

Ngoyo Shi (Love Song) with explanation

told by Kiimshey Kimsing

[Link to Tangsa Text](#)

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Text number	SDM13-20111101-02_SM_JVC_Kamshey_LoveSong
Name	Ngoyo Shi (Love song)
Informant	Kiimshey Kimsing, Nongtham village, Kharsang circle
Place	recorded at the home of Simon Rera, Phulbari
Author	
Languages	Tangsa
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Publication details	
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	Translation Tangsa'
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Tangsa Text and Translation

Ikvnanng lei ngoyo lei hong lei.	'This is the love song, the <i>ngoyo shi</i> .'
Yiirin lei dung lei marin dung lei.	'(There is pain and sadness in the heart).'
Ikvnanng lei po saison nang yo.'	'(This is the love song, I am singing).'
Yo sa saison ka wa nak ngo	'Don't say who is singing.'
Yo sa lei ngon ka wa nak ngo	'Don't say who the singer is.'
Alei sankha tvlung-lata saihang lii.	'I am singing about (my) delighting of my village.'
Sangsa nang tii rai ang wii	'(Delighting in her like the fish migrating in the river).'
Ikvnanng lei ngoyo hong lei.	'This is the love song, the <i>ngoyo shi</i> .'
Yiirin dong lei marin dong lei.	'(There is pain and sadness in the heart).'
Alei nyau wa raq saison.	'Our ancestors would sing (this song).'
Man ra lei ya na.	'(About) long ago when we were in (our youth).'
Nausa lei saison likching pa-na.	'The young people would be in the girl's dormitory.'
Ikvnanng lei ngoyo hong lei.	'This is the love song, the <i>ngoyo shi</i> .'
Yiirin dong nai warin dong lei	'(There is pain and sadness in the heart).'
Ikvnanng lei ngoyo hong lei nai.	'This is the love song, the <i>ngoyo shi</i> .'
Sanpai ichhang wan ma kan ka lei.	'Just as is the sun is setting into the hills.'
Yinggin iwang wan ma lam la.	'So the girl is looking for a way to go (into marriage).'
Ikvnanng lei ngoyo hong lei.	'This is the love song, the <i>ngoyo shi</i> .'
Yiirin dong nai warin dong lei	'(There is pain and sadness in the heart).'
Ikvnanng lei ngoyo hong lei.	'This is the love song, the <i>ngoyo shi</i> .'
Yiirin dong lei marin dong lei.	'(There is pain and sadness in the heart).'
Nyau saison man ra lei ya na.	'The ancestors would sing (this song about) long ago when we were in (our youth).'
Nausa lei saison likching pa-na.	'The young people would be in the girl's dormitory.'
Ikvnanng lei ngoyo hong lei.	'This is the love song, the <i>ngoyo shi</i> .'
Yiirin lei dong lei marin dong lei.	'(There is pain and sadness in the heart).'
San pai ichhang wan ma kau ka.	'Just as is the sun is setting into the high hills.'
Yinggin iwang wan ma lam la.	'So the girl is looking for a way to go (into marriage).'
Ra chheng na aten wang ma.	'(I), the young man, need a bed to sleep in.'
Wo dang kan na idang wang ma	'The cock needs a hill to perch on.'
Man sa lei no ringin lei	'The girl from the other village is so lovely.'
Nok sa la ma wang sa la i.	'Rather than looking for girls of the same village, let us look for those from different villages.'
Hatya lam ma riya tsaq i.	'Just as rather than splitting the hard cane it is (better) to use the soft cane.'
Nok sa la ma man sa lei la i.	'Rather than looking for girls of the same village, let us look for those from different villages.'
Hatya lam ma riya tsaq i.	'Just as rather than splitting the hard cane it is (better) to use the soft cane.'
None dangdang ngo ki wa.	'But it is the natural way for the two of us.'
Samla la khau-shi tvro ki wa.	'We will wear the same one piece of cloth together.'
Man sa lei no ringin lei	'The girl from the other village is so lovely.'

