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ON THE 14th CENTURY PUNCTUATION OF MONGOLIAN IN THE YÜAN-CH'AO PI-SHIH

by

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PREFACE

A preliminary draft of the present monograph was mailed out to a small group of friends and colleagues in July of 1985; I am sincerely grateful to all those who sent me their reactions to that draft.

The present version of this work differs from my earlier draft in several ways. Section 6 has been expanded to include a double transcription of Chapter 2 of the Secret History. Sections 2-4 have been revised to reflect new facts brought to my attention by Professor Igor de Rachewiltz, and also to include discussion of spacing conventions in the Pao-Palladius manuscript; the systems of transcription described in section 5 (and utilized in section 6) have been adjusted to accomodate evidence on spacing from the Pao-Palladius manuscript as well as that from the Commercial Press edition. Some remarks have been added (as section 7) concerning the use of spacing as punctuation in Chapters 3-12 of the YCPS. Lastly, an index is now included: I hope this will help readers find their way through the thicket of new terminology I have found it necessary to introduce for discussion of formal characteristics of the YCPS manuscripts.

Much of the research reported in this monograph was made possible by a grant from the Graduate School Research Committee of the University of Wisconsin at Madison. I am most grateful to this committee for its continued support of my work on Mongolian languages and comparative Altaic linguistics.

J. C. S.
Madison, Wisconsin
January, 1986

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1. INTRODUCTORY

The text which has come down to us under its Chinese title Yüan-ch'ao pi shih ("[A] Secret History of the Mongols") is possibly the oldest, and certainly the most important Mongolian document surviving from the so-called Middle Mongolian period (1200-1500 AD). Probably composed in 1228 (de Rachewiltz 1965) the Secret History--hereafter "SH"[1]--is by far the longest stylistically coherent text of Middle Mongolian; since becoming known to Western scholars a century ago, it has been universally recognized as a text of inestimable value for literary, historical, cultural, and linguistic studies. The work has turned out to be a cornerstone of research into the structure, history, and prehistory of the Mongolian languages, for it accurately reflects the vocabulary and culture of the Mongolian steppes prior to the advent of Buddhism, and contains a nice mix of unselfconscious narrative prose, quoted discourse, and ancient poetry. Most significant is the form in which the SH as has come down to us. Rather than being written in the vertical Mongol script (which conceals some of the phonological contrasts of the spoken language) this work is known to us through a Chinese syllabic transcription made in the late 14th century. This transcription supplies us with invaluable information on Middle Mongolian pronunciation; moreover it is accompanied by word-for-word Chinese glosses, and also by a Chinese translation. Apparently this elaborately edited text, the Yüan-ch'ao pi-shih, was intended as a reference reader to be used, in conjunction with the Hua-i i-yü of 1389, by Chinese officials learning spoken Mongolian. (During the Yüan dynasty, the Chinese had been expressly forbidden to learn Mongolian.)

Despite the importance of the SH, this work remains unnecessarily difficult of access for scholars and students alike. We now have two full English translations (Cleaves 1982, de Rachewiltz 1971-85), but anyone who wants to read the original Mongolian text, or to cite passages from it, finds that there is no fully satisfactory romanized edition. Romanized editions published before 1950 are filled with misinterpretations, and the two more recent editions (Ligeti 1971, de Rachewiltz 1972)--while excellent in their interpretation of consonants and vowels--have no punctuation marks

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[1] Other abbreviations used below:

C = The Commercial Press photolithographic edition of the YCPS (1936)
C(F) = pages of F (see below) reproduced in C
C(K) = pages of K (see below) reproduced in C
deR = the romanized edition of the SH found in de Rachewiltz 1972
F = the Ming block-print fragment of the YCPS
H = the romanized edition of the SH found in Haenisch 1937
K = the Ku manuscript of the YCPS
L = the romanized edition of the SH found in Ligeti 1971
P = the romanized edition of the SH found in Pelliot 1949
PP = the Pao-Palladius manuscript of the YCPS
S = the YCPS edition (with romanization) of Shiratori 1942
Y = the 1908 Yeh block-print edition of the YCPS
YCPS = the Yüan-ch'ao pi-shih

whatever: each student of Mongolian, and each scholar, must decide for himself where one sentence ends and the next begins, which words reflect direct quotation and which could represent a parenthetically interpolated sentence.

Over the past ten years the present writer has increasingly felt the need for some fully punctuated edition of the SH, perhaps simply one that adds punctuation of all sorts to the text of de Rachewiltz 1972. By 1984 it had become clear that developments in micro-computer technology could make re-editing of the de Rachewiltz text a straightforward and fairly simple task. In January of 1985 tentative preparations were begun for such re-editing. For the first time in many years I sat down to study one of the Chinese editions of the YCPS: the Commercial Press edition of 1936, which photolithographically reproduces the manuscript known as the "Ku certified copy" of 1805. To my utter astonishment I saw that, for Chapter 1 of the SH, this manuscript contains its own quite elaborate system of punctuation--a system that apparently has hitherto escaped the notice of scholars[2]--reflected in spaces of different sizes between successive Chinese characters in the Mongolian transcription. Physically, the amount of space between any two characters within a single column ranges in size from zero to about 15 millimeters; but this seemingly continuous range actually reflects a three-way contrast between discrete entities. Two of these, what will be termed minor space and major space, function as marks of punctuation, breaking up the text into intonational and syntactic units. Since the Chinese text also--as all scholars have recognized--breaks the text up into glossing units that can easily be reinterpreted in terms of phonological words (defined in terms of vowel harmony), one ends up with a segmentation of the Mongolian text into words, minor phrases, and major phrases.[3]

The chief purpose of the present monograph is to explain and exemplify the spacing contrasts used, at least in initial chapters of the Ku edition, to represent punctuation of the Secret History text. As a preliminary, it will be necessary to review some of the formal characteristics of various editions of the YCPS. But in what follows here the reader will find no discussion of the segmental values of the Chinese characters used to transcribe Mongolian; I shall simply assume that the transcriptional interpretations of de Rachewiltz 1972 are adequate for my purposes here.

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[2] Halliday (1959.26) did note what he called "long and short spaces" in Chapters 1-3 of the text, and considered spacing to be "a definite feature of the Sino-Mongolian script"; but since Halliday was focussing his attention on the Chinese version of the SH he did not stress the importance of spacing for study of the Mongolian text. Mongolists have probably failed to note the use of spacing for punctuation simply because they have relied primarily on the Yeh edition--which obliterates many of the spacing differences found in the Ku copy.

[3] The punctuation shown by spacing differences becomes progressively less clear in later chapters of the YCPS. In most of Chapter 2 the three-way distinction functions as in Ch. 1; but in later chapters there seems to be a gradual blurring of each two-way contrast. See §7 below.

2. MAJOR EDITIONS OF THE YCPS

2.1 MANUSCRIPTS AND PRINTED EDITIONS OF THE ORIGINAL

The YCPS is known to us today from four primary sources, one of them fragmentary. These are available to scholars in three twentieth century editions.[4] The first three items listed below represent a single manuscript tradition: all show a division of the text into 12 chapters,[5] and maintain the same pagination and the same organization of columns.

(1) The Ming fragment (referred to below as "F"). In 1933 there were discovered in Peking 45 leaves of an early block-print edition of the YCPS; dating of this fragment is difficult, but Hung (1951.463) concluded that it probably comes from the period 1404-1418. Most of these leaves were photolithographically reproduced in the Commercial Press edition ("C") of 1936, for which see immediately below.[6]

(2) The Ku certified copy. ("K"). In 1805 Ku Kuang-ch'i supervised the copying of "an old facsimile copy of the original printed edition [of the YCPS], complete and perfect throughout the whole bulk" (Ku 1805, cited in Hung 1951.439). This copy was photolithographically reproduced by the Commercial Press of Shanghai in 1936. Not all pages of K are included in this text, however, for the series editors substituted 41 pages of the Ming fragment for the equivalent ones of K. (This was facilitated by the fact that the pagination and the arrangement of words and lines on a page were virtually identical in the two works. Even "the structure of the characters and the style of calligraphy" are quite similar [Hung 1951.450].) Below the letter "C" will be used to refer to the Commercial Press edition as a whole, "C(K)" to any of its pages that reproduce the Ku copy, and "C(F)" to those pages reproducing the Ming fragment.

(3) The Yeh edition ("Y") of the Wen copy. Either the Ku certified copy or a copy of this (Hung 1951.445-46fn.) was recopied at least twice, by Li Wen-t'ien (1834-1895) and Wen T'ing-shih (1856-1904). The Wen manuscript (a copy of which was sent to Naitô Torajirô in 1902) eventually came into the possession of the eminent bibliophile Yeh Te-hui (1864-1927); he published it in a wood-block edition in 1908.

(4) The Pao-Palladius manuscript ("PP"). In 1805 Pao T'ing-po completed a collated copy of the YCPS; this was purchased in 1872 by the Archimandrite Palladius (Petr Ivanovič Kafarov) and soon reached the West.

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[4] For detailed discussion of the complex history and interrelationships of the YCPS texts see Hung 1951 and Cleaves 1982.xvii-lxv. For bibliographical details, see the References below.

[5] Chüan is properly 'book, volume', but it seems preferable to use 'chapter' for these parts of the SH.

[6] Comparison of C with information supplied by Haenisch 1937.126 shows that the following half-leaves were apparently omitted from the former: 8-verso and 12-verso of Chapter 3, 20-verso and 31-verso of Chapter 8. The pages of F included in C are: leaves 9-11, 13-16, and 46-48 of Ch. 3, 45-49 of Ch. 4, 29-36 of Ch. 7, 21-29 and 32-40 of Ch. 8.

Only in 1962 did the manuscript become generally accessible, however, thanks to publication of an excellent photographic reproduction by B. I. Pankratov. Unlike F, K, and Y, this manuscript divides the text into 15 chapters; it is differently paginated, and shows a different organization of words and columns on its pages. Apparently PP was copied, in large part, from a copy of the 15-chapter YCPS which had been included in the encyclopedic Yung-lo ta-tien compiled in Nanking between 1403 and 1408.[7] But the copy which Pao used was apparently incomplete: additions seem to have been made, at certain points, from some copy of the 12-chapter version.

Of these four sources, K and PP are clearly the most important, for they represent, probably quite accurately, two different manuscript traditions going back to around 1400. F would of course be much more valuable than K if only it were not so incomplete: its pages represent only about 7% of the entire text of K. The Yeh edition, on the other hand, is just a late and inadequate reflex of K; it could be totally ignored were it not for two extraneous facts. (A) Since C omits the 41 pages of K that match up with F, examination of Y can sometimes give us evidence as to what K may have contained on these pages. (B) It was through the 1908 publication of the Yeh edition that the Secret History first became readily accessible to scholars outside of China. By the time the Commercial Press edition appeared in 1936, Haenisch, Pelliot, and Shiratori had completed much of their work on romanized editions of the text. Despite the fact that all these scholars consulted other versions of the YCPS before publishing their own editions, their initial dependence on Y has somehow led other western scholars to over-value Y, and to believe, falsely I think, that "the text as published by YEH Te-hui, differ[s] in no significant particular from the 'KU collated copy,' [and] is essentially the same as the Ming printed prototype and, presumably, the manuscript text which was copied into the Yung-lo ta-tien." (Cleaves 1982.xliv)[8] As we shall see below, the major defect of Y is that it obscures or obliterates the contrasting space-types to be described in what follows here.

2.2 ROMANIZED EDITIONS

Later sections of this monograph will frequently refer to five modern romanizations of the Mongolian text--the Secret History proper--contained in the YCPS.[9]

(1) Haenisch 1937 (referred to below as "H"). Haenisch must originally have based his edition solely on the Yeh block-print edition of 1908,

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[7] Most of the Yung-lo ta-tien was destroyed by fire during the Boxer Rebellion; the 15 chüan containing the YCPS "have never been reported as recovered" (Hung 1951.443).

[8] This statement, presumably written in the early 1950's (like most of the work cited), does not necessarily reflect Professor Cleaves' current views.

[9] There are several other editions of the text, most in non-roman transcription. Bibliographies such as Krueger 1966 and Enoki 1950, along with footnote references in a variety of works dealing with the SH, mention editions in the Mongol script, in cyrillic, and in the Japanese and Chinese writing systems. Some of these are extremely interesting and useful, but none seems to have much pertinence to the major points discussed below.

for only in the summer of 1936 was he able to examine, in Peking, a photocopy of the Ku manuscript (not the Commercial Press publication), a somewhat defective photocopy of the Pao-Palladius manuscript, and the Ming fragment.[10] But even in the short time available to him for examination of these sources he was able to produce and utilize a considerable list of variant readings in all these texts. In some respects Haenisch's romanization is closer to a transliteration than to a transcription: for the most part it avoids introduction of phonological distinctions that are not present in the Chinese syllabary used by the original. Names of persons are capitalized, but not those of places, tribes, etc. A single mark of punctuation is used, and to some extent this corresponds to what is defined below as "major space" in the text. Unlike other romanized editions, that of H did not specifically demarcate vowel-harmony words or case-endings; instead, the spaces in his text reflect (though inconsistently, it seems) the manuscripts' segmentation of Mongolian into what below will be defined as glossing-units.

(2) Pelliot 1949 ("P"). Since this edition was published after Pelliot's death, it does not contain the full scholarly apparatus which its eminent author surely planned to include. From the editor's preface and a very brief introduction written by Pelliot around 1920 (when he hoped for rapid completion of his edition) it is not clear just how many manuscripts of the YCPS the author utilized: certainly Y was used, and heavy reliance was placed on PP; probably the "bon manuscrit ancien" that Pelliot acquired in China (1949.2) was a copy of K.[11] P's romanization regularizes the text rather extensively, introducing vowel harmony throughout, segmenting the text into vowel-harmony words, and, in many cases, separating words into stems and suffixes. Names of all sorts are capitalized, as is the initial letter of the first word in each section. A single mark of punctuation is introduced, but occurs less frequently (and less systematically) than that of Haenisch. Alliterative elements in poetic lines are marked by bold-face type.

(3) Shiratori 1942 ("S"). This is the only edition that includes, side by side, both the Chinese characters transcribing Mongolian and a romanization of these. The Editor's Foreword tells us that Shiratori had finished a rough draft of his edition already in 1917--basing it, apparently, solely on the Yeh edition or some copy of the Wen manuscript. The author realized full well that Y had "some omissions and errors", and during more than twenty years of revising and supplementing his 1917 draft became aware that the Commercial Press edition of 1936 "seems to retain more of the real character of the original". But it remains unclear just how many revisions were based on readings from C: the "Publisher's Explanations" (p. 6) states that the book faithfully reproduces the Yeh edition. However that may be, this edition attempted more than any of the others: not only does it include both Chinese and romanized text, but it is quite

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[10] Haenisch specifically states (1937.125) that he did not have time to utilize the (Wen) manuscript on which Y was based. The inadequacy of the photocopy of PP used by Haenisch is mentioned by Ligeti 1971.10.

[11] Ligeti 1971.10 states that Pelliot had also many manuscript fragments at his disposal.

thoroughly punctuated. Periods, commas, and semicolons are of frequent occurrence, and quoted sentences are helpfully separated off from those in which they are embedded. As in P, vowel harmony is introduced, names capitalized, and some suffixes are indicated by hyphenation.

(4) Ligeti 1971 ("L"). Though based primarily on the Yeh edition (with tacit emendations from C, F, and PP, and due attention paid to readings in the Mongol-script Altan Tobči) this edition is in most respects superior to the three listed above. Its interpretation of Chinese syllabics is more satisfying to the Mongolist than the often odd-looking or erroneous romanizations of H, P, and S; vowel length is introduced (on the basis of Mongolian historical phonology and spelling doublets in the YCPS); poetic lines are clearly set off from the prose in which they are embedded. However L does not use even a single mark of punctuation: Ligeti firmly states (1971.21), "I have omitted all punctuation in the reconstructed Mongolian text, since the Chinese text provides none" (translation mine, with emphasis added). Furthermore, the text of L was so poorly proof-read as to be unreliable: letters, apostrophes, hyphens, and even whole words were sometimes omitted, added, or misplaced. (Well over 100 such errors are documented in a review by de Rachewiltz: see Asia Maior 18 [1973] pp. 230-231.)

(5) de Rachewiltz 1972 ("deR"). When de Rachewiltz first began preparations for an index verborum of the SH, he seemingly hoped to base this on a slightly revised version of the Pelliot edition; but by the time he had corrected the typographical errors and faulty transcriptions of P, and revised the text in light of other editions and of recent investigations, the re-edited text proved so different from P that it had to be published along with the index verborum. Since de Rachewiltz was able to consult all the editions mentioned above (as well as a multitude of other sources), and since computer checks of the text minimized typographical errors, his edition of the SH is by far the best presently available. It has the additional advantage of a double line-numbering system that conveniently cross-references the text both with that of Pelliot and with all 12-chapter versions of the YCPS. But this edition was intended simply as a basis for the index: it is not a "reader's text". No capitalization is used, and there is no punctuation whatever. Aside from spaces that show word divisions and hyphens that mark certain suffixes and particles, the whole SH is represented simply by a string of lower-case letters and apostrophes. Technically deR should probably be considered a transcription of the Yeh edition (appropriately corrected and supplemented), for many of the "missing letters" (de Rachewiltz 1972.3) which the editor places within square brackets are in fact missing from Y but present in either C or PP.

3. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COMMERCIAL PRESS EDITION

While the Pao-Palladius manuscript is in a few respects superior to all extant representatives of the 12-chapter YCPS tradition, it is my belief that the Ku manuscript (together with the Ming fragment) is, so far as format is concerned, virtually identical to the hypothetical Urtext from which

both the 12- and the 15-chapter versions of the YCPS descend.[12] An attempt to reconstruct specific readings of the original text need concern itself with both the Commercial Press edition and the Pao-Palladius manuscript; but with respect to organization, format, and orthographic conventions, a description of the former is probably very nearly a description also of the Urtext.

3.1 DIVISIONS OF THE TEXT

In C (K and F) and in Y, the SH text is broken up into 12 chapters (chüan), the last two designated 'supplementary' (hsü). Each chapter consists of from 45 to 58 pages (= leaves). Each page was printed as a unit, but before binding was folded in half with the fold away from the binding edge; thus each page has two sides, recto and verso. There are a total of 610 such pages in the 12-chapter YCPS; K, F, and Y (with C and S) show separate pagination within each chapter, while F has also continuous pagination. (Thus page 21 of Chapter 8 is also numbered 377 in F.) C presented each chapter as a separate bound volume, except that Chs. 8 and 9 were bound together as a single volume, as were also Chs. 10 and 11.

Both the 12- and the 15-chapter versions of the YCPS also show division of the entire text into 282 sections; each section of the glossed Mongolian text is followed by a free, summary-translation in Chinese. Conceivably this sectioning of the text antedated the division into chapters. At any rate, it is most unlikely that either the chapter division or the sectioning was in the Uighur-script original of the SH, for many section-breaks and one chapter-break (that after Ch. 3 of the 12-chapter version) occur within a Mongolian sentence.[13]

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[12] By "the original" or "Urtext" I mean only the latest common ancestor of F, K, and PP, i.e. the "C text" of Hung 1951.460; this must have been completed sometime between 1389 and 1408. The "C-text" was probably based on (A) a copy of the Mongolian text "in the Uighur script, with the Chinese interlinear transcription, embodying a system of technique, not at all more advanced than that of the Hua-i i-yü, with interlinear translation containing variant renderings of identical terms", and (B) a "copy of the free and summarized translation, containing differences in literary style, divergent renderings of identical terms, and variant transcriptions of the same personal names" (Hung loc. cit.). Hung's "text A", in turn, probably combined the Cinggis qahanu huja'ur, "parts of which were missing or out of order" and "the incomplete records of Ögödei's reign" (de Rachewiltz 1965.203).

[13] The chapters of the 15-chapter version vary more in length than those of the 12-chapter one; the former version also avoids the mid-sentence break between Chs. 3 and 4 of the latter, placing the next chapter division more logically after §140. From these facts one might perhaps conclude that the 12-chapter version was the older of the two, and that the division into 15 chapters was an improvement introduced by editors of the Yung-lo ta-tien.

3.2 PAGE FORMAT

Each printed page, before folding, showed ten vertical columns of text (separated from one another by a light vertical line), divided into two sets of five columns each. In K (and F), heavy lines form a box around the ten columns of the page; between the five-column sets stands a single column of characters giving the Chinese title of the work (Yüan-ch'ao pi-shih), the chapter number, and the page number. Once the page has been folded for binding, this column is located directly at the fold, so that the writing is visible when one riffles through pages of the bound volume. (In F, the box around the ten columns is divided into two smaller boxes by heavy vertical lines at the top and bottom of the title-and-number column. That column also includes the numbers showing continuous pagination.)

It is important to note that the Commercial Press, in reproducing the Ku manuscript, reduced the size of K's pages by about forty percent. It is stated on the verso side of C's title page that the printed area on a half-leaf of the original was 24 x 18cm; the equivalent area on pages of C measures about 14.4 x 10.5 cm. (Hence all characters and all spaces in K were notably larger than those in C.)

In the past, references to the YCPS in western works have most commonly taken the form "2.21r2" (or "2.21a2"); this notation means "chapter 2, page 21-recto, column 2". However it is desirable to have some briefer system of line numbering that can be used both in a romanization of the text and in references to it. Below I use, as "line" numbers, a four-digit code reflecting chapter, page, and column. The first digit represents the chapter number, with X (which may be thought of as the roman numeral) standing for chapter 10, and with the letters Y and Z standing for the two supplementary chapters. The second and third digits refer to (unfolded) pages, and together range from 01 to 58. The ten columns of each unfolded page are numbered from 0 through 9; "lines" 0-4 are thus the five columns of the recto side of a page, "lines" 5-9 are those on verso. Hence "line 3055" refers to Chapter 3, page 5, column 5 (the first column on the verso side); "line Y450" to the first column on the recto of page 45 of the first supplementary chapter (Chapter 11).

3.3 COLUMN FORMAT

Within each text column, the Mongolian is written at the left, with relatively large characters; to the right of these are somewhat smaller characters that represent Chinese glosses of the Mongolian. "The position, and size of print, of the Mongolian relative to the Chinese version are those of a text as opposed to a commentary" (Halliday 1959.26).

Each of the 282 sections of the Mongolian text is followed by a free, summarizing translation in Chinese. "The Chinese version is in characters of medium size, two rows to the column, and beginning at a distance of about an inch from the top margin: this, by the conventions of Chinese book production, gives the Chinese the status of a commentary, particularly one that has become an accepted part of a text (and which may itself be the subject of further commentary). The Chinese text is punctuated; there is one punctuation mark, a small circle or 'stop', this being the usual practice with punctuated Chinese texts before the adoption of a form of European punctuation." (Halliday 1959.29)

3.4 THE SYLLABIC TRANSCRIPTION[14]

The Mongolian text of the YCPS is written by means of Chinese characters: each of these transcription characters represents all or part of a Mongolian syllable. Such characters, constituting in effect a Sino-Mongolian syllabary, number around 550.[15] Most commonly a transcription character stands for a Mongolian syllable of the shape (C)V(C), i.e. one consisting of a vowel with or without a preceding or following consonant. But Chinese did not allow as many syllable-final consonants (or CVC sequences) as did Mongolian, so that some other method had to be found for representation of certain syllables such as /tab/ or /doñ/.[16] The most common method involved use of a phonetic auxiliary: a character representing simply a consonant unaccompanied by a vowel. Some of these phonetic auxiliaries are normally written much smaller than ordinary transcription characters, and are placed off-center to the right. (Any character so written will be referred to below as an off-center character.) The syllable /tab/, for example, would be written with a regular character for ta and an off-center one for the -b. A second method used to represent difficult CVC shapes employed the fan ch'ieh principle, "whereby two characters are used to indicate the pronunciation of a third" (Halliday 1959.36). Thus /doñ/ could be represented by combination of do plus oñ. A third method involved what Ligeti 1971.17 calls phonetic substitution: for a syllable not occurring in Chinese some phonetically similar syllable was substituted. Thus /doñ/ could be written with a character for duñ.

The number of characters in the syllabary was considerably greater than the number of Mongolian syllables (or parts of syllables) that were differentiated in transcription. Hence many brief phonological sequences of Mongolian could be represented by any of two or more different characters. Since in Chinese each character reflects a meaning as well as a pronunciation, careful choice between alternate possibilities for the transcription of a particular Mongolian word could result in the incorporation into the text of a mnemonic aid for the Chinese reader who was trying to learn Mongolian. For example, a'ula 'mountain' could employ for u a character containing the 'mountain' radical, rather than a simpler character or one including the 'stone' or 'water' radical. Sometimes it was even possible

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[14] It would be inappropriate here to attempt a full description of the system of transcription used in the YCPS. The brief statements in this section are included only as preparation for the discussion that follows. For detailed description of the syllabic transcription see Hattori 1958, Halliday 1959, Ligeti 1971.7-21, and (for the Hua-i i-yü) Lewicki 1949.

[15] Hattori 1958.139ff lists 563 characters. Halliday (1959.34), who distinguishes between (primary) characters, diacritic auxiliaries, and phonetic auxiliaries, concluded that "the total of distinct symbols in the script" is 552. The text frequency of these characters varies greatly: some characters occur on nearly every page, but at least one seems to occur only once in the YCPS (de Rachewiltz 1985.84, note on Arachan).

[16] Unfortunately the computer-printer being utilized for reproduction of this monograph cannot produce the long-tailed n ("eng") that traditionally represents a dorso-velar nasal: the symbol ñ will be used instead.

to string together transcription characters in such a way as to form a whole phrase in Chinese. (See Hung 1951.454-5, and the references there.) In one notable case the attempt to incorporate a mnemonic aid into the transcription resulted in what some YCPS editor apparently considered a distortion of the Mongolian text. At some point a transcriber substituted a single character, which in Chinese represented a particle of completion pronounced ba, for any of four characters used earlier to transcribe the Mongolian past tense morpheme -ba/-be and its plural bai(/-bei). Although this new transcription was preferable from the mnemonic point of view ('past tense' = 'particle of completion'), it obliterated the phonological distinction between -ba and -be and the morphological distinction between -ba/-be and -bai(/-bei). Rather than going back to the older system, the editors seemingly thought it better to append a note to many of the instances where this substitution had been made, indicating which of the four characters had been used earlier. But it seems that the idea of adding such notes "was an afterthought, after most of the first two chüan were already inscribed on blocks" for printing (Hung 1951.455, citing the conclusions of Ch'en Yüan).[17]

3.5 GLOSSING CONVENTIONS

As pointed out above, the characters transcribing Mongolian are located at the left of each column; to the right of these are the somewhat smaller glossing characters that are to read as Chinese. Between the two sets of characters are various connectors which indicate precisely what portion of the text is glossed by a particular character or group of characters. Any sequence of (one or more) characters delimited by a connector will be termed a glossing unit; any point marked as the terminus of a glossing unit is a glossing division.

The bracket is the most common connector. Open to the left, it is formed by a vertical line whose ends are marked at the left by very small horizontal ticks (bracket-ends). The typical bracket has also a hinge somewhere near its center: a small mark impinging on the bracket's vertical and in effect pointing to the glossing character(s) at the right. Thus:

The typical bracket consists of a vertical, one hinge, and two ends. Many actual brackets in the text (of both C and PP) differ from this in one or more details. Some brackets have no hinge (a); some have two or even three hinges (b). Some brackets have not only ends, but one (or even two) horizontal marks rather like a bracket-end but occurring somewhere between the ends proper (c): such a mark will be called a separator. Sometimes a single bracket has more than one defect of such sorts (d-f).

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[17] It is surely no accident that the punctuation to be described below is clearest in just those portions of Chs. 1 and 2 where no notes concerning ba are to be found, i.e. in those pages first inscribed on blocks, at a time when editorial practices were still being refined. See §7.22 below.



Most if not all instances of such aberrant bracketing in C resulted either from the trivial omission of the bracket hinge (which was essentially meaningless), or from incorrect combining of what must originally have been two independent brackets into one. In the latter case, the contiguous bracket-ends of adjacent brackets were first inadvertently omitted and the two verticals combined into one: the result was a run-on bracket. Such an error was then sometimes corrected by addition of a separator. When a bracket contains a separator, the glossing characters at the right usually fall into two groups that could appropriately refer to the portions of the transcription above and below the separator. Hence it may be assumed that a separator, like each end of a properly drawn bracket, marks one terminus of a glossing unit. (In a case such as [b], where a separator was not added to incorrectly conjoined brackets, there is formally only a single glossing unit, though two were certainly intended.)

When the element to be glossed consisted of a single transcription character, this is normally related to its glossing character(s) not by a bracket but by a second sort of connector, the pointer: this is a simple horizontal line typically somewhat longer than a bracket hinge. Such a pointer, in effect, marks both termini of a (minimal) glossing unit. Pointers, like hinges, were often accidentally omitted by copyists.

It should further be noted that when a glossing unit ends with a small off-center character (indicating a syllable-final consonant) the appropriate bracket nearly always terminates before this character. One may assume a special orthographic convention to the effect that an off-center character not formally included in a glossing unit is to be considered a part of the immediately preceding glossing unit. In other cases, when a glossing unit starts or ends with a full-sized character, brackets are often shortened somewhat--no doubt for aesthetic reasons--so that a bracket-end is actually located to the right of the middle portion (rather than the top or bottom) of the appropriate terminal character.

The glosses to the right of brackets and pointers are either translation glosses or termination glosses. (The former translate a word or stem, the latter gloss one or more suffixes.) Other glosses, fewer than 30 in number, are what Halliday 1959.27 calls designation glosses: most of these indicate some sort of proper name (e.g. 'name of a man', 'name of a river', 'place name').[18] In the pages of C that reflect K, no connectors appear with designation glosses. But in those parts of C that reproduce the Ming

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[18] A few names and epithets, though unbracketed, are given translation glosses; e.g. Cinggis is often glossed by the reign-title Tai tsu, and ba'atur is 'hero'. In some cases what looks like a name-gloss really designates the name of a species (e.g. 'name of a fish [species]'); the connector for such items should properly be a bracket, but usage is inconsistent (cf. the remarks of Halliday 1959.28fn).

fragment (F), personal names are heavily sidelined in black; equivalent names in PP show a lighter black sideline.[19] Hence the Urtext must have had some sort of sideline connector for personal names. (Why K should lack such sidelines remains unclear.) For designation glosses other than personal names C (K and F) and Y show no connector whatever; only PP marks such glosses, with a black sideline heavier than that used for personal names. We cannot tell whether such designation glosses were marked in the Urtext by connectors of some sort, or whether these connectors were added later, perhaps for the Yung-lo ta-tien edition.

The glossing conventions discussed above were no doubt introduced primarily to show correlations between transcription characters and glossing characters; but for the Mongolist of today their major importance lies in the fact that they supply a 14th century segmentation of the Mongolian text into pieces of an interesting size. In romanizing the text we can introduce some special symbol at each point where any version of the YCPS shows a bracket-end, separator, or sideline-terminus, and also before and after each letter-sequence represented by a character occurring to the left of a pointer; the result is a rough and preliminary morphological segmentation of the text which can serve as the basis both for further morphological analysis of Middle Mongolian and for analysis of the orthographic principles used by the scholars who transcribed the YCPS.

3.6 SPACING CONVENTIONS: THE PUNCTUATION

In the Commercial Press edition the vertical arrangement of transcription characters is quite different from that found in a typical unpunctuated Chinese manuscript. In the latter, characters are vertically aligned at more or less regular intervals in a column, and are separated from one another by small spaces of approximately equal size. In some texts characters in contiguous columns are aligned horizontally as well: such characters may be thought of as centered in imaginary boxes of equal size, these boxes forming a two-dimensional grid with regular spacing in both dimensions. In other texts no attempt is made to attain horizontal alignment; it is the actual character shapes, varying greatly in vertical complexity and height, between which spacing is (more or less) regular. One sort of punctuated text (illustrated by the free sectional translations of the YCPS) uses a small circle as a punctuation mark. This is placed to the right of one of the characters (or the space between two characters) in an uninterrupted sequence, but does not usually affect their spacing.

