

## NEWSLETTER

No. 13

May 1982

## THOUGHTS ON A SILVER JUBILEE

At the outset, I must confess, I should not have thought that the PIAC would survive for a quarter of a century. At its birth - during the 24th International Congress of Orientalists in Munich - I did not think there was a need for yet another orientalist organization and supported the idea out of friendship for the proponents of the plan, Annemarie von Gabain, Walther Heissig, Omeljan Pritsak. Time has shown that I was wrong. If the PIAC could survive and prosper it was due partly to a propitious start. It had the support of that organizational genius, Helmuth Scheel (1895-1967). Thanks to him, the resources of his brainchild, the Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur, Mainz, were made accessible to the fledgling PIAC. The Akademie housed our first two meetings which set the pattern of our future deliberations. To the best of my knowledge, the PIAC's indebtedness to Helmuth Scheel has never been publicly acknowledged; it is meet and proper for this to be done at a time when we celebrate our silver jubilee.

The PIAC is, of course, deeply international. Yet, born in the German Federal Republic, where the first three, and a total of five, of our meetings were held, the PIAC carries within its tradition a strong German - should I say "Rhineland"? - component. The personality of our first Secretary General, Walther Heissig - settled if not born in that beautiful part of the world - further deepened this imprint and was instrumental in creating the happy, informal atmosphere which, with very few exceptions, characterized the PIAC's proceedings.

Over the years, moral and financial help has come from many quarters. In fact, no meeting was ever held without some, often considerable, support given by local authorities. But, I think, I may be allowed to single out one major pillar of support. For twenty years Indiana University has been the home of the PIAC's offices. In practical terms this has meant that it provided rooms, secretarial help, postage, printing expenses and the many other tangible and intangible benefits without which we could not have functioned. All this was done without the slightest attempt at influencing our activities. No questions have ever been asked, no suggestions made. The much appreciated Indiana University Prize for Altaic Studies has been awarded in the same way, solely by the PIAC. For two decades the University has done nothing else than provide the gold medal to be awarded.

It is my sincere wish that in the next twenty-five years to come, the PIAC should continue to operate with no constraints on its activities, pursuing one single goal: the fostering of international fellowship among scholars interested in the field.

DENIS SINOR  
Secretary General

THE PIAC IN A NUTSHELL

At this time of celebration, members of the PIAC and others interested may wish to have some basic information on our organization, our aims, and our past meetings.

Founded in 1957 during the 24th International Congress of Orientalists, the Permanent International Altaistic Conference (PIAC) had its first meeting in Mainz, West Germany, in 1958. Since then the PIAC has convened regularly every year:

2. 1959 Mainz (German Federal Republic)
3. 1960 Burg Liebenstein (German Federal Republic)
4. 1961 Cambridge (England)
5. 1962 Bloomington (Indiana, USA)
6. 1963 Helsinki (Finland)
7. 1964 De Pietersberg (Holland)
8. 1965 Wahlscheid (German Federal Republic)
9. 1966 Ravello (Italy)
10. 1967 Manchester (England)
11. 1968 Hørsholm (Denmark)
12. 1969 East Berlin (German Democratic Republic)
13. 1970 Strasbourg (France)
14. 1971 Szeged (Hungary)
15. 1972 Strebersdorf (Austria)
16. 1973 Ankara (Turkey)
17. 1974 Bad Honnef (German Federal Republic)
18. 1975 Bloomington (Indiana, USA)
19. 1976 Helsinki (Finland)
20. 1977 Leiden (Holland)
21. 1978 Manchester (England)
22. 1979 Ghent (Belgium)
23. 1980 Strebersdorf (Austria)
24. 1981 Jerusalem (Israel)
25. 1982 Uppsala (Sweden)

The PIAC is an informal gathering of scholars, old and young, interested in Altaic and Inner Asian studies. Specialists in many fields and disciplines are welcome as long as their work is relevant to the PIAC's interests. The PIAC has no permanent membership, and although no endeavor is made to augment the number of participants at the conferences, all bona fide scholars interested in any aspect of Inner Asian studies are welcome. Deliberate efforts have been made to channel the PIAC away from the "great congress" syndrome and to maintain it on the level of symposia where, in a relatively small circle of experts, problems of communal interest, both scientific and organizational, can be discussed.

A much-prized feature of these meetings is the so-called "confessions" at which each participant in his turn informs the plenum of his work, projects, and future publications. The obvious usefulness of such exchanges of information is further increased by the participation of scholars who would not normally meet. Each meeting unites experts from between 15 and 20 countries. At one meeting or another participants from the following countries attended: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Republic of China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (both Democratic Republic and Federal Republic), Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea (South), Mongolian People's Republic, Norway, Roumania, Spain, Turkey, USA, USSR, and Yugoslavia.

As can be expected, over the quarter of a century of its existence the PIAC has acquired an international respectability of no small import. It has been received with pomp and circumstance in many countries and its influence on the development of Altaic studies, informal though it may be, has been considerable. Since 1966 the PIAC issues a Newsletter which has a world-wide distribution of about 500 copies. Its pages have been used for communications originating in all parts of the world. Since 1962 the proceedings of the meetings of the PIAC have been published.

