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A Basic Vocabulary of Khamnigan and Oluguya Ewenki in Northern Inner Mongolia

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中国内蒙古のエウェンキ一語ハムニガンおよび
オルグヤ方言基礎語彙

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1. Introduction

The present vocabulary is based on the materials which were obtained during our fieldwork¹⁾ among the "Ewenki"²⁾ people in Hulun Buir in northern Inner Mongolia, China. "Ewenki" (*Ewenke* in Chinese) is their official appellation, which is also used to refer to their language. It is true that they generally call themselves with the same name (*əwəŋkii*), but, in fact, the "Ewenki" nationality comprises three groups which are rather different both in their languages and in their historical backgrounds. Thus, according to the Chinese terminology, the "Ewenki" is subdivided into : (1) the "Solon Ewenki" (Ch. *Suolun Ewenke*), (2) the "Tungus Ewenki" (Ch. *Tonggusi Ewenke*) and (3) the "Yakut Ewenki" (Ch. *Yakute Ewenke*).

Of these three, the Solon group accounts for 80 per cent of the total population of 19,000 (1982 census), while the number of "Yakut", or the Reindeer Tungus from the vicinity of Yakutia, is at present less than 200. The other group, the "Tungus Ewenki", may more properly be called Khamnigan, the term generally referring to the

1) The field research was carried out from July to September in 1988 as the first portion of a three-year research project on the language and culture of the Tungus (organized by Prof. Shin-ichiro Kuroda, Hokkaido University) which was supported by the Japanese Ministry of Education (a Grant under the Monbusho International Scientific Research Program : No. 63041002, 1988-1990). Sasaki (1989a, 1989b) reports an outline of the research in Hulun Buir from an ethnological viewpoint. I wish to thank the informants (whose names are mentioned

below) for their generous cooperation. I am also grateful to the members of the project, especially to Mr. Shiro Sasaki (then the National Museum of Ethnology) for his kind assistance at the interviews, and to Mr. Shinjiro Kazama (Graduate school, Hokkaido University) with whom I collaborated on the fieldwork. Thanks are also due to Prof. Jiro Ikegami who gave me an important comment. Any mistakes found herein are of course my own.

2) To avoid terminological confusion, Chinese usage is in double quotation marks.

Tungusic people living in the region of the Soviet-Mongolian border, because this is the homeland where they came from to China.³⁾ Today the majority of the "Tungus Ewenki" live in the Old Bargut Banner (Ch. *Chen Baerhu Qi*) which is located on the north of the Ewenki Autonomous Banner (Ch. *Ewenke-zu Zizhi Qi*), which in turn is the main territory of the Solon. On the other hand, the "Yakut" are the northernmost inhabitants whose center is the Oluguya⁴⁾ Ewenki Settlement (Ch. *Aoluguya Ewenke-zu Xiang*) in the north of the Argun Left Banner (Ch. *Eerguna Zuo Qi*). In order to avoid the terminological confusion with Yakut proper, it is preferable to call them Oluguya Ewenki.

In Chinese usage, the "Ewenki language" (Ch. *Ewenke-yu*) practically means the language of the Solon group, which is, however, quite different from that of the Siberian Ewenki (Russian *Evenk*). According to the general linguistic classification, the language of the "Solon Ewenki" is regarded as a separate language (Solon), not as a dialect of Ewenki proper. On the other hand, so-called "Tungus Ewenki" and "Yakut Ewenki", together with the language of the "Orochen" (Ch. *Elunchun*) which is another officially recognized northern Tungusic minority in China, can safely be identified as dialects of Ewenki.

Though increasing literature is now available on the Solon language⁵⁾, the information about the two minor dialects of "Ewenki" remains very poor.⁶⁾ During our stay in Hailar and Nantun (9 kms. south from Hailar), we had the opportunity to interview a speaker of each dialect: a Khamnigan ("Tungus Ewenki") speaker⁷⁾ from the Old Bargut Banner and an Oluguya Ewenki ("Yakut Ewenki") speaker⁸⁾ from Oluguya. Since time was regrettably short (about 8 hours and 6 hours each), we focused on

3) Janhunen (1990b: 7) calls the group the Manchurian Khamnigan, as opposed to the Siberian Khamnigan and the Mongolian Khamnigan. See Janhunen (1990a, 1990b: 7-17) for the background and linguistic situation of the Manchurian Khamnigan and the other Tungusic groups in northern Inner Mongolia. A Khamnigan bibliography is also found in Janhunen (1990b: 98-99).

4) According to the present informant, the Ewenki pronunciation is something like *xologuja~xolowuja*, which is said to originate from *xologdan* 'willow' (cf. Tsintsius et al. 1977: 342).

5) A brief list of the literature on the Solon language arranged by the present author is appended to Chaoke, Tsumagari & Kazama (1991: 5-7). Another recent contribution is Chaoke (1991), which is perhaps the largest

collection of Solon words so far.

6) See, e.g., Hattori (1986), Chaoke (1985) and Hu & Chaoke (1986: 162-169). As an ethnological report on the present state of the "Yakut Ewenki", see Otsuka (1988).

7) Mr. Erdeni, born in 1923, who speaks Ewenki, Mongolian, Russian and Chinese. We communicated with him in Russian. He sometimes wrote his dialectal Ewenki words in the Cyrillic alphabet, which were very instructive to us.

8) Ms. Mani, about 40 of age, communicated with us in Russian and Chinese.

9) Some items were supplied with two or more words, while some remained unanswered. We failed to ask the Khamnigan speaker about some 50 'B' items on and after No. 429 due to running out of time.

collecting basic words. We followed the ILCAA Questionnaire (ILCAA 1967) starting from the most basic 200 items (ranked as 'A') to the subsequent 300 'B' items.⁹⁾ All the words were recorded on magnetic tape. The materials acquired and presented here are very rough and limited, but they may hopefully be of some use to give information about these lesser known dialects.

2. Transcription and Pronunciation

The words of both dialects¹⁰⁾ are transcribed phonemically, though tentatively, with the following letters.

vowels: *i e a ə o u*

consonants: *p b t d k g c (c) Ȣ (z) m n p y l r s f x w j*

The vowel system assumed here is basically the same as that of the standard written Ewenki. Each vowel can also occur as a long vowel, which can be represented by a sequence of two identical vowel segments. It is not always easy, however, to distinguish a long vowel from a single one¹¹⁾, especially in Y. *e* usually appears as a long vowel (KY *beega* 'month, moon'), but occasionally as a short one (Y *bexen* 'be, exist'). The long vowel *əə* is generally realized as [øø] (half-closed central rounded) in K and as [ɑɑ̇~ææ̇] (half-open half-front or front unrounded) in Y.¹²⁾ The single *ə* may also have the same timbre, especially after *əə*: K *səəksə*, Y *səəxə* 'blood'.

i has a lower and somewhat retracted variant [ɪ~ɪ̇]: K *dili*, Y *dil* 'head'; Y *gonim* 'long'. *u* has a lower variant [ʊ]: K *udun* 'rain', Y *gugda* 'high'. *o* is a half-open back rounded vowel [ɔ]: KY *orokto* 'grass'.

č [tʃ] and Ȣ [dʒ] in Y are normally realized as *c* [ts] and *z* [dz] respectively in K¹³⁾: K *cugur*, Y *ćuguru* 'navel'; K *zolo*, Y *Ȣolo* 'stone'. K has č and Ȣ as allophones before *i* or, in fewer cases, before *ee*: K *kapčee* 'arrow'. Otherwise, č and Ȣ in K may occur only in loanwords, as is the case with *c* and *z* [z] in Y: K *čaas* 'time' (in 'what time'), Y *praznik* 'feast'.

While K exhibits no /s/ sound except either before *i* (transcribed as *si*) or in a loanword (K *paraskii* 'powder'), the phonemic status of /s/ in Y is a problem. It appears

10) The Khamnigan dialect is abbreviated to K, and the Oluguya ("Yakut") dialect to Y hereafter.

