The Tiger, the Sheep and the Monkey (TS-1)

trickster story

A. The Tiger, the Sheep and the Monkey (TS-1)

This story is a short funny trickster story.[1] The sheep initially tricks the tiger into believing it is some kind of monster. The monkey tries the same trick but by this time the tiger has woken up to having been tricked and so he eats the monkey.

A.1 Free Translation of Text

1. *There was a tiger and there was a sheep.*

2. *One day the tiger went to graze for food after having left its own house.*

3. *At whatever place it is, one sheep was watching. And the sheep went to the tiger's house. And it entered inside. And it is saying. Having said again and again, "I am a most powerful sheep, I use a **sərəgi** sapling as a toothstick, I give life to 12 buffalo music horns, I'll skin the tiger into small pieces (and) I behead/sacrifice the **raksin** (and throw out)," it was staying in the tiger's house.*

4. *And later the tiger came. And it is hearing (the sheep). "What sort of thing has come to my house and is speaking like this? I won't stay here, it'll eat me as well," saying (this) the tiger ran quickly away.*

5. *The sheep speaking like this scared the tiger away.*

6. *Later the sheep left.*

7 *At the time of going, at whatever place is was, there was a monkey.*

8. *At the time of the sheep going it saw (it) and the monkey went to the tiger's house and having entered inside it is saying. "I am a monkey, **kitʃ kitʃ**" it is saying.*

9. *It was saying like this. And the tiger came. And it heard (the monkey). And it said.*

10. *"Argh, damn so and so, one day it frightened me (but not now)," it said. And it ate the monkey.*

11. *It's finished.*

A.2 The Tiger, the Sheep and the Monkey Interlinear

TS-1:1

गोटोक	बाग	रोए	मने		आऊर	गोटोक	मेंढा	रोए	मने।
goʈok	bag	roe	məne		aur	goʈok	mẽɖʰa	roe	məne
NUM	N	V	PRT		CONJ	NUM	N	V	PRT
one	tiger	be-3S	REPRTDINFO		and	one	sheep(M)	be-3S	SFM

There was a tiger and there was a sheep.

TS-1:2

एक	दीन	जानू	बाग	आपलो	घरले	नीकरून		भाती	चरूकलाए	गेली
ek	din	dʒanu	bag	aplo	gʰərle	nikrun		bʰati	tʃəruklae	geli
NUM	N	PRT	N	PRON	N	V		PRT	ADV	V
one	day	focus	tiger	one's own	house=SRC	leave-CONJ.COMP		after	graze-INF-PURP	go-3S.NM.PC

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[1]Originally typed in Devanagari by Chingaru Ram Baghel, c1974. Researcher: Fran Woods

मने।
məne
PRT
SFM

One day the tiger went to graze for food after having left its own house.

TS-1:3.1

कोन	लगले	आए	आले	गोटोक	मेंढा	दकते रोए	मने।
kon	ləgle	ae	ale	goʈok	mẽɖʰa	dəkte roe	məne
RPRON	N	EQ	PRT	NUM	N	V	PRT
which	place=SRC	is.3S	disclaimer	one	sheep(M)	look-CONJ.INC-be-3S	SFM

At whatever place it is, one sheep was watching.

TS-1:3.2

आऊर	मेंढा	जानू	बाग	चो	घरे	गेली	मने।
aur	mẽɖʰa	dʒanu	bag	tʃo	gʰəre	geli	məne
CONJ	N	PRT	N	PRT	N	V	PRT
and	sheep(M)	focus	tiger	=POSS	house=LOC	go-3S.NM.PC	SFM

And the sheep went to the tiger's house.

TS-1:3.3

आऊर	जानू	भीरे	ओलली	मने।
aur	dʒanu	bʰitre	olli	məne
CONJ	PRT	N	V	PRT
and	focus	inside=LOC	enter-3S.NM.PC	SFM

And it entered inside.

TS-1:3.4

आऊर	बोलेसे	मने।
aur	bolese	məne
CONJ	V	PRT
and	say-3S.PINC	SFM

And it is saying.

