

## WITSEN'S "DAGUR" MATERIAL\*

LÁSZLÓ HAJNAL

(Budapest)

The utmost importance of Nicolaes Witsen's<sup>1</sup> *Noord en Oost Tartaryen*<sup>2</sup> (hereafter *NOT*) is well known to Altaic linguists.<sup>3</sup> The significance of the *NOT* in the field of Mongolian studies has been recognized by such scholars as Ligeti, Mostaert, Doerfer, Kara, Clark, but no comprehensive attempt has been made to analyse the characteristics of the "Dagur" material.

Nevertheless, in the literature of Mongolian, references to this "Dagur" word-list are quite numerous. The first author who offers a coherent notice and intelligent discussion of this subject is Baddeley<sup>4</sup> but his statement has remained totally neglected by modern research.<sup>5</sup> Thus, the history of the discussion about Nicolaes Witsen's work on "Dagur" language dates back to the *Rapport préliminaire* of Ligeti.<sup>6</sup> As can be seen from his footnote, Ligeti completely accepted Witsen's own statement as to the origin of the "Dagur" word-list. The identification of this word-list in the later times also has not been questioned by him. Detailed evidence and argument in favour of the identification of this word-list

\* I wish to thank Prof. Kara for the useful suggestions given and for his valuable comments on an earlier version of this article.

<sup>1</sup> A very thorough investigation of the life and work of Witsen was published by I. Baski, A Crimean Turkic-Tatar Glossary from the 17th Century. *AOH* XL: 1 (1986) 107–110. Because of his elaborate description I may thus content myself here with stating that the most recent treatment of the *NOT* is Hamarhanow and for the rest referring to Baski's work.

<sup>2</sup> J. F. Baddeley, *Russia, Mongolia, China*. New York 1911, 1-li and cl. gives a brief description of the editions of the *NOT*.

<sup>3</sup> Not to mention the significance of the *NOT* from another, for example historical point of view. In this respect see, among others, P. Pelliot, *Notes critiques d'histoire kalmouke*. Paris 1960. The importance of the *NOT* is well recognized by scholars working in the field of Chinese studies, as we can safely assume from the article on "Early Chinese studies in Holland" written by Duyvendak, with a reference on Witsen's biographical work (J. J. L. Duyvendak, Early Chinese studies in Holland. *T'P* 32 (1936) 304, n. 2).

<sup>4</sup> J. F. Baddeley, *op. cit.*, 1-li and 203.

<sup>5</sup> The only exception I have found is Krueger's reference (J. R. Krueger, Written Oirat and Kalmyk Studies. *MS* II (1975) 104).

<sup>6</sup> L. Ligeti, *Rapport préliminaire d'un voyage d'exploration fait en Mongolie Chinoise 1928–1931*. Budapest 1933, 45. n. 1 (Reprint: 1977).

has not been presented by Ligeti, but elsewhere in a footnote he admitted that this material might be of Dagur, more precisely, Hailar-Dagur origin.<sup>7</sup>

Doerfer's review<sup>8</sup> on Martin's *Dagur Mongolian Grammar* is the first to use philological analysis in determining the Dagur characteristics of Witsen's Dagur glossary. His analysis is extremely neat and sharp, but the samples from which it is made are very small, and one would have liked a more resolute attempt at collecting Dagur features from the "Dagur" glossary of Witsen. Despite the hospitality of this glossary to words from Mongolian dialects, it cannot be said that it has been overwhelmed by Dagur element. On the contrary, if we extend our examination to the whole glossary we find that the evidences from Kalmyk is quite overwhelming and Doerfer's gathering of the linguistic material embraces all the "Dagur" features available in Witsen's "Dagur" glossary. Moreover, certain points in Doerfer's analysis are not convincing. The Dagur word for breast-strap is *xandray* from Mong. *qantarya* and not *\*kumindurge*;<sup>9</sup> the y-prothesis shows an underlying Cyrillic orthography cf. Nos. 364, 377 and 455 and their Kalmyk parallel with y-prothesis; the value of the *oe(r)* is not *u(r)* in the *Moerin* but *ö* as is quite validated merely by the vicissitude of this letter. However, the readings of Witsen's notations are subject to conflicting interpretations and the problem will not be solved if only extracts from this glossary are examined. It is only in the light of the whole material that the so-called Dagur features may be put in the proper perspective. Doerfer's arguments must be re-examined considering the possibility of Witsen's inconsistent notation. Such a suggestion might be misconstrued, but this is still the most reasonable solution to the problem of the identification of the "Dagur" glossary as a coherent one. Moreover, one might try to find independent reasons for the oddness of each of the examples either quoted or disregarded by Doerfer. But I think this is not the right step to make. We must look on the glossary as an non-coherent one as did Kara.

On the basis of lexical evidence Kara has brought doubt on the commonly accepted identification of the "Dagur" material.<sup>10</sup> According to him this word-

<sup>7</sup> L. Ligeti, Mots de civilisation de Haute Asie en transcription chinoise. *AOH* I:1 (1950) 185. "C'est à ce même groupe de dialectes (viz. of an emigrated Boutkha group amongst the Hailars) que semblent remonter les matériaux dahours publiés par Witsen...". Interesting in this connection is also a group of Dahurs who "se trouvaient au nord-est du territoire yakoute." (G. Kara, Le glossaire yakoute de Witsen. *AOH* XXV:1-3 (1972) 432.)

<sup>8</sup> G. Doerfer, *ZDMG* 113 (1963) 418-419 and some of the examples are briefly repeated in his *TMEN* e.g. I, 508.

<sup>9</sup> Cf. G. Kara, *Zhiyuan yiyu* Index alphabétique des mots mongols. *AOH* XLIV:3 (1990) 306-307.

<sup>10</sup> G. Kara, Les mots mongols dans une liste de marchandises chez Gmelin (1738). *AOH* XIII:1-2 (1961) 178. n. 10: "la liste de mots de Witsen *Naem Lijst der Dauersche tael* (...) n'est pas khalkha, mais n'est pas dahour non plus". References to the related material can be found in his book, G. Kara, *Chants d'un barde mongol*. Budapest 1970, 5. See also J. F. Baddeley, *op. cit.*, 203, "(Henning) mentions that Witsen gives a list of 'Dahur' words, but omits to say that they are merely Mongol", "Specimens of both Kalmuk and Mongol (this term refers to the 'Dahur' word-list) are given by Witsen in his great work".

list consists of Eastern Mongolian and Kalmyk (Oirat) dialects. That the word-list under discussion is not of Dagur origin is also affirmed by Clark, who completed the arguments of Kara with Western Buryat examples.<sup>11</sup> Such comparisons seem to be perfectly possible if we realize that certain grammatical features are common to Kalmyk and Buryat. Some of these features are listed by Cydendambaev.<sup>12</sup> However, as far as lexical correspondences are concerned, no doubt was left that the most similar language to the "Dagur" word-list was Kalmyk, while Buryat showed some important discrepancies.

The data presented by these scholars will be quoted in the word-list. As far as I know, apart from these rather succinct observations there is only one somewhat more elaborate reference to the "Dagur" material of the *NOT*, the article of Hamarhanov. He writes about the "Dagur" part of the *NOT* with special caution and with his translation of the original Dutch heading "(vocabulary) collected in Dauria"<sup>13</sup> he did not intend to suggest an absolute identification of it.

Finally, in view of the possible importance of this monument for the history of Dagur, this glossary and the above-mentioned references to it seem to be rather neglected in the monographs on this language (Martin, Poppe, Todaeva).<sup>14</sup> However, the last decades have witnessed a considerable rise of interest in Dagur language. Many contributions have been made by a growing number of scholars, both Western and Eastern, over the second part of this century<sup>15</sup> then the publication of the "Dagur" glossary will be of benefit for the future research.

The sources from which Witsen derived his materials should be carefully sifted. What is abundantly clear is that some of the source materials of Witsen might have come from collections of other men.<sup>16</sup> In his article on the source of Thévenot's Mongolian Grammar, Aalto pointed out that "Le savant et infatiga-

<sup>11</sup> L. V. Clark, Two Eighteenth Century Buryat Glossaries. *MS III* (1976) 55 and 81, n. 18 where Clark provides further references for the identification of the "Dahur" word-list.

<sup>12</sup> Cf. C. B. Cydendambaev, Ob oirat-mongol'skih elementah v ètničeskem sostave i jazyke burjat. In: *Problemy altaistiki i mongolovedenija. Vypusk 2. Serija lingvistiki*. Moskva 1975, 319–329.

<sup>13</sup> A. Z. Hamarhanov, O kulture i byte mongol'skih narodov v trude N. Vitsena 'Severnaja i vostočnaja Tartarija'. In: *Kul'turo-bytovye tradicii burjat i mongolov*. Ulan-Ude 1988, 145. "slovar' ... prinjatogo v Daurii".

<sup>14</sup> Cf. what Kalużyński writes on the significance of the Dagur collection of Dagur of Muromskij (S. Kalużyński, Fedor Muromskij i sobrannye im v Kul'džinskem rajone lingvisticheskie materialy. *RO* 32:2 (1969) 72) and cf. also Doerfer: "die 'Dahurs' (Daguren) sind keine Tungusen, sondern Mongolen, wie bereits Witsen (1962) gewußt hat und was später von Poppe (1935, ohne Kenntnis seines Vorgängers) neu entdeckt worden ist" (G. Doerfer, *Oriens* 20 (1967) 276).

<sup>15</sup> Bibliographies concerning the related works are given by Kara (G. Kara, Le dictionnaire étymologique et la langue mongole. *AOH XVII*:1–2 (1965) 18, note 54, and G. Kara, *Zhiyuan yiyu* 342), Weiers (M. Weiers, Bemerkungen zur Phonetik der dagurischen Mundart von Buttha. *ZDMG* 128 (1978) 125–126) and Stary (see G. Stary's review of *Manjurica* by A. O. Ivanovskij. *CAJ XXVIII* (1984) 315).

<sup>16</sup> The same is true of the collection of Stralenberg, cf. L. V. Clark's review on *The Kalmyk-Mongolian Vocabulary in Stralenberg's Geography of 1730* by J. Krueger. *MS III*, (1976) 119–120.

ble compilateur Nicolaas Witsen cite dans son *NOT* (2e édition, Amsterdam, 1705), vol. I, 266, sous la rubrique "Mugaelesche Woorden", la plupart des exemples de Thévenot, sans cependant nommer sa source".<sup>17</sup> Another instance of the same problem is offered by Alekseev. In his important work *Sibir'*, which provides complete survey of the travellers from Europe to Siberia, Alekseev mentions the fact that Witsen in Amsterdam received letters from his correspondents with materials to his *NOT*.<sup>18</sup> Baddeley adds in his *Russia, Mongolia, China* another important contribution to the subject: "Mr. Bielokuroff gives, in an Appendix, a list of all passages in Witsen relating to Siberia, and points out, especially, those attributed to "a certain Slavonic writer" or "traveller" as being, according to S. I. Sokoloff, probably Krijanich's."<sup>19</sup>

All these considerations have been made in order to bring to the fore the basic characteristics of the *NOT*.<sup>20</sup> We can now conclude that there is a probability that the Dagur glossary was not collected on the spot. A thorough research into the Dagur glossary has led me to the conviction that the origin of this list is Witsen's Kalmyk glossary.

The "Dagur" word-list should be taken as an abstract from the Kalmyk glossary. The two sets of words are, with the few exceptions specifically mentioned below, entirely identical. That leaves only one point to be made in this article: to give a terse analysis of the glossary which by nature is of a subordinate character.

However, the value of the word-list for future research could only be correctly assessed if the information contained therein were thoroughly checked. In what follows I propose to examine Witsen's "Dagur" glossary in the light especially of the evidences of the Kalmyk glossary.

### Naem Lijst de Dauersche tael

The "Dagur" glossary is found only in the second, enlarged edition of the *NOT* and seems to be a quite independent interpolation to a geographical part of the

<sup>17</sup> P. Aalto, L'Esquisse de la Grammaire Mongole qu'on trouve chez Melchisédech Thévenot. *CAJ VIII:3* (1963) 155.

<sup>18</sup> Cf. M. P. Alekseev, *Sibir' v izvestijah inostrannyh putešestvennikov i pisatelej*. Irkutsk 1932, XL VII–XL VIII, where he writes from Russian scientifical point of view: "K podobnym že pomočnikam nauki sleduet pričislit' mnogočislennyy russkih korrespondentov Vitsena" then he gives a list of some of these people. Cf. also G. Doerfer, *Ältere westeuropäische Quellen zur kalmückischen Sprachgeschichte. Witsen 1692 bis Zwick 1827*. Wiesbaden 1965, 10: "Die Texte Witsens sind vielfach von ihm selbst gesammelten Feldaufnahmen, sondern Reproduktionen der Aussagen russischer Gewährsmänner".

<sup>19</sup> J. F. Baddeley, *op. cit.*, 213 and on the same page of the quoted passage, we find that "With the kind help of a Dutch correspondent I have made efforts — so far fruitless — to recover Witsen's lost correspondence from the East".

<sup>20</sup> Cf. also Mikola's statement: "Die Texte wurden übrigens nicht von Witsen selbst, sondern von russischen Reisenden, Kaufleuten usw. zusammengetragen." (T. Mikola, *N. Witsens Berichte über die Uralischen Völker*. Szeged 1975, III).

book. The word-list is preceded only by a short notice of Witsen. As far as his identification of the Dagur word-list is concerned the author does not give valuable information regarding the nature of this language.<sup>21</sup>

If Baski's assumption "that Witsen came into possession of the Crimean Turkish-Tatar lexical material through Russian mediation" is correct — and I have no objection to his opinion as is stated above —, the same is true in the case of the "Dagur" word-list.<sup>22</sup> There is sufficient evidence to show that Witsen relied upon Russian language mediation. His writing some of the "Dagur" words reflects an underlying Cyrillic orthography<sup>23</sup> (letters *ju*, *e* and *ë* in Nos. 18, 32, 217; see also the confusion of Cyrillic *t* with Latin *m* in Nos. 243, 444, and the Russian words in the glossaries, No. 383).

The glossary under discussion adds, of course, nothing to our knowledge of Dagur language. In the great majority of examples of the glossary one can find West Mongolian traces. Of the numerous examples available only some will be given here. Thus special Kalmyk words are Nos. 29, 35, 152, 165, 205, 306, 312, 352 etc. Because of its subordinate character, it would serve no purpose to make here a full-length study of the grammatical phenomena of the "Dagur" word-list. It is clear that the grammatical problems of this glossary are to be solved by a study of the Kalmyk word-list. We shall mention only some of the features of the "Dagur" word-list.

### Phonology

#### Letters and their sound values

a	a or å
b	b
ch	x
d	d
e	e, i (19), ê (23)
ei	e (14)
g	g, x (12)
i	i
io	u - ü
j	y

<sup>21</sup> "Here follows a word-list of a language which is in use in the region of Dagurs at the Amur river and belongs to China; nearby the Great Wall which separates China from Tartaria..." (N. Witsen, *Noord en Oost Tartarye I-II*. Amsterdam 1705, 68).

<sup>22</sup> Cf. J. F. Baddeley, *op. cit.*, CXLVIII: "There is no evidence whatever in support of the tradition that Witsen paid a visit to the Caspian Sea; much less that he crossed the border of Asia. He made this one journey to Russia; spent in all, but a few months in that country; and never in all his life set foot in Asia."

<sup>23</sup> Cf. G. Kara, *Les mots mongols*, 178, n. 10, and for Russian mediation cf. Baddeley, who also provides example of how "Witsen, evidently using a Russian version, blunders comically: ..." (J. F. Baddeley, *op. cit.*, 246).

k	k, (unvoiced) g, x (35. <i>Kotoe</i> )
l	l
m	m
n	n, nn (10)
nn	n
o	o, ô (20)
oe	ü, ö, u, or sometimes o
p	b, w
r	r
s	s, z (34. <i>Surukén</i> )
sch	š (16. <i>Schidun</i> )
ſ	s (274. <i>Oerlaſen</i> )
fch	ſ
t	t
tſch	č, or j
tz	ts (137. <i>Tzabidár</i> )
u	ü, üü,
y	i
z	z (123. <i>Zerda moerin</i> ), s (40. <i>Tabazak</i> )

### Accentuation

In some cases Witsen indicates stress in the final syllable of the word by using the acute stress marker: 75. *Kajerlá*, 166. *Jeré*. Cf. also the unreasonable notation No. 434 *Kereké* for *köörög* where the Kalmyk word-list offers another way of indication of stress on the same root 301a *Kerekie*. The sporadic reduplication of the final *n* also seems to indicate accentuation 21. *Amann*, 36. *Kokinn*, 77. *Kexenn*.

In some instances Witsen uses hyphen to suggest presence of length: cf. 84, 85, and 86. *Na-antsche*. However, the feature to which this impression is due does not always seem to be of phonetic nature, some of the instances where Witsen uses hyphen may safely be disregarded: 90. *Ka-aziar*.

### Morphology

The following examples may serve as illustration of the morphological nature of the word-list. The picture drawn from the occurrence of the morphological phenomena is far from being complete owing to the brevity of the glossary.

Verbs. The most frequent instances of the Vocative forms are the Imperative (stem form): 81. *Bay*; 236. *Iré*; and Voluntative: 406. *Aboeldoeja*. One time Concessive Classical 76. *jeptoegay*, and one time Colloq. form can be found 474. *Jom, koele, bayge*.

As to the Indicative forms only two forms are listed: Praes. Imperf: 217. *tolonay*; Praet. Perf. 82. *Bi, Oezetschi Irebá*.

Verbal Nouns. Nom. perf.: 77. *Kexenn*; Nom. Futuri: 200. *Idekoe*. From Personal pronouns are added to verbal forms: 80. *Oeziëtschi*.

Nouns

Dat.: 91. *Tfschiridoe*

Abl.: 208. *Galas*

Early European research on Mongolian (and especially on Kalmyk) should be taken into consideration, but within the scope of this paper I shall not analyze all of them. Here I will confine myself to cite exhaustively from the Kalmyk glossary of Strahlenberg and Witsen. In some cases the confirmations of my readings are found in the fact that we find a general inconsistency as far as the orthography of these Kalmyk word-lists is concerned. On the other hand in addition to the contemporary glossaries I endeavoured to collect and include anything of importance which other scholars had quoted on the words included the "Dagur" glossary.

In order to gain an overview of the most characteristic features of the "Dagur" word-list, it must be examined more closely. This we propose to do by means of an analysis of the whole material.

The similarities between Witsen's "Dagur" glossary and Kalmyk glossaries are as follows: pages from 118 to 121b include the Kalmyk glossary from 1692; pages from 297 to 304 include the Kalmyk glossary from 1705. The later glossary is an enlarged version of the earlier word-list. The connection between the "Dagur" and the later Kalmyk glossary is also unmistakeable. The following sequences are identical in both glossaries: Nos. 276–287 with KW 303a, Nos. 311–313 can be found in KW 302b etc.

The arrangement of the entries is as follows: The number preceding each word was added by me. The first data printed in bold and italics is Witsen's "Dagur". The words put in square brackets and printed in extends is my own transliteration of Witsen's word according to the general rules of the glossary. Still in the square brackets enclosed in single quotation marks is the translation of the Mongolian words if Witsen's rendering is incorrect. These are followed by Witsen's Dutch interpretation then in square brackets my English translation of the previous Dutch entry. Examples from various sources and Mongolian languages, first of all from Kalmyk (with special regard to Witsen's Kalmyk glossary) and my comment are added with occasional condensed summaries of the related literature. The list of the quoted languages does not claim to be complete. It is mainly based upon Kalmyk entries from various sources. In the final round brackets are the written Mongolian words.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>24</sup> A preliminary reading of Witsen's Dagur words was prepared by Mrs. D. Urtnasan, then researcher in the Research Group for Altaic Studies, Budapest.

### Vocabulary

1. *Kumin* [kümin] beduid een Mensch [signifies a man] West Mong. form, see Kara, 1961, 178, n. 10; KWi 119b *Kumiun*, 298b *Kumiun koem* of *Cumin*, 120a, 299b *Kumiun*; R 246a *kümn*, Oir. *kümün*, *küün*; 249b Dag. *huu* (*kümün*).

2. *Tolochoy* [toloxoi] een Hooft [head] KWi 119b *Tolgoi*, 298b *Tolgoi* of *Tolochoi*; R 399a *tolyäā*, *tolyä*; Bur.C *tulgäj*, *tulgaj*, *tologój* (*toluyai*).

3. *Eken* [eken 'head'] de Herssenen [brain] KWi 301b *Elien* of *Yken* 'De Harzenen'; R 118a *ekn*; Dag. *heki* (*ekin*).

4. *Oefun* [üsün] Haair [hair] KWi 119b *Ufuin*, 299a *Ufuin* of *Oefun*, of *Ufuin*; KMOV 139 *ussu*; R 460a *üsñ*; Dag. *xusu*; Bur.C *uhun'* (*üsün*).

5. *Magnay* [magnai] Voorhoofd [forehead] KWi 119b *Mognay*, 298b *Mognay*, *magnai* of *Mina*; R 257a *mangnää*, Ö *mangnä*; Dag. *manggil*; TMEN No. 369 (*manglai*).<sup>25</sup> The sequence No. 5–10 from KWi 298b.

6. *Koemoeskoe* [kömöskö] Oogenhaair [eyebrow] KWi 119b *Kemeske*, 298b *Kemeske*, *koumoeskuo* of *Cumuscu*; KMOV 97 *kamischka*, *kumuska*; R 239b *kömskä*; (*kömüske*).<sup>26</sup>

7. *Nudun* [nüdün] Oogen [eye] KWi 119b *Nudun*, 298b *Nudun*, *nudür* of *Niudun*; cf. Dag. *nid*; KMOV 104 *nudu*; R 282a *nüdr*; Khar. N. *nüdö*; Bur.C *nidù*, *njjúdún*' (*nidün*). unpalat, broken.

8. *Soermoe soen* [sormusun 'eyelash'] Oogenlede [eyelid] KWi 119b *Sormisun*, 298b *Sormisun* of *Siurmusun*; R 332b *sormsn*, *sor̥msn*; (*sormusun*).<sup>27</sup>

9. *Chamar* [xamar] de Neus [nose]<sup>28</sup> KWi 119b *Chamar*, 298b *Chamar* of *Cabar*; cf. KMOV 110 *kamaranussu* (= *qabar-un* *üsü*); R 164b *xamr*; Bur.C *kabär*, *xabár* (*qabar*).

10. *Tana* [tannä 'palate'] Neusgaten [nostril] KWi 119b *Tana*, 298b *Tana* of *Tanai*; R 379b *tangnää*; (*tanglai*).

11. *Mijuk* [miyük or miyik] Knevels [moustache] KWi 299a *Urikin Sachal*, *Mnuik* of *Mijuk*; cf. KWi 119b *Urukin Sachal* 'Knevels'. The use of *m-* is more characteristic of Western Mongolia. (*miyik*).<sup>29</sup>

<sup>25</sup> For the words meaning "front" cf. G. Kara, Le dictionnaire, 6, note 17. Cf. also N. Poppe, Über die Bildungssuffixe der mongolischen Bezeichnungen der Körperteile. *UAJb* 45 (1973) 231 who quotes some of the related words as Bur. *mäxai* 'Stirn der Tiere', vgl. Mo. *mangqan* 'Pferd mit weißer Stirn', *manggar* id., Kh. *mangxang* 'einen Fleck auf der Stirn habend' etc.

<sup>26</sup> Cf. Shiotani Shigeki, Mongol xelnii *anisga* ba *xömsög* gedeg ügiin utgin xuwirlin tuxai, yalanguya ügiin bütciin ni talaar awč üjsen ni. (The paper was presented to the Conference of Mongolists, held in Ulanbator in 1992.)

