別　刷
SEPARATE PRINT

北方文化研究

「北方文化研究報告」（昭和14—40年）
「ユーラシア文化研究」（昭和40年）　合併継続

Bulletin of the Institute for the Study of North Eurasian Cultures Hokkaido University

Being a Continuation of *The Studies from the Research Institute for North Culture (1939–1965)* and *Bulletin of Institute of Eurasian Cultural Studies (1965)*

第 21 号

北海道大学文学部附属
北方文化研究施設

1992

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

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中国内蒙古のエウェンキー語ハムニガンおよび
オルグヤ方言基礎語彙

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1. Introduction

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

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

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1) The field research was carried out from July to September in 1988 as the first portion of a three-year research project on the language and culture of the Tungus (organized by Prof. Shin-ichiro Kuroda, Hokkaido University) which was supported by the Japanese Ministry of Education (a Grant under the Monbusho International Scientific Research Program : No. 63041002, 1988 - 1990). Sasaki (1989a, 1989b) reports an outline of the research in Hulun Buir from an ethnological viewpoint. I wish to thank the informants (whose names are mentioned below) for their generous cooperation. I am also grateful to the members of the project, especially to Mr. Shiro Sasaki (then the National Museum of Ethnology) for his kind assistance at the interviews, and to Mr. Shinjiro Kazama (Graduate school, Hokkaido University) with whom I collaborated on the fieldwork. Thanks are also due to Prof. Jiro Ikegami who gave me an important comment. Any mistakes found herein are of course my own.

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

Tungusic people living in the region of the Soviet-Mongolian border, because this is the homeland where they came from to China.[3] Today the majority of the "Tungus Ewenki" live in the Old Bargut Banner (Ch. *Chen Baerhu Qi*) which is located on the north of the Ewenki Autonomous Banner (Ch. *Ewenke-zu Zizhi Qi*), which in turn is the main territory of the Solon. On the other hand, the "Yakut" are the northernmost inhabitants whose center is the Oluguya[4] Ewenki Settlement (Ch. *Aoluguya Ewenke-zu Xiang*) in the north of the Argun Left Banner (Ch. *Eerguna Zuo Qi*). In order to avoid the terminological confusion with Yakut proper, it is preferable to call them Oluguya Ewenki.

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

Though increasing literature is now available on the Solon language[5], the information about the two minor dialects of "Ewenki" remains very poor.[6] During our stay in Hailar and Nantun (9 kms. south from Hailar), we had the opportunity to interview a speaker of each dialect: a Khamnigan ("Tungus Ewenki") speaker[7] from the Old Bargut Banner and an Oluguya Ewenki ("Yakut Ewenki") speaker[8] from Oluguya. Since time was regrettably short (about 8 hours and 6 hours each), we focused on

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Transcription and Pronunciation

The words of both dialects[10] are transcribed phonemically, though tentatively, with the following letters.

vowels: *i e a ə o u*

consonants: *p b t d k g c (c) ǰ (z) m n ɲ ŋ l r s ʃ x w j*

The vowel system assumed here is basically the same as that of the standard written Ewenki. Each vowel can also occur as a long vowel, which can be represented by a sequence of two identical vowel segments. It is not always easy, however, to distinguish a long vowel from a single one[11], especially in Y. *e* usually appears as a long vowel (KY *beega* 'month, moon'), but occasionally as a short one (Y *bexen* 'be, exist'). The long vowel *əə* is generally realized as [ǫǫ] (half-closed central rounded) in K and as [ąą~ææ] (half-open half-front or front unrounded) in Y.[12] The single *ə* may also have the same timbre, especially after *əə*: K *səəksə*, Y *səəxə* 'blood'.

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

č [tʃ] and *ǰ* [dʒ] in Y are normally realized as *c* [ts] and *z* [dz] respectively in K[13]: K *cuŋur*, Y *čuŋuru* 'navel'; K *zolo*, Y *ǰolo* 'stone'. K has *č* and *ǰ* as allophones before *i* or, in fewer cases, before *ee*: K *kapčee* 'arrow'. Otherwise, *č* and *ǰ* in K may occur only in loanwords, as is the case with *c* and *z* [z] in Y: K *čaas* 'time' (in 'what time'), Y *praznik* 'feast'.

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

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

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

12) The difference in pronunciation of *əə* has been paid attention to in the Ewenki dialectology: cf. Konstantinova (1968: 69), Ikegami (1976: 166) and Bulatova (1987: 13).

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

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

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

not only before *i* but also with other vowels: Y *ʃeeran ʃuu* 'Ewenki tent' (cf. Y *seen* 'ear'[14]), Y *ʃolip-* 'mix' (cf. Y *sogin-* 'kick'), Y *uʃa* 'small'[15] etc.

Similarly, *ɲ* is allophonic in K (only as *ni*), while Y has *ɲ* as opposed to *n*: Y *ɲamaa* 'hundred' (cf. Y *nadan* 'seven'), Y *iɲə-* 'laugh' (cf. Y *inəŋi* 'day') etc.[16] Note also the (perhaps phonetic) difference between [ɲii] in Y *əniі* 'mother' and [nʜ] in Y *anŋannii* 'year'.

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

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

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

As for accent, the Khamnigan dialect seems to have basically the same system as, e. g., Uilta[17]: the penultimate syllable has higher pitch if the last syllable is CV (K *góro* 'distant', *imúksə* 'fat'); otherwise, the last syllable (more specifically, the syllabic nucleus of which) is higher (K *dərə́l* 'face', *sigíi* 'forest'). On the other hand, the accent of the Oluguya dialect is not so clear though it is probably non-phonemic as well.