The administrative organization of the PIAC is skeletal. The burden of running it rests on the shoulders of the Secretary-General. The first to have this title was Professor Walther Heissig (Bonn, 1957-1960). In 1960 his place was taken by Professor Denis Sinor (Indiana University) several times reelected, whose present term of office runs until 1982. Since 1963 the PIAC has had a president in the person of the scholar who will host the forthcoming meeting.

As mentioned before, the PIAC has no permanent membership and does not collect membership fees. Voting rights are limited to participants who have attended more than two meetings. Clerical help and ongoing administrative expenses are provided, principally, by Indiana University.

An international commission appointed on a yearly basis by the annual PIAC meeting has the responsibility of awarding the Indiana University Prize for Altaic Studies, established in 1962 to honor an outstanding scholar for his or her life's work in the field. The recipients of the award, consisting of a gold medal, have come from a variety of countries. At each meeting of the PIAC a committee of four is elected whose duty it is to submit to the next meeting at least two and not more than four names of scholars deemed worthy to receive the medal. At that next meeting, from

among the scholars nominated, the electors choose by secret ballot the recipient of the medal. The committee may decide not to propose any one in a given year.

Recipients to date of the Indiana University Prize  
for Altaic Studies

- 1963 Antoine Mostaert (U.S.A.)
- 1964 Erich Haenisch (Federal Republic of Germany)
- 1965 Rinchen (Mongolian Peoples' Republic)
- 1966 Gyula Németh (Hungary)
- 1967 Martti Räsänen (Finland)
- 1968 Louis Ligeti (Hungary)
- 1969 Sir Gerard Clauson (United Kingdom)
- 1970 N.N. Poppe (U.S.A.)
- 1971 Annemarie von Gabain (Federal Republic of Germany)
- 1972 V.I. Cincius (U.S.S.R.)
- 1973 Walter Fuchs (Federal Republic of Germany)
- 1974 Owen Lattimore (U.S.A.)
- 1975 Karl Jahn (Holland)
- 1976 A.N. Kononov (U.S.S.R.)
- 1977 Gunnar Jarring (Sweden)
- 1978 Not awarded.
- 1979 John Andrew Boyle (United Kingdom) (Posthumous award)
- 1980 N.A. Baskakov (U.S.S.R.)
- 1981 Not awarded.

### SHORT NOTICES ON RECENT PIAC MEETINGS

- The 21st meeting of the PIAC was held in Hulme Hall, Manchester, England, from the 26th to the 30th of June, 1978, under the presidency of Professor John Andrew Boyle.

- The 22nd meeting of the PIAC was held at the University of Gent, in Gent, Belgium, from May 27 to June 2, 1979, under the presidency of Professor Charles Willemen, assisted by Professor Luc Kwanten of the University of Chicago.

- The 23rd meeting of the PIAC was held in Strebersdorf, near Vienna, Austria, from July 27th to August 1st, 1980, under the presidency of Professor Karl Jahn.

- The 24th meeting of the PIAC was held under the sponsorship and in the Harry S. Truman Research Institute of the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel, under the presidency of Professor Yuri Bregel.

### CHANGE IN THE PIAC CONSTITUTION

Since 1982 all participants of a PIAC business meeting who had attended one previous meeting had the right to vote. At the proposal of Professor Gunnar Jarring, the business meeting of the 23rd PIAC held in Strebersdorf unanimously decided that henceforth three attendances (i.e. presence at two previous meetings) would be the qualification required for voting.

It was felt that, owing to the PIAC's life-span, two attendances over a prolonged period of time do not sufficiently show the participant's interest in the PIAC's activities.

This resolution was not recorded in the short summary given in volume XXV, No.1-2 of the Central Asiatic Journal of the proceedings of the 23rd PIAC.

NOTES ON PIAC PROCEEDINGS

Since the publication of our last Newsletter, the Proceedings of the 18th Meeting were published:

Aspects of Altaic Civilization II. Proceedings of the XVIII PIAC. Bloomington, June 29 - July 5, 1975. Edited by Larry V. Clark and Paul Alexander Draghi. Indiana University Uralic and Altaic Series vol. 134. Bloomington 1978. 212 pp.

Orders from Europe should be forwarded to: Editions Peeters, P.O. Box 41, B-3000 Leuven, Belgium, 1000.- FB. Orders from the U.S. should be forwarded to: Uralic-Altaic Series, 157 Goodbody Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405, US \$34.-

The Proceedings of the 23rd Meeting of the Permanent International Altaistic Conference, Vienna, 27.July - 1.August, 1980, jointly edited by K. Jahn and I. Laude-Cirtautas, appeared as volume XXV, No. 1-2, 1981, of the Central Asiatic Journal.

As of this writing, the Proceedings of the 21st and 22nd PIAC have not yet been published.

We note with pleasure that the volume Proceedings of the IX Permanent International Altaistic Conference, Ravello, 26-30 September, 1966, published in Naples in 1970, which few knew how to obtain, is now readily available. Orders should be placed with Messrs. Herder, International Book Centre, 120 piazza Montecitorio, I-00186 Roma, Italy. The price is L.12.000.