<sup>27</sup> P. Pelliot, Les mots à *h* initiale aujourd'hui amuie dans le mongol des XIIIe et XIVe siècles. *JA* 1925, 207.

<sup>28</sup> About the *b* - *m* alteration cf. L. V. Clark *MS III* (1976) 125. A more serious challenge for the theory of the initial labial plosive in the Turkish languages is the article of Clauson. (G. Clauson, The initial labial sounds in the Turkish languages. *BSOAS* XXIV (1961) 298–306.)

<sup>29</sup> Cf. Clauson's entry "bidik 'moustache'". Survives in some NE and NW languages as *miyik*. (G. Clauson, *An Etymological Dictionary of Pre-Thirteenth-Century Turkish*. Oxford 1972, 301.)

12. *Sagal* [saxal or saqal] de Baert [beard] KWi 119b *Sachal*, 299a *Sachal* of *Sagal*; KMV 120 *tzakall*, *zakall*; R 308a *saxl*; DQ 13; Bur.C *chakàl*, *xakál*', *axal*' (saqal).

13. *Oeroer* [urur read urul or urûl] Lippen [lips] KWi 119b *Uriul*, 299a *Uriul* *ourur* of *urur*; KMV 136 *urol*; R 451a *url* (*ûrl*); Bur.C *urûl* (*uruyul*).<sup>30</sup>

14. *Eirgun* [örgün or ergün 'jaw'] Baerthaairen [the hair of the beard] West Mong. form cf. KWi 301b *Urgoun*; R 299b *örgn*; Kh. *erû*; Dag. *eruu*; Bur.C *urgù*, *urhun*' (*erügüü*).<sup>31</sup>

15. *Dero Oeroer* [doro 'under' (instead of dord) urul] d'onderste Lippe [the lower lip] KWi 301b *Dero oerour*, and *Dero Urur*; R 95b *dor*'; Dag. *dor* (*daur*) (doro/dooradu, uruyul).

16. *Schidun* [šidün] Tanden [teeth] KWi 119b *Schudun*, 298b *Schudun*, *schidun* of *Scydiun*; KMV 122 *schiudun*, *schudu*; Khar. N. *šidä*; R 370b *šüdn* (*sidün*). unbroken 263, 458.

17. *Kelen* [kelen] de Tong [tongue] KWi 119b *Kelen*, 298b *Kelen* of *Kielen*; KMV 93 *kele*, *kelle*; R 224a *keln* (kelen).

18. *Nior* [nür] 't Aengezicht [face] KWi 301b *Niudiur*; KMV 105 *nuur*, *nuuhr*; R 283a *nûr*; Witsen's form seems to coincide with the palatalized Bur. *n'ûr*,<sup>32</sup> but his -io- may go back to the graphic appearance of Russian letter *ju*, cf. Nos. 32, 217 (niyur).

19. *Kojer Tschikin* [koyir čikin] d'Ooren [the two ears] *koyir* 'two' cf. KWi 121a *Choyer*, 300b *Choyer* of *Koer*; KMV 116–117 *chogir*, *kojor*; R 181b *xojr*; Oir. *xoyor*, *xoyar*; Kalm. Mil. *choir*; *čikin* KWi 119b *Czykin*, 299a *Czykin* of *Koerczikin*; KMV 75 *cicke*, *tzika*; Khar. N. *čixä*; R 439a *tšikn*; Bur.C *tschikin*, *šikjün*', *čikin*'; TMEN No. 1106 (*čikin*, *qoyar*).

20. *Kol* [xôl 'throat'] de Gorgel [gorge] West Mong. form cf. KWi 119b *Choul* 'Hals', 298b *Choul* of *Kudijun* 'Hals'; KMV 115 *kolloi*; R 192a *xôl*; Dag. *hooli* (*qoyolai*).

21. *Amann* [aman] de Mond [mouth] KWi 298b *Aman* of *Usta* (Russian word), KWi 301b *Aman* 'De kaken (jaw)'; KMV 62 *ama*; R 9b *amn*; Dag. *ama*; TMEN<sup>33</sup> No. 32. (aman). Cf. No. 414?

<sup>30</sup> As to the classical form cf. N. Poppe, Beiträge zur Kenntnis der altmongolischen Schriftsprache. AM 1 (1924) 670. "Schriftspr. falsch geschrieben *uruyul*" but in a later article he wrote: "Was die Form *urul* 'Lippe' anbelangt, so geht sie auf '*hurul* zurück ... kalm. *url/ûrl*, bur *ural* ... Die Form *urul* ist in vorklassischen Werken ziemlich oft belegt. Neben dieser Form existieren aber das mo. *uruyul*, kh., ordos (ord) *urûl*, dag. *orûl* 'Lippe', die aufmmo. '*huru'ul* zurückgehen." (N. Poppe, Bemerkungen zum vorklassischen Schriftmongolisch (anlässlich des Buches von M. Weiers) ZAS 3 (1969) 111.)

<sup>31</sup> Cf. Sečen, Oyirad ayalyun daki erten-ü mongol kelen-ü üges. Öbör mongol-un baysi-yin yeke suryayuli erden sinjilegen-ü sedkül (1987) I, 63 and N. Poppe, Über die Bildungs-suffixe, 237.

<sup>32</sup> N. Poppe, Introduction to Mongolian Comparative Studies. Helsinki 1955, 66; and cf. V. D. Kolesnikova, O nazvanijah lica i naružnosti v altaiskih jazykah. In: Problemy altaistiki 59–68.

<sup>33</sup> The absence of any reference in TMEN to Witsen's "Dagur" glossary is not otherwise indicated. Where not the whole entry in TMEN deals with the word in question the page numbering is referred to.

22. *Koedun* [küjün, read *df* instead of *d*] de Hals [neck] KWi 299a *Gezyge of Koedun* ‘Nek’ [nape]; KMV 98 *ktzu*, *kussu*, *kudsun*; R 249a *küzün*; (küjügün).

23. *Em* [êm ‘clavicle, shoulder’] ‘t rechte schouder blad [the right shoulder blade] KWi 301b *Em*; R 130b *êm*; Oir. *êm*; Bur. *êm*; Bur.C *em*, *em'*; Khalkha *egem*; TMEN No. 652 (*egem*).<sup>34</sup>

24. *Duem* [jüü êm ‘left clavicle shoulder’; read *jüün*, *df* for *d*] ‘t linker schouder blad [the left shoulder blade] KWi 301b *Duem*; *jüü* Kalm. Mil. *dschiun*; R 485b *züün* (*egem*, *jegün*)

25. *Kartschaganak* [qarčaganak written form for ‘anus’] Elleboogen [elbow] The misunderstanding may be due to the first syllable of the word, cf. KWi 299a *Togoy* of *Kartschagainon* and 119b *Togoy* for ‘elbow’; R 170b *xartsaγanay*; (qarčayanay).

26. *Gur* [read *gôl* ‘aorta’ cf. also amin *yool*<sup>35</sup> or rather *gur* with an erroneous Dutch interpretation due to a misunderstanding perhaps caused by the gesture of the informant and aggravated by the indirect recording; R 155b *yur*, 157a *yûr* ‘wrist’] een Hart [heart] or Witsen confused here two Dutch words: “Hart” with “Hert ‘hart’” and we should read Dag. *gurêš* instead of *Gur* cf. also Mong. *jür*, and TMEN No. 168; Dag. *golo* ‘centr, seredina’ (*yool* TMEN No. 307).

27. *Alexan* [alixan] ‘t vlakke Hands [the palm of the hand] West Mong. form cf. KWi 119b *Alichan*, 299a *Alichan* of *Alecan*, 302b *Alekain*; KMV 61 *allaga*; R 7a *al'xan*; Khalkha *alga* (alayan).

28. *Jerekey, kumokoy* [erexei<sup>36</sup> ‘thumb’ with Cyrillic *e*, *xomoxai* ‘index finger’] de groote Vinger [thumb] KWi 299a *Jenekei* of *amokoi*; R 125a *erkê xuryan*; Bur.C *erekej*; R 184b *xomxää xuryan*, 197a *xumxää xuryan* (*erekei*, *qomuqai*).

29. *Schirgutschi, koergun* [read *šigeči kurgun*, from *Schigutschi* *k.*; West Mong. form] de kleinste Vinger [the small finger] KWi 301b *Szyhuczi Curhun*; R 356a *šigatsi*, *šiktsi* D;<sup>37</sup> KMV 122 *schigitzci*; Khar. N. *xigäzi*; R 198a *xuryan*; KWi 119b, 299a *Kurgur*, (cf. *čigčigei*, *quruyun*).

30. *Kaboesoen* [*kabusun*] een Ribbe [rib] KWi 301b *Cabusun* of *Kaboesun*; R 174b *xawsn*, 179a *xäwsn* D; cf. TMEN No. 267 for *qabirya* (*qabisun*).<sup>38</sup>

<sup>34</sup> For a fuller treatment of the word in Mongolian languages cf. L. Ligeti, Les fragments du *Subhāśitaratnanidhi* mongol en écriture 'Phags-pa. Le mongol préclassique et le moyen mongol. AOH XVII (1964) 289, in Oirat language cf. Sečen, *op. cit.*, 61.

<sup>35</sup> Listed also by Kara among others: *ulayan yool*, *yool-i tasala-* (G. Kara, Le dictionnaire, 25).

<sup>36</sup> P. Pelliot, Les mots à *h* initiale, 209–210.

<sup>37</sup> L. Ligeti, Les fragments, 289 and N. Poppe, Geserica. AM 1926, 7.

<sup>38</sup> As to the classical forms *qarbisun*, *qabisun*, *qarbing*, *qabirya* see N. Poppe, Über die Bildungssuffixe, 239.

31. *Koemoe soen* [kumusun] de Nagels aan de Vingers [the nails of the fingers] KWi 301b *Cumuzun*; KMV 95 *komussu*, *kumusun*; R 197a *xumsn*; Khar. N. *xomasa* (*kimusun*).

32. *Jeptschun* [read epčün or öpcün with Cyrillic e-] de Borsten [breast] KWi 119b, 299a *Ebtſen*, 301b *Yptſchu* and *Epczin* KMV 79 *opchu*, *utziu*; R 298a *öptsüün*, *öptsüün*; Dag. *erčū* from Mo örōče; Bur.C *opsù*; cf. TMEN I, 111 (ebčigün).<sup>39</sup>

33. *Noergoen* [nurgun] de Rugge graed [backbone]<sup>40</sup> KWi 119b, 299a *Nurgun*, 301b *Poergoen* Cyrillic p = n; R 281b *nuryan*; Bur. *ñurgan*; Khar. N. *nurun*; Bur.C *nirgün*, *njärhun'*; TMEN No. 390 (*niruyun*).

34. *Surukken* [zürükən] 't Hert [the heart] KWi 119b *Zuiriken*, 299a *Zuiriken* of *Zuriukien*; R 483b *zürkn*; Dag. *jurug* (*jurgu*) (*Jirüken*).

35. *Kotoe* [xotu 'stomach'] de Buik [belly] West Mong. form cf. KWi 119b *Ghotu*, 299b *Ghotu* of *Cotou*; R 190a *xotu*; Oir. *xoto*; Dag. *xotôd*; Bur. *xodôdo* (qodayadu - \*kota-gā-du).<sup>41</sup>

36. *Kokinn* [kökin] de tippen van de Borst [nipples] KMV 97 *koko*; R 237a *kökn*; TMEN No. 343 (*köke*).

37. *Koedo soen* [gudusun 'limb, member (of the body)'] de bovenste arm pypen [the uppermost bone of the arm, humerus] R 153b *yud"sn* (*yudusun*).

38. *Benko Oezun* [belküüsün or belköösün] de Lendenen [waist] KWi 301b *Betkouzun*, 302b *Belko ouzum* 't Middel-lijf (the middle of the body); R 42a *belküüsün* (*belkegüsün*).

39. *Koje soen* [küyisün or küüsün] de Navel [navel] KWi 301b *Xoezun*, 302b *Koyzoen*; R 234a *kî*, 234b *kîsn*; (*küisün*).

40. *Tabazak* [dabasak] de Blaes [bladder] KWi 119b *Dubafak*, 299a *Dubafak*, of *Tabazak*; 301b *Tabazak* Een puist [pustule]!; R 80b *daws<sup>a</sup>G*, 81a *dawsn* (*dabusay*).

41. *Kuja* [guya] de Dyen van de beenen [thigh] KWi 301b *Kuia* 'De lenden (loins)' and 302b *Kouia* 'Boven-beenen' KMV 85 *guja*; R 153b *γujn*; Dag. *guayi* (*yuya*).

42. *Ebuduk* [ebüdük] een Knie [knee] KWi 119b *Ebedun*, 299a *Ebedun* of *Ebiudiuk*, 302b *Ybuduk*; KMV 80 *obaduo*; R 302b *öwdəg*; cf. Dag. *toacîya* (*ebüdüğ*).

43. *Ooschki* [ôški] de Longe [lungs] KWi 119b *Oschki*, 299a *Oschki* of *Oosichki*; R 292b *ôšk<sup>a</sup>*; West Mong. form cf. Dag. *aurki* (*ayuški*).

44. *Jelechen* [elexen or elegen] de Lever [liver] KWi 119b *Eliken*, 299a *Eliken* of *Elechen*; 301b *Elechen*; R 119b *elkn*; Dag. *xəlaxə* (eligen).<sup>42</sup>

<sup>39</sup> Cf. Mong. *ebür* and *emuine*. P. Pelliot, Les mots à h initiale 231, note 1; and most recently W. Rozyčki, Primary \*h- in Mongol: the Evidence Considered. CAJ XXXVIII:1 (1994) 75–76, without referring to the article of Pelliot.

<sup>40</sup> B. Ja. Vladimircov, *Sravnitel'naja grammatika mongol'skogo pis'mennogo jazyka i hal-haskogo narečija. Vvedenie i fonetika*. (reprint) Moskva 1989, 235.

<sup>41</sup> See N. Poppe, On Some Altaic Case Forms. CAJ XXI:1 (1977) 68.

<sup>42</sup> P. Pelliot, Les mots à h initiale, 211–212 quotes the Dag. *xelix*.

45. *Schinbu* [read šilbi, the orthography seems to be affected by the Dutch word, cf. No. 338] 't Scheenbeen [shin-bone] KWi 119b *Schilbi*, 299a *Schilbi* of Szylby; R 357b *šilwi* (silbi).

46. *Boentschuk* [bunčuk read bulčin for the confusion of the two words see Witsen's Kalmyk] de Kuiten [calf] KWi 119b *Bulozin*, 299a *Bulozin* of Buntzick; R 61a *bultšn*; cf. KMV 142 *bontzioch* and for bunčuk see the Turco-Mongol form (bulčing).

47. *Kol* [köl] een Voet [foot] KWi 119b, 298b *Kiel* 'Voet', 119b *Kel* 'Voeten', 299a *Kel* 'Voeten'; KMV 97 *kull*, *chul*, *kul*, *köll*; R 237b *köl* (köl).

48. *Kolin Tabak* [kölîn tabak] Voetzoolen [sole of foot] KWi 301b *Kolintabak*, 302b *Kolintalak*; R 385b *kölîn tawaG* (köl-ün, tabay).

49. *Kolin Oezgey* [kölîn ösgei] de Hielen [heel] KWi 301b *Kolin uzhen*, 302b *Kolim* (!); R 301b *öske* (köl-ün, ösügei).

50. *Jetschegeymeni* [ečige or ečege mini] mijn Vader [my father] R 129a *ets<sup>2</sup>ga*; Dag. *ečig*; Bur.C *essygfy*; TMEN No. 63; R XV *mini*, *minê* (*etsga*, *etska*); je- (ečige, minu).

51. *Turcksen* [read turoksen törökse 'born'] oudste Broeder [elder brother] R 407a *törsn* (törügsen).

52. *Duni* [düü ni 'his/her younger brother'] mijn jongste Broeder [my youngest brother] KWi 119b *Dun*, 298b *Dun*; R 106b *düü*; Dag. *deu*; Bur.C *dumené* (degüü).

53. *Okien duni* [okin düü ni 'his/her younger sister'] Suster [sister] R 284a *okn düü* (degüü, ökin).

54. *Jebege* [öböögön or ebügen 'old man' with Cyrillic *e-* (Kara, 1961, 178, n. 10)] groot Vader [grand father] R 302b *öwgn*, 298a *öpkü* 'Großvater'; Dag. *euke*; TMEN No. 4 and 5 (ebüge or ebügen).<sup>43</sup>

55. *Jemeke* [emegen with unvoiced -g-] groot Moeder [grand mother] R 121b *emgn* (emegen). Dag. *emeg* 'wife' je- cf. 54's affectation.

56. *Koergoen* [kürgün] Swager [son-in-law] KMV 99 *kurihon*; R 247a *kürgn*; TMEN No. 340<sup>44</sup> (kürgen).<sup>45</sup>

57. *Koeredu* [read küre düü = kürgen düü 'a younger brother-in-law'] Vrouwen Broeder [the wife's brother] R 247a *kür/kürgn düü*; Dag. *deu xurgen* (kürgen degüü).

58. *Katim jetschegey* [xadam ečege or xadm ečige or cf. Tü. qădün?] Schoon Vader [father-in-law] R 158b *xadm* (qadum).

<sup>43</sup> Cf. the suffix -kān (N. Poppe, Über die Bildungssuffixe, 226).

<sup>44</sup> In addition to the references in TMEN, see Poppe's note of the word *kürgen* (N. Poppe's review of G. Doerfer, Türkische und mongolische Elemente im Neopersischen. CAJ X:1 (1965) 78).

<sup>45</sup> Cf. S. Georg's review on *Aspects of Altaic Civilization III — Proceedings of the Thirtieth Meeting of the Permanent International Altaistic Conference Indiana University, Bloomington/Indiana June 19–25, 1987*. D. Sinor (Ed.), Bloomington/Indiana 1990. ZAS 24 (1994) 229–230.

<sup>46</sup> The final *n* would be characteristic to a word of Turkic origin, see G. Doerfer, Türkisch -n tschuwaschisch -m? UAJb 39 (1967) 54 and *idem*, Die Entsprechung der türkischen Langvokale. UAJb 40 (1968) 42.

59. *Katim jeke* [xadam eke] Schoon Moeder [mother-in-law] R 158b *xadm ek<sup>a</sup>* (qadum eke). Dag. *eg*, cf. Dag. *ekee* 'sister' from Mo. *eke*.

60. *Tschikenebie* [či ken biy or ...kenii... 'who are you'] zyt gy een mensch? [are you a man?] R 438a *tši*; Bur.C *tschi* (či, ken, bui). Dag. *bei*.

61. *Tschikie nerent Kembie*<sup>47</sup> [read *n* for *k* čin̄i *neren ken bī*] hoe werd gy genoemt? [what is your name?] R 275b *ner<sup>a</sup>*, *nern* (činu, nere, ken, bui). Mo. *ken* cf. Dag. *anin*.

62. *Kama Odoenatschi* [xamā odunāči 'where are you going?'] waer zyt gy geweest? [where have you been?] *xamā* 'where' West Mong. form R 164a *xamā*; *odunāči* 'you are going' R 283a *od-* (qamiya, odu-). Cf. No. 445.

63. *Saziegey* [read šājagai 'magpie'] Waerd [drake] R 354a *šāz<sup>a</sup>γää*, *šāzyā*; Khar. N. *šaazigai* (*siyajayai*).

64. *Bol* [bōl] een Slaef [slave] KMV 68 *boll*; R 53b *bōl* B; TMEN No. 90<sup>48</sup> (*boyol*).<sup>49</sup>

65. *Albatoekoen* [albatu kün] een Onderdaen [subject] albatu cf. R 9a *alwa*; Dag. *albata* (albatu, kümün).

66. *Tarataratschinkum* [tarā tarāčin kümñ/küün]<sup>50</sup> een Akkerman, of Boer [ploughman, or tiller] *tarā* unpalatalized as the KWi 120b, 300a *Taran* 'Tarwe' cf. No. 159; Bur.C *tarján*; R 380b *tarān*; Dag. *tare:*; TMEN No. 119; R 387 *tär-*; *tarāčin* R 380b *tarāntši*, *tarātšn*; Bur.C *tarjátschin* (kümün, tariyan, tariyačin).

67. *Tschufoen Karchoe* [čusun garxu 'blood comes out'] hy bloed [he bleeds] *čusun* R 434b *tsusn*; KMV 76 *zuzli*; Khar. N. *čusa*; Bur.C *šuxu*; *garxu* R 145b *yarxa* (čisun, yar-).

68. *Minntschifainkum* [min či sain kümñ, cf. No. 66] in de waarheit gy zyt een vroom man [you are a good man, indeed] *min* 'same, very', *či* 'you'; *sain* 'good' R 319b *sään*; Bur.C *sajn*; TMEN No. 248 (či/čü, sayin, kümün, mön).

69. *Minntschiniak* West Mong. *bischoemokumin* [min či inäk bišu, mü kümün] Gy zyt in der daed een boos man [you are a bad man, indeed] *inäk* R 208b *inic*; Ord. *ina*; TMEN No. 668 (či, inay, kümün, mayu, mön).

70. *Jende* [ende with Cyrillic *e-* (Kara, 1961, 178, n. 10)] alhier [hier] R 122a *end<sup>a</sup>*; Dag. *ende* (ende).

71. *Tennde* [tende] daer [there] R 391a *tend<sup>a</sup>* (tende).

72. *Otó* [odō] nu [now] R 283a *odā*, 293a *ödgē* B; Dag. *edee* (edüge).

73. *Baiazie* [baizé 'wait a moment!'] of *Bansjap* [?] datelik [in this moment], immediately (bayija- + emphat. particle; ?).

<sup>47</sup> Cf. F. W. Cleaves, 1952, 452.

<sup>48</sup> Cf. N. Poppe's review of G. Doerfer's Türkische und mongolische Elemente, 78–79 for correction to Doerfer's entry.

<sup>49</sup> Cf. D. Gongor, *Xalx towčón* II. Ulaanbaatar. 1978, 175–182.

<sup>50</sup> Cf. Sh. Hattori, Some Problems on the Reconstruction of the Mongolian Sounds of the Secret History of the Mongols: On the Word *Gu'un*. In: *Tractata Altaica*. Wiesbaden 1976, 261–272.

74. *Baza* [basa] noch meer [more] KMV 66 *bassa*; R 35b *bas*; Dag. *bas(a)* TMEN 371 (basa).<sup>51</sup>

75. *Kajerlā* [xairlā] 'deign to give!' perhaps with an emphatical length on the second syllable] ik bidde [I pray] KMV 112 *chaelgidgi*, *chajarlide*, *kajorladgi*; R 180a *xäärl-* (qayirala-). Cf. No. 454.

76. *Tengeri Kajer jeptoegay nada sain Ketsch* [the sentence in broken Western Mongolian reads *tengeri xair ögtügäi* 'Heaven bē merciful (to you)!' *nada sain kēč* 'do good to me!'] om Godes wil doet my goed [For God's sake, do good to me] (ki-, ög-, qayir, sayin, tngri).

77. *Kexenn* [keksen 'made'] ik heb gemaekt [I have made (it)] R 223a ke-, 231a *kikə*, *kixə*, *kexə*, *kēxə* (kigsen, Oirat keqsen). Cf. No. 79.

78. *Kóemin, jebet, mat* [kümün 'man, someone' for 'he', öböd with voiceless d, stemform, 'to be sick, to feel pain', read mûd (cf. No. 342) with a rather low ü and voiceless d, stem form, 'to become worse'] hy is niet welte pas [he is not well] (ebed-, kümün, mayuda-).

