A DESCRIPTION OF NAJKHIN NANAI

KO Dongho
YURN Gyudong

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Abbreviations

1	first person
2	second person
3	third person
ABL	ablative (case)
ACC	accusative (case)
C_	converb
CMP	comparative
CND	conditional (converb)
CST	causative (voice)
DAT	dative (case)
DSG	designative (case)
DIR	directive (case)
DL	dative-locative (case)
EMP	emphatic (particle)
FUT	future
IMP	imperative
INC	inchoative (aspect)
INS	instrumental (case)
INT	interrogative (particle)
NEG	negative (conv, particle)
NOM	nominative (case)
OCM	oblique case marker
P_	participle

PAS	passive (voice)
PLU	plural
PRL	prolative (case)
PRP	purposive (converb)
PRS	present
PST	past
RCP	reciprocal
RFL	reflexive
RPT	repetative
SIM	simultaneous (converb)
SNG	singular
TRM	terminative (converb)

Table for Romanization of Russian alphabet*

Russian	а	б	в	г	д	е**	ё	ж	з	и	й
Roman	a	b	v	g	d	je, e	jo	zh	z	i	j
Russian	к	л	м	н	о	п	р	с	т	у	ф
Roman	k	l	m	n	o	p	r	s	t	u	f
Russian	х	ц	ч	ш	щ	ъ	ы	ь	э	ю	я
Roman	kh	c	ch	sh	shch	"	y	'	eh	ju	ja

* Some of proper nouns are romanized like conventional writing.
** Russian alphabet e is transliterated into Roman *e* after a consonant, *je* elsewhere.

1

Introduction

1.1 Outline of the Nanai language

Nanai is the language which is spoken by the people who live in the wide regions along the Amur River. They were formerly called Goldi by the Russians. But they call themselves [naɲi] in Russia, or [na nio], [nabəi], and [na nai] in China (An 1986: 1), all of these names mean "native people". This language belongs to south-eastern subgroups of southern groups of Manchu-Tungus branch.

It has been believed that the language has three dialects of the upper, the middle, and the lower Amur (Sem 1976: 24). The upper Amur dialect has subdialects of Sunggari and the right riverside of the Amur which belong to China, and Bikin (=Ussuri) and Kur-Urmi which belong to Russia. Subdialects of Sikachi-aljan, Najkhin, and Dzhujen form the middle Amur dialect, and those of Bolon, Ekon, Gorin belong to the lower Amur dialect. The Nanai language is called Hezhe (赫哲) in China, which includes the dialects of Hezhen (赫眞) and Kilən (奇勒恩) (An 1986: 1), but Kazama (2010: 208) states his opinion different from An's one, in which he regards that Kur-Urmi is not the dialect of Nanai, for it is the language which Nanai covered the substratum of Evenki or Negidal. Furthermore, he says that Kilən as the separate language

which is similar to Udihe and Orochi.

People who speak subdialects of Sunggari and the right riverside of the Amur mainly live in Jiejinkou (街津口), Bacha (八岔), Raohe (饒河), Fuyuan (抚遠) in China which are located in the riversides of Heilongjiang, Songhuajiang, Ussuri, and those of Bikin and Kur-Urmi mainly live in Pozharsky District of Primorsky Krai which is located in the south of Bikin, and area around the Kur and Urmi rivers, and the Khabarovsk District of Khabarovsk Krai. Speakers of subdialects of the middle Amur dialect mainly live in Sikachi-aljan which is 47 km, Najkhin, 136 km, and Dzhujen, 175 km, respectively northeast of Khabarovsk along the Amur. Subdialects of the lower Amur are spoken in the areas of Bolon' which is 177 km north east of Khabarovsk along the Amur, Upper Ekon, 15 km south east of Komsomol'sk, and Gorin, 73 km north of Komsomol'sk.

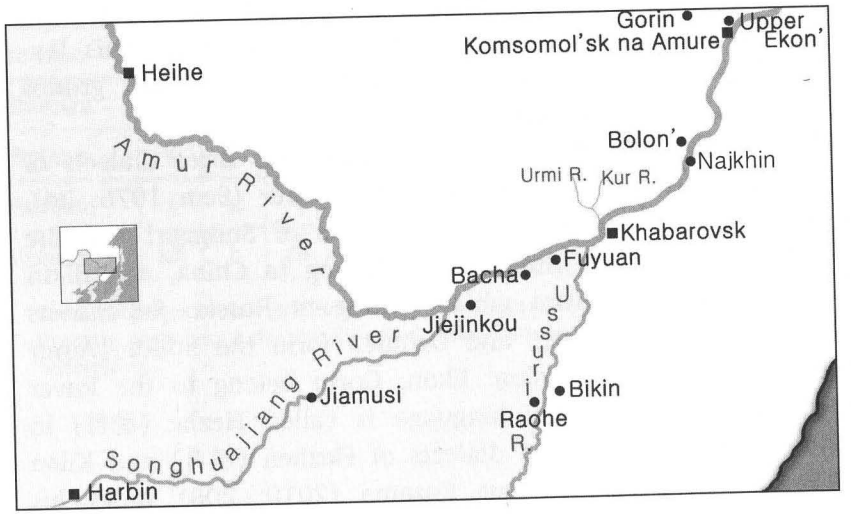


Figure 1. ●: Nanai people's main residential areas in Russia and China

1.2 Fieldwork

The first fieldwork was carried out from October 19 to October 26, 2005, with the help of Professor Dar'ja Mukhanajevna Bereltujeva of Far Eastern State University of Humanities. Participants and their roles in the fieldwork were as follows:

KO Dongho: overall management and recording
Kim Yoonshin: transcribing
Kim Geonsook: interpreting
Kang Hijo: videotaping

The equipment for the fieldwork was as follows:

Audio recording:
- Recorder and setup: Marantz PMD670/U1B, 16 bit, 48 KHz, Stereo (one channel for consultant, the other channel for interpreter)
- Microphone:
  - AKG C-420 (professional headset condenser microphone, for consultant)
  - Audio Technica ATM 15A (Cardioid condenser microphone, for interpreter)

Video recording:
- Camcorder: SONY DSR-PDX10
- Microphone: Audio-Technica AT831b (unidirectional cardioid condenser type, for consultant)

The second and additional fieldwork was carried out on February 10, 2006. In the fieldwork we collected the lexical items which could not have inquired into at the first fieldwork for the lack of time. The equipment for the second fieldwork was the same as the one for the first one. Participants and their roles in the fieldwork were as follows:

KO Dongho: overall management and transcribing
BAEK Euna: recording
Zaripa, S.: interpreting
DO Jeongup: videotaping

In the fieldwork, we used a questionnaire which is designed by the project of Fieldwork studies of Altaic languages for Genealogy of Korean funded by Korea Research Foundation. It was composed of vocabulary containing 2,758 lexical items, 344 basic conversation expressions, and 380 sentences for grammatical analysis. Data was collected through the process that the interpreter asked an item or sentence in Russian, the consultant replied to the question in Nanai. The following is a part of vocabulary in the questionnaire.

어 휘					
번호		러시아어	한국어		전사
1	va001	**солнце**	태양	1	
2	va006	**луна**	달	1	
3	va009	**звезда**	별	1	
4	va011	**небо**	하늘	1	
5	va013	**свет**	빛	2	

Figure 2. Part of vocabulary in the questionnaire

It took 32 minutes for getting background information of our consultant, 9 hours and 40 minutes for lexical items, 1 hour and 10 minutes for basic conversation expressions, 2 hours and 31 minutes for sentences for grammatical analysis.

Personal data of our consultant is as follow:

Name: Kile Antonina Sergeyevna

Sex: Female
Year and place of Birth: 1929, Najkhin situated in Nanai District, Khabarovsk Krai, where she lived until 15 years old.
Occupation: Nanai language and literature teacher at Far Eastern State University of Humanities
Linguistic characteristics: Spoken only Nanai until 7 years old, learned Russian after that time, but talking in Nanai with those who spoke Nanai such as brothers and sisters in Najkhin
Other: Nanai [na:naj] is a orthographical notation of [na:nəj] which has replaced [xəǰənəj] meaning 'people in the lower reaches of the river' since 1917.



Figure 3. Consultant and members of the first fieldwork (Kang, Kim Y., Kile, Kim G., and Ko from left)

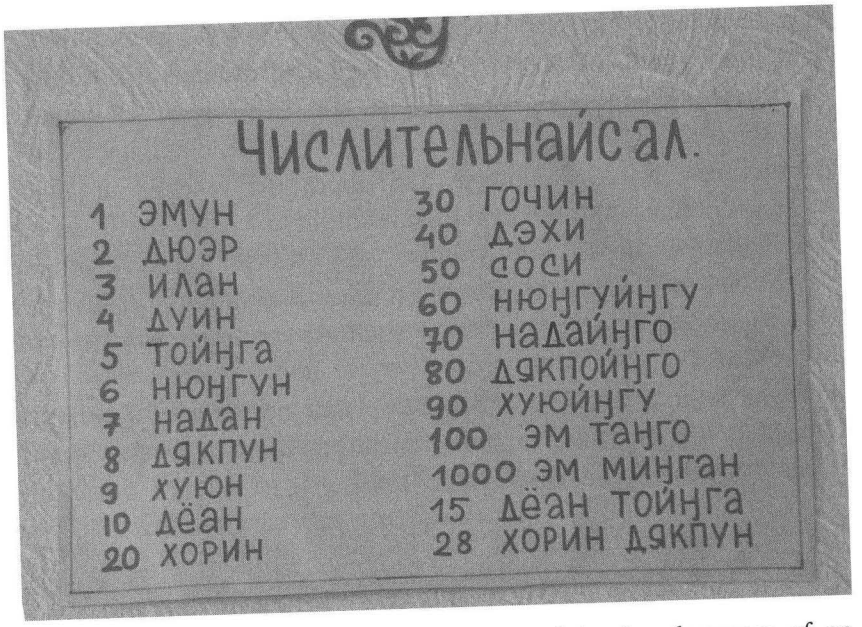


Figure 4. Table of numerals of Nanai posted in the classroom of an elementary school at Sikachi-aljan

1.3 Situations of Nanai speakers

According to Russian Census of 2002, the population of Nanais in Russia is 12,160, of whom 3,886 knows their native language, and 10,933 lives in Khabarovsk Krai. The number of Nanais was 11,883 in 1989. The population of Hezhe people, that is, Nanais in China was 4,640, but the number of Hezhe speakers is estimated at around 10. At the time of the first fieldwork, it was said that the Nanai language was taught in the elementary school of Sikachi-aljan where Nanai village was situated, but our consultant said that generations below twenties could not speak and understand Nanai, and those from thirties to fifties could only understand it, though those above fifties could speak and understand it.

1.4 Purpose and method

This book aims at the description of the Najkhin dialect of Nanai as a report of the above fieldwork. We adopted the theory of structural linguistics as a main frame of the description, on the belief that studies on endangered languages should be data-oriented, not explanation-oriented. In such studies, every items and utterances from consultants are very important in that, a few years later, they will not be able to be heard.

1.5 Previous studies

Most studies of Nanai were done in Russia and China where the language is spoken. The following is a list of main books in which Nanai is described.

1900 *Goldische-Deutsches Wöterverzeichniss* by Grube W.
1933 *Grammaticheskije tablicy nanajskogo jazyka* by Petrova, T. I.
1934 *Songhuajiang xiayou de Hezhezu* by Ling Chunsheng
1935 *Kratkij nanajskogo slovar'* by Onenko, S. N.
1941 *Ocherk grammatiki nanajskogo jazyka* by Petrova, T. I.
1958 *Kur-urmijskij dialekt: issledovanija i materialy po nanajskomu jazyku* by Sunik, O. P.
1958 *Russko-nanajskij slovar'* by Onenko, S. N.
1959 *Grammatika nanajskogo jazyka 1* by Avrorin, V. A.
1959 *Nanajsko-russkij slovar'* by Petrova, T. I.
1961 *Grammatika nanajskogo jazyka 2* by Avrorin, V. A.
1973 *Obraznyje slova nanajskogo jazyka* by Kile, N. B.
1976 *Ocherki dialektov nanajskogo jazyka: bikinskij (ussurijskij) dialekt* by Sem, L. I.
1980 *Nanajsko-russkij slovar'* by Onenko, S. N.

1981 *Sintaksicheskie issledovanija po nanajskomu jazyku* by Avrorin, V. A.
1986 *Materialy po nanajskomu jazyku i fol'kloru* by Avrorin, V. A.
1986 *Russko-Nanajskij slovar'* by Onenko, S. N.
1986 *Hezhe yu jianzhi* by An Jun
1989 *The Hezhen language* by Zhang Yangchang, Li Bing, and Xi Zhang
1999 *Nanajskogo-russkij tematicheskij slovar': dukhovnaja literatura* by Kile, A. S.

In other countries including Korea and Japan, there also have been some studies on Nanai. Among scholars who study Nanai, Japanese Kazama Shinjiro is worth while to mention. He produced 13 books about Nanais' folktales and legends, and a number of papers on Nanai. The list of his works about Nanai is on the pages from 263 to 269 in Kazama (2010) which contain other scholars' works. Kazama (2010: 207-265) is an introduction to Nanai grammar which is the only explanation not written in Russian or Chinese. The following is a list of studies of Nanai made in Korea.

1988 Nanaieo eui moeum johwa (Vowel harmony in Nanai) by Kim Juwon
2005 Hejeoeo eui [+seoljeongseong] machareum gwa pachareum eui eumseong silhyeon yangsang (Aspects of phonetic realizations of [+coronal] fricatives and affricates in Hezhe by Ko Dongho and Kim Juwon
2011 *A study of on the phonological system of Hezhe spoken in China* by Jin Hui (M.A. thesis at Seoul National University)

2

Phonology

2.1 Consonant system

Nanai has 17 phonemic consonants, of which 8 are plosives, 2 are fricatives, 3 are nasals, 1 is flap, 3 are approximants. The consonant system of Nanai is as follows.

Table 1. Consonant system of Nanai

	Labio-labial	Lamino-alveolar	Dorso-palatal	Dorso-velar
Plosive	b p	d t	ʄ c	g k
Fricative		s		x
Nasal	m	n		ŋ
Trill		r		
Approximant	w	l	j	

2.1.1 Plosives

2.1.1.1 Labio-labials

Labio-labial plosives /b/ and /p/ are realized as [b], and [b̥] or [p^h], respectively. These two consonants contrast each other whether or not it has [+voiced] feature. The voice bar of

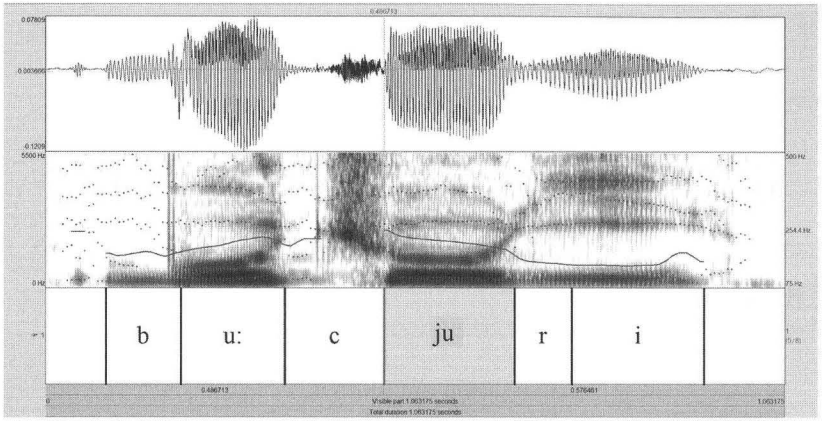


Figure 5. Word-initial [b] in *bu:cjuri* 'moo' of Nanai

word-initial [b] in Fig. 5 shows it's being a voiced sound.[1)]

The followings are examples of /b/, /p/ in word-initial, word-medial and syllable-final positions.

(1) *bu:cjuri* 'moo'
pu:cjuri 'blow'
(2) *abanaori* 'vanish'
japacaori 'take'
(3) *jabdon* 'arrowhead'
agdapsi 'glad, pleased'

VOT's of /p/ are very short in most cases. At syllable-final position, as can be seen in Fig. 6 which is a spectrogram of

1) The purpose of acoustic analysis of sounds which was done for this book is to understand broad characteristics of them, not detailed ones. For the analysis, we changed 48,000 Hz of sample rate to 22,050 Hz, 2 of channels to 1 in each original sound, as far as specific mention do not be made, and we used Praat 5.2.19 with its default setting of maximum formant, number of formants, window length, and view range. Values of F1 and F2 in vowels were measured in the center of their stable region.

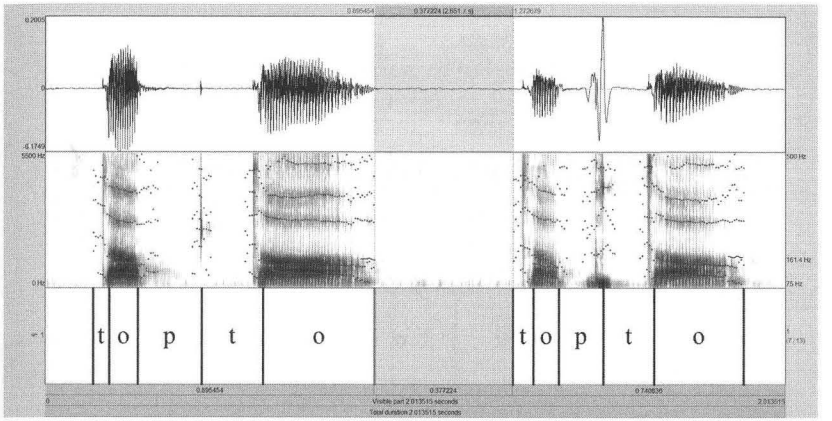


Figure 6. Two *p*'s in (*wa:mi*) *topto* 'rope' of Nanai

(*wāmi*) *topto* 'rope' uttered twice, /p/ is sometimes released, but sometimes not. In most cases, /b/ and /p/ are released.

2.1.1.2 Lamino-alveolars

Lamino-alveolar plosives /d/ and /t/ are realized as [d] and [d̪] or [t^{h}], respectively. VOT's of /t/ are very short in most cases. In final position, /d/ and /t/ are usually released. The following (1)~(3) are examples of /d/, /t/ in word-initial, word-medial and syllable-final positions. /t/ in (4) is the only plosive which appears in word-final position.

(1) *do* 'mind, heart'
to 'moose'
(2) *adada* 'dirty'
atarjori 'suffer'
(3) *adja* 'plow (n.)'
atka 'mama spider'
(4) *əi mət* '(Do it) this way'

The voice bar of *do* in Fig. 7 below which is one of minimal pair with *to* shows that *b* in it has [+voiced] feature.

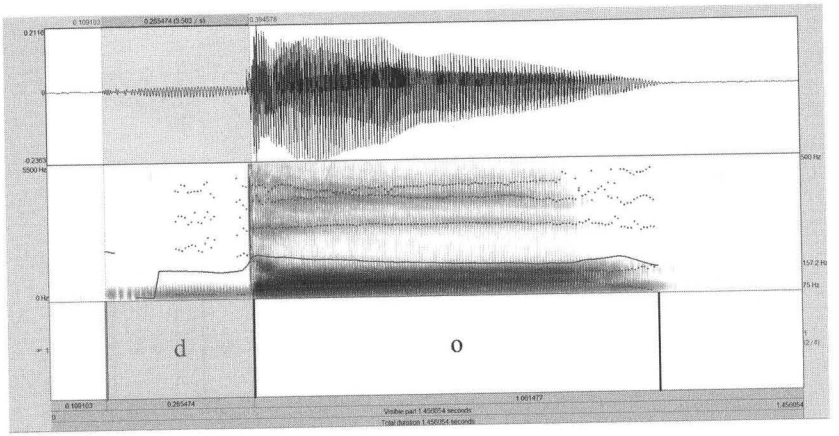


Figure 7. Initial [d] in *do* 'mind, heart' of Nanai

2.1.1.3 Dorso-palatals

Dorso-palatal plosives, /ɟ/ and /c/, are realized as [ʤ] and [ʤ̥ʒ], respectively. These affricates are not generally classified into plosives, but the drawback of doing so is that the number of manners of articulation becomes larger than necessary, though that of places of articulation remains the same. For this problem, we regard them as dorso-palatal plosives.

Fig. 8 shows that *ɟ* is a voiced sound in that it has a voice bar.

(1) *ɟakpadoani* [ʤaqpadɔaɲi:][2] 'nearby'
cakpa [ʤ̥ʒaqpa:] 'moist'
(2) ga:ɟo:ri [ga:ʤɔ:ri:] 'to take'
ɪlacja [ɪlatʃja:] 'third'

(1), (2) above are examples of word-initial and word-medial dorso-palatals, but they do not appear syllable-final position.

2) Phonetic transcription will be presented only when it is so far from phonological one.

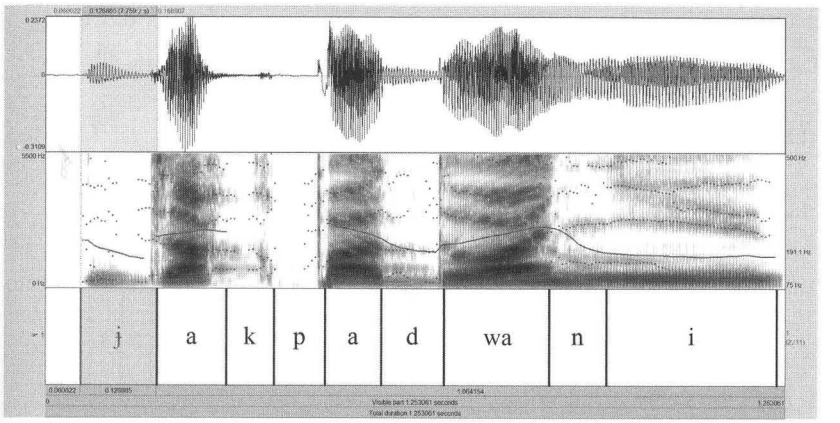


Figure 8. Initial *ɟ* in *ɟakpadoani* 'nearby' of Nanai

2.1.1.4 Dorso-velar

Dorso-velar plosives /g/ and /k/ are realized as [g] or [ɢ] and [g̊], [ɢ̥], or [q], respectively. [ɢ], [ɢ̥], [q] appear in positions adjacent to the vowels [a, o, ɪ], and [g], [k] elsewhere. The voice bar of g in Fig. 9 shows that it is a voiced sound. VOT's of /k/ are very short in most cases. At syllable-final position, they are usually released.

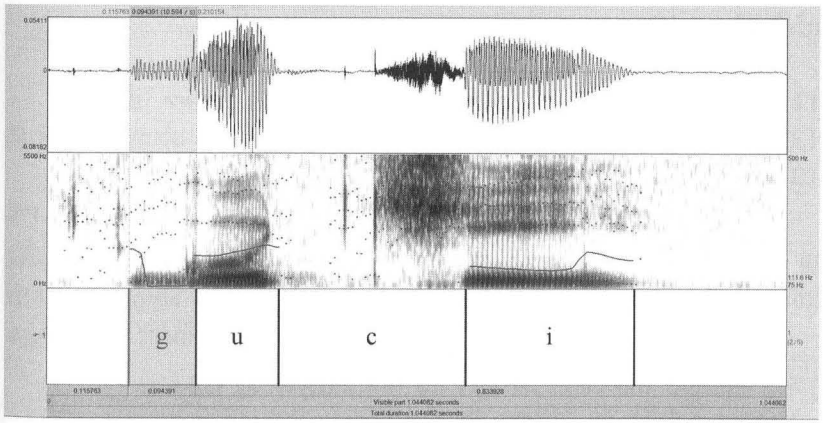


Figure 9. Initial [g] in *guci* 'yet, still' of Nanai

Examples (1)~(3) are those of *g*, *k* in word-initial, word-medial, syllable-final position.

(1) *gaori* [ɢaɔri:] 'buy', *guci* 'yet, still'
kalan [qalã:] 'pot', *kəku* 'flower'
(2) *aga* [aɢa:] 'elder brother', *əgə* 'elder sister'
akako [aqakɔ:] 'brave', *əkəcin* 'weak'
(3) *agdapsi* [aɢdapsi:] 'glad, pleased', *jəgdə* 'fire'
jakpon [ʤaqpɔ̃:] 'eight', *əktə morin* 'mare'

2.1.2 Fricatives

2.1.2.1 Lamino-alveolar

Lamino-alveolar fricative /s/ is realized as [ɕ] before /i/, /ɪ/ and [s] elsewhere. These [ɕ] and [s] occasionally have weak aspirate. We can say that /s/ before front vowels is realized as lamino-prepalatal [ɕ], based on the fact that the lower frequency limit of the primary noise energy in the first *s* is higher than those in the other two *s* (cf. dotted horizontal line) as in Fig. 10.[3)]

Examples (1)~(3) are those of *s*'s in word-initial, word-medial, and word-final position. Among these, *s* rarely appears in word-final position.

(1) *saŋnjan* 'smoke', *sɪŋakta* [ɕɪŋakta:] 'fur', *siŋgərə* 'mouse'
(2) *asi* [aɕi:] 'wife'
(3) *pos* 'straight'

3) We changed the Praat settings for this analysis as follows.
Maximum formant: 11,000 Hz
Number of formants: 10
View range of spectrogram: 11,000 Hz

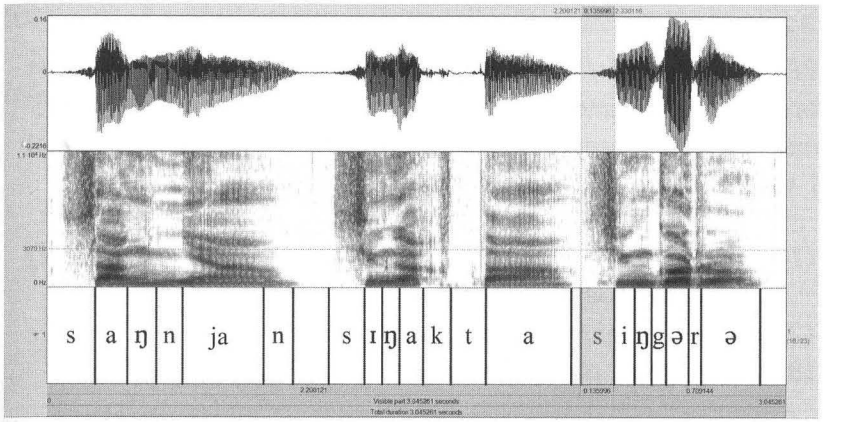


Figure 10. 3 initial *s*'s in *saŋnjan* 'smoke', *sɪŋakta* 'fur', *siŋgərə* 'mouse' of Nanai

2.1.2.2 Dorso-velar

Dorso-velar fricative /x/ is realized as [ç] before *i* and *i*, as [χ] before *a* and *o*, and as [x] elsewhere. It seems that it does not appear in syllable- and word-final position.

(1) *guluxin* [guluçi˜] 'soot'
(2) *xaosan* [χaɔsã:] 'paper'
axondo [aχɔndɔ:] 'relatives'
(3) *guxə* 'wide'
xuktə 'tooth'

2.1.3 Nasals

2.1.3.1 Labio-labial

Labio-labial nasal /m/ is always realized as [m]. Below are the examples of *m* in word-initial, word-medial, syllable-final and word-final positions.

(1) *mwə* 'water'
(2) *darami* 'wide'
(3) *amtan* 'taste', *tolkim* 'dream'

2.1.3.2 Lamino-alveolar

Lamino-alveolar nasal /n/ is realized as lamino-prepalatal [ɲ] before [i] or [ɪ] and as [n] in other environments. The following examples are those of *n* in word-initial, syllable-initial and word-medial, and syllable-final and word-final positions.

(1) *namoca* 'fold', *nɯmokta* [ɲɯmɔkta:] 'tear', *nimək*ə*n* [ɲiməkə̃:] 'neighborhood'
(2) *onɯkan* [ɔɲɪqã:] 'brook', *puŋnəuri* 'drive'
(3) *əndur* 'god', *cumcwən* 'finger'

Although spectra and formants of /n/ do not show the generalized characteristics of [ɲ] and [n], the auditory difference between them is obvious. If we observe the Fig. 11, it seems that the intensity of energy before vowels plays an important role in differentiating between lamino-alveolar nasal [n] and lamino-prepalatal [ɲ]. The noise area before vowel in the first *n* in Fig. 11 is wider than that in the rest *n*'s. Based on this observation, we make a tentative judgement that *n* before *i* or *i* is realized differently from that in other circumstances, and

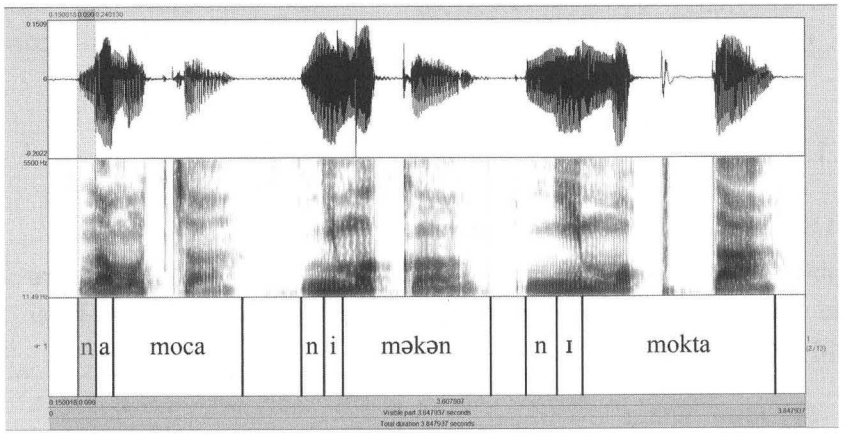


Figure 11. 3 *n*'s of *namoca* 'fold', *nɯmokta* 'tear', *nimək*ə*n* 'neighborhood' in Nanai

its point of articulation is lamino-prepalatal.

Sequences of a vowel and *n* in word-final position are realized as long nasalized vowel, as in the following examples:

(1) *arcokan* [arʧɔkã:] 'girl'
(2) *əukən* [əukə̃:] 'elder brother's wife'
(3) *gamason* [ɢamasõ:] 'cousin'
(4) *kusun* [ǧusũ:] 'power'
(5) *kupin* [ǧupi˜:] 'game/play'
(6) *xocɯn* [χɔʧĩ:] 'well'

There are some problems in considering lamino-prepalatal [ɲ] as an independent phoneme, like most of previous studies, not an allophone of /n/ like this study. In the first, doing so will increases the number of phonemes. Secondly, because we can not find the opposition of /ni/ and /*ɲi/, the sequence of /*ɲi/ remains as *case vide*, if ɲ is a phoneme. For these reasons, [ɲ] is interpreted phonologically as a sequence of /n+i/.

2.1.3.3 Dorso-velar

Dorso-velar nasal /ŋ/ is realized as [ŋ] or [ɴ]. [ɴ] appears in positions adjacent to the vowels *a*, *o*, *ɪ*. The followings are examples of /ŋ/ in word-initial, syllable-initial (and word-medial), and syllable-final (and word-final) positions.

(1) *ŋāla* [ɴa:la:] 'hand'
(2) *sɯŋakta* [sɪɴaqta:] 'fur'
(3) *siŋgərə* 'mouse', *təŋ bi* 'genuine'

2.1.4 Trill and Approximant

There is only one trill of lamino-alveolar /r/ in Nanai. The following examples of (1)~(3) are those of *r*'s in word-initial, syllable-initial, syllable-final and word-final positions. All of examples which belong to the type (1) are loanwords from Russian.

(1) *ru:bl* 'ruble'
(2) *goro* 'distant'
(3) *pərgəuri* 'try', *mudur* 'hunting'

The following (1)~(3) are examples of approximant *l* classified by positions. Different from *r*, *l* has no constraints about occurrences in word-initial position. But the appearance is not so active.

(1) *loŋto* 'muzzle'
(2) *golo* 'an ethnic group'
(3) *altama* 'basin', *pərəl* 'floor/ground/bottom'

Fig. 12 is a spectrogram of *golo* 'an ethnic group' and *goro* 'distant' which is a minimal pair, among above examples.

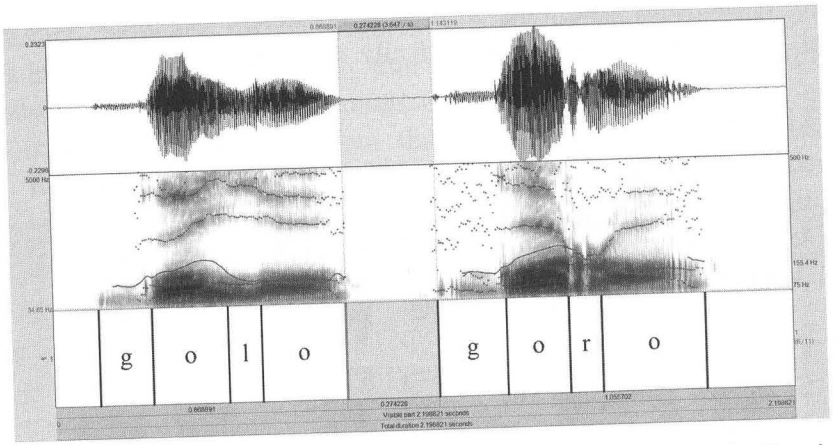


Figure 12. *l* and *r* in *golo* 'an ethnic group' and *goro* 'distant' in Nanai

Besides *l*, Nanai has two approximants, that is, labio-labial *w* and dorso-palatal *j*. Among these, *w* is realized as [w] after consonants, and [ʊ] elsewhere. The followings are examples of Nanai approximants of *w* and *j*.

(1) *tə:wur* [d̥ə:ʊur] 'cartridge'
wāɪcaori [ʊa:ɪʧaɔri] 'hunt'
(2) *akwan* 'doll'
(3) *mjocan* 'gun'

2.2 Vowel system

Nanai has the following vowel system.

Table 2. Vowel system of Nanai

Features	−Back	+Back	
		−Rounded	+Rounded
−RTR	i	ə	u
+RTR	ɪ	a	o

According to Kim (1988), the feature [RTR], that is, retracted tongue root, has [+] value, if a vowel is articulated with tongue root retracted backwards, accompanied by dorsum's being lower and backer at the same time. Also this book, we accept his opinion about this feature, and make it as one of standards of vowel classification. If the usual features of [high], [low] are made as the standards, features for descriptions of vowel harmony will be complex. Futhermore, it is another ground for our [RTR] that features of [high], [low] themselves do not play any roles in explaining phonological phenomenon.

Vowel phonemes except *i* and *o* have the same phonetic values as the symbols for themselves. To present the themselves, we chose the following words which have the same vowel in 2 successive syllables with the same consonant inserted.

(1) *aba* 'not/no'
əbə 'dumb'
(2) *gugu* 'paternal aunt'

mogo 'mushroom'[4)]

(3) *nɪrɪkta* 'backbone'
nu:cirigu:ri 'reduce'

Values of F1, F2 for each vowels in (1)~(3) are given in Table 3. Each value is an average of 4 values, because our consultant replied twice per question. From these values in the table, we concludes as follows about phonetic characteristics of Nanai vowels.

(1) Though there is some deviations according to positions of syllable, number of utterances, there are 6 distinct vowels.
(2) *i* and *ɪ* are front vowels, *ə* and *a*, central ones, *o* and *u*, back ones.
(3) Judging from Catford's standard,[5)] phonetic values of front and back vowels of our consultant's are similar to cardinal vowels for a male voice as follows.

i: middle of [i] and [e]
ɪ: middle of [e] and [ɛ]
u: [o]
o: [ɔ]

4) These two words seem to be loanwords from Chinese. But we think this fact is irrelevant to phonetic values of *o* and *u*, because our consultant did not know Chinese.