Aspects of Altaic Civilization. Proceedings of the Fifth Meeting of the Permanent International Altaistic Conference. Held at Indiana University June 4-9, 1962, edited by Denis Sinor. Uralic and Altaic Series, vol. 23, which has been out of print for many years is again available. It has been reprinted by Greenwood Press Publishers, 88 Post Road West. Westport, Conn. 06881, and may be ordered from them or through any bookseller, NOT through the PIAC or Indiana University.

UNESCO'S HISTORY OF THE CIVILIZATIONS OF CENTRAL ASIA

The General Conference of Unesco at its 19th session (Nairobi, October-November 1976) adopted a resolution to carry out a program of cultural studies which includes the preparation of a History of the Civilizations of Central Asia. In implementation of this work-plan a meeting of experts was convened in Paris in October 1978 and, again in April 1979. Acting on their recommendation the 20th session of the General Conference of Unesco (Paris, October-November 1978) authorized the preparation of such a history. The Director-General of Unesco appointed an international Editorial Committee which first met in Paris in December 1980. The purpose of the meeting was to define the objectives and duties as well as the methods of work of the Editorial Committee and to discuss all other matters pertaining to the preparation of this major work.

The History will be divided into six volumes covering, approximately, the following periods:

- Vol. I. From the Early Paleolithic to the Early Iron Age  
(cca. 700 B.C.)
- Vol. II. From about 700 B.C. (Early Scythians) to about 250 A.D.
- Vol. III. From about 250 A.D. to about 750 A.D.
- Vol. IV. From about 750 A.D. to about 1500 A.D.
- Vol. V. From about 1500 A.D. to the end of the 18th century.
- Vol. VI. From the beginning of the 19th century to the present.

The Chairman of the international Editorial Committee is M.S. Asimov, President of the Tajik Academy of Sciences (U.S.S.R.), assisted by four Vice-Chairmen: Professor Bira (Mongolia), Han Rulin (P.R.C.), J. Harmatta (Hungary), and Denis Sinor (U.S.A.). Professor A.H. Dani (Pakistan) is Rapporteur.

The Editorial Committee which is established, reorganized or dissolved by the Director-General of Unesco consists of not more than nineteen members. Two experts from each of the Member States of Unesco in the Central Asian region (Afghanistan, China, India, Iran, Mongolia, Pakistan and the U.S.S.R.), and not more than five experts from Member States of Unesco outside the Central Asian region. The authors of the individual chapters should be recognized experts in their field of study and should show an objective and sympathetic view towards the peoples whose civilizations they describe. They are selected from among Member States of Unesco, with preference given to those from the Central Asian region. The present membership of the Editorial Committee is as follows: F.R. Allchin (United Kingdom), M.S. Asimov (U.S.S.R.), N.A. Baloch (Pakistan), S. Bira (Mongolia), A.H. Dani (Pakistan), K. Enoki (Japan), G.F. Etemadi (Afghanistan), HAN Rulin (China), J. Harmatta (Hungary), G. Koselenko (U.S.S.R.), MA Yong (China), B.N. Puri (India), M.H.Z. Safi (Afghanistan), A. Sayili (Turkey), B. Shirendyb (Mongolia), Denis Sinor (U.S.A.), B.K. Thapar (India).

The manuscripts of Volumes I and II, respectively entitled Dawn of Civilization and The Development of Sedentary and Nomadic Civilizations are expected to reach the Publication Bureau in October 1983. The History will be published first in English, then in other languages of wide communication but it is intended that it be translated also into the principal languages of Central Asia.

#### PERSONAL NEWS

- Professor Dr. Helga Venzlaff, Geschäftsführender Leiter of the Seminar für Orientkunde of the university at Mainz, wrote to us on March 16, 1982, as follows:

"Wir freuen uns, Ihnen mitteilen zu können, dass Herr Prof. Dr. Lars Johanson (Uppsala) am 1. Februar 1982 zum Inhaber des Lehrstuhls für Turkologie an der Johannes Gutenberg-Universität, Mainz, ernannt wurde."

The PIAC congratulates the University of Mainz on its willingness to continue its fine Turcological tradition and on the choice of the new holder of the Lehrstuhl. We wish Professor Johanson many happy and fruitful years of tenure.

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Having reached the age limit, in the Spring of 1982 Professor Walther Heissig, founder and long-time head of the Seminar für Sprach- und Kulturwissenschaft Zentralasiens der Universität Bonn, retired from that post. He is succeeded by Professor Klaus Sagaster. No precise data are available to the PIAC but we hope to receive detailed information on the internal restructuring, if any, of the Bonn Seminar, surely one of the major centers in the world of Altaic studies. The role of Walther Heissig in the PIAC is well known, and further reference has been made to it in the editorial of this issue of the Newsletter. Professor Sagaster was a young student when in 1958 he attended the first meeting of the PIAC. Since then, he has remained a faithful member of our group. To Walther Heissig and to him go our very best wishes!

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Having reached the retiring age of 65, in the Spring of 1981 Professor Denis Sinor relinquished the Chairmanship of the Department of Uralic and Altaic Studies and the Directorship of the Research Institute for Inner Asian Studies, both of Indiana University. He continues his teaching and remains Director of the Inner Asian and Uralic National Resource Center, federally funded but located at Indiana University. Professor Gustav Bayerle succeeds him in the Chairmanship, and the new Director of the Research Institute is Professor Steven Halkovic. To both of them the PIAC presents their best wishes!