Analysis

- 1) ikvnang lei ngoyo lei hong lei.
ikənəŋ lei ŋojo lei hoŋ lei
opening word PRT.SO love song PRT.SO AUX PRT.SO
'This is the love song, the *ngoyo shi*.'

Notes: *hong* is the auxiliary word that comes in spoken Kimsing as *ho*.

Explanation

0'43''

Ninshom

- 1.1) apaih lvchum ka jamlai wa.
apai? lətɕum² ka² ʒam²lai² βa²
3SG meaning that what
'What is the meaning of that word.'

Kiimshey

- 1.2) kvrvka ashi ho chang ngoyo shi pha-chang.
kərəkə² a¹ʃi² ho³-tɕaŋ¹ ŋo²jo² ʃi² p^ha³-tɕaŋ¹
that song begin-AUX love song song begin-AUX
'It is for the beginning of the song, for the beginning of the love song.'

Rev. Yanger said that this was the correct way of explaining the meaning, because each song has its own tune and structure.

*pha*³ 'begin'

*pha*¹ 'tighten, squeezed'

1'13''

- 1.3) meaning** kvrvka apha-chang nya.
meaning kərəkə² a¹p^ha³-tɕaŋ¹ ɲa³
meaning that NOMZ-begin-AUX EMPH
'Its meaning is for the beginning.'

- 1.4) ikvra maq she shi pha-ho-tvkai
 i³kəra² maʔ fe² ʃi² p^ha³-ho²-təkai³
 that from after song begin-AUX-CONT1PL
 ‘We begin the song from that point.’

Rev. Yanger wrote *ikriimiishe* as one word

- 2) yiirin lei dung lei marin dung lei.
 jʌrin lei duŋ lei marin duŋ lei
 ? PRT.SO ? PRT.SO ? ? PRT.SO
 ‘(There is pain and sadness in the heart).’

The exact literal meaning of this line is not known. Rev. Yanger speculated that *yiirin* might refer to females and *marin* to males.

1’39”

Kiimshey

- 2.1) yiirin dung lei marin dung lei kvrvka
 jʌrin dung lei marin dung lei kərəkə²
 ? ? PRT.SO ? ? PRT.SO that

tsanbi tsan nya tsanbi-tvlo.
 tsan¹bi³ tsan¹ja³ tsan¹bi³-təlo³
 sorrow heart-AUX sorrow-CONT.3

‘As for *yiirin dung lei marin dung lei*, it means that there is pain and sadness in the heart.’

Notes: The words *yiirin* and *marin* might be related to the two words for the young people, *ʒun²rʌ²* ‘young woman’ and *no²rʌ²* ‘young man’

The word *bi³* is literally ‘pain’

2’15”

- 2.2) ... ikvra ngoyo bom.
 ... i³kəra² ŋo²jo² bom²
 ... that love song word
 ‘It’s in song language.’

- 2.3) tsanbi maq shi-ka yiirin dung lei marin dung
 tsan¹bi³ maʔ ʃi²-ka² jʌrin dung lei marin dung
 sorrow A.AG song-that ? ? PRT.SO ? ?

lei	nya	shi	kvra	maiq mii	tsanbi	raüta
lei	na ³	ʃi ²	kəra ²	maiʔmi ³	tsan ¹ bi ³	rau ² -ta ²
PRT.SO	EMPH	song	that	self	sorrow	SEQ-LINK

tsanbi	hea	raüta	ikvra	ngo	li	dong-dii
tsan ¹ bi ³	heə ¹	rau ² -ta ²	i ³ kəra ²	ŋo ²	li ³	doŋ ² dɿ ²
sorrow	very	SEQ-LINK	that	say	N.FIN	natural way

tsanbi	hea.
tsan ¹ bi ³	heə ¹
sorrow	very

‘(Ss for) singing in sadness, as for singing *yiirin dung lei marin dung lei*, means being sad in oneself, naturally we would say we are very sad.’

Dong dii ‘natural way’ is explained at nst-
kim_20120307_03_SM_H4n_Yanger_Dongdii

Kiimshey then repeated this explanation as:

Tsanbi hea ngu ta ara ‘what is said as *tsanbi hea*
Yiirin dung lei marin dung lei kvra ..

