THE LANGUAGE OF THE SAMAGIRS.

By R. Schmidt (Smith).

I. Introduction.

During L. Schrenck's travelling the Samagirs lived in the valley of the Gorin (Gorin), the left tributary river of the Amoor close to the Amgun (Amgun). But S. Prakopov (Oчерк географии и статистики тунгусских племен Сибири) found in the materials of the census (1897) only ten Samagirs. I met there exclusively Goldi speaking Samars, but the Russian traveller K. Logunovskij has nevertheless discovered some old Samagirs and has written down many words of their language. This vocabulary shows that the Samagirs are a Tungus tribe kindred to the Negidals, who live in the valley of the Amgun. The words are about the same as in Negidal, and in the phonetics the consonant r is changed into j, as in Negidal and Oroche.

L. Schrenck may be right in maintaining, that the Samagirs descend from the Shamagirs, a Tungus tribe living down to our days on the east side of Lake Baikal.

Such accidental words without texts are not good materials for a scientific grammar, but they are an important testimony for the classification of the languages and the history of the nations. We see that the Tungustian Samagirs have been in a short time goldilized, in the course of only about fifty years. In such a way the Oroches are divided by Manchu tribes, Goldis and Olechas, from their former neighbours and kinsmen Negidals and Samagirs. Separated from other Tungus tribes and living in the neighbourhood of Goldis with a higher culture the Oroches could not retain their old Tungus dialect and adopted a Manchu idiom kindred to Goldi and Olecha. Their common words are doubtless of Manchu origin (amba, baiha, bodo, dolka, dazlka, gosa, xala, xoda, maha, na, ondri). Their Tungus roots are well known also in Goldi and Olecha (agani, bogo, boko, dili, dokto, dzjolo, nokto, sogdi) and their native terms (ajaume, bu, buga, haikla, hiti) are not numerous. All Russian travellers confirm that Oroches, Olechas and Goldis easily understand one another. Al-
Tungus language and the Manchu dialects. I think it is a borrowing and not a derivation of an original Altaic stem. Semantically *dassa* is the same as the Chinese *dz*ī, to govern, to cure, and it remains only to prove the phonetics. At the beginning of the *dī* formulary has been the voiced dental sound *d* (B. Karlgrén, Analytic Dictionary of Chinese, p. 80). The phonetic character *dī* and the ancient pronunciation may have been *dai*. The *sa* is a common verbal suffix in the Altaic languages, e. g. Manchu *isa, us*, *ma* *sa* *gisa, bisa, masa*; Mongol *osa* *bisa, isa*; Turkish *isi* *tusa, tusa, tusa, sasa*. We see that the complex of sounds *asa* is very ordinary.

The history of the word *dai* (the stem must be *dagi*) enemy, war, is very similar to the history of *dasa*. The war is also a cultural term and in many languages a borrowing, e.g. the French *guerre* from the old German *werra*, and the Lithuanian *kišva* from the German Krieg and *pubas* from the Russian *polia*. The Tungus and Manchu tribes have not the root *dai* and for that reason it seems to be borrowed from the Chinese *di*. The initial sound of the character was the voiced dental *d* (B. Karlgrén, Dictionary, p. 284) and the rhyme is *t* (1. III. *óta, m. *grā*. p. 76), which gives the ancient pronunciation *dik*. The Japanese reading *daku* and other examples of the same phonetical character with the ending *ak* shows that the older pronunciation was *dak*. The same development as from *dak* into *dagai* we see also from *pek* (Giles 9340, p. 1. III. *óta, m. *grā*. p. 77) into Turkish *pek* *bak*, *baki*, but, a ruler, a sovereign, — Old Jurchen *bo-ge-tse* — Manchu *beile*, — Negidal and Samagir *bogin*, a host, a manager. The Chinese *bo*, *pek* — an elder brother, a senior, an earl — gives us the semasiology of the word, while the Altaic languages have only the tropical meaning of a title. For that reason I think that *dagai* and *bogin* are no original Altaic roots; but if they are loan-words of civilisation, they have scarcely another source than China.

Most Manchu scholars are probably convinced that *sain* good, healthy, and *exe* bad, are simple and old Manchu stems; but a linguist, who compares the Manchu with other languages, must doubt the...
Altaic origin of these examples. The old Altaic term for "good" is aja, found in all languages of this family, while san is limited to the Mongol and Manchu. No sau has been found in Tungus, Oroche, Olcha, Goldi and the most Turkish languages. Semasiologically saun is Chinese and corresponds to san (Giles 9710 shun) and huo (Giles 3880). Already Georg von der Gablenz takes the Manchu san to be a Mongol word and V. Vasiliev considers it as the Chinese san (Объ отношения к Китайскому языку внутренно-монгольского). Журнал М. Н. Ин. 1872), but neither scholar adduces arguments. The ancient reading of the Chinese san was *zian or *zien (P. III. Оном. M. Gram. p. 67 (37) and 74. B. Karlsgren, Dictionary, 2 p. 231), formerly *zian or *zien (P. III. Оном. p. 41), but the Yangchow pronunciation hziei admits a reconstruction *zian or *zain. The common Altaic diptong at found even in the word at, aja, good, could change also the *zian or *zian and give the Mongol and Manchu sanu. We find here neither historical, phonetical, nor semasiological difficulties.