Once more, the Secretariat of the PIAC has received for distributions some copies of the Bulletin of the Institute of China Border Area Studies: No. 8 (1977), No. 9, (1978), No. 10 (1979), No. 11 (1980), No. 12 (1981). These publications are available free, on a first-come-first-served basis, to those who ask for them. To help cover postage and handling, it is suggested that per issue ordered \$2 from the USA, four international postal coupons from elsewhere, be included with each order. Each issue has a table of contents in English, but most of the articles published are in Chinese.

The membership of the PIAC greatly appreciates the continued generosity of the Institute.

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Indiana University Uralic and Altaic Series. Volumes may be ordered in the US.: Uralic and Altaic Series, Indiana University, Goodbody Hall, Bloomington, Indiana 47405; in Europe: Editions Peeters, P.O.B. 41, B-3000 Leuven (Belgium).

The most recent volumes are:

- No.135 V. Grønbech, Preliminary Studies in Turkic Historical Phonology. Translated from the Danish by John R. Krueger. 162 pp. 1979. \$8.00
- No.136 Kaare Grønbech, The Structure of the Turkic Languages. Translated from the German by John R. Krueger. \$8.00 or FB 400. 189 pp., 1979.
- No.137 Luc Kwanten and Susan Hesse, Tangut (Hsi Hsia Studies): A Bibliography. 125 pp., 1980. \$9.00 or FB 450.-
- No.138 Thomas E. Ewing, Between the Hammer and the Anvil? Chinese and Russian Policies in Outer Mongolia 1911-1921. 300 pp., 1980. Cloth-bound. \$20.00 or FB 1000.-
- No.140 William Rozycki, A Reverse Index of Manchu. VI + 189 pp., 1981, \$14.00.

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In the series Teaching Aids for the Study of Inner Asia appeared recently:

- No. 8 Joseph S. Sebes, S.J., The role of Inner Asia in Early Russo-Chinese Relations. 1980.
- No. 9 John R. Krueger, Introduction to Kazakh. Grammatical Outline, Kazakh Reader, Kazakh-English Phrasebook, and Kazakh-English Dictionary. 121 pp. spiral-bound. 1980.

Orders should be addressed to the Research Institute for Inner Asian Studies, Indiana University, Goodbody Hall, Bloomington, Indiana 47405. The price is \$6.00 per copy.

A SYMPOSIUM ON HUNTING-GATHERING AND FOOD-PRODUCTION TYPE  
ECONOMIES OF THE NEOLITHIC CULTURES OF CENTRAL ASIA

Organized by the International Association for the Study of the Cultures of Central Asia (IAASCA) - or to use its Russian title: Meždunarodnaja asociacija po izučeniju kul'tur Central'noj Azii (MAJKCA) - affiliated with Unesco, and co-sponsored by the Academy of Sciences of the Tajik SSR, a symposium on the above-mentioned subject was held in Dushanbe from the 7th to the 11th of April, 1982. Some fifty scholars from a dozen or so countries attended the symposium, the main purpose of which was to systematize new archeological discoveries made in Central Asia and to examine how they affect our knowledge of food procurement and food production in neolithic times. Chaired by Academician M.S. Asimov, President of the Tajik Academy, the symposium provided an excellent opportunity for an exchange of information between archeologists working in the Central Asiatic regions of the Soviet Union and those exploring the neighboring territories. The organizers' generous and cordial hospitality was also much appreciated.

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THE FIFTH EAST ASIAN ALTAISTIC CONFERENCE

December 26, 1979 - January 2, 1980

The Fifth East Asian Altaistic Conference was held in the National Palace Museum, Taipei, from December 26, 1979, to January 2, 1980, with the participation of some forty scholars. Although, by definition, these conferences are aimed at gathering Altaists working in East Asia, just as at previous conferences, also this time cordial and generous welcome was extended to Australian and American colleagues. Professor CH'EN Chieh-hsien was Secretary General of the Conference. He was responsible also for editing the Proceedings of the conference, published in a record time by the National Taiwan University (mostly in English, 268 pp.).

Abschlußbericht zum "Deutsch-Mongolischen Wörterbuch"

Autoren: Prof. Dr. sc. Hans-Peter Vietze unter Mitarbeit von Akademienmitglied Prof. Dr. sc. Zandijn Dandinsüren, Gendengijn Luwsan Gabriele Nagy

Umfang: ca. 40 000 Stichwörter

Verlag: Enzyklopädie Leipzig

Erscheinungstermin: voraussichtlich 1981

Das Wörterbuch ist das Ergebnis einer langjährigen Kooperation deutscher und mongolischer Wissenschaftler. Aus der DDR wurden von 1979-1980 der bekannte mongolische Sprach- und Literaturwissenschaftler Z. Dandinsüren und von 1975-1980 ein leistungsfähiger Nachwuchswissenschaftler, G. Luwsan, für die Arbeit am Wörterbuch an das Fachgebiet Mongolistik der Sektion Asienwissenschaften der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin delegiert.

