

APPENDIX: 句式 Sample Sentence Types

1. 那三個人是學生 Copula sentence (eg. those three persons are students)
nəʌ tamʌ huʌ leŋʌ huŋʌ tiʌ hokʌ teŋʌ this three cl man are studying lad
2. 到處都是垃圾 Copula sentence (eg. everywhere is garbage)
nəʌ kxotʌ duʌ tiʌ koʌ whichever place all is garbage
3. 你父親就是你一個兒子 Copula sentence (eg. your father got only you as his son)
beʌʌ laiʌ məʌ loʌ, laiʌ məʌ toʌ toʌ father have you particle, have you only
lonly child ləkʌ səŋʌ tʃəʌʌ
4. 今天幾號? Noun Phrase-Predicate Sentence (eg. what day is today?)
vənʌ noiʌ kiaʌ liauʌ houʌ? day this how many day? |solar|, vənʌ noiʌ soʌ kiʌ
day this fist how-many |lunar|
5. 你們哪兒人? Noun Phrase-Predicate Sentence (eg. where are you from?)
məʌ ʒəuʌ ləuʌ kəʌ? you be where genitive?
6. 這本書誰的? Noun Phrase-Predicate Sentence (eg. whose book is this?)
ʃekʌ nəʌ bunʌ əʌ tiʌ koʌ iʌ naʌ kəʌ? book this cl suffix be thing who cl genitive?
7. 這間房子太大了 Sentence with descriptive predicate (eg. this house is too big)
lanʌ nəʌ moʌʌ əʌ haiʌ ʒoʌ house this cl suffix too big
8. 雞不吃了 Sentence with unmodified definite subject (eg. this chicken does not eat any more)
kaiʌ nəʌ huʌ məʌ konʌ koʌ chicken this cl not eat thing or hauʌ məʌ konʌ nanʌ
kaiʌ I not eat meat chicken
9. 一碗飯吃三個人 Declarative Sentence (eg. a bowl of rice feeds three people)
itʌ huiʌ pəiaʌ tamʌ naʌ kopʌ one bowl rice three cl suit
10. 哥哥常常打弟弟 Simple Declarative Sentence with transitive verb (eg. the elder brother often hits the younger brother)
eŋʌ huʌ əʌ ʃianʌ ʃianʌ kitʌ tokʌ naʌ elder-brother
cl suffix often hit younger-brother cl leŋʌ huʌ əʌ also eŋʌ naʌ, tokʌ naʌ also tokʌ
11. 他們來了 Simple Declarative Sentence with intransitive verb (eg. they have come) huʌ əʌʌ
kəʌ loʌ niaʌ voiʌ he plural come perfective
12. 張三太胖了 Simple Declarative Sentence with descriptive verb (eg. Zhang San is fat)
lanʌ tʃianʌ haiʌ pfuiʌ old Chiang too fat
13. 我很怕狗 Simple Declarative Sentence with middle verb (eg. I am very much afraid of dogs)
hauʌ kikʌ maŋʌ maʌ I extremely afraid-of dog
14. 他以前當過兵 Simple Declarative Sentence with classificatory verb (eg. he has been a soldier formerly)
kəʌ ʃoiʌ naʌ doŋʌ kuaʌ ʃinʌ he former-ly become completive soldier
15. 我們有十多個朋友 Simple Declarative Sentence with the possessive verb (eg. we have ten old friends)
hauʌ loʌ laiʌ təpʌ leŋʌ naʌ pfəŋʌ ʒuʌ I plural have ten around cl friend companion
16. 媽媽在家裡 Simple Declarative Sentence with the locative verb (eg. mother is at home)
muʌ hauʌ loʌ ʒəuʌ lanʌ mother I plural be at-home
17. 他多吃了一碗 Sentence with adverb (eg. he ate one bowl more)
kəʌ konʌ liauʌ huiʌ əʌ voiʌ he eat much bowl suffix perfective

18. 張三先走了 Sentence with adverb (eg. Zhang San has left first)
lan⁷ t⁷fian⁴ ɬoi⁴ kua⁴ na⁴ old Lim go first
19. 他前一晚預先做了新衣服 Sentence with adverb (eg. the night before, he made new clothes in advance)
kə⁷ kua⁴ na⁴ ki⁴ kom⁷ huk⁴ kxo⁴ ʒua⁴ nau⁷ ɬoi⁴ ə⁴
he former several evening make trousers upper-garment new cl suf.
