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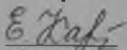
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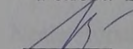
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INTRODUCTION

English, being the second most spoken language in the world [62], has had an immense historical impact as the language of the great British Empire. To this day, it remains a highly prestigious language in non-English speaking countries, reporting over 610 million second-language speakers [18], and is regarded as the global lingua franca in the XXII century [1]. The introduction of English into colonized communities led to the mixing of the indigenous languages with the introduced English variety, which in turn resulted in completely new linguistic forms.

The **object matter** of the research is the linguistic peculiarities of different varieties of English used by peoples that have been colonized by native speakers of English in the past.

The **subject matter** of the research is the phonetical, lexical, and grammatical peculiarities of Ebonics and Singlish.

The **aim** of the investigation is to research the linguistic peculiarities of Ebonics and Singlish and analyze the ways they develop, determining the differences and similarities between Standard English and its varieties.

To achieve the mentioned above aim, we have established the following **goals**:

- analyze present papers connected with the topic of the research;
- differentiate between the notions creole, pidgin, and language variety;
- outline phonetical and grammatical peculiarities of Singlish;
- outline phonetical and grammatical peculiarities of Ebonics;

The research is based on the works of Russian and English-speaking researchers such as Kamshilova [1], Bao [6, 7, 8], Deterding [14, 15, 16], Platt [29, 54], and others, and the material that was analyzed on the subject of grammatical and phonetic peculiarities are a *Their Eyes Were Watching God*, a novel by Zora Neale Hurston, and *Singlish Bible*, a translation of the New King James Version of the Holy Bible into Singlish. Overall, 237

analyzed examples are presented in the work, with 134 of them being examples of Singlish and 103 — of Ebonics.

With this work, we aim to outline the research already conducted by scientists regarding these language forms, particularly the grammatical peculiarities that can be found in the speech of their native speakers. We believe that significant research is needed both on the varieties investigated in the given works and other, such as the English-based Haitian creole. However, while Haitian creole has attracted so much attention it has been added to the online translation service Google Translate, Singlish and Ebonics failed to receive such representation. We believe them to be severely under-represented despite being as developed as other varieties, and wish to bring the attention of the scientific community to their problems, which defines the **topicality** of the research.

The importance of this research lies in the insight the research of language varieties in general and creoles in particular can provide into the formation of natural languages and language evolution. Moreover, the analysis and comparison of the languages involved in this process can be useful to both linguists and culturologists, as it can help better understand both the core features of a language and the innate features of the peoples who speak it. The research also contributes to the normalization of the usage of the aforementioned varieties, establishing them as simply a linguistic phenomenon as opposed to “incorrect” or “broken” versions of the standard language variety.

The work consists of an introduction, a theoretical part, a practical part containing 40 analyzed examples (20 examples of Singlish and 20 of Ebonics), conclusion, a list of references, and an appendix containing all 237 analyzed examples. The analysis is illustrated by two diagrams.

CONCLUSION

In this work, we have examined the problem of **language varieties**, specifically, varieties of English in general and Singlish and Ebonics in particular. We have examined the extensive array of scientific works containing research already conducted on the varieties using real-life spoken examples, defined the grammatical and phonographic peculiarities of the varieties that characterize them as different from Standard English, analyzed examples of written Singlish and Ebonics, and determined the most widely used of them, comparing the two varieties in the process. In the course of our research, we have found written examples of the varieties. The fact that their usage is so common in literature and online communities suggests that there is much more to them than just “incorrect” and “broken” English; the Ebonics novel has, in fact, been well received by critics, and the usage of the language variety contributed to creating a true-to-life atmosphere. Singlish sees much less acceptance and usage in the media, as it is mostly used for humorous purposes, despite the significant research establishing it as a creole in its own right. Ongoing research in this area is needed to encourage the acceptance of Singlish in the media and all other areas of life as a part of Singaporean culture and identity. Efforts to standardize both varieties would also be beneficial and lead to more native speakers of Standard English (SE) being able to recognize the varieties and creoles as valid language forms, which, in turn, would lessen the stigma against them.

Overall, Ebonics has 21 grammatical peculiarities while Singlish has 17. According to our analysis, the most prevalent Singlish grammatical peculiarity is the use of **clause-final discourse particles**, while the most prevalent Ebonics feature is **multiple negation**. There are 3 peculiarities that Singlish and Ebonics grammar have in common: **absence of copula**, **absence of third person singular Present Simple -s**, and **absence of past tense marking with the use of verb stem as Past Simple or preterite form**. The fact that the languages developed so far away from each other with virtually no contact suggests that these patterns might be common in other varieties and creoles; moreover, these peculiarities can be observed in many standard languages, for instance, Russian and Ukrainian.

Both Singlish and Ebonics have been subject of linguistic study for decades, yet have not attracted as much attention of the scientific community as other varieties. With this work, we hope to bring interest to the problem of these language forms, leading to more extensive research being conducted on them. In our future research, we plan to analyze more sources of authentic Ebonics and Singlish speech as well as delve into the problem of their lexical peculiarities. We also plan to include research on other varieties of English, such as the Haitian Creole.

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APPENDIX

Appendix 1: Examples of Singlish

- 1) Last time Uz got one man called Job. This guy everything do damn swee one, never bluff or cheat people, very respect the Xin, stay away from pai kia that kind. 2 This man so swee until got ten chew-ren, seven ta-por three cha-bor.3 Some more, he so swee until got 7k kambing, 7k desert cow or camel, 1k of kerbau, 500 chabor donkey, and as if not enough his family, servants, whole house all damn alot until the whole East side also know he is damn tok kong.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #1, #2, #3, #9, #12,

- 2) 4 And then ah when his sons they at home throw big dinner, when it come to their turn will jio the three sister go and makan with them. 5 They eat finish, drink finish, mabok finish liao, papa Job will call them to say the blessing until they all clean clean, and then in the morning he wake up extra early go and burnt the offering to the God, each son each daughter is one times offering. This is because Job say “sekali my sons all not as swee and tok kong as me, got do bad thing, behind the God back got say bad thing about Him” so Job say better pray for them in case. So he whole day whole night also pray to the Xin for them.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #1, #2, #6, #10, #11, #13, #14.

- 3) 6 Okay, then got one day, God all the ka-ki, ka-kia, the Tang-Ki all go and bai nian God, but then the chao Satan kaypoh kaypoh go also.7 The God say to the chao Satan, "Eh you come from where one?" So the Satan answer him, "I jalan from the earth one side to the other side, jalan here, jalan there, jalan until come here lor."

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #5, #6, #9, #11, #12.

- 4) 8 And then the God ask Satan, "Eh you got here before my lao cheow, his name Job, wah I tell you the whole world also don't have this kind of man so swee, never bluff or cheat people, very respect me the God, stay away from pai kia that kind. Got hear not?"

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #3, #5, #6, #12.

- 5) 9 So the chao Satan answer the God, "He so respect you for what? 10 You for so long jaga him, jaga his family, jaga his kambing, kerbau, jaga his left side right side? Everything he do you also got bless, until the whole East side also got his property. 11 Eh I bet with you lah, if now hor you go and touch his things, I tell you he confirm scold all the bad word at You!"

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #5, #6, #12.

- 6) 12 So the God say to the chao Satan, "Okay lah, on! All his things, now I give you to control; but only got one condition is you make sure he himself don't kena anything from you." So Satan chabok.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #1, #4, #6, #8.

- 7) 13 So got one day when Job the children have dinner party at Job the twa kia house, 14 got one messenger come and say to Job, "Wah lau just now when your kerbau working in the padi and the donkey makan next to them, 15 suddenly the chao Sabeen people appear and raid the padi and kapoh your kerbau and donkey, wah sei they also tekan your servants with their parang; I damn heng escape to let you know!"

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #1, #2, #3,

#6, #12.

- 8) 16 And then that messenger haven't say finish yet, another one come and say, "Wah God from the heaven upstairs send down the fire and panggang all your kambing and your servants until chao tah; I damn heng escape to let you know!"

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #6.

- 9) 17 And then that messenger haven't say finish yet, another one come and say, "The chao Chaldeans form three gangs, raid your camel and kapoh them! Hannorh! They also tekan your servants with their parang; I damn heng escape to let you know!"
18 And then that messenger also haven't say finish yet, another one come and say, "Job ah! Your children they all makan in your twa kia house, 19 then suddenly got one big wind come from don't know where and kena your house left side right side, and then the whole house picak and fall on your children, and they si liao; I damn heng escape to let you know!"

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #1, #2, #6, #8, #12, #14.

- 10) 20 And then Job stand up. He tear his clothes, shave botak; and then he koon on the floor and pray to the God. 21 He say: "I born that time got no clothes, next time go back inside also no clothes. Sama-sama lah, when the God give the things, the God also can take things away; God the name be blessed." 22 During the whole thing, never got once Job say bad thing about the God.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #6, #12.

- 11) Tok Kong. Starting arh, God make the sky and the ground.² The ground bo shape, bo simi; then the deep on top is orr-orr one. Then the Spirit of God float at the water on top.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #6, #9, #13, #19.

12) 3 Then God say, “On light leh”; then got light. 4 Then God see the light is tok kong lah; then God make the light and dark kena separated. 5 God say the light is Day, then dark He say is Night. Got evening, got morning, so first day.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #6, #8, #12, #17.

13) 6 Then God say, “All the water in between must have dua lobang, so then the dua lobang can separate some water and other water.” 7 So God made the dua lobang, then divide the downstairs water from the upstairs water; like that lor. 8 Then God say the dua lobang is Heaven. Got evening, got morning, so second day.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #6, #12.

14) 9 Then God say, “All the zhui under the sky must go one place, then the dry land can come out”; then like that lor. 10 Then God say the dry land is Earth, then all the water is call Ocean. Then God see it is hor seh.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #6.

15) 11 Then God say, “the earth must got chao, herb also put out seed, and fruit tree must have the fruit come out sama sama, the seed some more hor inside one, on the earth”; and so like that lor. 12 And so earth now got chao, herb also put out seed like its kind, and the tree put fruit, the seed inside one like its kind. And God see it was hor ah. 13 So evening and morning, third day liao.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #6, #12, #13, #14.

16) 14 Then God say, “The sky hor shine light must different at night and day; and must signal and got seasons, and got days and got years; 15 and like lights in the sky give the light to the earth”. 16 Then God made two maxi lights: the more kiang light rule the day lah, and the not so kiang light rule the night lor. The stars also He make one. 17 God put them in the lobang of the heavens to shine light on earth, 18 and to rule over the day and over the night, and to divide the light from the darkness. And God saw it was power. 19 So evening, morning, fourth day.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #3, #6, #9, #12.

17) 20 Then God say, “Let the water inside jin zui all kind of living thing, and let birds fly in the sky.” 21 So God created jin dua jak sea creatures and every living thing that eh sai move one, with which the waters wu yi lang, according to their kind, and every winged bird according to its kind. And God saw it was hor seh. 22 And God blessed them, saying, “Multiply zueh zueh, and fill all the ocean, and let birds multiply on the earth.” 23 So evening and morning, fifth day lor.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #6, #9.

18) 24 Then God say, “Let earth arh bring the living creature look like that: then the cattle and creeping thing plus earth the beast, also like that”; and then liddat lor. 25 And God made the beast of the earth like this, cattle like that, and hum pah lang that creeps on the earth like its kind. And God saw that it was jin jia ho.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #6.

19) 26 Then God say, “I make lang look like wa nang; let them mm tim over the sea der

ikan, over air der bird, and oso the cattle, over all the earth and creep on earth der hum pa lang.” 27 So God make lang look like him; in the image of God He make der; tah po and char bo He make der. 28 Then God bless , then tell them, “Be fruitful and seng zui zui kia; fill the earth and subdue it; have dominion over the fish of the sea, over the bird bird in the air, and over every living thing that moves on the earth.”

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #11.

20) 29 Then God say, “See arh, wa give you every herb that bukka seed which is on the face of all the earth, and every tree whose fruit yields seed; you go and eat ah.30 Also, to every beast of the earth, to every bird bird of the air, and to everything that creeps on the earth, in which there is life, I also already give them green herb to eat”; then liddat lor.31 Then God saw everything that He make already, and indeed it was steady pom pi pi. So the evening and the morning were the sixth day.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #6, #11.

21) 2 And then hor after that the heaven and earth finish liao, very big project lor. 2 Finally on the seventh day God's work zoh wan already, so He lim kopi and kiao kar on the seventh day. 3 And then after that God blessed the seventh day, now very holy lah. Because he rested from all the work he do ma.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #6, #14.

22) 4 This is the story of the dua lobang and the earth when they were created, when God made the earth and the dua lobang. 5 Now bo cao come out on the earth and qiu zang haven't come out yet, for the Lord God haven't lor hor on the earth and no one do work, 6 but water come out of the tor ka and cover ebbrything. 7 Then the Lord God formed a man from the dust of the tor ka and breathed into his pi kang the breath of life, and then he become alive.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #6, #18.

23) 8 Now, hor, the Lord God had oreddy plant one garden in the east, in Eden; and there he put the man he had formed. 9 The Lord God made all kind of mother-father-son tree grow out of the ground—trees that were jin sui and got jin hor jiaq eh mi kia. In the middle of the garden were the tree of life and the tree of the knowledge of good and evil.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #6, #10, #14.

24) 10 Got one river watering the garden that flow from Eden; from there it become split into four river. 11 First one is call Pishon; that one goes through the whole place Havilah, where got gold. 12 The gold there very zai. Got nice smelling resin and onyx stone also. 13 Second river call Gihon; it goes around the whole place called Cush. 14 Third one is called Tigris; that one go through the east side of Ashur. And the fourth one call Euphrates.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #3, #10, #12, #18.

25) 15 The Lord God take the man and then put him in the Garden of Eden to work it and take care of it. 16 And the Lord God tell him, “You want to makan from any tree in the garden, can; 17 but you must not makan from the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, otherwise confirm mati kiao.” 18 The Lord God said, “The da por by himself not good. I will make someone to dao ka qiu for him.”

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #3, #7, #18.

26) 19 Now the Lord God make from the ground come out all the wild animals and all the jiao in the sky. He bring to the man to see what he call them; and what the man call

them, become their name. 20 So the man give the name to all the livestock, the jiao in the sky and all the wild animals.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #4, #18.

27) But cannot find someone dao ka qiu for Adam leh. 21 So the Lord God make him knockout; and while he koon, he took one of the bak kut, then closed up the place with bak. 22 Then the Lord God made a char bor from the bak kut from the da por, and he bring her to the da por.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #6, #18.

28) 23 Adam say, "This is now koot of my koot and bak of my bak; she shall be called 'cha bor,' 'cos she was taken out of da por." 24 That is why man must siam his lau peh and lau bu, go combine with bor, and they become one bak. 25 Adam and his wife bo cheng sa bo cheng kor, and they buay paiseh. 3 Now the cunning snake, more cunning than the rest God ever make, And he say to the woman, "God really say you cannot eat from every tree in the garden meh?"

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #1, #2, #5, #6, #9, #18.

29) 2 Then the woman say to the snake, "He say can eat fruit from the garden tree lah; 3 but then the fruit from the middle tree, God say, "You cannot eat that one hor, cannot touch also, otherwise confirm die". 4 Then the snake say to the woman, "Won't die one lah! 5 God say like that is because God know the day you eat from that tree , your eyes sure open, then you become same like God, know good know evil."

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #1, #2, #6, #7, #9, #18.

30) 6 So when the woman saw the tree was good to eat, also steady swee swee, and also make you smart), she pluck the fruit and eat lor. She also give to her husband and he also eat. 7 Then their eyes both open, and they knew that they naked; and they sew fig leaves together and make themselves some clothes.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #3, #6, #18.

31) 8 Then they hear the sound of the Lord God walk here walk there in the garden in the cool of the day, and Adam and his wife siam from the Lord God among the trees of the garden. 9 Then the Lord God call to Adam and ask him "Where you ah?" 10 So he said, "I heard Your voice in the garden, then I scared because I naked; I hide lor." 11 Then He said, "Who tell you that you naked leh? You eat from the tree I tell you don't eat from isit?"

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #1, #2, #3, #6, #18.

32) 12 Then the man said, "The woman You gave to be with me, she gave me from the tree, then I eat lor." 13 Then the Lord God said to the woman, "What you do ah!?" The woman said, "The snake bluff me, and I eat liao..." 14 So the Lord God said to the snake: "Because you did this, You kena curse more than all the cattle, And more than every beast of the field; You will crawl on your stomach, And you will eat dust, until your whole life finish.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #3, #6, #8, #14.

33) 15 And I will make you and the woman become enemy, And between your children and her children; He will use hand wack your head, And you will use your mouth wack his leg." 16 To the woman He said: "I will make alot more pain when you give birth; In pain you give birth boy and girl; Your desire shall be for your husband, and he will command and in charge of you." 17 He then tell Adam, "Because you listen to

your wife, and eat from the tree that I tell you 'don't eat from this and you eat': "Cursed is the ground for your sake; In dust you shall eat of it all the day of your life. 18 Both thorns and thistles shall produce to you, And you shall eat the herb of the field.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #3, #10, #18.