2’32”

2.4)	ika	point*	ka	ashi	li.
	i ³ ka ²	point	ka ²	a ¹ ʃi ¹	li ³
	that	part	that	one	N.FIN

‘Its the same part.’

2.5)	yiirin	dong	ikvmin	shiri	kvrvka	tsan	tsanbi
	jɿrin	dung	i ³ kə-min ²	ʃi ² ri ²	kərəkə ²	tsan ¹	tsan ¹ bi ³
	?	?	that-also	deep sorrow	that	heart	sorrow

hea	ika	nashih	bom	ma	ika	ngo chang
heə ¹	i ³ ka ²	naʃiʔ	bom ²	ma ²	i ³ ka ²	ŋo ² -tɕaŋ ¹
very	that	1PL.INCL	word	A.AG	that	say-AUX

‘And *yiirin dung* means deep sorrow, that’s how we say sorrow in our language.’

Ekvmin shiri ‘that deep sorrow’

Tsanbi hea ika ‘this sorry’

0’18” of the main song

- 3) ikvnaŋ lei po saison nang yo.
 ikənaŋ lei po saison naŋ jo
 opening word PRT.SO ? singing ? PRT.SO
 ‘(This is the love song, I am singing).’

The meaning of this line is ‘If I get the opportunity to sing’
 Yanger believes that this is probably not the correct pronunciation. Perhaps the word *po* is the word *kii*, which refers to the self.

3’00” of the explanation text

- 3.1) riwe ngi shishun-ha jaq ekv kvra riwe
 rɣ²βe² ŋi¹ ʃi²ʃun²-ha³ ʒaʔ kəra² rɣ²βe²
 young man 1SG song- FUT-1SG that that young man
 shi ...
 ʃi² ...
 song ...
 ‘When I the young man will sing, ...’

Ninshom

- 3.2) riwe ka nya.
 rɣ²βe² ka² ɲa³
 young man that EMPH
 ‘It is the young man (*riwe*), isn’t it?’

- 3.3) üm chaü arvka ...
 m²tɕau² a¹rəka² ...
 now that ...
 ‘Now, that ...’

Kiimshey

- 3.4) shi ka min nya ika shi-tvkai kvrvka
 ʃi² ka² min² ɲa³ i¹ka² ʃi²-təkai³ kərəkə²
 song that also EMPH that sing-CONT.1PL that
 ‘That song is the song that we sing.’

- 3.5) riwe tvngo maiqwe se kvra ikvra shishun-ha jaq.
 rɣ²βe² təŋo² maiʔβe² se¹ kəra² i³kəra² ʃi²ʃun²-ha³ ʒaʔ
 young man CAUS-say young man that that song- FUT-1SG that
 ‘That young man is calling himself as *riwe* in singing’

Ninshom

- 3.6) ikvra maiqwe se kvra jun lam ti we.
 i³kəra² mai[?]βe² se¹ kəra² ʒun² lam² ti² βe¹
 that young man that girl marry AG.NMZ male
 ‘And that young man is the one who is going to marry the girl.’

Kiimshey

- 3.7) m ikvra maiq.
 m³ i³kəra² mai[?]
 EXCL that person
 ‘Yes, that man.’

Ninshom

- 3.8) ikvra apaih shi-wan.
 i³kəra² a¹pai[?] ʃi²-βan³
 that EXCL sing-COS
 ‘And he sings that.’

3’33’’

Kiimshey

- 3.9) ikvra ka kvma li chong kuq-i nya
 i³kəra² ka² kəma² li³ tɕoŋ¹ ku[?]-i ɲa³
 that that a.ag N.FIN tell GIVE-HORT EMPH

 ngoyo shi
 ŋo²jo² ʃi²
 love song song
 ‘So then lets’ tell this to him.’

3’54’’

- 3.10) riiwe ngi ara shishun-ha jaq.
 rɣ²βe² ŋi¹ a¹ra² ʃi²ʃun²-ha³ ʒa[?]
 young man 1SG this song- FUT-1SG that
 ‘(It means) I the young man will sing this song.’

