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A Polish Tale in Daur

Abstract

The Daur translation of a Polish tale (K r z y ż a n o w s k i no. 1660) appeared in a rare Inner Mongol publication of 1957. Its text is transcribed and translated here. An annotated glossary with Classical Mongol, Manchu, Jurchen etc. equivalents follows.

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One of the Daur booklets printed in the short-lived Cyrillic-based orthography of 1956 contains eighteen tales of various nations translated from a Chinese translation into Daur by U l a a n b a t.¹ Written language of the tales is based on the Naun (Nonni, Nunjiang)

¹ *Geren gurunî urgil. Nekdeer horiemol.* Šinken ucikersulî soninî horie acbuusan. U l a a n b a t olimbuuson. Ujur dassan, Ubur mongolî irgenî heblelî horie hebelgeesen. Ubur mongolî udurî soninî horiei hebelgu uheeri uildeber gajir hebelsen. Ubur mongolî šin-hwa bitegî pesel taraasan. 1957. 10. Huh-hotod turtaan damanî [= madanî] heblelî nekdeer darmaal. Hebelsen too 1–363 debtelien. Hudaa 0.26. “Tales of all countries. First collection. Edited by the Editorial Board of the New Children’s Journal [*Xīn shāonián bào*]. Translated [from Chinese] by U l a a n b a t [et al.: Bai Šentsai, Husei, Surunjab]. Corrected by Ujuur. Printed for the Inner Mongol People’s Publishers. Printed by the Main Printing Shop of the Editorial Board of the Inner Mongol Daily. Distributed by the Inner Mongol Xinhua Bookstore. October 1957. The first print of the first edition in Kökeqota, Number of copies: 363 booklets. Price: 0.26 [yuan]. 159 +[4] pp. See *Daurica in Cyrillic Script. Daur Songs and Odes* selected by Men Šisun, Seree and Enhbat and *Folktales of Various Countries* translated into Daur by Ujuur. *Two Daur Texts in Cyrillic Script* re-edited by G. Kara, *Daurica in Cyrillic Script* in *Debter* 10–11 (Budapest: MTA Altajisztikai Kutatócsoport, 1995). – The Chinese colophon: *Gèguó mínjian gùshih. Dì yī jí* (Dáwèr wén [In Daur]). *Xīn shāonián bào* shè chūbǎn. Wūlánbātū yì. Wūzhūer jiàoyì. Nèiměnggǔ rénmin chūbǎnshè chūbǎn. Nèiměnggǔ ribào shè yinshuā zōngchǎng yinshuā. Nèiměnggǔ xīnhuá shūdiàn fāxing. 1957 nián 10 yuè Hūhéhàotè dì yī bǎn dì yī cì yinshuā. 32 kāi 81 yè. [32 sheet and 81 pp.] Yinshù 1–363 ce. Tōngyī shūháo: M 10-089 (dá) 4. Dingjiā: èr jiǎo liù fēn.

Valley dialects.² The eighth tale, *The Peasant's Complaint* (pp. 59–66), is said to be Polish, and this is what I present here in Latin transcription and English translation with some comments to the septuagenarian Dr. Stanisław Godziński who once published two Daur tales recorded by Muromskij in Eastern Turkestan of the Manchu Empire.³

Similar to the Khalkha and the Buryat Cyrillic orthography, long vowels are marked by double letters except long /i:/ and /e:/, as well as non-initial long /a:/ and long /u:/ after /j/, for instance, тапеяс = *tariyaas* /tarie:ja:s/, ablative of *tarie* ‘crop’. In the transcription I rendered ий as *ii*, and Cyrillic e as *ie* (= ± /j/-glide + /e:/) after a consonant, for instance, *unie* ‘cow’ and as *ye* (= /je/) in word initial, for instance, *yergien* ‘true’, and after a vowel, for instance, *unieyes* /unie:ye:s/, ablative of *unie* ‘cow’. The letter ы that marks rising diphthongs /äi/, /ěi/ etc. as well as /ɪ:/ which does not palatalize the preceding consonant is transcribed here as *î*, for instance, *nogî*, accusative or genitive of *nog* ‘dog’, *egî*, accusative or genitive of *eg* ‘mother’. As the given text has no Chinese or other foreign words with /ts/ and /dz/, it was safe to use here *c* instead of *č* for Cyrillic ч and *j* instead of *ž* for Cyrillic ж. Following the model of Khalkha written in Russian characters, ignoring the original value of the Cyrillic letter which renders a consonant (palatal spirant) in Russian, й marks here usually a semivowel, and is transcribed as *i*. As in Buryat and Khalkha, this shift in the meaning of the Russian grapheme in question resulted in an orthography, where there is no direct means to render the palatal spirant, an important member of the phonemic system, except in such words as бэй = *bey* ‘body; health’, байн = *bayin* ‘rich’. Cyrillic э = central /ə/ is rendered here as *e*. The “soft sign” ь is transcribed as *i*; it represents an overshort *i* palatalizing the preceding consonant as in *bariji*, verbal adverb of *bari*- ‘to hold’, *buni* ‘measure of field’, *gari* ‘hand’, or in *iciya*, volutative of *ici*- ‘to go’.

Transcription

Tariecinî habšien. Boliša urgil

Eimer nek yadagu tariecin, tarie ejinî kerjeeini adaj amidaajaasan. Ene tariecin nek unieyes bišin yoo-c uwei. Nek mudaan, unieini hergul tarie ejinî kerjeedîni waraar, tarilîni nek hed itleej saškiesan beijie. Tarie ejin ene unieini bariji awoor, aur kursendee seujiini kultu tarkaar alsan.