In the typical Chinese text, then, spacing between characters is predictable and therefore meaningless. By contrast, the spacing of transcription characters in the Mongolian text of the YCPS is unpredictable, and therefore potentially meaningful. It is the major thesis of this monograph that spaces of different sizes were intended by the transcribers of the YCPS to indicate greater or lesser degrees of phonological and syntactic cohesion within the Mongolian text, and that such spaces are thus functionally equivalent to marks of punctuation. More specifically I suggest that, at least in Chapters 1 and 2, three contrasting elements are represented by

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[19] See §4.1 below for the connectors occurring with personal names in Y.

spaces of different sizes: below these will be referred to as normal space (= normal spacing), minor space, and major space. As a first approximation--and over-simplifying considerably--one may say that normal spacing is similar to that found in a typical closely-written Chinese text; a minor space is one nearly as large as a full-sized transcription character; and a major space is one about twice the size of a minor space.

3.61 Let us first consider evidence that spacing differences in Chs. 1 and 2 represent contrast between discrete entities, rather than being random in nature. (More detail will then be provided concerning the physical differences between such entities.)

Between two characters included in a single glossing unit we typically find only normal spacing. No major space ever occurs within a sequence of bracketed characters; rarely such a sequence does seem to contain a minor space, but in such cases comparison of C with PP usually shows that either an off-center character was inadvertently omitted in C, or two brackets were wrongly combined into one (without a separator being added). Hence it seems (a) that the presence within a glossing unit of any inter-character gap larger than a normal space is indicative of a copying error, and (b) that transcribers were consciously using at least two contrasting space-types, normal and what we may call supra-normal. (This latter term will be used to cover both major and minor space.) Since normal spacing is predictable within a glossing unit, its occurrence there is meaningless, and should not be represented in romanization.[20] Between glossing units, on the other hand, both normal and supra-normal spaces occur. One might perhaps think that spaces of random size were simply scattered through columns of the text to equalize their length or to arrange glossing units in a visually attractive way. Casual inspection of Chs. 9-12 of the YCPS might indeed seem to support some hypothesis such as this, but contrary evidence is supplied by 18 instances in Chs. 1 and 2 where a larger than usual blank is found at the top of a column. Normally a space of between 1mm and 3.5mm was left blank between the heavy border line and the top of the first character in a column. But in 18 cases a space of between 5 and 15mm is to be found in that position;[21] such a space is generally just about as big as one or two full-sized transcription characters. The only reasonable explanation for the presence of such a supra-normal space seems to be that the transcriber wanted to put a supra-normal space at the end of one column, but that the length and spacing of the glossing units there made this impossible (given other orthographic conventions); hence he simply

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[20] In a narrow transcription of the Mongolian text one may well want to use a space or hyphen to show what sequences of roman letters represent individual Chinese characters in a sequence; but that is a different matter.

[21] Lines 1082, 1209, 1213, 1326 (all about 5mm), 1248, 2303 (both 6mm), 1376, 1446 (both 7mm), 1113, 2258 (both 8mm), 2203 (9mm), 2136, 2153, 2237, 2267 (all about 10mm), 2079 (11mm), 2102 (13mm), and 2116 (about 14.5mm). Note that all measurements are taken from the Commercial Press edition, and that this reduced the size of the original Ku manuscript by about forty percent. Hence what are very slight differences is the size of spaces in C were somewhat more noticeable in the original.

put the space at the start of the next column. In fact each of the column-initial supra-normal spaces occurs at the end of a syntactic unit which--once one accepts and understands the punctuation system--would properly be followed by a major or minor space.

It is harder to pinpoint evidence for contrast between two types of supra-normal spaces in the initial chapters of the YCPS. Statistical data may eventually make it possible (a) to prove the significance of correlations between one type of supra-normal space (major or minor) and certain constructions-types, and (b) to show that major spaces regularly mark larger and more important syntactic units than minor ones. At the moment, however, the strongest argument for such a contrast is a purely heuristic one, viz. that major and minor spaces supply a division of the Mongolian text (into larger and smaller syntactic units) which is intuitively satisfying to one who has some knowledge of Mongolian. In §6 below all of the first two chapters of the YCPS are presented to the reader, with the purported spacing contrasts interpreted as punctuation; it is my hope that this transcription will convince most readers that spacing differences can and must be interpreted in terms of a three-way contrast. For the present, however, one brief example (Figure 1) may suffice to exemplify both the spacing contrasts and some of the bracketing conventions described above.

The upper left portion of Figure 1 reproduces (from the Commercial Press edition of the Ku copy) the three columns of Mongolian text that constitute §12 of the YCPS; these are of course to be read from top to bottom and from right to left. The leftmost column shows part of the Chinese translation of this section. To the right of the text is given a romanization of the three text columns, with the romanized "syllables" spaced approximately like the transcription characters; brackets, hinges, and pointers imitate those found in the text, and the symbols / and # represent minor and major spaces respectively. Below all this may be found two horizontal romanizations of each of the text lines, and a literal translation. Line (1) uses the symbol ^ to show the beginning and/or end of a glossing unit, and repeats instances of / and # found in the vertical romanization; an apostrophe is placed before a syllable-initial vowel in cases where the syllabification would otherwise be unclear; and underlining shows errors in the text. Line (2) adds capital letters (in sentence-initial position and in names), corrects textual errors, and suppresses the symbol ^ when this is column-initial or contiguous with / or #; but the symbol / is replaced by two spaces, while # is replaced by a period at the end of a Mongolian sentence, but by a comma elsewhere. (See below for the special assumption that line 1084 begins with a major space.) Further, on line (2) the symbol ~ shows a word division not marked in the original text.[22] At the end of

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[22] The presence of a word division at a point marked by ~ is, in fact, sometimes implied by the syllabification of the transcription. E.g. Toqocaq~Ündür would contain a single transcription characters qun (rather than separate characters for q and un) if there were not a word division at the point marked by ~. (It turns out that PP does mark this particular glossing division, though C[K] could not.)

Figure 1 is given a proper translation of the passage, taken from de Rachewiltz 1971.119.[23]

3.62 Consider now the physical differentia (in Chs. 1 and 2 of K, as reproduced in C) between normal spacing, minor space (/), and major space (#). Three situations must be distinguished.

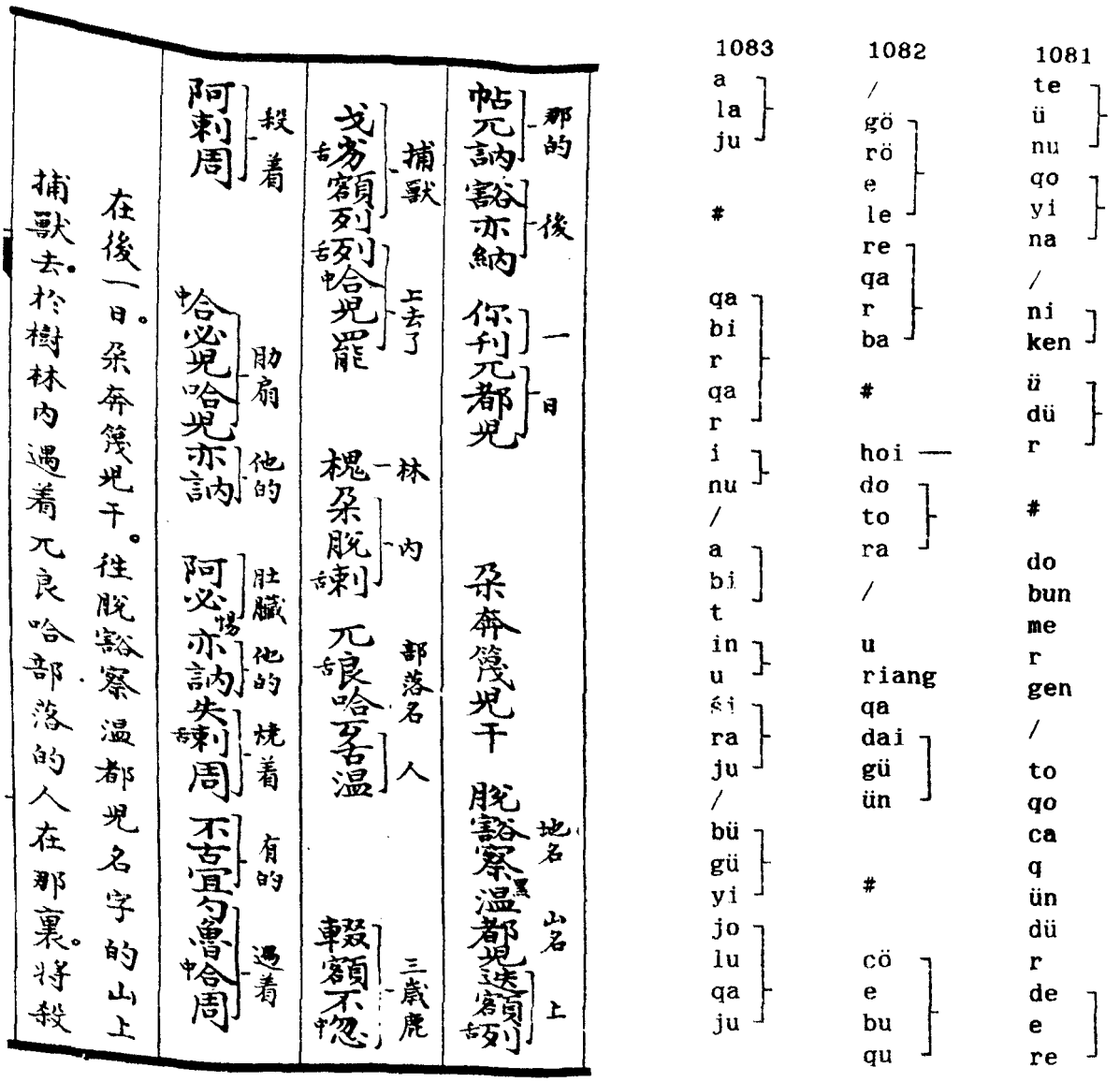
(1) Between contiguous characters within a column the spacing contrasts are relative in nature: what is important is not some absolute and measurable difference in space-sizes, but the size of spaces relative to the size of nearby characters and of other spaces within the column.[24] Since the original text was hand-written (rather than printed from moveable type) there was no requirement that all characters be of equal size. The amount of space occupied by full-sized transcription characters does in fact vary considerably; in addition to a certain amount of random variation there is a tendency for the average size of characters to decrease somewhat toward the end of a column. (In line 1081 of Figure 1, for example, the first six characters occupy nearly 27mm, while the last six take up only 23mm.) Similarly, two major (or minor) spaces within a column, or in contiguous columns, may be quite different in absolute size; what is crucial is the overall visual impression the reader gets from the sequence of characters and spaces within a column. Whatever scholars originally formatted the columns in the ancestor of K (and F) had a very difficult task: that of fitting Mongolian words of greatly varying length into columns of a fixed size, without breaking up a glossing unit over two columns unless that was absolutely necessary (see "soft-bracketing" in §3.7 below). What is surprising is not that characters and spaces vary in absolute size, but that those who formatted the text-pages were able to differentiate space-types as clearly as they did. Given the relative nature of the spacing contrasts, the following rather vague descriptive statements must suffice to define space-types within a column in Chapters 1 and 2.

(1a) In normal spacing, two contiguous characters are written as close together as possible, given the usual convention of the Chinese writing system and the additional convention that an off-center transcription character is normally allotted little or no vertical space of its own. (Cf. the vertical overlapping of the characters for -ca-q-ün- in line 1081 of Figure 1.) Two full-sized transcription characters may be separated by a small amount of empty space, but the size and location of the blank area

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[23] Note that, in de Rachewiltz's translation "one day, [some time] after this", the comma reflects the semantic break signalled by the minor space after qoyina; and that the minor space at the start of line 1082 requires the translation "went out hunting[,] on Toqochaq Heights" as opposed to "went up[,] to hunt on Toqochaq Heights".

[24] Such contrastive use of entities defined only in relative terms is of course well-known in spoken languages. In some languages with contrastive vowel length, for example, a phonemically long vowel may in fact be physically shorter in rapid speech (or unstressed position) than some phonemically short vowels. Cf. also the varying physical manifestations of relative pitch levels in men's and women's speech, or in the speech on one individual using different voice qualifiers.



(1) 1081 ^te'ünu^qoyina^/^niken^üdür^#dobunmergen/toqocaq'ündür^de'ere^
(2) Te'ünu^qoyina niken^üdür, Dobun~mergen Toqocaq~Ündür^de'ere
(3) "that-of after one day, (man's name) (place) heights on

1082 /^görö'ele^reqarba^#^hoi^dotora^/uriangqa^daigü'ün^#^cö'ebuqu^
görö'elere^qarba. Hoi^dotora Uriangqadai^gü'ün, cö'e~buqu^
hunt-to went. forest in (tribe) man, 3-yr deer

1083 ^alaju^#^qabirqar^inu^/^abit^inu^śiraju^/^bügüyi^jol<u>qaju^1084#
alaju, qabirqas^inu abit^inu^śiraju bügüyi^jolqaju,
killing, ribs its guts its roasting being-whom meeting,..."

"One day, some time after this, Dobun-mergen went out hunting on the Toqochaq Heights. There in the forest he met a man of the Uriangqai tribe who had killed a three-year-old deer and was roasting its ribs and entrails."

FIGURE 1: Lines 1081-4 (= 1.8r2-5); see explanation in text

varies according to the location of strokes at the interface between the characters, and is also subject to a certain amount of random variation.[25]

(1b) A minor space involves a visual separation clearly larger than that found between equivalent, normally spaced characters. In closely packed writing it may be as small as 2mm; rarely it is as large as 7mm. But towards the top of a well-written column, a minor space is typically just a bit smaller than one of the nearby full-sized transcription characters, i.e. between 3 and 4.5mm.

(1c) A major space is notably larger than a minor one. Typically 8 to 10mm is left blank between characters for a major space, though on rare occasions one finds a blank space as large as 15mm, or--in tightly compressed writing--one as small as 5mm. (Such a very small major space is still about twice as big as a minor one in the same column.)[26]

(2) At the beginning of a column, a blank counts as a major space if it is no smaller than the next two full-sized transcription characters; a blank smaller than this counts as a minor space if it is no smaller than the one immediately following transcription character. A blank smaller than the next character represents normal spacing. (Typically a major space is at least 9mm long, a minor one 4 to 9mm, and normal spacing shows a blank of 3.5mm or less. But such absolute measurements are not probative of space-type.) There seems to be one additional convention involving spacing here. Sometimes (cf. lines 1083-4 of Figure 1) a translated section of the YCPS ends with a full column of transcription characters, and there is normal spacing at column-end, or rarely a minor space; in such cases I assume that the large space (of 17 to 25mm) left at the top of the column initiating the Chinese translation functions as a major space.

(3) A blank at the end of a column is exactly analogous to one at the beginning. Such a blank counts as a major space if it is no smaller than the last two preceding full-sized transcription characters (excluding any off-center character). A blank smaller than this counts as a minor space if it is no smaller than the immediately preceding full-sized transcription character. Any smaller blank represents normal spacing. (Absolute space-sizes are roughly the same as in [2] above.) Note that a major space at the end of a section may occupy nearly the entire column; even within a

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[25] There is a growing tendency, starting at about line 1278, to allow some extra blank space (in "normal spacing") between two characters when the first ends one bracket group and the second begins a new one. Presumably this non-significant spreading of characters aided copyists in placing bracket-ends in their correct locations, for it appears that a whole column of transcription characters would be written before connectors were added. Parallel to the spreading of characters at glossing divisions is a tendency to give off-center characters some vertical space of their own, whether or not they occur at the end of a glossing unit.

[26] The following rule of thumb was used in transcribing the type "A" spacing of Chs. 1 and 2 in §6 below: a space is to be counted as a major one only if it is [i] at least as large as the smallest sequence of two full-sized transcription characters in the same line, of [ii] at least twice the size of the largest clear minor space in the same line (if there is one).

section, major spaces as large as 30mm are not uncommon in column-final position.

3.63 The statements of §§3.61-2 above describe what we may call type "A" spacing: the sort of spacing found in all of Ch. 1 of the YCPS and in most of Ch. 2. In later chapters the contrast between major and minor space is either severely blurred (type "B" spacing) or simply abandoned (type "C"); see §7.1 below.

3.64 Since the use of spacing contrasts to represent punctuation is, in the Ku manuscript, clearest in Chs. 1 and 2, it is most unfortunate that the Ming fragment (F) contains not even one leaf from these chapters; surviving leaves come only from Chs. 3, 4, 7, and 8. It is also unfortunate that "because the editors [of C] substituted the fragments for the original leaves of the KU certified copy, the latter are thus not available for purposes of comparison. Instead of comparing identical pages, we can only compare consecutive pages" (Hung 1951.450). Such comparison shows that F and K are identical in page and column format, and in glossing conventions. It seems also to indicate that F and K utilized the same spacing conventions (type "B") in those rather poorly punctuated chapters where comparison is possible. The spacing conventions found in Chs. 1 and 2 of K were certainly not added by Ku Kuang-ch'i; either they were also present in the now-lost leaves of F, or (much less probably) the facsimile copy used by Ku represented a printed edition of the YCPS produced earlier than that which partially survived as F. In either case the spacing conventions used as punctuation in K must certainly have been present in some edition produced no later than F (probably 1404–1418), and in all probability descend from some 14th century original.

3.7 DIVISION OF WORDS BETWEEN COLUMNS: SOFT BRACKETING

Normally each column of the text ends at the end of a Mongolian word (as defined by vowel harmony), and it seems clear that the transcribers wanted to avoid splitting a word over two columns. When such splitting was necessary this was usually done at a morpheme division within the word; but occasionally a word was divided in the middle of a morpheme. In virtually all cases where a word is divided between two columns, the two segments are given separate brackets, as though these segments were significant units analogous to those occurring when a whole word was placed within a single column. But sometimes they are not. In lines 1467-8, for example, we find ^e'üten^\^tür^; ^e'üten^ 'door' ends line 1467 and ^tür^ 'at' starts 1468: each segment has its own bracket and gloss, as is often the case when -tur follows a noun in the same column. In 1438-9 we find ^üje^\^ülümü^ 'shows' (lit. 'see-cause-does'); the column-break does occur between morphemes, but normally--within a single column--a bracket division would not occur between such a verb root and the causative morpheme. And in 1183-4 the form ^asa'ul^\^caqu^ 'asking one another' (consisting of asaq- 'ask', the cooperative -ulca-, and -qu) is divided in the middle of a morpheme, and the second bracket has no gloss.

Manuscripts K and PP often show different arrangements of words into columns, and sometimes a word is divided between columns in one manuscript but not in the other. Examination of the bracketing in such cases indi-

cates that the transcribers were using a special orthographic convention that distinguished what may be called soft bracketing from hard bracketing. In English one can distinguish between a soft hyphen and a hard one. The first is a hyphen used only (at line-end) when it is necessary to split a word over two lines of text; the second is one that occurs in a (compound) word even when all of this is placed on a single line. Soft bracketing, analogously, involves the division of a Mongolian word into two segments that are of no necessary linguistic significance, such division being made only because the word must be split between two columns of text. Hard bracketing is simply a division across columns that is identical to the division normally made in the same form when that occurs within a single column.

All this is significant only in that it sometimes allows us to understand textual errors, especially in later chapters of the YCPS; copyists who were changing the distribution of words into columns sometimes misinterpreted a soft bracket division as a hard one. (See, for example, the note to line 1438-9 in §6 below.)

4. SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF OTHER EDITIONS

4.1 THE YEH EDITION

In making his 1908 block-print edition of the YCPS, Yeh Te-hui apparently tried to follow the Wen manuscript (which descended from K) as closely as possible. In at least the following respects, however, Y differs from the pages of K reproduced in C.

(1) The Yeh edition, though reducing the size of the pages in the Wen manuscript, nonetheless has pages that are about 30% larger than those of C. (As we saw above [§3.2], the Commercial Press editors reduced the size of the pages in the Ku certified copy by about forty percent; the pages of the Wen manuscript were probably a bit larger than the originals in K.)

(2) Y uses a long narrow box (see Figure 2, line 1081) to mark personal names; such box connectors in Y represent red sidelines in the Wen manuscript (Yeh 1908, translated in Cleaves 1982.xliii-iv). K and C(K) show no such sidelining (cf. §3.5), so Y does indicate the beginning and end of some glossing units not shown by C. However the red sidelines in the Wen manuscript were apparently put there by Wen himself.[27] Therefore Y's box connectors do not testify to the presence and location of connectors in the Urtext, but are simply a late addition, presumably based on the nature of specific glosses in the text.

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[27] This point has been persuasively argued by Professor de Rachewiltz in correspondence addressed to the present writer. Inasmuch as there are no sidelines in the copy of the Wen manuscript presented to Naitô in 1902, one must assume either that Wen added red sidelines to his manuscript after this was recopied for Naitô, or else that he intentionally omitted the sidelines in the copy made for Naitô--simply because these had been his own additions.

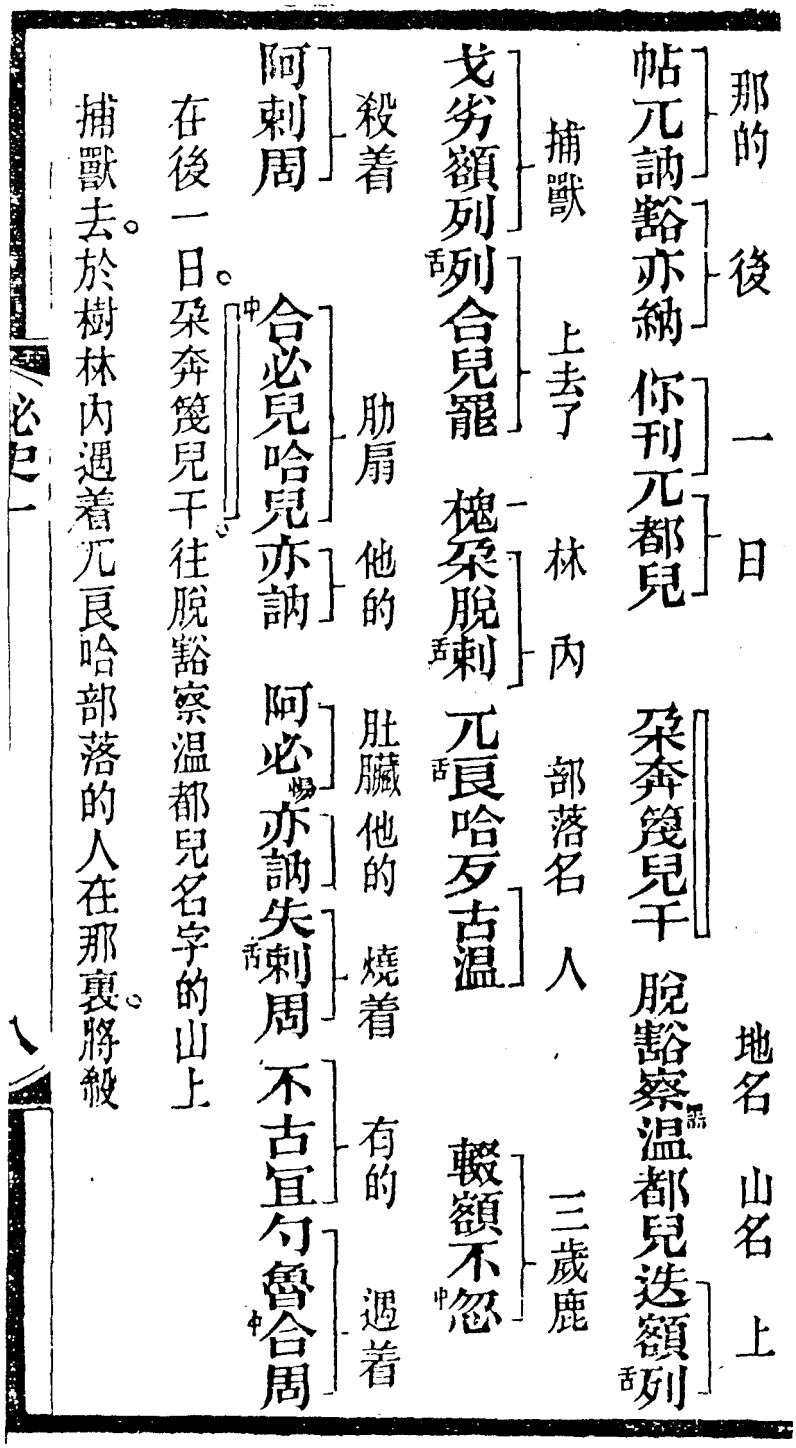


FIGURE 2: Lines 1081-4 of the Yeh edition

Compare with Figure 1; note omission of minor space at point A, introduction of what seems a minor space at point C, and neutralization of what in the Ku edition is a major space (at point B) and a minor one (at D).

Line	Ku edition		Yeh edition
	size of space	type of space	size of space
1093	1mm	NORMAL	27mm
1094	1		7
1095	1.5		14
1099	2.5		7
1100	1		20
1116	6.5	MINOR	20
1118	8		33
1119	8		17
1220	15	MAJOR	1
1231	20		13

FIGURE 3: Examples of spacing differences between K and Y at column-end

(3) Comparison of C with PP shows that K sometimes inadvertently omitted a small off-center character in the transcription; often there is a small blank space in K where the off-center character should have been written. Y closes up such spaces, thereby concealing the fact that the text is defective.

(4) The full-sized transcription characters of Y are all of equal size, as though printed from moveable type. We saw above that K, being written by hand, could slightly reduce character size (chiefly toward the end of a column) when Mongolian word- and phrase-length required that the copyist squeeze more characters into a column that would normally have fitted there. Since Yeh Te-hui wanted to maintain the page and column format of the Wen manuscript (and of K), and since he could not reduce the size of transcription characters, the only possible solution to the "over-long column" problem was to decrease the size of the supra-normal spaces in a column. The Yeh edition does generally maintain K's contrast between normal and supra-normal spaces within a column, but it simply obliterates this contrast in column-initial and column-final position. (Figure 3 shows, for a few lines chosen at random, the extent to which Yeh altered the size of K's three space-types in column-final position.) In column-medial position an attempt was seemingly made to maintain the contrast between major and minor space, but even this contrast had sometimes to be abandoned. (See Figure 2, which may be compared with Figure 1.)

4.2 THE PAO-PALLADIUS MANUSCRIPT

This manuscript is superior to K, F, and Y in the following respects. (A) It unambiguously marks off the text into glossing units in such a way that virtually no full-sized transcription character is left without a connector. (Personal names are marked with a light sideline, while designation glosses typically have a heavy sideline; there are thus four types of connectors in PP, as opposed to two in K and three in F and Y.) (B) It contains fewer errors in bracketing; and in cases where two brackets were incorrectly joined, PP is more like than K to have an added separator.[28] (C) As was noted above, K occasionally omits a small off-center character, leaving a small space instead; PP usually has full-sized characters for the off-center ones of K (a disadvantage), but, perhaps for this reason, rarely fails to write such a character. Thus PP can usually tell us just what off-center character was omitted in a particular word of K.

PP is inferior to K in that it lacks punctuation marks in the Chinese of the sectional translations, and employs a simplified system of spacing contrasts in the Mongolian text. Most of PP shows what may be called type "C" spacing; in this there are no spacing contrasts whatever in column-initial or column-final position, while within a column we find only a two-way contrast between normal and supra-normal spacing. (This latter will be represented by / below, rather than by / or #.) Certain portions of PP's text may perhaps show traces of a contrast between major and minor spaces; if so, these portions would be classified as having type "B" spacing (see §7.1 below).

5. ROMANIZATION AND INTERPRETATION OF THE PUNCTUATION IN K

Previous romanizations of the SH text have never systematically represented any of the glossing and spacing conventions described above. I would suggest that two systems of romanization be developed for such conventions, one a fairly "narrow" transcription and the other a "broader", interpretive transcription. Two such systems are outlined just below, and utilized in §6--the narrower transcription on even-numbered pages, the broader on odd-numbered ones.

Since both C and PP are defective at many points, any romanization of the SH should reflect a comparison of these two editions, and in effect at-

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[28] Separators are quite rare in C but extremely common in PP. At certain points in the YCPS text it almost seems as though some editor in the history of the Pao-Palladius manuscript had attempted to introduce a distinction not found in C: one between the separator (showing a morpheme division within a word or tightly-knit two-word sequence) and the connector-terminus (showing a morpheme division between words or phrases). It is theoretically possible that some such distinction was present in the Urtext, and that K (and F?) simply omitted most of the original separators. But it is equally possible that, while most of PP's separators were early additions intended to correct run-on brackets (cf. §3.5), some were gratuitously added to the completed PP manuscript by some later scholar.

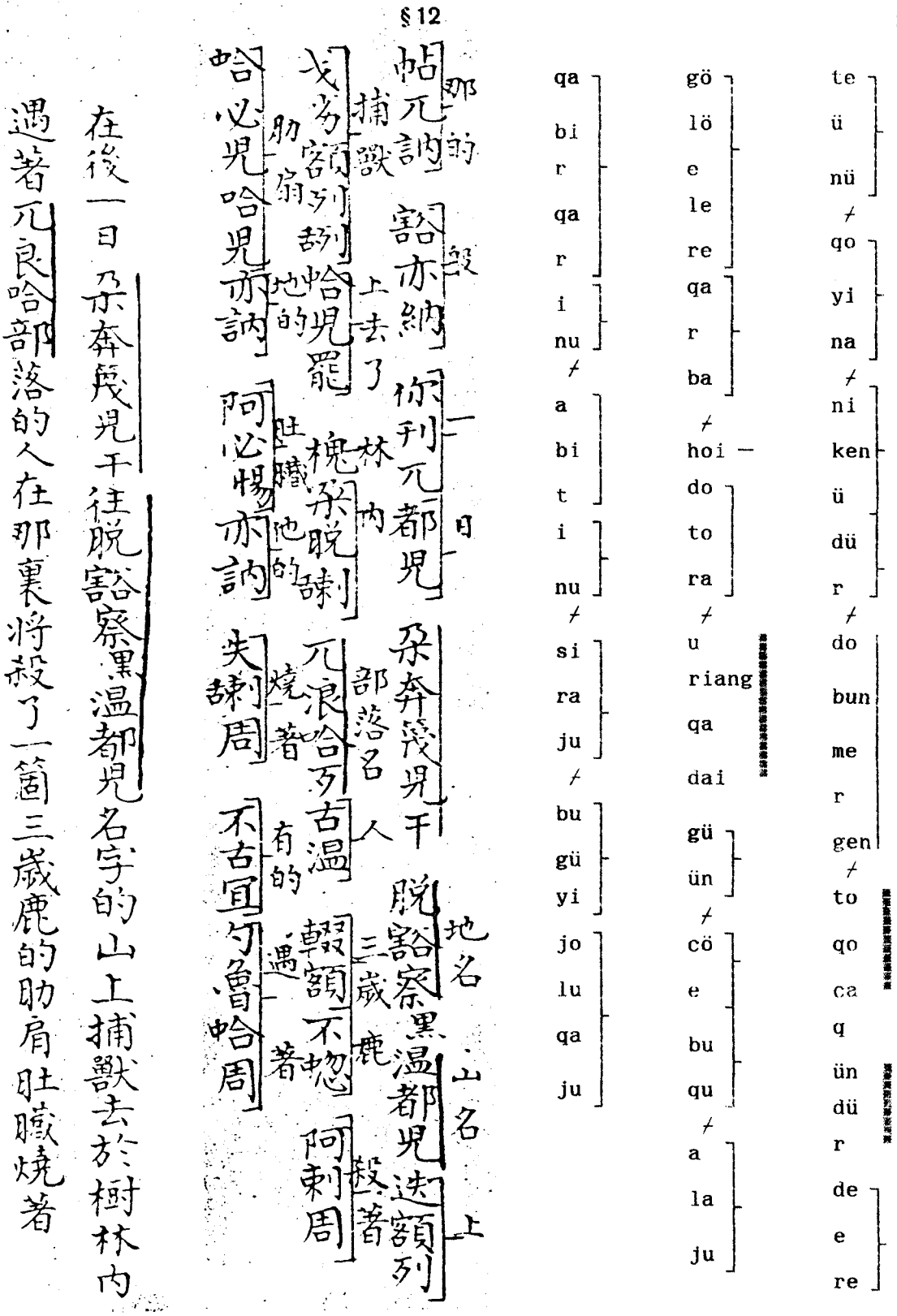


Figure 4: §12 of the Pao-Palladius manuscript

tempt a reconstruction of the Urtext. This means depending on both C and PP for segmental elements (consonants and vowels) and for glossing units, but relying almost exclusively on C for matters of spacing. (Y need not be consulted at all.) There seem to be only two situations in which the spacing in PP can possibly help us to understand that in C or in the Urtext.