11) Cf. Ikegami (1976: 166 - 168). The phonemic opposition between short and long may be attested by the following presumable minimal pairs in K, which, however, must be checked again with the speaker: K *osikta* 'nail', K *oosikta* 'star'; K *tosun* 'butter', K *toosum* 'dust'.

12) The difference in pronunciation of *əə* has

been paid attention to in the Ewenki dialectology: cf. Konstantinova (1968: 69), Ikegami (1976: 166) and Bulatova (1987: 13).

13) See also Chaoke (1985: 95) and Hu & Chaoke (1986: 162-163).

14) Chaoke (1985: 93) gives *se:n* as the same dialect form, while in Hattori (1986: 63) it is *se:g*.

15) s hardly occurs in intervocalic position in Y because original *-s- changed into -x- in this dialect: cf. Bulatova (1987: 15).

not only before *i* but also with other vowels: Y *seeran juu* 'Ewenki tent' (cf. Y *seen* 'ear'¹⁴⁾, Y *solip-* 'mix' (cf. Y *sogin-* 'kick'), Y *usa* 'small'¹⁵⁾ etc.

Similarly, *n* is allophonic in K (only as *ni*), while Y has *n* as opposed to *n*: Y *namaa* 'hundred' (cf. Y *nadan* 'seven'), Y *ipə-* 'laugh' (cf. Y *inəgi* 'day') etc.¹⁶⁾ Note also the (perhaps phonetic) difference between [nii] in Y *ənii* 'mother' and [nH] in Y *angannii* 'year'.

Another problematic opposition is concerning *b* vs. *w* in both dialects. The opposition is unquestionable in initial position: KY *baka-* 'find', KY *waa-* 'kill'. When preceded by a consonant, only *b* occurs: KY *dolbo* 'night'. In the other positions, especially before a consonant, the opposition is often less clear due to spirantization of *b*. Some of such reduced sounds as [β~w~Φ] may be regarded as *b*, and others as *w*, according to the degree of friction.

w and *j* are tentatively adopted as the asyllabic sounds of falling diphthongs.

g is realized as a fricative [γ] in intervocalic position.

As for accent, the Khamnigan dialect seems to have basically the same system as, e.g., Uilta¹⁷⁾: the penultimate syllable has higher pitch if the last syllable is CV (K *góro* 'distant', *imúksə* 'fat'); otherwise, the last syllable (more specifically, the syllabic nucleus of which) is higher (K *dərəɬ* 'face', *sigü* 'forest'). On the other hand, the accent of the Oluguya dialect is not so clear though it is probably non-phonemic as well.

3. Some Sound Correspondences between the Two Dialects

Besides the above-mentioned differences in pronunciation, the two dialects show some peculiar sound correspondences. However, each correspondence below is by no means an absolute rule for a given sound or sounds, but merely one of the observable types of correspondence.

As a vowel correspondence,

- (1) K *ii* || Y *ee*: K *iisal* || Y *eexa* 'eye', K *siin* || Y *seen* 'ear', K *miigan* || Y *meewan* 'heart', K *omolgii* || Y *omolgee* 'son', K *unii-* || Y *upnee-* 'sell'; cf. also K *ikun* || Y *eekun* 'what'.

Among consonant correspondences, the one concerning *s* and *x* both in initial and in intervocalic positions is of particular importance in the Ewenki dialectology. As for initial *s-* and *x-*, the two dialects coincide in many cases.

16) Different treatments may be applied to *nj*: as *nj* (*njama* 'hundred') in Hattori (1986: 62), or as *ni* (*niemag* 'id.') in Chaoke (1985: 93).

17) See Tsumagari (1983). Note that some of the Khamnigan words in Hattori (1986: 61-64) are given the same accentuation. Much

the same generalization as Uilta works not only in some other Tungusic languages such as Sibe (Hattori & Yamamoto 1956, Hayata 1985) and, perhaps, Solon (my observation), but also in such Mongolian languages as Dagur (Tsumagari 1985) and Khalkha (Kakudo 1982).

- (2) K *s-* || Y *s-*: KY *saa-* 'know', KY *soktoo-* 'drunken', K *səəksə* || Y *səəxə* 'blood', KY *silki-* 'wash'; see also 'ear' in (1) above.
- (3) K *x-* || Y *x-*: KY *xutə* 'child', KY *xokto* 'road', K *xənnənə* || Y *xənyən* 'knee', KY *xuntu* 'other'.

In intervocalic position, the following noteworthy correspondence is found.

- (4) K *-s-* || Y *-x-*: K *asii* || Y *axii* 'female', K *isərii-* || Y *ixə-* 'vomit', K *osikta* || Y *oxikta* 'nail', K *nəəsin* || Y *nəəxin* 'sweat', K *bisin* || Y *bexen* 'exist'; see also 'eye' in (1).

According to the classification of Ewenki dialects by G. M. Vasilevič, who classified them into three major groups (Northern, Southern and Eastern), such correspondences as (2) to (4), together with the correspondence of intervocalic *g* (as in KY *togo* 'fire'), indicate that Y belongs to the Eastern group and K to the so-called *s*-dialects (as opposed to the *f*-dialects) of the Southern group.¹⁸⁾ Vasilevič (1958: 648), taking an example of 'cloud', includes the following type into correspondence (4). It is observable that in the forms of Y occurred compensatory lengthening of vowel.

- (5) K *-ks-* || Y *-x-*: K *tuksu* || Y *tuuxu* 'cloud', K *imuksə* || Y *imuuxə* 'fat', K *umuksə* || Y *umuuxu* 'ice', K *naaksa* || Y *naaxa* 'pus', K *tamnaksa* || Y *tamnaaxa* 'fog', K *tuksa-* || Y *tuuxa-* 'run'; see also 'blood' in (2).

In contrast with correspondence (3), the following correspondence is also found, which may be a result of Solon influence on K.

- (6) K *ø-* || Y *x-*: K *ukur* || Y *xukur* 'cow', K *unaaji* || Y *xunaaji* 'daughter', K *ularin* || Y *xularin* 'red', K *ukələə-* || Y *xukləə-* 'lie down'.

Y has initial *g-*, while the sound does not occur initially in K. This is another coincidence between K and Solon.

- (7) K *n-* || Y *g-*: K *ninakin* || Y *gınakin* 'dog', K *naala* || Y *gaala* 'hand', K *nii* || Y *gii* 'who', K *nəələ-* || Y *gəələ-* 'fear', K *nonimi* || Y *gonim* 'long'.

As mentioned above, Y has *n*, to which corresponds *n* in K.

- (8) K *n-* || Y *p-*: K *nuurikə* || Y *purikə* 'hair', K *namaajī* || Y *namaa* 'hundred', K *noodaa-* || Y *noodaa-* 'throw'; see also 'sweat' in (4), and 'pus' in (5).

- (9) K *-n-* || Y *-p-*: K *inəktə-* || Y *ipə-* 'laugh'; see also 'sell' in (1).

- (10) K *gn* || Y *gp*: K *sagnan* || Y *sapnan* 'smoke'.

The following three correspondences¹⁹⁾ appear to show that progressive assimila-

18) See Vasilevič (1958: 643 - 648) and Bulatova (1987: 5 - 11). Cf. also Ikegami (1976: 168). The identification is justifiable from both historical and geographical points of view: the alleged homeland of Y is in the midst of the Eastern group, while K came from the Transbaikalian area which over-

laps with the distribution of the *s*-dialects of the Southern group, according to the map of Ewenki dialects appended to Vasilevič (1958).

19) Compared with Ikegami (1976: 168), K coincides with his N(orthern) and S(outhern) dialects, and Y with his E(astern), as far as these correspondences (11) to (13) are concerned.

tion may have occurred in Y.