34) 19 If you want to eat you must work until sweat jialat jialat, until you "up lorry!", For out of it you kena pluck; For dust you are, And to dust you confirm plus chop will go back." 20 Then Adam called his wife's name Eve, because she was the mother of all living creatures. 21 Also for Adam and his wife the Lord God made tunics of skin, and give them cloth to wear. 22 Then the Lord God said, "See lah, the man go become like one of Us, also know good and evil. And now, if later he go put out his hand and eat from the tree of life, and live forever. jialat..." 23 therefore the Lord God sent him out of the garden of Eden to till the ground from which he was taken. 24 So He kick out the man; and He put angel in front of the garden of Eden, and a flaming sword that turn left turn right, to block the way to the tree of life, in case Adam come back.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #6, #8, #11, #18.

35) 1 The Lord my shepherd one; I simi also don't lack. 2 He make me lie down on the padang; He bring me beside the zui. 3 He make my soul damn power; He bring me walk the jin tok kong road because His mia jin zai. 4 Ya, even I walk the qi orr-orr valley, orr orr place, see scary shadow, I also mian kia. For tao kay wif me.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #3, #9.

36) Taokay the walking stick and the cane protect me mah. 5 You put the table for me in front of those dun friend me one; You put the oil on my head; My cup spill already 6 Confirm got goodness and mercy follow me everyday sia. And I will stay in my laopeh house long long.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #6, #9, #11, #18.

37) 1 This one is cher words, King David's da bor kia, rule Jerusalem one. 2 "Simi ma bo meaning," Cher say, "long zhong bo meaning!" 3 Work so hard for what? 4 I come you go, you come I go, earth also still the same. 5 Sun rises, sun sets, then chiong go back rise again. 6 The wind here blow there like blow wind blow. Blow round round go circle.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #9, #11.

38) 7 Rivers go inside the sea, the sea also lao zui, forever not full one. Then the water go back to the river then come out again to the sea go here go there. 8 Everything also sian until bo wei gong. See so much also buay song. Wear how much also buay gao.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #9.

39) 9 Last time thing also happen again and again. All happen before already la! Under the sun one got nothing new. 10 Sometimes people say, "Eh here got new thing!" But actually is old one; bo meng gia is really new la. 11 Last time what happen also we buay gi, next time people also buay gi what we do. 12 I, the cher, was king of Israel, I stay Jerusalem. 13 I chiong sua search for understanding, explore by wisdom long zhong things being done below the sky. Very fast I see God make until we very poor thing. 14 Everything going on below the sky also I see, and really la, liap bo giu one—like chasing wind liddat.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #1, #2, #3, #4, #6.

40) 15 What thing do wrong cannot make correct. What thing yi lang cannot find back.

16 Then I say to myself, “Li kua la li kua la; I wiser than all my lau peh and their lau peh and their lau peh the lau peh. I more wise, more kiang than any of them.” 17 So I chiong to learn everything from wise to siao and gong like sotong. But then I learn chase all this is like chase wind. Kee siao! Got what to catch!?

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #3, #6.

41) 2 I said in my heart, “Lai, lai, I test you to make got fun or not; so enjoy happy lah”; but sure lah, this also no use one. 2 I said of laughter—“Siao ah!”; and of fun, “Got do what one ah?” 3 I look and look in my heart how lim jiu make me happy lah, how my heart be clever one lah, and how to do useless things lah, until can see what good thing people everywhere can do until they die one.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #4, #6, #9, #18.

42) 4 I make all the thing I do very tua liap, I oso got kee chu, and plant lots of grape lah. 5 I plant the garden and plant trees all got fruit one leh. 6 And then I make pond and water the tree to grow big big lah. 7 I oso got servant, girl oso got, boy oso got, and the servant oso got born in my house one. Yar loh, I got a lot a lot of things lah, got many cow and many goat also I got, more than they all live in Jerusalem before me one lah.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #6, #9, #10, #11, #12, #13.

43) 8 I oso take lah all the money, silver and gold, the special treasures last time belong to the king and from far far away place I oso got. I oso got people sing song for me, girl oso got, boy oso got, people hear they sing song and feel very happy one, oso can play all kind of musical instrument one, you know or not.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #1, #2, #6, #9, #10, #12, #13.

44) 9 So I became very tua liap and so grand one, more li hai than they all before me in Jerusalem. And I still oso very very clever one. 10 My eye got see and I want, I take lorr. My heart want, I take and then I very happy lorr. I work liao so my heart got very happy; And this one ah, my hard work got give me a lot a lot very nice good thing lah. 11 Then I look on all the thing that I do one hah, And on the hard work, wah, so much hard work lah; Really ah, all was no use one like chase the wind only, sien only. Work and work until want to pengsan oso got no profit one lah.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #4, #6, 9, #10, #11, #12.

45) 12 Then I see myself and think, got clever or not, got gila or not, got useless or not; The man who come after the king can do what one leh?— Only what other people do oredi. 13 Then I see clever one got better than useless one, like bright bright better than dark dark one. 14 The clever man his head got eyes one, But the stupid man is walking in the dark dark one lah. Ai yo, now I know lah The same thing got happen to everyone lah.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #1, #2, #5, #6, #9, #10, #12.

46) 15 So I kaki kong, “Got happen to stupid people one, Oso got happen to me, And then I got more clever one leh?” Then I said in my heart, “This one hah, oso very useless one lah.” 16 People never got remember the stupid one and oso people never got remember the clever one lah, Everything now they all will forget one lah. The clever man how he got die? Die just like stupid man lah! 17 And then I hate my life, work until can pengsan oso still very sien one because everything is useless one like chase the wind only mah.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #1, #4, #6, #12, #13.

47) 18 Then I hate all my work, work under the sun until can fainted liao ah, but after that I must give it to that one come after me. 19 He got clever one or very stupid one I oso dono one? But I make one and I work one like so clever under the sun until can fainted one and then he will get oso. This one ah also very useless one. 20 So I turn to my heart until very keksim one ah because work until can die lai dat still can very sien one hor.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #1, #4, #6, #9, #12.

48) 21 Because got a man who work got cincia gao gao one ah; he die oredi still must leave all the thing to other people that never work to get that one lah. This one ah oso very useless one and very very bad one hor. 22 The man who work until can pengsan lai dat, and his heart got try so hard one ah under the sun, he got what leh? 23 He still got very sad one lor, work until very sien one ah; at night oso very keksim cannot sleep one. You see lah, all is very useless one.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #1, #2, #6, #9, #10, #11, #12.

49) 24 A man got nothing better but makan and lim jiu, and work oredi he can enjoy lah. This one oso from the hand of God you know or not. 25 Simi lang can makan, can enjoy more than I enjoy leh? 26 God got make a man very clever one, can know a lot of things, can enjoy a lot of things, if God think he is good one; but the very bad one God got make him go and work over here over there until can pengsan lai dat, and then he work liao ah other people that God got think is good can enjoy it mah. This one ah is oso very useless one like try and catch the wind only you know or not.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #6, #9, #12.

50) 1 "Oi, diam ah, O coastlands, Let the people recharge their battery, Ask them come closer, then let them talk lah; Come closer lah. 2 Who raise the one from the east side ah? Who so tua pai call Him stand up ah? Who give him country then make him Tua Tao over kings? Who give them, like the dust on the sword, like the bow cannot shoot arrow? 3 Who chase them and let them go by the safe way that their feet cannot walk one leh?

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #6, #9.

51) 4 Who like action only and call everybody from the start and say 'I, the Lord, am the first; and also the last I am He.'" 5 The land see already also hum (scared), the world everywhere everybody also hum (scared); they come closer and look look see see. 6 Everyone help his friend, and also tell their brudder: "Oi, mian kia lah!" 7 So the carpenter tell the karang guni uncle; He who kena inspired to use the blessed hammer to hit the metal and den say "Eh, can solder liao"; then he will use the kiap to kiap it, so won't fall apart.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #4, #8, #11.

52) 8 " Eh, you Israel, my servant, I choose Jacob and Abraham, my friend de chew-ren. 9 I call you from everywhere and tell you 'You are my servant, I choose you and wun throw you away; 10 Mian kia, I am with you; ai zai ah, I am your Xin. I give you power, Ya, I will help you, I confirm support you with My jin tok kong right hand one.' 11 "See ah, all those who angry with you will all be paiseh; become like bo taiji and disappear.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #3, #6, #9.

53) 12 Look for them also wun find them one - Those who buay song with you. Those who fight you will become like nothing like that. Jin bo simi no need exist lah. 13 Cos

I, the Lord your Taokay, will hold your right hand, say " Mian kia, I help you.' 14 "Mian kia la, you all the kia of Jacob, I help you lah," says the DuaTao, The holy holy one of Israel. 15 " Look ah, I make you become a grass-cutter, the teeth sharp sharp one; You go hoot the mountain then whack it until become small, and beat the hill until become chui. 16 You filter den the strong wind come blow blow everything away; Then you happy lor cos of your Taokay, sing sing happy song to His holy name.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #3, #4, #6, #9, #11.

54) 1 The word of the Lord last time come to Joel, Pethuel ay kia. 2 "Hear ah, you uncles. Listen ah, you all stay here one, Got anything like this happen to you all before or not? Or last time your ahgong that time? 3 Tell your kia, And let them tell their kia, And let the kia also tell their kia 4 The locust whole jin gang zhao already, Still got big locust come and eat, Then the big locust eat finish and zhao already

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #1, #2, #5, #6, #9, #12.

55) But then still got young locust come and eat, Then the young locust also eat and zhao liao, Then still got other zhapalang locust come and eat, 5 Mai kun liao la, you all lim jiu eh, and cry until jialat jialat, Cry until jin tua sia, you all drink wine one, Cry loud loud coz got wine somemore is new one, But then also not give you drink one, people take away 6 Got nation come and kachao my land orready, Wa power one and no number

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #3, #6, #9, #11, #12.

56) The teeth like lion one, And the gigi like zhabor lion one, 7 It kazhao my vine until so cui, My fig tree they also make until so cui sia, The tree the bark also take and throw away, Until the branch ah left white-white one. 8 Mourn until like some virgin wrap

herself in sackcloth liddat, When she grieve for her young that time the husband, 9 The offering ah by right got grain one got drink one, But then now all kena cut off from the house of the Lord, The priests all also mourning like siao, Those who zuo gang for the Lord one

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #1, #3, #4, #6, #8, #9, #11.

57) 10 Whole padang cui liao, The ground dry until crack all over liao, The grain die until cannot die already, The new wine all dry-dry liao, The oil also laokui, 11 Farmers ah you all also will kena and cry, Cry like siao, you all grow vine one, Grieve for the maipian and the yimi, Because the whole field the crop wa all kena hoot until die like fly, 12 The vine dry up liao, Fig tree also die liao, What tree ah you tell me, pomegranate tree, palm tree, apper tree, Padang got what other tree don't matter — all dry up liao, Confirm the happy happy people, Now not happy liao, sian diao already

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #3, #4, #8, #9, #11, #12, #14.

58) 1 Darius got become king nor nee lat guek liao eh, che yit eh see, the LORD got come and tell Haggai the prophet go tell some person name very pai tia one ah, his name Zerubbabel the son of Shealtiel, he is the Judah tua liap lang, and to Joshua the son of Jehozadak the name oso very pai kong one ah, the high priest, you tell them ah, 2 “The LORD of very great many thing he say: ‘This people ah, they say, “Ah buay tiam sia ah, we kenot kee chu for the LORD’s house.”’” 3 And then the LORD got tell to Haggai the prophet, he say, 4 “Wah! Lu lang kia sui sui chu, tapi leh this temple is still pua pua eh leh?”

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #1, #6, #9, #10, #12, #14.

59) 5 Now ah, the LORD of very great many thing he say: “You all ah must think about

what you do! 6 “You plant a lot liao, and got kiok little bit only; You makan, but still you are not full up ah; You lim jiu, but you all still chui tah eh; You all cheng sah, but still got cold one leh; And that one ah go out and earn money, Earn oredi but still put the money in the bag got holes one ah.” 7 The LORD of very great many thing got say ah: “You all ah must think about what you do!

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #1, #2, #6, #9, #10, #12, #13, #14.

60) 8 Go and peh sua, kiok cha and kee chu for me, and then I will be very happy and you all can make me be very great lorr,” says the LORD. 9 “You looked for a lot a lot one ah, but you got one ah little bit only; and when you bring home liao ah, I blew it away. Simi leh?” says the LORD of very great many thing. “Because of wa eh chu pua pua liao ah, but you all run to your own house one. 10 And then because of that ah, got no rain liao ah, got nothing grow one ah.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #6, #9, #10, #12, #14.

61) 11 Because I called for no raining on the land lah, on the mountain lah, on the thing you plant lah and the jiu lah, the yiu lah, on whatever want to grow on the ground lah, on people lah, on the animal they rear lah, and on all the work you all got do one ah.” 12 And then Zerubbabel the son of Shealtiel, and Joshua the son of Jehozadak, the high priest, the name still very pai tia pai kong eh lah, with all the people that are left ah, they do what the voice of the LORD their God say ah, and what Haggai the prophet tell they all ah, as the LORD their God got tell him oredi; and the people very scared one of the LORD you know or not.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #1, #2, #3, #6, #9, #12, #14.

62) 13 And then ah Haggai, he is like the LORD’s telephone lor, he tell the LORD’s

message to the people, he say, "I oso with you, says the LORD." 14 So the LORD make Zerubbabel the son of Shealtiel, Judah eh tua liap lang, and Joshua the son of Jehozadak, the high priest, and all the left over the people all of them become like very li hai lai dat one ah; and then ah they got work and kee chu for the LORD of very great many thing, their God, 15 on the ji jap see ho when Darius got become king nor nee lat guek liao eh see.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #1, #2, #3, #6, #9, #10, #12, #14.

63) So finally, when Jesus kong ho say liao, he said to all his disciples, 2 You all oredy know that after two days got Passover feast, but on that day right, Lim Peh will tio sabo, and kena crucified. 3 After this, all the tua kee priest and lau uncle of the people went to the palace of the taukay priest, his mia is Caiaphas, 4 down there they secretly plan to catch Jesus and kill him. 5 "Eh, but cannot do on the actual day of the feast leh," they all say, "if not all the people sure kee siao one."

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #9, #12, #14, #15.

64) 6 When Jesus was in Bethany in the house of Simon the Leper (his skin got skin problem one), 7 one auntie come to him with a vase of super expensive perfume, jin gui, jin pang, and pour on his head while he relac jack at the table. 8 When all the disciples saw this right, they abit buay song. "Why waste until laidat?" they ask. 9 "This perfume jin gui, jin pang, can sell for alot, then the money use to give to the poor leh."

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #1, #2, #6, #9, #12.

65) 10 When Jesus found out, he say to them, "Why you come and kaypoh this auntie? She laidat do for me is jin swee one leh. 11 The poor people will always be there one, but I

won't be here forever, ok.¹² When she pour the perfume on my body, is to prepare my body for my burial.¹³ I din bluff you, everywhere you go when they tell my story, confirm plus chop will got her name inside and also what she did for me."

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #1, #2, #6, #9, #12.

66) 14 Then one of the Twelve, that bugger named Judas Iscariot--he go to the tua kee priests¹⁵ and ask them "If I give you Jesus hor, you can give me what ha? Best offer hor." So they quote him thirty piece of silver.¹⁶ Ever since that day, Judas try and find kang tao to sabo him.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #5, #6.

67) 17 On the first day of the Festival of Unleavened Bread (like naan one), the disciples go to Jesus and ask, "Where you want makan for Passover, ah? We masak-masak for you." 18 He reply, "Go to the city and find this man and tell him 'Cher say: My time come liao. I am going to celebrate Passover with my disciples at your chu.'"¹⁹ So the disciples do what he say lor.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #5, #6, #9, #14.

68) 20 Then when night time, Jesus again relac jack at the table with the Twelve Kaki.²¹ While they eating, he say, "I din bluff you, one of you will sabo me." 22 Then they all damn sad, and one by one come and say "Huh, taukay, is not me right?" 23 Jesus replied, "The one who later zim his chew into the bowl same time as me is the one who will sabo me.²⁴ The Son of Man will go because long ago oredy got write before that He will go. But the one who sabo the Son of Man, hwah damn jialat! Yi ka ho erm tang chud si ah."

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #1, #3, #4, #12, #14.

69) 25 Then Judas, the actual bao toh kia, said, "'Cher, not me right?'. Jesus answered, 'You ownself say one hor.'" 26 Then later while they eating, Jesus take the loti, and after he say grace, he tear bit by bit and give to his disciples, while saying, "Lai, jia; this is my body." 27 Then he take one cup, and after he say grace, he give to them and say, "Long zhong lim. 28 This is my blood of the covenant, which is pour for everybody to forgive sin one. 29 I tell you all, I won't drink this again until I can drink with you all in my lau peh's kingdom."

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #1, #2, #3, #6, #9, #16.

70) 30 When they finish talk cock sing song, they went out to the Mount of Olives. 31 Then Jesus told them, "Tonight you all will leave me because of me, because they got write before: 'I will hantam the shepherd, and the sheep will all run like siao.'" 32 But after I come back, I will go to Galilee first." 33 Peter reply, "Even other people run because of you, I confirm won't lah." 34 "I din bluff you," Jesus answer back, "just tonight, even before the rooster kiu kiu kio, you will already pretend you dunno me three times."