3. Some Sound Correspondences between the Two Dialects

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

As a vowel correspondence,

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

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

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

17) See Tsumagari (1983). Note that some of the Khamnigan words in Hattori (1986: 61-64) are given the same accentuation. Much the same generalization as Uilta works not only in some other Tungusic languages such as Sibe (Hattori & Yamamoto 1956, Hayata 1985) and, perhaps, Solon (my observation), but also in such Mongolian languages as Dagur (Tsumagari 1985) and Khalkha (Kakudo 1982).

(2) K *s-* ‖ Y *s-*: KY *saa-* 'know', KY *soktoo-* 'drunken', K *səəksə* ‖ Y *səəxə* 'blood', KY *silki-* 'wash'; see also 'ear' in (1) above.

(3) K *x-* ‖ Y *x-*: KY *xutə* 'child', KY *xokto* 'road', K *xənnən* ‖ Y *xənŋən* 'knee', KY *xuntu* 'other'.

In intervocalic position, the following noteworthy correspondence is found.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(7) K *n-* ‖ Y *ŋ-*: K *ninakin* ‖ Y *ŋinakin* 'dog', K *naala* ‖ Y *ŋaala* 'hand', K *nii* ‖ Y *ŋii* 'who', K *nəələ-* ‖ Y *ŋəələ-* 'fear', K *nonimi* ‖ Y *ŋonim* 'long'.

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

(8) K *n-* ‖ Y *ɲ-*: K *nuuriktə* ‖ Y *ɲuriktə* 'hair', K *namaaji* ‖ Y *ɲamaa* 'hundred', K *noodaa-* ‖ Y *ɲoodaa-* 'throw'; see also 'sweat' in (4), and 'pus' in (5).

(9) K *-n-* ‖ Y *-ɲ-*: K *inəktə-* ‖ Y *iɲə-* 'laugh'; see also 'sell' in (1).

(10) K *ŋn* ‖ Y *ŋŋ*: K *saŋnan* ‖ Y *saŋŋan* 'smoke'.

The following three correspondences[19] appear to show that progressive assimila-

18) See Vasilevič (1958 : 643 - 648) and Bulatova (1987 : 5 - 11). Cf. also Ikegami (1976 : 168). The identification is justifiable from both historical and geographical points of view : the alleged homeland of Y is in the midst of the Eastern group, while K came from the Transbaikalian area which overlaps with the distribution of the *s*-dialects of the Southern group, according to the map of Ewenki dialects appended to Vasilevič (1958).

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

tion may have occurred in Y.

(11) K *ld* ‖ Y *ll*: K *oldo* ‖ Y *ollo* 'fish', K *uldə* ‖ Y *ullə* 'flesh', K *uldi-* ‖ Y *ulli-* 'sew'.

(12) K *nd* ‖ Y *nn*: K *nanda* ‖ Y *nanna* 'fur', K *imanda* ‖ Y *imanna* 'snow'.

(13) K *md* ‖ Y *mn*: K *giramda* ‖ Y *giramna* 'bone'.

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

(14) K *nn* ‖ Y *nŋ*: K *tunna* ‖ Y *tunŋa* 'five', K *innakta* ‖ Y *inŋakta* 'fur', K *unnu* ‖ Y *unŋu* 'smell', K *annanii* ‖ Y *anŋannii* 'year'; see also 'knee' in (3).

Metatheses between nasals are observed in the following two.

(15) K *nm* ‖ Y *mn*: K *nikinma* ‖ Y *nikimna* 'neck'.

(16) K *mŋ* ‖ Y *nm*: K *imŋə* ‖ Y *inmə* 'needle'.

4. Loanwords: Influence from Other Languages

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

In K, there are several words which coincide with Solon forms rather than with other Ewenki forms[20]. Some of them are of Mongolian origin, too: K *iisal* (with a devoiced *l*) 'eye' (Solon *iisal* 1/292), K *miigan* 'heart' (Solon *meegã*~*miigã* 1/533) K *uli-* 'walk' (Solon *ul-* 2/363), K *ugii-* 'play' (Solon *ugii-* 2/434), K *urə* 'young animal' (Solon *urə*<Mo 2/357), K *sibar* 'grime' (Solon *ſiwar*<Mo 2/74).

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

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

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

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20) See also correspondences (6) and (7) above. Many dialectal forms of Ewenki, together with Solon and other Tungus forms, are found in Tsintsius et al. (1975, 1977), which is hereafter referred to with volume/page.

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

5. Notes on the Vocabulary

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

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

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afternoon → day
again (490B) Y *dakin* 1/191
age (197A) K *nasun* 1/587; Y *aŋannii* (=year) 1/43, Y *baar*
all (194A, 473B) K *bees*<Rus; K *bukulii* 1/105; Y *weexen*
always (469B) Y *dakur*
angry (get) (296A) K *tikuuli-*, Y *tikuul-* 2/179
animal (091B) K *accun*, Y *abduu* 1/5
ant (088B) KY *iiriktə* 1/327
arm → hand
arrow (075B) K *kapčee*; Y *luki* 1/507
ascend (383B) K *dəgdə-* 1/228; Y *tukti-* (=climb) 2/209
ash (150B) KY *xuləptəən* 2/347

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

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21) As an Ewenki index to the vocabulary, see Tsumagari (1991).

