

adan nuna ✓
deribini = pl you ✓

} no tone
mark needed
context shows
meaning.

Double vowel = glide

if no ambiguity, leave as it is,
if there is " then double vowel x
treat it as an exception to the
rule about double vowel
being a glide

if Ambiguity = build ^{up} or reverse
context to avoid amb.

ex. adan - add nuna

deribini = ours. In context
mention

ex mult 2:8

Pronouns

	Subject	^{emphatic} subj.	Object	Possessive	^{Emphatic} possessive-indep	^{possessive with} recapitulating pro.	Recapitulated
1 sg	m	ám	m	m'/búm	búm / ábúm	m' ——— m'	m'
2 sg	u	áu	u	bú	bu / abu	bú' ——— bú'	u'
3 sg	kū	ákū	kū	bá	aku	bá' ——— bá'	a'
1 pl	ī	ái/ábi	ī	bí'	ábí'	bí' ——— bí'	í
2 pl	nī	ání	nī	bíní	ábíní	bíní' ——— bíní'	ní'
3 pl	bī	ábī	bī	bíbí	ábíbí	bíbí' ——— bíbí'	bí'

Abem bejim tamani shi kera ba kiru
Obu bijibu
Abi/bi' bijibi
Aba/ ba bijiba
Abini bijibini
Abibi bijibibi

~~all these~~ - most nouns.

Abem busom shu ke?

my work my is what.

Abem a gaagam

~~my~~ thoughts mine

Abini a ya'jabini shu nyuru ku'ni?

your going your is day which.

Abi ba a bababai wibaa ke?

you and writing your you are writing what?

Ábíem' baa mme shíní. this is what I think

Abu umee shín? what do you think.

ákū kumee shín? he.

Ábí inee shín? we

tone - Ábí kimee shín? they.

" Ábí nimee shín? or ání nimeeshín

acts 5:26
neg.

bipán-ú bī ba ghama mba.

bipánbi be " " mba!

they didn't catch them by force
bring

bipán-u ze bībī' -- mba

they didn't catch - bring you by force.

yakubinika or yokunika

yakubibika not yakubika.

yakubika.

njin**ka**binika not njin**ka**inika

Use of recapitulating pronoun

Emphatic short expressions in contrast with others or something.

uŋa jīu - you eat!

ze biŋi uŋa jīu

take this food, you eat (it) you!

uŋāu - let's go!

uŋaau - you go

uŋaau, ŋayan ba. you go, ^{not} going

Kuŋāāa lekhem go!

Neŋāni - you must go (over)

biŋabi

they

~~unnga~~ niim

unngannga niim

~~unnga~~ niia

unngannga niia

Kunngannga niia

unngannga niia

Ninngannga niia - ni ra

benngannga niia - ne ki ra

~~unnga~~ unngaann

unngaann - u.

1. Acts 7: 52. "Ko pere aundem a da dan jira bi
Shidon shi koe a yakunika Yanku
Yabiku

Lejin mba?

2. Acts 24: 23. bisebiku ba aye mba
bisebiku

emphasis -

Am mabam Bulus

" mabam Apollo.

Kabaa Bulus

Gabai Bulus

case of 'mi'! (also positive!)

Kughem mi suru.

He scolded me - fought & me.

Kughem mi suru mba

He didn't scold,

dede a wa azerebebi ghem mi mba

Aku, aba, ba, 'he, as for him, his'
pukaa sara ge nuu dan ra baya ku yooka, se
pere zuunun dan ra ba' Kayaa mba. Puka
a dafun dan ra, "iyai aba' ma."

aku Umaru bi ra
Akiení a usani? What is it you're
doing?

Ai, ábi'

Pronouns expressing close relationships
tai
yēi

tānī
yēmī

tābī their father
yēbī .. mother
or yēbībī ..
but always naābībī

yēmī
yēu
yēā

yēi
yēmī
yēbī or yēbībī

never
naai
etc.

Naam
Naabu
Naaba

naabi. our mother.
Naabem
Naabibi

Emphatic pronouns.

(N.B.)

shíu usá n you, you did it
— ga shíu ku jin — go and sit down.
shím msáá n? — O, did I do it?
shím re? — Is it I?
shíkū — kūsā kī — he, did it
shíhī bīsā nī they " "
shí nū nīsā n you " "
shíū īsā n me " "

N.B. (only 2nd person? — 3rd — kūsā kī ku jin)

Negative pronouns.

In neg. when sub. pro. is omitted
 then recapitulated form is used.
 when sub. pro. is used then
 recap. can be omitted & prev. vowel
 has glide.
 er puha a sheni pyenbi shien tba
 " " bepyen-e " "

mtanne mi mba } both used!
 mtanne ni mba }

Use of re.

