WHITE Hmong Dialogues

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Southeast Asian Refugee Studies
Occasional Papers
Number Three

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**White Hmong Spelling and Pronunciation**

Hmong spelling is phonemic, that is, each letter or combination of letters represents one sound and each sound is represented by one letter or combination of letters. The principal difficulty for English speakers learning Hmong is that many letters have values very different from their English values. In particular, note that:

1. Doubling a vowel means that the vowel is followed by an 'ng' sound.
2. Consonant letters at the end of a syllable represent tones, not consonants.

For example, the name "Hmong" is written Hmoob: oo represents "ong" and b represents high level tone.

**Consonants:**
c ch d dh f g (see below) h hl hm hml hn hny k kh l m ml n nc nch nk nkh np nph npb npnh npq npqh nq nr nrh nt nts ntsh ntx ntxh ny p ph pl plh q gh r rh s t th ts tsh tx txh v x xy y z

**Vowels:** a ai au aw e ee i ia o oo u ua w

**Tones:** (no letter) b d g j m s v

**Notes:**
1. The consonant g occurs only in two or three words. Many Hmong books do not use this letter.
2. In the Protestant spelling, one writes hnl and nl instead of hml and ml. Heimbach's dictionary uses the Protestant spelling.
3. In dictionaries and other materials written for people learning Hmong as a second language the spellings ww and on are used for nasalized vowels similar to w and g. These nasalized vowels occur only in a couple of grammatical particles and in Hmong books are simply written w and o.

**Tones:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tones</th>
<th></th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Rising</th>
<th>Falling</th>
<th>Whisperty falling</th>
<th>Creaky falling</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
<td>b</td>
<td>j</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mid</td>
<td>(no letter)</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>g</td>
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<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
<td>s</td>
<td>d</td>
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<td>m</td>
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</table>

**Simple vowels:** i e a o u w

-2-
Diphthongs: ai aw au e (with tones v, d)
   ia ua

Vowel plus nasal: ee oo

Consonants listed according to the parts of the mouth used to pronounce them:

1. p ph np nph hm m
2. pl plh npl nplh hml ml
3. f v
4. t th nt nth hl l hn n
5. d dh
6. tx txh ntx ntxh x
7. r rh nr nrh
8. ts tsh nts ntsh s z
9. c ch nc nch
10. xy y hny ny
11. k kh nk nkh g
12. q gh ng ngh
13. h
White Hmong Dialogues

ZAJ KAWM ZAUM IB

A: Koj tuaj los?
B: Kuv tuaj os.
Kuv xav kawm hais lus Hmoob.

Koj puas kam ghia kuv?
A: Kam xwb.
B: Ua tsaug.
Tag kis kuv mam rov qab tuaj
dua puas tau?
A: Tau xwb.

Vocabulary:
dua 'again'
hais 'to speak'
Hmoob 'Hmong'
ib 'one, first'
kawm 'to learn, to study'
kis
   tag kis 'tomorrow'
kam 'to be willing to'
koj 'you' (singular)
Koj tuaj los? 'Hello.'
   spoken to a person entering
   your house.
kuv 'I, me'
Kuv tuaj os. 'Hello',
   response to Koj tuaj los?
los (here, it is a grammatical
   particle used at the end of
   a sentence to form a yes-no
   question)
lus 'language'
mam 'therefore'
os (grammatical particle used at the end of a sentence)

LESSON ONE

Hi!
Hi!
I would like to learn to speak
Hmong.
Will you teach me?
All right (yes).
Thank you.
May I come back tomorrow?
Yes.

puas (grammatical particle
   used before the verb to
   form a yes-no question)
qab 'back'
ghia 'to teach'
rov 'to return'
tag kis 'tomorrow'
tau 'to be able'
tuaj 'to come'
tsaug 'thanks'
ua 'to do'
Ua tsaug 'Thank you'
xav 'to want'
xwb 'indeed'
zaum 'time'
Pattern drills:
1. Koj xav ua dab tsi? What would you like to do?
   Kuv xav kawm hais lus Hmoob. I would like to learn to speak Hmong.
   Kuv xav nyeev ntawv Hmoob. I would like to read Hmong books.
   Kuv xav nttxav tes. I would like to wash my hands.
   Kuv xav haus dej. I would like to drink some water.