Das vorliegende "Deutsch-Mongolische Wörterbuch" ist das erste seiner Art. Die ca. 40 000 Stichwörter werden durch zahlreiche Anwendungsbeispiele, Redewendungen und Sprichwörter ergänzt. In Anbetracht praktischer Erfordernisse wurde auch dem wissenschaftlich-technischen und ökonomischen Wortschatz Aufmerksamkeit geschenkt. Das Wörterbuch soll deutschen und mongolischen Benutzern gleichermaßen gerecht werden, weshalb ein System grammatischer Angaben (Deklination, Konjugation) nicht nur für das mongolische, sondern auch für das deutsche Sprachmaterial eingearbeitet wurde. Für den deutschen Benutzer wurden darüber hinaus Ausspracheregeln gegeben. Eine Transliterationsübersicht soll dazu beitragen, vorhandene Unklarheiten bei der Wiedergabe mongolischer Wörter in deutscher Umschrift in der Presse und in populärwissenschaftlichen Publikationen zu beseitigen.

Als Grundlage dienten das deutsch-russische Wörterbuch von Daum/Schenk, Verla. Enzyklopädie Leipzig, 11. Auflage 1972, 40 000 Stichwörter, Ja. Zewel, Mongol chelnij товч тајлбар тол' ('Kurzes erklärendes Wörterbuch der mongolischen Sprache'), Ulan-Bator 1966, ca. 30 000 Stichwörter, die Editionen der Terminologischen Kommission der Akademie

der Wissenschaften der MVR und die meisten bekannten Wörterbücher mit Mongolisch als Zielsprache, insbesondere Z. Damdinsüren, A. Luwsandendew, Oros-mongol Tol' ('Russisch-Mongolisches Wörterbuch'), Ulan-Bator, 1. Bd. 1967, 2. Bd. 1969, ca. 50 000 Stichwörter.

Bei der Herstellung des Wörterbuches mußte zusätzliche Forschungsarbeit geleistet werden, die im wesentlichen folgende Probleme umfaßte:

- a) die Erstübersetzung deutscher Wörter
- b) die Ermittlung und Einarbeitung von Leerstellenangaben
- c) die Lösung der "n-Problematic".

Zu a): Ungefähr 1 000 Wörter, insbesondere kulturgeschichtlich geprägte Begriffe wie "Frack, Minnesänger, Kubikopf, Wäscheleine, Taufe, Magenbitter, Drogerie" u.a., aber auch "Schäferhund" (in der Mongolei fehlende Rasse) mußten erstmalig übersetzt werden, wofür die Kompetenz von Z. Damdinsüren den Ausschlag gab. Ähnliche Probleme gab es bei der Übersetzung von Wörtern mit ähnlicher Bedeutung, wie "umgänglich, freundlich, nett, charmant, kokett, reizend" etc. oder "Sübel, Degen, Florett" zu bewältigen, die in allen vorhandenen, die mongolische Sprache betreffenden lexikographischen Arbeiten weitgehend undifferenziert wiedergegeben werden.

Zu b): Neuere Erkenntnisse der Lexikographie und konfrontativen Linguistik erfordern in einem Wörterbuch Angaben zur Valenz bestimmter Wortarten, z.B. deutsch-russisch: teilnehmen - prinimat' učastie (an y/Lokativ). Diese Angaben sind umso wichtiger, je mehr die betreffenden Sprachen typologisch differieren, weshalb sie in das vorliegende Wörterbuch eingearbeitet wurden, z.B.: fragen - asuuch (jmdn. -aas/Ablativ), wörtlich: "aus jemandem fragen". In mehreren Fällen hat jedes mongolische Äquivalent eines deutschen Wortes eine andere Leerstelle, z.B.: grüßen - bajar od. mend chürgech (jmdn. -d/Dativ), mendlech (jmdn. -taj/Komitativ), amryg erech (jmdn. -yn/Genitiv).

In allen bisher vorliegenden Wörterbüchern mit Mongolisch als Ziel- oder Ausgangssprache wie überhaupt in den meisten Wörterbüchern, die keine europäische Weltsprache zum Gegenstand haben, fehlen derartige Angaben. Sie mußten für ca. 4 000 Verben, Substantive und Adjektive neu ermittelt werden.

Zu c): Noch schwieriger als die Ermittlung der Leerstelle.angaben war die Bewältigung der "n-Problematic", die sich aus dem Ziel ergab, den Benutzer des Wörterbuches zu befähigen, zumindest die mongolischen Deklinationsformen richtig zu bilden. Ursprünglich wurde z.B. nur an Wortstämme, die in einer älteren Sprachperiode auf -n auslauteten, das Genitivsuffix -ny/-nij angefügt. Alle anderen Wörter bildeten den Genitiv auf -yn u.a. Varianten. In der gegenwärtigen Entwicklungsphase der mongolischen Sprache ist die sprachgeschichtliche Motivation für die Bildung des Genitiv u.a. Kasus in völliger Auflösung begriffen, so daß bei ca. 2 000 Wörtern auf Grund der Phonetik, des häufigen Sprachgebrauchs u.a. Kriterien Entscheidungen bezüglich des -n getroffen werden mußten. Auch hierfür gab es so gut wie keine Vorarbeiten.

Die bei der Erarbeitung des "Deutsch-Mongolischen Wörterbuches" gesammelten Erkenntnisse und Erfahrungen werden mit der Herstellung eines mongolisch-deutschen Wörterbuches weitergeführt.