Bisa gantihiki rā re?

Medicine was used. (ch.

Was medicine used?

Use of pronouns + adjectives
which refer to previous noun or subject

Shi mena ten pen baam a kuyi-baa a
Gaaga bi Shidon se kindiba
(Could refer to man)
Ch. to kindi bi Shidon).

Jukun dialects

Takim - ndán má - ?

dándán - all Jukun
nyónnyón = kpanzón

Wukari Wá pán

Ronga dinyi

Ichen - ~~kenton~~ kyantón

Jukun population 55,000

Kuteb 22 - 26,000

Njikubem - So. Wukari Div. Same

Tigum 8,000

ndoro 5,000

dāndān dān tu rā
talking is difficult (denying)

diff.
w/ld.

a jira a byēnbyēn - truth

Zōo a byēnbyēnbiñi myā rā

Your cleverness - I know!

Zōo a byēnbyēn shī sansan a

It is good for a person to be clever

bi- of.

tana bi Musa

Kes fura bi jira bi nū nisa

bysoni?

(in whose name?)

(lit. in the name of whom?)

ā tana bi ni?) whose house?

Answer. a tana bi Melkatu.

Tone Change on mā.

reg.

tun va kusa bira a ku don maaramba.

irr

tun va ɔɪpən mǎnī rā mbá

Ku bai shu zūn

Ani shu

Tone Changes.
kasūn 'also'

kasūn māyā sā būsō kōo.
also I shall + work there

māyā sārī būsō kōo kasūn mba.
neg.

bayu kasūn kú yóohá?
māyām kasūn mba.

á bāa shī bā jīn sūr mba. (act 10)

má nūmā mfo fynaba ten.
yes - thus I also smell it.

endon yan jirani līme yi; jirani
sonson mā nūmā
or mā re.

ndere bi jirani shī nūmā

ama bi shidon shīá nūmā mba
mā nūmā
or mā re.

bāa a mshi bā kūr ká ni kú
jībá ká dīperes jina

before
neg.

Irregular tone pattern.
Ain't rebbi' ni?

Who is coming?

Are, ushi' nā shindom?

You, who are you my lord?

not
in.

diff.
in
meaning

1. Mikenadu we ba baa a bibe Kāshin
2. Mikenadu mo ba " " a āshin

1. your heart is full of much evil.
2. your heart full of every kind of evil

1. ? uka hwen aji a kienka ribe koomba.
 2. " " " " " ribe " "
 " " " " " riku " "
 " " " " " riwe " "

ribe = spilling (like we (D))
 ribe = coming
 riku = falling on.

Tones on verbs ??

wā drink

wa su - leak - drip.

so

ischi fo hoe

so

Tones on verbs sometimes change from mid to high.

Yesu né yá tá.

Yesu né yá tá
Yesu ka pyen né yá tá
Libaku ka nyanku.

Malam ná shér? Wo kaku ki dírí ra.
How ~~is~~ M. ~~sleeping~~ feeling
Wo ka káo ra.
He is a little better.

Ugbi zúkú rá? Have you pulled it out?
ngbetsi ra. I pulled it out.

bí
Malekaka káren ya bí tana bí Shadow
angels returned (about their business)
home to God.

bé - evil - not good - spoil. Lysme bé ra
be ra. - bira mbé ra - perished ^{spilled} because
kubeebe bu firi - fallen down
ruins.

hath low. taantanni = hide
taantannu now, now

Changlon tones ?
? bē'shōnkā bí buka a kī fensona ká
jira bí Shidon.

kú'má báw biá mba
if she doesn't follow you, coming

shū kē?

Shū kē re?

béa mba - no fault

béa mba (shí ba)

kú ba káan'ni ba baazun sūn
kú báani^{ba} baazun kasun. (kasun)

Akyen an u'shi see blue Super Value
Change in vowel.

o urigón sóon

a urigán sóon

u urúwán báabú

i mriwán báan' or mriwán báan'

Ki'ki'waa baaba or Kuruwaa baaba

? change in tone ?

kubi ki bira bi ni (bi ni) who.
kubi ki bira bi Maryamu

no recap
prev.!

pibānī mī^{nūw} mbá - they didn't call you.
Abi bānī naji bijā zūn. they & you will
beal together

8.4. pibākū they called him
bibābīkū mbá.