79. *Kekoe* [kekü future noun of ke- 'to make'] *ketschi* [keči, imperative, 'make!'] ziet, ik wil het maken [you see, I will make it] (ki-, Oirat ke-). Cf. No. 77.

80. *Oezietschi* [üzääči 'look at!' see Dutch interpretation to next and No. 82] de Hamelen [wethers]. One Mongolian entry seems to be missing. (üje+geči).

81. *Bay* [bai 'stop/cease!'] *bitegey ay* [bitegey ay 'have no fear!'] ik hebbe aengezien [I have seen] see Mongolian 80. bai cf. KMV 65 *bææ* *bitegey* 'do not' cf. 279, 402. R 47a *bitškē* (*bitšgē*, D *bitšē*) ay KMV 64 *ainæ* (ayu-, bitegei, bayi-).

82. *Bi, Oezetschi Irebá* [bî üzeji irebää 'I have seen'] gy hebt gezien [you have seen] bî<sup>52</sup> 'I' KMV 67 *by*, üzeji R 460b *üz-*; KMV 137 *uaza*, *usigi*, *usedgi* (bi, ire-, üje-).

83. *Karboeia* [xarbuya 'let us shoot!'] *namoe foemukazitschy* [numu sumu xagiči 'shoot with the bow and arrow!'. In the last word the Cyrillic g was perhaps confused with z, or it is simply a misprint, but see also No. 84.] schiet met den Boog [shoot with the bow] R 281b *numn*; KWi 119a, 298b *Numun*; Dag. nem; Bur.C *nomù*; KMV 142 *chachoda* 'when he shoots'; KWi 119a, 298b *Sumun*; Bur.C *chomù* (numun, qarbu-, sumun; cf. Kitan and Oirat<sup>53</sup> *xa-* instead of *qarbu-*; see also next).

84. *Ka-azi itschi bo-ogakatschi alaba* [kaji (or xa<sup>0</sup>) ēji (< baiji) 'shooting', or xajiji (< xaji aji) '(after) having shoted', bû with a low vowel in the first syllable, +gā, subject possessive marker form; *xa(či?)ji alaba* '(one) killed

<sup>51</sup> On the history of the word with reference to Jurchen related word, see L. Ligeti, Les inscription djurchen de Tyr. AOH XII (1961) 19.

<sup>52</sup> As a matter of fact, numerous other words, common to Mongolian dialects, can be found in our word-list and hence their treatment will be limited to mere listing. Nevertheless, these words are of some benefit in determining "les éléments du lexique mongol qui sont généraux" (G. Kara, Le dictionnaire, 5, as an example in the note 14 he quotes the bi in Mongolian languages).

<sup>53</sup> Cf. Sečen, op. cit., 56.

(one) with a gun' -či from -ju + orki-] schiet met een Roer [shoot with a gun] (ala-, buu; qa- see No. 83).

85. *Ka-azitschi* [kaji (or kagiči?), see above, Nos. 83-84] hy heeft hem geschooten [he has him shoted] KWi 120a, 299a *Chakzan*. (qa-).

86. *Na-antsche bitugeta jene jamar* [nanči 'strike (dead)', bitügē 'do not', ta 'you (plur. or honor.)', ene 'this', yamar 'what kind of (?)'] fla dood, of ga voort ['strike dead' or 'go away!'] R 214b *jamārn*; Dag. *yamr* (bitügei,<sup>54</sup> ene, nanči-, ta, yambar).

87. *Jenemō* [ene mō 'this is bad'] slim, ofte qaed [sly or very bad] mō TMEN No. 361 (ene, mayu).

88. *Boala* [büü ala] flaet niet [do not kill] KMV 60 *ala*; R 7a *al-* (buu =bü, ala-). Dag. *ala*, Dag. *buu*.

89. *Nada atza* [nada aca(ra) 'bring (it) to me'] geest het my [give it to me] cf. R 16a *as<sup>a</sup>*, R 18a *ats<sup>a</sup>*; R 16b *asr-* (ača(ra)-, nadur).

90. *Ka-aziar* [West Mong. *gazar* (or Eastern *gajar*? cf. No. 389) With a semivoiced g] d' Äerde [earth] KWi 118, 298a *Guzar*; KMV 83 *gadzær, gadzar, gatzar* 90 *seglesangadser* (see Kara, 1961, 178, n. 10, about the Khalkha influence on Stralenberg's notation, cf. No. 203); R148a *yazr*; Kalm. Mil. *chasár*; Khar. N. *gazira*; Bur. *yazar*; Dag. *gajir*; Bur.C *gasfyr, gazar'* (*yajar*).

91. *Tschiridoe mordoba jeré* [čiri(g)tu *mordoba ere*] mijn Man is op krygsdienst vertrokken [my husband joined up the army] R 427b *tser<sup>i</sup>G, tseriki<sup>i</sup> mord<sup>a</sup>xa*; KWi 120a, 299a *Czerik*; the first word has an Inner Mongolian initial, cf. e.g. Ordos *čirik*, also Dag. *čiril* but cf. also KMV 102 *morin čerig - morintzirch* [= *morin cerk*], 74. *čerig-ün kümün - tzirghinkuhn* [= *cergin küün*] TMEN No. 1079 (*čerig, ere, morda-*). Dag. *er*.

92. *Azia-azyeknada* [ajā ? *nada*] wyft ofte toont my [?] (aji-, ajiya-?, *nada*).

93. *Joene sun* [ünesün with Cyrillic *ju-* (Kara, 1961, 178, n. 10)] Assche [ash] R 458a *ümsn* (ünesün).

94. *Jelezinn* [elesin with Cyrillic *e-*] Sant [sand] R 120b *elsn*; Dag. *eler*; Bur.C *elehün, ilxun'*, *exxun'*; TMEN No. 25 (elesün).

95. *Iki Acha* [iki axa 'the eldest of the elder brothers'] Groot [great] cf. KWi 119b, 298b *Acla*, and KWi 120a, 300b *Eke* 'Groot', cf. No. 214; KMV 63 *acha*; R 3b *ax<sup>a</sup>*; Dag. *aga, akā*, Bur.C *achai, akai, axá*; TMEN No. 22 (yeke, aq-a).

96. *Bitschik* [bičig 'anything written'] een Brief [a letter] R 47a *bitšiG*; KMV 67 Kalm. Mil. *bitschik*; Dag. *biteg*; TMEN No. 717 where we find this "Dagur" entry (bičig).<sup>55</sup>

<sup>54</sup> Cf. L. Ligeti, Deux tablettes de T'ai-tsung de Ts'ing. *AOH* VIII (1958) 210-211.

<sup>55</sup> Cf. A. Róna-Tas, Some Notes on the Terminology of Mongolian Writing. *AOH* XVIII (1965) 126-127.

97. *Katschar* [xajār 'bridle'] een Paerds toom [bridle of a horse]<sup>56</sup> East-Mong. form, Rud. *xajār*; KMV 112 *kasar*; R 174b *xazār*; Oir. *xazār*; Dag. *xadāla* (*qajayar*).

98. *Bit schikan* [bičikan] klein [small, little] KMV 67 *bitziachan*, *bitzechan*; R47a *bitskn*; Bur.C *bitschiakun*, *bičikin*', *bičixan*', *bišaxan*' (*bičiqan*).

99. *Nom* [nom] een Boek [book] R 279a *nom* (nom).

100. *Koetoergoe* [xudurgu with a semi-voices d 'crupper'] 't achter tuig op een Paerd<sup>57</sup> [back harness of a horse] KWi 120a, 299b *Chudurga* 'Voorstuk'; KMV 118 *chadruga*; R 195a *xudrym*; TMEN III, 477–478 (*qudurya*).

101. *Chorchonn* [read *oxorxon*] Kort [short] cf. R 284a *ox"r* (*oqorqan*).

102. *Tschingede Koemindurga* [*čingede kömüldürge*<sup>58</sup>] flae lustig [tighten the breast-strap of the harness] R 437a *tšangyad*~; R 239a *kömldrga*; (*čingyada*-, *kömüldürge*). Cf. No. 147.

103. *Dure* [dörē or döröö 'stirrup'] styg-beugels om te Paerd te gaen zitten [stirrup] KWi 120a, 299b *Deria*; KMV 78 *doræ*; R 99b *döree*; Dag. *durēngi*, *durū*; cf. TMEN Nos. 204, 598 (*döröge*).

104. *Doenda Oetoe* [dunda utu] Breet [broad] R 102a *dund*~; Dag. *duanda*; Bur.C *dündä*, *dúnda* (dumda, urtu).

105. *Narinmeni* [narin (or närin?) men '(that) is narrow'] Enge [narrow] West Mong. form, KWi 121a, 300b *Naren*; R 273a *närn*; Dag. *nar'ing*; TMEN No. 380 (mön, narin). Cf. No. 234.

106. *Tschidin* [read *r* for *n* čidir 'hobble for three feet', unbroken] een Paerd gespannen aan drie beenen [a horse hobbled on three feet] R 445b *tšüdr* (*čidür*).

107. *Turge ala-azyilikeneitschi* [read *e* for *r* tüügi *alaži-I*? *yuu kenää-či*? 'what do you do killing that?'] waerom zoude men hem flaeen? [why should one kill him?] West Mong. form R 7a *al-*; KMV 60 *ala* (*ala*-, *či*, *ele*, *ki*-, *tegüni*, *yayun*?).

<sup>56</sup> For a more detailed account of the word cf. L. Ligeti, Les inscription djurchen. 22, note 19.

<sup>57</sup> Cf. L. Ligeti, Les inscription djurchen, 22–23; G. Doerfer, Ist das Japanische mit den altaischen Sprachen verwandt? ZDMG 124:1 (1974) 114.

<sup>58</sup> Witsen's reading seems to be influenced by the transcription of the word *koemin*. The need for further studies about the term *kömüldürge* have already been expressed by Vietze (H-P. Vietze, Zu einigen Wörtern zentralasiatischer Herkunft im Deutschen und benachbarten Sprachen. In: K. Sagaster-H. Eimer (Eds), *Religious and Lay Symbolism in the Altaic World and Other Papers*. Wiesbaden 1989, 432) who, however, does not seem to be aware of the contributions to a better knowledge and understanding of the Mongolian words ending -*dUrGA* which have been made by Poppe (N. Poppe, Über die Bildungssuffixe, 232) and Doerfer (G. Doerfer, Ist das Japanische, 113); cf. also L. Ligeti, Les anciens éléments mongols dans le mandchou. AOH X:3 (1960) 235. In his article on Karagas shaman dress, Hartwig presented a description of the shaman's drum where he wrote: "In der Höhe der Öffnungen kreuzen zwei leicht geschwungene Stäbe, deren Sinn unbekannt ist, den Griff: der obere heißt *chomuldruk* [?], der untere *kutucha* [?]" (W. Hartwig, Gedanken über ein Schamanenkostüm. Jahrbuch des Museums für Völkerkunde zu Leipzig Bd. XV, 1956, 42). The two words are *xömüldrük* and *qudurga*, as the drum is the riding horse of the shaman.

108. *Nari Iret* [när ire-t(a) or irêt 'having come'?] Komt hier [come here] R 273a *närän*, *närn*<sup>59</sup> (inaru, ire-, ta, 2nd person plur.). Cf. No. 237.

109. *Olanfaer* [olansar 'strap of the saddle'] eene gordel of band van ledere Riemen [a girdle or band of leather strap] KWi 120a, 299b *Olonczy* 'Zyde stukken aen de zadel [side part of the saddle]' R 285a *olntsay* (olongčar, Kow. olongčor sur).

110. *Tschagan moerin* [čagān mörin/mürin ? perhaps morin with palatalized or palatal o or ö] een geel-greuw Paerd [a yellowish-grey horse] Eastern form (Kara, 1961, 178, n. 10) čagān 'white' KMV 73 *zagan*, *tzagan*; R 419a *tsayān*; while for č- cf. Kalm. Mil. *Tschagan*; Dag. čiyaan; Khar. N. čagaan; Bur.C *tsagán* TMEN No. 177; mörin/mürin ? according to Doerfer murin cf. TMEN No. 374; KWi 120a, 299b *Morin*; R 266b *mörn* D Ö, *mör'n* D, *morn* T; KMV 102 *mori*, *muri* Kalm. Mil. *moriú*; Bur.C *murìn*, *múrin*; DQ 20, (čayan, morin).

111. *Borooolan moerin* [boro ulān mörin 'greyish red horse'] een lieft of wit graew Paerd [a light or whitish grey horse] R 51b *borō*; KMV 70 *boro*; TMEN No. 785; for *ulān* R 448a *ulān*; Bur.C *ulàn*, *ulán*; cf. TMEN No. 398 (boro, morin, ulayan).<sup>60</sup>

112. *Charabora moerin* [xara boro mörin] een donker graeuw Paerd [a dark-grey horse] (boro, morin, qar-a).

113. *Koeren moerin* [küren m. 'a dark brown horse'] een donker vos Paerd [a dark foxy horse] R 248a *kürg*; TMEN No. 328 (küren, morin).

114. *Kara moerin* [xara m. 'a black horse'] een donker bruin Paerd [a dark brown horse] Kalm. Mil. *Kara* (morin, qara).

115. *Alak moerin* [alak m. 'a piebald horse'] een schek, of gevlekkt Paerd [a mottled or pied horse] R 6b *al"γ*; Dag. *alag*, *alax*; cf. TMEN No. 518 where we find this entry (alay, morin).

116. *Boeroe moerin* [read bûrûl m. 'a roan horse'] een vael, of schimmel Paerd [a fallow or white horse] cf. 140 R 65b *bârl* (buyurul, morin).

117. *Tzabidar moerin* [cabidar m. 'a fallow horse with white mane and tail'] een vos Paerd met een witte staert [a foxy horse with white tail] R 424a *tsäbdr*; (čabidar, morin).

118. *Chula moerin* [xula m. 'a light bay with a black stripe along the spine'] een donker geel Paerd, en witte maenen, met een zwarte streek op de rug [a dark yellow horse with white mane and a black stripe along the spine] R 195b *xul"*; (morin, qula).

<sup>59</sup> For the old directive ending cf. N. Z. Gadzhieva, The Role of Altaic Languages in the Reconstruction of the Turkic Syntactic Archetype. In: L. Ligeti (Ed.), *Researches in Altaic Languages*. Budapest 1975, 63, with additional reference.

<sup>60</sup> Cf. L. Ligeti, Les anciens éléments, 238–239.

119. *Chartar moerin* [read xaltar m.] hoog bruin Paerd, met een witachtige mond [a light brown horse with a white muzzle] R 163a *xaltr*; (morin, qaltar).<sup>61</sup>

120. *Scharga moerin* [šarga m. 'a fallow horse'] een geel Paerd [a yellow horse] R 350a *šarya mörn* 'falbes Pferd' (morin, sirya).

121. *Gongor moerin* [read xongor m. 'a fallow/light bay horse'] een donker geel Paerd [a dark fallow horse] R 185b *xongyar mörn* 'hellbraunes ross' (morin, qongyur).<sup>62</sup>

122. *Kare moerin* [Russ. *kārij* for Mong. *kēr* m.] een bruin Paerd [a brown horse] Dag. *keir' mor'*<sup>63</sup> (keger, see below, No. 132, morin).

123. *Zerda moerin*<sup>64</sup> [zérde m.] een vos Paerd [a foxy (reddish brown) horse] West Mong. form R 474b *zérd*; Dag. *jeerde*; TMEN No. 158 (jegerde).

124. *Ka-aktschigon* [read xookči güün or göön 'an isabel mare'] een bruine Merri [a brown mare] xookči R 192a *xôxš* D; TMEN I, 182; güün R 140b güün; KMV *guu*, *kgu*; Bur.C *gu* (gegün, \*qoyayčin, qu-a+γčin).

125. *Adzarga moerin* [ajarga m.] een Hengst [stallion] East Mong. form cf. Kara, 1961, 178 R 2b *ajrya*; KWi 120a, 299b *Azygar*; KMV 60 *adsarga*; Dag. *ad'rəy*, *ajrəy*; Bur.C *asarga*; cf. TMEN No. 648, where we find this entry. (*ajrya*).

126. *Schiro moerin* [read jirō m.] een pasganger [an ambler] Dag. *jiroo* cf. also Written Oirat *jirō*, but R 115a *jorā*; Khar. N. *zoraa* (*jiruya/joriya*, morin).

127. *De* [del] de maenen van't Paerd [mane of a horse] R 85b *del* (del).

128. *Sul* [süül] de staert [tail] R 342a *süül*; Bur.C *chul* (segül).

129. *Tschikin* [čikin] d'ooren [ear] cf. No. 19 (čikin).

130. *Ztzagmay* [read cagān mangnā or cf. Kalm. *zaylma* 'kobčik'] de bles voor de kop [blaze (white spot) on the head] R 463a *zay"lmää* (jayalmai).

131. *Galdzan moerin* [galjan m.] een Paerd met een bles [a horse with a blaze on the forehead] West Mong. form, R 142b *yalzn*; Khalkha *xaljan* (qaljan)

132. *Kergaldzan moerin* [kēr galjan m.] een bruin Paerd met een bles [a brown horse with a blaze on the forehead] (keger TMEN I, 485, qaljan, morin).

133. *Zerdagaldzan moerin* [zérд galjan or jérд g. m.] een vos Paerd met een bles [a dark red horse with a blaze on the forehead] cf. Nos. 123, 131 (jegerde, qaljan, morin).

134. *Charagaldzan moerin* [xara galjan m.] een donker bruin Paerd met een bles [a black horse with a blaze on forehead] (qar-a, qaljan, morin).

<sup>61</sup> Details on the favorite colours of horses, among others on *qaltar*, in Turkic, see I. Cirtautas, Die Lieblingspferdefarben der Türken. CAJ X:3–4 (1965) 157–160, and Benzing's review-article on the book Cirtautas (Der Gebrauch der Farbbezeichnungen in den Türkialekten); in Mongolian, see N. Poppe, Pferdenamen in der Geschichte und Sage der Nomaden Zentralasiens. OE 9:1 (1962) 97–104.

<sup>62</sup> For a discussion on the origin of the word, see P. Pelliot, Les formes avec et sans *q-* (*k-*) initial en turc et mongol. *T'oung Pao* 37 (1943) 77–78, n. 1.

<sup>63</sup> S. Kałużyński, Dagurisches Wörterverzeichnis. RO XXXIII (1969) 114.

<sup>64</sup> Cf. T. G. Bugaeva–V. I. Cincius, O nazvaniyah nekotoryh metallov v altaiskih jazykah. In: *Problemy*, 84.

135. *Borogaldzan moerin* [boro g. m.] een donker graeuw Paerd met een bles [dark grey etc.] (boro, qaljan, morin).
136. *Choelagaldzan moerin* [xula galjan m.] een donker geel Paerd met een bles [a dark yellow horse etc.] cf. Nos. 118, 131 (morin, qaljan, qula).
137. *Tzabidár Galđza moerin* [cabidar galja(n) m.] een vos Paerd met witte maenen, blesse en staert [reddish-yellow with white mane and tail] cf. Nos. 117, 131 (čabidár, morin, qaljan).
138. *Boro Oelan Galđza moerin* [boro ulān g. m.] een licht graeuw Paerd met een blesse [a light grey horse with a blaze on forehead] (boro, morin, qaljan, ulayan).
139. *Gongorgaldza moerin* [kongor galja m.] 'a fallow/light bay horse with a blaze on the forehead' donker geel Paerd met een blesse [a dark yellow with a blaze on the forehead] cf. Nos. 121, 131 (morin, qaljan, qongyur).
140. *Boerogaldza moerin* [boro galja m.] 'a roan horse with a blaze on forehead' een schimmel met een blesse [a white horse with a blaze on forehead] cf. Nos. 116, 131 (boro, morin, qaljan).
141. *Chaltargaldza moerin* [xaltar xalja m.] donker bruin Paerd met een koperroode muil, en een blesse [a dark brown horse with a copper-red muzzle and (with) a blaze] cf. Nos. 119, 131 (morin, qaljan, qaltar).
142. *Schargagaldza moerin* [šarga xalja m.] een geel Paerd met een blesse [a yellow horse with a blaze on forehead] cf. Nos. 120, 131 (morin, qaljan, sirya).
143. *Argantschi* [argamži] een Paeerde-strik van haair gemaekt [a lasso made of horse-hair] R 13b *aryamži*; TMEN No. 457 (aryamži).
144. *O-o-doen* [údun 'bridle'] 't gebid in de mond [the bit in the mouth] West Mong. form cf. R 453b *üd*<sup>a</sup> (ayuda).<sup>65</sup>
145. *Nochtou* [noxtu] een halster [halter] R 278b *nokt'*; TMEN No. 384 (noyta).
146. *Iki kaanetoen* [iki ? Mo. könög 'bucket'?] een korf met haver [a basket with oat] (yeke).
147. *Koemin durga* [kömöldörge] een borst-riem [breast-strap] (kömtüldürge). Cf. No. 102.
148. *Macha* [maxa] Vleesch [meat] KWi 301b *Machan*; R 254a *max<sup>a</sup>n*; Bur.C *mjakán*, *mjaxán*', *mjakan*' (miqa).
149. *Oeker* [üker 'cattle'] een Koeye [cow] KWi 299b *Korovay*, *Oukeri* of *Uker*; R 456b *ük*r; Kalm. Mi. *ukér*; Bur.C *ukyr*; TMEN No. 397 (üker).
150. *Tschar* [čar written form 'ox'] een Os of Stier [ox or bull] cf. KWi 299b two consecutive entries *Tzer boecha* of *bucha* 'Stier' and *Buchay* 'Os', 120a *Tzer*; R 422a *tsar*; Khalkha *šar*; Khar. N. *šjara* (čar/šar).

65 It seems to be rather a vague idea but I cannot resist the temptation to compare this word with the Mong. *oyodasun* 'underarm of a garment' treated by Rozycski (*op. cit.*, 77) and compared with several words in the sense 'hole, pit, depression' but *ayuda*, a word that should be regarded as being of the same original meaning.

151. *Boecha* [buxa] een jaerige Stier [one year old bull] KWi 120a *Buchay*; KMV 70 *bucha* 'dove', cf. Clark, 1976, 121; R 58a *bux*"; Dag. *bak* (bag); Bur.C *bukà*, *buxá*; TMEN No. 752 where Doerfer quotes this "Dagur" entry (buqa). Cf. No. 150.

152. *Koy* [xöi 'sheep'] een wyfje van een Schaep, of Oye [a female of a sheep or ewe] West Mong. form<sup>66</sup> KWi 120a, 299b *Choin* 'Ram', and 299b *Emechoin* of *Koy* 'Schaep'; R 194a *xöön*, *xöö*; Oir. *xoyin*, *xonin*; Kalm. Mil. *choin*<sup>67</sup> KMV 115 *Choy*; Dag. *xon'i*; Bur.C *koni* (qonin).

153. *Ergikoy* [irge xöi 'whether'] een Schaep [sheep] R 209a *irga* (irge, qonin).

154. *Ima*<sup>68</sup> [imā] een Geite [goat] no breaking! Dag. *imaa*; Mgr. *imā*; Shirongol *iman*, *ima*; Khar. N. *imaa*; R 214b *jamān*; KMV 88 *giam*, *gama*, *jama*, Pl. *gamat*; Khalkha *yamā* (imayan).

155. *Serko* [serke] een Bok [castrated goat] R 325b *serkə*; TMEN No. 213 (serke).

156. *Jebir* [eber] de hoornen [horn] KMV 79 *oeber*; R 129a *ewr* Ö, öwr D (eber).

