



1959

## Korean

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Language: Korean

Informant: Kwang\_Ho

Country: Korea

Date: August 15, 1959

KOREAN SEASONS

1. urí nàrà - nín ?o-wəl yu-wəl číl-wəl-ín yerim-ikho/  
our country-in.the 5-month 6-month 7-month-subject summer-is  
May June July

phal-wəl khu-wəl sí-wəl - ín khaíl - ikho/ šip?il-wəl šip?i-wəl  
8-month 9-month 10-month-subj. autumn-is 11-month 12-month  
August September October November December

?íl-wəl-in kheul-ikho/ ?i-wəl shám-wəl shá-wəl-ín - phom-immida//  
1-month-subj. winter-is 2-month 3-month 4-month-subj. spring-is  
January February March April

2. phom-enín mótha khak khájǵng-ese-nín šíat-íl phurie  
spring-in.the whole every home-at-subj. seed-object sowing

čhésú - ríl khakhùgò/ yerim - enín phísé - ríl khakhugo/  
vegetable-obj. growing summer-in.the rice-plant-obj. growing

khaíl - enín čúsú - ríl hagò/ kheul - enín phori wa míl - il  
autumn-in.the harvest-obj. do winter-in.the barley and wheat-obj.

khakhugo-?isimmidà// 3. ?i phorí wa míl - ín khǵ tháimhé - i  
growing - is these barley and wheat-subj. that next-year-of

phom khwa yerim shái - e shuhákh-íl hamnida// 4. phòm - enín  
spring and summer between-at harvest-obj. do.is spring-in.the

čhàn - yà - è kot - i manphal - ǵro  
with.water.patch-without.water.patch-at flower-subj. full.bloom-to  
whole landscape

phíese / čo - rò insəng - i hánggrakh - il hanthə  
budding grass-dew human-life-of joyful.myself-obj. one.time

čílgo - immida// yerim-enín shán - ǵro phízǵ tonín  
enjoyful.circumstance-is summer-in.the mountain-into escape or

phathá - ró khasǵ/ yerim hánthé-ríl čílgeuphkhe čine-omnidà//  
coastline-to went summer once-obj. joyful.circumstance lived-is

(Korean Seasons con'd)

6. yerum phang - hakh - ĩn ʔil-wəl ʔi-šiph-il phutʔ phal-wəl mal  
 summer release-learn-subj. 7-month 2-10-day from 9-month end  
 vacation July 20th August

khaĵi-ʔigo/ kheul phang - hakh-ĩn šiph-ʔi-wəl ʔi-siph-o-il phutʔ  
 have-is winter release-learn-subj. 10-2-month 2-10-5-day from  
 vacation 12 25th  
 December

ʔil-wəl sham-siph-il khaĵi-ʔimnidà// 7. khefl - enĩn yənĵo  
 1-month 3-10-day have-is winter-in.the fuel  
 January 30th

khwánkhe - r6 khĩrĩ-hàmnidà//  
 concerned-with-to such.as-is

#### FREE TRANSLATION:

1. May, June, July are summer; August, September, October are autumn;  
 November, December, January are winter; February, March, April are  
 spring in Korea. 2. In the spring every home sowing seeds for growing  
 up vegetables; in the summer farmer is growing up rice planting; in  
 the autumn it is harvested; in the winter barley and wheat are growing.
3. These barley and wheat are harvested between spring and summer  
 in the next year. 4. In the spring there is bloom out lot of  
 flowers in roads between fields, and those joyful inside to human  
 life. 5. Somebody go to coastline and go to mountain range for  
 escape summer. 6. Summer vacation begins from July 20 to end of  
 August; winter vacation begins December 25th to end of January.
7. Because we don't have lot of fuel.

#### FUTURE PLANS

1. nà-nĩn myən-nyən-è nõsè-thàkthòthà thèhàkhwèn - ĵ1  
 I-subj. light-year-in North-Dakota graduate.school-obj.  
 next year

(Future Plans - con'd)

čòrèph-hànc'khsi mikhùkh-ŋ thekhsès, khənsès, thònn khī khīn  
graduate-as soon as USA → of Texas Kansas or that around

čè mízùri khī khīn čìphang-è khàsè/ mikhùkh-ŋ phúngsìph-ŋ  
place Missouri that around region-to going USA → of custom - obj.

čòm thī ?ara - khàjìgò/ tho thongsìè thòn - ŋ  
little more like to know-have or at the same time money-obj.