(1) Because of the occasional "spreading" of normal spacing between glossing units in C (see fn. 25 and §7.22) there is sometimes no principled way of deciding whether a particular sequence in C shows a spread normal space or a very small minor space. In such cases we can often avoid an arbitrary decision by utilizing evidence from PP: if PP has normal spacing (with or without a glossing division), that is probably what was intended by the ambiguous spacing of C; if PP has a supra-normal space, then probably a minor space was intended in C. (If PP has a column-break where C is ambiguous, then the former simply supplies no evidence.)

(2) Between glossing units, normal spacing is much less common in PP than supra-normal; the former is clearly the marked (i.e. inherently significant) member of this opposition. In cases where normal spacing in PP corresponds to a minor space in C, it is at least possible that C has grossly spread one of the normal spaces in the Urtext, whereas PP retains it. And at points where normal spacing in PP corresponds to a major space in C, it is possible that the Urtext had a minor space, and that his was closed up in PP (because of crowding toward the end of a line) but erroneously widened in C.

5.1 THE NARROWER TRANSCRIPTION

5.11 A truly narrow representation of the segmental elements represented by transcription characters would utilize syllabic sequences in a one-to-one correspondence with the characters themselves: this would be the syllabic equivalent of a transliteration. (For such a system see Hattori 1958.139-144 and 1973.40-44.) But such a transliteration is awkward for the representation of extended passages, and, by its complexity, would obscure the punctuation with which we are here primarily concerned. Hence the first sort of transcription offered below--narrow with respect to glossing and spacing--is actually very broad in its representation of segmental entities: in essence it simply reproduces the consonant- and vowel-letters used in de Rachewiltz 1972.[29] In this system a romanization such as bu can actually represent any of six different characters (cf. Hattori 1958.139, Haenisch 1939.185).

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[29] In a few instances the published text has been very slightly modified by its author (in a list of addenda and corrigenda). In what follows I have made a few modifications of my own to the deR text; ś is distinguished from s, and because of the deletion of deR's spaces and hyphens it has occasionally been necessary to adjust the apostrophes and the use of i vs. y. The 15-stroke ba character (normally romanized as ba) is transcribed bA when it represents a past tense ending and when the Chinese text has no note giving a more precise specification of the value of this character. Such a bA is ambiguous in representing either the (masculine) singular -ba/-be or the plural -bai/-bei. (But when an added note states "originally written be" [or ba or bai] the romanization reflects this more specific reading.)

The de Rachewiltz text (= deR) uses square brackets around any segmental element not represented in Y. Many of these elements, however, while lacking in C and Y are in fact present in PP: these I mark by superscript letters, leaving square brackets only around those elements that are not present in any version of the YCPS. The square brackets of §6, therefore, reflect genuine emendations of the Urtext.

It should be emphasized, however, that deR diverges from Y (and C) in many instances not marked by square brackets. Professor de Rachewiltz utilized information from many sources: where K and PP differ in minor respects (e.g. the presence or absence of the diacritic distinguishing q from h, or r from l) deR sometimes tacitly follows PP; and many other errors and inconsistencies in the manuscripts have been tacitly corrected. All such interpretations have been carried over into the romanizations of §6 below.

5.12 Capitalization is introduced for the first letter of any sequence that is (a) glossed as a name or tribe(-name) in C and not bracketed, or (b) sidelined (with or without a gloss) in PP.[30] Capitalization is also added for a few additional forms such as Cinggis, Monggol, Tatar, Kitan that are supplied with unique translation glosses. (The use of connectors is inconsistent with forms of this last sort.)

5.13 The major and minor spaces of C, as defined above, are represented by # and / respectively, in all positions. A space in C that could be interpreted either as a small minor space or a spread normal space (see above) is represented either by "?*" (if PP shows normal spacing), or by "?≠" (if PP has a supra-normal space), or by "?" (if PP has a column-break). Analogously, the sequence "/*" marks a point at which C has a minor space but PP normal spacing, and "#*" shows where normal spacing in PP corresponds to a major space in C. Thus an asterisk is used for any and every instance of normal spacing in PP that corresponds to anything other than C's normal spacing between glossing units.

(In the text below a non-significant space is added after # / ? ?≠ and #* simply to make these symbols visually more prominent.)

5.14 Two symbols are used to show glossing divisions, i.e. to mark the beginning and/or end of a glossing unit. A caret (^) represents a glossing division found in C, or in both C and PP. The symbol ˇ represents the beginning and/or end of a glossing unit in PP that is not marked in C; in effect it shows where the connectors of C are defective.[31] (It does not

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[30] The copyist of PP first drew the verticals of all brackets in a line of text, then went back and added the bracket-ends (and hinges). Occasionally one finds an entire line in which bracket-ends were omitted; the result is a sequence of vertical lines each of which is identical to one of the light sidelines that mark personal names. In such a line of text we must base our capitalization on C alone. (Note that in K, and less obviously in F, the vertical and ends of each bracket were usually written by means of a single stroke: hence there is no omission of bracket-ends in these texts.)

[31] But some instances of ˇ (when this represents a separator in PP) may not have been present in the Urtext; see fn. 28.

seem worthwhile to distinguish instances of ^ that were accidentally omitted from PP.)

In citing individual words or phrases it is important to mark the beginning and end of all glossing units; this is done in the notes at the bottom of even-numbered pages in §6 below. However the use of so many special symbols is unsightly and unnecessary in extended transcription of whole passages. Hence in the narrow transcription of Chs. 1 and 2 below, the symbols for glossing divisions are suppressed at the beginning of a text line, and also before and after any of the symbols introduced in §5.13.[32] By restricting the writing of ^ and ' in this manner, these two symbols become in effect redefined, so as to mark points at which C has normal spacing between what are assumed to have been glossing units in the Urtext.

5.15 When a word is broken up between two columns in the original, the narrow transcription below marks this fact by an asterisk after the line number for the column in which the second segment of the word occurs; but the entire word is placed after the asterisked number, with a backslash (\) showing where the column break is actually located.

5.16 When C has a minor space inside a bracket, this is transcribed </ >. Such a writing is always indicative of some sort of scribal error, most commonly the accidental omission of an off-center character.

5.2 THE INTERPRETIVE TRANSCRIPTION

5.21 The segmental elements of de Rachewiltz 1972 are reinterpreted in terms of quasi-phonemic entities. A y is substituted for non-syllabic i and a w for non-syllabic u and ü; ñ (see footnote 16) is used for the sequence ng (when this represents the velar nasal); and the apostrophe is omitted. For morphophonemic reasons the letters d and g are substituted for syllable-final t and k of the de Rachewiltz text. What would be geminate nn and yy (deR's n-n and postvocalic i-y) are replaced by single n and y; the reasons for such writings in the Chinese transcription will be explained in a later article.

The text of de Rachewiltz 1972 sometimes fails to introduce vowel harmony into forms that were certainly harmonic. The interpretive transcription does add vowel harmony in such cases, following the readings of Ligeti 1971. (However the syllable bA of the narrower transcription is interpreted as either bA or bE: the former represents either the singular /-ba/ or the plural /-bay/, the latter either /-be/ or /-bey/.)

5.22 Capitalization is added after a major space at the beginning of a sentence (except in the case of interpolated sentences), and also in a few names that lack glosses and connectors in both C and PP.

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[32] Generally, in such positions, the occurrence of a ' or ^ is predictable at the beginning or end of a capitalized word, while ^ is predictable elsewhere.

5.23 In the Chinese tradition of punctuation, a punctuation mark does not divide a text into sentences per se, but rather into major syntactic and semantic segments. Hence it is not surprising to find that the major and minor spaces used as punctuation in the YCPS break the text up not into Mongolian sentences, but rather into major and minor phrases. Both types of space occur within a sentence as well as at the end of a one. Normally it is easy to determine where a Mongolian sentence ends; hence in the interpretive transcription one can replace a major space (#) by a period at sentence-end, but by a comma within a sentence. (However when # occurs at the beginning or end of an interpolated sentence, this sequence is marked off from its surroundings by dashes.) Minor space must also be interpreted in two ways. Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the 14th century punctuation of Mongolian in the YCPS involves use of the minor space in sentence-final position; it seems to occur there as a mark of parataxis, loosely joining two formally distinct sentences into a single semantic-pragmatic unit.[33] Hence the semicolon is an appropriate representation of minor space (/) at the end of a sentence. Elsewhere, minor space may be represented simply by a space in the interpretive transcription (see just below).

5.24 It is somewhat difficult to decide just how to romanize the symbols (ˆ ') that represent glossing divisions in C and PP. There seems no cogent reason for maintaining different representations of these two in the interpretive transcription, but certainly they must, together, be kept distinct from minor space. One problem here is that the glossing unit is not directly equivalent to any single linguistic entity. Four cases may be distinguished.

(a) A glossing unit sometimes reflects a sequence of two, or rarely three, vowel-harmony words. Below the symbol ~ is used to show such word division within a glossing unit; this symbol in effect shows a point at which the YCPS transcribers could (or should) have indicated a glossing division, but did not. The ~ occurs most often between parts of a name, or before a monosyllabic word which on other grounds we have reason to consider an enclitic.

(b) A glossing unit frequently reflects one full word, and this may consist of one or more morphemes, E.g. ˆhuja'urˆ 'origin' and ˆqahannuˆ (= qahan + -u) 'of...qahan' in line 1011.

(c) A glossing unit sometimes reflects a grammatical ending which is (as in the Mongol script) written separate from the preceding stem; but the two elements form a single vowel-harmony word. E.g. ˆügeˆtürˆ 'at word' is written with two separate brackets in line 1099, just like the two-word sequence ˆekeˆanuˆ 'their mother' of 1113; ˆde'üˆlü'eˆbeenˆ 'with own younger brother' is written as three glossing units in 1036.

(d) For reasons to be discussed elsewhere, a glossing unit not uncommonly reflects the final consonant of a stem plus a vowel-initial case

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[33] Cf. lines 2453-5 in §6 below, which translate as follows: "The tent, of course, is nearby; [but] whether Temüjin is there or not, I don't know; [for] I got up and left from the back."

ending. Such a misplaced morpheme division is shown, for example, in the ^terge^nü^ (= tergen + ü) 'of wagon' of line 1043.

I suggest that in cases (c) and (d) the word-internal symbols ^ and ˅ be simply ignored in the interpretive transcription, with hyphens added to show these and perhaps many other morpheme divisions within a word. Thus, for the above: üge-tür..., deü-lüe-been..., tergen-ü....[34]

This leaves us to consider romanization only of cases (a) and (b), where a glossing division (with normal spacing) coincides with a word division. The most obvious solution here would be to utilize a space--in the interpretive transcription--for these glossing divisions, and to employ some symbol other than space (perhaps /) to represent the sentence-medial minor space of the narrower transcription. Such a solution would be quite appropriate for transcription of much of Chs. 1 and 2, for there all three space-types are of frequent occurrence between vowel-harmony words. But in later chapters, normal spacing and major spaces are much less common between words: in many passages virtually every word is followed by a minor space. Such passages would appear to be grossly over-punctuated if we were to use a slash (or comma or any other mark) to represent minor space:

> Toqtoa/ Qudu/ Cilaun/ köüd-iyer-iyen/ cöen/ beyes dayijiju/ qaruqsan-i/ Ciñgis qahan/ nekejü/ Altay-in ebür-e/ übüljejü/ hüker/ jil/ qabur/ Aray-iyar dabaju/ oduasu,... (lines 8020-3)

In such passages it seems preferable to use a space (rather than a slash or some other mark) between words in the interpretive transcription; hence some different romanization must be found for the symbols (^ and ˅) representing normal spacing between words. Below the degree symbol (°) will be used. Thus, for lines 8020-3:

> Toqtoa Qudu Cilaun köüd-iyer-iyen cöen beyes°dayijiju qaruqsan-i Ciñgis° qahan nekejü Altay-in°ebür-e übüljejü hüker jil qabur Aray-iyar°dabaju oduasu,...

For line 1081-4 (see Figure 1) this system yields the following interpretive transcription:

> Teünu°qoyina niken°üdür, Dobun~mergen Toqocay°Ündür°deere göröelere° qarba. Hoy°dotora Uryañqaday°güün, cöe°buqu°alaju, qabirqa[s]°inu abit°inu°širaju bügüyi°jolqaju,...

While the use of space-types in later chapters of the YCPS has not yet been investigated in all necessary detail, it seems safe to say that, in general, minor space is the unmarked member of two spacing oppositions: normal spacing vs. minor space on the one hand, and major space vs. minor on the other. A major space generally signals a major syntactic and semantic break in the text; it probably marked a point where a speaker would take a breath or make a real pause. Normal spacing between words (the element to be marked °) signals close syntactic and semantic connection between successive words; in effect it told a reader "don't pause or slow

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[34] The interpretive transcription of §6 below seems inconsistent in its use of hyphens; this is because it includes all word-internal hyphens present in deR as well as all those implied by writings of types (c) and (d).

down here, but pronounce this whole sequence as a single phonological unit". A minor space, by contrast, marks a minor syntactic-semantic break in the text. Phonetically the minor space probably represented a junctural phenomenon, marking a point at which the stream of speech would slow down slightly without actually ceasing, or at which--in overly careful pronunciation--a speaker could make a brief pause or even take a breath. Lines such as 1081-4 may well be a reasonably accurate phonetic representation of normal, fairly rapid speech, with minor space marking simply a slowing of the stream of speech. Such representation is common to much of Chs. 1 and 2. In later chapters (and lines 8020-3 are fairly typical), we increasingly find what may rather have been an orthographic normalization of punctuation, whereby the minor space was used to mark all points at which a genuine pause was possible--in alternative renditions of the same sentence.[35] If this is so, then an inter-word space is clearly the best romanization for minor space within a sentence.

5.25 Where the narrower transcription shows "?*" it is always assumed that the normal spacing of PP is correct, and the asterisk (alone) is carried over into the broader transcription; "?/" and "?" are interpreted--in the absence of other evidence--as minor space (romanized as a space). In instances where C has a minor space but PP normal spacing ("/*") the reading of C is usually preferred, but sometimes that of PP seems more appropriate; hence "/*" is replaced in the interpretive transcription sometimes by a space, sometimes by an asterisk. This means that the use of * (rather than °) for normal spacing indicates that the romanization of spacing-as-punctuation follows PP rather than C.

Where the narrower transcription has "#*" it is usually assumed that the major space of C is correct; if interpretation as minor space seems preferable in a particular instance, this is mentioned in a footnote.

5.26 The interpretive transcription differs from the narrower one in a few additional respects.

(a) Quoted sentences are marked off as such.[36] A meaningless space is put before an open-quote mark, and a close-quote mark is placed before--rather than after--a symbol (° or .) denoting normal or major space. (Thus a space following a close-quote mark represents a minor space, just as it does after any alphabetic character; but a space after any other element is not meaningful.)

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[35] The linguistic literature of the 1950's referred to such a phenomenon as "intermittently present pause" or "potential pause". Cf. one tentative definition of the word (in English) offered by Charles Hockett on p. 167 of A course in modern linguistics (New York, 1958):

> A word is...any segment of a sentence bounded by successive points at which pausing is possible. ...words are defined in terms of potential pauses, not the actual pauses in any one delivery. (emphasis in original)

[36] The distinction between direct and indirect quotation is a problematic one in Middle Mongolian. Hence the use of quotation marks in §6 is extremely tentative.

(b) Alliterative and poetic lines are marked off by indentation; in this the interpretive transcription follows L, except as noted. (The Pelliot edition is somewhat less clear in this respect, since it marks alliterative elements but does not indicate the end of a poetic sequence.)

(c) Instances of deR's <u> after l are omitted; these show that C (much like PP) has in some instances represented syllable-final l with a full-sized character rather than an off-center one. Other instances of deR's <...> are retained, though probably they too could be omitted.

(d) In some passages the punctuation seems, by comparison with usage elsewhere in Chs. 1 and 2, clearly inappropriate, and emendations are suggested. (See, however, the caveat at the start of §6, just below.) The sequences [;] and [ ] suggest emending normal spacing to minor space; the sequences [.] and [--] suggest emending normal spacing to major space. {.} and {--} emend minor space to major; <.> emends major to minor. Possible emendations of a more complex nature are described in footnotes. (It will be noted that emendations of the punctuation in §6 become notably more frequent as the text progresses.)

(e) Paragraphing and sectioning has been introduced, primarily to emphasize that the division of the Secret History text into 282 sections and 12 (or 15) chapters is often of no linguistic or stylistic significance.

6. CHAPTERS 1 AND 2 OF THE SECRET HISTORY

The following pages show two versions of the first two chapters of the SH; each even-numbered page gives the narrow transcription of that portion of the text which is interpreted on the facing page.

Two points should be borne in mind by the reader who wishes to evaluate the YCPS's use of spacing as punctuation (on the left pages) and the present writer's interpretation of this spacing.

First: it may be assumed that the three-way contrast of space-types (normal, minor, major) reflects phonological as well as syntactic features of Middle Mongolian: features of timing, stress, and intonation. Such features are notoriously difficult to analyze, partly because speakers perform acts of speech in subtly different ways under different real-world circumstances. The social context of an instance of speech, the speaker's state of mind, and innumerable other extra-linguistic factors will have an effect on the way a particular speaker pronounces a sentence at any given time. Under certain conditions, extra-linguistic factors may lead a speaker to introduce into an utterance pauses that seem grossly to distort the underlying syntactic structure of a sentence. (One need only listen carefully to a tape recording of a conversation in which one did not participate in order to realize how odd the native speaker's delivery of actual speech can be.) Hence the reader should not be surprised to find that, in the text below, similar sequences of words sometimes show quite different distributions of space-types, or that a particular sequence of punctuation marks seems sometimes inappropriate to the syntax of the sentence.

Second: we do not yet know just what features of syntax or phonology the YCPS editors were attempting to represent by means of the spacing contrasts. Often the three space-types correlate well with degrees of syntactic cohesion; sometimes, however, (as when emendations are suggested below) there seems a mismatch between spacing and syntax. But what strikes us as appropriate or inappropriate punctuation depends on just what we think a particular mark of punctuation could or should mean. The occurrence of a minor space at sentence-end, for example, would seem "wrong" if we did not realize that this was a mark of parataxis. Other instances of what now seems to be "wrong" punctuation may similarly turn out to have special significance of some sort.[37] Only a full analysis of the syntactic and phonological correlates of the three space-types can supply a firm basis for deciding exactly which space-type is so inappropriate to a particular position that emendation is clearly required; in the meantime, all emendations of the punctuation in the text below must be considered extremely tentative.

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[37] It is possible, for example, that some instances of major space do not mark a major syntactic break in a sentence, but rather add emphasis to the immediately preceding word or phrase. (See, for example, the instances mentioned in a note to lines 1437-8 of the interpretive transcription.)

CHAPTERS 1 AND 2 OF THE SECRET HISTORY
(Narrower transcription)

1010 Mongqolun niuca to[b]ca'an

1011 (§1) Cinggis^qahannu^huja'ur#

1012 de'ere^tenggeri^ece/ jaya'atu# töreksen^börte^cinô^aju'u#

1013 gergei^inu/ qo'ai^maral^aji'ai# Tenggis'ketüljü^irebA#

1014 Onan'müren'nü^teri'üne/ Burqanqaldunna/ nuntuqlaju#

1015 töreksen/ Bataciqan^aju'u#

1018 (§2) Bataciqan^nu^kö'ün^Tamaca/ Tamaca^yin^kö'ün^Qoricarmergen#

1019 Qoricarmergen^nü^kö'ün^A'ujamboro'ul# A'ujamboro'u^lun^kö'ün/*

1020 Saliqaca'u/ Saliqaca'u^yin^kö'ün^Yekenidün/ Yekenidün^nü^kö'ün^Semsoci/

1021 Semsoci^yin^kö'ün^Qarcu#

1025 (§3) Qarcu^yin^kö'ün^Borjigidaimergen# Mongqoljinqo'a^gergeitü^aju'u#

1026 Borjigidaimergen^nü^kö'ün^Toroqoljinbayan/ Boroqcinqo'a^gergeitü/

1027 Boroldaisuyalbi^jala'utu/ dayir/ boro/ qoyar^külü'üt^aqtastu/

1028 büle'e# Toroqoljin'nu'kö'ün/ Duwasoqor/ Dobunmergen#

1029 qoyar^büle'e#

1033 (§4) Duwasoqor/ manglai^dumda^qaqca^nidütü# qurban^ne'ürit^qajara#

1034 qaraqu^büle'e#

1036 (§5) niken^üdür/ Duwasoqor/ Dobunmergen^de'ü^lü'e^be'en/ Burqanqaldun#

1037 de'ere^qarbA# Duwasoqor/ Burqanqaldun^de'erece'qaraju#

1038 Tünggelik^qoroqan/ huru'u^niken^bölök^irgen/ newüjü^oroju#

1039 ayisuqu^yi^qaraju^üjejü#

(The above text reproduces the consonants, vowels, and apostrophes of deR [but see fn. 29]. In other particulars it generally follows C; but when one of the following notes begins with "C", this indicates that, for the sequence cited, the romanization follows the reading of PP instead. Divergence from C is also marked by ' and superscript letters. Details in §5.1 above.)

— 1010 This line is not properly part of the text; probably it was the Ming translators of the YCPS who created the phrase, and added it as a Mongolian title for the whole work. The words are unglossed, and thus (in effect) unpunctuated. — 1013 C Tenggiske^tüljü^ (with bracket-start for ^ketüljü^ coming one character too late) — 1014 C Onanmu^rennü^ — 1027 ^dayir^ and ^boro^ bracketed and unglossed in PP; no brackets or glosses in C; hence not marked as names. — 1037 C ^de'ere^ceqaraju^

CHAPTERS 1 AND 2 OF THE SECRET HISTORY
(Interpretive transcription)

1010 **Moñqol-un nyuca to[b]caan**

(§1) Ciñgis°qahan-u°hujaur.

1012 Deere°teñgeri-ece jayaatu, töregsen°börte°cinô°ajuu.† Gergey°inu qoay°maral°ajiay. Teñgis°ketüljü°irebE. Onan°müren-ü°teriün-e Burqan~qaldun-a nuntuqlaju, töregsen Bataciqan°ajuu.†

1018 (§2) Bataciqan-u°köün°Tamaca; Tamaca-yin°köün°Qoricar~mergen. Qoricar~mergen-ü°köün°Aujam~boroul. Aujam~boroul-un°köün Sali~qacau; Sali~qacau-yin°köün°Yeke~nidün; Yeke~nidün-ü°köün°Sem~soci; Sem~soci-

1025 yin°köün°Qarcu. (§3) Qarcu-yin°köün°Borjigiday~mergen. Moñqoljin~qoa° gergeytü°ajuu. Borjigiday~mergen-ü°köün°Toroqoljin~bayan; Boroqcin~qoa°gergeytü Borolday~suyalbi°jalautu Dayir Boro qoyar°külüüd°aqtastu

1028 bülee.† Toroqoljin-u°köün Duwa~soqor Dobun~mergen, qoyar°bülee. (§4) Duwa~soqor mañlay°dumda°qaqca°nidütü, qurban°neürid°qajar-a, qaraqu° bülee.

* * * *

1036 (§5) Niken°üdür Duwa~soqor Dobun~mergen°deü-lüe-been Burqan~qaldun, deere°qarbA. Duwa~soqor Burqan~qaldun°deerece°qaraju, Tüñgelig°qoroqan huruu°niken°bölög°irgen newüjü°oroju,† ayisuqu-yi°qaraju°üjejü,

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(To achieve a more compact and legible text here, line numbers have been removed from the romanization itself; but the first letter of each line is underlined. In a column to the left of the text are placed occasional line numbers; each refers to the line initiated by the first underlined letter in the sequence to its right. A dagger [†] in the text calls attention to one of the notes on these odd-numbered pages; for the abbreviations P, H, L, deR, and S see footnote 1 on page 7 above, et passim.)

— 1012 P, L, and deR (prior to correction) treated börte°cinô and qoay° maral (in 1013) as proper names; not so S or the YCPS itself. — 1015 P interpreted the name as Bataci~qan — 1027 Dayir and Boro are probably names (of horses), though not marked as such in the Chinese text. — 1038 It seems unclear (de Rachewiltz 1971.153) whether the first vowel of what is here transcribed Tüñgelig was ü, ö, or e

1042 (§6) ügülerün^tede^newüjü/ ayisuqun/ irgen^nü^dotora#
1043 niken^qara'utai^terge^nü^öljigede/ niken^ökin^sayin^buyu# gü'ünne^ese^
1044 ökteksen^bö'esü# Dobunmergen^de'ü^de'en/ cimada^quyuya^ke'ejü/
1045 Dobunmergen^de'ü^yü'en/ üjere^ilêbA#
1048 (§7) Dobunmergen/ tede^irgen^dür/ gürü'esü# ünen'gü^qo'a^sayin#
1049 aldar^nere^yeke'tei/ Alanqo'a^nere'tei/ gü'ünne^ber'ökte'ei^üdü'üi#
1050 ökin^aju'u#
1052 (§8) tede^bölök^irgen^ber# Kölbarqujin^tögümün^ejen#
1053 Barqudaimergen^nü^ökin/ Barqujinqo'a^neretei^ökin^ni/ Qorituma'dun^
noyan^
1054 Qorilartaimergen^ne/ ökdeksen^aju'u# Qorituma'dun^qajara/
1055 Ariq'usun^na# Qorilartaimergen^nü/ Barqujinqo'a^ca#
1056 töre'ksen/ Alanqo'a^neretei^ökin^tere#
1060 (§9) Qorilartaimergen/ Qorituma'dun^qajar^turiyan# buluqan^keremün/
1061 görö'etei/ qaja^riyan/ qorilalduju/ mawulalduju#
1062 Qorilar/ oboqtu^bolju# Burqanqaldun^nu/ görö'esün#
1063 görü'üli^sayitu/ qajar^sayin^ke'en# Burqanqaldun^nu^ejet/
1064 Burqanbosqaqsan/ Śincibayan/ Uriangqai^tur/ newüjü^ayisun^aju'u#
1065 Qorituma'dun/ Qorilartaimergen^nü^ökin# Ariq'usun'na#
1066 töre'ksen/ Alanqo'a^yi/ tende^quyuju# Dobunmergen^nü/ abuqsan/*
1067 yosun^teyimü#
1071 (§10) Alanqo'a/ Dobunmergen^tür^irejü# qoyar^kö'ün^töre'ülbi^
1072 Bügünütei/ Belgünütei/ nereten^büle'e#
1074 (§11) Duwasoqor/ aqa^inu/ dörben^kö'ütü^büle'e# tedüi^atala^
1075 Duwasoqor/ aqa^inu/ ügei^bol<u>bA# Duwasoqor^ügei^boluqsanu^
1076 qoyina# dörben^kö'üt^inu/ Dobunmergen^abaqa'yu'an#
1077 uruqa^ülü^bolqan# doromjilaju/ qaqacaju/ gêjü^newübA#
1078 Dörben^oboqtan^bolju/ Dörben^irgen/ tede^bolbA#
1081 (§12) te'ünü^qoyina/ niken^üdür# Dobunmergen/ Toqocaq'Ündür^de'ere^

— 1049 C ^ber'ö^kte'ei^ — 1061 C seemingly ^qorila^lduju^ and ^mawulal^duju^; PP has a single bracket for each. — 1071 C has odd writings for ^töre'ülbi^ (before what should be column-final / or #) here and in 1104, 1126, 1244; in 1244 lbi is excluded from the bracket (PP has ^töre'ülbi^), and in 1104, 1126 both PP and C actually show the l placed after the bi! In 1071 the bi is to the left of l, and the final blank is notably smaller than one would expect for a minor space. — 1076 C ^aba^qayu'an^

(§6) ügülerün° "Tede°newüjü ayisuqun irgen-ü°dotora, niken°qarautai° tergen-ü°öljige-de niken°ökin°sayin°buyu. Güün-e°ese°ögtegsen°böesü, Dobun~mergen°deü-deen cimada°quyuya"°keejü Dobun~mergen°deü-yüen üjere° ilêbE. (§7) Dobun~mergen tede°irgen-dür gürüesü, ünen°gü°qoa°sayin, aldar°nere°yeke-tey Alan~qoa°nere-tey güün-e°ber°ögteey°üdüüy, ökin° ajuu.

(§8) Tede°bölög°irgen°ber, Köl~barqujin°tögüm-ün°ejen, Barquday~ mergen-ü°ökin Barqujin~qoa°neretey°ökin-i Qori~tumad-un°noyan° Qorilartay~mergen-e ögdegsen°ajuu. Qori~tumad-un°qajar-a Ariq~usun-a, Qorilartay~mergen-ü Barqujin~qoa-ca, töregsen Alan~qoa°neretey°ökin° tere. (§9) Qorilartay~mergen Qori~tumad-un°qajar-turiyan, buluqan° keremün göröetey qajar-iyan qorilalduju mawulalduju, Qorilar oboqtu° bolju, "Burqan~qaldun-u göröesün, görüüli°sayitu qajar°sayin"°keen, Burqan~qaldun-u°ejed Burqan~bosqaqsan Śinci~bayan Uryañqay-tur newüjü° ayisun°ajuu.

Qori~tumad-un Qorilartay~mergen-ü°ökin, Ariq~usun-a, töregsen Alan~ qoa-yi tende°quyuju, Dobun~mergen-ü abuqsan yosun°teyimü.

* * * *

(§10) Alan~qoa Dobun~mergen-tür°irejü, qoyar°köün°töreülbi[;] Bügünütey Belgünütey nereten°büleẹe.

(§11) Duwa~soqor aqa°inu dörben°köütü°bülee. Tedüy°atala°Duwa~ soqor aqa°inu ügey°bolbA. Duwa~soqor°ügey°boluqsan-u°qoyina, dörben° köüd°inu Dobun~mergen°abaqa-yuan, uruq-a°ülü°bolqan, doromjilaju qaqacaju gêjü°newübE. Dörben°oboqtan°bolju Dörben°irgen tede°bolbA.

