj	tomato

lwggwz	eggplant
lwggve	a kind of melon
lwgndeiq	bitter melon
lwgduz	bean
duznaz	soya bean
duzheu	green bean
duznaem	black bean
duznamh	peanut; groundnut
coeng	onion
coenggeb	Chinese leeks
ho	garlic
hing	ginger
lwgmanh	pepper

### Some Cooking Utensils and Equipment

<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
cauq	hearth; stove
feiz	fire
gva	pot
canjbyaek	shovel for cooking
beuz	ladle (serving spoon)
gyax	knife
heng	cutting board
buenz	basin
gieuq	basket
sai	sieve
muh	stone mill
guenz	jar
deb	plate
dengq	small plate for sauce
dawh	chopsticks
beuzgeng	spoon
danghraemx	water jar

## Some Expressions about Food

<i><b>Zhuang</b></i>	<i><b>English</b></i>
cawj byaek	to cook dish
cawj ngaiz	to cook rice
cawj souh	to cook porridge
cien bengh	to fry thin pancake
cauj ngaiz	to fry rice
naengj bya	to steam fish
caux goux	to fry meat
gwn ngaiz	to eat rice
gwn raemx	to drink water
nyaij noh	to chew meat
dox noh	to mince meat
ndau souh	to stir porridge
raemj gaeq	to cut chicken into piece

## Dialogue 1

	<i><b>Zhuang</b></i>	<i><b>English</b></i>
Dahminj:	Mihlaux, mwngz swengj gwn gazmaz?	Aunt, what do you want to eat?
Mihlaux:	Meiz souhmba leh? Gou swengj gwn deiq souhmba ndeu.	Is there any maize flour porridge? I will like to have some.
Dahminj:	Ndi meiz souhmba. Meiz souhgyaeuj.	There isn't maize flour porridge. There is some semi-milled maize porridge.
Mihlaux:	Gou ciz gwn souhgyaeuj.	So I will have semi-milled maize porridge.
Dahminj:	Yeh, mwngz swengj gwn gazmaz?	Uncle, what do you want to eat?
Aeyeh:	Meiz ngaiz leh? Gou swengj gwn ngaiz.	Is there any rice? I will have rice.
Dahminj:	Meiz aq. Gou coengh mwngz daek.	Yes. I will serve you rice with a ladle.

## Dialogue 2

	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
Daegbinq:	Yah, gwn nohgaeq.	Grandma, please have some chicken.
Bazyah:	Gwn aq, goq caez gwn.	Ok, let's all share it.
Nuengxsaeq:	Gou swengj gwn nyaujgaeq.	I want to have chicken claws.
Ae'baq:	Lwgnggez mbouq ndaej gwn nyaujgaeq.	Kids can't have chicken claws.
Bazmaq:	Lwgnggez gwn nyaujgaeq sij saw mbouq baenz.	If kids have chicken claws, they can not write well.
Nuengxsaeq:	Luenh gangj.	It's not true.
Daegbinq:	Nuengx az, mwngz gwn ndaek fued naex.	Little brother, have this chicken wing.
Bazmih:	Lwgnggez gwn fued mbatlaeng ciz mbin ndaej gyae laeg.	You can fly far away in the future if you have wings.

## New Words

<i>Zhuang</i>		<i>English</i>
	<i>Tone Value</i>	
souh	sou31	porridge
souhmba	sou31mba53	maize powder porridge
souhgyaeuj	sou31gyaeu242	semi-milled maize porridge
souhhaeux	sou31haeu24	rice porridge
ngaiz	ngai22	cooked rice
bengh	beng31	thin pancake
faengx	faeng24	glutinous rice dumping (a kind of traditional food)
raemxrouh	raem24rou31	glutinous rice sweet dumpling
bongq	bong33	a kind of local food
yangzroj	yang22ro242	toasted corn
yangzdumq	yang22dum33	cooked corn (with water)
yangzcauj	yang22cau242	fried corn
maenzroj	maen22ro242	toasted sweet potato
maenzdumq	maen22dum33	cooked sweet potato (with water)
dwengz	dweng22	sugar; candy

dwengzrwi	dweng22rwi53	honey
dwengzheng	dweng22heng53	brown sugar in pieces
raemxdang	raem24dang53	soup
gyaeq	gyae33	egg
haeux	haeu24	uncooked rice
gyu	gyu53	salt
youz	you22	oil
bya	bya53	fish
byaleix	bya53lei24	carp; a kind of fish
baeu	baeu53	crab
gungq	gung33	shrimp
nyauh	nyau31	shrimp
noh	no31	meat
nohlab	no31lab31	bacon
nohvaiz	no31vai22	buffalo's meat; beef
nohcwz	no31cw22	cattle's meat; beef
nohyuengz	no31yueng22	goat's meat
nohma	no31ma53	dog's meat
ndok	ndok33	bone
ndoksej	ndok33se242	spareribs
ngaeuqmou	ngaeu33mou53	pig's leg
byaekheu	byaek55heu53	green vegetable
lwgfanh	lwg22fan31	pumpkin
lwgswj	lwg22sw242	tomato
lwggwz	lwg22gw22	eggplant
lwggve	lwg22gve53	a kind of melon
lwgndeiq	lwg22ndei33	bitter melon
lwgduh	lwg22du31	bean
duhnaz	du31na22	soya bean
duhheu	du31heu53	green bean
duhnaem	du31naem53	black bean
coeng	coeng53	onion
coenggeb	coeng53geb31	Chinese leeks
ho	ho53	garlic
hing	hing53	ginger
lwgmanh	lwg22man53	pepper
cauq	cau33	hearth; stove

feiz	fei22	fire
gva	gva53	pot
canjbyaek	can242byaek55	shovel for cooking
beuz	beu22	ladle (serving spoon)
gyax	gya24	knife
heng	heng53	cutting board
buenz	buen22	basin
gieuq	gieu33	basket
sai	sai53	sieve
muh	mu31	stone mill
guenz	guen22	jar
deb	deb31	plate
dengq	deng33	small plate for sauce
dawh	daw31	chopsticks
beuzgeng	beu22geng53	spoon
danghraemx	dang31raem24	water jar
cawj	caw242	cook
cien	cien53	fry with little oil
cauj	cau242	stir-fry
naengj	naeng242	steam
caux	cau24	fry with much oil
goux	gou24	fried meat
nyaij	nyai242	chew
dox	do24	mince
ndau	ndau53	stir
raemj	raem242	cut something into pieces
swengj	sweng242	feel like; want
daek	daek55	serve with a ladle
haengj	haeng242	give
goq	go33	just
nyaujgaeq	nyau242gae33	chicken claw
sij	si242	write
baenz	baen22	become
luenh	luen31	confusion; in disorder
ndaek	ndaek55	classifier
mbin	mbin53	fly
gyae	gyae53	far; far away



## Exercises

1. Tell your friends about the food and vegetable(s) you like best in Zhuang and give reasons why you like them.
2. Talk about the foodstuffs and vegetables you know in Zhuang.
3. Make up a dialogue with your partner. Try to use the foodstuffs you know in Zhuang.
4. Use the following words to make up sentences.

- |              |       |
|--------------|-------|
| 1) ndau souh | _____ |
| 2) cawj      | _____ |
| 3) lwgswj    | _____ |
| 4) raemx     | _____ |
| 5) mbatlaeng | _____ |
| 6) sij       | _____ |
| 7) cien      | _____ |
| 8) naengj    | _____ |
| 9) swengj    | _____ |
| 10) dox      | _____ |

5. Say and write down the following sentences in Zhuang.

- 1) You can't have chicken claws.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 2) You have this chicken wing.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 3) I will serve you rice with a ladle.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 4) What do you want to eat?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 5) I will have rice.

\_\_\_\_\_

## Module Fifteen: Keeping Oneself Warm in the Winter

When it is cold in winter, every Zhuang family has a fire in the house and people usually sit around the fire to warm themselves. Zhuang people call it “byoq feiz”. There is no much work in the field in winter so it is a good chance for family members and friends to sit together to have a good rest, especially in the evening, after a day’s work.

When people sit around the fire to warm themselves, they like to chat about things like, which family just had a baby buffalo, whose father or mother was ill before and now has recovered, etc. The kids on their part like to ask their grandparents to tell them stories or fairy tales. Grandparents usually let the young know how to love and respect the old. Children are also taught not to waste food and their hardwork can bring happiness and richness, etc. from their stories.

At the same time, people like to roast sweet potatoes or glutinous rice cakes in or on hot cinders when they warm themselves. The whole house is full of good smell coming from sweet potatoes and cakes, amidst joyous talk and laughter.

### Dialogue 1

	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
Bazyah:	Dahginh, swiq vanj lieux ciz gvaq daeuj byoqfeiz. Liengz lai lieuiz!	Gin, please come here to warm yourself after you finish washing the dishes. It’s too cold!
Dahginh:	Gou vuet fwngz gonq. Yah, raemx remj gvaq, mwngz swiq din ndicaengz?	I will scrub my hands first. Grandma, the water is hot now, would you like to wash up yourself?
Ae’baq:	Guix, bae coengh bazyah daek raemxdin.	Gui, please go and fetch hot water for grandma.
Bazyah:	Gou yaepndeuh yaeng swiq. Sou swiq gonq!	I will wash myself up later. You should do it first!
Ae’baq:	Haznaex nuengxsaeg bae swiq gonq.	Then little brother will wash himself up now.

## Dialogue 2

	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
Daegguix:	Hoenz lai! Gou boq feiz hwnq daeuj gonq.	It's smoky! Let me blow it.
Bazmih:	Gya ndaek funz ndeu hwnj bae.	Please, add a piece of firewood into the fire.
Ae'boh:	Nuengxsaeq, gaeq gyaz feiz!	Little brother, don't play with fire!
Daegguix:	Lwgnggez gyaz feiz daengz haem ok nyouh coq mbonq.	The kids would wet their beds at night if they play with fire.
Nuengxsaeq:	Aerawz gangj. Gou seizrawz ok nyouh coq mbonq. Gungq, gangj goj haengj dou dingq.	Who said that? I have never wet my bed at night. Grandpa, could you please tell us some stories.
Ae'gungq:	Gangj gazmaz goj?	What story do you like me to tell you?
Nuengxsaeq:	Gangj goj Daegdoi.	The story about <i>daegDoi</i> .
Ae'gungq:	Gangj ciz gangj liz. "Nyuenzlaiz meiz boux vunz ndeu heuh guh Daegoi..."	Ok, I will tell you: "Long long ago, there was a boy called Doi..."

## Dialogue 3

	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
Bazmih:	Ginh az, vaiq neuh lwgmaenz cug gvaq ndicaengz.	Gin, please check if the sweet potatoes are well roasted.
Dahginh:	Yuh! Remj lai! Song ndaen naex cug gvaq, ndaen naex ndicaengz cug, roj yaepndeu dem.	Oh! It's too hot! These two are ok; this one is not well cooked and needs a little longer time to roast.
Dahnih:	Aerawz gwn lwgmaenz?	Who would like to have sweet potatoes?
Nuengxsaeq:	Gou gwn.	I would like to have some.
Dahnih:	Haengj mwngz ndaen naex. Yah, mwngz gwn leh?	I will give you this one. Grandma, would you like one?
Bazyah:	Gou ndi gwn. Gou gwn ngaiz imq gvaq.	I don't want to have any. I am full.
Dahnih:	Gou cimh aerawz baen ndaen naex?	Who would like to share this one with me?