20. 他們全來了 Sentence with adverb (eg. they have all come)
kə⁷ lo⁷ in⁷ in⁴ ɬu⁷ nia⁷ voi⁴ he plural generally generally all come perfective
21. 裡面有人 Existential Sentence (eg. there is someone inside)
pɕiak⁷ lo⁴ lai⁴ leŋ⁴ hun⁷ place inside exist man
22. 從前有三兄弟 Existential Sentence (eg. once there were three brothers)
ɬə⁴ na⁴ lai⁴ tam⁴ na⁴ eŋ⁴ tok⁴ former-ly exist three cl elder-brother younger-brother
23. 昨天晚上逃了兩個人 Existential Sentence (eg. two persons ran away last night)
kom⁷ va⁷ von⁴ hu⁷ lok⁷ lok⁷ ɬeu⁷ voi⁴ evening last two cl secretly run perfective
24. 晚上街上擠滿了人 Existential Sentence (eg. at night the street is crowded with people)
ɬa⁴ kom⁷ ə⁴ ɬa⁴ kai⁴ leŋ⁴ hun⁷ liau⁷ ot⁷ in evening suf.on street men many crowded
25. 牆上挖了一個洞 Existential Sentence (eg. on the wall was dug a hole)
fian⁷ ɬak⁷ ə⁴ ɬian⁴ van⁷ kuk⁷ soŋ⁷ mo⁷? ə⁴ wall partition suf. by people dig hole suf.
26. 誰呀? Question-word question (eg. who is it?)
in⁷ na⁴ nə⁴? from in⁷ na⁴ nə⁴? who cl particle?
27. 你要什麼呢? Question-word question (eg. what do you want?)
mə⁷ i⁷ ou⁴ ki⁴ kai⁴? you want to-take what cl?
28. 書在哪兒呀? Question-word question (eg. where is the book?)
fɛk⁴ ɬun⁴ ʒəu⁴ nə⁷ kxot⁷? book cl be where cl?
29. 你們什麼時候回來? Question-word question (eg. when are you all coming back?)
mə⁷ lo⁷ ki⁴ ti⁷ na⁷ leŋ⁴? you plural what time then return?
30. 那口井有多深? Question-word question (eg. how deep is that well?)
nə⁷ mo⁷? ʒaŋ⁴ lai⁴ kia⁷ liau⁷ lak⁴? that cl well have how much deep?
31. 怎麼辦呢? Question-word question (eg. what shall (we) do (about it)?)
i⁴ ləu⁷ huk⁴? how way do?
32. 為什麼不行呢? Question-word question (eg. why won't it do?)
vəi⁷ ki⁴ kai⁴ məŋ⁷ no⁴ lai⁴? for what cl not move perfective?
33. 他認識你吧? Positive Particle-question (eg. he knows you, I guess?)
məŋ⁷ kə⁷ tok⁴ mə⁷ lo⁴ va⁴? I guess he know you particle particle?
34. 是, 他認識我 Positive answer to positive particle-question
ti⁴, kə⁷ tok⁴ hau⁷ right, he know me
35. 不, 他不認識我 Negative answer to positive Particle-question
məŋ⁷ na⁴, kə⁷ məŋ⁷ tok⁴ hau⁷ not particle, he not know me
36. 他不認識你吧? Negative Particle-question (eg. he doesn't know you, I guess?)
məŋ⁷ kə⁷ mə⁷ tok⁴ mə⁷ vo⁴? I guess he not know you particle?