* * * *

(§12) Teün-ü°qoyina niken°üdür, Dobun~mergen Toqocaq°Ündür°deere

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— **1048** PP gürü-esü (implying gür-üesü); similarly C and PP asaqu-asu in 1093; cf. 1135

1082 / görö'elere'qarbA# hoi^dotora/ Uriangqadai'gü'ün# cö'e'buqu^

1083 alaju# qabirqa[s]^inu/ abit^inu^širaju/ bügüyi^jolqaju^

1084 #

1086 (§13) Dobunmergen^ügülerün# nökör^širolqada^kêjü'ü#

1087 öksü^ke'eju/ a'uśgitu/ jildü^arasun^inu^abcu# cö'ebuqu'yin^

1088 miqa^gübcini# Dobunmergen^ne^ök^bA#

1090 (§14) Dobunmergen/ tere^cö'ebuqu^yi/ aciju^ayisurun# ja'ura/

1091 niken^yadanggi^gü'ün/ kö'ün^be'en^kötöljü# yabuquyi^jolqaju#

1093 (§15) Dobunmergen/ ya'un^gü'ün^ci^ke'en/ asaqu^asu# tere^gü'ün^

1094 ügülerün# bi^Ma'aliqbaya'udai/ yadaju^yabumu# tere^

1095* görö^\esü^nü^miqa^naca/ nada'ök# bi^ene^kö'ün^be'en/ cimada^öksü^

1096 kêjü'ü#

1099 (§16) Dobunmergen/ tere^üge^tür/ cö'e^buqu^yin# örö'ele^quya^inu^

1100 ququlju^ök^jü# tere^kö'ün^ni^inu/ a[b]ciraju# ger^dotora^

1101 jaruju/ aqu^büle'e#

1103 (§17) teyin^atala/ Dobunmergen^ügei'bolbA/ Dobunmerge^ni/ ügei^

1104* boluqsa^\nu^qoyina# Alanqo'a/*ere^üge<i>'üi^bö'et/ qurban^kö'üt^
töre'ülbi^

1105 Buquqadagi/ Buqatusalji/ Bodoncarmungqaq/*nereten^büle'e#

1108 (§18) urida/ Dobunmerge^nece^töreksen/ Belgünütei/ Bügünütei/ qoyar^
kö'üt^

1109 inu# eke'yü'en/ Alanqo'a^yin^ecine/ ügüleldürün#

1110 ene^eke^bida^nu/ aqa^de'ü/ üyeqaya^gü'ün^ügei# ere^üge<i>'üi/

1111 bö'etele/ ede^qurban^kö'üt^töre'ülbi# ger^dotora# qaqca^

1112 Ma'aliqbaya'udai^gü'ün^buyu# ede^qurban^kö'üt/ te'ünü'ei^buije^ke'en^

1113 / eke^yü'en^ecine/ keleldüküiyi# eke^anu^Alanqo'a^uqaju^

1114 #

1116 (§19) qabur/ niken^üdür/ köngšilemel^qonin^cinaju#* Belgünütei/

1117 Bügünütei/ Buquqatagi/ Buqatusalji/ Bodoncarmungqaq/ ede^tabun^

— 1082 C ^görö'ele^reqarbA^ and Uriangqa^daigü'ün^ — 1083 Urtext must have had ^qabirar^ (as C, PP); the emendation was Pelliot's. — 1087 It seems that C, Y have an added pointer near the bracket-end of ^a'uśgitu^; perhaps read ^a'uśgi^tu^ — 1088 Space was left in C for the -k- of ^ökbA^, thus seemingly ^ö</ >bA^; so often below for this and other off-center characters, e.g. 1155, 1162, 1228, 1338, 1392, and cf. 1187. (Such spaces are regularly closed up in Y) — 1095 Soft bracket division in C over the column-break: ^görö^\^esü^; PP has a single bracket (within one column) — 1104 See 1071 — nu has no connector or gloss.

göröelere°qarbA. Hoi°dotora Uryañqaday°güün, cöe°buqu°alaju,
qabirqa[s]°inu abid°inu°śiraju bügü-yi°jolqaju, (§13) Dobun~mergen°
ügülerün, "Nökör°śirolqa-da"°kêjüü.† "Ögsü"°kecjü auśgitu jildü°
arasun°inu°abcu, cöe~buqu-yin°miqa°gübcin-i, Dobun~mergen-e°ögbE.
(§14) Dobun~mergen tere°cöe~buqu-yi aciju°ayisurun, jaura niken°
yadañgi°güün köün-been°kötöljü, yabuqu-yi°jolqaju, (§15) Dobun~mergen
"Yaun°güün°ci"°keen asaquasu, tere°güün°ügülerün, "Bi°Maaliq~bayauday;
yadaju°yabumu. Tere°göröesün-ü°miqan-aca nada°ög. Bi°ene°köün-been
cimada°ögsü"°kêjüü. (§16) Dobun~mergen tere°üge-tür cöe°buqu-yin,
öröele°quya°inu°ququlju°ögjü, tere°köün-i°inu a[b]ciraju, ger°dotora°
jaruju aqu°büle'e.

* * * *

(§17) Teyin°atala Dobun~mergen°ügey°bolbA; Dobun~mergen-i ügey°
boluqsan-u°qoyina, Alan~qoa ere°üge<y>üy°böed qurban°köüd°töreülbi[;]
Buqu~qadagi Buqatu~salji Bodoncar~muñqaq nereten°bülee.

(§18) Urida Dobun~mergen-ece°töregsen Belgünütey Bügünütey qoyar°
köüd°inu, eke-yüen Alan~qoa-yin°ecine ügüleldürün, "Ene°eke°bidan-u
aqa°deü üye~qaya°güün°ügey, ere°üge<y>üy böetele ede°qurban°köüd°
töreülbi. Ger°dotora, qaqca°Maaliq~bayauday°güün°buyu. Ede°qurban°köüd
teün-üey°buy-je"°keen eke-yüen°ecine keleldüküy-i, eke°anu°Alan~qoa°
uqaju, (§19) qabur niken°üdür köñśilemel°qonin°cinaju, Belgünütey
Bügünütey Buqu~qatagi Buqatu~salji Bodoncar~muñqaq ede°tabun°

— 1086 L śirolqa da (as two separate words)

1118 kö'ü˅diyen# jergelen^sa'û^{l}ju# niji'el^müsüt/ ququlutqun/
1119 ke'ejü^ökbA# niji'eli/ ya'u˅bayi'u[l]qun/ ququciju/ o'orbA/
1120 basa^tabun^müsüt/ qamtu^cu^{q}laju/ ququlutqun/ kêjü^ökbA#
1121 tabu'ula/ tabun^cuqtai^müsüt/ gü'üleldün^bariju# bitü'ü^{l}jü^ququlun^
1122 yadabA#
1125 (§20) tende^Alanqo'a^eke^inu/ ügülebi# ta~Belgünütei/ Bügünütei/
1126 qoyar^kö'üt^minu# namayi/ ede^qurban^kö'üdi/ töre'ülbi#
1127 kenü^ya'unu/ kö'üt^buyu^ke'en# sereldün^keleldümüi#*
1128 sereküi^ber^tanu˅jöb#
1130 (§21) sönit^büri/ ceügen^śira^gü'ün# gerün^erüge/ dotoqayin/ gegê'er/
1131 oroju# ke'eli^minu^bilijü# gege'en^inu/ ke'eli˅tür^minu^
1132 śinggegü^büle'e# qarurun/ naran^sarayin/ kiliyer/ śira^noqai^metü^
1133 śicabaljaju^qarqu˅büle'e# deleme^yekin^ügületta#
1134 tewüber^uqa˅asu/ temdek^inu/ tenggiriyin^kö'üt^buyuje# qara^teri'ütü^
1135 gü'ün^tür/ qanilqan^yekin^ügületta# qamuqun˅qat^bolu˅asu#
1136 qaracus^tende^uqatje^ke'ebA#
1140 (§22) basa^Alanqo'a^tabun^kö'üt^te'en# söyü'er^üge^ügülerün#
1141 ta^tabun^kö'üt^minu/ qaqca^ke'eli^ece^törebA# ta^tuqarun^tabun^müsüt^
1142 metü# qaqca^qaqca^bolu^asu# tere^niji'el^müsüt^metü#
1143 kene^ber^kilbara/ ququldaqun^ta# tere˅cuqtai^müsüt^metü#
1144 qamtu^niken^eyeten^bolu^asu# kene^ber^kilbara^yekin^bolqun^ta^ke'ebi^
1145 atala/ Alanqo'a/ eke^anu^ügei^bolbi#
1148 (§23) eke^yü'en/ Alanqo'a^yi/ ügei^boluqsannu^qoyina# aqa˅nar/
1149 de'üner/ tabu'ula# adûsun^ide'eben^qubiyaldurun#
1150 Be^{l}günütei/ Bügünütei/ Buquqatagi/ Buqatusa^{l}ji/ dörbe'üle^abulcabA^
1151 Bodoncaramungqaq^budawu^buyu^ke'en# uruqa^ülü^to'an# qubi^ese^
1152 ökbA#
1155 (§24) Bodoncar^uruqa/ ese^to'a^{q}daju# e[n]de^atala/ ya'un^ke'ejü^
1156 qolda'aritu/ qodoli^se'ültü/ oroqśingqulayi/ unuju#

— 1120 PP ^ke'ejü^ (as in 1119) — 1125 Emended from C tabelgünütei/ PP ˅Qabelgünütei˅ — 1126 See 1071 — 1140 PP has erroneous ^kö'ü˅tte'en^ — 1151 No indication in C or PP that Bodoncaramungqaq consists of two parts (the first ending in a suffix -a); PP sidelines the whole sequence as a person's name, but (like C) has no gloss. —1156 Multiple hinges and glosses in C for ^qolda'aritu^ and ^oroqśsingqulayi^ show that glossing divisions were omitted. (PP has no hinges here.) Such errors are not noted below.

köüd-iyen, jergelen°saûlju, nijiel°müsüd "Ququludqun" keejü°ögbE. Nijiel-i yau°bayiu[l]qun ququciju oorbA; basa°tabun°müsüd qamtu°cuqlaju "Ququludqun" kêjü°ögbE. Tabuula tabun°cuqtai°müsüd güüleldün°bariju, bitüüljü°ququlun°yadabA. (§20) Tende°Alan~qoa°eke°inu ügülebi. "Ta~ Belgünütey Bügünütey qoyar°köüd°minu, namayi 'Ede°qurban°köüd-i töreülbi. Ken-ü°yaun-u köüd°buyu'°keen, sereldün°keleldümüy. Sereküy° ber°tanu°jöb. (§21) Sönid°büri cewgen°śira°güün, ger-ün°erüge dotoqa- yin gegê-er oroju, keeli°minu°bilijü, gegeen°inu keeli-tür°minu° śiñgegü°bülee. Qarurun naran°sara-yin kili-yer śira°noqai°metü° śicabaljaju°qarqu°bülee.

Deleme°yekin°ügüled~ta.
Tewüber°uqa-asu
temdeg°inu
teñgiri-yin°köüd°buyu~je;
qara°teriütü°güün-tür
qanilqan°yekin°ügüled~ta.
Qamuq-un°qad°boluasu,†
qaracus°tende°uqad~je"°

keebE. (§22) Basa°Alan~qoa°tabun°köüd-teen, söyüer°üge°ügülerün, "Ta° tabun°köüd°minu qaqca°keeli-ece°törebE.† Ta°tuqar-un°tabun°müsüd°metü, qaqca°qaqca°boluasu, tere°nijiel°müsüd°metü, ken-e°ber°kilbar-a ququldaqun°ta. Tere°cuqtai°müsüd°metü, qamtu°niken°eyeten°boluasu, ken-e°ber°kilbar-a°yekin°bolqun°ta"°keebi[.] Atala Alan~qoa eke°anu° ügey°bolbi.

* * * *

(§23) Eke-yüen Alan~qoa-yi ügey°boluqsan-u°qoyina, aqa-nar deü-ner tabuula, adûsun°idee-ben°qubiyaldurun, Belgünütey Bügünütey Buqu~qatagi Buqatu~salji dörbeüle°abulcabA[;] Bodoncar-a~ "Muñqaq°budawu°buyu"° keen, uruq-a°ülü°toan, qubi°ese°ögbE. (§24) Bodoncar°uruq-a ese° toaqdaju, "E[n]de°atala yaun"°keejü°qol~daaritu qodoli°seültü oroq~ śiñqula-yi unuju,†

— 1135 PP bolu-asu (implying bol-uasu); so PP and C in 1142 and 1195, C in 1144 — 1141 P incorrectly divides the sentences after törebE ta rather than (as H and S) before ta — 1156 P marks qol and qodoli (here and in 1163) as alliterative elements.

1157 ükü'esü^inu/ ükü'sügei# a'asu^inu^asuqai/ ke'ejü#
1158 onan^müren/ huru'u^yorciju/ talbibA# yorciju/ Baljun'ara[l]#
1159 gürcü# tende^ebesün/ nembüle^ger^kijü/ tende^abA'sa'ubA#
1162 (§25) teyin^aqui^duriyan/ boro[q]cin^qarciqai# qaraquru/ bariju^iden^
1163 büküiyi^üjejü# qolda'aritu/ qodoli^se'ültü/ oro[q]šingqulayin^
1164 kilqasu<n>^bar# huraqalaju/ bariju^asarabA#
1166 (§26) ideküi^ide'en^ügei^arun# cinôyin'quntur/ qorqaqsan^görö'esün#
1167 mariyaju/ qarbuju^alaju/ ideldü'et# cinôyin^ideksenni#
1168 temgüldüjü^ide'et# ö'erün/ qo'olai^da'an# qarciqai^ba'an'ber^
1169 teji'eldün/ tere'hon^qarbA#
1171 (§27) qabur^bol<u>bA^noqot^ireküi^caqtur# qarciqai^ba'an/*teyile'üljü/
1172 o'orbA# noqot^qalawut/ qoji'ula^s^tutum/ qongši'ut# hünji'üles^
1173 tutum/ hüngši'üt# hünistele/ talbibA#
1175 (§28) Düyiren^gerüdaca/ Tünggelik^qoroqan/ huru'u# bölök^irgen/
1176 newüjü^irebA# Bodoncar/ tede'irgen^tür# qarciqai^ba'an#
1177 o'oru'at'otcu# üdür^esük^cilejü# söni^ebesün^nembüle/
1178 ger'düriyen# irejü/ qonoqu^büle'e#
1181 (§29) tede^irgen/ Bodoncarun# qarciqai^quyu'asu^ese'ökbA#
1182 tede^irgen/ Bodoncari# kenü'eiba^ya'unu'aibe'ke'en/ asaqqu^
1183 ügei# Bodoncar'be^tede^irgeni# ya'un^irgen^ke'en/
1184* asa'ul^\caqu^ügei/ yabuldubA#
1186 (§30) Buquqatagi/ aqa^inu# Bodoncarmungqaq/ de'ü'yü'en# ene^onan'
1187 müren/ huru'u^odula'a^ke'en/ erin^irejü# Tünggeli[k]^qoroqan/
1188 huru'u# newüjü^ire[k]se[t]/ irgen^tür# teyimü^teyimü^gü'ün/
1189 teyimü^mori<n>tu^büle'e# ke'en^sura'asu#
1192 (§31) tede^irgen/ ügülerün# gü'ün^ber/ morin^ber/ cinu/ suraqu^tur/
1193 adali^buyu# qarciqai^tuje'buyu# üdür^büriman'tur^irejü^
1194 esük^cilejü^odumu# söni^maqa/ qa'aqono[q]'aju'u# hörene^
1195* ümere^\ece/ kei^bolu^asu# qarciqai^bar/ bari'uluqsan# noqut^

— 1158 The river name onan not sidelined or glossed in C or PP; so 1186. — The missing -l- would have to have been written very large to reduce column-end # to / — 1159 C ^abAsa^ubA^ — 1184 Soft bracket-division in C; single bracket (within one column) in PP; so 1358, 1468 — 1186 See 1158 — 1187 C tünggeli/ ^qoroqan^, with a minor space where the -k should have been; cf. 1088, 2446 —1194-5 Same (soft?) bracket division over column-break in C and PP

"Ükü-esü°inu ükü-sügei. Aasu°inu°asuqai" keejü, Onan°müren huruu° yorciju talbibA. Yorciju Baljun~aral,† gürcü, tende°ebesün nembüle° ger°kijü tende°abA°saubA.

(§25) Teyin°aquy-dur-iyan boroqcin°qarciqay, qara~quru bariju°iden° büküy-i°üjejü, qol~daaritu qodoli°seültü oroq~šiñqula-yin°kilqasu<n> bar, huraqalaju bariju°asarabA. (§26) Ideküy°ideen°ügey°arun, cinô-yin°qun-tur qorqaqsan°göröesün, mariyaju qarbuju°alaju ideldüed, cinô-yin°idegsen-i, temgüldüjü°ideed, öer-ün qoolay-daan, qarciqay-baan°ber° tejieldün tere°hon°qarbA.

(§27) Qabur°bolbA[;] noqod°ireküy°caq-tur, qarciqay-baan teyileüljü oorbA. Noqod°qalawud

qojiula-s°tutum qoñšiud,
hünjiüles°tutum hüñšiüd,†

hünistele talbibA. (§28) Düyiren°gerü-daca Tüñgelig°qoroqan huruu, bölög°irgen newüjü°irebE. Bodoncar tede°irgen-tür, qarciqay-baan, ooruad°odcu, üdür°esügcilejü,† söni°ebesün°nembüle ger-dür-iyen,† irejü qonoqu°bülee. (§29) Tede°irgen Bodoncar-un, qarciqay°quyu-asu°ese° ögbE. Tede°irgen Bodoncar-i, "Ken-üey~ba°yaun-uay~be"°keen asaqqu° ügey, Bodoncar°be°tede°irgen-i, "Yaun°irgen"°keen asaulçaqu°ügey yabuldubA.

(§30) Buqu~qatagi aqa°inu, Bodoncar~muñqaq deü-yüen, "Ene°Onan° müren huruu°odulaa"°keen erin°irejü, Tüñgelig°qoroqan huruu, newüjü° iregsed irgen-tür, "Teyimü°teyimü°güün teyimü°mori<n>tu°bülee". keen° sura-asu, (§31) tede°irgen ügülerün, "Güün°ber morin°ber cinu suraqu-tur adali°buyu. Qarciqay-tu~je°buyu. Üdür°büri~man-tur°irejü° csügcilejü°odumu. Söni°maqa qaa~qono[q]°ajuu.† Hörene°ümere-ece key° boluasu, qarciqay-bar bariuluqsan, noqud°

— 1158-9 Perhaps emend to Yorciju, Baljun~aral gürcü, tende ebesün° — 1172-3 L and P also mark qoñšiud and hüñšiüd as alliterative elements, and L combines hünistele with the latter of these in a single line. — 1177 PP and C esüg-cilejü; so 1194 — 1177-8 Perhaps emend to söni ebesün°nembüle° ger-dür-iyen, assuming that the minor space in 1177 belonged after söni rather than at line-end. — 1194 L has qono aju'u (without emendation), and H take the sequence as a derivative of a verb qono'a-; P has qono[ju], S qono[qu], deR qono[q]

1196 qalawudun/ ödün^hüsün^anu# burqaliq^casun^metü/ butaraju#

1197 keyisjü^iremü# e[n]de^oyira^buyuje# edö'e/ iregü^caq^

1198 bolbA# qorumut^gülice/ ke'ebA#

1202 (§32) qorum^atala# Tünggeli[k]^qoroqan^ö'ede# niken^gü'ün^ayisun^buyu/

1203 gürjü^irebesü/ Bodoncar^mün^aju'u# Buquqatagi^aqa^inu^üje'et^

1204 taniju# abu'at^uduritcu# Onan^müren^ö'ede/ qataraju/

1205 yorciju^talbibA#

1207 (§33) Bodoncar/ Buquqatagi/ aqa'yu'an# qoyina^ca^daqaju/ qadaraju^

1208 yabu[ju]^ügülerün# aqa^aqa/ beye^teri'ütü/ de'el^jaqatu/ sayin^ke'ebA^

1209 / aqa^inu/ Buquqatagi# tere^üge^inu/ ya'una^ber/ ese'bolqabA^

1210 #

1211 (§34) basa^mün'üge^ügüle^esü# aqa^inu/ ya'una^ber# ülü^bolqan#

1212 qari'u^inu^ese^dongqotba/ Bodoncar^yabuju# basa^müngü'üge/ ügülebA^

1213 / tere^üge^tür# aqa^inu/ ügülerün/ tuqaraca/ mün^mün^ya'un^üge^ügülemü^

1214 ci^ke'ebA#

1216 (§35) tendece^Bodoncar^ügülerün^tuqarun# Tünggelik^qoroqana/ bükün#

1217 irgen/ yeke^ücügen^mawui^sayin/ teri'ü^śi'ira/ üge<i>'ün/ saca'unbui#

1218 kilbar^irgen^bui# bida^tedeni/ ha'uluya/ ke'ebA#

1220 (§36) tendece^aqa^inu/*ügülerün/ je'teyin^bö'esü# ger^türiyen/ gürcü#

1221 aqanar/ de'üner/ eyetü[l]düjü# tede^irgeni/ ha'uluya#

1222 ke'e[l]düjü#

1224 (§37) ger^türiyen^gürü'et# aqa^nar/ de'üner/ kelele[l]düjü/ morilabA/

1225 mün^Bodonca^ri/ alginci/ ha'ulqabA#

1227 (§38) Bodoncar^alginci^ha'ulju/ dumda'ke'elitei# emeyi^bariju#

1228 ya'ujin^gü'ün^ci'ke'en/ hasa[q]bA# tere^eme^ügülerün# Jarci'ut#

1229 Adangqan'Uriangqajin^bi^ke'ebA#

— 1197 While ^ede^ is semantically possible here, some consonant was surely omitted before the d; C has seemingly ^e</ >de^, PP an impossible ^ekde^ — PP, C, Y ^iregücaq^; but C (with Y) has an additional pointer for caq — 1212 C (but not Y or PP) has a separator within the fan-ch'ieh writing in the first syllable: ^do^ongqotba^ (Note that in this last word the past-tense morpheme is written--as very rarely--with the 4-stroke -ba rather than the usual 15-stroke character; so 1424 — 1221 C ^eyetun^/ ^duju^, where (a) space was left for the -l, but then (b) a copyist misinterpreted this space as punctuation and put two separate brackets where there should have been (as in PP) only one. — 1229 Emended from PP's 'Adangqanu'Riangqajin^ (C lacks connectors and hence does not show the morpheme division)

qalawud-un ödün°hüsün°anu, burqaliq°casun°metü butaraju, keyisjü°iremü. E[n]de°oyira°buyu~je. Edöe iregü°caq°bolbA. Qorumud°gülice" keebE.

(§32) Qorum°atala, Tüñgeli[g]°qoroqan°öede, niken°güün°ayisun°buyu; gürjü°irebesü Bodoncar°mün°ajuu. Buqu~qatagi°aqa°inu°üjeed°taniju, abuad°uduridcu, Onan°müren°öede qataraju yorciju°talbibA.

(§33) Bodoncar Buqu~qatagi aqa-yuan, qoyina-ca°daqaju qadaraju° yabu[ju]°ügülerün,† "Aqa°aqa beye°teriütü deel°jaqatu sayin"°keebE; aqa°inu Buqu~qatagi, tere°üge°inu yaun-a°ber ese°bolqabA. (§34) Basa° mün°üge°ügüle-esü, aqa°inu yaun-a°ber, ülü°bolqan, qariu°inu°ese° doñqodba; Bodoncar°yabuju, basa°mün~gü°üge ügülebE; tere°üge-tür, aqa° inu ügülerün "Tuqar-aca mün°mün°yaun°üge°ügülemü°ci"°keebE. (§35) Tendece°Bodoncar°ügülerün° "Tuqar-un, Tüñgelig°qoroqan-a bükün, irgen yeke°ücügen[ ]mawuy°sayin teriü°śiira üge<y>ün sacaun~bui. Kilbar° irgen°buy. Bida°teden-i hauluya" keebE. (§36) Tendece°aqa°inu ügülerün "Je°teyin°böesü,† ger-tür-iyen gürcü, aqa-nar deü-ner eyetüldüjü, tede° irgen-i hauluya". keeldüjü, (§37) ger-tür-iyen°gürüed, aqa-nar deü-ner kelelеldüjü morilabA; mün°Bodoncar-i alginci haulqabA. (§38) Bodoncar° alginci°haulju dumda°keelitey, eme-yi°bariju, "Yaujin°güün°ci"°keen hasaqbA. Tere°eme°ügülerün, "Jarciud, Adañqan°Uryañqajin°bi"°keebE.

— 1208 P, H, L, S, deR all emend yabu to yabuju. — 1220 P places his punctuation mark after the je rather than (as H and S) before it.

1232 (§39) tede^irge'ni/ aqanar/ de'üner/ tabu'ula/ dawuliju# adu'un^ide'ene^
1233 haran^tutqara/ aqui^sa'uquya^gürbA#
1235 (§40) tere^dumda^ke'elitei/ eme/ Bodoncar^tur/ irejü^kö'ülebi#
1236 jat'irgenü^kö'ün^büle'e^ke'en# Jajiradai^nere^yitbA# Jadara^nu^
1237 ebüge/ tere^bol<u>bA# tere^Jadaradai^yin^kö'ün/ Tügü'üdei^neretü^büle'e^
1238 Tügü'üdei^yin^kö'ün/ Büribulciru^büle'e# Büribulciru^yin^kö'ün^
Qaraqada'an'
1239 büle'e# Qaraqada'an^nu^kö'ün/ Jamuqa^büle'e# Jadaran^oboqtan#
1240 tede^bol<u>bA#
1244 (§41) tere^eme^basa^Bodoncar^aca# niken'kö'ün/ töre'ülbi# barija^
1245 abuqsan/ eme^büle'e^ke'en# tere^kö'üni/ Ba'aridai^nere^yitbA#
1246 Ba'ari^nu^ebüge/ tere^bol<u>bA# Ba'aridai^yin^kö'ün/ Ciduqulbökö/
1247 Ciduqulbökö/ emes/*olotu^büle'e# kö'ün^inu^menemetü^törebA^
1248 / Menenba'arin'oboqtan/ tede^bol<u>bA#
1251 (§42) Belgünütei/ Belgünüt/*oboqtan^bol<u>bA# Bügünütei/
Bügünüt/*oboqtan^
1252 bol<u>bA/ Buquqatagi/ Qatagin^oboqtan^bol<u>bA/ Buqutusalji#
1253 Salji'ut^obo^{q}tan^bol<u>bA#* Bodoncar/ Borjigin^oboqtan^bol<u>bA^
1254 #
1256 (§43) Bodoncarun/ a^{b}lin^eme^dece/ töreksen# Barimši'iratuqabici^neretü^
1257 büle'e# tere^Qabiciba'atu^run# ekeyin/*inje'irek[se]ni#
1258 Bodoncar/ tataju^büle'e# niken^kö'ün^törebA# Jewüredei^neretü^
1259 büle'e# Jewüredei/ urida/ jügelitü/ oron?*büle'e#
1262 (§44) Bodoncar/*ügei^boluqsa^nu^qoyina# tere^Jewüredei^yi/ ger^daru'a^
1263 Adangqa/ Uriangqadai^gü'ün/ alu'a# te'ünü'ei/ buije^ke'ejü#
1264 jügeli'dece^qarqaju# Jewüreyit^oboqtu^bol<u>qaju# Jeüre^dün^
1265 ebüge^tere^bol<u>bA#
1268 (§45) Qabiciba'atu^run^kö'ün/ Menentudun^büle'e# Menentudun^nu^kö'ün#
1269 Qacikülük'Qacin/ Qaci'u/ Qacula/ Qaci'un/ Qaraldai/ Nacinba'atur#*
1270 dolo'an^büle'e#

— 1244 See 1071 — 1248 C Menenba'a^rin'oboqtan^ — 1252 Possibly the column-end # should have been / while the spaces after the ^bolubA^ forms should have been # — 1257 C has a minor space after Qabici, but PP shows the entire name sequence sidelined as a unit, with normal spacing throughout.

(§39) Tede°irgen-i aqa-nar deü-ner tabuula dawuliju, aduun°ideen-e° haran°tudqar-a aquy°sauquy-a°gürbE.

(§40) Tere°dumda°keelitey eme Bodoncar-tur irejü°köülebi. "Jad° irgen-ü°köün°bülee"°keen, Jajiraday°nereyidbE.† Jadaran-u°ebüge tere° bolbA. Tere°Jadaraday-in°köün Tügüüdey°neretü°bülee[;] Tügüüdey-in° köün Büri~bulciru°bülee. Büri~bulciru-yin°köün°Qara~qadaan°bülee. Qara~qadaan-u°köün Jamuqa°bülee. Jadaran°oboqtan, tede°bolbA. (§41) Tere°eme°basa°Bodoncar-aca, niken°köün töre-ülbi. "Bariju°abuqsan eme° bülee"°keen, tere°köün-i Baariday°nereyidbE. Baarin-u°ebüge tere° bolbA. Baariday-in°köün Ciduqul~bökö; Ciduqul~bökö emes olotu°bülee. Köün°inu°mene~metü°törebE; Menen~baarin°oboqtan tede°bolbA.

* * * *

(§42) Belgünütey Belgünüd*oboqtan°bolbA. Bügünütey Bügünüd* oboqtan°bolbA; Buqu~qatagi Qatagin°oboqtan°bolbA; Buqutu~salji, Saljiud°oboqtan°bolbA. Bodoncar Borjigin°oboqtan°bolbA.

(§43) Bodoncar-un ablin°eme-dece töregsen, Barim~šiiratu~qabici° neretü°bülee. Tere°Qabici~baatur-un, eke-yin inje°ireg[se]n-i, Bodoncar tataju°bülee. Niken°köün°törebE. Jewüredey°neretü°bülee. Jewüredey urida jügelitü oron*bülee. (§44) Bodoncar ügey°boluqsan-u° qoyina, tere°Jewüredey-i "Ger°darua°Adañqa Uryañqaday°güün alua. Teün-üey buy~je"°keejü, jügeli-dece°qarqaju, Jewüreyid°oboqtu°bolqaju, Jewred-ün°ebüge°tere°bolbA.

(§45) Qabici~baatur-un°köün Menen~tudun°bülee. Menen~tudun-u° köün, Qaci~külüg[ ]Qacin Qaciu Qacula Qaciun Qaralday Nacin~baatur,† doloan°bülee.

— **1236** PP, C have nere-yidbE; similarly PP nere-yidüyü in 1358, nere-yidcü in 1390 — **1269** Emended (following S) by addition of a minor space before Qacin; PP has a column-break before Qacin

1273 (§46) Qacikülü^gün^kö'ün/ Qaidu# Nomolun^ekedece/ töreksen^büle'e#
1274 Qacin^nu^kö'ün/ Noyagidai^neretei^büle'e# noyamšik/*aburitu^tula#
1275 Noyakin^oboqtan^bol<u>bA# Qaci'u^yin^kö'ün/ Barulatai^neretü^büle'e^
1276 yeke^be'etü/ ide'ene/ baruq'büle'e# Barulas^oboqtan^bol<u>bA^
1277 Qacula^yin^kö'ün/ ide'ene/ baruq'tula# yeke^Barula/ Ücügen^Barula'
1278 nereyitcü# Barula^s^oboqtan?*bolqaju# Erdemtübarula/*
1279 Tödö'enbarula/ teri'üten'Barula^s/ tede^bol<u>bA# Qaraldai^yin^kö'üt/
1280 buda'an^qutqulaqu# eki^teri'ü?*üge'ün^tula# Buda'at^oboqtan/
1281 tede^bol<u>bA# Qaci'un^nu^kö'ün/ Adarkidai^neretü/ büle'e#
1282 aqa^de'ü'ja'ura/ adaruqci^tula# Adargin^oboqtan^bolbA#
1283 Nacinba'atu^run^kö'üt/ Uru'udai/ Mangqutai^neretan^büle'e# Uru'ut/
1284 Mangqut^oboqtan/ tede^bol<u>bA#* Nacinba'atu^run/ ablin/*eme'dece^
töreksen^
1285 Šiju'udai/ Doqoladai^nereten^büle'e#
1292 (§47) Qaidu^yin^kö'üt?/ Baišingqordo[q]šin/ Caraqailingqu#
Caujin'örtegei/ qurban^
1293 büle'e# Baišingqordoqši^nu^kö'ün/ Tumbinaisecen^büle'e#
Caraqailingqu^yin^
1294 kö'ün/ Senggümbilge/ Ambaqai^tan^Tayici'ut^oboqtan?*bol<u>bA/
Caraqailingqu^yin^
1295 berigen/ eme'dece# töreksen/ Besütei^neretü^büle'e# Besüt^oboqtan^
1296 tede^bol<u>bA# Caujin'örtegei^yin^kö'üt/ Oronar/ Qongqotan#
1297 Arulat/ Sönit/ Qabturqas/ Geniges^oboqtan/ tede^bol<u>bA/
1298 #
1302 (§48) Tumbinaisecen^nü^kö'ün/ Qabul'qahan/ Semsecüle/ qoyar^büle'e#*
Semsecüle^yin^
1303 kö'ün/ Bültecüba'atur^büle'e# Qabul'qahan'nu^kö'üt/ dolo'an^büle'e#
1304 angqa'yeke^inu/ Ökinbarqaq/ Bartanba'atur/ Qutuqtumönggür#
1305 Qutula^qahan/ Qulan/ Qada'an/ Tödö'en'otcigin# ede^dolo'an^büle'e/
1306 #

— 1279 C, Y ^teri'ü^Tenbarula^s^ (with ^teri'ü^ wrongly glossed as a name but bracketed as an ordinary word, and a 'tribe' gloss apparently applying to the next next four syllables); PP ^teri'üten'Barulas^ (with same glosses as C) — 1283 C wrongly uses brackets for ^Uru'udai^ and ^Uru'ut^; PP correctly sidelines these.