5) "Reasonable average frequencies of F1 and F2 of the cardinal vowels for a male voice would be about as follows:

[i]	F1	240	F2	2400	[y]	F1	235	F2	2100
[e]	F1	390	F2	2300	[ø]	F1	370	F2	1900
[ɛ]	F1	610	F2	1900	[œ]	F1	585	F2	1710
[a]	F1	850	F2	1610	[œ]	F1	820	F2	1530
[ɑ]	F1	750	F2	940	[ɒ]	F1	700	F2	760
[ʌ]	F1	600	F2	1170	[ɔ]	F1	500	F2	700
[ɤ]	F1	460	F2	1310	[o]	F1	360	F2	640
[ɯ]	F1	300	F2	1390	[u]	F1	250	F2	595

Catford (2001: 154)

Table 3. Average values of F1, F2 in Nanai vowels. P.S.: preceding syllable, F.S.: following syllable, 1st: first utterance, 2nd: second utterance.

	F1					F2				
	P.S.	F.S.	1st	2nd	Avg.	P.S.	F.S.	1st	2nd	Avg.
i	349	348	319	378	348	2,340	2,481	2,414	2,407	2,410
ɪ	432	448	426	454	440	2,600	2,337	2,493	2,444	2,469
u	360	341	354	347	350	748	670	689	729	709
o	529	514	541	502	522	814	860	880	793	837
ə	482	511	499	495	497	1,198	1,219	1,233	1,184	1,208
a	799	758	786	770	778	1,452	1,406	1,429	1,429	1,429

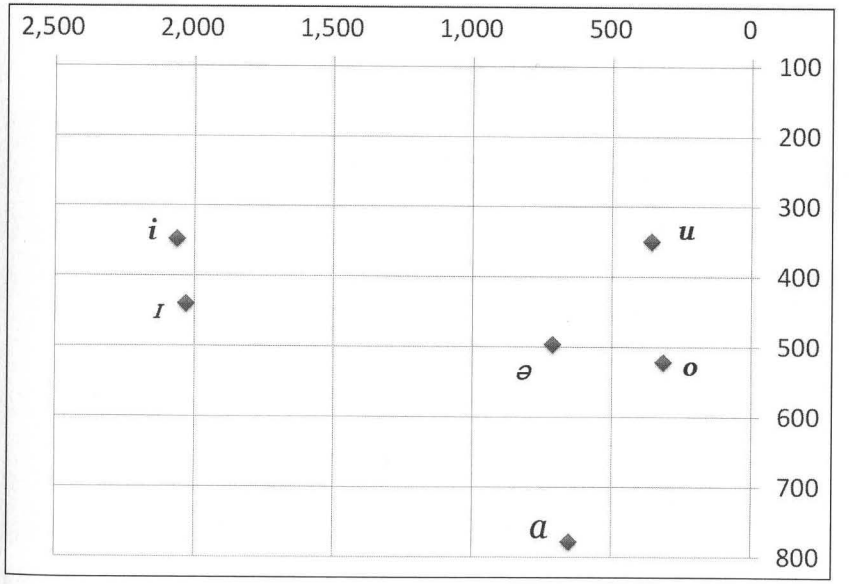


Figure 13. Formant chart of Nanai vowels. vertical axis: F1, horizontal axis: difference between F2 and F1.

Fig. 13 is a formant chart where F1 is on the vertical axis, the difference between F2 and F1 is on the horizontal axis.

Vowels which have [−back] or [+rounded] feature are realized as approximants if they precedes other vowels.[6] In that case, *i* and *i* of [−back] vowels become dorso-palatal approximant [j], *o* and *u* of [+rounded] vowels labio-labiodental approximant [w]. Examples (1) and (2) are those that *i* and *ɪ*, *o* and *u* preceding other vowels are realized as j and w, respectively. But both *u* and *o* which are followed by *i* or *ɪ*, as in the sequence *ui* and *oɪ*, do not be realized as approximant as in (3).

(1) *jona* [jɔna:] 'herd/flock'
jurta [jurta:] 'yurt'
(2) *wa:mi* [wa:mi:] 'thick/big'
tətwə [tətwə:] 'clothes'
(3) *duin* [duĩ:] 'four'
boɪko [bɔikɔ:] 'color'

2.3 Long vowels and suprasegmentals

Length is distinctive feature in Nanai. (1)~(3) are examples whose meanings vary whether there is long vowel or not. (4)~(6) are examples which have a long vowel and a corresponding short vowel to it in a word.

(1) *cɪ:cjori* 'tickle'
cɪcjori 'pour'
(2) *naŋga:cjori* 'throw'
naŋgacjori 'spread/spilt'
(3) *o:sjori* 'clean (v.)'

6) If status of phonemes is given to approximants, this process will be unnecessary. But we do not so for the advantage of the decrease the number of phonemes and unnecessity of judgement about the number of syllables.

osjori 'become'
(4) *ci:riktə* 'bronze'
(5) *kə:ndəli* 'around'
(6) *cugu:ni* 'train'

Fig. 14 shows the difference in length of a minimal pair. The average of long vowel *i:* is 178 msec in length, whereas that of the short vowel *i* is 107 msec.[7] The ratio of long vowel to short vowel is 1.66, though they belong to different words. We get the ratio figure of 1.41, if we measure the length of long and short vowel in example (3).

Vowels in word-final position always become long. As a result, we can not distinguish phonemic long vowel from phonetic long vowel in word-final position.

(1) *gasa* [ɢasa:] 'duck', *gəsə* [gəsə:] 'together'
(2) *ǰo* [ʤɔ:] 'house', *ǰəbǰu* [ʤəbʤu:] 'valley'
(3) *ǰuləxi* [ʤuləçi:] 'east'

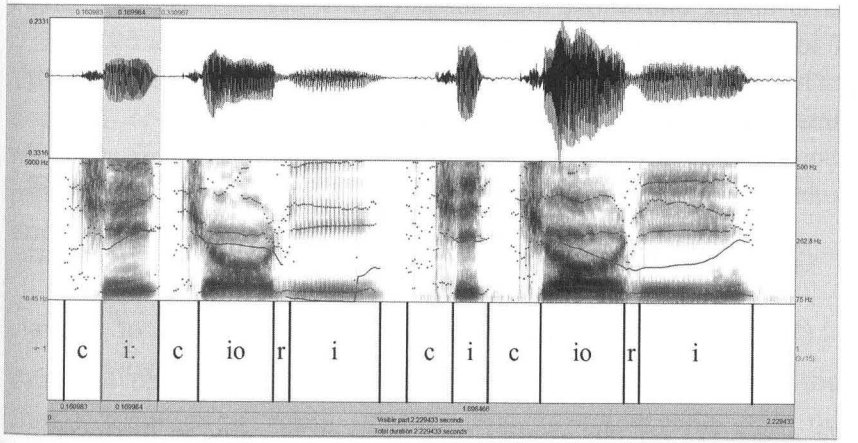


Figure 14. *ɪ:* and *i* in *cɪ:cjori* 'tickle' and *cɪcjori* 'pour' in Nanai

7) Vowels in word-final position are considered as short, because they are usually long.

Table 4. Ratio of long vowels to short vowels in Nanai

No.	V: (msec)	V (msec)	V:/V
(2)	258	103	2.50
	248	150	1.65
(4)	156	58	2.69
	122	86	1.42
(5)	166	82	2.02
	149	89	1.67
(6)	230	86	2.67
	204	86	2.37

The results of comparison of vowel lengths in examples (2), (4), (5), (6) are presented in Table 4. Although varying with words and utterance situation, at least the length of long vowels is about one and a half times over short vowels. The ratio of long vowels to short vowels ranges from 1.42 to 2.69.

There are three alternatives phonologically to deal with these long vowels:

(1) to regard each long vowel as a phonological unit like short vowels
(2) to regard each long vowel as a sequence of two short vowels
(3) to regard each long vowel as a combination of supra-segmental feature such as [+long] and short vowel

We adopt (1) on the ground that there is no way to distinguish sequences which are realized as long vowels from those realized as a sequence of approximant and short vowel, and we can not find any basis of long vowels are derived from combinations of short vowels and length.

The followings are examples whose meanings are decided where the long vowel is. The first example has a long vowel in the second syllable, but the second one in the first.

(1) *njəu:ri* 'bury'
(2) *njə:uri* 'get out'

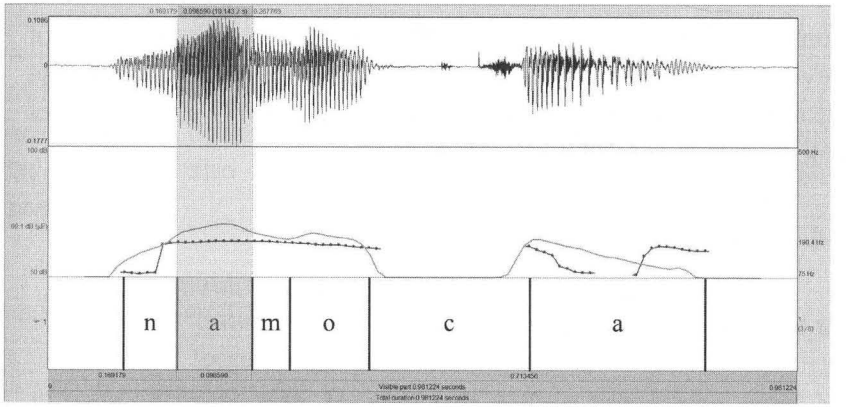


Figure 15. Intensity and pitch of *namoca* 'fold' in Nanai

There is also a case that a word has two long vowels in it, as a result of phonological phenomenon. In the following example, the first long vowel in an original one, but the second long vowel seems to the result of weakening of **w* in **uwu* and contraction of the same vowels.

bu:gu:ri 'hand over/pass'

Previous studies have mentioned that there is a stress on the first syllable of a word, or high and strong accents falls on the word-final syllable. There are intensity curves and pitch curves of a word in Fig. 15. Their highest values of each vowel are as table 5.

Table 5. Values of intensity and pitch in vowels classified by positions of the syllable in Nanai

	a (1st syl.)	o (2nd syl.)	a (3rd syl.)
Intensity (dB)	70.4	66.7	64.5
Pitch (Hz)	192.3	185.2	177.2

From Fig. 15 and table 5, It is understood that results of previous studies are pointing out that word-initial syllable becomes intensified and high, and word-final one becomes long in Nanai.

2.4 Phonological process

2.4.1 Vowel harmony

We have mentioned earlier that one of distinctive features is [RTR] which is related with tongue root and dorsum movement. In principle, vowels in a word have the same [RTR] feature. This means that a set of vowels *i, u, ə* does not co-occur with another set of vowels *ɪ, o, a,* and vice versa. This vowel harmony applies to all the morphemes and their combinations except those of lexical morphemes more than two.

(1) *əsitul* 'immediately'
nɯmoksa 'tear'
(2) *puŋku-wə,* 'shawl-ACC'
ɟixa-wa 'money-ACC'
(3) *pulsi-xəm-bi* 'go-P_PST-1SNG'
ɟato-xam-bi 'hit-P_PST-1SNG'
(4) *xando bələ* 'rice'

(1) is examples which have only [−RTR] or [+RTR] vowels in lexical morphemes, respectively. (2) and (3) are also those in combination of noun and suffix, verb stem and suffix. In these examples, all the vowels in a word have the same feature value on [RTR]. But vowels of (4) which is a compound noun has a different [RTR] feature value.

But strictly speaking, the scope of vowel harmony is confined to the position of the last [+RTR] vowel except that adjacent to other vowels. That is, instead of *ɪ, i* usually appears in the position following the last [+RTR] vowel in a word. (1) is examples which have the vowel *i* in the position follwing [+RTR] vowels in lexical morphemes, (2) and (3) are those in declension and conjugation, respectively. As will be seen (4), also *u* sporadically appears instead of o in that position.

(1) *agɟi* 'thunder (n.)', *aɪlo:ki* 'badger/raccoon dog'
(2) *bwa-ci* 'outwards-DIR'
(3) *osi-i-ni* 'become-P_PRS-3SNG'
(4) ba:cɪgwapu 'Hi!'

We accept Kim (1988)'s explanation that this phenomenon is the weakening of a tense [+RTR] vowel into a lax [−RTR] vowel. In the position following [+RTR] vowels, *u* sometimes appears. But we treat this vowel as *o*, because this seems to be a optional phenomenon.

2.4.2 Consonant Assimilation

Examples in (1) and (2) show that place of articulation of *n* is assimilated to that of the following consonant. In (1), *n* in the morpheme meaning PAST is changed into *m* before *b*. Also in (2), *n* in the lexical morphemes are changed into *m* or *ŋ* before *b* or *k*.

(1) *tacioci-xam-bi* 'learn-P_PST-1SNG'
gusərə-xən-dulə-ci 'talk-P_PST-PRL-DIR'

(2) *təimburi* 'take a rest', *təiŋku* 'rest area'; *muruŋku* 'smart' *təin* 'rest (n.)'; *murun* 'thinking/opinion', *murun ana* 'stupid'

3

Grammar

3.1 Nouns

3.1.1 Number

A plural form is marked by *-sal.*

xusə nar-sal
man-PLU
men

morin-sal
horse-PLU
horses

3.1.2 Case

We can confirm nine different cases in Nanai. Examples of each morpheme are presented below.[8)]

8) In this part, we will describe the grammatical system of Nanai, only according to our consultant's reply. As a result, our system is different from those of previous studies. Forms with vowels of *a*, *o*, *i* will be given as a representative of allomorphs by vowel har-

[1] Nominative *-ø*
[2] Accusative *-ba~-wa*
[3] Dative-locative *-do*
[4] Prolative *-dola~-la*
[5] Comparative *-doi*
[6] Ablative *-ɟjaɟi*
[7] Instrumental *-ɟi*
[8] Directive *-ci*
[9] Designative *-go*

Nominative case has no overt marker. Stem itself functions nominative case.

morin-ø *tutu-i-ni*
horse-NOM run
A horse is running.

ɟwər *naɪ-sal-ø* *ɟi-ci-ci*
two person-PLU-NOM come
Two persons came.

Accusative case marker whose main meaning is indicating direct object is *-ba~-wa*.

mi *agbi* *ɟixa-wa* *pokto-do* *ba-xa-ni*
my elder brother money-ACC way find
My elder brother found money on the way.

morɪn-sal-ba *bargɪ-oso*
horse-PLU-ACC prepare
Prepare for the horse.

mony for the convenience of reading. Presenting meanings of grammatical morphemes will be confined to those relevant to discussion.

ʧə:bjə *maŋbo* *kɪra-wa-ni* *ənə-xə-ni*
Chebe water side-ACC-3SNG go
Chebe walked along the river.

As the last example, 3th personal suffix can be followed by accusative case marker. So does 2nd personal suffix, but 1st personal suffix precedes case markers.

Dative-locative case marker is *-do*. If it follows nouns with semantic [+animate] feature, it marks indirect object. If it does those with [−animate] feature, it denotes a place where some actions are taken, or someone(s)/something(s) exists.

mi *ənin-du-i* *daŋsa-wa* *xola-xam-bi*
I mother-DL-1SNG book read
I read a book to my mother.

xabarovsk-a-do *əgɟi* *sɪmata* *tu-xə-ni*
Khabarovsk-DL much snow fall
it snowed much in Khabarovsk.

njoani *xabarofsk-a-du* *baljɪ-i-ni*
he Khabarovsk-DL live
He is living in Khabarovsk.

naonɟokan *əsi* *ʃkola-du* *bini*
child now school-DL be
The child is at school now.

ɟo:k-ci *ənu-mi* *mi* *pokto-do* *ui-wə-də* *əcjə* *acanda-xa-i*
home go I way-DL who not meet
I saw no one on the way home.

Constructions of verb stems and participle with this case marker have the meaning of 'while doing.'

mi jo:k-ci ənu-i-du-i ɾinok-ci xəiku:-xəm-bi
I home go-P_PRS-DL-1SNG market go
I went to the market on my way home.

mi kareja-do bi-i-du-i-wə mim-biwə
I Korea be-P_PRS-DL-1SNG-OCM me
bələci-xə-su cala banixa
help very thank
Thank you for your helping me when I was in Korea.

ılan casa ısı-ı-do-a-ni mocogo:-xa:ri
three o'clock arrive-P_PRS-DL-OCM-3SNG return
Return by 3 o'clock.

ənu əcjə tugdəlu-ə-du-ə-ni
go not rain-NEG-DL-OCM-3SNG
Go before it rains.

Prolative case marker is *-dola~-la*. It denotes mainly a course of some actions.

mi əi pokto-la mocogo-xam-bi
I this road-PRL return
I returned on this road.

mi təi maŋboka:n-ci sɪmatako pokto-la ısı-xam-bi
I the river snowy road-PRL go
I went to the river along snowy road.

It also indicates a reason/source of some actions, as in the following examples.

bələcin-dulə banɪxa
help-PRL thank
Thank you for your help.

siku:n mədə-wə gusərə-xən-dulə-ci sa:o-xan
new news say-P_PST-PRL-3PLU notice
xabarofska-do əgɟi sɪmata tu-xə-ni
Khabarovsk much snow fall
According to the news, it snowed much in Khabarovsk.

Comparative case marker is *-doi*. It represents a degree of comparison.

əi xəwən tawoi xəwən-dui darami
this mountain that mountain-CMP high
This mountain is higher than that mountain.

cisənjə əinjə-dui əgɟi naɪ-sal pulsi-xə-ci
yesterday today-CMP more people come
More people came yesterday than today.

Ablative case marker is *-ɟjaɟi*. It denotes breakaway or separation from a location.

mi xabaarofska-ɟjaɟi ji-cim-bi
I Khabarovsk-ABL come
I came from Khabarovsk.

njoani morin-ɟjaɟi tu:-xə-ni
he horse-ABL fall
He fell from the horse.

xəwən-ɟjəɟi dwəntə-ci ılan casa dwə bi
lake-ABL forest three hours end be
It takes three hours from the lake to the forest.

Instrumental case marker is *-ɟi*. It indicates an instrument to act with.

ama *dərə-wə* *mo:-ɟi* *aŋgo-xa-ni*
father table wood-INS make
My father has made a table out of wood.

bwə *morin-ɟi* *ɟi-ci-pu*
we horse-INS come
We came on horseback.

It also indicates accompanying in an action. In this usage, *-ɟi* is often followed with *gəsə*.

əm *ɪxon-do* *mama-ɟi* *mapa-ɟi* *balɟɪ-xa-ci*
one village old woman-INS old man-INS live
there lived an old woman and men in a village.

mi *daŋsa-wa* *andar-ɟi* *gəsə* *xola-xam-bi*
I book friend-INS together read
I read a book with my friend.

mi *dwəntə-ci* *ənjə-ɟi* *gəsə* *ənə-xəm-bi*
I forest mother-INS together go
I went to the forest with my mother.

It also indicates a reason of some results.

njoani *amin-i* *ənu:-ɟi* *bu-ki-ni*
his father illness-INS die
His father died of an illness.

mi *si* *bələci-ɟi-ə-si* *kəsiku-i*
I you help-INS-OCM-2SNG happy
I am happy because of your help.

Directive case marker is *-ci* It denotes a direction of some actions.

ɪmda *boa-ci* *tutu-xə-ni*
dog outwards-DIR run
A dog ran away outwards.

əi *aftamabil* *bwə* *ɪxon-ci-po-a* *nə-i-ni*
this car our village-DIR-1PLU-OCM come
This car is coming to our village.

əsi *ɟo:k-cɪ-ari* *ənu-su*
now home-DIR-RFL go
Please return home now.

njoanci *ɟo:k-ci-ari* *ənu-gi-ci*
them home-DIR-RFL return
Let them return home.

mi *omolgɪca-cɪ-a* *soŋta* *maŋbo-wa* *dao-xam-bi*
I belly-DIR-OCM deep river come across
I came across the deep river on which the water was near my belly.

ɟue *casa-ɟɪ-a* *ɪlan* *casa-cɪ-a* *mi*
two o'clock three o'clock-DIR-1SNG-OCM I
daŋsa-wa *xola-xam-bi*
book read
I read a book from 2 o'clock till 3 o'clock.

əjə-ɟi-ə *xaba:rofska-cɪ-a* *xado* *vremi-wə*
here Khabarovsk-DIR-1SNG-OCM how many time
nu:ri-ni
go
How long does it take from here to Khabarovsk?

Designative case marker is *-go*. It denotes qualification of objects.

mi *əi* *piktə-wə* *mənə* *piktə-gu-i* *ɟapa-xam-bi*
I the child self child-DSG-1SNG catch
I adopted the child for me.

Cases other than nominative, that is, oblique cases can be marked with *wa~a*. The 1st personal suffix are followed by this form, but the 2nd and 3rd personal suffixes appears before it. This form has been called as oblique case marker in previous studies. We will present it as OCM (= oblique case marker) in this book.

mi *turgun-dulə-i-wə* *swə* *əcjə* *də* *sjaraso*
I reason-PRL-1SNG-OCM you not either eat
Did you have to wait to eat because of me?

mi *si* *bələci-ɟi-ə-si* *kəsiku-i*
I you help-INS-OCM-2SNG happy
I am happy because of your help.

ɟo *ɟakpa-do-a-ni*
house side-DL-OCM-3SNG
beside the house

This oblique case marker does not appear after accusative and prolative case markers.

njoani *njoanci* *porɪbol-ba-ni* *maŋga-ɟi* *uləsi-ni*
He his children-ACC-3SNG much like
He likes his children very much.

siku:n *mədə-wə* *gusərə-xən-dulə-ci* *sa:o-xan*
new news say-P_PST-PRL-3PLU notice
xabarofska-do *əgɟi* *sɪmata* *tu-xə-ni*
Khabarovsk much snow fall
According to the news, it snowed much in Khabarovsk.

3.2 Pronouns

3.2.1 Personal pronouns

The personal pronouns in Nanai can be tabulated as follows.

Table 6. Inflection of personal pronouns in Nanai

Number, Person / Case	sg.			pl.		
	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
Nominative	*mi*	*si*	*njoani*	*bwə*	*swə*	*njoanci*
Dative	*min-du*	*sin-du*	*njoan-do-a-ni*	*bun-du*	*sun-du*	*njoan-do-a-ci*
Accusative	*mim-biwə*	*sim-biwə*	*njoam-ba-ni*	*bum-biwə*	*sum-biwə*	*njoam-ba-ci*
Instrumental	*min-ɟi*	*sin-ɟi*	*njoan-ɟi-a-ni*	*bun-ɟi*	*sun-ɟi*	*njoan-ɟi-a-ci*
Directive	*min-ci*	*sin-ci*	*njoan-ci-a-ni*	*bun-ci*	*sun-ci*	*njoan-ci-a-ci*
Locative	*min-dulə*	*sin-dulə*	*njoan-dola-ni*	*bun-dulə*	*sun-dulə*	*njoan-dola-ci*

Some examples of personal pronouns are listed below. Other examples will be presented in the appendix.

mi *njoan-do-a-ni* *əi* *daŋsa-wa* *bu-xəm-bi*
I-NOM him-DAT-OCM-3SNG this book give
I gave him this book.

bwə *sun-ɟi* *gəsə* *ənə-ɟə:-pu*
we-NOM you-INS together go
We will go with you.

bwə *njoan-dola-ci* *da:i* *bələcim-bə* *ba-xa-po*
we them-PRL-DSG large help receive
We received a great help from them.

There are some personal suffixes in Nanai. First singular personal suffixes have the allomorphs according to phonological environment.

Table 7. Personal suffixes for noun

Number	Person	Forms
sg.	1st	*-i* (V-stem)~*-bi* (C-stem)
	2nd	*-si*
	3rd	*-ni*
pl.	1st	*-po*
	2nd	*-so*
	3rd	*-ci*

This suffix has the function of representing possessive relation between a possessive object and possessor. If a pronoun and a noun possessed by it are connected, a nominative pronoun precedes the possessed noun, after which personal suffix is attached.

mi *daŋsa-i*
my book-1SNG
my book

Another examples are listed below.

si	*daŋsa-si*	your book
njoa-ni	*daŋsa-ni*	his/her book
bwə	*daŋsa-po*	our book
swə	*daŋsa-so*	your book
njoan-ci	*daŋsa-ci*	their book

As has been said earlier, if some case markers except nominative, accusative, prolative case are attached to these personal suffixes, the so-called oblique case markers appear before or after the personal suffixes.

mi *turgun-dulə-i-wə*
I reason-PRL-1SNG-OCM
because of me

mi *ənin-du-i*
I mother-DL-1SNG
to my mother.

xusə piktə-du-ə-si
elder son-DL-OCM-2SNG
to your elder son

3.2.2 Other Pronouns

Besides personal pronoun, there are demonstrative and interrogative pronouns in Nanai.

Demonstrative pronouns are as follows.

əi this, *əi-səl* these
təi that, *təi-səl* those

Interrogative pronouns are as follows.

ui	who	*uiŋgi*	whose		
xaɪ	what	*xaŋgi*	which, what	*xaɪgoɪ*	for what
xaɪdo	where	*xaosi*	to where		
xaɪmi	why	*xado*	how many		
xa:li	when	*xo:ni*	*how*		

3.3 Numerals

The followings are cardinal numerals.

1	*əmun*	10	*joan*	100	*əm taŋgo*
		13	*joan ılan*		
		15	*joan toŋga*		
2	*jwər*	20	*xorin*	1000	*əm mŋgan*
3	*ılan*	30	*gocin*	10000	*joan mŋgan*
4	*duin*	40	*dəxi*		
5	*toŋga*	50	*sosi*		
6	*njuŋgun*	60	*njuŋuiŋgu*		
7	*nadan*	70	*nadaŋgo*		
8	*jakpon*	80	*jakpoŋgo*		
9	*xujun*	90	*xujuiŋgu*		

Plural marker *-sal* can be optionally combined to nouns.

jwər *morin*
two horse
two horses

xadono *strana-sal*
several country-PLU
several countries

3.4 Verbs

3.4.1 Conjugation

Conjugational endings will be classified into finite verb, participle, and converbial ones, according to general studies of Altaic languages.

3.4.1.1 Finite verb endings

Nanai has two moods of indicative, imperative. Below each of these moods will be explained and examples will be given.

3.4.1.1.1 Indicative mood

The indicative indicates a state of affairs, that is, it expresses objectively something in the past, non-future or future is true, or not true. After each morpheme for indicative, one of personal endings comes.

Table 8. Indicative suffixes and personal endings for them in Nanai

		Indicative mood			Personal endings
		Present	Past	Future	
sg.	1st	*-ran-*		*-ja:-*	*-bi* (C-stem)
	2nd				*-ci*
	3rd			*-jara:-*	*-ø*
pl.	1st			*-ja:-*	*-po*
	2nd				*-so*
	3rd			*-jara:-*	*-l*

Our consultant hardly responded with indicative mood, in particular, in present and past tense. Blanks in table 8 show this characteristics. She responded to almost of our question with forms of participle instead. This may reflect the historical change that participles has taken the place of indicative mood. We could get the next 2 sentences only in the fieldwork of which the second one has a irregular verb stem. All of them are the present forms. We could not get a sentence with indicative past tense.

mi *sa:-ram-bi*
I know-PRS-1SNG
I know.

uidə *əcjə* *ji-də-ni*
nobody NEG come-PRS-3SNG
Nobody has come.

As a result, all the examples presented below are forms of future tense. Before 1st singular suffix in these examples, indicative suffixes for future appear with additional *-n-*, that is, as *-ja:n-*.

mi *cisənjə* *ga-cim-ø-bi* *daŋsa-wa* *xola-ja:m-bi*
I yesterday buy book read-FUT-1SNG
I will read a book that I bought yesterday.

swə *cɪmana* *ʃkola-ci* *ənə-jə:-su*
you tomorrow school go-FUT-2SNG
You will go to school tomorrow.

njoani *cɪmana* *ʃkola-ci* *ənə-jərə-ø*
he tomorrow school go-FUT-3SNG
He will go to school together tomorrow.

njoani *cɪmana* *ʃkola-du* *daŋsa-wa* *xola-jara-ø*
he tomorrow school book read-FUT-3SNG
He will be reading a book at school tomorrow.

xurən-ci *ənə-i-pu* *totamari* *cado-to* *waɪca-ja:-po*
mountain go-P_PRS-1PLU so there hunt-FUT-1PLU
We will do hunting while we are going to the mountain.

swə *ula:n-ji* *tacjocɪ-ɪ-su* *osi-i-ni*
you well learn CND
sum-biwə *makta-jara:-ø*
you praise-FUT-3SNG
If you make a good record, you will be praised.

njoanci *cɪmana* *ʃkola-ci* *ənə-jərə:-l*
they tomorrow school go-FUT-3PLU
They will go to school tomorrow.

3.4.1.1.2 Imperative mood

Nanai has five forms of the imperative classified by hearer: first person, second person, and third person imperative. Imperative *-gi-* expresses hortative mood and *-go-* does indirect imperative one. Second person imperatives are subdivided into typical, polite, and negative imperative.

Table 9. Imperative suffixes and personal endings for them in Nanai

		Imperative mood	Personal endings
1st	indirect	*-gi-*	*-ta* (sg.), *-pu* (pl.)
	cor	*-go-*	*-ari* (pl.)
2nd	typical	*-ro-*	*-ø*
		-do-	*-su*
	polite	*-o-*	
	negative	*əji* ... *-ra* (sg.), *əji* ... *-aso* (pl.)	*-ø*
3rd		*-gi-*	*-ni* (sg.), *-ci* (pl.)

[1] First person

mi *taosi* *ənə-gi-tə*
I there go-IMP-1
I will go there. (=Let me go there.)

bwə *taosi* *ənə-gi-pu*
we there go-IMP-1PLU
We will go there. (=Let us go there.)

gəsə *ɟarɪ-go-ari*
together sing-IMP-1PLU
How about sing the song together?

xəmtuɟɟəri *gəsə* *xola-go-ari*
all together read-IMP-1PLU
Let's read a book together.

min-ɟi *gəsə* *ənə-gu-əri*
me together go-IMP-1PLU
Let us go with me.

[2] Second person imperative

əsi *ɟo:g-ci* *ənu-ru-ø*
now home go-IMP-2
Return home now!

ɟarɪ-m-i *təpcu-xəm-bi* *osi-i-ni* *xoɟi-dala* *ɟarɪ-ro*
sing begin CND finish sing-IMP-2
Because you began singing a song, do it to the end!

ɟarɪm-ba *ɟarɪ-i* *da* *təpətə:-ri* *də* *ta-ro*
song sing also dance also do-IMP-2
Sing a song, and dance!

min-ci *bicixə-wə* *ənu:n-du-su*
me letter send-IMP-2
Send me a letter.

guci *bun-ci* *ɟi-du-su*
again our come-IMP-2
I wish you will come to my house again!

In the following examples, verb stem itself expresses imperative, or imperative form of the verb may be irregular.

tugdə *xoɟɪ-ocja-ni* *a* *ənu:-ø*
rain stop EMP go-IMP
Go after it stops raining.

ənu:-ø *əcjə* *tugdəlu-ə-du-ə-ni*
go-IMP not rain
Go before it rains.

[3] Polite imperative
This imperative expresses a polite order.

əsi *ɟo:k-cɪ-ari* *ənu-(u)-su*[9)]
now home go-IMP-2
Please return home now.

siku:n *tətwə-wə* *unəci-u-su*
new clothes try-IMP-2
Try to wear a new clothes!

mi *pitʃenije-wə* *ga-cim-bi* *barga-o-so*
I pastry buy taste-IMP-2
I bought some pastry. Please taste it!

guci *njaŋga* *busəsi-u-su*
again slightly effort-IMP-2
Make efforts a little, please!

[4] Third person imperative

njoani *ɟo:k-ci* *ənu:-gi-ni*
him home return-IMP-3SNG
Let him return home.

njoanci *ɟo:k-ci-ari* *ənu-gi-ci*
them home return-IMP-3PLU
Let them return home.

9) pronunciation: [ənusu]. It is the same in the next example.

[5] Negative imperative

This form indicates a negative order or prohibition. Negative imperative forms for the second person singular are constructed with both *əɟi* and imperative suffix *-ra~-rə* which is added to verb stem. For the second person plural, they are formed with both *əɟi* and imperative suffix *-aso*.

(1) Singular form

təi *jablaka-wa* *əɟi* *sja-ra*
the apple not eat-NEG_IMP
Do not eat that apple.

təi *tətwə-wə* *əɟi* *tətu-rə*
the clothes not wear-NEG_IMP
Do not wear the clothes.

(2) Plural form

ŋa:la-ɟi-ari *ɟi* *toŋgala-aso*
hand not touch-NEG_IMP
Do not touch with your hand.

damaxi-wa *əɟi* *omɪ-aso*
tobacco not smoke-NEG_IMP
No smoking.

mimbiwə *əɟi* *toɪka:nd-aso*[10]
me not beat-NEG_IMP
Don't beat me.

3.4.1.1.3 Personal endings

To sum up, personal endings are added to mood suffixes in Nanai. The three types of personal endings are shown in table 10.

10) *-nda*: derivative suffix which means "to practice the action just before."

Table 10. Personal endings for conjugation in Nanai

		Indicative	Imperative
sg.	1st	*-bi* (C-stem)	—
	2nd	*-ci*	*-so, -ø*
	3rd	*-ø*	*-ni*
pl.	1st	*-po*	*-ari*
	2nd	*-so*	*-so, -ø*
	3rd	*-l*	*-ci*

3.4.1.2 Participle endings

Participle endings in Nanai function forming nominal, attributive, and predicate clause. The personal endings added to participle ones are the same as those to noun class, but they are not added to *-ori-* in table 11 which is impersonal participle ending.

Table 11. Participle endings and personal suffixes for them in Nanai

		Participle endings		Personal endings
		Present	Past	
sg.	1st	*-i-~-ori-* (V-stem) *-ri:-~-ori-* (VV-stem) *-di:-* (C-stem)	*-xa-* (V/VV stem) *-ki-* (C-stem)	*-ji* (V-stem), *-bi* (C-stem)
	2nd			*-si*
	3rd			*-ni*
	RFL			*-ji* (V-stem), *-bi* (C-stem)
pl.	1st			*-po*
	2nd			*-so*
	3rd			*-ci*
	RFL			*-bari~-ari*

Past participle suffix *-ci-* is affixed to irregular verb stems such as *bi-*, *ga-*, *ɟi-*, *o-* instead of *-xa-*.

3.4.1.2.1 Nominal clause

Verbs with participle ending may function the subject and object of the sentence.

[1] Subject

xa:ɪdo *boatoacɪ-ori-ø* *ulə:n*
where hunt-P_PRS-NOM good
Which place is good to hunt?

sundu *omɪ-ori-ø* *xaɪ* *bi*
you drink-P_PRS-NOM what be
What kind of liquor do you have?

əgɟi *sjata-wa* *sja-ori-ø* *ulə:n* *bjəsi*
much sugar eat-P_PRS-NOM good not
It is not good for health to eat sugar much.

maʃi:na *ana* *buri-ci* *ənə-uri-ø* *maŋga*
car without Khabarovsk go-P_PRS-NOM difficult
It is difficult to commute to Khabarovsk without a car.