Tariecinî emgunîni erguneemuul tarie ejindee icij, jigaa maat uceek taudarmaaya elji kaškielaasandîni, emgunee usugîni awji tarie ejinde icsen. Tarie ejin ene tariecinî ujier, aur hig kurji, jarardagu olordoo hes boolgaagaar, orto bandan deer kumuš nuškue kertelgeej, hardatalîni harban minaa antalgaasan.

² See in *Daur xergenî juuguu xiigu durun. Dáwòer wén zhēngzīfa (chūgao)* [Daur orthography. First Draft] by O. Wūzhūr [= Ujuur] (Hühéhàotè: Nèiměnggu rénmin chūbǎnshè, 1957), [p. 1], re-edited by Kara in *Daurica in Cyrillic Script*.

³ “Deux contes dagours...”.

Tariecin jincirdej hajiraar, hertagnaa iškierdesenée nek mudaan emgundee dauriej ukusen.

Emgunîn korsoj helbei:

– *Byed nek habšiegu biteg hiiĵ, ejinde beyieree bariĵi icies gyaanînaani gargaaj ukubei guo.*

Ergunîni helbei:

– *Her hiiĵ šadandaa dee, bi-c bas hergen ul tanigu sogoroo.*

Tigeer bodorsoor bodorsoor eimer nek arga olson.

Nek ersee uwei kartasî tal gartalîni tuibaandasan. Deerîni weerî uciken gerie boloor tarie ejinî kerjeeini seilsen (conkison). Ene kartasî deereesîni, unieeni ali gajiraas tarie ejinî kerjeedîni warĵi, yamar gajir alardasanîni geb getkun ujĵ medbei. Tariecin bas kartasaa dwar beydîni nek orto bandanda huui kerteelgeeĵ, oldoondîni harban har jurgaan seilsen,

Tariecin ene habšiegu kartasaa murleeĵ, ejinî aulĵiicbei elĵi yawsan.

Yawarsaar yawarsaar, tergul jaur mood šigieyes nek mergen huu gacirsanîni waciraar,

– *Mergen, beyšini sain ye? elĵi ene tariecin sainîni hasoosandîni, mergen huu:*

– *Sain! Sain! Ši haana icjaab šĵye?*

– *Ejinde icĵ tarie ejinî habšiewei.*

– *Tarie ejin her šamî gidaašiesan ye?*

Tariecin kartasaa mureesee boolgaaj, mergen huud mukuiĵ ujĵlgeesendîni mergen huu yoonîni-c muurunkee guuruusen uwei.

– *Hai, enees huluu her geb getkun seilerdebei! Si uj, enîni mini geri, enîni tarie ejinî kerjeeini, ene heeyes uniemini kerjeedîni waraar, ene heedîni alardasan. Ene orto bandanda namî kertelgeeĵ, harban minaa xartii antalgaasan elĵi tariecin jaasan.*

Mergen huu helbei:

– *Edee hoo getkun medsenbiye! Ši hordon ejinde aulĵiicye, ter šamî urnaak aišĵilĵi, habšienîcini iškieĵ ukubei.*

Mergen huu morie onoor yawsan. Ene mergen huu utgai gurunî ejin yum. Tariecin terî ul tanigu aj, ejinî talier yawalgaasan.

Tariecin habšiegu kartasaa murleeĵ yawarsaar, araan elĵi ejinî aajaaguu gemuun kotondo kucirsen. Tigeer ejinî hig gun dyandîni kartasaa karciej wajirsan. Uĵsendîni ejin alta baubei soorindaa sausan, karcin beydîni harban hoir hig amban baijaabei. Hekidee, isaan badarjaagu alta magal emseĵ, beidee mudur ilgaatii geškur warkal emessen.

Tariecin habšiegu kartasaa nekdeer hig ambandîni barilga:

– *Šamî nek jogooya, tarie ejin namî gidaašiesan baitîni walanda nek daudaj ukue elĵi goison.*

Nekdeer hig ambanîni kartsîni aliĵi awoor, ei uj, tii uj dwatrî turgunîni car ul meden. Bišin hig ambansulîni bas ujier, gyaan turgunîni ul medej bendelcigudee, ene tariecinî geries jarĵi gargaaya elĵi dwataraa bodojaatalîni, ejin weerie ujbei elĵi hes boolgasan. Ene habšiegu kartasî nekdeer hig ambanîni hoirdaar hig ambandaa barilgaaj, hoirdaar hig ambanîni gutaar hig ambandaa barilgaarsaar, harban hoirdaar hig ambanîni ene kartasî ejinde barilgaasan. Tigeer ejin tariecinî emelee orison.

Ejin ene habšiegu kartasîni emelee taliji, tariecinees hasoobei:

- *Enîni šinii gerišini ye?*
- *Meteree, ejin, aiduu jugijaabei.*
- *Enîni tarie ejinî kerjeeini ye?*
- *Meteree, madan jugisen.*
- *Uniešini ene haalagaas huui kerjeedîni warsan ye?*
- *Uldee, ejin, ene haalagaasîni waraa talisan.*
- *Tarie ejin unieišini alsan ye?*
- *Alsanîni yergien, ejin.*
- *Tarie ejintii gyaanaa gargaaw elji icier, harban minaa idsenši ye?*
- *Unun. Ejin, namîšini gyaan suree uwei harban minaa idelgeesen, helsenšini madan jugijaabei.*

Tariecin ejinî helsenîni nek-c tašien uwei elji baisagudaa, banigalguo ileetuulew elji, garie jiiġ icier, ejinî murîni tebšileej:

- *Ene unun caalsan mergen hekie! Taanî nuwaan loob heki-l bišin eli deer dauyar koošiej, harban hoir hig ambanî har balgî nuwaan ebir ujij eurkeesen.*

Ejin geren ambanaasaa sekien uwei getkun sureebi elji baisaar:

- *Edee ši geridee hari, ter enees hwaindaaya šamî gidaašieguo aibei elji tariecinî hajiralgaasan.*

Tariecin geridee hajirgueterîni tarie ejin, ejinî hesîni olji awoor, ene tariecinde šinken geri neg, hukur horie nek hiiġ ukusenee deerîni gallan unie nek, tarie harban buni ukusen. Tigeer ene tariecin horiesulee duurku honi hukurtii bolji, emegtiyie hoyol bain bolji amidaasan.