- (11) K *ld* || Y *ll* : K *oldo* || Y *ollo* ‘fish’, K *uldə* || Y *ullə* ‘flesh’, K *uldi-* || Y *ulli-* ‘sew’.
- (12) K *nd* || Y *nn* : K *nanda* || Y *nanna* ‘fur’, K *imanda* || Y *imanna* ‘snow’.
- (13) K *md* || Y *mn* : K *giramda* || Y *giramna* ‘bone’.

On the contrary, it is K that has seemingly assimilated forms in (14).

- (14) K *nn* || Y *ny* : K *tunna* || Y *tunya* ‘five’, K *innakta* || Y *inyakta* ‘fur’, K *unnu* || Y *ungu* ‘smell’, K *annanii* || Y *angannii* ‘year’; see also ‘knee’ in (3).

Metatheses between nasals are observed in the following two.

- (15) K *nm* || Y *mn* : K *nakinma* || Y *nikimna* ‘neck’.
- (16) K *mg* || Y *nm* : K *imga* || Y *inma* ‘needle’.

4. Loanwords : Influence from Other Languages

As is the case with our present informant, most of the Khamnigan in Inner Mongolia are Ewenki-Mongolian bilinguals (Janhunen 1990b : 7). Thus it is natural that K has many words of Mongolian origin : K *nasun* ‘age’, K *napči* ‘leaf’, K *əm* ‘medicine’, K *kalisun* ‘bark’, K *təgkəə* ‘power’ etc.

In K, there are several words which coincide with Solon forms rather than with other Ewenki forms²⁰⁾. Some of them are of Mongolian origin, too : K *iisal* (with a devoiced *l*) ‘eye’ (Solon *iisal* 1/292), K *miigan* ‘heart’ (Solon *meegā~miigā* 1/533) K *uli-* ‘walk’ (Solon *ul-* 2/363), K *ugii-* ‘play’ (Solon *ugii-* 2/434), K *urə* ‘young animal’ (Solon *urə* < Mo 2/357), K *sibar* ‘grime’ (Solon *fiwar* < Mo 2/74).

Both K and Y have many Russian loanwords, some of them with Ewenki suffixes : K *kiriis* ‘roof’ (Rus. *kryša*), Y *kiraska* ‘color’ (Rus. *kraska* ‘paint’), K *bees* ‘all’ (Rus. *ves*), K *taancelaa-* ‘dance’ (Rus. *tantseva-*), Y *berjobkačan* ‘string’ (Rus. *verjovka*), Y *saakarmuuxi* ‘sweet’ (Rus. *saxar* ‘sugar’), Y *kaažnaj* ‘every’ (in ‘every day’, Rus. *každyj*), Y *duumajja-* ‘think’ (Rus. *duma-*), Y *kupanji-* ‘float’ (Rus. *kupa-* ‘bathe?’) etc.

On the contrary, Chinese influence is hardly found as far as the present materials are concerned. The following is a rare example of borrowing, which may be introduced through Solon : K *jəjə* ‘grandfather’ < Ch. *yeye* 爹爺 (cf. Solon *jəjə* 1/353).

A few words originate from Yakut proper, according to the identification by Tsintsius et al. (1975, 1977) : Y *sataaži-* ‘can’ < Yakut *sataaa-* (2/67), Y *iraas* ‘clean’ < Yakut *yraas* (1/324), K *kəəməkə* ‘throat’ < Yakut *köömögöi* ‘neck’ (perhaps through

20) See also correspondences (6) and (7) above.

Many dialectal forms of Ewenki, together with Solon and other Tungus forms, are

found in Tsintsius et al. (1975, 1977), which is hereafter referred to with volume/page.

Solon *koma*, *komoga*~*koomuge* ‘neck’ 1/408).

5. Notes on the Vocabulary

The vocabulary is arranged in alphabetical order of English equivalents.²¹⁾ Each English item is followed by the number and rank (A or B) of the questionnaire (ILCAA 1967). Each Ewenki word has a reference (volume/page) to Tsintsius et al. (1975, 1977). Indication of borrowing is given only when the word is not found in the work just cited. Verbs are generally presented in stem form except for a few irregular ones. Symbols and abbreviations are as follows :

- see the item indicated
- = the same with
- < borrowed from
- followed by illustrative sentences and phrases
- ad. terms of address in kin terms
- ref. terms of reference in kin terms
- Adj. adjective
- N. noun
- V. verb
- K Khamnigan Ewenki
- Y Oluguya (“Yakut”) Ewenki
- Ch Chinese
- Mo Mongolian
- Rus Russian

afternoon → day

again (490B) Y *dakin* 1/191

age (197A) K *nasun* 1/587 ; Y *angannii* (=year) 1/43, Y *baar*

all (194A, 473B) K *bees* < Rus ; K *bukulii* 1/105 ; Y *weexen*

always (469B) Y *dakur*

angry (get) (296A) K *tikuuli-*, Y *tikuul-* 2/179

animal (091B) K *accun*, Y *abduu* 1/5

ant (088B) KY *iiriktsə* 1/327

arm → hand

arrow (075B) K *kapčee* ; Y *luki* 1/507

ascend (383B) K *dəgdə-* 1/228 ; Y *tukti-* (=climb) 2/209

ash (150B) KY *xuləptəən* 2/347

back (body) (021B) K *sogdondo* (=waist) 2/103 ; Y *kəntilə* 1/451

21) As an Ewenki index to the vocabulary, see

Tsumagari (1991).

- back** (place) (269A) K *amaskii*, Y *amalguu* 1/35
- bad** (486A) KY *əruu* 2/465
- bag** (103B) K *kuul*, Y *kulkan* 1/427
- bark** (of tree) (128B) K *kalisun*<Mo ; Y *ugdaaxa* 2/244
- be → exist
- beak** (067B) Y *čibkaačan amjan* (→ bird, mouth)
- bear → born
- beautiful** (484B) Y *ajakakan* (→ good) 1/18
- belly** (026B) K *gudigə* 1/167 ; Y *ur* 2/281
- berry** (126A fruit) Y *ximiktə* 'Ch 紅豆' 2/324 ; Y *žikta* 'Ch 越桔' 1/256
- big** (427A) K *xəgdəgə*, Y *xəgdi* 2/359
- bird** (063A) KY *dəgii* 2/228 ; Y *čibkaačan* 'small bird' 2/398
- bite** (290B) K *kiki-*, Y *kikixin-*, Y *kik-tan* 'bite off' 1/391
- bitter → salty
- black** (478A) KY *kognorin* 1/413
- blade** (072B) K *iri* 1/327 ; Y *žəjə* 1/282
- blind** (223B) K *sokor* 2/404 ; Y *bali* 1/70
- blood** (044A) K *səəksə*, Y *səəxə* 2/138
- blow** (386B) KY *xuuuwu-* (breath) 2/336 ; KY *ədin-* (wind, → wind) 2/438
- blue** (480B) Y *dawa* 1/184
- boat** (114B) K *zabi* 1/240 ; Y *lotka*<Rus
- body** (047A) K *bəjən*, Y *bəjə* (=person) 1/122
- boil** (346B) K *iri-* (=ripen) 1/323 ; K *xuju-*, Y *əjii-* 2/337 —Y *ulləwə əjiirən*. 'She boils meat.'
- bone** (045A) K *giramda*, Y *giramna* 1/154
- born** (be) (395A), **bear** (394A) K *baldi-* 1/69 —K *nugan baldiccaa zuga*. 'He was born in summer.'
- borrow** (374B) K *uriñii ga-dan* (2/285 'debt', → take) ; Y *səəmii-*
- bow** (074B) K *bəri*, Y *bərkən* 1/126, cf. Y *bər* 'gun'
- branch** (of tree) (120B) KY *gara* 1/141
- break** (376B) K *čikaalii-* 2/390, Y *xəkərgə-* cf. 2/362
- breast** (woman's) (025B) KY *ukun* 2/254
- breathe** (279B) KY *ərii-* 2/464
- bridge** (134B) K *mostii* 1/547 ; Y *tigdiləən* 2/175
- bright** (474B) Y *gəərin* 1/671
- broad → wide
- broken** (be) (307B) K *əbdəb-* (→ crack) 2/434 ; Y *xukčaw-* (→ crush) 2/123
- brother** (both elder and younger) (215B) K *akkin nəkkun* (→ elder brother, younger brother) ; Y *akniι* (→ elder brother)
- burn** (385B) K *zəgdə-* 1/281 ; Y *ila-* 1/303 —K *togo zəgdərən*. 'Fire burns.'
- buttock** (023B) K *buksu* 1/104 ; Y *mukamku* 1/552
- buy** (369B) K *uniijə-* (→ sell) 2/274 ; Y *ga-dan* (=get) 1/133
- call** (281B) K *gərbii-* 1/180 ; Y *əərii-* 2/464