[2] Object

swə *cisənjə* *əusi* *pulsi-xəm-bə-su*
you yesterday here come-P_PST-ACC-2SNG
mi *dolɟɪ-xam-bi*
I hear
I heard the news that you came here yesterday.

swə *ɟi-cim-bə-su* *mi* *agdanasi-i*
you come-P_PST-ACC-2SNG I happy
I am happy that you came here.

bələci-xəm-bə-su *banɪxa*
help-P_PST-ACC-2PLU thank
Thank you for your help.

sunɟi *ta:koalɪ-orɪ-wa* *mi* *agdanasiji*
you introduce-P_PRS-ACC I pleased
Nice to meet you.

mi *ɟarɪ-orɪ-wa* *ulə:siji*
I sing-P_PRS-ACC good
I like singing.

3.4.1.2.2 Attributive clause

Verbs with participle ending may function modifying noun class.

[1] Present

ca-wa *sa:-ri-i*[11] *əm* *ucinikə* *də* *aba*
this know-P_PRS-3SNG one pupil also not
There is no pupil who knows it.

[2] Past

əi *tətwə* *mi* *ənim-bi* *aŋgo-xa-ni* *tətwə*
this dress my mother make-P_PST-3SNG dress
This is a dress that my mother made.

əi *daŋsa* *mi* *ga-cim-bi*[12] *daŋsa*
this book I buy-P_PST-1SNG book
This is a book that I bought.

mi *xola-i-i* *cisənjə* *ga-cim-bi* *daŋsa-wa*
I read yesterday buy-P_PST-1SNG book
I am reading a book that I bought yesterday.

11) pronunciation: [sa:ri].
12) Before 1st singular suffix, *-ci-* appears with additional *-n-*, that is, as *-cin-*.

3.4.1.2.3 Predicate clause

Verbs with participle ending may function predicate.

[1] Present

• *-i-*

si *njoanbani* *masıla* *ajapo-i-si*
you him greatly like-P_PRS-2SNG
You like him greatly.

njoanci *damaxi-wa* *omi-i-ci*
they tobacco smoke-P_PRS-3PLU
They smoke.

nu:ci-kən-ɟwən *daŋsa-wa* *ɟo:g-do* *xola-i-ci*
children book home read-P_PRS-3PLU
Children are reading a book at home.

• *-ri-*

bwə *əpəmbə* *sja-rɪ:-po*
we bread eat-P_PRS-1PLU
We eat bread.

njoani *əsi* *xando bələ-wə* *sja-ri:-ni*
he now rice eat-P_PRS-3SNG
He is eating a meal now.

ini taondoani *swə* *xaɪwa* *sja-rɪ:-so*
everyday you what eat-P_PRS-2PLU
What do you eat at meals?

dolbo-go-i *ɟja:-ni* *gəsə* *ʧə:bjə* *ɟarɪm-ba*
night friend together Chebe song
ɟarɪ-ni *guci* *təpətə:-ri:-ni*
sing again dance-P_PRS-3SNG
Chebe sings a song or dance with his friend in the night.

• *-di-*

mi *əi* *saxalin* *sɪŋaktako* *a:pomba*
I this black fur hat
su:gɟum *palto wa* *ga-di:-i*[13]
yellow coat buy-P_PRS-1SNG
I decide to but this black fur hat and this yellow coat.

[2] Past

• *-xa-*

mi *njaŋga* *jada-xam-bi*[14]
I slightly tired-P_PST-1SNG
I'm kind of tired.

mi *njoandoani* *əi* *daŋsa-wa* *bu-xəm-bi*
I him this book give-P_PST-1SNG
I gave him this book.

ami-si *ɟiɟu-ucjə-ni* *si* *daŋsa-wa* *xola-xa-si*
father return you book read-P_PST-2SNG
When your father returned, you were reading a book.

si *cisənjə* *ʃkola-ci* *pulsi-xə-si*
you yesterday school go-P_PST-2SNG
Did you go to school yesterday?

morin *njaɟaxa:-wa* *sja-xa-ni*
horse grass eat-P_PST-3SNG
Did the horse graze?

mwə *puiwu-xə-ni*
water boil-P_PST-3SNG
Water is boiled.

---

13) *-di:-* is originally added to consonant stem, but it is added to some of the irregular verb stems.

14) Before 1st singular suffix, *-xa-* appears with additional *-n-*, that is, as *-xan-*.

bwə *cisənjə* *daŋsawa* *xola-xa-po*
we yesterday book read-P_PST-1PLU
Yesterday, we read a book.

bwə *njoandoaci* *əi* *daŋsawa* *bu-xə-pu*
we them this book give-P_PST-1PLU
We gave them this book.

uliksə-wə *obola-xa-so*
meat devide-P_PST-2PLU
Did you devide meat?

swə *taosi* *mənə* *ulə:m-bə* *ba:-go-ari* *ənə-xə-su*
you there self benefit get go-P_PST-2PLU
You went there for the sake of yourselves.

əsi *purən* *amban-sal-ni* *xəm* *abana-xa-ci*
now tigers all vanish-P_PST-3PLU
There are no tigers, these days.

njoan-ci *bun-ji* *gəsə* *ənu-xə-ci*
they us together go-P_PST-3PLU
They went together with us.

• *-ci-*

mi *cado* *ılan* *modan* *bi-cim-bi*
I there three times be-P_PST-1SNG
I've been there three times.

si *xali* *əusi* *ji-ci-si*
you when here come-P_PST-2SNG
When did you come here?

ama *min-du* *ota-wa* *ga-ci-ni*
father me shoes buy-P_PST-3SNG
My father bought me a pair of shoes.

bwə *jo:g-do* *bi-ci-pu*
we home stay-P_PST-1PLU
we stayed at home.

• *-ki-*

mi *asi* *minci* *bicixəwə* *niru-gu-ə-ni* *uŋ-kim-bi*
I wife me a letter write say-P_PST-1SNG
I let my wife write a letter.

i:n *mi* *njoambani* *ulə:n* *sja-waŋ-kim-bi*
yes I it much eat-CST-P_PST-1SNG
Yes, I fed it a lot.

mimbi *ulə:n* *acaŋ-ki-so* *banıxa*
me good meet-P_PST-2PLU thank
Thank you for your hospitality so far.

njoani *amin-i* *ənu:-ji* *bu-ki-ni*
his father illness die-P_PST-3SNG
His father died of an illness.

bwə *jwər* *jjəri* *təi* *naı-wa* *toikaŋ-ki-pu*
we two the person beat-P_PST-1PLU
We two beat the person.

3.4.1.3 Converbial endings

Converbial endings make a verb as a adverbal phrase. Verbs with a converbial ending can modify adjectives, adverbs, and other verbs. Furthermore, they can function connecting a sentence with other sentence(s). There are two categories of converbial endings in Nanai, one group which occurs with personal endings, the other group which does not.

[Impersonal]
Simultaneous *-mi~-ma:ri*
Terminative *-dala*

[Personal]
Purposive *-go-*
Conditional *-ocja-*
Terminative *-do-*

3.4.1.3.1 Simultaneous *-mi~-ma:ri*

Simultaneous converbial ending *-mi~-ma:ri* indicates that the action of the subordinate clause is taking place concurrent with that of the main clause. It also means the intention to do an action of the stem, or the condition for another actions. *-mi* appears with singular subjects, and *-ma:ri* with plural subjects.

[1] Singular *-mi*

mi agdanasi-mi soŋgolo:-xam-bi
I please-C_SIM weep
I wept for joy.

jo:k-ci ənu-mi mi pokto-do ui-wə-də əcjə acanda-xa-i
home go_C_SIM I way who not meet
I saw no one on the way home.

njoani əi ɪxon-ci andar-bi acanda-mi ji-ci-ni
he this village friend meet-C_SIM come
He came to this village to see his friend.

mi roɟina-ɪ ka:nɟo-mi sorɪ-xam-bi
I Russia defend-C_SIM fight
I fought to defend Russia.

əidu damaxi-wa omi-mi aja
here tabacco smoke-C_SIM good
You may smoke here.

ʧə:bjə na:naɪ ɟarɪm-ba-ni ulə:nɟi ɟarɪ-ni
Chebe Nanai songs well sing
nanaɪ bi-mi
Nanai be-C_SIM
Chebe sings Nanai songs well, for he is a Nanai.

[2] Plural *-ma:ri*

inəktə-mə:ri bwə xisaŋgu-xa-pu
laugh-C_SIM we talk
We talked laughing.

nu:ci-kən-ɟwən gjalako-ci tutu-mə:ri i:-xə-ci
children room run-C_SIM come
Children ran into the room.

xurən-ci ənə-i-pu tota-mari cado-to waɪca-ja:-po
mountain go do so-C_SIM[15] there hunt
We will go to the mountain and hunt there.

swə sogdata-wa wanda-mari maŋbo-ci nu
you fish take-C_SIM river INT
namo-ci nu ənə-i-su
sea INT go
Do you go to the river or sea to catch fishes?

3.4.1.3.2 Terminative *-dala*

The morpheme *-dala* means 'by, until.' It is attached to a verb stem denoting an action which will continue until another action is finished.

15) It is uncertain whether a verb *tota-* 'do so' exists or not. But there is a form of *totapi* 'after that, so' which can be regarded as a combination of *tota-* (stem) and *-pi* (C_CND).

ʧə:bjə ɟarɪ-mi təpcjuri osi-i-ni xoɟɪ-dala ɟarɪ-ni
Chebe sing begin CND finish-C_TRM sing
If Chebe begins singing a song, he sings it to the end.

ɟarɪ-mi təpcu-xəm-bi osi-i-ni xoɟi-dala ɟarɪ-ro
sing begin CND finish-C_TRM sing
If you begin singing a song, do it to the end.

3.4.1.3.3 Purposive *-go-*

The morpheme *-go-* means the purpose of an action of the subject.

mi taosi mənə ulə:m-bə ba:-go-i ənə-xəm-bi
I there self benefit get-C_PRP-1SNG go
I went there for the sake of myself.

The personal endings can be attached to this morpheme.

[1] Singular

mi taosi mənə ulə:m-bə ba:-go-ɪ ənə-xəm-bi
I there self benefit get-C_PRP-RFL go
I went there for the sake of myself.

njoani taosi mənə ulə:m-bə ba:-go-i ənə-xə-ni
he there self benefit get-C_PRP-RFL go
He went there for the sake of himself.

universjata-ci tacjocin ta-go-i
university learning enter-C_PRP-RFL
ʧə:bjə əgɟi-wə xola-i-ni
Chebe much read
Chebe reads much to enter university.

[2] Plural

bwə taosi mənə ulə:m-bə ba:-go-ari ənə-xə-pu
we there self benefit get-C_PRP-RFL go
We went there for the sake of ourselves.

swə taosi mənə ulə:m-bə ba:-go-ari ənə-xə-su
you there self benefit get-C_PRP-RFL go
You went there for the sake of yourselves.

If constructions with these purposive converbial endings come to the verbs of *ta-*, *un-*, they have causative meanings. These meanings are derived from the 'purpose.'

[1] First person subject

ənjə mi mwə-wə ga:ɟo-go-i-wa tui ta-xa-ni
mother I water bring-C_PRP-1SNG-OCM so do
My mother let me bring water.

[2] Third person subject

mi nu:ci xusə nəu-i əktə cɪko-wa
my young male brother chicken
ɟapa-go-a-ni mi tui ta-xam-bi
kill-C_PRP-OCM-3SNG I so do
I made my younger brother kill a chicken.

mi utʃi:ʧel-du utʃi:ʧel sa:-go-a-ni
I teacher teacher know-C_PRP-OCM-3SNG
mənə ɪxom-bi gusərə-xəm-bi
self village tell
I told my teacher about my village for him.

mi *nu:ci* *xusə* *nəu-i* *ʃkola-ci*
I young male brother school
ənə-go-a-ni *ənjə* *tui* *ta-xa-ni*
go-C_PRP-OCM-3SNG mother so do
My mother let my younger brother go to school.

mi *asi* *min-ci* *bicixə-wə* *nir-gu-ə-ni*
my wife me letter write-C_PRP-OCM-3SNG
uŋ-kim-bi
say-P_PST-1SNG
I let my wife write a letter.

3.4.1.3.4 Conditional *-ocja-*

The morpheme *-ocja-* indicates that actions designated by a verb stem with this form become conditions of another action.

tugdə *xoji-ocja-ni-a* *ənu*
rain finish-C_CND-3SNG-EMP go
Go after it stops raining.

ama *jiju-ucjə-ni* *mi* *daŋsa-wa* *xola-xam-bi*
father return-C_CND-3SNG I book read
When my father returned, I was reading a book.

ama *ənu-ucjə-ni* *ənjə* *jiju-xə-ni*
father leave-C_CND-3SNG mother come
After my father had left, my mother came.

ami-si *jiju-ucjə-ni* *si* *daŋsa-wa* *xola-xa-si*
your father return-CND-3SNG you book read
When your father returned, you were reading a book.

amim-bi *jiju-ucjə-ni* *xusə* *piktə-ni*
father return-C_CND-3SNG son
daŋsa-wa *xola-xa-ni*
book read
When father returned, his son was reading a book.

mi *ji-ucjə-i-wə* *njoani* *ao-xa-ni*
I come-C_CND-1SNG-OCM he sleep
When I came, he was sleeping.

3.4.1.4 Auxiliary verb

3.4.1.4.1 *mutə-*

This morpheme indicates 'ability.' It is preceded by converbial ending *-mi*.

mi *daŋsa-wa* *xola-mi* *mutə-əm-bi*
I book read be able to-PRS-1SNG
I can read a book.

njoani *daŋsa-wa* *xola-mi* *mutə-i-ni*
he book read be able to-P_PRS-2SNG
He can read a book.

əsi *si* *ənu-mi* *mutə-i-si*
now you leave be able to-P_PRS-2SNG
You may leave now.

njoan *daŋsa-wa* *xola-mi* *mutə-əsi-ni*
he book read be able to-P_PRS_NEG-3SNG
He can not read a book.

cisənjə *mi* *ʃkola-ci* *ənə-mi*
yesterday I school go
mutə-əcim-bi
be able to-P_PRS_NEG-1SNG
I could not go to school yesterday.

3.4.1.4.2 *osi-*

This morpheme indicates 'to become.' The construction *osi-i-ni*, which is the combination of stem *osi-*, present participle *-i-*

and third person singular ending *-ni*, has the meaning of 'condition.'

swə ənə-i-su osi-i-ni mi də ənə-ɟə:m-bi
you go CND I also go
If you go, I will go too.

swə ulən-ɟi tacjoci-i-su osi-i-ni sum-biwə makta-ɟara:
you well learn CND you praise
If you make a good record, you will be praised.

njoanci əusi ɟiɟi-ci-ci osi-i-ni ɟi-gi-ci
they this way come CND come
If they want to come, let them come.

ʧə:bjə ɟarɪ-mi təpcju-ri osi-i-ni xoɟɪ-dala ɟarɪ-ni
Chebe sing begin CND finish sing
If Chebe begins singing a song, he sings it to the end.

ʧə:bjə ɟarɪ-ɪ-ni osi-i-ni boja təpətə:-ɟərə
Chebe sing CND Boja dance
If Chebe sings a song, Boja will dance.

mi murci-xəm-bi ulə:m bi-ci-i ama ɟiɟu-xə-ni osi-i-ni
I think good be father come CND
I thought that if my father would come, it would be nice.

mi murci-xəm-bi xaɪ ulə:n bi-ci-i ama
I think what good be father
ɟiɟu-xə-ni osi-i-ni
come CND
I thought that it would be nice if my father would come.

tui taɪ o-si-i-ni ui də ɟicini
so do CND who also come
Then, has anybody else come?

3.4.1.4.3 *bi-* and copula

There is no copula in the affirmative sentences in Nanai.

ʧə:bjə utʃi:ʧel
Chebe teacher.
Chebe is a teacher.

təi piktə gucukuli
that child pretty
That child is pretty.

Auxiliary verb *bi*, which originally means 'be, exist', functions copula in the negative and past sentence.

ʧə:bjə utʃi:ʧel bi-ci-ni
Chebe teacher be-P_PST-3SNG
Chebe was a teacher.

The followings are examples in which *bi* has a meaning of 'exist.'

naonɟokan əsi ʃkola-du bi-i-ni
child now school be-P_PRS-3SNG
The child is school now.

swə ʃkola-so xaɪdo bi-i-ni
your school where be-P_PRS-3SNG
Where is your school?

mi ɟo:g-do bi-cim-bi
I house be-P_PST-1SNG
I was at home.

sue njoanɟaci əgɟilə gəsə bi-i-su
you them much together be-P_PRS-3PLU
You are keeping better company with him.

ʃkola *dwəntə-ɟjəɟi* *gorola* *bi-i-ni*
school forest distant be-P_PRS-3SNG
School is far from the forest.

As for the following examples, it may seem that there is no element added after *bi*. But it has a affirmative present participle *-i* without personal ending. *bi-i* is phonetically realized as [bi:], but it is written as *bi* according to our transcription convention.

xəwən-ɟjəɟi *dwəntə-ci* *ılan* *casa* *dwə* *bi*
lake forest three hours end be
It takes three hours from the lake to the forest.

njoandoani *xusə piktə* *bi*
him son be
He has a son.

3.4.1.5 Negation

Negative sentences have the following elements. The personal endings of participle are the same as those of indicative mood.

Table 12. Morphemes expressing the negative in Nanai

Present	Past	Future
-asi-	*-aci-*	*-d-asi-*

Adverb *əcjə* can expresses negation irrespective of tenses.

si *cisənjə* *ʃkola-ci* *əcjə* *pulsi-xə-si*
you yesterday school not go-P_PST-2SNG
You did not go to school yesterday.

aba *xaı* *da* *əcjə* *dərəɟi-gu-ə-ni*
no what also not remain
Nothing is left here.

[1] Present

əinjə *mi* *ʃkola-ci* *ənə-əsim-bi*
today I school go-P_PRS_NEG-1SNG
I do not go to school today.

swə *təni* *omi-asi-so*
you now smoke-P_PRS_NEG-2SNG
You do not smoke.

əinjə *njoani* *ʃkola-ci* *ənə-əsi-ni*
today he school go-P_PRS_NEG-3SNG
He does not go to school today.

njoani əsi *ʃkola-ci* *ənə-mi* *mutə-əsi-ni*
he now school go be able to-P_PRS_NEG-3SNG
He can not go to school now.

njoani *da:i naı* *bi-əsi-ni*
he adult be-P_PRS_NEG-3SNG
He is not an adult.

mi *stuʤe:nt* *bi-əsim-bi*
I student be-P_PRS_NEG-1SNG
I am not a student.

təi *piktə* *gucukuli* *bi-əsi-ø*
that child pretty be-P_PRS_NEG
That child is not pretty.

[2] Past

cisənjə *mi* *ʃkola-ci* *ənə-mi*
yesterday I school go
mutə-əcim-bi
be able to-P_PST_NEG-1SNG
I could not go to school yesterday.

təi *ərin-du* *mi* *stuʤe:nt* *bi-əcim-bi*
that time I student be-P_PST_NEG-1SNG
I was not a student at that time.

təi *ərin-du* *təi* *piktə* *gucukuli*
that time the child pretty
bi-əci-ni
be-P_PST_NEG-3SNG.
The child was not pretty at that time.

Except *əcjə* mentioned above, *aba* also functions negative forms.

njoandoani *jɪxa* *aba*
him-DAT money not
He have no money.

njoandoani *jɪxa* *aba* *bi-ci-ni*
him-DAT money not be-P_PST-3SNG.
He had no money.

[3] Future

mi *sim-biwə* *toɪka:n-dasim-bi*
I you beat-P_FUT-NEG-1SNG
I will not beat you.

bwə *sum-biwə* *toɪka:n-dasɪ-po*
we you beat-P_FUT-NEG-1PLU
We will not beat you.

bwə *sun-ci* *bicixə-wə* *ənun-dəsi-pu*
I you letter send-P_FUT-NEG-1PLU
We will not send a letter to you.

3.4.1.6 Stem enlargement suffixes

There are several suffixes attached to the verbal stem. These are classified into suffixes expressing voice and aspect.

3.4.1.6.1 Active *-ø-*

Active voice is unmarked. It is used in a clause whose subject indicates the agent of the main verb.

boatomʄi *gormaxon-ba* *wa-ø-xa-ni*
hunter hare catch-P_PST-3SNG
A hunter has caught a hare.

mi *daŋsa-wa* *xola-ø-ɪ-ɪ*
I book read-P_PRS-1SNG
I read a book.

3.4.1.6.2 Passive *-wu-*

Passive is a voice where a subject expresses the theme or is the patient of the main verb. The agent is usually marked by a instrumental case *-ʄi*.

gormaxon *boatomʄi-ʄi* *wa-wu-xan*
hare hunter catch-PAS-P_PST
A hare was caught by a hunter.

3.4.1.6.3 Reciprocal *-ndu-*

This suffix expresses mutual interaction.

mi *ənim-bi* *mi* *amɯm-bi* *mənə-dola-ari*
my mother my father self-DL-RFL
gusərə-ndu-i-ci
talk-RCP-P_PRS-3PLU
My mother and my father are talking together.

3.4.1.6.4 Inchoative *-lu-*
This suffix expresses the beginning of an action or state.

təni *tugdə-lu-xə-ni*
now rain-INC-P_PST-3SNG
It has just begun to rain.

3.4.1.6.5 Repetative *-go-*
This suffix expresses the repetition of an action.

mi *əi* *daŋsa-wa* *guci* *modan* *xola-go-ɪ-ɪ*
I this book again times read-RPT-P_PRS-1SNG
I read this book again and again.

3.4.1.6.6 Purpose of movement *-(ɪ)nda-*

mi *magazin-ci* *araki-wa* *gan-inda-xam-bi*
I shop liquor buy-PRP-P_PST-1SNG
I am going to a shop to buy a bottle of liquor.

3.4.1.7 Particle
3.4.1.7.1 *da*
da means 'too, also.'

ɟarɪm-ba *ɟarɪ-i* *da* *təpətə:-ri* *də* *ta-ro*
song sing also dance also do
Sing a song, or dance.

ɟo:k-ci *ənu-mi* *mi* *pokto-do* *ui-wə* *də* *əcjə* *acanda-xa-i*
home go I way who also not meet
I saw no one on the way home.

ʧə:bjə *sinəɟi* *də* *kəsiku-ni*
Chebe poor also happy
Though being poor, Chebe is happy.

3.4.1.7.2 *mat*
It signifies 'resemblance.' Especially, the form of *mat bi* also appears.

mi *kəsiku-i* *si* *mət*
I happiness you resemble
I am happy as you.

əi *piktə* *nasal-ni* *əni-ni* *nasal-ni* *mat bi*
this child eyes mother eyes resemble.
This child's eyes are similar to his mother's ones.

The following examples express 'guess.'

əmutu *tugdəlu-i-ci* *mət bi-ni*
like rain resemble
It looks as if it is going to rain today.

amin-i *piktə-i* *toɪka:n-ɟi-ni* *mat bi* *bi-ɟərə*
father child beat resemble be
It seems that father is beating his child.

3.4.1.7.3 *tələ*
tələ indicates methods of going in the middle of somewhere.

ʧə:bjə *ʃkola-ci* *dwən* *tələ* *pulsi-ni*
Chebe school forest through go
Chebe goes to school through the forest.

3.4.1.8 Others
3.4.1.8.1 Interrogative Expressions

[1] YES/NO questions
Rising intonation functions YES/NO question marker.

si *studʒent*
you student
Are you a pupil?

si *cisənjə* *ʃkola-ci* *pulsi-xə-si*
you yesterday school go-P_PST-2SNG
Did you go to school yesterday?

[2] WH-questions
Questions with interrogatives have the falling intonation.

təi *naɪ* *ui*
the man who
Who is the old woman?

si *xali* *əusi* *ji-ci-si*
you when here come
When did you come here?

əi *ɪxon-do* *xado* *jo:-sal*
this village how many family
How many people are there in this village?

xaja-jaji *dama* *ji-ci-ni*
where grandfather come
From where your grandfather comes?

[3] Interrogative particle *nu*
The sentence with particle *nu* is a question.

swə *sogdata-wa* *wanda-mari* *maŋbo-ci* *nu*
you fish take river INT
namo-ci *nu* *ənə-i-su*
sea INT go
Do you go to the river or sea to catch fishes?

mi *ənjə-wə* *mədəsi-xəm-bi* *ama* *jiju-xə-ni* *nu*
I mother ask father come INT
I asked my mother whether father had come or not.

cɪmana *nu* *cɪmana cjalani* *nu* *ənu-u-su*
tomorrow INT the day after tomorrow INT go
How about going tomorrow or the day after tomorrow?

3.4.1.8.2 Deontic expression

gələuri carries out deontic expression.

mi *əinjə* *ənu:-ri:-wə* *gələuri*
I today leave-P_PRS-ACC need
I must leave today.

si *əi* *daŋsa-wa* *ɪlan* *ini* *do:-la-ni*
you this book three day in
xola-mi *xoji-i-wa-si* *gələuri*
read finish-P_PRS-ACC-2SNG need
You read through this book within three days!

3.4.1.8.3 Reflexive expression

mənə functions reflexive expression.

mi *taosi* *mənə* *ulə:m-bə* *ba:-go-i* *ənə-xəm-bi*
I there self benefit get go
I went there for the sake of myself.

swə *taosi* *mənə* *ulə:m-bə* *ba:-go-ari* *ənə-xə-su*
you there self benefit get go
You went there for the sake of yourselves.

njoani *taosi* *mənə* *ulə:m-bə* *ba:-go-i* *ənə-xə-ni*
he there self benefit get go
He went there for the sake of himself.

bwə taosi mənə ulə:m-bə ba:-go-ari ənə-xə-pu
we there self benefit get go
We went there for the sake of ourselves.

njoanci taosi mənə ulə:m-bə ba:-go-ari ənə-xə-ci
they there self benefit get go
They went there for the sake of themselves.

mi ənim-bi mi amum-bi mənə-dol-ari gusərə-ndu-i-ci
my mother my father self-DL-RFL talk
My mother and my father are talking together.

mi mənə asi-ɟjaɟi-i bicixə-wə ba:-xam-bi
I self wife letter get
I received a letter from my wife.

mi əi piktə-wə mənə piktə-gu-i ɟapa-xam-bi
I the child self child-DSG-1SNG catch
I adopted the child for me.

mi utʃi:ʧel-du utʃi:ʧel sa:-go-a-ni
I teacher teacher know-C_PRP-OCM-3SNG
mənə ɪxom-bi gusərə-xəm-bi
self village tell
I told my teacher about my village for him.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Lexical Items

- This list contains the phonologically transcribed lexical items which could be got in the fieldwork.
- Items in this list are arranged as follows: *a, b, c, d, ə, g, i, j, ɟ, k, l, m, n, ŋ, o, p, r, s, t, u, v, w, x. i* and long vowels come in the same order that *i* and short vowels, respectively, do.
- Different from the body, long vowels are not written with colons, but with bar above vowel symbols, for the sake of providing convenience of consultation and visual effects.
- Russian forms which appear with Nanai ones have been phonetically transcribed and presented in Italics of IPA, but those of Russian proper are presented in Cyrillic alphabet at the last of this list.
- Russian forms in square brackets which follow English ones are those questioned in the fieldwork.

Nanai Forms

aba not/no [нет]
abanaori vanish [исчезать]
acacjori meet [встречаться]
acācjori clash/collide [сталкиваться]
acai suitable [подходящий]
acambori meet/receive [встречать], happen to meet [встречать]
acāsi unsuitable [неподходящий]
acoktaori separate [разделять]

acōri take out [вынимать], peel [очищать, чистить], castrate [кастрировать]
acōri untie [развязывать]
adada dirty [грязный]
adja plow (n.) [плуг]
ado twin [близнецы]
adoli fishing net [рыболовная сеть, сетка]
aga elder brother (I male) [старший брат], elder brother (I female) [старший брат]
agaji əktə nəuji brother and sister [брат и сестра]
agbımbōri origin [происхождение], appear [появляться]
agbımbōri pull out [вынимать]
agbımbōri (təmən sjapsımbani) cry (camel) [издавать звук]
agdacaori expect [рассчитывать], hope [надеяться]
agdan faith [вера]
agdanasimi maktacjori think proudly/braggingly [гордиться]
agdanasjori admire [восхищаться]
agdanasjori be pleased [радоваться]
agdaori believe [верить]
agdapsi glad/pleased [радостный]
agdapsiji osıxan jaka joy [радостное событие]
agji thunder (n.) [гром]
agji girməni lightning [молния]
agji poıkani rainbow [радуга]
agji puikuini bolt of lightning [грозовой разряд]
agji talini lightning [молния]
agjıma bja January [январь]
agjıraıni (agji ~) thunder (v.) [гремит гром]
ailōki badger/raccoon dog [росомаха]
aiŋgani year [год]
aiŋgani ərini season [время года]
aiŋgani sjucjəni the year after next [через год]
aiŋgani taondwani annually/every year [каждый год]
aisin gold [золото]
aja healthy [здоровый]

ajaji bjuri health [здоровье]
ajaktacjori get angry [сердиться]
ajaktako bad [злой]
ajan tortoise [черепаха]
ajanagōri get sober [оправляться от похмелья]
ajanāgōri get well [излечиваться]
ajapoāmbwasi dislike [не нравиться]
ajapoāmbori like [нравиться]
ajasjori approve [выступать в поддержку чего-л., одобрять]
akako brave [смелый, храбрый]
akpambori prostrate oneself [ложиться ничком, ложиться на живот]
akpaŋgōri lie down [ложиться]
akwan doll [кукла]
alicaori abstain [воздерживаться]
alıcjori bear/endure [терпеть]
aljo tableware [посуда]
alōsimji teacher [учитель]
alōsjori explain [объяснять]
alōsjori tame [приучать]
alsaoāmbori be tired of [надоедать]
altama basin [таз], washbasin [таз]
ama father [отец], dad [папа]
ama gərbuni patronymic [отчество]
amana ənjənə parents [родители]
amanaji purilsəlji parents and children [родители и дети]
ambākan goblin [чёртик]
amban əjəni lion [лев]
amcıko toilet/bathroom [уборная, туалет]
amcjori defecate [какать]
amdaori imitate [подражать]
āmıkto sleepy [сонный]
aminji xusə piktəji father & son [отец и сын]
āmwan pond [пруд]
amon dung [помёт], feces [кал]

amtaka (type of strawberry) [ягоды]
amtan taste (n.) [вкус]
amtan ana tasteless [невкусный]
amtaŋko tasty/delicious [вкусный]
amtasi sweet [сладкий]
amtasi dudwəsə sweet potato [сладкий картофель]
anako key [ключ]
anaori move (vt.) [двигать]
anaori push [толкать]
anda musk deer [кабарга]
andar friend [друг]
ānəu brothers [братья]
anja holiday [праздник]
anjalaori celebrate [отмечать]
anjan necklace [ожерелье]
anjaran festivities [празднование]
anjaraori celebrate [праздновать]
anʝalaori plow [пахать землю сохой, пахать]
aŋgaʝaka orphan [сирота]
aŋgi aʝa joŋgi əji toŋdoʝi nəuxən horizontal [горизонтальный]
āŋgja right [правый]
āŋgjaci to the right [направо]
āŋgjaʝja right side/direction [правая сторона]
āŋgjaʝjaʝi on the right [справа]
aŋgōri make [делать], build [строить], produce [производить]
aŋma mouth [рот]
aŋma dōwani pərpər osɪwanʝi (ʝaka) astringent [терпкий]
aŋmadoi nəucjuri hold (sth) in ones mouth [держать во рту]
aŋpa father-in-law [тесть, свёкр]
aojan bridegroom [жених]
aolɪkacjori lie [лежать]
aolin shortcoming/weak point [недостаток]
aoljori lack [недоставать]
aon day (24 hours) [сутки]
aowori sleep [сон]

āori sleep [спать]
āori xaʝon bedding [постельные принадлежности]
āpolagōri put on [надевать]
āpon hat [шляпа], fur hat [шапка]
araki alcoholic drink [спиртные напитки]
arcokan girl [девочка]
argalakto be deceived [быть обманутым]
argalaori deceive [обманывать]
argaŋko cunning [хитрый]
asi wife [жена]
asɪgoi bāori marry (for a man) [жениться]
asja nai woman [женщина]
asja piktə daughter [дочь]
asja piktərākən great-granddaughter [праправнучка]
aso agdawasi suspicious [подозрительный]
aso ulān not so good [не очень хороший]
atarjori suffer [страдать]
atka jan spider [паук]
atka mama spider [паук]
axɪrɪko broom [метла]
axondo relatives [родные, родственник], relatives via marriage [сват, сватья]
axondosal clan [племя]

babo vulva [вульва]
bacjori greet [здороваться]
bagjaci dāori cross/go over [переплывать]
bagjala opposite side [напротив]
bai murunʝi aŋgoxan design/plan [выдумка]
baɪbaŋ temporary [временный]
baɪbi boso cotton fabric [хлопчатобумажная ткань]
baɪgwan enemy [враг]
baɪgwan ba icəicəuri bəun guard post [пост]
baɪtawa taodaori bear the responsibility [нести ответственность]
bajalagōri adorn [наряжаться]

bajan rich [богатый]
bajan gurun the rich [богачи, богатые]
bajan nai the rich [богачи, богатые]
bāki idle/lazy [ленивый]
balana long ago [давно], previous time [раньше]
balapci ancient [древний]
bali the blind [слепой]
balǰi kəku plant [растение]
balǰin life [жизнь]
balǰjori be born [родиться], live [жить]
balǰjoxan bwa hometown/native place [родное место]
balǰɪxan bja new moon/crescent moon [молодой месяц]
balǰɪxani orkin ugly [уродливый, безобразный]
balǰɪxasi ini native home [день рождения]
bandan chair [стул]
banjalōri thank [благодарить]
baŋka tin [банка]
baŋsacjori kick [пинать]
baogōri find [найти]
bāori breed [родить]
bāori take/get [достать]
baraban drum [барабан]
bargɪcjori gather together [собираться]
bargjori preserve [запасать]
basa aɪŋgani next year [следующий год]
bāsjori neglect/be idle [лениться]
bəgilə below [внизу]
bəgǰi foot [стопа], leg [нога], paw [лапа]
bəgǰi cu pəgui jalani ankle [щиколотка]
bəgǰi cumcwəni toe [палец ноги]
bəgǰi juljə aldani crotch/coxa [пах]
bəgǰi pəgui jalani ankle [лодыжка]
bəgǰi poktoni trace/footmark [след ноги]
bəgǰi taktōlacani trace/footmark [след ноги]
bəjə body [тело]

bəjə trunk [туловище]
bəjə amin bjəsi foster father [приёмный отец]
bəjə asja piktə bjəsi stepdaughter [приёмная дочь]
bəjə du osjori become pregnant [беременеть]
bəjə ənin bjəsi foster mother [приёмная мать]
bəjə piktə bjəsi stepson [пасынок], stepdaughter [падчерица]
bəjə xusə piktə bjəsi stepson [приёмный сын]
bəjəni dāi osjori increase [увеличиваться]
bəjəni nūci osjori decrease [уменьшаться]
bəiǰə brick [кирпич]
bəjun animal [животное]
bəjun piktəni young [детёныш]
bəlcin fool [дурак]
bələcisu generous [щедрый]
bələcjuri bless [оказывать]
bələcjuri help [помогать], help each other [помогать друг другу], support [поддерживать]
bəljuri preserve [запасать]
bəumbe gəun osɪgoāmbori empty (v.) [оставлять (место), освобождать]
bəun place [место]
bicin ǰaka matter/incident [событие]
bicxə letter [письмо]
biǰərə probably/perhaps [может быть]
bɪlga throat [горло], uvula [язычок]
bisərəcə ceiling [потолок]
bjuri live [жить], reside [проживать]
bjuri ǰo living place [жильё]
bja month [месяц], moon [луна]
bja ɪlacja cɪsloni the third (of the month) [третье число месяца]
bja ǰwatoɪŋgācja inini a half month [пятнадцатое число месяца]
bja ǰwəjə cɪsloni the second (of the month) [второе число месяца]
bja ǰwəjəcə *dekādan*i middle ten days of a month [вторая декада месяца]

bja jului *dekādan*i first ten days of a month [первая декада месяца]
bja jului inini first day of the month [первое число месяца]
bja taondwani every month [каждый месяц]
bja xamoroi *dekādan*i last ten days of a month [последняя декада месяца]
bjando bean pod [бобовый стручок], beans [бобы]
bwa sky [небо], weather [погода]
bwacan island [остров]
bwaci out of [наружу]
bwatwacin red deer [марал]
bwatwacōri hunt [охотиться]
bwatomji a hunter [охотник]
bwatomji kucəni hunting knife [охотничий нож]
bwatomji waoxan bəjun booty/game [охотничья добыча]
bwatomji waxani bəjun booty/game [охотничья добыча]
bwawa kalaori move/transfer [перемещать]
bōboi jolo jewel [драгоценный камень]
bodōri consider [считать], count [вычислять]
bodoso polite [вежливый]
bojaljori break [разбивать]
bojāori be broken [разбиваться]
bojāori trouble [выйти из строя, сломаться]
boɪko color [цвет]
bojori sour [кислый]
bojorsi sour [кислый]
bojakta moustache/beard [усы]
bokcɪraŋgōri shrink [сжиматься]
boldōri slippy [скользкий]
boldorɪpsɪmbori slip [поскользнуться]
boldorɪsjori glide/slip/slide [скользить]
bolo early autumn [осень]
bōno hail (n.) [град]
boŋgal boŋgal bi round [круглый]
boŋgo first [первый]

boŋnan fishing-rod [удилище]
bōrokto spleen [селезёнка]
boso cloth [ткань]
bosokto kidney [почка]
bosowa dārjori measure (cloth) [измерять ткань]
bosowa unəcjuri measure (cloth) [измерять ткань]
botamji fisherman [рыбак]
botaori fish (v.) [ловить рыбу], fishing [рыбная ловля]
būcjuri moo [мычать]
budər couple/pair [пара]
budurjəsi slow [нерасторопный]
budurjʉəmburi urge [торопить, подогнать]
budurjuri hurry [спешить, торопиться]
bwə we (incl./excl.) [мы], our [наш]
bwə iniduepu nowdays [в наши дни]
bwəmə bi common [обычный]
bwəməd bi simple [простой]
bwəŋgi our [наш]
būgūri compensate [возвращать]
būgūri hand over/pass [передавать]
buicəuri suggest [предлагать]
buikin nai the dead [покойник]
bujubūri prepare [готовить]
būktəuri distribute [раздавать]
bulbwəktə moth [ночная бабочка]
buljuri caress [ласкать]
burbūri die [умирать]
buri bow [лук]
burpun death [смерть]
buwuri give [давать]