Translation

The Peasant's Complaint. Polish Tale.⁴

(There was) <such> a poor peasant (who) lived in the vicinity of the landlord's orchard. This peasant (had) nothing but a cow. Once his cow entered the landlord's orchard, trampled here and there and damaged the plants. The landlord caught the (*lit.* this) cow, and becoming enraged, he hit (the cow's) hip and killed (it).

The peasant's wife persuaded her husband to go to the landlord and ask for at least some money as compensation. He took his wife's advice and went to the landlord. When the landlord saw this peasant, (he) flew into rage, gave order to his servants, (who) let (the peasant) prostrate on a long bench naked, with his face down, and whipped (him) ten times until he cried bitterly.

⁴ See *Chłop i król (skarga na drzwiach)*, type no. 1660 in Krzyżanowski's catalogue of Polish folk tales. Not quoted among Uther's *Types*.

Having returned home badly beaten, (the peasant) told his wife at once how he had been treated.

Angry, his wife says:

– If we make a letter of complaint and go to the emperor and hand (it to him) in person, would not (he) administer justice to us?

Her husband says:

– How could we do that? (As if) blind, I do not even know the letters.

Thinking and thinking it over, (the peasant) found a way like this:

(He) planed a flawless (piece) of plank until it became even. He carved on it (the images of) his own little house and of the landlord's orchard. From this plank one can see and know very clearly from where the cow entered the landlord's orchard and where it was killed. On the lower part of the plank the peasant also carved a man laid on a long bench and ten black lines on its side.

Carrying this plank of complaint on his shoulder, the peasant went to meet the emperor.

He went and went, and on the road he encountered a hunter who came out of the woods.

– How are you, hunter? – the peasant greeted him.

– Good, good. Where are you going? – said the hunter.

– I am going to the emperor (to) make a complaint against the landlord.

– How did the landlord offend you?

The peasant put down his plank from the shoulder, bowed himself and showed it to the hunter, but the hunter did not understand it at all.

– Oh, how could it be shown (*lit.* carved) clearer than this? Look! This is my house, this is the landlord's orchard, this is the spot from where my cow entered the orchard, and this is the spot where it was killed. On this long bench I was laid and given ten fierce strokes of whip – explained the peasant.

The hunter said:

– Now I have understood it very clearly. Go quickly to see the emperor. No doubt he will help you and consider your complaint.

The hunter mounted his horse and rode away. Actually this hunter (was himself) the sovereign of the empire. Unaware of that, the peasant let him go.

Carrying his plank of complaint on the shoulder, the peasant walked (for a long time until he) finally arrived in the capital city where the emperor lived. Then holding his plank, he entered the emperor's great palace. He looked (around and saw) that the emperor was sitting on his golden jewel throne, and twelve great dignitaries were (*lit.* are) standing on both sides (of his). On his head (the emperor) wore a brightly shining golden hat, on his body he wore a ceremonial robe with a dragon ornament.

The peasant handed over his plank of complaint to the first great dignitary and begged saying:

– May I disturb you? I would like to tell everybody⁵ the case how the landlord offended me.

⁵ Daur *walanda*, dative of *walan* 'people, crowd', Mong. *olan* 'many'.

The first great dignitary takes the plank, and look(ing on it) this way, look(ing on it) that way, does not understand its inner meaning at all. The other great dignitaries also looked (at it, but as they) did not understand its meaning, they thought to chase this peasant out of the house. Meanwhile the emperor issued an order saying that he himself would look at it. The first great dignitary handed over this plank of complaint to the second great dignitary. The second great dignitary handed it over to the third great dignitary and so on (and finally) the twelfth great dignitary handed over this plank of complaint to the emperor. Then the emperor called for the peasant.

(Now) putting this plank of complaint in front of himself, the emperor asked the peasant:

- Is this your house?
- Yes, emperor, absolutely right.
- Is this the orchard of the landlord?
- Yes, rightly said.
- Did your cow enter the landlord's orchard through this gate?
- No doubt, emperor, it entered through this gate.
- Did the landlord kill your cow?
- It is true, emperor, he killed (my cow).
- Did you suffer ten strokes of whip after you went to find your justice (speaking) with the landlord?
- True, emperor, he unjustly let me suffer ten strokes of whip, it was exactly as you said.

The peasant was pleased that (in) what the emperor said (there was) not any mistake, and willing to express his thanks, he stretched out his hand and patted the emperor's shoulder.

- This is an extremely wise head! (His) is not like your turnip heads – (the peasant) shouted loudly and began to look down on the twelve great dignitaries like on black dirt.

(Hearing) that he was beyond measure much smarter than all his great dignitaries, the emperor was pleased and let the peasant return home with these words:

- Now go home. From now on, that (landlord) will be afraid to offend you.

While the peasant was going home, the landlord had received the emperor's order and gave the peasant one new house, one cow shed, one pigsty and one sheepfold. In addition he gave a good milker (Daur *gallan/garlan*) cow and ten acres (Daur *buni* = Chin. *shǎng*) of land. Thus this peasant was able to fill his folds and sheds with sheep and cattle and lived with his wife in wealth.

Glossary

The Classical (and Preclassical) Mongol (Mong.), Khalkha (Khal.), Manchu (Man.), Ewenki (Ewk.), Chinese (Chin.) and Russian (Russ.) equivalents of the Daur words are given in [], the Mongol forms usually unmarked.