37. 不是吧? Negative Particle-question (eg. (it) isn't true, I guess? (with disbelief))
maŋ məl ti↓ vo↓? I guess not be particle?
38. 是呀,他不認識我 Positive answer to negative Particle-question
ti↓ a↓, kəŋ məl tok↓ hau 不 right particle, he not know me
39. 不,他認識我 Negative answer to negative Particle-question
məŋ nə↓, kəŋ tok↓ hau 不 right particle, he know me
40. 什麼時候都可以 Declarative Sentence with indefinite word (eg. any time will do)
nəŋ mo?ŋ tiŋ hou↓ duŋ huk↓ lai↓ whichever cl hour time all do perfective
41. 我先給你三元錢 Indirect object construction (eg. I give you three dollars first)
hau 我 ou↓ 你 tam↓ 三元 mo?ŋ 先 ŋon məl kua↓ na↓ I give three cl dollar you first
42. 張三寄過一封信給你 Indirect object construction (eg. Zhang San has sent a letter to you)
lan 張 tʃian 三 nai↓ 寄 kua↓ 過 tə↓ pfun↓ 一 ə↓ məŋ vo↓ old Chiang send complete letter
cl to me particle
43. 我分給你一半 Indirect-object Sentence (eg. I divide and give you a half)
hau 我 han↓ 分 it↓ 一 ½ ə↓ məŋ I divide one half to you
44. 他借了我十塊錢 Pseudo-Indirect object construction (eg. he borrowed me ten dollars)
kəŋ hoŋ hau 他 nai↓ 借 təŋ mo?ŋ ŋon 我 he from me borrow ten cl dollar cf kəŋ nai↓ təŋ
45. 多漂亮呀! Exclamatory Sentence (eg. how pretty!)
mo?ŋ ŋon ə↓ hau 多漂亮 he lend ten cl dollar to
hai↓ luan↓ 呀! very pretty particle!
46. 唉!真可憐! Interjection-exclamation (eg. Oh! so pitiful!)
a↓, hai↓ nan 唉 viŋ a↓ ah, really difficult to-do particle pitiful!
47. 有幾個穿紅衣服的小孩在這兒 Relative Clause Sentence (eg. there are several children here
who wear red clothes) lai↓ ki↓ huŋ diŋ 有 kxo↓ 幾 zua↓ 個 hoŋ 在 kəŋ lək 兒
nok↓ 有 zəu↓ 幾 ə↓ noi↓ 有 how-many cl wearing trousers upper-garment red genitive
child small at this place?
48. 那個穿紅衣服的小孩是我妹妹 Relative Clause Sentence (eg. the child, who wears a red dress is
my younger sister) diŋ 那 kxo↓ 個 zua↓ 個 hoŋ 在 nə↓ huŋ 是 ti↓ 我 kəŋ hau 兒
huŋ 是 wearing trousers upper-garment red that cl suffix be younger-sister my cl
suffix
49. 穿紅衣服的小孩是我妹妹 Relative Clause Sentence (eg. the child who wears a red dress is my
sister) diŋ 那 kxo↓ 個 zua↓ 個 hoŋ 在 nə↓ huŋ 是 lək 那 nok↓ 是 ti↓ 我 kəŋ hau 兒 huŋ 是
wearing trousers upper-garment red that cl suffix child small be younger-sister my
cl suffix
50. 張三送書給他的小孩來了 Relative Clause Sentence (eg. the child to whom Zhang San gave
books came) lan 張 tʃian 三 hoŋ 送 sek↓ 書 nə↓ huŋ 到 lək 那 nok↓ 那 niaŋ 來 voi↓
old Chiang send book this cl child small come perfective
51. 張三要大的雞 Relative Clause Sentence (eg. Zhang San wanted big chickens)
lan 張 tʃian 三 iŋ 要 kai↓ 大 zəu↓ 大 huŋ 是 ə↓ old Chiang want to-take chicken big cl suffix
52. 李四要小的(雞) Sentence with decapitated Relative clause (eg. Li Si wanted small ones (i. e.
chickens))
lan 李 li↓ 四 ə↓ 要 nə↓ nok↓ huŋ 是 ə↓ old Li want this small cl suffix 小的 or 大的
53. 我的帽子在哪兒? Sentence with possessive expression (eg. where is my hat?)
lan 我 hau 我 mo?ŋ 是 zəu↓ 哪 nəŋ kxot? hat my cl suffix be which place?