2. Koj puas kam ghia kuv? Are you willing to teach me?
   Koj puas kam pab kuv? Are you willing to help me?
   Koj puas kam coj kuv mus? Are you willing to take me there?

Kam xwb. Yes.

Answer the following questions in Hmong:
1. Koj xav kawm hais lus dab tsi?
2. Koj hais lus Hmoob puas tau?

ZAJ KAWM ZAUM OB

A: Kuv yuav rov qab mus tsev.
B: Nrog peb nyob mas.
A: Aws, tau lawm os.
   Kuv yuav mus tsev.
B: Yog li ces tsis cheem koj.
   Mus koj nawj.
A: Aws, kuv mam mus os.

LESSON TWO

Well, I guess I have to be getting home now.
Please stay with us.
Thank you, but I have to go home.
Okay, well I won't keep you then. Bye.
Bye.
**Vocabulary:**

aws 'oh', 'yes'

AWS, kuv mam mus os.

'Good-bye.' (Response to Mus koj nawj.)

ces 'so'
cheem 'to detain'

koj 'you' (sing.)

kuv 'I'

lawn 'already'

li 'thus'
mam 'will'

mas (grammatical particle used at the end of a sentence)
mus 'to go'

Mus koj nawj. 'Goodbye.'

(spaking to someone leaving your house. Literally 'go by yourself.' This is a polite expression meaning in effect 'please forgive for letting you go off by yourself like this and not accompanying you part way. ')

tsis 'not'
yog 'if'
yuav 'to want'; 'will'

**Pattern drills:**

1.
Kuv yuav rov qab mus tsev.  
Well, I guess I have to be getting home now.

Nrog peb nyob mas.  
(Please) stay with us.

Nrog peb zaum mas.  
(Please) sit with us.

Nrog peb mus mas.  
(Please) go with us.

Nrog peb noj mov mas.  
(Please) eat with us.

2.
Koj yuav ua dab tsi?  
What are you going to do?

Kuv yuav mus tsev.  
I'm going to go home.

Kuv yuav nyeem ntawv.  
I'm going to read.

Kuv yuav ntxuav tes.  
I'm going to wash my hands.

Kuv yuav haus dej.  
I'm going to drink some water.

**Answer the following questions in Hmong:**

1. Koj yuav ua dab tsi?
2. Koj puas kam nrog peb nyob?
ZAJ KAWM ZAUM PEB

A: Nej puas nyob tsev?
B: Nyob os, los tsev mas!
   Koj tuaj los?
A: Tuaj os.
B: Koj tuaj dab tsi?
   Koj tuaj xyuas peb los?
A: Kuv tsis tuaj dab tsi,
   kuv tuaj xyuas nej xwb.
   Nej puas khoom?
B: Khoom los mas.
   Los tsev os.
A: Nej puas caiv os?
B: Peb tsis caiv os.
   Los tsev mas!

Vocabulary:

caiv 'to observe a prohibition'
dab tsi 'what', 'anything'; see
   note on grammar.
koj 'you' (singular)
koj tuaj los? 'Hello'
   (spoken to a person entering
   your house.)
kuv 'I'
khoom 'free, not busy, available'
los (grammatical particle used
   at the end of a sentence to
   form a yes-no question)
los mas (interjection expressing
   encouragement or invitation)
los tsev os. 'come in'
mas (see los mas)

nej 'you' (plural, referring to
   three or more people; if
   there are only two, use
   'neb')
nyob 'to be located'
os (emphatic particle to
   soften the phrase)
peb 'we, us' (plural,
   referring to three or
   more; if only two use 'wb')
puas (grammatical particle
   placed before the verb to
   form yes-no questions)
tuaj 'to come'
tuaj os! 'Hello', response to
   'koj tuaj los?'
tsев 'house'; 'home'
tsi
dab tsi 'what, anything'
tsis 'not'
xwb 'only'
xyuas 'to visit'

Note on grammar: In certain sentences using dab tsi, 'what,' 'anything', the word ua 'to do' is understood:

Koj tuaj (ua) dab tsi?
   What did you come (to do)?
Kuv tsis tuaj (ua)
   I did not come (to do)
dab tsi.
   anything.