(§46) Qaci~külüg-ün°köün Qaydu, Nomolun°eke-dece töregsen°bülee. Qacin-u°köün Noyagiday°neretey°bülee. Noyamšig aburitu°tula, Noyakin° oboqtan°bolbA. Qaciu-yin°köün Barulatay°neretü°bülee[;] yeke°beetü ideen-e baruq°bülee. Barulas°oboqtan°bolbA[.] Qacula-yin°köün ideen-e baruq°tula, Yeke°Barula Ücügen°Barula°nereyidcü,† Barula-s°oboqtan* bolqaju, Erdemtü~Barula Tödöen~Barula teriüten°Barula-s tede°bolbA. Qaralday-in°köüd budaan°qudqulaqu, eki°teriü*ügeün°tula, Budaad°oboqtan tede°bolbA. Qaciun-u°köün Adarkiday°neretü bülee. Aqa°deü°jaura adaruqci°tula, Adargin°oboqtan°bolbA. Nacin~baatur-un°köüd Uruuday Mañqutay°nereten°bülee. Uruud Mañqud°oboqtan tede°bolbA. Nacin~baatur-un ablin*eme-dece°töregsen°Šijuuday Doqoladay°nereten°bülee.

(§47) Qaydu-yin°köüd°Bay~šiñqor~do[q]šin Caraqay~liñqu, Cawjin~örtegey qurban°bülee. Bay~šiñqor~doqšin-u°köün Tumbinay~secen°bülee. Caraqay~liñqu-yin°köün Señgüm~bilge;† Ambaqay-tan°Tayiciud°oboqtan* bolbA; Caraqay~liñqu-yin°berigen eme-dece, töregsen Besütey°neretü° bülee. Besüd°oboqtan°tede°bolbA. Cawjin~örtege-yin°köüd Oronar Qoñqotan, Arulad Sönid Qabturqas Geniges°oboqtan tede°bolbA.

(§48) Tumbinay~secen-ü°köün Qabul°qahan Sem~secüle qoyar°bülee. Sem~secüle-yin°köün Bültecü~baatur°bülee. Qabul°qahan-u°köüd doloan° bülee. Añqa°yeke°inu Ökin~barqaq Bartan~baatur Qutuqtu~möñgür, Qutula° qahan Qulan Qadaan Tödöen~odcigin, ede°doloan°bülee.

— 1277 Emended by capitalizing Yeke — 1294 By treating this minor space as a mark of parataxis (romanizing as ; rather than space) we avoid a untrue statement. We may translate not (as de Rachewiltz 1971.125, and cf. 155) "The sons of Charaqai-lingqu, Semggüm-bilge and Ambaqai, formed the Tayi-chi'ut clan", but rather "The son of Charaqai-lingqu [was] Semggüm-bilge; [he and] those including [his son] Ambaqai, formed the Tayichi'ut clan"

1309 (§49) Ökinbarqa^qun^kö'ün/ Qutu^{q}tuyürki^büle'e# Qutu^{q}tuyürki'yin^kö'üt/

1310 Secebeki/ Taicu/ qoyar^büle'e# Yürki^oboqtan/ tede^bol<u>bA#

1312 (§50) Bartanba'atu^run^kö'üt/ Mönggetükiyan/ Nekünta isi/ Yisügeiba'atur#

1313 Dâritai'otcigin/ ede^dörben^büle'e# Qutuqtumönggü^rün^kö'ün#*

1314 Büribökö^büle'e# Onan^nu^tün'tür/ qurimlaqui'tur# Belgütei'yin/

1315 mürü'qangqas/ ca^{b}ciqsan/ tere'büle'e#

1318 (§51) Qutula'qahan'nu^kö'üt/ Joci/ Girma'u/ Altan/ qurban^büle'e#

1319 Qulanba'atu^run^kö'ün/ Yekeceren?*büle'e# Badai'Kiś<i>liq^qoyar#*

1320 darqa<n>dun^noyan/*tere^büle'e# Qada'an/ Tödö'en^qoyar/ uruq^üge'ün/

1321 büle'e#

1324 (§52) qamuq^Mongqoli/ Qabul^qahan'meden'abA/ Qabul^qahan^nu^qoyina/
Qabul^qahan^nu^

1325 ügeber/ dolo'an^kö'ü^diyen/ bö'etele/ Senggümbilge^yin^kö'ün^Ambaqai^
qahan^

1326 / qamuq'Mongqoli/ meden'abA#

1328 (§53) Buyur^na'ur/ Kölen'na'ur/ qoyar^ja'ura# Urśi'un^müren^ne'bükün#

1329 Ayiri'ut/ Buiru'ut^Tatar/ irgene/ Ambaqai^qahan^ökin^ökcü#

1330 ö'esün/ öki'niyen?/ hüdejü# otqu'bolun# Tatar/ Jüyin'irgen#

1331 Ambaqai^qahan^ni/ bariju# Kita'dun/ altan^qahan^na^a^{b}cu# otqui'tur#

1332 Ambaqai^qahan/ Besütei^gü'ün/ Balaqaci/ e[l]cini'er^ügülejü^ilêrün#

1333 Qabul^qahan^nu/ dolo'an^kö'üdün/ dumdatu/ Qutula^da^ügülerün/ harban^
kö'üdün/

1334 dotora# Qada'antaisi^da^ügüle^ke'en?/ ügülejü^ilêrün# qamuqun^qahan#

1335 ulusun^ejen^bol<u>ju/ ökiben^ö'esün/ hüdeküiben/ nama'ar#

1336 kesetkün^Tatar^irgene/ bariqda'a/ bi^tabun^quru'u^diyan#

1337 kimul?*tamutala/ harban^quru'u^diyan/ ha'uttala/ haci^minu/ aburan#

1338 sori^{t}qun^ke'cjü^ilêjü'ü#

1343 (§54) tere'caq'tur/ Yisügeiba'atur/ Onan^mürenne/ śibawulan^yabuquitur/

1344 Merki^dün/ Yekeciledü?/ Olqunu'ut/ irge'nece/ öki'a^{b}cu#

— 1314 C ^qurimla^quitur^ — 1318 C Qutulaqa^hannu^ — 1324 C Qabul^qahanme^denabA^ — 1326 C ^qamuqmong^Qoli^ — 1330 Y has an error: ^ökini'e^ — 1330 The spacing in this line makes sense only if we assume that the space after ^bolun^ was meant to be #, but was made much too small. — 1331 PP ^altan^ (with its own bracket, not sideline); C has the gloss 'gold(en)' but no bracket or sideline; thus not marked as a name. — 1336 After ^bi^ PP has a supra-normal space where C has normal spacing; the reading of C is nearly always preferable in such cases (which are very numerous), but in this instance PP may be right.

1309 (§49) Ökin~barqaq-un°köün Qutuqtu~yürki°bülee. Qutuqtu~yürki-yin° köüd Sece~beki Taycu qoyar°bülee. Yürki°oboqtan tede°bolbA.

1312 (§50) Bartan~baatur-un°köüd Möñgetü~kiyan Nekün~taysi Yisügey~ baatur, Dâritay~odcigin ede°dörben°bülee. Qutuqtu~möñgür-ün°köün Büri~bökö°bülee.† Onan-u°tün-tür qurimlaquy-tur, Belgütey-in mürü° qañqas cabciqsan tere°bülee.

1318 (§51) Qutula°qahan-u°köüd Joci Girmau Altan qurban°bülee. Qulan~ baatur-un°köün Yeke~ceren*bülee. Baday°Kiś<i>liq°qoyar, darqa<n>d-un° noyan tere°bülee. Qadaan Tödöen°qoyar uruq°ügeün bülee.

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1324 (§52) Qamuq°Moñqol-i Qabul°qahan°meden~abA; Qabul°qahan-u°qoyina Qabul°qahan-u°üge-ber doloan°köüd-iyen böetele Señgüm~bilge-yin°köün° Ambaqay°qahan qamuq°Moñqol-i meden°abA.

1328 (§53) Buyur°naur Kölen°naur qoyar°jaura, Urśiun°müren-e°bükün, Ayiriud Buyruud°Tatar irgen-e Ambaqay°qahan°ökin°ögcü, öesün ökin-iyen hüdejü, odqu°bolun, Tatar Jüyin°irgen, Ambaqay°qahan-i bariju, Kitad-un altan°qahan-a°abcu, odquy-tur, Ambaqay°qahan Besütey°güün Balaqaci
1333 e[l]cin-ier°ügülejü°ilêrün,† "Qabul°qahan-u doloan°köüd-ün dumdatu Qutula-da°ügülerün harban°köüd-ün dotora, Qadaan~taysi-da ügüle"°keen ügülejü°ilêrün, "Qamuq-un°qahan, ulus-un°ejen°bolju öki-ben°öesün hüdeküy-ben nama-ar, kesedkün[;] Tatar°irgen-e bariqdaa bi[.]†
1337 Tabun°quruud-iyan, kimul*tamutala
harban°quruud-iyan haudtala
haci°minu aburan, soridqun"°keejü°ilêjüü.†

* * * *

1343 (§54) Tere°caq-tur Yisügey~baatur Onan°müren-e śibawulan°yabuquy-tur Merkid-ün Yeke~ciledü Olqunuud irgen-ece öki°abcu, eüsgejü ayisuqu-

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— 1313 C köün, PP köün° — 1332 PP e[l]cini-er — 1336 All western editions and translations apparently take the bi as part of the prior sentence, though the Chinese punctuation seems to imply that it somehow goes with what follows. (S avoids the problem by omitting the expected punctuation mark.) — 1336-7 P (and following him Mostaert 1953.6) marks tabun, tamutala, harban, haudtala, and haci as alliterative elements; not so L

1345 e'üsgejü/ ayisuquyi?/ jolqaju/ önggeyijü/ üje'esü#
1346 önggejisü^buśi'tai# öki^qatu^üjejü# ger'türiyen/ qarinhawulju/
1347 Neküntaisi^aqa^yu'an/ Dâritai'otcigin/ de'üben^uduritcu^irejü'üi^
1348 #
1350 (§55) gürküi'lü'e/ Ciledü^ayuju# qurdun^qubitu/ aju'u#
1351 qubiyu'an/ quya^inu/ deletcü# quburi'nambalis/ burû^{t}qui^lu'a#
1352 qoyinaca^inu/ qurba'ula/ uda'araldubA# Ciledü^qośi'un/
1353 qucilis/ qariju# tergen^düriyen/ ireküi^lü'e#
1354 tende^Hö'elün'üjin^ügülerün# tede^qurban^harani/ uqabA'û'ci#
1355 cirai^cirai^aca/ busut^bui# amin^tur^cinu/ gürküi#
1356 ciraitan^bui/ amin^ele^cinu/*bö'esü# öljige^tutum^ökit#
1357 qara'ututum# qatut^bui# amin^ele^cinu^bö'esü# öki^qatu^
1358* olu^\yi'je/ ci/ busu'nereteyi/ Hö'elün^taki/ nere'yidüyüje/
ci^aminiyan^
1359 qoroq'hünür'minu/ hünüscü/ yabu^ke'en# camcaban'mültüljü#
1360 morin^de'erece/ naruyitcu/ abqui'lu'a/ qurba'ula/ qośi'un#
1361 qucilduju/ gürcü/ aisuqulu'a/ Ciledü^qurdun# qubiyin/
1362 quya'inu/ deletcü# juqus'duta'aju/ Onan^müren#
1363 ö'ede/*duta'abA#
1368 (§56) qurba'ula/ qoyinaca^nekejü# dolo'an^quburi/ dabatala/
1369 hüldejü# qariju^irejü# Hö'elün'üji^ni/ Yisügeiba'atur/
1370 delbegedece/ kötöljü# Neküntaisi/ aqa'inu# uduritcu#
1371 Dâritai'otcigin/ de'ü'inu/ kiligü'dergecejü/ ayisuquitur/
1372 Hö'elün'üjin^ügülerün/ aqa'minu/ Ciledü/ kei'ö'ede/ kegüliyen/
1373 keyisümser#* ke'er^qajara# ke'eliben/*ölösümser/
1374 büliyi/ edö'e/ ker'ele# qoyar^śibülgeriyen# nikente/
1375 arude'ereyen/ o'orcu# nikente^ebürân/ de'ere^o'orcu^
1376 / nikente/ uruqśida# nikente/ qoyinaqśida# ker'elekijü/
1377 odumui/ kê'et# Onan^mürenni/ tolkistala# hoijubur^dawuristala^
1378 yeke'dawubar/ uyilaju# ayisuqui'tur# Dâritai'o^{t}cigin#

— 1351 PP ^burutqui^; C seemingly ^buru</ >qui^ (like the ^sori</ >qun^ of 1338). Since the SH has elsewhere a verb buru'ud- we should certainly reconstruct (according to deR's system) a long û here. — 1358 See 1184
— 1360-2 The spacing here (as at the start of 1359) seems clearly wrong.
— 1362 C ^juqusdu^ta'aju^, with one of C's rare separators wrongly placed.

(1345)

yi jolqaju öñgeyijü üje-esü, öñge~jisü°buśi-tay, öki°qatu°üjejü, ger-
tür-iyen qarin~hawulju Nekün~taysi°aqa-yuan Dâritay~odcigin deü-ben°
1350 uduridcu°irejüüy. (§55) Gürküy-lüe Ciledü°ayuju--qurdun°qubitu ajuu--
qubi-yuan quya°inu deledcü, quburi°nambalis burûdquy-lua, qoyinaca°inu
qurbaula udaaraldubA. Ciledü°qośiun qucilis qariju, tergen-dür-iyen
1354 ireküy-lüe, tende°Höelün~üjin ügülerün, "Tede°qurban°haran-i uqabA-û°
ci. Ciray°ciray-aca busud°buy. Amin-tur°cinu gürküy, ciraytan°buy;
amin°ele°cinu böesü,

öljige°tutum°ökid,
1357 qarau~tutum qatud°buy.†

Amin°ele°cinu°böesü, öki°qatu°oluyi°je ci;† busu°nereteyi Höelün°taki
nereyidüyü~je;† ci°amin-iyan°qoroq[;] hünür°minu hünüscü yabu"°keen,
1360 camca-ban°mültüljü, morin°deerece naruyidcu abquy-lua qurbaula
qośiun<,> qucilduju gürcü aysuqu-lua Ciledü[ ]qurdun<,> qubi-yin quya°
inu deledcü, juqus°dutaaju Onan°müren<,> öede dutaabA. (§56) Qurbaula
1369 qoyinaca°nekejü, doloan°quburi dabatala hüldejü, qariju°irejü, Höelün~
üjin-i Yisügey~baatur delbege-dece kötöljü, Nekün~taysi aqa°inu,
uduridcu, Dâritay~odcigin deü°inu kiligü°dergecejü ayisuquytur Höelün~
üjin°ügülerün "Aqa°minu Ciledü

key~öede
1373 kegül-iyen keyisümser,
keer°qajar-a,
keeli-ben ölösümser büliyi;
1375 edöe ker~ele--qoyar°śibülger-iyen, niken-te aru~dcere-yen oorcu, niken-
te°ebür-ên deere°oorcu niken-te uruqśi-da, niken-te qoyinaqśi-da--
ker~ele~kijü odumui" kêed, Onan°müren-i tolkistala, hoy~jubur°
dawuristala°yeke°dawu-bar uyilaju, ayisuquy-tur, Dâritay~odcigin,
1379 dergecejü yabuju ügülerün,

— 1356-7 P marks öljige, ökid, qarau and qatud as alliterative elements. So all four words in the poetry of 1445, and all eight of 1453-4 — 1358 See 1236 — P and H punctuate after the next word (ci) rather than (as S) before; the spacing allows either interpretetion. — 1361 The Urtext seems to have taken qurdun as an epithet applying to Ciledü

1379 dergeccejü/ yabuju/ ügülerün# teberigüˆcinu# daba'atˇolon/
1380 dababAˆuyilaqdaqu/ cinu# usutˆolonˆketülbA#
1381 qayila'asu/ qarayiju# ülüˆüjegüˆcimayi# qayibasu#
1382 qa'ul<u>qa/*inu/ ülüˇol<u>qu/ ciˆsemboli/ ke'ejü/ itqabA#
1383 Hö'elün'üjiˇni/ Yisügei/ tedüiˆgerˇdüriyen/ abcirabA#
1384 Hö'elün'üjiˇni/ Yisügeiˆyin/ abciraqsan/ yosunˇteyimü#
1390 (§57) Ambaqaiˆqahanˆnu/ Qada'an/ Qutula/ qoyariˆnereˇyitcü/ ilêkse'er#
1391 qamuqˆMongqol/ Tayici'ut# Onanˆnuˆqorqonaqˆjubur/ quraju#
1392 Qutulaˆyi/ qahanˆbolqabA# Mongqolunˆjirqalang/ debsen/ qurimlan#
1393 jirqaquˆbüle'e# Qutulaˆyiˆqaˇergü'et# Qorqonaˆqun/
1394 saqlaqar/ modunˆhorcin/ qabirqata?*ha'ul<u>qa# ebüdükteˆölkekˆ
1395 bol<u>tala/ debsebA#
1398 (§58) Qutulaˆqahan/ bolu'at# Qada'antaisi/ qoyarˆTatar#
1399 irgenˆtür/ morilabA# Tataˇrun/*Kötönbaraqa/ Jalibuqa#
1400 qoyarˆtur/ harbanˆqurbanta/ qatquljuju# Ambaqaiˆqahanˆnu/
1401 ösölˇösön/ kisalkisan/ yadabA#
1404 (§59) tendeˆYisügeiba'atur/ Tataˇrun/*Temüjin'üge/ Qoribuqaˆteri'üten#
1405 Tataˇriˆdawuliju/ ireˇasu# tendeˆHö'elün'üjin/ ke'elitei#
1406 bürün# Onanˆnuˆdeli'ünboldaqa/ büküiˇtür# jöbˇtendeˆCinggisˆqahanˆ
1407 törejü'üi/ törekü iˇtür/ bara'unˆqarˆturiyan# śi'ayinˆtedüiˆ
1408 nödünhatqun/ törejü'üi# Tataˆrun/*Temüjin'ügeˆyi/ abciraqsanˇtur/
1409 törebAˆke'en# Temüjinˆnere/ ökküiˆteyimü#
1413 (§60) Yisügeiba'atuˆrun/ Hö'elün'üjinece# Temüjin/ Qasar/ Qaci'unˇ
1414 Temüge/ edeˆdörbenˆkö'üt/*törebA# Temülün/*neretei/ niken'ökinˆ
1415 törebi# Temüjinˆni/ yisünˇnasutu/ büküiˇtür# Jociqasar/
1416 dolo'anˇnasutuˆbüle'e# Qaci'un'elci/ tabunˇnasutu/ büle'eˆ
1417 Temüge'otcigin/ qunanˇbüle'e# Temülünˇölegetei/ büle'e/
1418 #

— 1382 deR queries the ^qa'ul<u>qa^ here and the ^ha'ul<u>qa^ in 1394; see note to 1394 on the page opposite. — 1409 Emended from C, PP ^töreˆbAke'enˆ — 1417 PP ^qunanˇnasutuˇbüle'eˆ

(1379) "Teberigü°cinu,
dabaad°olon dababA[;]
uyilaqdaqu cinu,
usud°olon°ketülbE.
1381 Qayilaasu
qarayiju, ülü°üjegü°cimayi.
Qayibasu,
1382 qaulqa*inu ülü°ol<u>qu;†
ci°sem~boli" keejü idqabA. Höelün~üjin-i Yisügey tedüy°ger-dür-iyen abcirabA. Höelün~üjin-i Yisügey-in abciraqsan yosun°teyimü.

* * * *

1390 (§57) Ambaqay°qahan-u Qadaan Qutula qoyar-i°nereyidcü ilêgseer, qamuq°Moñqol Tayiciud, Onan-u°Qorqonaq°jubur quraju, Qutula-yi qahan° bolqabA. Moñqol-un°jirqalañ debsen qurimlan, jirqaqu°bülee. Qutula-yi°qa°ergüed, Qorqonaq-un saqlaqar modun°horcin qabirqa-ta*haulqa,† ebüdüg-te°ölkeg°boltala debsebE.

1398 (§58) Qutula qahan°boluad,† Qadaan~taysi qoyar°Tatar, irgen-tür morilabA. Tatar-un Kötön~baraqa Jali~buqa, qoyar-tur harban°qurban-ta qadqulduju, Ambaqay°qahan-u ösöl°ösön kisal~kisan yadabA.

* * * *

1404 (§59) Tende°Yisügey~baatur Tatar-un Temüjin~üge Qori~buqa°teriüten, Tatar-i°dawuliju ire-esu, tende°Höelün~üjin keelitey<,> bürün, Onan-u° Deliün~boldaq-a büküy-tür, jöb°tende°Ciñgis°qahan°törejüüy; töreküy-tür baraun°qar-tur-iyan, śia-yin°tedüy°nödün~hadqun törejüüy. "Tatar-un Temüjin~üge-yi abciraqsan-tur törebE"°keen, Temüjin°nere ögküy°teyimü.

1413 (§60) Yisügey~baatur-un Höelün~üjin-ece, Temüjin Qasar Qaciun° Temüge ede°dörben°köüd*törebE. Temülün*neretey niken~ökin°törebi. Temüjin-i yisün°nasutu büküy-tür, Joci~qasar doloan°nasutu°bülee. Qaciun~elci tabun°nasutu bülee[;] Temüge~odcigin qunan°bülee. Temülün° ölegetey bülee.

— 1382 The following ci is generally taken as subject of olqu (but S omits his punctuation mark); L includes it as part of the prior poetic line.
— 1390 See 1236 — 1394 P marks qabirqa-ta and each of the next three words as alliterative elements. — Presumably one should (with L) emend ha'ul<u>qa to qa'ul<u>qa, (i.e. qaulqa) a form occurring in 1382 and 6226.
— 1398 Emended from Qutula°qahan boluad, (which makes no sense)

1420 (§61) Yisügeiba'atur/ Temüjin^ni/ yisün'nasutu/ büküi'tür# Hö'elün'
1421 ekeyin^törgüt^Olqunu'ut/ irgen'tür# naqacu'naraca#
1422 inu^öki'quyusu^ke'en# Temüjin^ni?*abu'at/ yorcibA#
1423 otqui'tur# Cekcer# Ciqurgu/ qoyarun^ja'ura# Onggiradai'
1424 Deisecen^ni/ jolqaba#
1427 (§62) Deisecen^ügülerün# Yisügei^quda# kentür^joriju/ ayisula'a/
1428 ke'ejü'ü# Yisügeiba'atur^ügülerün/ ene^kö'ünü/ minu#
1429 naqacu'nar/ Olqunu'ut/ irgen^tür/ öki'quyusu^ke'en#
1430 ayisulu'a#* ke'ejü'ü# Deisecen^ügülerün/ ene^kö'ün#
1431 cinu'nidün/*türiyen?/ qaltu# ni'ur^turiyan?/ geretü/ kö'ün^bui#
1434 (§63) Yisügei^quda/ bi/*ene^söni?*jewüdün/ jewüdülebA^bi/ caqân^śingqor/
1435 naran'sara/ qoyari^atqun/ nisju^irejü/ qar^de'ere?/ minu'tu'ubA^
1436 ene^jewüdün^niyen/ gü'üne^ügülerün/ naran^sara^yi# qaraju^üjekden^
1437 büle'e# edö'e^ene/ śingqor^atquju/ abciraju#
1438 qar'tur/ minu'tu'ubA# caqân^bawubA^yambar/ ele'sayi/
1439* üje^\ülümü/ ke'ejü# Yisügei^quda# ene^jewüdün/*minu/ cimayi^
1440 ele?/ kö'übe'en# uduritcu^iregü^ye/ üjeksen/*aju'u#
1441 jewüdün?/ sayin/ jewüdülebA# ya'un^jewüdün^aqu# ta?*Kiyat^
1442 irge'nü^sülder^irejü/ ja'aqaqsan^aju'u#
1445 (§64) ba/*Onggirat^irgen/ erte^üdürece# je'eyin^jisün'ökinü^önggeten^
1446 / ulus^ülü/ temecet/*qacar/*qo'a/*ökidi# qahan/
1447 boluqsana/*tanu# qasaqtergen^tür/ unu'ulju# qara^
1448 bu'ura/ kölgejü# qatara'ulju/ otcu# qatun^sa'urin^tur^
1449 qamtu^sa'ûlumu# ba^ulus^irgen^ülü/ temecet#

— 1424 See 1212 — 1431 Probably C's minor space before ^türiyen^ belonged before ^nidün^ rather than after it. — 1438-9 Soft bracket division in C; PP has the word written as two separately bracketed elements (within a single column), with a supra-normal space between them: clearly a copyists mistook the soft bracket-division for a hard one; cf. 1491-2 — 1441 C jew^üdü^lebA^ where PP has a single bracket. — 1445 C erte^ü^dürece^ and ^jisün'ö^kinu^

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(§61) Yisügey~baatur Temüjin-i yisün°nasutu büküy-tür, Höelün°eke-yin°törgüd°Olqunuud irgen-tür, "Naqacu-nar-aca,† inu°öki°quyusu"°keen, Temüjin-i*abuad yorcibA. Odquy-tur, Cegcer, Ciqurqu qoyar-un°jaura,† Oñgiraday°Dey~secen-i jolqaba.

(§62) Dey~secen°ügülerün, "Yisügey°quda, ken-tür°joriju ayisulaa" keejüü. Yisügey~baatur°ügülerün "Ene°köün-ü minu, naqacu-nar Olqunuud irgen-tür 'öki°quyusu'°keen, ayisulua" keejüü.† Dey~secen°ügülerün "Ene°köün°cinu

nidün*-tür-iyen qaltu,†
niur-tur-iyan geretü

köün°buy. (§63) Yisügey°quda bi ene°söni*jewüdün jewüdülebA°bi;† caqân° śiñqor naran°sara qoyar-i°adqun nisju°irejü qar°deere minu°tuubA[.] Ene°jewüdün-iyen güün-e°ügülerün 'Naran°sara-yi, qaraju°üjegden°bülee. Edöe°ene śiñqor°adquju abciraju, qar-tur minu°tuubA.† Caqân°bawubA[;] yambar ele°sayi üjeülümü' keejü, Yisügey°quda ene°jewüdün*minu cimayi° ele köü-been, uduridcu°iregüy-e üjegsen*ajuu. Jewüdün sayin jewüdülebE. Yaun°jewüdün°aqu. Ta*Kiyad°irgen-ü°sülder°irejü jaaqaqsan° ajuu. (§64) Ba Oñgirad°irgen erte°üdür-ece,

jee-yin°jisün°
ökin-ü°öñgeten

ulus°ülü temeced;

qacar qoa ökid-i,
qahan boluqsan-a*tanu,
qasaq~tergen-tür unuulju,
qara°buura kölgejü,
qataraulju odcu,
qatun°saurin-tur°
qamtu°saûlumu.

— 1423 S interprets as Cigürkü, but Ciqurqu occurs in line 2367 — 1430 C ayisulua". PP ayisulua"° — 1430-1 Emended from Ene°köün, cinu°nidün*... — The alliterating lines are marked by P but not L — 1434 S is surely wrong in punctuating before bi here, and after ta in 1441; in both cases H punctuates as above, while P omits punctuation. —1437-8 Perhaps emend by reversing the normal and minor spaces contiguous with ene, minu, and ele. Similarly those contiguous with ülü in 1446 and 1449. — 1449-50 S punctuates after both occurrences of ba, H and Mostaert before them. P punctuates after the first ba, but had no punctuation contiguous with the second.

1450 ba'önggesayit/ öki'diyen/ ösgejü# öljigetei?*tergen'tür/
1451 unu'ulju# ölebu'ura/ kölgejü/ e'üsgejüˆotcu# ündürˆ
1452 sa'urin'tur/ öre'ele'etêt/ sa'ûlqui# ba'ertenecc'onggirat[ˆ]
1453 irgen# qatunˆqalqatan/ ökit'öcilten# je'eyin'jisün'ökinüˆ
1454 öngge'berˆbüle'e/ ba#
1456 (§65) nu'un'kö'üt?/ manuˆnuntuqˆqarayu# ökin'kö'ünˆmanuˆöngge'üje'kdeyü#
1457 Yisügeiˆquda/ gerˆtürˆminuˆoduya# ökin'minu'ücü'ügen'buyu/
1458 quda'üje'tügei?*ke'ejü# Deisecenˆgertüriyen/ uduritcu/
1459 bawûlbA#
1462 (§66) öki'inuˆüje'besü# ni'urˆturiyan/ geretei# nidün'türiyen'qaltaiˆ
1463 ökini'üjejü# oyin'turiyanˆoro'ulbA# Temüjinˆneceˆnikenˆnasunˆ
1464 yekeˆharbantai/ aju'u# Börteˆneretei# söniˆqonoju?/ manaqaśiˆ
1465 ökiˆinu/ quyubasu# Deisecenˆügülerün/ olon'tawû/ quyu'ulju/
1466 ökbesü/ de'ejilekdegü# cö'en'tewû?/ quyu'ulju/ ök'besü#
1467 doromjilaqdaqu# ökinˆgü'ünˆnü/*jaya'an/ töre'ksen#
1468* e'ütenˆ\türˆötölgü'ügei# ökiˆniyenˆbeˆöksü# kö'üˆniˆyenbeˆ
1469 güregette# talbijuˆo[t]'ke'ebA# jebolulcaju#
1470 Yisügeiba'aturˆügülerün# kö'übenˆgürege[t]teˆtalbisu/ kö'üminuˆ
1471 noqaiˆyaca/*cocimtawu/ büle'e# qudaˆkö'üˆminuˆnoqaiˆyaca/ buˆsoci'ulˆ

— 1452 C (and Y) ˆba'ertenece'onggiˆ (with a run-on bracket having separate hinges and glosses for the first two words) plus rat (with no connector); PP ˆba'/ 'ertenece'onggirat (at column-end) with no connector or gloss for the last element, which thus is not marked as a name. — 1454 C ˆbüle'e</ >baˆ — 1462 PP wrongly ˆni'u'rˆturiyanˆ — 1468 See 1184

Ba°ulus°irgen°ülü temeced.† Ba°
öñge~sayid ökid-iyen
1451 ösgejü, öljigetey*tergen-tür unuulju,†
öle~buura kölgejü
eüsgejü°odcu,
1452 ündür°saurin-tur
öreele~etêd saûlquy, ba[.]†
Erten-ece°Oñgirad°irgen,
qatun°qalqatan
ökid°öcilten,
jee-yin°jisün°
1454 ökin-ü°öñge-ber°
bülee ba.
1456 (§65) Nuun°köüd manu°
nuntuq°qarayu.
Ökin°köün°manu°
öñge°üje-gdeyü.
1457 Yisügey°quda ger-tür°minu°oduya. Ökin°minu°ücüügen°buyu; quda°üje-tügey" keejü, Dey~secen°ger-tür-iyen uduridcu bawûlbA.
1462 (§66) Öki°inu°üje-besü,
niur-tur-iyan geretey,†
nidün-tür-iyen°qaltay°
1463 ökin-i°üjejü, oyin-tur-iyan oroulbA. Temüjin-ece°niken°nasun°ycke° harbantay ajuu. Börte°neretey. Söni°qonoju manaqaši°öki°inu quyubasu, Dey~secen°ügülerün "Olon-ta-wû quyuulju ögbesü deejilegdegü. Cöen-te-
1467 wû quyuulju ög-besü, doromjilaqdaqu. Ökin°güün-ü*jayaan töre-gsen<,> eüten-tür°ötölgü°ügey. Ökin-iyen°be°ögsü. Köün-i-yen~be°güreged-te, talbiju°od"°keebE. Je~bolulcaju, Yisügey~baatur°ügülerün, "Köü-ben° gürege[d]-te°talbisu; köü~minu°noqay-aca cocimtawu bülee. Quda°köü°

— 1450-1 P and Mostaert (1953.9) additionally mark öljigitey as an alliterative element; and Mostaert so marks ökid-iyen, but not ündür — 1452 I follow P, H, and S is dividing the sentences after ba; to divide before ba would follow the Chinese punctuation, but results is the unlikely sequence Ba°erten-ece°Oñgirad°irgen, — 1462 Neither P nor L marks these as poetic lines; but cf. 1431 and 2189

1472 kê'et# kötöl^moriniyan/ belge'ökcü# Temüjin^ni^güregette#
1473 talbiju'otcu#
1478 (§67) Yisügeiba'atur# ja'ura/ Cekcerün/ Śira^ke'ere# Tatar^irgen^
1479 qurimlan/ büküi'tür/ jolqaju# undâscu/ qurim'tur^anu^bawu<l>bA^
1480 tede^Tatar^tanin?*aju'u# Yisügei'Kiyan/ ire'ei^kê'et# urida^nu^
1481 dawuliqdaqsan/ kegesüben/ duratcu# oyisuladun/*qujirju#
1482 qoro/ qoliju/ ökci'üi# ja'ura^mawui^otcu# qurban^qonoq/
1483 yabuju# ger^türiyen/ gürü'et# mawui^bolju#
1487 (§68) Yisügeiba'atur?*ügülerün# dotora^minu^mawuibui# dergede^
1488 kenbui?*ke'ejü# Qongqotadai/ Caraqa/ ebüge'nü'kö'ün/ Mönglik#
1489 oyira'bui?*kê'esü# uriju^ire'üljü^ügülerün# caqa^minu^
1490 Mönglik# kö'üt^ücûgetü^büle'e# bi^kö'üben^Temüji^ni#
1491 gürigette/ talbiju/ irerün# ja'ura/ Tatar/*irgene#
1492* oyisulaq^\da'a/ bi# dotora^minu/ mawui'buyu# ücûget/ qocoruqsat#
1493 de'üneriyen/ belbisün?*bergeniyen# asaraqu^yi/ ci'mede#
1494 kö'ü'minu/ Temüji^ni^ötörken^otcu/ abcu'ire# caqa'minu^Mönglik/*
1495 kê'et/ nökcibA#

2011 (§69) Yisügei^ba'atu'run/ ügeyi^buśi'ülü?/ bolqan/ Mönglik?*otcu#*
2012 Dei~secen^ne?*ügülerün/ Yisügei^aqa/ Temüji^ni/ maśi'möröljü#
2013 öreben'ebedümü# Temüji^ni^abura'irebe^ke'ejü'ü/ Dei~secen'
2014 ügülerün/ quda'kö'üben/ mörölgü'bö'esü/ ottuqai^üjejü/
2015 ötör'ire'tuqai/ ke'ejü/ Mönglik^ecige/ Temüji^ni^a^{b}cu'irebe/
2016 #

— 1472 C seemingly ^bel</ >ge'ökcü^ — 1478 In C ^ke'ere^ is bracketed, but Śira^ke'ere^ glossed as unitary place-name; PP has no internal glossing division. — 1491-2 ^oyisulaq^\^da'a^ in C (with soft bracket-division); PP has the same two brackets, separated by a supra-normal space, within a single column; cf. 1438-9 — 2011-22 These lines show type "B" spacing (§§3.63, 7.1) and any romanization of spaces in terms of punctuation involves an attempt to reconstruct the type "A" spacing that must once have been present. In these lines a supra-normal space within a column is counted as # only if it is at least as big as the average-sized character in the line, or at least twice as big as the largest clear minor space in the line (if there is one). A three-way contrast of spaces is apparently present at column-end in these lines. Note that the lines contain three notes concerning the past-tense suffix -bA; two state "originally written be", one "originally written bai"

1472 minu°noqay-aca bu°sociul"°kêed, kötöl°morin-iyan belge°ögcü, Temüjin-i° güreged-te, talbiju°odcu, (§67) Yisügey~baatur, jaura Cegcer-ün Śira°
1479 keer-e, Tatar°irgen°qurimlan büküy-tür jolqaju, undâscu qurim-tur° anu°bawu<l>bA[;] tede°Tatar°tanin*ajuu. "Yisügey°Kiyan ireey"°kêed, uridan-u°dawuliqdaqsan kegesü-ben duradcu, oyisuladun qujirju, qoro qoliju ögciüy. Jaura°mawuy°odcu, qurban°qonoq yabuju, ger-tür-iyen
1487 gürüed, mawuy°bolju, (§68) Yisügey~baatur*ügülerün, "Dotora°minu° mawuy~buy. Dergede°ken~buy"*keejü, Qoñqotaday Caraqa ebügen-ü°köün Möñlig, "Oyira°buy"*kêesü, uriju°ireüljü°ügülerün, "Caqa°minu°Möñlig, köüd°ücûgetü°bülee.† Bi°köü-ben°Temüjin-i, güriged-te talbiju irerün,
1492 jaura Tatar*irgen-e, oyisulaqdaa bi. Dotora°minu mawuy°buyu. Ücûged qocoruqsad, deü-ner-iyen belbisün*bergen-iyen, asaraqu-yi ci°mede. Köü° minu Temüjin-i°ötörken°odcu abcu°ire, caqa°minu°Möñlig" kêed nögcibE.