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

call (281B) K *gərbii-* 1/180 ; Y *əərii-* 2/464

can (423A) K *ətə-* 2/470 ; Y *sataaǰi-* 2/67 —K *nugan ətərən əwədiiǰi.* 'He can speak Ewenki.'
car (113B) K *tərgəən* 2/238 ; Y *masiina*<Rus
cheek (015B) K *ancan* 1/44 ; Y *dərə* (=face) 1/236
chest (024B) KY *tiŋən* 2/184
child (208B) KY *xutə* 2/357 ; Y *kuŋakan* 1/433 ; Y *iŋaa* 'baby'
chin (014B) K *zəgi*, Y *ǰəg* 1/281
clean (453B pretty) Y *iraas* 1/324
climb (381B) K *ugurib-* 2/245 ; Y *tukti-* (=ascend) 2/209
climb down (382B) K *tiin-* (=set free) 2/183 ; Y *əw-* 2/433
close (364A) K *kaa-* 1/356 ; Y *sam-* 2/109
clothes (079A) K *tətii* (→ wear) 2/241 ; Y *najama* 'leather coat' 1/578 ; Y *paltoo*<Rus
cloud (153A) K *tuksu*, Y *tuuxu* 2/208
cold (462A, 464B) K *iŋini*, K *iŋiniddi*, Y *iŋinixi* 1/321 —Y *əxitkən sooma iŋinixi.* 'It is very cold today.'
color (483A) K *uŋguu*<Mo ; Y *kiraska*<Rus
come (412A) KY *əmə-* 2/452
come out (410A) KY *juu-* 1/348 —K *zuugduukki juukəl.* 'Get out of the house.'
count (393A) KY *taŋi-* 2/161
cow (~ox, bull) (069B) K *ukur*, Y *xukur*, Y *xukurčikəən* 'calf' 2/341
crack (336B) K *əbdə-* 2/434 ; Y *iwəə-* 1/295
crawl (323B) K *mirki-* 1/537 ; Y *tutu-*, Y *tutuktə-* (for baby) 2/223
crush (344B) K *tirə-* 2/187 ; Y *xukča-* 2/123
cry → shout, weep
cut (361A) K *mii-* 1/535 ; Y *ǰig-* 1/255 —K *učiǰi miirən.* 'He cuts with a knife.'

dance (284B) K *taancelaa-*<Rus ; Y *ikəən-* 1/301
daughter (~girl) (207A) K *unaaǰi*, Y *xunaaǰi* 2/347 —Y *əwəŋkii xunaaǰi* 'an Ewenki girl'
day (163A), **afternoon** (169A) K *inəŋii*, Y *inəŋi* 1/318
deaf (222B) K *duləj* 1/222 ; Y *kujkii* 1/425
defeated (be) (405B) K *təsu-* 2/225 ; Y *dabdiiw-* (→ win) 1/185
desire (422B) K *zaliči* 1/244 ; Y *gamuu-* (→ get) 1/133
die (397A) KY *bu-dən* 1/99 —K *nugan bucəə.* 'He died.'
different (489B) Y *əči urəldi bexe* 'be not same' (→ same)
dig (379B) K *ulə-* 2/265 ; K *malta-* (for dogs or wolves, =scratch) 1/524 ; Y *čukča-* 2/123
dirty (454B) Y *naŋra* (=grime) 1/633
disease (048A) K *ənuku*, Y *ənuk* (→ painful) 2/454
dislike (334B) K *əsin ajaabura* 'does not like' (→ like) ; Y *əruuntə-* (→ bad) 2/465
distant (457A) KY *goro* 1/161
do (419A) KY *oo-* 2/1
dog (094A) K *ninakin*, Y *ŋinakin*, Y *ŋinatkaan* 'puppy' 1/661 —Y *sinnii ǰuudusi ŋinakin bexen.* 'There is a dog in your house.'

door (111B) KY *urkə* 2/286
down (274A) K *niiguu*; Y *xərgiilə* 2/368
drink (329A) K *imi-*, Y *umu-* 2/266
drunken (be) (330B) KY *soktoo-*, Y *soktol-* 2/106
dry (389B) KY *olgo-*, K *olgii-* 2/12 —K *tətii olgocoo.* 'The clothes have dried.'
dull (blade) (450B) Y *əči əmər bexe* 'be not sharp' (→ sharp)
dumb (221B) K *kələkə* 1/447; Y *tuurəəŋə* (→ language) cf. 2/222
dust (148B) K *toosun*<Mo
dwell (365A) K *bi-sin* (=exist) 1/79; Y *uriin-* 2/285

ear (007A) K *siin*, Y *seen* 2/70
eat (328A) K *zəp-tən* 1/279; Y *siluu-* 2/85
egg (061A) KY *umukta* 2/269
eight (186A) K *zapkun*, Y *ǰapkun* 1/251
elbow (029B) K *incəən* 1/336
elder brother (211A) K *akaa* (ad.), K *akin* (ref.), Y *akii* (ad.), Y *aki*(*n*-) (ref.) 1/23 —K *sinnii akinsi* 'your elder brother'; Y *sinnii akinni* 'id.'
elder sister (212A) K *əkəə* (ad.), K *əkin* (ref.), Y *əkii* (ad.), Y *əki*(*n*-) (ref.) 2/443 —Y *minnii əkinmi* 'my elder sister'
enter (411A) KY *ii-* 1/293 —K *zuugduu iirən.* 'He enters the house.'
escape (348B) K *tutuli-* cf. 2/223; Y *tuxal-* 2/208
evening (170B) K *siksə*, Y *sikʃən* 2/81
every day (164B) K *inəŋii buri* (→ day, 1/113 'all'); Y *kaaǰnaj inəŋiidu* (<Rus, → day)
exist (424A), **be** (499A), **stay** (425B) K *bi-sin*, Y *be-xen* 1/79 —K *nugan zuugduubi bisin.* 'He is at home.'
eye (005A) K *iisal*, Y *eexa* 1/291
eyebrow (004B) K *sarmiikta*, Y *saramukta* 2/66, cf. Y *saramǰi* 'having thick eyebrows'