LESSON THREE

Are you home?
Yes, come in!
Hello.
Hello.
What brings you here?
Did you come to visit us?
I didn't come for anything
   special, just to see you.
Are you free/available?
By all means.
Do come in.
Are you observing any
   prohibitions?
No, we aren't.
Come in!
Pattern Drills:

1. 
Koj puas nyob tsev? 
Nyob os. 

Koj puas (xav) nyeem ntawv? 
('Xav' is understood) 
(kuv) Nyeem os. 
('Kuv' is optional) 

Koj puas (xav) ntxuav tes? 
(kuv) Ntxuav os. 

Koj puas (xav) noj mov? 
(kuv) noj os. 

Koj puas (xav) mus tsev? 
(kuv) Mus os. 

2. 
Koj puas (xav) nyeem ntawv? 
(kuv) Tsis nyeem os. 

Koj puas (xav) ntxuav tes? 
(kuv) Tsis ntxuav os. 

Koj puas (xav) noj mov? 
(kuv) Tsis noj os. 

Koj puas (xav) mus tsev? 
(kuv) Tsis mus os. 

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ZAJ KAWM ZAUM PLAUB 

A: Txiv Ntxawm, kuv 
   yuav tsum mus. 
   Yuav tsaus ntuj lawm. 
B: Txhob mus los mas. 
   Nrog peb pw ib hmos. 

A: Tsis tau. 
B: Yog li ces, mam mus koj os. 

A: Sawv daws nyob zoo! 
B: Mus ho tuaj os. 
A: Aws, Aws. 
   Lwm zaug nej ho tuaj xyuas 
   peb thiab os. 

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LESSON FOUR 

Uncle, I must be going. 
It's getting dark. 
Don't go. 
Sleep over at our house one 
night. 
I can't. 
If you insist, then, take 
care. 
Everyone stay well! 
Please come again. 
I will. 
And you come visit us 
sometime!
Vocabulary:

daws  sawv daws 'everyone'
ho  'then'
hmo 'night'
hmos (form of hmo occurring after tone b and tone j)
lwm 'another, the next'
mam 'then, therefore'
Mam mus koj os! (Literally, 'then you go' but means 'take care.'
ntuj 'sky'
tsaus ntuj 'to be dark, to be nighttime'
ntxawm (see txiv ntxawm)
nyob zoo 'to be well'
sawv daws 'everyone'
thiab 'also'

Pattern drills:
1:
Yuav tsaus ntuj lawm. It's getting dark.
Yuav sov lawm. It's getting warm.
Yuav no lawm. It's getting cold.

2:
(tsis) Txbob mus los mas. Please don't go.
Nrog peb pw ib hmos. Sleep over at our house one night.

(tsis) Txbob pw los mas. Please don't go to bed.
Nrog peb tham ib pliag. Talk with us for a while.

(tsis) Txbob rov gqb mus los mas. Please don't go back.
Nrog peb zaum ib pliag. Sit with us for a while.

los mas (in this sense, it is acting like 'please')
LESSON FIVE

I have come to study Hmong.
Come in.
Sit down.
What's this called?
It's called "a book".
What's that called?
It's called "a pen".
Is this called "paper"?
Yes, that's right.
Is this called "a chair"?
"lub rooj zaum" (grammatical particle used with nouns)
"lub rooj zaum" xwb. No, it's called "a table".