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #6, #12, #14.

71) 35 But Peter say, "Even if worst come to worst, I must die with you, I confirm won't do that one." Then all the other disciples copy him. 36 Then Jesus went with his disciples to this place call Gethsemane, and he tell them, "Sit here first, I go down there pray." 37 He bring Peter and the Zebedee's two sons with him go, then later part become very sad. 38 Then he tell them, "Wa sin chin tia, like can die that kind. Company me a bit can."

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #7, #9, #18.

72) 39 After they walk abit, he fall down until his face piak on the floor and pray, "Lau Pa, if can, I dowan to do this. But what I want not important, most important is what you want." 40 Then he go back to his disciples and see them all tidoh. "Eh, You all cannot even stay awake with me for one hour ah?" he ask Peter.41 "Watch and pray, so you won't easily kena tempted. Your head want, but your body cannot make it."

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #3, #6, #7, #8, #18.

73) 43 When he come back again second time, they all tidoh again, because they damn tired.44 So he ownself go and pray third time, saying the same things. 45 Third time he come back, he say to them, "You all still want to kun? Boh see kan liao, Lim Peh going to tio catch by all the pai kias.46 Kee lai! Go already! The one who sabo me lai liao!" 47 While he still talking, Judas, one of the Twelve, suddenly come. Behind him got alot of people all carry parang and tongkat, all sent by the tua kee priests and lau uncle of the people.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #1, #3, #4, #12, #14, #15, #16, #18.

74) 48 Now the pao toh kia already prepare secret signal with them: "The one I kiss right, is the correct one; catch that one."49 The he quickly go to Jesus, Judas say, "Good morning, 'Cher!" and kiss him. 50 Jesus reply, "Kawan, you come is for what one?" Then all the men come in front and catch Jesus and arrest him. 51 Because of this right, one of Jesus' disciples take his own parang and swing at the servant of the tua kee priest and cut off his ear.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #1, #9, #14, #18.

75) 52 "Keep your parang," Jesus tell him, "anyone who swing parang, one day will die from parang also. 53 You think I cannot call my Lau Peh issit? I ask one time he will send twelve brigade of angel. 54 But then it won't be exactly like what they got write before about me, right?" 55 Then that hour Jesus tell all of them, "I start war meh? if not why you must send people with so many parang and tongkat just to catch me? Every day I sit in the temple teach things you also never do anything. 56 But anyway, all this the prophet all got write before, so it must be laidat." Then all the disciples just leave him there and run like siao.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #5, #6, #10, #12, #18.

76) 57 Those who catch Jesus bring him to Caiaphas the taukay priest where all the lawyer and lau uncle already down there. 58 But Peter follow them from behind, even until the courtyard of the taukay priest. He go inside and sit down with the security guards to see what happen. 59 All the tua kee priest and the whole Sanhedrin try to find fake evidence against Jesus to make sure he kena death sentence. 60 But they cannot find anything, even though got alot of people want to come and bluff. Finally two people come.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #3, #8, #12, #14, #18.

77) 61 and say "This guy say, 'I can destroy the Temple of the God and build it back in three days.'" 62 Then the taukay priest stand up and say to Jesus, "How come you never say anything? This two people come and say you, is simi mi kia lai eh? 63 But Jesus keep quiet. 64 "You ownself say," Jesus reply. "But I say what is this: From now, you will see Lim Peh sit at right hand of the God, from the clouds of heaven."

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #6, #16, #18.

78) 65 Then the taukay priest sibe buay song, tear his shirt and pants, and say “You talk cock! Need some more witness for what? See, now you all hear the blasphemy oredy. 66 What you all think?” “This kind is must die one,” they all answer. 67 Then they all pui in his face, and box him with their hand. Other people also got slap him. 68 and say, “Predict leh. Who whack you one?”

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #1, #5, #6, #9, #12, #14, #18.

79) 69 Now Peter was still sitting in the courtyard until one servant girl girl come to him. “Eh, you actually with Jesus at Galilee one,” she say. 70 But he deny all that in front of everybody. “Li kong simi, I dunno,” he said. 71 Then he went out to the gate, but got another girl girl servant see him and say to the people down there, “This guy is last time with Jesus of Nazereth one.”

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #1, #9, #11, #12, #18.

80) 72 He again deny it, with promise somemore: “No leh, I dunno that guy lah!” 73 After a while, those people standing there come to Peter and say, “You confirm one of them lah; your accent so obvious.” 74 Then he start to kao peh all the bad word come out, and he swore to them, “I dunno I dunno! Everything I also dunno! That guy I don't know him!” Suddenly a rooster kiu kiu kio. 75 Then Peter remember what Jesus say: “Even before the rooster kiu kiu kio, you will already pretend you dunno me three times.” Then he go outside and cry until damn jialat.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #1, #3, #6, #14, #18.

81) 27 Morning that time, all the tua kee priests and lau uncle of the people pakat together to bao toh Jesus so he will kena executed. 2 when they tie Him up, they bring Him

away to see Pontius Pilate who is the cheng hu lang. 3 Then Judas, the sabo king, realized that because of him Jesus kena condemn, regret until jialat jialat and he bring back the thirty piece of silver to the tua pai priests and lau uncles, 4 saying, “Alamak, I sinned by saboing innocent blood.” And they said, “Our problem issit? That one your pasal now!” 5 Then he throw silver in the temple and left, then he go hang himself.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #8, #9, #18.

82) 6 The tua kee priests took the silver pieces and said, “Eh, this money we cannot put back into the treasury cos got people die over it, so is lapsap one.” 7 So they discuss together and decided to use the money to buy the potter’s field to bury strangers in. 8 That’s why today, that field is call the Field of Blood. 9 Then the prediction of the prophet Jeremiah come true - “They take thirty pieces of silver, the value of Him who was priced, the children of Israel priced Him one, 10 and gave them to buy the potter’s field, as the Lord directed me one.”

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #1, #9, #18.

83) 11 Now Jesus stood before the cheng hu lang. And the cheng hu lang asked Him, “You are King of the Jews ah?” Jesus said to him, ”Ya, like you say one.” 12 And the tua kee priests and lau uncle started to sabo him some more, but He stand down there diam diam, dowan to say anything. 13 Then Pilate said to Him, “Eh, You got hear all this thing they trying to sabo You with anot?” 14 But He still stand there diam diam, dowan to defend himself. The cheng hu lang chua tio.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #6, #9, #12, #13, #15, #18.

84) 15 Normally at the cheng hu lang’s feast, he let the people choose one prisoner that he himself will pang chan to let go. 16 And at that time they had one chin pai lang called Barabbas. 17 So when they gather together, Pilate ask them, “You want me to release who ah? Barabbas, or Jesus who is called Christ?” 18 Actually he know that they

trying to sabo Jesus because they jealous one.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #6, #9, #18.

85) 19 When he was sitting on the judgment seat, his wife send him message, “this Man innocent one, His daiji don't anyhow kaypoh. Today I kena jin zhuey jialat nightmare cos of Him.” 20 But the tua kee priests and lau uncle go make all the people say they want Pilate release Barabbas and kill Jesus. 21 The cheng hu lang answered them, “You want me to release who?” The people say, “Barabbas!”

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #3, #5, #8, #9, #18.

86) 22 Pilate said to them, “Then what you want me to do with Jesus who is called Christ?” They all said to him, “Make Him kena crucified!” 23 Then the governor said, “Eh why sia? He got do what bad thing?” But they shout louder some more, “Make Him kena crucified!” 24 When Pilate saw that he cannot win them cos the people all damn du lan and shouting, he took water and wash his hands in front of them, saying, “Not my dai ji anymore. The blood of this just man is your pasal now, not my problem already.”

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #5, #6, #8, #12, #14.

87) 25 And all the people answered and said, “Steady! His blood our pasal and also our children's pasal!” 26 Then give Barabbas pang chan; and he sent Jesus to kena scourged and crucified. 27 Then the cheng hu lang's soldiers took Jesus into the Praetorium and call the whole unit to join in. 28 And they stripped Him and put one robe which is ang ang in colour on Him.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #3, #8, #18.

88) 29 They twisted a branch with thorns to make it macam like crown liddat and put it on His head, and they put one tongkat in His right hand. And kneel before Him and make fun of Him, saying, “Hail, King of the Jews!”³⁰ Then they pui on Him, and took the tongkat and hantam Him on the head. 31 After they make fun of Him, they took the robe off Him, put back His own clothes, and bring Him to kena crucified.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #8, #18.

89) 32 When they coming out that time, they found one fella from Cyrene called Simon and they make him carry His cross. 33 When they reach this place called Golgotha, which is mean, Place of a Skull, 34 they give Him drink sour wine mix with gall. But after He had tasted it, He don't like, so he dowan to drink. 35 Then they crucify Him, and split His clothes between each other by tikam tikam. By that, they make a prophecy come true:

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #3, #18.

90) “They split My clothes among them, And for My clothing they play tikam tikam.”
36 Then sit down to watch over Him there. 37 And they put up one big big sign over His head saying the crime of what the people bao toh Him for: THIS IS JESUS THE KING OF THE JEWS. 38 Got two pai lang also kena crucified with Him, one on His right side, one on His left side. 39 People who passed by shake their head say damn jialat things to Him, 40 “Eh, you that time say you destroy the temple and build it again in three days right? Save Yourself lah! If You are the Son of God, come down from the cross leh!”

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #6, #8, #11, #18.

91) 41 The tua kee priests also join in and make fun of Him with the scribes and lau uncle, 42 “He save others; but cannot save Himself. He King of Israel one. If He come

down from the cross, then we believe. 43 He trust God; let Him save Him now if He will have Him; cos He say he Son of God one mah.” 44 Even the pai lang who kena crucified with Him also scold Him the same thing.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #3, #6, #8, #9, #18.

92) 45 From lak tiam until the kau tiam the place become dark dark. 46 And about kau tiam that time Jesus cried out loud loud, “Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani?” which is mean, “My God, My God, why You pangseh Me?” 47 When some people standing there hear that, they say, “He calling for Elijah!” 48 Suddenly got one of them run to get a sponge, fill it with sour wine and put it on a tongkat to give Jesus drink.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #3, #5, #11, #12, #18.

93) 49 The other people say, “Eh, mai chup; we see if Elijah come save Him.” 50 And Jesus cried out again loud loud and give up His spirit. 51 Suddenly, the curtain in the temple kena torn from top to bottom into two; then got earthquake, then the batu all pecah, 52 and the graves open; and many bodies of the saints who die last time suddenly come back to life; 53 then they come out of their graves after Jesus come back to life also and go to the holy city where many people see them.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #8, #11, #12, #18.

94) 54 When the centurion and his kar kia who were guarding Jesus, saw the earthquake and all this things, they suddenly damn hamji and say, “Wah, this Guy was really the Son of God sia!” 55 Got many women who followed Jesus from Galilee, ministering to Him, stand far far away see all this, 56 In their group got Mary Magdalene, got Mary the mother of James and Joses, also got the mother of Zebedee’s sons.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #3, #6, #11, #12.

95) 57 Eventing that time, got one man called Joseph from Arimathea who chin wu lui one and also is Jesus follower come. 58 He go see Pilate to ask for the body of Jesus. Then Pilate give him. 59 When Joseph take the body, he wrapped it in a clean linen cloth, 60 and put it in his new tomb which he make out one big big batu. He rolled another big batu in front of the tomb door, then he go away. 61 Mary Magdalene was there and the other Mary was sitting opposite side of the tomb.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #9, #11, #12, #18.

96) 62 Next day, which is after the Day of Preparation, the tua kee priests and Pharisees went to see Pilate, 63 and said, “Sir, we remember when that deceiver was alive that time, He got say, ‘After three days I will rise.’ 64 So can have security guard for the tomb for three day anot? cos we scared His disciples sekali come by night then steal His body and tell everybody, ‘He has risen from the dead.’ If liddat happen, jin jialat. This lie lagi worse than the first.”

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #3, #5, #12.

97) 65 Pilate said to them, “I give you guard. You also go and make it as secure as possible.” 66 So they go and made the tomb secure, sealing the stone and put people for guard duty. 28 After the Sabbath, when the first day of the week just starting that time, Mary Magdalene and another Mary come to see the tomb. 2 Suddenly ah, got dam big earthquake; cos got the angel of the Lord come downstairs from heaven, then he rolled back the batu from the door, and sit on it.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #1, #6, #12, #18.

98) 3 His face bright bright macam like lightning, and his clothes white white macam snow liddat. 4 When the guards saw him they dam hamji that they shake until macam mampus. 5 But the angel say to the women, “Don't scared, I know you finding Jesus who kena crucified. 6 But He not here oredi; He kee lai liao, like He say that time. Lai, I show you inside where he was laid. 7 Now you all go tell his kaki that He kee lai liao, He already going Galilee; you go meet him there, I tell you one.”

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #3, #8, #9, #14, #18.

99) 8 So they come out of the tomb, abit scared but sibe happy, then they quickly run to tell His kaki the news. 9 So as they were going to tell His kaki that time, suddenly, Jesus met them, then he say, “Rejoice!” So they came and hold His feet and worship Him. 10 Then Jesus said to them, “Mai kia. Go and tell My kaki nang to go Galilee, they see Me there.”

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #18.

100) 11 Now while they were going that time, suddenly some of the guard go to the city to tell the tua kee priests about what happen. 12 They gather together with all the lau uncle to pakat, then after they discuss, they gave the soldiers a lot of money, 13 and say, “You tell them ah, ‘His disciples sneak in night to kope Him while we all tidoh.’ 14 If the cheng hu lang find out hor, don't worry, we will angkat bolah him so you won't kena punishment.”

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #6, #8, #18.

101) 15 So they take the money and do liddat lor; that's why until today the Jews still believe the story liddat one. 16 Then the eleven kaki go Galilee, down there got one mountain which Jesus choose for them to meet. 17 When they saw Him, they worshiped Him; but some still dun belief. 18 And Jesus come to them and say, “All authority has been given to Me in heaven and on earth. 19 Go to make disciple from

all the country, baptize them in the name of my Lau Peh, Me and the Holy Spirit, 20 teach them to follow all things that I teach you; I will be with you chin ku ku, even until end of the age.” Amen.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #6, #9, #12, #18.

102) Got jin zhui lang want to tell the story of what happen 2 like how last time people also tell us what happen. 3 I also like that lah, some more all the thing that happen wa zai so I write this for you, towkay Theophilus, 4 so you also know what the 'cher teach you. 5 Last time Ah Herod, the taukay of Judea got priest, his mia si Zechariah, he from the Abijah gang; his laobu Ah Elizabeth her peh was Ah Aaron. 6 God hor think they damn solid, follow his instruction law by law.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #3, #6, #12, #18.

103) 7 But they all hor, bo kia because Ah Elizabeth buay sai zho baby. Ah Elizabeth and Ah Zechariah jin lao liao. 8 When hor, Ah Zechariah his gang doing duty and he is priest before Xin, 9 He kena arrow by custom to go into temple of the Lord to burn incense. 10 When time come to burn hor, everyone all pray pray outside. 11 Got angel of the Lord come 12 and Ah Zechariah suddenly chua sai.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #1, #2, #6, #8, #11, #12, #14.

104) 13 The angel said, “mian kia, your prayer we hear liao. Your bu will get ta-por, you must call the ta-por John. 14 John will be sibeh tok gong, he come out everyone happy. 15 He simi jiu ma buay sai lim, and he will kena filled with the Holy Spirit before he come out siah. 16 He will bring back everyone from Israel back to God hor, 17 he also will make all the papa mama look at their kia and make all the paikia become pandai, to make longzhong ready for the Lord.”

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #1, #6, #8, #14.

105) Start hor got the Word there oreddy, the Word was together with God, not only that, the Word was God ah! 2 Starting one He was oreddy with God. 3 All things He make one, dun have Him bo simi made that was made. 4 In Him was life, and the life was the bright-bright of men. 5 And the bright-bright shines in evrywhere orh-orh one, and the brack-brack catch no ball.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #6, #9, #11, #14.

106) 6 Got tar por God send one, mia si John. 7 This tar por came to witness like go court sompa dun bluff one for the Bright-bright, that long zhong might belib through him. 8 He was not the big Bright-bright, but was sent to say good-good of that Bright-bright. 9 That was the true Bright-bright which gives bright-bright to long zhong coming into the world.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #9, #11, #12.

107) 10 He was in the world, and the world He make one, and the world mm zai Him. 11 He came to His kaki-lang, and His kaki-lang did not resip Him. 12 But as many as resip Him, to them He gave the right not the lept to become gin nah of God, to those who belib in His mia: 13 who were born, not of hwee, nor of the will of the fresh, nor of the will of man, but of God.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #18.

108) 14 And the Word became fresh wu ba one and stay close-close with us, and we

glaps His glory, the glory as of the only begotten (means ploduce from bo simi) of the Lao Peh, glace and truth zui zui. 15 John sompa of Him and say loud loud, "This One I last time say one hor, 'He who comes after me is preferred before me, for He was before me.'"

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #6, #9, #11.