Dahginh:	Gou dem mwngz baen.	I'll share it with you.
Bazyah:	Sou maengx gwn sou ciz roj liz.	You can roast some more if you like to have some more.
Bazmih:	Ndi roj gvaq lah, hwnz gvaq. Yaepndeuh ciz bae nwnz laeg.	Please, don't roast any more. It's late. We will go to bed soon.

## New Words

<i>Zhuang</i>		<i>Englsin</i>
	<i>Tone Value</i>	
swiq	swi33	wash
vanj	van242	bowl
byoqfeiz	byo33fei22	keep yourself warm near the fire
vuet	vuet33	to wipe with cloth
raemxdin	raem24din53	water used to wash feet
yaeng	yaeng53	may
hoenz	hoen22	smoke; smoky
boq	bo33	blow
gya	gya53	add
funz	fun22	firewood
gyaz	gya22	play with
nyouh	nyou31	urine
coq	co33	put inside; put...on
seizrawz	sei22raw22	when
goj	go242	story
dingq	ding33	listen (to)
nyuenzlaiz	nyuen 22lai22	long long ago; once upon a time
Daegdoi	Daeg22doi53	a boy called Doi
vaiq	vai33	dig out
lwgmaenz	lwg22maen22	sweet potato
cug	cug22	to be cooked; to be ripe
neh	ne31	Here you are; Take it!
imq	im33	be full
baen	baen53	share
roj	ro242	roast
hwnz	hwn22	late
nwnz	nwn22	sleep

Exercises

1. Suppose you are sitting around the fire with your family members to warm yourselves on a winter evening, what are you doing and what are you saying? Make up a conversation with the following words: *hoenz*, *boq*, *roj*, *ceiz* (glutinous rice cake), *gwn*.
2. Fill in the blanks by yourself.

A	Ginh az, liengz lai! Gvaq ndaeuj byoq feiz.
B	
A	
B	Gou boq feiz hwnq daeuj.
A	Gou gya ndaek funz ndeu hwnq bae.
B	

3. Say/Write the following sentences in Zhuang.

- 1) It's too cold today.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Let's go to my home to warm ourselves.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Please, don't play with fire.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Please, add a piece of firewood into it.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Have you washed your feet?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6) Who would like to have this sweet potato?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7) Please, go and fetch some hot water for me.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8) What story is he telling?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9) Have you had dinner?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10) Are you full?  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Module Sixteen: Visiting Friends and Relatives

Zhuang people who live in the village know each other very well. They often visit each other without prior notice or any clear purposes. They just come into the house, take a seat and have a chat. On a traditional festival day, like the second day of Spring Festival, a married daughter and her husband and her children often go back to her parents' home to visit her parents with gifts, such as fowls, wine and “*faengx*”, a kind of traditional food. We call it “*bae ranzdaiq*” (go to grandmother's home). They usually go back home in the evening if the family they visit is not far away, or they may stay with the family for one or two nights.

In the old days, Zhuang people used to walk, even for long distances. So some words about transportation like “bike”, “tractor”, “motorbike” and “car” are borrowed from Mandarin. Now it is more convenient for Zhuang people to travel, for it is not difficult to find motorized means of transport, such as motorbike and bus.

### Some Basic Expressions in Visiting

<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
Dou byaij loh bae.	We will walk there.
Dou naengh ci ma.	We came back by bus.
Byai heih deiq.	Walk fast, please.
Gyaj gou yaepndeu.	Please, wait for me for a moment.
Dou bae gonq ox.	We will leave now/first.
Ndaej hoengq daeuj louz.	Please, come to visit us when you have time.
Sou ma gvaq maz?	Have you come back?
Ndei byaij.	Have a good walk (Bye-bye).
Haeuj ranz naengh.	Please, come in and take a seat.
Gaqlai nanz ndi raen mwngz gvaq.	I haven't seen you for a long time.
Haeuj ranz daqrongq veix.	Please, come in and have a chat.
Gag bae daek gwn yimq bae.	Please, help yourself! Have more!
Gou gwn imq gvaq.	I am full.
Sou yaeng gwn ox.	Please help yourselves.
Gvaqnaj loqmbawq.	We have already had a meal.(idiom)
Haemhnaex ywq naex nwnz haemh ndeu.	Please, stay here for one night this evening.

## Dialogue 1

	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
Bazyah:	Daegguix, ndomq neuw lwgnyaeg dawz lieux gvaq ndicaengz?	Gui, please, check if everything is there.
Daegguix:	Gou ndomq mbat ndeu. Giznaex seih gaeq, giznaex seih noh, giznaex seih faengx, giznaex seih laeuj. Yah, dawz lieux gvaq.	Let me have a look. These are chickens; this is meat, these are cakes, and this is wine. Granny, we have got everything!
Bazyah:	Dawz lieux gvaq ciz ndaej laeg.	It's ok if everything is there.
Bazmih:	Dingh, heih deiq! Mwngz goqleix guh gazmaz dem?	Ding, please, hurry up! What are you still doing?
Dahdingh:	Gyaj gou yaepndeu!	Please, wait for me for a moment!
Dahnih:	Goqleix roi gyaeuj! Dou bae gonq loqmbawq.	She is still combing her hair! Let's go ahead!
Dahdingh:	Gyaj gou! Gou ndaej gvaq!	Please, wait! I am ready!
Bazmih:	Heih deiq, ndi yaepndeu ndi meis ci.	Hurry up! Or we'll miss the bus.
Bazyah:	Gwn haemh lieux sou ciz ma heih deiq. Gaq guh haemh lai!	Please, come back early after you have dinner. Don't be too late!

## Dialogue 2

	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
Bazmih Daegbinq:	Bazmih Dahnih, sou daeuj daengz gvaq. Haeuj ranz veix!	Ni's mother, you have arrived. Please, come in!
Bazdaiq:	Naengh daengq yietnaiq yaepndeu. Binq az, bae raix caz haengj aeyeh dem mihlaux.	Please, take a seat and have a rest. Bin, please, give some tea to your uncle and your aunt.
Bazmih Daegguix:	Dou ndi hozhat.	We are not thirsty.
Daegbinq:	Yeh, gwn caz. Mihlaux, gwn caz.	Uncle, please have some tea. Aunt, please have some tea.
Bazmih Daegguix:	Binq az, dwkrengz mwngz. Coq gwnz daiz naex hen gonq.	Thank you, Bin. Please, put it on the table.
Daegguix:	Daig, gizneix coq gyawz?	Granny, where should I put these things?
Bazdaiq:	Gaeq maz? Dawz haeuj ranzcauq	Chickens? Take them to the

	bae coq. Gaz faengx naex coq naex gonq.	kitchen. And you can leave these cakes here.
Bazmih Daegbinq:	Sou naengh ci daeuj ndaet leh?	Were there many people in the bus?
Bazmih Daegguix:	Ngoenznaex seih ngoenzciet. Ci ndaetndangqndangq bae. Gou rangx byaij loh daeuj.	It is traditional festival today. The bus was crowded. I preferred to walk.
Bazmih Daegbinq:	Dahnih, bazyah mwngz ndang ndei ndi ndei?	Ni, how is your grandmother?
Dahnih:	Baz ndang goq ndei. Ngoenz baz goqleix bae ndaw suen aeu byaek.	She is fine. She can still go to the vegetable garden to pick up vegetables every day.
Bazmih Daegguix:	Daiq, mwngz lieuзнаex ndang ndei leh?	Granny, how has your health been recently?
Bazdaiq:	Gou ndang goqleix ndei. Haemh goq gwn ndaej saek vanj ngaiz.	I am ok. I can have a bowl of rice for dinner.
Dahnih:	Daiq, ae'da bae gyawz gvaq?	Granny, where is grandpa?
Bazdaiq:	Ae cwengqgaqbaenh goqleix ywq giznaex. Cwengqnaex ndi rox bae gyawz gvaq.	He was here just now. I don't know where he is now.
Bazmih Daegbinq:	Sou naengh rongq gonq. Gou bae gunj raemx gaj gaeq.	You should take your seat and have a chat. I will go and heat the water and then kill chicken for dinner.

## New Words

<i>Zhuang</i>		<i>English</i>
	<i>Tone Value</i>	
ci	ci53	vehicle
heih	hei31	fast
daengz	daeng22	arrive
daqrongq	da33rong33	have a chat
gag	gag31	help yourself
lwgnyaeg	lwg22nyaeg22	thing; luggage
laeuj	laeu242	wine
roi	roi53	comb; to comb



daengq	daeng33	chair, stool
yietnaiq	yiet33nai33	have a rest
raix	rai24	pour
caz	ca22	tea
hozhat	ho22hat33	thirsty
daiz	dai22	table
ranzcauq	ran22cau33	kitchen
hen	hen53	reserve
ndaet	ndaet55	crowded
ngoenciet	ngoenc22ciet33	the day on which a traditional holiday falls
ndaetndangqndangq	ndaet55ndang33ndang33	very crowded
rangx	rang24	prefer; would rather
ndang	ndang53	body
suen	suen53	vegetable garden
lieuznaex	lieu22nae24	recently
sack	sack55	about; appropriate
cwengqgaqbaenh	cweng33ga33baen31	just now
rongq	rong33	chat
gunj	gun242	boil

### Exercises:

1. You are going to visit your grandparents during the spring festival. What are you going to take along for them?
2. Your aunt's family members are visiting you. Try to make up a short conversation with them on their journey in Zhuang.
3. Find the correct answers in Column B for the questions in Column A.

<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>
1. Mihlaux bae gyawz gvaq?	a. Gou roi gyaeuj.
2. Sou hozhat leh?	b. Dou daeuj daengz gvaq.
3. Ae'gungq mwngz ndang goq ndei maz?	c. Baz bae gaj gaeq gvaq.
4. Mwngz leix guh gazmaz dem?	d. Ndi gawh.
5. Sou daeuj daengz gvaq maz?	e. Dou hoz ndi hat.

6. Lwgnyaeg dawz lieux gvaq ndicaengz?	f. Coq ndaw ranzcawq bae.
7. Duzbit naex coq gyawz?	g. Ae ndang goq ndei.
8. Sou naengh ci daeuj vunz gawh leh?	h. Dawz lieux gvaq.

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ 2) \_\_\_\_\_ 3) \_\_\_\_\_ 4) \_\_\_\_\_  
5) \_\_\_\_\_ 6) \_\_\_\_\_ 7) \_\_\_\_\_ 8) \_\_\_\_\_

4. Translate the following sentences into English.

- 1) Please, wait for me for a moment.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) We are thirsty.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) How is your grandfather?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) What are you doing?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5) I can have two bowls of rice.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6) I don't know where my mother is now.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7) Please, take a seat and have a rest.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8) Please, give me some tea.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9) Have you arrived?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10) Please, come in and take a seat.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Module Seventeen: At the Funeral

Zhuang people practice a series of death rituals when people die. Death is a terrible thing, but if a person dies at an old age, his death is called “white happiness” which is compared with marriage celebration, which is called “red happiness”.

When a person is dead, family members will help to clean his/her body and dress him/her up with completely new clothes and then put him/her into a coffin. During the funeral, family members normally wear white clothes and tie long pieces of white cloth on their head and their waist to signify that they are mourning.

The dead person's coffin is put in the center of the living room and sacrificial offerings such as cooked chicken, meat, fruits and wine are put on the table in front of it. The family members have to sit around the coffin days and nights and they are prohibited to have meat during the funeral. The ritual for the death usually lasts several days and local religious experts are invited to host it. The family members burn incense sticks, candles and paper money for the dead. The religious experts often sing and dance throughout the whole night. The ritual helps the dead person to arrive in heaven where his/her ancestors are living.