- a-, aa- ‘to be’ [a-]
adverbium imperfecti aaj [aǰu]
adverbium imperfecti + nomen futuri
 aajaaguu [aǰu aqu]
- ad- ‘to be next to’ [Man. ada-]
adverbium imperfecti adaj
- ai- ‘to fear’ [ayu-]
praesens futuri aibei
- aiduu ‘very’
- aišil- ‘to help’ [Man. ayisila-]
adverbium imperfecti aišilj
- aj *sentence final particle expressing probability or doubt* [< aǰi < aǰǰyu/aǰǰyai]
- al- ‘to kill’ [ala-]
nomen perfecti alsan
- alarda- ‘to be killed’ [alayda-]
nomen perfecti alardasan [alaydaysan]
- ali ‘which’ [ali]
- ali- ‘to take’ [Man. ali-]
adverbium imperfecti aliji *in* aliji awoor ‘having taken’
- alta ‘gold’ [altan]
- amban ‘dignitary’ [Man. amban]
dative + subject possessive ambandaa
dative + 3rd person possessive ambandīni
plural ambansul
- amidaajaa- ‘to be living’ [amidu aǰu a-]
- amidaa- ‘to live’ [amidu a-]
- ant ‘taste’ [amtan]
- ant- ‘to taste’ [cf. amtala-, amsa-]
- antalgaa- ‘to cause to taste’ [amtala+lʸa-]
nomen perfecti antalgaasan
- araan elji ‘hardly’ [cf. arai geǰü]
- arga ‘means, way’ [arʸa]
- au- ‘to take’ [abu-]
adverbium imperfecti awǰi [abčü]
adverbium perfecti awoor [abuʸad]
- auljiic- ‘to go to meet’ [aʸulʃa-+ eči-]
praesens futuri auljiicbei
- aur ‘anger’ [aʸur]
 aur kur- ‘to become angry’
- badar- ‘to be bright’ [badara- > Man. badara-]
- badarjaa- ‘to be glaring’

- nomen futuri* badarjaagu [badaraŋu aqu]
 baijaa- ‘to be standing’ [bayiŋu a-]
praesens futuri baijaabei
 bain = bayin ‘rich’ [bayan]
 baisa- ‘to rejoice’ [bayas-]
nomen futuri + locative + subject possessive
 baisagudaa [bayasqu-dayan]
adverbium perfecti baisaar [bayasurad]
 bait ‘matter, affair’ [Man. bayita]
 balag ‘dirt’
genitive balgî
 balgî nuwaan ‘like dirt’
 bandan ‘bench’ [Man. bandan < Chin. bǎndèng, hence Mong. bandang]
locative bandanda
locative + subject possessive bandandaa
 banigal- ‘to thank’ [Man. baniḡala-]
nomen futuri + subject possessive banigalguo
 bari- ‘to hold/seize’ [bari-]
adverbium imperfecti bariji [bariŋu]
 barilgaa- ‘to cause to hold’ [bari+lḡa-]
adverbium imperfecti barilgaaj
adverbium abtemporale barilgaarsaar [bari+lḡa+ḡsa+ḡar]
nomen perfecti barilgaasan [bari+lḡa+ḡsan]
 bas ‘again, also’ [basa]
 baubei ‘jewel’ [Man. boobei < Chin. bǎobèi]
 beijie ‘certainly’ [būi written bui + ḡe]
 bei = beyi ‘body, health; side’ [beye]
locative + subject possessive beidee = beyidee [beye-degen]
instrumental beyieree ‘in person’
 bendelci- ‘to run to and fro, to be embarrassed’ [+lḡe-, cf. Chin. bēn ‘to be in a hurry; to run away’?]
nomen futuri + locative + subject possessive bendelcigudee
 bi ‘I’ [bi]
 bišin ‘other; else than’ [cf. busu, buši]
 biteg ‘writing, letter; book’ [Man. bitxe]
 b. xii- ‘to write a letter’
 bodo- ‘to think’ [bodo-]
adverbium imperfecti bodoj + *adv. terminale* aaatal = bodojaatal
 [bodoŋu atala]
adverbium abtemporale bodorsoor [bodoḡsayar]
 bol- ‘to become’ [bol-]
adverbium imperfecti bolji [bolŋu]

- adverbium perfecti* boloor ‘and’ [boluyad]
 boliša ‘Polish’ [< Russ. Pol’sa ‘Poland’, Khal. poliš/poiliš ‘Polish; Poland’, cf. Chin. bōlán]
 boolgaa- ‘to cause to descend’ [baγulʎa-]
adverbium imperfecti boolgaaj [baγulʎaǰu]
adverbium perfecti boolgaagaar [baγulʎayad]
nomen perfecti boolgaasan [baγulʎaysan]
 buni¹ ‘tomorrow’
 buni² ‘measure of field (Chin. shǎng)’
 byed ‘we’ [bida]
- c ‘also, too’ [čü]
 caal- ‘to differ’ [Chin. chā + Mong. -la-]
nomen perfecti caalsan
 car ‘at all’ [cf. Daur car, Mong. čirai ‘face’]
 car ul mede- ‘to know nothing at all’
 conki- ‘to carve’ [Ewk. čongkī- ‘to peck; to carve out’, Man. čongki- ‘to peck’]
nomen perfecti conkison
- daa/dee *sentence final emphatical particle*
 dau ‘voice, sound’ [dayun]
instrumental dauyar = dauyaar [dayun-iyar]
 dauda- ‘to call, to read aloud, to tell’ [dayuda-]
adverbium imperfecti daudaj [dayudaǰu]
 daurie- ‘to report, to relate’ [dayuriya-]
adverbium imperfecti daurieǰ [dayuriyaǰu]
 deer ‘above; upper, high’ [degere]
 d. dauyar ‘loudly’
ablative deerees [degere-eče]
 duur- ‘to fill’ [dügür-]
nomen futuri duurku [dügürkü]
 dwar ‘below, under’ [doora]
 d. beyi ‘the lower part’ [doora beye]
 dwatar ‘inside’ [datora]
subject possessive dwataraa [datora-ban]
genitive dwatarî [datora-yin]
 dyan ‘hall’ [Chin. diàn]
locative + 3rd *person possessive* dyandîni
- ebir uj- ‘to despise’ [Man. eberi ‘inferior’ + Mong. üje-]
 edee ‘now’ [edüge]
 -eemul *subject possessive marker*