2011 (§69) Yisügey°baatur-un üge-yi°buśi°ülü bolqan Möñlig*odcu, Dey~ secen-e*ügülerün "Yisügey°aqa Temüjin-i maśi°möröljü, öre-ben°ebedümü. Temüjin-i°abura°irebe"°keejüü; Dey~secen°ügülerün "Quda°köü-ben
2015 mörölgü°böesü odtuqay[;] üjejü ötör°ire-tuqay" keejü Möñlig°ecige Temüjin-i°abcu°irebe.

* * * *

— 1490 P and H divide the sentence after the next word, bi, rather than before it (as S)

2017 (§70) tere'qabur/ Ambaqai^qahan^nu/ qatut^Örbei'Soqatai/*jirin/
yekese/*qajaru/
2018 inerü/ qaruqsan'tur/ Hö'elün~üjin^otcu/ qojit'gürcü/ qojida<'u>'uldaju#
2019 Hö'elün~üjin/ Örbei/ Soqatai/ jirine/ ügülerün# Yisügei^ba'atu'ri/
2020 ükü'be'û/ ke'ejü/ kö'üdi'minu/ yeke'ülü'bol<u>quiyaca/ yekesün/
2021 keśigece/ bile'ürece/ sarqudaca/ yekin'qojida'ulumui^ta/ üje'et/
2022 ideküi^ülü/ sergü'ülün/ newükün^bol<u>bai^ta/ ke'ejü'ü#
2026 (§71) tere^üge'tür/ Örbei'Soqatai/ jirin'qatut/*ügülerün# uriju/ ülü^
2027 öktekü'mörtei/*ci/ ucira'asu/ idegü'yosutai^ci# gürejü/ ülü^öktegü^
2028 mörtei^ci# gürte'esü/ idegü/ yosutai^ci# Ambaqai^qahan^ni#
2029 ükübe'û^ci# ke'ejü/ Hö'elün^ne/ gürtele/ eyin'ke'ekdeküi/ bolbi^
2030 #
2031 (§72) arqaca/ edeni/ ekes^kö'üdi/ nuntuqtur/ gêjü^newütkün#
2032 ta^ber^bu^a^{b}cu^yabutqun/ kê'et# manaqarśi/*üdürece#*
2033 Tayici'u^dun/ Tarqutai~Kiriltuq/ Tödö'en~girte'tan# Taici'ut/
2034 Onan^müren/*huru'u/ gödölbA# Hö'elün~üjin^ni/ ekes^kö'üdi#
2035 gêjü/ newükderün# Qongqotadai/ Caraqa/ ebügen^otcu'itqaqu'tur^
2036 Tödö'en~girte/ ügülerün# ce'el^usun/*nidura'lu'a# ceügen^
2037 cilawun/ cewürelu'a# ke'e'et^newüje'ei# Caraqa/ ebüge^ni^
2038 ker/ itqaqu/*ci/*ke'en# qoyinaca/ jidabar/ jo~qudus/
2039 qatquju'u#
2043 (§73) Caraqa/ ebügen^yaratu'bolju# ger'türiyen/ irejü#
2044 berke/ kebdeküi'tür# Temüjin^üjere^otcu'u# tende^Qongqotadai/*
2045 Caraqa/*ebügen^ügülerün/ sayin/ ecige'yin'cinu/ guriyaqdaqsan#
2046 ulusi/ manu?*bürinü# ulus'a^{b}cu?*newükderün/ itqaqu~bolun#
2047 eyin'kikdebA^kêjü'ü# te'ün'tür/ Temüjin/ uyila'at# qarcu/
2048 yorcibA# Hö'elün~üjin/ gêjü'newükderün/ tuqlaju# beyeber/
2049 morilaju# jarimut^irge^ni/ icuqabA# tede'ber?*icuqaqdaqsan#
2050 irgen/*ülü'toqtan# Tayiji'u^dun/ qoyinaca/ newüjü'üi#

— 2031 PP ^newüt'kün^ (probably for ^newü'tkün^) — 2032 C ^manaqar^śi^; perhaps the internal glossing division is not an error.

(§70) Tere°qabur Ambaqay°qahan-u qatud°Örbey°Soqatay jirin yekes-e qajaru inerü qaruqsan-tur Höelün~üjin°odcu qojid°gürcü qojida<u>uldaju, Höelün~üjin Örbey Soqatay jirin-e ügülerün, "Yisügey°baatur-i ükü-be-û keejü köüd-i°minu yeke°ülü°bolquy-aca yekes-ün keśig-ece bileür-ece sarqud-aca yekin°qojidaulumuy°ta; üjeed ideküy°ülü sergüülün newükün° bolbay°ta" keejüü.† (§71) Tere°üge-tür Örbey°Soqatay jirin°qatud ügülerün,

Uriju ülü°ögteküy°mörtey ci;
ucira-asu idegü°yosutay°ci.
Gürejü ülü°ögtegü°mörtey°ci.
Gürte-esü idegü yosutay°ci.

Ambaqay°qahan-i, ükübe-û°ci,† keejü Höelün-e gürtele eyin°keegdeküy bolbi. (§72) Arqa-ca eden-i ekes°köüd-i nuntuq-tur gêjü°newüdkün. Ta° ber°bu°abcu°yabudqun" kêed, manaqarśi üdür-ece, Tayiciud-un Tarqutay~ kiriltuq Tödöen~girte-tan,† Tayciud Onan°müren*huruu gödölbE. Höelün~ üjin-i ekes°köüd-i, gêjü newügderün, Qoñqotaday Caraqa ebügen°odcu° idqaqu-tur°Tödöen~girte ügülerün,

"Ceel°usun nidura-lua.
Cewgen°cilawun cewürelüe".

keeed°newüjeey. Caraqa ebügen-i° "Ker idqaqu*ci" keen, qoyinaca jida-bar jo~qudus qadqujuu.

(§73) Caraqa ebügen°yaratu°bolju, ger-tür-iyen irejü, berke kebdeküy-tür, Temüjin°üjere°odcuu. Tende°Qoñqotaday Caraqa*ebügen° ügülerün "Sayin ecige-yin°cinu quriyaqdaqsan<,>† ulus-i manu*bürin-ü<,> ulus°abcu*newügderün idqaqu~bolun, eyin°kigdebE"°kêjüü. Teün-tür Temüjin uyilaad, qarcu yorcibA. Höelün~üjin gêjü°newügderün tuqlaju, beye-ber morilaju, jarimud°irgen-i icuqabA. Tede°ber*icuqaqdaqsan<,> irgen ülü°toqtan, Tayijiud-un qoyinaca newüjüüy.

— 2022 Perhaps emend to ideküy ülü°sergüülün ; but both C and PP read as above. — 2029 S (but not H or P) punctuates after the ci. Presumably ci is the particle here (Script Mongolian ču) rather than the pronoun; thus "Is it because [you] have realized that Ambaqai qahan is dead that..." — 2033 H, S punctuate before rather than after Tödöen~girte-tan; P lacks punctuation. S harmonizes the suffix to -ten here (though not in 2432); not so P, deR, or L — 2045-6 The major spaces after quriyaqdaqsan and abürin-ü are problematic. (H, P, S have no punctuation at these points.) Could ulus-i manu°bürin-ü be an interpolated phrase?

2054 (§74) Tayici'ut/ aqa'de'ü/ Hö'elün~üjin^ni/ belbisünni/ kö'üt/*ücûget#
2055 ekes^kö'üdi/ nuntuqtur# gêjü'newükdejü# Hö'elün~üjin/
2056 eme/ mergen?/ törejü/ ücûget?*kö'üdiyen/ teji'erün#* ukitala/*
2057 boqtalaju/ hôjitala?*büselejü# Onan^müren/ ö'ede/ irada^
2058 güyijü# ölirsün/ moyilsun/ temgüjü# üdür~söni/ qo'olai^
2059 teji'ebA# sölsütei/*töreksen/ Üjin^eke/ sutan/ kö'üdiyen^
2060 teji'erün# cigörsün/ śirô/*bariju# südün/ cicigina/ uquju^
2061 teji'ebi# eke^Üjin^nü/ qaliyarsun/*manggirsuniyar/ teji'e^{k}se^{t}^
2062 kö'üt'qat?/ bolura/ gürbi# jarcimtai/ Üjin^ekeyin/ ja'uqasubar^
2063 teji'ekset^kö'üt/ jasaqtan# secet^bolbA#
2066 (§75) Qo'a~üjin^nü/ qoqosun/ manggirsu'ar/ teji'ekset/ qa'ul<u>qat/
2067 kö'üt/ qoyira'ut?/ sayit^bolbA# eres^sayit'bolun/ baraju/
2068 erckün/*omoqun/ ele'boldabA# eke'yü'en/ teji'eye#
2069 ke'eldüjü# eke^Onan^nu/ ergi'de'ere/*sa'uju#
2070 elgü'ür^geügi'jasalduju# eremdek~jemdek/ jiqasu/ elgüjü^
2071 geügilejü# je'über/*geügi^eke'üljü# jebüge'qadara#

— 2066 PP and C ^manggir^su'ar^ (probably for ^manggirsu^ar) — PP ^qarluqat^, C ^qa'uluqa^, both unglossed; deR "qa'ul<u>qat (?)"

(§74) Tayiciud aqa°deü Höelün~üjin-i belbisün-i köüd ücûged, ekes° köüd-i nuntuq-tur, gêjü°newügdejü,
Höelün~üjin eme mergen törejü
ücûged*köüd-iyen tejierün,†
ukitala*boqtalaju
hôjitala*büselejü,
Onan°müren öede irada°güyijü,
ölirsün moyilsun temgüjü,
üdür~söni qoolay°tejiebE.
Sölsütey töregsen Üjin°eke
sutan köüd-iyen°tejierün,
cigörsün śirô bariju, südün
cicigina uquju°tejiebi.
Eke°Üjin-ü
qaliyarsun mañgirsun-iyar tejiegsed°köüd[ ]
qad bolura gürbi.
Jarcimtay Üjin°eke-yin
jauqasu-bar°tejiegsed°köüd
jasaqtan, seced°bolbA.
(§75) Qoa~üjin-ü
qoqosun mañgirsu-ar tejiegsed
qaulqad köüd
qoyiraud sayid°bolbA.
Eres°sayid°bolun baraju
erekün*omoqun ele°boldabA.
'Eke-yüen tejieye',† keeldüjü,
eke°Onan-u ergi°deere sauju,
elgüür°gewgi°jasalduju,
eremdek~jemdeg jiqasu
elgüjü°gewgilejü,

— 2055-60 P does not mark Höelün, ücûged, or üdür as alliterative elements; and he marks öede rather than Onan (2057), südün rather than cicigina (2060)
— 2068-70 P does not mark Eke-yüen and elgüjü as alliterative elements, but this is probably due to an error of typography; so in the second köüd-iyen of 2119

2072 geügilejü# cilüme~gubci'ur/ huyaju#* jiramut^jiqasu^
2073 śi'üjü# jici^eke^yü'en/ haci'teji'ebA#
2076 (§76) niken^üdür/ Temüjin/ Qasar/ Bekter/ Belgütei/ dörben^qamtu^
sa'uju^
2077 geügi^tataqui/ dotora# niken^gege'en/ soqosun?*oroju'ui#
2078 Temüjin'Qasar^qoyaraca# Bekter'Belgütei^qoyar^buliju^abubA^
2079 # Temüjin/ Qasar/ qoyar# ger'tür^irejü# Üjin^ekede^
2080 ügülerün# niken^gege'en^soqosun/ geügi^ja'uqsani# Bekter#
2081 Belgütei/ aqa'de'ü^qoyara/ buliju^abdabA/ ba^kê'esü#*
2082 Üjin^eke^ügülerün/ yegü'üje'ei# aqa'nar/ de'ü'ner/ yekin'teyin/*
2083 kildümüi# ta'se'üderece/*busu^nökör^ügei# se'ülece/*busu^
2084 cicu'a^ügei~bui# bida/ Tayici'ut/ aqa'de'ü'yeyen/ qaśi'u^ker#
2085 aburaqun/ bida/*ke'ejü/ büküi'tür# erte/ Alan^ekeyin#
2086 tabun'kö'üt^metü/ yekin'eye/ üge'ün'bui# ta'bü'tügei/*ke'ebi#
2091 (§77) tendece/ Temüjin/ Qasar/ qoyar# ülü'ta'alan/ ügülerün#
2092 öcigen/ nikente/ bilji'ur/ qodoliduqsani# teyin~gü/ buliju#
2093 abula'a# edö'e/ basa/ teyin~gü^bulibA# qamtu^ker^alduqun^
2094 bida/ kê'et# e'üten^o'orcu/ qarcu/ yorcibA#
2095 Bekter/ hulqun/ de'ere# śirqa/*aqtatan/ yisün'mori/ qaraju^
2096 sa'u?*büküitür# Temüjin?*ümerece/ daldatcu# Qasar^emünece^
2097 daldatcu# sumuban'salbaju/*gürküi'tür# Bekter?/ üje'et^
2098 ügülerün# Tayici'ut/ aqa'de'üyin/ qaśi'un/ dawusun'yadan#
2099 haci~kene/ aburan?*cidaqunu/ ke'ejü/ büküitür#
2100 namayi'yekin/*nidünü/ surmusun# amanu'qaqasun^bolqamui^ta/
2101 se'üderece/*busu^nökör^ügei# se'ülece/ busu'cicu'a^ügeitür^

— 2077 deR, following P and L, emends by adding [-tur] after tataqui
— 2084 In his Addenda and Corrigenda de Rachewiltz emends de'ü-yeyen to de'ü-yiyen

(2071) jeü-ber gewgi°ekeüljü,
2072 jebügc°qadara, gewgilejü,
cilüme~qubciur huyaju,
jiramud°jiqasu°śiüjü,
jici°eke-yüen haci°tejiebE.

* * * *

2076 (§76) Niken°üdür Temüjin Qasar Begter Belgütey dörben°qamtu°sauju° gewgi°tataquy dotora,† niken°gegeen soqosun*orojuuy. Temüjin°Qasar° qoyar-aca, Begter°Belgütey°qoyar°buliju°abubA. Temüjin Qasar qoyar, ger-tür°irejü, Üjin°eke-de°ügülerün, "Niken°gegeen°soqosun gewgi°
2081 jauqsan-i, Begter, Belgütey aqa°deü°qoyar-a buliju°abdabA ba"°kêesü, Üjin°eke°ügülerün "Yegüüjeey. Aqa-nar deü-ner yekin°teyin*kildümüy.† Ta°
seüder-ece busu°nökör°ügey,
2084 seül-ece busu°cicua°ügey~buy.†
Bida 'Tayiciud aqa°deü-yeyen qaśiu°ker<,> aburaqun bida' keejü büküy-tür, erte Alan°eke-yin, tabun°köüd°metü yekin°eye ügeün°buy. Ta° bü-tügey" kecbi.

2091 (§77) Tendece Temüjin Qasar qoyar, ülü°taalan ügülerün, "Öcigen niken-te biljiur qodoliduqsan-i, teyin~gü buliju, abulaa. Edöe basa teyin~gü°bulibA. Qamtu°ker°alduqun°bida" kêed, eüten°oorcu qarcu yorcibA. Begter hulqun deere, śirqa*aqta-tan yisün°mori qaraju°
2096 sau[ju]*büküy-tür,† Temüjin*ümerece daldadcu, Qasar°emünece°daldadcu, sumu-ban°salbaju gürküy-tür, Begter üjecd°ügülerün, "Tayiciud aqa° deü-yin qaśiun dawusun°yadan, haci~ken-e aburan*cidaqun-û keejü büküy-tür,† namayi°yekin nidün-ü surmusun, aman-u°qaqasun°bolqamuy°ta;†
2101 seüder-ece busu°nökör°ügey,
seül-ece busu°cicua°ügey-tür,

— 2077 Perhaps tataqui[-tur]; see note on page opposite. — 2083 P, H, S punctuate after ta rather than before it. — 2084 I. takes the next word, bida, as part of the poetic line; P, S punctuate after bida, H before. — 2096 The emendation to sau[ju] is that of P; deR, I., S do not emend; H suggested sau[n] — 2099 I assume that cidaqun-u ends with the interrogative morpheme, and hence mark the final vowel as long; so the aburaqun-u of 2124. For the syntax, cf. 2019-21 and 2028-9 — 2100 Cleaves (1982.23) apparently took nidün-ü surmusun and aman-u°qaqasun as poetic lines.

2102 # yekin/*teyin?*setkibA^ta# qolumta^minu?/ bu^bürelgetkün/
2103 Belgütei^yi/ bu'tebcitkün/ ke'e'et# jabilan^sa'uju/ gülicebA/
2104 Temüjin/ Qasar/ qoyar/ emünece/ ümerece/ öter'melejü/
2105 otbA#
2111 (§78) gertür^irejü?*oroquilu'a# Üjin^eke/ qoyar^kö'ükedü'en^
2112 cirai~uqaju/ ügülerün# baraqsat/ qala'unaca/*minu/ qalat#*
2113 qarurun#* qar^duriyan/ qara?*nödün/ hatqun^töreligi#
2114 ene^qarbisuban^qajaqu/ qasar^noqai^metü# qada'tur#
2115 dobtulqu/ qablan^metü# a'uriyan?*darun?*yadaqu? arslan^metü^
2116 # amidu~jalgisu/ ke'egü?/ manggus^metü# se'üder^türiyen/
2117 dobtulqu/ śingqor^metü# semiyer?/ jalgiqu/ curaqa^metü#
2118 botoqaniyan/ borbi^qajaqu/ bu'ura'metü# boroqantur#
2119 śiqaqu^cinô'metü# kö'üdiyen/ gelin^yadaju/ kö'üdiyen/ idegü/
2120 anggir^metü# kebdeśiyen/ könde'esü/ ömêrgü/ cö'eböri/*
2121 metü# bariju/ ülü?*sa'araqu/ bars'metü# balamut#*
2122 dobtulqu^baru[q]^metü/ barabA# se'üderece'busu'nökör/
2123* ügei^\tür# se'ülece/ busu'cicu'a/ ügei'tür# Tayici'ut/ aqa^
2124 de'üyin/ qaśi'un/ dawusun?/ yadan?/ büküitür# haci^kene/ aburaqunu^
2125 ke'ejü?/ büküi'tür# ker'aya^ke'en/ eyin'kildümüi~ta'ke'en#
2126 kö'üdiyen/ qa'ucin^üges/ qadalun# ötögüs/ üges/ orkidun^
2127 maśi^mawulabi#

— 2116 PP ^amiduja'/ 'gisu^/ ^ke'egü^ (with space left for the omitted l<u>), C ^amidujalgisu^/ ^kegü^ (with no hinges on the run-on bracket, and the last word to be interpreted as ^kêgü^) — 2122 Emended from C ^barus^metü^, PP ^balu^metü^ — 2122 C ^se'ülece</ >busu^

yekin teyin*sedkibE°ta. Qolumta°minu bu°bürelgedkün; Belgütey-i bu° tebcidkün" keeed, jabilan°sauju gülicebE; Temüjin Qasar qoyar emünece ümerece ötermelejü odbA.† (§78) Ger-tür°irejü*oroquy-lua, Üjin°eke qoyar°köüked-üen°ciray~uqaju ügülerün, "Baraqsad;†

qalaun-aca*minu qalad qarurun,†
qar-dur-iyan qara*nödün hadqun°töreligi.† Ene°
qarbisu-ban°qajaqu qasar°noqay°metü,
qada-tur<,> dobtulqu qablan°metü,
aur-iyan*darun*yadaqu arslan°metü,
amidu~jalgisu keegü mañgus°metü,
seüder-tür-iyen dobtulqu šiñqor°metü,
sem-iyer jalgiqu curaqa°metü,
botoqan-iyan borbi°qajaqu buura°metü,
boroqan-tur<,> šiqaqu°cinô°metü,
köüd-iyen gelin°yadaju
köüd-iyen idegü añgir°metü,
kebdeši-yen köndeesü ömêrgü cöeböri*metü,
bariju ülü*saaraqu bars°metü,
balamud dobtulqu°baru[q]°metü barabA.†
Seüder-ece°busu°nökör ügey-tür,
seül-ece busu°cicua ügey-tür,

Tayiciud aqa°deü-yin qašiun dawusun yadan büküy-tür, haci°ken-e aburaqun-û°keejü büküy-tür,† 'Ker°aya'°keen eyin°kildümüy~ta"°keen, köüd-iyen

qaucin°üges qadalun,†
ötögüs üges orkidun°

maši°mawulabi.†

* * * *

— 2104 PP has öter-melejü — 2112 H, P, S do not punctuate after baraqsad, but such punctuation is implied by the translations of Cleaves and de Rachewiltz. — 2112 C qalad, PP qalad° — 2113-4 P punctuates after the next word (ene), H and S before. The translations of de Rachewiltz and Cleaves imply punctuation after this word. — 2121 C balamud, PP balamud° — 2124 See 2099 — 2126 P marks qaucin, qadalun, ötögüs, and orkidun as alliterative elements; so all four words in the poetry of 2135. — 2127 The translation of de Rachewiltz 1971.138 takes maši°mawulabi as a third poetic line; not so P, L, or the translation of Cleaves.

2134 (§79) tedüi/ atala# Tayici'u^dun/ Tarqutai~kiriltuq^turqa'udiyan/
2135 uduritcu# qoluqat/ qo'ojiju'u/ śilüget/ śiberijü'ü^ke'en^irejü'üi^
2136 # ayuju/ ekes^kö'üt?/ aqa'nar/ de'ü'ner/ śiqui'hoitur/
2137* qorqo^\laju# Belgütei/ mudut'ququru/ tatalaju/ śibe'e?/ bariju#
2138 Qasar/ qarbulalduju/ Qaci'un/ Temüge/ Temülün/ qurbani/ jaba/
2139 ja'ura/ dürüjü/ bulqaldun/*büküi'tür# Tayici'ut/ ungśiju#*
2140 ügülerün# aqa'ban/ Temüji^ni/ ilê/ busudi'tanu/ kere^{k}'ügei/ ke'en/
2141 ungśi^{q}daju# Temüji^ni/ morila'ulju/ buru'utqan/ hoitur/
2142* duta^\aju/ otquiyi^Tayici'ut^üjejü/ hüldejü# Tergüne/ ündürün^
2143 śiquidur# śirquju/ orobasu# Tayici'ut?/ oron'yadaju/
2144 śiquidur/ horcin^sakiju#
2150 (§80) Temüjin/ śiqui~dotora/ qurban'qonoju/ qarsu'ke'en^moriyan#*
2151 kötöljü/ ayisuqui'tur/ morinaca/ eme'e^{l}/*inu?*mültürejü#
2152 qocorcu'u/ qariju?/ üje'esü/ eme'el/ kömüldür'gelekse'er^
2153 # olangla^{q}sa'ar/ mültürejü/ qocorcu'u?/ olang~ci~boltuqai#
2154 kömüldürge/ basa^ker/ mültüregü?*büle'e# tenggeri/ i^{t}qan/
2155 aquyû/ ke'ejü/ qariju# basa/ qurban'qonobA# basa^qarcu^
2156 ayisuqui'tur/ śiquiyin?/ amasara# qośiliqun/ tedüi/ caqân'gürü/
2157 amasara/ bö[k]len?*unaju'u# tenggeri/ itqan?*aquyû^ke'ejü#
2158 qariju# basa/ qurban/ qonobA# basa/ yisün?*qonoq/ ide'en/
2159 ügei^aju# nere'ügei^ker^ükü^{k}deküi/ qarsu'ke'ejü#
2160 tere/ amasar/ böklen?*unaqsan/ qośiliqun^tedüi# caqân^gürü/
2161 horcin/ qarbasu?*ülü/*bolqu# modudi^sumuci/*kituqai[ba]riyan#
2162 hoqtori'at/ moriyan?/ qaltari'ulu'at?*qarquilu'a# Tayici'ut#
2163 sakiju^aju'u# bariju/ abcu/*otbA#
2169 (§81) Temüji^ni/ Tarqutai~kiriltuq# a^{b}cu/ otcu# ulus^
2170* irgen^\düriyen# jasaqlaju# ayil^tur/*niken/ qono'ulun/ qono'ulun/
2171 bitü'ülün# yabuqui^tur/ junu'teri'ün^sarayin/ harban^jirwa'ana/*
2172 hula'an/*tergel^üdür# Tayici'ut/*Onan^nu/ ergi^de'ere^

— **2136-7** Soft bracketing over a column-break in C; PP has (correctly) a single bracket within a column; so 2141-2 — **2143-4** PP has twice ^śiqui' hoitur^ (as in 2136) for C's ^śiquidur^ — 2153 C ^olangla</ >sa'ar^; see note to 1088 — 2161 The spacing seems clearly wrong at several points. Note that if a 4-stroke ba (Mostaert loc. cit.) were inserted after ^kituqai, the column-end space would be (correctly) a minor one. — **2169** C has a small space where the b should have been, but it's smaller than /; so often below for this and other off-center characters, e.g. 2191, 2207

(§79) Tedüy atala, Tayiciud-un Tarqutay~kiriltuq°turqaud-iyan uduridcu,

"Qoluqad qoojijuu;
śilüged śiberijüü"°

keen°irejüüy. Ayuju ekes°köüd aqa-nar deü-ner śiquy°hoy-tur qorqolaju, Belgütey mudud°ququru tatalaju śibee bariju, Qasar qarbulalduju Qaciun Temüge Temülün qurban-i jaba jaura dürüjü bulqaldun büküy-tür, Tayiciud uñśiju, ügülerün, "Aqa-ban Temüjin-i ilê; busud-i°tanu kereg°ügey" keen uñśiqdaju, Temüjin-i morilaulju buruudqan hoy-tur dutaaju odquy-i° Tayiciud°üjejü hüldejü, Tergüne ündür-ün°śiquy-dur, śirquju orobasu, Tayiciud oron°yadaju śiquy-dur horcin°sakiju, (§80) Temüjin śiquy~ dotora qurban°qonoju "Qarsu"°keen°mori-yan kötöljü ayisuquy-tur morin-aca emeel*inu*mültürejü,† qocorcuu; qariju üjeesü emeel kömüldürgelegseer, olañlaqsaar mültürejü qocorcuu; "Olañ~ci~boltuqay. Kömüldürge basa°ker mültüregü*bülee. Teñgeri idqan aqu-yû" keejü qariju, basa qurban°qonobA. Basa°qarcu°ayisuquy-tur śiquy-in amasar-a, qośiliq-un tedüy caqân°gürü amasar-a bö[g]len*unajuu. "Teñgeri idqan* aqu-yû"°keejü, qariju, basa qurban qonobA. Basa yisün*qonoq ideen ügey°aju, "Nere°ügey°ker°üküdeküy; qarsu"°keejü, tere amasar böglen* unaqsan qośiliq-un°tedüy, caqân°gürü horcin qarbasu*ülü*bolqu,† modud-i°sumuci*kituqay[ba]r-iyan<,>† hoqtoriad mori-yan qaltariuluad* qarquy-lua, Tayiciud, sakiju°ajuu. Bariju abcu odbA.

