

An Evenki vocabulary from the papers of Theophilus Siegfried Bayer (1694-1738)

Transcribed by David Weston

1: Description

Vocabularium Mongolicum, Tungusicum et Tanguticum a Gerardo Frederico Mullero P.P. in expeditione litteraria Kamtschatkiensi concinnatum.

A vocabulary in four columns, Latin, Mongolian, Tungusic (Evenki) and Tibetan.

Place and date: [St Petersburg], [1734?]

Language: Latin, Mongolian, Evenki, Tibetan.

264 Latin entries. Copied out by Theophilus Siegfried Bayer (1694-1738).

Ms Hunter 211 ff.44r-49r. The vocabulary proper ends on f.48v.

Description of Ms Hunter 211 (formerly U.2.2):

Bayer, Theophilus Siegfried

Title: Fasciculus Manuscriptorum Orientalium

Place and Date: [Halle, Königsberg, St Petersburg], [Between 1716 and 1738]

Language: Various

Physical Description:

Bound volume 34.3 x 22.2 cm., paper (mostly Russian), various dimensions, max. ca 33.3 x 22 cm., [4], 164 leaves, watermark: 'ЛК', Bayer has supplied various and inconsistent pagination in ink on upper right hand versos, written in various languages, hands, and styles, with one (folded) map to illustrate Garber's Verzeichniss, and several loose insertions.

Original binding: Limp pasteboards, covered marbled paper, back repaired. Rebound in 1986 by Fiona Anderson in quarter blue goat skin and marbled paper over pasteboards, the first four leaves and ff. 161-4 are endpapers.

2: Background

Born in Königsberg, the capital of the Duchy of Prussia, in 1694, Theophilus Siegfried Bayer at an early age developed an interest in oriental languages, which he pursued in an intensive study tour (1716-17) to Berlin, Halle, and Leipzig. Bayer returned to his native city in late 1717, eventually becoming Pro-rector at the Cathedral School in 1721. However, events took an unexpected turn when, in 1725, with the encouragement of his friend Christian Goldbach, he accepted an invitation to go to St Petersburg to assume the post of Professor of Greek and Roman Antiquities in the recently founded Academy of Sciences.

In addition to performing his regular duties, Bayer intensified his study of the Chinese language, which had already claimed his intellectual curiosity. Building on existing work by Christian Mentzel, Andreas Müller and the Englishman Thomas Hyde, which he had studied while at Königsberg, he felt able to publish his major work, *Museum Sinicum* (St Petersburg, 1730). By 1733 Bayer and several others had requested permission to leave, such were the unsatisfactory conditions obtaining in the

Academy, but he was persuaded to remain until 1737 when he resigned and decided to return to Königsberg.

Prior to his intended departure from St.Petersburg he sent most of his papers and Chinese books ahead, but before he and his family could join them, in January 1738 he fell ill with a fever, which took his life on 10th February at the age of forty-four. The collection which reached Königsberg contains much of interest for the history of sinological and other oriental studies and was acquired by a Lutheran pastor resident in London by the name of Heinrich Walther Gerdes (1690-1741). Around 1752 the famed London-based anatomist and collector, Dr William Hunter (1718-83) purchased the collection for his museum, which he bequeathed to his *alma mater*, the University of Glasgow.

Gerhard Friedrich Müller was a member of the Second Kamchatka Expedition, or Great Northern Expedition of 1733-43. He wrote reports of the expedition in German, which he sent back to St Petersburg. Bayer must have had sight of one of these prior to 1738, which included this vocabulary. The Evenki list agrees with many of the entries in Peter Simon Pallas' *Linguarum totius orbis vocabularia comparativa* (1786-9) for language number 138 = Tunguski Nerchinskoi okrug. It is possible that Pallas also had access to a copy of this listing in the Academy of Sciences.

3: Transcription

The Latin entries of the first column of the original have been replaced by English translations. In the transcription of the Evenki list (the third column of the original, and the second column below) all capitalisation has been removed. Otherwise the words are reproduced exactly, including suprasegmental features, such as stress. In the text this is indicated by a supralinear stroke, either an upward or downward stroke, over the stressed syllable, which in the transcription is rendered by an apostrophe after the vowel of the stressed syllable (e.g. go'loron). Vowel quality in some instances is indicated by umlaut, and circumflex (e.g. hōmün, and dschân), and these features are retained. In the third column, semantically equivalent Evenki words are provided in the form found in Nedjalkov (1997), if present, otherwise (and sometimes additionally) from Boldyrev (1988), indicated by (B).