Caco buckwheat [гречиха]
cado there [там]
cado əidu here and there [там и сям]
cāgjan white [белый]

cai tea [чай]
caiwa pujuri aljo jar/pot [чайник]
cakpa moist [мокрый]
caljori cut [отрезать]
caŋkai often [часто]
cawa bodo wasi osini further [кроме того]
cawakta claw [коготь]
cawal teacup [чашка]
caoxa troops [армия]
caoxa nai soldier [солдат]
caoxaran war [война]
capcjori chop with an axe [колоть], slice/mince [рубить]
carakon barefooted [босые ноги, босой]
cəm cəm osɪjjani gjaori sharpen (pencil) [точить]
cə̄ni lobster [рак]
cɪcjako whip [кнут, бич]
cɪcjori pour [лить, наливать]
cicu penis [мужской половой член, пенис]
cɪgbora black birch [чёрная берёза]
cɪjon narrow [тесный]
cikcə sjaori dinner [ужин]
ciktə louse [вошь]
cɪmana tomorrow [завтра]
cɪmana cjalani the day after tomorrow [послезавтра]
cɪmi morning [утро]
cɪmi sjaori breakfast [завтрак]
cɪmi taondwani short [в короткий срок]
cɪndagō̄ri let go [отпускать]
cɪnjo pepper [перец]
cɪpcambori stain [пачкать]
cɪpcan clean [чистый]
cɪpcan filth/grime [грязь]
cɪpcan mwə xəjəguini truba sewer [сточная труба]
ciptun pillow [подушка]
cɪraca waist [поясница]

cɪrako fire pot [жаровня]
cirəcjuri squeeze [выжимать]
cirəuri press [нажимать]
cī̄ri ticklish [щекотно]
cī̄riktə bronze [бронза]
cɪrowoxan uliksə roasted meat [жареное мясо]
cɪrō̄ri roast [жарить]
cɪrō̄ri aljo frying-pan [сковорода]
cɪrō̄xa xando bələ fried rice [жареный рис]
cisəni jjuljələni the day before yesterday [позавчера]
cisənjə yesterday [вчера]
cisənjə dolbo last night [вчера ночью]
cī̄uri deprive/rob [отнимать]
cɪxalaoāsi oppose [возражать]
cɪxalaori admit/allow [разрешать]
cixəljuri stop up [забивать]
cī̄cjori tickle [щекотать]
cjaljori cut [резать]
cjəcjuri urinate [писать]
cjən urine [моча]
cjoko awl/gimlet [шило]
cjurisjuri hate [ненавидеть], despise [презирать]
cocagō̄ri escape [убегать]
coki beak [клюв]
cō̄lon soup [суп]
cō̄ŋko roof window (of pao) [окно на крыше]
cowo thief [вор, воришка]
cowolaori steal [красть]
cop goɪgoi opposition [противоположность]
cō̄ro pao [чум]
cō̄ro bajɪrani the wall of pao [стена чума]
cu cukin worst [наихудший]
cu dwədu baljɪ xukte wisdom tooth [зуб мудрости]
cu gogda best/most [самый высокий]
cu orkin worst [наихудший]

cu ulən best [наилучший]
cugūni train [поезд]
cukin bad [плохой], not good [нехороший]
cumcwən finger [палец]
cumcwənji japaori take/pick [брать пальцами]

da fathom [сажень]
da too/also [тоже, также]
dabal nuikunəsjuri jump over [перепрыгивать]
dabjin win [победа]
dabjjori win [побеждать]
dāca xuktə back tooth [задний зуб]
dācan root [корень]
dada aunt (wife of father's brother) [тётя, жена старшего брата отца], maternal aunt [сестра матери]
dāi large [большой]
dāi dāma paternal great-grandfather [прадедушка]
dāi dānja paternal great-grandmother [прабабушка]
dāi nai adult [взрослый]
dāi pasi block/lump/mass [глыба, ком]
dāi pokto broad road [большая дорога]
dāi siŋərə rat [крыса, мышь]
dāi xurumə big needle [большая игла]
daɪcaso violent [буйный]
daɪcoso noisy [шумный]
dajacja bi about (approximately) [приблизительно]
dāɪji moraori shout loudly [громко кричать]
daɪjima asja piktə first daughter [старшая дочь]
daɪjɪma xusə piktə first son [старший сын]
dāji south [юг]
dāka great-great-grandfather [прапрадедушка], great-great-grandmother [прапрабабушка]
dalan flood/inundation [наводнение]
dālaori rule [править], lead [руководить], govern/reign [управлять]
dalon prey [корм]

dalowori feed [кормить]
dalpon glue [клей]
dālpōri paste [приклеивать]
dāma grandfather [дедушка], maternal grandfather [дедушка по материнской линии]
damaxiwa omjori smoke [курить]
dānja grandmother [бабушка], maternal grandmother [бабушка по материнской линии]
daŋsa book [книга]
daolon pregnancy [беременность]
daolon bəjun concieve [носить детёныша]
daōr Daur [даур]
dāori bəun ferry [паром, переправа]
daoson salt [соль]
daoson ana not well salted [пресный, недосоленный]
daosoni əgji salty [солёный]
daosoni ōi not well salted [пресный, недосоленный]
daralāni width/breadth [ширина]
darama back [спина]
darama cjalani at ones back [за спиной]
darami wide [широкий]
darami puxin large intestine [толстая кишка]
dārasi dull [тупой]
dāri maŋga ənu smallpox [оспа]
dārjori infect [заражать]
dasɪkpjori closed [закрываться]
dasjori close door [закрывать], cover/put on [покрывать], screen (v.) [заслонять]
daswakta wild onion [дикорастущий зелёный лук]
də too/also [тоже, также]
dəgdəcə feather [перо], wing [крыло]
dəgdəcjuri fly [летать]
dəliku umbrella [зонт, зонтик]
dəŋ dəŋ ujūri tighten [затягивать]
dəŋgərjuri shake (vt.) [трясти]

dəŋsə scale [весы]
dəŋsələuri weigh [взвешивать]
dəŋsil dəŋsil bjuri be worry [беспокоиться]
dəŋsipsimi bjuri be careful [быть осторожным, остерегаться]
dərə table [стол]
dərə ojalani daŋsa bi exist (v./adj.) [На столе есть книга.]
dərəji (naı) fall behind [отсталый]
dərəjjuəmburi leave [оставлять]
dərəjjuri remain/stay [оставаться]
dərəl face [лицо]
dərəlbi xaocjori puŋku towel [полотенце]
dərūwuri begin (vi.) [начинаться]
dəun bay [речной залив], gulf [залив]
dəurwən chick [птенец]
dəuxəgūri separate (vi.) [расставаться]
dəxi forty [сорок]
dəxi puləmjə more than forty [сорок с лишним]
dəxicjə fortieth [сороковой]
djacaso noisy [шумный]
do inside [внутренность], mind/heart [душа]
dōci into [внутрь]
dōci ərikpimburi breathe in [вдыхать]
dōci xuiru concave [вогнутый]
dōi agdanasıjjani bjuri enjoy [наслаждаться]
dōjja pasi inner part [внутренняя часть]
doka gate [ворота]
dōkjaci poıpōri turn inside out [выворачивать наизнанку]
doko underlay/mat [подкладка]
dokojja inside/reverse side [изнанка, обратная сторона]
dokol dokol osjori become muddy [мутиться]
dolbo night [ночь], at night [ночью]
dolbo dolini midnight [полночь]
dolbo xukcuxən night attack [ночное нападение, ночная атака]
dolin half [половина]
dōljıpcjori ring [раздаваться]

dōljori hear [слышать]
dōni xōnıda bjuri feeling [настроение]
doron brand [клеймо]
dosıjaori listen [слушать]
dosojaori listen [слушать]
doxolo lame person [хромой]
dudwəsə potatoes [картофель]
dwədwəni poıkankoko gwaon trap hung at the tip of a pole [шест с петлей]
dwəjiji orkıla osjori sorrow [печалиться]
dwəkən end/point/tip [кончик]
dwəntə forest [лес]
dwərəmi ənəuri walk [идти пешком]
duin four [четыре]
duincjə fourth [четвёртый]
duktəuri grind [молоть]
duktəuri knock [стучать]
durun form [форма, образ], figure [фигура], picture/photo [фотография]
dus bi vague/uncertain [неясный]
***dvinatsatʃipiersnāj* puxin** duodenum [двенадцатиперстная кишка]

Əbə dumb person [немой]
əcjə daınai (pikte) little (young) [детский, незрелый]
əcjə jatōua unlucky [неудачный]
ədən fool [дурак]
əgə elder sister (I male), elder sister (I female) [старшая сестра]
əgə əjini brother-in-law (from an elder sister's marriage) [муж старшей сестры], brother-in-law (from an woman's elder sister's marriage) [муж старшей сестры]
əgə nəu sisters [сёстры]
əgəji xusə nəuji brother and sister [брат и сестра]
əgji many/much [много]
əgji bjəsi some [немного]
əgji naısal crowd [толпа]

əgjikteji orkılaori suppress [подавлять]
əgjirimi ujjuri (ujimbə) breed [разводить]
əi this [это]
əi aiŋgani this year [этот год]
əi bja this month [этот месяц]
əi ərincjə until now [до сих пор]
əi ərinjjələ after this/from now on [с этого момента]
əi injə cımi this morning [сегодня утром]
əi injə dolbo tonight [сегодня ночью]
əi injə siksə this evening [сегодня вечером]
əi juljələni bicimət bi still [по-прежнему]
əi kaltājja this way [эта сторона]
əi *niɣe:ja* this week [эта неделя]
əidu here [здесь]
əidu ənjə aba not exist (v./adj.) [Здесь нет мамы.]
əidu tultul mostly [обычно]
əimət (Do it) this way. [как это]
əimət tui bi like this [такой, как это]
əinjə today [сегодня]
əiŋxə ass/donkey [осёл]
əisəl these (ones) [эти]
əixə ass/donkey [осёл]
əjəcjuri remember [помнить]
əjən emperor [император], master/host [хозяин], czar [царь]
əjən Mr. [господин]
əji (sja)ra Don't (eat). [Не ешь.]
əji husband [муж]
əji asi couple/husband and wife [супруги, муж и жена]
əji əktə nəuni sister-in-law [золовка]
əjigui bāori marry (for a woman) [выходить замуж]
əkəcin soft/light [слабый], weak [слабый]
əktə cıko chicken [курица], hen [курица]
əktə əjən hostess [хозяйка]
əktə əjən Mrs./Ms. [госпожа]
əktə ıman goat (female) [коза]

əktə ıxan cow [корова]
əktə morin mare [кобыла]
əktə nai woman [женщина]
əktə orōn doe (n. deer) [олень]
əktə piktə daughter [дочь]
əktə təmən female camel [верблюд]
əktə xoni ewe [овца]
əlbəsjuri bathe [купаться]
əlbusjuri bwa beach [пляж]
əlci servant [слуга]
ələ almost/nearly [почти], already [уже]
ələ enough/fairly [достаточно]
ələ xurui uliksə half-cooked meat [наполовину готовое мясо]
ələci full [сытый]
ōliku fan [веер]
əlkə slow [медленный], slowly [медленно]
əlkəjjəni gradually/by and by [постепенно]
əlkəjjəni poŋkıcjoxa osjori smolder [закапчиваться]
əlu green onion [зелёный лук]
əm budər one pair [одна пара]
əm dolbo one night [одна ночь]
əm duincjə kalta quarter/one fourth [(одна) четверть]
əm ərindu at the same time [одновременно]
əm ılancja kalta one third [(одна) треть]
əm kaltājja one side/one party [одна сторона]
əm *minūta* one minute [одна минута]
əm mıŋgan thousand [тысяча]
əm modan once [(один) раз]
əm mo:ji aŋgoxa təmtəku log bridge [мост из одного бревна]
əm nai one person [один человек]
əm taŋgo hundred [сто]
əm taŋgo mıŋgan hundred thousand [сто тысяч]
əm taŋgo tumən hundred million [сто миллионов]
əm xadowa nai group [группа]
əmu tuji murci nai our supporter [сторонник]

əmu ucən lonely [одинокий]
əmun one [один]
əmun times [раз]
əmun əmun one by one [по одному]
əmun modan once [(один) раз]
əmun nai one person [один человек]
əmun *ʧas* one hour [один час]
əmunji xujəku xusə ıxan bull with one horn [бык с одним рогом]
əmutu it seems that ~ [как будто], same [одинаковый]
əmutu mət bi similar [почти одинаковый]
ōndəcə mistake [ошибка]
əndwəcjuri to be mischievous/play around [шалить]
əndur god [Бог]
ənduri god [Бог]
ənəini (vrjemja) past (v.) [проходить]
ənəwəmburi send [посылать]
ənəuri go [идти]
ənjə mother [мать], mammy [мама]
ənjuə kettle [котёл], cauldron [большой котёл]
ənu sickness [болезнь]
ənuluwuri fall ill [заболеть]
ənūri start out/depart [отправляться, уходить]
ənusi patient [больной]
ənusjuri painful/suffer/become ill [болеть]
əŋgərəgdə underwear [нижнее белье]
əŋpə mother-in-law [свекровь, тёща]
əpən bread [хлеб]
ərcən nicəni sparrow [воробей]
ərdə early [ранний]
ərdələ previous time [раньше]
ərdəŋgə interesting [интересный]
ərdəŋgə strange [странный]
ərdəŋgəsjuri be surprised [удивляться]
əri tuberculosis [туберкулёз лёгких]

ərin time [время], period [период], (a fixed) date [срок]
ərjən breath [дыхание]
ərjuri sink [затопляться]
ərsjuri breathe [дышать]
əsi now [теперь]
əsi bjuri present [настоящее]
əsitul immediately [немедленно, сразу]
ətəxigwəni būuri undertake [отдавать на хранение]
ətəxjuri store [хранить]
ətūmgi guard [сторож]
ətūʃ ink stick [тушь]
ətūwuri guard/keep [охранять]
əugə tongs/pliers [щипцы]
əugūri go down/descend [спускаться], climb down [спускаться с горы]
əukən elder brother's wife [жена старшего брата], wife of a maternal uncle [жена брата матери]
əurjuri raise [поднимать]
əusi this way [сюда]
əusi jijūri return [возвращаться сюда]
əusi mocogōri return [возвращаться сюда]
əusi taosi xōlbōri spread over [распространяться]

gabolōri worship/adore [поклоняться]
gajakwan əiqəni ring finger [безымянный палец]
gajosjori make a hand gesture [показывать жестом руками], point out [указывать]
gaıkwan little finger [мизинец]
gaıti immediately [немедленно, сразу]
gājōri take (somebody) [увести кого-л.], take away [уносить]
gāki crow [ворона]
gaksōri to place a curse (on something) [проклинать]
gal gal bi bwa fine weather [ясная погода]
galaōri be changed [изменяться]
gālgāl bi clear [ясно]

gamason cousin [двоюродный брат]
gāmba aŋgōri cast steel [производить сталь]
gan steel [сталь]
ganǰan clean [чистый]
ganǰanagōri become clear [стать чистым]
gao bi cool [прохладный]
gaori buy [покупать]
gaoto hoe [маленькая мотыга с короткой ручкой], pick [мотыга]
gara stalk [стебель]
gari bi clear/evident [ясный]
garmakta mosquito [комар]
garpaori (sun) rise (v.) [восходит]
garpaori archery [стрельба из лука], shoot an arrow [стрелять из лука]
gasa duck [утка], wild duck [дикая утка]
gasudarsɕənāi ǰakasal public affairs [государственные дела, служебные дела]
gə all right/OK [ладно]
gəbuku great [великий]
gəbuləuri reward [воздавать]
gəkcjuri freeze [замерзать]
gəlcjəmburi melt [растворяться]
gəlcjāŋgūri disperse [рассеиваться]
gələmācjuri search for [искать]
gələuri invite [приглашать]
gələuri ask for [просить], pray [молиться], need [нужен нож]
gələuri gōwa ənəuri turn to [направляться]
gālgə cowardly [трусливый]
gālgūri vanish [исчезать]
gərbəuri pick [рвать]
gərbu name [название], first (given) name [имя]
gərcjuri cut [резать]
gərən gurun nation [народ]
gəsə together [вместе]
gəun empty/vacant [пустой]

gəunəgūri become vacant [пустеть]
gicisi cold [холодный]
gıda spear (n.) [копьё]
gıdacjori pierce [вонзать, колоть]
gıdalaori put in [втыкать]
gırmaksa bone [кость]
girmācini (agǰi talini ~) (lightning) flash (v.) [сверкает молния]
gisurən tale [рассказ]
gisurəndəuri talk with/have a conversation [разговаривать]
gisurəuri talk/chat (v.) [рассказывать]
gıwana dawn [рассвет]
gıwanaori dawn/break [рассветать]
gıxon hawk [ястреб]
gjaǰin sky blue [голубой]
gjaktasōri xusə naonǰokan errand boy [мальчик на побегушках]
gjalako room [комната]
gjamata wedding [свадьба], bride [невеста]
gjamba dāori go across [переходить]
gjan jaw [челюсть]
gjan law [закон]
gjan street [улица]
gjan poksoni corner [угол]
gjasa fence [забор]
gjol oar [весло]
gjoljori row [грести]
gjon copper [медь], red copper [красная медь]
gjoxaton beggar [нищий]
gju roe deer [косуля], antelope [антилопа]
gju uliksəni deer meat [мясо косули]
go direction [направление]
goāon pole/bar/stick/stalk/rod [шест]
gocıla bi a litter bitter [горьковатый]
gocin thirty [тридцать]
gocin puləmjə more than thirty [тридцать с лишним]
gocıncja thirtieth [тридцатый]

gocisi bitter [горький]
gogakta moustache [борода]
gogda high [высокий], tall [высокий]
gogdala higher [более высокий]
gogdalāni height [высота]
goi else/other [другой]
goi bwaci ənūri move/change ones residence [переезжать]
goi inidu another time [в другой день]
goi nai another person [чужой]
goi nai bwacjani īuri invade [вторгаться]
goi nai taɪcjani īuri interference [вмешательство]
goɪboɪci gaɟōri carry [переносить]
goɪboɪci olbɪmbori carry [перевозить]
goɪdami bjəsi for a while [ненадолго, на минутку], (for a) little while [недолго]
goɪgoi various [различный], different [разный]
golɟon fire place [топка], stove [печка], cooking fireplace [кухонный очаг]
golo an ethnic group [народ, нация]
golo kolɪsalni attitude [отношение]
gorjako lunatic [сумасшедший]
gorjawa baori go mad [сходить с ума]
gormoxon hare [заяц]
goro distant [далёкий]
goroci ənəi pokto long way [дальний путь, далёкий путь]
gorolāni distance [расстояние]
goropci old (sth) [старый]
gorpɪmbori weave [вязать]
gosici corpse [труп]
gosolaori abuse (v.) [браниться]
gwar gwar bi rare [редкий]
gwaroni silkworm [шелковичный червь]
gu poison [яд]
gūcən pickerel [щука]
guci again [опять, вновь], yet/still [ещё]

gucukuli pretty/beautiful [красивый]
gucukuli osɪwāmbori decorate [украшать]
gucukulin beauty [красота]
gudəcjuri tear (v.) [рвать]
gugu paternal aunt [сестра отца]
guicə roof [крыша]
guisə trunk [сундук]
guɟjələ sorry [жаль]
guɟjəsisu broadminded [великодушный]
guɟjəsjuri pity [жалеть], poor/pitiful [жалкий], sympathize [сочувствовать]
guluxin soot [сажа]
gumuxin dust [пыль]
gūpūri turn off [выключать, тушить]
gurəljuri loosen [распускать]
gusərəndəuri talk with/have a conversation [разговаривать]
gusərəuri talk/chat (v.) [рассказывать]
gusi eagle [орёл]
gusi bja December [декабрь]
gusin maternal uncle [брат матери]
guxə wide [просторный]
guxə na wild plains [просторы]

İcə bja November [ноябрь]
icəɟəuri look [смотреть], watch [наблюдать, надзирать], gaze [следить]
icəjimi amdaori (naɪ) progressive [передовой]
icəuri see [видеть]
icjumburi show [показывать]
idu range/queue/line/row [ряд]
idudu xaoi what (order) [какой по порядку]
idūue osɪwambori lot (in a lottery) [жеребьевка, жребий]
īgə brain [мозг, головной мозг]
ɪlacja third [третий]
ɪlājjori be ashamed [стесняться]

ɪlamoljori refuse, reject [отказывать]
ɪlan three [три]
ɪlan ɪlan in groups of three [по три]
ɪlan ini sixəni three days ago [три дня назад]
ɪlan mɪŋgan three thousand [три тысячи]
ɪlan modan three times [три раза]
ɪlan nai three persons [три человека]
ɪlan taŋgo three hundred [триста]
ɪlanmo ashamed/shameful [стыдный]
iləcjuri lick [лизать]
ɪlga embroidery [вышивка]
ɪlgalaori draw (picture) [рисовать]
ɪlgamōri make stand [ставить]
ɪljacja third [третий]
***iliktritʃīskai* ixərə** electric lamp [электрическая лампа]
ɪljori stand up [вставать]
ɪlɪsjori stand [стоять]
ɪltaʄja face/surface [лицевая сторона]
ilxin gums [десна]
ɪman goat [коза]
īn right [да]
ɪnakta testicle [яичко]
ɪnakta ana morin gelding/castrated horse [мерин]
ɪnaktako xusə ɪman billy goat [козёл-производитель]
ɪnaktako xusə təmən bull camel [верблюд-производитель], male camel [верблюд]
ɪnaktako xusə xoni tupping ram [баран-производитель]
ɪnan brother-in-law [деверь, шурин]
ɪnaxtako xusə ɪxan (seed) bull [бык-производитель]
ɪnaxtawani acoxan xusə ɪxan ox [кастрированный бык]
ɪnda dog [собака]
inəktəuri laugh [смеяться]
inəmu funny [смешной]
inəmuljuri joke [шутить]
inəmusjuri smile [улыбаться]

ini (a) day [день], in the daytime [днём]
ini noon [день]
ini sjaori lunch [обед]
ini taondwani everyday [каждый день]
injəktəuri laugh [смеяться]
ɪnocjori blow ones nose [сморкаться]
ɪnoksa snivel [сопли]
ɪŋgɪrjori neigh [ржать]
ɪpara swallow [ласточка]
ɪpsjaka swallow [ласточка]
ɪrasōri supply [поставлять]
ɪrcjori pull (bag) [тащить]
isələn lizard [ящерица]
ɪsjori enough/full [хватать]
ɪsjori stay [останавливаться]
ɪsjōri arrive [прибывать]
īuri enter [входить]
īuri bwa entrance [вход]
ɪxan cattle [корова]
ɪxan amoni cattle dung [коровий помёт]
ɪxan ba ətūri nai man who raises cattle/cowboy [пастух]
ɪxan uliksəni beef [говядина]
ɪxansalba ujucəuri bəun tether [привязь для коров]
ixərə lamp [лампа]
ɪxon village [деревня], town [посёлок], district [село]

Jadaxan tired [усталый]
jakcjori lock [запикоать]
jaksocin sneeze (n.) [чиханье]
jalo (the) earth [Земля], world [мир]
jāmalan magic [фокус]
jaŋsa filth/grime [грязь]
jaoca line [линия]
jaosjori accept [принимать]

jārsjori inquire into [проверять]
jənwələuri xupin entertainment [развлечение]
jəŋgur wolf [волк]
jəuri bwa exit/way out [выход]
jwacjori make fire [топить]
jwacjori mo fuel [топливо]
jōmbori kupinsəl gambling [азартные игры]
jōmbori xupinsəl gambling [азартные игры]
jona herd/flock [стадо]
joso lock [замок]
juəcjuri visit [посещать]
jurta yurt [юрта]

ja cheap [дешёвый]
ja easy [лёгкий]
ja xoda low price [низкая цена]
jabdon arrowhead [наконечник стрелы, остриё стрелы]
jadaori get tired [устать]
jāja the next [следующий]
jaja bja next month [следующий месяц]
jajaori hide [прятать]
jaka treasure [сокровище]
jakpadwani nearby [поблизости]
jakpoɪŋgo eighty [восемьдесят]
jakpon eight [восемь]
jakpon bja June [июнь]
jaksocjori sneeze (v.) [чихать]
jalan joint [сустав]
jalaxɪsal clan [племя]
jalopōwoxan be filled [наполняться]
jalopōri fill [наполнять]
jāmoran quarrel [ссора]
jaŋgjan durunjjəni duruŋku (naɪ) gentle [солидный]
jaŋgjasoi important [важный]

jawancin yawn (n.) [зеванье]
jawancjori yawn (v.) [зевать]
japacaori take [держать]
japacaori jɪxa cash [наличные]
japaɪcami sorjori struggle (v.) [бороться за захват]
japaori receive [получать], catch [поймать]
jarin song [песня]
jarjori sing [петь]
jatōri hit [попадать]
jatōxan lucky [удачный]
jaxar gravel [гравий]
jəbju valley [долина]
jəgdə fire [пожар]
jəgdəuri burn (vi.) [гореть]
jəgjjuri burn (vt.) [сжигать]
jərgidu osɪwāmbori line up [ставить в ряд]
jərin end/edge [край]
jərinduləni xəjəuri overflow [переливаться]
jəs bi dense [плотный]
jəs bjəsi loose [нетугой]
jəs tataoxan tight [тугой, натянутый]
jəwən honeybee [пчела], wasp [оса]
jəuŋgjə left [левый]
jəuŋgjəci to the left [налево]
jəuŋgjəjjə left side/direction [левая сторона]
jəuŋgjəjjəji on the left [слева]
jɪgdaori press [давить, нажимать]
jɪ̄ja near [близкий]
jɪjala bi about (approximately) [приблизительно]
jikəmburi tease [упрямиться]
jikəuri tease [упрямиться]
jɪlaxakan grain [зёрнышко]
jɪlgan voice [голос]
jɪli head [голова]
jɪli ənusini headache [головная боль]

ɟɪlɪdoi dacɪcowori āpon headgear [головной убор]
ɟɪlɪdoi dacɪcowori xaɟon headgear [головной убор]
ɟɪloksa spit (n.) [слюна], phlegm [мокрота]
ɟīmaŋgo guest [гость]
ɟɪrami thick [толстый]
ɟilwəktə fly [муха]
ɟɪxa money [деньги]
ɟɪxawa būuri pay [платить]
ɟjagda pine (tree) [сосна]
ɟjaɟjari gusərənduri association/friendship/exchange [общение]
ɟjəktə Siberian millet [чумиза]
ɟjōŋkan ɟobomɟini tenant [батрак]
ɟjuəmburi bring (somebody) [привести кого-л.]
ɟo house [дом], building [здание]
ɟo ɟakpadwani by/beside a house [рядом с домом]
ɟo ɟuljələni in the front of a house [перед домом]
ɟo kjalani behind a house [за домом]
ɟo sjukola aldamdwani between [между домом и школой]
ɟo ujələni above [над домом]
ɟowa aŋgōri set up (house) [строить дом]
ɟobwasi ərin leisure time [свободное время, досуг]
ɟoboi naiwa ɟapaori employ [нанимать]
ɟoboɪlai bāori turin pay/salary [жалованье]
ɟobon job/work/task [работа]
ɟobonɟi ɟɪxawa bāori earn [зарабатывать]
ɟobōri work [работать], labor [трудиться]
ɟobōri (gupikuɟi) winnow [провеивать]
ɟobori (tōsōɟi) spin [прясть]
ɟobori ini workday [рабочий день]
ɟoboso diligent [трудолюбивый]
ɟōgdo in [в доме]
ɟōgdo bjəsi outside [вне дома]
ɟojamba təpcūwuri sue [возбуждать дело]
ɟoɟaori decide [решать], discuss [обсуждать]
ɟokon corner [угол]

ɟolda Siberian peregrine falcon [сокол]
ɟoljjan chain [цепь]
ɟolo stone [камень]
ɟoloma təxə foundation stone [краеугольный камень]
ɟoŋgi əji aŋgi aci toŋdoɟi nəuxən horizontal [горизонтальный]
ɟōŋgōri to come to mind [вспоминать]
ɟōŋkan family [семья]
ɟōŋkan dācani ancestor [предок]
ɟwa summer [лето]
ɟwan ten [десять]
ɟwan bja August [август]
ɟwan doi əgɟi more than 10 [больше 10]
ɟwan doi ōi less than 10 [меньше 10]
ɟwan duin fourteen [четырнадцать]
ɟwan əmun eleven [одиннадцать]
ɟwan əmuncjə eleventh [одиннадцатый]
ɟwan ɪlan thirteen [тринадцать]
ɟwan ɟakpon eighteen [восемнадцать]
ɟwan ɟwər twelve [двенадцать]
ɟwan mɪŋgan ten thousand [десять тысяч]
ɟwan nadan seventeen [семнадцать]
ɟwan njuŋgun sixteen [шестнадцать]
ɟwan toɪŋga fifteen [пятнадцать]
ɟwan tuk-tuk tumən ten billion [десять миллиардов]
ɟwan tumən ten million [десять миллионов]
ɟwan xujun nineteen [девятнадцать]
ɟwancja tenth [десятый]
ɟwə injuə bip bjə two days after tomorrow [через два дня]
ɟwəci asaci about/by (2 o'clock) [около двух часов, к двум часам]
ɟwəci asadwa about/by (2 o'clock) [около двух часов, к двум часам]
ɟwəjə second [второй]
ɟwəjə asja piktə second daughter [вторая дочь]
ɟwəjə xusə piktə second son [второй сын]
ɟwəjəcə second [второй]
ɟwər two [два]