157. *Koeroeska* [xurusxa 'skin of a newly born lamb'] een Lam [lamb] R 199a *xursxa* Ö, *xür'sxa* D (qurisqa).

158. *Koelir* [gulir with a semivoiced g-] Meel [flour] R 153b *yujr*; Dag. *gol'* (golil/golir); Ord. *yulir* (*yulir/yuril*).

159. *Boetatara* [buda tarā with semivoiced -d-] Weit [wheat] R 57a *budān* 'gekochte speise mit mehl od. grütze' KMV 70 *buda*; Dag. *badā* (budayan, tariyan).

160. *Boertschak* [burčag] Erweten [pease] R 62b *burtsay*; KMV 70 *burtzak*; Dag. *borčoo*; TMEN No. 730 where Doerfer quotes this "Dagur" entry (burčay).

161. *Schara tosue* [šar tosu] Booter [butter] Cf. No. 326. R 403b *šar'* *tosn*; for *tosu* KWi 118 *Tofun*; Bur.C *tohùn*; for šar Dag. *sar*; Bur.C *schabsschara* (sira, tosun).

162. *Okit* [read öökün n for t] Vet [fat] R 304a *öökn* (ögekün).

163. *Karatara* [xara tarā 'rye'] Manna of Grut [?] R 168a *xar buudää*, 168b *xar zarma* (qar-a, tariya).

164. *Okin* [okin] een Maegt, of jonge Dochter [a maid or young daughter] KWi 119b, 298b *Okin*; R 284a *okn*; KMV 108 *okyn*, *okin*, 109 *oekyn*, *okyn*; Dag. *ugin*, *uyin*; Bur.C *okin*, *ukin'*, *okin'*; TMEN No. 48 (ökin).

<sup>66</sup> Cf. Poppe's review on the *TMEN* (CAJ X:1 (1965) 77).

<sup>67</sup> Cf. P. Poucha, Kalmückische Ausdrücke beim tschechischen Jesuiten Johannes Milan — Franciscus Emilianus. RO 32 (1968) 63: "Milan scheint hier aber nicht das kalmückische, sondern das türkische Wort reproduziert zu haben." According to Poppe (N. Poppe's review of G. Doerfer's *TMEN*, 77) there is another instance where doubt may arise whether the word *qoin* should be taken as of Turkic or Western Mongolian origin.

<sup>68</sup> L. Ligeti, Les inscription djurtchen, 11; Bazin in his article quoted only the Mongour unbroken data (L. Bazin, Noms de la «chèvre» en Turc et en Mongol. *Studia Altaica Festschrift für Nikolaus Poppe zum 60. Geburtstag am 8. August 1957*. Wiesbaden 1957, 28–32).

165. *Koboen* [köbüün] een Jongen [boy] West Mong. form cf. KWi 119b, 298b *Kebeu* 'Zoon'; R 242b *köwüür*; Oir. *köböün*, *kübüün*; TMEN No. 321 (*köbegün*).<sup>69</sup>

166. *Jeré* [ere 'man'] een getrouw Man [a married man] KWi 119b, 298b *Eré* of *Cun*; R 123b *erə*; Bur.C *erè*; TMEN No. 638 (ere).

167. *Gergén* [read *gergen* 'wife' or *gergein* 'of wife' Gen. form] een Huisvrouw [housewife] R 134b *gergn* (*gergei*).

168. *Oekoebá* [üküba] hy is dood [he is dead] Praet. perf. R 456b *ükü-*; cf. KWi 120a, 299a *Ukiusy* 'He is doot'; Bur.C *ukä* (ükü-). Cf. No. 442.

169. *Jemedoe* [ämido] hy leeft [he is alive] KWi 120a, 299a *Amidu*; KMV 62 *amedo*; R 22b *ämdə*; Dag. *amidu*; Bur.C *amidú* (amidu).

170. *Ili bi* [ili bi 'it is clear'] 'tis by U [it is at you] R 206a *ilə*, *ilə* (ile bui).

171. *Bainoenadatschamayjum kelekoe* [bainu nada čamtai (cf. No. 295) yum kelekü] ik hebbe met U iets te spreeken [I have something to tell you]. The word order is from the Russian language (bai-, čimatai kele-, nada, yayuma cf. No. 173).

172. *Kelé* [kelē] spreeken [to speak, say] cf. KWi 121a, 300b *Keleje* and 121a, 300b *Kelezy*; R 223b *kelə*-; cf. praes KMV 93 *kelenæ*, *kelene*, *kelæne*; Dag. *ele-* (kele-). Cf. Nos. 435, 436.

173. *Ko-otschin iletchin* [read xūčin īme-čin] een oud Dier [an old thing] R 202b *xütšn*; Khar. N. *xoočin*; TMEN No. 295; R 220b *jūmn*, Ö *jumn*, D *jomn* - *imn* - *im* - *m*; Oir. *im*; Dag. *yum*, Dag. Martin *ime* = Mong. *yayum-a* (činu, qayučin, yayuma). Cf. Nos. 171, 339.

174. *Schipfchiná* [šib šinē with emphatical length on the last syllable] een niuwt Dier [a new thing] R 355a *šiB šinə* (sib sine). Cf. No. 173.

175. *Dzo-Olochon* [read *jalôxon* 'young' with dimin.] een jonk Dier [a young thing] Dag. *Jalôxān* (Jalayuqan).

176. *Dzolokoeminiki* [*jalô kümün iki syntax!*] een jong sterk Mensch [a young strong man] cf. No. 177 KWi 301b *Dztolo koemin ochoja* 'Een Jongeling kan sterk arbeiden' R 465b *zalū*; cf. KWi 119b, 298b *Zalos*; Dag. *Jaloo* (Jalayu, kümün, yeke).

177. *Ochojá* [oxoyā] hy maekt [he is making] cf. the Kalm. word R 284a *oxə-* 'beischlaf ausüben'. Seemingly No. 178 makes this meaning less probable but cf. KWi 301b *Emegen koksijn Achodzy Czytahu uhey* [emegen kökšin oxoj čidaxu ügei] Een oud Man kan niet werken. On the other hand *orki-*, the possible improvement of the reading, also can be attested, No. 379 (orki-, oqu-?). Cf. Nos. 176, 414.

<sup>69</sup> As for the classical form Jiyučidai Jirannige supposes an original *köü* form which changed to *köbegün* in the consequence on the rules of Uigur-Mongolian writing system (Jiyučidai Jirannige, Mongyol *kelen-ü ner-e üge-yin yayča toyan-u kelberi-yin asayudal-du*. Mongyol *kele bičig* No. 92 (1985) 5, 32). However, the West Mongolian forms indicate a spoken language form of the *köbegün*, cf. Sečen, *op. cit.*, 67.

178. *Atzá ochoja* [aca 'bring' oxoya 'let's do (it)'] te maeken geve [to make give] KWi 301b *Aca ochoja* 'Voor niet of vergeefs arbeiden' and 302b *Atza ochoja*; cf. No. 89 (ača, oqu-).

179. *Oenér, boiskoybolboe* [ünér ?] voorzeeker [surely, certainly] KWi 301b *Uner, boksoi bolbu* 'Waerlijk, zeker' and 302b *Ouper bosko bolbor*; R458a ünér (bolusi ügei, üneger). Cf. No. 426.

180. *Ene mokoemin koetal* [ene mô kümìn xudal] hy liegt, hy is een quaed mensch [he is lying, he is a bad man] R 194b *xudl* (ene, kümün, mayu, qudal).

181. *Tschimogoy* [či mogoy] een Slange [a snake] Perhaps the *Tschi* belongs to the previous *koetal* cf. KWi 301b *Ene mo Kumun Kutalczy mohoy* and 302b *Jememo kounun paltzi Mogoi*; R 263 *moyää*; KMV *mogoi*; Kalm. Mil. *moogöé*; TMEN No. 375 (moyai). Cf. No. 180.

182. *Tschi ili Eme aboexen* [či ili eme abugsan] hebt gy algevryt, of zyt gu getrouw [are you married?] KWi 301b *Czy eme abuxet* or *Taijemeabou xcen*; *eme* R 121a *em<sup>a</sup>*; Bur.C *emè, eme* (abu-, či, ele, eme).

183. *Boskoe* [*bosxu* 'to stand'] het staet [he is standing] KWi 301b *Bosku* of *Boss*; KMV 69 *poss, boss*; R 52b *bos-*; Dag. *bos-*; Selenga-Bur. [= Northern Khalkha] *bosxo*, Bur. East *bodoxo*, Bur. West *bohoxo* cf. No. 239 (*bosqu*).

184. *Boskoebischoe* [*bosxu bišu*] he staet niet [he does not stand] KWi 301b *Bosku biszu*; (*bosqu, busu*).

185. *Tschamadoe Eme baynoe* [čamadu eme baynū] hebt gy wel een Vrouw ? [have you got a wife?] KWi 301b *Tzamadou emebanou*; R 437a *tšamđ<sup>a</sup>* (bai-, čama-dur, eme).

186. *Bida Emeteyboe* [bida emeteybu(i) 'we are married'] hy is getrouw [he is married] The mistranslation reflects a real dialogue. KWi 301b *Bida emeteibu*, 302b *Bid jemetenbou skor outer*; R 44a *bid<sup>a</sup>, bidn*; KMV 68 *bida*; Dag. *bed*; Bur.C *bida* (bida, emetei).

187. *Koedina fittay dzonbayne* [kedüü nastai zon baina] hoe oud zyt gy ? [how old are you?] KWi 301b *Tczamai koudy Nassyai dtzal* or *Dzon baines?*; R 222b *kedüü nastē* (bay-, Jon,<sup>70</sup> kedüi cf. No. 460, nasutai).

<sup>70</sup> For *zon* "man" cf. Unkrig, Das Programm des Gelehrten Comités der Mongol Volksrepublik. *Ostasiatische Studien* (1929) 76–77; X. Perlee, 'Dzon' xeemex ügiin tuxai. *Studia Linguae et Litterarum Tom XIV. Fasc. 5.*, 15–16; H. Serruys, The Mongol Word Pair *Qarayiqu-Barayiqu*. *CAJ XVI:2* (1972) 120; C. B. Budaev, *Burjatskie dialekty*. Novosibirsk 1992, 142. In Kalm. Mil. can be found: "Karatón, sunt velut exorcistae, qui fugant serpentes et lupos" (cf. K. Chabros, *Beckoning Fortune. A Study of the Mongol dalatya Ritual*. Wiesbaden 1992 (Asiatische Forschungen 117) 64) where the corrected reading of the *Karatón* should be *kara zon*, cf. also Benzing note on the word in Turkic language (J. Benzing, *Kritische Beiträge zur Altaistik und Turkologie*. Wiesbaden 1988, 25). For the treatment of the word with regard to other languages see, P. Poucha, Das Mongolische im Zusammenhang mit einigen anderen Sprachen. *ZDMG Suppl.* 1 (1969) 735.

188. *Il* [jil or il]<sup>71</sup> een Jaer [year] KWi 121a *Syl*, 300b *Syl Ih* of *If*; R 109b *jil*; KMV 91 *gihl*; Dag. *jil* (*jil*).<sup>72</sup>

189. *Ibill* [öwl] Winter [winter] KWi 121a *Ebuil*, 300b *Ebuil* of *Ibijf*; R 303a *öwl*; KMV 80 *ebell*, *ubill*, *ubol* Dag. *uyul*, *uwul*, *u:l*; Bur.C *ubul'* (*ebül*). Cf. No. 463.

190. *Kaboer* [xabur or kabur] Lente [spring] KWi 121a *Chabar*, 300b *Chabur*, *Kabari* of *Kabur*; KMV 110 *chabur*, *kabuhr*; R 174a *xawr*; Dag. *xaur*; Bur.C *xabur* (*qabur*). Cf. No. 461.

191. *Doeloechan* [read dulāxan] Warm [warm] KWi 302a *Duoulachan*; KMV 78 *toulachan*; R 101b *dulān*; Dag. *dulākan*; Bur.C *dulakan*, *dulang* (*dulayaqan*). Cf. No. 465.

192. *Koyton* [köötön] Koud [cold] KWi 301b, 302a *Koiton*; KMV 98. *chutien*, *kuiten*; R 234b *kītn*; Dag. *kuitun* (*küiten*). Cf. No. 464.

193. *Poera Oeroba* [borā oroba], of *Oerotuchi* [oroji], Regen [rain], the sentence with Praet. Perf. and Coll. Praet. Imperf. actually means 'it rained'. The first word should be emended into *borō* as it is attested in Eastern Mongolian, while Oirat *borān* 'storm'<sup>73</sup> or *Poera* is a scribal error for *Koera*, cf. KWi 302a *Koura ouroba*; R 51b *borān*; KMV 69 *bor*; Bur.C *borógon*, *borogón*; TMEN No. 100; for "rain" cf. also KWi 118, 298a *Chura* (*boroyan*, *oro-*).

194. *Moespoerga schoergán* [mös borā šúrgan] Ys [ice] Dag. deest; the form *poerga* may be due to the Russian word *purgá* 'snow-storm' and compare with KWi 118, 298 *Churingan* from *qura* + *siyuryan*; KWi 302a *Mus*; Bur.C *muluxung'*, *mumogun'* (*boroyan*, *mösün*, *siyuryan*).<sup>74</sup>

195. *Oefun* [usun] Water [water] KWi 118, 298a *Ufur* of *Sun*, 302a *Usiun* of *Oeffun*; KMV 137 *usu*, *Sui*; R 452a *usn*; Kalm. Mil. *uschun*; Dag. *os*; Bur.C *ugùn*, *uhun'*, *usun'*; TMEN No. 47 (*usun*).

196. *Taboe soen* [dabusun] Zout<sup>75</sup> [salt] KWi 120b, 300a *Daba sun*, 302a *Tabusun*, 302b *Tabussoen*; R 80b *dawsn*; cf. KMV 76 *dabustai* - from *dabusutai*; Bur.C *dabuhùn*, *dabuhun'*, Dag. *kata* (*dabusun*).

197. *Tschafoe Oeroba* [času oroba] of *Oerotuchi* [oroji] 't Sneeuwt [it is snowing] KWi 302a *Tzcasou ouroba*; *času* 'snow' KWi 118, 298a *Czasun*; KMV 74 *zassu*, *tzasso*; R 423a *tsasn*; Khar. N. *časa*; Bur.C *ssagùn*, *tsahun'*, *tsasun'* (*časun*, *oro-*).

<sup>71</sup> As Aalto pointed out in his study on the Kalmuck "Frauensprache" there are some cases where *y-* is found instead of the original affricate (P. Aalto, Frauensprachliche Erscheinungen im Mongolischen. ZAS 5 (1971) 127–137). Oghuz Turkic or Western Bur. (cf. N. Poppe, *Introduction to Mongolian Comparative Studies*. Helsinki 1955, 35, 116; C. B. Budaev, *Leksika burjatskikh dialektov*. Novosibirsk 1978, 25) influence is improbable. Erroneous notation?

<sup>72</sup> See L. Bazin, *Les systèmes chronologiques dans le monde turc ancien*. Budapest 1991, 65 for a discussion of this word.

<sup>73</sup> Cf. D. Sinor, An Altaic Word for 'Snowstorm'. *Studia Orientalia* (Helsinki). 47 (1977) 219–231; R. I. Meserve, A Natural Calamity of Inner Asia: The Buran. *UAJb* 64 (1992) 105–116; Sečen, *op. cit.*, 60–61.

<sup>74</sup> About the Altaic background of the word cf. R. A. Miller, Anti-Altaist *Contra Altaist*. *UAJb Ural-Altaic Yearbook* 63 (1991) 54–55.

<sup>75</sup> Cf. Engkebatu, 148.

198. *Ibu sun* [ebüsün] Gras<sup>76</sup> [grass] KWi 119a *Ebesiun*, 298a *Ebesiun* of *Ibusun*, 302a *Ibiusium*; KMV 79 *ebeṣu*, *obos*; R 303a *öwsn*; Dag. *eus*; Bur.C *öbhuhün*, *ubugú* (ebesün). For the *i-* cf. Nos. 188, 189.

199. *Ide macha* [ide maxa] eet Vleesch [eat from the meat] Syntax! KWi 302a *Idemachan*; R 254a *maxn*; KMV 101 *machan*, *machai*; Khar. N. *maxa* (ide-, miq-a).

200. *Idekoe* [idexü ‘to eat’] Ik eete [I eat] KWi 302a *Idekou*, 120b, 300a *Idenei*; R 205a *ida-*; KMV 87 *idee*; Dag. *ide-*; Bur.C *idkù*, *idikú*, *iduxú* (ide-).

201. *Tschatba* [čadba ‘I am full’] of *tschatba idekoe bischoe* [čadba idexü bišu ‘I am full. I will not eat (more)’] ik ben verzaed of zat [I am sated] KWi 302a *Satbajedekou* and the following item *Czatba*; R 423a *tsad-*; KMV 73 *zadoba*, *cadba*; (čad-).

202. *Elezmoe* [read ölösmü] ik ben hongerig [I am hungry] KWi 302a *Jelemum* ‘Hem hongert’ and *Jelerma* ‘Hongerig’; R 295a *öls-*; Bur.C *ölydbly* (ölös-).

203. *Moengoe* [möngö] Zilver [silver] KWi 302a *Moungou*; R 266a *mönggn*; KMV 102 *mungun*, *mungu*, *nunghö* (for KMV see Kara, 1961, 178, n. 10, cf. No. 90); Dag. *mungu*, *munge*; Bur.C *mongù*, *mungu*; TMEN No. 377 (mönggün).<sup>77</sup>

204. *Altinn* [altn] Goud [gold]<sup>78</sup> KWi 302a *Altyn*; KMV 61 *alta*; Dag. *alta*; R 8a *altn*; Bur.C *alta*, *altan*; TMEN Nos. 26, 529 (altan).

205. *Koemin tschaptsci, oetul* [kümin čabči, utul ‘(hey) man, chop (it), cut (it)’ or ‘slay a man, cut (him)’?] een Mensch houwen [to hit a man] KWi 302a *Kumin Czapozy utiul* of *Koeminga ptzi outyl*; *utul* West Mong. form R 453a *utl-*, 284a *okil-*; KMV 106 *achtol*, *ochtol*; Bur.C *otollu*; *čabči* R 437b *tšaptši-*, *tšäptši-*; KMV 72 *zaptzchi*, *schapschicko*; Khar. N. *čjabiči*; Dag. *čerč-*; TMEN No. 1039 (čabči-, kümin, Oir. *utul-*, cf. Mong. *oytal-*).

206. *Tulia Oetul* [tülē utul ‘chop firewood’ perhaps *ia* for a wide Oirat long vowel cf. 208] een Hond *houwen* [a dog bark] the Dutch misinterpretation “dog” may be due to the homonym *houven* ‘to hit’ and *houven* ‘to bark’ and makes proof of Witsen’s awareness of the meaning of the Mongolian word (*oytal-/utul-*, *tüliyen*).

207. *Gal, tule* [gal tülē] legt vuur aan [kindle a fire] KWi *Halatiule* of *Galtule*; R 141b *yal*; KWi 118, 298a *Gal*; KMV 83 *gall* Kalm. Mil. *gal*; Dag. *gali*; Bur.C *gall*, *gal’* (*yal*, *tüle-*).

208. *Galas tulia* [galäs tülē ‘make a fire’ with an unjustified ablative suffix and *ia* for *e* cf. 206 or read *gal asā*, *tüle?*] maakt een klein vuurtje [to make a small fire] KWi 302a *Halas tiul* (*yal*, *tüle-*).

<sup>76</sup> Poppe, 1974, 119–120.

<sup>77</sup> Cleaves, The Sino-Mongolian Inscription of 1338 in Memory of Jiguntei, *HJAS* 1951, 96; T. G. Bugaeva–V. I. Cincius, *op. cit.*, 78.

<sup>78</sup> Cf. T. G. Bugaeva–V. I. Cincius, *op. cit.*, 69.

209. *Oeba* [ûba 'he drank'] of *jaboe* [yabu 'go'] drinkt [(he) drinks] KWi 302b *Oliba*, 120b, 300a *Udak*; R 454a û-; KMV oo; Bur.C *uukù, uukú, uxú* (û-, yabu- TMEN No. 401).

210. *Boeli* [boli 'stop it'] genoeg of vol [enough or full] KWi 302b *Bouli*; R 50a *bolj* Ö (boli-).

211. *Baga oeboe* [baga ûbu] drinkt weinig [(one) drinks a little] KWi 302b *Baga oebaus* (baya, û-).

212. *Bida soktoba* [bida soktoba 'we are drunken'] ik ben dronken [I am drunken] cf. KWi 302b *Bida scoktoba bitzichan*; R 330a *sokr*-; Bur.C *choktobò* (bida, soyta-).

213. *Baga* [baga] weinig [little] KMV 65 *baga*; R 28a *bay*<sup>a</sup>; TMEN No. 91 (baya).

214. *Iki* [iki] veel [much, a lot] KWi 303a *iky*; R 205b *ik*<sup>2</sup>; Dag. *xiy*; Bur.C *ikè, ike*; TMEN No. 406 (yeke). Cf. No. 95.

215. *Iki tabi* [iki tabi] legt veel [put much] KWi 303a *Iki taby* (talbi-, yeke).

216. *Baga tabi* [baga tabi] legt weinig [put a little] KWi 303a *Baga taby* (baya, talbi-).

217. *Jendo olon tolonay* [yôndo (or yûndu) olon tölönei or tôlonai from toyala- 'to count'] waerom telt gy zoo veel? [why do (you) pay (so) much?] yôndo cf. Written Oirat *youn* 'what'; je<sup>o</sup> - jô<sup>o</sup> cf. Cyr. *e, è*; KWi 303a *Endo jolontose*; R 221a *jûnd*<sup>a</sup>; Dag. *yô, yû* 'what', *yûgû, yugû* 'why, how' (olon, tölö-, yayun).

218. *Setkil tschamadoe baynoebi* [setkil čamadu baynû 'have you an idea' (bi 'I' to No. 219) ?] hebt gy verstant? [do you understand?] KWi 303a *Scetkiltzamadou*; R 327a *setkl* (bai-, bi?, čimadu, sedkil).

219. *Bayne* [baina '(I) am' = yes cf. 218] jae ik hebbe verstant [yes, I am understand] answer to the previous question; cf. KWi 303a *Naibaine* (bai-).

220. *Setkil tamgatoe oegey* [setkil tāmagtu<sup>79</sup> ügei] een gek heeft geen verstant [a fool man does not understand (it)] KWi 303a *Setkil Tamgatou ougei*; R 386b *tāmay* 'D erfinderisch, leicht erratend, Ö. id. od. Rätsel zu erratendes, Annahme, Mutmassung' (sedkil, tayamay-tu, ügei).

<sup>79</sup> The word *tāmay* meaning "suspicion" seems to be the base for our data. For a discussion of the word in the folklore terminology, see L. Lőrincz, La terminologie du folklore kalmouck. AOH 18 (1965) 158. One may, however, question whether the reading *tamga* is not also possible. We find several references to the use of the Mongolian word *tamaya* in metaphorical sense. An expression "The *tamghâchi* of my grief for you" in a Persian poem has been discussed in some detail by Minorsky (V. Minorsky, Pûr-i Bahâ's 'Mongol' ode. BSOAS XVIII (1956) 265, 268. This passage, of course, is of little value in explaining Witsen's sentence but warn us that it would be premature to exclude the possibility that we should read "sedkil tamgatu". Other indication on metaphorical usage of the *tamaya* can be found, or, at least metaphorical usage of the word can be deduced from what has been written in Aubin's article: "On ne clôt hermétiquement que les lieux publics ... et, à défaut de cadenas, on utilise ... un système de scellés d'origine chinoise: un fil retenu par deux cachets de cire frappés du sceau de l'occupant de la pièce ainsi défendue." (F. Aubin, Cadenas et clef — note d'ethno-linguistique mongole. In: Tractata, 16). Cf. also the well-known process and terms *tamaya negekû, tamaya qayaqu*.