The same is the case with exe, bad, corresponding to the Chinese o (Giles 12779 o, &), which is the antonym of sau. This exe is a peculiar Manchu word, ahen even to the Goldis, Olchas and Oroches. W. Grube is in the wrong, comparing the Oroche and Goldi orki, orke, bad, with the Manchu exe (Goldsch-Dutsches Wörtterverzeichnis, Petersburg, 1900, p. 18), because the orki is a borrowing from the Gilyak orkin, bad, and is found only in the neighbourhood of the Gilyaks. The Chinese character o may have had a velar beginning sound and a rhyme ak, but the initial sound seems to have been early lo, and the rhymes ok, ok, ek merged together (P. III. Оном. M. Gram. p. 63 (17) and 77), on what account we may restore the ancient reading (s)uk, ok, ek. This ok or ek has given the Manchu exe, as mo (Giles 8022, Japanese boke) ink, the hawk, and dze (Giles 2215, P. III. Оном. p. 69 and 77 kide, koke) pea-pod, pea-shell, — the xojo. If the Manchu turi, peas, beans, is borrowed from the Chinese (Giles 11417 dou, ancient reading den, Coreen tui, ri is the Manchu suffix), the pea-pod xojo must also have a Chinese origin.

Historically and morphologically huo, a house, xuce, a garden, and gu, jade, seem to be Chinese loan-words. The huo corresponds to the Chinese jue (Giles 3440) with the ancient reading *hauay (P. III. Оном. p. 62 and 72), formerly *hauay (ibid. 41 and 42). This pronunciation is supported by the Wuchow tao and Fuchow hauan, and for that reason I cannot agree with the reading hauay of B. Karlsgren (Dictionary, p. 42). This *hauay must have given the Manchu and Japanese bo, because these languages have no ending n and a corresponding diphong na.

The Manchu xuau is the same as the Chinese juan (Giles 13740), a garden, with a probable ancient reading *huan. At the beginning of the Chinese word there was a velar sound h, found still in the Fuchow pronunciation huan. The rhymes of the juan seem to have been various (e. g. van, juan, juen etc.) in different dialects and at different times (Онома, p. 68 (59), 73, 74). I find no weighty reason to doubt the derivation of the Manchu xuau from the Chinese juan *huan.

The Manchu gu, jade, is borrowed from the Chinese ji (Giles 13630) with the ancient reading *yok, *yok, *yok, yu (Онома, p. 76. B. Karlsgren, Dictionary, p. 371). Manchu regularly changes the initial sound y into y (e. g. Goldi yula = Manchu gua, Olcha yoli = Manchu gulon, Olcha yolu = Manchu yon) and often omitted the ending r (e. g. Mong. asik = Manchu asi, Mong. xisk = Manchu kesi. Mong. ulbo = Manchu ulbo). The North-Chinese pronunciation of the character ji was *yok with u = sound, because one other Chinese word *tuk (Giles 12056 tu, *tuk) a banner, with the same rhyme has given the Turkish and Mongol tuk and Manchuk *tuan (with the suffix uan).

The Manchu words xafan, an official, xaf, a basket, jafan, a garden, and safan, an elephant, are just as strange to the Goldis, Olchas and Oroches as the above-mentioned huo, xuce, gu, and are doubtless borrowings from the Chinese, although at first sight it seems to be incredible. But if we know, that the letter f in these cases is pronounced by the North Manchus as v or w, the derivation is very simple. The old Chinese word kaun (at present guan, Giles 6341) gave the Manchu *xafan, xafan, xafan just as xaf from xuan (Giles 6406). jafan from jaun (Giles 13740), and safan from safan (Giles 4287).

I fear that nobody will believe that the Manchu and Mongol josa and the Turkish rosan, a pattern, a kind, an order, — is not an old Altaic stem, but a Chinese borrowing, and that in the jay-dzy (Giles 12854). The older pronunciation of Manchu and Mongol josa is josa, which coincides with the Turkish rosan, but the oldest form is doubtless the Manchu josa. The rhymes of the Chinese jau is au, but on is also not excluded, as is shown by the Fuchow and
Hakka pronunciation yong, and the Japanese reading yo. Not only the phonetics, but also the tropical meaning and the absence of the word in Tungan and Manchu dialects testifies the borrowing.

The linguistic materials of Manchu and its dialects throw likewise a good deal of light on the history of these nations and their neighbours. I have already shown in my other treatises that the Manchus are not the aborigines of Manchuria, but the Juchens may have been the first Manchu tribes who occupied the land and some Palæo-Asiatic clans. More than two thousand years ago these aborigines of Manchuria were the neighbours and perhaps also distant relatives of the Chinese barbarians Ts (Giles 5397), who lived in the North-Eastern corner of China. Even in our days we see in the Chinese and Manchu similar linguistic changes which seem to have been caused by an alien language.

The Old Chinese language distinguished three different categories of initial consonants: voiced, voiceless, and aspirated, which peculiarity we still find in some Southern dialects. The present Mandarin dialect of North-China has lost the voiced sounds and confused the first two categories, producing a new category of weak voiced consonants and weakening the aspiration of the third class. The Manchu dialects have the same weak voiced and weak aspirated consonants, while the Tungus seems to have its old and pure voiced and voiceless sounds. This shifting of consonants (Lauverscheibung) may be caused by a language which has no initial voiced sounds. We know that the Corean, Japanese, Aino, Gilyak, Koryak, and Itelmen have only initial voiceless sounds, and this phonetics is to be postulated for the aborigines of Manchuria and the Eastern part of North China.

The Chinese Mandarin dialect, as is known, has lost his old endings k, t, p, and m, retaining only the consonants n and y at the end of words. The Manchu has at present exclusively n as a consonant ending in pure Manchu words, and has lost the endings k, t, p, n, t, r, and s (e. g. Mongol balamat = Manchu balama, babbling; Mo. guldun = Ma. guldun, a vault, an arch; Mo. guram = Ma. guram, the boots; Mo. xarugal = Ma. xuram, the watch; Mo. ogor = N. ogor, a mortar). This peculiarity of the both languages seems again to be due to an eastern influence, as the Japanese has only n as a consonant ending. The same may have been the case with the old Aino, because the Aino has very few consonantal endings and many of them seem to be only shortenings (e. g. hame, han, the leaves; mukhe, muk, secret; notu, not, the jaws; para, por, the mouth; rapu, rap, the wings).