ɟwər injuə bip bjə two days after tomorrow [через два дня]
ɟwər ɟwər in groups of two [по два]
ɟuer mɪŋgan two thousand [две тысячи]
ɟwər modan twice [два раза, дважды]
ɟwər nai two persons [два человека]
ɟwər niŋguncjə kalta two sixths [две шестых]
ɟwər taŋgo two hundred [двести]
ɟwərci ɟɪɟala bi about (approximately) [около двух]
ɟwətu kaltāɟja both sides [обе стороны]
ɟuin spring [родник, ключ]
ɟukə ice [лёд]
ɟuləsi forward [вперёд]
ɟuləsi ənəuri advance/go forward [двигаться вперёд]
ɟuləxi east [восток]
ɟulgən fate [судьба]
ɟulilə at first [сначала], front [впереди], previous time [раньше]
ɟului first [первый]
ɟului ini the day before [предыдущий день]
ɟului xuktə front teeth [передние зубы]
ɟūəjə təŋŋjən second floor/first floor [второй этаж]
ɟūəjəcə təŋŋjən second floor/first floor [второй этаж]

kacama mitten [варежки, рукавицы]
kalan pot [кастрюля]
kalaori change [изменять], substitute [заменять]
kālɪma whale [кит]
kalta half [половина]
kaltāɟja side [сторона]
kaltāɟjaci towards [в сторону]
kaltaljori split [раскалывать]
kaltāori get split [раскалываться]
kalxin scar [шрам]
kamaljori forbid [запрещать]
kampjori fold [складывать]
kānɟōri defend [оборонять], protect [защищать]

kaoɟaran bus station [остановка]
kaoɟaraori stop [останавливаться]
kaolja finally/at last [наконец]
kaolimi corn [кукуруза]
kaoljan bwani Korea [Корея]
kapali trap [ловушка]
kapcɪma tətwə lined clothes [одежда, сшитая из ткани в два слоя]
kargo mud [грязь]
***karōl* asja piktəni** princess [принцесса]
***karōl* asini** queen [королева]
***karōl* xusə piktəni** prince [принц]
kədərəku rake (n.) [борона]
kədərəuri harrow [боронить]
kəicəkən puppy [щенок]
kəiŋəuri weep loudly [рыдать]
kājuən clam [раковина]
kəkəcən maid servant [служанка]
kəksə cat [кошка]
kəku cuckoo [кукушка]
kəku flower [цветок]
kəli brother-in-law [свояк], sister-in-law [свояченица]
kāndəli around [вокруг], circumference [окружность]
kāndəlitəuri surrround/enclose [окружать]
kəndərxjən threshold [порог]
kəpsun cruel/severe [жестокий]
kərcuxin soot [сажа]
kərələuri treasure [беречь]
kərən stable/cowshed [конюшня]
kərgjəcjuri turn (vi.) [вертеться]
kərgjəmburi roll [катиться]
kəsi happiness [счастье]
kəsi ana unfortunate [несчастный]
kəsiku happy [счастливый]
kəsjuə gələuri ɟo church [церковь]

kəsūləuri punish [наказывать]
kəsūlin punishment [наказание]
kicəuri make efforts [стараться]
kidūri respect (n.) [уважать], polite [относиться с уважением, проявлять почтительность]
kī̄lər Evenki [эвенк]
kıltwa kıltwa taori glimmer [сверкать]
kıltoljori glitter [блестеть]
kısjako unfortunate [несчастье]
kiskjən tongs/pliers [щипцы]
kjakso honey [мёд]
kwaŋsa basket [корзина]
kwax kwax osıgōri become hard [твердеть]
kwaxa kwaxa bi hard/solid [твёрдый], tough (adj. describing meat) [жёсткий]
kocapsımbori tumble [споткнуться]
kokwaro crane [журавль]
kōkoni butterfly [бабочка]
kolan chimney [труба]
kolan insect [насекомое], maggot [личинка]
koli ceremony [обряд]
kombo dipper [половник]
komtan cover [крышка]
koŋgo the deaf [глухой]
koŋgōktokan bell [колокольчик]
koŋgōri become deaf [глохнуть]
koŋgoto bell [колокол]
korıca cage [загон]
korpjasi busy [занят]
korpjori be in time [успевать]
kota miserly/stingy [скупой]
kota stomach [желудок]
kota ana generous [щедрый]
kotadaori grudge [жалеть]
kotan bowl [миска]

kristʃanskaj ɟjoŋka farmers family [крестьянская семья]
kubdu convex [выпуклый]
kucən knife [нож, ножик]
kūci dove [голубь]
kukpukən mote [соринка]
kukpun scrap/rubbish [мусор]
kūku swan [лебедь]
kumuktə eyelid [веко]
kūn breast (animal) [вымя], breast (woman's) [грудь]
kupən thread [нитка, нить]
kupikən toy [игрушка]
kupī̄n game/play [игра]
kupuktə total [целое]
kurbəncu dragonfly [стрекоза]
kusun power [сила]
kusuŋku strong [сильный]
kutucjuri pull (sheep) [тащить]

la candle [свеча]
la fairly/pretty [довольно]
labwa xısaŋgōri chat [болтать]
lagɟjori lean against [опираться]
lakaɟi modorjori lacquer [лакировка, покрытие лаком]
lala gruel/porridge [каша]
laŋ bi near [близко]
laŋɟūri approach [подходить]
laxa catfish [сом]
lə fairly/pretty [довольно]
ləbār dust cloth [тряпка]
ləkə arrow [стрела]
lāmi slippers [тапочки]
ləŋəki reindeer moss [ягель]
liŋsə collar [воротник]
liŋsə ɟului pasini forepart of collar [передняя часть воротника]
lwap tataori take off [отрывать]

lōbōri hang up/hook [вешать]
loca kaoljan russian Korean [русский кореец]
lokaori sexual intercourse [половой акт]
loŋto muzzle [дуло]
lōwori hang up/suspend [вешать]
loxon sword [меч]
lugji thick/dense [густой]
luktu gɪdalaori penetrate [пронзать]
luktu xərcjuri gnaw through [прогрызать]
luktuljuri poke [протыкать]
luŋbəuri swallow [глотать]

māi paw [лапа]
maɪkan tent [палатка]
maktaori praise/congratulate [хвалить]
mama elderly woman [старуха]
manjo bwani Manchu [Маньчжурия]
maŋbo river [река]
maŋbokan rivulet [речка], waterway [водопроток]
maŋga difficult/hard [трудный], complex [сложный]
maŋga expensive [дорогой]
maŋga goci hot (taste) [острый]
maŋga xoda high price [высокая цена]
mapa bear [медведь]
mapa old man [старик]
mapadan male (animal) [самец]
masacjori spray [поливать]
masi strong [крепкий], solid [прочный]
masiji gələuri demand [требовать]
masiji japaori seize [крепко схватывать]
masɪltōri smelt iron [закаливать железо]
masini strength [прочность]
mədəsəl rumor [слухи]
mədəsin question [вопрос]
mədəsjuri ask [спрашивать]

məgjin cliff/precipice [обрыв]
məicə frost [иней]
məin frost [иней]
mələ soap [мыло]
məndui for oneself [для себя]
məndui cukinji bodōri look down [свысока относиться]
məndui japaori undertake/be in charge [брать на себя]
mənə dəŋsigui japaori take pains [брать на себя заботы]
mənə murundui ilisjuri hold fast [придерживаться]
mənə tui osini of course/of itself [само собой]
mənə xalai niruxən signature [подпись]
mənədolari osɪwambori jaka transaction [сделка]
mənjiji olbjacjori carry [носить при себе]
məŋgun silver [серебро]
məŋtən twilight [сумерки]
māpi maktaori be proud of/brag [хвалиться]
māpi waori suicide [самоубийство]
mərxə a bamboo comb [частый гребень]
mət bi resemble/like [похожий]
mətāŋgūri grow dark [смеркаться]
mi I [я]
mi jakpadoɪwa close by me [рядышком со мной]
mjawan heart [сердце]
mjawasɪso mild [нежный]
mjari dazzling [ослепительный]
mjawan favorite [любимый]
mjawasjori favorite [любимый]
mɪcɪgōri move back [отступать], retreat [отступать]
***militʃija otʃelenije*ni** police station [отделение милиции, полицейский участок]
mindu jɪxa aba I don't have money. [У меня нет денег.]
mindu jɪxa bi I have money. [У меня есть деньги.]
***minūta* kaltani** half an hour [полчаса]
miŋgi my [мой]
mjocalaori discharge/spout out [запускать, стрелять]

mjocalaori shoot [стрелять]
mjocan gun [ружьё]
mjocan oktoni gunpowder [порох]
mjocjacin shooting (a gun) [стрельба]
mo tree [дерево], timber/wood [древесина], stick [палка], fire-wood [дрова]
mo hammer [дубинка]
mo bəjəni stem [ствол]
mo ojalani ılgalaori carve [вырезать]
moco unskillful [неумелый, неловкий]
modan boundary/border [граница, рубеж]
modorjori paste [намазывать]
mogo mushroom [грибы]
mogo rough boletus [подберёзовик]
moja̧ŋga middle-aged [пожилой]
mokco crooked [кривой], slanting [косой]
mokcoji xujəku xusə ıxan bull with crooked horn [бык с кривым рогом]
moktoljori break off [сгибать, ломать]
monjə monkey [обезьяна]
mo̧ŋgol Mongolian (n.) [монгол]
mo̧ŋgon neck [шея]
mōwa capci nai woodman [дровосек]
moraori shout [кричать], bleat [блеять]
morin horse [лошадь], stallion [конь]
morin molokoni mare's milk [кобылье молоко]
morin nuktəni mane [грива]
morinsal jonaci herd of horses [табун лошадей]
morjori weave (basket) [плести]
morkolaori twist [крутить]
moxaljan bullet [пуля]
mudur hunting [охота]
mwə water [вода]
mwə orondolani omjori ja̧ka beverage [напиток]
mwədu otter [выдра]

mwəicəuri outrun [перегонять]
mwəku tusju Chinese ink [жидкая тушь]
mwələmburi be drowned [тонуть]
mwəlu bucket [ведро]
mwəwə omōcjori bwa reservoir [водохранилище]
muiki snake [змея]
muikūri crawl [ползать]
muirə bja October [октябрь]
muirədui olbımbori carry on the shoulder [нести на плечах]
muirəi əurjəcjuri shrug shoulders [пожимать плечами]
muji oat [овёс]
muksultə grape [виноград]
mūmburi get cold [остывать]
mūŋgicjuri freeze [охлаждать]
murcjuri think [думать]
muru muru bi bja full moon [полная луна]
murumbə mwəri odd [причудливый]
murumbi umburi express [выражать]
murun thinking [мысль], opinion [мнение]
murun ana stupid [глупый]
muruŋku smart [умный]
mutəuri know how to [уметь], can/be able to [мочь]
muxərgjən circle [круг]

na land [земля], soil [почва]
nadaıŋgo seventy [семьдесят]
nadan seven [семь]
nadan bja May [май]
nādo balji boko peanut [орахис]
nai person/people [человек]
nai dərəuni gəbuni merit [достоинство]
nai sārasıjjani icəicūri scout [подсматривать]
nai uji̧ni gasa duck [домашняя утка]
naiwa cukisjuri look down [свысока относиться]
naiwa uicidə ŋāsōri compare [сравнять]

naɪgi inəktəuri sneer [насмехаться]
naɪʄi inəktəkə cjuri satirize [высмеивать]
naɪsal people [люди, народ]
naɪsalba em bwaci xəsigwəri gathering [сбор, собирание]
naɪtaoni each/every [каждый]
naɪtaoni xaŋgɪsɪla bini individuality [индивидуальность]
nāmambori hug [обнимать]
nāmbokan riddle/puzzle [загадка]
nāmbori hit [попадать]
namcjan convenient [удобный]
nāmɪcjori beg [умолять]
namo sea [море]
namo ambani angler (fish) [морской чёрт]
namo cānini crab [краб]
namo kɪrani shore [морской берег]
namoca fold [складка]
nanta leather [шкура]
nantama sabo sɪŋaktako fur boots [кожаные сапоги с мехом]
nantama tətwə leather garment [одежда из кожи, кожаная одежда]
naŋdako osjori fall on debt [эадолжать]
naŋdawambori lend [давать в долг]
naŋdaori borrow [брать в долг]
naŋgacjori spread/spilt [рассеивать]
naŋgācjori throw [бросать]
naŋgalagōri leave [оставлять]
naŋgalaori sow [сеять]
nāon widow [вдова], widower [вдовец]
naonʄwan young [молодой], young man [парень]
naonʄokan boy [мальчик]
narjori fishing [рыбная ловля]
nasal eye [глаз]
nasal bəjəni eyeball [глазное яблоко]
nasalbi dasjori close ones eyes [закрывать глаза]
nasalbi nixəljuri open ones eyes [открывать глаза]

nasāpton glasses [очки]
nə certainly [обязательно]
nəjən flat [ровный]
nəjən na plain (n.) [равнина]
nəktə low [низкий], short [маленький, невысокий]
nəktə wild boar [кабан]
nəku younger brother [младший брат], younger sister [младшая сестра]
nākūri pinch [вставлять]
nākūri put [вкладывать]
nəmdə narrow [узкий], slim/slender [тонкий]
nəmdə bəgʄi calf (n. part of the leg) [голень]
nəmi thin [тонкий]
nətəkuləuri slip on/throw on [накидывать]
nəucəuri keep/maintain [сохранять]
nəucjuri keep [хранить]
nāuri carry/bear [взваливать]
nāuri draw/ladle/drain [накладывать]
nāuri postpone [откладывть]
nāuri set/put [класть]
nāuri get out [выходить]
***niʄelja* inisəlni** day of the week [дни недели]
nɪjɪraori massage [тереть]
nɪkan bwani China [Китай]
nɪlakon nude/bare [голый]
nilbi nilbi bi smooth [гладкий]
nimək̄n neighborhood [сосед]
nɪmokta tear (n. from the eyes) [слеза]
niptəŋgi fat/grease [жир]
nɪrjan wheel [колесо]
nɪrɪkta backbone [позвоночник]
niruku pen [ручка], pencil [карандаш]
niruwuri write [писать]
niruwuri dərə desk [письменный стол]
nixəlikpjuri opened [открываться]

nixəljuri open [открывать], open door [открывать]
njaɟaxa grass [трава]
njaksa pus [гной]
njalon raw [сырой], raw stuff [сырое]
njalon uliksə raw meat [сырое мясо]
njama warm [тёплый]
njama aso noŋgi bjəsi gentle/tender [мягкий]
njamnjaori ride [ехать]
njamnjaori morin reindeer for riding [верховая лошадь]
njamolta moss [мох]
njanjori chew [жевать]
njaŋga pujūwuri boil slightly [слегка варить]
njaŋga xulɟi warm [тепловатый]
njāori rot [гнить]
njār bi peaceful [спокойный]
njār osɪgōri relax [успокаиваться]
njaron swamp/marsh [болото]
njaroŋko bwa marsh land [болотистая местность]
njəcən bird [птица]
njədu cado bi rarely [редко]
njəŋnjə late spring [весна]
njəsəŋgi sweat (n.) [пот]
njəsəŋgjuri sweat (v.) [потеть]
njəūri bury [хоронить]
njəwəciku toilet/bathroom [уборная, туалет]
njəwun funeral ceremonies [похороны]
njoaci their [их]
njoanci they [они]
njoani he [он], she [она], his [его], her [её]
njoaŋgici their [их]
njoaŋgini his [его], her [её]
njoŋgjan blue [синий], green [зелёный]
njoŋnja goose [гусь], wild geese [дикий гусь]
noŋgjori add [добавлять], count [складывать, суммировать]
noŋɟi cold (weather) [холодно]

njugɟuŋ violet [фиолетовый]
njuləcə colors/paint/pigment [краска]
njuləku brush [кисть]
njuləuri dye [красить]
njuŋgun six [шесть]
njuŋgun bja April [апрель]
njuŋuiŋgu sixty [шестьдесят]
nūci small/little [маленький]
nūci cɪkokan chick [цыплёнок]
nūci ɪmakan kid [козлёнок]
nūci ɪxakan calf [телёнок]
nūci mɪkɪna chaff [мелкая мякина]
nūci morɪkan foal [жеребёнок]
nūci pasi fine/tiny [мелкий]
nūci piktə baby [малыш]
nūci piktə poltani baby blanket [детскоеодеяло]
nūci təməkən yong camel [верблюжонок]
nūci xoni lamb [ягнёнок]
nūciɟīmə bja February [февраль]
nūciɟīmə asja piktə last daughter [младшая дочь]
nūciɟīmə xusə piktə last son [младший сын]
nūciken pasɪsal fine/tiny [мелкий]
nucikūkə xwəlbin bunch [пучок]
nūcirigūri reduce [сокращать]
nūcjuri pound [толочь]
nuktə hair [волосы]

Ŋāla hand [кисть], arm [рука]
ŋāla bəgɟi limbs [руки и ноги]
ŋəgɟələ bi səgɟən pink [розовый], light pink [светло-розовый]
ŋəgɟən light [светлый]
ŋəgɟən bi clear [ясно]
ŋələ̄cisu timid [боязливый]
ŋələ̄cjuri be afraid of [бояться]
ŋələpsi dangerous [опасный]

ŋələpsi fear [страшный]
ŋələpsi jaka monster [чудовище]
ŋələwəsi safe [безопасный]
ŋərumburi shine [светить]
ŋərun light [свет]
ŋonılāni length [длина]
ŋonimi long [длинный]
ŋuirə shoulder [плечо]

Obo (one's) share (n.) [доля]
obolaori separate [разделять], share [распределять]
ōci north [север]
ōcɟa la bi orōn reindeer [(северный) олень]
ogda boat [лодка]
ōgwan pumpkin [тыква]
ōi little [мало]
ōınagwambori reduce [сокращать]
oja ojacjani nəktəuri heap up [наваливать]
ojaɟja pasi outside [внешняя часть]
ojon badger [барсук]
oɟocjori cut down [экономить]
oɟōri kiss [целовать]
okci nai doctor [врач]
okcıcjori heal/cure [лечить]
oksaran owl [сова]
okto drug [лекарство]
oktowa omjori take medicine [принимать лекарство]
olbjacjori guide [водить]
olbımbori bring (somebody) [привести кого-л.]
ōlbımbori bring [приносить]
olgjan pig [свинья]
olgjan uliksəni pork [свинина]
olgomi pheasant [фазан]
olokjana suddenly [вдруг]
olopsi hard/violent [резкий]

omjori drink [пить], drink milk [пить молоко]
omo cellar/pit [нора, берлога]
omo nest [гнездо]
omōcjori accumulate/save up [копить], be piled up [накапливаться]
omokta egg [яйцо]
omol belt [пояс], waistband [ремень]
omolgıca loin [талия]
onıkan brook [ручей]
onimi long [длинный]
ōnjwambori float [плавать], swim [плавать]
oŋāka infant [младенец]
oŋbo hip [зад, ягодица]
oŋbōri forget [забывать]
oŋdo truthful [правдивый]
ōŋkwambori grazing [пасти]
ōŋkoca stock farm [пастбище]
opa flour [мука]
oporo nose [нос]
oporo saŋgarni nostril [ноздря]
orkıla bi sad [печальный], gloomy [грустный]
orkıloxa nai sacrifice [жертва]
orkin not good [нехороший], bad [плохой]
orkin ənu syphilis [сифилис]
orkınla worse [хуже]
orkısjori feel aggrieved [обижаться]
orōn daughter-in-law [невестка], sister-in-law [жена брата мужа]
orōn deer [олень]
orōn nantani deerskin [оленья шкура]
orōn uliksəni venison [оленина, мясо оленя]
osi future [будущее]
osimi mutəi jaka opportunity/chance/occasion [возможность, шанс]
osıwambori desire [желать]
osısjori protest [протестовать]

osjori become [стать]
osjori happen/occur [возникать, происходить]
ōsjori clean (v.) [убирать]
ota shoes [обувь]
otalagōri put on/wear [надевать на ноги, обувать]
otoljori realize [осознавать], understand [понимать]
otoloɪso skillful [умелый]
oton jar [горшок]
ōwoi pəru outer trousers [вторые штаны]
ōwoi tətwə upper garment [верхняя одежда]
ōwori climb [сесть]

pa liver [печень]
pācɪlaori clap [ударять ладонью]
paɪŋa palm [ладонь]
paɪŋgasalbi pɪlkjori rub ones hands [потирать]
paɪxapsi boring [скучный]
pajakt ama topto straw rope [верёвка]
pajaktaji aŋgoxan topto straw rope [верёвка]
pāji separate [отдельный]
pājɪlagōri separate (vt.) [разделяться]
pajɪmta wild onion [дикорастущий зелёный лук]
pajɪral stage [сцена]
pajɪran wall [стена]
pakaŋ ball [мяч]
pakci dark [тёмный]
pakcɪla bi njuŋgjan indigo blue [тёмно-синий]
paksi talent/capacity [талант, способность]
palan floor [пол]
palgan sole of foot [подошва стопы]
palwa hammer [молоток]
pamācjori wander [блуждать]
pamaori get lost [терять дорогу, заблуждаться]
panjacɪko mirror [зеркало]

panjan shadow [тень]
paŋgacin fortunetelling [гаданье]
pao cannon [пушка]
pāwa window [окно]
pāwawa japaci bərən lintel [перемычка двери или окна, притолока]
paōrjori swim [плавать]
papa uncle (father's elder brother) [старший брат отца], uncle (father's younger brother) [дядя], husband of a paternal aunt [муж сестры отца], husband of a maternal aunt [муж сестры матери]
para sled [сани]
parpin fresh [свежий]
pasi part [часть]
pasljetsvja result [последствие, результат]
patalan maid [девушка]
pəgjəjjə ujəci toŋdoji nəuxən vertical [вертикальный]
pəgui pəmun lower lip [нижняя губа]
pəgui xuktə lower teeth [нижние зубы]
pājə forehead [лоб]
pəiŋən knee [колено]
pəiŋgəndui ɪlɪsjori sit on ones knees [стоять на коленях]
pəisi down [вниз]
pəisi nākūri bring down [спускать]
pəkəsi heat [жар], hot [горячий]
pəkəsi mwə hot water [горячая вода], hot spring [горячий источник]
pəku hot (weather) [жарко]
pəmun lip [губа]
pāntə worm [червяк], earthworm [дождевой червь]
pəŋpəŋ bījaka powder/flour [порошок]
pəŋsəku jar [кувшин]
pərəl floor/ground/bottom [дно]
pərən defeat [поражение], failure [неудача]
pərəuri lose [проигрывать], be defeated [терпеть поражение]

pərgəuri taste (v.) [пробовать]
pərgəuri try [пытаться, пробовать]
pəru trousers [штаны, брюки]
pərxi west [запад]
pikicjori (sjundu māpi ~) sunbathe [загорать]
pikin Beijing [Пекин]
pɪkjori roast, bake [печь]
piktə child [ребёнок]
piktərən grandson [внук], granddaughter [внучка], great-grandson [правнук], great-granddaughter [правнучка]
piktərən nephew [племянник], niece [племянница]
piktəwə bāracin amin stepfather [отчим]
piktəwə bāracin ənin stepmother [мачеха]
pɪlakta woodpecker [дятел]
pɪlkjori stroke [гладить]
pinur arrowhead [наконечник стрелы, остриё стрелы]
pixur winnow [веялка]
pjagdan birch [берёза]
pjo ticket [билет]
pjokjacin whistle [свист]
pjokjan pipe [дудка]
pjoncjori fart [пукать]
pjoncjori pun wind/fart [газы]
pləwə bāori beneficial [выгодный]
poɪkaŋko bja September [сентябрь]
poka globe [шар]
pokacin herpes [герпес]
pokpɪndai impatient/quick-tempered [нетерпеливый]
pokson corner [угол]
pokto road/path [путь]
poktola on the way/half way [по дороге]
polcin cheek [щека]
polɪkta nice [добрый]
polon torini fever [температура]
polta blanket [одеяло]

poŋdan mold [плесень]
pōpon saw [пила]
porgin case [случай]
porjori aim [целить]
poron top [вершина]
porxo ship [корабль]
porxōto ship [корабль]
pos straight [прямо]
pos bi steep [крутой, отвесный]
pos bjəsi slightly sloping [пологий]
posɪko blade/edge [лезвие], razor [бритва]
posjori cut (hair) [стричься], shave [бриться], mow [косить], shear sheep [стричь]
potagin lamp oil [керосин], oil lamp [светильник]
***primier*bə būmi** for instance/for example [наприме]
pūcjuri blow [дуть]
puikūri jump [прыгать]
puisjuāmburi boil (vt.) [кипятить]
puisjuri boil (vi.) [кипеть]
puisixə mwə boiled water [кипяток, кипячёная вода]
pujə wound [рана]
pujəljuri wound [ранить]
pujəntun wound [ранение]
pujuwuri boil [варить]
pujuwuxən cɪrowoxan uliksə fried boiled meat [поджаренное варёное мясо]
pujuwuxən xando bələ boiled rice [варёный рис]
puksin storm/tempest [буря]
pulə profit [прибыль], surplus [избыток]
pulə rest/remnant [остаток]
pulə bjuri be left over [быть в излишке]
puləguxən rest/remnant [остаток]
puləwə bāori benefit/profit [выгода]
puləwə bāori receive [получать прибыль]
pulsjuri come [приходить]

pulsjuri ɟaka vehicle [средства транспорта]
pūn smell [запах]
puncilkən hedgehog [ёж]
punjəktən ashes [пепел, зола]
puntu antlers of deer [панты]
pūŋgə snowstorm [метель]
pūŋgicjuri smell (vt.) [нюхать]
puŋku shawl [платок]
pūŋku osjori smell (vi.) [пахнуть]
puŋnəgūri expel [выгонять]
puŋnəuri drive [гнать]
purən ambani tiger [тигр]
purən bəjun beasts [дикий зверь]
purən kəksə wildcat [дикая кошка]
purukwən thumb [большой палец]
purukwən gajakuan aldani span [пядь]
pūwuri paralyze [затекать]
puxin bowels [кишка]
pwaldwani sometimes [иногда]

-ragda only [только]
-rəgdə only [только]
rūbl ruble [рубль]

Sabo boots [сапоги]
sabsi kırani riverside [речной берег]
sagɟi old (sb) [старый]
sagɟi mo wither [старое дерево]
sagɟılsal tuigəci ancestrial shrine [место поклонения предкам]
saıca mark [отметка]
saıja sieve [решето, сито]
saına probably/perhaps [может быть]
saksi magpie [сорока]
saljori affect/put on airs [чваниться]
saman shaman [шаман, шаманка]

saŋgarko sıran tube/pipe [трубочка]
sāŋgjori throw away [выбрасывать]
saŋnjakan haze (n.) [дымка]
saŋnjan smoke [дым]
saola water tank [бак для воды]
sāori know [знать], famous [известный]
sar bi mıkına chaff [мелкая мякина]
sarāori be weary of [приедаться]
sarbi chopsticks [палочки]
sarbi sharp [острый]
sarmakta eyebrow [бровь], eyelash [ресница]
sārsıɟani secretly [тайком]
saxarin black [чёрный]
sāwambori report [сообщать]
sāwan signal [сигнал]
sāwasi don't know [не знать]
sə age [возраст]
sāgɟələ bi njugɟuŋ purple [красно-фиолетовый]
sāgɟələ bjando red-bean [красные бобы]
sāgɟələ cınɟo red pepper [красный перец]
sāgɟən red [красный]
səiŋə gills [жабры]
səɟən cart [телега], coach [карета], carriage [повозка]
səkcjəuri lay [постилать]
səkpəcjuri bite (v. animal/man) [кусать]
sāksə blood [кровь]
sāksə xəjəini bleed [кровоточить]
səksāŋkurə white (silver) poplar [тополь белый]
səktəpun mat [подстилка], mattress [матрас]
sələ iron [железо]
sələkən wire [проволока]
sələmə pokto railway [железная дорога], [железнодорожный путь]
sām bjuri thread a needle [продевать]
sənəuri wake up [просыпаться]

səpə marten [соболь, куница]
səptūri rust [ржаветь]
sərūwuri wake up [разбудить]
səsəxə pharynx [глотка]
səsxə chin [подбородок]
səuləuri search for [обыскивать]
səurə silk [шёлк]
səurəmə kupən silk thread [шёлковая нитка]
si you [ты]
sidəri bracelet [браслет]
sigɟipun wooden comb [деревянная расчёска], a coarse comb [редкий гребень]
sigɟjuri comb [расчёсываться]
sɪgwan watermelon [арбуз]
sikpi narrow [узкий]
sikpi puxin small intestine [тонкая кишка]
siksə evening [вечер]
siksə guxən late [поздний]
siksə taondwani nightly/every evening [каждый вечер]
sikūn new [новый]
sikūn aɪŋgani New Year [Новый Год]
sikūn mədəsəl news [новости]
sɪlacjori bloom [цвести]
siləmsə dew [роса]
sɪlɪa plate/dish [тарелка]
siljuri weave [ткать]
siljuxən nuktə braided hair [заплетённые волосы]
sɪlkōri wash [мыть, стирать]
siltə gallbladder [жёлчь]
siluktə ant [муравей]
silun dry [сухой]
silun ərin dry season [засушливый сезон]
silun na land [суша], dry ground [сухая почва]
sim bi (naɪ) quiet [тихий]
sɪmanaɪni snow (v.) [идёт снег]

sɪmata snow [снег]
sɪmata pwəlini avalanche [снежная лавина]
simsə oil [масло]
simwəcjuri whisper [шептать]
simuksə fat [жир], oil/grease [масло]
sɪnaɟjori poverty [бедность, нищета]
sinəɟi poor [бедный]
sɪŋakta fur [мех], wool [шерсть]
sɪŋaktako tətwə fur clothes [одежда из меха]
sɪŋaktama tətwə fur clothes [одежда из меха]
siŋgərə mouse [мышь]
siŋgərəuri suppress [притеснять]
siŋgi/si your [твой]
siŋmisin cough [кашель]
siŋmisjuri cough (v.) [кашлять]
siŋmu tongue [язык]
sipsiki grasshopper [кузнечик]
sɪragōri connect [соединять], continue [продолжать]
sɪrāori be continued/be kept on [продолжаться]
sɪrāori extend [продлять]
sirgumburi tremble [дрожать]
sirgumburi ənu malaria [малярия]
sɪrjori hide oneself [прятаться]
sɪrjori squeeze [доить]
sɪrjori ɪxan milch cow [дойная корова]
siru forefinger [указательный палец]
siru rasp [напильник]
sirūri sharpen (knife) [точить]
sɪsan bwani Japan [Япония]
sixən past [прошлое]
sixən bja last month [прошлый месяц]
sixən inisəl the other day [прошлые дни]
sjalta charcoal [древесныйуголь]
sjama na sandy ground/soil [песчаная почва]
sjan ear [ухо]

sjan sand [песок]
sjanto fist [кулак]
sjaŋko na sandy ground/soil [песчаная почва]
sjaŋsa drawer [ящик]
sjawambori feed [кормить]
sjaori eat [есть], eat milk [есть молоко]
sjaoriwa pujuwuri cook [готовить]
sjaorjwa taɪdoi xaocjori puŋku dish towel [кухонное полотенце]
sjaorjwa taori kucən cleaver [кухонный нож]
sjaptaŋgi food [еда, пища, продукты питания]
sjaptaŋgi provisions [продовольствие]
sjapton ear-flaps [наушники для утепления]
sjasɪmba agbɪmbōri cry (animal) [издавать звуки]
sjasin sound [звук]
sjasjoltōri cry (animal) [издавать звуки]
sjasɪsjori be torn [рваться]
sjata sugar [сахар]
sjataŋgi prey [корм]
sjəpurun worm [червяк]
sjoar chisel [зубило, долото]
sjucixin wen/lump [шишка]
sjun sun [солнце]
sjun garpaɪni sunrise [восход солнца]
sjun tokoni noon [полдень]
sjun tokoni ɟuljələni morning [до обеда]
sjun tokoni sjucəni the afternoon [после обеда]
sjun tuguini sunset [заход солнца]
sjur ənəi nai tourist [прохожий]
***slivotʃināi* simsə** butter [масло]
soci fin [плавник]
sociki fin [плавник]
sogdata fish [рыба]
sogdata nūci gɪrmaksani small fish bones [мелкие рыбьи кости]
sogɟamasjori fishing [рыбная ловля]
sōgɟon yellow [жёлтый]

sojōri abuse (v.) [браниться]
sojōri scold [ругать]
soktocjōri get drunk/get dizzy [быть пьяным, опьянеть]
solgɪxa green [зелёный]
soli fox [лиса]
soljori mix/blend [смешивать]
soljoxa osjori get mixed [смешиваться]
sonɟon election [выборы]
sonɟōri choose [выбирать], select [избирать]
soŋgōri cry [плакать]
soŋta deep [глубокий]
sopān elephant [слон], dragon [дракон]
sopān gjarmaksani ivory [слоновая кость]
sora flea [блоха], housebug/bedbug [клоп]
sorin quarrel [ссора]
sorjosi quarrel [ссориться]
sorso bud [бутон]
sosi fifty [пятьдесят]
sōsjori dip up [наливать]
sosxa whip [кнут, бич]
sugbin steam/vapor [пар]
sugbindu pujūwuri evaporate/steam [готовить на пару]
sugɟun brown [коричневый]
suglən present/gift [подарок], souvenir [сувенир]
sugləuri dedicate [преподносить]
sugləuri present (v.) [дарить]
sūktu branch [ветка]
sūməcən secret [тайна]
sumul sinew [сухожилие]
surə axe [топор]
susūcjuri see off [провожать]
susūri start out/depart [отправляться]
***suxaputnāj* caoxoxa** army [сухопутная армия]
swakta sagebrush [полынь]
swanda garlic [чеснок]

swasako brush [щётка]
swə you (pl.) [вы], you (honorific form) [вы], your (pl.) [ваш]
swəksə string [шнурок]
swəksə torch [факел]
swəŋgi your (pl.) [ваш]

tacin habit [привычка]
tācin expense [расход]
tacjoci nai student/pupil [ученик]
tacjocjori learn [учиться]
tacjori be accustomed to [привыкать]
tagılaıcaori murun aim/goal/purpose [цель]
tagılaori ǰaka duty [обязанность]
tāi ǰakawa mutəwāsi fail [терпеть неудачу]
taıbo girder [балочная ферма]
taıcaori desire [желать]
tāǰjalan loss [убыток, утрата]
tākōwambori introduce [знакомить]
tākōri acquaintance [знакомый]
takto storehouse [склад]
taktōlama səǰən bicycle [велосипед]
taktōlaori step on [наступать]
talakan light [огонёк]
taloma aljo birchbark case [берестяной туес]
tamagōri pick up [подбирать]
tamāori collect/gather [собирать]
tamnja fog [туман]
tamnjaŋko foggy [туманно]
tamnjaŋko bwa haze [мгла]
tawa fire [огонь]
tawado xolgıcjori dry by the fire [сушить]
tawaŋkıcaori force/make [заставлять]
taodan answer [ответ]
taodaori answer [отвечать]
taodaori compensate [компенсировать]

taombori consider [считать], count [считать]
taori business [дело]
taori do [делать]
taōri correct [исправлять], mend/repair [чинить, ремонтировать]
tāori light (v.) [зажигать], turn on a light [включать]
taosi that way [туда]
taoxa glass [стекло]
taoxamba dōǰiji ulāsjuri be satisfied [удовлетворяться]
targon fat [толстый]
tarjori plant [сажать]
tarpāki gloves [перчатки]
taso agdawasi doubtful [сомнительный]
tatagōri lengthen [вытягивать]
tataori pull [тянуть]
tataori apara camera [фотоаппарат]
taxi shelf [полка]
təcicəuri put on/wear [носить]
təi that [то, тот]
təi kaltāǰja away/that way [та сторона]
təimburi rest [отдыхать]
təimburi ini a day off/a holiday [выходной день]
təin rest (n.) [отдых]
təisəl those things [те]
təǰə truth [правда]
təǰəku sincere [верный]
təǰən faith [вера]
təkcin thick/dense [густой]
təkāuri explode [взрываться]
tələ soon [скоро]
təmən camel [верблюд]
təmtāku bridge [мост]
təmtəŋku bəgjələni under [под мостом]
təmu raft [плот]
təni balji njaǰaxa sprout [росток]
təni baljıgoi njaǰaxa bud of a grass [росток травы]

təni əsi just now [только что]
təni osi amtaka bear fruit (v.) [завязываться]
təni sırjoxa *molako* raw milk [парное молоко]
təŋ very [очень]
təŋ bi genuine [подлинный]
təŋ bjəsi false/fake [фальшивый]
təŋ dāi very large [очень большой]
təŋ əgji a lot [очень много]
təŋ gucukuli wonderful [прекрасный]
təŋ nūci very small [очень маленький]
təŋ ōi very small amount [очень мало]
təŋ təji xəsəwə būuri swear [клясться]
təŋ tərək bi indeed/I see! [совершенно верно]
təŋ toŋdo exact [точный]
təŋ ulən excellent [отличный]
təŋki puddle [лужа]
tāŋku saddle [седло]/stool [табуретка]
təŋnjən floor [этаж]
təp təp taori drop [капать]
təpciūwuri begin (vt.) [начинать]
təpətān dance (n.) [танец]
təpətāuri dance (v.) [танцевать]
tərək bi firm [достоверный]
tərək bi right [верно, прав, верный], truthful [правдивый]
tərək bi wrong [правильный]
tərək bjəsi wrong [неверный], mistaken [неправильный]
tərək cado just [как раз]
tərək ərindu just [как раз]
tərək osjori get accomplished [осуществляться]
tərək xısaŋgōri judgment [рассуждение]
tərgədəuri doubt [сомневаться]
təsjuri sit [сидеть]
tətwə clothes [одежда]
tətwəi acogowori take off [раздеваться]
tətwələguwuri put on [одеваться]

tətugūri put a ring on [надевать]
təwə luggage/baggage [багаж]
təwəksə cloud [облако]
təwəksəku cloudy [облачно]
təwəksəku bwa cloudy weather [облачная погода]
tāuri sit down [садиться]
tāuri stand up [вставать]
tāwur cartridge (for a gun) [патрон]
təxə basis [основа], ground/foundation [фундамент]
tjas bi be full of [полный, полностью заполненный]
tjəsə ruble [рубль]
to moose [лось]
to uliksəni roe meat [мясо водяного оленя]
tōi waters edge [берег]
toıban plane [рубанок]
toıkāmācjori fight [драться]
toıkāmbori hit/beat [бить]
toıŋga five [пять]
toıŋga gajakuan aldani span [пядь]
toıŋgacja fifth [пятый]
toja lead [свинец]
tokōmpasi center [центральная часть]
tokon middle [середина]
tokon cumcwən middle finger [средний палец]
tokondolani oblolaori divide into halves [делить пополам]
tōkpon ladder [лестница], staircase [лестница]
tolkim dream [сон, сновидение]
tolkımba ıcōri dream a dream [видеть сон]
toŋdo right [прав, верный], sincere [верный], straight [прямой]
toŋdo bjəsi wrong [неверный]
toŋdo jaoca straight line [прямая линия]
toŋdo pokson angle [угол]
toŋdo puxin rectum [прямая кишка]
toŋdoji straight [прямо]
toŋgasjori touch [трогать]

tōwori climb [подниматься]
top bi point/dot [точка]
topɪcjori spit (v.) [плевать]
topto rope [канат]
tora pillar [столб]
totapja after this (that) time [потом]
totapjatagoi taori postpone [откладывть]
toxala clay [глина]
toxalako na muddy/marsh ground [глиняная почва]
toxalama ɟo marshy house [дом из глины]
toxalama na muddy/marsh ground [глиняная почва]
toxalawa ɟəŋgicimi aŋgoxan earthenware [керамика]
tugbūri drop (vt.) [ронять]
tugdə rain [дождь]
tugdəini rain (v.) [идёт дождь]
tugdəini ərin rainy season [дождливый сезон, сезон дождей]
tugdəwə bāori get wet [попасть под дождь]
tugɟə lynx [рысь]
tūgūri (sun) set (v.) [заходит]
tui but/however [так]
tui (Do it) that way. [так]
tui bi like that [такой], such [таков]
tui umburi osini namely/that is [то есть, именно]
tūicəmi pulsjuri shake (vi.) [шататься]
tuiŋkūri move (vi.) [двигаться]
tuitu bi and so on [и так далее]
tuiūri entertain/treat [угощать]
tukən cousin [двоюродный брат]
tukpəmburi nail (v.) [забивать]
tukpən nail/spike [гвоздь]
tuk-tuk tumən billion [миллиард]
tukuru bottle [бутылка]
tul-tul always [всегда]
tumən million [миллион]
tun banner [знамя]

tūn flag [флаг]
tundūri hesitate [колебаться], lag/delay [задерживаться]
tunjəpun stick [трость]
tuŋdə willow [ива]
tuŋgən breast [грудь]
tuŋsərəuri translate [переводить]
turgəɟi soon [скоро]
turgən fast [быстрый]
turgən xəjə rapid stream [быстрое течение]
turgəni speed [скорость]
turgənɟi quickly [быстро]
turgun reason [повод], cause [причина], motive [мотив]
turguncimi bjuri notice [быть внимательным]
tūri drop (vi.) [падать]
turin pay [зарплата]
tūtwəci aɪŋgani last year [прошлый год]
tūtwənə ɟuliləni bicin aɪŋgani the year before last [позапрошлый год]
tutumi njəuri rush out [выбежать]
tutūri run [бежать]
tūwuri fall [падать], fall down [падать]
twə winter [зима]
twəci ɪ̄uri sink down [погружаться]