4) yo sa saison ka wa nak ngo
 jo sa saison ka βa nak ngo
 who child song that RL PROH say
 ‘Don’t say who is singing.’

Literally ‘Who is singing (*yo sa saison*), don’t say that one (*ka wa nak ngo*).
 The word *ka* here could be translated as ‘who’. This is almost a kind of co-relative construction

The word *sa* ‘child’ here means the person

4’47”

4.1) juwa shi-tvla ngu ta nak ngu ki ngu.
 ʒu²βa² ʃi²-təla³ ŋu² ta² nak ŋu² ki¹ ŋu²
 who sing- CONT-3 say LINK PROH say GO say
 ‘It says, “Don’t say who is singing”.’

Notes: This is telling to the girl, “I am singing, don’t ask the question who is singing.”

5’12”

Kiimshey

4.2) juse shishun-tvla ngu-ta
 ʒu²-se¹ ʃi²ʃun²-təla³ ŋu²-ta²
 who-child sing- CONT-3 say-LINK
 ‘Who are you, that is singing?’

4.3) juse shishun-tvla wa nak ngu ki.
 ʒu²-se¹ ʃi²ʃun²-təla³ βa² nak ŋu² ki¹
 who-child sing- CONT-3 RL PROH say GO
 ‘Don’t say who it is that is singing.’

Ngoyo dang¹ ‘the tune of the *ngoyo* song.’

5’33”

Ninshom

4.4) ngoyo dang ikvra chong laq ngu wa
 ŋo²jo² daŋ² i³kəra² tɕoŋ¹ laʔ ŋu² βa²
 love song tune that tell RL say RL

shi- lvta.
 ʃi²-lə-ta²
 sing- CONT3-LINK
 ‘Tell him the tune of the love song, by singing it.’

0’33” of the main song

5) yo sa lei ngon ka wa nak ngo
 jo sa lei ŋon ka βa nak ngo
 who child PRT.SO song that RL PROH say
 ‘Don’t say who the singer is.’

6’47”

Kiimshey

5.1) shi-kai kvrvka ju-se dang mv-wa shi- tvlauü
 ʃi²-kai³ kərəka² ʒu²-se¹ daŋ² mə-βa² ʃi²-təlaw³
 sing-PST.1PL that who-child voice A.AG-RL sing-CONT.2SG

nak ngu ki.
 nak ŋu² ki¹
 PROH say GO

‘What we sang is, “Don’t say with whose voice you are singing”.’

7’13”

Ninshom

5.2) mane* ahinti shi-tvlo ahinti dang ngu ta
 mane a¹hin¹ti² ʃi²-təlo³ a¹hin¹ti² daŋ² ŋu² ta²
 means other sing-CONT.3 other voice say LINK

nak ngu ki.
 nak ŋu² ki¹
 PROH say GO

‘It means “Don’t say that another is singing, that this is other’s tune”.’

The real meaning of this whole section is that this is my tune, not anybody else’s tune. A person will be identified by the tune.

0’42” of original recording

- 6) alei sankha tvlung-lata saihang lii.
 alei sank^ha təlun²-lata saihaŋ lɿ
 PRT.SO village delight-AGR.1SG sing PRT.SO
 ‘I am singing about (my) delighting of my village.’

Note that this is definitely *la ta*, not *lang ta* which would be the expected form given that Kimsing is an –ng dropping variety.

8’36”

- 6.1) sankha tvlung la ta saihang wan-tvkv-nya.
 sank^ha təlun² lata sai²haŋ² βan³-təkə-ŋa³
 village delight AGR.1SG sing COS-CONT-EMPH
 ‘I am singing that I am delighting in my village, (isn’t it so?).’

Notes: *Sankha* appears to refer to the singers own village

- 6.2) ikvra hiqshong tvn tvlung- wii lata shi-tvkang.
 i³kəra² hiʔʃon² tən təlun²-bɿ² lata ʃi²-təkəŋ³
 that village ERR delight-RL AGR.1SG sing-CONT.1SG
 ‘I am singing that I am delighting in my village.’