- can** (423A) K *ətə-* 2/470 ; Y *sataaji-* 2/67 —K *nugan ətərən əwədiiji*. ‘He can speak Ewenki.’
- car** (113B) K *tərgəən* 2/238 ; Y *masiina*<Rus
- cheek** (015B) K *ancan* 1/44 ; Y *dərə* (=face) 1/236
- chest** (024B) KY *tigən* 2/184
- child** (208B) KY *xutə* 2/357 ; Y *kunakan* 1/433 ; Y *ijaa* ‘baby’
- chin** (014B) K *zəgi*, Y *žəg* 1/281
- clean** (453B) pretty) Y *iraas* 1/324
- climb** (381B) K *ugurib-* 2/245 ; Y *tukti-* (=ascend) 2/209
- climb down** (382B) K *tiin-* (=set free) 2/183 ; Y *əw-* 2/433
- close** (364A) K *kaa-* 1/356 ; Y *sam-* 2/109
- clothes** (079A) K *tətii* (→ wear) 2/241 ; Y *najama* ‘leather coat’ 1/578 ; Y *paltoo*<Rus
- cloud** (153A) K *tuksu*, Y *tuuxu* 2/208
- cold** (462A, 464B) K *ijini*, K *iginiddi*, Y *iginixi* 1/321 —Y *əxitkən sooma ijinixi*. ‘It is very cold today.’
- color** (483A) K *ujguu*<Mo ; Y *kiraska*<Rus
- come** (412A) KY *əmə-* 2/452
- come out** (410A) KY *juu-* 1/348 —K *zuugduukki juukəl*. ‘Get out of the house.’
- count** (393A) KY *tagi-* 2/161
- cow** (~ox, bull) (069B) K *ukur*, Y *xukur*, Y *xukurčikəən* ‘calf’ 2/341
- crack** (336B) K *əbdə-* 2/434 ; Y *iwəə-* 1/295
- crawl** (323B) K *mirk-i* 1/537 ; Y *tutu-*, Y *tutuktə-* (for baby) 2/223
- crush** (344B) K *tirə-* 2/187 ; Y *xukča-* 2/123
- cry** → shout, weep
- cut** (361A) K *mii-* 1/535 ; Y *žig-* 1/255 —K *učiji miirən*. ‘He cuts with a knife.’
- dance** (284B) K *taancelaa-*<Rus ; Y *ikəən-* 1/301
- daughter** (~girl) (207A) K *unaaži*, Y *xunaaži* 2/347 —Y *əwəjkkii xunaaži* ‘an Ewenki girl’
- day** (163A), **afternoon** (169A) K *inəjii*, Y *inəji* 1/318
- deaf** (222B) K *duləj* 1/222 ; Y *kukjii* 1/425
- defeated** (be) (405B) K *təsu-* 2/225 ; Y *dabdiiw-* (→ win) 1/185
- desire** (422B) K *zaliči* 1/244 ; Y *gamuu-* (→ get) 1/133
- die** (397A) KY *bu-dən* 1/99 —K *nugan bucəə*. ‘He died.’
- different** (489B) Y *əči urəldi bexe* ‘be not same’ (→ same)
- dig** (379B) K *ulə-* 2/265 ; K *malta-* (for dogs or wolves, =scratch) 1/524 ; Y *čukča-* 2/123
- dirty** (454B) Y *nagra* (=grime) 1/633
- disease** (048A) K *ənuku*, Y *ənuk* (→ painful) 2/454
- dislike** (334B) K *əsin ajaabura* ‘does not like’ (→ like) ; Y *əruuntə-* (→ bad) 2/465
- distant** (457A) KY *goro* 1/161
- do** (419A) KY *oo-* 2/1
- dog** (094A) K *ninakin*, Y *jinakin*, Y *jinatkaan* ‘puppy’ 1/661 —Y *sinnii žuudusi jinakin bexen*. ‘There is a dog in your house.’

door (111B) KY *urkə* 2/286

down (274A) K *niiguu*; Y *xərgiiləə* 2/368

drink (329A) K *imi-*, Y *umu-* 2/266

drunken (be) (330B) KY *soktoo-*, Y *soktol-* 2/106

dry (389B) KY *olgo-*, K *olgii-* 2/12 —K *tətii olgocoo*. ‘The clothes have dried.’

dull (blade) (450B) Y *əči əmər bexe* ‘be not sharp’ (→ sharp)

dumb (221B) K *kələkə* 1/447; Y *tuurəəŋə* (→ language) cf. 2/222

dust (148B) K *toosun* <Mo

dwell (365A) K *bi-sin* (=exist) 1/79; Y *uriin-* 2/285

ear (007A) K *siin*, Y *seen* 2/70

eat (328A) K *zəp-tən* 1/279; Y *siluu-* 2/85

egg (061A) KY *umukta* 2/269

eight (186A) K *zapkun*, Y *jakun* 1/251

elbow (029B) K *incəən* 1/336

elder brother (211A) K *akaa* (ad.), K *akin* (ref.), Y *akii* (ad.), Y *aki(n-)* (ref.) 1/23 —K *sinnii akinsi* ‘your elder brother’; Y *sinnii akinni* ‘id.’

elder sister (212A) K *əkəə* (ad.), K *əkin* (ref.), Y *əkii* (ad.), Y *əki(n-)* (ref.) 2/443 —Y *minnii əkinmi* ‘my elder sister’

enter (411A) KY *ii-* 1/293 —K *zuugduu iirən*. ‘He enters the house.’

escape (348B) K *tutuli-* cf. 2/223; Y *tuxal-* 2/208

evening (170B) K *siksə*, Y *sikṣən* 2/81

every day (164B) K *inəjii buri* (→ day, 1/113 ‘all’); Y *kaaňnaj inəyiidu* (<Rus, → day)

exist (424A), **be** (499A), **stay** (425B) K *bi-sin*, Y *be-xen* 1/79 —K *nugan zuugduubi bisin*. ‘He is at home.’

eye (005A) K *iisal*, Y *eexa* 1/291

eyebrow (004B) K *sarmiikta*, Y *saramukta* 2/66, cf. Y *saramži* ‘having thick eyebrows’

face (017B) K *dərəl*, Y *dərə* 1/236

fall (384B) K *tikki-* 2/177; Y *doo-* 1/210

family (217B) K *simijəə* <Rus; Y *uriilən* (→ village K) 2/285

fat (043B), **oil** (054A) K *imuksa*, Y *imuuxə*, Y *imuuren* 1/313; K *tosun* ‘butter’ 2/201

fat (Adj.) (431B) Y *burgu* 1/112

father (202A) K *amaa* (ad.), KY *amin* (ref.), Y *amii* (ad.), Y *amiikan* (ad. affectionate)
1/34

fear (294B) K *nəələ-*, Y *ŋəələ-* 1/667 —Y *bii ŋinakinduk ŋəələjim*. ‘I am afraid of dogs.’