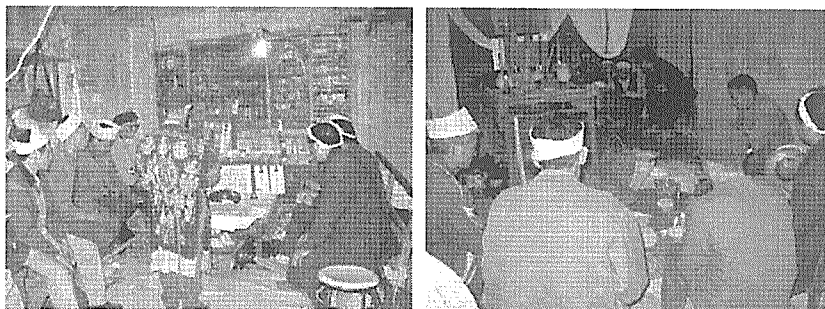
As an expression of sympathy, sympathizers come and give contributions (in cash or in kind) towards recouping the running costs of the funeral and related activities. Neighborhood and village people also help to do some funeral work, such as cooking and serving the guests.

On the last day of the funeral, the young people in the village help to carry the coffin to the burial ground and bury it. When people come back from the cemetery, the family serves a meal for the guests.

The dead person's family visits the tomb on the third day of the third lunar month every year to show their love and respect to the dead. It is called *sauqmoh*. After four or five years, the family chooses a “good” day to dig off the tomb and tidy up the skeletons and put them into a jar. It is called *gipgoet*. Later they put the jar with skeletons in a cave in the high mountain or rebury it.

Zhuang people have some special relationship with their ancestors. They think that their ancestors live in the nether world. They offer food such as chicken, meat and wine to them and burn paper money for them on traditional Zhuang festival days so

that their ancestors can live a good life and will not come home to disturb them. In return, the ancestors bless their descendants with a rich and happy life with more offspring.



### Things to Note

<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
dai	die: dead; death
daej	cry
gawhfaex	coffin
guh dauh	practice death ritual
yieng	incense stick
cang yieng	sacrifice incense sticks
lab	candle
cang lab	sacrifice candles
byaeu ceijcienz	burn paper money
raix laeuj	sacrifice wine
gveih	kneel on both knees
baiq	worship on bent waist
moek	bury
seilwengz	desolate
sauqmoh	“visit” the comb
gipgoet	“tidy up” the skeletons

## Dialogue 1

	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
Bazmih Dahhungh:	Bazmih Daegbinq, mwngz dingq, ranz aerawz raq cungqcej?	Bin's mother, listen, which family is burning firecrackers?
Bazmih Daegbinq:	Gou leix ndaej nge vunz daej dem.	And I hear someone crying too.
Bazmih Dahhungh:	Seih ndi seih bazyah Dahnih ndi ywq gvaq? Baz bingh nanz gvaq. Lieuznaex baz gwn ndi gienq ndaej ndaek gazmaz.	Is Ni's grandmother dead? She has been ill for a long time. She could not eat anything recently.
Bazmih Daegbinq:	Aebaq Daeglix, mwngz bae gyawz? Byaij haenqlai heih.	Li's father, where are you going? You are walking so fast.
Aebaq Daeglix:	Bazyah Dahnih ngamngam ndi ywq. Gou gvaq bae ndomq mbat ndeu. Sou bae ndi bae?	Ni's grandmother has just died. I will go and have a look. Are you going?
Bazmih Dahhungh:	Mwngz bae gonq. Dou leix bae ranz aeu ciqgaen.	You go ahead. We need to go home to get "white cloth".
Aebaq daeglix:	Haznaex gou bae gonq loqmbawq.	Then I will go now.
Bazmih Daegbinq:	Bazmiq Dahhungh, raeuz dahcaez bae. Gou bae ma ranz aeu ciqgaen. Mwngz yaepndeu ywq laj yuenq ranz mwngz gyaj gou.	Hung's mother, we will go together. I will go home to take "white cloth". You can wait for me near your yard.
Bazmih Dahhungh:	Haz mwngz bae heih deiq. Gou yaepndeu ywq laj yuenq gyaj mwngz.	So you must be in a hurry. I will wait for you near the yard.

## Dialogue 2

	<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
Bazmih Daegbinq:	Bazmih Dahnih, sou gaeq doeknaiq lai.	Ni's mother, don't be so sad.
Bazmih Dahnih:	Dwkrengz sou daeuj ndomq dou.	Thank you for visiting us.
Bazmih Dahhungh:	Vunz geq gvaq, youx mbouq coj meis mbat ndeu.	Everyone has to experience it when s/he is old.
Bazmih	Bazmih sou meis fuk laeg, sou	Your mother has lived a happy

Daegbinq:	bang lwg lan naex bouboux douq guh ndaej gwn.	life, her children and grandchildren are having a good life.
Bazmih Dahnih:	Baz cieuh vunz naex guh hong dwkrenz. Yizgoq ndi yungheih.	She worked very hard in her whole life. It is not easy.
Bazmih Dahhuhng:	Sou bae bauq dauh gvaq maz?	Have you contacted the “dauh” people (who chair the funeral ritual).
Bazmih Dahnih:	Bae gvaq. Dou haemhnaex hai dauh.	Yes, we have. We shall begin to practice “dauh” ritual this evening.
Bazmih Daegbinq:	Sou guh gaqlai haemh?	How many evenings are you going to do?
Bazmih Dahnih:	Song haemh. Haetrawz ci okfaex.	Two evenings. We are going to bury it on the morning of the day after tomorrow.
Bazmih Daegbinq:	Aeyeh Majcanq aecuh Duqnganq rox gvaq maz?	Have the uncles in Mashan and Du’an got the news?
Bazmih Dahnih:	Rox gvaq. Aeyeh mihlaux Majcanq ngoenzlwenz ma daengz gvaq. Aecuh Duqnganq yaepndeuh ciz ma daengz. Dwkrenz sou gvaq daeuj noemq dou.	Yes, they have. Our uncle and aunt in Mashan came yesterday. The uncle in Du’an will come soon. Thank you for the visit.
Bazmih Daegbinq:	Haznaex dou bae cang yieng loqmbawq.	Then we are going to sacrifice incense sticks.



## New Words

<i>Zhuang</i>		<i>English</i>
	<i>Tone Value</i>	
gawhfaex	gaw31fae24	coffin
dauh	dau31	<i>dauh</i> ritual; death ritual
cang	cang53	sacrifice (incense stick or candles)
yieng	yieng53	incense sticks
lab	lab31	candle
byaeu	byaeu53	burn
ceijcienz	cei242cien22	paper money
gveih	gvei31	kneel on both knees
baiq	bai33	worship on bent waist
moek	moek55	bury
seilwengz	sei53lweng22	desolate
sauqmoh	sau33 mo31	“visit” the tomb
gipgoet	gip55goet55	“pick up” the skeleton
raq	ra33	play (firecrackers)
cungqceij	cung33cei242	firecracker
gienq	gien33	(not ) at all
Daeglix	Daeg22li24	a boy called Li
ngamngam	ngam53ngam53	just
ciqgaen	ci33gaen53	white cloth that is worn at funeral
Dahhungh	Da31hung31	a girl called Hung
dahcaez	da31cae22	together
doeknaiq	doek55nai33	sad
youx	you24	particle
coj	co242	always
fuk	fuk55	good fortune
bang	bang53	group
bouxboux	bou24bou24	everyone
douq	dou33	all
cieuh	cieu31	generation
yunghreih	yung31rei31	easy
bauq	bau33	report; make know
hai	hai53	begin; open
haetrawz	haet55raw22	the morning of the day after tomorrow

okfaex	ok33fae242	carry the coffin to bury
Majcanq	Ma242can33	Mashan (place name)
Duqnganq	Du33ngan33	Du'an (place name)

**Exercises**

1. Imagine you are at a funeral. Try to make up a conversation to console the sad family members in Zhuang.

2. Use the following words to make sentences.

- 1) dwkrengz \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) baenzlai \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) bouxboux \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) yunghheih \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) cieuh vunz \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) sauqmoh \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) gvaqsei \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) gipgoet \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) moek \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) gaeq \_\_\_\_\_

3. Say the following sentences in Zhuang.

- 1) Li's father died yesterday.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2) We began to practice *dauh* ritual yesterday evening.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Thank you for visiting us.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4) His grandfather worked very hard during his whole life.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Don't be so sad.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6) My uncle will come this evening.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7) We are going to sacrifice incense sticks  
\_\_\_\_\_



8) I am going to sacrifice candles.

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## Appendix I: Folksongs

**Va yizgoq va**

**Gwnz gyaz ywq haurop**

**Swengj hai fwngz bae dop**

**Lau ndi hob yimyuenz**

Va        yizgoq        va  
flower   PART        flower  
'Flowers, flowers.'

Gwnz    gyaz    ywq    haurop  
on       cluster   at       white  
'You are blooming in a white cluster.'

Swengj   hai        fwngz   bae        dop  
want    open    hand    go        pick  
'I want to pick you with my hands.'

Lau        ndi    hob        yimyuenz  
afraid    not    match    destiny that brings lovers together  
'I am afraid that we don't match each other.'

Flowers, flowers, you are blooming in a white cluster. I want to pick you with my hands. But I am afraid that we don't match each other.

This folk song expresses a young man's thinking. He falls in love with a young lady but doesn't dare to express himself. In the past, Zhuang people could not decide their marriage themselves. Their parents arranged the marriage for them. And the fortune teller would examine if the marriage was suitable or not according to the time of their birth. The marriage could not go ahead if their "fate" was not fit.

**Haemh goq naengh bak cauq**  
**Vah ndaw daeuh guh vunz**  
**Vah daengz gen daengz fwngz**  
**Vah daengz mwngz loh beix**

*Haemh goq naengh bak cauq*  
evening just sit mouth stove  
'I sit in front of the stove every evening.'

*Vah ndaw daeuh guh vunz*  
draw in ash do human being  
'I am drawing a portrait in the ash.'

*Vah daengz gen daengz fwngz*  
draw arrive arm arrive hand  
'I draw from the arms to the hands.'

*Vah daengz mwngz loh beix*  
draw arrive 2.SG PART elder brother  
'It is you that I draw, my lover.'

I sit in front of the stove every evening and draw a human being in the ash. I draw from the arms to the hands. It's you that I draw, my lover.

This song describes a woman who is missing her former boy friend. She can not forget him though they have separated.

**Raeuz goq naengh bak dou**

**Neuh vunz haw gvaq loh**

**Vunz bae ma doh boh**

**Raeuz ciz soh naengh ndwi**

*Raeuz goq naengh bak dou*

1.PL just sit mouth door

‘We are just sitting at the doorway.’

*Neuh vunz haw gvaq loh*

look people market pass road

‘We look at the people who go to the market passing by.’

*Vunz bae ma doh boh*

people go come back towards father

‘They will go back home to meet their fathers.’

*Raeuz ciz soh naengh ndwi*

1.PL just just sit only

‘We can only sit here and have nothing to do.’

We are just sitting at the doorway, looking at the people who go to the market passing by. They will go back home to meet their father, we can only sit here, have nothing to do.