face (017B) K *dərəl*, Y *dərə* 1/236
fall (384B) K *tikki-* 2/177; Y *doo-* 1/210
family (217B) K *simijəə*<Rus; Y *uriilən* (→ village K) 2/285
fat (043B), **oil** (054A) K *imuksə*, Y *imuuxə*, Y *imuurən* 1/313; K *tosun* 'butter' 2/201
fat (Adj.) (431B) Y *burgu* 1/112
father (202A) K *amaa* (ad.), KY *amin* (ref.), Y *amii* (ad.), Y *amiikan* (ad. affectionate) 1/34
fear (294B) K *nəələ-*, Y *ŋəələ-* 1/667 —Y *bii ŋinakinduk ŋəələǰim.* 'I am afraid of dogs.'
feast (246B) K *aja inəŋii* (→ good, day); Y *praznik*<Rus
feather (065B) Y *inŋakta* 1/317
female (225A) K *asii bəjə* (→ person), Y *axii* 1/55
few (472A) K *askun* 1/56; Y *uwukun* 2/246
field (137B) K *tala* 2/158; Y *dərbun* 1/236
field (acres) (129A) K *tarigaaŋŋii buga* (2/168, → place)
fight (403B) K *dailaldu-* cf. 1/190; Y *kuxii-* 1/438
find (392B) KY *baka-* 1/66

finger (031A) K *urugun* 2/354 ; Y *uŋakačan* 2/276 ; Y *ərbək* 'thumb' 2/354
fire (151A) KY *togo* 2/190 ; Y *ǰəgdə* 'forest fire' (→ burn K) 1/281
fish (089A) K *oldo*, Y *ollo* 2/14
fit (417B) K *dagal-dan*<Mo ; Y *ǰok-tan* 1/262
five (183A) K *tunna*, Y *tunŋa* 2/214
flesh (046A), **meat** (060B) K *uldə*, Y *ullə* 2/262
float (339B) K *əəlbii-* 2/445 ; Y *kupanǰi-*<Rus ? —K *napči muu ojoduun əəlbiirən.* 'Lieves float on the surface of the water.'
flow (380B) KY *əjəən-* 2/440
flower (125A) K *ilgaa* 1/304 ; Y *oŋo* cf. 2/20
fly (337A) K *dəgili-*, Y *dəgi-* 1/228
fly (insect) (084B) K *ujmikəəktə* cf. 2/348 ; Y *dilkəəčən* 1/207
fog (154B) K *tamnaksa*, Y *tamnaaxa* 2/159
food (059A) K *zəptilə* (→ eat) 1/279
forehead (003B) KY *omkoto* 2/17
forest (131B) K *sigii* (=woods) 2/77 ; Y *əgdən* 2/437
forget (407B) KY *omŋo-* 2/17
four (182A) KY *digin* 1/204
friend (218A) K *girkii* 1/155 ; Y *drug*<Rus
front (268A) K *zuləəskii*, Y *ǰulguu* 1/273
full (470B) Y *ǰalum* 1/247
fur (skin with fur) (102B) K *dooguu nanda* (1/209 'inner', → skin) ; Y *nanna* 1/583
fur (animal hair) (101B) K *innakta*, Y *inŋakta* (=feather) 1/317

gather (414B) K *uruu-* 2/287 ; Y *umiiw-* 2/267
get (371B) K *isiksii-* cf. 1/329 ; Y *ga-dan* 1/133
give (418A) KY *buu-* 1/99 —K *nugan minduu bičigijə buurən.* 'He gave me a book.'
go (413A) K *nənə-* 1/669 ; Y *xuru-* (=walk) 2/130
god (245A) KY *burkan* 1/113
good (485A) KY *aja* 1/18
good-bye (495B) Y *ajakaanǰi* 1/18 ; Y *məndukaanǰi* 1/568
grandchild (210B) K *ačii* 1/59
grandfather (204B) K *jəəjə* cf. 1/353 ; Y *xəkəə*
grandmother (205B) K *sagdii ənəə* (→ old, mother) ; Y *əwə* 2/433
grass (121A) KY *orokto* 2/24
green (481B) Y *čuuririn* 2/417
grieve (295B) K *zobo-* 1/260 ; Y *mulaan-* 1/554
grime (040B) K *sibar* 2/74 ; Y *ŋaŋra* 1/633
grow (396B) K *urug-* cf. 2/282 ; Y *ixəw-* 1/332
guts (037B) KY *silukta* 2/85

hair (002A, 042A) K *nuuriktə*, Y *ŋuriktə* (on head) 1/648
half (193B) KY *kaltaka* 1/367
hand (030A), **arm** (028B) K *naala*, Y *ŋaala* 1/656

