WHITE HMONG LANGUAGE LESSONS

Doris Whitelock

Revised Edition

Southeast Asian Refugee Studies
Occasional Papers
Number Two

Southeast Asian Refugee Studies Project, Center for Urban and Regional Affairs, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
SOUTHEAST ASIAN REFUGEE STUDIES
Occasional Papers

Series Editor: Bruce T. Downing

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Compiled by Douglas P. Olney

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A Note On This Edition

When Doris Whitelock wrote her White Meo Language Lessons in Thailand in the 1960s, she surely had no idea that so many Americans would be living and working side-by-side with speakers of Hmong in the United States today. But the Hmong refugees in the United States, now numbering over 60,000, have, since 1975, entered and enriched the lives of numbers of Americans, many of whom have eagerly sought to learn about the people, their history, and their traditional way of life. For some, to communicate with persons who do not speak English natively means learning at least something of their language, and it is for such dedicated and adventurous people that we have undertaken to reproduce these lessons.

The manuscript has been completely retyped, the name Hmong being substituted for the formerly used Meo, with some other minor corrections and modifications supplied by the author. The content of the lessons has scarcely been changed, and so materials originally intended for use by missionaries teaching themselves Hmong while living in a mountain-top village still contain the vocabulary of pig-feeding, cooking on an open fire, and Bible stories. The basics of White Hmong pronunciation, grammar, and usage are presented also, however, and the student may feel free to substitute vocabulary used in the context of Hmong refugee life in the United States, learned through the aid of a Hmong-speaking assistant, who will be essential anyway to provide oral practice with the lesson material.

Originally some recorded "tape exercises" were available to accompany the lessons. These have been lost, and while the texts of some of these exercises are included in the lessons, others (beginning with "Tape Exercise 19") are not. It is therefore not possible with this reprinting to offer tapes to accompany the lessons, although it is our intention to prepare new tapes in the future if the missing texts can be found.

These lessons represent the White Hmong (Hmong Dew) dialect, rather than Blue/Green Hmong (Mong Leng), only because that was the dialect of the village in which Doris Whitelock lived. A student who wishes to learn to speak the other major dialect could surely follow these lessons, substituting the sounds and words used by the language helper where these differ.
Finally, a couple of comments on the text. The White Hmong dictionary the author refers to on page 63 is Ernest E. Heimbach's *White Hmong-English Dictionary*, available in a second edition from the Southeast Asian Program, Department of Asian Studies, Cornell University (Data Paper No. 75).

This dictionary includes useful notes on pronunciation and spelling and some specialized word lists, and should be considered an essential tool of the student of Hmong. The apostrophe (') used at the beginning of a syllable in pronunciation drills indicates the position of stress. A period placed after a vowel, within a word, means that the vowel should be prolonged or lengthened. As to the pace or scheduling of the lessons, the original design was that a lesson might be completed in a week, each part, more or less, in one day. With that as a suggested goal, we wish you good luck!

Bruce T. Downing
PREFACE

During two decades of living with the Hmong people I have seen radical changes taking place. These semi-nomadic mountain people whose early origins were in China, have been subject to the horrors of a protracted period of war, the confusing changes of government policies and the scattering of their close-knit family units to alien cultures remote from their mountain homes.

When these language lessons were first prepared in the 1960s, I was living with the Hmong in their "natural" surroundings isolated high in the mountains of North Thailand. The everyday concerns of the Hmong were their fields and animals, their families and their health. Hence the rural content of these lessons which were designed specifically to aid new missionaries in their day to day living in a Hmong community.

Although these lessons were revised while I lived with the Hmong in Northern Laos, they are being published in essentially the same form now in an attempt to meet the present demand for Hmong language material in the United States. I realize first of all, the inadequacies of research done on the grammatical structure of the language, and secondly, due to other commitments, there has not been the opportunity to revise the cultural content of the lessons bringing it more into line with the changed circumstances of the Hmong now living in the Western hemisphere.

I would not have attempted preparation of the lessons without the assurance of Dr. W.A. Smalley's linguistic expertise. This he gave unstintingly along with constant encouragement in every language project. I acknowledge my indebtedness also to Mr. E.E. Heimbach and Dr. Herbert Purnell for their help in language matters, and to the Southeast Asian Refugee Studies Project at the University of Minnesota for their interest in the Hmong language and their willingness to have these lessons published. Not least of all, I am grateful to the countless number of Hmong men and women in mountain villages and refugee camps who have borne so patiently and humorously with my endless questions and time-consuming investigations.

Doris M. Whitelock  
Scotland  
January 1982
UNIT 1

LESSON 1.A

I. USEFUL SENTENCES

Plan to spend one hour on the following useful sentences. Steps to be followed with the informant:

• Have the informant say each sentence twice through while you listen.
• The informant then says sentence 1. and you mimic. Have him say it again and you mimic. If he does this two or three times with each sentence he will be more likely to say the sentence at a natural speed rather than simply read what is in the book.
• Now the informant says each sentence from 1-6 once while you mimic him after each sentence.
• Have the informant ask the question in sentence 1. and you give one of the answers in sentences 2-6. Do this several times and try giving a different answer each time.
• Now you ask the question and have the informant give an answer.

1. Koj ua dabtsi? (you do what) "What are you doing?"
2. Kuv ua mov (I make rice) "I'm making the rice"
3. Kuv pub npua (I feed pig) "I'm feeding the pigs"
4. Kuv pub qaib (I feed hens) "I'm feeding the hens"
5. Kuv pub nees (I feed horse) "I'm feeding the horse"
6. Kuv tsis ua dabtsi (I not do anything) "I'm not doing anything"

II. WORD STUDY

'Dabtsi' as used in sentence 1. asks a question "what." As used in sentence 6, it is not a question but a statement "anything." There is no change in intonation here between the question and the statement.

III. PRONUNCIATION DRILLS

PURPOSE OF PRONUNCIATION DRILLS: In "learning a language" what we are setting out to do is learn utterances suitable for situations. Learning utterances requires learning their pronunciation, and learning them well requires learning to pronounce them well. Pronouncing them will require careful listening and fluent mimicry.
Correct pronunciation is a skill which must come early in your study pro-
gram and to get this skill there must be practice or drilling. You must
drill to the point of boredom and then having reached that point, drill
past it to the point where the drill becomes automatic.

Remember that looking and listening simultaneously detracts from your con-
centration on hearing. Trying to learn to mimic and pronounce accurately
by doing it from written symbols is ineffective so try not to use the
book – use the informant instead.

STEPS IN THE USE OF PRONUNCIATION DRILLS: These are suggestions for your
use of pronunciation drills throughout the lessons and are written out
here in full for your convenience and guidance in using the drills.

Notice that there are three main stages: listening, mimicry, and produc-
tion, in this order.

LISTENING STAGE

Informant | Learner
---|---
1. Down each list | Listen
2. Across lists | Listen
3. Two words one list | Identify list
4. Two words either list | Same or different
5. Two words either list | List 1 or 2 or "mixed" if from
6. One word | both lists

Identify list

MIMICRY STAGE

Informant | Learner | Informant | Learner
---|---|---|---
1. Down each list | mimic | correct | repeat
2. Across lists | mimic | correct | repeat
3. Two words one list | mimic | correct | repeat
4. Two words either list | mimic | correct | repeat
5. One word | mimic | correct | repeat

PRODUCTION STAGE

Learner | Informant | Learner
---|---|---
1. Down each list | correct | repeat
2. Across lists | correct | repeat

Where a single list of words or utterances is not being contrasted with
another list, some of the steps are omitted but your three stages are
still the same.
LISTENING STAGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Informant</th>
<th>Learner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Down the list (regular order)</td>
<td>listen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Down the list (random order)</td>
<td>listen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MIMICRY STAGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Informant</th>
<th>Learner</th>
<th>Informant</th>
<th>Learner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Down the list (regular order)</td>
<td>mimic</td>
<td>correct</td>
<td>repeat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Down the list (random order)</td>
<td>mimic</td>
<td>correct</td>
<td>repeat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PRODUCTION STAGE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Learner</th>
<th>Informant</th>
<th>Learner</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Down the list (regular order)</td>
<td>correct</td>
<td>mimic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Down the list (random order)</td>
<td>correct</td>
<td>mimic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONSONANT DRILLS: There is a full consonant chart in Lesson 6 if you want to refer to it. Pay no attention to the meanings of the words - this is a drill to get you used to the consonants and those which contrast with each other.

'p' 't' 'k' are unaspirated stops you have already learned in Thai. If you still have trouble with these, practice the special drills on page 38.

'ph' 'th' 'kh' are the aspirated counterparts of the above and shouldn’t give you any difficulty. No need to go through the whole sequence of drilling on these. Simply have the informant read down each list while you listen. Then across the lists while you listen. (Listening stages 1 and 2.)

Then have the informant read down the list and across the lists while you mimic him. Then the informant gives the correct utterance and you repeat the corrected form. (Mimicry stages 1 and 2.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>p</th>
<th>ph</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>th</th>
<th>k</th>
<th>kh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pab</td>
<td>phab</td>
<td>taj</td>
<td>thaj</td>
<td>kais</td>
<td>khais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pem</td>
<td>phem</td>
<td>tais</td>
<td>thais</td>
<td>kaub</td>
<td>khaub</td>
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<tr>
<td>peeb</td>
<td>pheeb</td>
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<td>phov</td>
<td>tooj</td>
<td>thooj</td>
<td>kem</td>
<td>khem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>puaj</td>
<td>phuaj</td>
<td>tum</td>
<td>thum</td>
<td>kiab</td>
<td>khiab</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'm' 'n' 'h' 'l' 'y' are the same as in English. This short drill will let you hear them in Hmong words. Listen to the informant read down the lists and across. Then mimic him as with the above drill.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tones</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Falling</th>
<th>Glottalized</th>
<th>Rising</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cons.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>mab</td>
<td>maj</td>
<td>mam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>neb</td>
<td>nej</td>
<td>nem</td>
<td>nev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>haub</td>
<td>hauj</td>
<td>haum</td>
<td>hauv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>lib</td>
<td>lij</td>
<td>lim</td>
<td>liv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>yuaj</td>
<td>yuam</td>
<td>yuav</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'c', 'ch', 'c' is a palatal consonant with blade release. If you are not quite sure how you should be making this try the following drill which is based on English "put you" (/* means extra length).

- Start by saying 'put' a number of times increasing the speed of utterance:
  
  put put put put put put put put put

- Now say the two words together:
  
  'put.you  'put.you  'put.you  'put.you'put.you

- "Think" the first syllable of the utterance above but say just the second syllable. Do not aspirate!
  
  'tyou  'tyou  'tyou  'tyou'tyou'tyou'tyou'tyou'tyou

- Run through the sequence rapidly:
  
  put 'put.you  'tyou  'tyou  'ty  'ty'ty'ty'ty'ty'ty

(The 'ty' will get your tongue in the correct position for 'c'.)

'ch' is the aspirated counterpart of 'c'. Follow learning stage 1 and 2, mimicry stage 1 and 2, and production stage 1 and 2.

c  ch
caj  chaj
cais  chais
caws  chaws
c eb  cheb
ceem  cheem
cim  chim

**TAPE EXERCISE 1:** On a sheet of paper write the numbers 1-12 and write down the consonant of each word you hear. Don't attempt to write down the complete word; you are specifically drilling on the consonants here and this exercise will help you find out if you are hearing them correctly or not. Don't look at the correct answers below until you have finished writing all 12 consonants.

1. phem  2. theem  3. ceb  4. chaj  5. kawb  6. caws
VOWEL DRILLS: There is a full vowel chart in lesson 6 if you want to refer to it. Pay no attention to the meanings of the words.

'ë' and 'ö' approximate to English 'e' in "they," and 'o' in "lost." In drilling follow learning stage 1 and 2, mimicry stage 1 and 2 and production stage 1 and 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>'ë'</th>
<th>Tones</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Falling</th>
<th>Rising</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cons.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch</td>
<td>cheb</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>chev</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>deb</td>
<td>dej</td>
<td>dev</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>keb</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>kev</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>lej</td>
<td>lev</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>neb</td>
<td>nej</td>
<td>nev</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>'ö'</th>
<th>Tones</th>
<th>Breathy</th>
<th>Falling</th>
<th>Glottalized</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cons.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>cog</td>
<td>coj</td>
<td>com</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>choj</td>
<td>chom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>mog</td>
<td>moj</td>
<td>mom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>nog</td>
<td>noj</td>
<td>nom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>hoj</td>
<td>hom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following are contrast drills and you should work through all the steps in the listening, mimicry and production stages.

(i/ia)  (a/ai)  (u/ua)

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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<td>i</td>
<td>ia</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>ai</td>
<td>u</td>
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<tr>
<td>ib</td>
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<td>ub</td>
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<tr>
<td>cim</td>
<td>ciam</td>
<td>da</td>
<td>dai</td>
<td>cub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis</td>
<td>dias</td>
<td>fab</td>
<td>faib</td>
<td>duj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fiv</td>
<td>fiav</td>
<td>hav</td>
<td>haiv</td>
<td>hum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lib</td>
<td>liab</td>
<td>kam</td>
<td>kaim</td>
<td>lug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mis</td>
<td>mias</td>
<td>laj</td>
<td>laij</td>
<td>mus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TONE DRILLS: Pay no attention to the meanings of the words - these are drills to get you used to the tones. Work through all the steps of drilling.

SINGLE WORD DRILLS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Rising (-ë)</th>
<th>Rising</th>
<th>High</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cab</td>
<td>cav</td>
<td>chav</td>
<td>chab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qaib</td>
<td>qaiv</td>
<td>faiv</td>
<td>faib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daub</td>
<td>dauv</td>
<td>hauv</td>
<td>haub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hawb</td>
<td>hawv</td>
<td>cev</td>
<td>ceb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lib</td>
<td>liv</td>
<td>diav</td>
<td>diab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falling (-j)</td>
<td>Mid (-)</td>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>Falling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>naj</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>pa</td>
<td>paj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cajj</td>
<td>cai</td>
<td>cau</td>
<td>cauj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hauj</td>
<td>hau</td>
<td>daw</td>
<td>dawj</td>
</tr>
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<td>chawj</td>
<td>chaw</td>
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<td>dej</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>law</td>
<td>lee</td>
<td>leej</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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**TWO-WORD DRILLS:**

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<th>Rising (-v)</th>
<th>Rising</th>
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<tr>
<td>cheb tsev</td>
<td>dev mub</td>
<td>qhov</td>
<td>oub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neb yuav</td>
<td></td>
<td>miv</td>
<td>dub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dab qhev</td>
<td></td>
<td>hlawv</td>
<td>teb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fob mov</td>
<td></td>
<td>kuv</td>
<td>paub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pub kuv</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
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<th>Falling</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pub koj</td>
<td></td>
<td>koj</td>
<td>paub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neb noj</td>
<td></td>
<td>luaj</td>
<td>teb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pub nej</td>
<td></td>
<td>cauj</td>
<td>lub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neb quaj</td>
<td></td>
<td>caj</td>
<td>dab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qaib loj</td>
<td></td>
<td>cooj</td>
<td>qaib</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Mid (-)</th>
<th>Mid</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pub npua</td>
<td></td>
<td>ua</td>
<td>teb</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>tua</td>
<td>qai</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>sai</td>
<td>dub</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>paub</td>
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<td>neb hais</td>
<td></td>
<td>mus</td>
<td>teb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muab laws</td>
<td></td>
<td>faus</td>
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</tr>
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**THREE-WORD DRILLS:**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Mid</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>loj</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>lub</td>
<td>qe</td>
<td>loj</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High</th>
<th>Mid</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cheeb</td>
<td>hu</td>
<td>neb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lub</td>
<td>qe</td>
<td>dawb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tub</td>
<td>ua</td>
<td>teb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muab</td>
<td>lau</td>
<td>qaib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lub</td>
<td>chaw</td>
<td>kub</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TAPE EXERCISE 2:** On a sheet of paper write the numbers 1-12 and write down what combinations of tones you hear for the following sentences on the tape. Then consult below for the correct answers.
1. lawj (falling)  2. dauv (rising)  3. paj (fall.)  4. caí (mid)  
5. pub koj (high-fall.)  6. qhov cub (rising-high)  7. lub qe dawb 
(high-mid-high)  8. tub ua teb (high-mid-high)  9. cheeb hu koj 
(high-mid-fall.)  10. lub qe loj (high-mid-fall.)  11. lub chaw 
kub (high-mid-high)  12. pub npua noj (high-mid-fall.)

IV. GRAMMAR DRILLS

THE PURPOSE OF GRAMMAR DRILLS: These drills are designed to give you a 
sufficient amount of the kind of repetition necessary in the learning of 
sentence patterns. At first the simple basic patterns will be learned by 
repetition. Then from these patterns you will learn how to make substitu-
tions, expansions and transformations into a large number of sentence 
patterns. Learn each pattern or group of patterns well before progressing 
to the next one.

STEPS IN THE USE OF GRAMMAR DRILLS:

SUBSTITUTION DRILL ON A SINGLE PATTERN: The informant presents a sen-
tence as a stimulus, followed by a trigger. The idea of the drill is for 
you to put the trigger word in the right place in your response. The 
trigger which follows the informant's stimulus sentence belongs in one of 
the sentence positions. By practicing the placement of this trigger in 
its correct spot you gradually learn the location of the sentence posi-
tions and the kinds of units which fill them, e.g.:

Informant gives  STIMULUS  'kuv pub nees'  
Informant gives  TRIGGER  'qaíb'  
Learner gives  RESPONSE  'kuv pub qaíb'  
Informant  CORRECTS  'kuv pub qaíb'  
Learner  MIMICS  'kuv pub qaíb'

PAIRED PATTERN DRILL: The informant gives a stimulus sentence con-
structed from one type of pattern. The learner changes this type of sen-
tence into one which is related to it, e.g. question - answer, or, 
positive - negative.

Informant  STIMULUS  'køj ris dej los?'  
Learner  RESPONSE  'yog kuv ris dej'  
Informant  CORRECTS  'yog kuv ris dej'  
Learner  MIMICS  'yog kuv ris dej'

SINGLE PATTERN DRILLS. Follow the steps given above.

kuv ua mov

peb
(we)

Teem
(name)

lawv
(they)

nws
(he)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>koj ua dabtsi?</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>kuv tsis ua dabtsi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nej (you)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>peb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nws</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>nws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lawv</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>lawv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teem</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Teem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>koj mus ua dabtsi? (go)</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>kuv mus pub nees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nej</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>peb npua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nws</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>nws os (duck)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lawv</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>lawv qaib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teem</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Teem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>koj tseem ua dabtsi? (still)</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>kuv tseem pub nees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nej</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>peb npua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nws</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>nws os</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lawv</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>lawv qaib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teem</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Teem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNIT 1

LESSON 1.B

I. USEFUL SENTENCES

When you see someone working or going somewhere, the usual thing to ask is the obvious, unless you really don't know what they are doing, e.g. you see someone feeding the pigs so you ask, - "Are you feeding the pigs?"

1. Koj pub nees los? (ques.) "Are you feeding the horse?"
2. Koj cheb tsev los? (sweep house) "Are you sweeping the house?"
3. Koj ris dej los? (carry water) "Are you carrying water?"
4. Koj tuav txhuv los? (pound rice) "Are you pounding rice?"
5. Koj zov tsev los? (look after) "Are you looking after the house?"
6. Koj txiav taws los? (cut firewood) "Are you cutting firewood?"
7. Yog, kuv txiav taws (affirmative) "Yes, I'm cutting firewood."

II. PRONUNCIATION DRILLS

CONSONANT DRILLS: Each of the following "sets" are contrast drills, so work through all steps of listening, mimicking, and production stages. These are fairly difficult contrasts to make, so work hard at hearing the contrasts and at being able to mimic them clearly.

'ts' like 'c' is an unaspirated palatal stop but is affricated. You make it as if making the 'j' in English "jot" but make sure that it is unvoiced.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>c/ts</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>ts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cab</td>
<td>tsab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cau</td>
<td>tsau</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceg</td>
<td>tseg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ceem</td>
<td>tseem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cig</td>
<td>tsij</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>co</td>
<td>tso</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
'ch' and 'tsh' are the aspirated counterparts of 'c' and 'ts'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ch/tsh</th>
<th>ch</th>
<th>tsh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chaj</td>
<td>tshaj</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chais</td>
<td>tshais</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chawj</td>
<td>tshawj</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheb</td>
<td>tsheb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheej</td>
<td>tsheej</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chim</td>
<td>tshim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'tx' like 't' is an unaspirated dental stop but is affricated.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>t/tx</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>tx</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tab</td>
<td>txab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taij</td>
<td>txaij</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tau</td>
<td>txau</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tawm</td>
<td>txawm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tej</td>
<td>txej</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tias</td>
<td>txias</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'th' and 'txh' are the aspirated counterparts of 't' and 'tx'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>th/txh</th>
<th>th</th>
<th>txh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thab</td>
<td>txhab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thais</td>
<td>txhais</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thauum</td>
<td>txhaum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>them</td>
<td>txhem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>theej</td>
<td>txheej</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>this</td>
<td>txhis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'r' is similar to the Hmong 't' but is retroflexed. Make an English 'r'. Put your tongue firmly against the roof of your mouth, as you make the 'r' release your tongue. This Hmong 'r' is unvoiced. 'z' is also retroflexed and similar to the 'z' in English "azure."