**Aerawz hoj yiengh gou**  
**Duzmou ndi meiz cwengx**  
**Aerawz hoj yiengh nuengx**  
**Daenj mauh mbwengq hwnj haw**

*Aerawz hoj yiengh gou*  
Who poor like 1.SG  
'Who is as poor as I am?'

*Duzmou ndi meiz cwengx*  
pig not have raise  
'I do not have any pigs to raise.'

*Aerawz hoj yiengh nuengx*  
Who poor like younger sister/brother  
'Who is as poor as I am?'

*Daenj mauh mbwengq hwnj haw*  
wear cap half up market  
'I wear a broken cap to the market.'

Who is as poor as I am? I do not have any pigs to raise. Who is as poor as I am? I go to the market with a broken cap on my head.

This folk song describes a poor person's life. In Zhuang society, every household normally raises pigs and other domestic animals. Having a pig to kill to celebrate the traditional Chinese New Year is the symbol of wealth in the past.

**Veih ga dah naex raez**

**Ndi raeuz caez gwn raemx**

**Veih goeng bya naex raemh**

**Ndi raeuz gyaemh mbanj ndeu**

*Veih ga dah naex raez*

because CL river this long

‘Because this river is long.’

*Ndi raeuz caez gwn raemx*

or 2.SG together eat water

‘Or we will drink the water together.’

*Veih goeng bya naex raemh*

because CL mountain this block/separate

‘Because the mountain blocks the way.’

*Ndi raeuz gyaemh mbanj ndeu*

or we together village one

‘Or we will live in the same village.’

Because this river is long or we will drink the water together. Because the mountain blocks the way or we will live in the same village.

# The Japanese Army Invaded Jinchai, Mashan County, Guangxi

## 1

Lunh sou doengz lwg lan, gangj goj haengj sou dingq  
Dou deng deuz dihyinh, daengz Naemhningz song mbat  
Cingqnaex dou leix ywq, nyinh daengz dou ciz gangj  
Lunh sou doengz lwg lan, gangj goj haengj sou dingq  
Nyuenzgonq ciz luenh cin, youz sou dingq mbouq dingq  
Dou deng deuz dihyinh, daengz Naemhningz song mbat

<i>Lunh</i>	<i>sou</i>	<i>doengz</i>		<i>lwg lan,</i>	<i>gangj</i>	<i>goj</i>	<i>haengj</i>	<i>sou</i>	<i>dingq</i>
Tell	you	people/things-like		child grandchild	tell	story	give	you	listen

'I will tell you, my children and my grandchildren, tell you the old story.'

<i>Dou deng</i>	<i>deuz</i>	<i>dihyinh,</i>	<i>daengz</i>	<i>Naemhningz</i>	<i>song</i>	<i>mbat</i>
1.PL PASS	leave	enemy	reach	Nanning	two	time

'We once fled from home because of the enemies, the enemies reached Nanning City twice.'

<i>Cingqnaex</i>	<i>dou</i>	<i>leix</i>	<i>ywq,</i>	<i>nyinh</i>	<i>daengz</i>	<i>dou</i>	<i>ciz</i>	<i>gangj</i>
now	1.PL	still	alive	remember	reach	1.PL	then	tell

'Now we are still alive, we will tell you while we can still remember it.'

<i>Lunh</i>	<i>sou</i>	<i>doengz</i>		<i>lwg lan,</i>	<i>gangj</i>	<i>goj</i>	<i>haengj</i>	<i>sou</i>	<i>dingq</i>
Tell	you	people/things-like		child grandchild	tell	story	give	you	listen

'I will tell you, my children and my grandchildren, tell you the old story.'

<i>Nyuenzgonq</i>	<i>ciz</i>	<i>luenh</i>	<i>cin,</i>	<i>youz</i>	<i>sou</i>	<i>dingq</i>	<i>mbouq</i>	<i>dingq</i>
in the past	is	disorder	true	depend on	you	listen	not	listen

'It is true that the country was in disorder in the past, whether you are willing to listen or not.'

<i>Dou deng</i>	<i>deuz</i>	<i>dihyinh,</i>	<i>daengz</i>	<i>Naemhningz</i>	<i>song</i>	<i>mbat</i>
1.PL PASS	leave	enemy	reach	Nanning	two	time

'We once fled from home because of the enemies, the enemies reached Nanning City twice.'

I will tell you, my children and my grandchildren, tell you the old story. We once fled from home because of the enemies, the enemies reached Nanning City twice. Now we are still alive, we will tell you while we can still remember it. I will tell you, my

children and my grandchildren, tell you the old story. It is true that the country was in disorder in the past, whether you are willing to listen or not. We once fled from home because of the enemies, the enemies reached Nanning City twice.

## 2

**Mbat it doiq geiqmaux, mbat ngeih doiq gyapsim**  
**Luenh song mbat dihyinh, daengz Naemhningz Gvangjsae**  
**Mbat ndeu doiq ndwencweng, fouz ndaej roengz meuzdauh**  
**Mbat it doiq geiqmaux, mbat ngeih doiq gyapsim**  
**Gangj duz dou sinhoj, bouxrawz maengx ciz dingq**  
**Luenh song mbat dihyinh, daengz Naemhningz Gvangjsae**

*Mbat it doiq geiqmaux, mbat ngeih doiq gyapsim*  
time first right year of Jimao time two right year of Jiashen

‘The first time was in the year of Jimao, the second time was in the year of Jiashen.’

*Luenh song mbat dihyinh, daengz Naemhningz Gvangjsae*  
disorder two time enemy arrive Nanning guangxi

‘The country was in disorder twice and the enemies arrived in Nanning City, Guangxi.’

*Mbat ndeu doiq ndwencweng, fouz ndaej roengz meuzdauh*  
time one right lunar New Year not can down crops

‘It was during the lunar New Year once, we could not plant crops.’

*Mbat it doiq geiqmaux, mbat ngeih doiq gyapsim*  
time first right year of Jimao time two right year of Jiashen

‘The first time was in the year of Jimao, the second time was in the year of Jiashen.’

*Gangj duz dou sinhoj, bouxrawz maengx ciz dingq*  
tell POSS 1.PL hardship who love then listen

‘I will tell you our hardship, anyone who is interested in it should just listen.’

*Luenh song mbat dihyinh, daengz Naemhningz Gvangjsae*  
disorder two time enemy arrive Nanning guangxi

‘The country was in disorder twice and the enemies arrived in Nanning City, Guangxi.’



The first time was in the year of Jimao and the second time was in the year of Jiashen. The country was in disorder twice and the enemies arrived in Nanning City, Guangxi. It was during the lunar New Year once and we could not plant crops. The first time was in the year of Jimao and the second time was in the year of Jiashen. I will tell you our hardship, anyone who is interested in it should just listen. The country was in disorder twice and the enemies arrived in Nanning, Guangxi.

### 3

**Yihbwnj haeuj Naemhningz, cuenz minz luenh'ojoj**  
**Lunh sou doengz lwgcoz, gangj goj haengj sou dingq**  
**Ndaej nge singq daihbauq, laux saeq gyonq fanzsim**  
**Yihbwnj haeuj Naemhningz, cuenz minz luenh'ojoj**  
**Cingqnaex ndicaengz dai, yaek lunh song gyoenz goj**  
**Lunh sou doengz lwgcoz, gangj goj haengj sou dingq**

*Yihbwnj            haeuj    Naemhningz,    cuenz    minz    luenh'ojoj*

Japan            enter    Nanning            all            people    disorder

‘When the Japanese army entered the city of Nanning, people all over the city were in disorder.’

*Lunh sou    doengz            lwgcoz,            gangj            goj    haengj    sou            dingq*

tell    2.PL    people/things-like    young people    tell            story    give            you            listen

‘I will tell you, young people, tell you the old story.’

*Ndaej            nge            singq            daihbauq,            laux    saeq            gyonq            fanzsim*

get            hear            sound            artillery            big    small            all            worried

‘The old and the young were worried when they heard the sound of artillery.’

*Yihbwnj            haeuj    Naemhningz,    cuenz    minz    luenh'ojoj*

Japan            enter    Nanning            all            people    disorder

‘When the Japanese army entered the city of Nanning, people all over the city were in disorder.’

*Cingqnaex ndicaengz dai,    yaek            lunh            song            gyoenz    goj*

now            not yet    die    want    tell            two            sentence    story

‘We haven’t died yet, we want to tell you some stories.’

*Lunh sou doengz lwgcoz, gangj goj haengj sou dingq*  
 tell 2.PL people/things-like young people tell story give 2.PL listen  
 ‘I will tell you, young people, tell you the old story.’

When the Japanese army entered the city of Nanning, people all over the city were in disorder. I will tell you, young people, tell you the old story. The old and the young were worried when they heard the sound of artillery. When the Japanese army entered the city of Nanning, people all over the city were in disorder. We haven’t died yet, we want to tell you some stories. I will tell you, young people, tell you the old story.

4

**Youz sou sinq mbouq sinq, cingqde dou goq deng**  
**Lunh sou doengz cingnenz, daengz deng sou ciz rox**  
**Dou goq gangj hauhaenx, bouxrawz maengx ciz dingq**  
**Youz sou sinq mbouq sinq, cingqde dou goq deng**  
**Vunz hemq caeg daeuj daengz, aemq lwg goq ndwi bienh**  
**Lunh sou doengz cingnenz, daengz deng sou ciz rox**

*Youz sou sinq mbouq sinq, cingqde dou goq deng*  
 whether 2.PL believe not believe at that time we PART PASS  
 ‘Whether you believe or not, we suffered at that time.’

*Lunh sou doengz cingnenz, daengz deng sou ciz rox*  
 tell you people/things-like young people when PASS you then know  
 ‘I will tell you, young people. You do not know the suffering until you experience it.’

*Dou goq gangj hauhaenx, bouxrawz maengx ciz dingq*  
 2.PL PART say like this who love then listen  
 ‘We just say like this, anyone who is interested in it should just listen.’

*Youz sou sinq mbouq sinq, cingqde dou goq deng*  
 whether 2.PL believe not believe at that time we PART PASS  
 ‘Whether you believe or not, we suffered at that time.’

*Vunz hemq caeg daeuj daengz, aemq lwg goq ndwi bienh*  
 people call thief come arrive carry on the back child PART not in time  
 ‘When hearing someone calling the thieves are coming, we hardly had time to carry the kids on the

back.'

<i>Lunh</i>	<i>sou</i>	<i>doengz</i>	<i>cingnenz,</i>	<i>daengz</i>	<i>deng</i>	<i>sou</i>	<i>ciz</i>	<i>rox</i>
tell	2.PL	people/things-like	young people	when	PASS	2.PL	then	know

'I will tell you, young people. You do not know the suffering until you experience it.'

Whether you believe or not, we suffered at that time. I will tell you, young people. You do not know the suffering until you experience it. We just say like this, anyone who is interested in it should just listen. Whether you believe or not, we suffered at that time. When hearing someone calling "the thieves are coming", we hardly had time to carry the kids on the back. I will tell you, young people. You do not know the suffering until you experience it.

## 5

**Loeg cib bei doh dauq, deuz caeg sou mbouq rox**  
**Dou yaek maengx gangj goj, lunh sinhoj sou dingq**  
**Gaijfangx geij cib bei, ndei ciz baengh LauxMauz**  
**Loeg cib bei doh dauq, deuz caeg sou mbouq rox**  
**Cingqde ciz meiz cin, Yihbwnj haeuj Cungqgoh**  
**Dou yaek maengx gangj goj, lunh sinhoj sou dingq**

<i>Loeg cib</i>	<i>bei</i>	<i>doh</i>	<i>dauq,</i>	<i>deuz</i>	<i>caeg</i>	<i>sou</i>	<i>mbouq</i>	<i>rox</i>
six	ten	year	towards	come back	go away	thief	2.PL	not

'Sixty years has passed, you do not know the experience that we ran away from home because of the thieves.'