Kaú mā ákē ása ni?
kaúu ákē ása ni. an ásau
shīu mā ákē ápan-u ni?
shīúu

a shini gōw káá ni. 'this is taller.
mambyeka a kon ká káazūn
I shall build (some) pl) which are larger
than the others

low tone!
shia umatōú vyā mbá údon yam.
'if'
māshīá/ wabiu mbá údon yam.
'if'

tones on pronouns.

ákū	yesu	} this Jesus.
a'	yesu	
a'	yesu	

akū yēsū.
a' yēsū kīnī
a' yēsū ōyī.

titam	-	hau	-	tānī
titaku	-			tānī
tītābā				tāā
tītābī				tāi
tītābēnū				—
tītābībī				

tītā
tā rīsā

mark a' need for working tone
saa?

a bāani sā ni nāin mba

This is the thing which caused me to come.

a bāani sā ni nāin mba

when this thing happened I didn't come.

Change -

ch if
some mba
necessary!

bishūin

bishūin

or bishūin

Changes !

mbaa mba - not time.

mba ma'a' " "

plural suffix may be added to verb,
adjective as well as noun.
asaraka

manbyeke (meaning bunaka)

mzem' nde ana sa shin ?

mzem' nde ana shin ?

mreshonni a nsa shinu mi boxun mba

Kurisa shin Kurisa shin mi mba

Kurisa shiku - Kurisa shika mba

Kurisa shino Kurisa shinu mi mba

Kurisa shi

Kurisa shibi

E. Different ways of expressing things.

Kūwem' ni - He is older than me.

Kūwe Kām ni - He is taller " "

Kūgōn Kām ni " " " "

Kūkōn kam ni ki dīni
(kō)

Kūkaku ka hūe. He is more honorable
than him

Descriptives not used by themselves
but take an object.

(see terms) ex. holy
righteous

Conditional Pronouns

* wā bā pere, au, wā bā pere, uwa bā pere
kā bā pere
mā bā pere or ām mā bā pere, mmā bā pere
bā bā pere
yā bā pere
hā bā pere.

* wā ha pere ji kon kira azun nba,
wāyū azun-a kuripāw bīn nba.

Yádafeñni - we shall leave you

Yádafeñni' = we shall leave you

Joining of á -

When á = ^{Interrogative} ~~relative~~ pronoun 'which?'
it is written separately i.e.
á uwa a ku ni? á pere a ku ni?

When a = relative pronoun 'who' ^{or which} it
is written separately as -
pere a sentona, miking a pepe
siku a Sanson

When á = ordinary pronoun - past or
future it is joined to first element
of the verb. as =
á daku á ze nyina. (Kupo zu á dan
á ze yaku ^{one word} not pronoun.)

When á = 'it' it is written separately
i.e. - á díra a shini.

Place of plural marker
Connected to noun or adj.?

dindika a bebe ~ dindit^a a bebeka

tukpa a mbumbuka
pensulka a gbanshi
hakardaka a kwaki
bijika a sanson

beeka a beke

bee a kyakyaka (beeka a kyakyaka)

1. In any given context -
Is it alright to change
from NT culture to
Tukun culture?

- as a general principle
historical passages should
not be changed. In
teaching (illustrative)
passages there is more
freedom, but be careful
not to introduce incongruous
ideas.

2. If you decide to
make a change - then
check that the form you
choose really illustrates
the point correctly.

Euphemism

Apostrophe

O Jerusalem, Jerusalem,
why...

Personification - turning

Anthropomorphism

(anthropos = man) turning
things

Metonymy - when one thing
represents another "✓"
(Kettle is boiling)

Synecdoche = ✓

Hyperbole - exaggeration

Hypototes = (not a little
comforted)

To: Jim Hoskison, Newmans, Koops, cc:
 From: Marge Dykstra, Hewers
 Katy Barnwell
 Date: May 17, 1974
 Re:

Translation study topics

Below is a list of suggested topics for individual research and study. If you would like to suggest others, please do.

The idea is as follows:

- a) Select one topic which is of particular interest to you. Do some background reading on this. The items mentioned below are just a few suggestions on where to start reading, definitely not an exhaustive list. There is a detailed Bibliography in the draft of "Translating the Word of God" (TWG). See also the "Basic Bibliography on Bible Translation", Nigeria Technical Aid.
- b) Study the application of the topic in your own translation work. This will be a major part of the research. In what ways can your translation be improved in the light of the study you have done?
- c) Lead a seminar on the topic. This will be during the last week of the workshop. During this time you would present a summary of your background reading, with your own comments and insights, and illustration of the application in your own translation work. It will be helpful to give plenty of examples of specific applications.

If you would like to do a hand-out for the seminar, please give the draft to me two days before you are due to lead the seminar so that it can be typed onto stencils and duplicated.