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>r/z</th>
<th>r</th>
<th>z</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>raj</td>
<td>zaj</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rais</td>
<td>zais</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raub</td>
<td>zaub</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rawm</td>
<td>zawm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rog</td>
<td>zog</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roov</td>
<td>zoov</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You are familiar with 'k' which is an unaspirated velar stop. The Hmong 'q' is made further back in the mouth than the 'k' and most folk need a lot of drilling on this.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>q/qh</th>
<th>q</th>
<th>qh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>qa</td>
<td>qha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qaib</td>
<td>qhaib</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qauv</td>
<td>qhauv</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qeb</td>
<td>qheb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qia</td>
<td>qhia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qoob</td>
<td>qhoob</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now contrast the 'k' and 'q'.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>k/q</th>
<th>k</th>
<th>q</th>
<th>kh/qh</th>
<th>kh</th>
<th>qh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kab</td>
<td>qab</td>
<td></td>
<td>khab</td>
<td>qhab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kais</td>
<td>qais</td>
<td></td>
<td>khaub</td>
<td>qhaub</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaub</td>
<td>qaub</td>
<td></td>
<td>khaws</td>
<td>qhaws</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ke</td>
<td>qe</td>
<td></td>
<td>khiav</td>
<td>qhiav</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keeb</td>
<td>qeeb</td>
<td></td>
<td>khov</td>
<td>qhov</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koj</td>
<td>qoj</td>
<td></td>
<td>khib</td>
<td>qhib</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TAPE EXERCISE 3.** On a sheet of paper write down the numbers 1–20. This exercise is to test your hearing of the consonants so simply write down the consonant or consonant cluster of each word, then check with the answers below.

1. cab  2. tsab  3. txej  4. txhab  5. cheej  6. this  7. rog
20. khab

**VOWEL DRILLS:** You have practiced the 'e' vowel. Now here is its nasalized counterpart 'ee'. This vowel varies between the 'ing' of "ring" and the 'ung' of "rung" depending upon the preceding consonant. You are not likely to confuse the following contrast drills but it will help you to practice these vowels in the combinations listed. Follow listening stage 1 and 2, mimicry stage 1 and 2, and also production stage 1 and 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>e/ee</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>ee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cem</td>
<td>ceem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cej</td>
<td>ceej</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lej</td>
<td>leej</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mem</td>
<td>meem</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nesb</td>
<td>neeb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qe</td>
<td>qee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The symbol 'oo' was adopted at a stage when it was thought more nearly to approximate nasalized 'o' than nasalized 'u'. The nasalized 'o' was not discovered until later since it appears in relatively few words. Hence the seeming inconsistency in the use of symbols. As you practice the following drills you will hear that 'u' approximates more nearly to 'oo' than does 'o'.

11
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>u/oo</th>
<th>u</th>
<th>oo</th>
<th>o/oo</th>
<th>o</th>
<th>oo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cub</td>
<td>coob</td>
<td></td>
<td>coj</td>
<td>cooj</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hu</td>
<td>hoo</td>
<td></td>
<td>dog</td>
<td>doog</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuv</td>
<td>koov</td>
<td></td>
<td>fob</td>
<td>foob</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lug</td>
<td>loog</td>
<td></td>
<td>ho</td>
<td>hoo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muj</td>
<td>mooj</td>
<td></td>
<td>los</td>
<td>loos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nus</td>
<td>noos</td>
<td></td>
<td>mov</td>
<td>moov</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'au' and 'aw' need a lot of contrast drilling as they don't approximate to Thai or English vowels. Drill through all the steps of listening, mimicry and production stages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>au/aw</th>
<th>au</th>
<th>aw</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cau</td>
<td>caw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daub</td>
<td>dawb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hauj</td>
<td>hawj</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaub</td>
<td>kawb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lauj</td>
<td>lawj</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qauv</td>
<td>qawv</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tape Exercise 4.** Write the numbers 1-20 on a sheet of paper. This exercise is to see if you are hearing the vowels correctly, so simply write down the vowel or vowel cluster you hear for each word.


**Tone Drills:** Refer to the tone chart in lesson 6 to see the relationship of these new tones to the ones you have already drilled.

**Single Word Drills:**

- **Breathy (-g):**
  - cag
  - daig
  - laug
  - mog
  - peg
  - liag

- **Glottalized (-m):**
  - cam
  - daim
  - laum
  - mom
  - pem
  - liam

**Two-Word Drills:**

- **High (-b) Low (-s)**
  - eeb nees
  - wb mus
  - cab nees
  - hlub nws
  - maub mus

- **Low**
  - tus uab
  - tsis cob
  - tsis coob
  - tsis dub
  - tus diab
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High</th>
<th>Breathy</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Breathy</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Breathy</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ceb</td>
<td>muag</td>
<td>tag</td>
<td>hnb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ob</td>
<td>tug</td>
<td>neeg</td>
<td>hloob</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheb</td>
<td>tag</td>
<td>cig</td>
<td>hlob</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dob</td>
<td>tag</td>
<td>cog</td>
<td>noob</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsib</td>
<td>tug</td>
<td>dag</td>
<td>xwb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High</th>
<th>Glottalized</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Glottalized</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ib</td>
<td>chim</td>
<td>thaum</td>
<td>ub</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ciab</td>
<td>mem</td>
<td>them</td>
<td>teb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faib</td>
<td>lawm</td>
<td>kaum</td>
<td>hnb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hlob</td>
<td>lawm</td>
<td>lam</td>
<td>saib</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lub</td>
<td>kawm</td>
<td>lam</td>
<td>mob</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THREE-WORD DRILLS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High</th>
<th>Breathy</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Breathy</th>
<th>Falling</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>peb</td>
<td>cog</td>
<td>noob</td>
<td>neb</td>
<td>cug</td>
<td>dej</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peb</td>
<td>dag</td>
<td>xwb</td>
<td>tub</td>
<td>dag</td>
<td>koj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pob</td>
<td>ntseg</td>
<td>mob</td>
<td>saib</td>
<td>pog</td>
<td>tuaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lub</td>
<td>log</td>
<td>poob</td>
<td>ob</td>
<td>tug</td>
<td>tuaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>pliag</td>
<td>xwb</td>
<td>peb</td>
<td>tug</td>
<td>coj</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High</th>
<th>Breathy</th>
<th>Rising</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Breathy</th>
<th>Low</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ob</td>
<td>tug</td>
<td>dev</td>
<td>siab</td>
<td>kawg</td>
<td>nkaus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plaub</td>
<td>tug</td>
<td>miv</td>
<td>tab</td>
<td>meeg</td>
<td>mus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peb</td>
<td>lug</td>
<td>kev</td>
<td>peb</td>
<td>nog</td>
<td>nees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ib</td>
<td>leeg</td>
<td>siv</td>
<td>neb</td>
<td>nug</td>
<td>nws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neb</td>
<td>nug</td>
<td>lawv</td>
<td>ib</td>
<td>pawg</td>
<td>taws</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TAPE EXERCISE 5. Simply write the tones you hear, but this time try writing the consonant letters which symbolize the tones. e.g. if the word you hear has a low tone write s.

### III. GRAMMAR DRILLS

**SINGLE PATTERN DRILLS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kuv</th>
<th>pub</th>
<th>nees</th>
<th>kuj</th>
<th>pub</th>
<th>nees</th>
<th>los?</th>
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**PAIRED PATTERN DRILLS:**

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| lawv |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Teem |      |      |      |      |      |      |

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| lawv |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Teem |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
UNIT 1

LESSON 1.C - REVIEW

I. REVIEW ALL USEFUL SENTENCES

The sentences in this first lesson have been chosen because they can all be used immediately in "live" situations. In reviewing them don't merely sit and say them all to yourself - get out into the village and put yourself into the appropriate situations for using the sentences. You can see these "activities" every day in the village and the more you "use" what you learn, as you learn it, the more likely you are to automatically "produce" the right sentence or question in the right situation.

II. REVIEW THE PRONUNCIATION DRILLS

Go through at least the mimicry stage of all the drills. Pay special attention to the places that you find difficult, or where the informant hesitates to accept your pronunciation. Go through all three stages in drilling on these points of difficulty.

Have you been able to get rhythm in your drilling? Work at it until you and the informant can rhythmically "beat" out the drill - say it, respond, say it, respond, say it respond, informant, learner, informant, learner. Using the tapes will help you in this.

Here are some supplementary Tone Drills. Fancy! - Some people actually wiggle their head up and down in the pattern of the tones, or even get up on their toes to hit the top note - of course, you don't do you? Better to la-la-la the tone tunes rather than look like a well-fed dog nodding its head and wagging its tail!

SINGLE WORD DRILLS:

(-s)        (-m)        (-m)        (-s)
cas         cam          kam          kas
daís         daim         laim         laís
haus         haum         kaum         kaús
pes          pem          cem          ces
nees

TWO-WORD DRILLS:

(-v)        (-m)        (-m)        (-v)
kuv pom      pom mív      hem kuv      niam txív
txív pom     hem kuv      niam txív      tseem hláwang
kuv cem      niam txív    tseem hláwang  pom dev
kuv niam     tseem hláwang pom dev
kov nom      pom dev
THREE-WORD DRILLS:

(-s) (-m) (-m) (-s)

- tsis pom  
- cais lawm  
- lees lawm  
- tsis hum  
- los lawm

- pom nees  
- lam hais  
- pom os  
- pom dais  
- maum dais

TAPE EXERCISE 6. Follow the instructions given previously for tone exercises.

1. haus  2. laim  3. nees  4. cem  5. kuv pom  6. niam txiv
7. tsis hum  8. lam hais  9. pom miv  10. cov nom  11. los lawm
12. maum dais  13. mov txias lawm  14. txiv tsis pom  15. hla
mus lawm  16. kuv tsis pom  17. chaw txias lawm  18. hu los lawm

III. REVIEW THE GRAMMAR DRILLS

In the first lesson you have learned one basic Hmong sentence pattern.

Subject   Verb   Object
kuv       pub     nees

You have learned where the negative comes in the sentence - before the verb.

Subject   Verb   Object
kuv       tsis   ua   dabtsi

You have also learned how to use 'tseem' which is a pre-verbal particle indicating an action still in progress.

Subject   Verb   Object
koj       tseem  ua   dabtsi?

You have learned how to use the question word 'los'

Subject   Verb   Object
koj       pub     nees   los?

Now make yourself a drill on the above basic pattern using the vocabulary you know; five or six sentences or phrases will do. Then make drills with the various expansions of this pattern, i.e. with the use of 'tsis' 'tseem' 'los'.

16
Hmong sentences can have many verbs strung together. In lesson 1. A grammar drills did you notice where two verbs come together?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>koj</td>
<td>mus</td>
<td>ua</td>
<td>dabtsi</td>
</tr>
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</table>

IV. **TALKY-TALK**

'los' You have been learning this question word in a low tone (−s). This is sometimes said in a low tone with a slight rise. This starts lower than a rising tone (−v) and shouldn't be confused with the basic (−v) tone. When said with a slight rise it is acceptable but sounds a bit "hard" to Hmong ears.

'ua' has the meaning "to do, to make." In the sense of "to make" it takes a wide range of objects e.g. make rice, make a house, make fields or do fields etc.

'mov' 'txhuv' and 'nplej' all have the meaning "rice," but there is a difference and they can't be used interchangeably.

'mov' is cooked rice

'txhuv' is hulled, uncooked rice

'nplej' is unhulled rice (standing or cut)
UNIT 1

LESSON 2.A

I. USEFUL SENTENCES

1. Nej puas nyob hauv tsev 'os? (ques. live in particle) "Are you at home?"

2. Nyob thiab 'os. Los tsev 'os. (also) (come) "Yes. Come in."

3. Caiv tsis caiv 'os? (taboo) "Have you a taboo?"

4. Tsis caiv 'as. (particle) "No."

5. Zaum 'os." (sit) "Sit down."

II. WORD STUDY

'puas' is another question word and it comes before the verb. The difference between this question word and 'los' is probably that:

'puas' - an answer is expected but can be "yes" or "no", e.g.
Nws puas ris dej? "Did he carry water?"
The speaker does not know if "he" carried water or not.

'los' - expects a "yes" answer, e.g.
Koj ris dej los? "Are you carrying water?"
The speaker sees you carrying water so the answer must be "yes."

'nyob hauv tsev' (sentence 1) If your informant is saying this up to speed like it is said on the tape, you will hear the sentence as 'nej puas nyob tsev 'os.' The 'hauv' is still there but can't be distinguished as 'hauv' as when the word is said in isolation.

III. PRONUNCIATION DRILLS

You have already drilled the unaspirated stops 'p', 't', 'k', 'c', 'q', and 'r.' This set of stops also occurs with prenasalization and this is what you will be practicing in the following drills. However, although the "set" looks very neat in the orthography, it doesn't point out the complications. (This set of symbols was used for convenience in teaching.) First of all, as you listen to the informant reading down the lists and then across, contrasting the non-nasalized and nasalized consonants you will find that each consonant 'p', 't', 'k', 'c', 'q', 'r' becomes voiced following the nasalization. Another feature not shown up by the orthography is the following:
'n' becomes 'm' before 'p'
'n' remains 'n' before 't', 'c', 'r'
'n' becomes 'ŋ' before 'k', 'q'

If you are hearing your informant well and mimicking well you will find that your tongue and lips automatically adjust to the 'n', 'm' and 'ŋ' positions.

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TAPE EXERCISE 7.

1. qag  2. rab  3. nqaij  4. npe  5. tais  6. ntawm  7. nkrees
20. nris

VOWEL DRILLS: The 'w' vowel does not approximate to any English or Thai vowel. It is not the Thai vowel. It is something between the Hmong 'l' and the 'u' made midway back in the mouth with the tongue close to the palate.
Now drill on the contrast between 'u' and 'w'

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{u/w} & \text{u} & \text{w} \\
\text{ub} & \text{wb} & \\
\text{cug} & \text{cgw} & \\
\text{cuj} & \text{cwj} & \\
\text{dub} & \text{dwb} & \\
\text{hub} & \text{hwb} & \\
\text{luj} & \text{luj} & \\
\end{array}
\]

Here is another contrast drill on the difficult vowels 'au' and 'aw'

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{au/aw} & \text{au} & \text{aw} \\
\text{cauj} & \text{cawj} & \\
\text{daug} & \text{dawg} & \\
\text{haub} & \text{hawb} & \\
\text{kaum} & \text{kawm} & \\
\text{lau} & \text{law} & \\
\text{pauv} & \text{pawv} & \\
\end{array}
\]

TAPE EXERCISE 8.


TONE DRILLS:

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
(-j) & (-b) & (-b) & (-j) \\
\text{koj paub} & \text{wb noj} & \\
\text{nej saib} & \text{ceeb laj} & \\
\text{luaj teb} & \text{tub tuaj} & \\
\text{kaj sib} & \text{dib loj} & \\
\text{caij tsheb} & \text{dob nroj} & \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
(-j) & (-) & (-) & (-j) \\
\text{haj ua} & \text{rau leej} & \\
\text{koj ua} & \text{xya leej} & \\
\text{noj tau} & \text{zoo neej} & \\
\text{tuaj dua} & \text{tau noj} & \\
\text{nriaj hlu} & \text{ce dej} & \\
\end{array}
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**Tape Exercise 9.**

1. coj kuv 2. caj pas 3. vjm chij 4. ris dej 5. ploj lawm

**IV Grammar Drills**

**Single Pattern Drills:**

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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>lawv nyob</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teem</td>
<td>nws noj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(eat)</td>
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hnub no kuv tsis cheb tsev
(day this)
zov tsev
tsoov txhuv
tuav txhuv
ris dej

PAIRED PATTERN DRILLS:

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<tr>
<th>nws puas noj mov?</th>
<th>nws noj thiqab</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ris dej?</td>
<td>ris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>txiav taws?</td>
<td>txiav</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuav txhuv?</td>
<td>tuav</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pub npua?</td>
<td>pub</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>koj puas cheb tsev?</th>
<th>kuv tsis cheb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>zov tsev?</td>
<td>zov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsoov txhuv?</td>
<td>tsoov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tuav txhuv?</td>
<td>tuav</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ris dej?</td>
<td>ris</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hnub no nej ua dabtsi?</th>
<th>Hnub no peb tsis ua dabtsi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>koj</td>
<td>kuv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neb</td>
<td>wb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nws</td>
<td>nws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lawv</td>
<td>lawv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teem</td>
<td>Teem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNIT 1

LESSON 2.B

I. USEFUL SENTENCES

1. Lub no lus Hmoob hu li cas? (clf.) (word Hmong call what) "What is this called in Hmong?"

2. Peb hu ua 'thoob' (bucket) "We call it 'bucket'"

3. Peb hu ua 'rooj' (table) "We call it 'table'"

4. Peb hu ua 'kawm' (basket) "We call it 'basket'"

5. Peb hu ua 'teeb' (lamp) "We call it 'lamp'"

6. Peb hu ua 'tais' (basin) "We call it 'basin'"

II. PRONUNCIATION DRILLS

CONSONANT DRILLS: You have drilled the unaspirated stops in contrast with the prenasalized unaspirated stops. The following drills are the aspirated stops which are also nasalized. Again notice that 'ph', 'th', 'kh', 'qh', and 'ch' when prenasalized become 'mph', 'nth', 'ŋkh', 'ŋqh', and 'nch' phonetically.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(ph/nph)</th>
<th>(th/nth)</th>
<th>(kh/nkh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ph</td>
<td>nph</td>
<td>th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phav</td>
<td>nphav</td>
<td>thav</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phau</td>
<td>nphau</td>
<td>thaws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phiv</td>
<td>nphiv</td>
<td>thee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phob</td>
<td>nphob</td>
<td>thi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phoo</td>
<td>nphoo</td>
<td>thos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phoov</td>
<td>nphoov</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(qh/nqh)</th>
<th>(ch/nch)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>qhe</td>
<td>nqha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qhib</td>
<td>nqhis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qho</td>
<td>nqho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qhuj</td>
<td>nqhus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qhuab</td>
<td>nqhuab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

23
TAPE EXERCISE 10.

1. chaub 2. nqho 3. nthaws 4. nphoov 5. khawv 6. nqhis

VOWEL DRILLS: First drill down the columns and then across. Listen for
the vowel variation in these drills. In column 1, the 'ee' vowel following 'y'
and consonant clusters with 'y', has an "ing" quality. In column
2, 'ee' following the other consonants and consonant clusters, has an
"ung" quality. Mimic carefully.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ee</th>
<th>ee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yeeb</td>
<td>feeb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yeej</td>
<td>leej</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yeev</td>
<td>ceev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xyeej</td>
<td>meej</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nyeeb</td>
<td>qeeb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nyeeem</td>
<td>tseem</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TONE DRILLS: The following are two-word drills on the same tone.

(-b)  (-b)  (-j)  (-j)  (-)  (-)  (-v)  (-v)

| peb paub | koj tuaj | caw tai | kuv cev |
| lub eeb  | nej caij | fee rau | cov dav |
| lb lub   | coj koj  | hle hlo | chav tsev |
| wb pub   | loj cuj  | ua dua  | hav zoov |
| rob caub | muaj dej | ntsia hlau | daiv plev |
| pub dawb | hwj koj  | ua ke   | fvv khawv |

(-s)  (-s)  (-m)  (-m)  (-g)  (-g)

| cais mis | cawm dim  | cog tag |
| hals tias | pom cuam | dig muag |
| nws mus  | lim hiam  | lag ntseg |
| tus nees | hum lawm  | luag tag |
| fos ntais | maim phom | niag nroog |
| xaws ris | lam them  | pliaag deg |

TAPE EXERCISE 11.

1. kuv cev 2. caw tai 3. cog tag 4. cais mis 5. koj tuaj
6. peb paub 7. lim hiam 8. tus nees 9. ntsia hlau 10. muaj dej

III. GRAMMAR DRILLS

SINGLE PATTERN DRILL:

npe hu ua thoob (name)
tsev
npua
nees
qaib
os

24
### PAIRED PATTERN DRILLS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lub no hu li cas?</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>lub no hu ua thoob</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>kawm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>tais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>rooj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>teeb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tus no hu li cas?</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>tus no hu ua npua</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(clf.)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>qaib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>nees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>os</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>dev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(dog)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>yam no hu li cas?</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>yam no hu ua txhuv</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(clf.)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>nplej</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>mov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>taws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>dej</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nej lus hu li cas?</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>peb lus hu ua zaub</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lawv</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>dej</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hmoob</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>taws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>pombkws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>nplej</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNIT 1

LESSON 2.C - REVIEW

Review the Useful Sentences, Pronunciation Drills and Grammar Drills. With your useful sentence, 'Lub no lus Hmoob hu li cas' you should try to find out a few new names for things today. Write them down and check with the informant.

Do the Tape Exercises again if you didn't score very high when doing them the first time.

TALKY-TALK

You will have noticed that in the drills you haven't practiced all the sentence patterns that occur in the Useful Sentences. There is a reason for this. These useful sentences are for immediate use in "live" situations and with your constant drilling of them will be remembered in the context of the conversations which you engage in. Some, not all, of these sentences we are treating as "frozen phrases." In other words, they are not easily "melted down" into recognizable patterns at this stage of your study. However, these will be "melted down" gradually as the lessons advance.

GRAMMAR PATTERNS: The time slot in Hmong syntax is normally at the beginning of the sentence. This is a new feature you have learned in the drills this week.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hnub no</td>
<td>peb</td>
<td>ua</td>
<td>teb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ob hnung no (these days)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tagkis no (morning)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PARTICLES: You have probably wondered about the particle at the end of each utterance in the Useful Sentences Lesson 2.A. There doesn't seem to be a particular reason for saying it except that it "sounds good" to Hmong ears and "softens" the things being said. It is difficult to tell sometimes if the word is a clear 'o' sound or part way between an 'o' and an 'a' vowel. In sentence 4 it is an 'a' vowel. Best thing is to mimic your informant in the way he says it.

GLOTTAL STOP: Almost all Hmong vowels are preceded by a glottal stop when said in isolation, i.e. as a syllable without consonant beginning. However, there are a few words without consonant beginning where the glottal stop is absent. This is significant and we indicate the absence of initial glottal stop by an apostrophe before the syllable. This occurs in this particle 'os. Mimic the informant carefully in the useful sentences and then drill the following contrasts.
CLASSIFIERS: You have learned three classifiers thus far.

' lub'   -  clf. for bulky or round articles
'tus'    -  clf. for people, animals, birds, long slender things
'yam'    -  clf. for kinds

If you want to ask what the Hmong call something and you don't know the classifier it is permissible just to use 'yam', e.g. 'yam no lus Hmoob hu li cas?' and this covers quite a lot of things.

In Useful Sentence 1 Lesson 2.B you learned to say 'lus Hmoob' but it is also correct to say 'Hmoob lus' in this reverse order.