221. *Kerfoo sainkoemin* [kersüü sain kümin] een wys en verstandig Man [a wise and intelligent man] KWi 303a *Kerffo offain koumin*; R 228a *kersüü*; KMV 94 *krisu, kirsu* (kersegüü, kümün, sayin).

222. *Sokele kelen baynoe* [read sonin kelen bainū 'is there any news'] wat nieuws is 'er [what news is there] KWi 303a *Tokele kelen banious*; R 331a *son'n* (bay-, kelen, sonin).

223. *Ap* [aw Imper.] of *aboetsch* [abūč Praecat. or rather 'the act of taking' cf. TMEN IV, 307-310 with no reference to Witsen's "Dagur"] neemt weg [take away] KWi 303a *Aboutzi*, 304 Ap; KMV 59. *abschi*; R 19ab *aw-*, XVII *awt-tš*; Oir. *awīč*; Dag. *au-* (ab-). Cf. No. 393.

224. *Otchoe* [odxu 'to go away'] hy is voort gegaen [he has gone away] KWi 303a *Otchou*; R 283a *odxa, otxa, od-* (odqu).

225. *Odoexen* [odugsan] hy is verreist [he departed] KWi 303a *Odouxcen* (oduysan).

226. *Ketsche erebe* [kejē or kezē irebe] wanneer zal hy komen? [when did he come] KWi 303a *Ketze enebe*; R 230a *kezee* (irebe, kejiye).

227. *Oetur* [ötür] haest [hurry] KWi 303a *Outer*; R 302b *ötr*; KMV 108 *utur* (ödter/öter), West Mong. form.

228. *Argoen* [argün] of *ajar* [ajär] langzaem of still [slowly or quietly] KWi 303a *Anchoen*; R 14a *aryül*, R 4b *ajär*; KMV 141 *ajahr*; cf. Dag. *alguur*; TMEN I, 129 (aryayun, ayär, aya-bar).

229. *Kolo* [xolo] wyd, verre [wide, far] KWi 303a *Kolo*; KMV 115 *koloh, nulla, kolæ*; R 182a *xol'*; Dag. *xol(o)* (qola).

230. *Orochon* [oirxon] naby [near] KWi 303a *Orochon*; R 304b *öör'*; KMV 106 *aigra, oyra - 'oyira'*; Dag. *wairkan* (oyiraqan).

231. *Odo kerektey* [odô keregtei] 't is daer na van nooden [to need it now] KWi 303a *Odokerekei*; R 227b *keraktê*; KMV *kerechte*; Dag. *keregtil* (edüge, keregtei).

232. *Koiney kerektoe* [xönö keregtei the value of *oi* is öö in Nos. 284, 401, 464] 't is daer na van nooden [to need it later] KWi 303a *Koine kerektoe*; R 194a *xön'*; KMV 117 *koino* (qoyina).

233. *Koemin ebetschi* [kümn ebetči Praet. Imperf.] die mensch is ziek [the man is sick] KWi 303a *Koumin Yebetzi*; R 302b *öwdil-*; Dag. *eude-* (ebedčüü, kümün). Cf. No. 456.

234. *Minn tere* [min tere] 't is zoo [it is too] West Mong. form, KWi 303a *Mihntere*; min 'the same' R 261a *men, min*; Oir. *mön, müñ*; KMV 102 *mon*; *tere* 'that' R 393a *ter'*; KMV 131 *tera, tere*; Dag. *meter* - mön tere (mön, tere). Cf. 105.

235. *Tere bischoe* [tere bišü] niet dat [not that] KWi 303a *Terebischou*; R 46b *biš'*; Dag. *bišin* (tere, bisiü).

236. *Iré* [irê with emphatical length] Komt [come] KWi 303a *Inie*; R 209b *ir-*; Dag. *ire-* (ire-).

237. *Nari, iré* [nâr irê] komt hier [come here] KWi 303a *Nari ine* (inaru, ire-). Cf. No. 108.

238. *So* [sû 'sit down'] of *so-onay* [sûnai '(I) sit'] of *so-otschi* [sûjî Adv. Imperf. or rather Praet. Imperf.?] zit neér [sit down] KWi 303a *Koilisjo onai* and cf. KWi 120b, 300b *Sonay* 'Slapen'; KMV 119 *ssu, scho*; R 339a *sû-* (*sayu-*).

239. *Bos* [bos] staet op [stand up] cf. KWi 120b, 300b *Bosunay* (*bos-*). Cf. No. 183.

240. *Kalaba* [xalaba] verbrand [burned up] KWi 303a *Kalaba*; R 162 *xalu-* (*qalaba*).

241. *Tschi mandoe teme karanay* [či mandu demei xarānai 'you course me in vain'] waerom scheld gy my? [why do you course me?] KWi 303a *Tzimandouteme karanai*; R 168b *xarā-*; KMV 114 *kahra, chaara, karadschi* (či, demei cf. No. 470, *mandur, qariya-*).

242. *Bida tschamadoe karanay oegey* [bida čamadu, xarānai ügei 'we do not course you'] ik heb u niet te nae gesproken [I have not spoken anything to you] Erroneous syntax, KWi 303a *Bida tzamadou karana ouge* (*bida, čimadur, qariya-, ügei*).

243. *Tschamadoe io koemaldoechoe bainé* [čamadu yû xudalduxu or kudalduxu bänä] wat hebje te koop [what have you to sell] *m* may be here for a Russian *t* (cf. Nos. 425, 444) representing a Mongolian semivoiced *d*; *xudalduxu* ≠ Oir. *xuld-*; KWi 303a *Tzamadou tee* of *Jokoutal douch bane*; R 196a *xuldu-*; but cf. KMV 117 *chodaldo, kadholdanei, kadabdotzschi* (*bai-, čimadu, qudalduqu, <sup>80</sup> yayun*).

244. *Koedoli oegoeju* [kedüül ögöyüü praes. fut. or rather nom. imp. + interrog.?] wat zal men geven? [How many people give (it)?] KWi 303a *Koud ougouie*; R 222b *kedüüln* (*kedügüle, ög(gü)-*).

245. *Olon erene* [olon irene] gy eischt te veel [you demand too much] Oirat meaning, cf. KWi 303a *Olon enene*; R 124a *er-* 'hoffen wünschen, fragen wollen, verlangen'; KMV 83 *ærigi*; but cf. also Dag. (Tod. 140) *eri-* 'iskat', 'prosit' (*eri-, olon*). Cf. No. 336.

246. *Bagan oegoenay* [bagxan or bāxan ögönē] gy bied te weinig [you offer too little] bāxan West Mong. meaning, KWi 303a *Baga oegoenai* R 37b *bāxan*; ögönē R 294a *ökkö*, *ök-*; KMV 108 *uganæ, ugontzchi* (*bayaqan, öggümüi*). Cf. Nos. 428, 438.

247. *Kandaga* [xandaga] een Elant [elk] KWi 299b *Kandagai* 'Hart'; KMV 113 *kandagai, kandagay*; R 165b *xanduyā*; Dag. *xandag*; Bur.C *kandagài*; TMEN No. 291 where we find Witsen's "Dagur" and Kalmyk entries. (*qandayai*).

248. *Tschuná* [čono] een Wolf [wolf] KWi 120b *Czono*, 299b *Czono* of *Tzouna*; KMV 75 *tzunno, tzionu*; R 444a *tšon-*; Khar. N. *čoni*; TMEN No. 191; Dag. deest, cf. *guskê*; Bur.C *tschinò* (*činu-a*).<sup>81</sup>

<sup>80</sup> For an analysis of the word in Manju-Tungus and Mongolian languages, see L. Ligeti, Les inscription djurtchen, 21.

<sup>81</sup> Cf. N. Poppe, On Some Mongolian Names of Wild Beasts. CAJ IX (1964) 164–170. According to Doerfer "Auch hier deuten die modernen Dialekte wieder klar auf *"čino*, mit kurzem

249. *Kaleó* [xaliú ‘otter’ cf. 258] een Bever [beaver] KWi 299b *Kalec* (misprint for *Kaleo*); KMV 113 *kalio*, *kaloo*; R 177a *xäl'üün*; TMEN No. 260 where we find Witsen's “Dagur” entry (qaliyun).

250. *Oetoegoe* [ötögö] een Beer [bear] KWi 120a, 299b *Etege*; and 299b *Outougou*; Oirat ötögö<sup>82</sup> R 302a Ö ötöga, ötkö for Ramstedt's entry cf. TMEN I, 160; Dag. *eturkeen*<sup>83</sup> Bur.C öttugù (ötege).<sup>84</sup>

251. *Boelagan* [bulagan] een Sabel [sable] KWi 299b *Boulagan*; KMV 70 *bolaga*; R 60a *bulyan*; Dag. *balya*; Bur.C *bulgàn*; TMEN No. 94 (bulayan).

252. *Oeèn* [üjen] een Hermelyn [ermine] KWi 299b *Ouen* ‘Armyn’; R 456a *üjng*, *üjn*; KMV 139 *uja* (üjen).

253. *Dotor* [dotor ‘the internal or inner part of a thing; lining’] een voeder of rok van Peltzen of bontwerk [a leg-warmer or skirt of pelt or furs] Witsen confuses the part with the whole object, a “point-and-ask” error. KWi 299b *Dotor*; R 97b *dotr*; Dag. *dotor*, *duatar*; Bur.C *dotòr* (dotor).

254. *Koetagá* [xutaga] een Mes [knife] KWi 119a, 298b *Chutaga*, 299b *Koutaga*; cf. TMEN No. 349 where we find Witsen's “Dagur” and Kalmyk entries; R 452b *uxta*; KMV 96 *kutaga*, *utaga*, *otaga*; Khar. N. *xitaga*; cf. Dag. on'či (kituya).<sup>85</sup>

255. *Boelat* [bulad with semivoiced -d cf. KWi] Stael [steel] KWi 299b *Boulat*, a Turkic form, see Kazak *bulat*, Russian *bulat*; and with rounded 2nd syllable: KMV 69 *bolos*; R 50a *bol'D*; Dag. *bolto*, *bolot*; Bur.C *bulat* (bolud).<sup>86</sup>

256. *Choey* [xui] scheide [sheat] KWi 299b *Chouy*; KMV 118 *choi*; R 204a *xüü*; (qui).

257. *Kurefun* [gürësun] een wild beest [a wild beast] KWi 299b *Kurussen*; KMV 87 *gurussun*; R 138b *görësn*; Dag. *gurees*; Bur.C *gurjohòn* (görögesün).

258. *Soep* [sub with semivoiced -b] een Otter [otter cf. No. 249] KWi *Scoup* ‘Emmer’; R 329a *soB D* (sub).

259. *Oenegen* [ünegen] een Vos [fox] KWi 120b, 299b *Unigen*; R 458b *üngn*; KMV *unega* (ünegen).<sup>87</sup>

260. *Sul* [süül] een staert [tail] KWi 299b *Scul*; KMV 121 *tziul*; R 342a *süül*; Dag. *seuli* (segül).

auslautendem o” and “...čino auch in der mongolischen Schriftsprache zu lesen ist...” (G. Doerfer, Zur Schreibung des auslautenden o der mongolischen Schriftsprache. CAJ X:1 (1965) 58 and 59).

<sup>82</sup> Cf. U. Posch, The Syllabic Groups and their Further Development in the Written Oirat Language. CAJ III (1958) 212.

<sup>83</sup> Further details about the Dagur word and especially for an enlightening discussion of its mythological background, see C. Humphrey, A Daur Myth About the Bear and the Boy Who Becomes a Man. *Opuscula Altaica. Essays Presented in Honor of Henry Schwarz*. Ed.: E. H. Kaplan-D. W. Whisenhunt. Washington 1994, 323–332.

<sup>84</sup> N. Poppe, On Some Mongolian, 170–174.

<sup>85</sup> Cf. Doefer's article on the subject (G. Doerfer, Oiratisch Madaga ‘Messer’. CAJ IX (1964) 23–28).

<sup>86</sup> For the Bur. s/d alternation, cf. L. V. Clark's review on *The Kalmyk-Mongolian Vocabulary*, 123–4.

<sup>87</sup> N. Poppe, On Some Mongolian, 162–164.

261. *Kerme* [kerme 'squirrel'] een bonte rok van eekhoornjes, of graeuw werk [a multicolored skirt made of squirrel or grey material] Witsen or his source seems to have confused two different words, *keremün* 'squirrel' and *kürme* 'a short jacket', cf. KWi 299b *Keremie* 'Enkhoorn'; R 227b *kermn*; KMV 94 *kirma, krime, taramæ* (*keremün*).

262. *Suka* [süke] of *oliber* [ôliber] een Byl ['adze' with bookish Instrumental?] *süke* KWi 299b *Scuka*; R 340a *sük<sup>a</sup>*; KMV 126 *suka, tzuka, suki*; Bur.C *phukè, huke*; *ôliber* R 292a *ôli*; Dag. *umil* = *oyoli* (*oyoli, süke*).

263. *Schibé* [šibē 'palisade'] een Suil [pillar] KWi 300a *Schibe* Elst; Ord. *siwē*; R. 362a *šiwē*; TMEN No. 227 where we find Witsen's "Dagur" word (*sibege*).

264. *Keté* [kete] een vuurflag [steel for striking fire, lighter] KWi 300a *Kete*; R 228b *ker<sup>a</sup>*; KMV 95 *kite, kætæ* (*kete*).

265. *Oela* [ula] Tondel, of dat tuig, dat men gebruikt in den vuurflag [tinder, or a tool for using in lighter] KWi 300a *Oula*; R 448a *ul<sup>a</sup>*; Khalkha *ul*, *äl* (*ulu*).

266. *Kim, tegba*, [ken tegbä 'who did it so?'] wie heeft gesproken [how did you say?] R. 225b *ken*; R 389b *tega-* Ö (selt., gewöhnl. *tig<sup>a</sup>-*); KMV 130 *tægæ* (*ken, tege-*).

267. *Darri* [dari] Bossekruit [gunpowder] KWi 300a *Dauy* (!); R 82a *där*, *däre* (*dari*).

268. *Tschokor* [read čakûr or rather cakûr? (the 1st syllable rounded vowel may represent a non-stressed o = a in a Russian transcription)] de vuursteen [flintstone] KWi 300a *Tzokor*; KMV 74 *zakkur, tsakur*; R 420a Ö *tsakuur*, 424b *tsäküür* (*čakiyur*).<sup>88</sup>

269. *Tuletschí* [tüléčí read tülejé] 't is aengebrand [it is burnt] KWi 301b *Tiuleczy*, 302b *Tulctzy*, cf. KWi 118, 298a *Tuleney*; R 414b *tüл-*; KMV 133 *tolo, tulitzchi*; (*tülejügüi*).

270. *Koekoer* [kükür] Swavel [sulphur] KWi 300a *Koukoer*; R 245a Ö *kükr*, KMV 98 *kukhur*; (*küker*).

271. *Durufun* [read nürüsün] Koolen [coal] The same misspelling as in the KWi 300a *Duruscoun*, 301a *Nurussun*; R 283b *nüürsn*; KMV 104 *nuursu* (*negüresün*). Cf. No. 433.

272. *Oentabá* [untabā 'he fell asleep'] hy flaept [he slept] KWi 300a *Ountaba*; R 450a *unt<sup>a</sup>-*; KMV 136 *unta, untaghi*; Dag. *want-*; Bur.C *untakù* (*untaba*).

273. *Oentaba, bischoe* [untabā bišū 'he fell asleep, did not he?] hy flaept niet [he did not sleep] KWi 300a *Ountaba bischpa* (!); Bur.C *uly untakù* (*unta, bisiü*). Cf. Nos. 184, 201.

274. *Oerlasen* [ûrlasan] hy is toornig [he is angry] KWi 300a *Ourlaxeï*; R 455a *ûrl-*; cf. Dag. *aur* (*ayurlaysan*).

<sup>88</sup> For the ending -yur cf. N. Poppe, Mongolian -yur and Evenki -wân. CAJ XIII (1969) 256.

275. *Oerlagoe oegey* [ür laxu ügei] gy zyt niet toornig [he is not angry] KWi 300a *Ourlagouougei*; (ayurla-, ügei).

276. *Joedo, ibi, jardzi, sananay ebre katzar*, [read yûndu ili yärj (or já) sananai ebrêñ gajar with ibi read Russian ili 'or'] waerom zyt gy bedroeit, om in U Vaderland te zijn [why are you worried to be in your fatherland?] A sentence in Russian word order with Oirat ebrêñ 'self' R 129b, 127b *ewrään, erwään*; cf. Dag. wérê; KWi 303a *Jundo osti jadztzi kana jebre katschar* (yajär, öber-iyen, sana-, yaya- cf. No. 473, yayun-du). The sequence of Nos. 276–287 can be found in KWi 303a.

277. *Bi ili bida sananay ebren katzar oegey*, [bi ili bida sananai ebrêñ gajar ügei] ik en bedroeve my niet om mijn Vaderlands wille [I do not worry about my fatherland = I am not homesick] A sentence in broken Oirat, as above in No. 276, with Russian *ili*,<sup>89</sup> KWi 303a *Bi ili bida kananai jebren katzar ougei* (bi, bida, yajär, öber-iyen, sana-, ügei).

278. *Joendo oelganay* [read jûnda uilana] waerom schreit gy? [why did you cry?] KWi 303a *Jundou oulganai*, cf. KWi 120b, 300a *Ulanay*; Dag. *waila-*; Bur.C *ililaku* (*il* = *u*) (uyila, yayun-du).

279. *Bitugey oelgá* [bitügei or bitegei uila] schreit niet [do not cry] KWi 303a *Bituge oulga* (bitegei, uyila-).

280. *Irgen sain* [irgen sain] gy zyt al te vrolik [you are very cheerful] KWi 303a *Ixgen* and the very next entry *Kain* (read *sain*) irgen R 209b *irgn*; Dag. *irgen*; TMEN No. 16 and II, 51 (irgen,<sup>90</sup> sayin).

281. *Kaisoen boeltschi* [kaisun or xaisun bolji 'the food in) the kettle is ready'] de ketel is vaerdig, of het eeten is gekookt [the kettle is ready, or the meal is cooked] No. 281 forms two successive entries in KWi 303a *Kaiscoun* and *Boultzi*; *xaisun* 'kettle' R 180b *xääsn*; KMV 112 *kaissun* (bol-, qayisun).

282. *Baza, oedui* [bazâ üdüi 'it is not yet prepared' or read *basa ödüi* 'again, this much' ?] 't is noch gereed [it is not yet prepared] KWi 303a *Baza ouduy*; R 117b *edüü* (üdüü D.) For *basa* 'again, more', cf. No. 74. (bajaya-, or *basa?*, *edüi*).

283. *Koedusun* [godusun] Laerzen, Stevels [boots] KWi 120a, 299b *Godosun*, 303a *Kouduscoui*; KMV 85 *godussan, kutusun*; R 152a *gosn*; Dag. *gočör*; Bur. dial. *godohon*; Bur.C *gotuhün* (yutulsun).

284. *Oimufun* [öömüsün cf. No. 232] opper-rok [sock] KWi 120a, 299b *Oimosun*, 303a *Oimousun* 'Kousen (stockings)'; KMV 106 *orimissun* and surprisingly enough it is here that Krueger quotes the Kalmyk word for trousers; R 304b *öömsn* (oyimasun).

285. *Tschamtschi* [čamči] een Hembt [shirt] KWi 303a *Tzamtszi*; R 421b *tsamtsn* (Ö selten, aus Khalkha), syn. *kîləG*; (čamča).

286. *Oemudun* [ömüdüün] Broek [trousers] KWi 303a *Oumudun*; KOM 143a *ömüdü* (ömüdü).

<sup>89</sup> Cf. G. Doerfer, *Ältere westeuropäische Quellen*, 10.

<sup>90</sup> Cf. Gongor, *op. cit.*, 157–166.

287. *Kentschir* [kenčir] Linne goed [linen thing] Western-Mongolian form, KWi 303b *Kentzix* 'Ongetrouw (unmarried!)'; KMV 95 *Kindschur*; R 226a *kentšr*; TMEN III, 608–609 where we find Witsen's "Dagur" (kenčir).

288. *Schar* [šar] geverft Linne goed [linen thing] (cf. Chagatay čar 'ein Zeug von geringer Qualität', Radloff III, col. 1859).

289. *Basma* [basma] bont Linnen [multicoloured linen] of Chagatay origin cf. TMEN No. 695 with Witsen's "Daur" word quoted (basma).

290. *Zajan, tamaydoe tschamá, temi,* [zayān tanaydu čamtai (cf. 295) demī] het geloof by U is zoodanig [the belief (read geluk 'luck' instead geloof?) for you is as such', perhaps for 'such is your life'] KWi 303a *Zajan Tamaizdoutzamai imi* (čimatai, demei (cf. No. 470) or teyimü, tanai-du, jayayan).

291. *Mandoe* [mandu 'for us'] by My [for me] KWi 303a *Mandoe*; R XV *nanda* 'for me', *manda* 'for us'; KMV 100 *mandu* 'for us' (mandur).

292. *Tschamadoe* [čamadu] by U [for you] KWi 303a *Tzamadoe*; R 437a *tšamda* (čimadur).

293. *Manay* [manai 'ours'] Mijn [mine] KWi 303a *Manay*; R 255b *manää*; (manai).

294. *Tschini* [čini] Dijn [your] KWi 303a *Tzini* of *Tzamai*; R 440a *tšini* (činu).

295. *Tschamay* [read čamtai] Neve [with you] cf. No. 294; R 437a *tšamtää* (čimatai).

296. *Goebdé* [gübde] hy flaet [he beats] R 137b *göbde-*; (göbde-).

297. *Many ikn* [manaixan] Onze [ours] (manuqai).<sup>91</sup>

298. *Daforabá* [tasurabá 'it is torn'] gy scheurt [you tear/break apart] R 382a *tasr-* (tasura-).

299. *Jamar, tschi, kitscho-o koem*, [yamar či kičüü kümñ 'what a severe person are you'], wat zyt gy voor een goed Man? [what a good person are you] KWi 303a *Tmartzi* (for the confusion of *I* with *T* cf. Nos. 364, 396) for kičüü cf. R 229a *ketsüü küün* 'ein ausserordentlicher, tüchtiger mensch, ein wilder mensch'; TMEN No. 327 (či, kečegüü, kümün, yamar).

300. *Tengri* [tengri] den Hemel [sky] KWi. 118, 297 *Tengri* 'Godt, Hemel'; R 392a *tengr*; Bur.C *tyngéri, tingeri*; cf. TMEN No. 944 where we find this entry (tngri).

301. *Eoelén* [üülen] de Wolken [cloud] For the orthography and my suggested reading cf. the next item and KWi 118, 297 *Eolen*, 301b *Eulen* of *Julen* and Oirat *öülen*; R 461a *üüln*; Dag. *eulen*; Bur.C *üülete, ülete* = Mong. *egületei* (egülen).

302. *Eoedeun* [read odun seems to be affected by the previous entry<sup>92</sup> or cf. KWi 118 *Eke Odun*, 297 *Eke Odun* of *Udon*, ook *Eudiu*] de Sterre [star] R 283b *odn*; Bur.C *odùn, odon* (odun).

<sup>91</sup> For grammatical analysis see what Poppe writes about the double case forms: "the suff. -qai is added to the gen. forms of pronouns" (N. Poppe, On Some Altaic, 57).