<i>Dou yaek</i>	<i>maengx</i>	<i>gangj</i>	<i>goj,</i>	<i>lunh</i>	<i>sinhoj</i>	<i>sou</i>	<i>dingq</i>
1PL	be willing	love	tell	story	tell	suffering	2.PL

'We love to tell stories, we will tell you our suffering.'

<i>Gaijfangx</i>	<i>geij</i>	<i>cib</i>	<i>bei,</i>	<i>ndei</i>	<i>ciz</i>	<i>baengh</i>	<i>LauxMauz</i>
liberate	several	ten	year	good	PART	depend on	Chairman Mao

'The country was liberated many years ago and it became good because of Chairman Mao.'

<i>Loeg cib</i>	<i>bei</i>	<i>doh</i>	<i>dauq,</i>	<i>deuz</i>	<i>caeg</i>	<i>sou</i>	<i>mbouq</i>	<i>rox</i>
six	ten	year	towards	come back	go away	thief	2.PL	not

'Sixty years has passed, you do not know the experience that we ran away from home because of the

thieves.’

<i>Cingqde</i>	<i>ciz</i>	<i>meiz</i>	<i>cin,</i>	<i>Yihbwnj</i>	<i>haeuj</i>	<i>Cungqgoh</i>
at that time	PART	have	true	Japan	enter	China

‘It is true that the country was in disorder and Japan invaded China.’

<i>Dou</i>	<i>yaek</i>	<i>maengx</i>	<i>gangj</i>	<i>goj,</i>	<i>luh</i>	<i>sinhoj</i>	<i>sou</i>	<i>dingq</i>
1PL	be willing	love	tell	story	tell	suffering	2.PL	listen

‘We love to tell stories, we will tell you our suffering.’

Sixty years has passed, you do not know the experience that we ran away from home because of the thieves. We love to tell stories, we will tell you our suffering. The country was liberated many years ago and it became good because of Chairman Mao. Sixty years has passed, you do not know the experience that we ran away from home because of the thieves. It is true that the country was in disorder and Japan invaded China. We love to tell stories, we will tell you our suffering.

6

**Bouxrawz bet cib bei, ciz rox mai deng hoj**  
**Yihbwnj daj Cungqgoh, gangj sinhoj sou dingq**  
**Cingqde Gohminhdangj, dou ciz deng gwn gvei,**  
**Bouxrawz bet cib bei, ciz rox mai deng hoj**  
**Yaxcix cuenz Cungguek, yaz ndi dwg gangj boq**  
**Yihbwnj daj Cungqgoh, gangj sinhoj sou dingq**

<i>Bouxrawz</i>	<i>bet</i>	<i>cib</i>	<i>bei,</i>	<i>ciz</i>	<i>rox</i>	<i>mai</i>	<i>deng</i>	<i>hoj</i>
who	eight	ten	year	then	know	suffer	PASS	hardship

‘Anyone who is eighty years old knows the suffering.’

<i>Yihbwnj</i>	<i>daj</i>	<i>Cungqgoh,</i>	<i>gangj</i>	<i>sinhoj</i>	<i>sou</i>	<i>dingq</i>
Japan	fight	China	tell	hardship	you	listen

‘Japan once fought China, I will tell you the hardship.’

<i>Cingqde</i>	<i>Gohminhdangj,</i>	<i>dou</i>	<i>ciz</i>	<i>deng</i>	<i>gwn</i>	<i>gvei</i>
at that time	Guomintang Party	2.PL	really	PASS	eat	hardship

‘We really suffered hardship when the Guomintang Party controlled the country.’

*Bouxrawz bet cib bei, ciz rox mai deng hoj*  
 who eight ten year then know suffer PASS hardship  
 ‘Anyone who is eighty years old knows the suffering.’

*Yaxcix cuenz Cungguek, yaz ndi dwg gangj boq*  
 throughout all China really not be tell blow  
 ‘People throughout the whole country suffered, I do not exaggerate.’

*Yihbwnj daj Cungqgoh, gangj sinhoj sou dingq*  
 Japan fight China tell hardship 2.PL listen  
 ‘Japan once fought China, I will tell you the hardship.’

Anyone who is eighty years old knows the suffering. Japan once fought China, I will tell you the hardship. We suffered hardship when the Guomindang Party controlled the country. Anyone who is eighty years old knows the suffering. People throughout the whole country suffered, I do not exaggerate. Japan once fought China, I will tell you the hardship.

## 7

**Cingqnaex meiz LauxMauz, daengx ndaej geij cib bei**  
**Cuenz guek mbouq meiz seih, ndei ciz baengh LauxMauz**  
**Ban'de Gohminhdangj, seiz mbouq seiz caujnaux**  
**Cingqnaex meiz LauxMauz, daengx daej geij cib bei**  
**Cingqnaex youz laux saeq, bouxboux gyonq raen ndei**  
**Cuenzguek mbouq meiz seih, ndei ciz baengh LauxMauz**

*Cingqnaex meiz LauxMauz, daengx ndaej geij cib bei*  
 now have Chairman Mao stop gain several ten year  
 ‘Now we have Chairman Mao, the country has been in peace for many years.’

*Cuenz guek mbouq meiz seih, ndei ciz baengh LauxMauz*  
 All country not have matter good PART depend on Chairman Mao  
 ‘The whole country is in peace, it is good because of Chairman Mao.’

*Ban'de Gohminhdangj, seiz mbouq seiz caujnaux*  
 at that time Guomindang Party time not time chaos  
 ‘At the time of Guomindang Party, the country was in chaos frequently.’

Cingqnaex meiz      LauxMauz,      daengx      ndaej      geij      cib      bei  
 now      have      Chairman Mao      stop      gain      several      ten      year  
 'Now we have Chairman Mao, the country has been in peace for many years.'

Cingqnaex youz      laux saeq,      bouxbox      gyonq      raen      ndei  
 now      from      old      young      everyone      all      see      good  
 'Now from the old to the young, everyone is living a good life.'

Cuenz      guek      ndi      meiz      seih,      ndei      ciz      baengh      LauxMauz  
 all      country      not      have      matter      good      PART      depend on      Chairman Mao  
 'The whole country is in peace, it is good because of Chairman Mao.'

Now we have Chairman Mao, the country has been in peace for many years. The whole country is in peace, it is good because of Chairman Mao. At the time of Guomindang Party, the country was in chaos frequently. Now we have Chairman Mao, the country has been in peace for many years. Now from the old to the young, everyone is living a good life. The whole country is in peace, it is good because of Chairman Mao.

## 8

**Cingqnaex bae doh naj, meiz mbouq meiz mbouq rox**  
**Leix lou sou gyoengq coz, dou mbouq ma naex raen**  
**Dou yazgoq deng gvaq, cingqde ciz meiz daj**  
**Cingqnaex bae doh naj, meiz mbouq meiz mbouq rox**  
**Dou mbouq nanz yaz dai, yacziz ndaej lumz hoj**  
**Leix lou sou gyoengq coz, dou mbouq ma naex raen**

Cingqnaex bae      doh      naj,      meiz      mbouq      meiz      mbouq      rox  
 now      go      towards      face      have      not      have      not      know  
 'Now let's look at the future, we don't know if there will be a war again.'

Leix      lou      sou      gyoengq      coz,      dou      mbouq      ma      naex      raen  
 still      remain      2.PL      group      young      1.PL      not      come back      here      see  
 'You are still alive, we won't come back and see what will happen here.'

*Dou yazgoq deng gvaq, cingqde yaz meiz daj*  
 1.PL also PASS PERT at that time really have fight  
 ‘We suffered as there was fighting at that time.’

*Cingqnaex bae doh naj, meiz mbouq meiz mbouq rox*  
 now go towards face have not have not know  
 ‘Now let’s look at the future, we don’t know if there will be a war again.’

*Dou mbouq nanz yaz dai, yacziz ndaej lumz hoj*  
 1.PL not long also die so can forget suffering  
 ‘We will die soon and we can forget the suffering.’

*Leix lou sou gyoengq coz, dou mbouq ma naex raen*  
 still remain 2.PL group young 1.PL not come back here see  
 ‘You are still alive, we won’t come back and see what will happen here.’

Now let’s look at the future, we don’t know if there will be a war again. We just worry about you, young people, we won’t come back and see what will happen here. We suffered as there was fighting at that time. Now let’s look at the future, we don’t know if there will be a war again. We will die soon and we can forget the suffering. We just worry about you, young people, we won’t come back and see what will happen here.

## 9

**Dou goq gangj hauhnaex, bouxrawz maengx ciz dingq**  
**Lau meiz saek cingqfungz, ndang ciz yungz daengz namh**  
**Nyuenzgonq dou goq deng, baengh deuz ciz ndaej beiq**  
**Dou goq gangj hauhnaex, bouxrawz maengx ciz dingq**  
**Bouxrawz ciz ndi deuz, deng raen ciz goq ngingz**  
**Lau meiz saek cingqfungz, ndang ciz yungz daengz namh**

*Dou goq gangj hauhnaex, bouxrawz maengx ciz dingq*  
 1.PL just say like this who love then listen  
 ‘We just say like this, anyone who is interested in it should just listen.’

*Lau        meiz        saek        cingqfungz,        ndang        ciz        yungz        daengz        namh*  
 afraid        have        what        matter        body        then        dissolve        arrive        earth  
 'We are worried that such things will happen someday in the future, it will be frightening when it happens.'

*Nyuenzgonq        dou        goq        deng,        baengh        deuz        ciz        ndaej        beiq*  
 in the past        I.PL        just        PASS        because        leave        then        can        escape  
 'We suffered in the past. We could survive because of running away.'

*Dou        goq        gangj        hauhnaex,        bouxrawz        maengx        ciz        dingq*  
 I.PL just        say        like this        who        love        then        listen  
 'We just say like this, anyone who is interested in it should just listen.'

*Lau        meiz        saek        cingqfungz,        ndang        ciz        yungz        daengz        namh*  
 afraid        have        what        matter        body        then        dissolve        arrive        earth  
 'We are worried that such things will happen someday in the future, it will be frightening when it happens.'

*Bouxrawz        ciz        ndi        deuz,        deng        raen        ciz        goq        ngingz*  
 who        then        not        leave        PASS        see        then        PART        shot  
 'Anyone who did not run away would be shot if the Japanese army saw them.'

*Nyuenzgonq        dou        goq        deng,        baengh        deuz        ciz        ndaej        beiq*  
 in the past        I.PL        really        PASS        because        leave        then        can        escape  
 'We suffered in the past. We could survive because of running away.'

We just say like this, anyone who is interested in it should just listen. We are worried that such things will happen someday in the future, it will be frightening when it happens. We suffered in the past. We could survive because of running away. We just say like this, anyone who is interested in it should just listen. We are worried that such things will happen someday in the future, it will be frightening when it happens. Anyone who did not run away would be shot when the Japanese army saw them. We suffered in the past. We could survive because of running away.