The Peking dialect has at present no pure e-sound, excepting only the diphthong et, and instead of the southern e he has a very open o-sound (Osann, p. 18-20). Two Altai sounds a and o have merged in Manchu into one sound, represented by the Mongol letter e, but pronounced as a very open o-sound as in Chinese (Turkish or, Mongol er, Manchu erin [pron. orin] a pan; T. bak, bek, Mo. baxi, Ma. baxi [pron. baxi] strong; T. tatt [four], Mo. dok, Ma. daxi [pron. daxi] forty; T. tuk, Mo. tuk, Ma. tuk, Mo. morkix, Ma. morki [pron. morki] to bow to). Even the Manchu diphthong ei is rend oit. This phonetics may be due to the influence of a language, which has no e-sound as perhaps Corean and Gilyak. These two languages have an old o-sound, while the pure e-sound seems to be a later development from other sounds.

The Mandarin dialect of North-China has cerebrised the ending t and changed it finally into r (e. g. bi, spit, a writing brush, Mongol bir; ci, cite, the varnish, the lacquer, Turkish sir, Mongol Sir; fo, but, Buddha, Mongol buran). Such a cerebrised dental sound we found sometimes, although seldom, also in Tungan and Manchu dialects (e. g. Negidal garpan, Tung, garpan, to shoot; Goldi u'ku, Tung urko, the door; Goldi bu'ga, Tung, bu'ga, lat). This phonetics is regular in Corean, Aino (ot, or, the fireplace: chibor, chibor, our; ashtor, ashtor, new; shibor, shibor, the common chive) and Gilyak (mutti, murki, the horns; ulk, urk, the night; orkor, orkor, the shore of a lake; tut, tur, the fire).

Some linguists have found in the Palæo-Asiatic languages signs of a polysynthetic or incorporative structure, which seems to have penetrated also into Northern Mandarin and Manchu. The Mandarin verb Suo—ca—lat, to express, incorporates the negation and the object, and so we have the sentence suo—bu—ca—hua—lat, could not say a word. In Goldi, Ochta and Oroche the noun in the genitive incorporates the modified word: e. g. Ochta baksar—tara—ni, a pillar of a house (baksar, a house; tara, a pillar; ni, a genitive suffix).

There are in the Peking dialect many long words, doubleless of alien origin, but no Altai roots (e. g. dzi—li—da—lark, every hole and corner; ri-ca—ka—ca, a crack, a crash; bu-li—ma-li, superficial). Such examples may be the remnants of an extinct language, which perhaps may have spoken by the I's of the old Chinese history, or another similar tribe or nation. Likewise the Manchu has some words, whose roots we find in the Palæo-Asiatic languages, but not in other Altai tongues (Manchu and Japanese ba, Corean and Aino).

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pa, a place; Manchu luxu, Gilyak lux, Yukagir lokil, an arrow; Manchu niru, Aino noire, Japanese nara, to paint). These similar changes in two languages of a different origin cannot be the play of chance, but must derive from a similar source. The Chinese and Manchus were stronger and comparatively more civilised than the Palaeo-Asiatic tribes, and such an influence of barbian languages is possible only, where the conquerors took possession of Palaeo-Asiatic territories and gradually absorbed the subjugated aborigines. That is no abstract hypothesis, but an impartial supposition, supported by Chinese history (H. Maspeso, La Chine Antique, p. 8 and 9. P. S. The Language of the Negidals), by the linguistic palaeontology and partially also by the place-names (P. S. The Language of the Oroches).

Here follow two vocabularies: one of the old Samagirs and the other of the goldified Samars. The first consists of words written down by the Russian traveller K. Loginovski, while the second was collected by myself. Some Samar words, noted down also by K. Loginovski, are marked with L.

II. SAMAGIR VOCABULARY.

A.

Aja good well. Negidal, Tung. Manchu, Goldi, Mongol. and Turkish the same.
ajukj spirits. Negidal the same; Tung., Oroche. Olcha and Goldi arakj. Manchu arki. Mongol arax; Turkish arakj (from the Arabian araj).
axin an elder brother. Tung. and Negidal the same; Olcha and Goldi aga; Manchu axin (from the Chinese a-huing).
aja a harness (for dogs). Negidal and Oroche the same; Olcha and Goldi xala (from the Gilyak xal).
alatan o palm. Goldi ala;
amaxan a mother in law.
amba a divel. Oroche the same; Negidal ambaj. Goldi and Olcha amba a tiger, a divel; Manchu amban (from amba great) a high official.

B.

Bagdajin white. Negidal the same; Tung. bagdarin. bagdama.
baian rich. Tung. Negidal. Goldi. Manchu and Mongol the same; Oroche and Olcha baia; Jucheni bo (baj-fajang; Turkish bai.
bakalidjevo good morning (day, night): From bakalidim. to meet. Cf. Goldi baliga.
bali blind. Negidal, Tung., Oroche. Olcha and Goldi the same; Manchu balu; Mongol balai.
begā, the moon. Negidal the same; Tung, biga, bega; Oroche, Olecha, Goldi and Manchu bja; Juchen bi-a.

berakan a river. Samar bira.

bi Tung, Negidal; Oroche, Olecha, Manchu and Mongol the same; Goldi bi and mi. Cf. Samar mi.

bodon flour, meal.

bojīn an elk, a beast. Tung, Negidal and Goldi the same; Oroche boju.

bolo autumn. Tung, Negidal, Oroche, Olecha and Goldi the same; Manchu bolori; Juchen bu-lo o-lin.

bokan a thigh, a leg. Tung, bokan.

bokepi a dress (for men).

bowa heaven. Cf. Samar boani.

bogdi a foot, a leg. Negidal, Oroche and Goldi the same; Manchu bexe; Juchen bu-di-ho. Cf. Samar bogdi.

bojin a host, a manager. Manchu beile (from Juchen bögiile); Mongol bext; Turkish bâk, bâg, bâî (from the Chinese bo, be). Cf. Samar bori.


bojī a man. Tung, Negidal, Goldi and Olecha the same; Manchu and Mongol boje.

bu we. Tung, and Oroche the same; Goldi bu, bu; Manchu be. Cf. Samar buo.

buksekiün green. Cf. Samar buksiko.