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The Newsletter of the Permanent International Altaistic Conference is published at irregular intervals, once or twice a year. It is distributed free of charge to members of the PIAC and others interested, but it is not for sale. The Editor welcomes items of interest for publication. All correspondence should be addressed to Professor Denis Sinor, Department of Uralic and Altaic Studies, Goodbody Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47405, USA.

## A Contribution to Comparative Altaic Studies from the Netherlands.

P.de Jong

## CHRESTOMATHY OF BARGUZIN EVENKI

*A Critical and Fully Worked over Edition of N.N.Poppe's: Materialy dlja issledovanija tungusskogo jazyka, Narečie barguzinskih tungusov, Leningrad 1927, 60pp., (650 copies).*

In November 1927, Poppe's *Materialy* appeared as the first scientific publication of Evenki texts in the history of Manchu-Tungus linguistics. As a consequence of the small edition and difficulties due to the political situation of the time, his book did not receive the attention it deserved, which lack of attention practically continued till this day. Since the Barguzin dialect of Evenki is characterized by a significant number of - possibly archaic - features, which it partly shares with neighbouring Baikal dialects of the Evenki language, like the Upper Lena dialect, this lack of attention has been a serious drawback for Tungusology. Besides, although many early publications by Poppe have been reprinted in various countries in recent years, his *Materialy* are not among those.

A summary of the contents of the *Materialy*:

*Preface*(p.1), a short *introduction* dealing with his Barguzin informant, and the state of the art in 1927(pp.2-5), followed by a succinct survey of the grammar of the dialect(pp.5-14). Five *texts* of different length and character, in a mixed Cyrillic-Latin transcription, accompanied by Russian translations(pp.14-36), and a *glossary*(pp.37-59) which according to a remark on p.37 contains also a number of Barguzin words not found in the *texts*.

In his *glossary* Poppe has paid considerable attention to Mongolian influences on Barguzin Evenki, although the *Buriat-Mongolian* form, which had actually been borrowed into Evenki (cf.p.37), has usually not been listed by him. Also a relatively small number of words occurring in the *texts* are not represented in the *glossary*, e.g. 2,448 etc. kurəkən - "son in law".

The Russian translations, which are given parallel with the texts in the second column on a page on a paragraph by paragraph basis, i.e. the next paragraph of the Evenki text does not begin until the Russian translation of the previous paragraph has been finished, are generally very good, although lack of insight in the function of several suffixes sometimes shows.

A remark could be made on the *titles* of some of the *texts*: Apart from No:1, "Riddles", there are four prose texts, No:3 has the title "ulgur", the others are called "ñimḡakāwun". The ulgur, cf. *Mongolian* üliḡer, is properly a long heroic epic, telling of "the exploits of heroes, their sisters, wives, and even their horses". (Shoolbraid, *The Oral Epic of Siberia and Central Asia*, p.29). On the other hand, the ñimḡakāwun is a short witty story about daily life, a short mythical tale of a cosmogonic nature, or an animal fable. (Vasilevič, *Evenki*, pp.198-201). On the basis of this, I think the titles of *texts* No's:2 and 3 should be interchanged, since No:2 fits qua length and content the description ulgur, while No:3 is more of the ñimḡakāwun type, although it deals with events considered historic. The facts on which story No:3 is based, i.e. the Evenki emigration to the Barguzin region, and their clashes with the Yakuts, are anyhow comparatively recent.

The grammatical part of the *introduction*, which is admittedly much better than *Castrén's* grammar, to which it refers (p.5), leaves very much to be desired. A great number of suffixes, including many characteristic ones, have not been mentioned by Poppe. The absence of an *index of suffixes* is regrettable.

Finally there is a flaw in the transcription with respect to the phoneme /ə/. Comparing Poppe's transcription, and the one used by Vasilevič in her *Evenkijsko-russkij slovar'*:

	POPPE	VASILEVIČ
/mə/	мЕ	мэ
/bə/	бЕ	бэ
etc.		
/ʃə/	шЕ	шэ
but:		
/ñə/	ñe	не
/ʎə/	ʎe	де
/čə/	če	чэ
/yə/	je	e

The system used by Vasilevič is in accordance with the rules of Russian spelling, without special symbols for /ʎ/ and /y/ in this environment. Poppe however has his own symbols ʎ and j, which he uses consistently. Therefore his use of the letter e instead of ε is redundant. Worse is his inconsistent use of this e: although his use of e after ʎ suggests that he uses e for /ə/ after *all* palatal sibilants, this is not so for /ʃə/.

If this was all, it could be considered a mere orthographical idiosyncrasy of the author. Unfortunately Evenki is in the possession of a phoneme /ē/, which is usually long, but which occurs also in a short form /e/. This phoneme is always spelt ē resp. e, and since /ē/ contrasts with /ə/ after /ʃ/, both мē and мЕ occur. Since Poppe's use of ε in мЕ is not in conformity with his own spelling, and the system he uses is on the whole consistent, one is tempted almost automatically to interpret e in ʎe, če and je as /e/, which could be a special feature of the dialect.

