

Glossed text

See p. 161 in:

Steinkrüger, Patrick O. 2013. Zamboanga Chabacano. In: Michaelis, Susanne Maria & Maurer, Philippe & Haspelmath, Martin & Huber, Magnus (eds.) *The Survey of Pidgin and Creole Languages, Vol. II: Portuguese-based, Spanish-based and French-based Languages*, 156-162. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

The text represents acrolectal and written style. The native speaker, born in the 1960s, translated the German version of the famous story “The north wind and the sun” into Chabacano and read it aloud several times afterwards with slight variation concerning the lexicon and the syntax. A first version of the story in Chabacano of Zamboanga was published by Roseller Ortega Ing, a native speaker who translated it from the English version, in *Le Maître Phonétique* 128 (1967), 26–33.

Yan-pelyá-ban el nórtē-byénto¹ i sol, kyen
PRF.RECP-dispute-RECP the northwind and sun who
The north wind and the sun

gabáq² kaníla dos³ el mas ma-pwérsa, byéne⁴ un
perhaps OBJ.they two the more ADJ-strength come a
were disputing which was the stronger, when

bénte kaminándo usándo su lárgo jacket⁵ byen embolbído.
man walking using his long jacket very wrapped
a traveller came along wrapped in a warm cloak.

¹ This is obviously a lexical calque from English *northwind* or German *Nordwind* respectively, a word which does not exist in Chabacano.

² As in Cebuano, the combination of *gabáq* after interrogatives can be translated as ‘who (what, where etc.) can it be?’ (see Wolff 1972, s.v. *kayhá*).

³ The two words ‘kaníla dos’ together mean in this context ‘of both’.

⁴ One of the few verbs in Chabacano which derive from the third person singular present indicative in the lexifier language (< Spanish *viene* ‘comes’; the infinitive form is *venir* ‘to come’ > Chabacano *bini*).

⁵ Obviously a phonological and conceptual loan from English.

Yan-entendí-ban silá, ke el kyen kunel
PRF.RECP-understand-RECP they that the who OBJ.the
They agreed that the one who first succeeded in

kaminándo hénte ay-pwéde mandá kitá porsáw su lárgo
walking man IRR-can order remove forced his long
making the traveller take

jacket, éle amó el mas ma-pwérsa. Ta-soplá el
jacket s/he FOC.COP the more ADJ-strength IPFV-blow the
his cloak off should be considered stronger than the other.
Then the

nórte-byénto kun todo pwérsa, péro máskin pakiláya⁶ de
northwind with all strength but even how of
north wind blew as hard as he could, but the

pwérte éle ta-soplá, mas byen embolbído el hénte
strong s/he IPFV-blow more very wrapped the man
more he blew the more closely did the traveller

kaminándo kun su lárgo jáket. Na fn,
walking with his long jacket LOC end
fold his cloak around him; and at last

yan-atrás el nórte-byénto na peléa. Áwra,
PRF.VBLZ-behind the northwind LOC dispute now
the north wind gave up the attempt. Then

ya-kalentá'=l áyre por el amáble resplandór de kalór
PRF-worm=the air by the lovely shining of heat
the sun shone out warmly,

⁶ The word *máskin* 'even' together with interrogatives means 'what (who, how etc.) ever'.

*del*⁷ *sol*, *i* *después* *kwánto* *momento*, *ya-kitá*
of.the sun and afterwards how.much while PRF-remove
and immediately

porsáw *el* *kaminándo* *hénte* *su* *lárgo* *jacket*. *Poréso*
forced the walking man his long jacket therefore
the traveller took off his cloak. And so

ya-kompormá *el* *nórte-byénto* *ke* *el* *kalór* *del* *sol*
PRF-agree the northwind that the heat of.the sun
the north wind was obliged to confess that the sun

el *mas* *puérte* *kóntra* *konéle* *kaníla* *dos*.
the more strong against OBJ.3SG OBJ.3PL two
was the stronger of the two.

⁷ The *del* between two nouns can be analyzed as a linker of a non-lexicalized compound.