C.

Cai tea. Manchu, Goldi and Oroche the same (from the Chinese ca-i). Samar the same.

cekā a hen. Goldi the same; Juchen ti-huo; Manchu čoko; Mongol taxjān; Turkish takok.

cenkan a net.

cojin blue. Negidal čojin green; Tung, čoka; Oroche solgīha; sōghi.

D.

del a head. Negidal the same; Tung, dił, del; Olecha dili; Goldi dził.

digin four. Tung, und Negidal the same; Goldi dui, dugi, dugin; Manchu duin; Juchen duin-jin. Samar dugi.

digindzān forty. Negidal the same.

dokton the stockings. Tung, and Negidal the same; Goldi, Olecha and Oroche dokton; Mongol dokton. Samar dokto.

doko a night. Negidal, Olecha and Goldi the same; Tung, dolo.

Dż.

Dżakbi light. Tung, and Negidal the same; Goldi dżakbi; dżakbi; Olecha dżakb; Oroche dżakbi, dżakb, dżakbi; Manchu dżakb; Juchen dżakb. Cf. Samar dżakbi.

dżān ten. Tung, the same. Negidal dżan, dżan; Goldi dżana, dżana; Olecha dżan; Oroche dżan; Manchu dżan; Juchen dżana. Cf. Samar dżan.

dżakbi the Chinese miller, grits, peeled grain. Negidal the same; dżalan a limb, a member. Tung, Olecha und Goldi dżalo; Oroche dżal; Manchu dżalan; Juchen dżala-an. Cf. Samar dżal; dżog a house. Goldi dżog, dżo; Tung, dżo; Negidal dżo, Oroche dżo. Cf. Samar dżo.

dżolo a stone. Tung, Negidal, Oroche and Goldi the same.

dżugan summer. Negidal dżugo.

E.


ekon (?). he.

elan three. Tung, Negidal and Goldi tan, elan; Oroche and Olecha ila; Manchu ila; Juchen ila. Cf. Samar ila.

elega beautiful. Goldi ilega a flower, ornament; Olecha ilega an ornament; Manchu ilega, ileka an ornament, a flower; Juchen ilega a flower. Cf. Samar ilga.

elus elus thirty. Negidal the same.

elus beautiful. Goldi ilega a flower, ornament; Olecha ilega an ornament; Manchu ilega, ileka an ornament, a flower; Juchen ilega a flower. Cf. Samar ilga.

esal the eyes. Samar nasal.
O.

capreolus, var. pygargus. Tung. giččan; Oroche gičča; Goldi gičča. greva; Manchu gičča, a goat. Cl. Gilyak kiy. Samar gičča.
golgoči a polecat.
giččana a pike (fish). Tung. giččoń, giččon, giččan; Goldi giččoń, giččoń, Oroche giččoń (from the Chinese giččoń). Ci. Samar gičča.

giččakta the beard. Oroche giččakta, giččakta; Tung. giččakta; Goldi giččakta.

X.

Xagdelku (? a foot.
xahng a crucian-carp, cyprinus carassius. Negidal, Oroche, Olcha and Goldi the same. Cl. Samar xahng.
xahng the flat of the hand.

xashki a mountain-cock, tetrao urogalloides. Tung. horoki, Manchu xort; Mongol xoro a heath-cock, tetrao tetric; Goldi and Olcha xort a mountain-cock, heath-cock.

Xangdok (? a foot.
xahŋ a shoot. Tung. xahŋ; Goldi ponto, pomgo. Cl. Samar pomyo.

xour, a coiff. Goldi the same; Olcha xörüli; Mongol xeq(xe)dr.
xüja, the chase, the hunting.
xuʃum, the groats.

Xušsa a swan. Negidal xušsa; Tung. akša; Goldi and Oroche kus. Cl. Chinese kung and Gilyak kylkyl. Samar xortse.

xušja red. Negidal the same; Tung. kul̚a; Manchu kul̚a, Mongol ula(gun); Turkish kula yellowish grey. Cl. Aino ture.

xuylošt phon, sot. Negidal the same; Tung. kuylošt, Cl. Samar puylošt.

Xunadu, xonadu, a younger sister, a daughter, a woman.
xüze چک a cock. Olcha and Goldi xüze a man.

Jandaka a racon, canis procynoide. Oroche, Olcha and Goldi, the same; Manchu jandac, a little badger. Cl. Gilyak jandak.

K.

Kamheko a palm.
kato vagina.
kanko the throat, the wind-pipe.

Konkaik black. Negidal the same; Tung. konkaik, konkai, konkai, Manchu konkai, Mongol konkai, Turkish konkai yellowish-brown.

Konka deaf. Negidal, Tung, Olcha and Goldi the same; Samar konko.
koto a knife. Negidal and Tung, the same; kucu, kucu. Oroche...
Russian language: Negidal the same.
Goldi koti. Cl. Samar koti.
kusačino weak, feeble. Cl. Samar kusa ana.

M.
Manmu a stick, a handle; Goldi butó. mengan a thousand. Negidal the same; Orocche, Olcha and Olcha the same; Tung, kukin, kuku; Manchu kekuxe; Mongol kágix; Turkish kuku. Cl. Chinese ko-ya. Samar koku. koltšin a fish, cyprinus carpio, the

Nekžán a duck.