'rooj'. We gave the English meaning "table" but actually 'rooj' is a general term used for articles of furniture. The specific term for table, chair, etc. has the word 'rooj' and then the word describing the action for which the 'rooj' is used, e.g.

rooj noj mov  -  'rooj' for eating rice
rooj zaum    -  'rooj' for sitting

PERSONAL PRONOUNS: You have met most of the pronouns in the drills but listing them here may help you to sort them out a bit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Dual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>kuv</td>
<td>&quot;I&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>wb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;we&quot; (two)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>koj</td>
<td>&quot;you&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>neb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;you&quot; (two)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>nws</td>
<td>&quot;he, she, it&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Plural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>peb</td>
<td>&quot;we&quot; (three or more)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>nej</td>
<td>&quot;you&quot; (three or more)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>lawv</td>
<td>&quot;they&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNIT 1

LESSON 3.A

I. USEFUL SENTENCES

1. Koj lub kawm loj kawg li yom?* (big ques.) - "Your basket is big isn't it?"
2. Koj lub hwjkais loj kawg li yom? (kettle) - "Your kettle is big isn't it?"
3. Koj lub dáb loj kawg li yom? (trough) - "Your trough is big isn't it?"
4. Koj rab hneev loj kawg li yom? (clf. crossbow) - "Your crossbow is big isn't it?"
5. Koj rab phom loj kawg li yom? (gun) - "Your gun is big isn't it?"
6. Koj rab riam loj kawg li yom? (knife) - "Your knife is big isn't it?"
7. Lub kawm no tsís yog kuv li. (is) - "This basket is not mine."
8. Yog kuv txív li. - "It's my father's."

II. WORD STUDY

'yom' is yet another question word. It always occurs in sentence final position and expects a "yes" answer.

III. PRONUNCIATION DRILLS

CONSONANT DRILLS: You know 'm' and 'n'. To say the following consonants 'hm' and 'hn', adjust your tongue position and blow through your nose.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(m/hm)</th>
<th>(n/hn)</th>
<th>(hm/hn)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>hm</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mob</td>
<td>hmob</td>
<td>nab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mab</td>
<td>hmab</td>
<td>nav</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mov</td>
<td>hmov</td>
<td>nem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moo</td>
<td>hmoo</td>
<td>neev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moov</td>
<td>hmoov</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muv</td>
<td>hmuv</td>
<td>noob</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The prenasalized 'ny' is like the "ne" of English "new." Then adjust tongue position and blow through the nose for 'hny.'

*Some people spell this 'yuam' (all occurrences)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(n/ny)</th>
<th>(hn/hny)</th>
<th>(ny/hny)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>ny</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nab</td>
<td>nyab</td>
<td>hnav</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nooj</td>
<td>nyooj</td>
<td>hnem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nog</td>
<td>nyog</td>
<td>hnia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nem</td>
<td>nyem</td>
<td>hno</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neeb</td>
<td>nyeeb</td>
<td>hnov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuj</td>
<td>nyuj</td>
<td>hnuv</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TAPE EXERCISE 12.**

1. hmmv  2. hmoob  3. hnyev  4. hneeV  5. moov  6. nyeeb  

**VOWEL DRILLS:** The following are drills on the 'au' and 'aw' vowels, as single words, but also incorporating them in sentences.

- **laus**
  - tus laus
  - ib tug laus laus li

- **paub**
  - tsis paub
  - kuv tsis paub klag li

- **caum**
  - caum tau
  - kuv caum tau lauw

- **faus**
  - faus teb
  - kuv yuav mus faus teb

- **npau**
  - dej npau
  - dej npau npau li lauw

Again drill down and across the lists, Listening Stage 1 and 2, Mimicry Stage 1 and 2 and Production Stage 1 and 2.

- **cawm**
  - cawm peb
  - Yexu cawm peb dim

- **dawb**
  - pub dawb
  - nws pub dawb dawb li

- **kaw**
  - kaw qhov rooj
  - kovtsij kaw qhov rooj

- **lawv**
  - lawv mus
  - lawv mus teb lawm

- **fawb**
  - fawb ntuj
  - pheej fawb ntuj fawb teb

**TONES DRILLS**

**TWO-WORD DRILLS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(-)</th>
<th>(-b)</th>
<th>(-)</th>
<th>(-)</th>
<th>(-j)</th>
<th>(-j)</th>
<th>(-)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ua siab</td>
<td>iab oo</td>
<td>ce dej</td>
<td>nkauj fa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ua teb</td>
<td>paub cai</td>
<td></td>
<td>kaj hli</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hma liab</td>
<td>lub chaw</td>
<td>da dej</td>
<td>txoj hlu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cua dub</td>
<td>sib chua</td>
<td></td>
<td>noj hmo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de zaub</td>
<td>fab fo</td>
<td>hau nqaij</td>
<td></td>
<td>txoj lw</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(-)</th>
<th>(-s)</th>
<th>(-s)</th>
<th>(-)</th>
<th>(-)</th>
<th>(-m)</th>
<th>(-m)</th>
<th>(-)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>co tes</td>
<td>khaus cau</td>
<td>hu lawm</td>
<td>kawm no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hla mus</td>
<td>nees hee</td>
<td>kau mom</td>
<td>saum no</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nphau los</td>
<td>dais hloo</td>
<td>ua lawm</td>
<td>caum tau</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nplai ntses</td>
<td>ntim no</td>
<td>phaw twm</td>
<td>daum ntoo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nte taws</td>
<td>tsis ncau</td>
<td>plau lawm</td>
<td>ham hlu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

29
THREE-WORD DRILLS:

(-j) (-s) (-s)  (-b) (-s) (-s)
cog nws mus  peb hais tias
cuj tus los  paub tsis tas
haj hais tias  peb mus faus
caij nees mus  muab hus los
hwj nws mus  lub pus hnlos

(-v) (-s) (-s)  (-v) (-b) (-b)
kuv tsis mus  hov deb thia
kuv tus nees  chiv keeb mob
kuv hais tias  kuv poob siab
kuv tsis hnoos  kev fab thia
kuv tus nus  kuv paub tseeb

TAPE EXERCISE 13.

1. noj hmo  2. caum tau  3. plau lawm  4. hmoov zoo  5. txoj hlua
6. hau nqaij  7. sib chua  8. hma liab  9. nte taws  10. cag ntoo
16. lub pus hnlos  17. caij nees mus  18. chiv keeb mob  19. kuv
tsis mus  20. muab hus los

IV. GRAMMAR DRILLS

SINGLE PATTERN DRILLS:

kuv yuav mus teb
(fut.)
tsev
hav zoov
(plant)
(forest)
nram moos
(plains)

kuv yuav cog pobs kws

---

Kuv yuav mus ris pobs kws
wb
nws
lawv
peb

kuv yuav mus pub qaib
wb
nws
lawv
peb
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kuv tsis muaj kawm</th>
<th>lub kawm no loj kawg li</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>have</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsev</td>
<td>me kawg li</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(small)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thooob</td>
<td>hnyav kawg li</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(heavy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nyiaj (money)</td>
<td>sib kawg li</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teb</td>
<td>(light)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lub thooob no loj kawg li</th>
<th>rab hneev no loj kawg li</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dab</td>
<td>me kawg li</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hnyav kawg li</td>
<td>phom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sib kawg li</td>
<td>riam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hnyav kawg li</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sib kawg li</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>koj lub kawm</th>
<th>koj rab hneev</th>
<th>koj tus qaib</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>thooob</td>
<td>phom</td>
<td>npua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hwjkais</td>
<td>riam</td>
<td>dev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dab</td>
<td></td>
<td>os</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tais</td>
<td></td>
<td>nees</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PAIRED PATTERN DRILLS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lub kawm no puas yog koj li?</th>
<th>lub kawm no tsis yog kuv li</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>theoob</td>
<td>theoob</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nws</td>
<td>nws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tais</td>
<td>tais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nej</td>
<td>nej</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lawv</td>
<td>lawv</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tus qaib no puas yog koj li?</th>
<th>tus qaib no tsis yog kuv li</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>npua</td>
<td>npua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nees</td>
<td>nees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dev</td>
<td>dev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>os</td>
<td>os</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lawv</td>
<td>lawv</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
rab hneev no puas yog koj li? - rab hneev no tsis yog kuv li
phom - phom
wb - wb
riam - riam
nws - nws
nej - nej
lawv - lawv

lub kawm no tsis yog kuv li - yog kuv niam li
(mother)
thoob -
tais -
teeb -
dab -

rab hneev no tsis yog kuv li - yog kuv txiv li
phom -
riam -
UNIT 1

LESSON 3.B

I. USEFUL SENTENCES

1. Koj niam muaj pes tsawg tus menyum? - "How many children does your mother have?"
   (how many)

2. Koj niam muaj pes tsawg tus ntxaip?  - "How many daughters does your mother have?"
   (daughter)

3. Koj niam muaj pes tsawg tus tub?  - "How many sons does your mother have?"
   (son)

4. Kuv niam muaj ob tug ntxaip xwb.  - "My mother has only two daughters."
   (2)  (only)

5. Kuv niam muaj peb tug tub xwb.  - "My mother has only three sons."

6. Kuv yog tus hlob.  - "I'm the eldest."
   (older)

7. Kuv yog tus yau.  - "I'm the youngest."
   (younger)

8. Kuv yog tus nrab.  - "I'm the middle one."
   (middle)

II. PRONUNCIATION DRILLS

CONSONANT DRILLS: You have already drilled the retroflexed 'r'. Here you will drill the aspirated 'rh'. This also takes prenasal 'n' like the other stops, 'nr', 'nrh'. Refer back to the instructions given for 'r' on page 10. Now aspirate 'rh'.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(r/rh)</th>
<th>(r/nr)</th>
<th>(rh/nrh)</th>
<th>(nr/nrh)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>nr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rais</td>
<td>rha</td>
<td>ras</td>
<td>rhas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rau</td>
<td>rau</td>
<td>rau</td>
<td>rau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rawv</td>
<td>rawv</td>
<td>rawg</td>
<td>rawgw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>re</td>
<td>re</td>
<td>nr</td>
<td>nrh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>riab</td>
<td>rha</td>
<td>nriag</td>
<td>nriag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>riam</td>
<td>rob</td>
<td>nrh</td>
<td>nrh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TAPE EXERCISE 14.


VOWEL DRILLS: Here are phrase and sentence drills using the 'w' vowel. Mimic carefully. First drill down each list then across.
wb         wb mus      tagkis wb mus tsev
chvv       npua chvv   npua chvv ntoo
hwj        hwj nws     kuv hwj nws mus nram tsev
lwm        lwm hnuub   lwm hnuub koj rov qab tuaj
nws        nws nyob    nws nyob hauv tsev
hwb        taub hwb    taub hwb tawg lawm

TONE DRILLS:

(-v) (-s) (-) (-s)    (-j) (-s) (-) (-s)
kuv tsis tau mus     koj tsis tau mus
kuv tsis tau los     koj tsis ua los?
xav tsis tau tas     Paj tsis tau mus
kav tsis tau nws     dej tsis tau los
kev tsis zoo mus     haj tsis tau los

(-b) (-) (-b) (-g)    (-b) (-) (-b) (-m)
peb ua teb tag       peb ua teb lawm
phab ntsa siab kawg  tub tau saib lawm
lub po mob kawg       neb ua dab lawm
neb ua teb tag        Cheeb nqa thoob lawm
lub chaw siab kawg    peb zoo nyob lawm

TAPE EXERCISE 15. Simple write down the tone combinations.

1. haj tsis tau los  2. lub chaw siab kawg  3. peb zoo nyob lawm
4. kev tsis zoo mus  5. kuv tsis tau mus  6. peb ua teb lawm
7. phab ntsa siab kawg  8. Paj tsis tau mus

III. GRAMMAR DRILLS

SINGLE PATTERN DRILLS:

kuv yog tus hlob        Koj yog tus hlob los?
nws         yau          nws         yau
Cheeb       nrab         Cheeb       nrab
(name)
nws muaj ib tug tub xwb
ob
peb
plaub
tsib

nws muaj ib tug ntxhais xwb
ob
peb
plaub
tsib

koj puas muaj menyuam?
tub
ntxhais
npua
qaib

kuv tsis muaj menyuam
tub
ntxhais
npua
qaib

PAIREN PATTERN DRILLS:

koj niam muaj pes tsawg tus menyuam?

- nws muaj ib tug xwb
  tub
  ntxhais
  npua
  qaib

- - - - - - - - - - - - - -
UNIT 1

LESSON 3.C - REVIEW

I. TALKY-TALK

CLASSIFIERS: You have learned how to use several classifiers, 'lub', 'tus', 'yam', and 'rab'. When to use and when not to use classifiers can't be put into a neat little formula at this stage in the analysis. However, this much we do know.

Classifiers are obligatory after numerals. Having said this, yet there are a few exceptions, e.g.:

- ob niam txiv - both mother and father
- ob vincaus - two sisters
- ob kwvtij - two brothers

Classifiers are optional when the noun is possessed, e.g.:

- kuv tes (or) kuv txhais tes - my hand

Classifiers don't occur with 'niam' and 'txiv' except on the rare occasion when you would want to use a numeral with these words.

- kuv niam - my mother
- kuv txiv - my father

Note that to use the classifier 'tus' with the word 'txiv' then makes the meaning "husband" and not "father."

NUMERALS: The first five numbers are easy to remember as they all have a high tone. Make sure that you know these well this week.

- ib ob peb plaub (five)

TONE CHANGE: This is a frequent occurrence in Hmong. Whereas a word has a basic tone it may be said in a different tone under certain circumstances. There are various reasons for tone changes and these will be discussed through the lessons. The kind of tone change we are concerned with now is brought about by the proximity of other tones. Tone changes in this category are particularly noticeable in words preceded by one of the first five numerals. There are many illustrations and exceptions given in the Appendix of the White Hmong dictionary.

One of the most common changes is the change following a high tone (-b). The (-s) tone changes to (-g) e.g.: 'tus' changes to 'tug' when following a high tone.

- tus npua
- tus tub
- tus nttxhais

- ib tug npua
- ib tug tub
- ob tug nttxhais
POST VERBAL PARTICLE 'xwb': Two daughters and three sons is a fairly big family, but Hmong "modesty" will say "only." No one says they have a big family, a big house, a big pig, or anything that would make them appear to be boasting — everything is 'me me xwb' — "only very small."

VOCABULARY: Are you remembering that you are not expected to know the vocabulary in the pronunciation drills? You are expected to know the vocabulary in the useful sentences and the supplementary vocabulary given in the grammar drills, i.e. the vocabulary which has an English equivalent in brackets under the Hmong word. Don't learn the vocabulary in a list — learn the words in context.

'ntxhais'. This is also said with the 'mè' of "little" when a small girl is intended — 'mentxhais'.

REPLICATION: This is a common feature of Hmong occurring mainly in verbs and verbal adjectives. Have you noticed that when your informant says the reduplicated words at his normal rate of utterance the first word "loses its shape" i.e. the quality of the vowel is shortened or almost lost completely. There is stress on the second word. The contour of the tone is also changed — the first word having a shorter contour and the second word usually long and drawn out and on a higher pitch than the basic tone. Mimic your informant carefully in the drills where reduplication occurs and in this supplementary drill. When reduplication occurs on nasalized vowels 'ee' and 'oo', the first word loses its nasalization.

koj tus nees loj loj li
koj tus dev me me li
koj lub thoob sib sib li
koj lub kawn hnyav hnyav li
muaj zaub ntau ntau li
    (much)
muaj    neeg coob coob li
    (many)
kuv nkees nkees li
    (lethargic)

II. REVIEW

Review the useful sentences, pronunciation drills, grammar drills. Do the tape exercises again writing down the answers if you have found them difficult. Now listen to them again and use the pause on the tape to mimic the informant without writing anything down. Thus far you have practiced drills in regular order, but this type of mimicking will get you used to drilling in random order.

Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the vocabulary you know. When you have finished all 10 sentences check them with the informant.
1. kuv pub _____.
2. koj _____ txhuv los?
3. nws _____ tsev los?
4. lawv cog _____ los?
5. kuv ris _____.
6. _____ puas noj mov?
7. Peb lus hu ua _____.
8. _____ no hu ua kawm.
9. koj rab hneev _____ _____ li yom?
10. kuv niam muaj ob tug _____ xwb.

Fill in the classifiers for the following nouns.

1. ( ) tsev 2. ( ) thoob 3. ( ) phom 4. ( ) npua
5. ( ) kawm 6. ( ) dev 7. ( ) hneev 8. ( ) qaib
9. ( ) teeb 10. ( ) riam

SPECIAL DRILLS: 'p' 't' 'k'

Making 'p' 't' 'k' initially - hold the back of your hand in front of your lips to make sure you are not aspirating these sounds.

- Start by making a long voiceless stop, holding the closure a second or two.
  ap.a, ap.a, at.a, at.a, ak.a, ak.a

- Now put the greatest stress on the second vowel. Be sure you do not aspirate!
  ap.'pa at.'ta ak.'ka

- "Think" the first syllable of the utterances above but say just the second syllable. Do not aspirate!
  papapapa tatatata kakakaka

Now again fast!!

Making 'p' 't' 'k' initially (based on the English words "spill," "still," and "skill").

- Make a long 's':
  sssssssss'spill, sssssssss'till, sssssssss'skill

- Make a break between the 's' and the rest of the word:
  sssssss 'pill, sssss 'till, ssssss 'kill
- Just do the last part alone. Do not aspirate! "Think" the 's' but do not pronounce it.

  'pill   'till   'kill

- Run through the sequence rapidly.

  sssssss'pill   sssssss'spill

  'pill   'pill   'pill   'pill

  Do the same for 't' and 'k'.

Now drill the following Hmong words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(-b)</th>
<th>(-v)</th>
<th>(-s)</th>
<th>(-)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>pab</td>
<td>piv</td>
<td>pes</td>
<td>po</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>tab</td>
<td>tiv</td>
<td>tes</td>
<td>to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>kab</td>
<td>kiv</td>
<td>kes</td>
<td>ko</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNIT 1

LESSON 4.A

I. USEFUL SENTENCES

1. Sawvントxov peb pojniam Hmoob rauv taws.  (morning) (woman) (to light)  "In the morning we Hmong women light the fire."
2. Sawvントxov peb pojniam Hmoob ua ts'aiš.  (breakfast)  "In the morning we Hmong women make the breakfast."
3. Sawvントxov peb pojniam Hmoob hau npua qhauv.  (boil pig food)  "In the morning we Hmong women boil the pig food."
4. Tav-su peb pojniam Hmoob ua su.  (noon) (lunch)  "At noon we Hmong women make lunch."
5. Tsaus ntuj peb pojniam Hmoob ua hmo.  (evening) (dinner)  "In the evening we Hmong women make the dinner."
6. Peb pojniam Hmoob muaj ob peb yam haujłwm.  "We Hmong women have lots of work."

II. WORD STUDY

'sawvントxov' is a compound word combining 'sawv' meaning "to get up" and 'ntxov' meaning "early." 'Tagkis no' or 'taskis no' which you have already learned meaning "this morning" is probably not as early as 'sawvントxov'. Note here that "this morning (early)" would be simply 'sawvントxov' and not 'sawvントxov no.' 'Sawvントxov' functions as a noun of time.

'tsaus ntuj' is a compound word combining 'tsaus' meaning "dark" and 'ntuj' meaning "sky," thus "night-time." 'Hmo ntuj' has the same meaning.

'tav su' is also a compound word. 'Tav' can mean "horizontal." 'Tav' can also mean "a period of time" and 'su'meaning "noon" thus - "noon-time."

'su' on its own refers to the noon meal. e.g.:  
ua su  - to make the noon meal  
noj su  - to eat the noon meal (Also 'noj suš'.)

'tsaus ntuj' and 'tav su' both function as nouns of time.

'pojniam' means "woman" but is also used meaning "wife" e.g.  
peb pojniam Hmoob  - we Hmong women  
kuv pojniam  - my wife (lit. my woman)

Note that different distinctions are made for married and unmarried women but this will come later in the lessons.
III. PRONUNCIATION DRILLS

CONSONANT DRILLS:

'f' and 'v'. These are similar to, but not the same as the English "f" and "v". Put your mouth in the position for English "f" i.e. upper teeth touching lower lip. Now slide your teeth further down the inside of your lower lip and say 'f' - this is more the position of Hmong 'f'. Do the same for 'v' which is the voiced counterpart of 'f'.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>f</th>
<th>v</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>faj</td>
<td>vaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fam</td>
<td>vam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faib</td>
<td>vaim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fim</td>
<td>vim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fiav</td>
<td>viav</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fos</td>
<td>vos</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

's' and 'z'. These are voiceless and voiced retroflexed fricatives. The 's' is like the English 'sh' in "shoe". The 'z' is like the English 'z' in "azure".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>s</th>
<th>z</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sab</td>
<td>zab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seb</td>
<td>zeb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sij</td>
<td>zij</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sov</td>
<td>zov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sais</td>
<td>zais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saw</td>
<td>zaw</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'x' is like English 's' in "sip". 'xy' is a palatal fricative. Both are voiceless. Contrast 'x' and 'xy' in the following drill.

\[(x/xy)\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>X</th>
<th>XY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>xab</td>
<td>xyab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xem</td>
<td>xyem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xiv</td>
<td>xyiv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xeem</td>
<td>xyeeem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xooj</td>
<td>xyooj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xuas</td>
<td>xyuas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now contrast voiced 'y' and voiceless 'xy'.

\[(y/xy)\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Y</th>
<th>XY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yaw</td>
<td>xyav</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ya</td>
<td>xya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yiv</td>
<td>xyiv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yom</td>
<td>xyom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yeeb</td>
<td>xyeeb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yuas</td>
<td>xyuas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
's' and 'xy' is one of the most difficult contrasts to make (the Hmong of course don't have difficulty in distinguishing them!). Mimic your informant carefully.

