

## 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-byénto<sup>1</sup> i sol, kyen*  
PRF.RECP-dispute-RECP the northwind and sun who  
The north wind and the sun

*gabáq<sup>2</sup> kaníla dos<sup>3</sup> el mas ma-pwérsa, byéne<sup>4</sup> un*  
perhaps OBJ.they two the more ADJ-strength come a  
were disputing which was the stronger, when

*bénte kaminándo usándo su lárgo jacket<sup>5</sup> byen embolbído.*  
man walking using his long jacket very wrapped  
a traveller came along wrapped in a warm cloak.

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

<sup>2</sup> 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*).

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

<sup>4</sup> 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 *biní*).

<sup>5</sup> 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 pakiláya<sup>6</sup> 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,

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

*del*<sup>7</sup> *sol, i después cuánto 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 nórtre-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.

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