Vocabulary:

cas
li cas? 'how?'
cwj mem 'pen'
hu 'to call'
hu ua 'to call' (in the sense of 'to call something by a certain name')
ib 'one, a'
li cas? 'how?'
lub (grammatical particle used with nouns)
lub rooj 'table'
lub rooj zaum 'chair'
mem (cwj mem) 'pen'
no
(1) 'this'
qhov no (demonstrative pronoun)
(2) particle used at the end of a sentence.

ntawd 'that' (demonstrative adj.)
qhov ntawd 'that' (demonstrative pronoun)
thawv 'paper'
phau ntawv 'book'
qhov no 'this'(demonstrative pronoun)
qhov ntawd 'that' (demonstrative pronoun)
rooj 'table'
rooj zaum 'chair'
tug (form of tus occurring after tone b and tone j)
tus (grammatical particle used with nouns)
tus cwj mem 'pen'
ua 'as' (see hu ua)
yog 'to be so','to be the case that ...'
zaum 'to sit'
lub rooj zaum 'chair'

Pattern drill:

What have you come to do?

Koj tuaj dab tsi?
Kuv tuaj kawm lus Hmoob.
Kuv tuaj nyeem ntawv.
Kuv tuaj ntxuav tes.
Kuv tuaj haus dej.

I've come to study Hmong.
I've come to read.
I've come to wash my hands.
I've come to drink some water.
ZAJ KAWM ZAUM RAU

LESSON SIX

A: Koj ua dab tsi?
B: Kuv tab tom noj hmo.
A: Koj noj dab tsi?
B: Kuv tab tom noj ngaij nyug.

What are you doing?
I'm eating dinner.
What are you eating?
I'm eating beef.

Vocabulary:

hmo 'supper'
noj 'to eat'
ngaij 'meat'
ngaij nyug 'beef'
nyug (form of nyuj occurring after tone b and j)
nyuj 'cow, bull'
tab tom (grammatical particle placed before the verb to denote progressive aspect; similar in meaning to English be...-ing)

Pattern drills:

1. Koj ua dab tsi?
Kuv tab tom noj hmo.
Kuv tab tom haus dej.
Kuv tab tom cheb tsev.
Kuv tab tom ntxuav tais diav.
Kuv tab tom ntxuav tes.
Kuv tab tom ntxhua khaub ncaws.
Kuv tab tom nyeem ntawv.
Kuv tab tom nrhiav tus cwj mem.
Kuv tab tom so rooj.

What are you doing?
I'm eating dinner.
I'm having a drink of water.
I'm sweeping the floor(house).
I'm washing dishes.
I'm washing my hands.
I'm washing clothes.
I'm reading.
I'm looking for a pen.
I'm wiping the table.

2.
Koj noj dab tsi?
Kuv noj ngaij nyug.
Kuv noj ngaij ntses.
Kuv noj ngaij npuas.

What are you eating?
I'm eating beef.
I'm eating fish.
I'm eating pork.
LESSON SEVEN

ZAJ KAWM ZAUM XYA

A: Koj ua dab tsi?
B: Kuv ua vaj zaub.
A: Kuv tsis hnov koj hais dab tsi.
B: Kuv hais tias kuv ua vaj zaub.

A: Nws ua dab tsi?
B: Nws ua hmo.
A: Kuv tsis to taub. "Ua hmo" yog hais dab tsi?
B: "Ua hmo" yog "npaj zaub npaj mov noj".

A: Nws ua dab tsi?
B: Kuv tsis paub.

Vocabulary:

hais 'to say'
yog hais 'to mean'
hnov 'to hear'
mov 'cooked rice'
nws 'he, she'
npaj 'to prepare'
paub 'to know'
taub (see to taub)
tias 'that '(conjunction)
to taub 'to understand'
ua 'to do, to make'
vaj 'garden'
yog 'to be'
yog hais 'to mean'
zaub 'vegetable'

Pattern Drills:

1.
Kuv ua vaj zaub.
Kuv tsis hnov koj hais dab tsi.
Kuv hais tias kuv ua vaj zaub.

Kuv nyeem ntawv.
Kuv tsis hnov koj hais dab tsi.
Kuv hais tias kuv nyeem ntawv.