109) 16 And of His full-full one we have all resip, and glace for glace. 17 For the cheng hu give through Moses, but glace and truth came through Jesus Christ. 18 No one eber see God at any time. The only begotten Son, who is in the bosom of the Lau Peh, He has declared Him (like when we declare customs one).

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #9, #11, #18.

110) 13 Even if I can kong all kind of wei of the lang and angels, but don't have love, I become macam like brass or cymbals, king-kiang, king-kiang kio. 2 And even if I have the gift of prophecy, and understand all the chim things and my knowledge jin kiang, and I got all faith until so tok kong that I can remove mountains, but don't have love, I am nothing. 3 And even if I give all my things to feed the poor, and give my body to kena burn, but still don't have love, I am still bo-liao.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #8, #11, #18.

111) 4 Love eh sai tan and is kind; love won't jealous one; love is not ya ya papaya, is not hao lian; 5 is not chor lor, won't selfish one, won't angry one, won't think about bad things; 6 won't be happy when got sin, but will happy when got truth; 7 tank all things, believe all things, hope all things, tahan all things.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #3, #9, #12.

112) 8 Love won't fail one. If got prophecies, sure fail one; if got tongues, sure stop one; if got knowledge, sure disappear one. 9 Because we know things is zi-puah zi-puah one, we prophesy also zi-puah zi-puah. 10 But when got perfect come liao hor, all the zi-puah zi-puah kind of things no need already. 11 When I was geenah that time, I talk macam geenah, I understand things macam geenah, I think also macam geenah; but when I grow up become man already hor, I put all these geenah kind of dai zi away.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #6, #9, #14.

113) 12 Now is macam we see ownself in the mirror but blur blur one. I know things is zi-puah zi-puah, but then I shall know like I am also known. 13 Now must follow faith, hope and love, these three things; but the most kiang of the three is love.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #11, #16.

114) That one beginning have one, you got hear one, you got see one, you see already got look some more and your hand got touch one—ah this one we say is about the Word of life one. 2 The life come out; we got see and testify got, and we say loud loud to you the eternal life, which was with the Lau Peh and got appear to us. 3 We say loud loud to you what we got see got hear, then hor you also can have fellowship with us lah. And our fellowship is with the Lau Peh and with his Kia, Jesus Christ. 4 We write liao then we jin song.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #1, #2, #6, #9, #11, #12, #14.

115) 5 This one he say one we tell you: God is light; in him black black little bit also don't have. 6 If we gong we got fellowship with him hor then we still gai gai in the black black, then we talk nonsense and do not live out the truth. 7 But if we gai gai in the light, like he in the light, we got fellowship with one another, and the blood of Jesus, his Kia, make us clean clean from sin lah. Like magiclean...but more tok gong.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #6, #9, #11.

116) 8 If we gong we bo sin ah, we siao one leh. Bluff ourselves one. Inside no truth sia.⁹ But hor if we say we buay sai liao lagi jia lat, he steady one, will forgive us our sins and make us cheng ki from all the not right one.¹⁰ If we say we nothing wrong one, we maciam say he si sua anyhow bluff people and his word is not in us sia.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #3, #6, #9.

117) 1 My sayang gin na, I write this one give you so that you won't anyhow do wrong thing. But if you all got anyhow do wrong thing, we got one peng you with the Lau Peh—Jesus Christ, the Steady One. 2 He is the one who ki chia (actually is ki Cross la) to pay for the things we do sala one, and not only for ours but also for the sins of the long zhong.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #9, #10, #12.

118) 3 We know that we confirm know him if we follow what he say. 4 The one say, “I know him,” but never do what he say one is talk rubbish one, and he inside also rubbish one.⁵ But if you got obey his word ah, love for God in you is gao gao one. Liddat we know we are in him.⁶ You say you live in him means you must live like Jesus.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #3, #6, #9, #12.

119) 7 Peng you, what I write to you is not a command baru come up one; is actually old old one, gu zha already got hear. This old old command is the message you got hear

one.8 But ah this one also is a new command; its truth in him in you also can see, because the orh orh bo liao and the real light already shine until bright bright.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #6, #9, #11, #12.

120) 9 If got people say they in the light but then want to hamtam the kor kor, di di, jie jie, or mei mei ah, he still in the orh orh hi peng ah. 10 People who love their kor kor, di di, jie jie, and mei mei, where they stay very bright one, inside nothing to make they all bua doh. 11 But anyone who buay song kor kor, di di, jie jie, or mei mei is in the orh orh and gai gai in the darkness. They walk here walk there also simi ma kua bo, because is orh orh mah. Like shoot bird liddat.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #3, #6, #9, #12.

121) 12 All the gina, I write give you is because those things you anyhow do until chapalang one kena forgive because of his name. 13 All the lau peh, I write give you, is because you know him who starting got one. All the not so lao jiao ah hia ah di, I write give you, is because the evil one buay tong you already. 14 All the gina, I write give you, is because you sio pat the Lau Peh.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #8, #9, #12, #14.

122) All the lau peh, I write give you, is because you know him the starting have one. All the not so lao jiao ah hia ah di, I write give you, is because you gao lat, you got what he say inside you, the evil one really buay tong you. 15 Prease hor, don't go and love the world or anything in the world hor. If you love the world ah, buay sai love Lau Peh one.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #6, #9, #12.

- 123) 16 Because ah everything in the world—whether is your ba the lust, your bak jiu the lust, or your life the hao lian—is not Lau Peh come one, but from the world. 17 The world and all this nonsense will si kiao kiao, but you do the will of God you will wan sui wan sui wan wan sui. Jin sui.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #6, #9, #11.

- 124) 18 Sayang gin na, now last minute liao; you also got hear the si lang antichrist ai lai liao, even now got so many si lang antichrist anyhow come one. Liddat we know confirm dia dio is last minute liao. 19 They from us go out one, but actually they not our kaki. Because ah if they are our kaki, they will stay with us; but the zhao go out means they long zhong is not our kaki. Wah lau.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #6, #9, #12, #14.

- 125) 20 But you got anointing from the Holy One, and you all very kiang, all know the truth. 21 I write to you is not because you blur like sotong dunno simi si real thing, but is because you know and because truth inside don't have nonsense one. 22 Who is the one bluff people? Is the one who say Jesus is not the Christ la! This kind of people is the pai kia antichrist—bo zheng hu the Lau Peh and the Kia. 23 Those don't believe the Kia one also don't have the Lau Peh; those steady with the Kia also got the Lau Peh.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #3, #6, #9, #12.

- 126) 24 Then you ah, you make sure starting you hear that one stay inside you hor. If liddat, you also will stay in the Son and in the Father. 25 This one he sompah to us—

live long long. 26 This one I write is about those want to make you gai gai halfway kena yi lang one (lost la). 27 But you ah, the anointing you get from him stay in you, so you no need anybody teach you. But like his anointing teach you about long zhong meng kia and like that anointing is confirm real, not geng one—just like it got teach you, must stay in him.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #1, #3, #4, #6, #8, #9, #11.

127) 28 Now ah, sayang gin na, continue in him, so that later he come we can steady steady buay paiseh in front of him. 29 If you know that he tok gong, you know that everyone who do the sui sui things is born of him one. Sui! 3 Wah you see what kind of love Lau Peh give us, call us children of God leh! That's why the world don't know us, cos it dunno know Him lah. 2 Sayang, now we are God's gin na; and not yet reveal to us what we going to be, but we know that when He is revealed hor, we confirm will be like Him, cos we will see Him for real. 3 Everybody that got this hope in Him purifies himself, just like how God is pure.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #3, #6, #9, #11.

128) 4 If you sin ah you also bo zheng hu, and sin is bo zheng hu. 5 You also know He come is to take away our sins, and in Him got no sin one. 6 If you steady with God, won't sin one. If you sin, means you never see Him and dunno Him. 7 Gin na, don't let people bluff you please. If you do right things, you are righteous, like God liddat - righteous. 8 If you sin, you are like the devil, cos he from starting already sin like no tomorrow. Because liddat, that's why the Son of God come lah, then He can destroy the devil's things. 9 Those people born of God won't sin one, cos His seed remains in them; bo kor leng can sin, cos they is born of God.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #1, #2, #3, #6, #9, #12.

129) 10 You see carefully, this is how you can see God's gin na and the devil's gin na: If they anyhow do things, sub sub soi, don't care about righteousness one, means they are not of God. Same also those who don't love their brother. 11 From the starting you already here that we should love one another, 12 not like Cain, like devil like that, anyhow go and kill people - own brother some more! Why he kill him leh? Cos Cain's do things sibeil evil but his brother one is kilat.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #3, #4, #5, #6, #9, #14.

130) 13 Brudder, don't chua tio if the world buay song you. 14 We know that we kena pass from death to life already, cos we love all the brudder. Those who don't love brother one only steady with death. 15 If you buay song your brother, is like maciam murderer, and you know murderer won't wan sui one.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #4, #8, #9, #15.

131) 16 Liddat we know love, cos He steady, die for us. So we also must steady, lay down our lives for our brudders. 17 But if you got good things in this world, and you see your brudder very poor thing, and you shut up your heart from him like one kind bo xim, you tell me where got God's love in you?

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #3, #4, #12, #13.

132) 18 Gin na, we don't just love with words, but our action also must steady. 19 Like that then we know that we is of truth one, our heart inside steady before Him. 20 Cos if our heart say we no hope, God is more tok gong than our heart, everything also He know. 21 Sayang, if our heart don't condemn us, we can steady toward God. 22 Those things that you ask you will receive from Him, cos you follow His zheng hu do what He say and do those things that He see already happy one. 23 This one is His

commandment: believe Jesus, love one another, like He gave us commandment. 24 If you follow His commandments you steady with Him, and He also steady with you. Liddat we know that He steady in us, cos got the Spirit that He give us.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #2, #3, #4, #9, #12.

133) Tiagong from Jesus Christ that the revelation which God hor him to preview to his gang lang what gonna happen. He chut his angel to a gang lang called John 2 who say jin eh jin eh, this ish ti kong eh wei and Jesus Christ eh testimony. 3 xiang ah si read this loud loud, will kena blessed. xiang ah si hear this and keep it lai sim duay will kena blessed too because xi kang ai gao liao.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #6, #8, #11, #14, #18.

134) 4 ah John, to the seven church of Asia, hor li grace and peace from he who ai lai liao and come from seven spirits before his throne, 5 and from Jesus Christ, who ish the faithful witness, the first born of si lang, and the emperor of all the kings on earth. To him who ai women and clear our pai seh doings by his blood.

In the given example, we can observe the following grammatical peculiarities: #6, #14.

Appendix 2: Examples of Ebonics

- 1) “Can’t she find no dress to put on? —Where’s dat blue satin dress she left here in?—Where all dat money her husband took and died and left her?—What dat ole forty year ole ’oman doin’ wid her hair swingin’ down her back lak some young gal?—Where she left dat young lad of a boy she went off here wid?—Thought she was going to marry?—Where he left her?—What he done wid all her money?—Betcha he off wid some gal so young she ain’t even got no hairs—why she don’t stay in her class?—”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #1, #4, #6, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #1, #17, #27, #28, #31 are present.

- 2) “Humph! Y’all let her worry yuh. You ain’t like me. Ah ain’t got her to study ’bout. If she ain’t got manners enough to stop and let folks know how she been makin’ out, let her g’wan!”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #10, #14 . As for the grammatical peculiarities, #5, #27 are present.

- 3) “She ain’t even worth talkin’ after. <...> She sits high, but she looks low. Dat’s what Ah say ’bout dese ole women runnin’ after young boys.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #1, #4, #6, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities #27 is present.

- 4) “Well, nobody don’t know if it’s anything to tell or not. Me, Ah’m her best friend, and Ah don’t know.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarity: #14 . As for the grammatical peculiarities, #14, #28 are present.

- 5) “Maybe us don’t know into things lak you do, but we all know how she went ’way from here and us sho seen her come back. ’Tain’t no use in your tryin’ to cloak no ole woman lak Janie Starks, Pheoby, friend or no friend.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #1, #4, #8, #10, #14 . As for the grammatical peculiarities, #25, #27, #28 are present.

- 6) “At dat she ain’t so ole as some of y’all dat’s talking.”

“She’s way past forty to my knowledge, Pheoby.”

“No more’n forty at de outside.”

“She’s way too old for a boy like Tea Cake.”

“Tea Cake ain’t been no boy for some time. He’s round thirty his ownself.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #1, #6. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #27, #28 are present.

- 7) “Don’t keer what it was, she could stop and say a few words with us. She act like we done done something to her,” Pearl Stone complained. “She de one been doin’ wrong.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #1, #5, #7, #14 are present.

- 8) “You mean, you mad ’cause she didn’t stop and tell us all her business. Anyhow, what

you ever know her to do so bad as y'all make out? The worst thing Ah ever knowed her to do was taking a few years offa her age and dat ain't never harmed nobody. Y'all makes me tired. De way you talkin' you'd think de folks in dis town didn't do nothin' in de bed 'cept praise de Lawd. You have to 'scuse me, 'cause Ah'm bound to go take her some supper." Pheoby stood up sharply.

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #10, #14 . As for the grammatical peculiarities, #1, #15, #19, #27, #28 are present.

- 9) "Don't mind us," Lulu smiled, "just go right ahead, us can mind yo' house for you till you git back. Mah supper is done. You bettah go see how she feel. You kin let de rest of us know."

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #6, #8, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #25, #14 are present.

- 10) "Lawd," Pearl agreed, "Ah done scorched-up dat lil meat and bread too long to talk about. Ah kin stay 'way from home long as Ah please. Mah husband ain't fussy." "Oh, er, Pheoby, if youse ready to go, Ah could walk over dere wid you," Mrs. Sumpkins volunteered. "It's sort of duskin' down dark. De booger man might ketch yuh."

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #6, #10, #14 . As for the grammatical peculiarities, #7, #15, #27 are present.

- 11) "Naw, Ah thank yuh. Nothin' couldn't ketch me dese few steps Ah'm goin'. Anyhow mah husband tell me say no first class booger would have me. If she got anything to tell yuh, you'll hear it."

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #14 . As for the grammatical peculiarities, #14, #25, #28, #36 are present.

12) “Hello, Janie, how you comin’?”

“Aw, pretty good, Ah’m tryin’ to soak some uh de tiredness and de dirt outa mah feet.”

She laughed a little. “Ah see you is. Gal, you sho looks good. You looks like youse yo’ own daughter.” They both laughed. “Even wid dem overhalls on, you shows yo’ womanhood.” “G’wan! G’wan! You must think Ah brought yuh somethin’. When Ah ain’t brought home a thing but mahself.” “Dat’s a gracious plenty. Yo’ friends wouldn’t want nothin’ better.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #14 . As for the grammatical peculiarities, #15, #27, #28, #30 are present.

13) “Ah takes dat flattery offa you, Pheoby, ’cause Ah know it’s from de heart.” Janie extended her hand.

“Good Lawd, Pheoby! ain’t you never goin’ tuh gimme dat lil rations you brought me? Ah ain’t had a thing on mah stomach today exceptin’ mah hand.” They both laughed easily. “Give it here and have a seat.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #10, #14 . As for the grammatical peculiarities, #27, #28 are present.

14) “Ah knowed you’d be hongry. No time to be huntin’ stove wood after dark. Mah mulatto rice ain’t so good dis time. Not enough bacon grease, but Ah reckon it’ll kill hongry.”

“Gal, it’s too good! you switches a mean fanny round in a kitchen.”

“Aw, dat ain’t much to eat, Janie. But Ah’m liable to have something sho nuff good tomorrow, ’cause you done come.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #7, #19, #27, #15 are present.

15) “Here, Pheoby, take yo’ ole plate. Ah ain’t got a bit of use for a empty dish. Dat grub sho come in handy.” Pheoby laughed at her friend’s rough joke. “Youse just as crazy as you ever was.”

“Hand me dat wash-rag on dat chair by you, honey. Lemme scrub mah feet.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #1, #6, #8, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #15, #27 are present.

16) “Well, Ah see Mouth-Almighty is still sittin’ in de same place. And Ah reckon they got me up in they mouth now.” “Yes indeed. You know if you pass some people and don’t speak tuh suit ’em dey got tuh go way back in yo’ life and see whut you ever done. They know mo’ ’bout yuh than you do yo’ self. An envious heart makes a treacherous ear. They done ‘heard’ ’bout you just what they hope done happened.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #14, #10. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #7, #24 are present.

17) “If God don’t think no mo’ ’bout ’em then Ah do, they’s a lost ball in de high grass.”

“Ah hears what they say ’cause they just will collect round mah porch ’cause it’s on de big road. Mah husband git so sick of ’em sometime he makes ’em all git for home.”

“Sam is right too. They just wearin’ out yo’ sittin’ chairs.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #10, #14 . As for the grammatical peculiarities, #1, #15 are present.

18) “Yeah, Sam say most of ’em goes to church so they’ll be sure to rise in Judgment. Dat’s de day dat every secret is s’posed to be made known. They wants to be there and hear it all.”

“Sam is too crazy! You can’t stop laughin’ when youse round him.”

“Uuh hunh. He says he aims to be there hisself so he can find out who stole his corn-cob pipe.”

“Pheoby, dat Sam of your’n just won’t quit! Crazy thing!”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #10 . As for the grammatical peculiarities, #15 are present.