ei 'this way, thus'

ei uj, tii uj 'looking this way and looking that way' [eyin üjëjü teyin üjëjü]

eimer 'this kind, such' [cf. eyimerkü]

ejin 'lord, owner; emperor' [ejen]

dative/locative ejinde [ejen-dü]

accusative/genitive ejinî [ejen-i/ü]

sociative ejintii [ejen-tei]

el- 'to say'

adverbium imperfecti elji

emeg 'wife' [emegen]

sociative + subject possessive emegtiiyee [emegen-tei-ben]

emel '(in) front (of)' [cf. emüne]

subject possessive emelee

locative + subject possessive emeldeyee

emelee ori- 'to summon'

emgun 'woman' [eme + *an aberrant form of kümün, in Daur normally huu*]

emse- 'to wear, to put on' [emüs-]

nomen perfecti emessen [emüsügsen]

adverbium imperfecti emsej [emüsčü]

ene 'this' [ene]

ablative enees

accusative, genitive enî

ergun 'man, husband' [ere kümün, cf. emgun]

subject possessive erguneemul

ersee uwei 'entire, whole' < ers- 'to leave, to have left over'. Cf. also *ersee uwei*

hig baakcaan 'a whole big island' in the Daur translation of a Hungarian tale in the same *Geren gurunî urgil*, p. 128

eurkee- 'to begin *sg*' [egüske-]

nomen perfecti eurkeesen [egüskegsen]

gacir- 'to come out' [yarču ire-]

nomen perfecti gacirsan [yarču iregsen]

gag 'swine' [yaqai]

gagî horie 'pigsty'

gajir 'place' [yaĵar]

ablative gajiraas [yaĵar-ača]

gallan/garlan 'good milker' [yar- + -lang?]

g. unie 'good milker cow'

gar- 'to move out' [yar-]

adverbium terminale gartal [yartala]

gargaa- 'to cause to move out' [yarya-]

adverbium imperfecti gargaaĵ [yaryaĵu]

- praesens futuri* gargaaw < gargaabei
voluntative gargaaya [ɣarɣaya]
 gari ‘hand’ [ɣar]
 subject possessive garie [ɣar-iyan]
 geb *intensifyer particle* in geb getkun ‘most obvious’ [*cf.* geb gegen]
 gemuun koton ‘capital city’ [Man. gemun ɣoton] *cf. also* gin kotun [Man. ging < Chin. king > jīng]
 geren ‘all’ [Man. geren]
 geri ‘home, house’ [ger]
 locative + *subject possessive* geridee [ger-tegen]
 ablative geries [ger-eče]
 geries jarji garga- ‘to chase sy out of the house’
 geškur ‘brocade’ [Man. gečuxeri]
 getkun ‘clear, obvious’ [Man. getuken]
 gidaašie- ‘to oppress, to offend’ [Man. gidaša-]
 nomen futuri + *subject possessive* gidaašieguo
 nomen perfecti gidaašiesan
 goi- ‘to ask/beg’ [ɣuyu-]
 nomen perfecti goison [ɣuyuɣsan]
 gun ‘palace’ [Man. < Chin. gōng]
 gun dyan *id.*
 guo *sentence final interrogative particle*
 gurun ‘country, empire’ [Man. gurun]
 genitive gurunî
 gurunî ejin ‘emperor’
 gutaar ‘third’ [ɣutayar]
 guuruu- ‘to understand’
 nomen perfecti guuruusen
 gyaan ‘reason’ [Man. giyan]
 g. suree uwei ‘unreasonably, unjustly’
 g. turgun ‘reason’
 subject possessive gyaanaa [-iyan]
 gyaanaa garga- ‘to get his justice administered’
accusative + *1st person plural inclusive possessive* gyaanînaani
 gyaagut ‘beggar’
 [Man. gioɣoto < gioɣa-/gioɣo-]

 haalag ‘gate’ [qayalya]
 ablative haalagaas [qayalya-ača]
 haana ‘where (to)’ [*cf.* qamiya]
 haana icjaab šie? ‘Where are you going?’
 habšie- ‘to complain’ [Man. ɣabša-]