Nukki a strap for a dog.


Ookra gave birth.


Okin the bosom. Tung. ukun, okin, okin.

Nokšan an uncle.


Oporki a girdle.

Opperki ugly. Tung. oro good

Oográf the nose. Tung. and Negidal the same.

Nukki a strap for a dog.

Nukki six. Tung. Negidal and Goldi the same; Manchu užgán. Cl. Samar užgán.

Nukki a goose. Tung. the same;

Negidal užgán; Orocche užgán; Manchu užgán. Cl. Gilyak užgán. Samar užgán.

Nyla a hand. Tung. Negidal, Orocche, Olcha and Olga the same; Manchu gala; Juchen ga—la; Mongol gar; Turkish gåre. Cf. Samar gala.


Okin the bosom. Tung. ukun, okin, okin.

Nokšan an uncle.

Ojoki a frog. Negidal ojoxi; Tung, ooroki; Goldi and Olecha xorõ; Manchu erxe. Cl. Samar xorõ.

Ö.

Oyin a mother. Tung, onin; Negidal oyin; Oroche ono; Olecha ogo; Goldi ogi; Manchu onje.

Ayin a mother. Gilyak ony; Samar ony.

Otekön and old man, a bear. Cl. Samar ma'o.

Otekonen a father-in-law.

Ovoron a pond, a lake.

P.

Palan a deal, a floor. Negidal the same; Oroche, Olecha and Goldi palu; Manchu falu. Cl. Gilyak pal.

Pura a sledge. Goldi and Olecha the same; Manchu faro. Cl. Chinese paü (from the Manchu).

Samar pura.

Paulien the Great Bear.

Pava a window. Negidal paga, paha; Oroche, Olecha and Goldi pava; Manchu fa; Juchen fa—a. Cl. Gilyak pava.

Porok the powder (from the Russian napoka).

Poker the powder. Gilyak pava. Negidal pok-

Pokteran a musket. Negidal pok-

Poktoran; Tung, poktoran. Pokteran a musket. Tung, and

Oroche xorki; Olecha and Goldi poru; Manchu jakuri. Samar poru.

Q.

Sagdi amin a grandfather.

Sagdi onin a grandmother.

Saanisan smoke, tobacco. Negidal the same; Tung, saa'nian, Goldi and Olecha xayua; Manchu saag-

Jan smoke. Cl. Samar saa.og

Senajin yellow. Cl. Negidal sig-

Najin blue.

R.

Senmu wild leek, Goldi lake.

Sekoki a god. Negidal, Oroche and Goldi the same; Tung, so-

Sekoki, sovoki, sovoki; Manchu soko, soku household god.

Situ thou. Tung, Negidal, Oroche, Olecha, Goldi and Manchu the same; Mongol ci; Turkish
deng queen.

S.

Selukta entwists, bowels. Tung, silukta.

Sen the ears. Tung, sin, sen; Negidal sen; Olecha sin, Goldi sefa, sjan; Manchu san; Juchen

Sogu a fish-skin. Goldi sogo;

Olecha sogu; Oroche subu.

Manchu subu a skin. Cl. Samar sogo.

Sokto drunken. Tung, and Negi-

dal the same; Olecha, Goldi and Oroche sokto; Mongol sok-tog, Turki-

sh Sokto, to get frightful, terrible (from sol tetrible).

Sogoma to cry, to weep. Tung, and Negidal the same, Oroche sogoma; Olecha sogu. Goldi sog-

Sogouni; Manchu sogumi. Cl. Gilyak tonj. Samar sogot.

Sogop a saddle. Negidal sogob, Tung, sogip. Samar sugopu.

Solu the nostrils. Tung, xötun, solon.

S'h you. Negidal the same; Goldi, su, suu; Olecha sun; Oroche su;

Manchu suzu. Cl. Samar sud.

T.

Talo, the birch-bark. Tung, Negidal, Oroche, Olecha and Goldi talu;

Manchu tolken. Cl. Samar talo.

Tangle (tagu) hundred. Negidal, Olecha and Goldi the same; Tung, Okhotsk tagun, a num-

ber; Manchu tagu; Juchen

Tagu—gu. Mongol toga a num-

ber. Cl. Samar tagu.
III. SAMAR VOCABULARY.

A.

Acalaxa has met. Manchu akshamb: Goldi ačelari; Oloche ačelgi; Oroche aksham: adal L. a met. Goldi and Oloche the same: Tung. adil.
adzi a great sturgeon, beluga. Goldi and Oloche the same; Manchu and Negidal adzin.
aga an elder brother. Goldi, Oloche and Oroche the same: Samagir akip.
atlka a glutton, gulo borealis. Goldi and Oloche atlka.
akapi a Goldi from Sungari.
am a a father. Manchu, Goldi, Oloche and Oroche the same, Juchen, Tung. and Negidal amni.
amba a tiger. Samagir the same.
amda a lake. Tung. amut; Juchen, Manchu, Goldi, Oloche and Oroche amn.
anda a meadow. Goldi and Oloche the same.
aktakdzis to lie. Oloche anlasti.
orda a black fox. Goldi, Oroche and Negidal the same.
upa a cap. Samagir avun.

B.