feast (246B) K *aja inəjii* (→ good, day); Y *praznik* <Rus

feather (065B) Y *inqakta* 1/317

female (225A) K *asii bəjə* (→ person), Y *axii* 1/55

few (472A) K *askun* 1/56; Y *uwukun* 2/246

field (137B) K *tala* 2/158; Y *dərbun* 1/236

field (acres) (129A) K *tarigaayji buga* (2/168, → place)

fight (403B) K *dailaldu-* cf. 1/190; Y *kuxii-* 1/438

find (392B) KY *baka-* 1/66

- finger** (031A) K *urugun* 2/354 ; Y *upakačan* 2/276 ; Y *ərbək* 'thumb' 2/354
- fire** (151A) KY *togo* 2/190 ; Y *耶穌də* 'forest fire' (→ burn K) 1/281
- fish** (089A) K *oldo*, Y *ollo* 2/14
- fit** (417B) K *dagal-dan* < Mo ; Y *jok-tan* 1/262
- five** (183A) K *tunna*, Y *tunga* 2/214
- flesh** (046A), **meat** (060B) K *uldə*, Y *ullə* 2/262
- float** (339B) K *əlbii-* 2/445 ; Y *kupanji-* < Rus? —K *napči muu ojoduun əelbiirən.*
‘Lieves float on the surface of the water.’
- flow** (380B) KY *əjəən-* 2/440
- flower** (125A) K *ilgaa* 1/304 ; Y *opo* cf. 2/20
- fly** (337A) K *dəgili-*, Y *dəgi-* 1/228
- fly** (insect) (084B) K *ujmikəəktə* cf. 2/348 ; Y *dilkəəčən* 1/207
- fog** (154B) K *tamnaksa*, Y *tamnaaxa* 2/159
- food** (059A) K *zəptilə* (→ eat) 1/279
- forehead** (003B) KY *omkoto* 2/17
- forest** (131B) K *sigii* (=woods) 2/77 ; Y *əgdən* 2/437
- forget** (407B) KY *omgo-* 2/17
- four** (182A) KY *digin* 1/204
- friend** (218A) K *girkii* 1/155 ; Y *drug* < Rus
- front** (268A) K *zuləəskii*, Y *耶穌uu* 1/273
- full** (470B) Y *耶穌um* 1/247
- fur** (skin with fur) (102B) K *dooguu nanda* (1/209 ‘inner’, → skin) ; Y *nanna* 1/583
- fur** (animal hair) (101B) K *innakta*, Y *ingakta* (=feather) 1/317
- gather** (414B) K *uruu-* 2/287 ; Y *umiiw-* 2/267
- get** (371B) K *isiksii-* cf. 1/329 ; Y *ga-dan* 1/133
- give** (418A) KY *buu-* 1/99 —K *nugan minduu bičigijə buurən.* ‘He gave me a book.’
- go** (413A) K *nənə-* 1/669 ; Y *xuru-* (=walk) 2/130
- god** (245A) KY *burkan* 1/113
- good** (485A) KY *aja* 1/18
- good-bye** (495B) Y *ajakaanji* 1/18 ; Y *məndukaanji* 1/568
- grandchild** (210B) K *ačii* 1/59
- grandfather** (204B) K *jəəjə* cf. 1/353 ; Y *xəkəə*
- grandmother** (205B) K *sagdii ənəə* (→ old, mother) ; Y *əwə* 2/433
- grass** (121A) KY *orokto* 2/24
- green** (481B) Y *čuuririn* 2/417
- grieve** (295B) K *zobo-* 1/260 ; Y *mulaan-* 1/554
- grime** (040B) K *sibar* 2/74 ; Y *ŋayra* 1/633
- grow** (396B) K *urug-* cf. 2/282 ; Y *ixəw-* 1/332
- guts** (037B) KY *silukta* 2/85
- hair** (002A, 042A) K *nuurikta*, Y *nurikta* (on head) 1/648
- half** (193B) KY *kaltaka* 1/367
- hand** (030A), **arm** (028B) K *naala*, Y *gaala* 1/656

hard (440B) Y *majaxi* 1/529

have → hold

he (229A), **she** (230A) K *nugan*, Y *nugan* 1/611 ; Y *tawar* 2/164

head (001A) K *dili*, Y *dil* 1/205

heal (301B) K *næəbkæən-* cf. 1/614 ; Y *aja-* (→ good) 1/18 —K *əəm næəbkæən-* ‘to heal with medicine’

hear (277A) K *doodii-*, Y *dolʃit-* 1/214 ; K *čignači-* ‘listen’

heart (036B), **mind** (244A) K *miigan*, Y *meewan* 1/533

heavy (435B) Y *urgə* 2/283

hello (494B) Y *ajaa abgaraa* (→ good, 1/3)

help (400B) K *tusala-* 2/223 ; Y *bələt-* 1/124

hen (～cock) (062B) K *kuurica*, Y *kuriča* 1/437

here (257A), **this way** (261B) KY *əduu*, K *əwəskii*, Y *ələə* 2/460

hide (390B) K *zaja-*, Y *žaja-* 1/243

high (429B) Y *gugda* 1/166

hit (298A), **thrash** (300B) K *sukə-*, K *sukədəə-* cf. 2/123 ‘hit with an ax’ ; Y *duktə-* 1/219

hold (310A have) K *zabuuca-* 1/240 ; Y *gaalixin-* (→ hand) 1/656

hole (133B) K *sagaar* 2/62 ; Y *xučəkə* cf. 2/358

horn (068B) KY *ijə* 1/298

horse (098B) KY *murin*, Y *murinčikaan* ‘colt’ 1/558

hot (461A) K *xəkkuu*, K *xəkuddi*, Y *xəkuuxi*, Y *xəku* 2/362 —K *əri inəyii xəkkuu*. ‘It is hot today.’ Y *muu xəkuuxi*. ‘The water is hot.’

hot (pungent) → salty

house (112A) K *zuug*, Y *žuu*, Y *žukčaa* 1/266 —Y *seeran žuu* ‘traditional Ewenki tent’ (→ 2/72)

how (256B) K *oon* 2/18 ; Y *eečaa* 1/286

how many (192A), **how much** (191A) KY *adii* 1/14 ; K *ookii* 2/9 ; Y *iirbaan* 1/322 —K *adiiči*. ‘How much (is the price)?’ K *əduu adii bəjə bisin*. ‘How many persons are here?’ Y *iirbaan anyanniisi*. ‘How old are you?’

hundred (190B) K *namaoji*, Y *namaa* 1/631

hunt (092B hunting) K *bəjči-* 1/121 ; Y *angalii-* cf. 1/1

husband (199A) K *ətirkæən* 2/469 ; Y *ədii* 2/437

I (227A) KY *bii* 1/79

ice (144B) K *umuksə*, Y *umuuxu* 2/268

inform (286B) K *gumbuu-* cf. 1/171 ; Y *tədəw-* 2/228

inside (270A) K *doolaan*, Y *dooguu* 1/209

island (142B) K *aral* 1/48 ; Y *doogin* cf. 1/209

it → that

jar (106B), **pot** (107B) K *waar<Mo* ; Y *kupžuuk*

job → work

jump (318B) K *copkoru-* 2/408 ; Y *xək-tən* 2/361 ; Y *ikəən-* (=dance) 1/301

kettle (105B) K *koogii* 1/412

kick (320B) K *xəlmudəə-*; Y *sogin-* 2/104

kill (349A) KY *waa-* 1/127

knee (034B) K *xənnənən*, Y *xəngən* 2/366

knife (070B) K *uci* 2/296; Y *kotokon* (→ sword) 1/418

know (421A) KY *saa-* 2/49 —K *bii saam nuganman.* ‘I know him.’

lake (140B) K *amuči*, Y *amutkan* 1/40

language (243A) K *inni* (=tongue) 1/316; Y *tuurəən* (→ talk) 2/222 —K *sii oondi innijə saandi.* ‘What language do you know?’ K *əwəŋkii inni* ‘the Ewenki language’, Y *əwədii tuuləən* ‘id.’