čòm thī phədə khàjìgò khū khukh hălàgò šəngkhakh hāmndà//  
little more get have go country will go think is

2. mùlòn khū khukh khwà thòngsìè ùri  
of course come back country and at the same time our

nàrà - ènn khisulčà-khà phùjòkh hăgithāmùn-è nà-nñn urī  
country-in the engineer-subj. deficient because - of I-subj. our

khukhà wà mìnčókh - ŋ yùhès ?irŋ hăjijàng khòsènn  
nation and fellow race-obj. for work ? have to do? (unc)

ànthòl hyèngphyèn - imndà//  
cannot circumstance → is

#### FREE TRANSLATION

1. If I graduated from University of North Dakota in next year, then I like living at middle part of U.S.A., that is, Texas, Kansas, or Missouri; because I'd like to get money and to know more American custom; so after, I'm going to go back to Korea.
2. Of course we don't have good engineers in Korea, so if I come back to Korea, I have to working for my nation, and for my fellow Korean race.

## Explanatory notes:

Voiceless aspirated stops freely fluctuate with voiced stops between voiced segments. 's' also fluctuates with 'z' between voiced segments. This applies where stops or 's' are indicated as voiceless; where they are indicated as voiced they are consistent.

[l] becomes [ɺ] before -ʃl or -ʃn  
 [t] " [s] " "  
 " " [ʃ] " -i

' high tone	r	equals	ɺ
` low tone	l	"	ɺ
mid tone unmarked	kh	"	aspirated k (this applies
/ non-final pause			to all stops and 's'
// final pause			when followed by 'h')
unc uncertain	s	"	ʃ
subj. subject indicator	ɺ	"	ts
obj. object indicator	ɺ	"	dʒ
	ng	"	ŋ

- indicates morpheme break

dot between words in translation indicates no morpheme break in Korean text

dash between words in translation indicates morpheme break but not word break in Korean text



ce-íl cunyo-həmni-dà// 9. tædo-nín kangcik-tó mægsem-  
 order/number-one important-is-St.M. sometimes-C.M. snack-or eat-

ni-da// 10. Kurigo hæ·-ka cìlpùl-tè?-e-nín hacim-kwa/ cənyək-  
 is-St.M. and sun-C.M. short-time-in-C.M. morning-and evening-

mən mangnín satam-dó isəmni-dà 11. kurigo sonyim-í ošim-myén  
 only eating people-some is-St.M. and custom-C.M. come-if

cudó i-yakwən-kwa im-šik-cəm-é myošia tsəngtəhí tæjəp-həmni-dà//  
 mainly this-hotel-and drink-eat- invited largely service/treated-does-St.M.  
 store-to

12. kurigo tsul-ciph-è-nín cəptə-pu-ká isəsá nore-wa cum-íl-cugo  
 and wine-house-in-C.M. service-woman- there song-and dance-C.M.-  
 C.M. is playing

cəmi?iké noltsú-isəmni-dà//  
 joyful can play-is-St.M.

Free Translation:

1. Our meals are not so good. 2. Should we invite you to eat supper with us in my home, would you come to eat at five o'clock? 3. Yes. 4. We each have our own customs and they are not the same for all Korean families; for in some families they eat with the grandparents, parents, and children all sitting at the same table, but in other families they eat at separate tables. 5. Usually breakfast time is eight o'clock; lunch is either at twelve or one o'clock; and supper time is six or seven o'clock. 6. Our food consists mostly of vegetables. 7. Sometimes we have meat or fish to eat. 8. But rice, soup, and "Kimchi" are the main staples. 9. Sometimes we have snacks. 10. When the days are short, some people only eat two meals a day. 11. Often when I have a guest, I take him to a hotel or restaurant. 12. There we can enjoy the service of the waitress and are

entertained with dancing and singing.