54. 別人吵架是別人的事 Nominalized Sentence (eg. other people's quarrel is their own business)
vanʅ tʃeŋʅ konʅ tiʅ vanʅ kəʅ təʅ people quarrel mutually be genitive matter
55. 你告訴他我就去 Sentence with nominalized object (eg. you tell him I am going right away)
məʅ sənʅ əʅ kəʅ hauʅ tʃuʅ ʃoiʅ you tell to him I soon go
56. 張三有李四那麼高 Comparative Sentence (eg. Zhang San is as tall as Li Si)
lanʅ tʃianʅ laiʅ lanʅ liʅ əʅ əʅ hanʅ old Chiang have old Li that-much suffix tall
57. 張三跟李四一樣高 Comparative Sentence (eg. Zhang San is the same height as Li Si)
lanʅ tʃianʅ honʅ lanʅ liʅ itʅ ʒianʅ hanʅ old Chiang with old Li same way tall
58. 張三比李四高兩寸 Comparative Sentence (eg. Zhang San is two inches taller than Li Si)
lanʅ tʃianʅ ʃiʅ lanʅ liʅ hanʅ vonʅ sonʅ old Chiang than old Li tall double inch
59. 張三比李四還要早來 Comparative Sentence (eg. Zhang San came even earlier than Li Si)
lanʅ tʃianʅ ʃiʅ lanʅ liʅ ʒəʅ niaʅ meŋʅ kuaʅ naʅ old Chiang than old Li still come fast
60. 每天出去散散步比吃什麼補藥好 Comparative Sentence (eg. Going out to take a walk everyday is better than taking any kind of tonic)
muiʅ vənʅ ukʅ voiʅ sanʅ ʃuʅ ʃiʅ konʅ kiʅ kaiʅ ʒiaʅ ʃuʅ ʃuʅ maiʅ every day go-out
perfective take walk than eat what cl medicine nourishment all good
61. 胖子坐塌了椅子 Resultative Sentence (eg. the fat man sat on the chair and broke it)
ʃeʅʅ pʃuiʅ ŋouʅ iʅ tʃianʅ əʅ pʃaiʅ voiʅ man fat sit chair cl suffix break perfective
62. 張三跑的累的不能動 Sentence with Extent complement (eg. Zhang San ran so much he is too tired to move)
lanʅ tʃianʅ ʃeuʅ nuaiʅ voiʅ məŋʅ noʅ laiʅ old Chiang run tired perfective not move
perfective
63. 張三喝酒喝的醉了 Sentence with Extent complement (eg. Zhang San drank liquor so much he got drunk)
lanʅ tʃianʅ konʅ ʒənʅ konʅ laiʅ məiʅ old Chiang drink wine drink degree drunk
64. 他吃飯吃的快 Sentence with manner complement (he eats fast)
kəʅ konʅ pʃiaʅ konʅ laiʅ meŋʅ he eat meal eat degree fast
65. 這些米有三十斤重 Sentence with Measure expression (eg. these rice weigh up to thirty catties)
loʅʅ nəʅ kaiʅ əʅ laiʅ tamʅ təʅʅ kənʅ kxonʅ rice this cl suffix have three ten catty
66. 張三高了沒三寸 Sentence with Measure expression (eg. Zhang San has become not up to three heavy inches taller)
lanʅ tʃianʅ məʅ hanʅ laiʅ tamʅ sonʅ old Chiang not tall degree three inch
67. 張三沒來三次了 Sentence with Frequency expression (eg. Zhang San has not come three times)
lanʅ tʃianʅ məʅ niaʅ tamʅ pʃoiʅ voiʅ old Chiang not come three times perfective
68. 張三看了一看李四 Sentence with Frequency expression (eg. Zhang San took a look at Li Si)
lanʅ tʃianʅ vokʅ lanʅ liʅ pʃoiʅ əʅ old Chiang look-at old Li once suffix
69. 你要打他一頓才行 Sentence with Frequency expression (eg. you have to give him a spank and then it is alright)