- 6.3) sankha la tvlung lata sai hang wan ikvrv ka
 sank^ha la təlun² lata sai²haŋ² βan³ i³kəɾə-ka²
 village PRT.SO delight AGR.1SG sing COS that
 ara maiq hiq na ikvra tvlung-wii la ta
 a¹ra² maiʔ hiʔ na² i³kəra² təlun²-bɿ² lata
 this person land in that delight-RL AGR.1SG

shi tvkang.

ʃi²-təkəŋ³

sing-CONT.1SG

‘And singing *sankha la tvlung lata saihang wa*, I was singing in delight of the one in the other village.’

Notes:

8’54”

6.4) jechak se ka thapthi raüta.
 ʒe²tɕak se¹ ka² tʰaptʰi² rau²-ta²
 girl that compare SEQ-LINK
 ‘Comparing to the girl.’

It seems that the boy is comparing his village with the village of the girl, and also comparing the beauty of the girl with the beauty of his village.

6.5) ikvra jechak se nyung we hiq ikha miraq maiq hiq
 i³kəra² ʒe²tɕak se¹ nuŋ¹ βe¹ hi? i³kʰa³ mi-ra? mai?hi?
 that girl parents land like that FUT-AUX other village

wa lam ngu räi ja ikvra shi.
 βa² lam² ŋu² rau² ʒa² i³kəra² ʃi²
 RL marry say SEQ if that song
 ‘And this song is (about) how if he marries from another village, that girl will be like the parents’ village.’

7) sangsa nang tii rai ang wii
 saŋsa naŋ tɿ rai aŋ βɿ
 ? ? ? ? ? ?
 ‘

It seems that this line should read *sangsa ngaq wang*

It is not known what the meaning of *sangsa* is

9’48”

7.1) sangsa ngaq wang ngu ta rai ngu-tvlv
 saŋsa ŋa? waŋ ŋu² ta² rai ŋu²-tələ
 ? fish come say LINK ? say-CONT.1

kvr̥v-nya jü wa ika jechak se ika tvlung wii
 kəɾə-ŋa³ ʒu² βa² i³ka² ʒe²tɕak se¹ i³ka² təluŋ²-bɿ²
 that-EMPH river from that girl that delight-RL

heshap* räüta kvrvka jü wa niq wa
 heʃap rau²-ta² kəɾəka² ʒu² βa² niq βa³
 similar SEQ-LINK that river from fish come

niq wa ikha lii-tvkang.
niq βa³ i³k^ha³ lɣ³-təkaŋ³
fish come thus watch-CONT.1SG

‘And it is *sangsa ngaq wang* that was being said, wasn’t it, meaning that the girl is more delightful than the ones from the river, saying like that, I am looking as if at the fish migration in the river.’

Notes: This means that although the fish are so nicely swimming and playing in the river, the girl is so much nicer than that
It should be *sangsa ngaq wang nguta la, kvrvnya*.

7.2) jechak se wa kvra.
ʒe²tək se¹ βa³ kəra²
girl come that
‘The coming of the girl.’

Notes: This means that the coming of the girl is much more beautiful than the coming of the fish

7.3) niq wa lii-tvkai mak-sha ikha lii-tvkai.
niq βa³ lɣ³-təkaŋ³ mak-ʃa² i³k^ha³ lɣ³-təkaŋ³
fish come watch-CONT.1SG like that thus watch-CONT.1SG
‘As we watch the fish migration, like that we watch (the girl).’

8) ikvnang lei ngoyo hong lei.
ikənaŋ lei ŋojo hoŋ lei
opening word PRT.SO love song AUX PRT.SO
‘This is the love song, the *ngoyo shi*.’

9) yiirin dong lei marin dong lei.
jɣrin doŋ lei marin doŋ lei
? ? PRT.SO ? ? PRT.SO
‘(There is pain and sadness in the heart).’

Notes: When we were translating this section, Kiimshey started laughing because traditionally these songs were not sung at home particularly in the presences of sisters or elders, so it is funny to sing it in that way.

1’05” of the main recording

- 10) alei nyau wa raq saison.
 alei ɲau wa raʔ saison
 PRT.SO mother father AG sing
 ‘Our ancestors would sing (this song).’