ɯcə diarrhea [понос]
ui who [кто]
uidə icəsiɟəni ənəuri sneak into [пробираться]
uidə xəsəwəni dakcjori support [поддерживать]
ujəɟjə pəgjəci toŋdoji nəuxən vertical [вертикальный]
ujəkən box [коробка]
uikə door [дверь]
uilə above [вверху]
uilə dəgdəcjuri turn around while flying [летать высоко]
uimət taori obey [следовать]
uinu someone [кто-то, кто-нибудь]

uiŋgi whose [чей]
uiŋginu bjuri belong to [принадлежать]
uisi up [вверх]
ujwədə xaosıda ənun kicəuri tempt [завлекать]
ujwədə xəm agdai (naı) naïve [простодушный]
ujugūri connect/join [связывать]
ujun jaka living thing/creature [живое существо]
ujuri bind [связывать]
uʄin young [детёныш]
uʄin domestic animal [домашний скот]
uʄin bə ətəxi nai stock farmer [скотовод]
uʄin omoni stable/cowshed [хлев]
uʄjuri bring sb. up/rear (v.) [воспитывать]
ukʄuŋ ukʄuŋ bi soft [мягкий]
uksun dump [влажный, сырой]
ulākən nice/sympathetic [симпатичный]
ulān glorious [славный]
ulān good [хороший], pleasant [приятный]
ulān ciksə Good evening. [Добрый вечер!]
ulān cımi Good morning. [Доброе утро!]
ulān ini Good afternoon. [Добрый день!]
ulān osıwambori improve [улучшать]
ulān takōri familiar [хорошо знакомый, близкий]
ulānʄi aoroso Good night. [Спокойной ночи!]
ulənʄi orkinʄi mənə dolari bjuri relation [отношения, связь]
ulānʄi ōsıcjori put in order/tidy up [приводить в порядок]
ulənʄi puŋkuʄi bjuri sweet smelling [пахнуть хорошо]
ulānlə better [лучше]
uləsi gurun lover [влюблённые]
ulāsin love (n.) [любовь]
ulāsisu mild [нежный]
ulāsjuri cute [милый]
ulāsjuri love (v.) [любить]
ulgi squirrel [бурундук]
uliksə meat [мясо], muscle [мышца]

ulpicə embroidery [вышивка]
ulpin sewing [шитьё]
ulpjuri sew [шить]
ūmburi thaw [таять]
umburi təŋ təʄəku pasini substance/essence [суть, сущность]
umākācjuri fishing [рыбная ловля]
umākən hook (for fishing) [рыболовный крючок]
umākən sirxəni fishing-line [леска]
undəxən board [доска]
unəcin measure [мера]
unəcjuri measure/gauge [измерять]
uŋci heel [пятка]
uŋkurəuri send [посылать]
urəuri grow (vi.) [расти]
urūbl ruble [рубль]
urūmburi (kəkusəlbə) grow (animate thing) [растить, выращивать]
usə seed [семя], grain [зёрнышко]
usimbə taī nai farmer [крестьянин]
usin field [поле], cultivated land [пашня], vegetable garden [огород]
uspjəxəwə opowaŋkıcaori succeed [добиваться успехов]
uwui pəmun upper lip [верхняя губа]
uwui xuktə upper teeth [верхние зубы]

***V*ajanna *marskōj* caoxa** navy [военно-морские силы]
***vajanna vazdoʃnāj* caoxa** air force [военно-воздушные силы]

Wācaori struggle [бороться]
wācjori bark (v.) [лаять]
wāicamʄi a hunter [охотник]
wāıcaori hunt [охотиться]
waʄoaori be broke down [повреждаться]
waʄoljori spoil [портить]

wāmi thick/big [толстый]
wāmi bəgji calf [икры]
wāmi bəgji thigh [бедро]
wāmi topto rope [канат]
wanılāni length [длина]
wanimi long [длинный]
wanımıraori extend [продлять]
wāŋkoli weasel [хорёк]
waŋkoli mōni poplar [тополь]
wāori kill [убивать], get rid of/take off [устранять]
wāswana little while ago [недавно]
wāta wave [волна]
wāta ojawani turgənji ənəuri drift [носиться по волнам]
wəgji suŋurə stretch (out) [растянуться]
wərə female (animal) [самка]

Xabdata leaf [лист]
xacoxan hanging kettle [подвесной котёл]
xadācjori avoid [избегать]
xado amount/quantity [количество]
xado how many/how much [сколько, сколько штук]
xado sə How old are you? [Сколько (Вам) лет?]
xadoko sickle [серп], scythe [коса]
xagdon cellar/pit [нора, берлога]
xai what [что]
xaıcıda mwəmət īuri permeate [просачиваться]
xaıda bini bəun location [месторасположение]
xaıda bwado baljji nai inhabitant [житель]
xaıda jaka how many kind are there? [вид, сорт]
xaıda jaka dolani kamor bjuri contain [содержать]
xaıda osıgwani burbūri life [жизнь]
xaıda osıxani effect [эффект]
xaıda xuiglāni weight [вес]
xaıdə xəm taori jaka means [средство]
xaıdo where [где]

xaıdo da xəm everywhere [везде, всюду]
xaıdoda scope [сфера]
xaıgi da ŋələsi bold/fearless [бесстрашный]
xaıgıda jobori jaka tool [орудие]
xaıgoi What did you come here (to do)? [Зачем]
xaıko-da bjuri have [иметь]
xaıkono bjuri possess [обладать, владеть]
xaılano ənəuri go through [проходить через что-л.]
xaımi Why did you come here? [Почему]
xaıno something [что-то, что-нибудь]
xaıŋgi which/what [какой]
xaıwa da turguncjəsi indifferent [безразличный]
xaıwada baljjoambori hatch [выводить]
xaıwada tagoi naıji gisurəndūri consult [советоваться]
xaıwada tami mutəini ability [способность]
xaıwada taxanjām muricjuri suspect [подозревать]
xaıwano sjur ənəuri pass/go by [проходить мимо чего-л.]
xaja scissors [ножницы]
xajalaori scissor (v.) [резать]
xajon property [имущество]
xajon thing [вещь]
xala last (family) name [фамилия]
xala yoke (n.) [ярмо, хомут]
xalacjori wait [ждать]
xāli when [когда]
xāli no once upon a time [когда-то]
xaljāori yoke horse [запрягать]
xamacada osjocanımat taōri condition [условие]
xamarjori late [опаздывать]
xamasi backward [назад]
xamıgdan mōni poplar [тополь]
xamıla back [сзади, позади]
xamoroi the last [последний]
xamoroi ərinsəldu the latest/the most recent [в последнее время]

xando bələ crop [культура], rice [рис], rice plant [рис]
xanjom xanjom njanjori ruminate [пережёвывать]
xaŋgısıla bi special [особенный]
xaŋgısıla icəjəuri look askance at [искоса смотреть]
xaŋgo crucian carp [карась]
xaŋmaori wither [вянуть]
xaŋpacjori overtake [догонять]
xawaŋi armpit [подмышка]
xāocjori grind/polish [растирать]
xaoıda a certain [некий]
xaoıda nai any one [любой человек]
xaoloca swelling/rash [отёк]
xaolōri swell [отекать]
xaoi *ʧas* What time? [который час?]
xāori rub [вытирать]
xāori bəun pier [причал], wharf [пристань]
xaosan paper [бумага]
xaosi where (direction) [куда]
xaosıda pulsjuri travel/journey/trip [путешествие, поездка]
xaosıno ɟiɟūri go back [возвращаться куда-л.]
xaosıno mocogōri go back [возвращаться куда-л.]
xapol broom [метла]
xapoljori sweep [подметать]
xapon ambani leopard [леопард]
xara strap [лямка]
xaraxin elm (tree) [вяз]
xarba shallow (adj.) [мелкий]
xarpjori cut/slice [резать]
xasar wing [крыло]
xasasin pursuit [погоня]
xasasjori chase [преследовать]
xasısjori pursue [преследовать]
xədumbūwuri shake (vi.) [шататься]
xədun wind [ветер]
xədunɟıni blow [дует ветер]

xəjəuri flow [течь], leak out [протекать]
xāɟuktə wild onion [дикорастущий зелёный лук]
xələ stammering [заика]
xəm all [всё, все], entirely [полностью]
xəmdə abdomen [живот]
xəmə bjuri keep quiet [молчать]
xəni mortar [ступа]
xənju light [лёгкий]
xəŋgəl osıwāmbori liberate [освобождать]
xəpwəuri explode [взрываться]
xəpwəwuri fall down [обваливаться]
xəpuljuri destroy [разрушать]
xərcjuri gnaw [грызть]
xərə frog [лягушка]
xərəgdəpin bat [летучая мышь]
xərəktə skin [кожа]
xārsjuri call [звать], appeal [призывать]
xəsə language [язык], speech [речь]
xəsəi dolɟjoriwa gələi (naı) strict [строгий]
xəsəni ulən kind [любезный]
xəsəni xuigə rough [грубый]
xəsəŋku dictionary [словарь]
xəsəwə buwuri promise [обещание]
xəsiktə scale [чешуя]
xāsjuri call [звать]
xətəuri win [выигрывать], win [побеждать]
xəucilə rib [ребро]
xəwən lake [озеро]
xəutə lungs [лёгкие]
xısaŋgōri say [говорить]
xocjampa vine [лоза]
xocın well [колодец]
xocjori twist (rope) [крутить]
xoda price [цена]
xodako ɟaka value [ценность]

xodasi nai merchant [торговец]
xodasjori sell [продавать]
xoɪksa bubble [пена]
xoɪpon earrings [серьги]
xoʄjori accomplish [завершать]
xoʄjori stop [прекращать], end [кончаться], finish [кончать]
xoʄo son in law [зять]
xolakta reed [тростник]
xolaori read [читать]
xoldon calni əm utu squared [квадратный]
xoldonciji kəcərjuri turn (vt.) [поворачивать]
xolgɪcjori dry (vt.) [сушить]
xolgɪcɪra pujuwuxən uliksə boiled dried meat [варёное сушёное мясо]
xolgɪcoxan uliksə dried meat [сушёное мясо]
xolgoca drought [засуха]
xolgokta reed [тростник]
xolgomosjori thirsty [испытывать жажду]
xolgōri dry (vi.) [сохнуть]
xolgoxan njaʄaxa wither [сухая трава]
xoli raven [ворон]
xōljori turn round [объезжать]
xomicin fasting [голодовка]
xomɪcjori starve [голодать]
xomjo hungry [голодный]
xomno wrist [запястье], back of hand [тыльная сторона руки]
xoncɪraori snore [храпеть]
xōnda taɪda at least [по крайней мере]
xoni sheep [овца], ram [баран]
xōni all kinds of [всякий]
xōni how [как]
xōni da biʄi icəuri shape [вид]
xoni molakoni ewes milk [овечье молоко]
xoni nantaʄjani aŋgōxa rimin sheepskin belt [ремень из овечьей шкуры]

xoni sɪŋaktani wool [овечья шерсть]
xoni uliksəni mutton [баранина]
xonjakan ring [кольцо]
xonjan spoon [ложка]
xōnɪda acagwasi cop goɪgoi ʄaka direct opposition [прямая противоположность]
xōnɪda bi nai character [характер]
xōnɪda taori method [способ]
xonin ba ətūri nai shepherd [пастух]
xoŋgɪkta blood vessel [кровеносные сосуды]
xoŋgorci stinking [вонючий]
xoŋgori smell (vi.) [пахнуть]
xōŋko rock [скала]
xoŋma xoŋma bi gray [серый]
xoŋswan bəgʄi calf (n. part of the leg) [голень]
xorakta bark [кора]
xorāori bear [родить]
xorɪcjori save [спасать]
xorin twenty [двадцать]
xorin əmu twenty one [двадцать один]
xorin puləmjə more than twenty [двадцать с лишним]
xorɪncja twentieth [двадцатый]
xorʄɪŋgōri surround [окружать]
xorōŋkola oak [дуб]
xosa lako trigger [спусковой крючок оружия]
xosakta nail/toenail [ноготь]
xosɪkta star [звезда]
xosɪsjori scratch/itchy [чесаться]
xoto bald (head) [лысый]
xoto skull [череп]
xoton city [город]
xuicən elbow [локоть]
xujə horn [рог]
xuigə heavy [тяжёлый]
xuigu tail [хвост]

xuigudu bi dəgdəcə tail feather [хвостовые перья]
xuimu navel [пуп]
xuiru bended [согнутый], crooked [кривой]
xuiru jaoca curve [кривая линия]
xuirurjuri bend [изгибать]
xujuiŋgu ninety [девяносто]
xujun nine [девять]
xujun bja July [июль]
xuɟu vesica [мочевой пузырь]
xukcūcəuri assault, assail [совершать налёт]
xukcūri attack [нападать]
xukcūri moran war cry [крик]
xuktə tooth [зуб]
xukun bag [сумка]
xukūri wrap [завертывать, упаковывать]
xūlbūri pour [лить]
xūlbūri spill [проливать]
xuləuri dig [копать]
xūljən chord/bowstring [тетива]
xulji palan under-floor heating system [пол с подогревом]
xulɟjuəmburi heat [нагревать]
xulɟjuwuri heat [нагревать]
xulu chipmunk [белка]
xulumbūwuri bring down [выгружать]
xuluŋgūri come down [сходить]
xumdu lean [худой]
xumilun horned owl [филин]
xumun tomb [могила]
xuŋ bja March [март]
xupikən toy [игрушка]
xupin game/play [игра]
xupjuri play [играть]
xurən mountain [гора]
xurən oŋgoloni cave [пещера]
xurən poroni mountaintop [вершина горы], mountain ridge [гребень горы]
xurmə needle [игла, иголка]
xurməŋkulə thorn [шип]
xurmi short (adj.) [короткий]
xurmi pokto shortcut [короткий путь]
xuruktu ripe [спелый]
xurūri be done/be boiled [свариться]
xusə vomiting [рвота]
xusə cıko cock [петух]
xusə ıman goat (male) [козёл]
xusə ıxan bull [бык]
xusə morin stallion [жеребец]
xusə nai man [мужчина]
xusə orōn stag (n. deer) [олень]
xusə piktə son [сын]
xusə piktərākən great-grandson [праправнук]
xusə piktəwə piktəgui ɟapaori adopt [усыновлять]
xusəuri vomit [рвать]
xusjādəku iron [утюг]
xusjāku iron [утюг]
xwaŋgwan cucumber [огурец]
xwədəkpjuri disappear [пропадать]
xwədəuri lose [потерять]
xwəksə sleeve [рукав]
xwəksə ana tətwə vest [желетка]
xwāljuri go over ridge [заходить]

Russian Forms

абрикос apricot
автомобиль car
ад hell
адрес address
активный active
алло hello
алтарь altar
аппендикс appendix
артиллерист artillery
аршин yards
афоризм proverb

бакенбарды beard
баклажан eggplant
бактерия bacteria
бамбук bamboo
банк bank (financial institution)
банкет feast/banquet
биография biography
благородный noble
бокал wine cup
больница hospital
бочка tin
буква (written) character

Валенки moccasins
влияние influence
военная military operation
воздух air
вокзал railroad station
воскресенье Sunday
вторник Tuesday

вульгарный humble/vulgar

Газета newspaper
галоши galoshes
гаолян kaoliang
гарпун harpoon
герой hero
гигиена sanitation
гид guide (n. a person)
годовщина memorial day/anniversary
гонг gong
гостиница tavern/inn
государственноеучреждение public institution
графин decanter
губерния county

Дезинфицировать disinfect

Журнал magazine

Зависеть depend
заграница abroad
задача duty
замок (дворец и крепость) castle
заниматься study
зерно grain
значение meaning

Идеология thought
известь lime (stone)
извиняться apologize
имбирь ginger
императрица empress
иностранец foreigner
йогурт yoghurt

использовать use
история history

Кавалерист cavalry
кадровый the leading members
казах Kazakh (n.)
Казахстан Kazakhstan
календарь calendar
калмык Kalmyk (n.)
карман pocket/bag
карта map
картина drawing
квадрат (regular) square
кипарис cedar
класс class
клиент customer/client
клубника strawberry
компания,фирма company
копейка kopek (currency unit)
королева queen
король king
краситься put on makeup
критиковать criticize
кровать bed
культура culture
кумыс kumiss
кухня kitchen
кыргыз Kyrgyz (n.)

Лагерь camp
лён hemp cloth
лот lot (unit of weight)

Магазин shop
маска mask

материал material
мероприятие event
метр meter
милиционер policeman
министр minister of state
минута minute
мобилизовать mobilize
молоко milk
монарх monarch/sovereign
монах monk
Монголия Mongolia
монета coin (n.)
моряк seaman
музыка music
музыкальный инструмент musical instrument
мул mule

Налог a tax
наложница mistress/concubine
нерв nerve
нефть petroleum
ноль zero
номер number
носки socks

Оазис oasis
образование education
общество society
овощи wild greens
оладьи griddle-cake
опыт experience
ответственность responsibility
открытка post-card
отчёт report
офис office

офицер officer

Парк park
передача,вещание broadcasting
персик peach
пехотинец infantry
печенье cookie
пиджак jacket
пистолет pistol
план plan
планка board
плод fruit/nut
плотина (river) bank
плотник carpenter
площадь area/dimensions
поднос tray
поздравлять congratulate
политика politics
помещик landowner
понедельник Monday
поощрять encourage
пословица proverb/saying
потомок descendant/offspring
почта post office
поэзия,стихи poetry/poem
право right/authority
президент president
преподавать teach
префектура prefecture
призрак spirit
пример example/instance
провинция province
пропагандировать propagate
простуда cold
простужаться catch a cold

простыня quilt
профессия occupation
процент interest
процессия procession
пуд pood
пулемёт machine gun
пульс pulse
пшеница wheat
пятница Friday

Раб slave
рабочий worker
радио radio
разведывать spy (v.)
развиваться develop
рай Heaven
ранг rank
расследовать investigate
расчёска comb
революция revolution
регион region
резина rubber
ремень belt
рецепт cookery
роман novel
Россия russia
рубашка shirt
рынок market
рядовой private (n. military rank)

Сад garden
самолёт airplane
свойство nature
секунда second
сельское хозяйство agriculture

сигареты cigarette
система system
скульптура sculpture/engraving
слава fame
слива plum
служить serve
собрание meeting
содержание content
солидарность solidarity
состояние state/condition
сотрудничать cooperate
социальное status/social position
спектакль play/drama
спички matches
среда Wednesday
стакан cup/glass
степь steppe
столица capital (city)
страна country/nation
суббота Saturday

Табунщик man who raises horses
Татарстан Tatarstan
театр theater
телеграмма telegram
телефон telephone
температура temperature
тетрадь notebook
техника machinery/tools
техника technique
товар goods
товарищ comrade
тонна ton
трактор tractor
трамвай train

треугольник triangle
труба bugle

Удобрение manure
украшение decoration
урожай harvest
участвовать join/participate

Фабрика factory
факт fact
фактор element
фарфор porcelain
фестиваль festival
фильм movie
фрукты fruit
фураж hay

Хижина hut/lodge
хлопок cotton
храм (religious) temple
хурма persimmon

Центр center
цифра figure

Час hour
часы clock/watch
черепица tile
черешня cherry
четверг Thursday
чиновник government official
число number
чувствовать feel

Школа school
шпион spy

Экономика economy
эксплуатировать exploit
электричество electricity
этикет courtesy/manner

Юбка skirt

Яблоко apple
ярлык label
ячмень barley

Appendix 2

Basic Conversational Expressions

- Russian items of our questionnaire are presented in square brackets.
- Russian words in Nanai are presented as phonetic transcription form and in italic fonts.

1. First meeting

1. Hi. [Здравствуйте.]
   ba:cɪgwapu
2. Nice to meet you. [Рад с вами познакомиться.]
   sunʲi ta:kwaljoriwa mi agdanasiji
3. Hi. [Здравствуйте.]
   ba:cɪgwapu
4. Nice to meet you, too. [Я тоже рад с вами познакомиться.]
   sunʲi ta:kwaljoriwa mi də agdanasiji
5. My name is Misha. [Меня зовут Миша.]
   mi gərbui *miʃa*
6. What's your name? [Как вас зовут?]
   swə gərbusu xo:ni bi
7. My name is Tanja. [Меня зовут Таня.]
   mi gərbui *tanja*
8. Where is your hometown? [Откуда вы приехали?]
   swə xajaʲjaʲi gicisu
9. My hometown is Khabarovsk. [Я приехал из Хабаровск.]
   mi *xaba:rofskaʲ*jaʲi gicimbi

10. I'm a stranger here. [Я впервые здесь.]
    mi əsi mət əidu biji
11. Where do you live now? [Сейчас где вы живёте?]
    əsi swə xaɪdu baljiso
12. I live in Amursk now. [Сейчас я живу в Амурске.]
    əsi mi *amurska*du baljiji
13. What do you do for a living? [Чем вы занимаетесь?]
    xaiwa taɪsi
14. I'm a school teacher. [Я преподаю в школе.]
    mi *ʃkola*du *pripada*wa laɪjɪ
15. Then, what do you do for a living? [А вы чем занимаетесь?]
    swə əkuci xaiwa taɪso
16. I raise horses. [Я развожу лошадей.]
    mi morɪnsalba ətəxiji
17. How's your family? [Расскажите о вашей семье.]
    mənə jo:ŋkam bi gusərəusu
18. There are my parents, my wife, my son and daughter. [Мои родители, моя жена, сын и дочь.]
    mi amɪnai əninəi asiji xusə piktəi asja piktəi
19. What makes you come here? [По каким делам приехали сюда?]
    xai mədə:du əusi jicisu
20. I came here to see my elder brother and younger sister. [Я приехал сюда навестить старшего брата и младшую сестру.]
    mi əusi a:gbi asja nəui sa:ndami jicimbi
21. Have a good time with your brother and sister. [Желаю вам приятно провести время.]
    əidu ulə:nji agdapsiji bjusu

2. Visiting

22. How are you? [Как дела?]
    da:isi jakasal xo:ni bici

23. I'm fine. [Хорошо.]
    ulə:n
24. Is the husband home? [Ваш муж дома?]
    swə əjisu jo:gdo bini
25. He's out. [Он ушёл.]
    njoani ənuxə
26. When is he coming back? [Когда он придёт?]
    xa:li njoani jijjuini
27. He'll be back soon. [Скоро придёт.]
    ələ jijjujərə
28. May I help you? [По каким делам?]
    xai mədə:lə
29. I have something to ask to your husband. [У меня вопрос к вашему мужу.]
    mi swə əjicjəsu mədəsi:cəi
30. Come in! [Проходите.]
    irusu
31. OK. hold your dog, please. [Подержите собаку, пожалуйста.]
    ɪndawa japacaoso
32. Please take your coat off! [Раздевайтесь.]
    tətwəi aco:so
33. Have a sit. [Садитесь, пожалуйста!]
    tə:rusu
34. You can smoke here. [Курите, пожалуйста.]
    damaxɪwa omjoso
35. I don't smoke. [Я не курю.]
    mi omjasimbi
36. Have you taken meal? [Вы ели?]
    swə sjaxaso
37. Yes, I have. [Да, ел.]
    i:n sjaxambi
38. Where are you coming from? [Откуда вы едете?]
    xaja:jjaji ənəisu
39. I came from Vladivostok via Amursk. [Я еду из Амурска через Владивосток.]
    mi *vuladɪvostoka*jjaji *amurska*la ənəi

40. Where are you going? [Куда вы едете?]
    xausi ənəisu
41. I am going to Nikolajevsk-na-Amur. [Я еду в Николаевск-на-Амуре.]
    mi da:i maŋbodo bi *nikolajefka*ci ənəi
42. How many people are in your family? [Сколько человек в семье?]
    joŋkandoaso xado naɪ
43. How many adults are in your family? [Сколько взрослых?]
    da:i gurun xado
44. There are two men. [Двое мужчин.]
    jwər xusə naɪ
45. There's a woman. [Одна женщина.]
    əmu əktə
46. There are three children. [Трое детей.]
    ɪlan piktə
47. How old is your elder son? [Сколько лет старшему сыну?]
    da:i xusə piktədwəsi xado sə
48. He is 8 years old. [Ему восемь лет.]
    njoandoani jakpon sə
49. Is your husband back? [Ваш муж вернулся?]
    swə əjisu mocogoxani
50. He is not coming back yet. [Ещё не вернулся.]
    əcjə mocogwa
51. Then, has anybody else come? [Тогда кто-нибудь пришёл?]
    tui tai osini ui də jicini
52. Nobody has come. [Никто не пришёл.]
    uidə əcjə jidəni
53. Now, he's back. [Вот он вернулся.]
    gə njoani mocogoxani
54. Are you all right? [У вас все в порядке?]
    sundu xəm aja
55. We are all right. [Да, все хорошо.]
    i:n xəm ulə:n
56. What's wrong with you? [Что нового?]
    sikun xai da bi

57. Nothing. [Ничего особенного.]
    xaɪdaaso aba
58. How are you? [Как ваше здоровье?]
    swə ajaso nu
59. I'm the same as usual. [Без изменений.]
    tui bi:ji bi
60. Have you ever been to Khabarovsk? [Вы бывали в Хабаровске?]
    swə *xaba:rofsk*aci pulsixəsu
    swə *xaba:rofsk*adu bicisu
61. I've been there three times. [Я был там три раза.]
    mi cado ɪlan modan bicimbi
62. How many households are there? [Сколько семей?]
    xado jo:ŋkansal
63. There are nearly 10,000 houses. [Более 10 тыс. семей.]
    jwan mɪŋgandoi əgji jo:ŋkansal
64. How large is Khabarovsk Krai? [Какая площадь Хабаровского края?]
    *xaba:rofsk*ai *krai plo:sjaji*ni xo:nja bini
65. It's 788,600 square meters. [788,600 квадратных метров.]
    nadan taŋgo jakpoŋgo jakpon mɪŋgan niŋgun taŋgo *kodratnii mjetr* sal
66. When was Khabarovsk Krai established? [Когда была основана Хабаровского края?]
    xa:li *xaba:rofsk*ai *krai*wa aŋgoxaci
67. It was established in 1858. [В 1858 году.]
    əm mɪŋgan jakpon taŋgo sosi jakpon aɪŋganɪdo
68. Where is the administrative office? [Где находится администрация Республики?]
    *krai administra:tʃɪa*ni xaɪdo bini
69. It is in Khabarovsk. [В Хабаровск.]
    *xaba:rofsk*ado
70. How many Nanai people are there in the autonomous regions now? [Сколько сейчас нанайцев в Хабаровского края?]
    əsi xado na:naɪsal *xaba:rofsk*ai *krai*do
71. There are about 12,000 people. [Около 12,000 человек.]
    jwan jwər mɪŋgancja bi naɪsal

72. Meals are ready to be served. [Прошу к столу.]
dərəci ɟiɟusu
73. Bring them around. [Принесите сюда.]
əusi gaɟo:su
74. Please eat. [Угощайтесь.]
dujun bə sjaroso
75. Thank you. [Спасибо.]
banɪxa
76. Water is boiled. [Вода вскипела.]
mwə puiwuxəni
77. Have some tea. [Пейте чай.]
caɪwa omjo:su
78. Would you give me another cup of tea? [Ещё налейте мне, пожалуйста.]
mindu guci cɪcjoso xo:nɪda
79. I'm leaving first. [Мне надо уходить.]
mi ənuiwə gələuri
80. When are you coming again? [Когда вы ещё придёте?]
xali swə guci ɟiɟuɟə:su
81. I'll come here again tomorrow. [Завтра ещё приду.]
cɪmana guci ɟiɟuɟə:mbi
82. You gave me a lot of favors. [Я причинил вам много хлопот.]
mi sumbiwə mə:pi dəŋsi uŋkimbi
83. Thank you. [Спасибо.]
banɪxa
84. See you again. [Ещё увидимся.]
guci icəguɟə:pu

3. Hunting

85. Let's go hunting. [Пойдёмте на охоту.]
bwatogwari
86. Let's go. [Пойдёмте.]
bwatogwari

87. Let's go on a horse. [Поехали на лошади.]
morinɟi ənəgwəri
88. Prepare for the horse. [Подготовьте лошадей.]
morɪnsalba bargjoso
89. I can't go today. [Сегодня я не могу ехать.]
əinjə mi ənəmi mutəsimbi
90. Why can't you go? [Почему не можете?]
xaɪmi mutə:sisi
91. Because I don't have a horse. [Потому что нет лошади.]
morin abani bimi
92. Why don't we ride on my horse? [Давайте на моей лошади!]
mi morɪnɟɪjiwa ənəgwəri
93. Are you ready? [Вы готовы?]
swə bargɪcɪma:ri xoɟɪxaso
94. Which place is good to hunt? [Где лучше поохотиться?]
xa:ɪdo bwatwacjori ulə:n
95. Where do we have to go to hunt? [Куда лучше пойти на охоту?]
xaosi bwatwacɪndami ənəuri ulə:n
96. I know. [Я знаю.]
mi sa:rambi
97. Follow me. [Идите за мной.]
mi xamjalaiwa ənəusu
98. Are there boars? [Там есть кабаны?]
cado nəktəsəl bi
99. There are plenty of boars. [Очень много кабанов.]
nəktəsəl təŋ əgɟi
100. Are there tigers? [А тигры есть?]
purən ambansalni bi
101. There are no tigers, these days. [Сейчас тигров совсем нет.]
əsi purən ambansalni xəm abanaxaci
102. Then, what kind of wild animals live here? [Тогда какие дикие звери водятся здесь?]
tui tai osini xo:ni bi bəjunsəl əidu bi:ci

103. Boars, roe deers, wolves, sables and others live here. [Кабаны, косули, волки, медведи и другие полевые звери.]
nəktəsəl gjusəl jəŋgursəl mapasal guci goɪgoi bəjunsəl
104. Let's go quickly. [Идёмте скорее.]
turgənji ənəgwəri
105. Would you wait a little longer? [Подождите немного.]
njaŋga xalacjoso
106. That's a roe deer. [Это косуля.]
əi gju
107. I'm starting here. [Я пойду по этой дороге.]
mi əi poktola ənəjə:mbi
108. Would you wait down the riverbank? [А вы подождите там на берегу речки!]
swə təni cado maŋbo kɪradoani xalacjoso
109. I see. [Понял.]
otolɪxambi
110. Oh, It got a hit. [О, попал в цель.]
o bəjunbə jatoxambi
111. What have you got there? [Что вы поймали?]
xaiwa waxaso
112. It's a roe deer. [Косулю.]
gjuwə
113. Here are roe deer's footprints. [Здесь следы медведя.]
əidu mapa poktoni
114. There are two footprints of yesterday. [Два вчерашних следа.]
cisə:pci jwər pokto
115. Where did the roe deer go? [Как вы думаете, где сейчас медведь?]
swə xo:ni murcisu əsi mapa xaɪdo bini
116. It may go farther. [Он наверно ушёл уже далеко.]
saɪna njaoni goroci ənuxəmbijərə
117. There are wolves on top of the mountain. [Там на вершине горы живут волки.]
cado xurəm porondoani iŋgursəl baljɨ:ci

118. Let's tied up the horse and walk. [Давайте привяжем лошадь и пойдёмте пешком!]
gə morɪnsalba ujugwəri totara bəgjijə:ri dwərəgwəri
119. I'm going alone. [Я пойду один.]
mi əmu ucən ənəjə:mbi
120. Go carefully. [Идите осторожно!]
bəicimi ənəusu
121. There's a pheasant. [Вот фазан.]
to:ti olgomi
122. I'll shot. [Я его пристрелю.]
mi njoambani mjocalaja:mbi
123. Let's go and check it. [Пойдёмте посмотрим.]
ənəgwəri icəndəgwəri
124. Did you hit the target? [Попали?]
jatoxaso
125. It is shot straight. [Попал.]
jatoxambi
126. Which part did you hit? [Куда вы целили?]
NO RESPONSE
127. I shot it at the head. [Я стрелял в голову.]
mi gɪrɪlani mjocalaxambi
128. Next time I'll shot. [В следующий раз я буду стрелять.]
goi modan mi mjocalaja:mbi
129. It's getting dark. Let's catch a catnap in the forest. [Уже темно. Давайте заночуем в лесу.]
ələ pakcɪraŋgoxani dwəntədu aoŋgagwari

4. Taking a rest

130. I'm kind of tired. [Я немного устал.]
mi njaŋga jadaxambi
131. Where should we take a rest? [Где мы отдохнём?]
xaɪdo bwə təimburi
132. Let's take a rest here. [Давайте здесь отдохнём!]
əidu təiŋgwəri