TEXT # 2 - THE KOREAN FAMILY SYSTEM

1. uri-nara-<sup>í</sup> tsəngwal yəngs̄sik-é tehayá na-n<sup>n</sup>in cigum-putá  
our-country-Poss.N. living form-to about I-C.M. now-from
- iyaki-<sup>í</sup>il halagóhəmni-dà// 2. uri-nara-n<sup>n</sup>in cudó  
story-C.M. going to speak-St.M. our-country-C.M. mainly
- kajok-cetò-<sup>í</sup> pumsok-<sup>í</sup>miá han-cip-é halmāni-harəpuji-wá/  
family-system-Poss.N. custom-is one-house-at grandmother-grandfather-and
- hapaji-wá-omēni/ kurigó na-hàgó na-<sup>í</sup> cə-hago uri-ai-t<sup>í</sup>il-kaji  
father-and-mother and me-with my-Poss.N. wife-with our-child-plural-  
until
- salkó-isəmni-dà// 3. y<sup>á</sup>-kuranahany<sup>ón</sup> ne-ka cəngnəm-ikitamwané  
living-is-St.M. why-because I-C.M. eldest son-because of
- kurahəmni-dà// 4. Kurana na-<sup>í</sup> tóngseng-<sup>ín</sup> kelhon-<sup>il</sup> hámyi<sup>én</sup>  
such do-St. M. but my-Poss.N. brother-C.M. married-C.M. if
- peltodo cib-<sup>il</sup> kuhayá peltodo salim-<sup>il</sup> hágetəmni-dà//  
another house-C.M. acquire another living-C.M. become-St.M.
5. kurigo na-n<sup>n</sup>in me-wəl hapaji-egé kayong-ton-<sup>il</sup> terigó  
and I-C.M. every-month father-to "housekeeping -money-C.M. give  
expenses"-
- kurigo hapaji-omēni-n<sup>n</sup>in tsəngwal-e -kwanheng-kas<sup>il</sup> ilcél  
and father-mother-C. M. living-unc. - about - thing whole
- kansəp hayacəmni-dà// 6. ikoš<sup>i</sup> uri-nara-<sup>í</sup> tsəngwál yəngs̄sik-<sup>il</sup>  
supervision doing-St.M. this is our-country-Poss.N. living form-C.M.
7. kurigo myəngcəl-e-n<sup>n</sup>in cəng-kajok-<sup>í</sup> tsəngmyold-<sup>il</sup>  
and festival days-in-C.M. whole-family-C.M. visit to grave-C.M.



haketimmi-dà//            8. uri-nara-<sup>h</sup>            myo-n<sup>h</sup>in            cəpši            moyəng  
going to do-St.M.            our-country-Poss.M. grave-C.M. dish form/shape

kwakací            manturá-isəmni-dà//            9. ki-myəngcəl-<sup>h</sup>in            səl.  
like            made-is-            St.M.            that-festival days-C.M. "January 1"

pal-wəl            cúsek            t<sup>h</sup>ing -imni-dà//            10. sice-n<sup>h</sup>in            wajən-<sup>h</sup>il  
eight-month            fifteen so forth-is-St.M.            corpse-C.M. cremation-C.M.

hanatèetôiko            kuràna            cudo            tochang-<sup>h</sup>il            hago-isəmni-dà//  
there is some place but            mainly internment-C.M. doing-is-St. M.

#### Free Translation:

1. I am going to tell you about our country's customs. 2. I am living with my grandparents, parents, with my wife and children in the same house because of our country's custom of the family system. 3. The reason that I am is because I am the oldest son of my father. 4. If my brother marries, he has to move to another home to live. 5. Every month I pay some money to my father for living expenses; my parents have the supervision of the household. 6. This is a characteristic trait in our country. 7. On festival days, we all go to visit the graves of our ancestors. 8. The graves in our country are dish-shaped. 9. Those festival days are January 1 (Standard Day), August 15 (Thanksgiving) and so forth. 10. The dead are cremated in some parts of Korea, but usually the bodies are placed internment.

#### Notes

##### 1. Symbols

St.M. - Statement marker  
Q.M. - Question marker  
C.M. - Class marker

Poss. M. - Possessive marker  
unc. - Uncertain

## 2. Orthography

## a. symbols

c - tš - voiceless alveo-palatal grooved affricate

j - dž - voiced alveo-palatal grooved affricate

r - ř - voiced flapped vibrant

ng - ŋ - voiced velar nasal

h - h - "fortis" voiceless glottal fricative

? - ? - voiceless glottal stop

i - high, front unrounded vocoids

e - mid, front unrounded vocoids

u - high, back rounded vocoids

˘ - indicates length

-----

ˊ - high tone

ˋ - low tone

no mark - mid tone

b. The other phonemes are considered to be the same as those represented in Pike's Phonemics.

## 3. Explanations:

a. /h/ directly following a voiceless stop--/p/,/t/,/k/ indicates aspiration.

b. Since we did not do a phonemic analysis of Korean, the forms appear mainly in "phonetic" script.

c. Because of this, the same forms may differ in spelling---as in the case of /p/ or /ph/ which becomes /b/ when followed by /<sup>h</sup>l/.