- praesens futuri* habšiebei
nomen futuri habšiegu
 h. biteg ‘letter of complaint’
 h. kartas ‘plank of complaint’
 habšien ‘complaint, grievance’ [Man. ḡabšan]
accusative + 2nd person possessive habšienîšini
 hai *interjection expressing astonishment* [qai]
 hajir- ‘to come back’ [qariḡu ire-]
adverbium perfecti hajiraar [*cf.* qariḡu ireged]
nomen futuri + adverbium terminale hajirgueter [qariḡu iretele]
 hajiralgaa- ‘to cause to come back’ [-lḡa-]
nomen perfecti hajiralgaasan
 har ‘black’, *fig.* ‘bad’ [qara]
 harban ‘ten’ [arban]
 harda- ‘to cry bitterly’ [qarada-]
adverbium terminale hardatal [qaradatala]
 hari- ‘to return’ *intrans* [qari-]
 hartii ‘badly, bitterly’ [qara+tai]
 hasoo- ‘to ask’ [asaḡu-]
nomen perfecti hasoosan [asaḡuysan]
 hed ‘how many; some’ [kedüi]
 hee ‘site, position’
locative heed
ablative heeyes = heeyees
 heki ‘head’ [ekin]
locative + subject possessive hekidee [ekin-degen]
emphatical hekie
 hel- ‘to tell’ [kele- < kelele-]
praesens futuri helbei
nomen perfecti helsen [kelegsen]
 her ‘how’ [ker]
 hergen ‘writing, letter’ [Man. xergen]
 hergul ‘if’ [*cf.* kerbe, kerber]
 hertagnaa ‘how’ *also* hertnaan [ker ...]. According to Namcarai & Qaserdeni, p. 344, *tagaan* is a modifier used after interrogative pronouns: *her tagaan*, *yamar tagaan*.
 hes ‘order, command’ [Man. xese]
 hes boolgaa- ‘to issue an order’
accusative + 3rd person possessive hesîni
 hii- ‘to make, to do’ [ki-]
adverbium imperfecti hiiḡ [kiḡü]
 hig ‘great; big’ [yeke]

- hoir ‘two’ [qoyar]
 hoirdaar ‘second’ [qoyarduɣar]
 honi ‘sheep’ [qonin]
 honii horie ‘sheepfold’
 hoo ‘all; entirely’ [*qau]
 hordon ‘swift, quick(ly)’ [qurdun]
 horie ‘fold, shed’ [qoriyan]
 plural horiesul
 hoyol = hoyool ‘two together’ [qoyaɣula]
 hukur ‘cattle’ [üker]
 h. horie ‘shed for cattle’
 hukurtii ‘having cattle’ [ükertei, ükertü]
 huluu ‘more’ [ilegüü]
 huu ‘man, person’ [kümün]
 accusative/genitive huui = huuyi
 hwaındaaya = hwaındaayaa ‘afterward’ [qoyina+*locative* da+ *subject possessive marker*
 -ian]
- ici- ‘to go’ [*eči-, oči-]
 adverbium perfecti icier [*ečiged]
 adverbium conditionale icies [*ečibesü]
 adverbium imperfecti icij [*ečiǰü]
- id- ‘to eat’, *fig.* ‘to suffer’ [ide-]
 nomen perfecti idsen [idegsen]
 minaa id- ‘to suffer strokes of whip’
- idelgee- ‘to cause to eat’ [ide + lge-]
 nomen perfecti idelgeesen
 minaa idelgee- ‘to whip’
- ie (E n g k e b a t u /jə:/) *interrogative particle*
- ilaan ‘light, brightness’ [Ewk. ilaan]
 i. badar- ‘to be bright’
- ileetuulee- ‘to express’ [Man. iletule-],
 E n g k e b a t u: ileetulee-
 praesens futuri ileetuuleew
- ilgaa ‘flower; ornament’ [Man. ilɣa]
- ilgaatii ‘ornamented’
- isaan ‘assembly, meeting’ [Man. isan], *error in the print for* ilaan
- iškíe- ‘to arrange, to manage’
 [Man. ičixiya-]
 adverbium imperfecti iškíej
- iškierde- ‘to be treated’ [Man. ičixiya- + Mong. -gdA-]
 nomen perfecti + *subject possessive* iškierdesenee

itlee- ‘to spoil, to disorder’

adverbium imperfecti itleej

-îni 3rd person singular possessive marker

jaa- ‘to show’ [jɿʎa-]

nomen perfecti jaasan [jɿʎaʎsan]

jak ‘thing’ [Man. ʎaqa]

jar- ‘to employ; to spend; to send; to chase out’ [ʎaru-]

adverbium imperfecti jarji [ʎaruʃu]

jarji gargaa- ‘to expel’ [ʎaruʃu ʎaɾʎa-]

jararda- ‘to be employed’ [ʎaruʎda-]

nomen futuri jarardagu [ʎaruʎdaqu]

jaur ‘in the midst of’ [ʎaɾʎura]

jigaa ‘money’ [Man. ʎiʎa]

jii- ‘to stretch out’ [jɿyi-]

adverbium imperfecti jiij [jɿyiʃu]

garie jiij ‘stretching out one’s hand’

jincirde- ‘to be beaten’ [ʎančɿʎda-]

adverbium imperfecti jincirdej [ʎančɿʎdaʃu]

jogoo- ‘to disturb, to trouble’ [ʎoboɾa-]

voluntative jogooya [ʎoboɾaya]

jugi- ‘to fit’ [ʎoki-]

nomen perfecti jugisen [ʎokiʎsan]

jugijaa- ‘to be exact, to fit’ [ʎokiʃu a-]

praesens imperfecti II jugijaabei

jurgaan ‘stroke, line’ [Man. ʎuryan]

karcie- ‘to squeeze, to press’ [cf. qabči-]

adverbium imperfecti karciej

karcin ‘two-sided’

kartas ‘plank, board’ [qabtasun]

subject possessive form kartasaa [qabtasun-ıyan]

accusative + 3rd person possessive kartasîni [qabtasun-i inu]

kaškielaa- ‘to urge’ [Man. ʎačixiyan + -la-]

nomen perfecti kaškielaasan

keku ‘child, boy’ [cf. Mong. keüken]

kertelgee- ‘to let lie down’ [kebtelge-]

adverbium imperfecti kertelgee [kebtelgeʃu]

kerjee ‘garden, orchard’

accusative/genitive + 3rd person possessive kerjeeini = kerjeeyiini

koošie- ‘to shout’, cf. koonie- *id.*

adverbium imperfecti koošiej

korso- 'to be offended' [qoros-]
adverbium imperfecti korsoj [qorosču]
 koton 'city' [Man. χoton < Mong.]
locative kotondo
 kucir- 'to arrive (here)' [kürčü ire-]
nomen perfecti kucirsen [kürčü iregsen]
 kultu *intensifying preverb* 'smashing' [cf. Ewk. koltut- 'to smash']
 kumuš 'crouching, crawling' [cf. Man. kumcure- 'to have stooped posture']
 k. kerte- 'to fall on hands and knees'
 kur- 'to reach; to arrive' [kür-]
nomen perfecti+dat+subject possessive marker kursendee [kürtügsen-degen]