**Dou gangj goj dihyinh, lau sou goq danh dingq**  
**Dou gangj ciz meiz cin, ndi cin sou goq caz**  
**Sou haemq boux lai geq, meiz mbouq meiz de nginh**  
**Dou gangj goj dihyinh, lau sou goq danh dingq**  
**Yaxcix mbouq gangj gyaj, laengh maengx sou ciz dingq**  
**Dou gangj ciz meiz cin, ndi cin sou goq caz**

<i>Dou</i>	<i>gangj</i>	<i>goj</i>	<i>dihyinh,</i>	<i>lau</i>	<i>sou</i>	<i>goq</i>	<i>danh</i>	<i>dingq</i>
1.PL	tell	story	enemy	fear/think	2.PL	just	try to	listen

‘We are telling the story of the enemy, I think you had better listen.’

<i>Dou</i>	<i>gangj</i>	<i>ciz</i>	<i>meiz</i>	<i>cin,</i>	<i>ndi</i>	<i>cin</i>	<i>sou</i>	<i>goq</i>	<i>caz</i>
1.PL	say	really	have	true	not	true	1.PL	just	check

‘What we say is true, you can check if you do not believe it.’

<i>Sou</i>	<i>haemq</i>	<i>boux</i>	<i>lai</i>	<i>geq,</i>	<i>meiz</i>	<i>mbouq</i>	<i>meiz</i>	<i>de</i>	<i>nginh</i>
1.PL	ask	CL	many	old	have	not	have	he	remember

‘You can ask the older people, they will remember whether it happened or not.’

<i>Dou</i>	<i>gangj</i>	<i>goj</i>	<i>dihyinh,</i>	<i>lau</i>	<i>sou</i>	<i>goq</i>	<i>danh</i>	<i>dingq</i>
1.PL	tell	story	enemy	afraid	you	just	try to	listen

We are telling the story of the enemy, I think you had better listen.

<i>Yaxcix</i>	<i>mbouq</i>	<i>gangj</i>	<i>gyaj,</i>	<i>laengh</i>	<i>maengx</i>	<i>sou</i>	<i>ciz</i>	<i>dingq</i>
really	not	tell	lie	if	love/	2.PL	then	listen

‘We really do not tell a lie, you just listen if you are interested.’

<i>Dou</i>	<i>gangj</i>	<i>ciz</i>	<i>meiz</i>	<i>cin,</i>	<i>ndi</i>	<i>cin</i>	<i>sou</i>	<i>goq</i>	<i>caz</i>
1.PL	say	really	have	true	not	true	you	just	check

‘What we say is true, you can check if you do not believe it.’

We are telling the story of the enemy, I think you had better listen. What we say is true, you can check if you do not believe it. You can ask the older people, they will remember whether it happened or not. We are telling the story of the enemy, I think you had better listen. We really do not tell a lie, you just listen if you are interested. What we say is true, you can check if you do not believe it.

**Gangj daengz Yihbwnjgoh, seih mbouq seih sou rox**  
**De cimq raeuz Cungqgoh, aeu duz raeuz lingjduj**  
**Daj haeuj raeuz cungyieng, mbouq dwg naeuz gangj boq**  
**Gangj daengz Yihbwnjgoh, seih mbouq seih sou rox**  
**Yihbwnj sim mbouq ndei, lunh sou lwglan rox**  
**De cimq raeuz Cungqgoh, aeu duz raeuz lingjduj**

*Gangj daengz Yihbwnjgoh, seih mbouq seih sou rox*  
 tell arrive Japan country be not be 2.PL know  
 ‘When we talk about Japan, you will know if it is true or not.’

*De cimq raeuz Cungqgoh, aeu duz raeuz lingjduj*  
 that invade 1.PL China take POSS 1.PL territory  
 ‘They invaded our country and conquered our territory.’

*Daj haeuj raeuz cungq yieng, mbouq dwg naeuz gangj boq*  
 fight come in 1.PL center not be tell/say tell blow  
 ‘They fought to the center of the country, I don’t exaggerate at all.’

*Gangj daengz Yihbwnjgoh, seih mbouq seih sou rox*  
 tell arrive Japan country be not be 2.PL know  
 ‘When we talk about Japan, you will know if it is true or not.’

*Yihbwnj sim mbouq ndei, lunh sou lwglan rox*  
 Japan heart not good tell 2.PL child grandchild know  
 ‘Japan is not friendly, I will let you know, my children and my grandchildren.’

*De cimq raeuz Cungqgoh, aeu duz raeuz lingjduj*  
 that invade 1.PL China take POSS 1.PL territory  
 ‘They invaded our country and conquered our territory.’

When we talk about Japan, you will know if it is true or not. They invaded our country and conquered our territory. They fought to the center of the country, I don’t exaggerate at all. When we talk about Japan, you will know if it is true or not. Japan is not friendly, I will let you know, my children and my grandchildren. They invaded our country and conquered our territory.

**Nyuenzgonq dou goq raen, deng deuz veih dihyinh**  
**Cuenz guek diq sinzminz, deuz mingh mbouq nginh aeu**  
**Bouxcoz deng bae daj, vit bouxgeq coq laeng**  
**Nyuenzgonq dou goq raen, deng deuz veih dihyinh**  
**Cingqde dou deng hoj, gangj goj haengj sou dingq**  
**Cuenz guek diq sinzminz, deuz mingh mbouq nginh aeu**

*Nyuenzgonq      dou   goq      raen,      deng      deuz      veih      dihyinh*  
 in the past      1.PL really      see      PASS      go away      because      enemy  
 'We really witnessed the event in the past, we were chased away by the enemies.'

*Cuenz      guek      diq      sinzminz,      deuz      mingh      mbouq      nginh      aeu*  
 all      country      POSS      people      go away      life      not      remember      take  
 'People all over the country fled for life.'

*Bouxcoz      deng      bae      daj,      vit      bouxgeq      coq      laeng*  
 young people      PASS      go      fight      throw away      old people      put      behind  
 'The young were forced to fight the enemies, leaving the old behind.'

*Nyuenzgonq      dou   goq      raen,      deng      deuz      veih      dihyinh*  
 in the past      1.PL PART      see      PASS      go away      because      enemy  
 'We really witnessed the event in the past, we were chased away by the enemies.'

*Cingqde      dou   deng      hoj,      gangj      goj      haengj      sou   dingq*  
 at that time that      1.PL PASS      hardship      tell      story      give      2.PL listen  
 'We suffered hardship in the past and we tell you the stories.'

*Cuenz      guek      diq      sinzminz,      deuz      mingh      mbouq      nginh      aeu*  
 all      country      POSS      people      go away      life      not      remember      take  
 'People all over the country fled for life.'

We really witnessed the event in the past, we were chased away by the enemies.  
 People all over the country fled for life. The young were forced to fight the enemies,  
 leaving the old behind. We really witnessed the event in the past, we were chased  
 away by the enemies. We suffered hardship in the past and we tell you the stories.  
 People all over the country fled for life.

**Yaxcix cuenz Cungguck, bwekbwek cingxgoq deng  
Cungguck sam cib sengz, dwegdweg cingx deng deuz  
De daj daengz gizrawz, sinzminz deng deuz dweg  
Yaxcix cuenz Cungguck, bwekbwek cingxgoq deng  
Cingqde Gohminhdangj, sinzminz ceix dwkrengz  
Cungguck sam cib sengz, dwegdweg cingx deng deuz**

<i>Yaxcix</i>	<i>cuenz</i>	<i>Cungguck,</i>	<i>bwekbwek</i>	<i>cingxgoq</i>	<i>deng</i>
throughout	all	China	everywhere	all	PASS

'People all over the country suffered.'

<i>Cungguck</i>	<i>sam</i>	<i>cib</i>	<i>sengz,</i>	<i>dwegdweg</i>	<i>cingx</i>	<i>deng</i>	<i>deuz</i>
China	three	ten	province	everywhere	all	PASS	go away

'There were thirty provinces in China and people everywhere had to run away from home.'

<i>De</i>	<i>daj</i>	<i>daengz</i>	<i>gizrawz,</i>	<i>sinzminz</i>	<i>deng</i>	<i>deuz</i>	<i>dweg</i>
they	fight	arrive	where	people	PASS	leave	place

'People had to be away from their home when the enemies arrived.'

<i>Yaxcix</i>	<i>cuenz</i>	<i>Cungguck,</i>	<i>dwegdweg</i>	<i>cingxgoq</i>	<i>deng</i>
throughout	all	China	everywhere	all	PASS

'People all over the country suffered.'

<i>Cingqde</i>	<i>Gohminhdangj,</i>	<i>sinzminz</i>	<i>ceix</i>	<i>dwkrengz</i>
at that time	Guomindang Party	people	most	hardship

'During the period of Guomindang Party, people suffered most.'

<i>Cungguck</i>	<i>sam</i>	<i>cib</i>	<i>sengz,</i>	<i>dwegdweg</i>	<i>cingx</i>	<i>deng</i>	<i>deuz</i>
China	three	ten	province	everywhere	all	PASS	go away

'There were thirty provinces in China and people everywhere had to run away from home.'

People all over the country suffered. There were thirty provinces in China and people everywhere had to run away from home. People had to be away from their home when the enemies arrived. People all over the country suffered. During the period of Guomindang Party, people suffered most. There were thirty provinces in China and people everywhere had to run away from home.

Haemq sou doengz lwglan, ban'de ndei mbouq ndei  
 Dou gangj giuxceveix, ngeix daengz ndang gag yungz  
 Dou goq gangj hauhnaex, ndei mbouq ndei sou gangj  
 Haemq sou doengz lwglan, ban'de ndei mbouq ndei  
 Sou haemq boux lai geq, seih mbouq sei haz meiz  
 Dou gangj giuxceveix, ngeix daengz ndang gag yungz

*Haemq sou doengz lwglan, ban'de ndei mbouq ndei*  
 ask 2.PL people/things-like child grandchild at that time good not good  
 'We will ask you, our children and grandchildren, whether it was good or not in the past.'

*Dou gangj giuxceveix, ngeix daengz ndang gag yung*  
 1.PL talk old society think arrive body self dissolve  
 'We are talking about the old society, it is frightening when we think about it.'

*Dou goq gangj hauhnaex, ndei mbouq ndei sou gangj*  
 1.PL just say like this good not good 2.PL say  
 'We just say like this, you can tell whether it is good or not.'

*Haemq sou doengz lwglan, ban'de ndei mbouq ndei*  
 ask 2.PL people/things-like child grandchild at that time good not good  
 'We will ask you, our children and grandchildren, whether it was good or not in the past.'

*Sou haemq boux lai geq, seih mbouq seih haz meiz*  
 2.PL ask CL many old be not be really have  
 'You ask the older people, do you think if it really happened in the past?'

*Dou gangj giuxceveix, ngeix daengz ndang gag yung*  
 1.PL talk old society think arrive body self dissolve  
 'We are talking about the old society, it is frightening when we think about it.'

We will ask you, our children and grandchildren, whether it was good or not in the past. We are talking about the old society, it is frightening when we think about it. We just say like this, you will tell us whether it is good or not. We will ask you, our children and grandchildren, whether it was good or not in the past. You ask the older people, do you think if it really happened in the past? We are talking about the old

society, it is frightening when we think about it.

15

**Lau dou youx gangj boq, yaeux sou doengz lwglan**  
**Mbouq sinq sou youx cam, ban'de meiz mbouq meiz**  
**Sou caz gvaq seiqfweng, meiz mbouq meiz ciz rox**  
**Lau dou youx gangj boq, yaeux sou doengz lwglan**  
**Dou gox gangj hauhaex, sinq mbouq sinq doengz lan**  
**Mbouq sinq sou youx cam, ban'de meiz mbouq meiz**

*Lau dou youx gangj boq, yaeux sou doengz lwglan*  
maybe 1.PL just tell blow cheat 2.sg people/things-like child grandchild  
'You may think we exaggerate and cheat you, children and grandchildren.'