hard (440B) Y *maŋaxi* 1/529
have → hold
he (229A), **she** (230A) K *nugan*, Y *nuŋan* 1/611 ; Y *tawar* 2/164
head (001A) K *dili*, Y *dil* 1/205
heal (301B) K *nəəbkəən-* cf. 1/614 ; Y *aja-* (→ good) 1/18 —K *əəm nəəbkəən-* 'to heal with medicine'
hear (277A) K *dooldii-*, Y *dolǰit-* 1/214 ; K *čiŋnači-* 'listen'
heart (036B), **mind** (244A) K *miigan*, Y *meewan* 1/533
heavy (435B) Y *urgə* 2/283
hello (494B) Y *ajaa abgaraa* (→ good, 1/3)
help (400B) K *tusalaa-* 2/223 ; Y *bələt-* 1/124
hen (~cock) (062B) K *kuurica*, Y *kuriča* 1/437
here (257A), **this way** (261B) KY *əduu*, K *əwəskii*, Y *ələə* 2/460
hide (390B) K *zaja-*, Y *ǰaja-* 1/243
high (429B) Y *gugda* 1/166
hit (298A), **thrash** (300B) K *sukə-*, K *sukədəə-* cf. 2/123 'hit with an ax' ; Y *duktə-* 1/219
hold (310A have) K *zabuuca-* 1/240 ; Y *ŋaalixin-* (→ hand) 1/656
hole (133B) K *saŋaar* 2/62 ; Y *xučəkə* cf. 2/358
horn (068B) KY *ijə* 1/298
horse (098B) KY *murin*, Y *murinčikaan* 'colt' 1/558
hot (461A) K *xəkkuu*, K *xəkuddi*, Y *xəkuuxi*, Y *xəku* 2/362 —K *əri inəŋii xəkkuu.* 'It is hot today.' Y *muu xəkuuxi.* 'The water is hot.'
hot (pungent)→ salty
house (112A) K *zuug*, Y *ǰuu*, Y *ǰukčaa* 1/266 —Y *ʃeeran ǰuu* 'traditional Ewenki tent' (→ 2/72)
how (256B) K *oon* 2/18 ; Y *eečaa* 1/286
how many (192A), **how much** (191A) KY *adii* 1/14 ; K *ookii* 2/9 ; Y *iirbaan* 1/322 —K *adiiči.* 'How much (is the price)?' K *əduu adii bəjə bisin.* 'How many persons are here ?' Y *iirbaan anŋanniisi.* 'How old are you ?'
hundred (190B) K *namaaǰi*, Y *ɲamaa* 1/631
hunt (092B hunting) K *bəjči-* 1/121 ; Y *anŋalii-* cf. 1/1
husband (199A) K *ətirkəən* 2/469 ; Y *ədii* 2/437

I (227A) KY *bii* 1/79
ice (144B) K *umuksə*, Y *umuuxu* 2/268
inform (286B) K *gumbuu-* cf. 1/171 ; Y *tədəw-* 2/228
inside (270A) K *doolaan*, Y *dooguu* 1/209
island (142B) K *aral* 1/48 ; Y *doogin* cf. 1/209
it → that

jar (106B), **pot** (107B) K *waar* < Mo ; Y *kupǰuuk*
job → work
jump (318B) K *copkoru-* 2/408 ; Y *xək-tən* 2/361 ; Y *ikəən-* (=dance) 1/301

kettle (105B) K *kooŋii* 1/412
kick (320B) K *xəlmudəə-* ; Y *sogin-* 2/104
kill (349A) KY *waa-* 1/127
knee (034B) K *xənnən*, Y *xənŋən* 2/366
knife (070B) K *uči* 2/296 ; Y *kotokon* (→ sword) 1/418
know (421A) KY *saa-* 2/49 —K *bii saam nuganman.* 'I know him.'

lake (140B) K *amuči*, Y *amutkan* 1/40
language (243A) K *inni* (=tongue) 1/316 ; Y *tuurəən* (→ talk) 2/222 —K *sii oondi innijə saandi.* 'What language do you know ?' K *əwəŋkii inni* 'the Ewenki language', Y *əwədii tuuləən* 'id.'
large → big
laugh (291A) K *inəktə-*, Y *iŋə-* 1/319
leaf (124A) K *napči* 1/585 ; Y *abdanna* 1/5
lean (body) (432B) Y *tinŋə* 2/183
left (266A) K *zəgin*, Y *ǰəgin*, Y *ǰəginŋuu* 1/282
leg (~foot) (033A) K *bəgdiir* 1/118 ; Y *xalgan* 2/312
lend (373B) K *urǐǰii buu-* (2/285 'debt', → give) ; Y *səəmii-* (=borrow) cf. 2/141
letter (alphabet) (240A) K *bičig* (→ write) 2/86 ; Y *dukiwun* (→ write) 1/221
lie (down) (324A) K *ukələə-*, Y *xuklə-* 2/340 ; K *togo-* (for animals) 2/190
light (weight) (436B) Y *inimkuun* 2/455
light (brightness) (476A) K *nəərin* (→ bright Y) 1/671 ; Y *garpaa* 1/142
like (333B) K *ajaabu-*, Y *ajaaw-* 1/18 —K *nugan ajaaburan minəwə.* 'He likes me.'
lip (010B) KY *xəmun* 2/365
liquor (055A) K *arakii*, Y *araki* 1/48
little → few, small
live (alive) (398B) K *iinikin* 'living', Y *in-* 1/315
liver (035B) KY *xaakin* 2/310
long (455A) K *nonimi*, Y *ŋonim* 1/664
look (275A) K *icə-*, Y *ičət-* 1/334
louse (087B) KY *kumkəə* 1/430
low (430B) Y *ǰəktə*, Y *ǰəktəkuun* 1/617

make (362A) K *bələkə-* 'prepare' 1/125 ; Y *oo-* (=do) 2/1
male (224A) K *nirabii bəjə* (1/598 'male', → person) ; Y *bəjə* (=person) 1/122
man → person
many (~much) (471A) K *xəgdii* (→ big) 2/359 ; Y *kətə* 1/455 —Y *əduu oron sooma kətə.* 'Reindeer are so many here.'
marriage (201B) K *turu* ; Y *xujənǰi-* 'get married' 2/338 —K *bii turubii oocob.* 'I got married.'
meat → flesh
medicine (050A) K *əəm* < Mo ; Y *bəgə* 1/119
meet (402A) K *bakaldii-* (→ find) 1/66 ; Y *naaldi-* 1/573 ; Y *ičəldi-* (→ look) 1/334
mind → heart