<sup>92</sup> A parallel phenomenon can be observed also in the case of other word-collection, cf. W. Leslau, The Position of the Dialect of Curia Muria in Modern South Arabic. BSOAS XII (1947–1948) 16.

303. *Naran* [naran] de Zon [sun] KWi 118, 297 *Naran*; R 272a *narn*; Bur.C *nara*, *nará*, *njará* (naran).

304. *Saran* [saran] een Maend [moon] KWi 118 *Saran*, 297 *Saran* of *Scarano*; R 313a *sarn*; Kalm. Mil. *schará*; Bur.C *chorà*, *charà*, *hardá*, *sará* (saran).

305. *Oedur* [ödür] een Dag [day] KWi 121a *Ediur*, 300b *Ediur*, *Udiur* of *Oudur*; KMV 80 *oedur*, *udurburi* - edür büri; R 293a *ödr*; Bur.C *odür*, *odjur* (edür).

306. *Soey* [söi] de Nacht [night] West Mong. form, see Kara, 1961, 178, n. 10; KWi 121a *Sey*, 300b *Sey* of *Sivi*; Bur.C. *chei*, *hjü*, *huj*<sup>93</sup>; R 335a *söö*, *söön*; Dag. *sung*; cf. No. 460 (söni).

307. *Enedur* [enedür] van daeg, of heden [this day or today] KWi 298a *Inedur*; KMV 82 *endur*; R 296b Ö *öndr*, 122a D *enr* (önöge edür).

308. *Oertschayba*, *odo ajas*, [üür (ör?) čaiba (with Southern Mongol or bookish č), *odō ayas*<sup>94</sup> Özb. *ayas* 'kalter Wind, Frost' quoted by Doerfer in TMEN No. 629 'it has been dawned, now is cold' or rather ašad? R 17a *ašd*, *ašda* etc. 'zuletzt, endlich' cf. Witsen's Kalmyk list] 't is al klaer dag [it is daylight now] KWi 298a *Ourtzaba ovo asad* 301b *Ur Czaiba odo, ajas*; R 425a *ör tsääänää* 'es tagt' (ayas or asida, čayi-, edüge, ör).

309. *Baza oerum* [basa örön 'also dawn'] 't is noch vroeg [it is still early] KWi 298a *Baka ourux*, 301b *Basa uriur*; R 301a *örüün* (basa, ör(ügtün)).

310. *Askoen* [askun] 't is Avond [it is evening] West Mong. word, see Kara, 1961, 178, n. 10 and DQ 18; KWi 121a *Achun*, 300b *Achun*, *alkoun* of *Afcun*; R 16b *asxan*; KMV 141 *askun*<sup>95</sup>; Oir. *asayan* (asqun).

311. *Karangoe* [xarangū 'darkness'] 't is duister [it is dark] KWi 118 *Charanguy*, 298a *Charanguy* of *Caranhu*, 302b *Karangou*; KMV 114 *charongoi*; R 170a *xarangyū* (fgyui). The sequence of Nos. 311–313 can be found in KWi 302b.

312. *Mangadoer* [mangadur 'tomorrow'] morgen [morning] West Mong. form, see Kara, 1961, 178, n. 10; KWi 302b *Mangadur*; R 256b *mangyadr*, *mangyadür*; KMV 100 *mongadur* cf. Khalkha *margāš*; Ord. *maryātu*; Dag. *buni*, *bunidur*, *bundur*; Bur.C *margaschi* (manayar edür, maryasi).

<sup>93</sup> See Clark's note No. 18 on the Bur. parallel to Witsen's "Dagur" word (L. V. Clark, Two Eighteenth Century, 81).

<sup>94</sup> In our Mongolian dictionaries the word *ayas* cannot be found with the meaning of "clear" but with the meaning of "(favorable) circumstance", cf. *ayasün salxi* "favorable wind" (G. Hangin, A Modern Mongolian–English Dictionary. Bloomington 1986, 40). Considering the several inaccuracies of Witsen's word-list I do not find difficult to reconcile these meanings.

<sup>95</sup> For a valuable short treatment of the word see Krueger's explanation (J. R. Krueger, The Kalmyk-Mongolian Vocabulary in Stralenberg's Geography of 1730, Stockholm, 1975.) In addition to the works mentioned by him cf. N. Poppe, The Turkic Loan Words in Middle Mongolian. CAJ 1 (1956) 38; G. Kara, Notes sur les dialectes oirat de la Mongolie Occidentale. AOH VIII (1959) 127.

313. *Noko, oedoer* [nököödör] over morgen [the day after tomorrow] KWi 301b *Nocoudiur*, 302b *Noko oudur*; R 279b *nökédr*; KMV 106 *nagodhur*; Bur.C *nogódur* (nökögedür).

314. *Koeran sará* [guran sara] Maert [March] KWi 301a *Kuran Sara*; cf. KMV 144 *jæren* 'October'. For March cf. R 313a *moyää sara*; Dag. *yalam b'ê* (yuran, sara).

315. *Boegoe sará* [bugu sara] April [April] KWi 301a *Buhu Sara* of *Boegoe Sara*; KMV 70 *bugu, buyu*; R 58a *buyu*; Bur.C *bugù*; For April cf. R 313a *mörn* s.; Dag. *duyun b'ê sar* (buyu, sara).

316. *Doeelan sará* [dulän sara] May [May] KWi 301a *Doulan Sara*, 301b *Doulan*; For May cf. R 313a *xöön sara* (dulayan, sara).

317. *Ekki boergán* [eki or rather iki burxan] Juny [June] KWi 301a *Jihy* of *je ki burchan Sara*; *burxan* KWi 118 *Bourhan*; Kalm. Mil. *Burchan*; Dag. *barkan*; Bur.C *burchàn, burxán*; For Juny cf. R. 313a *mötšn* s. (burqan, yeke).

318. *Baga boergan sará* [baga burxan sara] July [July] KWi 301a *Baha* of *Baga burchan Sara*. For July cf. R 313a *takā* s. (baga, burqan, sara).

319. *Goetscha sara* [quča sara] Augustus [August] KWi 301a *Hucza Sara* of *Goera Sara*. For August cf. R 313a *noxā* s. (quča,<sup>96</sup> sara).

320. *Koe oebi boergan* [xubi burxan i.e. k. b. sara] September [September] KWi 301a *Kuubi* of *Koejoeby Sara*. For September cf. R 313a *yaxā* s. (burqan, qubi).

321. *Kodzir boergan* [xujir or qujir burxan] October [October] KWi 301a *Kodztier Sara*; cf. KMV 144 *goschi* 'July'. For October cf. R 313a *xulyan* s.; Dag. *juäm b'ê sar* (burqan, qujir).

322. *Edzin*<sup>97</sup> [ejen i.e. e. sara] November [November] KWi 301a *Edzzin Sara*. For ejen Ord. *eDzin*, Dag. *ejin*. For November cf. R 313b *ükr* s. (ejen).

323. *Kokoek* [kökük i.e. k. sara] December [December] KWi. 301a *Kocuc* of *Kokoek Sara*; Ord. *Gö'köö*; Dag. *gekkū*. For December cf. R 313b *bars* s.; Dag. *jørgon b'ê sar* (kököge).

324. *Oelar sará* [ular sara] January [January] KWi 301a *Utar* of *Oelan Sara*. For January cf. R 313b *tüldää* s. (sara, ular).

325. *Oesken sará* [ösken sara?] February [February] KWi 301a *Ushier* of *Ousken Sara*. For February cf. R 313b *lû* s. (sara).<sup>98</sup>

326. *Schibegé* of *Schilboe*<sup>99</sup> [šibû] een Vogel [a bird] KWi 303a *Schibege*, 120b, 300a *ShazaSchobun* 'Uil' cf. sira; KWi 120b, 300a *Bokscheuga* 'Mus' 'sparrow'; R 366a *šowuun*; KMV 121 *schiabon, schowoon*; Ord. *šiwû*; Khar. N. *šobuu, šubuu* Except for Ordos and KMV, all other languages have

<sup>96</sup> For a discussion of this word and the related *qulja*, see G. Kara's review on L. Bazin, *Les systèmes*, AOH XLVII:1–2 (1994) 206, n. 7.

<sup>97</sup> L. Ligeti, *Les inscription djurtchen*, 15.

<sup>98</sup> L. Ligeti, *Rapport préliminaire*, 45, n. 1, quotes both Dagur and Kalmuck names of the months. For the terminology cf. Budaev, *Leksika*, 271–272; J. Tsoloo, Mongol sar toollin xeden neriiin tuxai. *Sinflex uxaan akademiin medee* 30:3 (1990) 57–66 and Bazin, *Les systèmes*, 391–395.

<sup>99</sup> Cf. L. Ligeti, *Les fragments*, 288.

breaking i. Witsen's entry *Schibegé* may be an erroneous recording perhaps a confusion with the No. 263 *Schibé* (*sibayun*).<sup>100</sup>

327. *Galon* [galūn] een Ganze [goose] KWi 120b *Galon*, 300a *Galonk* and 120b, 300a *Galon* 'Wilde gans'; R 142b *yalān*; KMV 84 *galo*, *gælon*, *galon*, *galla*; Dag. *galō*; Bur.C *galūn*, *galún* (*yalayun*).

328. *Nogosoen* [nogoson] een Entvogel [duck] KWi 120b *Nogofun*, 300a *Nogofun* or *Nogoscoun*; KMV 106 *nogussum*; R 281a *nuy<sup>u</sup>sn*; Bur.C *noguhù*, *nogohun*' (*nuyusun*).

329. *Tschay* [čay] een Berkhoen [mountain hen] KWi 303a *Tzai*. The word is not given by the dictionaries. But cf. the well-known *čayan čen* *sibayun*<sup>101</sup> or we have here the word *čayi-* 'to grow white'<sup>102</sup> (*čen*?).

330. *Koen* [xun] een Swaen [swan] KWi 120b *Chun*, 300a *Chun* of *Koun*; KMV 118 *chun*, *chuan*; R 197a *xun<sup>u</sup>* (*qun*).

331. *Toegroen* [togrūn] een Kraen [crane] KWi 120a, 300a *Togron*, 303b *Tourgoun*; R 397a *toyrūn* (*toyoruū*).

332. *Kartschugan* [xarčugan] or rather *xarčugai* cf. the similarity of the Cyrillic *n* and *i* and TMEN No. 278 where Doerfer writes: "jedoch scheint es aus sprachgeographischen Gründen kaum, daß sich damit die ural. Formen mit -n erklären lassen". For the confusion of *i* and *n* cf. also No. 351.] een Havik [hawk] KWi 120b, 300a *Chartsga*, 303b *Cartugan*; R 170b *xarts<sup>u</sup>γää* (*xartsxā*) (*qarčayai*).

333. *Julo* [yolo] een Arent [eagle] KWi 303b *Julo*; R 219a Ö *jol šowūn* (*yolu*).

334. *Jundo ireboe* [jund irebu 'why did you come?'] Waerom gaet gy? [why do you go?] (*ire-*, *yayundu*).

335. *Ju, tschamadoe koetaldoe, bayne* [yū čamadu xudaldu bayna] wat hebje te koop? [what have you to sell] (*bai-*, *čimadu*, *qudaldu*, *yayun*).

336. *Olon erene* [olon erene] gy vraegt al te veel [you demand too much] (*eri-*, *olon*). Cf. No. 245.

337. *Baga oegoenay* [baga ögönei '(you) give little'] gy bied te wenig [you offer too little] KWi 302b *Bagay ugunay*; (*baya*, *ögö-*). Cf. No. 246.

338. *Schiniu* [read šine the orthography affected by the Dutch word, cf. No. 45] nieuw [new] KWi 302b *Szynia*; R 358a *šin<sup>u</sup>* (*sine*).

<sup>100</sup> In a critical survey of Kara's book Doerfer discusses at some length the word *sibayun*. Doerfer emphasises the need for a further systematic study on the South-Mong. related entries in order to attain a complete picture of the vowel of the initial syllable (G. Doerfer review on G. Kara, *Chants d'un barde mongol*. Budapest 1970. *UAJb* 43 (1971) 242–243).

<sup>101</sup> Cf. M. Tatár, Quacksalbereien und Beschwörungen bei den Mongolen (char dom). In: *Altaica Collecta. Berichte und Vorträge der XVII. Permanent International Altaistic Conference 3–8. Juni 1974 in Bonn/Bad Honnef*. Herausgegeben von W. Heissig. Wiesbaden 1976, 264 and the texts of *Temegen-ü* and *Sibayun-u dalalya* (Chabros, *Beckoning Fortune*). Cf. also D. Čoijilstüren, Šuwüni dallagin tuxai. In: A. Luwsandendew (Ed.), *Mongolin Sudlalin Jarim Asüdal*. Ulänbätar 1964. (Studia Mongolica T. IV, Fasc. 10–21), 206–207, who presents valuable insight about the word *čen* or *čing sibayun*, meaning 'pen'.

<sup>102</sup> About the obsolete stem \*čā-, cf. A. Róna-Tas, Some Notes on the Terminology of Mongolian Writing. *AOH* XVIII (1965) 131–132.

339. *Ko-otschin* [xûčin] of *iledzin* [ime-čin (or elegsen 'worn')] oud [old] KWi 302b *Kooczyn*; (činu, qayučin, yayum-a). Cf. No. 173.

340. *Kadzay bainoe koemin* [gazā bainu (statement or rather question read bainū in the light of the following entry) kümün] op't Hof is volk [there are people on the yard] KWi 302b *Aszynn kumin kadzcaba kumin gazā* West Mong. form R 148a *yazā*; Oir. *yadā, yazā*; Bur. *gazā*; Dag. *gäd* (bai-, yaday-a, kümün).

341. *Ajchinoe koemin* [ăšinu kümün] daer komt volk [there (is) coming a man] KOM 17. *ăšinai*; R 21b *ăš-* (ayisu-, kümün). Cf. Nos. 340, 363.

342. *Ba soem, mo, ta mat*,<sup>103</sup> *nochin, koin*, [bāsum, mō, ta mat, noxīn kōwüün? or rather kökin cf. No. 36 and Witsen's Kalmyk glossary] gy slimme draek, gy gek, of honts-zoon [you slime dirt, you mad, or son of dog] In KWi 302b and 303b this sentence appears in two parts: *Bacyn mo kumin*, and the very next entry *Terenochoin kokin*; and *Bascum Motamat* 'Vuilen Drek (filthy dirt)' and the very next entry: *Nochoin kokin* (nipples of a dog, cf. No. 36) 'Gy Teven kind (you son of bitch)'. For *noxīn* cf. KWi 119a, 298b *Nohoy*, 120a, 299b *Nochay*; R 278b *noxä*; Kalm. Mil. *nochöe*; KMV 105 *nochoy*; Dag. *nowu, noy<sup>w</sup>*; Bur.C *nokdi, noxoj*; TMEN No. 386; for *bāsum* cf. R 37b *bāsn*; KMV 65 *basan*; (bayasun, köbegün, mayu, mayud-, noqai-yin). Cf. Nos. 220, 78.

343. *Bi, teoeni, medekoe, ogey* [bi tüüni medekü ügei 'I do not know it'] ik kan het niet maeken [I can not make it] KWi 302b *By teuni medeku ugey*, 303b *Biteouni Medekou oegoui* (bi, medekü, tegüni, ügei).

344. *Goll* [gol] Rivier [river] cf. KWi 120b, 300a *Gar* (!) 'Rivier of vliet', 302b *Hat* (!), 303b *Gol*; R 149b *yol*; KMV 85 *goll*; Dag. *got*; Bur.C *gol, gol* (youl).

345. *Nor* [nûr] een klein Mier, of stilstaent water [lake] KWi 302b *Nor*, 303b *Nox*; KMV 103 *nurr*; R 282a *nûr*; Bur.C *nor*; TMEN No. 381 (nayur).

346. *Schabar* [šabar 'mud'] straat drek [muddy street] KWi 118, 298a, 303b *Schabar*, 302b *Izabar*; R 353a *šawr*; KMV 122 *schabar*; Bur.C *šabor*, *šabar* (sibar).

347. *Aoelá* [ûla or aûla or oûla]<sup>104</sup> The orthography seems to be influenced by the Written Oirat spelling. See Doerfer, Quellen, 13; similar phenomenon occurs in Strahlenberg's collection, Krueger, 1975, 61.] een Berg [mountain] KWi 119a, 298a *Ola*, 302b *Auta*, 303b *Adula*; KMV 60 *ola, ula, gola*; Dag. *aula*; Mog. *aula*; R 454a *ûl*; Bur.C *ûla, ula* (ayula).

<sup>103</sup> Cf. Dag. *madan* 'samyj krajnyj, predel'nyj'? Without definite segmentation of the related word we can take into consideration the Bârin word *tamaal* 'cursing' (Sečenčoytu, Bayarin aman ayalyun-u öbermiče ončaliytai üges-iin tuqai. *Mongyol kele udq-a Jokiyal* (1983) 4, 55) or a broken Mong. *balmad* 'brute' form as a possible solution to our problem. These explanations, in their present form, are very far from being able to claim absolute credence, since in the case of No. 78 the same word can be found. The curses present rather a difficult problem of the folklore. However important would be their analysis, no systematic study has been devoted to the Mongolian curses. See also an unsolved curse in a Chinese-Mongol song, A. Waley, Chinese-Mongol hybrid songs. *BSOAS* XX (1957) 584.

<sup>104</sup> Čamiyan, Tod üsgiiн jöw bičix düremd urt egšgiig xerxen temdeglesen tuxaiasuudald. *Mongolin sudlat*. Tom VII. Fasc. 20, 260.

348. *Tzoen* [colon or rather read čilün or čolün?] een steen [stone] KWi 119a, 298a *Czelon*, 302b *Coun*, 303b *Tsooun*; KMV 75 *tzolo* oder *Tzolon*; Written Oirat čiloun DQ. 8; R 444a *tšolün*; Khar. N. čuluu; Bur.C *tsscholó*, čelon', šalun'; TMEN I, 557 (čilayun).

349. *Moerin, emeldá* [mörin emeldää 'saddle a horse'] zadelt voor my een Paerd [saddle a horse for me] KWi 302b *Murin Emelda*, 303b *Moerin jemloi*; Dag. *emeel* 'saddle' *emeel lee-* 'to saddle' (emegeerde-, morin).

350. *Tzial irebé* [cár irebê] ik gae maer wandelen [I go wander more] KWi 302b *Dzciat irebe*; R 424a *tsär<sup>a</sup>*, *tsärän* (ire-).

351. *Jartá moerin* [yartai or yartää mörin] een Paerd, van den zadel gedrukt [horse with the sore caused by the saddle wrongly put on] KWi 302b *Jartan Murin*; 303b *Jartai Moerin*; R 215b *jar<sup>a</sup>* (morin, yara).

352. *Na-alká* misprint for *Ka-alká* [xálga] een weg [way] KWi 119a, 298b *Chatga* 'Poort', 302b *Kaatka* 'Een Weg', 303b *Kaal* 'Weg, of Landstreek'; R 175a xályá; KMV *chelaga*; Dag. deest, cf. Dag. t'ørøgulu 'way'<sup>105</sup> TMEN No. 313. The meaning "way" is peculiar to the West Mong.<sup>106</sup> (qayalya).

353. *Oener sain* [ünér sain 'really good'] 't is recht [it is right] KWi 302b *Uner sain*, 303b *Ouner kain* (scribal error for *sain*); R 458a ünér sääxan 'wirklich gut, sehr gut' (sayin, üneger).

354. *Moertschi* [read murčiji? and one word is missing, cf. KWi 302b *Murazy* of *Tiupsiun odunay*] 'tis krom [curved, awry] KWi 303b *Mourtzi* (muruyi-).

355. *Boeroe odoenay* [buru odunai '(you) go wrong', cf. KWi 302b *Buru odunay* and 303b *Boerou odounai* or rather read *oeloe*<sup>o</sup> - üütlünai? '(you) speak'] gy hebt onracht gereden [you have said wrongly] üütlünai R 457a ül-; KMV 146 ølæn; *buru* Dag. *borô* (buruyu, odu- or ül-).

356. *Dologon* [read dogolon 'lame'] hy hinkt [he makes lame] KWi 302b *Dogolon*, 303b *Dogolon*; KMV 78 *togolan*; R 93a *doy<sup>o</sup>ln*; Dag. *doglon* TMEN No. 205 (doyolang).

357. *Tschikin, tuley* [čikin düley] doof [deaf] KWi 302b *Czikin Tiuley*, 303b *Tziki* of *Tulei*; R 105a *düllê*; Dag. *dulf* (čikin, dülei).

358. *Nudun, oegey* [nüdüñ ügei] blind [blind] KWi 302b *Niudiuri ugey*, 303b *Nudun* of *Oegei* (nidün). Cf. No. 7.

359. *Konginn* [köngön] licht [easy] KWi 302b *Kongin*, 303b *Konugin*; R 246b *küngn*, *güngn*, 138a *gönggön*; Dag. *gûgen* (könggün).

360. *Koendi* [kündü] zwaer [heavy] KWi 302b *Kundy*, 303b *Kuondi*; R 246a *künd<sup>ü</sup>*; (kündü).

361. *Ta, baian, bi oegey, taygoen, tschamadoe, joem, tuletschi, agey* [ta bayan bi ügeitei küün. čamadu yûm töleji ügei 'You are rich, I am a poor man. (I have) nothing to pay you.'] gy zyt ryk, en ik arm, waerméezal ik betaelen? [You are rich. I am poor. Why should I pay to you?] No. 361 forms three successive entries in KWi 303b *Tabatan, Biouge* and *Tzamadou Tuletzi*

105 M. Weiers, *Bemerkungen zur Phonetik*, 129.

106 Cf. J. R. Krueger, Written Oirat, 111 and Sečen, *op. cit.*, 56.

*oegei; bayan* KMV 66 *bayan, baigan*; R 29 *bajn*; Dag. *bayun*; TMEN No. 714; *ügetei* R 456a *ügêtê* (*bayan, bi, čimadu, kümün, ta, tölö-, ügei, yayuma*).

362. *Bida, jamar sain, tchamadoe, oedzeba* [*bida yamar sain čamadu üjebää*] 'How nicely did we treat you?' waer mede zullen wy u betaelen, voor dat goed, dat wy van u ontfangen hebben [By what should we pay you back for the goodness that we received from you?] KWi 303b *Jamar cain bida tzamadou oedzeba* (*bida, čimadu, sain, üje-, yamar*).

363. *Irebé* [*irebê*] of *aschinoe* [*ăšinu*] hy is gekomen [he has come] KWi 302b and 303b *Irebe* (*ayisu-, ire-*). Cf. Nos. 236, 341.

364. *Ire edoey* [*irêdüi*] hy is noch niet gekomen [he has not yet come] KWi 302b *Tire eduy* and 303b *Ire jedoey* (for the confusion of *I* with *T* cf. Nos. 299, 396) (*iregedüi*).

365. *Ostá, irtschere, oegey* [read *ogto ičë ügei*] hebt gy geen schande of schaemte? [are you not ashamed?] KWi 303b *Opto itzne oegei*; R 284a *okra*; KMV 106 *ochtu*; R 212a *its<sup>i</sup>-* (*iči-, oyto*).

366. *Dzoegan* [*jujān* or *zuzān*] dik [thick] KWi 303b *Dzcugan*, 303b *Dztzouga*; R 481b *zuzān*; KMV 92 *dzudzan*; Khar. N. *zuzaan* (*jujayan*).

367. *Nimgen* [*nimgen*] dun [thin] KWi 303b *Nimgen*, 303b *Niingen*; R 276b *nimgn*; cf. No. 368 (*nimgen*).