19) “Most of dese zigaboos is so het up over yo’ business till they liable to hurry theyself to Judgment to find out about you if they don’t soon know. You better make haste and tell ’em ’bout you and Tea Cake gittin’ married, and if he taken all yo’ money and went off wid some young gal, and where at he is now and where at is all yo’ clothes dat you got to come back here in overalls.”

“Ah don’t mean to bother wid tellin’ ’em nothin’, Pheoby. ’Tain’t worth de trouble. You can tell ’em what Ah say if you wants to. Dat’s just de same as me ’cause mah tongue is in mah friend’s mouf.”

“If you so desire Ah’ll tell ’em what you tell me to tell ’em.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #5, #6, #8, #10, #14 . As for the grammatical peculiarities, #15, #27 are present.

20) “To start off wid, people like dem wastes up too much time puttin’ they mouf on things they don’t know nothin’ about. Now they got to look into me loving Tea Cake and see whether it was done right or not! They don’t know if life is a mess of corn-meal dumplings, and if love is a bed-quilt!”

“So long as they get a name to gnaw on they don’t care whose it is, and what about, ’specially if they can make it sound like evil.”

“If they wants to see and know, why they don’t come kiss and be kissed? Ah could then sit down and tell ’em things. Ah been a delegate to de big ’ssociation of life. Yessuh! De Grand Lodge, de big convention of livin’ is just where Ah been dis year and a half y’all ain’t seen me.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #5, #6, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #15, #27, #28, #31 are present.

21) “They don’t need to worry about me and my overalls long as Ah still got nine hundred dollars in de bank. Tea Cake got me into wearing ’em—following behind him. Tea Cake ain’t wasted up no money of mine, and he ain’t left me for no young gal, neither. He give me every consolation in de world. He’d tell ’em so too, if he was here. If he wasn’t gone. Yeah, Pheoby, Tea Cake is gone. And dat’s de only reason you see me back here—cause Ah ain’t got nothing to make me happy no more where Ah was at. Down in the Everglades there, down on the muck.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #14 . As for the grammatical peculiarities, #27, #28 are present.

22) “It’s hard for me to understand what you mean, de way you tell it. And then again

Ah'm hard of understandin' at times."

"Naw, 'tain't nothin' lak you might think. So 'tain't no use in me telling you somethin' unless Ah give you de understandin' to go 'long wid it. Unless you see de fur, a mink skin ain't no different from a coon hide. Looka heah, Pheoby, is Sam waitin' on you for his supper?"

"It's all ready and waitin'. If he ain't got sense enough to eat it, dat's his hard luck."

"Well then, we can set right where we is and talk. Ah got the house all opened up to let dis breeze get a little catchin'.

"Pheoby, we been kissin'-friends for twenty years, so Ah depend on you for a good thought. And Ah'm talking to you from dat standpoint."

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #10, #14 . As for the grammatical peculiarities, #15, #27, #28 are present.

23) "Ah know exactly what Ah got to tell yuh, but it's hard to know where to start at.

"Ah ain't never seen mah papa. And Ah didn't know 'im if Ah did. Mah mama neither. She was gone from round dere long before Ah wuz big enough tuh know. Mah grandma raised me. Mah grandma and de white folks she worked wid. She had a house out in de back-yard and dat's where Ah wuz born. They was quality white folks up dere in West Florida. Named Washburn. She had four gran'chillun on de place and all of us played together and dat's how come Ah never called mah Grandma nothin' but Nanny, 'cause dat's what everybody on de place called her. Nanny used to ketch us in our devilment and lick every youngun on de place and Mis' Washburn did de same. Ah reckon dey never hit us ah lick amiss 'cause dem three boys and us two girls wuz pretty aggravatin', Ah speck.

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #10, #14 . As for the grammatical peculiarities, #15, #27, #28 are present.

24) “Ah was wid dem white chillun so much till Ah didn’t know Ah wuzn’t white till Ah was round six years old. Wouldn’t have found it out then, but a man come long takin’ pictures and without askin’ anybody, Shelby, dat was de oldest boy, he told him to take us. Round a week later de man brought de picture for Mis’ Washburn to see and pay him which she did, then give us all a good lickin’.

“So when we looked at de picture and everybody got pointed out there wasn’t nobody left except a real dark little girl with long hair standing by Eleanor. Dat’s where Ah wuz s’posed to be, but Ah couldn’t recognize dat dark chile as me. So Ah ast, ‘where is me? Ah don’t see me.’ “Everybody laughed, even Mr. Washburn. Miss Nellie, de Mama of de chillun who come back home after her husband dead, she pointed to de dark one and said, ‘Dat’s you, Alphabet, don’t you know yo’ ownself?’

“Dey all useter call me Alphabet ’cause so many people had done named me different names. Ah looked at de picture a long time and seen it was mah dress and mah hair so Ah said:

““Aw, aw! Ah’m colored!’

“Den dey all laughed real hard. But before Ah seen de picture Ah thought Ah wuz just like de rest.

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #2, #4, #6, #8, #10, #14 . As for the grammatical peculiarities, #7, #17, #18, #28 are present.

25) “Us lived dere havin’ fun till de chillun at school got to teasin’ me ’bout livin’ in de white folks’ back-yard. Dere wuz uh knotty head gal name Mayrella dat useter git mad every time she look at me. Mis’ Washburn useter dress me up in all de clothes her gran’chillun didn’t need no mo’ which still wuz better’n whut de rest uh de colored

chillun had. And then she useter put hair ribbon on mah head fuh me tuh wear. Dat useter rile Mayrella uh lot. So she would pick at me all de time and put some others up tuh do de same. They'd push me 'way from de ring plays and make out they couldn't play wid nobody dat lived on premises. Den they'd tell me not to be takin' on over mah looks 'cause they mama told 'em 'bout de hound dawgs huntin' mah papa all night long. 'Bout Mr. Washburn and de sheriff puttin' de bloodhounds on de trail tuh ketch mah papa for whut he done tuh mah mama. Dey didn't tell about how he wuz seen tryin' tuh git in touch wid mah mama later on so he could marry her. Naw, dey didn't talk dat part of it atall. Dey made it sound real bad so as tuh crumple mah feathers. None of 'em didn't even remember whut his name wuz, but dey all knowed de bloodhound part by heart. Nanny didn't love tuh see me wid mah head hung down, so she figgered it would be mo' better fuh me if us had uh house. She got de land and everything and then Mis' Washburn helped out uh whole heap wid things."

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #2, #4, #6, #8, #10, #18 . As for the grammatical peculiarities, #2, #17, #19, #24, #25, #28 are present.

26) "Janie, youse uh 'oman, now, so—"

"Naw, Nanny, naw Ah ain't no real 'oman yet."

"Yeah, Janie, youse got yo' womanhood on yuh. So Ah mout ez well tell yuh whut Ah been savin' up for uh spell. Ah wants to see you married right away."

"Me, married? Naw, Nanny, no ma'am! Whut Ah know 'bout uh husband?"

"Look at me, Janie. Don't set dere wid yo' head hung down. Look at yo' ole grandma! <...> Ah don't want to be talkin' to you lak dis. Fact is Ah done been on mah knees to mah Maker many's de time askin' please—for Him not to make de burden too heavy for me to bear."

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #1, #4, #6, #8, #10, #14 . As for the grammatical peculiarities, #7, #15, #27, #28 are present.

27) “Nanny, Ah just—Ah didn’t mean nothin’ bad.”

“Dat’s what makes me skeered. You don’t mean no harm. You don’t even know where harm is at. Ah’m ole now. Ah can’t be always guidin’ yo’ feet from harm and danger. Ah wants to see you married right away.”

“Who Ah’m goin’ tuh marry off-hand lak dat? Ah don’t know nobody.”

“De Lawd will provide. He know Ah done bore de burden in de heat uh de day. Somebody done spoke to me ’bout you long time ago. Ah ain’t said nothin’ ’cause dat wasn’t de way Ah placed you. Ah wanted yuh to school out and pick from a higher bush and a sweeter berry. But dat ain’t yo’ idea, Ah see.”

“Nanny, who—who dat been askin’ you for me?”

“Brother Logan Killicks. He’s a good man, too.”

“Naw, Nanny, no ma’am! Is dat whut he been hangin’ round here for? He look like some ole skullhead in de grave yard.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #10, #14 . As for the grammatical peculiarities, #7, #14, #15, #26, #27, #28 are present.

28) “So you don’t want to marry off decent like, do yuh? You just wants to hug and kiss and feel around with first one man and then another, huh? You wants to make me suck de same sorrow yo’ mama did, eh? Mah ole head ain’t gray enough. Mah back ain’t

bowed enough to suit yuh! You answer me when Ah speak. Don't you set dere poutin' wid me after all Ah done went through for you!"

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #1, #2, #4, #6, #8, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #7, #15, #27 are present.

29) "Janie, how long you been 'lowin' Johnny Taylor to kiss you?"

"Only dis one time, Nanny. Ah don't love him at all. Whut made me do it is—oh, Ah don't know."

"Thank yuh, Massa Jesus."

"Ah ain't gointuh do it no mo', Nanny. Please don't make me marry Mr. Killicks."

"'Tain't Logan Killicks Ah wants you to have, baby, it's protection. Ah ain't gittin' ole, honey. Ah'm done ole. One mornin' soon, now, de angel wid de sword is gointuh stop by here. De day and de hour is hid from me, but it won't be long. Ah ast de Lawd when you was uh infant in mah arms to let me stay here till you got grown. He done spared me to see de day. Mah daily prayer now is tuh let dese golden moments rolls on a few days longer till Ah see you safe in life."

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #1, #4, #6, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #7, #15, #27 are present.

30) 30) "Lemme wait, Nanny, please, jus' a lil bit mo'."

"Don't think Ah don't feel wid you, Janie, 'cause Ah do. Ah couldn't love yuh no more if Ah had uh felt yo' birth pains mahself. Fact uh de matter, Ah loves yuh a whole heap

more'n Ah do yo' mama, de one Ah did birth. But you got to take in consideration you ain't no everyday chile like most of 'em. You ain't got no papa, you might jus' as well say no mama, for de good she do yuh. You ain't got nobody but me. And mah head is ole and tilted towards de grave. Neither can you stand alone by yo'self. De thought uh you bein' kicked around from pillar tuh post is uh hurtin' thing. Every tear you drop squeezes a cup uh blood outa mah heart. Ah got tuh try and do for you befo' mah head is cold."

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #1, #4, #6, #8, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #15, #27, #28 are present.

31) "You know, honey, us colored folks is branches without roots and that makes things come round in queer ways. You in particular. Ah was born back due in slavery so it wasn't for me to fulfill my dreams of whut a woman oughta be and to do. Dat's one of de hold-backs of slavery. But nothing can't stop you from wishin'. You can't beat nobody down so low till you can rob 'em of they will. Ah didn't want to be used for a work-ox and a brood-sow and Ah didn't want mah daughter used dat way neither. It sho wasn't mah will for things to happen lak they did. Ah even hated de way you was born. But, all de same Ah said thank God, Ah got another chance. Ah wanted to preach a great sermon about colored women sittin' on high, but they wasn't no pulpit for me. Freedom found me wid a baby daughter in mah arms, so Ah said Ah'd take a broom and a cook-pot and throw up a highway through de wilderness for her. She would expound what Ah felt. But somehow she got lost offa de highway and next thing Ah knowed here you was in de world. So whilst Ah was tendin' you of nights Ah said Ah'd save de text for you. Ah been waitin' a long time, Janie, but nothin' Ah been through ain't too much if you just take a stand on high ground lak Ah dreamed."

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #15, #19, #25, #27, #28 are present.

32) "Dat mornin' on de big plantation close to Savannah, a rider come in a gallop tellin' 'bout Sherman takin' Atlanta. Marse Robert's son had done been kilt at Chickamauga. So he grabbed his gun and straddled his best horse and went off wid de rest of de gray-headed men and young boys to drive de Yankees back into Tennessee.

“They was all cheerin’ and cryin’ and shoutin’ for de men dat was ridin’ off. Ah couldn’t see nothin’ cause yo’ mama wasn’t but a week old, and Ah was flat uh mah back. But pretty soon he let on he forgot somethin’ and run into mah cabin and made me let down mah hair for de last time. He sorta wropped his hand in it, pulled mah big toe, lak he always done, and was gone after de rest lak lightnin’. Ah heard ’em give one last whoop for him. Then de big house and de quarters got sober and silent.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #2, #3, #4, #6, #8, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #7, #17, #15, #18, #28 are present.

33) “It was de cool of de evenin’ when Mistis come walkin’ in mah door. She throwed de door wide open and stood dere lookin’ at me outa her eyes and her face. Look lak she been livin’ through uh hundred years in January without one day of spring. She come stood over me in de bed.

“Nanny, Ah come to see that baby uh yourn.’ “Ah tried not to feel de breeze off her face, but it got so cold in dere dat Ah was freezin’ to death under the kivvers. So Ah couldn’t move right away lak Ah aimed to. But Ah knowed Ah had to make haste and do it. ““You better git dat kivver offa dat youngun and dat quick!’ she clashed at me. ‘Look lak you don’t know who is Mistis on dis plantation, Madam. But Ah aims to show you.’

“By dat time I had done managed tuh unkivver mah baby enough for her to see de head and face.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #7, #10, #15, #17, #19 are present.

34) “Instead of pacifyin’ her lak Ah thought, look lak she got madder. But Ah reckon she was tired and wore out ’cause she didn’t hit me no more. She went to de foot of de bed and wiped her hands on her handksheer. ‘Ah wouldn’t dirty mah hands on yuh. But first thing in de mornin’ de overseer will take you to de whippin’ post and tie you down on yo’ knees and cut de hide offa yo’ yaller back. One hundred lashes wid a raw-hide on yo’ bare back. Ah’ll have you whipped till de blood run down to yo’ heels! Ah mean to count de licks mahself. And if it kills you Ah’ll stand de loss. Anyhow, as soon as dat brat is a month old Ah’m going to sell it offa dis place.’

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #10, #14 . As for the grammatical peculiarities, #14, #28 are present.

35) “She flounced on off and let her wintertime wid me. Ah knowed mah body wasn’t healed, but Ah couldn’t consider dat. In de black dark Ah wrapped mah baby de best Ah knowed how and made it to de swamp by de river. Ah knowed de place was full uh moccasins and other bitin’ snakes, but Ah was more skeered uh whut was behind me. Ah hide in dere day and night and suckled de baby every time she start to cry, for fear somebody might hear her and Ah’d git found. Ah ain’t sayin’ uh friend or two didn’t feel mah care. And den de Good Lawd seen to it dat Ah wasn’t taken. Ah don’t see how come mah milk didn’t kill mah chile, wid me so skeered and worried all de time. De noise uh de owls skeered me; de limbs of dem cypress trees took to crawlin’ and movin’ round after dark, and two three times Ah heered panthers prowlin’ round. But nothin’ never hurt me ’cause de Lawd knowed how it was.

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #1, #4, #6, #14 . As for the grammatical peculiarities, #18, #19, #27 are present.

36) “Den, one night Ah heard de big guns boomin’ lak thunder. It kept up all night long. And de next mornin’ Ah could see uh big ship at a distance and a great stirrin’ round. So Ah wrapped Leafy up in moss and fixed her good in a tree and picked mah way on down to de landin’. The men was all in blue, and Ah heard people say Sherman was comin’ to meet de boats in Savannah, and all of us slaves was free. So Ah run got mah baby and got in quotation wid people and found a place Ah could stay.

“But it was a long time after dat befo’ de Big Surrender at Richmond. Den de big bell ring in Atlanta and all de men in gray uniforms had to go to Moultrie, and bury their swords in de ground to show they was never to fight about slavery no mo’. So den we knowed we was free. “Ah wouldn’t marry nobody, though Ah could have uh heap uh times, cause Ah didn’t want nobody mistreating mah baby. So Ah got with some good white people and come down here in West Florida to work and make de sun shine on both sides of de street for Leafy.

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #15, #19, #25, #28, are present.

37) “Mah Madam help me wid her just lak she been doin’ wid you. Ah put her in school when it got so it was a school to put her in. Ah was ’spectin’ to make a school teacher outa her.

“But one day she didn’t come home at de usual time and Ah waited and waited, but she never come all dat night. Ah took a lantern and went round askin’ everybody but nobody ain’t seen her. De next mornin’ she come crawlin’ in on her hands and knees. A sight to see. Dat school teacher had done hid her in de woods all night long, and he had done raped mah baby and run on off just before day.

“She was only seventeen, and somethin’ lak dat to happen! Lawd a’ mussy! Look lak Ah kin see it all over again. It was a long time before she was well, and by dat time we knowed you was on de way. And after you was born she took to drinkin’ likker and stayin’ out nights. Couldn’t git her to stay here and nowhere else. Lawd knows where she is right now. She ain’t dead, ’cause Ah’d know it by mah feelings, but sometimes Ah wish she was at rest.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #7, #15, #18, #19, #27 are present.