(§81) Temüjin-i Tarqutay~kiriltuq, abcu odcu--ulus°irgen-dür-iyen, jasaqlaju--ayil-tur niken qonoulun qonoulun bitüülün,† yabuquy-tur jun-u°teriün°sara-yin harban°jirwaan-a hulaan*tergel°üdür, Tayiciud

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— 2150 C moriyan, PP moriyan° — 2152 PP kömüldür-gelegseer — 2161 P punctuates after ülü*bolqu, H before; S has no punctuation. If Mostaert (1953.34fn) is correct in his interpretation of the syntax here, the major space after bolqu must be an error. But conceivably tere amasar...ülü*bolqu could be taken as an interpolated sentence. — 2161 For the emendation, see note on opposite page. — 2170 P (but not H or S) punctuates after the first qonoulun — 2170-77 In seven instances PP has normal spacing where C has minor spaces (see narrow transcription): only in two cases does PP's reading seem preferable (after hulaan and naran)

2173 qurimlalduju# naran/*šingge'esü/ tarqabA# Temüji^ni/ tere/

2174 qurim^tur/*gelbüre/ kö'ün'gü'ün/ abciraju/ büle'e# qurimun/

2175 harani/ tarqa'ulun# tere/ gelbüre/ kö'ünece/ buqa'u^tataju/

2176 abcu# heki^inu/ nikente/ deledü'et# güyijü/ Onan^nu/

2177 tün/*dotora# kebte'esü/ üjekdegü/ ke'ejü# usunu^

2178* qarki^\tur/ gedergü/ kebdejü# buqa'uban?/ usun^huru'u/ urusqan/

2179 ni'ur'ile/ kebdebA#

2184 (§82) tere/ aldaqsan/ gü'ün# yeke^dawubar/*bariya/ gü'ün^aldabA^

2185 ke'en# qayilaqui^tur/ tarqaqsat# Tayici'ut/ quriju^

2186 irejü# üdür^metü/ sara'ura# Onon^nu^tünni/ bederebA^

2187 qarki'tur'kebtejü?/ büküiyi# Suldusun/ Sorqan~šira#

2188 jö^{b}^da'ariju/ üjejü?/ ügülerün# jö^{b}^ele/ eyimü/ arqatuyin^

2189 tula# nidün'düriyen/ qaltu# ni'urturiyan/*geretü^ke'en/

2190 Tayici'ut/ aqa^de'ü^de'en# teyin^ele/ naitaqdan'aju'u#

2191 ci^teyin^gü^ke^{b}te# ülü^ja'aqu^bi# kê'et^nökcibA#

2192 basa/*qarin/*bedereye^ke'eldüküitür# Sorqan~šira^ügülerün^

2193 mün'mün/ möri'erên?/ ese'üjeksen# qajariyan^üje'et# qarin^

2194 bedereye^ke'ebA/ je~gü^ke'eldübA# mün'mün?*möriyer# qarin/

2195 bederejü# basa^Sorqan~šira/ da'ariju/ ügülerün/ aqa/*

2196 de'ü^cinu# ama'an/ šidüben^bile'üden^ayisu# teyin'ke^{b}te/

2197 qada'uji~gü^kê'et/*nökcibA#

2202 (§83) basa?*qarin'bedereye?/ ke'eldüküitür# Sorqan~šira/ basa^ügülerün/

2203 / Tayici'ut/*kö'üt?/ ta^gege'en/ caqa'an^üdür/ gü^{b}cin~gü'ü^aldabA/

2204 edö'e/ qarangqui^söni/ ker^olqun# bida/ basa^mün'mün^möriyer#

2205 ese/ üje^{k}sen/ qajariyan^üje'et# qarin^bedere'et^tarqaju#

— 2173 Emended from C ^šingge'e</ >sü^tarqabA^ (where the minor space should have followed sü) — 2186 PP is clearly wrong in having a supra-normal space after 'Onon^ and before the genetive ending. — 2187 C ^qarkiturkeb^tejü^ — 2188 C ^jö^/ ^da'ariju^ and ^jö^/ ^ele^ with minor spaces where the b's belonged. — 2194 The spaces marked # in this line are very small, but even the smaller one (after ^ke'eldübA^) is twice the size of the clear minor space after ^ke'ebA^ — 2202-3 Note the unique occurrence of a minor space at column-end followed by another minor space at the top of the next column; on the page opposite this combination is arbitrarily interpreted as the equivalent of a major space.

Onan-u ergi°deere°qurimlalduju, naran*śiŋgeesü tarqabA. Temüjin-i tere
2174 qurim-tur gelbüre köün°güün abciraju bülee. Qurim-un haran-i tarqaulun, tere gelbüre köün-ece buqau°tataju abcu, heki°inu niken-te deledüed, güyijü "Onan-u tün dotora, kebte-esü üjegdegü" keejü, usun-u° qarki-tur gedergü kebdejü, buqau-ban usun°huruu urusqan niur°ile kebdebE.

2184 (§82) Tere aldaqsan güün, yeke°dawu-bar "Bariya güün°aldabA"°keen, qayilaquy-tur tarqaqsad, Tayiciud quriju°irejü, üdür°metü saraur-a, Onon-u°tün-i bederebE[.] Qarki-tur°kebtejü büküy-i, Suldus-un Sorqan~
2189 śira, jöb°daariju üjejü ügülerün, "Jöb°ele eyimü arqatu-yin°tula,

'Nidün-dür-iyen qaltu,†
niur-tur-iyan geretü'°

2190 keen Tayiciud aqa°deü-deen, teyin°ele naytaqdan°ajuu.† Ci°teyin°gü° kebte. Ülü°jaaqu°bi". kêed°nögcibE. "Basa*qarin*bedereye"°keeldüküy-tür, Sorqan~śira°ügülerün° "Mün°mün mör-ier-ên ese°üjegsen, qajar-iyan° üjeed, qarin°bedereye"°keebE; je~gü°keeldübE. Mün°mün*mör-iyer, qarin
2195 bederejü, basa°Sorqan~śira daariju ügülerün "Aqa*deü°cinu, ama-an śidü-ben°bileüden°ayisu. Teyin°kebte; qadauji~gü"°kêed nögcibE. (§83)
2202 "Basa*qarin°bedereye" keeldüküy-tür,† Sorqan~śira basa°ügülerün, "Tayiciud*köüd ta°gegeen caqaan°üdür gübcin~güü°aldabA; edöe qarañquy° söni ker°olqun.† Bida basa°mün°mün°mör-iyer, ese üjegsen qajar-iyan°

— 2189 These poetic lines marked by both P and L (cf. 1431, 1462) — 2191 P punctuates after the next word (ci), H and S before. — 2202 S starts the quotation after basa and before qarin — 2204 H and P punctuate after the next word (bida), S before.

2206 manaqar/ üdür^ci'u^{l}ju# eriye^qa'a/*otqu/ tere^buqa'utu/
2207 gü'ün^ke'ebA^je/ ke'e^{l}düjü/ qarin^bederejü#
2208 Sorqan~śira/ basa^da'ariju?/ ügülerün# edüi^bedere'et#
2209 qariju# manaqar^eriye/ ke'eldübA# edö'e/ mani#
2210 tarqa'ulun'baraju/ ekeben/*de'üneriyen/ erin'ot# namayi^
2211 üjebA'ke'en# gü'üne/ üjekde'esü? üjekdebe'ke'en?*bu?*kelele/
2212 kê'et/ nökcibA#
2217 (§84) ani/*tarqa'ulun?*baraju# dotoraban'setkijü# öcigen'ayil/*
2218 bitü'üljü^qono'ulquitur# Sorqan~śira^yin/ ger'tür/ qonobasu/*
2219 Cimbai/ Cilawun/ qoyar'kö'üt^inu/ örö'jirügeben/ ebetcü#
2220 söni?/ namayi^üjejü/ buqa'u^minu/ a^{b}cu'sulalaju/ qono'a'ululâi/
2221 edö'e?*basa/*Sorqan~śira/ namayi^üjejü/ ülü'ja'an^nökcin~abA/
2222 edö'e/*mün~kü^tede/ namayi? aburamu~je^ke'ejü/ Sorqan~śira^yin/
2223 ger^erin?/ Onan^müren?/ huru'u^yorcibA#
2228 (§85) gerün?*belge/ sün~tüsürü'et/ esügiyen/ sönide/ üdür'cayitala/
2229 bülekü^büle'e^tere?*belge/ sonoscu^yabubasu/ büle'ürün/ dawu#
2230 sonoscu/ gürcü?/ ger'tür/ inu^orobasu# Sorqan~śira#
2231 ekeben/ de'ü'neriyen/ erin^ot/ ese'û/ kelelü'e^bi# yekin#*
2232 irebA~ci#* ke'ebA/ Cimbai/ Cilawun/ qoyar^kö'üt^inu^ügülerün#
2233 śibawuqa'ni/ turumtai^butatur/ qorqobasu/ buta^aburaju'ui#
2234 edö'e/ bidan'tur/*irekseni# yekin^teyin'ke'emü^ci^ke'en#
2235 ecige'yü'en/ üge^ülü^ta'alan# buqa'u^inu/ cucalju#
2236 qaltur/ tülejü/ qoyitu/ nungqasutu#* tergen^tür/ unu'ulju/
2237 # Qada'an/ neretei/ döyiben/*amitu/ gü'üne/ bu^kelele^ke'ejü/
2238 asara'ulbA#
2244 (§86) qutu'ar/ üdür/ gü'ün^ni'ubA~je/ ke'eldüjü# ö'er^ja'ura/
2245 nengjileldüya/ ke'eldüjü/ nengjileldübA# Sorqan~śira^yin#
2246 ger^tür/ tergen'tür# iseriyin^dôro^gürtele^nengjijü/
2247 qoyitu/ nungqasutu/ tergen'tür/ unuju# amasara/ büküi^

— 2206 C ^üdür^ci'unju^ (with no space for the l-diacritic). For some reason Y has a minor space after ^üdür^ (corresponding to a supra-normal space in PP) — 2207 The spacing in C seems clearly wrong: ^je^ belongs with the following word rather then the preceding. (In PP ^ke'ebA^je^ ends a column.) The normal spacing after ^eriye^ in 2206 seems also incorrect. — 2220 PP ^qono'a'ululai^ — 2222 C ^abura^muje^ — 2235 PP ^buqa'u'i^ (with ^inu^ in next column)

üjeed, qarin°bedereed°tarqaju, manaqar üdür°ciulju, eriye[;] qaa*odqu
2207 tere°buqautu güün"°keebE[;] je keeldüjü qarin°bederejü, Sorqan~śira basa°daariju ügülerün, "'Edüy°bedereed, qariju, manaqar°eriye' keeldübE. Edöe man-i<,> tarqaulun°baraju eke-ben deü-ner-iyen erin°od. Namayi°ÜjebE°keen,† güün-e üjegdeesü 'Üjegdebe'°keen*bu*kelele" kêed
2217 nögcibE. (§84) Ani tarqaulun*baraju, dotora-ban°sedkijü, "Öcigen[ ] ayil*bitüüljü°qonoulquy-tur, Sorqan~śira-yin ger-tür qonobasu Cimbay Cilawun qoyar°köüd°inu örö°jirüge-ben ebedcü, söni namayi°üjejü buqau° minu abcu°sulalaju qonoaululâi; edöe*basa Sorqan~śira namayi°üjejü
2222 ülü°jaan°nögcin~abA; edöe mün~kü°tede namayi aburamu~je"°keejü Sorqan~śira-yin ger°erin Onan°müren huruu°yorcibA.

2228 (§85) Ger-ün*belge sün~tüsürüed esüg-iyen söni-de üdür°cayitala bülekü°bülee[;] tere*belge sonoscu°yabubasu bülcür-ün dawu, sonoscu gürcü ger-tür inu°orobasu, Sorqan~śira, "'Eke-ben deü-ner-iyen erin°od' ese-û kelelüe°bi. Yekin irebE~ci" keebE;†† Cimbay Cilawun qoyar°köüd°
2233 inu°ügülerün, "Śibawuqan-i turumtay°buta-tur qorqobasu buta°aburajuuy. Edöe bidan-tur iregsen-i, yekin°teyin°keemü°ci"°keen, ecige-yüen üge° ülü°taalan, buqau°inu cucalju, qal-tur tülejü qoyitu nuñqasutu tergen-
2237 tür unuulju,† Qadaan neretey döyi-ben "Amitu güün-e bu°kelele"°keejü asaraulbA.

2244 (§86) Qutuar üdür "Güün°niubA~je" keeldüjü, "Öer°jaura neñjileldüye" keeldüjü neñjileldübE. Sorqan~śira-yin, ger-tür tergen-tür, iseri-yin° dôro°gürtele°neñjijü qoyitu nuñqasutu tergen-tür unuju, amasar-a büküy°

— 2210-11 Note the potential ambiguity: "...Namayi°ÜjebE°keen..." is "saying that I saw [you]" whereas "...'Namayi°ÜjebE'°keen... would be "saying '[He] saw me'". (The translations of Cleaves, de Rachewiltz, and Pelliot imply the former interpretation, that of Haenisch the latter; see discussion in Mostaert 1953.25.) — 2231 C yekin, PP yekin° — 2232 C irebE~ci". PP irebE~ci"° — 2236 C nuñqasutu, PP nuñqasutu°

2248 nungqasu/ tatalaju# költür? gürküitür# Sorqan~śira'

2249 ene/*basa?*eyimü/ qala'una/ nungqasun^dotora/ ker?*da'usqu^

2250 kê'esü^nengji'ülsün?/ bawuju/ yorcibA#

2254 (§87) nengji'üli/ oduqsanu# qoyina/ Sorqan~śira/ ügülerün#

2255 namayi^hünesü^er/ keyisgen/ aldabA/ edö'e/ eke'ben/

2256 de'ü'neriyen/ erin~ot/ ke'ejü# aman^caqa'an^eremük^

2257* qulaqci^\ni/*unu'ulju# tel~quriqan?/ bolqaju# gö'ür^nambuqa^jasaju^

2258 / emc'el/*ülü^ögün# kete^ülü^ögün# numu^ökcü/

2259 qoyar^sumu/ ökbA# tedüi^jasaju/ ilêbA#

2263 (§88) Temüjin/ teyin^odu'at/ śibe'elejü/ qorqolaqsan#

2264 qajar^duriyan/ gürcü# ebesünü^alurqaibar/ Onan'

2265 müren^ö'ede/ möcgijü# hörönece/ Kimurqa/ qoroqan?/

2266* oro^\ju/ iren^aju'u# tere^ö'ede/ möcgiyet# Kimurqa'qoroqan'nu^

2267 # Beder^qośi'unu/ Qorcuqui^boldaqa/ büküi'tür/ jolqaldubA^

2268 #

2271 (§89) tende^neyileldüjü/ otcu# Burqan^qaldu^nu?/ ebüre/ Gürelgü'

2272 dotora/ Senggür^qoroqa^nu/ Qara~jirüge^nü/ kökö^na'ur#

2273 nuntuqlaju# aqui^tur/ tarbaqat/ kücügür/ alaju#*

2274 iden/ büle'e#

2277 (§90) niken^üdür/ śirqa^aqtatan/ naiman'morit# gerün?/ dergede/*

2278 bayiju? büküiyi/ de'erme/ irejü# üjetele/ de'ermetcü^

2279 yorcibA/ yabuqat'üjejü/ qocorbA# Belgütei/ oqodur^

2280 dargi/ qongqori^unuju# tarbaqa^cilara/ otcu?/ büle'e#

2281 üdeśi/ naran?*śinggeksennü/ qoyina# Belgütei/ dargi~oqodur^

2282 qongqor^tur# tarbaqat?/ aciju/ niqsaqaljatala/ yabuqan^

2283 kötöljü/ irebA# śirqa/ aqtatani/ de'erme/ abcu/

— 2255 PP, most exceptionally, shows a column-break between ^hünesü^ and ^er^ — 2256-7 PP misinterpreted the soft bracket division, introducing a supra-normal space into ^qulaqci^/ ^ni^ (within a single column); similarly in 2426-7 — 2266 C Kimurqaqo^roqannu^ • — 2271 C ^neyilel^düjü^ — 2272 ^qoroqa^nu^ in C has one bracket for the whole form, but an added pointer for the suffix. — ^kökö^na'ur^ has brackets and translation gloss ("blue lake") in C, PP — 2277-82 One suspects that normal spacing was intended in the three instances of ?/ here (2277, 2280, 2282) and also after ^bayiju^ in 2278 — 2283 C ^a</ >tatani^ (with space for the missing q); a much smaller blank was left within this form in 2287. Similarly ^a</ >cu^ (with space for b)

2248 nuñqasu tatalaju, köl-tür gürküy-tür, Sorqan~śira° "Enc basa*cyimü qalaun-a nuñqasun°dotora ker*dausqu"°kêesü[ ]neñjiülsün bawuju yorcibA.
2254 (§87) Neñjiül-i oduqsan-u<,> qoyina Sorqan~śira ügülerün, "Namayi° hünesü-er keyisgen aldabA; edöe eke-ben deü-ner-iyen erin~od" keejü, aman°caqaan°eremüg°qulaqcin-i unuulju, tel~quriqan bolqaju, göür° nambuqa°jasaju emeel ülü°ögün, kete°ülü°ögün, numu°ögcü qoyar°sumu ögbE. Tedüy°jasaju ilêbE.

2263 (§88) Temüjin teyin°oduad śibeelejü qorqolaqsan<,> qajar-dur-iyan gürcü, ebesün-ü°alurqay-bar Onan°müren°öede möcgijü--hörönece Kimurqa qoroqan oroju iren°ajuu--tere°öede möcgiyed, Kimurqa°qoroqan-u, Beder° qośiun-u Qorcuquy°boldaq-a büküy-tür jolqaldubA.

* * * *

2271 (§89) Tende°neyileldüjü odcu, Burqan°qaldun-u ebür-e Gürelgü°dotora Señgür°qoroqan-u Qara~jirügen-ü kökö°naur,† nuntuqlaju, aquy-tur tarbaqad kücügür alaju iden bülee.†

2277 (§90) Niken°üdür śirqa°aqta-tan nayman°morid, ger-ün dergede bayiju büküy-i deerme irejü,† üjetele deermedcü°yorcibA; yabuqad°üjejü qocorbA. Belgütey oqodur°dargi qoñqor-i°unuju, tarbaqacilara odcu bülee.† Üdeśi naran*śiñgegsen-ü qoyina, Belgütey dargi~oqodur°qoñqor-
2283 tur, tarbaqad aciju niqsaqaljatala yabuqan°kötöljü irebE. "Śirqa aqta-

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— 2272 Perhaps capitalize as Kökö°naur (if this is really a place name) — 2273 C alaju, PP alaju° — 2277-82 Perhaps read ger-ün°dergede (2277), bayiju°büküy-yi (2278), otcu°bülee. (2280), tarbaqad°aciju (2282); see note on page opposite. — 2280 C, PP tarbaqa-cilara

2284 otbA# kê'esü/ Belgütei^ügülerün/ bi^nekesü# ke'ebA^
2285 Qasar/ ügülerün# ci^ülü'cidaqu/ bi^nekesü# ke'ebA/*
2286 Temüjin^ügülerün# ta^ülü^cidaqu/ bi^nekesü# ke'ejü?/ dargi^
2287 qongqori/ Temüjin/ unuju# śirqa'aqtatani# ebesünü^
2288 alurqaibar/ möcgijü# qurban/ qonoju/ manaqar'erte^
2289 mör^tür# olon?/ adu'untur# niken^gürümele'kö'ün'gü'ün^
2290 ge'ü~sa'an/ aquyi^jolqaju/ śirqa/*aqtatani^surabasu# tere^
2291 kö'ün^ügülerün# ene^manaqar/ naran?*urququyin/ urida#
2292 śirqa/ aqtatan/ naiman'morit# e'über?/ hüldejü/ yorcibA^
2293 mör^inu/ bi?*ja'aju/ öksü^kê'et/ oqodur^qongqori/
2294 talbi'ulju# Temüjin^ne/ oroq~śingqulayi/ unu'ulbA#
2295 mün/ ö'esün^qurdun/ qubiyi^unubA# gerdüriyen/ ba/ ülü^
2296 odun# nambuqa/ sa'ul<u>qaban^ke'ere/ buquju?/ talbibA#
2297 nökör'ci'bürün/ maśi'mungtaniju/ ayisu^aju'u# ereyin^
2298 mung/*niken/*bui~je# bi^cimatur/ nököcesü# ecige?*minu^
2299 Naqu~bayan/ ke'ekdeyü# bi^qaqca?*kö'ün'inu/ bi^Bo'orcu/*
2300 neretü~bui/ ke'e'et# śirqa/ a[q]tatanu/ möriyar'inu/
2301 möcgijü# qurban^qonoju/ üdeśi?/ naran?/ quburi'taśin^büküi'tür^
2302 niken'güri'en/ irgen'tür/ gürbA# śirqa/*aqtatan/ naiman'morit^
2303 / tere/ yeke~güri'e'nü^kija'ara/ ebesülen/ bayiju/ büküiyi/
2304 üjebA# Temüjin/ ügülerün/ nökör'ci/ ende/*bayi#
2305 bi/*śirqa/ aqtatan/ tede~bui/ hüldejü/ qarsuqai/ ke'ebA#
2306 Bo'orcu/*ügülerün/ nököcesü/ ke'en^irele'e# bi'ende^
2307 yekin^bayiqu/ kê'et# qamtu/*dobtulju/ oro'at#*
2308 śirqa/*aqtatani/ hüldejü/ qarbA#
2320 (§91) qoyinaca/ haran?/ ubursubur/ nekejü/ ayisu# niken^caqa'an^
2321 moritu^gü'ün/ u'urqa/ bariju# qaqca'ar/ küyicejü/*ayisu#
2322 Bo'orcu^ügülerün/ nökör/ numu^sumu^nada~aca/ bi^qarbulaldusu^
2323 ke'ebA# Temüjin^ügülerün?/ minu^tula/ ci^erüste'üjei#
2324 bi^qarbulaldusu/ ke'ejü# esergü/ qarin/ qarbulaldubA#

— **2287** C ^śirqa</ >atatani^ with a smaller space after a (where the q belonged) than before it ; PP has normal spacing throughout. — **2293** C seemingly ^öksü</ >kê'et/ — **2296** C ^sa'ulu^qaban^ — **2300** C ^ata^/ ^tanu^/ — **2321** The space after ^bariju^ is much smaller than the usual major space, but notably larger than the minor spaces in this line. — **2322** C seemingly qa^rbulaldusu^ (with the bracket starting too late)

tan-i deerme abcu odbA". kêesü Belgütey°ügülerün "Bi°nekesü". keebE[;] Qasar ügülerün, "Ci°ülü°cidaqu; bi°nekesü". keebE; Temüjin°ügülerün, "Ta°ülü°cidaqu; bi°nekesü". keejü dargi°qoñqor-i Temüjin unuju, śirqa° aqta-tan-i, ebesün-ü°alurqay-bar möcgijü, qurban qonoju manaqar°erte°
2289 mör-tür, olon aduun-tur, niken°gürümele°köün°güün°geü~saan aqu-yi° jolqaju śirqa*aqta-tan-i°surabasu, tere°köün°ügülerün, "Ene°manaqar naran*urququ-yin urida, śirqa aqta-tan nayman°morid, eüber hüldejü yorcibA[;] mör°inu bi*jaaju ögsü"°kêed oqodur°qoñqor-i talbiulju,
2295 Temüjin-e oroq~śiñqula-yi unuulbA. Mün öesün[ ]qurdun qubi-yi°unubA. Ger-dür-iyen ba ülü°odun, nambuqa saulqa-ban°keer-e buquju talbibA. "Nökör°ci°bürün maśi°muñtaniju ayisu°ajuu. Ere-yin°muñ niken buy~je. "Bi°cimatur nököcesü. Ecige*minu°Naqu~bayan keegdeyü. Bi°qaqca*köün° inu; bi°Boorcu neretü~buy" keeed, śirqa a[q]ta-tan-u mör-iyar°inu
2301 möcgijü, qurban°qonoju üdeśi naran quburi°taśin°büküy-tür[ ]niken° gürien irgen-tür gürbE. Śirqa*aqta-tan nayman°morid tere yeke~ gürien-ü°kijaar-a ebesülen bayiju büküy-i üjebE. Temüjin ügülerün "Nökör°ci ende*bayi. Bi{--}śirqa aqta-tan tede~buy{--}hüldejü qarsuqay"
2306 keebE.† Boorcu ügülerün "'Nököcesü' keen°irelee. Bi°ende°yekin°bayiqu" kêed, qamtu dobtulju oroad, śirqa*aqta-tan-i hüldejü qarbA. (§91)
2320 Qoyinaca haran ubursubur nekejü ayisu. Niken°caqaan°moritu°güün uurqa bariju, qaqca-ar küyicejü ayisu. Boorcu°ügülerün "Nökör numu°sumu° nada~aca; bi°qarbulaldusu"°keebE. Temüjin°ügülerün "Minu°tula ci°
2324 erüsteüjey. Bi°qarbulaldusu" keejü, esergü qarin qarbulaldubA. Tere°

— 2305 The interpolated sentence is marked by Mostaert 1953.33fn.

2325 tere^caqa'an^mori'tu^gü'ün/ u'urqa'bariyan/ dokiju^bayibA#
2326 qoyitus/*nököt/*küyicejü^irebA# naran^śinggejü^otbA/
2327 dü'üśin^bolju?*ayisu# qoyitu^tede/ haran^baru'an?/ boldaju#
2328 bayiju/ qocorbA#
2333 (§92) tere?/ söni^düli'et/ qurban^üdür/ qurban^söni/ dülijü^gürbA^
2334 Temüjin^ügülerün/ nökör/ bi/*cimadaca/*anggida/ ede^moridiyan^
2335 abqu'û/ büle'e# qubiyalduya/ kedüiyi^a^{b}qu^ke'emü#*
2336 ke'ebe# Bo'orcu^ügülerün/ bi^sayin^nököri# cimayi^mungtaniju^
2337 ayisu^ke'en# sayin^nököre/ tusa^bolsu/ ke'en# nököcejü^irebA^
2338 bi/ ölje'û^ke'ejü/ a^{b}qu?/ bi/* ecige^minu/ Naqu~bayan^neretü/*
2339 buyu# Naqu~bayan^nu/ qaqca?/ kö'ün^inu/ bi^buyu/ ecige'yin^minu/*
2340 jü'e^{k}sen/ nada^tügetele^buyu# bi^ülü^a^{b}qu/ tusa'boluqsan/ minu^
2341 ya'un^tusa'bolqu/ ülü^a^{b}qu/ ke'ebA#
2346 (§93) Naqu~bayan^nu/ ger'tür?/ gürbA# Naqu~bayan^kö'ünben/ Bo'orcu^yi^
2347 ja^{b}qaju/ nisun?/ nilbusubar?/ aju'u# genete^gürtejü# kö'üben^
2348 üjejü/ nikente/ uyilamu# nikente/ dongqodumu# kö'ün^inu^
2349 Bo'orcu^ügülerün/ ya'un^bolbA#* sayin^nökör/ mungtaniju/
2350 ayisun^aju'u/ nököcejü/ odula'a'bi# edö'e/ irebA^kê'et^
2351 ha'ulju?/ otcu/ ke'ere/ buquqsan# nambuqa^sa'ul<u>qaban/*a^{b}cirabA^
2352 Temüjin^ne/*tel~quriqan?/ alaju/ günesü^ögü'et# nambuqa#
2353 de'ürge?/ jasaju/ günesüle'ülbA# Naqu~bayan^ügülerün/ qoyar/*
2354 jala'us~bui/*ta?*üje^{l}düktüt# mono/ qoyina/ bu/*te^{b}cildü^{k}tüt/
2355 ke'ebA/ Temüjin/ otcu/ qurban/ söni/ qurban^üdür^yorciju^
2356 Senggür?*qoroqana/ ger'türiyen/ gürbA# Hö'elün/ eke/
2357 Qasar/*ki'et/ de'ü'ner^inu/ herüjü/ aju# üjejü/
2358 bayasbA#
2365 (§94) tendece/ Temüjin/ Be^{l}gütei/ qoyar# Dei~secen^nü/ Börte~üji^ni#
2366 yisün/ nasutu/ büküitür'üjejü# irekse'er/ qaqacaju^büle'e^
2367 Kelüren^müren^huru'u/ erin'otbA# Ce^{k}cer'Ciqurqu^qoyarun/*

— **2336** In ^ke'ebe^ the suffix is written with the 7-stroke be rather than the more common 15-stroke -bA; so ^de'ürbe^ in 2438 — **2350ff.** The correlation between line-end spacing and syntax becomes notably poorer at this point; leaves 35-37, 39, 41, 43, 46, 48 show what may well be a type of spacing transitional between type "A" and type "B" (but all are romanized as the former) — **2352** PP ^telquriqan^ and C ^tel</ >quriqan^ — **2354** C ^üje</ >düktüt^# — PP ^monob^/ ^qoyina^/

caqaan°mori-tu°güün uurqa-bar-iyan dokiju°bayibA. Qoyitus nököd küyiccjü°irebE. Naran°šiñgejü°odbA; düüšin°bolju*ayisu. Qoyitu[ ]tede haran[ ]baruan boldaju, bayiju qocorbA.

2333 (§92) Tere söni°dülied qurban°üdür qurban°söni dülijü°gürbE[;] Temüjin°ügülerün "Nökör bi cima-daca*añgida edc°morid-iyan°abqu-û bülee. Qubiyalduya; kedüy-i°abqu°keemü", keebe. Boorcu°ügülerün "Bi° sayin°nökör-i, cimayi°muñtaniju°ayisu°keen, 'Sayin°nökör-e tusa°bolsu'
2338 keen, nököcejü°irebE°bi; ölje-û°keejü abqu bi; ecige°minu Naqu~bayan° neretü buyu. Naqu~bayan-u qaqca köün°inu bi°buyu; ecige-yin°minu jüegsen nada°tügetele°buyu. Bi°ülü°abqu; tusa°boluqsan minu[ ]yaun° tusa°bolqu; ülü°abqu" keebE.

2346 (§93) Naqu~bayan-u ger-tür gürbE. Naqu~bayan°köün-ben Boorcu-yi° jabqaju nisun nilbusu-bar ajuu. Genete°gürtejü, köü-ben°üjejü niken-te uyilamu, niken-te doñqodumu. Köün°inu°Boorcu°ügülerün "Yaun°bolbA. Sayin°nökör muñtaniju ayisun°ajuu; nököcejü odulaa°bi. Edöc irebE"° kêed[ ]haulju odcu keer-e buquqsan, nambuqa°saulqa-ban abcirabA[.]
2352 Temüjin-e tel~quriqan alaju günesü°ögüed, nambuqa, deürge jasaju günesüleülbE. Naqu~bayan°ügülerün "Qoyar*jalaus~buy; ta*üjeldügtüd.† Mono qoyina bu*tebcildügtüd" keebE; Temüjin odcu qurban söni qurban° üdür°yorciju[ ]Señgür*qoroqan-a ger-tür-iyen gürbE. Höclün eke Qasar* kied deü-ner°inu herüjü aju, üjejü bayasbA.

* * * *

2365 (§94) Tendece Temüjin Belgütey qoyar, Dey~secen-ü Börte~üjin-i-- yisün nasutu büküy-tür°üjejü, iregseer qaqacaju°bülec[--]Kelüren°müren° huruu erin°odbA. Cegcer°Ciqurqu°qoyar-un*jaura, Dey~secen°Oñgirad

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— 2354 P punctuates after ta rather than (as H, S) before. — PP has ...buy°ta°üje... while C has unclearly either ...buy ta°üje... or perhaps ...buy ta üje...; the last of these could be interpreted as ...buy ta; üje...