368. *Nimgen arascoen* [*nimgen arasun*] een dun vel [thin leather] No. 368 forms two successive entries in KWi 303b *Nimgen* and *Arascoen* of *Coton*; *arasun* 'leather' R 14b *arsn*; Dag. *arsa, aras*; Bur.C *arasú* (*arisun, nimgen*).

369. *Oetoe* [*utu*] hoog [high]<sup>107</sup> West Mong. meaning, cf. No. 104; KWi 121a, 300b *Utu*; 304 *Oetu* of *Utu*; R 452b *ut<sup>u</sup>*; KMV 136 *urtu*; Bur.C *uto, utu, utù* (*urtu*).

370. *Bochoni* [*bogoni*] laeg [short] KWi 304 *Bochony*; R 49a *boγ<sup>o</sup>ni*; Dag. *bogoni* (*boyoni*).

371. *Koelagatschi* [*xulgači* 'stooler'] hebt gy gestoolen [have you stolen] KWi 120a, 299b *Chula chaiczy*, 303b *Kulahazy*, 304 *Koelagatzi*; R 196a *xulxātši*; KMV 118 *kulugadschi* (*qulayayıči*).

372. *Aliko koemin* [*aliki kümün* 'which person'] wat voor een mensch? [what kind of people] KWi 304 *Alikikoemin*; R 22b *äl'ki, äl'kn'* (*aliki, kümün*).

373. *Nokor*<sup>108</sup> [*nökör*] kameraet [friend] KWi 303b *Nokor*, 304 *Nokoxtei*; R 279b *nökr*; Dag. *nuwur*; Bur.C *njûri*; TMEN No. 388 (*nökör*).

374. *Kete schi* [*kötöči* 'servant'] een Kok [a cook] KWi 303b *Keteczy*, 304 *Ketetzi*; R 242a *köt<sup>ü</sup>tši, köt<sup>ü</sup>tšn*; TMEN No. 325 (*kötelči*).<sup>109</sup>

375. *Tere koemin dorodo* [*tere kümün durad* 'to mention' or rather *dûda* from *dayuda-* 'to call' Oirat *douda-*] roept die mensch by my [call that

<sup>107</sup> The meaning 'tall' also can be found in the Mogol, cf. M. Weiers, Das Moghol-Vokabular von W. R. H. Merk. ZAS 5 (1971) 175.

<sup>108</sup> Cf. J. Németh, Wanderungen des mongolischen Wortes *nökür* 'Genosse'. AOH III:1-2 (1953) 1-23.

<sup>109</sup> A fuller treatment of this word can be found in L. Ligeti, Les mots solons dans un ouvrage chinois des Ts'ing. AOH IX (1959) 237.

man to me] KWi 304 *Tere koemin do.odo* (!); R 104a *dūdū-* (dayuda-, kümün, tere).

376. *Oedur beer* [ödör bür] dat is altijd [always] KWi 304 *Oedur of Ber*, R 67a *ödr bür*; KMV 80 *udurburi* (büri, edür).

377. *Edun* [ödün] een veer van een Vogel [feather of a bird] KWi 304 *Jedun of Ediun*; R 293a *öd<sup>a</sup>*, *ödn*; KMV 108 *udon* (ödün).

378. *Dzebir* [read *jiber*] een vleugel [a wing] KWi 304 *Dzizebir*; R 114a *jiwr*; Khar. N. *zibärä* (*jiber/jigür*).

379. *Oezun, kotolodzi, orkitfch* [usun kötölji orkič] voert my over deze Rivier [carry me over this river] KWi 304 *Oescun kotolodztzy, Orkitzi; kötölji* R 242a *kötl-*; *orkič* R 289a *ork<sup>a</sup>xa, orkka, okko*; Oir. *orki-* (*orki-*, usun, kötel-).

380. *Toskoer* [tosxür] een Boot [boat] KWi 304 *Toksour*; R 403b *tosxür* Ö 'Nachen' (tosqayur).

381. *Kayboer* [xaibür] een Roer, daer mede een Schip gestiert werd [an oar to navigate a ship] KWi 304 *Meclo of kaybur* R 181a *xääwr* (qayibur).

382. *Tschiptschi, oe soeno otbó* [read čibkij usun otba] een mensch is verdrunken in 't water [a man was drowned] KWi 304 *Tziptzi of Czipozi*; R 441b *tšipk<sup>a</sup>-*, *tšiwé-* (čibke-, od-, usun).

383. *Amin* [amin 'life'] een Ziel [spirit] KWi 304 *Amen of Doescha*; R 22b *ämñ*, *ämən*; Dag. *am(i)*; (*amin*).

384. *Machan koemin* [maxan kümñ 'fleshy man', an artificial translation instead of 'küuni/kümní beye] een menschen lichaem [a human body] KWi 304 *Machan koemin* (kümün, miqa).

385. *Oe-oeta* [ûta] een Velyzen of leere Tas [sack made of pelt or skin] R 455a *ût<sup>a</sup>* (uyuta).<sup>110</sup>

386. *Tuokey* [tüüxei 'raw'] vochtig [wet] cf. No. 401; KWi 303b *Tiuukiey*; R 418a *tüükkee*; (teükei).

387. *Dzoelekón* [jöölxön or zöölxön] week [weak] KWi 303b *Dzce* of Elekon, 304 *Dztszeielekon*, of *To.oelatzo*, of *koschnoitz* (cf. No. 388); R 115b *jööln*, *jööln*, 479a *zööln*; Dag. *jeuleeken* (jögeleken).

388. *To-oelay* [dūlaya? 'let us sing'] of *To-oelaitfchi* [dūlāči 'singer'] zingt [(s)he sings] KWi 303b *Toulay*; R 104a *dūl-*, *dulātši*; KMV 76 *dohla*; Dag. *dau* (dayula-, dayulači).

389. *Tsche-ekén* [jääxän Western or čööken 'few' Eastern form cf. No. 90] klein [small] KWi 303b *Czeeken*, 304 *Tzi jeken*; R 108a *jäxan*; R 432b *tsöökn* (jiyaqan).

390. *Tekfchi-de-ere* [tegši dêre 'straight over'] boven [over] KWi 303b *Jekszy deere*, 304 *Tekfchi deyere*; *tegši* 'straight' R 390a *tekši*; *dêre* 'over' KMV 77 *dæræ*; R 91b *dér<sup>a</sup>*; Dag. *dér* (degere, tegsi).

391. *Doro* [dor] onderwaerts [under] KWi 304 *Doro*; R 95b *doro*; (doora).

<sup>110</sup> For references to the word *uyuta* in connection with proposed etymologies cf. H. Serruys, *Hun-t'o: tulum, Floats and Containers in Mongolia and Central Asia*. BSOAS XLIV (1981) 105.

392. *Tabi* [tabi 'put'] legt daer heen [put it there] KWi 303b *Tabi* of *Jabi*, 304 *Taby*; R 387b *täw-*; KMV 127 *tawi*, *tabinu*, *tawidghi* (talbi-).

393. *Ap* [ab] of *Aboetsch* [abuči or rather abuč] neemt [take] KWi 303b *Ap*, 304 *Ap*; (ab-, abuča). Cf. No. 223.

394. *Bi*, *aboexenoegey*, [bi abugsan ügei] ik heb 't niet genomen [I have not taken] KWi 303b *Bi Abuxen uhey*, 304 *Biaboexcen oegei* (ab-, bi, ügei).

395. *Ko-or bay* [xoor bai] gaet weg [give away] Western-Mong. form KWi 304 *Koor bai*; R 192b *xörn bää* 'zurück!' (bayi-, qoyaru).

396. *Izegey* [read isege] gesleept [(s)he carried away] KWi 303b *Izehey*, 304 *Tzegei* (for the confusion of *I* with *T* cf. also Nos. 299, 364); R 211a *iškē* (isegei/esegei).

397. *Jasoen* [yasun] een been [bone] KWi 304 *Jasoen* of *Jasun*; R 217a *jasn*; KMV 89 *sanaigassu- įayan-u yasun*, 139 *gasun*; Dag. *yas*; TMEN I, 553 (yasun).

398. *Abatschatay* [read abčatai ?] een schult [debt; fault, sin] KWi 303b *Abaczaczatay*, 304 *Abatzatai*; R 20a *awtsa* 'inneres Wesen, Charakter', but it is difficult to reconcile this meaning with that of the Dutch word thus a different and less complicated explanation offering the meaning 'debt' would be more acceptable here, *awtsā* = *awlaga* 'a debt to be collected' (Hangin, 6, 5) (abučay-a-tai).

399. *Tere*, *kene*, *koemin*, *kama*, *odoenay* [*tere* kenē kümìn xamā odunai 'who is that man and where does he go?'] wat voor volk reist daer [what kind of people travels there?] KWi 304 *Tere kene koemktzoemnir*, *odoena*; *kenē* R 225b *kenē*, *kenää*, *kenf* (*tere*, *ken-ü*, *kümün*, *qamiy-a*, *odu-*).

400. *Ko-oeray* [xūrai] droog [dry] KWi 303b *Kouray*; 304 *Koourai*, R *xüürää* (xüürē) (qayurai).

401. *Noiton* [nöötön cf. No. 232] 't is vochtig [wet] KWi 304 *Noiton*; R 280b *nöötin*; KMV 105 *noiton*; Dag. *noiton*; Bur.C *noito*, *nojtun* (noyitan).

402. *Bitugey*, *ko-oelaba* [bitügei xugulaba? cf. 403] breekt niet in stukken [do not break into pieces] KWi 304 *Bituge kooelba*; R 195a *xuyul-*; Oir. *xuyul-*; Bur. *xuxal-*; wrong sentence, prohibitive + Praet. Perf. (bitügei, quyul-).

403. *Koe-oeglobá* [xuguluba] 't is al gebrooken [it is completely broken] KWi 303b *Kuugloba* 'Hy heeft niet gebroken', 304 *Kuoegloba* (quyul-). Cf. No. 402.

404. *Kolefun* [kölösün 'sweat'] hy zweet [he sweats] KWi 303b *Kolestun*, 304 *Koleffun*; R 238a *kölsn*; Dag. 94. *huls* (kölösün).

405. *Karboe* [garbu 'he went out'] hy is voort gegaen [he went away] KWi 303b *Karbu*, 304 *Karbou*; R 145b *yar-*; Dag. *gar-* (*yar-*).

406. *Aboeldoeja* [abulduya] Volunt. 'let us wrestle' hy is een worstelaer [he is a wrestler] KWi 303b *Abuldua*, 304 *Abuldoeja*; KOM 12b *abulda-* (abulduya).

407. *Aboeldoexen* [abuldugsan] ik hebbe geworftelt [I have fought] KWi 303b *Abulduxen*, 304 *Abuldouxeen* (abuduysan).

408. *Moerin baybá* [mörin baiba 'the horse stopped'] mijn Paerd is moede [my horse is tired] KWi 304 *Onourin baiba*; R 39a *bää-*; KMV 65 *bææ-*; (morin).

409. *Bütschetchoereba* [bi čičirebe 'I trembled/shuttered'] ik ben moede [I am tired] KWi 304 *Bitzeteroba*; R 442b *tšitšr-*; KMV 75 *tsitschiri*, *tzischiriku*; TMEN No. 996 (bi, čičire-).

410. *Bisdoerata* [bi duratai 'I like it'] ik wil, of begeer [I will or I am desirous] R 103a *durté*; (duratai).

411. *Bi, oe-oegoe, oegey* [bi ögöö ügei 'I have not given'] ik wil 't niet hebben [I will not have it] KWi 304 *Bi owoegoe oegei*; cf. No. 246 (bi, öggüge ügei).

412. *Bajerlaba* [bayerlaba] ik bemin [I rejoice] KWi 304 *Baerlaba*; R 29b *bajär-*; cf. conv. imperf. KMV 67 *bajarladie* (bayarlaba).

413. *Emés* [ümüs] Kust [kiss] KWi 304 *Jemes*; R 458a *ümüs-*; KMV 139 *unus* (ünüs-).

414. *Am baraba* [am baraba '? or rather ämi baraba? not noted elsewhere, cf. *nasun bara-* 'to die'] mijne lieve Ziel [my dear soul] I cannot provide definite confirmation neither of my suggestion. Nos. 412, 413, 414, 415 seem to form a little conversation with sexual allusion on the Mongolian part, misunderstood or blunted by Witsen. KWi 304 *Ambaraba*; *baraba* cf. KMV 66 adv. imperf. *barudgi*; Dag. *bara-* (aman?, amin?, baraba). Cf. 21?, 383?

415. *Oretegé* [ööröö tege? instead of *uruyu - uruu?* or *orondoo?*] hy leit neder [he lays down] KWi 304 *Oentee*; cf. No. 414 (öbere, tege-?).

416. *Koruk, naitzi menin* [köörök naij mini] mijn lieve Vriend [my dear friend] KWi 304 *Koruk naitzi Menim*; R 243b *köörkö*, *körkē* (kögerükei, minu, nayıja).

417. *Medeney* [medenê] ik weet [I know] R 259b *med<sup>2</sup>-*, *mednê*; KMV 100 *medini*, *müdena* (mede-).

418. *Medekoe, oegey* [medekü ügei] ik weet niet [I don't know] KWi 299a *Medekou oegei* (mede-).

419. *Oeran, soerga, namay, nom bitschik*, [uran surga namai nom bičig] Meester leert my leezen en schryven [master, teach me to read and to write] erroneous word-order; *uran* R 451b *urn*; KMV 136 *uran*; Dag. *waran*; TMEN No. 593; *surga* R 338a *surya-*; KMV 125 *sorga*, *surgha-*; (bičig, namai, nom, surya-, uran).

420. *Oener, kelexen* [ünér kelegsen] of *tschiker* [čikér] zegt de waerheit [said the truth] KWi 299a *Uner kelexcen*; Kalm. Mun. 649a *čikər* 'pryámo, prýamój'; TMEN No. 1005 (čikeger, kele-, üneger). Cf. No. 468.

421. *Beké* [beke] Inkt [ink] KWi 299a *Bekie*; KMV 67 *bække*; R 41a *bek<sup>e</sup>*; Dag. *beg* (beke).<sup>111</sup>

422. *Nakboer* [read nakbun] Inkt kooker [inkpot] KWi 299a *Nokoux*; R 270a *naywn* D (naybun).

<sup>111</sup> Cf. A. Róna-Tas, Some Notes on the Terminology of Mongolian Writing. *AOH* XVIII (1965) 130.

423. *Oedzug* [üzüg or üjüg] een Pen, daer men mede schryft [a pen to write] KWi 299a *Oedtzux*; R 460b üzüG; KMV 137 utsuo (üjüg).

424. *Tana, tere koeminoedoe, soergoebá* [tanā tere kümindü surguba 'you have taught that man'] gy hebt dezen mensch wel geleert [you have taught well that man] KWi 299a *Tana Terekoe mindu surgiba*; R XV, 378a *tandä* (kümün, surya-, tana, tere).

425. *Boelchoelan*, [bolxulān 'if it is so'] *boelmoegay* [read boltugai 'let it be' with Cyrillic т, cf. Nos. 243, 444] zal het zoo zijn, of niet [must that be so, or not] KWi 299a *Bulchan* 'Het zal komen' and the very next entry *Boultuchai* 'Zoo jae' (bolqu-luya - bolqulā, boltuyai).

426. *Ize boelchoelani, bagay* [ese bolxulāni, baiya or boliya?] kan het niet anders wezen, zoo is het genoeg [If it cannot be else, then it is enough.] R128a *es* (bolqu-luya, ese).

427. *Tere koemin, oekbá*, [tere kümin ögbää] deze mensch heeft gegeven [that person gave (it)] (ögbe, tere, kümün).

428. *Oegoenay* [ögönää] ik zal geven [I shall give] cf. Nos. 246, 438 (ög-).

429. *Aldá* [alda] een vadem lank, of *cubitus* [a fathom long or cubitus 'elbow'] KWi 299b *Alda*; R6a *aldə*; cf. KMV 61 *aldatalə - alda tiliye*; Dag. *alda* (*alda*).<sup>112</sup>

430. *Oetoe tuo* [utu töö] een span lank [a span long] R 408a *töö*; cf. KMV 148 *thoe* from Kalm. *toB* 'Kanone' or *töö* 'span' (töge, urtu).

431. *Izé, oegba* [ese ögbä] hy geeft niet [he did not give] KWi 301a *Isegba* (ese, ög-).

432. *Oetun* [read *utān*] Rook [smoke] KWi 301a *Outan*; R 452b *utān*; KMV *utaa, utaan, uutha* (utayan).

433. *Nuru fun* [nūürüsün] Koolen [coal] KWi 301a *Nurussun* (negüresün). Cf. No. 271.

434. *Kereké* [köörge]<sup>113</sup> 'bellows' Vlam [flame] Nos. 432, 433, 434 belong together. In the case of this last entry the informant misunderstood the question concerning the flame and this discrepancy may have been caused by the "gesture language" used by the collector of the word-list during the questioning. KWi 301a *Kerekie*; R 243b *kööröG* (kögerge).

435. *Tschikendoe, kelek sen* [či kendü kelegsen 'to whom said you'] tot wie spreekt gy? [to whom speak you?] KWi 301a *Tzikann doe kelexen*; KMV 93 *kelesen* (či, kele-, ken-dür).

436. *Kelebá* [kelebää 'spoke'] gesproken [spoken] Praet. perf. KWi 301a *Keleba*; (kele-). Cf. No. 172.

<sup>112</sup> De Rachewiltz has the most perceptive treatment of the value of the measure of length *alda* I have seen: 1.55–1.60 m. (I. de Rachewiltz, Some Remarks on Stele of Yisüngge. In: *Tractata Altaica*. Wiesbaden 1976, 490).

<sup>113</sup> For the length in Mongolian and Turkic related words, see G. Doerfer, Die Entsprechung der türkischen Langvokale. *UAJb* 40 (1968) 46. For the etymology of the Mong. kögerge, cf. Benzing's review on Poppe's *Vergleichende Grammatik* (J. Benzing, *op. cit.*, 15).

437. *Tschagalak* [čagālag] Feeftdag [fête-day] KWi 301a *Tzagalk;* (čayalay).<sup>114</sup>

438. *Oekkoe* [ögkü] ik zal geven [I shall give] Nom. fut. KWi 301a *Ukoukoe* (ögkü). Cf. Nos. 246, 428.

439. *Koejak* [xuyag] een Pansser, of Harnas [armour or cuirass] KWi 119a, 298b *Kochujak* (read köö xuyag Mun. 320a *kö-xuyg* and TMEN No. 346), 301b *Koujak*; R 195b *xuj<sup>m</sup>G*; cf. TMEN I, 112 (quyay).

440. *Jæta* [jida] een Speer [a spear] KWi 119a *Zyda*, 298b *Zyda*, and 301b *Jeta*; R 108b *jid<sup>p</sup>*; KMV 90 *schida*; Dag. *gida*, *g'ad* (jida).

441. *Tschetschi* [čiči Imperat.] steeken [to sting, to poke, to stick] KWi 301b *Tzetzy* 'Wanneer (when)'; R 442b *tšitši-* (čiči-).

442. *Tschetschir, oekoebá* [read čičij ükübää with superfluous *r*] hy heeft dood gestoken [he has stabbed (him) dead] KWi 301a *Tzetzir ukoeba* (čiči-, ükü-). Cf. Nos. 168, 441.

443. *Iki koendoe lubunada, Nojen*, [iki kündülübüü nada noyen] ik bidde mijnen Vorst [I beg my sovereign] KWi 301a *Iki kounduluba* and the very next entry *Iki koundululba nada noen*; *kündülübüü* R 246a *künd<sup>ü</sup>l-*; KMV 99 *kunduligi*; *noyen* R 278b *nojn*; KMV 105 *nogen*; TMEN No. 389 (kündülebe, noyan, yeke).

444. *Ikki bamoe, koelé* [iki batu külē Cyrillic *m* = *t* cf. Nos. 243, 425] Bind hem vast [bind him fast] Imperativus. KWi 302a *Iky batu koulie*; R 36a *bar<sup>a</sup>*(batu, külü-, yeke).

445. *Oergoetschi odoenatschi* [orgoži odunäči] dat hy wegloopt [you (will) escape] No. 445 seems to be connected with Nos. 444 and 446, cf. KWi 302a Op dat hy niet ontloopt, bind hem, *Los* (!) *odoenaitzi ourgutzi t'alle*; *orgoži* R 288b *ory<sup>n</sup>-* (*odu-*, *oryo-*). Cf. No. 62.

446. *Tialjé* [täälyää 'let us, let (it) free'] maekt hem los [make him free] R 388b *tääl-* (*tayil-*). Cf. No. 445.

447. *Doera mini, oera tuschmeki* [dura mini ura (üür) tüsmeki or rather tüsl mini] verquikt my in mijn ouderdom [refreshes me in my old age] KWi 302a *Dura mini oura Tuschmeni*; R 103a *durn*; cf. KMV 79 *duracine*; R 417b *tüsl*; R 461b *üür* 'Kamerad(schaft)' (dura, minu; tüsi-, ügür).

448. *Sain, nimi amarachtoe* [sain mini (or read īm) amaragtu 'good, (it is) my favourite'] doet my goeds [give me goods] KWi 302a *Cayn mini Amaxochtoe*; R 10a *amrray*; TMEN No. 554 (amuray, minu, sayin).

449. *Bi, tschiney, sain, toerki marthachoe, oegey* [bi činī sain tuski martaxu ügei 'I shall never forget your goodness'] ik wil uwe goed dadigheden niet vergeten [I shall never forget your good deeds] KWi 302a *Bytzine caintourki*; *tuski* R 412a *tusk<sup>a</sup>*, *tusk<sup>i</sup>*; *martaxu* R 257b *marr<sup>a</sup>xa* (martaqu, tuski).<sup>115</sup>

<sup>114</sup> About the fête cf. G. C. Cybikov, *Izbrannye trudy*. I-II. Novosibirsk 1991, 163–164.

<sup>115</sup> Buck listed only the basic form: Mong. *tus*. (F. H. Buck, *Comparative Study of Post-positions in Mongolian Dialects and the Written Language*. Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1955. 56–57, 117, 128.)

450. *Tschi medé* [či medē 'you (should) know' with emphatical length or stress] gy weet wel [you know well] KWi 302a *Tzi medene* (či, mede-). Cf. No. 417.

451. *Sanazboe* [sonosbu] ik hoor [I hear] KWi 302a *Canazboe* with Cyril s; R 31b *son<sup>o</sup>sxn* Ö, D, *songs<sup>o</sup>xn*, *sonsxn* D; KMV 125 *sonotzchi* (sonus-).

452. *Sanazboetschi* [sonosbu či] hoort gy [did you hear?] KWi 302a *Canazbutzi* with Cyril s (či, sonus-).

453. *Tana-iki-koendoelexen* [tanā iki or tanaixi (cf. No. 297) kündülegsen] gy hebt my begenadigt, of begünstigt [you have pardoned me, or honoured] KWi 302a *Taini kounduleske*; R 378a *tanää*, *tanēki*, *tanääk<sup>a</sup>* (kündülegsen, yeke). Cf. No. 443.

454. *Kajerlā* [xairlā 'be merciful'] ik bidde weest my gunstig [I beg you take me into your graces] KWi 302a *Kaerla* (qayirla-). Cf. No. 75.

455. *Ene, tere, emi, sain koemin, kama, turuxen* [ene, tere, īm, sain kümin kama türügsen] waer werden zulke goede liedens gebooren? [where are this (and) that (persons) such good people born] KWi 302a *Jenetere jems scain koeminnama Turxen*; R 213b īm<sup>2</sup> (ene, eyimü - īmi, kümün, qamiy-a, sayin, tere, törö-).