məʅ kxəmʅ kiʅ kəʅ pʃoiʅ əʅ naʅ hukʅ laiʅ you should hit him once suffix then do can
70. 他病了有四個月了 Sentence with Duration expression (eg. he has been sick for four months)
kəʅ laiʅ pʃiŋʅ tiʅ moʅʅ keuʅ voiʅ he have sickness four cl month perfective

71. 張三躺在牀上 Sentence with locative phrase (eg. Zhang San lies on the bed)
lan7 tʃian7 lap7 ʒu7 bai7 len7 old Chiang lie on surface bed
72. 張三在家裡不穿鞋子 Sentence with Place expression (eg. Zhang San does not wear shoes at home)
lan7 tʃian7 ʒu7 lan7 mə7 diŋ7 hai7 old Chiang at home not wear shoe
73. 這個不是我的 Negative copula Sentence (eg. this is not mine)
nə7 kai7 mə7 ti7 ko7 hau7 kə7 this cl not be thing my genitive
74. 這棵樹沒有葉子 Negative Declarative sentence (eg. this tree does not have any leaves)
nə7 dun7 dun7 mə7 lai7 ʂo7 this cl tree not have leaf
75. 張三不是分外囉唆 Negative Sentence with adverb (eg. Zhang San is not extraordinarily chattering)
lan7 tʃian7 nə7 hu7 len7 hun7 mə7 dik7 ʂiet7 liau7 tə7 hoi7 kə7 old Chiang this cl man not especially many matter affair genitive
76. 這小孩分外不聽話 Negative Sentence with adverb (eg. this child is extraordinarily disobedient)
nə7 hu7 lək7 nok7 tʃin7 tʃin7 di7 mə7 qin7 kan7 kə7 this cl child small very bit not listen to-talk genitive
77. 這件事我做不完 Negative potential sentence (eg. I can't finish this matter)
nə7 kqin7 tə7 hoi7 hau7 huk7 mə7 in7 this cl matter affair I do not finish
78. 他出不來 Negative potential sentence (eg. he can't come out)
kə7 mən7 uk7 lai7 nia7 he not come-out complete come
79. 張三今天挨罵了 Passive sentence (eg. Zhang San got scolded today)
lan7 tʃian7 vən7 noi7 ʂian7 van7 an7 old Chiang day this by people scolded
ʂian7 also ʂi7
80. 張三給人偷了錢包 Passive sentence (eg. Zhang San was stolen of his wallet)
lan7 tʃian7 ʂian7 van7 lok7 ŋiən7 ʂau7 old Chiang by someone stolen money wrap
ʂian7 also ʂi7
81. 他們被騙了 Passive sentence (eg. they were cheated)
kə7 lo7 ʂian7 van7 tuat7 he plural by someone cheated ʂian7 also ʂi7
82. 張三光著腳被李四踢傷了 Passive sentence with descriptive adverbial (eg. Zhang San, barefooted, was kicked injured by Li Si)
lan7 tʃian7 ke7 kok7 ʂian7 lan7 li7 hek7 tian7 voi7 old Chiang bare foot by old Li kicked hurt perfective
83. 張三被李四光著腳踢傷了 Passive sentence with descriptive adverbial (eg. Zhang San was kicked injured barefooted by Li Si)
lan7 tʃian7 ʂian7 lan7 li7 ke7 kok7 hek7 tian7 voi7 old Chiang by old Li bare foot kicked hurt perfective
84. 他把錢交給你 Executive sentence (eg. he handed the money to you)
kə7 ou7 ʃin7 ə7 mə7 he take money to you
85. 拿水來! Imperative sentence (eg. bring water!)
ou7 nam7 nia7! take water come!