Aim to write up your insights as a paper that might be suitable for Notes on Translation or the Bible Translator. Include a bibliography.

1. Explicit and implicit information - just how far is it permissible to go in making implicit information explicit for the sake of meaningfulness?
 C.R. Taber "Explicit and Implicit Information in Translation"
 TBT, January 1970
 "Why don't Writers Say Everything?"
 TBT, April 1972
 J. Beekman "Implicit Information and Translation" NOT 30, 1968
 J. Beekman and J. Callow
Translating the Word of God (draft) chapter 3
2. "Dynamic" translation - on achieving equivalent emotional impact in a translation
 E. Nida and C.R. Taber
The Theory and Practice of Translation chapter 1
 (TAPOT)
 J. Beekman and J. Callow TWG (draft) chapter 1

3. Methods of Testing a translation

E. Nida and C.R. Taber TAPOT chapter 8

C.C. Mock "Readability Test for Arabic" TBT, January 1974

W.A. Wonderley Bible Translations for popular use chapter 17

Notes for the Translation Course

4. Semantic fields - word studies of particular areas of meaning relevant to Bible translation with comparison between the source language and the receptor language. This could include study of
- a) non correspondence between the senses of words in different languages
 - b) differences of value because of cultural clashes
 - c) differences of connotative meaning -
i.e., emotional impact and association

5. Figures of speech - this topic would need narrowing down, but it would be very valuable to do a study of figures of speech in the receptor language. Are there places in the translation where it would be good to use a figure of speech even though there is no figure in the original?

6. Translating poetry

K.R. Crim "Translating the Poetry of the Bible"
TBT, January 1972

H.A. Halton "Translation into Thai Poetry" TBT, January 1974

7. Rhetorical questions

N.O.T. 44 is a collection of articles on this topic

TWG draft chapter 13

H.G. Grether "Translating the Questions in Isaiah 50"
TBT, April 1973

8. Improving the style and naturalness of a translation

W.W.A. Wilson "Ingredients of a Good, Clear Style"
TBT, January 1972

W.A. Wonderly Bible Translations for Popular Use chapter 13

S. Gudschinsky "Frequency Counts, Naturalness and Style"
NOT 28

9. Discourse structure in relation to translation

R.L. Russell "Discourse Analysis and Bible Translation"
NOT 31

M.L. Larson "A method of checking Discourse Structure"
NOT 17

P.K.E. Kingston "Repetition as a Feature of Discourse Structure in Mamainde"
NOT 50

W.L. Wonderly Bible Translations for Popular Use
chapter 16 and elsewhere

E. Nida and C.R. Taber TAPOT chapter 7

10. Translation consulting

J. Beekman Notes on Translation and Drills chapter 2

"Checking translation" NOT 282

cf. D. Lithgow "What to ask in Translation checking" NOT 42

R. Anderson "Sample Excerpts from a Consultant's Report"
NOT 30

See also the section in the "Basic Bibliography on Bible
Translation" Nigeria Technical Aid

11. Time Sequence - chronological ordering and its relevance in
restructuring a translation

12. Background information in narrative - what types of information
are included and how is this marked in
a) the source and
b) the receptor language?

13. Emphasis - What does this mean, and how can its various aspects
be transferred into the receptor language?

Clauses.

Forming a negative - a negative pronoun on the last clause may or may not make the first clause negative i.e. - Cl. Manual 8.8, no. 9+10.

8.8.

(9) Kudu ze soo riya ban me
daraba mba.

or. Kudu ze soo riya ^{1st clause} ban mea
daraba mba. (could be pos. or neg.)

or Kudu ze soo riya ban mea
daraba mba.

(Both 2 elements may have the neg. pro.)

or. Kudu ze soo riya ama kuban
mea daraba mba.

8.8. (10)

Kudua she ya gbe zoo ku ya ku jina mba
~~He~~ He left ran went danced fall to ground.

or. Kudu she ya gbe zoo ku yaa ku jina mba
(~~1st~~ 1st clause could be pos. or neg.)

to remove ambiguity - use ama between
clauses.

Kudu she ya gbe zoo ~~the~~ ama kuku yaa
ku jina mba

Kudu ze soo riya mba.

{ Kuzeku ne ya maa
Kuze ku ne yaa ^{1st clause} mba
Kuzeku ne yaa maa ku ^{2nd clause} mba

A compound verb structure may
take a neg. ^{recapitulated} ~~reduplicated~~ pronoun
twice if there are many verb elements
cf. Man. 8.9 (4th sentence).