large → big

laugh (291A) K *iñakta-*, Y *iñə-* 1/319

leaf (124A) K *napči* 1/585; Y *abdanna* 1/5

lean (body) (432B) Y *tingə* 2/183

left (266A) K *zəgin*, Y *žəgin*, Y *žəginguu* 1/282

leg (～foot) (033A) K *bəgdiir* 1/118; Y *xalgan* 2/312

lend (373B) K *urižii buu-* (2/285 ‘debt’, → give); Y *səəmii-* (=borrow) cf. 2/141

letter (alphabet) (240A) K *bičig* (→ write) 2/86; Y *dukiwun* (→ write) 1/221

lie (down) (324A) K *ukələə-*, Y *xukləə-* 2/340; K *togo-* (for animals) 2/190

light (weight) (436B) Y *inimkuun* 2/455

light (brightness) (476A) K *nəərin* (→ bright Y) 1/671; Y *garpaan* 1/142

like (333B) K *ajaabu-*, Y *ajaaw-* 1/18 —K *nugan ajaaburan minəwə.* ‘He likes me.’

lip (010B) KY *xəmun* 2/365

liquor (055A) K *arakii*, Y *araki* 1/48

little → few, small

live (alive) (398B) K *iinikin* ‘living’, Y *in-* 1/315

liver (035B) KY *xaakin* 2/310

long (455A) K *nonimi*, Y *gonim* 1/664

look (275A) K *icə-*, Y *ičət-* 1/334

louse (087B) KY *kumkəə* 1/430

low (430B) Y *nəktə*, Y *nəktəkuun* 1/617

make (362A) K *bələkə-* ‘prepare’ 1/125; Y *oo-* (=do) 2/1

male (224A) K *nirabii bəjə* (1/598 ‘male’, → person); Y *bəjə* (=person) 1/122

man → person

many (～much) (471A) K *xəgdii* (→ big) 2/359; Y *kətə* 1/455 —Y *əduu oron sooma kətə.* ‘Reindeer are so many here.’

marriage (201B) K *turu*; Y *xujənji-* ‘get married’ 2/338 —K *bii turubii oocob.* ‘I got married.’

meat → flesh

medicine (050A) K *əəm<Mo*; Y *bəgə* 1/119

meet (402A) K *bakaldii-* (→ find) 1/66; Y *naaldii-* 1/573; Y *ičəldii-* (→ look) 1/334

mind → heart

- mix** (415B) K *urkuu-* 2/286 ; Y *solip-tən* 2/106
- money** (117A) K *məgun*, Y *məgun* 1/570
- month** (166A), **moon** (160A) KY *beega* 1/78
- morning** (168A) K *timaačina* 2/181 ; Y *təgəltənə* 2/226
- mosquito** (085B) K *cukumuukta* 2/379 ; Y *xunmikta* 2/348
- mother** (203A) K *ənəə* (ad.), KY *ənin* (ref.), Y *ənii* 2/456
- mountain** (136A) K *xoroon* 2/334 ; Y *urə* 2/289 ; Y *jaan* (snow covered) 1/341
- moustache** (~beard) (016B) K *gurgakta*, Y *gurgukta* 1/173
- mouth** (009A) KY *amga* 1/38
- move** (416A) K *gurgal-dən* 1/173 ; Y *xawal-* 2/307
- nail** (~claw) (032B) K *osikta*, Y *oxikta* 2/26
- name** (239A, 238B) K *gərbii*, Y *gərbi* 1/180 —K *ərnii gərbii ikun*. ‘What is the name of this?’
- narrow** (460B) Y *silimkuun* 2/84
- navel** (027B) K *cugur*, Y *čuguru* 2/415
- near** (458A) KY *daga*, Y *dagakan* 1/187
- neck** (018B) K *nikinma*, Y *nikimna* 1/591
- needle** (078B) K *imga*, Y *inmə* 1/316
- nest** (066B) Y *umuuk* 2/269
- net** (093B) K *sajləba*; Y *adil* 1/15
- new** (467A) K *irkəkkin* 1/328 ; Y *oomokta*
- night** (171A) KY *dolbo* 1/213 ; Y *aaxiltana* 1/1
- nine** (187A) KY *jəgin* 1/352
- no** (answer) (493A) K *əsin*, Y *əčə* 2/432
- nose** (008A) KY *ogokto* 2/22
- not** (is not, does not) (500A) K *ə-sin*, Y *ə-tən*, Y *ə-čə* 2/432 —K *əri minnii bičig əsin*. ‘This is not my book.’ Y *ər əčə minnii bexe*. ‘This is not mine.’
- not** (not exist) (426A) KY *aačin* 1/60 —K *minduu məgun aačin*. ‘I have no money.’
- now** (175A) K *əsii* 2/467 ; Y *ərdəət* 2/460
- number** (196B) K *čisloo*<Rus ; Y *tagii*, Y *taguu* 2/161
- oil → fat
- old** (aged) (466B) K *sagdii*, Y *sagdi* 2/52
- old** (ancient) (468A) K *agiptii* 1/13 ; K *ookiptii* ‘once’ 2/10 ; Y *goropti* 1/161
- one** (179A) K *umun*, Y *umukən* 2/270
- oneself** (235B) K *məənmi*, Y *məənmii* 1/568 —Y *bii məənmii serkələdu ičəččəm*. ‘I looked at myself in the mirror.’
- open** (363A) K *kaalga-* (→ close) 1/356 ; Y *nii-* 1/588
- other** (236B) KY *xuntu* 2/349
- outside** (271A) K *tuliiguu*, Y *tulguu* 2/211
- painful** (439B) Y *ənuu*, Y *ənuu-*, Y *ənukəə-* 2/454
- pan** (104B) K *kəstruulə*<Rus ; Y *iükəə* 1/301

- paper** (080A) K *caasun* 2/380 ; Y *gumaaji* cf. 1/171
- peel** (343B) K *xigi-* 2/322 ; Y *iləə-*, Y *iləəlili-* 1/311
- person** (226A) KY *bəja* 1/122
- pig** (099B) K *olgeen* 2/259 ; Y *čuuyska*<Rus ; Y *andagii* ‘wild boar?’ cf. 1/42 ‘friend’
- place** (265B) KY *buga* 1/100 ; Y *mesta*<Rus
- plain** (138B) K *təksi tala* (2/226, → field) ; Y *amnunna* 1/38
- play** (399B) K *ugii-*, Y *əwi-* 2/434
- pole** (073B) K *moo* (=tree) 1/540 ; Y *garakačan* (→ branch) 1/141
- pond** (139B) K *buurgan*
- pot → jar, pan
- powder** (052B) K *paraskii*<Rus ; Y *burtuk* 1/112
- power** (220B) K *təykkəə*<Mo ; Y *ʃənee* 2/396
- pull** (309B) K *iru-* 1/323 ; Y *taan-* 2/160
- pus** (041B) K *naaksa*, Y *ŋaaxa* 1/628
- push** (308A) KY *ana-* 1/41 ; Y *jugjuləə-* 1/269
- quarrel** (219B) K *məəlzəəldi-* 1/566 ; Y *kuxigləjə-* 1/438 —K *bii nуганчиин məəlzəəl-* dim. ‘I quarrel with him.’
- quick** (446B) Y *ximaat* 2/324
- rain** (N.) (155A) K *udun* 2/248 ; Y *tigdə* 2/175
- rain** (V.) (387B) K *udun-* 2/248 ; Y *tigdə-* 2/175
- rainbow** (158B) K *giowan* 1/145 ; Y *seeruun* 2/72
- read** (359A) K *tagi-* (=count), Y *taga-* 2/161 —K *nugan tagiran bičigijo*. ‘He reads a book.’
- red** (479A) K *ularin*, Y *xularin* 2/343
- rejoice** (293B) K *urumcə-* 2/288 ; Y *ajaaw-* (=like) 1/18
- repair** (302B) K *zasa-* 1/253 ; Y *ʃokee-* 1/262
- rest** (take) (368B) K *əcəmkii-* 2/372 ; Y *dərəmkii-* 1/237
- rice** (051B) KY *ris*<Rus
- ride** (409B) K *ugu-*, Y *uuča-* 2/243 ; K *təgə-*, Y *təgət-* (=sit) 2/226 —K *murindu uguran*. ‘He rides a horse.’
- right** (opposite to left) (267A) K *zuptəəki* 1/275 ; Y *aan*, Y *aanguu* 1/40
- right** (correct) (487B) Y *təjə* 2/229
- ripen** (375B) K *iri-*, Y *ir-* 1/323
- rise** (get up) (327B) K *ili-*, Y *il-* (→ stand) 1/302
- river** (135A) KY *bira*, Y *birakan* ‘stream’ 1/84
- road** (132A) KY *xokto* 2/331
- roast** (345A) K *kabsa-* ; Y *xigə-* 2/322
- roof** (108B) K *kiris*<Rus ; Y *juu xorooni* (→ house, 2/334 ‘summit’ → mountain K)
- root** (123B) K *niintə* 1/662 ; Y *təkən* 2/230
- rope** (095B) K *bogoli* 1/87 ; Y *berjobka*<Rus
- rotten** (be) (335B) KY *munu-* 1/557
- round** (Adj.) (448B) Y *tuguuluk* 2/198