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 Date: August 14, 1959

KOREAN AND CHINESE STYLE ROOM

1. uri hánguk sik / cib in cúro / mok tyo wa /kikurotín/  
 our Korean style house subj mainly wood made and soil or clay

mok tyo / kəmmul / i mni dà // 2. tangsin i /hasinín/  
 wood made big building is PrT StP you subj know

bawayóhí / kútají / cəlgún / khonkritu / cib in / kútají /  
 as you not so many pillars concrete house CM not so many

upse mni dà // 3. khirigo/ kúhdæ / tosi /tedyən / sol /  
 thereis PrT StP and modern city T-Tedyan T-Soule

mokpho /phusan / tǎndǎng í /cepuph / cəlgún /khonkritu/ cib uró /  
 T-Mokpo T-Pusan so -sǎ subj considerably pillars concrete house as

teo / əsə mni dà // 4. na nín / yəgiə / uri hánguk sik/  
 become is PrT StP I subj here our Korean style

ondalpang / cangtsé / pang e / tehaya / cəlmien / sənmiɡien /  
 floor heating system system room to about explanation I am going to

hagojaha mni dá // 5. kúgos in / taum / kwa / kase mni  
 I am going to PrT StP that subj parlor and something PrT  
 speak next one like

dà // 6. cúro / phuegesl / canjæk / phulo /  
 StP mainly heating place- kitchen fire wood fire

témien // tongsi e / phueg ənən / pan anɡmitəro  
 kitchen at the same time to heating place-in the unc. unc.

tónghaya / yəndəló / nakakətego / tongsiə / sot? í /  
 unc. chimney unc. at the same time pan unc.

kulyiəes əl / kəɡiesəl / umsi gul / manduró/ makse mni  
 put on obj. at there cook of cooking hole eating PrT

dà // 7. uri nara nín // nam pang / cangcié / təhayo /to /  
 StP our nation subj heating room system about more

sansehí / səlmyen əl / ha lagó/ hamni dà // 8. tsebonæ /  
 detail explanation obj go FuT StP last time

malhampa/wakáci / kɛmpon / wacik ɛn / pəl / piyondon / upsiné /  
 I said to you radical principle subj little change there is no

kɛ / shangsi / hancəm ɛn / arde / wa / kasi mni dá //  
 that/detail point subj follow-below as same PrT StP

9. patog ɛ / nɛmu / təkéumyən / namu ka / manhi / tulynà /  
 floor subj more if it is too thick/wood subj many need

pan ɛ / tasupkinən / tɔ / oræka mni dá //  
 room of/ warm temperature/some/it continues a long time-PrT StP

10. khɛrigo / patag ɛ / yálfhu mián / namu nɛn / còke/  
 and floor subj thing if wood subj small

turumia / kɛtòsiən / pan ɔ / tásupkinən / ore /  
 need or spent instead room of warm temperature long

kaji / anse mni dá // 11. hangpən / pang ul /  
 ago is not PrT StP once room obj

lohulmien / yak / samn yen / næji / o yen / káji /  
 put on-construct/about three years to-or five years to

sul suikó / itakum // soje ril / hanpun / ha  
 if can use sometimes cleanup obj once do

mni dà // 12. Khɛrigo / tsígumun / namu / tasin / yɛntang ul /  
 PrT StP and now wood instead Anthracite obj.

təyong uro / háyo / manhí / sugo / it / səmni / dà //  
 instead to do many use is PaT StP

13. Khɛrigo / ɛnú / kajung / əsa nɛn / namu / təšsin / kúk /  
 and some home at subj wood instead adobe-clay

pəkto l / osúl / cip ul / manduro / sugo / immentəʔəd tó /  
 brick unc as house obj made use there is unc  
 some place

ise mni dà // 14. khɛrigo / pang i / kójigo / halyəmnenən /  
 is PrT StP and room subj fall down fear

tsenhyo / up səmni dà // 15. khɛrigo / canpangcohí mɛn /  
 nothing nothing PaT StP and oil paper subj  
 whole

hangbun / kalmiən / yaksí / i yən / næji / isamn  
 once attached also two years or three

yən / sí / ka mni dà //  
 years unc. continue PrT StP //

Notes:

I. CHANGES IN PHONETIC SCRIPT DUE TO TYPEWRITER LIMITATION:

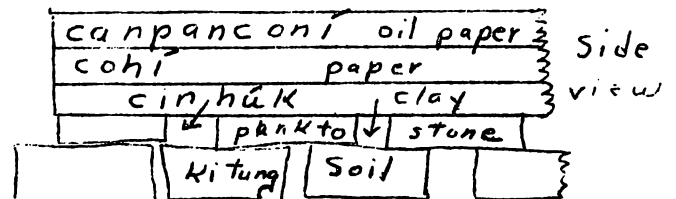
<u>h</u> = heavy aspiration	r = ř
h = aspiration (only following voiceless stops)	<u>l</u> = syllabic l
c = tš	ng = ŋ
j = dž	i = i, ɿ
	æ = æ ɛ
	u = u ʊ

II. The FOLLOWING SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS ARE USED:

unc.	uncertain	CM	Construction Marker
//	pause	Obj	Objective
StP	sentence final pause	T	Town name
Subj	Stative Particle	PrT	Present Tense
	Subject	FuT	Future Tense
		PaT	Past Tense

FREE TRANSLATION

1. Our Korean style homes are mainly made of wood and soil or clay. 2. As you know, there are not many houses with concrete pillars. 3. But in the modern cities of Tosi, Tedyan, Soule, Mokpo, Pusan, etc, there are more and more homes with concrete pillars. 4. I am going to tell you about our Korean style rooms with the floor heating system. 5. I will tell you about something like a parlor. 6. The main part is the kitchen heating place with the fire wood, the chimney, and the pan or 'cooking hole' where we cook and eat. 7. I will tell you in more detail about our 'floor heating system.' 8. Previously I told you about the main part which is the same. 9. If the floor is too thick we need more wood to keep the room at a constant temperature for a long time. 10. And if the wood is too small the floor takes a long time to maintain a constant temperature. 11. Once the floor is constructed it remains for three to five years if it is properly cleaned. 12. Now many use anthracite 'bricks' instead of wood. 13. There are some homes that are constructed of adobe brick instead of wood. 14. Then we do not fear that the house will fall down. 15. Once the oil paper is put on the floor it lasts two to three years.



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Country: Korea  
Date : Summer 1959

Part of a Gospel tract

Hananim<sup>ni</sup> khandanh<sup>an</sup> khu<sup>nu</sup> keho // 2. čin<sup>gu</sup> yə nan<sup>in</sup> kh<sup>ta</sup>-əgə<sup>ə</sup> kha<sup>jang</sup>  
Gospel of brief rescue plan friend oh I you -to most

čungyoh<sup>an</sup> mun<sup>je</sup><sup>ni</sup> // 3. m<sup>ik</sup>o<sup>ja</sup> im<sup>nida</sup> yəngwə<sup>l</sup> mugun<sup>han</sup> thangs<sup>in</sup> khipum  
important problem ask is develop endless yours enjoyment

kwa silphum m<sup>i</sup> imun<sup>je</sup> thalyo isumnida // 4. k<sup>ni</sup> mun<sup>je</sup><sup>ni</sup> ikosumnida  
and sorrow this question belong -is that question this-is

kh<sup>ta</sup>thə<sup>ni</sup> khu<sup>en</sup><sup>ni</sup> o<sup>te</sup> sum<sup>ni</sup>ka // 5. in<sup>in</sup> thangs<sup>ini</sup> on<sup>ni</sup> kyoh<sup>o</sup>-<sup>ni</sup> khyoin  
you salvation got-was this you what church-of church-people

ingkar<sup>ni</sup> mu<sup>et</sup> munung<sup>kos</sup><sup>i</sup> anigo thangs<sup>ini</sup> // 6. khu<sup>en</sup><sup>ni</sup> o<sup>te</sup>nungar<sup>ni</sup>  
is-it what ask you not you salvation have

munung<sup>kos</sup><sup>im</sup>nida // 7. in<sup>in</sup> thangs<sup>ini</sup> ilmana shon<sup>han</sup>kar<sup>ni</sup> manung<sup>kos</sup><sup>i</sup> anigo /  
ask- you-is this you how-much goodness ask-you not

kh<sup>ta</sup>təga khu<sup>en</sup><sup>ni</sup> o<sup>te</sup>nungar<sup>ni</sup> manung<sup>kos</sup><sup>im</sup>nida // 8. n<sup>u</sup>gurado khu<sup>en</sup><sup>ni</sup> o<sup>ci</sup>  
you salvation have ask you-is everybody rescue don't take

angkon<sup>in</sup> hananim <sup>i</sup> čikp<sup>ok</sup> <sup>ni</sup> nurilč<sup>u</sup> up<sup>si</sup>mye<sup>e</sup> to<sup>o</sup>ahan han<sup>ni</sup> naray<sup>e</sup> t<sup>re</sup>khal<sup>su</sup>  
here God of blessing of no take likewise God's country do-no-go



ky<sup>h</sup>h<sup>o</sup>ga epsumnida // 18. k<sup>h</sup>tanin č<sup>o</sup>in imuro shamangi šimphanil phakho  
 chance not-is you offender as death judgement getting

isumnida // 19. Roma yúkčang išip shamčel ?æ č<sup>o</sup>í sa? in shamangiyo //20.  
 is Romani chapter-6 vers-23 at sin but is death