(s/xy)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>s</th>
<th>xy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sab</td>
<td>xyab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saw</td>
<td>xyaw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sem</td>
<td>xyem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seej</td>
<td>xyeej</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sov</td>
<td>xyov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soob</td>
<td>xyoob</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TAPE EXERCISE 16.**

1. xeem  2. xyeen  3. xyab  4. sab  5. soob  6. sij  7. saw  
15. xyuas  16. xab

**TONE DRILLS:**

Tone –d appears only on a certain class of words. Historically it probably was a conditioned variant of tone –m and in all the illustrations we have thus far the –d tone appears on words which elsewhere have the tone –m. The majority of these words are nouns but illustrations also include verbs and post verbal particles. Mimic your informant carefully.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-b</th>
<th>-d</th>
<th>-s</th>
<th>-d</th>
<th>-v</th>
<th>-d</th>
<th>-j</th>
<th>-d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nyob ntawd</td>
<td>mus tod</td>
<td>kev tod</td>
<td>txoj tod</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sab ped</td>
<td>mus ped</td>
<td>kev tid</td>
<td>txoj tid</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sab nraud</td>
<td>mus nraud</td>
<td>kev nraad</td>
<td>txoj nraad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lub nrad</td>
<td>mus nrad</td>
<td>kev ped</td>
<td>txoj ped</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saib tid</td>
<td>mus tid</td>
<td>kev nraud</td>
<td>txoj nraud</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now drill the –m tone and –d tone in contrast:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-m</th>
<th>-d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ntawm ntawd</td>
<td>pem ped</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nraum nraud</td>
<td>nram nrad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tim tid</td>
<td>tom tod</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IV. GRAMMAR DRILLS:** In these first drills, by constantly practicing the patterns with the pre-verbal particles you will soon automatically know their position in the sentence and the order they take in relation to the verb. Some of the vocabulary is new but the basic pattern is the same. The pre-verbal is underlined in each drill.
In the following drills you will notice that there is a time expression – this normally comes in sentence initial position.

Note that where a dividing line occurs in the substitution frame you are expected to interchange items within that dividing line only.

* Or 'sus'.
(7) sawvntxov kuv yuav
  tavsu
  tsaus ntuj

(8) sawvntxov kuv tseem yuav
  ua haujlmw
  ntxhua khaubncaws
  (wash clothes)
  pub qaib
  pub npua
  ris dej
  txhib taws
  txiav taws
  ntais pobkws
  (break off)

(9) tsaus ntuj kuv tus pojniam yuav
  ua haujlmw
  xaws khaubncaws
  (sew)
  xaws ris
  (trousers)
  xaws tsho
  (jacket)
  ua hmo
  hau zaub
  tuav txhuv

PAIRED PATTERN DRILL:

  tsaus ntuj koy puas
  rauv taws?
  ntais pobkws
  ua tshais?
  txiav taws?
  txhib taws?
  ris zaub?
  ua haujlmw?
  ua su?

  - tsaus ntuj koy tsis
  rauv taws
  ntais pobkws
  ua tshais
  txiav taws
  txhib taws
  ris zaub
  ua haujlmw
  ua su
UNIT 1

LESSON 4.B

I. USEFUL SENTENCES


2. Nyob. Wb tham mensis tso maj.  "Stay and we'll chat."
   (chat little first)

3. Ab! Kuv yuav maj mus.  "I'm in a hurry."
   (rush)

   (conn. come)

5. Ib ntsis tuaj pem peb 'os.  "Come and see us shortly."
   (a moment)  (uphill)

II. WORD STUDY

'tuaj' and 'los' both have the meaning "to come" but there is a difference in the sense. 'Tuaj' means to come to a place which is not one's home. 'Los' means to come back to a place where you reside, e.g., a person who has come to visit is leaving for home; you would say, 'mus ho tuaj' (lit. "go and come"). You meet a person who is going to the fields but in a while he'll be coming back to the village again, you say, 'mus ho los.' To try to restrain someone who is leaving is the polite thing to do as in sentence 2.

III. PRONUNCIATION DRILLS

CONSONANT DRILLS: These are the voiced and voiceless laterals you will be drilling today. 'hl' is similar to the Welsh "ll". Get your tongue into position for 'l' and let air flow past both sides of your tongue.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>l</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>hlawv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lev</td>
<td>hlev</td>
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Notice in the nasalized 'l' the 'n' becomes 'm' thus 'ml'. 'nl' was chosen in the writing system as it was felt that this would facilitate teaching.

<table>
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<td>nluv</td>
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</tbody>
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45
'hni' Adjust the tongue position and blow through the nose. Thus far we only have one example of this phoneme:

'hni los'

**TONE DRILLS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

**IV. GRAMMAR DRILLS**

As you learned in lesson 3 reduplication is a common feature of Hmong. Here are some further drills on this feature of the language.

(1) **koj txawj txawj** (able)

| ua haujlewm |
| ua teb |
| ua mov |
| xaws khaubncaws |
| ua paj ntaub |
| (embroidery) |
| yug npua |
| (raise) |
| yug qaib |
(2) cov txivneej txawj txawj
ntov ntoo
(fell tree)
txhib taws
txiav taws
ua teb
luaj teb
(cut)
tua npua
(kill)
tsuav nqaij

(3) kuv xav xav noj
(want to)
wb
peb
nws
lawv
niam
txiv
qe
mov
zaub
nqaij
pobkws
nyuj mis
(milk)
piam thaj
(sugar)

(4) kuv txiv xav xav
ntov ntoo
txhib taws
txiav taws
ua haujlwm
tua npua
noj nqaij
noj qe

Now drill on the post-verbal particle or question particle 'los'.

(5) koj txiv tseem
noj mov
tua npua
pub nees
tsuav nqaij
ntov ntoo
txhib taws
txiav taws
ua haujlwm
los?

(6) koj
neb
nej
nws
lawv
koj txiv
koj tus txiv
koj tus tub
tsis xav
noj mov
tua npua
pub nees
tsuav nqaij
ntov ntoo
txhib taws
txiav taws
ua haujlwm
los?
(7) koj tsis muaj qaib los?
nees
npua
nplej
mov
pobkws
qe
nyuj mis

(8) koj tseem yuav qaib los?
(neb want)
nees
npua
nplej
mov
pobkws
qe
nyuj mis

(9) koj tseem xav noj qaib los?
(neb)
zeub
mov
pobkws
nqaij
nyuj mis
piam thaj

(10) tagkis no koj niadm

loj tshais
ua hauij/lwm
ua teb
ua paj ntaub
xaws tsho
xaws ris
zov tsev
ua mov
UNIT 1

LESSON 4.C

I. TALKY-TALK

'ob peb yam' Literally "two three kinds." This is an idiomatic expression for "several" or "many" kinds.

'paj ntaub' is a compound noun made up of 'paj' meaning "flower," and 'ntaub' meaning "cloth" - thus, putting flowers on cloth. It is the "done thing" in Hmong society for women to admire each other's embroidery. You carefully examine the embroidered square on the back of a woman's jacket and say, 'Koj txawj txawj ua paj ntaub' Although the woman will say, 'Kuv tsis tshuav txawj ua' - "I can't really!" yet she is pleased that you made the comment on the embroidery.

'riss' and 'tsho'. 'Riss' means "trousers" and 'tsho' means "jacket". The two words are used together in the general term for "clothing".

"to cut". You have learned several words for this and each has its particular kind of cutting action.

'txiav' - to chop or cut off, e.g. cutting off branches for firewood with a chopping action.

'luaj' - to cut down, e.g. hacking down weeds and undergrowth.

'ntov' - to chop down or fell. Only used of felling trees.

'tsuav' - to chop up finely, e.g. chopping up greens for pigs, or chopping up meat.

'txhib' - to split wood off lengthwise along the log.

tagkis no kuv txiv txiav taws
luaj teb
ntov ntoo
tsuav nqaij
txhib taws

In this lesson you have learned what kind of work women are expected to do, sweeping the house, lighting the fire, making the meals, collecting greens for pigs, boiling the pig food, feeding the pigs, doing embroidery, sewing clothes, washing clothes, pounding rice, carrying water, working the fields—and many women collect firewood too.

There is usually a fairly clear line of demarcation between men's work and women's work. Men's work includes work in the field; men cut down trees, make houses (house for living and field houses), slaughter pigs, cut up the meat, collect green vegetation for horse food and cut it up, split wood, go hunting, etc.

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II. REVIEW

Review the useful sentences. Have you tried out all the sentences in "live" situations yet? Review the pronunciation drills and grammar drills. Have you reviewed lessons 1, 2, and 3 lately?

III. TAPE EXERCISE 17.

Listen several times to this tape. You don't have to write anything down, you don't have to answer questions on it - just listen. Much of the vocabulary you won't know but you'll be able to pick out some that you do know. Of necessity in these early lessons you are learning sentences, but listening to a tape like this will give you the "flow" of the language. One of your main activities in life nowadays is to listen. Actively listen, passively listen, sit and listen, stand and listen, walk and listen, work and listen (according to Dr. Nida, you can sleep and listen) but whatever, listen.

Now play the following "game" with your informant. He will work down the following list and you respond. The sentences are incomplete and the exercise is for you to complete each sentence. That is, respond with a substitution item which you know fits the pattern. This will test how quickly you can respond and how automatic the drills have become to you. Don't look at the list before working on it with your informant; otherwise the value of the exercise is lost. After your response the informant will correct and you mimic.

1. Kuv yuav mus pub ____.
2. Koj puas xav mus ____.
3. Kuv tseem ua ____.
4. Kuv txiav ____.
5. Peb hu ua ____.
6. Lub no hu ua ____.
7. Kuv tus ntixhais tseem cheb ____.
8. Koj lub kawm loi loi li ____.
9. Koj niam muaj pes tsawg tus ____.
10. Savnntxov peb pojniem Hmoob hau ____.
11. Tavsu kuv txiv ntov ____.
12. Tagkis no kuv tus tub tua ____.
13. Kuv txiv tseem tsuav ____.
14. Kuv niam txawj txawj ua ____.
15. Lawv puas xav noj ____.

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UNIT 1

LESSON 5.A

I. USEFUL SENTENCES

1. Nej sawvdaws tuaj los? (everyone)  "You've all come?"
2. Peb tuaj 'os.  "Yes, we've come."
3. Nej nyob qhov twg tuaj? (where)  "Where have you come from?"
4. Peb nyob tom Hav Nplooj tuaj. (there Palm Leaf)  "We've come from Palm Leaf."
5. Peb nyob tim Roob Loj tuaj. (there Big Mountain)  "We've come from Big Mountain."
6. Peb nyob nram zos kev tsheb tuaj. (down (village) (road motor) (there)  "We've come from Motor Road village."

II. WORD STUDY

Village Names: These are the names of some of the villages in the Pitsanuloke area. Note that the English names are not necessarily direct translations of the Hmong. The English names are the ones given for the home constituency. A fairly comprehensive list is given here for your interest.

Hav Nplooj or Roob Nplooj - Palm Leaf
Tiaj Xyoob Iab - Bitter Bamboo
Hav Qhuav or Pas Nyab - Dry Creek
Thab Npawb - Tamboe
Khij Thauj - Keytoe
Fib Xais - White Water Village
Hooj Kav - Rocky Meadow
Zos kev tsheb or Nkaj Xauv lub zos - little motor road village but for home use, New Road Village
Qhoj Qhab - Cawca
Khosnyas or Roob Loj - Big Mountain

Note that 'Khosnyas' or 'Roob Loj' refers not simply to one village but also to the large area south of the motor road which is made up of a number of villages.

In the Chiengmai area there is 'Xusthej' which is the Doi Suthep village, and also 'Paj Huab' - Kapok Clouds.

*In Thailand.
III. PRONUNCIATION DRILLS

CONSONANT DRILLS: You are already familiar with 'p', 'ph', 'np', 'nph'. Here are drills on these consonants in combination with 'l'. Be careful not to voice the 'p' in the combination 'pl'.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>p</th>
<th>pl</th>
<th>ph</th>
<th>plh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>pab</td>
<td>plab</td>
<td>phaw</td>
<td>plhaw</td>
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<tr>
<td>pav</td>
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<tr>
<td>peev</td>
<td>pleev</td>
<td>phov</td>
<td>plhov</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contrast the nasal and non-nasal. Note that the 'p' in 'npl' is voiced.

(pl1/npl1)  (plh/nplh)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>pl</th>
<th>npl</th>
<th>plh</th>
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</tr>
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TAPE EXERCISE 18.


TONE DRILLS:

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<td>dais</td>
<td>caum</td>
<td>kauv</td>
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</table>
IV. **GRAMMAR DRILLS**

The usual greeting when anyone comes to the house is "You've come". You have probably heard it many times since coming to live in a Hmong village. Very often the greeting is shortened to 'koj tuaj' - sometimes all you hear is 'tuaj'. If the name of the person is known it is usual to first say the name, - 'Paj, koj tuaj los' or 'Paj, koj tuaj'.

Drill the following:

(1) koj
    neb
    nej
    Paj koj
    Cheeb koj
    nej sawvdaws

    tuaj los?

People don't usually ask strangers their names in this society, but it is quite permissible to ask where people live.

(2) koj niam
    koj txiv
    koj tus nttxhais
    koj tus tub
    koj tus tub hlob
    koj tus tub yau

    nyob qhov twg?

'lawm' is a post-verbal particle indicating completed action.

(3) kuv tus tub mus
    teb
    tsev
    nram moos
    nram teb
    nram tsev
    pem teb
    pem tsev

    lawm

This post-verbal particle 'lawm' is often combined with 'tag' which is a subclass of verb. This combination gives the same area of meaning as 'lawm'. In the following drills 'tag' acts as an auxiliary to the main verb. In the first drill there is no object and so 'tag' follows the main verb. In the second drill 'tag' follows the object.

(4) kuv
    wb
    peb
    txiv
    tus txiv
    lawv
    sawvdaws
    tus tub

    tag lawm

    (or) tag lawm

    cog
    ua
    txia
    txh
    siv
    (use)
    luaj
    tsuav
    noj
(5) kuv
cog nplej
ua teb
txiav taws
txhib taws
siv nyiaj
luaj teb
tsuav nqaij
noj mov
tag lawm (or) tas lawm
UNIT 1

LESSON 5.B

I. USEFUL SENTENCES

1. Koj puas muaj tshuaj?
   (medicine)
   "Have you any medicine?"

2. Kuv muaj thiab.
   (also)
   "Yes, I have some."

3. Koj mob li cas?
   (sick)
   "What's your sickness?"

4. Kuv mob hniav.
   (tooth)
   "I have a toothache."

5. Kuv mob taubhau.
   (head)
   "I have a headache."

   (stomach)
   "I have a stomach ache."

II. WORD STUDY

In sentence 1 you have three words with the 'ua' vowel. Listen to the informant carefully. Do you hear 'puas' as 'pus'? In 'muaj' and 'tshuaj' you can distinguish 'ua' quite clearly but there is always this shortening of the vowel in this interrogative or pre-verbal particle 'puas'. Note that when 'puas' has a different meaning, e.g. 'ib puas' - "one hundred", the 'ua' vowel is not shortened to 'u'.

III. PRONUNCIATION DRILLS

CONSONANT DRILLS: 'd' and 'dh' are preglottalized stops, 'd' unaspirated and 'dh' aspirated. Mimic these carefully as most people find these difficult sounds at first.

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<th>dh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>dhuas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diab</td>
<td>dhia</td>
</tr>
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<td>dos</td>
<td>dhos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duj</td>
<td>dhuj</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You may find it easier to make the pre-glottalization when the word is said in combination with other words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>d</th>
<th>da</th>
<th>da dej</th>
<th>menyuam pheej da dej</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dai</td>
<td>dai vias</td>
<td></td>
<td>dai vias ntawm phab ntsa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dauj</td>
<td>tus dauj ncuav</td>
<td></td>
<td>kuv qiv tus dauj ncuav</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dawm</td>
<td>nws dawm</td>
<td></td>
<td>nws dawm ntawm kev lawm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de</td>
<td>de zaub</td>
<td></td>
<td>koij mus de mentsis zaub</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
dh  dhas  dhas pobkws  kuv samsim dhas pobkws
dbau  lig dhai  tham kuv tuaj lig dhai lawm
dhuj  dhuj dhev  menyam quaj dhuj dhev
dhees  ib dhees  mus ib dhees ib dhees
dhuav  dhuav lawm  caij tsheb dhuav lawm

TONE DRILLS:

The -g tone comes out with a rather emphatic "puff of air", but don't over-emphasize the breathiness so that it comes out at tornado force!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-b</th>
<th>-b</th>
<th>-b</th>
<th>-g</th>
<th></th>
<th>-b</th>
<th>-g</th>
<th>-b</th>
<th>-g</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ib</td>
<td>lub</td>
<td>taub</td>
<td>dag</td>
<td></td>
<td>ib</td>
<td>tug</td>
<td>tub</td>
<td>ntsuag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ob</td>
<td>lub</td>
<td>tsheb</td>
<td>tawg</td>
<td></td>
<td>ob</td>
<td>daig</td>
<td>teb</td>
<td>npleg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ob</td>
<td>lub</td>
<td>pob</td>
<td>ntseg</td>
<td></td>
<td>ob</td>
<td>tug</td>
<td>xob</td>
<td>nyug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ib</td>
<td>lub</td>
<td>siab</td>
<td>ceg</td>
<td></td>
<td>ib</td>
<td>ntsug</td>
<td>teb</td>
<td>npleg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ob</td>
<td>lub</td>
<td>noob</td>
<td>npleg</td>
<td></td>
<td>ib</td>
<td>tug</td>
<td>mob</td>
<td>npuag</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-l</th>
<th>-l</th>
<th>-g</th>
<th></th>
<th>-l</th>
<th>-b</th>
<th>-g</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nej</td>
<td>ntxuaq</td>
<td>teg</td>
<td></td>
<td>koj</td>
<td>paub</td>
<td>tag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koj</td>
<td>npuaq</td>
<td>teg</td>
<td></td>
<td>koj</td>
<td>saib</td>
<td>tag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koj</td>
<td>tij</td>
<td>laug</td>
<td></td>
<td>nej</td>
<td>teb</td>
<td>npleg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>luaj</td>
<td>cuaj</td>
<td>zaug</td>
<td></td>
<td>luaj</td>
<td>peb</td>
<td>zaug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>luaj</td>
<td>cuaj</td>
<td>daig</td>
<td></td>
<td>muaj</td>
<td>ib</td>
<td>ntig</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV GRAMMAR DRILLS

The post-verbal particle 'li cas' is familiar to you from Lesson 2: 'lub no lus Hmoob hu li cas'. There will be people coming in every day describing their sicknesses to you - perhaps you have learned some of the terms by now. Here are some drills incorporating the new vocabulary with known patterns.

1) koj  mob li cas?  2) koj  mob
nws
neb
koj pojniam
koj txiv
koj tus tub
koj tus ntxhais
koj niam  plab
hniav
taubhau
hauv siab (chest)  
koj tub
koj niam
koj txiv
koj tus
ntxhais

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Here is the other type of question you are familiar with.

3) koj puas muaj
   tshuaj?
   qaib?
   npua?
   nplej?
   nyiaj?
   qe?
   nyuj mis?
   piam thaj?

Now a drill with the post-verbal particle 'thiab' which means something like "also".

4) kuv muaj
   tshuaj
   zaub
   qe
   nyuj mis
   piam thaj
   nplej
   txhuv
   nqaij
   thiab

'mentsis' in the following drill is a quantity indicator meaning "a little". It is tied grammatically to the noun which follows it.

5) kuv xav yuav mentsis
   tshuaj
   ntaub
   pobkws
   nyuj mis
   piam thaj
   zaub
   nqaij
   xov
   (thread)

6) kuv
   nws
   wb
   peb
   lawv
   kuv pojnim
   kuv txiv
   kuv tus tub
   xav noj mentsis
   mov
   zaub
   nqaij
   nyuj mis
   piam thaj
   qe
   tshuaj
   mov

7) kuv
   nws
   wb
   peb
   lawv
   kuv niam
   kuv txiv
   kuv tus tub
   tseem noj mentsis
   mov
   zaub
   nqaij
   nyuj mis
   piam thaj
   qe
   tshuaj
   pobkws
The pre-verbal particle 'tseem' is often combined with another pre-verbal 'haj'. The area of meaning is the same - indicating action still in progress. The particle 'haj' seems to be used less in Laos than in Thailand.

8) | kuv | haj tseem ua mentsis |
   | nws |
   | wb |
   | peb |
   | lawv |
   | kuv niam |
   | kuv txiv |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cog</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>teb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hauj lwm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zaub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nplej</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pokkws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(beans)
UNIT 1

LESSON 5.C

I. TALKY-TALK

It is not usual to ask a stranger his name but a way folks have of getting around this is to ask whose son he is. If an older woman then ask whose wife she is, or a younger girl whose daughter. It is quite usual if there is someone else present to turn to him and say, "Whose son is this fellow?" - 'Nws yog leej twg tub?' or 'Tus no yog leej twg tub?'

'mentsis' - Have you noticed the use of this word? Its meaning is "a little bit" or "a small quantity". When it modifies a verb it occurs after the verb i.e. as a post-verbal particle. When it modifies a noun, it occurs before the noun as a quantity class word, e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tham mentsis</td>
<td>mentsis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tso mentsis</td>
<td>tshuaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(wait)</td>
<td>zaub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nyob mentsis</td>
<td>nplej</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kam mentsis</td>
<td>nyiaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(willing)</td>
<td>pobkws</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOUNS OF LOCATION: The ones you have had are:

- pem - uphill, uphill side
- nram - downhill, down below
- tom - there, nearby
- tim - over there, across the valley

'tom' and 'tim' are rather difficult to nail down. Our ideas of "over there" so often differ from the Hmong ideas because we don't distinguish hills and valleys as they do.

NUMBERS:

- 6 - rau      rau tus dev
- 7 - xya     xya tus npua
- 8 - yim     yim lub thoob
- 9 - cuaj    cuaj lub tsev
- 10 - kaum   kaum tus qaib

TAPE EXERCISE 19.

Listen to this short tape a number of times and see if you can learn the "story" by heart to tell to people who are free to listen. They will be very impressed by how much Hmong you know. Try to learn it straight from the tape without writing anything down. (On tape only--Editor.)