Igoka dubi she gan te ke yabi ke
yo ningan mba.
(but not bidubi she ki mamo mba.)

Particles

Use of -mā

Shia ku gbama nba, shia ku iko nba
ama ke bua hi iko hi dendi a
Kyeke mā re.
māhuēn fo mā. (or gbaa')
Would I be able to beg it!

Use of ma - ka - ba - na. wa

in busoni māshi buso hi shidon.
ama kashi buso bi shidon. (it)

warisa numa. (you pl)

warisa numa (you sg)

kārisa " (he it)

kārisa " (they)

biwarisa numa etc to all of them.

inwarisa

inwarisa

inwarisa

inwarisa

inwarisa

Use of nu don to a negative command
(lit don't do) and to positive.

positive example
Act. 5: 21 -
r

5:34. Keenuhi don dan ka puka a
son sona bi yau bipo zu tamoni

Uses of ra & re.

pere^{run} sa fo pere ra re?
did a man ever make a man?

Connectives - Texts.

hiyā vōn nōkōn - they went to do
nitcheaft.

hiyā kī hīa bi pēu a vōn nōkōn

Use of mi.

also in positive sentence. (C? ch & others) ^(m-only)
kúp^{ze} nngóobé bí wé yám mi
kít díri, jíram shí káo ré?

He took his anger came poured
to me on body, it had nothing
to do with me.

Zoo kame kiri ra shi ken
kaden naa.

(When the eye see a mat he will nod)

Verbal Noun Phrases

Verbal noun phrase used as subject

high mid pattern

1. Baa a bababu a shini san-a mba
This writing of yours is not good.
2. kyeen a kyenkyenba ka gbama
he walks much
3. vyeen a vyenvyen san ra
laughing is good
4. nwoon a gbegbeba wea mba
his breathing wasn't much, deep
5. nngoo a nngonngo san-a mba
anger is not good
6. shee a vyavyabi san
our conversation was good
7. zaa a gege ku dara kushi wuwe numa
there was much guniea corn harvested
8. sha a gyagya san-a mba
mocking is not good
9. jira a gyagya a shini san ra
this anecdote is good
10. vaa a dada a kudani san-a mba
this screaming which he did is not good

VNP used as object

- Mdan yau ra baa a bababu a shini san-a mba.
I have told you that this writing of yours
is not good.
- Mfo jira bi kyeen a kyenkyenba.
I have heard about his walking.
- Mfo vyeen a vyenvyen a bivyenni.
I heard the laughing they did.
- Myi ra nwoon a gbegbeba wea mba.
I know his breathing wasn't much, deep
- Kushi ba nngoo a nngonngo
he is angry
- mfo shee a vyavyabibi san
I heard their conversation well
- maya ban me zaa a gege a birigeni
I shall go to look at the guniea corn which
they are harvesting
- mfo sha a gyagya ku nuuba
I heard him mocking (lit. from his mouth)
- mfo jira a gyagya a sansan ku nuuba
I heard a good anecdote from him
- mrifo vaa a dada a kudani^{ri}
I hear him screaming

11. vyii a vyivyi ka gbama ku yooka
there is much stealing in the town

12. diri a ndendebu ka gbama
your pride is very great

13. baa a fyenfyen a shini sanm
this teaching is good for me

14

low mid low pattern

1. zoo a nwaanwanba shem jina
his staring eyes made me afraid

2. jira a daada a kudani shia titii mba
his mistakes are not a few

3. ~~nwoon~~ a ngaangan san ra
resting is good

4. kii a danndanni san-a mba
this oath is not good

5. nwun a mbaamba san
to bear a child is good

6. yi a yiyi san a pere kúyi
knowledge is good for a person to have

7. jira a gaaga ku mikina shi sansan
thinking , heartsearching is good

maya fo jira vyii a vyivyi a bivyini
I shall go to hear about the stealing which
was done.

myi ra diri a ndendebu ka gbama
I know that you are very proud
ufyen yam baa a fyenfyen a shini
you teach me ~~thing~~ this teaching

mrishe jina bi zoo a nwaanwanba
I am afraid of his staring eyes.

mfo jira a daadaba a kuda kup pyen bi kuru
I heard the mistakes which he made in front
of the chief

mbi ku tanabu lokaci / bi nwoon a ngaangan
I came to your house at rest time

ume sansan ba kii a daandan
you must be careful about making an oath
kudan ra nwun a mbaamba tu ~~ta~~
she said it was difficult to give birth to
a child

kushi ba yi a yiyi bi takarda.
he has knowledge of books.

kushi ba jira a gaaga ku mikinaba
he is thining, searching his heart