mix (415B) K *urkuu-* 2/286 ; Y *ʃolip-tən* 2/106
money (117A) K *məgun*, Y *məŋun* 1/570
month (166A), **moon** (160A) KY *beega* 1/78
morning (168A) K *timaačina* 2/181 ; Y *təgəltənə* 2/226
mosquito (085B) K *cukumuukta* 2/379 ; Y *xunmiktə* 2/348
mother (203A) K *ənəə* (ad.), KY *ənin* (ref.), Y *ənii* 2/456
mountain (136A) K *xoroon* 2/334 ; Y *urə* 2/289 ; Y *jaan* (snow covered) 1/341
moustache (~beard) (016B) K *gurgakta*, Y *gurgukta* 1/173
mouth (009A) KY *amŋa* 1/38
move (416A) K *gurgəl-dən* 1/173 ; Y *xawal-* 2/307

nail (~claw) (032B) K *osikta*, Y *oxikta* 2/26
name (239A, 238B) K *gərbii*, Y *gərbi* 1/180 —K *ərnii gərbii ikun.* 'What is the name of this ?'
narrow (460B) Y *silimkuun* 2/84
navel (027B) K *cuŋur*, Y *čuŋuru* 2/415
near (458A) KY *daga*, Y *dagakan* 1/187
neck (018B) K *nikinma*, Y *nikimna* 1/591
needle (078B) K *imŋə*, Y *inmə* 1/316
nest (066B) Y *umuuk* 2/269
net (093B) K *səjləbə* ; Y *adil* 1/15
new (467A) K *irkəkkin* 1/328 ; Y *oomokta*
night (171A) KY *dolbo* 1/213 ; Y *aaxiltana* 1/1
nine (187A) KY *jəgin* 1/352
no (answer) (493A) K *əsin*, Y *əčə* 2/432
nose (008A) KY *oŋokto* 2/22
not (is not, does not) (500A) K *ə-sin*, Y *ə-tən*, Y *ə-čə* 2/432 —K *əri minnii bičig əsin.* 'This is not my book.' Y *ər əčə minnii bexe.* 'This is not mine.'
not (not exist) (426A) KY *aačin* 1/60 —K *minduu məgun aačin.* 'I have no money.'
now (175A) K *əsii* 2/467 ; Y *ərdəət* 2/460
number (196B) K *čisloo*<Rus ; Y *taŋii*, Y *taŋuu* 2/161

oil → fat
old (aged) (466B) K *sagdii*, Y *sagdi* 2/52
old (ancient) (468A) K *agiptii* 1/13 ; K *ookiptii* 'once' 2/10 ; Y *goropti* 1/161
one (179A) K *umun*, Y *umukən* 2/270
oneself (235B) K *məənmi*, Y *məənmii* 1/568 —Y *bii məənmii ʃerkələdu ičəččəm.* 'I looked at myself in the mirror.'
open (363A) K *kaalga-* (→ close) 1/356 ; Y *nii-* 1/588
other (236B) KY *xuntu* 2/349
outside (271A) K *tuliiguu*, Y *tulguu* 2/211

painful (439B) Y *ənuu*, Y *ənuu-*, Y *ənukəə-* 2/454
pan (104B) K *kəstruulə*<Rus ; Y *iikəə* 1/301

paper (080A) K *caasun* 2/380 ; Y *gumaaji* cf. 1/171
peel (343B) K *xigi-* 2/322 ; Y *ilәә-*, Y *ilәәlii-* 1/311
person (226A) KY *bәjә* 1/122
pig (099B) K *olgeen* 2/259 ; Y *čuuʃka*<Rus ; Y *andagii* 'wild boar'? cf. 1/42 'friend'
place (265B) KY *buga* 1/100 ; Y *mesta*<Rus
plain (138B) K *tәksi tala* (2/226, → field) ; Y *amnunna* 1/38
play (399B) K *ugii-*, Y *әwi-* 2/434
pole (073B) K *moo* (=tree) 1/540 ; Y *garakačan* (→ branch) 1/141
pond (139B) K *buurgan*
pot → jar, pan
powder (052B) K *paraʃkii*<Rus ; Y *burtuk* 1/112
power (220B) K *tәŋkәә*<Mo ; Y *ʃәnee* 2/396
pull (309B) K *iru-* 1/323 ; Y *taan-* 2/160
pus (041B) K *naaksa*, Y *ɲaaxa* 1/628
push (308A) KY *ana-* 1/41 ; Y *ǰugǰulәә-* 1/269

quarrel (219B) K *mәәlzәәldi-* 1/566 ; Y *kuxigläǰә-* 1/438 —K *bii nuganǰiin mәәlzәәldim*. 'I quarrel with him.'
quick (446B) Y *ximaat* 2/324

rain (N.) (155A) K *udun* 2/248 ; Y *tigdә* 2/175
rain (V.) (387B) K *udun-* 2/248 ; Y *tigdә-* 2/175
rainbow (158B) K *giiwan* 1/145 ; Y *seeruun* 2/72
read (359A) K *taŋi-* (=count), Y *taŋa-* 2/161 —K *nugan taŋiran bičigijә*. 'He reads a book.'
red (479A) K *ularin*, Y *xularin* 2/343
rejoice (293B) K *urumcә-* 2/288 ; Y *ajaaw-* (=like) 1/18
repair (302B) K *zasa-* 1/253 ; Y *ǰokee-* 1/262
rest (take) (368B) K *әcәmkii-* 2/372 ; Y *dәrәmkii-* 1/237
rice (051B) KY *ris*<Rus
ride (409B) K *ugu-*, Y *uuča-* 2/243 ; K *tәgә-*, Y *tәgәt-* (=sit) 2/226 —K *murindu uguran*. 'He rides a horse.'
right (opposite to left) (267A) K *zuptәәki* 1/275 ; Y *aan*, Y *aanŋuu* 1/40
right (correct) (487B) Y *tәǰә* 2/229
ripen (375B) K *iri-*, Y *ir-* 1/323
rise (get up) (327B) K *ili-*, Y *il-* (→ stand) 1/302
river (135A) KY *bira*, Y *birakan* 'stream' 1/84
road (132A) KY *xokto* 2/331
roast (345A) K *kabsa-* ; Y *xigә-* 2/322
roof (108B) K *kiriis*<Rus ; Y *ǰuu xorooni* (→ house, 2/334 'summit' → mountain K)
root (123B) K *niintә* 1/662 ; Y *tәkәn* 2/230
rope (095B) K *bogoli* 1/87 ; Y *berjobka*<Rus
rotten (be) (335B) KY *munu-* 1/557
round (Adj.) (448B) Y *tuŋuuluk* 2/198