-l *emphatical particle* [ele]
 loob 'turnip' [Chin. luóbú]
 loob heki *lit.* 'turnip-head(ed)' = dull

maa 'take it; here you are!' [mai]
 maat 'only, at least' (?) In a passage of the Daur translation of a Lithuanian tale in *Geren gurunî urgil*, p. 79, *maat* seems to mean 'just, only': *Ter gyaagut emeldeeye jub jub alkuj ireer kekui sainîni hasooj nek uceek jak maat aišilji ukunši guo? elji murguj goisondîni, ene keku emeldeeye icij ...* 'Step by step that beggar came forward, greeted the child, bowed and asked: – Would you mind to help (me with) just a little thing? Then this child went forward and ...' – According to Namcarai & Qaserdeni, p. 348, who have *mat* instead of *maat*, this word means 'if only', for instance, in the sentence *hwar mat warsan aagaasiinee* = Mong. *qur-a ču oroγsan bayiyasai da* 'if only it would rain'.

madan 'very; end'
 madan/mudaan 'occasion, time(s)' [Man. mudan < muda- 'to return', cf. Mong. dakin < daki-]
 magal 'hat, headgear' [Man. maχala, Mong. malayai, cf. also Jurchen maxila, Kane, no. 972]
 mede- 'to know' [mede-]
praesens futuri medbei
praesens imperfecti meden [medene(i)]
nomen perfecti medsen [medegsen]
 mergen 'hunter' [mergen]
 m. huu [mergen kümün]
 meteree 'exactly so', *emphatical form of meter* [mön tere + e], cf. also Buryat meter minaa 'whip' [minaya]
 mood 'wood; tree' [modun, cf. Ewk. mō]
 m. šigie 'forest, woods'
 mori 'horse' [morin]

- morie ono- 'to ride one's own horse'
 [morin-ıyan unu-]
 mudaan 'occasion' [Man. mudan]
 nek m. 'once; at once'
 mudur 'dragon' [Man. muduri]
 mukui- 'to bow, to bend' [meküıı-]
 adverbium imperfecti mukuij [meküııjü]
 mur 'shoulder' [mörün]
 ablative + subject possessive mureesee [mörü-ečegen]
 murlee- 'to shoulder' [mörü+le-], also mullee-
 adverbium imperfecti murleej [mörülejü]
 muurunkee- 'to guess' [cf. also E n g k e b a t u murunkii-/muršie-, Man. muruše- < muru
 'shape']
 adverbium imperfecti muurunkeej
- namı 'me' [namayı]
 nek 'one' [nigen, MNT niken]
 nekdeer 'first' [nigedüger]
 nuškue/niškue 'naked' [ničügün]
 nuwaan 'shape(d), like'
- ol- 'to find, to obtain' [ol-]
 adverbium imperfecti olji [olju]
 nomen perfecti olson [oluγsan]
 oldoon 'side' [Ewk. oldon]
 olor 'people' [ulus]
 ono- 'to ride' [unu-]
 adverbium perfecti onoor [unuγad]
 ori- 'to call, to summon' [uri-]
 nomen perfecti orison
 orto 'long' [urtu]
- sain 'good' [sayın]
 saškıe- 'to trample' [cf. Man. sači- 'to chop, to hoe' + -xiya-?]
 nomen perfecti saškiesan
 sau- 'to sit' [sayu-]
 nomen perfecti sausan
 seil 'sieve'
 seil- 'to carve' [seyile-] *this word is a Mongol loan used instead of Daur conki-*
 nomen perfecti seilsen [seyilegsen]
 seilerde- 'to be carved' [seyilegde-]
 praesens futuri seilerdebei

sekien ‘origin, source’ [Man. sekiyen]

s. uwei ‘extremely’

seuji ‘hip’ [següji]

sogor ‘blind’ [soqor]

soorin ‘seat; throne’ [Man. soorin, Mong. sayurin]

locative + subject possessive soorindaa [sayurin-dayan]

-sul *plural marker*, cf. Ewenki -sAl, Solon Ewenki -šAl.

suree ‘wise, intelligent’ [Man. sure]

šad- ‘can, to be able’ [čida-]

praesens imperfecti šadan [čidana < čidanai < čidan ayu]

šamî *accusative of* ši [čimayi]

ši ‘you’ *singular* [či]

šigie ‘forest, thicket’ [siγui]

ablative šigieyes = šigieyees [siγuy-ača]

-šini *2nd person possessive marker*

šinii *genitive of* ši ‘you’ *singular* [činu]

šinken *diminutive* ‘new’ [sineken]

taanî *genitive of* taa ‘you’ *plural* [tanu]

t. nuwaan ‘like you’

tagna/tagaan *see* hertagna

tal ‘side’ [tala]

tali- ‘to put, to let’ [talbi-]

adverbium perfecti talier = talieer [talbiγad]

nomen perfecti talisan [talbiγsan]

tani- ‘to recognize’ [tani-]

nomen futuri tanigu [taniqu]

tarie ‘crop, field’ [tariyan]

tarie ejin ‘landlord’

tariecin ‘peasant’ [tariyačîn]

ablative tariečinees [tariyačîn-ača]

dative tariecind [tariyačîn-du]

accusative tariecinî [tariyačîn-i]

taril ‘crops’ [tari+l]

accusative + 3rd person possessive tarilîni [taril-i inu]

tarka- ‘to beat, to hit’

adverbium perfecti tarkaar [-γad]

tašien ‘mistake, error’ [Man. tašan < Mong.]