That this is unlikely to be correct can be seen from the Evenki vowelharmonic triplet /a/ = [a],[ə],[o] and its transcription by Poppe (cf.pp.5-14):

Aorist /ra/:	[ra],[rə],[ro]	pa,pe,po
Acc. /wa/:	[wa],[wə],[wo]	wa,we,wo
but:		
Imperfect/ʎa/:	[ʎa],[ʎə],[ʎo]	ʎa,ʎe,ʎo

Despite these imperfections, the *Materialy* is a valuable collection of textual and lexical material, not beset by the ubiquitous typographical errors of later texteditions of Manchu-Tungus languages in the USSR.

In the USSR, till only a few years ago, only Poppe's pupil *Gorcevskaja* has occupied herself with the *Materialy*. In 1936 she published *Charakteristika govora barguzinskih evenkov*, Leningrad, 104pp., which was not available for inspection at the time this article was written. In V.A.Gorcevskaja, *Očerki izučenijsa tungusoman'čžurskich jazыkov*, Leningrad 1959, the *Materialy* are referred to on p.40, and again in the bibliography on p.64. At p.40 she also mentions that her *Charakteristika* are based on the work of Poppe.

G.M.Vasilevič however ignores Poppe completely. In none of her grammars, texteditions and dictionaries the *Materialy* or its author are mentioned. She does not even name him in surveys of the history of studies of the Evenki language.

In the USA, K.H.Menges, "Die tungusischen Sprachen", in *Handbuch der Orientalistik*, V,3, Leiden 1968, which still contains the only Evenki grammar in a western language, also makes no mention of Poppe, since his work is based mainly on that of Vasilevič.

On the other hand, J. Benzing, *Die tungusischen Sprachen*, Wiesbaden 1956, which also leans heavily on Vasilevič for Evenki, includes a reference to the *Materialy* on p.16. On p.88 Poppe is quoted in connection with the comitative suffix -nun.

B.V. Boldyrev, *Kategorija kosvennoj prinadležnosti v tunguso-man'čžurskich jazykach*, Moskva 1976, lists the *Materialy* in his bibliography on p.148, but he is mistaken on the very issue his book is about, namely the "indirect ownership" suffix -н, which according to Boldyrev p.11 does not occur in the Solon language, nor in the Barguzin dialect of Evenki, on the basis of Poppe's publications. Although Poppe does not mention the suffix in the *introduction* of his *Materialy*, it occurs in the *texts*, both in its normal form -н, and assimilated as -m. In addition it can be found in the *glossary* p.50a under mū - "water" : mūḡdun - "in his water".

H. Findeisen, *Dokumente urtümlicher Weltanschauung der Völker Nordeurasiens*, Oosterhout 1970, presents *German translations* of three of the *texts* in the *Materialy*, based on the Russian translations offered there.

*Text No:2, Materialy pp.18-31: Findeisen No:76, pp.181-189:*

"Wie der jüngste Bruder die Tochter des Tschagan-Chans heiratet und die zwei älteren treulosen Brüder bestraft."

*Text No:3, Materialy pp.32-34: Findeisen No:98, pp.309-310:*

"Wie die Frau des tungusischen Schmiedes Daiwan ihren von den Jakuten verschleppten Mann wiederfindt."

*Text No:5, Materialy pp.35-36: Findeisen No:99, pp.310-311:*

"Salomonisches Urteil."

These translations however are rather careless: parts of sentences and sometimes entire sentences have been omitted, e.g.: *No:5, 25-26: tari ətirkōčōn hutəči bičōn* - "that (poor) old man had children", has been silently omitted for no obvious reason, and so many more examples.

Besides in these translations occasionally the original meaning is lost altogether, e.g.: *No:3, beginning: galjōhir omogiči əwəŋkiḡ daywaḡ ḡnḡmuriḡ ḡərbīči əməčōn ərko dagadukin bargulā* - "An Evenki called Daiwang, from the Galjohir clan, once came to Barguzin from near Irkutsk", has been rendered by Findeisen as: "Eine Tunguse mit Namen Daiwan aus dem Geschlechte der Galdschochiren kam einmal nach Barguzin in der Umgegend von Irkutsk".

In view of this, and the fact that till now not a single collection of Evenki texts has been published in a western language, it has been decided to bring out a *Chrestomathy of Barguzin Evenki*, based on the texts in the *Materialy*, but fully worked over and analysed. It will be accompanied by a grammar, indexes of suffixes, and a complete glossary.

This *Chrestomathy*, which I am preparing under the supervision of my teacher Mr. A.H. Nauta of the Altaic Section of the Department of Comparative Linguistics of the University of Leyden, will be the first major publication within the framework of the Project on Comparative Altaic Morphology, currently being conducted here.

Below a few results from the present stage of our work are summarized.  
NOTE: textref. is given : e.g. 2,345 Text No:2 ,line 345 ♪ (line 1 is TITLE).

## PHONOLOGY

## 1. Complex representation of \*s

	Barguzin s-h-š dial.	Standard (south) s dial.	(south) š dial.	(east) s-h-s dial.	(north) h-h-s dial.
initial	s-	s-	š-	s-	h-
intervocalic	-h-	-s-	-š-	-h-	-h-
CC-cluster	-š-	-s-	-š-	-s-	-s-
final	-š	-s	-š	-s	-s

exx.:

sā= "to know"	sā=	sā=	šā=	sā=	hā=
isiksā "to reach"*	ihikša	isiksā	išikšā	ihiksā	ihiksā
tukša= "to run"	tukša=	tukša=	tukša=	tukša=	tukša=
mōs "your tree"	mōš	mōs	mōš	mōs	mōs

\* + praeterite gerund

Only very few suffixes violate this, e.g. the directive case -skāki/-škāki, the two variants of which occur apparently at random.