rub (313B) K *kisu-* 1/400 ; Y *aw-* (=wipe) 1/7
run (319A) K *tuksa-*, Y *tuuxa-* 2/208
run after (347B) K *tasi-* 2/169 ; Y *ilbə-* 1/307

salt (053A) K *dawsun* 1/186 ; Y *turukə* 2/221
salty (443B), **bitter** (445B), **hot** (444B) Y *idarixi* 1/297
same (488A) K *umun adali* (→ one, 1/14 'same') ; Y *urəldi* 2/289
sand (147B) K *siruk*, Y *sirgi* 2/96
say (280A) K *cuugi-* cf. 2/410 ; Y *tuurəən-* (=talk) 2/222
scratch (314B) K *malta-* 1/524 ; Y *oxii-* 2/26
sea (141B) K *dalaj* 1/193 ; Y *moorə* 1/546
search (391B) KY *gələəktə-* 1/179
see → look
seed (127A) K *niintə* (?=root) 1/662 ; Y *ʃeema* 2/421
seize (311B) K *xukcuu-* cf. 2/341 ; Y *ǰawa-* 1/240
sell (370B) K *unii-*, Y *uɲee-* 2/274
set (408A) KY *nəə-* 1/614
set free (352B) KY *tiin-* 2/183 —K *ninakina tiinən.* 'He sets a dog free.'
seven (185A) KY *nadan* 1/576
sew (353B) K *uldi-*, Y *ulli-* 2/261
shadow (161B) K *simɲuun* 2/87 ; Y *xaɲan* 2/315
shake (377B) K *əlki-* 2/447 ; Y *arpul-* 1/52
sharp (449B) Y *əmər* 2/453 —Y *ǰəjə əmər.* 'The blade is sharp.'
shatter (something to pieces) (306B) K *butta-* 1/116 ; Y *čapča-* cf. 2/384
she → he
sheep (097B) K *konin* 1/409 ; Y *baran*<Rus
shoot (299B) K *garpa-* (arrow) 1/142 ; K *xəədəə-* (gun) ; Y *naallii-*, Y *naan-* 1/573
short (456A) KY *urumkun* 2/287
shoulder (020B) KY *miirə* 1/538
shout (282B) K *barkilaa-* 1/75 ; Y *təpkə-* 2/237
show (276B) K *silba-* 2/83 ; Y *ičəbkəən-* (→ look) 1/334
sing (283A) K *dablaa-* 1/186 ; Y *xəəgəə-* 2/360 —Y *sii xəəgəəkəl.* 'You sing !'
sink (340B) K *əjə-* 2/440 ; Y *čəpə-* 2/408
sister (both elder and younger) (216B) K *əkkin nəkkun* (→ elder sister, younger brother) ; Y *əknii* (→ elder sister)
sit (322A) K *təgə-*, Y *təgət-* 2/226
six (184A) K *nuɲun*, Y *ɲuɲun* 1/647
skin (038A) K *nanda* 1/583, K *bəjəɲii nanda* 'man's skin' ; Y *illə* cf. 1/310 'body'
sky (157A) K *naɲna* 1/634 ; Y *buga* (=place) 1/100
sleep (325A) K *aasin-*, Y *aaxin-* 1/1
slow (447B) Y *arakuun* 1/48
small (428A) K *niiči* 1/589 ; Y *uʃa*, Y *uʃakan* cf. 2/290
smell (N.) (058B) K *unnu*, Y *unɲu* 2/274 —Y *amtači unɲu* 'delicious smell'
smell (V.) (278B) K *noosu-* 1/606