133. Why don't you tent here? [Разбейте палатку!]
maɪkamba nosoroso
134. Take the saddle off! [Снимите седло с лошади!]
morɪndola təŋkuwə acjoso
135. Where's water? [Где вода?]
mwə xaɪdo
136. It's over there. [Вон там.]
to cado
137. Let's water the horses. [Давайте напоим лошадь.]
morɪnba omjaŋgwari
138. Tie up the horse! [Завяжите лошади ноги путами.]
morin bəgɟjuəni ujusu
139. Look at the horse. [Смотрите за лошадью!]
morɪnba iciɟəusu
140. Cut the grass and bring it here! [Нарвите травы.]
njaɟaxa:wa tadoraoso
141. Let's make a fire and wood smoke. [Давайте разведём костёр с дымком.]
saŋnjaŋko tawawa ta:ogwari
142. Light the lantern! [Зажгите лампу.]
ixərəwə ta:oso
143. I'm sleepy. [Меня тянет ко сну.]
mi amasjambi
mi amasiji
144. I'm going to bed now. [Я ложусь спать.]
mi akpaŋgoɪji
145. You go to bed first. [Ложитесь первым.]
ɟulilə akpaŋgoso
ɟului akpaŋgoso
146. That's fine. [Хорошо.]
ulə:n
147. You can sleep here. [Вы ложитесь здесь!]
swə əidu akpaŋgoso

5. Rising in the morning and Departure

148. Day breaks. [Рассвело.]
gjoanaxani
149. Get up, please! [Вставайте!]
tə:rusu
150. Did you get up already? [Вы уже встали?]
swə ələ tə:xəsu
151. Did you sleep well last night? [Как спалось вчера ночью?]
cisənjə dolbo xo:ni alxaso
152. Yes, I slept well last night. [Да, я хорошо выспался.]
i:n mi ulə:n aoxambi
i:n mi pəŋpəŋ aoxambi
153. Is water in the wash bowl? [В тазике вода есть?]
altamado mwə bi
154. Bring me soap and a towel! [Принесите мыло и полотенце!]
puŋkuwə mə:ləwə ga:ɟo:so
155. Let's wash our face. [Давайте умоемся!]
sɪlkogwari
156. Brush your teeth! [Почистите зубы!]
xuktəwəri sɪlkoso
157. Did the horse graze? [Лошадь ела траву?]
morin njaɟaxa:wa sjaxani
158. Yes, I fed it a lot. [Да, я хорошо её накормил.]
i:n mi njoambani ulə:n sjawaŋkimbi
159. Drag the horse here! [Приведите лошадь!]
morɪmba ga:ɟo:so
160. Let's drive the horse! [Давайте поведём лошадь под уздцы.]
morɪmba aŋmadoanibi ɟulɟjəmbə ɟapara ga:ɟo:gwari
161. Let's go quickly. [Пойдёмте быстрее!]
turgənɟi ənəgwəri
162. where does this way go to? [Куда ведёт эта дорога?]
əi pokto xaosi ənəini

163. This is a way to the Amur. [Она ведёт к реке Амур.]
əi pokto da:i maŋboci ənəini
164. Is there any way over there? [А там есть дорога?]
cado tani pokto bini
165. It's a muddy path. [Там мокрая земля.]
cado cakpa na
166. It's tough to go through. [По ней трудно идти.]
təi na:la ənəuri maŋga
167. Is this an easy way? [А по этой дороге легче идти?]
əi poktola ənəmi ja:la bi
əi poktolakoci ənəmi ja:la bi
168. This is a short-cut. [Это короткий путь.]
əi xurmi pokto
169. What is that mountain called? [Как называется эта гора?]
əi xurə:n gərbuni xo:ni bi
170. It is called Mt. Xalxad'jan. [Это гора Халхадьян.]
əi xalxaǰjan xurə:ni

6. Weather

171. What's the weather like? [Какая погода?]
xo:ni bi bwa
172. It's a nice day. [Хорошая погода.]
ulə:n bwa
173. How is the weather outside? [Какая погода на улице?]
bwala xo:ni bi bwa
174. It's cloudy. [Облачно.]
təwəksəku
175. The clouds are gone. [Облака рассеялись.]
təwəksəsəl əusi taosi ənəxəci
176. The sky's getting clear. [Погода прояснилась.]
bwa ulə:n əguxəni
177. It was raining during the night. [Дождь шёл всю ночь.]
dolbwa sup tugdəxəni

178. The rain stopped. [Дождь перестал.]
tugdə xoǰıxani
179. Let's go right away! [Пойдёмте скорее!]
turgənǰi ənəgwəri
180. It snowed. [Снег выпал.]
sımata tu:xəni
181. It's freezing. [Погода очень холодная.]
bwa dəŋ noŋǰi
182. It's cold. [Мне холодно.]
mindu noŋǰi
183. Which way is the wind today? [Откуда сегодня дует ветер?]
əinjə xajaǰjaǰi xədunǰini
184. It's the north wind. [С севера.]
o:cıǰjaǰi

7. Meal

185. Have you eaten? [Вы ели?]
swə sjaxaso
186. Not yet. [Нет, ещё не ел.]
aba əcjə sjaraı
187. I'm very hungry. [Я очень голоден.]
mi təŋ maŋgaǰi jəmusiji
188. Let's prepare a meal. [Давайте приготовим поесть.]
sjagwari bargıgwari
189. Let's make a fire here. [Давайте разведём здесь огонь.]
əidu tawawa ta:ogwari
190. We cook rice in the pot. [Мы варим рис в котле.]
bwə ənjuədu xando bələ wə puiwuripu
191. What do you eat at meals? [Что вы едите каждый день?]
ini taondwani swə xaiwa sjarı:so
192. We eat rice. [Мы едим рис.]
bwə xando bələwə sjarıpo
193. We eat bread. [Мы едим хлеб.]
bwə əpəmbə sjarı:po

194. Have a seat, please. [Садитесь, пожалуйста.]
tə:rusu xonıda
195. Ok, let's have a seat together. [Да, давайте вместе.]
i:n gəsə tagwari
196. What kind of liquor do you have? [Что у вас есть выпить?]
sundu omjori xai bi
197. I have white liquor. [Есть водка.]
araki bi
198. How much do you have? [Сколько у вас есть?]
sundu xado bi
199. I have two bottles. [Две бутылки.]
ɟwər tukuru
200. You didn't drink more? [Пейте ещё.]
guci omjoso
201. I am drunk. [Я пьян.]
mi soktoxambi
202. I won't drink more. [Я больше не буду пить.]
guci mi omjasimbi
203. I'm full. [Я наелся.]
mi ələxəmbi

8. Division of the games

204. The hunters came back. [Охотники вернулись.]
bwatomɟısal əuguxəci
205. What did they get? [Что вы поймали?]
xaiwa swə oixaso
206. They got roe deers and wolves. [Косуль и оленей.]
gjusəlbə goci oro:nsalba
207. Did you devide meat? [Мясо поделили?]
uliksəwə obolaxaso
208. I haven't divided it. [Нет ещё.]
əcjə li
209. What do you want? [Что вы хотите?]
xaiwa gələisu

210. Give me some pork meat. [Дайте мне оленьего мяса.]
mindu oro:n uliksəwəni burusu
211. What part of meat do you want? [Какую часть вы хотите?]
oro:n xaıni uliksəwəni gələisu
212. What is there? [Передние ноги, пожалуйста.]
ɟului bəgɟjuəni burusu
213. Is there meat left? [Чего-нибудь осталось?]
xaıda dərəɟiguxəni
214. There is nothing left. [Нет, ничего не осталось.]
aba xaıda əcjə dərəɟigwəni
215. I would like my meat well-done. [Хорошо поджарьте мне мясо!]
mindu ulə:nɟi uliksəwə cıro:so

9. Shopping

216. Welcome. [Проходите, пожалуйста.]
irusu
217. What do you want? [Что вам нужно?]
xaıwə gələisu
218. I want to buy a hat and a suit of coat. [Я хочу купить шапку и пальто.]
mi a:pomba guci *palto*wa gaıcaı
219. Show me that black fur hat, please. [Покажите, пожалуйста, вон ту меховую шапку чёрного цвета.]
to:ti saxalin sıŋaktako a:pomba icjundusu
220. Here you are. [Вот, пожалуйста.]
gə əi
221. Try on it. [Примерьте.]
unəcjusu
222. It's somewhat small. [Немного мала.]
njaŋga nu:cilə bi
223. Do you have anything bigger? [Есть ли на размер больше?]
əm *razmier*du da:ıla bi binu

224. How about this one? [Как вам эта шапка?]
əi a:poŋkoci xo:ni
225. OK, it fits well. [Да, как раз.]
i:n təŋ ulə:n
226. By the way, what kind of coat do you have? [А пальто какое можете предложить?]
palto akoci xo:ni biwə icjondisu
227. Try on this red coat. [Примерьте, вот это красное пальто.]
əi sə:gjən *palto*wa unəcjusu
228. I don't like the red color. [Мне не нравится цвет.]
mindu əi boɪko ulə:n də bjəsi
229. Please show me that blue coat. [Покажите мне, вон то синее.]
to:ti njoŋgjamba icjondusu
230. Here you are. [Вот, пожалуйста.]
gə əi icjusu
231. How do you like this coat? [Как оно вам?]
gə sundu xo:ni əi
232. OK, it fits perfectly. [Это мне идёт.]
əi mindu ulə:n
233. I am satisfied. [Мне нравится.]
mi ajaposi
234. How much is it? [Сколько стоит?]
xodani xado
235. It's 4,500. [4 500 рублей.]
dui mɪŋgan toɪŋga taŋgo tjəsə
236. It's somewhat expensive. [Немного дорого.]
njaŋga maŋgala bi
237. Do you have anything cheaper? [Есть ли подешевле?]
njaŋga ja:la bi binu
238. Then, how do you like this yellow coat? [А как вам вот это коричневое пальто?]
sundu əi su:gjum *palto*koci xo:ni bi ni
239. This is still cheaper than that. [Оно немного дешевле чем то.]
njoani tawoi *palto*adoi ja:la bi

240. OK, that's good. [Да, хорошее пальто.]
i:n ulə:n *palto*
241. I decide to but this black fur hat and this yellow coat. [Я возьму эту чёрную меховую шапку и коричневое пальто.]
mi əi saxalin sɪŋaktako a:pomba su:gjum *palto*wa gadi:i
242. How much are all of these? [Сколько всё это стоит?]
təi xəm xodani xado
243. The hat is 612 rubles and the coat is 3,700 rubles. [Шапка — 612 рублей, пальто — 3 700.]
a:pon niŋgun taŋgo jwan jwər tjəsə *palto* tani ɪlan mɪŋgan nadan taŋgo tjəsə
244. In sum, they are 4,312 rubles. [Всё вместе 4 312 рублей.]
xəm tutəni duin mɪŋgan ɪlan taŋgo jwan jwər tjəsə
245. OK, here it is. [Вот, возьмите, пожалуйста.]
gə əiwə xəm japaoso
246. Thank you. [Спасибо.]
banɪxa
247. See you again. [Приходите еще.]
guci modan jijusu

10. Apology

248. Sorry. I am late. [Я опоздал на встречу.]
mi acanci xamarɪxambi
249. I'm sorry. [Извините, пожалуйста.]
xo:ni də gujjəsjusu
250. Did you have to wait to eat because of me? [Из-за меня Вы даже не поели?]
mi turgunduləiwə swə əcjə də sjaraso
251. That's OK. [Ничего страшного.]
xaɪdaŋ ələpsidə ana

11. Medical treatment

252. Hello [Здравствуйте, доктор.]
doktor ba:cɪgwapu
253. What's wrong with you? [На что вы жалуетесь?]
xaɪsi ənusini
254. I'm not feeling well. [Я чувствую себя плохо.]
mi xaŋgisi biji orkin do:ji xai ənusinjus
255. Where's the pain? [Что у вас болит?]
xaɪso ənusini
256. I have a headache. [У меня болит голова.]
mindu ɟɪli ənusini
257. I think I've got a cold. [Мне кажется, я простудился.]
saɪna mi *prostuʤi:l*əxəm biɟərə
258. I sweat a lot. [Я потею.]
mi njəsəŋgiji
259. My stomach hurts. [У меня болит живот.]
mi xəmdəi ənusini
260. I have diarrhea. [У меня понос.]
mindu ucə
261. How long has it been hurting? [Когда у вас началось?]
xa:li sundu təpcjuxəni
262. It's been three days. [Три дня назад.]
ɪlan ini sixən
263. Please remove your clothes. [Снимите одежду!]
tətwəi acjoso
264. Please raise your underwear. [Поднимите бельё!]
əŋgərəgdəwə:ri əurjusu
265. Please hands up. [Поднимите руку!]
ŋa:lai əurjusu
266. Please put your hands out. [Вытяните руку!]
ɟuləsi ŋa:lai əurjusu
267. Does it hurt here? [Здесь болит?]
əidu ənusi

268. It doesn't hurt. [Не болит.]
aba ənusjəsi
269. How's your urine? [Какая у вас моча?]
cjənsu xo:ni bi
270. Is it a lot or little? [Много или мало?]
əgɟi o:ɪ
271. How's your appetite? [Какой у вас аппетит?]
sjarisu *apicita*ni xo:ni bi
272. I have no appetite. [У меня нет аппетита.]
mindu *apɪcɪta* aba
273. Put your clothes on. [Одевайтесь.]
tətwələ gusu
274. I need to get your pulse. [Давайте пощупаем пульс.]
pulsəwəsi təmərigwəri
275. What is the problem on me? [Какой диагноз?]
xo:ni bi *ɟiagnos*
276. You've just a cold. [Простуда.]
prastuda
277. Don't worry! [Не беспокойтесь.]
əɟi ŋə:ləsu
278. Get this medicine three times a day. [Принимайте это лекарство три раза в день.]
əi oktowa ɪlan modan əm inidu omjoso
279. Yes, I will. [Понятно.]
otolɪxambi
280. Bye. [До свидания!]
pədə:m dərəɟigu

12. Season

281. The wind is very cold. [Ветер холодный.]
noŋɟi xədun
282. It was so warm a few days ago. [Несколько дней тому назад было тепло.]
əm xadowa injə xamasi noŋɟi bicini

283. How fast the time flies! [Время летит быстро!]
inisəl turgə ənəici
284. The day has become shorter. [В последнее время дни стали короче.]
əm xadowa inidu inisəl xurmınəxəci
285. Will it be as cold in this winter as the last winter? [Этой зимой будет холодно как в прошлую зиму?]
əi twədu noŋji osıjara əmutu tu:twəpci twə mət
286. Will it be snow much, too? [Снега тоже выпадет много?]
sımatada əgjjə tu:jərə
287. All of you should prepare well for the winter. [Всем нужно хорошо подготовиться к зиме.]
uidə xəm tu:əci ulə:m bargıcjoani gələuri
288. You should look here and there around the house. [Дом тоже надо подготовить.]
jowada bargıcjori
289. You should wear warm clothes. [И одеваться надо будет теплей.]
tətwəwə də njamala biwə təcicəuri
290. It is easy to catch a cold. [Так как легко простудиться.]
ja:ji *prastudʒila*uri
291. Take good care of yourself! [Берегите здоровье.]
mə:pə:ri kərələusu

13. Happy event

292. Do you have any good news? [У Вас радостная новость?]
sundu agdapsi mədə
293. Yes, my younger brother will coming back today. [Да, сегодня младший брат приезжает.]
i:n əinjə nu:cijimə nəku jijuini
294. Oh, you seems so delighted for that. [Поэтому Вы так рады.]
totamari swə tui agdanasisu

295. All of your family must be happy. [Дома, наверное, тоже все рады.]
jo:gdo da saına xəm agdanasici bijərə
296. Yes, all of us are waiting for him. [Да, все ждут младшего брата.]
i:n xəm nu:cijimə xusə nəuiwə xalaci:ci
297. When my younger brother went, all of us were sorry. [Когда уезжал младший брат, всем было грустно.]
nu:cijimə xusə nəui ənuidwəni xəm orkıla wasıxacibici
298. My parents was very sorry for it. [Особенно мать сильно грустила.]
əni ətəni təŋ maŋgaji orkınaxambicini
299. We are very glad to meet you again. [Я рад снова Вас видеть.]
mi sumbiwə guci modan icəgu:riwə agdaxambi
300. A banquet will be held in your house. [Дома, наверное, будет праздник по этому поводу.]
saına jo:gdo anja osıjara əi turgunduləni
301. Have a good time in talking with your younger brother! [Я желаю приятного общения с младшим братом.]
mi sumbiwə ulə:nji nu:cijimə xusə nəujiji bi wəsiji murciji

14. Farewell

302. Is it still early for the train's leaving? [До отправления поезда ещё же много времени?]
poi susuguicjəni guci əgji *vremja*?
303. Yes it is. 40 minutes is left. [Да, осталось около сорока минут.]
i:n dəxi *minuta*do bi
304. I am so sorry that you must go. [Очень жаль, что Вам уже надо уезжать.]
gujjələ si tui turgən ənuisi
305. I am sorry, too. [Мне тоже грустно.]
midoi da orkıla bi

306. Thank you for your hospitality so far. [Спасибо за радушный приём.]
mimbi ulə:n acaŋkiso banıxa
307. I am sorry for having not been able to take care of you better. [Мы хотели принять ещё лучше.]
bwə cadoi də ulə:n simbi acaŋkıcaxapo
308. Be sure to get in touch with me again. [Обязательно поддерживайте связь.]
nə bunʄi *svjaʄ*iwa ʄapacaoso
309. Of course. [Конечно.]
i:n
310. I will miss you a lot. [Наверное, буду сильно скучать.]
saına maŋgaʄi ʄoŋgoʄa:mbi
311. I will also miss you a lot. [Я тоже, наверное, буду очень скучать по этим местам.]
mi də saına əi bwawa maŋgaʄi ʄoŋgoʄa:mbi
312. See you again! [Счастливого пути.]
pədə:m ənusu
313. See you again! [Счастливо оставаться.]
pədə:m dərəʄigusu

15. Needlework

314. Who has made this clothes? [Кто сшил эту одежду?]
ui əi tətuxəwə ulpixə:ni
315. My grandmother have made it. [Наша бабушка.]
bwə da:nımpo
316. Her skill is very good! [У нее видимо дар шитья.]
njoandoani saına paksi sugləm bi:mbiʄərə
317. My grandmother sews very well. [Наша бабушка очень хорошо шьёт.]
bwə da:nimpo təŋ ulə:nʄi ulpi
318. Then you have learned needle work from her, haven't you? [Тогда Вы, наверное, учились шить у бабушки?]
tui tani osini swə da:njala ulpiməri otolıxaso

319. I learned from my grandmother little by little whenever I have time. [Каждый раз, когда было время.]
tul tul *vremi* bidwəni
320. But my skill is not so good. [Но, у меня не так хорошо получается.]
totami da mindu təi mət ulə:n osjasi
321. What kind of needlework are you making nowadays? [Сейчас что шьёте?]
əsi xaiwa ulpisu
322. I am sewing a small bag. [Шью маленькую сумочку.]
nu:ciku:kən xukwənkə:mbə ulpiji

16. Taste for tea

323. Would you like to drink something? [Вам что-нибудь принести попить?]
omıgwasu sundu xaıwada ga:ʄo:ri
324. OK! [Да, хорошо.]
gə ulə:n
325. What would you like to drink? [Что Вы желаете?]
xaiwa gələisu
326. I want to have a tea. [Я буду чай.]
mi caiwa gələi
327. How do you like it? [Какой Вы предпочитаете?]
xo:ni biwə omiso
328. Would you like to have a strong tea? [Крепкий?]
masi wa
329. I would like to make it thin. [Нет, не крепкий.]
aba masi bjəsiwə
330. Would you like to have it with milk? [Вам с молоком?]
sundu *malako*koʄi
331. Please mix a little bit of cow milk for me. [Да, добавьте немного молока.]
i:n njaŋga *malako*wa noŋgjoso

332. How about putting some sugar? [А сахар?]
sjatawa koci
333. No sugar please! [Пожалуйста, без сахара.]
xo:ni da sjata ana:ɟi
334. Here you are! [Вот, пожалуйста.]
gə əi
335. Thank you! [Спасибо.]
banɪxa

17. Hobby

336. What do you do when you are at leisure? [Что Вы делаете во время отдыха?]
təinjidwəri xaiwa taɪso
337. I go to mountain. [Хожу в горы.]
xurə:nci pulsiji
338. what do you like to do? [А Вы что делаете?]
swəkuci xaiwa taɪso
339. I like singing. [Мне нравится петь песни.]
mi ɟarjoriwa ulə:siji
340. What songs do you like? [Какие песни Вам нравятся?]
xo:nim bi ɟarɪnsal sundu ulə:n
341. 'Katjusha?' is my favorite song. [Мне нравится Катюша.]
mi *kacuʃa*wa ulə:siji
342. I like the song, too. [Мне тоже нравится эта песня.]
mi də əi ɟarɪmba ulə:siji
343. Its melody is very exciting. [Очень ведь весёлая песня.]
əi təŋ jənwə ɟarin
344. How about sing the song together? [Может, споём вместе?]
gəsə ɟarɪgwari?

Appendix 3

Sentences for Grammatical Analysis

- Russian items of our questionnaire are presented in square brackets.
- Russian words in Nanai are presented as phonetic transcription form and in italic fonts

1. Nominals and case markers

1.1 Personal pronouns

(1) First person: plural (exclusive/inclusive)

1. We will go to the river, so, you, go to the mountain! [Мы пойдём на. речку, а вы идите в горы.]
bue maŋboci ənəɟə:pu swə təni xu:rənci ənusu
2. Let us go to the forest! [Давайте вместе пойдём в лес.]
dwəntəci gəsə ənəgwəri

(2) Personal pronouns: singular

3. He went with me. [Он ушел вместе со мной.]
ŋjoani minɟi gəsə ənuxəni
4. I gave him this book. [Я дал ему эту книгу.]
mi njoandoani əi daŋsawa buxəmbi
5. He gave me that book. [Он дал мне эту книгу.]
njoani mindu əi daŋsawa buxəni
6. I like you. [Ты мне нравишься.]
mi simbiwə ajapoi

7. You like him greatly. [Он тебе больше нравится.]
   si njoanbani masıla ajapoisi
8. He went together with you. [Он ушел вместе с тобой.]
   njoani sinʲi gəsə ənuxəni

(3) Personal pronouns: plural

9. They went together with us. [Они ушли вместе с нами.]
   njoanci bunʲi gəsə ənuxəci
10. We gave them this book. [Мы дали им эту книгу.]
    bue njoandoaci əi daŋsawa buxəpu
11. They gave us this book. [Они дали нам эту книгу.]
    njoanci bundu əi daŋsawa buxəci
12. We welcome you. [Мы приветствуем вас.]
    bue sumbiwə *privjetstvo* walaıpo.
13. You are keeping better company with him. [Вы больше общаетесь с ними.]
    sue njoanʲaci əgʲilə gəsə bisu
14. They went together with you. [Они ушли вместе с вами.]
    njoanci sunʲi gəsə ənuxəci

(4) Declension of the personal pronouns

15. my book [моя книга]
    mi daŋsai
16. Don't beat me! [Не бейте меня.]
    mimbiwə əʲi toıka:ndaso
17. Send me a letter! [Отправьте мне письмо.]
    minci bicixəwə ənu:ndusu
18. He received a great help from me. [Он получил большую помощь от меня.]
    njoani mindulə da:i bələcimbə baxani
19. with me [мной]
    minʲi
20. Let us go with me! [Пойдемте вместе со мной.]
    minʲi gəsə ənəgwəri
21. Send me a postcard! [Отправьте мне открытку.]
    minci *atkrıtka*wa ənu:ndusu

22. your book [твоя книга]
    si daŋsasi
23. I will not beat you [Я не буду бить тебя.]
    mi simbiwə toıka:ndasimbi
24. I can send you [Я отправлю тебе письмо.]
    mi sinci bicixəwə ənwənʲə:mbi
25. I received a great help from you [Я получил большую помощь от тебя.]
    mi sindulə da:i bələcimbə baxambi
26. with you [тобой]
    sinʲi
27. I will go with you [Я пойду с тобой.]
    mi sinʲi ənəʲə:mbi
28. I will send you [Я отправлю тебе открытку.]
    mi sinci *atkrıtka* ənəwənʲə:mbi
29. his/her book [его/её книга]
    njoani daŋsani
30. Don't beat him/her! [Не бейте его/её.]
    njoanbani əʲi toıka:ndaso
31. Send him/her a letter! [Отправьте письмо ему/ей.]
    njoancjani bicixəwə ənu:ndusu
32. I received a great help from him/her. [Я получил большую помощь от него/от неё.]
    mi njoandulani da:i bələcimbə baxambi
33. with him/her [им/ей]
    njoancjaci/njoandoani
34. I will go with him/her. [Я пойду с ним/с ней.]
    mi njoanʲjani ənəʲə:mbi
35. Send him/her a postcard! [Отправьте ему/ей открытку.]
    njoancjani *atkrıtka*wa ənu:ndusu
36. our book [наша книга]
    bwə daŋsapo
37. Don't beat us! [Не бейте нас.]
    bumbiwə əʲi toıka:ndasu

38. Send us a letter! [Отправьте письмо нам.]
bunci bicixəwə ənu:ndusu
39. He received a great help from us. [Он получил большую помощь от нас.]
njoani bundulə da:i bələcimbə baxani
40. with us [нами]
bunji
41. Let us go with us! [Пойдемте вместе с нами.]
bunji gəsə ənəgwəri
42. Send us a letter! [Отправьте нам письмо.]
bunci bicixəwə ənəwəndusu
43. your book [ваша книга]
swə daŋsaso
44. We will not beat you [Мы не будем бить вас.]
bue sumbiwə toıka:ndasıpo
45. We will send you [Мы отправим письмо вам.]
bue sunci bicixəwə ənundəsipu
46. We received a great help from you [Мы получили большую помощь от вас.]
bue sundulə da:i bələcimbə baxapo
47. with you [вами]
sunji
48. We will go with you [Мы пойдем вместе с вами.]
bue sunji gəsə ənəjə:pu
49. We will send you [Мы отправим открытку вам.]
bue sunci *atkritka*wa ənəwənjə:pu
50. their book. [их книга]
njoanci daŋsaci
51. Don't beat them! [Не бейте их.]
njoanbaci əji toıka:ndaso
52. Send them a letter! [Отправьте письмо им.]
bicixəwə njoanciaci ənu:ndusu
53. We received a great help from them. [Мы получили большую помощь от них.]
bue njoandolaci da:i bələcimbə baxapo

54. with them [ими]
njoanjiaci
55. We will go with them. [Мы пойдем с ними.]
bue njoanjiaci ənəjə:pu
56. Send them a postcard! [Отправьте открытку им.]
*atkritka*wa njoanciaci ənəwəndusu

(5) Genitive of the Personal pronouns

57. My mother is a teacher. [Моя мать учитель.]
mi ənimbi *u:ʧitʃel*
58. Our mother is a teacher. [Наша мать учитель.]
bwə ənimpo *u:ʧitʃel*
59. Your (SNG) mother is a teacher. [Твоя мать учитель.]
si əninsi *u:ʧitʃel*
60. Your (PLU) mother is a teacher. [Ваша мать учитель.]
swə əninsu *u:ʧitʃel*
61. His mother is a teacher. [Его мать учитель.]
njoani ənini *u:ʧitʃel*
62. Her mother is a teacher. [Её мать учитель.]
njoani ənini *u:ʧitʃel*
63. Their mother is a teacher. [Их мать учитель.]
njoanci əninci *u:ʧitʃel*

1.2 Singular and plural

(1) Distinction forms

64. a Russian (man) [русский]
loca
65. a Russian (woman) [русская]
loca
66. a man and a woman [русские]
locasal
67. a man and a woman [один мужчина и одна женщина]
əmu xusə nai əmu əktə naı

68. men and women [мужчины и женщины]
    xusə naɪsal əktə naɪsal
69. student and teacher [ученик и учитель]
    utʃi:ɲik guci *u:tʃitʃel*
70. students and teachers [ученики и учителя]
    *utʃi:ɲik*asal guci *u:tʃitʃel*səl
71. a cow and a horse [корова и лошадь]
    ɪxan guci morin
72. cows and horses [коровы и лошади]
    ɪxansal guci morinsal
73. a flower and a bird [цветок и птица]
    kəku guci ɲjəcən

(2) Numerals and plurality markers

74. flowers and birds [цветы и птицы]
    kəkusəlji ɲjəcənsəlji
75. two horses [две лошади]
    jwər morin
76. several countries [несколько стран]
    xadono *strana*sal
77. My grandfather is hundred years old. [Моему дедушке сто лет.]
    mi da:mindojiwa xujuiŋgu sə[1)]
    mi da:mimbi xujuiŋgu sə

1.3 Case and case markers

1.3.1 Nominative

78. I am a honest man. [Я честный человек.]
    mi tərəg bi naɪ
79. A horse runs. [Лошадь скачет.]
    morin tutuini
80. Two persons came. [Два человека пришли.]
    jwər nai sal jicici

1) word-for-word translation: 90 years old

1.3.2 Genitive

(1) General usages

81. The mother of my friend's came. [Пришла мать друга.]
    anda ənini jicini
82. The teacher's house is at the center of the village. [Дом учителя находится в центре деревни.]
    utʃi:tʃel jo:gni ixon tokondoani bini

(2) Case markers of the subject of embedded sentence

83. This is a dress that my mother made. [Это одежда, которую сшила моя мать.]
    əi tətwə mi ənimbi aŋgoxani tətwə
84. This is a book that I bought. [Это книга, которую я купил.]
    əi daŋsa mi gacimbi daŋsa

(3) Expressions in genitive case

85. horse's head [голова лошади]
    morin jɪlɪni
86. pork meat [свинина]
    olgjan uliksəni
87. dentist [зубной врач]
    xuktəwə okcicjə* *vratʃ*
88. World champion [Чемпион мира]
    tʃimpion mi:ra
89. the hand of the clock [стрелка часов]
    *casɨi stre:lka*ni
90. college of education [педагогический институт]
    pidagagi:tʃskai instʃitut
91. Khabarovsk Province [Хабаровский край]
    *xaba:rofsk*ai *kraɪ*
92. breakfast [завтрак]
    cɪmi sjaori
93. the price of a book [цена книги]
    daŋsa xodani

2) pronunciation: [okcici:]

94. timetable of train [расписание поездов]
cugu:nisəl pulsini *raspisanɪa*
95. eyeglasses [очки]
nasa:pton
96. Khabarovsk city [город Хабаровск]
xaba:rofsk xoto:ni
97. your birthday! [Поздравляю с днём рождения.]
balɟɪxasi iniɟi *pazdravlɪal* laɪ

1.3.3 Accusative

(1) General usages

98. I bought rice in the market. [Я купил рис на базаре.]
mi *bazar*du xando bələwə gacimbi

(2) Indefinite object

99. My mother is waiting for us. [Мать ждёт нас.]
ənjə bumbiwə xalaci:ni
100. My elder brother found money on the way. [Мой старший брат нашёл деньги на дороге.]
mi agbi ɟɪxawa poktodo baxani
101. Children are reading a book at home. [Дети читают книги дома.]
nu:cikənɟwən daŋsawa ɟo:gdo xolaici

1.3.4 Instrumental

(1) General usages

102. We eat with chopsticks. [Мы едим ложкой.]
bwə xonjanɟi sja:ripu
103. My father has made a table out of wood. [Отец сделал стол из дерева.]
ama dərəwə mo:ɟi aŋgoxani
104. We came on horseback. [Мы приехали на лошади.]
bwə morinɟi ɟicipu
105. It snows heavily in Siberia in winter. [Зимой в Сиьири много снега.]
twə *sibiri*du əgɟi sɪmata

106. Khabarovsk is famous for its beautiful nature. [Хабаровск известен живописной природой.]
*xaba:rofsk*awa gucukuli *prirodaɟ*i sa:ori

(2) Comitative

107. I went to the forest with my mother. [Я пошёл в лес вместе с матерью.]
mi dwəntəci ənjəɟi gəsə ənəxəmbi
108. I read a book with my friend. [Я читал книгу вместе с другом.]
mi daŋsawa andarɟi gəsə xolaxambi

1.3.5 Dative

109. My father bought me a pair of shoes. [Отец купил мне обувь (туфли).]
ama mindu otawa gacini
110. I tell them a tale. [Я рассказываю им сказки.]
mi ŋjoandoaci nɪŋmaŋsalba gisurəi

1.3.6 Locative

(1) Space

111. I am the tallest in our village. [Я самый высокий в нашей деревне.]
bue ɪxondopwa mi cu gogdai
112. He is living in Khabarovsk. [Он живёт в Хабаровске.]
ŋjoani *xaba:rofsk*adu balɟɪni
113. The child is at school now. [Мальчик сейчас в школе.]
naonɟokan əsi *ʃkola*du bini

(2) Time

114. When I came, he was sleeping. [Когда я пришел, он спал.]
mi ɟjuəcjuə ŋjoani aoxani
115. Thank you for your helping me when I was in Korea. [Спасибо, что Вы помогали мне, когда я был в Корее.]
mi *karej*ado biduiwə mimbiwə bələcixəsu cala banixa

1.3.7 Directional

(1) General usage

116. This car is coming to our village. [Этот автомобиль едет в нашу деревню.]
əi *aftamabil* bue ɪxoncipwa ənəini
117. Do you go to the river or sea to catch fishes? [Вы идёте ловить рыбу на речку или в море?]
swə sogdatawa wandamari maŋboci nu namoci nu ənəisu

(2) Indefinitive direction

118. A dog ran away outwards. [Собака выбежала на улицу.]
ɪnda bwaci tutuxəni
119. I don't know where my wife went away. [Жена кудато уехала.]
asi xaosi nu ənəxəni

(3) Path: Passing point when the action is done

120. I returned on this rwad. [Я вернулся по этой дороге.]
mi əi poktola mocogoxambi
121. I went to the river along snowy rwad and returned. [Я дошел до той речки по заснеженной дороге и вернулся обратно.]
mi təi maŋboka:nci sɪmatako poktola ɪsɪxambi totapi xamasi mocogoxambi
122. I came across the deep river on which the water was near my belly. [Я перешёл реку глубиной по пояс.]
mi omolgɪcacia soŋta maŋbowa daoxambi

1.3.8 Elative

123. Horses returned from the forest. [Лошади вернулись из леса.]
morinsal dwəntəjjəji mocogoxaci
124. He fell from the horse. [Он упал с лошади.]
njoani morinjjaji tu:xəni
125. It takes three hours from the lake to the forest. [От озера до леса 3 часа.]
xəwənjjəji dwəntəci ɪlan *casa* dwə bi

1.3.9 Ablative

(1) Direction (starting point, source of the action)

126. I came from Khabarovsk. [Я приехал из Хабаровске.]
mi *xaba:rofsk*ajjaji jicimbi
127. Chebe returned from Khabarovsk. [Чебе вернулся из Хабаровске.]
ʧə:bjə *xaba:rofsk*ajjaji mocogoxani

(2) Cause

128. His father died of an illness. [Его отец умер от болезни.]
njoani amini ənu:ji bukini
129. I wept for joy. [Я заплакал от радости.]
mi agdanasimi soŋgolo:xambi

(3) Comparison

130. Many people came today. [Сегодня пришло много людей.]
əinjə əgji naɪsal jicici
131. More people came yesterday than today. [Вчера пришло больше людей чем сегодня.]
cisənjə əinjədui əgji naɪsal pulsixəci
132. The most people will come tomorrow. [Завтра придёт больше всего людей.]
cɪmana xaɪdoidə əgji naɪsal jijərə:l
133. This mountain is higher than that mountain. [Это озеро шире чем то озеро.]
əi xəwən tawoi xəwəndui darami
134. The elder brother is three years older than the younger brother. [Старший брат старше младшего на 3 года.]
aga nəujimə xusə piktədui ilan sədwə da:i
135. Make greater efforts! [Постарайтесь ещё немного.]
guci njaŋga busəsjusu