## 2. Assimilation -s + š- becomes -ss-

is= + =čā + -n	"he reached"	issān	2,89	standard: isčān
is= + =jīgā+ -s	"you will reach"	issīgāš	2,117	standard: issīgās

## 3. /ā/ realized as [ō] without effects on vowelharmony:

	Barguzin	Standard	
2,4	umnōkōn	umnākān	"once"
2,23	gūnčōn	gūnčān	"he said"
5,32	ətirkōčōnmə	ətirkāčānmə	"old man" (acc.)

Accordingly the vowelharmonic triplets are:

/a/	/ā/
[a]	[ā]
[ə]	[ō]
[o]	[ō]

exx.:	imperfect /ja/	:	ja/jə/jo
	past /čā/	:	čā/čō/čō

## MORPHOLOGY

1. =ṅgi "aspect" - ability
  - 1,33 əʃiṅōš ʃawa[ṅgi]ra - "you cannot catch"
  - 2,297 ga[ṅgi]ʃiṅāyəwi - "as much as he was able to take" (acc.)
2. =ptulā finite tense past (cf. Turkish =miş)
  - 2,384 ʃagāṅ-kān gūnʃənō bi[ptulō] - "Chagan-Khan had said"
3. =nā finite plusquamperfect  
plusquamperfect participle  
NOTE: both active and passive
  - 2,422 tānčātin əyə[nō] bəyəwə - "they pulled out the man, who had been thrown in"
4. =ʃəlī gerund - "before" only with ə= "not"
  - 3,10 ə[ʃəlī]tin wārə - "before they killed him"
5. =hār gerund - "while doing" cf. *Buriat* idem.
  - 2,11 əwī[hōr]itin, ilan bēga bokončōn - "while they were playing, three months passed"
6. -klā case - directive
  - 2,38 dilačā yūptū[klō]n surukul - "go into the direction where the sun rises"

## OTHER EXAMPLES

1. is= "to reach" + accusative (standard: +illative)
    - 2,409 lamuwa ihikša - "having reached the sea"
  2. tugi kəkšə(1) - "thereafter" (standard: tāduk)  
passim
  3. =dāwi kə= pl. =dāwar kə= - "to want to", "to be about to"
    - 5,13 mōwa təwuldōwi kəʃənə - "wanting to begin loading up the wood"
  4. -a uwəy "without" (standard: -a āčīn)  
cf. *Mongolian* ügei, *Buriat* ügy [ügü]
    - 1,23 iktəyə uwəy - "without teeth"
- for uwəy instead of āčīn see also *Castrén* p.78a ugäi - "ohne" and pp.61-62.

From Poppe's *introduction*:

The present work appears as the result of the author's contacts with a student of the Preparatory Department of the Leningrad Institute of Living Oriental Languages, *P.N. Baranov*, of Tungus nationality, who in the fall of 1925 had entered the aforementioned educational institute. These contacts took place in the course of November and December 1925, and part of the summer halfyear of 1926, in which periods the collection of certain material was accomplished, part of which is published here.

Pantelejmon Nikolaevič Baranov, of the Gal'jōhir clan, was born in the year 1906 in the locality Chabaržan (Tungus form: Kawuržān), to the north-east of the town of Barguzin, approximately at a distance of twenty verst in a straight line from the town...

...The locality Kawuržān, of which Baranov is a native, consists of an area of almost 12 verst in circumference, inhabited by a scattered Tungus population. All of them have been christened for a long time, and are by any means fluent in the Russian language, and many also in the Buriat language, because they live in the vicinity of Russians and Buriats. Occupying themselves with cattlebreeding, they live a settled life, only moving to summerpastures in summer...

...These Tungus (like all Tungus, the Barguzin Tungus also call themselves əwəŋkī), are divided on the level of exogamous clans, the best known of which is the Gal'jōhir clan, counting at the present time more than a hundred households. Other clans which Baranov was able to name are: Asiwagat, Bal'ikāgir, Čōlkōgir, L'imāgir and Təpkōgir. These clans are not big, and have in recent times been severely reduced as the result of a typhoid epidemic...

...Apart from Chabaržan, in this district Tungus are found only at Derōn (Dəron), about 150 verst to the north of Chabaržan, and as small islands amidst Buriat and Russian populations.

In this manner, the Barguzin Tungus appear to be the remains of a disappearing tribe...

...Proceeding now to the dialect of the Barguzin Tungus, it is possible to notice, that it is exceedingly close to the Urulgin and Manikov dialects, investigated by *Castrén*, but not to such an extent that one might say that it does not yield anything new. Besides, *Castrén*, as is known, restricted himself merely to collecting material on grammar and compiling a small glossary, and did not prepare his fieldwork materials and translations for the press.

In the present work, the main attention has been devoted to fieldwork materials. The glossary plays a secondary role, because its function is to ease the reading of the texts published here...

...Of the fieldwork materials only those are published here, which beyond linguistic interest are of ethnographic interest as well...

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