REVIEW!   REVIEW!   REVIEW!
UNIT 1

LESSON 6.A - REVIEW

I. GRAMMAR NOTES

Before beginning Lesson 6 it would be good to spend a little time on these grammar notes. Don't get bogged down with this mass of facts, it is included here to give you an idea of how Hmong "works" before you go on any further with your study. Read it over slowly and try to get the gist of it - then leave it all to simmer while you press on with the lesson. These grammar notes are for your information and for your reference when your inquiring mind wants an explanation of the grammatical features of the language. Note - when you have tests throughout the course, and in the section examination you will not be tested on these technicalities in any shape or form. It is much more important to know where and how a word works in the language than to know the linguistic terminology describing the word.

In the first few weeks of study it suited our purpose to think in terms of subject - verb - object. This made sense because of a background of learning English. In a sentence like 'kuv pub nees' it is perfectly obvious that 'kuv', a pronoun, is the subject. 'pub' being an action word is the verb, and 'nees', a noun, is the object. We had many examples of this simple construction in the first lessons, e.g.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kuv</td>
<td>ua</td>
<td>mov</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuv</td>
<td>pub</td>
<td>qaib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuv</td>
<td>zov</td>
<td>tsev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuv</td>
<td>cheb</td>
<td>tsev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuv</td>
<td>txiav</td>
<td>taws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kuv</td>
<td>tuav</td>
<td>txhuv</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and many more. 'kuv' and any of the other personal pronouns which you have learned obviously fit the subject slot. All that fit the verb slot above are obviously verbs. All that fit the object slot are obviously nouns.

Then we learned that 'tsis' the negative particle, or pre-verbal particle always preceded the verb. You can say 'tsis ua', 'tsis pub', 'tsis zov', 'tsis cheb', 'tsis txiav', 'tsis tuav', but never 'tsis mov', 'tsis qaib', etc. and never 'tsis kuv' etc. So we see that 'tsis' "fits" with the verbs and falls naturally into the verb slot.

Then we learned the particle 'tseem'. In the examples given 'kuv tseem pub nees' etc. we found that 'tseem' seemed to "fit" with the verb 'pub' and it directly preceded the verb. 'tseem' never precedes a noun e.g. never 'tseem kuv' or 'tseem nees'. So 'tseem' also fits in the verb slot and is in fact a pre-verbal particle.
If 'tsis' and 'tseem' both work along with a verb can we then say, 'tsis tseem ua'? No, this is not Hmong. This being the case, we can now establish the fact that the words which can occur in a verb slot have a stated order e.g. 'tseem' always precedes 'tsis' in order in the sentence. (By the way, don't go around saying to yourself, "tseem always precedes tsis in order in the sentence," in an effort to memorize the rule!) Regular drilling of the pattern will establish this fact in your head without you consciously struggling to memorize rules — we are merely doing a bit of dissection here to try and explain how the language works.

Still continuing in the verb slot we learned a question word 'puas' and found that this occurred in 'positive' sentences, i.e., not along with the negative 'tsis'. It also occurred preceding the verb and is a pre-verbal particle, e.g.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Negative Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nej puas caiv?</td>
<td>Peb tsis caiv.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koj puas noj?</td>
<td>Kuv tsis noj.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'puas' then also "fits" in the verb slot in the sentence.

We also found that two verbs could occur in the verb slot, e.g.:

kuv mus pub nees
npe hu ua thooob

Now we hit a snag in Lesson 3.A. Look at sentences 1-6. It is not so obvious what fits the verb slot. When we say a big basket in English we think of "big" as being an adjective qualifying the noun "basket". Here 'loj' is a verb although of a different class of verbs than 'mus', 'ua', 'pub' etc.

In traditional English grammar you learned that "a noun is the name of a thing", but in Hmong, the class of words which we call "noun" has many words which are not names of "things", e.g. classifiers, pronouns, expressions of time etc.

We learn an important principle here, that word classes in Hmong do not necessarily function in the same way as word classes in English. A word or phrase which fits an object slot in English may turn out to fit the verb slot in Hmong and so on. So it is important not to try and work out Hmong grammar by simple following the meanings of words in English — the English meaning or the part of speech of the English word is absolutely no guide to its part of speech in Hmong.

The class of words which we call pre-verbals come before the verb. In sentences containing several verbs or verbal phrases, the pre-verbal comes before the verb with which it is tied grammatically, e.g.
pre-verbal

kuv tsis mus
koj puas mus teb?
kuv yuav mus tsev
koj tseem ua haujelm los?
kuv haj tseem cheb tsev
kuv tsis tau ris dej
kuv haj tseem tsis tau luaj teb
mus ho tuaj

In the same way the class of words called post-verbals come after the verb, either directly after, or after the object, e.g.:

post-verbal

koj lub kawm loj loj li yom?
koj ua dabtsi?
lus hmoob hu li cas?

Now where the post-verbal occurs after the object:

koj pub nees los?
los tsev 'os.
kuv niam muaj ib tug tub xwb.

The above tells us that each group or class of words works much alike in the grammar, and differently from the members of other classes, i.e., you don't find a pre-verbal sometimes occurring in a post-verbal position. (A word may be a pre-verbal in some examples, and the same word a post-verbal in other examples, but that word just happens to fulfill the function of a post-verbal in that particular place -- we haven't come to this in the lessons yet.)

The main word classes in Hmong are: nouns, verbs, pre-verbal particles, post-verbal particles, quantity indicators, and a class we call X (i.e., words that don't fit in any of the above categories. This "miscellaneous" group may show some clearer pattern in a later stage of analysis.)

II. The review lesson is divided into five daily digestible doses - A, B, C, D, E. The main purpose of the review lesson is to use old material in a more advanced form. You have been drilling to the point of boredom, and then drilling past it (we hope!). However, if you simply went back over the drills of the past five weeks, your informant would probably be bored and you would certainly be bored -- we are therefore guarding against the possibility of you being bored to the point of no return! An authority on the subject has said that you need to drill a sentence pattern 500 times! However, this does not mean that you say the same sentence 500 times -- that would be punishment, not practice.

You will find the pronunciation and grammar drills slightly more difficult, there is a limited amount of supplementary vocabulary, tests for comprehension, but no new sentence patterns. So the purpose of review is to use the basic patterns already learned but to say something new with these patterns.

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In these first weeks you have actually only learned one basic pattern with variations of it. These variations have taught you that building on your basic S.V.O. pattern you can "fit in" pre-verbs in the right place, post-verbs, time expressions, locatives, classifiers, numbers. You started with one word in subject slot, verb slot, object slot and you have gradually learned to expand each of these slots. And believe it or not you have learned several thousand sentences! If you need proof, try calculating how many actual sentences or utterances you get out of one drill with three columns of substitutionary items - you'll be surprised how many you'll find! Does this convince you that drilling, even with a relatively small vocabulary, multiplies fantastically the number of things you are able to say?

III. TALKY-TALK

KINSHIP TERMS: For a comprehensive list of kinship terms see White Hmong Dictionary Appendix 10 and 11.

You already know:

- niam - mother (and mother-in-law)
- txiv - father (and father-in-law)
- tus txiv - husband
- tus poj niam - wife
- tus tub - son
- tus ntxhais - daughter
- menyam - children

Here are some others you should know:

- nyab - daughter-in-law
- vauv - son-in-law
- tijlaug - older brother (as called by brothers)
- kwv - younger brother (as called by brothers)
- nus - brother (older or younger as called by sister)
- muam - sister (older or younger as called by brother)
- vivncaus - sister (older or younger as called by sister)

Don't attempt to memorize these here as a list, they will gradually be introduced in drills.

IV. PRONUNCIATION DRILLS

CONSONANT DRILLS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>k/q</th>
<th>k</th>
<th>q</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kaj</td>
<td>qaj</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaim</td>
<td>qaim</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kauj</td>
<td>qauj</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kawg</td>
<td>qawg</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kes</td>
<td>qes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kua</td>
<td>qua</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Drill first across each of the columns then down.

q
  qab  tsis qab  kuv noj mov tsis qab
  qaim qaim hauv  muab qaim hauv qhov tsos
  qaum qaum tsev  nyob ntawm qaum tsev
  qe  puag qe  qaub puag qe
  qeej tshov qeej  kuv tsis txawj tshov qeej

qh
  qhaws qhaws qhov ncauj  nimno qhaws qhovncauj
  qheb qheb qhevrooj  koj kovtsij qheb qhovrooj
  qhia koj qhia  thov koj qhia kuv
  qhov qhov chaw  mob qhov txhia qhov chaw
  qhuab qhuab qhia  koj yuav tsum qhuab qhia metub

Vowel Drills:

au/aw  au  aw
  caum  cawm
  haub  hawb
  hlaus  hlaws
  ncaus  ncaws
  nkauj  nkawg

au
  nkauj  hluas nkauj  ob tug hluas nkauj
  nkhaus  kev nkhaus  kev nrad nkhaus nkhaus li
  npaum  npaum no  muaj npaum no xwb
  nplauum  mov nplauum  kuv xav noj mov nplauum
  nraub  nraub qaum  mob mob kuv nraub qaum li

aw
  nkawj  taub nkawg  kuv pom lub taub nkawg
  nplawm  txhob nplawm  txhob nplawm hnyav hnyav li no
  nrawm  hais nrawm  txhob hais lus nrawm nrawm li
  ntawm  ntawm kuv  kovtsij tuaj ntawm kuv
  ntsawj  ntsawj dej  cua ntsawj dej ntas

V. Grammar Drills

1) nej cov txivneej taxwj txawj  ntv ntoo
   txhib taws  txiav taws
   tua npu
   ua teb
   ua haujlm
   caij nees
   (ride)
2) sawvntxov peb pojniam Hmoob
   rauv taws
   pub npua
   pub qaib
   ris dej
   ua tshais
   hau qhauv
   tuav txhuv
   tsoov txhuv
   ua mov

3) cov | pojniam
       | txivneej
       | tub
       | nttxhais
   Hmoob
   koj
   nws
   pojniam
   txiv
   tus nttxhais

4) kuv | yuav mus
       | ua teb npleg
       | luaj teb pobkws
       | ris nplej
       | ris pobkws
       | cog zaub
       | ris dej
       | faus teb zaub
       | (dig)
       | kuv tus nttxhais
       | kuv tus tub
       | kuv tus nus
       | kuv tus muam

5) sawvntxov | kuv
               | nws
               | wb
               | peb
               | kuv tus nttxhais
               | pub qaib
               | pub npua
               | rauv taws
               | hau zaub
               | ris doj
               | tuav txhuv
               | tsoov txhuv
               | ua mov
               | tagkis
               | hnub no
               | niaj hnub
               | (every)
               | lawv
               | niam
               | pojniam
               | nttxhais

TAPE EXERCISE 20.

Take a sheet of paper and write out all that has been recorded in this exercise. Listen to one piece at a time (to where there is a pause). Write it down, then go on to the next one. When you have finished, correct it with your informant. (On tape only-Editor.)
UNIT 1

LESSON 6.B - REVIEW

I. TALKY-TALK

NUMBERS: You have learned numbers 1-10; now here are the rest.

kaum ib      - 11      peb caug ib     - 31
kaum ob      - 12      tsib caug       - 50
nees nkaum   - 20      xya caum      - 70
nees nkaum ib - 21      cuaj caum     - 90
peb caug     - 30      ib puas       - 100

Notice the tone change here. 'caum' changes to 'caug' after a high tone.

II. PRONUNCIATION DRILLS

CONSONANT DRILLS:

c/ts  c  ts
   cag  tsag
   caub tsaub
   cawm tsawm
   cej  tsej
   ceev tseev
   cib  tsib

   c
   cam  sib cam
   caij caij tsheb
   caum caum tau
   cawv qaug cawv
   cig  hluav taws cig
   cog  cog noob

   ts
   tseg  pov tseg
   tseev tsis tseev
   tsiv  tsiv mus
   tswb tswb nyiaj
   tsuam tsuam kev
   tsom tsom iav

   ch
   chais chais taubhau
   cheb cheb tsev
   chib lub chib
   chim chim siab
   chiab chuj chiab
   chua sib chua

   lawv pheej sib cam
   koj caij tsheb mus
   nws caum tau lawm
   nws pheej qaug cawv
   hluav taws cig hlob hlob li
   kuv haj tsis tau cog noob taum
   kovtsij muab pov tseg
   tsis tseev kom hle li
   nws tsiv mus nram moos
   muaj ib lub tswb nyiaj xwb
   ntoo vau tsuam kev
   kuv xav saib tsom iav
   ua li cas chais taubhau
   kuv haj tsis tau cheb tsev
   ib lub chib so
   chim kuv siab heev
   majmam mus chuj chiab
   sib chab sib chua

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VOWEL DRILLS:

| ee     | neej | zoo neej | tus ntawd tsis zoo neej li |
|        | nees | caij nees | koj puas txawj caij nees |
|        | nkees | nkees mus | kuv nkees mus teb |
|        | ntseeb | tus ntseeb | muaj plaub tug ntseeb |
|        | ntxeev | ntxeev dua | koj yuav tsum ntxeev dua siab |
|        | pheej | pheej noj | nws pheej noj tshuaj |

| oo     | coob | tibneeg coob | cov tibneeg coob kawg |
|        | hloov | hloov ris tsho | rov mus tsev hloov ris tsho |
|        | Hmoob | lus Hmoob | koj puas paub lus Hmoob |
|        | nphoov | nphoov ntsev | nphoov ntsev rau nqaij |
|        | ntxoov | ntxoov lawm | hav pos ntxoov lawm |
|        | poog | poog nkuaj | cov yaj poog nkuaj |

III. GRAMMAR DRILLS

These are some drills incorporating some locatives which you already know.

1) kuv  tsis xav mus  nram tsev
    wb   pem teb  tim lawv
    peb  tom teb npleg  nram teb pokkws
    nws  pem teb zaub
    lawv
    txiv

2) tagkis no
    hnut no
    nag
    hnut hnuh (day before yesterday)
    nag hmo
    puag ta (a moment ago)
    kuv tijlaug
    kuv niam
    kuv nram
    kuv tijlaug
    kuv nru
    kuv viva
    kuv tuv kru
    kuv tuv muam
    mus pem
    tsev
    lawm
    teb
    lawv
    tsev
    npleg
    teb
    pokkws
    teb
    zaub

3) nws
txiv  tsiv mus puag  tim ub lawm
    lawv
    kuv niam
    kuv tijlaug
    kuv tuv nru
    kuv viva
    kuv tuv kru
    kuv tuv muam
    (move)
    (intens.)
4)  tagkis no  koj  puas mus  ped
    puag ta  koj  niam  tid
    nag  koj  txiv  nrad
    hnoun hnoun  koj  ntshais  tod
    nag hmo  koj  pojniam  
    hnoun no  koj  tus kwv  
    niaj hnoun  koj  tus nus  

5)  kuv  tseem nyob  ped
    nws  nrad
    kuv niam  tid
    kuv pojniam  tod
    kuv vivncaus  
    kuv tijlaug  
    kuv tus kwv  
    kuv tus nus  

-d tone as you can see above, frequently occurs on words of location. As far as we can tell the variation between tone -d and tone -m is governed by the following conditions.

A word with an -m tone precedes the word to which it is most closely tied grammatically, e.g.:

kuv nyob pem Qhoj Qhab
nws tuaj nram no

A word with a -d tone follows the word to which it is most closely tied grammatically, e.g.:

nws tseem nyob tid
kuv puav mus ped

IV. Now play the stimulus - response "game" with your informant. Don't look at the sentences below before doing the exercise. Let the informant follow the stimulus list asking the questions. You listen then respond with a negative answer, then the informant corrects and you mimic.

STIMULUS:

1. Koj puas xaws ris?
2. Koj puas txhib taws?
3. Koj puas ua su?
4. Koj niam puas mus teb?
5. Koj txiv puas xav mus nram moos?
6. Koj tus tub puas nyob ped?
7. Hnoun hnoun koj txiv puas mus nram moos?
8. Koj tus ntshais puas txawj ua paj ngaub?
9. Koj tus tub puas txawj ntov ntoo?
10. Sawvdaws puas xav mus pem roob?

TAPE EXERCISE 21.

Listen again several times to Tape Exercise 17.

* Or hnoob.
Fill in the blanks with a correct item of vocabulary you know, then check the answers with the informant.

1. Koj tseem pub ____ los?
2. Nws ____ mus teb?
4. Kuv tsis txawj txiav ____.
5. Kuv txiv tseem nyob puag ____ ub.
6. Niam tseem ____ tshais los?
7. Txiv tsis ____ haujlwm.
8. Kuv ntxhais tsis kam ____ tshuaj.
9. Kuv pojniam tseem nyob nram teb ____.
10. Koj puas xav ____ taum.
UNIT 1

LESSON 6. C - REVIEW

I. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences to see if you have understood which "cutting" word goes with which noun.

1. Kuv txiv yuav mus _____ ntoo.
2. Hmo ntuj kuv _____ nqaij.
3. Kuv tus tub xav _____ (split lengthwise) taws.
4. Ob hnub no peb cov Hmoob _____ teb.
5. Koj _____ (cut off branches) taws los?

II. PRONUNCIATION DRILLS

CONSONANT DRILLS:

\[
\begin{array}{l|ll}
\text{r/z} & \text{r} & \text{z} \\
\hline
\text{rab} & \text{zab} & \\
\text{rais} & \text{zais} & \\
\text{raub} & \text{zaub} & \\
\text{rawm} & \text{zawm} & \\
\text{re} & \text{ze} & \\
\text{rig} & \text{zig} & \\
\text{ris} & \text{kuv ris} & \text{kuv ris tsis taus} \\
\text{rov} & \text{rov los} & \text{tus tub rov los lawm} \\
\text{rooj} & \text{qho} & \text{kovts} & \text{kaw qho rooj} \\
\text{rua} & \text{rua ncauj} & \text{rua qho ncauj loj loj} \\
\text{rwj} & \text{lub rwj} & \text{kuv mob ib lub rwj} \\
\text{zom} & \text{zom zeb} & \text{koj zom zeb los?} \\
\text{zaus} & \text{lwm zaus} & \text{lwm zaus rov qab ua} \\
\text{zoo} & \text{zoo dua} & \text{koj rov qab ua zoo dua} \\
\text{ziab} & \text{ziab tsho} & \text{ni aj hnub ziab ris tsho} \\
\text{zeb} & \text{pob zeb} & \text{lub pobzeb loj loj li} \\
\text{rhaub} & \text{rhaub dej} & \text{yuav tsum rhaub dej kub} \\
\text{rhe} & \text{tawg rhe} & \text{lub hwj tawg rhe tag} \\
\text{rheeb} & \text{rheeb kab} & \text{qaib pheej rheeb kab} \\
\text{rho} & \text{rho hniav} & \text{kuv xav rho hniav} \\
\text{rhuav} & \text{rhuav tsev} & \text{haj tsis tau rhuav tsev} \\
\end{array}
\]
Vowel Drills:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>u/w</th>
<th>u</th>
<th>w</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>lus</td>
<td>lus</td>
<td>lws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nuj</td>
<td>nuj</td>
<td>nwj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nrug</td>
<td>nrug</td>
<td>nrwg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntuj</td>
<td>ntuj</td>
<td>ntwj</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>u</th>
<th>cub</th>
<th>qhov cub</th>
<th>pov rau qhov cub</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hum</td>
<td>hum siab</td>
<td>tsis hum kuv siab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hlu</td>
<td>tsis hlu</td>
<td>lawv tsis hlu kuv</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hnyuv</td>
<td>hnyuv ntxwm</td>
<td>koj puas noj hnyuv ntxwm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>npuj</td>
<td>muab npuj</td>
<td>muab npuj kom ncaj</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntu</td>
<td>ntu no</td>
<td>ntu no zoo hlawv teb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>w</th>
<th>pwm</th>
<th>tuaj pwm</th>
<th>daim pad tuaj pwm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ntxhw</td>
<td>kaus ntxhw</td>
<td>kaus ntxhw kim kim li</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntxwg</td>
<td>ntxwg nyoog</td>
<td>dab ntxwg nyoog hem kuv</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntswg</td>
<td>qhov ntswg</td>
<td>qhov ntswg los los ntshav li</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntws</td>
<td>dej ntw</td>
<td>dej ntws nram hav</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. Grammar Drills

These drills aim at teaching possession.

1) lub tsev teeb thoob kawm
   no yog kuv li

   rab phom (gun) riam (knife) hneev (cross bow)
   khib (woodrack)

2) lub tsev teeb thoob kawm
   no puas yog koj li?

   rab phom riam hneev khib
3) lub  tsho  ris  rai  teeb  no yog kuv  niam  ntxhais  pojinam  viivncaus  li

rab  phom  khib  rauj  (hammer)  tsho  (axe)  txiv  tub  tijlaug  tus kwv

PAIRED PATTERN:

4) lub  hwjkais  no puas yog koj niam li?
    kawm  teeb  thoob  tsho  phav  (box)  tais
    lub  hwjkais  no tsis yog kuv niam li
    kawm  teeb  thoob  tsho  phav  tais

5) rab  phom  no puas yog koj niam li?
    hneev  riam  khib  rauj  tais  txuas  (knife)
    Tsis yog. Rab  phom  hneev  riam  khib  rauj  tais  txuas

NUMBERS: In the following drill give a number with the item in your response. Try to vary the number each time. Be careful to get the correct classifier too.

Response

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>koj</th>
<th>puas muaj</th>
<th>upua</th>
<th>?</th>
<th>kuv muaj plaub tug xwb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lawv</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koj niam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koj ntxhais</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koj txiv</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koj tub</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>koj pojinam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| qalb | dev  | teeb  | thoob | kawm  | tais  |

NEGATIVES: Now you respond with a negative statement in the following drill. Notice that the word kawg occurs in the positive but not in the negative statements.
Now, have the informant use the same list and you respond with a positive statement, e.g.:

Yog, kuv lub teeb loj kawg li tiag.

(emphatic)

IV. WORD STUDY

'riam' is an ordinary knife, and 'txuas' has a broad hooked end which the Hmong use for clearing brush and weeds.