2368 ja'ura# Dei~secen^Onggira^{t}/ tende^aju'u/ Dei~secen'Temüji^ni#

2369 üjejü?/ maśi^ycke^bayascu^ügülerün# Tayici'ut/ aqa'de'ü/

2370 cinu/ naitamu^ke'en/ medejü/ maśi?/ herüjü/ cököle'ei/ aran^

2371 üjebA'je/ cimayi^kê'et/ Börte~üji^ni/ neyile'üle'et#

2372 e'üsgebA/ e'üsgen/ ayisurun# Dei~secen?/ ja'ura/ Kelüre'nü^

2373 Uraq~cöl^nûdaca/ qaribA# gergei'inu/ Börte~üji^nü/ eke/

2374 Cotan/ neretei/ büliyi# Cotan^ökiyen/ hüdejü# Gürelgü#

2375 dotora# Senggür/ qoroqana/ büküitür/*gürgejü/ irebA#

2381 (§95) Cotan^ni/ qari'ulu'at/ Belgütei^yi^Bo'orcu^yi/ nököceye?/ ke'en/

2382 uriju/ ilêbA# Bo'orcu'Be$^{]}$gütei^yi/ gürge'ülü'et#

2383 ecige</ >düriyen/ ülü^kelelen/ bögötür^qongqori^unu'at/* boro^

2384 örmügeben/ böktürü'et# Belgütei</ >lü'e'irebA# tere/

2385 nökööckse'er/ nökööceküi/*yosun/ teyimü#

2389 (§96) Senggür^qoroqa</ >naca^newüjü# Kelüren^mürenü^teri'ün/ Bürgi'

2390 ergide/ nuntuqlan^bawuju# Cotan?/ ekeyin^śitkül'ke'en#

2391 qara/ buluqan?/ daqu^abciraju?/ büle'e# tere^daquyi#

2392 Temüjin/ Qasar/ Belgütei/ qurban/ a^{b}cu'otcu# erte^üdür^

2393 Yisügei^qan/ ecige^lü'e# Kereyit/ irgenü/ Ong~qan/ anda/

2394 ke'eldüksen/ aju'u# ecige^lü'e/ minu/ anda^ke'eldüksen/

2395 ecige^metü^bui~je/ ke'en# Ong~qa^ni/ Tu'ula^yin/ qara~tünne/ buyu/

2396 ke'en/ medejü/ otbA# Ong~qan^tur/ Temüjin/ gürcü?/ ügülerün/

2397 erte/ üdür/ ecige^lü'e^minu/ anda/ ke'eldüksen#

— 2369 C ^aqa</ >de'ü^ — 2370 Spaces after ^ke'en^ and ^cököle'ei^ are larger than the other minor spaces in the column, but not large enough to count as major spaces. — 2373 PP ^Uraqcö'l^/ ^nûdaca^ with sideline for the first unit and the ^l^ wrongly glossed as a suffix; C ^Uraqcöl^nûdaca^ with two brackets (though the first unit is glossed as a name plus suffix) — 2383 PP has column-break before ^düriyen^. Corresponding to C's erroneous minor space before endings in 2384, 2389, 2403, PP has a supra-normal space; these errors were thus present in the Urtext. (Possibly they reflect misunderstanding of soft bracketing at column-breaks in some manuscript antedating the Urtext.) In 2389-2404 PP shows the least adequate sort of type "C" spacing (similar to that in Ch. 11 of K): a supra-normal space occurs after virtually every glossing unit--except one whose connector is a pointer, or toward the end of a crowded line. Thus PP has supra-normal space before ^lü'e^ in 2393, 2394, 2397 as well as in the instances noted above. The spacing in PP improves at 2412, which starts Ch. 3 of the 15-chapter version of the YCPS. — 2393 Spaces after ^lü'e^ are really too small for #, but notably larger than what are clearly minor spaces in this line. — PP seemingly a separator at the middle of the -r character of ^irgenü^

tende°ajuu; Dey~secen°Temüjin-i<,> üjejü maśi°yeke°bayascu°ügülerün, "Tayiciud aqa°deü cinu naytamu°keen medejü maśi herüjü cökölecy; aran°
2371 üjebE°je cimayi"°kêed Börte~üjin-i neyileüleed, eüsgebE; eüsgen ayisurun, Dey~secen jaura Kelüren-ü°Uraq~cöl°nû-daca qaribA. Gergey° inu Börte~üjin-ü eke Cotan neretey büliyi. Cotan°öki-yen hüdejü, Gürelgü<,> dotora, Señgür qoroqan-a büküy-tür gürgejü irebE.

2381 (§95) Cotan-i qariuluad Belgütey-i°Boorcu-yi "Nököceye" keen uriju ilêbE. Boorcu°Belgütey-i gürgeülüed, ecige-dür-iyen ülü°kelelen
bögötür°qoñqor-i°unuad
boro°örmüge-ben bögtürüed,
2385 Belgütey-lüe°irebE. Tere nökögegseer nökögeküy*yosun teyimü.

* * * *

2389 (§96) Señgür°qoroqan-aca°newüjü, Kelüren°müren-ü°teriün Bürgi° ergi-de nuntuqlan°bawuju,† Cotan "Eke-yin°śidkül"°keen, qara buluqan daqu°abciraju bülee. Tere°daqu-yi, Temüjin Qasar Belgütey qurban abcu° odcu--erte°üdür[ ]Yisügey°qan ecige-lüe, Kereyid irgen-ü Oñ~qan anda
2394 keeldügsen ajuu--"Ecige-lüe minu anda°keeldügsen ecige°metü°buy~je" keen,† Oñ~qan-i Tuula°yin qara~tün-e buyu keen medejü odbA. Oñ~qan-tur Temüjin gürcü ügülerün "'Erte üdür ecige-lüe°minu anda keeldügsen<,>

— 2389 Perhaps emend to teriün[-e] (as in 2423) — 2392-5 S interprets as: ...abcu°odcu, "Erte°...ajuu. Ecige-lüe...buy~je" keen

2398 aju'u# ecige^gü^metü^buyu~je/ ke'ejü/ gergei/ bawûlju^

2399 emüsgel/ cimada/ a^{b}cirabA^ke'en# buluqan^daqu^ökbA^

2400 Ong~qan/ maśi^bayascu/ ügülerün# qara/ buluqan/ daquyin/ qari'u/

2401 qaqacaqsan/ ulusi/ cinu/ qamtutqaju/ öksü# buluqan^daquyin^

2402 qari'u/ butaraqsan/ ulusi/ cinu/ bügütke^{l}düjü^öksü#

2403 bököreyin/ bökse</ >tür# cekereyin/ ce'eji^tür/ aduqai^

2404 ke'ebA#

2412 (§97) tendece/ qariju/ Bürgi^ergide/ büküitür# Burqan~qaldu^naca^

2413 Urianggqadai/ gü'ün/ Jarci'udai/ ebügen# kü'ürgeben/ ûrcü/

2414 Jelme/ neretü/ kö'ü^niyen/ uduritcu/ irejü# Jarci'udai#

2415 ügülerün/ Onan^nu?/ Deli'ün?*bolda^qa/ büküi'tür# Temüji^ni#

2416 töröküi'tür/ buluqan/ nelkei/ ögüle'e# bi?* ene/ kö'üben/

2417 Jelme'yi/ ögüle'e~gü# bi/* ücûgen^ke'en# abcu^odula'a/

2418 edö'e/ Jelme'yi/ eme'eliyen/*toqu'ul# e'üde'en/

2419 negü'ül^ke'ejü/ ö^{k}bA#

2423 (§98) Kelüren'müren'nü/ teri'üne/*Bürgi^ergide/ bawuju/ büküi'tür#

2424 niken/ manaqar^erde/ gerel/ śiral?/ üdür'geyin^büküi'tür#

2425 Hö'elün/ ekeyin/ ger^dotora/ gödölküi/ Qo'a^{q}cin^emegen#*

2426 boscu^ügülerün/ eke/ eke/ öter^bos# qajar^

2427* derbelü^\müi/ tübüri'ün/ sonostamu/ jalqamśiqtan# Tayici'u^{t}/ ayisun/

2428 aqunû# eke^öter^bos^ke'ebi#

2431 (§99) Hö'elün^eke?/ ügülerün/ kö'üdi?/ öter/ seri'ülütkün/ kê'et/

2432 Hö'elün^eke/ öter~gü^bosbi# Temüjin^tan/ kö'üt#

2433 öterlen~gü/ bosu'at/ moridiyan/ bariju# Temüjin/ niken#

2434 mori'unubA# Hö'elün^eke/ niken^mori^unubA/ Qasar#

2435 niken^mori^unubA# Qaci'un/ niken?/ mori^unubA?/ Temüge'otcigin/

2436 niken^mori^unubA#* Belgütei/ niken^mori^unubA#* Bo'orcu#

2437 niken?/ mori^unubA# Jelme/ niken^mori^unubA# Temülün^ni#

2438 Hö'elün^eke/ ebür'türiyen/ de'ürbe/* niken'mori?*kötöl#

2439 jasabA?/ Börte~üji^ne/ mori/ dutabA#

— 2419 C ^ö</ >bA^ — 2423 C brackets ^Bürgi^ (though this has a name gloss) — 2426 PP lacks the repetition of ^eke^ — 2426-7 See 2256-7 — 2432 See 2033 — 2438 See 2336

ajuu. Ecige°gü°metü°buyu~je' keejü gergey bawûlju[ ] emüsgel cimada abcirabA"°keen, buluqan°daqu°ögbE[.] Oñ~qan maśi°bayascu ügülerün,

"Qara buluqan daqu-yin qariu
qaqacaqsan ulus-i cinu qamtudqaju ögsü.†
Buluqan°daqu-yin°qariu
butaraqsan ulus-i cinu bügüdkeldüjü°ögsü.
Bököre-yin bögse-tür,
cekere-yin ceeji-tür aduqay"°

keebE.

(§97) Tendece qariju Bürgi°ergi-de büküy-tür, Burqan~qaldun-aca[ ] Uryañgqaday güün Jarciuday ebügen, küürge-ben ûrcü Jelme neretü köün-iyen uduridcu irejü, Jarciuday<,> ügülerün "Onan-u Deliün*boldaq-a büküy-tür, Temüjin-i<,> töröküy-tür buluqan nelkey ögülee.† Bi*enc köü-ben Jelme-yi ögülee~gü. Bi 'Ücûgen'°keen, abcu°odulaa; edöe Jelme-yi emeel-iyen toquul, eüde-en negüül"°keejü ögbE.†

* * * *

(§98) Kelüren°müren-ü teriün-e Bürgi°ergi-de bawuju büküy-tür, niken manaqar°erde gerel śiral üdür°geyin°büküy-tür, Höelün eke-yin ger°dotora gödölküy Qoaqcin°emegen, boscu°ügülerün "Eke eke öter°bos. Qajar°derbelümüy; tübüriün sonostamu; jalqamśiqtan, Tayiciud ayisun aqun-û. Eke°öter°bos"°keebi. (§99) Höelün°eke ügülerün "Köüd-i öter seriülüdkün" kêed Höelün°eke öter~gü°bosbi. Temüjin-tan köüd, öterlen~gü bosuad morid-iyan bariju, Temüjin niken<,> mori°unubA. Höelün°eke niken°mori°unubA; Qasar<,> niken°mori°unubA. Qaciun niken mori°unubA; Temüge°odcigin niken°mori°unubA. Belgütey niken°mori°unubA. Boorcu<,> niken mori°unubA. Jelme niken°mori°unubA. Temülün-i, Höelün°eke ebür-tür-iyen deürbe; niken°mori[ ]kötöl<,> jasabA; Börte~üjin-e mori dutabA.†

— **2401-3** P also marks qamtudqaju, bügüdkeldüjü, bökse-tür, and ceeji-tür as alliterative elements. — **2416** P, H, S punctuate after bi (rather than before) here and in 2417 — **2418-9** The translations of Cleaves (1982.34) and de Rachewiltz (1971.147) take emeel-iyen toquul and eüde-en negüül to be poetic lines; not so L or P — **2439** Since mori seems a direct object form, perhaps emend to dutâbA: "[This] caused a horse to be lacking for Börte-üjin"

2443 (§100) Temüjin/ aqa'nar/ de'üner/ morilaju/ erte/ bö'et<e>#

2444 Burqan^jük'qarbA^Qo'aqcin/ emegen/ Börte~üji^ni/ ni'usu^ke'en/

2445 böken/ qara'utai?*tergen'tür/ unu'ulju# bö'ere/ alaq#*

2446 hüker/ kö[l]jü# Tenggeli[k]^qoroqan^ö'ede/ gödöljü#

2447 ayisun/ büküi'tür/ herü~baru^da/ üdür'geyin/ büküi'tür#

2448 esergünecc/*cerik'haran/*qataraju/*hergijü/ gürcü#

2449 irejü# ya'un^gü'ün^ci^ke'en/ hasaqbA# Qoa[q]cin/ emegen^

2450 ügülerün/ bi/ Temüji^nü'ei~bui?/ yeke^ger^tür/ qonin/ kirqara/

2451 irele'e# ger^türiyen/ qariju# ayiši/ ke'ebi#

2452 tendece/ ügülerün/ Temüjin/ ger^tür/ buyu'û/ ger/ keji'e^

2453 buyu?/ ke'ebi# Qo'aqcin/ emegen/ ügülerün/ ger~ci#

2454 oyira/ buyu/ Temüji^ni/ büküi'yi/ ügei/ ese^uqabi/ qoyinaca^

2455 bosu'at/ irebi/ bi/ ke'ebi#

2461 (§101) tede/ ceri'üt/ tedüi^qatarabA/ Qo'aqcin^emegen/ bö'ere#*

2462 alaq/*hükeriyen/ deledü'et# öterlen/ ne'ügü/ bolun#

2463 tergenü/ tenggeli^ququs/ otbA# tenggelibcn?*ququra[q]daju/

2464 yabuqadiyar# hoitur/ güyijü/ oroya/ ke'eldün^büküi'tür^

2465 daruca?*müt~ceri'üt# Belgütei^yin/ ekeyi/ sundula'ul<du>ju^

2466 qoyar^köl?*inu/ cerbegelje'üljü# qadaraju/ gürcü#

2467 ire'e[t]# ene^tergen/ dotora/ ya'un?*te'ejü/ amu?/ ke'ebA^

2468 Qo'aqcin^emegen?/ ügülerün# ungqasun/ te'ejü/ amu^ke'ebi/

2469 tede/ ceri'üdün/ aqa'nar/ inu/ ügülerün/ de'üner^kö'üdiyen^

2470 bawuju/ üjetkün/ ke'ebA# de'ü'ner/ kö'üt^inu/ bawuju#

2471 Qa'atai/ terge'nü/ qa'alqa/ abqui'lu'a/*dotora/*qatuqje/

2472 gü'ün/ sa'uju/ imayi/ terge'nece/ circü/ bawûlju#

2473 Qo'aqcin/ jirini/ sundula'ulju/ abu'at# Temüji^nü?/

2474* qoyina/\ca/ ebesünü/ alurqaibar/ mö[c]gijü# Burqan^jük/ 2475 qarbA#

— 2446 Emended from 'Tenggeli'/ ^qoroqan^ (with minor space where the k belonged) — 2466 PP ^köl^; C has ^köt^ with the l accidentally replaced by t because of the t of ^müt^ (in the previous column) located just to the right of ^köt^ — 2471 ^Qa'atai^ has neither gloss nor bracket in C; PP has a sideline and the minimal gloss "name". See note in de Rachewiltz 1971.163 — The space after ^lu'a^ in C is larger than other minor spaces in the column, and was probably intended as # — deR queries the ^qatuqje^; see note on opposite page. — 2473-4 PP ^qoyinaca^; C has ^qoyina^/ (with an improper minor space) at column end, and ^ca^ (with its own bracket and gloss) at the top of the next column; similar spacing in 2490-1. (Such errors seem a clear indication than column-end spacing contrasts are being abandoned.)

(§100) Temüjin aqa-nar deü-ner morilaju erte böed,† Burqan°jüg° qarbA[.] Qoaqcin emegen "Börte~üjin-i niusu"°keen böken qarautay* tergen-tür unu-ulju,† böere alaq hüker köljü,† Teñgeli[g]°qoroqan°öedc gödöljü, ayisun büküy-tür herü~baru-da üdür°geyin büküy-tür, esergün-ece cerig°haran qataraju hergijü gürcü, irejü, "Yaun°güün°ci"°keen hasaqbA. Qoaqcin emegen°ügülerün "Bi Temüjin-üey~buy; yeke°ger-tür qonin kirqara irelee. Ger-tür-iyen qariju, ayiśi" keebi. Tendece ügülerün "Temüjin ger-tür buyu-û; ger kejie°buyu" keebi. Qoaqcin emegen ügülerün "Ger~ci, oyira buyu; Temüjin-i büküy-i ügey esc°uqabi; qoyinaca°bosuad irebi bi" keebi.

(§101) Tede ceriüd tedüy°qatarabA; Qoaqcin°emegen böere alaq hüker-iyen deledüed,† öterlen neügü bolun, tergen-ü teñgeli°ququs odbA. Teñgeli-ben*ququraqdaju "Yabuqad-iyar, hoy-tur güyijü oroya" keeldün° büküy-tür°daruca*müd~ceriüd--Belgütey-in eke-yi sundulaul<du>ju°qoyar° köl*inu cerbegeljeüljü--qadaraju gürcü,† ireed, "Ene°tergen dotora yaun*teejü amu" keebE[;] Qoaqcin°emegen ügülerün, "Uñqasun teejü amu"° keebi; tede ceriüd-ün aqa-nar inu ügülerün "Deü-ner°köüd-iyen°bawuju üjedkün" keebE. Deü-ner köüd°inu bawuju, Qaatay tergen-ü qaalqa abquy-lua{,} dotora qatuqje güün saujuṭ imayi tergen-ece circü bawûlju, Qoaqcin jirin-i sundulaulju abuad, Temüjin-ü qoyinaça ebesün-ü alurqay-bar möcgijü, Burqan°jüg qarbA.

— 2443 Emended from böet<e> — 2445 PP qara-utay*; at line-end C alaq, PP alaq° — 2445-6 The translation of Cleaves (1982.34) treats böken qarautay°tergen-tür unu-ulju and böere alaq hüker köljü as poetic lines. — 2461 C böere, PP böere° — 2466 L reads köl, deR köt (with a query); see note on opposite page — 2471 P emends the qatuqje to qatuqtu, S to qatud-je

2481 (§102) Temüji^nü/ qoyinaca/ Burqan~qaldun^ni/ qurbanta/ quci'ulju/
2482 erüsün/ yadabA/ cyin^teyin/ bulji'asu# ümbü^śibar/*berke^
2483 hoi^inu# catqulang?/ moqaiya/ śirqu'asu/ ülü^bolqu#
2484 berke/ śiqui/ qoyinaca/ inu# daqaju/ erüsün/ yadaju'ui/
2485 tede/*qurban^Merkit/ aju'u/ Uduyit/ Merki^dün/ Toqto'a/
2486 Uwas?*Merki^dün/*Dayir~usun/ Qa'at?/ Merki^dün/ Qa'atai~darmala'
2487 ede^qurban^Merkit/ erte'nü/ Hö'elün^eke^yi/ Ciledü^daca^
2488 buliju/ abdala'ai/*ke'en# edö'e/ tere^ösöl^ösön^ire^{k}se[t]^
2489 aju'u# tede/*Merkit/*ügüle^{l}dürün/ Hö'elün^nü/ haci^aburan^
2490 edö'e/ emesi^anu/ abuba/ haciyan/ aburabA/ bida/
2491* ke'el/\düjü/ Burqan~qaldun^naca/*bawuju#* geyittüriyen#
2492 ajirabA#
2498 (§103) Temüjin/ tede^qurban^Merkit/ maqat/*geyittüriyen?*ajirabA'yû/
2499 bükcü'û^amui^ke'en# Belgütei/ Bo'orcu/ Jelme/*qurbani#
2500 Merkidün/ qoyinaca/ uqa'uta# qurban/ qonoq/ daqa'ulju#
2501 Merkidi/*küngke'üljü# Temüjin/ Burqan/ de'erece/ bawuju#
2502 e^{b}ce'üben/ mö'eletcü^ügülerün# Qo'aqcin^ekcyi/ solangqa/
2503 bolju/ sonosqu'yin^tula# ünen^bolju/ üjegüyin^tula#
2504 büdün^beye'en/ buru'udun/ bugiya/ moritu^buquyin/ horum'horumlaju^
2505 burqasun/ ger^gerlen# Burqan^de'ere/ qarula'a#
2506 Burqan~qaldu^na/ bö'esü^nü/ tedüi/ aminiyan/*bulji'uldabA^bi/
2507 qaqcaqan/ aminiyan/ qayiralan# qaqca/ moritu/*qandaqai^yin/
2508 horum/ horumlaju# qalqasun^ger^gerlen/ Qaldun^de'ere#*

— 2490-1 See 2473-4 — 2502 C ^e</ >ce'üben^

(§102) Temüjin-ü qoyinaca Burqan~qaldun-i qurban-ta quciulju erüsün yadabA; cyin°teyin bulji-asu--ümbü°šibar berke°hoy°inu, cadqulañ moqay-a širquasu ülü°bolqu,† berke šiquy{--}qoyinaca inu, daqaju erüsün yadajuuy{.}

Tede qurban°Merkid ajuu; Uduyid Merkid-ün Toqtoa{,} Uwas*Merkid-ün Dayir~usun{,} Qaad Merkid-ün Qaatay~darmala[ ]ede°qurban°Merkid "Erten-ü Höelün°eke-yi Ciledü-daca°buliju abdalaay" keen, edöe tere° ösöl°ösön°iregse[d]°ajuu. Tede*Merkid ügüleldürün "Höelün-ü haci° aburan[ ]edöe emes-i°anu abuba; haci-yan aburabA bida" keeldüjü Burqan~qaldun-aca*bawuju, geyid-tür-iyen<,> ajirabA.

(§103) Temüjin "Tede°qurban°Merkid maqad geyid-tür-iyen*ajirabA-yû; bügcü-û°amuy"°keen, Belgütey Boorcu Jelme qurban-i, Merkid-ün qoyinaca uqauta, qurban qonoq daqaulju, Merkid-i künkeüljü, Temüjin Burqan deerece bawuju, ebceü-ben möeledcü°ügülerün, "Qoaqcin°eke-yi

solañqa bolju
sonosqu-yin°tula,
ünen°bolju
üjegü-yin°tula,
büdün°beye-en buruudun†
bugiya moritu[ ]
buqu-yin horum°horumlaju[ ]
burqasun ger°gerlen,
Burqan°deere qarulaa.
Burqan~qaldun-a
böesün-ü tedüy amin-iyan
buljiuldabA°bi;
qaqcaqan amin-iyan qayiralan,
qaqca moritu
qandaqay-in horum horumlaju,

— **2482-4** For the interpolated sentence here see Mostaert 1953.32-4; seemingly the major space after inu in 2484 belonged after šiquy. The space at the end of 2484 is very large for a minor space, and was probably intended as a major one. — **2504** P also marks buruudun as an alliterative element; so qayiralan in 2507

2509 qarula'a?*bi# Qaldun~burqa^na/ qarcayin/ tedüi/ aminiyan^
2510 qalqalaqdabA~je^bi^maśi?*ayu'uldabA^bi# Burqan~qaldu^ni#
2511 manaqar~büri/ maliyasuqai/ üdür~büri/ öcisügei/ uruqun^uruq/
2512 minu/ uqatuqai^ke'en/ naran^esergü/ büseben/ güjü'ün'düriyen^
2513 erigelejü/ maqalaiban^qar'turiyan/ se'ejigelejü/ qariyan/
2514 e^{b}ce'ün'düriyen/ mö'ele^{t}cü/ naran^jük/ yisünte^sögö^{t}cü/ saculi^
öci'üli^ö^{k}bA^
2515 #

— 2510 C ^qalqalaq^dabAje^ — 2511-4 These lines are quite crowded, and contain no clear instance of major space in C; probably some minor spaces were intended as major ones. See note to interpretive transcription.
— 2514 C has simply ^naran^/ ^yisünte^ (without the 'jük' found in PP)

(2508) qalqasun°ger°gerlen
Qaldun°deere qarulaa*bi.†
Qaldun~burqan-a
qarca-yin tedüy amin-iyan°
2510 qalqalaqdabA~je°bi[;]
maśi*ayuuldabA°bi. Burqan~qaldun-i, manaqar~büri maliyasuqay; üdür~büri öcisügey; uruq-un°uruq minu uqatuqay"°keen{,}† naran°esergü büseben güjüün-dür-iyen°erigelejü maqalay-ban°qar-tur-iyan seejigelejü
2514 qar-iyan ebceün-dür-iyen möeledcü{,} naran°jüg yisün-te°sögödcü saculi° öciüli°ögbE.

— 2508 C deere, PP deere° — 2512-4 At the points marked {,} PP has very large supra-normal spaces (which may actually represent major spaces) where C, in very cramped lines, has minor spaces.

7. THE USE OF SPACING IN CHAPTERS 3-12 OF THE YCPS

Sections 3.6 and 6 above have described and exemplified the system of spacing contrasts (type "A" spacing) by which punctuation is represented in Chapters 1 and 2 of the Ku manuscript of the YCPS. In later chapters of the text (as represented in the Commercial Press edition of K and F) spacing contrasts are much less clear than in Chs. 1 and 2, and the punctuation is much less satisfying.

7.1 SPACING OF TYPES "A", "B", and "C"

In type "A" spacing there is a three-way contrast between normal spacing, minor space, and major space; such contrast is found at the beginning and end of columns as well as in column-medial position. The three contrasting entities are, for the most part, clearly distinguishable merely by visual inspection of a column, and the distribution of these entities usually shows a good correlation with facts of syntax. Type "A" spacing is clearest in Chapter 1; most of Ch. 2 (2026-2514) also shows type "A" spacing, but there we find that (a) it becomes increasingly difficult to distinguish between normal spacing and minor space at glossing divisions, and (b) the occurrence of major or minor spaces do not correlate with syntax as well as in Ch. 1. (As a result of [a] the narrower transcription of Ch. 2 shows a fair number of notations such as "?*" and "?/"; as a result of [b] the interpretive transcription contains quite a few emendations to the punctuation.)

Type "C" spacing (cf. §4.2 above) shows only a two-way contrast of spaces (that between normal spacing and supra-normal space), and this contrast is found only within a column.[38] In the Commercial Press edition it is only Chapter 11 that unambiguously and consistently shows spacing of type "C". (In that chapter, too, normal spacing is quite rare between glossing units: it seems as though a conscious attempt was made to leave an equal amount of space--what in type "A" would be a minor space--between all glossing units.) PP, by contrast, shows type "C" spacing on nearly every page.

Intermediate between spacing of types "A" and "C" is a range of rather confusing usages that may be lumped together as type "B". Whereas "A" and "C" clearly represent self-consistent <u>systems</u> for the representation of punctuation, spacing of type "B" seems to be chaotic and unsystematic--the result of one or more clumsy and inaccurate copyings of a manuscript that did in fact contain spacing of type "A". In type "B" we find the following:

(i) Only normal spacing is found in column-initial position (as in type "C");

(ii) In column-medial position it is often difficult or impossible to distinguish between major and minor spaces. Even in an otherwise

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[38] Only normal spacing is found at the top of a column; at the end of a column, spaces vary greatly in size (as in type "A" spacing), but differences in size show no significant correlation with facts of syntax.

well-written column, supra-normal spaces that must have been intended as major ones (judging from their size and syntactic location) are often only 25-50% larger than a minor space. In the case of poorly organized columns, there seems to be no criterion that can always be successfully invoked to determine in some principled way just which supra-normal spaces were intended as major ones. Hence any attempt to distinguish between major and minor spaces in transcribing extended passages with type "B" spacing involves a sort of internal reconstruction: one must, on graphic and syntactic grounds, make educated guesses as to what most probably occurred in some earlier manuscript. Such reconstruction only rarely results in a romanization of the spacing that could be called in any sense satisfying.

(iii) In column-medial position it is sometimes difficult (as in the type "A" spacing of Ch. 2) to distinguish between normal spacing and minor space.

(iv) Some pages seem to show a three-way contrast of spaces in column-final position (as in type "A"); but the column-end spacing on other pages seems meaningless (as in type "C").

Most of Chapters 3-10 and 12 appear to show spacing of type "B", as do the first two pages (lines 2011-22) of Chapter 2. But this whole matter needs more detailed investigation.

7.2 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

7.21 It seems clear that there was a historical progression from type "A" spacing to type "B", and from "B" to "C". One may hypothesize a sequence of events something like the following.

(1) At some point the entire YCPS (except perhaps Ch. 11) existed in an edition that represented punctuation by means of a system approximating type "A" spacing.

(2) Printing blocks for Chs. 1 and 2 were cut, in preparation for some early printed edition of the YCPS; but editing continued on the remainder of the text. This editing included--but was not restricted to--addition of notes concerning the characters used to represent the past-tense morpheme -ba (see §3.4 above, and left-page note to lines 2011-22). Such notes were added, albeit somewhat haphazardly, throughout Chs. 3-12; and for some reason the first two blocks of Ch. 2, though not of the remainder of Chs. 1 and 2, were replaced by new blocks containing three notes on -ba. For reasons that remain unclear (see below) the net result of this editing process was the substitution of type "B" spacing for type "A" in Ch. 3-10, 12, and at the start of Ch. 2.

(3) Ch. 11 must have undergone a major revision after the rest of the YCPS had been brought to nearly its final form. Possibly the editors realized that type "B" spacing did not adequately represent punctuation; probably they made a conscious decision to introduce a simplified set of spacing conventions for Ch. 11. What is certain is that Ch. 11 of the Ku manuscript utilizes a set of spacing conventions--type "C"--different from those found elsewhere in the 12-chapter version of the YCPS.

(4) At about this time the YCPS was recopied for inclusion in the Yung-lo ta-tien. Certain changes were made during this recopying: the text was re-divided into 15 chapters (rather than 12), the transcription of a few forms was altered in minor ways, and some attempt may have been made to replace bracket-ends by separators within vowel-harmony words. The YLTT was to be a vast compilation, and space was at a premium: the editors must have decided to abandon the contrast between major and minor space, replacing spacing of types "A" and "B" by that of type "C" through nearly all the text. (At a few points PP does appear to show some remnants of type "B" spacing.)

7.22 The question remains, however, just why the excellent system of type "A" spacing was abandoned in favor of "B" throughout most of the text. No full answer to this question is possible at present, but the following points may have some bearing on the matter.

The most common sorts of errors made by copyists in passages with type "A" spacing involved the misplacement of bracket-ends. Apparently one first copied all the transcription characters into a column, and only then added connectors; sometimes a pointer or sideline was omitted, sometimes a bracket was begun or ended one character too soon or too late, and very often two brackets were accidentally combined into one. Such errors (detectable through comparison of C and PP, or by the presence of multiple hinges on a single bracket or of a separator) must have been made at every recopying of the text, for they are to be found on nearly every page of each extant version of the YCPS text. Some copyist(s) attempted to avoid this problem by "spreading" the normal spaces: by slightly increasing the amount of blank space between two contiguous characters that were to be included in separate glossing units. Inasmuch as minor spaces sometimes had to be made quite small in a crowded column, the spreading of normal spacing between glossing units tended to blur the contrast between normal spacing and minor space. (In the Ku manuscript, spreading begins at about line 1278 of Ch. 1, and becomes a real problem for the reader in Ch. 2, at about line 1096. In a very large number of cases, copyists whose work eventuated as PP mistook an instance of spread normal spacing for a minor space.)

At the start of Ch. 1 (in K) a major space is never smaller than the smallest two-character sequence in the same column. But after line 1223 some major spaces are clearly smaller than this--though almost never (in type "A" spacing) less than twice the size of the largest clear minor space in the same column. It was presumably a continuation of this trend to decrease the size of major spaces that led first to gross unclarities in the contrast between major and minor spaces (in type "B" spacing), and eventually (in type "C") to the complete abandonment of this contrast.

Changes in the transcription of past-tense -ba caused occasional neutralization of spacing contrasts. First the 15-stroke ba character was substituted for any of four that had earlier been in the text; this new ba was notably larger than the characters it replaced, and at each occurrence took over a small amount of blank space that previously had been allotted to the punctuation of a column. Sometime after this, notes were added after many of the new, 15-stroke ba's; these notes either filled what had been a major space or required reorganization of the spacing of an entire

column.[39] Hence the spacing of any column containing a note is untrustworthy.

We may assume that during the editing and copying processes, characters or entire words were occasionally added or deleted, or simply omitted by accident. (Cf. the omission of jük in line 2514 of K, as noted at the end of §6 above; and the addition of nasutu in PP at line 1417.) Such changes would inevitably have destroyed the original spacing in a whole column, and--if intentional--may well have required reformatting of an entire section of the text.

* * * *

The text of the Secret History contains many intriguing and baffling puzzles. Some of these will eventually be solved through closer investigation of extant versions of the YCPS and related texts, others by fuller understanding of the historical, social, and cultural milieu that gave birth to the original Mongolian text and to the elaborately edited version created by Chinese scholars. But some problems--and the history of spacing-as-punctuation may be one of these--are likely to remain insoluble without discovery of additional documents from the Yüan dynasty or the early Ming.

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[39] In line 3302, for example, a note completely fills what should be a major space at the end of the column, changing this (superficially, at least) to normal spacing. And in 3230-2 the addition of four column-medial notes has grossly distorted the punctuation at the end of four successive sentences.

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