38) “And, Janie, maybe it wasn’t much, but Ah done de best Ah kin by you. Ah raked and scraped and bought dis lil piece uh land so you wouldn’t have to stay in de white folks’ yard and tuck yo’ head befo’ other chillun at school. Dat was all right when you was little. But when you got big enough to understand things, Ah wanted you to look upon yo’self. Ah don’t want yo’ feathers always crumpled by folks throwin’ up things in yo’ face. And Ah can’t die easy thinkin’ maybe de menfolks white or black is makin’ a spit cup outa you: Have some sympathy fuh me. Put me down easy, Janie, Ah’m a cracked plate.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #10, #14 .

39) “Lawd a’ mussy, honey, Ah sho is glad tuh see mah chile! G’wan inside and let Mis’ Washburn know youse heah. Umph! Umph! Umph! How is dat husband uh yourn? Whut’s de matter, sugar? You ain’t none too spry dis mornin’.”

“Oh, nothin’ much, Ah reckon. Ah come to get a lil information from you.”

“Don’t tell me you done got knocked up already, less see—dis Saturday it’s two month and two weeks.”

“No’m, Ah don’t think so anyhow.”

“You ain’t got nothin’ to be shamed of, honey, youse uh married ’oman. You got yo’ lawful husband same as Mis’ Washburn or anybody else!”

“Ah’m all right dat way. Ah *know* ’tain’t nothin’ dere.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #1, #4, #6, #8, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #7, #15, #18, #27, #28 are present.

40) “Humph! don’t ’spect all dat tuh keep up. He ain’t kissin’ yo’ mouf when he carry on over yuh lak dat. He’s kissin’ yo’ foot and ’tain’t in uh man tuh kiss foot long. Mouf kissin’ is on uh equal and dat’s natural but when dey got to bow down tuh love, dey soon straightens up.”

“Yes’m.”

“Well, if he do all dat whut you come in heah wid uh face long as mah arm for?”

“‘Cause you told me Ah mus gointer love him, and, and Ah don’t. Maybe if somebody was to tell me how, Ah could do it.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #5, #6, #8, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #15, #27 are present.

41) “You come heah wid yo’ mouf full uh foolishness on uh busy day. Heah you got uh prop tuh lean on all yo’ bawn days, and big protection, and everybody got tuh tip dey hat tuh you and call you Mis’ Killicks, and you come worryin’ me ’bout love.”

“But Nanny, Ah wants to want him sometimes. Ah don’t want him to do all de wantin’.”

“If you don’t want him, you sho oughta. Heah you is wid de onliest organ in town, amongst colored folks, in yo’ parlor. Got a house bought and paid for and sixty acres uh land right on de big road and . . . Lawd have mussy! Dat’s de very prong all us black women gits hung on. Dis love! Dat’s just whut’s got us uh pullin’ and uh haulin’ and sweatin’ and doin’ from can’t see in de mornin’ till can’t see at night. Dat’s how come de ole folks say dat bein’ uh fool don’t kill nobody. It jus’ makes you sweat. Ah betcha you wants some dressed up dude dat got to look at de sole of his shoe everytime he cross de street tuh see whether he got enough leather dere tuh make it across. You can buy and sell such as dem wid what you got. In fact you can buy ’em and give ’em away.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #1, #4, #6, #8, #10. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #25, #28 are present.

42) “Ah ain’t studyin’ ’bout none of ’em. At de same time Ah ain’t takin’ dat ole land tuh heart neither. Ah could throw ten acres of it over de fence every day and never look back to see where it fell. Ah feel de same way ’bout Mr. Killicks too. Some folks never was meant to be loved and he’s one of ’em.”

“How come?”

“‘Cause Ah hates de way his head is so long one way and so flat on de sides and dat pone uh fat back uh his neck.”

“He never made his own head. You talk so silly.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #1, #4, #6, #10 . As for the grammatical peculiarities, #15, #27, #28 are present.

43) “Ah don’t keer who made it, Ah don’t like de job. His belly is too big too, now, and his toe-nails look lak mule foots. And ’tain’t nothin’ in de way of him washin’ his feet every evenin’ before he comes tuh bed. ’Tain’t nothin’ tuh hinder him ’cause Ah places de water for him. Ah’d rather be shot wid tacks than tuh turn over in de bed and stir up de air whilst he is in dere. He don’t even never mention nothin’ pretty. Ah wants things sweet wid mah marriage lak when you sit under a pear tree and think. Ah . . .”

“‘Tain’t no use in you cryin’, Janie. Grandma done been long uh few roads herself. But folks is meant to cry ’bout somethin’ or other. Better leave things de way dey is. Youse young yet. No tellin’ whut mout happen befo’ you die. Wait awhile, baby. Yo’ mind will change. Lawd, you know mah heart. Ah done de best Ah could do. De rest is left to you.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #10, #14 . As for the grammatical peculiarities, #15, #27, #28 are present.

44) “If Ah kin haul de wood heah and chop it fuh yuh, look lak you oughta be able tuh tote it inside. Mah fust wife never bothered me ’bout choppin’ no wood nohow. She’d grab dat ax and sling chips lak uh man. You done been spoilt rotten.”

“Ah’m just as stiff as you is stout. If you can stand not to chop and tote wood Ah reckon you can stand not to git no dinner. ’Scuse mah freezolity, Mist’ Killicks, but Ah don’t

mean to chop de first chip.”

“Aw you know Ah’m gwine chop de wood fuh yuh. Even if you is stingy as you can be wid me. Yo’ Grandma and me myself done spoilt yuh now, and Ah reckon Ah have tuh keep on wid it.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #7, #14, #15, #27 are present.

45) “Over tuh Lake City tuh see uh man about uh mule.”

“Whut you need two mules fuh? Lessen you aims to swap off dis one.”

“Naw, Ah needs two mules dis yeah. Taters is goin’ tuh be taters in de fall. Bringin’ big prices. Ah aims tuh run two plows, and dis man Ah’m talkin’ ’bout is got uh mule all gentled up so even uh woman kin handle ’im.”

“So Ah thought Ah mout as well go see.”

“Ah’ll cut de p’taters fuh yuh. When yuh comin’ back?”

“Don’t know exactly. Round dust dark Ah reckon. It’s uh sorta long trip—specially if Ah hafter lead one on de way back.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #15, #31 are present.

46) “Dey dead, Ah reckon. Ah wouldn’t know ’bout ’em ’cause mah Grandma raised me. She dead too.”

“She dead too! Well, who’s lookin’ after a lil girl-chile lak you?”

“Ah’m married.”

“You married? You ain’t hardly old enough to be weaned. Ah betcha you still craves sugar-tits, doncher?”

“Yeah, and Ah makes and sucks ’em when de notion strikes me. Drinks sweeten’ water

too.”

“Ah loves dat mahself. Never specks to get too old to enjoy syrup sweeten’ water when it’s cools and nice.”

“Us got plenty syrup in de barn. Ribbon-cane syrup. If you so desires—”

“Where yo’ husband at, Mis’ er-er.”

“Mah name is Janie Mae Killicks since Ah got married. Useter be name Janie Mae Crawford. Mah husband is gone tuh buy a mule fuh me tuh plow. He left me cuttin’ up seed p’taters.”

“You behind a plow! You ain’t got no mo’ business wid uh plow than uh hog is got wid uh holiday! You ain’t got no business cuttin’ up no seed p’taters neither. A pretty dollbaby lak you is made to sit on de front porch and rock and fan yo’self and eat p’taters dat other folks plant just special for you.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #10, #14 . As for the grammatical peculiarities, #1, #15, #27, #28 are present.

47) “Janie, if you think Ah aims to tole you off and make a dog outa you, youse wrong. Ah wants to make a wife outa you.”

“You mean dat, Joe?”

“De day you puts yo’ hand in mine, Ah wouldn’t let de sun go down on us single. Ah’m uh man wid principles. You ain’t never knowed what it was to be treated lak a lady and Ah wants to be de one tuh show yuh. Call me Jody lak you do sometime.”

“Leave de s’posin’ and everything else to me. Ah’ll be down dis road uh little after sunup tomorrow mornin’ to wait for you. You come go wid me. Den all de rest of yo’ natural life you kin live lak you oughta. Kiss me and shake yo’ head. When you do dat, yo’ plentiful hair breaks lak day.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #6, #8, #10, #14 . As for the grammatical peculiarities, #15, #19, #25, #27, #28 are present.

48) “Logan, you ’sleep?”

“If Ah wuz, you’d be done woke me up callin’ me.”

“Ah wuz thinkin’ real hard about us; about you and me.”

“It’s about time. Youse powerful independent around here sometime considerin’. <...> Considerin’ youse born in a carriage ’thout no top to it, and yo’ mama and you bein’ born and raised in de white folks back-yard.”

“You didn’t say all dat when you wuz begging Nanny for me to marry you.”

“Ah thought you would ’preciate good treatment. Thought Ah’d take and make somethin’ outa yuh. You think youse white folks by de way you act.”

“S’posin’ Ah wuz to run off and leave yuh sometime.”

“Ah’m gettin’ sleepy, Janie. Let’s don’t talk no mo’. ’Tain’t too many mens would trust yuh, knowin’ yo’ folks lak dey do.”

“Ah might take and find somebody dat did trust me and leave yuh.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #10, #14 . As for the grammatical peculiarities, #8, #15, #27 are present.

49) “Shucks! ’Tain’t no mo’ fools lak me. A whole lot of mens will grin in yo’ face, but dey ain’t gwine tuh work and feed yuh. You won’t git far and you won’t be long, when dat big gut reach over and grab dat little one, you’ll be too glad to come back here.”

“You don’t take nothin’ to count but sow-belly and cornbread.”

“Ah’m sleepy. Ah don’t aim to worry mah gut into a fiddle-string wid no s’posin’.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #27, #28 are present.

50) “Come help me move dis manure pile befo’ de sun gits hot. You don’t take a bit of interest in dis place. ’Tain’t no use in foolin’ round in dat kitchen all day long.”

“You don’t need mah help out dere, Logan. Youse in yo’ place and Ah’m in mine.”

“You ain’t got no particular place. It’s wherever Ah need yuh. Git uh move on yuh, and dat quick.”

“Mah mamma didn’t tell me Ah wuz born in no hurry. So whut business Ah got rushin’ now? Anyhow dat ain’t whut youse mad about. Youse mad ’cause Ah don’t fall down and wash-up dese sixty acres uh ground yuh got. You ain’t done me no favor by marryin’ me. And if dat’s what you call yo’self doin’, Ah don’t thank yuh for it. Youse mad ’cause Ah’m tellin’ yuh whut you already knowed.”

“Don’t you change too many words wid me dis mawnin’, Janie, do Ah’ll take and change ends wid yuh! Heah, Ah just as good as take you out de white folks’ kitchen and set you down on yo’ royal diasticutis and you take and low-rate me! Ah’ll take holt uh dat ax and come in dere and kill yuh! You better dry up in dere! Ah’m too honest and hard-workin’ for anybody in yo’ family, dat’s de reason you don’t want me!”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #3, #4, #6, #8, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #15, #19, #27, #28 are present.

51) “God, they call this a town? Why, ’tain’t nothing but a raw place in de woods.”

“It is a whole heap littler than Ah thought.”

“A whole heap uh talk and nobody doin’ nothin’. I god, where’s de Mayor? Ah want tuh speak wid de Mayor.”

“Where y’all come from in sich uh big haste?”

“Middle Georgy. Joe Starks is mah name, from in and through Georgy.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #27, #28 are present.

52) “You and yo’ daughter goin’ tuh join wid us in fellowship?”

“Mighty glad tuh have yuh. Hicks is the name. Guv’nor Amos Hicks from Buford, South Carolina. Free, single, disengaged.”

“I god, Ah ain’t nowhere near old enough to have no grown daughter. This here is mah wife. Where is de Mayor? Ah wants tuh talk wid him.”

“Youse uh mite too previous for dat. Us ain’t got none yit.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #10. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #15, #25, #27, #28 are present.

53) “Ain’t got no Mayor! Well, who tells y’all what to do?”

“Nobody. Everybody’s grown. And then agin, Ah reckon us just ain’t thought about it. Ah know Ah ain’t.”

“Ah did think about it one day. But then Ah forgot it and ain’t thought about it since then.”

“No wonder things ain’t no better. Ah’m buyin’ in here, and buyin’ in big. Soon’s we find some place to sleep tonight us menfolks got to call people together and form a committee. Then we can get things movin’ round here.”

“Ah kin point yuh where yuh kin sleep. Man got his house done built and his wife ain’t come yet.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #7, #25, #27, #28 are present.

54) “Dat man talks like a section foreman. He’s mighty compellent.”

“Mah britches is just as long as his. But dat wife uh hisn! Ah’m uh son of uh Combunction if Ah

don’t go tuh Georgy and git me one just like her.”

“It takes money tuh feed pretty women. Dey gits uh lavish uh talk.”

“Not lak mine. Dey loves to hear me talk because dey can’t understand it. Mah co-talkin’ is too deep. Too much co to it. You don’t believe me, do yuh? You don’t know de women Ah kin git to mah command.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #15, #25 are present.

55) “Ah’s much ruther see all dat than to hear ’bout it. Come on less go see whut he gointuh do ’bout dis town.”

“Some say West Maitland and some say Eatonville. Dat’s ’cause Cap’n Eaton give us some land along wid Mr. Laurence. But Cap’n Eaton give de first piece.”

“How much did they give?”

“Oh ’bout fifty acres.”

“How much is y’all got now?”

“Oh ’bout de same.”

“Dat ain’t near enough. Who owns de land joining on to whut yuh got?”

“Over dere in Maitland, ’ceptin’ when he go visitin’ or somethin’.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #18, #27 are present.

56) “Lemme speak to mah wife a minute and Ah’m goin’ see de man. You cannot have no town without some land to build it on. Y’all ain’t got enough here to cuss a cat on without gittin’ yo’ mouf full of hair.”

“He ain’t got no mo’ land tuh give away. Yuh needs plenty money if yuh wants any mo’.”

“Ah specks to pay him.”

“You reckon you gointuh like round here?”

“Ah saw yuh when yuh ducked back tuh Starks’ house. Well, how didju make out?”

“Who, me? Ah ain’t been near de place, man. Ah been down tuh de lake tryin’ tuh ketch me uh fish.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #5, #6, #8, #10, #14 . As for the grammatical peculiarities, #25, #27, #28 are present.

57) “Dat ’oman ain’t so awfully pretty no how when yuh take de second look at her. Ah had to sorta pass by de house on de way back and seen her good. ’Tain’t nothin’ to her ’ceptin’ dat long hair.”

“And anyhow, Ah done took uhlikin’ tuh de man. Ah wouldn’t harm him at all. She ain’t half ez pretty ez uh gal Ah run off and left up in South Cal’lina.”

“Hicks, Ah’d git mad and say you wuz lyin’ if Ah didn’t know yuh so good. You just talkin’ to consolate yo’self by word of mouth. You got uh willin’ mind, but youse too light behind. A whole heap uh men seen de same thing you seen but they got better sense than you. You oughta know you can’t take no ’oman lak dat from no man lak him. A man dat ups and buys two hundred acres uh land at one whack and pays cash for it.”

“Naw! He didn’t buy it sho nuff?”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #1, #7, #15, #17, #27, #28 are present.

58) “He sho did. Come off wid de papers in his pocket. He done called a meetin’ on his porch tomorrow. Ain’t never seen no sich uh colored man befo’ in all mah bawn days. He’s gointuh put up uh store and git uh post office from de Goven’ment.”

“Now who said Ah didn’t want de man tuh git us uh post office? He kin be de king uh Jerusalem fuh all Ah keer. Still and all, ’tain’t no use in telling lies just ’cause uh heap uh folks don’t know no better. Yo’ common sense oughta tell yuh de white folks ain’t goin’ tuh ’low him tuh run no post office.”

“Dat we don’t know, Hicks. He say he kin and Ah b’lieve he know whut he’s talkin’ ’bout. Ah reckon if colored folks got they own town they kin have post offices and whatsoever they please, regardless. And then agin, Ah don’t speck de white folks way off yonder give uh damn. Less us wait and see.”

“Oh, Ah’m waitin’ all right. Specks tuh keep on waitin’ till hell freeze over.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #7, #14, #25, #27, #28 are present.

59) “Aw, git reconciled! Dat woman don’t want you. You got tuh learn dat all de women in de world ain’t been brought up on no teppentine still, and no saw-mill camp. There’s some women dat jus’ ain’t for you tuh broach. You can’t git her wid no fish sandwich.”

“’Bout seben miles goin’ t’wards Apopka. Thinkin’ ’bout buildin’ right away?”

“I god, yeah. But not de house Ah specks tuh live in. Dat kin wait till Ah make up mah mind where Ah wants it located. Ah figgers we all needs uh store in uh big hurry.”

“Yeah, uh store right heah in town wid everything in it you needs. ’Tain’t uh bit uh use in

everybody proagin' way over tuh Maitland tuh buy uh little meal and flour when they could git it right heah."

"Dat would be kinda nice, Brother Starks, since you mention it."

"I god, course it would! And then agin uh store is good in other ways. Ah got tuh have a place tuh be at when folks comes tuh buy land. And furthermo' everything is got tuh have uh center and uh heart tuh it, and uh town ain't no different from nowhere else. It would be natural fuh de store tuh be meetin' place fuh de town."

"Dat sho is de truth, now."