'phav' are the little boxes and tins that the children ask for.

V. Fill in the classifiers.

1. ( ) riam
2. ( ) ris
3. ( ) taus
4. ( ) pojniam
5. ( ) txuas
6. ( ) hwjkais
7. ( ) tshuaj (tablets)
8. ( ) menyuam

Have the informant correct these answers. Now on a sheet of paper write a sentence for each of the nouns given above along with their classifiers. Vary your sentences, some questions, positive and negative statements and answers. Later have the informant correct this.
UNIT 1

LESSON 6.D - REVIEW

I. PRONUNCIATION DRILLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>dag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>daus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dawb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dej</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dh</td>
<td>dhawv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dheev</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>diaa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dhuj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dhuas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>fab</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>faib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>faus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>feem</td>
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<td>fim</td>
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<td>vaj</td>
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<tr>
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<td>vau</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>viam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vuag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vwm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. GRAMMAR DRILLS

1) koj txawj txawj  
   nej
   koj niam
   koj vivcaus
   koj tus pojnim
   koj ntxhais hlob
   koj ntxhais yau
   koj tus nyab

   ua paj ntaub  
   ua teb
   ua haujlmw
   ua noj
   yug npua
   yug qaiib
   xaws tsho
   xaws ris

2) tagkis no  
   hnub no  
   puag ta
   nag hmo
   hnub anub
   hmo no
   nag
   ob hnub no

   kuv
   nws
   kuv txiv
   tus tub hlob
   tus tub yau
   kuv tus vauv
   kuv tiijlat
   kuv tus nus

   faus teb  
   luaj teb
   hiab lev (weave) (mat)
   hiab kawm
   hlavw teb (burn)
   de taum
   (pick)
   de kafe
   ntaiw pohkws

   tas lawm

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III. Have the informant give the stimulus and see if you can respond with a suitable answer to the following random list.

1. Koj pub npua los?
2. Koj puas muaj tshuaj?
3. Koj nyob qhov twg?
4. Nej nyob qhov twg tuaj?
5. Tagkis no koj ua dabtsi?
6. Ob hnub no koj txiv ua dabtsi?
7. Nej caiv tsis caiv 'os?
8. Ib tsam koj puas mus luaj teb?
9. Rab khib no puas yog koj li?
10. Koj niam muaj pes tsawg tus tub?

IV. Today, after you have been in the village asking questions and getting names for things, come back and ask the same questions into your tape recorder. Try to give some replies too as if you were the Hmong person answering. Play the tape back and listen critically. Can you tell where you went off tone, were hesitant, had pronunciation difficulty or slipped up on grammar construction? If you can pick up your own mistakes it is a step in the right direction to correcting them. Practice again the drills that deal with these problems. Now let your informant listen to the tape and see what comments he has to make.

By the way, is your informant still correcting your pronunciation on consonants, vowels and tones? Is he correcting you in sentence construction? Is he still interested in teaching you?! -- and if not, why not? If he is human like the rest of us he'll have his ups and downs. Some days quite enthusiastic about drilling, other days just bored to death! You still want to control the kind of help he gives you (a tribal informant is not like a trained teacher in the city) so when you strike a "black" day why not introduce some little diversion. For example, you have a brother? - then bring out his picture for the informant to look at. This is where you use your sentence, 'Kuv niam muaj ib tug tub xwb'!

Or bring out some suitable kind of picture and just give the informant freedom to chat and ask questions. You probably won't understand everything but it will be worthwhile if the informant then gets back to the drills with renewed interest because of the diversion.

If your informant has stopped correcting you, you might check up on your attitude to correction too!
UNIT 1

LESSON 6.E - REVIEW

I. PRONUNCIATION DRILLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>s/xy</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>XY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sav</td>
<td>xyav</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saum</td>
<td>xyaum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seeb</td>
<td>xyeeb</td>
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</tr>
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<td>siv</td>
<td>xyiv</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sov</td>
<td>xyov</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sooo</td>
<td>xyoo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| s   | sai | mus sai      |
|     | sau | sau ntawv   |
| sawb| ntoo sawb| ntoo sawb thawj lawm|
| seeb| khab seeb| lub tsev khab seeb|
| sim | sim saib | sim saib puas muaj zog ua|

| xy  | xyaum| xyaum kevcai |
|     | xyeej| xyeej ua     |
|     | xyov | xyov as      |
|     | xya | xya tus       |
|     | xyuas| mus xyuas    |

| x   | xab | phiuj xab     |
|     | xib | xib rau nws   |
|     | xob | xob quaj       |
|     | xwv | kom xwv       |
|     | xub | xub tuaj       |

II. GRAMMAR DRILLS

These are further drills on 'mentsis'

1) kuv
   wb
   peb
   nws
   lawv
   kuv niam
   kuv txiv
   kuv ntxhais

   xav yuav **mentsis**

   tshuaj
   zaub
   nplej
   pobkws
   nqaij
   mov
   nyuj mis
   piam thaj

2) koj
   neb
   nej
   nws
   lawv
   koj niam
   koj txiv
   koj ntxhais

   puas muaj **mentsis**

   tshuaj
   zaub
   nplej
   pobkws
   nqaij
   mov
   nyuj mis
   piam thaj

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Here is another random stimulus - response drill. These random drills are more difficult than regular order drills. Take mental note of places where you stumble in your response, then go back in the lessons and practice the drills on those particular patterns again. The informant gives the stimulus, you respond, informant corrects and you mimic. Don't look at the questions before drilling with the informant otherwise some of the value of testing your response to these questions is lost.

1. Tsaus ntuj koj yuav ua dabtsi?
2. Koj niam nyob qhov twg?
3. Lub teeb no puas yog koj li?
4. Koj puas muaj tais?
5. Koj tus ntxhais hlob puas txawj ua paj ntaub?
6. Tus tub yau puas mus nram teb lawm?
7. Rab txuas no loj loj li yom?
8. Hnub hnub koj tus txiv puas hlawv teb?
9. Tus tub hlob puas txawj hiab lev?
10. Nag koj pojnim puas de kafe?

III. Fill in the classifiers.

1. ( ) tsho
2. ( ) ntoo
3. ( ) roob
4. ( ) khib
5. ( ) tais
6. ( ) dev
7. ( ) taus
8. ( ) zos
9. ( ) phav
10. ( ) rauj
IV. TAPE EXERCISE 22.

Listen to the tape several times through and see how much you understand of it. Now to test your comprehension answer the following questions.

1. Leej twg hu Cheeb?
   (who)
2. Cheeb puas xav mus teb?
3. Cheeb xav mus qhov twg?
4. Cheeb yuav noj dabtsi tso mam mus teb?
5. Cheeb pom dabtsi los ze ze ntawm nws lub tsev?
6. Tus os ntawd hov loj li?
7. Cheeb puas txawj caij nees?
8. Nws nqa dabtsi?
9. Nws mus mas nws pom leej twg?
10. Nws tus tijlaug ua dabtsi?
11. Nws tseem cog dabtsi?
# Chart of White Hmong Consonants

(Using the symbols of the adopted script)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-Nasal Stops</th>
<th>Labial</th>
<th>Dental</th>
<th>Alveolar</th>
<th>Retroflex</th>
<th>Palatal</th>
<th>Velar</th>
<th>Back Velar</th>
<th>Glottal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unaspirated</strong></td>
<td>p</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>q</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Simple</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affricated</td>
<td></td>
<td>tx</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aspirated</strong></td>
<td>ph</td>
<td>th</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>ch</td>
<td>kh</td>
<td>qh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affricated</td>
<td>ph</td>
<td>th</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>ch</td>
<td>kh</td>
<td>qh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nasal Stops</strong></td>
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<td>nt</td>
<td>nr</td>
<td>nc</td>
<td>nk</td>
<td>nq</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unaspirated</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple</td>
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<td>nt</td>
<td>nr</td>
<td>nc</td>
<td>nk</td>
<td>nq</td>
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<tr>
<td>Affricated</td>
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<td>nt</td>
<td>nr</td>
<td>nc</td>
<td>nk</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aspirated</strong></td>
<td>np</td>
<td>nt</td>
<td>nr</td>
<td>nc</td>
<td>nk</td>
<td>nq</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple</td>
<td>np</td>
<td>nt</td>
<td>nr</td>
<td>nc</td>
<td>nk</td>
<td>nq</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affricated</td>
<td>np</td>
<td>nt</td>
<td>nr</td>
<td>nc</td>
<td>nk</td>
<td>nq</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Fricatives**

| Voiceless | f | x | s | xy |
| Voiced    |   |   |   | h |

**Nasals**

| Voiceless | hm | hn | hny |
| Voiced    | m  | n  | ny  |

**Laterals**

| Simple   | hl |
| Voiced   | l  |

**Nasal**

| Voiceless | hnl(hnl) |
| Voiced    | nl(ml)   |

**Preglottalized Stop**

| Unaspirated | d |
| Aspirated   | dh |

**Affricated with Lateral Release**

**Non-Nasal**

| Unaspirated | p1 |
| Aspirated   | plh |

**Nasal**

| Unaspirated | npl |
| Aspirated   | nplh |

(from Wm. Smalley)

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VOWEL CHART

CHART OF WHITE HMONG TONAL PATTERN

(based on the Heimbach dictionary)
UNIT 2

LESSON 7.A

I. USEFUL SENTENCES

1. Taskis noj noj mov dabtsi?
   "What did you eat this morning?"

2. Peb lam noj zaub qab ntsev xwb. (Pr-V) (sweet salt only)
   "We only ate salty vegetable."

3. Peb noj mov xyaw mov kuam. (mix)(corn meal)
   "We ate corn and rice mixed."

4. Peb noj nqaij ntses ci xwb. (fish)(toast)
   "We only ate toasted fish."

5. Kuv txiv noj tsis taus. (can)
   "My father can't eat (it)."

6. Kuv niam yuav hau mentsis nqaij npua.
   "My mother will boil a little pork."

7. Nws pub kuv txiv noj.
   "She'll give it to my father to eat."

II. WORD STUDY

'lam' - No English word adequately gives the meaning of this greatly overworked pre-verbal. It can occur with most verbs and has the sense of doing, saying, eating, etc. haphazardly, or not properly. Even if a person is doing something well, e.g. embroidery, she modestly says she is 'lam ua xwb' - with the connotation that she's not very good at embroidery.

'taus' - See under Talky-Talk 7.C.

'ci' - To toast or roast over or beside a fire, e.g. when a piece of meat or fish is clamped between two pieces of bamboo and toasted beside the fire.

III. PRONUNCIATION DRILLS

\[
\begin{array}{llll}
\text{nq} & \text{nqaj} & \text{tsheb nqaj} & \text{kuv tsis nyiam mus tsheb nqaj} \\
& \text{nqaij} & \text{nqaij npua} & \text{nej puas noj nqaij npua?} \\
& \text{nqe} & \text{them nqe} & \text{kuv haj tsis tau them nqe} \\
& \text{nqeeb} & \text{vov nqeeb} & \text{nej vov nqeeb los vov nplooj?} \\
& \text{nquag} & \text{nquag lawm} & \text{nws nquag lawm tsis tau?} \\
\text{nqh} & \text{nqhis} & \text{nqhis nqhis} & \text{kuv nqhis nqhis dej li} \\
& \text{nqha} & \text{hav zoov nqha} & \text{yog hav zoov nqha} \\
& \text{nqhos} & \text{sib nqhos} & \text{nthe sib nqhos} \\
& \text{nqhuab} & \text{nab qa nqhuab} & \text{ib tug nab qa nqhuab}
\end{array}
\]
IV. GRAMMAR DRILLS

1) wb
   nws
   lawv
   kuv txiv
   kuv tus tub
   kuv tus vauv
   kuv tus nus
   lam mus
   plob
   yos
   (stroll)
   saib
   (look)
   cog
   ris
   ua
   luaj
   xwb

2) peb
   lam mus
   plob hav zoov
   yos zos
   saib teb
   cog
   zaub
   ris
   pobkws
   ua haujwm
   luaj
   teb
   xwb

3) 'ci' is a verb but here it is compounded with 'nqaij ntses' to make "toasted fish".
   peb
   wb
   nws
   lawv
   kuv niam
   kuv txiv
   kuv muam
   noj nqaij
   ntses
   npuua
   nyuj
   (cow)
   muas lwj
   (deer)
   kauv
   (deer)
   sai
   (goat)
   twm
   (buffalo)
   ci
   xwb

'muas lwj' is a Sambar deer.
'kauv' is the barking deer.
'sai' is the mountain goat.
4) This is the pattern of Useful Sentence 7 and is a common one in Hmong. There is an extension of the verb which seems to give the "purpose" of the main verb.

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|}
\hline
\text{nws khee v kuv txiv} & \text{ua} \\
\text{(willing)} & \text{hais} \\
& \text{mus} \\
& \text{los} \\
& \text{tuaj} \\
& \text{caij} \\
& \text{qhia} \\
& \text{(teach)} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

5) This is the same pattern as the previous drill.

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|}
\hline
\text{nws pub kuv} & \text{niam} \\
& \text{txiv} \\
& \text{tus tub} \\
& \text{tus ntxhais} \\
& \text{tus pojnjiam} \\
& \text{tus muam} \\
& \text{tus vauv} \\
& \text{noj} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

6) 'rau' is a Po-V acting rather like a preposition. The above drill without 'rau' is correct because 'pub' belongs to the class of verbs which is correct with or without 'rau'. Used with some other verbs 'rau' would be obligatory.

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|}
\hline
\text{nws pub rau kuv niam} & \text{cog} \\
& \text{saj} \\
& \text{(taste)} \\
& \text{noj} \\
& \text{haus} \\
& \text{(drink)} \\
& \text{siv} \\
& \text{yuav} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]

7) Compare drill 3 and the following drill. Note that this is the same pattern as drills 4, 5, and 6.

\[
\begin{array}{|c|c|}
\hline
\text{kuv} & \text{hau nqaij} \\
\text{nws} & \text{ntsae} \\
\text{kuv pojnjiam} & \text{noj} \\
\text{kuv niam} & \text{npua} \\
\text{kuv tus ntxhais} & \text{qaib} \\
\text{kuv tus muam} & \text{sai} \\
\text{kuv tus nyab} & \text{cuam} \\
\text{} & \text{(gibbon)} \\
\text{} & \text{nyuuj} \\
\text{} & \text{nyaj} \\
\text{} & \text{(monkey)} \\
\hline
\end{array}
\]
8) 'taus' fills a verb slot in Hmong, but it occurs after the main verb as a sign of the potential mood indicating whether the action is physically possible or not. First in the affirmative.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kuv</th>
<th>txiv</th>
<th>noj taus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tijlaug</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>niam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>muam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pojniam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tus tub</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tus ntxhais</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tus nyab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>kuv</th>
<th>txiv</th>
<th>noj tsis taus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tijlaug</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>niam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>muam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pojniam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tus tub</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tus ntxhais</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(carry)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9) This is the same pattern with the verbal question phrase, 'ua li cas' in initial position. See Talky-Talk 7.C for the study on 'ua li cas'.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ua li cas (why)</th>
<th>noj tsis taus?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>noj</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ua</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(lie down)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siv</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nqa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Now the same pattern with a subject

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ua li cas koj txiv</th>
<th>noj tsis taus?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>noj</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ua</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(lie down)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siv</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nqa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10) Contrast drills 8 and 9 with the following drills. 'txawj' also means "able" but of learned or acquired ability. Note that it also fills a verb slot and as in 'kuv tsis txawj' - "I can't (do it)", it is the main verb. However, usually there is an accompanying verb which follows 'txawj' in order, e.g. 'txawj ua', 'txawj hais'.

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UNIT 2

LESSON 7.B

I. USEFUL SENTENCES

1. Nej hlawv teb tas*txawm cog qoob rau los? (*or tag)
   (Po-V)(then) (Po-V)
   "When you've finished burning do you plant the seed?"

2. Yog kub tsis zoo mas peb(haj) yuav them tso mam cog.
   (burn) (good)(ptcl) (Pre-V) (clear)(Po-V)(Pre-V)
   "If it doesn't burn well we'll clear it first then plant."

3. Nej cog nplej mas cog sib los tuab?
   (spaced(or) (thick) apart)
   "Do you plant rice thinly or close together?"

4. Peg cog tuab tuab li. - "We plant close together."

5. Peb xuas teev keem nkaug. - "We take a dibble stick to
   (take)(dibblestick) (pierce) push into (the ground)."

6. Ib tug cog ua ntej ib tug rau lawv qab thiaj sai.
   (in front) (place)(behind) (Pre-V)
   "To be quick, one plants in front, one coming behind puts in
   (the seed)."

II. WORD STUDY

'txawm', 'mam', 'thiaj', 'haj', 'los' see Talky-Talk 7.C.

III. PRONUNCIATION DRILLS

CONSONANT DRILLS:

nk  nkag  nkaug  nkawj  nkees  nkim
nkag siab  nkaug kiag  nkawj plev  kuv nkees  nkim nyiaj
koj puas nkaug siab  muab teev keem nkaug kiag  ib tug nkawj plev kuv  kuv nkees nkees ua teb  kuv tsis xav nkim nyiaj

nt  ntab  ntala  ntaub  ntawv  ntev
ntab saum  ntala lawm  ntaub dawb  tsab ntawv  qhov ntev
ntala lawm  kuv tus hniav ntala lawm  kuv xav yuav ib daig ntaub dawb  kuv sau ib tsab ntawv  qhov ntev ntev li cas?
1) nej hlawv teb los? nej puas cog qoob
faus teb doboj
them teb faus teb
cog zaub
faus teb
cog nplej
cog nplej
luaj nroj (weeds)
dob nroj
(pull up)

2) You have learned the Pre-V 'tseem'. This is often said along with another Pre-V 'haj'. The meaning is the same, "still in the process of doing."

(Lao Lian Hmong generally do not use 'haj'; we have used parentheses to show that it is optional. -ed.)
3) 'tas' indicates completed action. It fills a verb slot but usually is in an auxilliary position following the main verb directly, or after the object. The Po-V 'lawm' also indicates completed action and very often follows 'tas'.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>peb</th>
<th>hlawv</th>
<th>tas lawm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>luaj</td>
<td>dob</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cog</td>
<td>faus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>them</td>
<td>ua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>noj</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>peb</th>
<th>hlawv teb</th>
<th>tas lawm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>luaj nroj</td>
<td>dob nroj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cog qoob</td>
<td>faus teb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>them teb</td>
<td>ua teb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>noj mov</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nej</th>
<th>hlawv teb</th>
<th>tas lawm los?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>luaj nroj</td>
<td>dob nroj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cog qoob</td>
<td>faus teb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>them teb</td>
<td>ua teb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>noj mov</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Some White Hmong may say 'tag' for 'tas'.

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UNIT 2

LESSON 7.C

I. FILL IN THE BLANKS

1. Nej puas cog ____.

2. Koj ____ nroj los?

3. Neb cog qoob ____ ____ li yuam?


5. Peb lam mus ____ hav zoov xwb.

6. Kuv niام ____ nqaij noj.

7. Ua li cas koj tsis ____ sau ntawv.

8. Koj muaj nplej los muaj ____.

9. Kuv pojniام noj tsis ____.

10. Taskis no kuv lam ____ kua dis xwb.

II. TALK-Y-TALK

• 'mov kuan' is steamed corn meal. When the Hmong are getting to the end of their rice they mix this with it to eke out the rice. They don't like it and consider it as "poor man's fare."

• You have learned 'dub nroj' and 'luaj nroj' for dealing with weeds. The difference is that 'dub' is to pull up by the roots. 'luaj' is to hack down the weeds with a knife.

Two other terms to distinguish are 'ua teb' and 'faus teb'. 'ua teb' is general work in the fields. 'faus teb' is to hoe the ground in preparation for planting. 'them teb' comes before the burning of the fields. After trees have been felled the branches and vines are gathered up ready for burning.

The order of these activities varies slightly depending on the particular field that is being prepared, but in general the order is:

1. ntov nttoo 2. hlawv teb 3. them teb 4. cog qoob 5. luaj nroj or dob nroj.

'faus teb' This depends on the type of field. Sometimes done in the preparation of a field, sometimes even after planting.
'los' You have now had three different meanings for this word. You have had lots of drilling on the question particle 'los' and should be very familiar with it now, e.g.

Koj xaws khaubncaws los?

However, 'los' in Useful Sentence 3 in Lesson 7.A while still a question particle, acts as a connective word joining one sentence or phrase with another. If we dissect this sentence, this is what we find.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Connective</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Object</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>nej</td>
<td>cog</td>
<td>nplej</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>mas</td>
<td>(nej)</td>
<td>cog sib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>los</td>
<td>(nej)</td>
<td>cog tuab</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(nej) is old information and doesn't need to be repeated.

The third meaning of 'los' you learned in Lesson 4.B where it had the meaning "come" in the sense of coming or coming back to the place where one resides.

'txawm' and 'thiaj li' are pre-verbals which have been a bit difficult to pin down. In the "Third Report on Meo" by C. Linwood Barney and William A. Smalley, they say of pre and post-verbals: "This is the hardest part of any language from either the standpoint of analysis or the standpoint of learning the language. The meanings of most of these morphemes are elusive, and when we suggest meanings they should certainly be taken with caution. There is a certain amount of fixity in the positions they take, but on the other hand, a varying amount of choice as well, so that each one presents an individual problem. Rare is the missionary who fully masters such parts of the language even after a lifetime of service, but these are the elements which give the 'flavor', the subtlety and the precision to speech."

We have a "feel" for many of the pre-verbals, but there is still much to investigate on both pre and post-verbals. Keeping the above in mind then, we'll look at 'txawm' and 'thiaj li'.

'txawm' seems to give the idea of the English "then": I did something, then I did something else. Or something happened then (after that) something else happened.

A Hmong example in the story of the blind man is:

Yexu hals tag, Yexu txawm nto quab ncaug rau pem teb
(Jesus finished talking, Jesus then spat on the ground)

Then after Jesus told the man to go and wash, the Hmong says:

tus hluas ntawd txawm maub duj dig mus ntxuav muag
(that young man then groped his way to wash face)
'thiaj li' seems to have more the idea of "consequently" or "therefore" or in some places "so":

I did something therefore something else happened, or, He did that so I went and ... 