Baja L. rich. Samagir bajun.
badaga good morning. Goldi badaga.
badali blind. Samagir the same.
banxax a thank you! Goldi the same.
Manchu banxax; Oloche banxax.
Oroche banxax.
bakita a throat, a wind-pipe, and lead-pipe. Goldi, Oroche, Tung. and Negidal bilišča Oloche bilišča.
bačuri: Manchu bakišamb; Oroche bakišame; Tung. and Negidal bakišam.
bira a river. Manchu, Goldi, Olchā, and Tung. the same; Samagir bearkan.
birā a Birar.
bya the moon. Samagir bega.
boaca an island. Olchā the same.
Goldi boaca; Oroche buata; Tung. bokacan.
boant L. celestial, heavenly. Goldi and Olchā boa the heaven; Oroche bua, bua the heaven, the god, the weather; Tung. bua the heaven. Samagir boa.
bojkata, bodzakta L. the chin, the beard, Goldi, Olchā and Oroche budzakta.
bojad, boja L., buju L. an elk, a beast. Samagir the same.
boło L. the autumn. Samagir the same.
boono the hail. Olchā the same; Goldi buono; Manchu and Tung. bona.
bogol L. the leg. Samagir the same.
bogolko a musk-deer. Oroche the same. Cl. udzō.
budā L. the Chinese millet grits. Manchu, Goldi, Olchā and Oroche the same; Mongol budagja; Turkish butzu.
buksekol L. green. Samagir busekol. buo L. we. Samagir bu.
buri, buren L. a bow. Goldi and Olchā buri; Manchu bori; Tung. bori; Juchen bori. Samagir börin.
burōxi the dust. Olchā and Oroche the same; Juchen bu-lo-ki; Manchu buraxi.

Čaxarin L. black. Goldi and Olchā saxari; Oroche sakari; Manchu sașaljan; Tung. (Okhotsk) xakarin.
cat the tea. Samagir the same.
cenka a little bird. Tung. čenha; Negidal čenkan.
čeda white. Olchā the same.
Goldi česdan; Oroche čęgδa; Manchu čengjan; Mongol čagān.
calba a birch. Oroche the same.
Goldi čelba; Manchu čalja; Tung. čalba.
ču L. flint and steel. Goldi and Olchā the same.
čunda a little bird. Goldi the same.
Olchā čundamoni and Oroche čundado a swallow.
čingko a hole in the wall. Olchā the same; Oroche čingko.
čoči a crowfish. Goldi and Olchā čoči; Negidal čovonok.
čumcu a finger. Olchā and Oroche the same; Goldi čumcu.
čupat all. Oroche and Negidal the same; Goldi and Olchā čučal.
čyño a vessel of birch-bark. Olchā čyño,
čyñočko a little čyño.

dai, dai L. a pipe. Samagir dat.
daruma the lower part of the back.
Manchu, Goldi, Olchā, Oroche and Negidal the same.

Dausa L. salt. Samagir dausun.
daszi zōda an up-stream wind.
čuča a salmon; salmo lagocephalus.
Goldi, Olchā, Oroche and Negidal daszana; Manchu dasa; Mongol dobša, dasa; dukto the stockings. Samagir dokto; doljen the middle finger.

džabduń an arrow. Goldi and Olchā džabul.
džat a boat of birch-bark. Goldi and Olchā the same; Manchu džaja; Tung. džaba, dža; Mongol džaja, džab.
džakpogu eight. Goldi džakpogu, džakpong, džakfungu.
Olchā džakpundza; Oroche džakpundzja; Manchu džakündzu; Tung. džukungu.
džali a stone. Samagir džlel.
džalo a house. Samagir džag.
džoloki an armine. Goldi the same.
Olchā džoloki, dželti; Oroche džoloki, džolti; Manchu dželken.
džoji to eat. Samagir džojol.
džočen ten. Samagir džen.
džoko ice. Samagir the same.
džur two. Samagir džul.

ebis a swallow. Samagir ebesi.
exon a village. Goldi exon, jexon.
exa L. a cow. Goldi, Olchā, and Oroche the same; Manchu įxan.
exa three. Samagir elan.
exa to stay. Olchā įsti; Goldi
Xa'cuxa a kettle. Oloche x̣u'a.
xal gorbu what name?
xal xala what tribe?
xajadžid didžidžis from what place
    did you come?
xala a tribe. Goldi, Oloche Oroche
    and Negidal the same; Manchu
    xala. Cī. Gilyak xall a name.
xangga a crinian (carp), cyprinus
    carassius. Samagir xangga.
xasikta a spuce, pica ajansis.
    Goldi the same; Tung. asikta,
    ahikt. 
xxi the liver. Goldi xxita; Negi-
    dal xakita; Tung. hakin, akin;
    Manchu fakita.
xxsdži the whiskers. Goldi xas-
    xuće, xasné; Oloche xasné;
    Oroche husi, husu.
xxlt the bread (from the Russian
    xxltd). 
xxkxe L a swan. Negidal xxsl;
    Tung. xxlt; Goldi, Oloche and
    Oroche kaku. Cī. Gilyak ky-
    kyk and Chinese hny. Samagir
    xxlts. 
xxlgkita the reed. Goldi xolgkita,
    xolgkita: Oloche xolgkata; Man-
    chu xk vit; Mongol xasuin. Cī.
    Gilyak xoji. 
xxga a spoon. Goldi xóga:
    Oloche xoxa; Oroche xoxa; Tung. un-
    xak. 
xxmo, oxki a flying squirrel, pie-
    rromys volans. Goldi xomó:
    Oloche xomu; Oroche umul;
    Manchu omkja; Tung. umuki,
    umuki, umki. 
xxvin twenty. Samagir xvin.

Geot L an oar. Goldi gjaud;
    Oloche gjaud; Oroche gjaud,
    gjaud, gjaud.