"Oh, we'll have dis town all fixed up tereckly. Don't miss bein' at de meetin' tuhorrow."

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #10, #12, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #14, #15, #27, #28 are present.

60) "Ladies and gent'men, we'se come tuhgether and gethered heah tuh welcome tuh our midst one who has seen fit tuh cast in his lot amongst us. He didn't just come hisself neither. He have seen fit tuh bring his, er, er, de light uh his home, dat is his wife amongst us also. She couldn't look no mo' better and no nobler if she wuz de queen uh England. It's uh pledger fuh her tuh be heah amongst us. Brother Starks, we welcomes you and all dat you have seen fit tuh bring amongst us—yo' belov-ed wife, yo' store, yo' land—"

"Dat'll do, Tony. Mist' Starks is uh smart man, we'se all willin' tuh acknowledge tuh dat, but de day he comes waggin' down de road wid two hund'ed acres uf land over his shoulder, Ah wants tuh be dere tuh see it."

"Ah wuz speakin' jus' all right befo' you stuck yo' bill in."

“Naw, you wuzn’t, Tony. Youse way outa jurisdiction. You can’t welcome uh man and his wife ’thout you make comparison about Isaac and Rebecca at de well, else it don’t show de love between ’em if you don’t.”

“If all them dat’s goin-tuh cut de monkey is done cut it and through wid, we’ll thank Brother Starks fuh a respond.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #7, #14, #15, #28 are present.

61) “Ah thanks you all for yo’ kind welcome and for extendin’ tuh me de right hand uh fellowship. Ah kin see dat dis town is full uh union and love. Ah means tuh put mah hands tuh de plow heah, and strain every nerve tuh make dis our town de metropolis uh de state. So maybe Ah better tell yuh in case you don’t know dat if we expect tuh move on, us got tuh incorporate lak every other town. Us got tuh incorporate, and us got tuh have uh mayor, if things is tuh be done and done right. Ah welcome you all on behalf uh me and mah wife tuh dis store and tuh de other things tuh come. Amen.”

“Brothers and sisters, since us can’t never expect tuh better our choice, Ah move dat we make Brother Starks our Mayor until we kin see further.”

“Thank yuh fuh yo’ compliments, but mah wife don’t know nothin’ ’bout no speech-makin’. Ah never married her for nothin’ lak dat. She’s uh woman and her place is in de home. De mayor of uh town lak dis can’t lay round home too much. De place needs buildin’ up. Janie, Ah’ll git hold uh somebody tuh help out in de store and you kin look after things whilst Ah drum up things otherwise.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #14, #15, #25, #28 are present.

62) “Oh Jody, Ah can’t do nothin’ wid no store lessen youse there. Ah could maybe come in and help you when things git rushed, but—”

“I god, Ah don’t see how come yuh can’t. ’Tain’t nothin’ atall tuh hinder yuh if yuh got uh thimble full uh sense. You got tuh. Ah got too much else on mah hands as Mayor. Dis town needs some light right now.”

“Unh hunh, it is uh little dark right long heah.”

“Course it is. ’Tain’t no use in scufflin’ over all dese stumps and roots in de dark. Ah’ll call uh meetin’ bout de dark and de roots right away. Ah’ll sit on dis case first thing.”

“Y’all know we can’t invite people to our town just dry long so. I god, naw. We got tuh feed ’em something, and ’tain’t nothin’ people laks better’n barbecue. Ah’ll give one whole hawg mah ownself. Seem lak all de rest uh y’all put tuhgether oughta be able tuh scrape up two mo’. Tell yo’ womenfolks tuh do ’round ’bout some pies and cakes and sweet p’tater pone.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #10, #14 . As for the grammatical peculiarities, #15, #27, #28 are present.

63) “Folkses, de sun is goin’ down. De Sun-maker brings it up in de mornin’, and de Sun-maker sends it tuh bed at night. Us poor weak humans can’t do nothin’ tuh hurry it up nor to slow it down. All we can do, if we want any light after de settin’ or befo’ de risin’, is tuh make some light ourselves. So dat’s how come lamps was made. Dis evenin’ we’s all assembled heah tuh light uh lamp. Dis occasion is something for us all tuh remember tuh our dyin’ day. De first street lamp in uh colored town. Lift yo’ eyes and gaze on it. And when Ah touch de match tuh dat lamp-wick let de light penetrate inside of yuh, and let it shine, let it shine, let it shine. Brother Davis, lead us in a word uh prayer. Ask uh blessin’ on dis town in uh most particular manner.”

We'll walk in de light, de beautiful light
 Come where the dew drops of mercy shine bright
 Shine all around us by day and by night
 Jesus, the light of the world.

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #15, #25 are present.

64) "It's all right Ah reckon, but don't yuh think it keeps us in uh kinda strain?"

"Strain? You mean de cookin' and waitin' on folks?"

"Naw, Jody, it jus' looks lak it keeps us in some way we ain't natural wid one 'nother. You'se always off talkin' and fixin' things, and Ah feels lak Ah'm jus' markin' time. Hope it soon gits over."

"Over, Janie? I god, Ah ain't even started good. Ah told you in de very first beginnin' dat Ah aimed tuh be uh big voice. You oughta be glad, 'cause dat makes uh big woman outa you."

"It's uh sin and uh shame runnin' dat po' man way from here lak dat. Colored folks oughtn't tuh be so hard on one 'nother."

"Ah don't see it dat way atall. Let colored folks learn to work for what dey git lak everybody else. Nobody ain't stopped Pitts from plantin' de cane he wanted tuh. Starks give him uh job, what mo' do he want?"

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #1, #4, #6, #8, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #14, #15, #27, #28 are present.

65) “Yeah, but none uh all dis you see and you’s settin’ on wasn’t here neither, when he come. Give de devil his due.”

“But now, Sam, you know dat all he do is big-belly round and tell other folks what tuh do. He loves obedience out of everybody under de sound of his voice.”

“Dat chastisin’ feelin’ he totes sorter gives yuh de protolapsis uh de cutinary linin’.”

“He’s uh whirlwind among breezes.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #15, #28 are present.

66) “Speakin’ of winds, he’s de wind and we’s de grass. We bend which ever way he blows, but at dat us needs him. De town wouldn’t be nothin’ if it wasn’t for him. He can’t help bein’ sorta bossy. Some folks needs thrones, and ruling-chairs and crowns tuh make they influence felt. He don’t. He’s got uh throne in de seat of his pants.”

“Whut Ah don’t lak ’bout de man is, he talks tuh unlettered folks wid books in his jaws. Showin’ off his learnin’. To look at me you wouldn’t think it, but Ah got uh brother pastorin’ up round Ocala dat got good learnin’. If he wuz here, Joe Starks wouldn’t make no fool outa him lak he do de rest uh y’all.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #15, #24, #25, #28 are present.

67) “Ah often wonder how dat lil wife uh hisn makes out wid him, ’cause he’s uh man dat changes everything, but nothin’ don’t change him.”

“You know many’s de time Ah done thought about dat mahself. He gits on her ever now and then when she make little mistakes round de store.”

“Whut make her keep her head tied up lak some ole ’oman round de store? Nobody couldn’t git me tuh tie no rag on mah head if Ah had hair lak dat.”

“Maybe he make her do it. Maybe he skeered some de rest of us mens might touch it round dat store. It sho is uh hidden mystery tuh me.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #1, #14, #25, #28 are present.

68) “She sho don’t talk much. De way he rears and pitches in de store sometimes when she make uh mistake is sort of ungodly, but she don’t seem to mind at all. Reckon dey understand one ’nother.”

“Mighty glad you come ’long right now, Matt. Me and some others wuz jus’ about tuh come hunt yuh.”

“Dat mule uh yourn, Matt. You better go see ’bout him. He’s bad off.”

“Where ’bouts? Did he wade in de lake and uh alligator ketch him?”

“Worser’n dat. De womenfolks got yo’ mule. When Ah come round de lake ’bout noontime mah wife and some others had ’im flat on de ground usin’ his sides fuh uh wash board.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #1, #4, #6, #8,

#10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #14, #18 are present.

69) “Yeah, Matt, dat mule so skinny till de women is usin’ his rib bones fuh uh rubboard, and hangin’ things out on his hock-bones tuh dry.”

“Aw, man, ’tain’t no use in you gittin’ mad. Yuh know yuh don’t feed de mule. How he gointuh git fat?”

“Lige knows all about dat cup uh cawn. He hid round yo’ barn and watched yuh. ’Tain’t no feed cup you measures dat cawn outa. It’s uh tea cup.”

“Ah does feed ’im. He’s jus’ too mean tuh git fat. He stay poor and rawbony jus’ fuh spite. Skeered he’ll hafta work some.”

“Yeah, you feeds ’im. Feeds ’im offa ‘come up’ and seasons it wid raw-hide.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #1, #4, #6, #8, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #1, #15, #27, #28 are present.

70) “Does feed de ornery varmint! Don’t keer whut Ah do Ah can’t git long wid ’im. He fights every inch in front uh de plow, and even lay back his ears tuh kick and bite when Ah go in de stall tuh feed ’im.”

“Git reconciled, Matt. Us all knows he’s mean. Ah seen ’im when he took after one uh dem Roberts chillun in de street and woulda caught ’im and maybe trompled ’im tuh death if de wind hadn’t of changed all of a sudden. Yuh see de youngun wuz tryin’ tuh make it tuh de fence uh Starks’ onion patch and de mule wuz dead in behind ’im and gainin’ on ’im every jump, when all of a sudden de wind changed and blowed de mule way off his course, him bein’ so poor and everything, and before de ornery varmint could tack, de youngun had done got over de fence.”

“Aw, naw, aw, naw. You stop dat right now. Dat mule don’t think Ah look lak no Matt Bonner. He ain’t dat dumb. If Ah thought he didn’t know no better Ah’d have mah picture took and give it tuh dat mule so’s he could learn better. Ah ain’t gointuh ’low ’im tuh hold nothin’ lak dat against me.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #7, #11, #15, #17, #25, #27, #28 are present.

71) “You’s Mrs. Mayor Starks, Janie. I god, Ah can’t see what uh woman uh yo’ stability would want tuh be treasurin’ all dat gum-grease from folks dat don’t even own de house dey sleep in. ’Tain’t no earthly use. They’s jus’ some puny humans playin’ round de toes uh Time.”

“Seen ’im soon dis mornin’ over behind de schoolhouse. Bout ten o’clock or so. He musta been out all night tuh be way over dere dat early.”

“He wuz. Seen ’im last night but Ah couldn’t ketch ’im. Ah’m ’bliged tuh git ’im in tuhnite ’cause Ah got some plowin’ fuh tuhmorrow. Done promised tuh plow Thompson’s grove.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #1, #4, #6, #8, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #2, #7, #17, #27, #28 are present.

72) “Reckon you’ll ever git through de job wid dat muleframe?”

“Aw dat mule is plenty strong. Jus’ evil and don’t want tuh be led.”

“Dat’s right. Dey tell me he brought you heah tuh dis town. Say you started tuh Miccanopy but de mule had better sense and brung yuh on heah.”

“It’s uh l-l-lie! Ah set out fuh dis town when Ah left West Floridy.”

“You mean tuh tell me you rode dat mule all de way from West Floridy down heah?”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #1, #6, #8, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #14 are present.

73) “Sho he did, Lige. But he didn’t mean tuh. He wuz satisfied up dere, but de mule wuzn’t. So one mornin’ he got straddle uh de mule and he took and brought ’im on off. Mule had sense. Folks up dat way don’t eat biscuit bread but once uh week.”

“Less ketch Matt’s mule fuh ’im and have some fun.”

“Now, Lum, you know dat mule ain’t aimin’ tuh let hisself be caught. Less watch you do it.”

“They oughta be shamed uh theyselves! Teasin’ dat poor brute beast lak they is! Done been worked tuh death; done had his disposition ruint wid mistreatment, and now they got tuh finish devilin’ ’im tuh death. Wisht Ah had mah way wid ’em all.”

“Lum, I god, dat’s enough! Y’all done had yo’ fun now. Stop yo’ foolishness and go tell Matt Bonner Ah wants tuh have uh talk wid him right away.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #1, #3, #4, #6, #8, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #7, #14, #15, #27, #30 are present.

74) “Janie, Ah reckon you better go fetch me dem old black gaiters. Dese tan shoes sets mah feet on fire. Plenty room in ’em, but they hurts regardless.”

“If dat mule is wuth somethin’ tuh you, Brother Mayor, he’s wuth mo’ tuh me. More special when Ah got uh job uh work tuhorrow.”

“All right, Brother Mayor. If you wants tuh rob uh poor man lak me uh everything he got tuh make uh livin’ wid, Ah’ll take de five dollars. Dat mule been wid me twenty-three years. It’s mighty hard.”

“Beatyuh tradin’ dat time, Starks! Dat mule is liable tuh be dead befo’ de week is out. You won’t git no work outa him.”

“Didn’t buy ’im fuh no work. I god, Ah bought dat varmint tuh let ’im rest. You didn’t have gumption enough tuh do it.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #5, #15, #28 are present.

75) “Dat’s uh new idea ’bout varmints, Mayor Starks. But Ah laks it mah ownself. It’s uh noble thing you done.”

“Jody, dat wuz uh mighty fine thing fuh you tuh do. ’Tain’t everybody would have thought of it, ’cause it ain’t no everyday thought. Freein’ dat mule makes uh mighty big man outa you. Something like George Washington and Lincoln. Abraham Lincoln, he had de whole United States tuh rule so he freed de Negroes. You got uh town so you freed uh mule. You have tuh have power tuh free things and dat makes you lak uh king uh something.”

“’Cause it won’t be nobody heah tuh look after de store. Ah’m goin’ tuh de draggin’-out mahself.”

“’Tain’t nothin’ so important Ah got tuh do tuhday, Jody. How come Ah can’t go long wid

you tuh de draggin'-out?"

"Why, Janie! You wouldn't be seen at uh draggin'-out, wouldja? Wid any and everybody in uh passle pushin' and shovin' wid they nomanners selves? Naw, naw!"

"You would be dere wid me, wouldn't yuh?"

"Dat's right, but Ah'm uh man even if Ah is de Mayor. But de mayor's wife is somethin' different again. Anyhow they's liable tuh need me tuh say uh few words over de carcass, dis bein' uh special case. But you ain't goin' off in all dat mess uh commonness. Ah'm surprised at yuh fuh askin'."

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #15, #24, #27, #28 are present.

76) "Ah had tuh laugh at de people out dere in de woods dis mornin', Janie. You can't help but laugh at de capers they cuts. But all the same, Ah wish mah people would git mo' business in 'em and not spend so much time on foolishness."

"Everybody can't be lak you, Jody. Somebody is bound tuh want tuh laugh and play."

"I god, Ah don't make out no such uh lie! But it's uh time fuh all things. But it's awful tuh see so many people don't want nothin' but uh full belly and uh place tuh lay down and sleep afterwards. It makes me sad sometimes and then agin it makes me mad. They say things sometimes that tickles me nearly tuh death, but Ah won't laugh jus' tuh discourage 'em."

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #1, #4, #6, #8, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #15, #26, #28 are present.

77) “How come you want me tuh tell yuh? You always claim God done met you round de corner and talked His inside business wid yuh. ’Tain’t no use in you askin’ me nothin’. Ah’m questionizin’ you.”

“How you gointuh do dat, Sam, when Ah arrived dis conversation mahself? Ah’m askin’ you.”

“Askin’ me what? You ain’t told me de subjick yit.”

“Don’t aim tuh tell yuh! Ah aims tuh keep yuh in de dark all de time. If you’s smart lak you let on you is, you kin find out.”

“Yuh skeered to lemme know whut it is, ’cause yuh know Ah’ll tear it tuh pieces. You got to have a subjick tuh talk from, or yuh can’t talk. If uh man ain’t got no bounds, he ain’t got no place tuh stop.”

“Well all right then. Since you own up you ain’t smart enough tuh find out whut Ah’m talkin’ ’bout, Ah’ll tell you. Whut is it dat keeps uh man from gettin’ burnt on uh red-hot stove—caution or nature?”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #10, #14 . As for the grammatical peculiarities, #1, #7, #15, #27, #28 are present.

78) “Shucks! Ah thought you had somethin’ hard tuh ast me. Walter kin tell yuh dat.”

“If de conversation is too deep for yuh, how come yuh don’t tell me so, and hush up? Walter can’t tell me nothin’ uh de kind. Ah’m uh educated man, Ah keeps mah arrangements in mah hands, and if it kept me up all night long studyin’ ’bout it, Walter ain’t liable tuh be no help to me. Ah needs uh man lak you.”

“And then agin, Lige, Ah’m gointuh tell yuh. Ah’m gointuh run dis conversation from uh gnat heel to uh lice. It’s nature dat keeps uh man off of uh red-hot stove.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #15, #27, #28 are present.

79) “Uuh huuh! Ah knowed you would going tuh crawl up in dat holler! But Ah aims tuh smoke yuh right out. ’Tain’t no nature at all, it’s caution, Sam.”

“’Tain’t no sich uh thing! Nature tells yuh not tuh fool wid no red-hot stove, and you don’t do it neither.”