Nyauwa = nyungwe

This line in modern Chamchang would be *ngung we shi-tvlo*

- 10.1) nyau wa rv-saison ...
 ɲau wa rə-saison ...
 mother father AG-sing ...
 ‘The ancestors (would) sing.’

The remaining part of the explanation is repeated from earlier and not translated

- 11) man ra lei ya na.
 man ra lei ja na
 long ago ? PRT.SO time at
 ‘(About) long ago when we were in (our youth).’

Notes: When transcribing this line, Rev. Yanger suggested writing *rii* for the second word, which would probably represent the Chamchang pronunciation.

In spoken language, youth is *je²ro²* ‘male’ *je²tu* ‘female’

Man may mean ‘long ago’

Ja na at that time

Ji na (spoken) at that time

12’54”

- 11.1) nyung we she-la ja ki-hai-la
 ɲuŋ¹ βe¹ ʃe²-la² ʒa² ki¹-hai³-la²
 mother father get old-1 when go-COMP-1SG

 maiq mii hiqshong nii li she.
 maiʔmɣ² hiʔʃoŋ² nɣ² li² ʃe²
 self village at confine COMP
 ‘When we become old, we just stay in our own village.’

Notes: This means that when we are in our youth, we should enjoy ourselves.

- 12) nausa lei saison likching pa-na.
 nausa lei saison liktɕiŋ pa²-na²
 young people PRT.SO song girls dormitory in
 ‘The young people would be in the girl’s dormitory.’

Common language *lapchii*²
 The boys dormitory *lappong*¹

- 13) ikvnaŋ lei ngoyo hong lei.
 ikənaŋ lei ŋojo hoŋ lei
 opening word PRT.SO love song AUX PRT.SO
 ‘This is the love song, the *ngoyo shi*.’

- 14) yiirin dong nai warin dong lei
 jɤrin doŋ nai warin doŋ lei
 ? ? PRT.SO ? ? PRT.SO
 ‘(There is pain and sadness in the heart).’

Note: In this line, the fourth word is pronounced *warin* rather than *marin*.

1’46” of the song recording

- 15) ikvnaŋ lei ngoyo hong lei nai.
 ikənaŋ lei ŋojo hoŋ lei nai
 opening word PRT.SO love song AUX PRT.SO PRT.SO
 ‘This is the love song, the *ngoyo shi*.’

Explanation changes to SDM13-20111106-
 54_SM_T_Kamshey_NgoyoShi_Explanation2

1’30”

- 15.1) ikvra ikvnaŋ lei ngoyo hong lei ikvra
 i³kəra² ikənaŋ lei ŋojo hoŋ lei i³kəra²
 that opening word PRT.SO love song AUX PRT.SO that
- shi-mai raü jvnya lai hin point** kvra lai hin
 ʃi²-mai³ rau² ʒe-ŋa³ lai²hin³ point kəra² lai²hin³
 sing-NEG.1PL SEQ if-EMPH others part that others

wa ka chong wan lot mai
 βa² ka² tɕoŋ-βan³-lot-mai³
 from that tell-COS-able-NEG.1PL

‘If we do not sing *ikvnang lei ngoyo hong lei*, we will not be able to tell the other parts of the song.’

1’38”

15.2) ikvra pha ki lili ahin nu na tvwa
 i³kəra² p^ha³ ki¹
 that begin go

li li ika shi chong kvlv chang ki kvlv
 ʃi²tɕoŋ² tɕaŋ¹ ki¹
 root AUX go

chang ki.
 tɕaŋ¹ ki¹
 AUX go

‘If you start with that (*kvnan*) and go back again and again to that root, that’s how it is.’

He means to say that you sing the introductory words then sing the first section, and then again you repeat the introductory words before you can sing the second section.

SDM13-20111106-54_SM_T_Kamshey_NgoyoShi_Explanation3

1’59” of the main text

16) sanpai ichhang wan ma kan ka lei.
 sanpai itɕ^haŋ wan ma kan ka lei
 sun NOMZ-set COS A.AG hill edge PRT.SO
 ‘Just as is the sun is setting into the hills.’