Mas Helaug npau heev heev li, nws thiaj li txib nws cov thawj
(He was very angry he therefore sent his officials...)

- 'rau' is a Po-V which functions rather like the English "to" or "towards". In 7.A useful sentence 7, 'nws pub kuv txiv moj', 'rau' is omitted as in many examples of this particular pattern.

  pub kuv noj or pub rau kuv noj
  muab kuv siv muab rau kuv siv
  nws pub kuv txiv noj nws pub rau kuv txiv noj

- 'taus' and 'txawj' need to be distinguished clearly. 'taus' means "able" in the sense of being physically able to do something, e.g.:

  kuv ris taus
  kuv ris tsis taus

'txawj' means "able" in the sense of acquired ability, e.g.:

  koy puas txawj sau ntawv - kuv tsis txawj

- 'li cas' and 'ua li cas' You learned 'li cas' in Lesson 2.B sentence 1. Lub no lus Hmoob hu li cas?

Then later in lesson 5.B sentence 3:

Koj mob li cas?

In both instances it indicates a question and occurs sentence final. Now in 7.A grammar drills 'ua li cas' occurs sentence initial. Note that 'li cas' is "tied together" with the verb which precedes it. "ua li cas' is a verbal question phrase in its own right. There is a difference in meaning, e.g.:

  koy mob li cas? What is your sickness?
  Ua li cas koj mob? Why are you sick?

  Lus Hmoob hu li cas? What do you call it in Hmong?
  Ua li cas lus Hmoob hu li ntawd? Why do the Hmong call it that?

- 'haj' is another pre-verbal particle which is difficult to pin down. The meaning is something like "still", or "yet", e.g.:

  The wife of Zacharias said, no, we will still call him John.

Simeon speaking of Jesus:

This child will yet give light to the world.

As noted above, Laotian Hmong generally do not use 'haj'. It is used more by the Hmong in Thailand.
'mam' is a pre-verbal indicating a lapse of time, e.g.:
I'll get this done first and then I'll do that.

cia nws xub tuaj tso kuv mam mus
(let him first come and then I'll go.)

'txawm' needs to be distinguished from 'mam', the former not having this "lapse of time" element.

III. REVIEW

Review the useful sentences, pronunciation drills and grammar drills in 7.A and 7.B. Make sure that you've drilled well on the new patterns and that you know where the pre and post verbals come in the sentence even if you don't understand what they mean.
UNIT 2

LESSON 8.A

I. USEFUL SENTENCES

1. Kuv nrog koj yuav mentsis tshuaj. (from) "I want a little medicine from you."

2. Koj mob li cas? "What's wrong with you?"

3. Mob plab thiab dijas taubhau mentsis thiab. (headache) "A sore stomach and a headache."

4. Koj mob hov ntev li lawm? (how long) "How long have you been sick?"

5. Twb mob tau ob peb hnub lawm. (Po-V) "For a few days."

6. Kuv muab cov tshuaj lub no rau koj noj. (take)(clf.) "I'll give you this tablet to eat."

7. Yuav noj npaum li cas? (how much) "How much will I take?"

8. Ib zaug noj ib lub. Ib hnub noj peb zaug. (times) "One tablet three times a day."

II. WORD STUDY

'hov' is here used as a pre-verbal question particle although in other places it is used as an emphatic particle. In its function as a question particle it goes along with words indicating size, length, quantity etc.

'twb' is a pre-verbal particle drawing attention to the state of affairs at the time. "Indeed", "even" are its nearest equivalents in English.

III. PRONUNCIATION DRILLS

CONSONANTS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>tx</th>
<th>txaj</th>
<th>txajmuag</th>
<th>nws tsis paub txajmuag li</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>txaij</td>
<td>ntaub txaij</td>
<td>kuv nyiam nyiam ntaub txaij</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>txawv</td>
<td>txawv qhovtwg</td>
<td>ob yam no txawv qhov twg lawm?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>txib</td>
<td>tub txib</td>
<td>tub txib saum ntuj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>txiaj</td>
<td>tsim txiaj</td>
<td>neeg tsis tsim txiaj</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
txh
- txhab
- txhais
txhaum
txheeb
- txhij

ntxh
- ntxhab
- ntxhais
- ntxhi
- ntxhua
- ntxhw

VOWEL DRILLS:

ai
- caij
- ncaim
- nplaig
- nplhaib
- nqaij

ia
- hiam
- niam
- nrhiav
- ntiab
- nyiaj

IV. GRAMMAR DRILLS

1. mob li cas?
   - koj
tus
   - nws
   - koj niam
tus
   - koj txiv
   - ntawd
   - (that)
   - koj tus tub
   - koj tus ntxhais

2. mob hov ntev li lawm?
   - koj
tus
   - nws
   - Cheem
tus
   - koj txiv
   - koj niam
tus
   - koj tus ntxhais
   - koj tus tub
   - koj pojnia
3. npe hu li cas?
   koj
   nws
tus ntabw
koj tus ntxhais
koj tus tub
koj tus tub hlob
koj tus tub yau
koj tus tub ntafb

Sentence 1 has a compound subject. 'nrog' here has the meaning "to obtain from".

4. kuv nrog koj yuav mentsis
   tshuaj
   tjax
   nyiaj
   taum
   pokw
   ntaub
   ntaub

In sentence 3 notice the two meanings of 'thiab.' It is used as a connective joining two clauses, 'mob plab thiab dias taubhau'. It is also used as a Po-V with the meaning "also".

5. kuv
   mob plab
   mob taubhau
   noj mov
   yuav ntaub
   cog taum
   cog nplej
   muaj qaib

   thiab
   dias taubhau
   mob hnia
   noj zaub
   yuav xov
   cog nplej
   cog pokw
   muaj npua
UNIT 2

LESSON 8.B

I. USEFUL SENTENCES

1. Koj yuav mus pem Cheesmai los? "You're going to Chiangmai?"

2. Koj yuav mus tsheb nqaj los tsheb ntiav? "Are you going by train or bus?"
   (train) (bus)

3. Tsheb thawv hwwv. "The bus shakes a lot."
   (shake)

4. Kuv yuav mus tsheb nqaj hmo ntuj. "I'll go on the night train."
   (time)

5. Lub sijhawm twg tsheb sawv kev mus. "What time does the train go?"
   (time)

6. Tsaus ntuj ntais txawm mus. "It goes at dark."
   (Po-V)

7. Qaib qua txog pem ub lawm. "It gets there at cock crow."
   (cock)(crow)(reach)

8. Yog li, kuv tsis tau mus dua nyaj tsis deb yuam?" "If that's the case, I haven't gone
   before but it's not far is it?"
   (reach)

II. WORD STUDY

'tsheb nqaj' combines 'tsheb' of "vehicle" and 'nqaj' or "rail".

'tsheb nqaj hmo ntuj' is compounded to make "night-train".

'tsheb ntiav' - any vehicle for which passengers pay, literally, "hired car".

III. PRONUNCIATION DRILLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>r</th>
<th>Prais</th>
<th>qhov raias</th>
<th>kovtsiab qheb qhov raias</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rau</td>
<td>muab rau</td>
<td>yuav muab rau qhov twg?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raws</td>
<td>raws nraim</td>
<td>ua raws nraim nws txojlusb qhia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>riam</td>
<td>rab riam</td>
<td>nqa ib rab riam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roob</td>
<td>lub roob</td>
<td>ib lub roob siab siab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nr</th>
<th>Nram</th>
<th>nram moos</th>
<th>kuv yuav mus nram moos</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nrauj</td>
<td>nrauj lawm</td>
<td>nws muab pojniam nrauj lawm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nrig</td>
<td>pas nrig</td>
<td>ib tug pas nrig</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nrog</td>
<td>nrog koj mus</td>
<td>kuv nrog koj mus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nruj</td>
<td>nruj nris</td>
<td>tsaug zog nruj nris</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VOWEL DRILL: This is a vowel which you haven't yet drilled. It is the nasalized 'w'. So far we have only found one occurrence of it, the word 'hwwv' -- it is an intensive final particle or Po-V.

| loj hwwv | lub nkoj ntawd loj hwwv |
| thawv hwwv | lub tsheb thawv hwwv |
| ntev hwwv | kuv mus ntev hwwv lawm |
| siab hwwv | tuam choj siab hwwv |

IV. GRAMMAR DRILLS

Note the time expression slot in the following drills. We refer to it as a nx of time (noun expression of time).

1. qaib qua mus txog pem ub lawm
tsaus ntuj
hnub qaij
(afternoon)
tav su
kaj ntug
(daylight)
taskis
hnub tiaj
(late afternoon)

2. lub sijhawm twg tsheb sawv kev mus?
tsheb nqaj
koj
koj txiv
koj tus nus
koj tus muam
koj tus tub

3. tsaus ntuj ntais nws txawm mus
tav tshais
tav su
qaib qua
hnub qaij
kaj ntug
hnub tiaj

4. taskis no kuv tus nyab txawm mus
qaib qua
kaj ntug
hnub tiaj
tsaus ntuj

tav su
tav tshais

nuv
kwv
nus
tub
ntxhais
txiv
UNIT 2

LESSON 8.C

I. REVIEW

Useful sentences, pronunciation and grammar drills.

II. TALKY-TALK

'Cheesmais' As you hear the Hmong say Thai place names, or other Thai words you will notice that they give them a Hmong "flavor" - different tone, no final etc. Learn to say Thai words this way even if the Thai words sound horrible to your already Thai-ized ear! The Hmong "flavor" is simply following the pattern of the Hmong language. When we talk about a friend going to Paris for his holidays we say P-A-R-I-S just as it is written and not with the pronunciation of a French person.

'sawv' Did you notice in the drill in 8.8 that people can 'sawv kev' as well as vehicles. 'sawv' can mean "to get up" e.g. get up out of bed. But 'sawv kev mus' has the meaning of "starting on a journey".

'twg' You have met this particle before. It is always tied grammatically to the preceding word and together they function as a noun expression.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nx</th>
<th>Nx of time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mus</td>
<td>/qhov twg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pov rau/leej twg</td>
<td>lub sijhawn twg/mus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(throw to)(who)</td>
<td>thauw twg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>/mus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(time)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TIME Expressions: Watches are now entering Hmong culture (This doesn't mean that the owners of the watches can tell the time!) However, "time" is still mainly a matter of "cock crow", "the sun overhead", "when people go to bed" etc. A comprehensive list is given in Appendix 47 of the White Hmong dictionary. In the lessons thus far you have had:

- qaib qua - cock crow, or 'qaib qua thawj tsig' - 1st cock crow
- tav su - noon, sun overhead
- kaj ntug - dawn, daylight appears, or 'kaj ntug txoog' - early dawn
- hnuq qaig - early afternoon, sun declining
- tsaus ntuj ntais - nightfall
- hnuq tiaj - late afternoon

TONE CHANGE:

'zaus' is the basic tone but after a high tone the -s tone changes to -g tone:

ib zaug         ntau zaus
peb zaug        qee zaus
(some)
'ntawm' which you had in 8. A grammar drills, changes to -d tone-'ntawd' under the same conditions as you learned in Lesson 6.B. Refer back to the explanation there.

tus ntawd yuav thov npaum li cas? nws nyob ntawm no

MULTIPLE CHOICE: Select the correct word to put in the blanks. Only one is correct.

1. Lawv mus ____ pem ub lawm. (rau, los, txog)
2. Koj puas xav yuav ____ txhuv? (cog, mentsis, luaj)
3. ____ Hmoob hu ua liaj. (lub, nws, lus)
4. Cov pojnim muaj ob peb yam _____. (haujlwm, liaj, npua)
5. Wb yuav mus ____ taws. (hau, txhib, ntov)
6. ____ peb noj tshais. (tsaus ntuj, tav su, sawvntxov)
7. Koj ntxhais xaws ____ los? (paj ntaub, haujlwm, tsho)
8. Kuv tus tub nyob ____ nrad. (hav zoov, lub zos, tom)
9. Xav ____ koj muab mentsis tshuaij pleev. (thov, siv, kam)
10. Yog tsis zoo ____ koj rov qab tuaj. (los, tau, mas)

WRITTEN PRODUCTION: Try writing out a short story of about 20 sentences, e.g. someone going to the fields, what he does there etc. Or going to the "foreigners" house, asking questions about family, country, work etc., or any other subject for which you have vocabulary. If you find that there is a word or expression that you would like to say to fit your story, but you haven't yet learned the word or phrase, then when you have the informant correct your story try to "extract" the extra information from him.

ORAL PRODUCTION: Change your subject from the above and tell a short story to yourself on tape. Then play it back and see what you can learn from it. You don't have to go over this with the informant but you can if you have the kind of informant who can pick up mistakes and can make helpful suggestions about correcting them.
UNIT 2

LESSON 9.A

I. USEFUL SENTENCES

1. Koj nyob ñebchaws twg tuaj?
   (country)
   "Which country do you come from?"

2. Kuv nyob Akly ñebchaws tuaj.
   (England)
   "I come from England."

3. Koj ñebchaws nyob hov deb li?
   (live)
   "How far away is your country?"

4. Deb deb li lauj.
   (Po-V)
   "Very far away!"

5. Tsis muaj neeg txawj suav deb li cas.
   (person) (count)
   "No one's able to estimate how far!"

6. Ua ciav nej ho tuaj txog thiab.
   (Pr-V)
   "How are you able to reach here!"

7. Vim peb caij dav hlau ya nrawm heev peb thiaj tuaj txog.
   (because) (airplane fly fast)
   "Because we come by plane which is fast to get here."

8. Yog caij nkoj deg ne yuav tuaj hov ntev thiaj txog?
   (ship) (Po-V)
   "If you came by ship how long would it take to get here?"

   (month)

10. Yog li, deb hwww yuam? "If that's the case it's far isn't it?"

II. WORD STUDY

'dav hlau' is literally "iron hawk".
'hov ntev li' as in the last lesson is often said as simply 'hov ntev'.

'neeg' person. 'tibneeg' also means "person" but more often refers to a number of people. Laos Hmong rarely use 'tibneeg' but Blue Hmong use the blue equivalent 'tuabneeg'.

100
'caij' This is the same word as to "ride" on a bus, "ride" a horse, a plane, a boat etc.

'nrawm' is here used of flying quickly, fast. The same word is used of talking quickly, reading or writing quickly etc.

hais lus nrawm kawg li
nyeem ntawv nrawm kawg li
(read)
sau ntawv nrawm kawg li
(write)

'ua ciav' "how is it" used to express something unexpected.

'yog' as in sentence 8 has the meaning "if". In sentence 10 it is in the sense of affirmative rather like the English "If that's the case then..."

Did you notice in sentences 6, 7, 8, and 9 that it is not necessary to say where you have "reached". This is common if the place you are going to is already established.

III. PRONUNCIATION DRILLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ri</th>
<th>riam</th>
<th>rab riam</th>
<th>kuv muaj ib rab riam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rauj</td>
<td>rab rauj</td>
<td>kuv xav qev koj rauj</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rooj</td>
<td>rooj noj mov</td>
<td>nws zaum ntawm rooj noj mov</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rua</td>
<td>rua ncauj</td>
<td>rau ncauj rau kuv saib</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rov</td>
<td>rov qab</td>
<td>yog tsis zoo mas koj rov qab tuaj</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rho</td>
<td>rho hniav</td>
<td>kuv mob hniav xav thou koj rho</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhaub</td>
<td>rhaub dej</td>
<td>rhaub mentsis dej rau kuv haus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhiab</td>
<td>rhiab siab</td>
<td>rhiab rhiab kuv siab li</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rhuav</td>
<td>rhuav tsev</td>
<td>hnuv no yuav rhuav tsev</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nrhiav</td>
<td>nrhiav tau</td>
<td>koj puas nrhiav tau nees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nr</td>
<td>nroj</td>
<td>luaj nroj</td>
<td>hnuv no peb yuav luaj nroj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nrov</td>
<td>hais nrov</td>
<td>nws hais lus nrov nrov li</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nrab</td>
<td>tus nrab</td>
<td>kuv yog tus nrab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nraum</td>
<td>nraum no</td>
<td>nws nyob nraum no</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nram</td>
<td>nram moos</td>
<td>taskis no kuv txiv mus nram moos</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. GRAMMAR DRILLS

Sentences 1 and 2 in this lesson are the same as the pattern you had in 5.A. Sentence 3 'nej nyob qhov twg tuaj! 'tuaj' here acts as a secondary verb.

1. koj
   neb
   nej
   lawv
   tus ntawd
   nej sawvdaws
   cov kwvtij

nyob tebchaws twg tuaj?
2. kuv nyob tebcaws tuaj
   wb Melika*
   peb (America)
   lawv Thaib
   (Thailand)
   *Lostsuas
   (Laos)

3. Yog li deb kawg li yuam?
   ze kawg (near)
   ntev kawg (short)
   luv kawg (high)
   siab kawg
   ntau kawg
   me kawg

*Now often written 'Asmesliskas' - ed.
UNIT 2

LESSON 9.B

I. USEFUL SENTENCES

1. Nej tebchaws nplej puas zoo? "Is the rice good in your country?"

2. Peb tebchaws no kawg li nplej tsis tuaj peb thiaj tsis cog. (cold)
   "Our country is cold and rice doesn't grow so we don't plant."

3. Ais nej muab dabtsi noj? "What do you eat?" (ptcl.)

4. Peb muaj dua ib yam qoob hu ua mog no los noj. (wheat)
   "We have another kind of grain called wheat to eat."

5. Nej zaub noj puas zoo li Thaib teb no tej zaub thiab? (these)
   "Are your vegetables like Thai vegetables?"

6. Peb tebchaws zaub pob kuj muaj thiab. "Our country has cabbage." (Pr-V)

7. Taum lag 'os, taub dag 'os, dib 'os tej kuj muaj thiab. (beans) (pumpkin) (cucumber)
   "Beans, pumpkin, and cucumbers too."

II. GRAMMAR DRILLS

1. nej tebchaws nplej puas zoo? nplej
   zaub
   zaub pob
   pobkws
   taum
   qhov txhia chaw (things)
   av
   (earth)
Note the position of the noun of location 'tim ub' in the subject slot.

2. nej tebchaws tim ub
   nplej
   zaub
   zaub pob
   pobkws
   qhov txhia chaw
   taum
   av
   puas zoo?

3. peb tebchaws no kawg li
   nplej
   pobkws
   taub dag
   zaub ntsuab (greens)
   txiv tsawb (bananas)
   txiv txhais (mangoes)
   kab tsib (sugar cane)
   tsis zoo

4. nplej
   pobkws
   taub dag
   zaub ntsuab
   txiv tsawb
   txiv txhais
   kab tsib
   tsis tuaj peb thiaj tsis cog

5. peb tebchaws
   zaub pob
   taum lag
   taum mog (peas)
   dib
   qaib
   npua
   nees
   nees
   kuj muaj thiab
   dev
UNIT 2

LESSON 9.C

I. TALKY-TALK

This week you have learned something about the things the Hmong love to ask "foreigners" - how far it is to our country, do we go by boat or plane. Do we grow rice, vegetables, etc. Is it a hot country or a cold one.

TONE CHANGE: The first pattern of tone change you learned was -s changes to -g after a -b tone, e.g.:

- tus npua - ib tug npua
- tus qaib - tsib tug qaib

You know the words 'teb' and 'nplej' but together we find -j tone changes to -g tone after a high tone, e.g.:

- nplej - teb npleg
- daj - taub dag

Notice the tone change after 'nkoj'. You already know 'dej' of "water". Here, tone -j changes to tone -g after tone -j. This is a frequent pattern of tone change, e.g.:

- dej - nkoj deg
- ntuaj - kaj ntuaj

Just when you think you understand the patterns of tone change, you discover something that doesn't fit. If tus becomes tug after ib then why doesn't zos become zog after lub

This is because no classifier (or noun used as a classifier), regardless of its own tone, affects a tone change in a following word. So:

- zos - lub zos
- rauj - rab rauj

Don't read the following list of random questions. Have your informant ask down the list and see if you can give a suitable reply. This is to test how automatically you can respond. Much of the value of this exercise is lost if you first know what the questions are going to be.

1. Sawvntxov koj ua dabtsi?
2. Koj ntzhua khaubncaws los?
3. Ob hnub no koj niam ua hauj lwm dabtsi?
4. Nej sawvdaws tuaj los?
5. Koj tus tub nyob qhov twg?
6. Nej puas muaj tshuaj?
7. Koj tus txiv puas siv rab rauj?
8. Koj niam muaj pestsawg tus npua?
9. Koj lub kawm puas hnyav?
10. Koj puas xav noj nqaj liab?
11. Tāgkis koj puas mus nrad?
12. Koj tus ntxhais puas txawj ua pajntaub?
13. Nej tseem faus teb los?
14. Koj muaj mob li cas?
15. Nws mob hov ntev li lawm?
16. Koj mus tsheb nqaj los mus tsheb ntiav?

TAPE EXERCISE 23. Listen to the tape a number of times until you understand the gist of it. Then answer the following questions. If you find that there are questions you can't answer, do the questions you can answer first, then go back and listen to the tape again paying special attention to the features you missed before.

1. Hnub uas ob tug yuav sawv kev mus ped muaj ib tug mob li cas?
2. Tus kkwv no nrhiav dabtsi rau tus mob noj?
3. Noj tshuaj tag nws zoo lawm los tsis zoo?
4. Ob tug mus tsheb nqaj los mus tsheb laub me?
5. Ua li cas ob tug mus tsheb nqaj?
6. Hmo ntuj puas muaj neeg coob mus?
7. Thaib mov puas qab li Hmoob mov?
8. Ib tug yuav qhov txhia chaw dabtsi thiab dabtsi?
9. Cheesmais puas muaj qhov txhia chaw ntau?
10. Ob tug puas nqa nyiaj ntau?