t. uwei ‘without mistake’

taud- ‘to recompense’ [Man. tooda-], cf. T o d a e v a, p. 166: *tauda-* ‘platit’, *otdavāt* (dolg) = to pay, to repay (debt), *tauda* ‘vyplata (dolga) = payment (of debt)’, *taudara-*

‘platit’, *otdavat*’ (dolg); *otplačivat*’, *vozmeščat*’ = to pay, to repay (a debt)’, also quoting Cincius, II, pp. 171–172 with Nanai *taoda*- and *taoda*, Man. *tooda*-, *toota*-. As to Jurchen *taudara* ‘again’ (or ‘still’, see also Kiyose, p. 121) in the Ming Sino-Jurchen glossary with Jurchin script. It renders Chin. *huán/hái/hán/xuán*: *huái* ‘to repay, to recompense’, *hái/hán* ‘still, yet, also; to continue’ and *xuán* ‘to revolve’, and it is likely that this Jurchen word that occurs between *tetun* ‘usually’ or ‘constantly’ and *basa* ‘again’ is actually an imperfective verbal noun of *tauda*- ‘to return; to repay’, see Pevnov, p. 321, no. 412 *tauda*- ‘vernut’, *zaplatit*” and *tauda*- in the Sino-Jurchen glossary without Jurchin script (Kane, no. 806); also Daoerji & Hexige, p. 308, no. 99/438.

taudarmaa- ‘to ask for compensation’, cf. Todaeva, p. 166: *taudarma* ‘plata, vyplata dolga = payment of a debt’, a deverbal noun; *in our tale the context suggests a verbal stem (not the subject possessive form of the noun)*

voluntative taudarmaaya [= *taudarmaayaa*]

tebšilee- ‘to pat’

adverbium imperfecti *tebšileej* [-jü]

ter ‘that’ [tere]

accusative, genitive terî

tergul ‘road’ [cf. *tergegür*]

tigeer adverbium perfecti ‘doing so; then’ [< *teyi* + *ge*-, cf. Khal. *tegeed*]

tii ‘thus’ [teyin]

tuibaan/tuigaan ‘(woodworking) plane’ [Chin. *tuībǎn*, cf. (tuī)bàozì]

tuibaandaa/tuigaandaa- ‘to plane’

nomen perfecti *tuibaandaasan*

turgun ‘reason’ [Man. *turgun*]

accusative + 3rd *person possessive* *turgunîni*

uceek ‘little’ [üçügüken]

uciken ‘small’ [üçüken] cf. also Enhebatsu: *uqiiken* = *uciiken*, *uxken* = *ušken*

uj- ‘to look’ [üje-]

imperative *uj* [üje]

praesens futuri *ujbei*

adverbium perfecti *ujier* [üjged]

adverbium imperfecti *ujij*, *uj* [üjejü]

nomen perfecti + *locative* + 3rd *person possessive* *ujsendîni* [üjgesen-dü inu]

ujilgee- ‘to show’ [üje-+lge-]

nomen perfecti *ujilgeesen*

uku- ‘to give; to do sg to sy’ [ög-]

praesens futuri *ukubei*

voluntative *ukue* [cf. *öggüye*]

nomen perfecti *ukusen* [öggügßen]

praesens imperfecti *ukun* [öggüne(i)]

- ukunši guo ‘would you mind (to help me)?’
 ul *preverbal negative of non-perfective forms* ‘not’ [ülü]
 uldee/ullee ‘certainly, undoubtedly’ [ünen ele de]
 unie ‘cow’ [üniyen]
 accusative + 2nd person singular subject possessive unieišini = unieyiišini ‘your cow’
 [üniyen-i činu]
 unun ‘true; truth’ [ünen]
 urgil ‘tale’ [üliger]
 urnaak ‘certainly, surely’ [Man. urun aqô] *cf. also* Enhebatu: urunnaku
 usug ‘speech; language’
 accusative usugî
 utgai/utkai ‘actually’ [Man. utχai]
 uwei ‘without, -less; no, not’ [ügei]
- wacira- ‘to encounter’ [učira-]
 adverbium perfecti waciraar [učirayad]
 wajir- ‘to come in’ [orožu ire-]
 nomen perfecti wajirsan [orožu iregsen]
 walan ‘the people, multitude’ [olan ‘many’]
 dative walanda [olan+da]
 war- ‘to enter’ [oro-]
 adverbium perfecti waraar [oroyad]
 waraa tali- ‘to have entered’ [oroyad+talbi-], *cf. Engkebatu, Kele*, p. 365:
 buni hwar waraa taliesini buu yautu ‘do not go if it rains tomorrow’
 adverbium imperfecti warji [orožu]
- warkal ‘robe, dress’
 weerie ‘oneself’ [öber-iyen]
 genitive weerî [öber-ün]
- yadagu ‘poor’ [yadaγu]
 yamar ‘what kind of’ [yambar]
 yau- ‘to go’ [yabu-]
 adverbium abtemporale yawarsaar
 nomen perfecti yawsan = yausan [yabuγsan]
 yawalgaa- ‘to let go, to send’ [yabu+lγa-]
 nomen perfecti yawalgaasan
 yergien ‘true; truth’ [Man. yargiyan]
 yoo-c-uwei ‘(there is) nothing’
 [yayun ču ügei]
 yoon ‘what’ [yayun]
 accusative + 3rd person possessive yoonîni [yayun-i inu]
 yum *sentence final predicative particle* [yum < yayuma]

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