In spoken language

(nst-kim_20120307_13_SM_H4n_Yanger_NgoyoShiExplanation_line16spoken)

rashe achha wan ma, kuki na.
 ra²ʃe³ a¹tɕ^ha² wan³ ma², ku²ki³ na².
 ‘The sun is setting into the hill.’

- 17) yinggin iwang wan ma lam la.
 jinggin iwan wan ma lam la
 girl NOMZ-go COS A.AG road look for
 ‘So the girl is looking for a way to go (into marriage).’

Spoken version:

(nst-

kim_20120307_13_SM_H4n_Yanger_NgoyoShiExplanation_line17comparison_edited)

- junrii awa wan ma, lam lii
 ʒun²rɿ² a¹βa³ wan³ ma², lam² lɿ³
 ‘The young girl looks for a way (to get married).’

- 18) ikvnang lei ngoyo hong lei.
 ikənaŋ lei ŋojo hoŋ lei
 opening word PRT.SO love song AUX PRT.SO
 ‘This is the love song, the *ngoyo shi*.’

- 19) yiirin dong nai warin dong lei
 jɿrin doŋ nai warin doŋ lei
 ? ? PRT.SO ? ? PRT.SO
 ‘(There is pain and sadness in the heart).’

2’28” of the main song text

- 20) ikvnang lei ngoyo hong lei.
 ikənaŋ lei ŋojo hoŋ lei
 opening word PRT.SO love song AUX PRT.SO
 ‘This is the love song, the *ngoyo shi*.’

- 21) yiirin dong lei marin dong lei.
 jɿrin doŋ lei marin doŋ lei
 ? ? PRT.SO ? ? PRT.SO
 ‘(There is pain and sadness in the heart).’

2’42”

- 22) nyau saison man ra lei ya na.
 nau saison man ra lei ja na
 mother song long ago ? PRT.SO time at
 ‘The ancestors would sing (this song about) long ago when we were in (our youth).’

Nyau is short for *nyau wa*.

- 23) nausa lei saison likching pa-na.
 nausa lei saison liktɕin pa²-na²
 young people PRT.SO song girls dormitory in
 ‘The young people would be in the girl’s dormitory.’

3’00’’

- 24) ikvnan lei ngoyo hong lei.
 ikənaŋ lei ŋojo hoŋ lei
 opening word PRT.SO love song AUX PRT.SO
 ‘This is the love song, the *ngoyo shi*.’

- 25) yiirin lei dong lei marin dong lei.
 jɿrin lei doŋ lei marin doŋ lei
 ? PRT.SO ? PRT.SO ? ? PRT.SO
 ‘(There is pain and sadness in the heart).’

- 26) san pai ichhang wan ma kau ka.
 sanpai itɕ^haŋ wan ma kau ka
 sun set COS A.AG hill edge
 ‘Just as is the sun is setting into the high hills.’

- 27) yinggin iwang wan ma lam la.
 jinggin iwəŋ wan ma lam la
 girl go COS A.AG road look for
 ‘So the girl is looking for a way to go (into marriage).’

3’24’’

- 28) ra chheng na aten wang ma.
 ra tɕ^hheng na aten wəŋ ma
 young man bed at sleep go up A.AG
 ‘(I), the young man, need a bed to sleep in.’

Spoken version

nst-kim_20120308_08_SM_H4n_Yanger_NgoyoShiExplanation_line28_spoken

riiwe chhang na akon wa ma

ɾɿ²βe¹ tɛʰaŋ² na² a¹kon³ βa³ ma²

‘The young man (needs) a bed to sleep on.’

- 29) wo dang kan na idang wang ma
 wo-daŋ³ kan na idaŋ waŋ ma
 bird-perch hill in perch go up A.AG
 ‘The cock needs a hill to perch on.’

Spoken version

nst-kim_20120308_08_SM_H4n_Yanger_NgoyoShiExplanation_line29_spoken

wuda kin na ada wa ma

βu¹da³ kin² na² a¹da³ βa³ ma²

‘The bird (needs) a hill to perch on.’