*Mbouq sinq sou youx cam, ban'de meiz mbouq meiz*  
not believe 2.PL just ask at that time have not have  
'You can just ask others whether it happened or not if you don't believe it.'

*Sou caz gvaq seiqfweng, meiz mbouq meiz ciz rox*  
2.PL check pass four direction have not have then know  
'You will know whether it happened or not when you ask people around.'

*Lau dou youx gangj boq, yaeux sou doengz lwglan*  
maybe 1.PL just tell blow cheat 2.PL people/things-like child grandchild  
'You may think I exaggerate and cheat you, children and grandchildren.'

*Dou gox gangj hauhaex, sinq mbouq sinq doengz lan*  
2.PL just tell like this believe not believe people/things-like grandchild  
'We just say like this, do you believe, my grandchildren.'

*Mbouq sinq sou youx cam, ban'de meiz mbouq meiz*  
not believe you just ask at that time have not have  
'You can ask others whether it happened or not if you don't believe it.'

You may think I exaggerate and cheat you, children and grandchildren. You can ask others whether it happened or not if you don't believe it. You will know whether it happened or not when you ask people around. You may think I exaggerate and cheat

you, children and grandchildren. We just say like this, do you believe, my grandchildren. You can ask others whether it happened or not if you don't believe it.

16

**Leix gyoenz naex coq byai, haengj vunz lai caez bingz**  
**Lau youx ndi meiz cin, ndi meiz cin ciz gangj**  
**Youz sou bouxcoz bingz, lau gou youx gangj gvai**  
**Leix gyoenz naex coq byai, haengj vunz lai caez bingz**  
**Goq gangj daengz giznaex, raeuz caez dog caez dingq**  
**Lau youx ndi meiz cin, ndi cin sou ciz gangj**

*Leix gyoenz naex coq byai, haengj vunz lai caez bingz*  
 still sentence this put end give people many together comment  
 'I will end the story with this sentence and you help me to give comments on it.'

*Lau youx ndi meiz cin, ndi meiz cin ciz gangj*  
 maybe really not have true not have true then tell  
 'Maybe it is not true at all, please tell me if you don't think it is true.'

*Youz sou bouxcoz bingz, lau gou youx gangj gvai*  
 let 2.PL young people comment maybe 1.SG just tell clever  
 'I will let you young people give comments on it, maybe I am just telling a lie.'

*Guh gyoenz naex coq byai, haengj vunz lai caez bingz*  
 do sentence this put end give people many together comment  
 'I will end the story with this sentence and you help me to give comments on it.'

*Goq gangj daengz giznaex, raeuz caez dog caez dingq*  
 just tell arrive here we together read together listen  
 'Let's stop here, let's read and listen together.'

*Lau youx ndi meiz cin, ndi cin sou ciz gangj*  
 maybe really not have true not true 2.PL then tell  
 'Maybe it is not true at all, please tell me if you don't think it is true.'

I will end the story with this sentence and you help me to give comments on it. Maybe it is not true at all, please tell me if you don't think it is true. I will let you young

people give comments on it, maybe I am just telling a lie. I will end the story with this sentence and you help me to give comments on it. Let's stop here, let's read and listen together. Maybe it is not true at all, you can ask if you don't think it is true.



## Appendix II: Word List

### A

<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
az	final particle
aq	final particle
ae	“classifier”/designation for a woman who has a child already; she (a woman who has a child already)
ae	cough
ae’boh	father
ae’baq	father
aecuh	father’s younger brother who has a child
ae’da	mother’s father
ae’gungq	father’s father
ae’gvan	husband
aelungz	mother’s elder brother; mother’s elder sister’s husband
aerawz	who
aevunz	other people
aeyeh	father’s elder brother; father’s elder sister’s husband
aeu	take; fetch; carry
æk	chest
ak	able
an	install
awz	yes

### B

<i>Zhuang</i>	<i>English</i>
baz	“classifier”/designation for a woman who has a child already; she (a woman who has a child already)
bazbaj	mother’s elder sister; mother’s elder brother’s wife
bazdaiq	mother’s mother
bazmaq	mother
bazmeh	mother
bazmih	mother
bazyah	father’s mother

bae	go
bae	exclamation
baez	sore; skin ulcer
baen	share
baenz	become
baenz	sharpen
baenzlai	so
baengx	side; on
baeu	crab
baiq	workship on bent waist
baihgvaz	right-hand side
baihlaj	downward
baihlaeng	behind
baihnden	beside; near
baihnaj	in front of
baihswix	left-hand side
bak	hundred
bak	mouth
baknax	in front of
ban	class
ban'haemh	evening
ban'haet	morning
bannaex	now
banringz	afternoon
bang	group
bauq	report; make know
bei	year
beigvaq	last year
bei'moq	next year
bei'naex	this year
beiz	fat
beix	elder
beih	dragonfly
beihnuengx	brothers and sisters; relative
bengz	expensive
bengh	thin pancake
bet	eight

beuz	ladle (serving spoon)
beuzgeng	spoon
bihbaz	loquat
bin	climb
bing	leech
bingh	ill; illness
bit	duck
boq	blow
boh	father
bongq	a kind of traditional food
bouj	give change
boux	classifier for human being
bouxbox	everyone
bouxai	man
buh	upper outer garment; clothes
buenz	basin
buenq	half
buet	run
Bungh	a person called Bung
bya	hill; mountain
bya	fish
byaleix	carp; a kind of fish
byajraez	thunder
byajyap	lightning
byaek	vegetable
byaekheu	green vegetable
byaeu	burn
byaij	walk
byoqfeiz	keep yourself warm near the fire
byom	thin

## C

caez	together
caekhaex	buttocks
caengh	weigh
caet	seven

caeux	only; may
cag	rope
caij	step on
caix	terrace
canz	terrace for sunning rice, corns and etc.
canjbyaek	shovel for cooking
cang	sacrifice
canghyw	doctor
cauj	stir-fry
cauq	hearth; stove
caux	fry with much oil
cawj	cook
cawx	buy
cej	elder sister
cejdaih	the eldest sister
cejngeih	the second elder sister
ceijcienz	paper money
ci	vehicle
ciz	then
cizgoq	then
ciq	borrow; lend
ciqgaen	white cloth that is worn at funeral
cib	ten
ciemz	uproot
cien	thousand
cien	fry with little oil
cieuh	generation
cieng	the first lunar month
cim	needle; injection
cimz	uproot
cimh	with; together
cin	real; really
cingj	toilet; well
cingj	ask for
cingq	particle
cwengqgaqbaeh	just now
cingqgyang	in the middle

ciux	then
co'ngeih	the second day of the lunar month
coj	always
coq	put inside; put ..on
coek	strong; well-built
coekmaetmaet	strong; well-built
coeng	onion
coenggeb	Chinese leeks
coengmingz	clever; bright
coengh	help
conz	pile up
conh	come out
congh	hole
conghhaex	anus
conghrwz	nostril
coux	then
cuh	father's younger brother
cug	to be cooked; to be ripe
Cunq	a person called Cun
cunj	permit
cungqceij	firecracker
cwz	buffalo
cwengx	raise
cwengqgaqbaenh	just now
cwengqnaex	now

## D

da	eye
da'mengz	blindness
da'ngoenz	sun
dava	dizziness
daj	give (an injection)
dajcaemx	swim; take a bath
daqrongq	have a chat
dah	"classifier"/designation for a girl who has not had a child
dah	river

dahbeix	sister in law
dahcaez	together
dahbaeh	mother's younger sister who has not had a child
dahcej	elder sister
Dahdingh	a girl called Ding
Dahginh	a girl called Gin
dahgux	father's younger sister who has not had a child
dahlan	son's daughter
Dahlx	a girl called Li
Dahhungh	a girl called Hung
dahlwg	daughter
Dahminj	a girl called Min
Dahnih	a girl called Ni
dahnuengx	younger sister
daej	cry
daeh	bag; pocket
daeg	classifier/designation for a boy who has not had a child
Daegbinq	a boy called Bin
daegcuh	father's younger brother who has not a child
Daegdoi	a boy called Doi
daeggoq	elder brother
Daegguix	a boy called Gui
daeglan	son's son
Daeglix	a boy called Li
daeglwg	son
daegnuengx	younger brother
daek	locust
daek	serve with a ladle
daemz	pool
daemq	short
Daemhloz	a village's name
daenj	wear
daengz	arrive
daengq	chair, stool
daeuj	come
dai	die; dead; death
daiz	table

daiq	grandmother; mother's mother
daiq	take
dang	to be; become
dangh	snake
danghraemx	water jar
dauh	<i>dauh</i> ritual; death ritual
dawz	take
dawh	chopsticks
de	that; he; she
deb	plate
deiq	some; a little
dem	final particle
dem	and; together
deng	passive marker
dengq	small plate for sauce
deuxcinh	rope jumping (a kind of game)
deuxfeiqgiq	plane jumping (a kind of game)
diemj	appointed time
diengz	sugar; candy
dieuz	classifier
dieuq	jump
din	foot
dinj	short
dinz	wasp
dingz	stop
dingq	listen (to)
Dingh	a person called Ding
dingh	feel
dox	mince
doq	already
doq	wasp (black)
doek	drop; fall
doeknaiq	sad
doeng	east
doengz	the same
doih	friend; partner
dou	we (not including the listener)

dou	door
douq	already
douq	rabbit
douq	all
duz	classifier for animals
duz	possession; of
duzdungz	rainbow
duj	a rule of the game of <i>deuxfeiqgiq</i> (plane jumping)
Duqnganq	Du'an (place name)
duhheu	green bean
duhmeuz	a kind of bean; a kind of bean strung together to be used as an implement of the game of <i>deuxfeiqgiq</i> (plane jumping)
duhnaz	soybean
duhnaem	black bean
duhnamh	peanut; groundnuts
duep	classifier for flower
dumx	submerge
dungx	stomache
dungxget	stomache ache
dwengz	sugar; candy
dwengzheng	brown sugar in pieces
dwengzrwi	honey
dwkrengz	laborious; hard

## E

eqraih	exclamation
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## F

faex	tree
faexnduk	bamboo
faexraeu	maple
faexcoengbyek	pine
faenz	he/him (a young man who has not had a child)
faengx	glutinous rice dumpling (a kind of traditional food)
fanh	ten thousand



fanhgo	papaya
fatbag	madness
fatnit	have a cold
fatsa	have a fever
feiz	fire
feiqgiq	plane
fued	wing
funz	firewood
fuk	good fortune
fwngz	hand
fwngzgvaz	right hand
fwngzswix	left hand
fwngzyaex	forefinger