1.4 Personal possessive and reflexive expressions

(1) Personal possessive markers

136. My horse is at home. [Моя лошадь дома.]
mi morimbi jo:gdo bi

137. Your horse runs fast. [Твоя лошадь быстро скачет.]
si morinsi turgənʄi tutu:ini
138. I make a better record than his elder brother. [Я учусь лучше его старшего брата.]
mi njoandoani agadoi ulə:nʄi/ulə:n tacjoci
139. This child's eyes are similar to his mother's ones. [Глаза этого ребенка похожи на глаза его матери.]
əi piktə nasalni ənini nasalni mat bi
140. Our village is very beautiful. [Наша деревня очень красивая.]
bue ɪxompo dəŋ gucukuli
141. Where is your school? [Где находится ваша школа?]
swə *ʃkola*so xaɪdo bini?
142. He likes his children very much. [Он очень любит их детей.]
njoani njoanci porɪbolbani maŋgaʄi uləsini

(2) Reflexive pronoun

143. I went there for the sake of myself. [Я пошёл туда ради себя.]
mi taosi mənə ulə:mbə ba:goi ənəxəmbi
144. You went there for the sake of yourself. [Ты пошёл туда ради себя.]
si taosi mənə ulə:mbə ba:goi ənəxəsi
145. He went there for the sake of himself. [Он пошёл туда ради себя.]
njoani taosi mənə ulə:mbə ba:goi ənəxəni
146. We went there for the sake of ourselves. [Мы пошли туда ради себя.]
bwə taosi mənə ulə:mbə ba:gwari ənəxəpu
147. You went there for the sake of yourselves. [Вы пошли туда ради себя.]
swə taosi mənə ulə:mbə ba:gwari ənəxəsu
148. They went there for the sake of themselves. [Они пошли туда ради себя.]
njoanci taosi mənə uləmbə ba:gwari ənəxəci

(3) Reflexive possessive expressions

149. I finished eating meal and cleaned my teeth. [Я поел и почистил зубы.]
mi sjaxambi totara xuktəi sjokoxambi
150. I want to see my wife. [Я скучаю по своей жене.]
mi asi ʄoŋgoi
151. I wrote a letter to my wife. [Я написал письмо своей жене.]
mi asici bicixəwə niruxəmbi
152. I let my wife write a letter. [Я попросил свою жену написать письмо.]
mi asi minci bicixəwə nirugwəni uŋkimbi
153. I received a letter from my wife. [Я получил письмо от своей жены.]
mi mənə asiʄjaʄi bicixəwə ba:xambi
154. I read a letter together with my wife. [Мы с женой вместе прочитали письмо.]
bwə asiʄi gəsə bicixəwə xolaxapo
155. I went to the market on my way home. [Я по дороге домой зашёл на рынок.]
mi ʄo:kci ənuidui *rinok*ci xəiku:xəmbi

1.5 Postposition

156. It snowed from the morning to the evening. [С утра до вечера шёл снег.]
cɪmi təpcjuxənʄi siksəgudələ sɪmanaxani
157. I fight for my country. [Я сражался за родину.]
mi roʄinai ka:nʄomi sorɪxambi
158. He is sleeping on the grass. [Он спит на траве.]
njoani njaʄaxado a:ori:ni
159. I read a letter together with my wife. [Мы с женой вместе читали письмо.]
bwə asiʄi gəsə bicixəwə xolaxapo
160. I am happy as you. [Я счастлив как и ты.]
mi kəsikui si mət
161. I am happy because of you. [Я счастлив благодаря тебе.]
mi si bələciʄjəsi kəsikui

162. I do hunting everyday. [Каждый день я охочусь.]
ini taondoani mi bwatwaciambi
163. Nobody knows except me. [Кроме меня никто не знает этого.]
mindui gwai nai cawa uidə sa:rsi
164. After my father had left, my mother came. [После того как ушёл отец, пришла мать.]
ama ənu:cjəni ənjə jiɟuxəni
165. According to the news, it snowed much in Khabarovsk. [По сообщению новостей в Хабаровске выпало много снега.]
siku:n mədəwə gusərəxənduləci sa:oxan *xaba:rofsk*ado əgji sımata tuxəni
166. I saw no one on the way home. [По дороге домой я никого не встретил.]
ɟo:kci ənumi mi poktodo uiwədə əcjə acandaxa:i
167. Go before it rains. [Иди, пока не пошёл дождь.]
ənu əcjə tugdəlwədwəni
168. Go after it stops raining. [Иди, после того как закончится дождь.]
tugdə xoɟjocjania ənu
169. Because it rained, we stayed at home. [Так как пошёл дождь, мы были дома.]
tugdəluxəni turgundwəni bwə ɟo:gdo bicipu
170. Return by 3 o'clock. [Возвращайся до трёх часов.]
ılan *casa* ısıdoani mocogo:xa:ri
171. I read a book from 2 o'clock till 3 o'clock. [С двух до трёх часов я читал книгу.]
ɟue *casa*ɟja ılan *casa*cja mi daŋsawa xolaxambi
172. How long does it take from here to Khabarovsk by car? [Отсюда до Хабаровска на машине сколько времени займёт?]
əjəɟjə *xaba:rofsk*acja xado *vremi*wə ənu:rini?
173. Chebe reads much to enter university. [Чебе много читает, чтобы поступить в университет.]
universjataci tacjocin tagoi ʧə:bjə əgɟiwə xolaini
174. Chebe often talks about Korea. [Чебе часто говорит о Корее.]
ʧə:bjə caŋkai *karej*awa xısaŋgo:ini

175. Chebe goes to school through the forest. [Чебе ходит в школу через лес.]
ʧə:bjə *ʃkola*ci dwən tələ pulsini
176. Chebe walked along the river. [Чебе шёл вдоль реки.]
ʧə:bjə maŋbo kırawani ənəxəni
177. It is difficult to commute to Khabarovsk without a car. [Без машины до Хабаровска тяжело добираться.]
maʃi:na ana burjəci[bri:ci] ənəuri maŋga
178. School is far from the forest. [Школа находится вдали от леса.]
ʃkola dwəntəɟjəji gorola bini
179. Chebe knows 2 more languages other than Nanai, Russian. [Чебе знает еще два языка кроме нанайского и русского языков.]
nanai guci loca xəsəni ojacjani ʧə:bjə guci əgji goigoi golosal xəsəwəni sa:rini
180. According to the weather forecast, it is said that it snows heavily today. [По прогнозу погоды сегодня выпадет много снега.]
bwawa *prognoz* alaıdwaci əinjə əgji simata tu:ɟərə.
181. I went on foot, passing by school. [Я проходил мимо школы.]
mi *ʃkola*wa sjur ənəxəmbi
182. Chebe is just a young pupil. [Чебе просто школьник.]
ʧə:bjə bai *ʃkolnik*
183. Chebe goes there instead of me. [Чебе пошёл туда вместо меня.]
ʧə:bjə taosi mi orondolaiwa ənəxəni

2. Grammar of the verbals (1): Conjugational endings

2.1 Indicative mood

2.1.1 Present tense

(1) Singular
184. I smoke. [Я курю.]
mi damaxiwa omi:i

185. You smoke. [Ты куришь.]
si damaxiwa omi:si
186. He smokes. [Он курит.]
njoani damaxiwa omi:ni

(2) Plural

187. We smoke together. [Мы вместе курим.]
bwə gəsə damaxiwa omɪ:po
188. We smoke, but you [Мы курим, а вы не курите.]
bwə damaxiwa omɪ:po swə təni omiasiso
189. You [Вы курите.]
swə damaxiwa omɪ:so
190. They smoke. [Они курят.]
njoanci damaxiwa omi:ci

2.1.2 Past tense

(1) Singular

191. I went to school yesterday. [Я вчера ходил в школу.]
mi cisənjə *ʃkola*ci pulsixəmbi
192. You went to school yesterday. [Ты вчера ходил в школу.]
si cisənjə *ʃkola*ci pulsixəsi
193. He went to school yesterday. [Он вчера ходил в школу.]
njoani cisənjə *ʃkola*ci pulsixəni
194. We went to school yesterday. [Мы вчера вместе ходили в школу.]
bwə cisənjə gəsə *ʃkola*ci pulsixəpu

(2) Plural

195. Yesterday, we read a book and you drew a picture. [Мы вчера читали книги, а вы рисовали картины.]
bwə cisənjə daŋsawa xolaxapo, swə təni *kartina*salba *risaval*axaso
196. You [Вы вчера ходили в школу.]
swə cisənjə *ʃkola*ci pulsixəsu
197. They went to school yesterday [Они вчера ходили в школу.]
njoanci cisənjə *ʃkola*ci pulsixəci

(3) Various past tense markers

198. I was born in Khabarovsk. [Я родился в Хабаровске.]
mi *xaba:rofska*du balɟɪxambi
199. He was born in Khabarovsk. [Он родился в Хабаровске.]
njoani *xabarafska*du balɟɪxani
200. I came to Khabarovsk yesterday. [Я вчера приехал в Хабаровске.]
mi cisənjə *xaba:rofsk*aci ɟicimbi
201. I lived in Khabarovsk ten years ago. [10 лет тому назад я жил в Хабаровске.]
ɟwa aiŋganiwa xamasi, mi *xaba:rofsk*adu balɟɪxambi
202. It rained yesterday. [Вчера шёл дождь.]
cisənjə tugdəxəni
203. It has just stopped raining. [Дождь только что перестал.]
tugdə təni əsi xoɟɪxani
204. Thank you for your help. [Спасибо за помощь.]
bələcixəmbəsu banɪxa
bələcindulə banɪxa
205. I studied Nanai for 10 years. [Я учил нанайский язык в течение 10 лет.]
mi nanai xəsəwəni ɟwan aiŋganɪdwa tacjocɪxambi
206. I heard a lot about you. [Я очень много слышал о Вас.]
mi təŋ əgɟiwə sumbiwə dolɟɪxambi
207. Once upon a time, there lived an old woman and men in a village. [Давнымдавно в одной деревне жилибыли дедушка и бабушка.]
balana balana əm ɪxondo mamaɟi mapaɟi balɟɪxaci

2.1.3 Future tense

(1) Singular

208. I will go to school tomorrow. [Я завтра пойду в школу.]
mi cɪmana ʃkolaci ənəɟə:mbi
209. You [Ты завтра пойдёшь в школу.]
si cɪmana ʃkolaci ənəɟə:ci
210. He will go to school together tomorrow. [Он завтра пойдёт в школу.]
njoani cɪmana ʃkolaci ənəɟərə

(2) Plural

211. We will go to school together tomorrow. [Мы вместе завтра пойдём в школу.]
bwə gəsə cɪmana ʃkolaci ənəjə:pu
212. We will go to school tomorrow and you [Мы завтра пойдём в школу, а вы будете дома.]
bwə cɪmana ʃkolaci ənəjə:pu swə təni jo:gdo bijə:su
213. You [Вы завтра пойдёте в школу.]
swə cɪmana ʃkolaci ənəjə:su
214. They will go to school tomorrow. [Они завтра пойдут в школу.]
njoanci cɪmana ʃkolaci ənəjərə:l
215. I will go there. [Давай я туда пойду.]
mi taosi ənəgitə
216. We will go there. [Давай мы туда пойдём.]
bwə taosi ənəgipu

2.2 Imperative mood

(1) Typical imperative

217. Return home now! [Теперь иди домой.]
əsi jo:gci ənuru
218. Please return home now! [Теперь идите домой.]
əsi jo:kcjari ənusu
219. Now, all of you, return home! [Теперь все идите домой.]
əsi swə jo:kcjari ənusu
220. All of you, please return home now! [Теперь все идите домой. (уваж.)]
əsi xəmtujəri jo:kcjari ənusu

(2) Special imperative: delayed command

221. How about going tomorrow or the day after tomorrow? [Идите завтра или послезавтра.]
cɪmananu cɪmana cjalaninu ənusu

(3) Special imperative: for the third person

222. I wish you will come to my house again! [Приходите ещё к нам.]
guci bunci jidu:su
223. Let him return home! [Пусть он пойдёт домой.]
njoani jo:kci ənugini
224. Let them return home! [Пусть они пойдут домой.]
njoanci jo:kciari ənugici

(4) Special imperative: wish, hope

225. May everything become as you wish! [Желаю, чтобы ваши дела решались как вы того хотите.]
swə taɪso jakasal swə gələiasu osɪ:wani undi
226. Forgive me! [Простите.]
gujjəsjusu
227. Cheers for our country! [Да здравствует родина!]
da zdra:fstojt rojina

(5) Persuading mood

228. Let's go together! [Давайте пойдем все вместе.]
xəm gəsə ənəgwəri
229. Let's read a book together! [Давайте читать все вместе.]
xəmtujəri gəsə xolagwari

2.3 Verbal noun suffixes

(1) Nominal clause

230. I heard the news that you came here yesterday. [Я слышал, что Вы вчера приходили сюда.]
swə cisənjə əusi pulsixəmbəsu mi doljɪxambi
231. I am happy that you came here. [Я рад, что Вы пришли сюда.]
swə jicimbəsu mi agdanasi
232. It is not good for health to eat sugar much. [Употреблять много сахара не полезно для здоровья.]
əgji sjatawa sjaori ulə:n bjəsi

233. I heard the news that he had come back. [Я слышал, что он вернулся.]
mi dolʲɪxambi njoani ʲiʲuxənjəm

(2) Attributive clause

234. I am reading a book that I bought yesterday. [Я читаю книгу, которую я вчера купил.]
mi xolai cisənjə gacimbi daŋsawa
235. There is no pupil who knows it. [Нет ни одного ученика, знающего это.]
cawa sa:ri əm ucinikə də aba
236. I will read a book which I bought yesterday. [Я купил книгу, которую буду читать.]
mi cisənjə gacimbi daŋsawa xolaja:mbi
237. textbook [Учебник]
utʃebnik

2.4 Connective suffixes

2.4.1 Simultaneous relation

(1) Two actions happen parallel

238. We talked laughing. [Мы разговаривали, смеясь.]
inəktəmə:ri bwə xisaŋguxapu

(2) Two clauses have different subjects

239. Children ran into the room. [Дети вбежали в комнату.]
nu:cikənʲwən gjalakoci tutumə:ri i:xəci
240. My mother eats fish, my father eats meat. [Мама ест рыбу, а папа ест баранину.]
ənjə sogdatawa sjari:ni, ama atani xoni uliksəwəni sjari:ni
241. Chebe sang a song, and Boja did a dance. [Чебе пел песню, а Боя танцевала.]
ʧə:bjə ʲarɪmba ʲarɪxani boja tani təpətə:xəni
242. Chebe sang a song. And Boja drank wine. [Чебе пел песню. А Боя танцевала.]
ʧə:bjə ʲarɪmba ʲarɪxani boja tani təpətə:xəni

2.4.2 Successive relation

(1) Actions happen successively

243. I ate breakfast, and went to school. [Я позавтракал и пошёл в школу.]
mi cɪmɪsjaxambi totara ʃkolaci ənəxəmbi
244. Yesterday, I bought a book, and came back home. [Я вчера купил книгу и пришёл домой.]
mi cisənjə daŋsawa gacimbi totara jo:kci ʲiʲuxəmbi
245. Chebe sang a song, and then went out. [Чебе спел песню, а после танцевал.]
ʧə:bjə ʲarɪmba ʲarɪxani totapitani təpətə:xəni
246. Chebe sang a song. And after that, he drank wine. [Чебе спел песню. А после танцевал.]
ʧə:bjə ʲarɪmba ʲarɪxani totapitani təpətə:xəni

2.4.3 Conditional relation

(1) Anterior clause expresses condition or assumption

247. If you go, I will go too. [Если вы пойдёте, то и я пойду.]
swə ənəisu osi:ni mi də ənəʲə:mbi
248. If you make a good record, you will be praised. [Если вы будете хорошо учиться, то вас похвалят.]
swə ulənʲi tacjocɪsu osi:ni sumbiwə maktaʲara
249. If they want to come, let them come. [Если они хотят сюда прийти, то пусть придут.]
njoanci əusi ʲiʲicici osini ʲigici

2.4.4 Opportunity relation

250. We will do hunting while we are going to the mountain. [Раз уж мы идём в горы, заодно и поохотимся.]
xurənci ənəipu totamari cadoto waɪcaʲa:po
251. I will drop in your home while I am going to the village. [Раз уж я иду в ту деревню, заодно я хочу зайти к тебе домой.]
mi təi ɪxonci ənəi totami mi sinci i:jə:mbi

2.4.5 Concessive relation

252. Chebe sang a song, but Boja did not. [Чебе пел песню, но Боя не пела.]
tʃə:bjə ɟarımba ɟarıxani boja tani əcjə ɟarıxa:ni
253. Chebe sang a song. But Boja did not sing a song. [Чебе пел песню. Но Боя не пела.]
tʃə:bjə ɟarımba ɟarıxani boja tani əcjə ɟarıxa:ni

2.4.6 Causal relation

254. Chebe sings Nanai songs well, because he is a Nanai. [Чебе — нанаец, поэтому он хорошо поёт нанайские песни.]
tʃə:bjə na:nai totami njoani na:nai ɟarımbani ulənɟi ɟarıni
255. Chebe is a Nanai, therefore he sings Nanai songs well. [Чебе — нанаец. Поэтому хорошо поёт нанайские песни.]
tʃə:bjə na:nai totami njoani na:nai ɟarımbani ulənɟi ɟarıni
256. Chebe sings Nanai songs well, for he is a Nanai. [Чебе хорошо поёт нанайские песни, потому что он нанаец.]
tʃə:bjə na:nai ɟarımbani ulənɟi ɟarıni nanai bimi

2.4.7 Optional relation

257. Chebe sings a song or dance in the night. [Как наступает ночь, Чебе поёт песни или танцует.]
dolbogoi ɟja:ni gəsə tʃə:bjə ɟarımba ɟarıni guci təpətə:ri:ni

3. Grammar of the verbals (2): Derivational suffixes

3.1 Causative voice

258. I brought water. [Я принёс воду.]
mi mwəwə ga:ɟoxambi
259. My mother let me bring water. [Мама сделала так, чтобы я принёс воду.]
ənjə mi mwəwə ga:ɟogoiwa tui taxani
260. I killed a chicken. [Я поймал одну курицу.]
mi əm əktə cıkowa ɟapaxambi

261. I made my younger brother kill a chicken. [Я сделал так, чтобы мой брат поймал одну курицу.]
mi nu:ci xusə nəui əktə cıkowa ɟapagwani mi tui taxambi
262. My younger brother went to school. [Мой младший брат пошёл в школу.]
mi nu:ci xusə nəui *ʃkola*ci ənəxəni
263. My mother let my younger brother go to school. [Мама сделала так, чтобы мой младший брат пошёл в школу.]
mi nu:ci xusə nəui *ʃkola*ci ənəgwani ənjə tui taxani

3.2 Passive voice

264. A hunter has caught a hare. [Охотник поймал зайца.]
bwatomɟi gormaxonba waxani
265. A hare was caught by a hunter. [Заяц был пойман охотни-ком.]
gormaxon bwatomɟiɟi wawuxan
266. I heard a sound of a bell. [Я услышал колокольный звон.]
mi koŋgokto sjasimbani doljıxambi
267. A sound of a bell was heard from far away. [Издалека слышится колокольный звон.]
goroɟjaɟi koŋgokto sjasimbani doljjori
268. His father built a new house last year. [Его отец в прошлом году построил новый дом.]
njoani amini tu:tu ənə siku:n ɟo:wa aŋgoxani
269. This house was build by my father last year. [Этот дом построен отцом в прошлом году.]
əi ɟo amaɟi tu:tu ənə aŋgoxan

3.3 Reflexive voice

270. My mother is washing clothes. [Моя мать стирает.]
ənjə sılko:ini
271. I bathe in the river. [Я купаюсь в реке.]
mi maŋbodo əlbusi
272. He hid my book behind the door. [Он спрятал мою книгу.]
njoani mi daŋsaiwa ɟajaxani
273. He hid himself behind the door. [Он спрятался за дверью.]
njoani uikə cjalani sırıxani

3.4 Reciprocal voice

274. My mother and my father are talking together. [Моя мать и мой отец разговаривают между собой.]
mi ənimbi mi amɪmbi mənədolari gusərənduici
275. Two persons are fighting each other. [Два человека ругаются (между собой).]
ɟwər naɪsal mənə dolari sori:ci

3.5 Comitative voice

276. We two beat the person. [Мы вдвоём побили того человека.]
bwə ɟwərjjəri təi naiwa toikaŋkipu
277. I built a house with my younger brother. [Мы с младшим братом вместе построили дом.]
bwə nu:ci xusə nəuɟi gəsə ɟo:wa aŋgoxapo
278. I read a book with the friend at school. [Я читаю книгу в школе вместе с другом.]
mi *ʃkola*du andarɟi gəsə daŋsawa xolaɪ

3.6 Progressive aspect

279. It is snowing now. [Сейчас идёт снег.]
əsi sɪmanaɪni
280. I am eating a meal now. [Я сейчас ем рис.]
mi əsi xando bələwə sjari:i
281. He is eating a meal now. [Он сейчас ест рис.]
njoani əsi xando bələwə sjari:ni

3.7 Repetitive aspect

282. I read a book. [Я читаю книгу.]
mi daŋsawa xolaɪ
283. I read this book again and again. [Я перечитываю эту книгу.]
mi əi daŋsawa guci modan xolagoɪ

3.8 Presumption

284. He is reading a book now. [Он сейчас читает книгу.]
njoaṅi əsi daŋsawa xolaɪni
285. It seems that now he is reading a book. [Он, наверное, сейчас читает книгу.]
njoani saɪna əsi daŋsawa xolaɪni
286. It looks as if it is going to rain today. [Похоже, что дождь собирается.]
əmutu tugdəluici mət bini
287. Father beats his child. [Отец бьёт ребёнка.]
amini piktəi toikanɟini
288. It seems that father is beating his child. [Кажется, отец бьёт ребёнка.]
amini piktəi toɪka:nɟini mat bi bijərə

3.9 Intention

289. He came to this village to see his friend. [Он пришел в эту деревню для встречи с другом.]
njoani əi ɪxonci andarbi acandami ɟicini
290. I am going to a shop to buy a bottle of liquor. [Я пошёл в магазин за водкой.]
mi *magazin*ci arakiwa ganindaxambi

4. Copulas

4.1 Present

291. Chebe is a teacher. [Чебе — учитель.]
ʧə:bjə *utʃi:ʧel*

4.2 Past

292. Chebe was a teacher. [Чебе был учителем.]
ʧə:bjə *utʃi:ʧel* bicini

5. Usages of the auxiliary verbal constructions

5.1 "to exist/to be"

(1) As a main verb

293. I was at home. [Я был дома.]
mi ɟo:gdo bicimbi
294. He has a son. [У него есть сын.]
njoandoani xusə piktə bi

(2) Progressive aspect: present

295. I am reading a book now. [Я сейчас читаю книгу.]
mi əsi daŋsawa xolaɪ
296. You are reading the book now. [Ты сейчас читаешь книгу.]
si əsi daŋsawa xolaɪsi
297. He is reading the book now. [Он сейчас читает книгу.]
njoani əsi daŋsawa xolaɪni

(3) Progressive aspect: past

298. When my father returned, I was reading a book. [Когда отец вернулся, я читал книгу.]
ama ɟiɟu:cjəni mi daŋsawa xolaxambi
299. When your father returned, you were reading a book. [Когда отец вернулся, ты читал книгу.]
amisi ɟiɟu:cjəni si daŋsawa xolaxasi
300. When father returned, his son was reading a book. [Когда отец вернулся, сын читал книгу.]
amimbi ɟiɟu:cjəni xusə piktəni daŋsawa xolaxani

(4) Progressive aspect: future

301. I will be reading a book at school tomorrow. [Я завтра буду читать книгу в школе.]
mi cɪmana *ʃkola*du daŋsawa xolaɟa:mbi

302. You will be reading a book at school tomorrow. [Ты завтра будешь читать книгу в школе.]
si cɪmana *ʃkola*du daŋsawa xolaɟa:ci
303. He will be reading a book at school tomorrow. [Он завтра будет читать книгу в школе.]
njoani cɪmana *ʃkola*du daŋsawa xolaɟara

(5) Progressive: situation continuity

304. You, wear the hat! [Ты (сейчас) носишь шапку.]
si əsidə apomba təcicəuisi
305. My father is already at home. [Отец уже дома.]
ama ələ ɟo:gdo

5.2 "to become"

(1) As a main verb

306. I became an undergraduate last year. [В прошлом году я стал студентом.]
tu:tu ənə mi *stuʤe:nt* osɪxambi

(2) Permission

307. You may smoke here. [Здесь можно курить.]
əidu damaxiwa omimi aja
308. You may leave now. [Теперь ты можешь идти.]
əsi si ənumi mutəisi

(3) Inchoative

309. It has just begun to rain. [Дождь только что пошёл.]
təni tugdəluxəni
310. He has just gone to school. [Он только что пошёл в школу.]
njoani təni *ʃkola*ci ənəxəni/ənuxəni

5.3 "to receive"

(1) As a main verb

311. I received a gift from my father. [Я получил подарок от отца.]
mi amala sugləmbə baxambi

(2) Benefit

312. I bought new clothes for me. [Я купил (себе) новую одежду.]
mi məndui siku:n tətwəwə gacimbi
313. I adopted the child for me. [Я усыновил (для себя) этого ребёнка.]
mi əi piktəwə mənə piktəgui ɟapaxambi
314. I learned the Nanai language for me. [Я учил (для себя) нанайский язык.]
mi məndui nanai xəsəwəni tacjocixambi

5.4 "to give"

(1) As a main verb

315. My teacher gave me a book. [Преподаватель дал мне книгу.]
pripadava:ʧel mindu daŋsawa buxəni
316. My father gave me a nice present. [Отец подарил мне хороший подарок.]
ama mindu ulə:n suguləmbə sugləxəni

(2) Benefit

317. I told my teacher about my village for him. [Я рассказал учителю (для учителя) о нашей деревне.]
mi *utʃi:ʧel*du *utʃi:ʧel* sa:gwani mənə ɪxombi gusərəxəmbi
318. I read a book for my mother. [Я прочитал матери (для матери) книгу.]
mi ənindui daŋsawa xolaxambi
319. My mother sang a nursery song for her baby. [Мать спела ребёнку (для ребёнка) колыбельную.]
ənin piktədui oŋasaori ɟarɪmba ɟarɪxani

5.5 "to see"

(1) As a main verb

320. I saw a fish in the river. [Я увидел рыбу в речке.]
mi maŋbokando sogdatawa icəxəmbi

(2) Attempt

321. Try to wear a new clothes! [Примерьте новую одежду.]
siku:n tətwəwə unəcjusu
322. I bought some pastry. Taste! [Я купил печенье. Попробуйте.]
mi pitʃenijewə gacimbi bargaoso

5.6 "to be able to"

323. I can read a book. [Я могу читать книгу.]
mi daŋsawa xolami mutə:mbi
324. He can read a book. [Он может читать книгу.]
njoani daŋsawa xolami mutəini
325. He can not read a book. [Он не может читать книгу.]
njoani daŋsawa xolami mutə:sini

5.7 "to have to"

326. I must leave today. [Мне надо уехать сегодня.]
mi əinjə ənu:ri:wə gələuri
327. You read through this book within three days! [Ты должен прочитать эту книгу за три дня.]
si əi daŋsawa ɪlan ini do:lani xolami xoɟɪ:wasi gələuri

6. Negative and interrogative sentences, quotations

6.1 Nominal negation

328. I am a student. [Я студент.]
mi *stuʤe:nt*
329. I am not a student. [Я не студент.]
mi *stuʤe:nt* bjəsimbi
330. I was not a student at that time. [Тогда я не был студентом.]
təi ərindu mi *stuʤe:nt* bjəcimbi
331. He is an adult. [Он взрослый.]
njoani da:i naɪ

332. He is not an adult. [Он не взрослый.]
njoani da:i nai bjəsini
333. He was not an adult at that time yet. [Тогда он ещё не был взрослым.]
təi ərindu njoani da:i nai bjəcini

6.2 Adjectival negation

334. That child is pretty. [Тот ребёнок красивый.]
təi piktə gucukuli
335. That child is not pretty. [Тот ребёнок не красивый.]
təi piktə gucukuli bjəsi
336. The child was not pretty at that time. [Тогда тот ребёнок не был красивым.]
təi ərindu təi piktə gucukuli bjəcini

6.3 Verbal negation

6.3.1 Present tense

(1) Simple negation

337. I do not go to school today. [Сегодня я не иду в школу.]
əinjə mi *ʃkola*ci ənə:simbi
338. You do not go to school today. [Сегодня ты не идёшь в школу.]
əinjə si *ʃkola*ci ənə:sisi
339. He does not go to school today. [Сегодня он не идёт в школу.]
əinjə njoani *ʃkola*ci ənə:sini
340. He have no money. [У него нет денег.]
njoandoani ɟɪxa aba

(2) Negation of ability

341. I can not go to school now. [Я сейчас не могу пойти в школу.]
mi əsi *ʃkola*ci ənəmi mutə:simbi

342. You can not go to school now. [Ты сейчас не можешь пойти в школу.]
si əsi *ʃkola*ci ənəmi mutə:sisi
343. He can not go to school now. [Он сейчас не может пойти в школу.]
njoani əsi ʃkolaci ənəmi mutə:sini

6.3.2 Past tense

(1) Simple negation

344. I did not go to school yesterday. [Я вчера не ходил в школу.]
mi cisənjə *ʃkola*ci əcjə pulsixəi
345. You did not go to school yesterday. [Ты вчера не ходил в школу.]
si cisənjə *ʃkola*ci əcjə pulsixəsi
346. He did not go to school yesterday. [Он вчера не ходил в школу.]
njoani cisənjə *ʃkola*ci əcjə pulsixəni
347. He had no money. [У него не было денег.]
njoandoani ɟɪxa aba bicini

(2) Negation of ability

348. I could not go to school yesterday. [Вчера я не мог пойти в школу.]
cisənjə mi *ʃkola*ci ənəmi mutə:cimbi
349. You could not go to school yesterday. [Вчера ты не мог пойти в школу.]
cisənjə si *ʃkola*ci ənəmi mutə:cisi
350. He could not go to school yesterday. [Вчера он не мог пойти в школу.]
cisənjə njoani *ʃkola*ci ənəmi mutə:cini

6.4 Negative imperative

351. Do not wear the clothes! [Не надевай ту одежду.]
təi tətwəwə əɟi təturə
352. Do not eat the apple! [Не ешь то яблоко.]
təi *jablaka*wa əɟi sjara

353. Do not touch with your hand! [Не касайтесь руками!]
ŋa:laɟiari əji toŋgala:so
354. No trespassing! [Посторонним вход воспрещён!]
goi gurun ili:wəni kamaljori
355. No smoking! [Не курить!]
damaxiwa əji omjaso

6.5 Negative polarity

356. He cannot speak Nanai at all. [Он совсем не говорит по нанайски.]
njoani nanai xəsəɟjəni njaŋga da gisurəndwəsini
357. He will never go to that place. [Теперь, он туда никогда не пойдёт.]
əsi njoani taosi xali da ənə:sini

6.6 Interrogative sentence

(1) Yes-No questions
358. Are you a pupil? [Ты студент?]
si *stuʤent*
359. Is he a teacher? [Он преподаватель?]
njoani *pripadava:ʧel*
360. Did you go to school yesterday? [Ты вчера ходил в школу?]
si cisənjə *ʃkola*ci pulsixəsi
361. Did your grandmother come from Russia or from China? [Бабушка приехала из России или из Китая?]
da:nja *rasɪa*ɟjaɟɪno *kitai*ɟjaɟɪno ɟicini

(2) WH questions
362. Who are you? [Ты кто?]
si ui
363. Who is the old woman? [Кто тот человек?]
təi nai ui
364. When did you come here? [Когда ты приехал сюда?]
si xa:li əusi ɟicisi

365. How many people are there in this village? [Сколько домов в этой деревне?]
əi ɪxondo xado ɟo:sal
366. From where your grandfather comes? [Откуда приехал дедушка?]
xajaɟaɟi dama ɟicini?

(3) Negative questions
367. You did not go to school yesterday, did you? [Ты вчера не ходил в школу?]
si cisənjə *ʃkola*ci əcjə pulsixəsi
368. No, I did not go. [Да, не ходил.]
in əcjə pulsixəi

6.7 Quotation

369. Yes, I did go. [Нет, ходил.]
aba pulsixəmbi
370. I asked. "Did my father came?" [Я спросил: Отец пришёл?.]
mi mədəsixəmbi ama ɟiɟuxəni
371. I asked my mother if father had come or not. [Я спросил у матери, пришёл ли отец.]
mi ənjəwə mədəsixəmbi ama ɟiɟuxəninu
372. My mother told that he had not come. [Моя мама сказала, что он не пришёл.]
mi ənimbi uŋkini njoani əcjə ɟiɟunjə mə
373. I thought that if my father would come, it would be nice. [Я подумал: Было бы хорошо, если бы отец пришёл...]
mi murcixəmbi ulə:m bici ama ɟiɟuxəni osi:ni

7. Special constructions

374. I thought that it would be nice if my father would come. [Я подумал, что было бы хорошо, если бы отец пришёл.]
mi murcixəmbi xai ulə:m bici ama ɟiɟuxəni osi:ni

375. Chebe sings a song in Nanai or Russian. [Чебе поёт песни на нанайскком или русском языках.]
ʧə:bjə na:nai xəsəʝjəni loca xəsəʝjəni ʝarısalba ʝari:ni.
376. If Chebe sings a song, Boja drinks wine. [Если Чебе будет петь, Боя будет танцевать.]
ʧə:bjə ʝarı:ni osi:ni boja təpətə:ʝərə
377. If Chebe begins singing a song, he sings it to the end. [Чебе если начинает петь, то поёт до конца.]
ʧə:bjə ʝarımi təpcjuri osi:ni xoʝıdala ʝarını
378. Though being poor, Chebe is happy. [Чебе, хотя и бедный, но счастливый.]
ʧə:bjə sinəʝi də kəsikuni
379. If you begin singing a song, do it to the end. [Раз уж начал петь, то пой до конца.]
ʝarımi təpcuxəmbi osi:ni xoʝıdala ʝarıro
380. Sing a song, or dance. [Пой песню или танцуй.]
ʝarımba ʝari da təpətə:ri də taro

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Abstract

A Description of Najkhin Nanai

This book offers a linguistic description of the Najkhin dialect of Nanai, which belongs to the southern group of the Manchu-Tungus branch of Altaic languages. According to Russian Census of 2002, Nanai is spoken by about 3,886 people, and is classified as a "severely endangered language" by UNESCO. This book is a report of our field work investigation in Khabarovsk, Russia, in October 2005 and February 2006, which was carried out as part of the REAL (Researches on Endangered Altaic Languages) project of the Altaic Society of Korea. The consultant was a Najkhin Nanai native who was a teacher and used Nanai in everyday life. The linguistic description is based on a questionnaire containing 2,700 lexical items, 340 conversational sentences and 380 constructions for grammatical analysis.

In the phonological description, the vowel system was established through formant analysis with Praat. To establish the consonant system, voicing and voice bar were observed through spectrogram analysis. Based on the collected sentences, morphological analysis was performed and relevant sentences were presented with annotations as examples.

In the appendix, all the collected material of lexical items, conversational expressions and sentences for grammatical analysis are

presented in phonemic transcription.

Key words:
Najkhin, Nanai, Hezhe, Goldi, Manchu-Tungus, Altaic languages, endangered language, language documentation, fieldwork, questionnaire, agglutinative language