456. *Tolochoy ibedeney* [toloxoi ebedenei] mijn hooft doet my zoer [my head is aching] KWi 302a *Tolochai ibedene ili ibettzi* (ebed-, toluyai). Cf. No. 2.

457. *Oejá* [uyā] naeit toe [sew it to] KWi 302a *Ouia*; R 447b *uj<sup>a</sup>xa*; Mong. oyo-, uya- - Oir. uy- (oyo-).

458. *Schirboesu, no soe* [širbüyü nōs] draed van darmen gemaekt [yarn made of bowels] KWi 302a *Schirbusu nossoe*; R 371b šürwsn; KMV schirbisun; R 279b nōsn; KMV 105 nassan, unussu; Ost-Mong. nonggosu "Daunen";<sup>116</sup> Bur.C nohon, nohún' (noyusun, sirbüüsün).

459. *Ischin* [išin] een steel, of handvat van een Degen, Mes, of diergelijke [the handle of a knife or the like] KWi 302a *Ischin Suke*; R 210b iš (esi).

460. *Koeddi, suy konobá* [kedüü or kedün söi xonobá] hoe veel nachten zyt gy uit geweest [how many nights did you spend?] KWi 302a *Kady ssui konoba*; R 185a *xon<sup>o</sup>xa* (kedüü cf. No. 187, qono-, söni cf. No. 306.).

461. *Kaboer* [kabur] Lente [spring] KWi 121a *Chabar*, 300b *Chabur*, *Kabari* of *Kabur* (qabur). Cf. No. 190.

462. *Dzon* [jun] Zommer [summer] KWi 121a *Zun*, 300b *Zun Dztcon* of *Mous*; R 480b *zun*; KMV 92 *suun*; cf. Bur.C *našir'* (jun).<sup>117</sup>

463. *Ibul* [öwl] Winter [winter] KWi 121a *Ebuil*, 300b *Ebuil* of *Ibijf* (ebül). Cf. No. 189.

464. *Koiton* [köötön (cf. No. 232) or küüten?] Koud [cold] KWi 302a *Koiton* (küyiten). Cf. No. 192.

465. *Doe-oelachan* [duläxan] Warm [warm] KWi 302a *Duoulachan*, 303b *Duulachan* (dulayaqan). Cf. No. 191.

<sup>116</sup> Cf. N. Poppe, Die tschuwassischen Lautgesetze. AM 1 (1921) 781.

<sup>117</sup> Bur. Dag. deest. Cf. G. Kara, Le dictionnaire, 6, note 18.

466. *Subusun* [subusun] Paerlen [pearls] KWi 302a *Scubuffun*, 303b *Siubichiun*; KMV *subus*; 123 R 332b *sowsn* D, 339a *suwsn* Ö (subud).

467. *Toptisci* [topči] de knopen aan een kleet [button for clothes] KWi 302a *Toptzi*; R 401a *toptši*; KMV 131 *toptzy*; Dag. *torč* (tobči).

468. *Oener kelexen* [ünēr keleksen] gy hebt de waerheit gezeit [you have said truth] KWi 302a *Ounen kelexcen* (kele-, üneger). Cf. No. 420.

469. *Natschi kelexen* [nādži keleksen] ik hebbe uit klucht gesprooken [I said it in jest] KWi 302a *Natzi kelexcen*; R 272b *nād-*, *nād<sup>a</sup>-*; KMV 103 *nadschi*; Oir. *nād-* (kele-, nayad-).

470. *Temey, keleba* [demei keleba 'you have) said (it) in vain'] vergeefs gy my beschuldigt [you accuses me in vain] KWi 302a *Temei keleba*; R 86a *demī*; cf. KMV 78 *demeughe*; Dag. *demī* (demei, kele-).

471. *Mani geretschi, biné* [mani gereči bainē 'we have (our) witness' with emphatical stress] ik heb getuigen [I have prooves]<sup>118</sup> KWi 302a *Mani geretzi banou*; R 134b *ger<sup>a</sup>tši*; Dag. *gerčin* (bai-, gereči, manu).

472. *Kamtoe, odoejá* [xamtū oduya] laet ons t'zaem gaen [let's go together] KWi 302a *Kamtū odouya*; R 165a *xamt<sup>a</sup>*; KMV 113 *chamtatata* (oduya, qamtū).

473. *Mandoe jadzi, irebe oegey* [mandu yāj irebe ügei wrong sentence cf. the Kalmyk glossary] waerom komt gy nooit by ons? [why did not you come to us?] KWi 302a *Mandou irdztzyn* 'Gy komt by ons niet' R 217ab *jāyxa, jāxa, odā jayijā (jāljā)* (ire-, mandur, ügei, yaya- cf. No. 276).

474. *Jom, koele, bayge*, [yūm külē baig (or read baij?) 'wait something' = 'wait for a while' or rather 'bind it, wait' cf. No. 444 and Witsen's translation] neemt achtinge op mijn goed, of draegt zorge [pay attention to my things or take care of (it)] KWi 302a *Ene mani jamkoule bane*; baig R 39b *bääg<sup>a</sup>*; külē R 245a *külē-* 'warten'; KMV 98 *kula, kuleie, kuleine, kulene, kolagati, kuludgi* or R 245a *küli-* 'binden, festbinden' (bai-, küli- or küliye-, yum).

475. *Oedze, bitun* [üze, bütün] ziet, alles is wel [look, all is well] KWi 302b *Oudzzebitun*, 303b *Udzeeba bitiun*; bütün R 70 *bütñ*; TMEN No. 719 (büten, üje- cf. No. 82).

476. *Kagaratschi oetuluxen* [xagaraji utuluksan] 't gat is door geslagen [the hole is broken through] KWi 302b *Kagaraczy outuluxcen* of *utius uxen*; *xagaraji* R 160b *xay<sup>a</sup>r-*; KMV 111 *kagahr* (oytal-/utl- cf. No. 205, qayaraju).

477. *Bekoeli, oegoetá* [büküli öögö ta] kuft ende geeft [give the whole] KWi 302b *Bekouly ougouta*, 303b *Bekuli uhamaz*; R 66a *bük<sup>a</sup>l'*; Dag. *buguli* (büküli,<sup>119</sup> ög- cf. No. 246).

<sup>118</sup> The entries from No. 471 onwards seem to be sentences of a little conversation, cf. the following function of the *gereči*: "Chose courante, les biens confisqués vont au dénonciateur («témoin», *gereči*, *gerekilegsen kümün*)". (J. Legrand, *L'administration dans la domination sino-mandchou en Mongolie Qalq-a*. Paris 1976, 152–153).

<sup>119</sup> For this word and for the ending -li cf. Gadzhieva's short notice (N. Z. Gadzhieva, The Role of Altaic Languages in the Reconstruction of the Turkic Syntactic Archetype. In: *Researches in Altaic Languages*. Ed. by L. Ligeti. Budapest 1975, 64).

### References and abbreviations

- Aalto, P., Frauensprachliche Erscheinungen im Mongolischen. *ZAS* 5 (1971) 127–137.
- L'Esquisse de la Grammaire Mongole qu'on trouve chez Melchisédech Thévenot. *CAJ* VIII:3 (1963) 151–162.
- Alekseev, M. P., *Sibir' v izvestijah inostrannyh putešestvennikov i pisatelej*. Irkutsk 1932.
- Aubin, F., Cadenas et clef — note d'ethno-linguistique mongole. In: *Tractata Altaica*. Wiesbaden 1976, 11–44.
- Baddeley, J. F., *Russia, Mongolia, China*. New York 1911.
- Baski, I., A Crimean Turkic-Tatar Glossary from the 17th Century. *AOH* XL:1 (1986) 107–172.
- Bazin, L., *Les systèmes chronologiques dans le monde turc ancien*. Budapest 1991.
- Noms de la «chèvre» en Turc et en Mongol. *Studia Altaica Festschrift für Nikolaus Poppe zum 60. Geburtstag am 8. August 1957*. Wiesbaden 1957, 28–32.
- Benzing, J., *Kritische Beiträge zur Altaistik und Turkologie*. Wiesbaden 1988.
- Buck, F. H., *Comparative Study of Postpositions in Mongolian Dialects and the Written Language*. Cambridge, Massachusetts 1955.
- Budaev, C. B., *Burjatskie dialekty*. Novosibirsk 1992.
- *Leksika burjatskih dialektov*. Novosibirsk 1978.
- Bugaeva, T. G.–Cincius, V. I., O nazvanijah nekotoryh metallov v altajskih jazykah. In: *Problemy altaistiki i mongolovedenija* Vypusk 2 Serija lingvistiki. Moskva 1975, 69–91.
- Chabros, K., *Beckoning Fortune. A Study of the Mongol dalalya Ritual*. Wiesbaden 1992 (Asiatische Forschungen 117).
- Cirtautas, I., Die Lieblingspferdefarben der Türken. *CAJ* X:3–4 (1965) 157–160.
- Clark, L. V., Two Eighteenth Century Buryat Glossaries. *Mongolian Studies* III, 1976, 53–82. (Bur.C)
- Review of *The Kalmyk-Mongolian Vocabulary in Stralenberg's Geography of 1730* by J. Krueger. *MS* III, 1976, 117–125.
- Clauson, G., *An Etymological Dictionary of Pre-Thirteenth-Century Turkish*. Oxford 1972.
- The initial labial sounds in the Turkish languages. *BSOAS* XXIV (1961) 298–306.
- Cleaves, F. W., The Sino-Mongolian Inscription of 1362 in Memory of Prince Hindu. *HJAS* 12 (1949) 1–133.
- Cleaves, F. W., The Sino-Mongolian Inscription of 1338 in Memory of Jiguntei. *HJAS* 14 (1951) 1–104.
- Cybikov, G. C., *Izbrannye trudy*. I–II. Novosibirsk 1991.
- Cydendambaev, C. B., Ob oirat-mongol'skih elementah v ètničeskom sostave i jazyke burjat. In: *Problemy altaistiki i mongolovedenija* Vypusk 2 Serija lingvistiki. Moskva 1975, 319–326.
- Čoijilsüren, D., Šuwüni Dallagin Tuxai. In: *Mongolin Sudaljin Jarim Asüdal*. Ed. by A. Luwsan Dendew. Ulänbätar 1964. (*Studia Mongolica* T. IV, Fasc. 10–21) 201–214.
- Doerfer, G., *Ältere westeuropäische Quellen zur kalmückischen Sprachgeschichte. Witten 1692 bis Zwick 1827*. Wiesbaden 1965. (DQ)
- Die Entsprechung der türkischen Langvokale. *UAJb* 40 (1968) 39–49.
- Ist das Japanische mit den altaischen Sprachen verwandt? *ZDMG* 124:1 (1974) 103–142.
- Oiratisch Madaga „Messer“. *CAJ* IX (1964) 23–28.
- Türkisch -n > tschuwaschisch -m? *UAJb* 39 (1967) 53–70.
- *Türkische und mongolische Elementen im Neopersischen*. I–IV. Wiesbaden 1963–1975. (TMEN)
- Zur Schreibung des auslautenden o der mongolischen Schriftsprache. *CAJ* X:1 (1965) 55–60.

- Doerfer, G.'s review on G. Kara, *Chants d'un barde mongol*. Budapest 1970. *UAJb* 43 (1971) 241–243.
- Doerfer, G.'s review on Riasanovsky, *Customary Law of the Nomadic Tribes of Siberia*. *Oriens* 20 (1967) 276.
- Doerfer, G.'s review on S. E. Martin, *Dagur Mongolian Grammar*. *ZDMG* 113 (1963) 417–420.
- Duyvendak, J. J. L., Early Chinese studies in Holland. *TP* 32 (1936) 293–344.
- Gadzhieva, N. Z., The Role of Altaic Languages in the Reconstruction of the Turkic Syntactic Archetype. In: *Researches in Altaic Languages*. Ed. by L. Ligeti. Budapest 1975, 59–65. (Bibliotheca Orientalis Hungarica XX).
- Georg, S.'s review on *Aspects of Altaic Civilization III — Proceedings of the Thirtieth Meeting of the Permanent International Altaistic Conference*. Indiana University, Bloomington/Indiana June 19–25, 1987. Ed.: D. Sinor. Bloomington/Indiana 1990. *ZAS* 24 (1994) 227–230.
- Gongor, D., *Xalx towčón II*. Ulaanbaatar 1978.
- Hamarhanov, A. Z., O kul'ture i byte mongol'skih narodov v trude N. Vitsena 'Severnaja i vostočnaja Tartarija'. In: *Kul'turo-bytovyje tradicii burjat i mongolov*. Ulan-Ude 1988, 143–161.
- Hangin, G., *A Modern Mongolian–English Dictionary*. Bloomington 1986.
- Hartwig, W., Gedanken über ein Schamanenkostüm. *Jahrbuch des Museums für Völkerkunde zu Leipzig*. Band XV (1956) 37–50.
- Hattori, Sh., Some Problems on the Reconstruction of the Mongolian Sounds of the Secret History of the Mongols: On the Word *Gu-un*. In: *Tractata Altaica*. Wiesbaden 1976, 261–272.
- Heissig, W., *Die mongolische Steininschrift und Manuskriptfragmente aus Olon súme in der Inneren Mongolei*. Göttingen 1966.
- Humphrey, C., A Daur Myth About the Bear and the Boy Who Becomes a Man. In: *Opuscula Altaica. Essays Presented in Honor of Henry Schwarz*. Ed.: E. H. Kaplan–D. W. Whisenhunt. Washington 1994, 323–332.
- Jamiyan, Tod üsgiiн jöw bičix düremd urt egšgiig xerxen temdeglesen tuxaiasuudald. *Mongolin sudlal*. Tom VII. Fasc. 20. 257–261.
- Jiyučidai Jirannige, Mongol kelen-ü ner-e ūge-yin yayča toyan-u kelberi-yin asayudal-du. *Mongol kele bičig* No. 92 1985. 5. 22–33.
- Kalužynski, S., Dagurisches Wörterverzeichnis. *RO* 33:1 (1969) 103–144, 33:2 (1969) 109–143.
- Fedor Muromskij i sobrannye im v Kul'džinskem rajone lingvisticheskie materialy. *RO* 32:2 (1969) 63–75.
- Kara, G., *Chants d'un barde mongol*. Budapest 1970.
- Le dictionnaire étymologique et la langue mongole. *AOH* XVIII:1–2 (1965) 1–32.
- Le glossaire yakoute de Witsen. *AOH* XXV:1–3 (1972) 431–439.
- Les mots mongols dans une liste de marchandises chez Gmelin (1738). *AOH* XIII (1961) 175–200.
- Notes sur les dialectes oirat de la Mongolie Occidentale. *AOH* VIII (1959) 111–168.
- *Zhiyuan yiyu*. Index alphabétique des mots mongols. *AOH* XLIV:3 (1990) 279–344.
- Kara, G.'s review on L. Bazin, *Les systèmes*. *AOH* XLVII:1–2 (1994) 201–206.
- Kolesnikova, V. D., O nazvanijah lica i naružnosti v altajskih jazykah. In: *Problemy altaistiki i mongolovedenija* Vypusk 2 Serija lingvistiki. Moskva 1975, 59–68.
- Krueger, J. R., *Materials for an Oirat-Mongolian Citation Dictionary*. Bloomington 1978. (KOM)
- *The Kalmyk-Mongolian Vocabulary in Stralenberg's Geography of 1730*. Stockholm 1975. (KMV)
- Written Oirat and Kalmyk Studies. *MS* II. (1975) 93–113.
- Legrand, J., *L'administration dans la domination sino-mandchou en Mongolie Qalq-a*. Paris 1976.

- Leslau, W., The Position of the Dialect of Curia Muria in Modern South Arabic. *BSOAS* XII. (1947–1948) 5–19.
- Ligeti, L., Deux tablettes de T'ai-tsung de Ts'ing. *AOH* VIII (1958) 201–239.
- Les anciens éléments mongols dans le mandchou. *AOH* X:3 (1960) 231–248.
  - Les fragments du Subhāṣitaratnanidhi mongol en écriture 'Phags-pa. Le mongol pré-classique et le moyen mongol. *AOH* XVII (1964) 239–292.
  - Les inscription djurtschen de Tyr. *AOH* XII (1961) 5–26.
  - Les mots solons dans un ouvrage chinois des Ts'ing. *AOH* IX (1959) 231–272.
  - Mots de civilisation de haute Asieen transcription chinoise. *AOH* I:1 (1950) 141–188.
  - Rapport préliminaire d'un voyage d'exploration fait en Mongolie Chinoise 1928–1931. Budapest 1933. (Reprint: 1977.)
- Lőrincz, L., La terminologie du folklore Kalmouck. *AOH* XVIII (1965) 149–158.
- Meserve, R. I., A Natural Calamity of Inner Asia: The Buran. *UAJb* 64 (1992) 105–116.
- Mikola, N. T., *Witzen's Berichte über die Uralischen Völker*. Szeged 1975.
- Miller, R. A., Anti-Altaist Contra Altaist. *UAJb Ural-Altaic Yearbook* 63 (1991) 5–62.
- Minorsky, V., Pūr-i Bahā's 'Mongol' ode. *BSOAS* XVIII (1956) 261–278.
- Mostaert, A., Ordosica. *Bulletin of the Catholic University of Peking*, No. 9 (1934) 1–96.
- Muniev, B. D., *Kalmycko-russkij slovar'*. Moskva 1977. (Mun.)
- Németh, J., Wanderungen des mongolischen Wortes *nökür* 'Genosse'. *AOH* III:1–2 (1953) 1–23.
- Nomura, M., On Some Phonological Developments in the Kharachin Dialect. In: *Studia Altaica Festschrift für Nikolaus Poppe zum 60. Geburtstag am 8. August 1957*. Wiesbaden 1957, 132–136. (Khar. N.)
- Pelliot, P., Les formes avec et sans *q-* (*k-*) initial en turc et en mongol. *T'oung Pao* 37 (1943) 73–101.
- Les mots à *h* initiale aujourd'hui amuie dans le mongol des XIIIe et XIVe siècles. *JA* (1925) 193–263.
  - *Notes critiques d'histoire kalmouke*. Paris 1960.
- Perlee, X., 'Jon' xemeex ügiin tuxai. *Studia Linguae et Litterarum*. Tom XIV Fasc. 5, 5–16.
- Poppe, N., Beiträge zur Kenntnis der altmongolischen Schriftsprache. *AM* 1 (1924) 668–675.
- Bemerkungen zum vorklassischen Schriftmongolisch (anlässlich des Buches von M. Weiers). *ZAS* 3 (1969) 105–128.
  - Die tschuwassischen Lautgesetze. *AM* 1 (1921) 775–782.
  - Geserica (Untersuchung der sprachlichen Eigentümlichkeiten der mongolischen Version des Gesser Khan). *AM* III, 1926. 1–33 and 167–193.
  - *Introduction to Mongolian Comparative Studies*, Helsinki 1955..
  - Mongolian *-yur* and Evenki *-wün*. *CAJ* XIII (1969) 256.
  - On Some Altaic Case Forms. *CAJ* XXI:1 (1977) 55–74.
  - On Some Mongolian Names of Wild Beasts. *CAJ* IX (1964) 161–174.
  - Pferdenamen in der Geschichte und Sage der Nomaden Zentralasiens. *OE* 9:1 (1962) 97–104.
  - The Turkic Loan Words in Middle Mongolian. *CAJ* I (1956) 36–42.
  - Über die Bildungssuffixe der mongolischen Bezeichnungen der Körperteile. *UAJb* 45 (1973) 223–243.
  - Vladimirtsov's Grammar Forty-Five Years Later. *MS* 2 (1975) 115–131.
- Poppe, N.'s review of G. Doerfer, Türkische und mongolische Elemente im Neopersischen. *CAJ* X:1 (1965) 75–79.
- Posch, U., The Syllabic Groups and their Further Development in the Written Oirat Language. *CAJ* III (1958) 206–219.

- Poucha, P., Das mongolische im Zusammenhang mit einigen anderen Sprachen. *ZDMG Suppl.* 1. (1969) 726–737.
- Kalmückische Ausdrücke beim tschechischen Jesuiten Johannes Milan — Franciscus Emilianus. *RO* 32 (1968) 61–66. (Kalm. Mi.)
- de Rachewiltz, I., Some Remarks on Stele of Yisüngge. In: *Tractata Altaica*. Wiesbaden 1976, 487–508.
- Ramstedt, G. J., *Kalmückisches Wörterbuch*. Helsinki 1935. (R)
- Róna-Tas, A., Some Notes on the Terminology of Mongolian Writing. *AOH* XVIII (1965) 119–147.
- Rozycki, W., Primary \*h- in Mongol: the Evidence Considered. *CAJ XXXVIII*:1 (1994) 71–79.
- Sečen, Oyirad ayalyun daki erten-ü mongol kelen-ü üges. *Öbör mongyol-un bayisi-yin yeke suryayuli erdem sinjilegen-ü sedkül* (1987) 1, 55–67.
- Sečenčoytu, Bayarin aman ayalyun-u öbermiče ončaliytai üges-ün tuqai. *Mongol kele udq-a jokiyal* (1983) 4, 51–61.
- Serruys, H., *Hun-t'o: tulum*, Floats and Containers in Mongolia and Central Asia. *BSOAS* XLIV (1981) 105–119.
- The Mongol Word Pair *Qarayiqu-Barayiqu*. *CAJ XVI*:2 (1972) 119–124.
- Shiotani Shigeki, Mongol xeñni anisga ba xömsög gedeg ügiin utgin xuwirlin tuxai, yalanguya ügiin bütciin ni talaar awč üjsen ni. (The paper was presented to the Conference of Mongolists, held in Ulaanbaator in 1992.)
- Sinor, D., An Altaic Word for 'Snowstorm'. *Studia Orientalia* (Helsinki). 47 (1977) 219–231.
- Stary, G.'s review of *Manjurica* by A. O. Ivanovskiy. *CAJ XXVIII* (1984) 315.
- Tatár, M., Quacksalbereien und Beschwörungen bei den Mongolen (char dom). *Altaica Collecta. Berichte und Vorträge der XVII. Permanent International Altaistic Conference 3–8 Juni 1974 in Bonn/Bad Honnef*. Herausgegeben von W. Heissig. Wiesbaden 1976, 259–266.
- Todaeva, B. H., *Dagurskij jazyk*. Moskva 1986.
- Tsoloo [= Coloo], J., Mongol sar toollin xeden nerüin tuxai. *Sinflex uxaan akademii medee* 30:3 (1990) 57–66.
- Unkrig, Das Programm des Gelehrten Comités der Mongol Volksrepublik. *Ostasiatische Studien* (1929) 71–129.
- Vietze, H.-P., Zu einigen Wörtern zentralasiatischer Herkunft im Deutschen und benachbarten Sprachen. In: *Religious and Lay Symbolism in the Altaic World and Other Papers*. Ed. by K. Sagaster–H. Eimer. Wiesbaden 1989, 428–433.
- Vladimircov, B. Ja., *Sravnitel'naja grammatika mongol'skogo pis'mennogo jazyka i halhaskogo narečija. Vvedenie i fonetika*. Moskva 1989. (Reprint)
- Waley, A., Chinese–Mongol hybrid songs. *BSOAS* XX (1957) 581–584.
- Weiers, M., Bemerkungen zur Phonetik der dagurischen Mundart von Buttha. *ZDMG* 128 (1978) 125–160.
- Das Moghol-Vokabular von W. R. H. Merk. *ZAS* 5 (1971) 157–189.
- Witsen, N., *Noord en Oost Tartarye I–II*. Amsterdam 1705.