TS-1:3.5

"मोएँ	मेंढा मेंढकूरा	सरगी	लदेआ	दातून
moẽ	mẽɖʰa mẽɖʰkura	sərəgi	lədea	datun
PPRON	CN	N	N	N
I	sheep(M)-sheep(M)-thing(M)	tree type	almost full-grown tree	teeth cleaning stick

करू	बारा	भोएँसा	के	सींग	तोडू	जीओत	बाग	के	खाला
kəru	bara	bʰoẽsa	ke	sĩg	toʈu	dʒiot	bag	ke	kʰala
V	NUM	N	CASE	N	N	V	N	CASE	N
do-CONJ.COMP	twelve	buffalo(M)	GOL	horns	metal horn(LG)	have life-3P	tiger	GOL	animal skin

छोलू	ड़ूँडी	राकसीन	के	फूजी	पोकाऊ,"
tʃʰolu	ɖũɖi	raksin	ke	pʰudʒi	pokau
V	N	N	CASE	N	V
skin-CONJ.COMP	small ball shape	spirit name	GOL	sacrifice-NOM	animals give birth-CONJ.COMP

बोलून	बोलून	बाग	चो	घरे	रोए	मने।
bolun	bolun	bag	tʃo	gʰəre	roe	məne
V	V	N	PRT	N	V	PRT
say-CONJ.COMP	say-CONJ.COMP	tiger	=POSS	house=LOC	be-3S	SFM

*Having said again and again, "I am a most powerful sheep, I use a **sərəgi** sapling as a toothstick, I give life to 12 buffalo music horns, I'll skin the tiger into small pieces (and) I behead/sacrifice the **raksin** (and throw*

out)," it was staying in the tiger's house.[2]

TS-1:4.1

आऊर	पासे	बाग	जानू	ईली		मने।
aur	pase	bag	dʒanu	ili		məne
CONJ	ADV	N	PRT	V		PRT
and	later	tiger	focus	come-3S.NM.PC		SFM

And later the tiger came.

TS-1:4.2

आऊर	सूनेसे		मने।
aur	sunese		məne
CONJ	V		PRT
and	hear-3S.PINC		SFM

And it is hearing (the sheep).

TS-1:4.3

"काए	बीती	आमचो	घरे	ईलीसे	आऊर	असन	बोलेसे?
kae	biti	amtʃo	gʰəre	ilise	aur	əsən	bolese
REL	CLSS	POSSPRON	N	V	CONJ	ADV	V
what	thing	we=POSS	house=LOC	come-3S.NM.PC	and	like this	say-3S.PINC

"What sort of thing has come to my house and is speaking like this?

TS-1:4.4

ए	लगे	नी	रोए	मोके	बोले	खाएदे,"	बोलते	काए	पोराली
e	ləge	ni	roe	moke	bole	kʰaede	bolte	kae	porali
DEM	N	NEG	ST	PPRON	ADV	V	V	EXCL	V
this	place=LOC	not	be-3S	I-GOL	also	eat-3S.F1	say-CONJ.INC	EMP(quantity)	run-3S.NM.PC

मने,	बाग।
məne	bag
PRT	N
SFM	tiger

I won't stay here, it'll eat me as well," saying (this) the tiger ran quickly away.

TS-1:5

मेंढा	ऊसनी	बोलते	बाग	के	डराली	मने।
mẽɖʰa	usni	bolte	bag	ke	dərali	məne
N	ADV	V	N	CASE	N	PRT
sheep(M)	like that-EMP	say-CONJ.INC	tiger	GOL	fear-CAUS-3S.NM.PC	SFM

The sheep speaking like this scared the tiger away.

TS-1:6

पासे	मेंढा	गेली	मने।
pase	mẽɖʰa	geli	məne
ADV	N	V	PRT
later	sheep(M)	go-3S.NM.PC	SFM

Later the sheep left.

TS-1:7

जातो के	कोन	लगे	आए	आले	गोटोक	बेंदरी	रोए	मने।
dʒato ke	kon	ləge	ae	ale	goʈok	bẽdri	roe	məne
PHRADV	RPRON	N	EQ	CONJ	NUM	N	ST	PRT
go-CONJ.INC-TEMP	which	place=LOC	is.3S	whether	one	monkey (F)	be-3S	SFM

At the time of going, at whatever place is was, there was a monkey.

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[2]The sheep's boast is a poetic form. The meaning is unclear and the free translation is a best guess.