Jakhopo ilčong šip?očel æ č<sup>o</sup>ga čangséng hanč<sup>í</sup>? shamanil nah<sup>í</sup>rira // 21.  
 James chapter-1 vs.-15 at sin as-it-is grown-up death is-born

inen hananimil tena yengwenhí č<sup>o</sup>ik ěro k<sup>h</sup>anthan<sup>o</sup>n t<sup>í</sup>simmida // 22. ělmana  
 this God's apart evermore Hell to going mean-is how-much

musaum iri animka // 23. kwaén k<sup>h</sup>rohamnida čingkhuje / inen th<sup>í</sup>li-m<sup>o</sup>m<sup>o</sup>n<sup>o</sup>n  
 terrible thing is-n't-it? however that is my friend; this really

shashil immida // 24. k<sup>h</sup>rona h<sup>o</sup>animen thangsini<sup>l</sup> ič<sup>o</sup>rem sharanghasa  
 true is but God you somuch loved

thoksengča Jesu Christorel thangsini<sup>l</sup> uhayo phonæ č<sup>u</sup>sésumnida / k<sup>h</sup>in<sup>o</sup>n  
 only-man Jesus Christ you for sent give-is ; He

thangsini<sup>l</sup> č<sup>o</sup>rel č<sup>í</sup>šigo thangsini<sup>l</sup> th<sup>o</sup>si<sup>h</sup>hayo thorakhasati sumnida // 25.  
 you guilty owed you substitute died was

Korindo huse očáng isíp?il č<sup>o</sup>l hananim<sup>l</sup> ač<sup>í</sup>to mothasin č<sup>h</sup>aro ěrir<sup>l</sup>  
 Cor. two chapter-5 vers-21 God guilt know-not human for -we

th<sup>o</sup>si<sup>h</sup>hayo č<sup>o</sup>rel sham<sup>í</sup>sín k<sup>h</sup>es<sup>o</sup>n uriro háyokem č<sup>o</sup>í" an<sup>o</sup>s<sup>í</sup> hananim<sup>l</sup> ěgha  
 substitute guilt take-thing for us part that inside God's justice

th<sup>o</sup>gi hario hasiminida //  
 become going to -is.



Notes: Word division is indicated by space, / is used for a short pause  
 // is used for a long pause (period). Only high and low tone are marked.  
 High tone is marked by ' , low tone is marked by `.

Free translation:

1. God's brief plan of salvation. 2/3 Oh friend, I would like to ask you the most important question, your joy and sorrow for all eternity depend on it. 4. This question is, do you have salvation? 5. I don't ask you of what Church you are. 6. I ask you do you have salvation? 7. I don't ask you how good you are, but do you have salvation? 8. Anybody who does not take salvation cannot receive God's blessing or go to Heaven. 9. Jesus Christ said in the Gospel of John Chapter 3 vers 7 to Nicodemus "a person must be born again." 10. God gives us in His Word the only plan of salvation. 11. That plan is simple. 12. Today you can have salvation. 13. Friend, you must first realize that you are a sinner. 14. Romans Chapter 3 vers 10 says: There is no man righteous or honest. 15. Romans 3 vers 22, Believe in Jesus Christ to become God's righteousness which He gives to all believers, for there no difference. 16. All people have sinned and come short of the glory of God. 17. You have no chance to be saved, untill you come to recognize yourself as an offender. 18. Because you are an offender you are worthy of death. 19. Romans Ch.6 vers 23 The wages of sin is death. 20. James Ch. 1 vers 15 Sin when it is grown brings forth death. 21. This means to be separated from God for evermore and to go to Hell. 22. What a terrible thing. 23. However that is true my friend. 24. But God has so much loved you that He gave His only one, Jesus Christ. He took upon Himself your guilt and died as your substitute. 25. 2 Cor. Ch.5 vers 21 God has made Him to be guilt for us who knew no guilt that we might be made God's justice in Him.