You will find "model" answers to the above in Lesson 10.C. Your answers may not agree entirely with the "model" ones, but then, there are different ways of saying things aren't there?
UNIT 2

LESSON 10.A

I. USEFUL SENTENCES

1. Nej puas txawj nyeem ntawv? "Can you read?"

2. Peb kawm mentsis lawm tiamsis pheej paub tsis thoob. (repeatedly) (know) (complete)
   "We've studied a bit but never know it all."

3. Ua li cas tsis ua siab ntev kawm kom paub kiaj mus? (patient) (cause) (Po-V)
   "Why don't you have patience to study till you really know?"

4. Vim kuv cim xeeb tsis zoo. "Because my memory isn't good." (memory)

5. Kawm tas pheej tsis nco qab thiab. (remember)
   "When I've studied I can't remember."

6. Ob xyoos no peb muaj ntawv Hmoob lawm.
   "We've had Hmong books for several years."

7. Yuav tsum kawm kiaj kom paub. "You must really study and then you'll know."

8. Nyeem ib daig tas mam li nthuav lwm daim los nyeem. (clf.) (open) (another)
   "Read one page then turn the page and read the next one."

9. Txhob mus nyeem phis lis phais lais. "Don't read carelessly." (don't) (carelessly)

II. WORD STUDY

'tsis nco qab' lit. "not remember behind"

'ob xyoos no' an idiomatic phrase meaning "these last few years"

'siab ntev' lit. "long heart" or patient. More correctly, 'siab' is the "liver" and is considered the seat of the affections.
III. GRAMMAR DRILLS

Here are several drills on the Pre-V 'pheej'

1) kuv
   wb
   nws
   lawv
   kuv tus tub
   kuv tus ntxhais
   kuv pojniam
   kuv txiv
   pheej paub tsis thooob

2) kuv
   wb
   nws
   lawv
   kuv tus tub
   kuv tus ntxhais
   kuv pojniam
   kuv txiv
   pheej tsis nco qab lawm

3) kawm tas
   kuv
   wb
   nws
   lawv
   kuv tus tub
   kuv tus ntxhais
   kuv pojniam
   kuv txiv
   pheej tsis nco qab lawm

Another Pre-V in this lesson is 'yuav tsum' which indicates obligatory action.

4) koj
   neb
   nej
   nws
   lawv
   koj tus tub
   koj tus ntxhais
   koj txiv
   yuav tsum ua

5) koj
   neb
   nej
   nws
   lawv
   koj tus tub
   koj tus ntxhais
   koj txiv
   yuav tsum kawm kiag kom paub
UNIT 2

LESSON 10.B.

I. USEFUL SENTENCES

1. Kuv sau ob peb tug npe ntawv ua yamntxwv rau koj saib. (letters)
   "I'll write two or three letters as examples for you."

2. Koj cia li sau zoo nkaus li kuv sau no. (Po-V)
   "You write as I've done."

3. Xuas peb tug ntiv tes tuav cwmem xwb thiaj zoo sau. (fingers)(hold pencil)
   "Use three fingers to hold the pencil makes it best to write."

4. Ua tib zoo sau ncaj ncaj raws nraim kab no. (take care) (straight)(follow) (line)
   "Take care to write straight following this line."

5. Ib txhia ntev rau saud, ib txhia ntev rau hauv. (some) (top) (underneath)
   "Some extend above, some extend below."

6. Kuv txhais tes txhav kawg li, kuv sau tsis zoo nkauj. (stiff) (beautiful)
   "My hand is stiff, my writing isn't nice."

7. Tsis ntshai, yog koj sau nkhaus lawm xwb. (crooked)
   "Never mind, it's just a bit crooked, that's all."

8. Koj yuav tsum pheej xyaum sau thiaj sau tau zoo. (practice)
   "You have to practice to write well."

II. WORD STUDY

'npe' name, 'ntawv' paper have been combined in recent years to mean "the letters of the alphabet".
'zoo nkaus li': 'nkaus' is a Po-V intensifier combined with 'zoo' meaning "good." In sentence 2 the meaning is "like" or "same as."

"zoo nkauj" means beautiful, nice, pretty.

'tuav' here means "to grasp, hold with the hand." You have already learned this word meaning "to beat, or pound" e.g. 'tuav txhuv'.

III. GRAMMAR DRILLS

In this drill you will find both the Pre-V's which you had in the last lesson - here they both occur in one sentence. Note the order.

1)       yuav tsum pheej xyaum       sau
          koj                       sau
          neb                       nyeem
          nej                       hais
          nws                       ua
          lawv                      xaws
          koy tus tub               txua
          koy tus ntxhais           tsoov (winnow)

Now drill the Po-V 'nkaus':

2) koj cia li      zoo nkaus li kuv      sau
          sau         no
          nyaem       no
          ua
          xaws
          txua
          hiab
          tsoov

'zoo nkaus' and 'yam nkaus' have essentially the same meaning:

3) koj       yam nkaus li kuv       sau
          sau         no thfab
          nyaem       no
          ua
          xaws
          txua
          hiab
          tsoov

The little phrase 'ua tib zoo' can be used with many verbs:

4) koj ua tib zoo
          sau
          nyaem
          saib
          ua
          kawm
          cog
          xaws
          nqa

*Hmong in Thailand say 'twb' for 'tib'.

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| 5) koj yuav tsum ua tib zoo | sau |
|                            | nyeem |
|                            | saib  |
|                            | ua    |
|                            | kawn  |
|                            | cog   |
|                            | xaws  |
|                            | nqa   |
UNIT 2

LESSON 10.C.

Here are several words you have learned which have two different meanings. Write out two sentences for each of the following words giving a different meaning in each sentence. Then work over them with the informant.

1. yuav  
   i) future tense  
   ii) to want
2. yog  
   i) if  
   ii) to be
3. los  
   i) ques. ptcl.  
   ii) to come
4. no  
   i) cold  
   ii) this
5. thoob  
   i) bucket  
   ii) completely
6. kawm  
   i) basket  
   ii) to study
7. txiv  
   i) father  
   ii) fruit
8. peb  
   i) three  
   ii) lst. pers. plural
9. ris  
   i) trousers  
   ii) to carry
10. maj  
    i) in a hurry  
    ii) exclamatory final particle
11. slab  
    i) "liver"  
    ii) high
12. tuav  
    i) to pound  
    ii) to grasp with the hand

WRITTEN PRODUCTION: You have listened to Tape no. 23 a number of times. Now write it all out. As before, listen to a short piece at a time - where there seems to be a pause, then write that piece down. Then go over this with the informant.

READING PRACTICE: When you have the tape written out and corrected, then read it over to the informant, paying particular attention to your pronunciation.
Then when your informant has gone, listen to the tape again and this time try and read the story along with the person speaking on the tape - same speed, same pauses etc. You won't manage it the first time but don't be discouraged. Go through the story this way twice and then leave it till some time later when you would like to try the exercise again.

REVIEW: The useful sentences have been getting more difficult. If you haven't really learned them up to this point you better spend some time on them before going on to Lesson 11. Purposely put yourself into situations that will encourage you to use the sentences or variations of them, e.g. The children come in to read or write. There is sure to be someone writing all crooked and nowhere near the line. This is where you say 'ua twb zoo sau ncaj ncaj raws nraim kab no'. If there are six children learning to write, this gives you an opportunity to say the sentence six times! You can say the child's name first for a bit of variation, 'Mos, ua twb zoo sau ncaj ncaj raws nraim kab no'.

MODEL ANSWERS to Tape No. 23 questions in lesson 9.C.:

1. Ib tug mob plab.
2. Tus kwv nrhiav mentsis tshuaj rau tus tiq noj.
3. Noj tshuaj tag nws txawm zoo larm.
4. Ob tug mus tsheb nqaj.
5. Yibvim tsheb laub me thawv thawv li.
6. Hmo ntuj tsis tshua muaj neeg coob mus.
8. Nsw yuav mentsis ntaub, mentsis xov, mentsis noob taum mog thiab mentsis noob zaub pob.
10. Ob tug nqa mentsis xwb.
UNIT 2

LESSON 11.A.

I. USEFUL SENTENCES

1. Hnub no puas yog hnub so? "Is this Sunday?"
   (rest)

   (listen) (teach)
   "Yes, in a minute we'll go and listen to the preaching."

3. Twb hu nkauj, ntshai ib txhia twb tuaj lawm.
   (sing song) (afraid)
   "They are singing, afraid some are there already."

4. Hnub no leej twg coj hu nkauj? "Who's leading today?"
   (lead)

5. Yam yog Xeeb coj hu (nkauj sub yuam)?
   (Po-V)
   "Sing is leading isn't he?"

6. Leej twg qhia?
   (preach)
   "Who's preaching?"

7. Yam yog Yeeb qhia (sub yom)?
   "Ying's preaching isn't he?"

II. WORD STUDY

'hnub so' has been the word used for Sunday.* It was thought that 'hnub chiv' - beginning day or first day would be a good term to use but so far this has not been widely used. The first missionaries in referring to the days of the week used the Chinese method - Sunday, then the first day (after Sunday), the second day (after Sunday) etc. So Wednesday prayer meeting night was 'hmo peb' third night. Other missionaries came along (who hadn't worked in China) and insisted that as Sunday was without question, the first day of the week, then of course Monday was the second day etc. The result has been confusion, so as a way out of the dilemma some have started teaching the Thai names for the days of the week (the Hmong themselves seem to be leaning more in this direction now-a-days anyway). In this lesson there is a drill on the days of the week as pronounced by the Hmong. (Pronunciation of the Thai possibly varies in the different areas so you may want to make your own list.)

'qhia kev' and 'piav kev' are both used for "preaching" in Thailand. Laos Hmong say 'qhia' or 'qhuabqhia' or 'qhia vajtswv txojlus' "teach God's word."

*Or 'hnub ib' (first day) or 'hnub athiiv' (following Thai for Sunday). There are no native Hmong names for days of the week.
'coj' is the word used of "leading" a meeting. You can also "lead" or "bring along" people using this word, e.g.

Nag kuv coj kwvtij tuaj. "Yesterday I brought along a friend."

Note here that 'coj' is not used of leading a horse. Here the term is 'cab' because the horse is being lead by a rope. It is also used of people being forcibly lead.

Leejtwg cab nees nram kev tsheb?

"Who led the horse to the motor road?"

'sub' is an interrogative and completive particle used to express probability with some doubt attached. Not used as frequently by Laos Hmong.

III. GRAMMAR DRILLS

1) hnuvb no leej twg    coj hu nkauj    piav kev
                          qhia kev
                          mus nrad
                          qhia menyuam
                          zov tsev
                          mus teb
                          mus plob

2) leej twg    piav kev ne yom?
               qhia kev
               coj hu nkauj
               qhia menyuam
               zov tsev
               mus teb
               mus nrad
               mus plob

3) yam yog Xeeb    coj hu nkauj    sub yuam
                   piav kev
                   qhia kev
                   qhia menyuam
                   zov tsev
                   mus teb
                   mus nrad
                   mus plob

4) ntshai ib txhia twb    tuaj    lawm
                           mus
                           los
                           ua
                           cog
                           hu
                           khiav
                           (run)
5) hnub no puas yog hnub

athlon
cal
akha
phub
phwbham
xum
xom
UNIT 2

LESSON 11.B.

I. USEFUL SENTENCES

1. Sawvdaws tuaj txhij. Nyob twjywm, txhob hais hais lus. (complete) (quiet) (speak)
   "Everyone's come, be quiet, don't talk."

2. Peb yuav hu nkauj zaj kaum ob. "We'll sing number 12." (clf.)

3. Sawvdaws ib txhij hu thiaj zoo nloog.
   "It's good if everyone sings together."

4. Ua li cas ib txhiaj pheej hu ua ntej, ib txhia pheej hu lawv qab?
   "Why is it some sing ahead, some behind?"

5. Nej cov uas nqa phau ntawv Yauhas, nej cia li nthuav daim 25. (clf)
   "Those who have brought John, turn to page 25."

6. Kuv yuav nyeem tshooy 15 nqes 4 mus txog nqes 11. (verse)
   "I'll read chapter 15, verses 4 to 11."

7. Sawvdaws ua twjywm, peb yuav rov thov tus Tswv dua ib zaug. (again pray) (Lord)
   "Everyone be quiet, we'll pray again."

8. Ib tsam tsaus ntuj sawvdaws rov qab tuaj. (shortly) (return)
   "In the evening, everyone come again."

II. WORD STUDY

'zaj' and nqes' - Various words have been used for "chapter" and "verse" but these are the ones that are best known.

'nqa' to carry in the hand.

'twjywm' quiet. 'tswm seeb' also means "be quiet" and is probably a more polite term but 'twjywm' is used frequently.
'thov' really means "to beg," "to ask for." 'thov' is not an ideal term
to use for "to pray."

'tswv' which we use for "Lord" is known and used among the Hmong for "own-
er" of something, owner of a house etc. It is also used for "employer."

Classifiers. Note the following -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>phau ntawv</th>
<th>a book</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>daím ntawv</td>
<td>a page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsab ntawv</td>
<td>a letter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. GRAMMAR DRILLS

The following will help you drill numbers:

1) sawvdaws koj neb nej neb ob tug nej sawvdaws cov menyum
   ntruav daím

2) kuv yuav nyeem tshooj

3) Drill the Po-V 'dua.' 'ua dua' and 'rov ua dua' have the same
   meaning "to do over again."

4) kuv yuav rov

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puas nga phau ntawv Yauha
UNIT 2

LESSON 11.C.

It is a good exercise to break up long sentences and drill the separate parts, e.g. in 11.A. sentence 2.

1) lawv qhia kev cai
   Xeeb
   ib tug
   koj txiv
   koj tus txiv
   koj tus tub
   koj tus vauv

2) peb nloog lawv piav kev cai
   Xeeb
   ib tug
   koj txiv
   koj tus txiv
   koj tus tub
   koj tus vauv

3) peb mus ped nloog lawv qhia kev cai
   Xeeb
   ib tug
   koj txiv
   koj tus txiv
   koj tus tub
   koj tus vauv

4) ib ntsis peb mus ped nloog lawv qhia kev cai
   Xeeb
   ib tug
   koj txiv
   koj tus txiv
   koj tus tub
   koj tus vauv

5) sawvdaws ua twjywm
   koj
   neb
   nej
   menyuan
   nej sawvdaws
   neb ob tug

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6) peb wb kuv Xeeb sawvdaws peb sawvdaws neb ob tug

7) peb wb kuv Xeeb sawvdaws peb sawvdaws

8) peb wb kuv Xeeb sawvdaws peb sawvdaws sawvdaws ua twjywm
peb thov tus Tswv peb yuav rov thov tus Tswv peb yuav rov thov tus Tswv dua ib zaug sawvdaws ua twjywm peb yuav rov thov tus Tswv dua ib zaug

Try breaking up some of the longer useful sentences in this way making your own drills.

Many of the simpler sentences which you have learned can be transformed to positive statement, question, and negative sentences, e.g.

hnub no yog hnb so
hnub no puas yog hnb so?
hnub no tsis yog hnb so

mws pub kuv triv
mws puas pub kuv txiv noj?

Spend some time today making yourself familiar with transforms of simple sentences. Write them out and go over them later with your informant.

Review lessons 11.A. and 11.B. Are you drilling up to speed?

TAPE EXERCISE 24: Listen a number of times to this tape - you will probably get the gist of it as you are already familiar with the story.
UNIT 2

LESSON 12.A. - REVIEW

In lesson 6.A, we talked a bit about word classes. Today we will look at the verb class. 'tsis' 'tseem' 'puas' 'haj' all occur in the verb slot and yet they are not verbs in their own right. What determines whether they are verbs or particles?

Here is the criterion worked out by Dr. Smalley and Linwood Barney for determining parts of speech. "In normal speech any word which may occur in the frame used for the definition of any class is a member of that class. For example, the frame which defines class V (the verb class) is //tsis --// That means that any word which can go in the place of the -- is a verb. Note that the frame includes // which symbolizes the beginning or end of an utterance. So the frame is silence tsis -- silence, and not a long sentence of which tsis -- is only a part."

You already know many verbs which fit this frame //tsis --//, e.g. mus, los, paub, cog, pub, pleev, txhib, xaws, caij, etc.

Write out a number of sentences using these verbs. First write negative sentences to remind yourself that these verbs actually "fit" the above frame. Then write them in a positive statement or question sentence.

TAPES: Spend some time today listening to tapes, especially the stories which you have had. Then, after listening again several times to Tape Exercise 24 try to write it out bit by bit. Although there is vocabulary which you haven't had yet, it helps you to concentrate on what you are listening to, so that when you write it out you know how much you have actually heard.

WORD STUDY

"to carry" There are several different words for "carry" depending on how the thing is carried.

'r' to carry on the back, e.g.

ris dej, ris kawm, ris zaub, ris taws, ris menyuan.

You may hear a mother say to her child -

kuv ev koj - "I'll carry you."

'ev' is also used of "to carry on the back." It may be said of carrying a basket but most often used of carrying a child on the back.

'nqa' to carry in the hand or hands

nqa phom, nqa ri'am, nqa ntawv, nqa thoob

'kwv' to carry on the shoulder

kwv ntoo, kwv taws, kwv phom, kwv xyoob, kwv dej (with a shoulder pole and a bucket each end).
UNIT 2

LESSON 12.B.

The "particles" which fit in the verb slot are pre-verbals and post-verbals. The frame for determining the verb class was a simple one, but some of the frames are not so simple. The frame for determining the pre-verbals is a bit complicated. These must be non-noun, non-verb, non-quantity which occur in the frame //— verb// That is, any word not belonging to any of the foregoing classes, but which can be said before a verb in the above frame.

You have learned a number of these, e.g. twb, haj, tseem, tsis, puas, pheej, yuav, yuav tsum, lam, thiaj, txawm, hov.

Now write out a sentence for each pre-verbal reminding you of their position before the verb.

NEW VOCABULARY: This week would be a good time to sort out the new words you have collected over the weeks. You notice in the Study Syllabus that 50 words are required and should be compiled from sources other than the prescribed study material. Every word should be in a sentence. During this week make sure that you have about 10 new words and sentences in which they occur. Check these with the informant before attempting to learn them.

MEMORY WORK: There is also memory work required in the section. Today start learning John 3:16 (in the following version) and have it word perfect by the end of the week.

John 3:16 "Vim yog Vajtsyw Saub hlub hlub ntiajteb tibneeg, nws thiaj li pub nws tib tug Tub rau tibneeg, yog tias leej twg vamkhom Vajtsyw Saub tis Tub, mas leej twg thiaj tsis piam mus."

REVIEW: Today concentrate on reviewing pronunciation drills, listening to them again on tape, and drilling on them especially the ones you find difficult. If you are having difficulty with some particular sounds, write out the words of the drills on flash cards and drill these with the informant.
UNIT 2

LESSON 12.C.

The frame for determining post-verbals is any word which is non-verb, non-noun, non-quantity, which may occur in the frame //verb --/. 

You have learned several post-verbals, e.g. tag, lawm, yom, kiaq, maj, xwb, thiab, tso, li cas, hwwv, ne, lauj.

Write out a sentence (or two) using each of these post-verbals.

REVIEW: Time spent on reviewing useful sentences, listening again to them on tape, using them in live situations, will be time well spent. The sentences you find especially difficult should be written out on flash cards for convenient and constant reviewing.

MEMORY WORK: You will sometimes be out eating in a Hmong home and may be asked to give thanks for the food. The following is a suitable prayer you can learn today.

Tus Tswv Yexu. Nimno peb noj mov mas peb ua koj tsaug, koj tsim zaub, mov, tshav ntuj, los nag los rau peb, peb thiaj tau noj yug peb lub cev. Peb tus Tswv Yexu peb ua koj tsaug. Amees.
UNIT 2

LESSON 12.D.

The noun class has several subclasses which will be discussed in a later lesson. The major group of class N are to be found by testing in the frame //hu ua --//.

Some of the common nouns you have learned are nees, miv, dav hlau, dib, hniav, plab, tsev, taum mog, tsheb nqaj.

Write out several sentences using these or other nouns.

TAPE EXERCISE 25: Listen a number of times to this tape today, not so much for comprehension, but for various selected features; e.g. listen to the range of tones. How high is the high tone? Is the following tone a sharp fall or is it gradual? Does the rising tone begin at a low level like the Thai rising tone or does it begin at a higher level? Or, listen especially for the 'au' and 'aw' vowels etc.

FILL IN THE CLASSIFIERS

1. ( ) cwjmem
2. ( ) ntawv (a page)
3. ( ) ntawv (a book)
4. ( ) ntawv (a letter)
5. ( ) tebcchaws
6. ( ) dav hlau
7. ( ) taum
8. ( ) taubhau
9. ( ) tes
10. ( ) teev keem

Now check these with the informant or check in the word index.

WORD STUDY

Colours. There is a comprehensive list in the Dictionary Appendix (38). It is interesting to note that in describing pale colours the Hmong say it's "pink white" or "yellow white."

paj yeeb dawb, daj dawb or daj mentsis dawb

Dark colours are sometimes described as "blue black."

xiav mentsis dub

There are other words describing shades in the dictionary list which are also frequently used.
UNIT 2

LESSON 12.E.

The frame for determining class Q (quantity indicators) is any word which fits the frame //-- zaus//. Class Q is divided into 2 subclasses, Qn (numbers) and Qa (other than numbers).

In class Q you have learned words in both subclasses. In Qn you have learned numbers and can use any number of "times" e.g. ob zaug, tsib zaug, rau zaus etc.

Write out 10 different sentences using a "number" in each.

In subclass Qa you have learned ntau, tej, pes tsawg, lwm.

Take note that 'zaus' is subject to tone change under the conditions of tone change as explained in lesson 8.C.

zaum puav    - sometimes
ib zaug       - once
lwm zaus      - next time

TAPE EXERCISE 26: This is another simple Bible story. This can be selectively listened to as in the previous exercise, and also listen for comprehension. You may want to use this story as a basis for learning your first Bible story to tell to the children. Write down the words you haven't heard before and discuss these with the informant.

MEMORY WORK: If you have memorized John 3:16, say it over several times on tape and then listen to it critically. Pronunciation? Hesitant or fluent? Word perfect? Does it sound like a Hmong speaking?