smoke (149B) K *saŋnan*, Y *saŋŋan* 2/63
smooth (451B) Y *kiluli* 1/394
snake (082B) K *kuliin*, Y *kulin* 1/428
snow (156B) K *imanda*, Y *imanna* 1/312
soft (441B) Y *ŋalburin* 1/629
soil (146A) K *kurisun*<Mo ; Y *tukala* 2/207
some (195B) K *askukan* 1/56 ; Y *ɯ̃akučun* (→ small) cf. 2/290
son (206A) K *omolgii*, Y *omolgee* 'boy' 2/17 ; Y *xutə* (=child) 2/357
sound (242A) K *ajalguu*<Mo ; Y *igdii* 1/293
space (between objects) (272B) Y *dulguu*, Y *dulin* 1/222
spear (076B) K *ǰida* 1/148
spit (N.) (012B) K *zaliksa* 1/246 ; Y *tumin* 2/213
spit (V.) (289B) K *timinuu-*, Y *tumin-*, Y *tumnii-* 2/213 —Y *ənəl tumniira.* 'Don't spit.'
stalk (122B) K *cuuka* cf. 2/411 'grass'
stand (321A) K *ilii-*, Y *ilgiima-* 1/302
star (162A) K *oosikta*, Y *oxikta* 2/27
startled (be) (297A) K *gajka-* 1/136 ; Y *oloo-* 2/15
starve (331B) K *zəmuuri-*, Y *ǰəmuu-* 1/279 ; Y *čuulbiin-* 'starve to death' 2/413
stay → exist
steal (372B) K *kulaka-* 1/476 ; Y *ǰoromo-* 1/265
stem (119B) K *gatta* cf. 1/144
sting (305B), **thrust** (304B) K *arki-* 1/51 ; Y *gidalaa-* (→ spear K) 1/148
stone (145A) K *zolo*, Y *ǰolo* 1/263
straight (452B) Y *ŋuunnə* 1/666
strike → hit
string (096B) Y *berjobkačan* (→ rope)<Rus
strong (437A) K *bukuu* 1/105 ; K *bəkii* 1/123 ; Y *soo* 2/101 —Y *bii nuŋandukin sootmal.* 'I am stronger than he.'
suck (287B) KY *uku-* (→ breast) 2/254 ; Y *nupku-* 1/612
sun (159A) K *siguun*, Y *siwun* 2/78
sweat (039B) K *nəəsin*, Y *ɲəəxin*, Y *ɲəəxin-* 'to sweat' 1/650
sweet (442B) Y *saakarmuuxi*<Rus
swell (315B) K *kuup-tən*, Y *kəpə-* 1/452 ; Y *awul-* (bruise) 1/9 ; Y *muudəə-* (with water, → water) 1/548
swim (338B) K *əəlbii-*, Y *əlbii-*, Y *əlbəsin-* 2/445
sword (071A) K *uči* (=knife) 2/296 ; K *sələmi* 2/140 ; Y *koto* 1/418

tail (100B) KY *irgi* 1/325
take (378B) K *ga-dan* 1/133 ; Y *təwulə̃ə-* 2/224 ; Y *əmu-* 2/452
take off (clothes) (357B) K *luku-*, Y *lukti-* (→ untie) 1/507 ; K *bərii-* (=untie) 1/126
talk (285A) K *duǰi-* cf. 1/219 ; Y *tuurəən-* 2/222
taste (057B) K *amta*, KY *amtači* 'delicious' 1/39 ; Y *unŋu* (=smell) 2/274
teach (360B) K *tati-*, Y *tatgaa-* 2/170
tear (from eyes) (006B) K *namukta*, Y *inamukta* 1/319

tear (341B) KY *təkəəlii-*, Y *təkəə-* 2/230
ten (188A) K *zaan*, Y *ǰaan* 1/248
that (251A), **it** (250A) K *tari*, Y *tər* 2/164
there (258A), **over there** (259A), **that way** (262B, 263B) KY *talaa*, Y *təələ*, K *taltikii*, Y *taaduu* 2/164
these (255B) KY *əril* 2/460
they (233B), **they** (women) (234B) K *nugar* 1/611, Y *taril* 2/164
thick (433B) Y *diram* 1/207
thin (not thick) (434B) Y *nəmkuun* 1/621
thing (081A) K *jəəmə* cf. 1/286
think (420A), **consider** (406B) K *bodo-* 1/88; Y *duumajǰa-* < Rus
thirsty (be) (332B) K *zəmɥunə mədə-* (→ starve, 1/563 'feel'); Y *xaŋka-* cf. 1/374; K *ummuu-* (→ drink) 2/266
this (249A) K *əri*, Y *ər* 2/460
thrash → hit
thread (077A) K *subəə* cf. 2/126; Y *tomko* 2/196
three (181A) KY *ilan* 1/305
throat (019B) K *kəəməkə* cf. 1/408; Y *kabka* 1/358
throw (303B) K *noodaa-*, Y *ɲoodaa-* 1/603
thrust → sting
tie (350B) K *uju-* 2/250; Y *sira-* 2/94
time (spare time) (178A) K *culəə* 2/413; Y *solo* 2/107 —K *culəəjə aačin.* 'There is no time.'
tired (be) (367B) K *əcə-*, K *əcəmuun-* 2/372; Y *dər-* 1/237; Y *kandariixii* 1/372
tobacco (056A) K *tamakii*, Y *damga* 1/195; Y *bagla* 'chewing tobacco'; Y *nimisinna* 'id.'
today (174A) K *əsii inəŋii* (→ now, day); K *əri inəŋii* (→ this); Y *əxitkən* 2/467
together (498B) Y *umukənduu* (→ one) 2/270
tomorrow (173A) K *timii*, Y *timi* 2/226
tongue (011B) KY *inni* 1/316
tooth (013A) KY *iiktə* 1/300
torn (be) (342B) *təkərgə-* (→ tear) 2/230; Y *dəlɸərgə-* 1/233
touch (312B) K *gurbəlbuu-*; Y *naa-*, Y *nabkaan-* cf. 1/573
tread (317B) K *xəki-*, Y *xəəki-* 2/361
tree (118A) KY *moo* 1/540
twenty (189B) K *urin* 2/24; Y *ǰuur ǰaar* (→ two, ten) 1/276
two (180A) K *zuur*, Y *ǰuur* 1/276

untie (351B) K *bərii-* 1/126; Y *luk-tan* (→ take off) 1/507
up (273A) K *ugiiguu*, Y *ujiləə* 2/245

village (247B) K *uriilən* 2/285; K *nimər* 'hamlet (less than ten houses)' 1/595
voice (241A) K *dilgan* 1/206; Y *goolaxin* < Rus
vomit (288B) K *isərii-*, Y *ixə-* 1/332

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

year (167A) K *annanii*, Y *anŋannii* 1/43
yellow (482B) Y *siŋarin* 2/90
yes (492A) K *əəŋ* ; Y *onton* cf. 2/20
yesterday (172A) K *tiinibə*, Y *tiinəwə* 2/183

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

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