rub (313B) K *kisu-* 1/400 ; Y *aw-* (=wipe) 1/7

run (319A) K *tuksa-*, Y *tuuxa-* 2/208

run after (347B) K *tasi-* 2/169 ; Y *ilba-* 1/307

salt (053A) K *dawsun* 1/186 ; Y *turukə* 2/221

salty (443B), **bitter** (445B), **hot** (444B) Y *idarixi* 1/297

same (488A) K *umun adali* (→ one, 1/14 ‘same’); Y *urəldi* 2/289

sand (147B) K *siruk*, Y *sirgi* 2/96

say (280A) K *cuugi-* cf. 2/410 ; Y *tuuress-* (=talk) 2/222

scratch (314B) K *malta-* 1/524 ; Y *oxii-* 2/26

sea (141B) K *dalaj* 1/193 ; Y *moora* 1/546

search (391B) KY *gələəktə-* 1/179

see → look

seed (127A) K *niintə* (?=root) 1/662 ; Y *seema* 2/421

seize (311B) K *xukcuu-* cf. 2/341 ; Y *čawa-* 1/240

sell (370B) K *unit-*, Y *ujnee-* 2/274

set (408A) KY *nəə-* 1/614

set free (352B) KY *tiin-* 2/183 —K *ninakina tiinən*. ‘He sets a dog free.’

seven (185A) KY *nadan* 1/576

sew (353B) K *uldi-*, Y *ulli-* 2/261

shadow (161B) K *simguun* 2/87 ; Y *xapan* 2/315

shake (377B) K *əlki-* 2/447 ; Y *arpul-* 1/52

sharp (449B) Y *əmər* 2/453 —Y *čəjə əmər*. ‘The blade is sharp.’

shatter (something to pieces) (306B) K *butta-* 1/116 ; Y *čapča-* cf. 2/384

she → he

sheep (097B) K *konin* 1/409 ; Y *baran*<Rus

shoot (299B) K *garpa-* (arrow) 1/142 ; K *xəədəə-* (gun) ; Y *naallii-*, Y *naan-* 1/573

short (456A) KY *urumkun* 2/287

shoulder (020B) KY *miirə* 1/538

shout (282B) K *barkila-* 1/75 ; Y *təpkə-* 2/237

show (276B) K *silba-* 2/83 ; Y *ičəbkəən-* (→ look) 1/334

sing (283A) K *dablaa-* 1/186 ; Y *xəəgəə-* 2/360 —Y *sii xəəgəəkəl*. ‘You sing !’

sink (340B) K *əjə-* 2/440 ; Y *čəpə-* 2/408

sister (both elder and younger) (216B) K *əkkin nəkkun* (→ elder sister, younger brother) ; Y *əknii* (→ elder sister)

sit (322A) K *tagə-*, Y *tagət-* 2/226

six (184A) K *nugun*, Y *nujugun* 1/647

skin (038A) K *nanda* 1/583, K *bəjəŋii nanda* ‘man’s skin’ ; Y *illə* cf. 1/310 ‘body’

sky (157A) K *nayna* 1/634 ; Y *buga* (=place) 1/100

sleep (325A) K *aasin-*, Y *aaxin-* 1/1

slow (447B) Y *arakuun* 1/48

small (428A) K *niiči* 1/589 ; Y *uʃa*, Y *uʃakan* cf. 2/290

smell (N.) (058B) K *unnu*, Y *unyu* 2/274 —Y *amtaci unyu* ‘delicious smell’

smell (V.) (278B) K *noosu-* 1/606

- smoke** (149B) K *saginan*, Y *saginan* 2/63
- smooth** (451B) Y *kiluli* 1/394
- snake** (082B) K *kuliin*, Y *kulin* 1/428
- snow** (156B) K *imanda*, Y *imanna* 1/312
- soft** (441B) Y *palburin* 1/629
- soil** (146A) K *kurisun*<Mo; Y *tukala* 2/207
- some** (195B) K *askukan* 1/56; Y *ušakučun* (→ small) cf. 2/290
- son** (206A) K *omolgii*, Y *omolgee* 'boy' 2/17; Y *xutə* (=child) 2/357
- sound** (242A) K *ajalguu*<Mo; Y *igdii* 1/293
- space** (between objects) (272B) Y *dulguu*, Y *dulin* 1/222
- spear** (076B) K *jida* 1/148
- spit** (N.) (012B) K *zaliksa* 1/246; Y *tumin* 2/213
- spit** (V.) (289B) K *timinuu-*, Y *tumin-*, Y *tumnii-* 2/213 —Y *ənəl tumniira*. 'Don't spit.'
- stalk** (122B) K *cuuka* cf. 2/411 'grass'
- stand** (321A) K *ili-*, Y *ilgiima-* 1/302
- star** (162A) K *oosikta*, Y *oxikta* 2/27
- startled** (be) (297A) K *gajka-* 1/136; Y *oloo-* 2/15
- starve** (331B) K *zəmuuri-*, Y *žəmuu-* 1/279; Y *čuulbiin-* 'starve to death' 2/413
- stay** → exist
- steal** (372B) K *kulaka-* 1/476; Y *žoromo-* 1/265
- stem** (119B) K *gatta* cf. 1/144
- sting** (305B), **thrust** (304B) K *arki-* 1/51; Y *gidala-* (→ spear K) 1/148
- stone** (145A) K *zolo*, Y *žolo* 1/263
- straight** (452B) Y *guunnə* 1/666
- strike** → hit
- string** (096B) Y *berjobkačan* (→ rope)<Rus
- strong** (437A) K *bukuu* 1/105; K *bəkii* 1/123; Y *soo* 2/101 —Y *bi* *nuyandukin sootmal*. 'I am stronger than he.'
- suck** (287B) KY *uku-* (→ breast) 2/254; Y *nupku-* 1/612
- sun** (159A) K *siguun*, Y *siwun* 2/78
- sweat** (039B) K *nəəsin*, Y *ŋəəxin*, Y *nəəxin-* 'to sweat' 1/650
- sweet** (442B) Y *saakarmuuxi*<Rus
- swell** (315B) K *kuup-tən*, Y *kəpə-* 1/452; Y *awul-* (bruise) 1/9; Y *muudəə-* (with water, → water) 1/548
- swim** (338B) K *əəlbii-*, Y *əlbii-*, Y *əlbəsin-* 2/445
- sword** (071A) K *uči* (=knife) 2/296; K *sələmi* 2/140; Y *koto* 1/418
- tail** (100B) KY *irgi* 1/325
- take** (378B) K *ga-dan* 1/133; Y *təwuləə-* 2/224; Y *əmu-* 2/452
- take off** (clothes) (357B) K *luku-*, Y *lukti-* (→ untie) 1/507; K *bərii-* (=untie) 1/126
- talk** (285A) K *duji-* cf. 1/219; Y *tuurəən-* 2/222
- taste** (057B) K *amta*, KY *amtaci* 'delicious' 1/39; Y *unju* (=smell) 2/274
- teach** (360B) K *tati-*, Y *tatgaa-* 2/170
- tear** (from eyes) (006B) K *namukta*, Y *inamukta* 1/319