Kuv ntxuav tes.
Kuv tsis hnov koj hais dab tsi.
Kuv hais tias kuv ntxuav tes.

What are you doing?
I'm making a garden.
I didn't hear what you said.
I said that I'm making a garden.

What is he/she doing?
He/she is making supper.
I don't understand.
What does "making supper" mean?
"Making supper" means "preparing rice and vegetables to eat".

What is he/she doing?
I don't know.

I'm making a garden.
I didn't hear what you said.
I said that I'm making a garden.

I'm reading.
I didn't hear what you said.
I said that I'm reading.

I'm washing my hands.
I didn't hear what you said.
I said that I'm washing my hands.
I'm eating.
I didn't hear what you said.
I said that I'm eating.

I'm drinking some water.
I didn't hear what you said.
I said that I'm drinking some water.

I'm going home.
I didn't hear what you said.
I said that I'm going home.

I'm making a garden.
I don't understand.
What does "ua vaj zaub" mean?

I'm reading.
I don't understand.
What does "nyeem ntawv" mean?

I'm eating.
I don't understand.
What does "noj mov" mean?

I'm drinking some water.
I don't understand.
What does "haus dej" mean?

I'm going home.
I don't understand.
What does "mus tsev" mean?

What is he/she doing?

He/she's preparing vegetables to eat.
He/she's giving it to my father to eat.
He/she's reading to my mother (literally "He/she's reading to my mother to listen.")
LESSON EIGHT

What day are you going shopping?
I don't know yet whether it will be Friday or Saturday.
If you go on Saturday, I would like to go with you.
I'm leaving at four thirty.
What time will we get back?
If I can find the things I need, we'll come back at seven.
If I'm not home by six I'm afraid I'll miss supper.

Vocabulary:

khw 'market'
hnub vas Xuv 'Friday' (Lao van suk)
hnub vas Xaum 'Saturday' (Lao van sao)
teev 'hour', 'o'clock'
nrhiav 'to look for'; nrhiav tau 'found'
tau (placed after the verb; makes the verb past tense)
tej uas 'those which', 'the things which'

LESSON NINE

Where are you going?
I'm going shopping.
How are you going there?
I'm going to walk.
How far is it from here?
It's only three blocks from here.

Vocabulary:

mus kav khw 'to go shopping'
blov (derived from 'block' in English)
ZAJ KAWM ZAUM KAUM

A: Puag ta koj mus dab tsi lawm?
B: Kuv mus yuav khoom tom
thw lawm.
A: Koj yuav tau dab tsi?
B: Kuv yuav tau ib co qe, ngaij
qab, zaub xav lav, zaub paj,
piam thaj, thiab txhuv.

Vocabulary:
puag ta 'a little while ago'

ZAJ KAWM ZAUM KAUM IB

A: Koj puas tau noj sus?
B: Tsis tau.
A: Koj puas tshaib plab?
B: Tshaib.
Puas muaj tsev noj mov nyob
ze ntawm no?
A: Nrog peb noj mov xwb los mas.

LESSEN TEN

Where have you been?
I've been to the store.
What did you buy?
I bought some eggs, chicken,
lettuce, cauliflower, sugar,
and rice.

ZAJ KAWM ZAUM KAUM OB

A: Nrog peb noj mov os.
    Peb tsis muaj dab tsi noj
    ntxuag mov.
B: Ab! Qhov no ntxim qab kawg.
A: Noj zaub tsuag!
B: Ua tsaug.

Vocabulary:
ntxim 'to look'; 'to appear'
ntxuag 'with' (used after eat, e.g. eat with rice)
    tsuag 'not salty'

LESSON ELEVEN

Have you had lunch yet?
No.
Are you hungry?
Yes.
Is there a restaurant near here?
Why don't you eat with us.