G.
geot L. and ugly. 
egara a sand-swallow, Hirundo ripari-
    a. Oroche egara; Oloche ifara,
    ipara; Goldi ifara.
Jok a Yakut. Tung, Goldi, Olcha and Oroche the same; Negidal joko.

judjo L., udzō a musk-deer, moschus moschiferus. Goldi and Olcha udzō.

ka'jaka the name of a fish (the Russian karas). Goldi, Olcha and Oroche the same; Negidal ka'ulu.

kala a kettle. Goldi, Olcha and Oroche kala; Tung, kalat; Manchu kilute.

kalata a hat. Goldi and Olcha the same; Tung and Negidal kalata: Manchu xonto xo.

kata L. dry; Oroche kata hard, strong; Olcha kata; Goldi kata: Manchu and Mongol xata; Turkish kati.

kuuka a throat. Samagir the same. ke'ere a cross-fox. Goldi the same; Oroche kiti, ke'itera.

kuwu the flint. Samagir kefa

klo a Tungus. Goldi the same; Manchu kiler; Negidal kilat; Olcha and Oroche kilo; Gilyak kil. Cl. Kitora, the right tributary of the Tatura, the right tributary of the Lena.

kjakar a Kyakar.

koci a Chinese cup. Goldi the same; Olcha and Oroche the same; Oroche koko.

koko warm mittens of the hunters. Goldi and Olcha the same; Oroche koko.

koci the name of a fish, cyprinus carp. The Russian rassin. Samagir kochin.

koka a cuckoo. Samagir the same. kuko not, is not. Goldi the same; Olcha koko. Cl. Gilyak kiu keru, kook, koo.

kuaparu, vaddjaka a heron. kata a chimney. Goldi and Olcha the same; Manchu xulan; Mongol xulan.
moirā a shoulder. Manchu meiren; Tung. mire; Goldi miri; Mongol mirid; Turkish mūrā. mōkōgil a Kamchadal. mōngu L. silver Goldi, Olcha and Orote the same; Manchu mēng- 
gu'x. Juchen mōngu—gēfu—āsfū.
Tung. and Negidal mōngun; Mongol mūnguñ. Cī. Samagir mōngun gold.
nūd water. Samagir mu. 
mūdū an otter. Olcha and Goldi the same; Negidal mūdūxō.

N.

Na L. the earth. Juchen, Manchu, Goldi, Olcha and Orote the same.
nai L. a man. Goldi the same; Olcha and Oroche na; Manchu nja-gma'; Juchen narma? (nie— [o]—mu). Cī. Ainu ni, ni; Gilyak nēbūx; old Chinese òinn, òin. 
nada seven. Samagir nadaun. 
nadaigga seventy. Goldi nadang'u. Juchen, Manchu, Olcha nadang-
džā; Oroche nadandža; Tung. nadanje.
naka a brick-bed. Samagir nakan. 

Nam L. the sea. Manchu, Goldi, Olcha and Orote the same; Tung. namu, lamu, lam; Negidal nam, lam; Cī. Gilyak namu. 

Samoyedic jam. 
nanta a skin, a hide. Samagir nana.
naudžukā L. a boy. 
natāl a Goldi. Olcha natā an Olcha. 
nomox L. peaceable. Olcha the same; Goldi nomoxu; Manchu nomokon; Tung. nomokon; Mongol nomoxun. Cī. Aino nomo 
the peace, the quietness.
nōdzi the frost, the coldness. 
nōzā a younger brother. Goldi the same; Samagir nōzan.

nuklo the hair. Samagir nūkło.

Nūn'gō, nūn'gōn L. green, blue. 

Goldi nōngō; Olcha nōgdžo; Orote nōdžo; Juchen nun— 
gin; Manchu nōnnjān; Tung. 
nōgon; Mongol nōgon; Turkish nōgon, nōgon, nōgā, nōgāka L. a goose. Sa-
magir nōn'gāki.
Ovu a kettle. Olcha and Goldi the same. Cl. Gilyak un, ovu. ongorod a shirt. Goldi, Olcha and Oroche the same.
and thé flour, the bread. Olcha and Oroche the same; Goldi ofen; Manchu ofen, ufa. Cl. Gilyak oha, ovu.
okto a sister. orokey a Tungus. Tung. the same.

Pajakta the grass. the hay. Goldi the same; Olcha paitka. Tung. xaitka. Oroche haikta.
pal a tooth, a grinder. Goldi the same; Olcha pall, pali.
panga, poinga a palm, a flat of the hand. Goldi the same; Olcha pana; Oroche xaya, xapa; Manchu falanghi; Mongol alagan; Turkish alak.
para L. a pledge. Samagir the same.
pava a window. Samagir povu. piki a child. Samagir xutu.
piktu a nettle, urtica dioica. Goldi and Olcha the same.
pimu a hazel-grouse. tetrao bonasia. Goldi and Olcha the same.
piča a hawk, milvus niger and melanotis. Goldi and Olcha the same.
pču; Manchu isuka. Cl. Gilyak pisuku.
pokto a coat. Goldi, Olcha and Oroche the same.
pokol a musk-bag. Goldi the same; Olcha pokol; Oroche puju, xapa.
poro a heath cock, tetrao tetrix. Cl. Samagir xaritik.
poroda a winter-cap. Goldi the same; Olcha and Oroche poroda.
poko L. the snaw of the sturgeon. Goldi and Olcha the same.
poron(s) onu good-byeg (go happy)! Cl. Goldi and Olcha.
poron(t) torodziga good-bye (live happy)! Cl. Goldi and Olcha.
pojo a forehead. Goldi and Olcha the same; Negidal xojo.
pojó a knee. Samagir xongon.
pomu the lips. Olcha the same; Goldi pomun. sumun; Manchu jemer; Juchen fa-ku; Tung. hōman.
poru the trousers. Samagir porke.
puxi the bowels, the entrails. Olcha the same. V. šiltu.
punokto the ashes. Olcha the same; Goldi punokton; Oroche xulopu; Manchu fulget; Tung. halasü, haluptu. Samagir xuluptu.
puru a thumb. Goldi and Olcha para; Manchu féxse; Tung. urun; Mongol erejci a thumb; xurugun a finger.
Sabu the Chinese shoes. Manchu, Goldi and Olcha the same; Juchen sa—hu.
saxar black. Goldi the same; Olcha saxtar; Manchu saxatian; Juchen sa—the; Tung. Tung.
Oktokh saxtar.
sakta a magpie. Goldi, Olcha and Oroche the same; Manchu saksa; Tung. ladžiga; Mongol šigadagai; Turkish saksağan.
Cl. Gilyak čučuča.
sakta a mat, a rush mat. Olcha the same; Goldi sakta, sikta; Manchu seisx; Juchen ši—ši ho.
sangari L. a split, a fissure. Olcha sangari; Tung. Negidal and Goldi sangari; Manchu sangara; Mongol anjar; Turkish ụjar.
sang the smoke, the fume. Samagir sayan.
sarbal the Chinese chopsticks. Goldi sarbal; Olcha salbu; Oroche sarbal; Manchu sabat; Mongol sabu; Tung. šarpu, šermjakta, saremata L. the eyelash.
Goldi sarmakta, sarmka, sa remata; Olcha sarumta; Oroche sarnka; Tung. sarmuta, Man chu solmu; Mongol sormu. sar to pour in. Goldi serećri.
ši thou. Samagir the same.
sifa sand. Goldi sifa, hija; Olcha sifa, sira; Oroche hija, sira; Juchen ši—li—ho; Tung. sirkch.
Solon šilghan; Mongol elesın, šilki a salmon (ǫpöyna). Goldi selki; Olcha selki, šilmosi the dew. Olcha the same;