86. 別吵! Negative Imperative sentence (eg. don't make noise!)
mə7 ʒun7 luan7! not need make noise! ʒun7 from ʒun7
87. 別不來呀! Double-Negative Imperative sentence (eg. don't not come!)
mə7 kxəm7 nia7! not should come!
88. 咱們走吧! Imperative sentence (eg. let's go!)
dou7 lo7 deu7 lo7 we plural go particle

89. 睡覺吧！ Imperative sentence (eg. do sleep!)
 ɸoiɿ ʃuanɿ loɿ! go sleep particle !
90. 中國人口多 "Double-subject" sentence (eg. China is large in population)
 tʃunɿ kukɿ leŋɿ hunɿ liauɿ middle country people many
91. 他叫你別害怕 Sentence with Imperative complement (eg. he asked you not to be afraid)
 kəɿ ʒamɿ məɿ məɿ ʒumɿ maŋɿ he let you not need afraid ʒumɿ from ʒunɿ!
92. 張三派你去跟他講 Pivotal construction (eg. Zhang San sent you to talk with him)
 lanɿ tʃianɿ ʒamɿ məɿ ɸoiɿ hoŋɿ kəɿ kaŋɿ old Chiang ask you to-go with him talk
93. 這件事情使我傷透了腦筋 Pivotal construction (eg. this matter caused me to be brainwrecked)
 nəɿ ɸiuɿ təɿ hoɿɿ ɸoɿ hauɿ hauɿ ɸokɿ this cl matter affair cause me head ache
94. 我覺得冷 Sentence with verbal complement (eg. I feel cold)
 hauɿ huɿ ʒumɿ I feel cold
95. 有人幫忙他 Sentence with verbal complement (eg. there is someone helping him)
 laiɿ leŋɿ hunɿ ɸoŋɿ toɿ kəɿ exist man to-help assist him
96. 他不敢不做 Sentence with verbal complement (eg. he dared not not do it)
 kəɿ məɿ komɿ məɿ hukɿ he not dare not do
97. 這句話用本地話怎麼說？ Sentence with verbal complement (eg. how do you say this in the local dialect?)
 nəɿ kəɿ koɿ ʒunɿ limɿ kouɿ koɿ iɿ ləuɿ kaŋɿ? this cl word using Limkow language
 how way say ?
98. 張三來的時候李四已經回家了 Sentence with time clause (eg. when Zhang San came, Li Si had already gone home)
 lanɿ tʃianɿ niaɿ kəɿ tiɿ houɿ lanɿ liɿ ʒiɿ keŋɿ ləŋɿ ɸoiɿ lanɿ voiɿ old Chiang
 come genitive hour time, old Li al-ready return go home perfective
99. 你還沒出生以前他已經念大學了 Sentence with time clause (eg. before you were born he had already attended college)
 məɿ məɿ ukɿ ɸoɿ ʒuɿ kəɿ ʒiɿ keŋɿ hoɿ ɸaɿ ɸiakɿ voiɿ you not come-out stomach
 mother at, he al-ready study big school perfective
100. 因為兩個月沒下雨，稻都死了 Sentence with cause clause (eg. because it had not rained for two months, the rice plants all died)
 əɿ vəiɿ vonɿ moɿ keuɿ məŋɿ ɸokɿ pfunɿ, ŋauɿ kəɿ ɸaiɿ inɿ voiɿ since because
 double cl month not fall rain, rice-plant all die finish perfective
101. 要是你信，他就糟糕囉 Sentence with conditional clause (eg. if you believe him, it will be a mess)
 kiaɿ səɿ məɿ tʃunɿ kəɿ tʃuɿ samɿ loɿ suppose if you believe him then miserable
 particle
102. 有這三樣就夠了 Sentence with conditional clause (eg. if there were these three kinds, it would be enough)
 laiɿ nəɿ tamɿ ʒianɿ, tʃuɿ kəuɿ loɿ having this three kind, then enough particle
103. 張三胖是胖，不過常常病 Sentence with concessional clause (eg. although Zhang San is fat, he is often sick)
 lanɿ tʃianɿ pʃuiɿ tʃuɿ pʃuiɿ loɿ, nəɿ tiɿ ʃianɿ ʃianɿ laiɿ pʃinɿ old Chiang fat
 namely fat, only often have sickness Itʃuɿ also ʃuɿ!