LESSON TWELVE

Eat with us.
We don't have anything special
to go with the rice.
Oh! this looks delicious.
Have some zaub tsuag!
Thank you.
ZAJ KAWM ZAUM KAUM PEB

A: Qhov no qab kawg.
    Rov qab qhia kuv saib hu
    li cas?
B: Hu ua "zaub tsuag."
A: Nej ua li cas?
B: Ua ntej rau dej rau.
    Npau lawm, mam li npaws
    zaub rau.
    Koj puas xav haus ib khob
    dej tshuaj yej?
A: Xav, ua tsaug.
B: Rau piam thaj los tsis rau?
A: Tsis rau.

Vocabulary:

saib 'to look', but here just a sentence connector.

ZAJ KAWM ZAUM KAUM PLAUB

A: Thaum koj mus tom lub vaj
tisiaj kuv xav nrog koj mus
thiab.
    Tej neeg uas nyob ib ncig
    ntawm peb tsev no xav nrog
    koj mus thiab.
    Peb sawv daws mus ua ke.
B: Tau.
    Neeg coob haj yam zoo.
A: Peb tseg cov me nyuam
    nrog kuv niam nyob.
    Nws yuav zov lawv thiab lawv
    yuav ua si ua ke.
B: Tsis txhob cia tod.
    Peb coj cov me nyuam mus;
    lawv yuav zoo siab
    saib tej tsiaj thiab.
A: Yog peb ua li ntawd ntshai
    yuav tsum muaj neeg zov lawv.
B: Kuv mam li zov lawv.

Vocabulary:

li ntawd 'like that'
mam li 'in that case'

LESSON THIRTEEN

This is very delicious.
Please tell me again what it
is called.
It's called "zaub tsuag."
How do you make it?
First you put in the water.
When it is boiling, then you
break vegetables into it.
Would you like a cup of tea?
Yes, thank you.
With or without sugar?
Without.

LESSON FOURTEEN

When you go to the zoo, I
would like to go with you.
Our neighbors want to go with
you too.
Let's go together.
Sure.
The more the merrier.
We'll leave the children with
my mother.
She will watch them and they
can play together.
No, don't leave them there.
We should take our children;
they will enjoy looking
at the animals too.
If we do that, then someone
will have to look after them.
I will watch them.
ZAJ KAWM ZAUM KAUM TSIB

A: Koj puas xav kom kuv coj
    koj mus qhov twg?
B: Xav, yog tias nyob tsis
    deb ntawm qhov koj yuav mus.
A: Koj mus qhov twg?
B: Koj yuav tsum mus tom
    Jacobson lub tsev muag khoom.
    Qhov chaw no nyob rau
    ntawm txoj ceg kaum kev
    Maynard thiab Liberty.

Vocabulary:

ceg kaum 'corner'
qhov twg
    (1) 'where?'
    (2) 'anywhere'
yuav tsum 'must, ought, have to'

ZAJ KAWM ZAUM KAUM RAU

A: Kuv tuaj xyuas koj saib koj
    puas muaj paj ntaub muag.
B: Peb muaj hos.
    Koj puas xav saib?
A: Xav.
    Daim no zoo nkauj kawg.
B: Muaj ib daig loj dua
    nov thiab.
    Koj puas xav saib?
A: Kuv xav saib thiab.
    Kuv xav yuav daim me no.
    Nqe li cas?
B: Tsib caug dos las.
A: Pheej yig kawg.

LESSON FIFTEEN

Can I give you a ride somewhere?
Yes, if it's not out of your way.
Where are you going?
I have to get to Jacobson's department store.
It's on the corner of Maynard and Liberty.