S.

silu a dry tree. Goldi šilu dry. šilukta the bowels. the entrails. V. puxi.
simand the snow. Goldi šimand; Olcha simata; Oroche imas; Juchen i—ma—xi; Manchu ni manji; Tung. imanda, nimanda.
simču a linder for flint and steel.
singore a rat, a mouse. Goldi, Olcha and Oroche the same; Manchu singoni; Tung. singiri kan.
sigmu a tongue. Goldi sigmu, simu, Olcha sigu; Oroche įgū, iri; Tung. iri; Manchu įgū; Mongol xele. Cl. Gilyak šilx, šile; Samagir šiñi.
siru the forefinger. sīsa a Chinese. Goldi and Olcha the same; Oroche šiša; Negidal šnua; Gilyak šne; Aino šnua; šasics the shoulder-blade.
siša L. the sun. Samagir šiša.
situ a gail. Goldi and Olcha the same; Manchu sīša; Juchen ši—li—hi; Tung. ši; Mongol sofson; Buryat šoloso.
sišu an ear. Samagir šen.
siša sugar. Samagir šen.
sišbi burning coal. Olcha sišbi; selbu, Goldi sofbi; Negidal šebu.
Samagir šebu.
sišta coals. cinders. Goldi šalti, šitali, jakta; Olcha šultu, šaldu; Oroche šakta; Manchu šakta; Tung. šula, šula.
sjelaki a partridge. Tung. hinuki,
inuki.
sjose wood of leaved trees.
sjopo a sable. Olcha sopö; Goldi
sofö, soba; Manchu seke; Samagir sogop.
soukta the warm-wood, artemisia
valgaris. Goldi and Olcha the same.
sogbo a fish skin. Samagir sogu,
sogdata a fish. Goldi sogdata, sug-
data; Olcha sogdata; Ocroche
sugdzisa.
sogdipu a fish-knife. Goldi sogbofu;
Olcha sugbufu.
soli a fox. Goldi soli, soloki; Olcha
suli; Ocroche suitki; Manchu sola-
 laxi; Tung. sülaki.
solo a Solon.
songol to weep. Samagir songom,
 sora L. a flea. Goldi the same;
 Manchu sura, surun; Olcha sura;
 Ocroche surn, sur.
sosabatily. Goldi sosjät, ejusail;
 Manchu and Olcha ssat; Juchen su-sa-t,
sogdzo yellow. Goldi and Olcha
 the same; Ocroche sogdżoj; Manchu
 saxon; Juchen so-glay.
sodźixo a chin.
sogdżo red. Goldi and Olcha the
same; Ocroche sogdżoj.
solo with iron (from the Goldi
solo iron).
suo L. you. Samagir su.

T.
taktor. Chinese boots.
taktak L. a barn. Olcha and
 Goldi takta; Manchu taktau.
talo the birch-bark. Samagir the same.
tangu a hundred. Samagir tangu.
tava the fire. Samagir tago.
toxey a button. Goldi, Olcha and
Ocroche toxo; Manchu toxon;
Tung. tophi; Mongol toboč; Tur-
kish taka.
totuvsan an awning, the roof, of a tent.
toki L. the middle finger.
toki a sledge. Samagir tolgoj.
toksa a hare as a term of abuse.
 Cf. monokka and guromanxui.
tongu live. Samagir tonga.
torgun the summer-boots.
tota a dress, a harness. Goldi the
same; Olcha totko; Tung. totiga;
 Manchu etguk.
togku a seat, a bench. Samagir tonku.
tosi to sit. Olcha the same; Goldi
tori; Manchu temb; Juchen tō-
bie; Tung. tëdʒem.
tułal, txalal oam. Goldi and Ocroche
tułat; Tung. txala earth, mud;
 Manchu doxo lime. Cf. Samagir
tułata.
tugdžo the rain. Goldi and Olcha
the same; Tung. Negidal and
Ocroche tigdo.
tugdža L. an elk (?).
tugdžo a lynx. Olcha the same;
 Goldi tugdža, tujđa; Negidal
tugdze; Tung. tibdža; Ocroche
tibdžahi. Cf. Samagir tujđa.
tukpo a peg, a nail. Olcha the same;
 Goldi tukpu; Ocroche tipa; Tung.
tipkas; Negidal tipko.
tukura a bottle. Goldi the same;
 Olcha tukura, tokoro; Ocroche
tokoro.
tumö ten thousand. Samagir tumb;
tuggo a breast. Samagir tingo.