## G

ga	leg
ga'bei	calf
ga'goek	thigh
gavex	lame
gazmaz	what
gaznaex	this
gaj	kill
gaqlai	how many; how much
gaeq	chicken
gaeq	don't
gaeqboux	rooster; cock
gaeqdon	castrated rooster
gaeqhangh	hen (no egg)
gaeqlwg	chicken
gaeqmeh	hen
gaen	jin (unit of measurement); half a kilogram
gaeng	monkey
gai	sell
gaiq	classifier; piece
gaiqdaug	operation
gag	help yourself

gak	jiao (unit of currency); one tenth of a dollar
gamj	dare
ganjhaw	go to the market (a pattern of rope jumping game during which two people jump back and forth)
ganq	nursing
gangj	speak; say
gawh	many; much
gawhfaex	coffin
geq	count; to be relevant
geij	several
gen	arm
get	painful
gizde	there; over there
giznaex	this; here
gienq	(not) at all
gieuq	basket
gik	lazy
gip	pick
gipgoet	“pick up” the skeletons
giuj	nine
go	classifier for plant
goj	story
goq	elder brother
goq	just; still
gocun	Chinese toon
go'dauz	peach tree
golwgnyanx	longan tree
gorenh	Chinaberry
gorum	grass
Goqbinq	brother Bin
goqdaih	the eldest brother
goqleix	still
goeng	old man
goep	frog
gonq	first
gongx	moon
gou	I; me

goux	fried meat
gouh	pair
guz	final particle
guh	do
guhdaeuq	to be naughty
guhmaz	why
guenq	jar
guk	tiger
gunj	boil
gungq	grandfather; father's father
gungq	shrimp
gungh	together
gva	pot
gvaz	right
gvaq	already
gvaq	die; pass away
gvaqsei	pass away; die
gvai	clever; lovely; cute
gvej	cut
gvej	frog
gveih	kneel on both knees
gwn	eat
gwnz	on
gya	add
gyaz	play with
gyaj	wait
gyaj	rice seedlings
gyax	knife
gyae	far; far away
gyaeq	egg
gyaemq	purple
gyaeu	classifier for clothes
gyaeuj	head
gyaeujdok	headache
gyaeujhoq	keen
gyaeujneq	nipple
gyang	on

gyanghwnz	mid-night
gyauq	teach
gyawz	where
gyonq	all
gyu	salt

## H

haz	then
haznaex	then
haznaex	so; like this
haj	five
haq	marry
haexconh	diarrhea; running stomach
haexgaz	constipation
haemh	evening
haemhnaex	this evening
haenqlai	so
haengj	give
haet	morning
haetnaex	this morning
haetrawz	the morning of the day after tomorrow
haetromh	early morning
haeuj	come in
haeux	uncooked rice
haeuxyangz	corn
haeuqlai	many; much
hai	begin; open
haiz	shoe
hanq	goose
hanh	sweat
hangzbak	lower jaw
hau	white
hawhrawz	how
hawhrawzyiengh	how; how about
heih	fast
hemq	call; cry; greet

hen	reserve
henj	yellow
heng	cutting board
heu	green
heuj	tooth
heujget	toothache
heuh	call
hing	ginger
ho	garlic
hoz	neck
hozhat	thirsty
hoznaeuz	or
hoj	poor; necessary; difficult
hoenz	smoke; smoky
hoengz	red
hoengq	be free
hong	work
hwet	waist
hwetget	lowback paining
hwnz	late
hwnj	go up; upward
hwnjranz	a marriage custom that husband lives with his wife's family

## I

iq	exclamation
ih	exclamation
it	one; first
imq	be full

## L

laznyaen	fly
laj	under
lah	final particle
lab	candle
laeg	final particle

laenggungq	hunchback
laeuj	wine
lax	final particle
laeplaep	dark
laepmok	fog
laepngauqngauq	dark
laeuj	wine
lai	a lot; many; much
lan	grandchild
Lanh Lixminj	a person's name
Lanh Lixnih	a person's name
langh	herd
lau	afraid; scare
laux	big
lauxlaux	big
leh	interrogative
liz	final particle
leix	still
lixciq	lychee
lieuz	final particle
liengz	cold
lieuznaex	recently
lieux	finish; complete
linx	tongue
lingz	zero
lingq	slope
lox	final particle
loqmbawq	final particle
loh	road; path
loeg	sixth
louz	play; play game
lux	final particle
luenh	confusion; in disorder
lug	final particle
lwg	child
lwgbaet	guava
lwgbug	pomelo

lwgdacuz	first born
lwgdauz	peach
lwgdin	toe
lwgoengj	orange
lwgdog	the only child
lwgduh	bean
lwgdumh	a kind of wild strawberry
lwgfanh	pumpkin
lwgfengz	carambola
lwgfwngz	finger
lwggam	chinese orange
lwggengz	lemon
lwggve	a kind of melon
lwggwz	eggplant
lwgyoij	banana
lwgi't	grape
lwglach	persimmon
lwgleiz	pear
lwglunz	last born
lwmaenz	sweet potato
lwgmak	fruit; plum
lwgmanh	pepper
lwgmwbk	daughter
lwgnae	lychee
lwgndei	bitter melon
lwnggez	kid
lwgnim	a kind of wild fruit
lwgyaeg	thing; luggage
lwgyanx	longan
lwgsae	snail
lwgsai	son
lwgswj	tomato

## M

ma	be back; come back
ma	dog

maz	interrogative
Majcanq	Mashan (place name)
max	horse
maq	mother
maex	wife
maenz	yuan (unit of currency); dollar
maenzdumq	cooked sweet photato (with water)
maenzroj	toasted sweet photato
maengx	like; love
mbaj	butterfly
mbaq	shoulder
mbaek	north
mbanj	village
mbat	time
mbatlaeng	in future; in the future
mbin	fly
mbonq	bed
mbouq	not; no
mbun	sky
mbwengq	side
mbwengqgvaz	right-hand side
mbwengqswix	left-hand side
meh	mother
mehbaj	mother's elder sister; mother's elder brother's wife
mehbaeh	mother's younger sister who has had a child
mehcoz	father's younger brother's wife
mehfwng2	thumb
mehgux	father's younger sister who has had a child already
mehlaux	aunt; father's elder brother's wife; father's elder sister
mehmbwk	woman
meiz	have
meizyoengh	useful
meuz	cat
mih	mother
mihcoz	father's younger brother's wife
mingz	name
moq	new



moed	ant
moek	bury
mong	grey
mongmoekmoek	grey
mou	pig
moulwg	piglet
moumeh	female pig
muh	stone mill
mugriu	running nose
mwngz	you (singular)

## N

naz	rice field
naj	face
najbyak	forehead
Nahdangz	a village's name
naex	this
naem	black
naengj	steam
naengh	sit
naeuhneuh	ugly
namz	south
nanz	a long time
ndaej	get
ndaek	classifier
ndaem	plant
ndaen	classifier
ndaeng	nose
ndaengsaek	stuffy nose
ndaet	crowded
ndaetdangqdangq	very crowded
ndang	body
ndangnaiq	pregnant
ndau	stir
ndau'ndeiq	star
ndaw	inside

ndeï	good
ndeï'gyaez	cute; lovely
ndeïlau	terrible
ndeï'ndomq	beautiful; handsome
ndeï'neuh	beautiful; handsome
ndekdaeuz	“to decide the first player”
nden	beside; near
ndeü	one
ndi	no; not
ndi	or
ndicaengz	not yet
ndien	month
ndiencieng	the first lunar month (the Spring Festival)
ndip	uncooked
ndit	sunshine
ndoiq	she (a woman who has not had a child)
ndok	bone
ndoksej	spareribs
ndomq	look; look at
neq	interrogative
neq	breast
neh	Here you are! / Take it!
nei	snow
neuh	look; look at
ngaeuqmou	pig's leg
ngaiz	cooked rice
ngaiznaengj	steamed colour glutinous rice
ngamngam	just
nge	hear
ngeih	second
nginh	remember
ngoenz	day
ngoenzbonz	the day before yesterday
ngoenzciet	the day on which a traditional holiday falls
ngoenzcog	tomorrow
ngoenzliengh	two days after tomorrow
ngoenzlienz	yesterday

ngoenznaex	today
ngoenzrawz	the day after tomorrow
ngux	fifth
ning	move
noh	meat
nohcwz	cattle's meat; beef
nohlab	bacon
nohma	dog's meat
nohnyuengz	goat's meat
nohvaiz	buffalo's meat; beef
non	worm
nonnyaiq	caterpillar
nong	boil; inflamed
nou	mouse
nouh	loach
nuengx	younger brother/sister; little boy/girl
nwnz	sleep
nyaij	chew
nyaujgaeq	chicken claw
nyauh	shrimp
nyouh	urine
nyued	month
nyuenzlaiz	long long ago; once upon a time
nyungz	mosquito

## O

ox	particle
oemqdoengq	chilblain; cold blister
oij	sugar cane
ok	go out
okfaex	carry the coffin to bury
oklwed	bleed
ou	blue

## R

ra	look for
raq	classifier
raq	play (firecrackers)
raemj	to cut something into pieces
raemx	water
raemxda	tear
raemxdah	river water
raemxdang	soup
raemxdin	water used to wash feet
raemxrouh	glutinous rice sweet dumpling
raemxvun	rainwater
raen	see
raeuz	we (including the listener)
raeuj	warm
raix	pour
ranz	family; house
ranzcauq	kitchen
rangx	prefer; would rather
rawz	which
reih	field
remj	hot
roj	toast
rox	know
roeg	bird
roegdeiq	sparrow
roegyieuh	hawk
roek	six
roengz	down
rog	outside
roi	comb; to comb
roih	classifier for kids
romh	early
rongq	chat
rongqcin	two families talk about how to build a marriage relationship
rouh	soak

rued	to water
rueg	vomit
ruet	to water
rum	grass
rumz	wind
runghbeiz	a kind of fruit
rwz	ear
rwznuk	deaf
rwengz	and; with
rwi	bee

## S

sae	west
saejndw	navel
saeq	small
sack	about; appropriate
saek	colour
saeknoh	complexion
saenz	shiver
sai	sieve
sam	three
sang	tall
sangsang	very tall
sauqmoh	“visit” the tomb
saw	book
sawq	try
seiliengz	desolate
seiq	four
seih	be
seihrawz	when
seujyoh	primary school
sij	write
sieuj	few; little
singqgih’awx	Tuesday
singqgihdenq	Sunday
singqgih’ih	Monday

singqgihlulh	Saturday
singqgihsanq	Wednesday
singqgihswx	Thursday
singqgih'uj	Friday
siphawz	centipede
siu	harvest
soh	honest; straight
soemjsoemj	sour
song	two
sou	you (plural)
souh	porridge
souhhaeux	rice porridge
souhmba	maize powder porridge
souhgyaeuj	semi-milled maize porridge
suen	vegetable garden
suenq	count; to be relevant
swengj	feel like; want
swix	left
swiq	wash

## U

umj	embrace
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## V

va	flower
va'dauz	peach flower
valeiz	pear flower
vavengj	a kind of wild flower
vaq	trousers
vah	draw
vaiz	buffalo
vaiq	dig out
van	sweet
vanvan	weet
vanj	bowl

veix	final particle
vid	wave
vuj	cloud
vuet	to wipe with cloth
vun	rain
vunz	people; human being
vunzbingh	patient
vunznaem	black people

## Y

yazgoq	too; also
yah	grandmother; father's mother
yaek	will
yaeng	may
yaeng	slowly
yaeng'yaeng	slowly
yaepndeui	for a moment; later
yangzcauj	fried corn
yangzdumq	cooked corn (with water)
yangzroj	toasted corn
yietnaiq	have a rest
yix	one hundred million
yizgoq	too; also
yieng	incense stick
yietnaiq	have a rest
yohyaux	school
youz	oil
youx	moreover
youx	particle
yuh	exclamation
yuenq	courtyard; garden
yuengz	goat
yunghheih	easy
yw	medicine
ywq	at

### Appendix III: References

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