LESSON SIXTEEN

I've come to see if you have any paj ntaub to sell.
Yes, we do.
Would you like to see them?
Yes, please.
Oh, this one is very beautiful.
We also have one that is larger.
Would you like to see it?
Yes, I would.
I would like to buy this small one.
How much is it?
Fifty dollars.
That's very inexpensive.
ZAJ KAWM ZAUM KAUM XYA

A: Nyob zoo.
B: Nyob zoo.
Koj tuaj dab tsi?
A: Nej puas muaj khaub ncaws
Hmoob muag?
B: Peb tsis muaj muag.
Peb muaj cev puav cia
saib xwb.
Nov yog txoj phuam.
Poj niam ntoo phuam saum
lawv lub taub hau.
Nov yog daim tiab Hmoob
Ntsuab.
Hmoob Dawb hnav tiab Hmoob
Ntsuab vim tiab Hmoob Ntsuab
zoo nkauj.
A: Daim tiab Hmoob Ntsuab zoo
nkauj kawg tiag.
Nej puas muaj lwm yam rau
kuv xyuas ntxiv thiab?
B: Tam sim no peb tsis muaj.
Lwm lub lim piam yog koj
tuaj mas nyaj peb yuav muaj.
A: Ua tsaug.
Cia lwm lub lim piam tso
kuv mam li tuaj.

Vocabulary:

Lim piam 'week' (Many people, however, use 'as thiv', from Lao.)

ZAJ KAWM ZAUM KAUM YIM

A: Koj tuaj los.
Los tsev os.
B: Kuv tuaj xyuas koj lub
tsheb tsjabi.
A: Tau.
Koj puas xav caij?
B: Cia kuv zaum qhov twg?
A: Zaum pem hauv ntej.
** ** **
B: Saib!
Tus txiv neej ntawd tsav
tsheb ceev heev.
A: Los nag hlob hlob nws
yuav tsum maj mam tsav.

LESSON SEVENTEEN

Hello
Hello.
What can I do for you?
Do you have any Hmong clothing
to sell?
We don't have anything that
we're selling.
We have some just to look at.
This is txoj phuam.
Women wear it on their heads.
This is a Hmoob Ntsuab skirt.
Hmoob Dawb wear Hmoob
Ntsuab skirts because Hmoob
Ntsuab skirts are beautiful.
Yes, Hmoob Ntsuab skirts are
really beautiful.
Do you have any other Hmong
things I can look at?
Right now we don't.
Next week if you come back we
may have something.
Thank you.
So next week I'll come back.

LESSON EIGHTEEN

Hello.
Come in.
I came to look at your new
car.
Go ahead.
Would you like a ride?
Where should I sit?
Sit up in front.
** ** **
Look!
That man is driving very fast.
It's raining hard. He should
drive slowly.

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ZAJ KAWM ZAUM KAUM CUAJ

B: Kuv xav tsav me ntsis.
   Koj puas kam?
A: Kam thiab, tiam sis koj
    ua tib zoo tsav zoo zoo.
B: Koj lub tsheb txawv kuv lub.
   A: Txawv li cas?
   B: Kuv lub tsheb tsis muaj xov
      tooj cua thiab tsis loj
      npaum li koj lub.

ZAJ KAWM ZAUM NEES NKAUM

A: Koj nyob kem tsev no ntev
   li cas lawm?
B: Ob xyoos.
   Txij puag thaum kuv tuaj
   nyob lub tebchaws no.
A: Koj yuav nyob ntev li cas
   ntxiv thiab?
B: Kuv yuav nyob qhov no
    mus txog thaum kuv yuav
    tau kuv ib lub tsev tso.
A: Koj tab tom nrhiav tsev yuav,
   puas yog?
B: Tsis yog.
   Kuv tsis tau muaj nyiaj
   txaus yuav.

LESSON NINETEEN

I'd like to drive a little.
May I?
Yes, but drive carefully.
Your car is different from mine.
How?
My car doesn't have a radio and is not as large as yours.

LESSON TWENTY

How long have you lived in this apartment?
Two years.
Since I came to this country.
How much longer will you live here?
I will live here until I buy a house of my own.
Are you looking for a house to buy now?
No.
I can't afford to buy a house yet.