TS-1:8.1

मेंढा	चो	जातो के	दकली	मने	आऊर	बाग	चो	घरे
mẽḍʰa	tʃo	dʒato ke	dəkli	məne	aur	bag	tʃo	gʰəre
N	PRT	PHRADV	V	PRT	CONJ	N	PRT	N
sheep(M)	=POSS	go-CONJ.INC-TEMP	look-3S.NM.PC	SFM	and	tiger	=POSS	house=LOC

बेंदरी	बोले	गेली	आऊर	भीरे	ओलून	बोलेसे	मने।
bẽdri	bole	geli	aur	bʰitre	olun	bolese	məne
N	ADV	V	CONJ	N	V	V	PRT
monkey (F)	also	go-3S.NM.PC	and	inside=LOC	enter-CONJ.COMP	say-3S.PINC	SFM

At the time of the sheep going it saw (it) and the monkey went to the tiger's house and having entered inside it is saying.

TS-1:8.2

"मोएँ	बेंदरी	कीच कीच,"	बोलेसे	मने।
moẽ	bẽdri	kitʃ kitʃ	bolese	məne
PPRON	N	sound	V	PRT
I	monkey (F)	sound	say-3S.PINC	SFM

*"I am a monkey, **kitʃ kitʃ**," it is saying.*[3]

TS-1:9.1

असनी	बोलते रोए	मने।
əsni	bolte roe	məne
ADV	V	PRT
like this-EMP	say-CONJ.INC-be-3S	SFM

It was saying like this.

TS-1:9.2

आऊर	बाग	ईली	मने।
aur	bag	ili	məne
CONJ	N	V	PRT
and	tiger	come-3S.NM.PC	SFM

And the tiger came.

TS-1:9.3

आऊर	सूनली	मने।
aur	sunli	məne
CONJ	V	PRT
and	hear-3S.NM.PC	SFM

And it heard (the monkey).

TS-1:9.4

आऊर	बोलली	मने।
aur	bolli	məne
CONJ	V	PRT
and	say-3S.NM.PC	SFM

And it said.

TS-1:10.1

"ई	बाप लोटी	मोके	एक	दीन	डराली,"	बोलली	मने।
i	bap loʈi	moke	ek	din	dərali	bolli	məne
DEM	EXCL	PPRON	NUM	N	N	V	PRT
this very one	EXCL(anger)	I-GOL	one	day	fear-CAUS-3S.NM.PC	say-3S.NM.PC	SFM

"Argh, damn so and so, one day it frightened me (but not now)," it said.

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[3]The translation of ***kitʃ kitʃ*** is unknown.

TS-1:10.2

आऊर	बेंदरी	के	खाऊन दीली	मने।
aur	bẽdri	ke	kʰaun dili	məne
CONJ	N	CASE	V	PRT
and	monkey (F)	GOL	eat-CONJ.COMP-BEN-3S.NM.PC	SFM

And it ate the monkey.

TS-1:11

सरली।

sərli

V

finish-3S.NM.PC

It's finished

Abbreviations

3S	=	third person, plural
3P	=	third person, singular
ADV	=	adverb(ial)
BEN	=	benefactive
CASE	=	case marker
CAUS	=	causative
CLSS	=	classifier
CN	=	compound noun
COMP	=	complete
CONJ	=	conjunctive
DEM	=	demonstrative
EMP	=	emphatic marker
EXCL	=	exclamation
EQ	=	equative
F	=	female
F1	=	future 1
GOL	=	goal marker
INC	=	incomplete
INF	=	infinitive
LG	=	large size
LOC	=	locative
M	=	human male
N	=	noun
NEG	=	negation, negative
NM	=	non human-male
NOM	=	nominaliser
NUM	=	cardinal number
PC	=	present complete
PHRADV	=	adverbial phrase
PINC	=	present incomplete
POSS	=	possessive particle
POSSPRON	=	possessive pronoun
PPRON	=	personal pronoun
PRON	=	pronoun
PRT	=	particle

PURP	=	purpose marker
REL	=	relative marker
REPRTDINFO	=	reported information marker
RPRON	=	relative pronoun
SFM	=	story form sentence marker
SRC	=	source
ST	=	stative
TEMP	=	temporal particle
V	=	verb