104. 張三李四分別出去了 Sentence with conjoined Noun Phrases (eg. Zhang San and Li Si went out separately)
 lanɿ tʃianɿ hoŋɿ lanɿ liɿ inɿ naɿ ɸoiɿ koɿ inɿ naɿ old Chiang and old Li one cl go
 each one cl linɿ from itɿ!

105. 他們兩個人互相幫忙 Sentence with reciprocal expression (eg. both of them helped each other)
 kəʌ loʌ vonʌ naʌ honʌ konʌ ʋonʌ toʌ he plural double cl same mutually help assist
106. 飯又冷菜又少肉又稀 Conjunctive sentence (eg. the rice is cold and the vegetables are scanty and the meat is tough)
 pɕiaʌ (kəʌ) ʒuʌ pfonʌ, koʌ diuʌ (kəʌ) ʒuʌ tiuʌ, nanʌ kəʌ ʒuʌ ʒatʌ rice also cold, side dish also few, meat genitive also tough
107. 誰一會兒哭一會兒笑呀? Conjunctive sentence (eg. who cries at one moment and laughs at another?)
 inʌ naʌ nəʌ ɳaiʌ pfoiʌ əʌ ʒuʌ tʃiʌ liauʌ? who cl particle cry once suffix again time laugh? linʌ from itʌ
108. 那個學生不是鬆懶就是胡鬧 Disjunctive sentence (eg. that student is either lazy or naughty)
 nəʌ huʌ hokʌ tenʌ məʌ tiʌ lanʌ tiʌ tʃuʌ tiʌ maʌ haʌʒ that cl study lad not be lazy idle then be naughty
109. 我或者喝茶或者喝酒 Disjunctive sentence (eg. I either drink tea or wine)
 hauʌ hukʌ tʃeʌ konʌ saʌ hukʌ tʃeʌ konʌ ʒanʌ məʌ heŋʌ I either eat tea or eat wine not decided
110. 你是吃飯是吃稀飯? Disjunctive question (eg. are you eating rice or congee?)
 məʌ konʌ pɕiaʌ aʌ tiʌ konʌ tʃokʌ? you eat rice or be eat congee?
111. 你喜(歡)不喜歡看戲? Verb-not-Verb question (eg. do you like to watch drama or not?)
 你喜歡看戲不喜歡?
 məʌ oiʌ məʌ oiʌ dekʌ ɕiʌ? you like not like to-see play? məʌ oiʌ dekʌ ɕiʌ
 məʌ oiʌ dekʌ ɕiʌ? you like to-see play not like to-see play?
112. 你要, 是不是? Positive Tag-question (eg. you want (it), right?)
 məʌ ouʌ, tiʌ məʌ tiʌ aʌ? you want, right not right particle?
113. 是, 我要 Positive answer to positive tag-question
 tiʌ, hauʌ ouʌ right, I want
114. 不是, 我不要 Negative answer to positive tag-question
 məʌ tiʌ, hauʌ məʌ ouʌ not right, I not want
115. 你不要, 是不是? Negative Tag-question (eg. you don't want, right?)
 məʌ məʌ ouʌ, tiʌ məʌ tiʌ? you not want, right not right?