- tear** (341B) KY *təkəəlīi-*, Y *təkəə-* 2/230
- ten** (188A) K *zaan*, Y *žaan* 1/248
- that** (251A), **it** (250A) K *tari*, Y *tər* 2/164
- there** (258A), **over there** (259A), **that way** (262B, 263B) KY *talaa*, Y *təələ*, K *taltikii*, Y *taaduu* 2/164
- these** (255B) KY *əril* 2/460
- they** (233B), **they** (women) (234B) K *nugara* 1/611, Y *taril* 2/164
- thick** (433B) Y *diram* 1/207
- thin** (not thick) (434B) Y *nəmkuun* 1/621
- thing** (081A) K *jəəmə* cf. 1/286
- think** (420A), **consider** (406B) K *bodo-* 1/88 ; Y *duumajja-* < Rus
- thirsty** (be) (332B) K *zəmquunə mədə-* (→ starve, 1/563 ‘feel’) ; Y *xayka-* cf. 1/374 ; K *ummuu-* (→ drink) 2/266
- this** (249A) K *əri*, Y *ər* 2/460
- thrash → hit
- thread** (077A) K *subəə* cf. 2/126 ; Y *tomko* 2/196
- three** (181A) KY *ilan* 1/305
- throat** (019B) K *kəəməkə* cf. 1/408 ; Y *kabka* 1/358
- throw** (303B) K *noodaa-*, Y *ɲoodaa-* 1/603
- thrust → sting
- tie** (350B) K *uju-* 2/250 ; Y *sira-* 2/94
- time** (spare time) (178A) K *culəə* 2/413 ; Y *solo* 2/107 —K *culəəjə aačin*. ‘There is no time.’
- tired** (be) (367B) K *əcə-*, K *əcəmuun-* 2/372 ; Y *dər-* 1/237 ; Y *kandariixii* 1/372
- tobacco** (056A) K *tamakii*, Y *damga* 1/195 ; Y *bagla* ‘chewing tobacco’ ; Y *nimisinna* ‘id.’
- today** (174A) K *əsii inəgii* (→ now, day) ; K *əri inəgii* (→ this) ; Y *əxitkən* 2/467
- together** (498B) Y *umukənduu* (→ one) 2/270
- tomorrow** (173A) K *timii*, Y *timi* 2/226
- tongue** (011B) KY *inni* 1/316
- tooth** (013A) KY *iiktə* 1/300
- torn** (be) (342B) *təkərgə-* (→ tear) 2/230 ; Y *dəlpərgə-* 1/233
- touch** (312B) K *gurbəlbuu-* ; Y *naa-*, Y *nabkaan-* cf. 1/573
- tread** (317B) K *xəki-*, Y *xəəki-* 2/361
- tree** (118A) KY *moo* 1/540
- twenty** (189B) K *urin* 2/24 ; Y *žuur žaar* (→ two, ten) 1/276
- two** (180A) K *zuur*, Y *žuur* 1/276
- untie** (351B) K *bərii-* 1/126 ; Y *luk-tan* (→ take off) 1/507
- up** (273A) K *ugiiguu*, Y *ujiləə* 2/245
- village** (247B) K *uriilən* 2/285 ; K *niməər* ‘hamlet (less than ten houses)’ 1/595
- voice** (241A) K *dilgan* 1/206 ; Y *goolaxin* < Rus
- vomit** (288B) K *isərii-*, Y *ixə-* 1/332

- waist** (022B) K *sogdondo* 2/103 ; Y *darama* 1/198
- wait** (401B) K *alaaci-*, Y *alat-* 1/29
- wake up** (326B) K *səri-* 2/145 ; Y *meel-* 1/534
- walk** (316A) K *uli-* cf. 2/363 ; Y *xuru-* 2/130
- wall** (109B) K *oldoon* 2/13
- warm** (463B) Y *namaxi* 1/630
- wash** (354B) KY *silki-* 2/84 —K *tətiijə silkiran*. ‘She washes clothes.’
- water** (143A) KY *muu* 1/548
- way** → road
- we** (231B) KY *buu* (exclusive) 1/98 ; K *miti*, Y *mit* (inclusive) 1/539
- weak** (438A) K *zəkəj* 1/262
- wear** (356A) K *təti-*, Y *tət-tən* 2/241
- week** (165B) K *n̄j̄eel*, Y *nejeele* 1/587
- weep** (292A) KY *sogo-* 2/111
- well** (water place) (115B) Y *muuləwun* (→ water) 1/548
- wet** (388B) K *ulapkun*, Y *ulapča-* ‘get wet’ 2/257
- what** (253A) K *ikun*, Y *eekun* 1/286 —K *əri ikun*. ‘What is this ?’
- what time** (177B) K *adii čaas*, Y *adii čaaf* (→ how many, <Rus)
- when** (176A) K *aali* 1/32 ; Y *ookin* 2/10
- where** (260A, 264B) K *iləə*, K *iirbə*, Y *iiduu*, Y *iir* 1/322 —K *nugan iləə bisin*. ‘Where is he ?’
- which** (252A) K *awguun* 1/4 ; Y *iir* 1/322 —Y *iir aja*. ‘Which is better ?’
- white** (477A) KY *bagdarin* 1/62
- who** (237A) K *nii*, Y *gii* 1/660
- why** (254A) K *idaa*, Y *eeda* 1/286
- wide** (459B) Y *albin* 1/30
- wife** (200A) KY *atirkaan* 1/58 ; Y *axii* (=female) 1/23
- win** (404B) KY *dabdii-* 1/185
- wind** (152A) KY *ədin* 2/438
- window** (110B) K *ukooskə*, Y *ukoska* 2/10
- wing** (064B) KY *dəktıləə* 1/231
- wipe** (355B) K *awu-*, Y *aw-* 1/7
- woods** (130B) KY *sigii* 2/77
- work** (N.) (116B) KY *gərbəə* 1/181 —Y *gərbəəjə oojiran*. ‘He is working.’
- work** (V.) (366B) KY *gərbə-* 1/181
- worm** (083A) KY *kulikan* (→ snake) 1/428
- wound** (049B) K *sirka*<Mo ; Y *miixin* (incised) 1/535 ; Y *ŋaalki* (burn or scald)
- write** (358B) K *biči-* 1/86 ; Y *duk-tan* 1/221
- wrong** → bad
- year** (167A) K *annanii*, Y *angannii* 1/43
- yellow** (482B) Y *sigarin* 2/90
- yes** (492A) K *əəŋ* ; Y *onton* cf. 2/20
- yesterday** (172A) K *tiinibə*, Y *tiinəwə* 2/183

- you** (singular) (228A) KY *sii* 2/72
you (plural) (232B) KY *suu* 2/115
young (465B) Y *ədər* 2/439
young (animals' offspring) (209B) K *urə* cf. 2/357
younger brother (213A) K *nəkun omolgii* (1/617, → son); Y *nəkun* 1/617
younger sister (214A) K *nəkun unaaji* (1/617, → daughter); Y *axatkan nəkun* (1/55, 1/617)

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