“Listen, Sam, if it was nature, nobody wouldn’t have tuh look out for babies touchin’ stoves, would they? ’Cause dey just naturally wouldn’t touch it. But dey sho will. So it’s caution.”

“Naw it ain’t, it’s nature, cause nature makes caution. It’s de strongest thing dat God ever made, now. Fact is it’s de onliest thing God ever made. He made nature and nature made everything else.”

“Naw nature didn’t neither. A whole heap of things ain’t even been made yit.”

“Tell me somethin’ you know of dat nature ain’t made.”

“She ain’t made it so you kin ride uh butt-headed cow and hold on tuh de horns.”

“Yeah, but dat ain’t yo’ point.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #15, #19, #27, #28 are present.

80) “How is de son gointuh be before his paw? Nature is de first of everything. Ever since self was self, nature been keepin’ folks off of red-hot stoves. Dat caution you talkin’ ’bout ain’t nothin’ but uh humbug. He’s uh inseck dat nothin’ he got belongs to him. He got eyes, lak somethin’ else; wings lak somethin’ else—everything! Even his hum is de sound of somebody else.”

“Man, whut you talkin’ ’bout? Caution is de greatest thing in de world. If it wasn’t for caution—”

“Show me somethin’ dat caution ever made! Look whut nature took and done. Nature got so high in uh black hen she got tuh lay uh white egg. Now you tell me, how come, whut got intuh man dat he got tuh have hair round his mouth? Nature!”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #17, #27, #28 are present.

81) “Look at dat great big ole scoundrel-beast up dere at Hall’s fillin’ station—uh great big old scoundrel. He eats up all de folks outa de house and den eat de house.”

“Aw ’tain’t no sich a varmint nowhere dat kin eat no house! Dat’s uh lie. Ah wuz dere yiste’ddy and Ah ain’t seen nothin’ lak dat. Where is he?”

“Ah didn’t see him but Ah reckon he is in de back-yard some place. But dey got his picture out front dere. They was nailin’ it up when Ah come pass dere dis evenin’.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #15, #27, #28 are present.

82) “Well all right now, if he eats up houses how come he don’t eat up de fillin’ station?”

“Dat’s ’cause dey got him tied up so he can’t. Dey got uh great big picture tellin’ how many gallons of dat Sinclair high-compression gas he drink at one time and how he’s more’n uh million years old.”

“’Tain’t nothin’ no million years old!”

“De picture is right up dere where anybody kin see it. Dey can’t make de picture till dey see de thing, kin dey?”

“How dey goin’ to tell he’s uh million years old? Nobody wasn’t born dat fur back.”

“By de rings on his tail Ah reckon. Man, dese white folks got ways for tellin’ anything dey wants tuh know.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #1, #14, #27, #28 are present.

83) “Well, where he been at all dis time, then?”

“Dey caught him over dere in Egypt. Seem lak he used tuh hang round dere and eat up dem Pharaohs’ tombstones. Dey got de picture of him doin’ it. Nature is high in uh varmint lak dat. Nature and salt. Dat’s whut makes up strong man lak Big John de Conquer. He was uh man wid salt in him. He could give uh flavor to anything.”

“Yeah, but he was uh man dat wuz more’n man. ’Tain’t no mo’ lak him. He wouldn’t dig potatoes, and he wouldn’t rake hay. He wouldn’t take a whipping, and he wouldn’t run away.”

“Oh yeah, somebody else could if dey tried hard enough. Me mahself, Ah got salt in me. If Ah like man flesh, Ah could eat some man every day, some of ’em is so trashy they’d let me eat ’em.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #5, #14, #15, #27, #28 are present.

84) “Lawd, Ah loves to talk about Big John. Less we tell lies on Ole John.”

“It must be uh recess in heben if St. Peter is lettin’ his angels out lak dis. You got three men already layin’ at de point uh death ’bout yuh, and heah’s uhnother fool dat’s willin’ tuh make time on yo’ gang.”

“Wisht Ah knowed who it is.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #1, #3, #4, #6, #8, #10, #12, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #15, #19, #34 are present.

85) “Now, Daisy, you know Jim, and Dave and Lum is ’bout tuh kill one ’nother ’bout you. Don’t stand up here and tell dat big ole got-dat-wrong.”

“Dey a mighty hush-mouf about it if dey is. Dey ain’t never told me nothin’.”

“Unhunh, you talked too fast. Heah, Jim and Dave is right upon de porch and Lum is inside de store.”

“Well all right, less prove dis thing right now. We’ll prove right now who love dis gal de best. How much time is you willin’ tuh make fuh Daisy?”

“Dave, how much would you be willin’ tuh do for Daisy if she was to turn fool enough tuh marry yuh?”

“Me and Daisy done talked dat over, but if you just got tuh know, Ah’d buy Daisy uh passenger train and give it tuh her.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #1, #4, #5, #6, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #7, #15, #27, #28 are present.

86) “Humph! Is dat all? Ah’d buy her uh steamship and then Ah’d hire some mens tuh run it fur her.”

“Daisy, don’t let Jim fool you wid his talk. He don’t aim tuh do nothin’ fuh yuh. Uh lil ole steamship! Daisy, Ah’ll take uh job cleanin’ out de Atlantic Ocean fuh you any time you say you so desire.”

“Aw naw dey ain’t, Lum. Ah bought uh whole new kag of ’em wid dat last order from Jacksonville. It come in yistiddy.”

“Naw it ain’t neither. You ain’t put it where Ah told yuh tuh. If you’d git yo’ mind out de streets and keep it on yo’ business maybe you could git somethin’ straight sometimes.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #1, #4, #6, #8, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #14, #18, #27, #28 are present.

87) “Aw, look around dere, Jody. Dat bill ain’t apt tuh be gone off nowheres. If it ain’t hangin’ on de nail, it’s on yo’ desk. You bound tuh find it if you look.”

“Wid you heah, Ah oughtn’t tuh hafta do all dat lookin’ and searchin’. Ah done told you time and time agin tuh stick all dem papers on dat nail! All you got tuh do is mind me. How come you can’t do lak Ah tell yuh?”

“You sho loves to tell me whut to do, but Ah can’t tell you nothin’ Ah see!”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #7, #27, #28 are present.

88) “Aw naw they don’t. They just think they’s thinkin’. When Ah see one thing Ah understands ten. You see ten things and don’t understand one.”

“’Cause Ah’m hongry, Mist’ Starks. ’Deed Ah is. Me and mah chillun is hongry. Tony don’t fee-eed me!”

“Mrs. Robbins, how can you make out you’s hongry when Tony comes in here every Satitday and buys groceries lak a man? Three weeks’ shame on yuh!”

“If he buy all dat you talkin’ ’bout, Mist’ Starks, God knows whut he do wid it. He sho don’t bring it home, and me and mah po’ chillun is so hongry! Mist’ Starks, please gimme uh lil piece uh meat fur me and mah chillun.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #14, #15 are present.

89) “Ah know you don’t need it, but come on inside. You ain’t goin’ tuh lemme read till Ah give it to yuh.”

“Yes, indeedy, Mist’ Starks, you’s noble. You got sympathy for me and mah po’ chillun.

Tony don't give us nothin' tuh eat and we'se so hongry. Tony don't fee-eed me! <...>
Lawd a'mussy! Mist' Starks, you ain't gointuh gimme dat lil tee-ninchy piece fuh me and
all mah chillun, is yuh? Lawd, we'se so hongry!"

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #14, #15, #27, #28 are present.

90) "Ah wouldn't tetch it! Dat lil eyeful uh bacon for me and all mah chillun! Lawd, some folks is got everything and they's so gripin' and so mean!"

"Some folks ain't got no heart in dey bosom. They's willin' tuh see uh po' woman and her helpless chillun starve tuh death. God's gointuh put 'em under arrest, some uh dese days, wid dey stingy gripin' ways."

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #15, #24, #27, #28 are present.

91) "Well, Tony tells me tuh humor her along. He moved here from up de State hopin' tuh change her, but it ain't. He say he can't bear tuh leave her and he hate to kill her, so 'tain't nothin' tuh do but put up wid her."

"Tony won't never hit her. He says beatin' women is just like steppin' on baby chickens. He claims 'tain't no place on uh woman tuh hit. But Ah'd kill uh baby just born dis mawnin' fuh uh thing lak dat. 'Tain't nothin' but low-down spitefulness 'ginst her husband make her do it."

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #14, #27, #28 are present.

92) "Sometimes God gits familiar wid us womenfolks too and talks His inside business.

He told me how surprised He was 'bout y'all turning out so smart after Him makin' yuh different; and how surprised y'all is goin' tuh be if you ever find out you don't know half as much 'bout us as you think you do. It's so easy to make yo'self out God Almighty when you ain't got nothin' tuh strain against but women and chickens."

"You gettin' too moufy, Janie. Go fetch me de checker-board and de checkers. Sam Watson, you'se mah fish."

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #5, #6, #8, #10. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #15, #27, #28 are present.

93) "Dat's somethin' for de young folks, Janie, you out dere jumpin' round and won't be able tuh git out de bed tuhmorrer."

"Stop mixin' up mah doings wid mah looks, Jody. When you git through tellin' me how tuh cut uh plug uh tobacco, then you kin tell me whether mah behind is on straight or not."

"Whut's de matter wid you, nohow? You ain't no young girl to be gettin' all insulted 'bout yo' looks. You ain't no young courtin' gal. You'se uh ole woman, nearly forty."

"Yeah, Ah'm nearly forty and you'se already fifty. How come you can't talk about dat sometimes instead of always pointin' at me?"

"'Tain't no use in gettin' all mad, Janie, 'cause Ah mention you ain't no young gal no mo'. Nobody in heah ain't lookin' for no wife outa yuh. Old as you is."

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #1, #4, #6, #8, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #15, #27, #28 are present.

94) “Naw, Ah ain’t no young gal no mo’ but den Ah ain’t no old woman neither. Ah reckon Ah looks mah age too. But Ah’m uh woman every inch of me, and Ah know it. Dat’s uh whole lot more’n you kin say. You big-bellies round here and put out a lot of brag, but ’tain’t nothin’ to it but yo’ big voice. Humph! Talkin’ ’bout me lookin’ old! When you pull down yo’ britches, you look lak de change uh life.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #15, #27, #28 are present.

95) “Pheoby, for de longest time, Ah been feelin’ dat somethin’ set for still-bait, but dis is—is—oh Pheoby! Whut kin I do?”

“You can’t do nothin’ but make out you don’t know it. It’s too late fuh y’all tuh be splittin’ up and gittin’ divorce. Just g’wan back home and set down on yo’ royal diastitis and say nothin’. Nobody don’t b’lieve it nohow.”

“Tuh think Ah been wid Jody twenty yeahs and Ah just now got tuh bear de name uh poisonin’ him! It’s ’bout to kill me, Pheoby. Sorrow dogged by sorrow is in mah heart.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #27, #28 are present.

96) “Naw, Jody, it wasn’t because Ah didn’t have no sympathy. Ah had uh lavish uh dat. Ah just didn’t never git no chance tuh use none of it. You wouldn’t let me.”

“Dat’s right, blame everything on me. Ah wouldn’t let you show no feelin’! When, Janie, dat’s all Ah ever wanted or desired. Now you come blamin’ me!”

“’Tain’t dat, Jody. Ah ain’t here tuh blame nobody. Ah’m just tryin’ tuh make you know what kinda person Ah is befo’ it’s too late.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #10, #15, #28 are present.

97) “‘Tain’t really no need of you dying, Jody, if you had of—de doctor—but it don’t do no good bringin’ dat up now. Dat’s just whut Ah wants tuh say, Jody. You wouldn’t listen. You done lived wid me for twenty years and you don’t half know me atall. And you could have but you was so busy worshippin’ de works of yo’ own hands, and cuffin’ folks around in their minds till you didn’t see uh whole heap uh things yuh could have.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #7, #15, #27, #28 are present.

98) “Ah knowed you wasn’t gointuh lissen tuh me. You changes everything but nothin’ don’t change you—not even death. But Ah ain’t goin’ outa here and Ah ain’t gointuh hush. Naw, you gointuh listen tuh me one time befo’ you die. Have yo’ way all yo’ life, trample and mash down and then die rather than tuh let yo’self heah ’bout it. Listen, Jody, you ain’t de Jody ah run off down de road wid. You’s whut’s left after he died. Ah run off tuh keep house wid you in uh wonderful way. But you wasn’t satisfied wid me de way Ah was. Naw! Mah own mind had tuh be squeezed and crowded out tuh make room for yours in me.”

“Ah know it. And now you got tuh die tuh find out dat you got tuh pacify somebody besides yo’self if you wants any love and any sympathy in dis world. You ain’t tried tuh pacify nobody but yo’self. Too busy listening tuh yo’ own big voice.”

“All dis tearin’ down talk!”

“Git outa heah! All dis bowin’ down, all dis obedience under yo’ voice—dat ain’t whut Ah rushed off down de road tuh find out about you.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #14, #15, #18, #19, #27, #28 are present.

99) “Uh woman by herself is uh pitiful thing. Dey needs aid and assistance. God never meant ’em tuh try tuh stand by theirselves. You ain’t been used tuh knockin’ round and doin’ fuh yo’self, Mis’ Starks. You been well taken keer of, you needs uh man.”

“You wants be keerful ’bout who you marry, Mis’ Starks. Dese strange men runnin’ heah tryin’ tuh take advantage of yo’ condition.”

“Marry! Joe ain’t had time tuh git cold yet. Ah ain’t even give marryin’ de first thought.”

“But you will. You’s too young uh ’oman tuh stay single, and you’s too pretty for de mens tuh leave yuh alone. You’s bound tuh marry.”

“Ah hope not. Ah mean, at dis present time it don’t come befo’ me. Joe ain’t been dead two months. Ain’t got settled down in his grave.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #8, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #5, #14, #15, #27 are present.

100) “Lawd, Ike Green, you’s uh case! Dis subjick you bringin’ up ain’t fit tuh be talked about at all. Lemme go inside and help Hezekiah weigh up dat barrel uh sugar dat just come in.”

“Ah’m gone tuh de house. Lemme know when dat ole pee-de-bed is gone and Ah’ll be right back.”

“Naw indeed, we can’t do nothin’ uh de kind! I god, you ain’t paid for dem last rations you done et up. I god, you won’t git no mo’ outa dis store than you got money tuh pay for. I god, dis ain’t Gimme, Florida, dis is Eatonville.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #1, #4, #6, #8, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #1, #7, #18, #15, #27, #28 are present.

101) “‘Tain’t dat Ah worries over Joe’s death, Pheoby. Ah jus’ loves dis freedom.”

“Sh-sh-sh! Don’t let nobody hear you say dat, Janie. Folks will say you ain’t sorry he’s gone.”

“Let ’em say whut dey wants tuh, Pheoby. To my thinkin’ mourning oughtn’t tuh last no longer’n grief.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #1, #4, #6, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #15, #27, #28 are present.

102) “Ah guess standin’ in uh store do make uh person git tuh be known in de vicinity. Look lak Ah seen you somewhere.”

“Oh, Ah don’t live no further than Orlandah. Ah’m easy tuh see on Church Street most any day or night. You got any smokin’ tobacco?”

“You got a lil piece uh fire over dere, lady?”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #14, #17, #28 are present.

103) “Why ain’t you at de ball game, too? Everybody else is dere.”

“Well, Ah see somebody else besides me ain’t dere. Ah just sold some cigarettes.”

“Dat’s ’cause Ah’m dumb. Ah got de thing all mixed up. Ah thought de game was gointuh be out at Hungerford. So Ah got uh ride tuh where dis road turns off from de Dixie Highway and walked over here and then Ah find out de game is in Winter Park.”

In the given example, we can observe the following phonetic peculiarities: #4, #6, #10, #14. As for the grammatical peculiarities, #18, #27 are present.

АНОТАЦІЯ

Дана робота розглядає проблему креолів англійської мови. Вона складається зі вступу, теоритичної частини, практичної частини, висновків, списку використаної літератури, 2 додатків

Об'єкт дослідження — це дослідження лінгвальних особливостей різновидностей англійської мови, які використовуються народами, що були колонизовані носіями англійської мови в минулому. Предмет дослідження — фонетичні, лексичні та граматичні особливості Сінглішу та Ебонікс. Мета роботи полягає у вивченні лінгвальних особливостей Сінгліш та Ебонікс, аналізу їх розвитку, визначенні їх схожості та відмінності від стандартної англійської ті її різновидностей. Матеріал дослідження — научні роботи, пов'язані з проблемами мовних різновидностей, роман З. Н. Харстон “Їх очі бачили Бога”, що містить діалоги, написані на Ебонікс, та “Біблія Сінглішем”, що є перекладом Біблії на Сінгліш.

В процесі виконання роботи були визначені та описані фонетичні та граматичні особливості Сінгліш та Ебонікс, було аналізовано 237 приклади письмового Сінгліш та Ебонікс та були зроблені висновки щодо найбільш використовуваних особливостей. Було визначено, що визначними особливостями Сінгліш та Ебонікс є **absence of copula, absence of third person singular Present Simple -s та absence of past tense marking with the use of verb stem as Past Simple or preterite form.**

Ключові слова: креол, Сінгліш, Ебонікс, лінгвальні форми, еволюція мови, діалект, лект