116. 是, 我不要 Positive answer to negative Tag-question
 tiʌ, hauʌ məʌ ouʌ right, I not want
117. 不是, 我要 Negative answer to negative Tag-question
 məʌ tiʌ, hauʌ iʌ ouʌ not right, I wish want
118. 你越笑他就越不敢說話 Correlative sentence (eg. the more you laugh the more he dares not speak)
 məʌ meʌʒ liauʌ kəʌ, kəʌ meʌʒ məʌ komʌ kanʌ koʌ you the-more laugh at-him, he the-more not dare speak language
119. 怎麼你愈來愈瘦? Correlative sentence (eg. how come you are getting thinner and thinner?)
 vɔiʌ kiʌ kaiʌ məʌ ʒaʌ konʌ ʒaʌ ʃumʌ? for what cl you also eat also thin?
120. 誰氣力大誰拿行李 Correlative sentence (eg. whoever has the greater strength will carry the luggage)
 nəʌ huʌ ʒoʌ, nəʌ huʌ ouʌ ɕiŋʌ liʌ whoever cl large, whoever cl hold travel luggage
 ʌ ɕiŋʌ liʌ also ɕiŋʌ tɔʌ
121. 他一進門就扔東西了 Correlative sentence (eg. as soon as he entered he threw things)
 kəʌ itʌ louʌ ʋakʌ dənʌ, tʃuʌ luanʌ pɕiʌ koʌ he once enter mouth door, then throw thing
122. 張三站着看書 "Compressed" sentence (eg. Zhang San is standing reading)
 lanʌ tʃianʌ ʒunʌ louʌ dekʌ ʃekʌ old Chiang stand-ing read book

123. 你來聞聞這朵花香不香 "Compressed" sentence (eg. you come and smell this flower to see if it is fragrant)
 məŋ niaŋ homŋ huaŋ kəŋ ɕiaŋŋ məŋ ɕiaŋŋ you come to-smell flower particle fragrant
 not fragrant
124. 我是走不動嘛 Emphatic sentence (eg. it is that I can't walk)
 hauŋ diŋ məŋ həkŋ I walk not achieved
125. 他不是笨，是裝傻 contrastive sentence (eg. he is not being stupid, but pretending to be foolish)
 kəŋ məŋ tiŋ ŋənŋ, kəŋ tʃeŋ koiŋ he not be stupid, he pretend to-be fool
126. 不是那麼做，是這麼做 Contrastive sentence (eg. it is not to be done that way, it is to be done this way)
 məŋ tiŋ əŋŋ nəŋ hukŋ, kxəmŋ əŋŋ nəŋ hukŋ not be that way do, ought-to this way do
127. 他是去年來的 Cleft sentence (eg. it is last year that he came)
 kəŋ tiŋ vəiŋ laiŋ niaŋŋ kəŋ he be year last come particle
128. 我是前天到的北京 Cleft sentence (eg. it is the day before yesterday that I arrived in Peking)
 hauŋ tiŋ vənŋ hənŋ đonŋ kuaŋ ʔəkŋ kiŋŋ I be day last-last reach complete north
 capital
129. 張三連飯也不吃 Object-Emphatic Sentence (eg. Zhang San does not even eat rice)
 lanŋ tʃiaŋŋ linŋ pɕiaŋŋ duŋ məŋ konŋ old Chiang even meal all not eat
130. 鹽我買了，糖沒買 Object-Contrastive sentence (eg. I have bought salt; I have not bought sugar)
 zəuŋ ʒiŋ kiŋŋ viənŋ voiŋ, haŋŋ məŋ viənŋ ʒəuŋ salt al-ready buy perfective, sugar
 not buy continuative
131. 你不會，讓我來 Sentence with pro-form (eg. you don't know, let me do it)
 məŋ məŋ tukŋ, ʃiaŋŋ hauŋ hukŋ ! you not understand, by me do !
132. 張三呢？ Question with pro-form (eg. what about Zhang San?)
 lanŋ tʃiaŋŋ neŋ ? old Chiang, eh ?

THE BE LANGUAGE

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