The meaning of these two lines is as a bird needs a perch, so a young man needs a bed to sleep

3’34”

- 30) man sa lei no ringin lei
 man sa lei no rin.gin lei
 other child PRT.SO YO.BR lovely? PRT.SO
 ‘The girl from the other village is so lovely.’

Notes: The compound *mansa* means from the girl from the other village; this is in opposition to *noksa*, girl from the same village

This is discussed at SDM13-20111106-56_SM_T_Kamshey_NgoyoShi_Explanation4 about 6’30”

This word would be *minsi* in spoken language

This means that the boy prefers the girl from another village

Kiimshey says at around 8’00” that the song can be made from any village.

We are not sure what the exact meaning of *no ringin* is; it refers to the girl from another village, whom the boy is courting, and he is addressing her as younger, *no ringin*, which may mean something like ‘lovely girl’

- 31) nok sa la ma wang sa la i.
 nok sa la ma waŋ sa la i
 our people child look A.AG other people child look HORT
 ‘Rather than looking for girls of the same village, let us look for those from different villages.’

Notes: The words for ‘girl of the same village’ and ‘girl of different village’ are *nokse* and *binse* respectively in the spoken language

(nst-kim_20120308_10_SM_H4n_Yanger_NgoyoShiExplanation_line31_spoken)
In spoken language, this would be

Nokse la ma binse lo i

Nokse¹ lam² ma² bin¹se¹ l³ i³

‘As for the way of local girls, let us look at the girl from the other village.’

32) hatya lam ma riya tsaq i.
hatja lam ma rija tsa? i
hard cane road A.AG soft cane split HORT
‘Just as rather than splitting the hard cane it is (better) to use the soft cane.’

Explanation begins at around 9’00”

Notes: This is a simile. It means that as he prefers to soft cane to the hard, so he prefers a girl from another village rather than the same one.

Hat is the bigger cane that is hard and thick

*Ri*² is thinner and softer

Spoken version (last part)

nst-kim_20120308_10_SM_H4n_Yanger_NgoyoShiExplanation_line32_spoken.wav

Hatji ka soq ke i

3’52”

33) nok sa la ma man sa lei la i.
nok sa la ma man sa lei la i
our people child look A.AG other people child PRT.SO look HORT
‘Rather than looking for girls of the same village, let us look for those from different villages.’

34) hatya lam ma riya tsaq i.
hatja lam ma rija tsa? i
hard cane road A.AG soft cane split HORT
‘Just as rather than splitting the hard cane it is (better) to use the soft cane.’

- 35) none dangdang ngo ki wa.
 no-ne danɗaŋ ŋo ki wa
 IPL-two natural way say AUX RL
 ‘But it is the natural way for the two of us.’

Explanation at SDM13-20111106-56_SM_T_Kamshey_NgoyoShi_Explanation4
 11’33”

Kiimshey said that this means the boy has said he prefers the girl from the other village, but then he comes back to refer to the girl who is local, saying that we said we would say together. It seems that this line might be a line that the girl says, unlike the previous few which were the boy’s line

In spoken language this would be:

(nst-kim_20120308_11_SM_H4n_Yanger_NgoyoShiExplanation_line35_spoken)

Nanai dongdii rvngo kai iha ta
 Na¹nai² doŋ²dɿ² rəŋo²-kai³ i¹ha²-ta².
 ‘We agree to stay together’

- 36) samla la khau-shi tvro ki wa.
 samla la k^hau-ʃi təro ki wa
 clothing wear cloth-one together AUX RL
 ‘We will wear the same one piece of cloth together.’

Notes: This means that the couple will share the same blanket.

In spoken language this would be:

(nst-kim_20120308_11_SM_H4n_Yanger_NgoyoShiExplanation_line36_spoken)

Nanai khathum ashi rvro sam-kai iha ta
 Na¹nai² k^hat^hum a¹ʃi¹ təro² sam²-kai³ i¹ha²-ta².
 ‘We are wearing one cloth together.’

- 37) man sa lei no ringin lei
 man sa lei no rin.gin lei
 other child PRT.SO YO.BR lovely? PRT.SO
 ‘The girl from the other village is so lovely.’

4’20”

38)

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