4: References

Igor Nedjalkov, *Evenki*, London (1997)

Boris V. Boldyrev, *Russko-Evenkiyskiy slovar': okolo 4500 slov*, Moscow (1988).

May 2016

David Weston
 Honorary Senior Research Fellow
 College of Arts
 University of Glasgow
 david.weston@glasgow.ac.uk

Evenki vocabulary

44r

God	burka'n	
Devil	buni'	
Sky	njae'ngna	n'angn'a
Cloud	to'ksche	tuhsu
Wind	ödin	edyn
Storm	o'lda	sugi, higin (B)
Rain	odun	udun
Snow	ema'nda	imanna
Hail	bo'na	bo:-na
Thunder	a'kdi	agdy
Lightning	go'loron	hosni (B)
Sun	schi'wun	dylacha
Moon	bi'ga	b'ega
Star	o'schikta	o:sikta
Day	ine'nggi	tyrgani
Night	dolbo'ni	dolboni
Morning	tama'tschin	tymani
Midday	ine'nggi-do'lin.	tyrga
Evening	schi'kshe	dolboltono-ni
Midnight	dolbo'n-doli'n.	dolboni dulinin (B)
Month	bi'ga	b'ega
Year	a'ngani	anngani
Earth	tu'ru	dunne
Mountain	go'kda	ure
Hill	gokdaka'n	ure

//44v

Fire	to'go	togo
Smoke	sangnja'	sangnja
Ember	i'lda	
Water	mu	mu:
Plain (steppe)	köwör	
Way/road	ho'kto, te'rgöw	hokto
Forest	uro'e. si'ggi	
Tree	mo	mo:
Sea	la'mu	lamu
Pool	amundschi	amutkan (B)
River	bira'	bira
Stream	bira ka'n	
Spring (water)	bula'k	
Well (water)	chodu'k	mulekit (B)
Sand	se'rugi	inga, sirugi:
Mud	toka'la	typara(B)
Stone	dscho'lo	d'olo
Gold	a'ltan	altan
Silver	mö'ngun	mengun(B)
Copper	dschi'rikta	ildehedy(B)
Brass	"	
Tin	to'dsche	
Lead	kongnorin-tadsche	
Iron	sche'le	sele
Steel	bolar	
Man	bo'ie	beje

Father	a'min	amin
Mother	ö'nni	eni
//45r		
Son	ascha'dschikan. uti	omolgi
Daughter	aschadschikan. utö	hunat
Elder brother	aki'n	akin
Younger brother	"	" (father's or mother's)
Elder sister	aschadschikan-a'kin	ekin
Younger sister	"	" (father's or mother's)
Husband	ödi'	edy
Wife	aschi	asi
Child	ku'nga	kungakan, hute
Boy	"	bejetken
Girl	"	asatkan
Lord	nojo'n	
Servant	bol	
Handmaiden	"	
Head	de'li	dyl
Hair	nju'rikta	n'urikte(I)
a Hair	l'ngnakta	nyurikte(B)
Beard	go'rkakta	gurgakta
Eyes	isal	e:sa
Ears	sin	se:n
Nose	ongo'kta	ongokto
Mouth	a'mga	amnga
Lips	hömün	hed'un (lip), hemun (lower lip)
Tongue	in'gni	choli

Cheeks	a'ntschan	anchan
Chin	dschögi'	d'eg
Arm	nga'la	nga:le
Hand	dscha'lan	hannga
//45v		
Finger	u'nakan	umukechen(B)
Chest	ti'ngen	tyngen (ribcage)
Heart	miwan	me:van
Stomach	gudige'	gudyge (peritoneum)
Intestines	se'lukta	silukta (gut)
Bladder	u'tschiki	udik
Penis	opo'ko	poro
Female organs	mo'toko	pachi
Back	sokdo'ndo	sogdonno (upper part of back)
Feet	bo'kdil	hagdyki (foot)
Clothes	tötti'	tety
Fur clothes	schûn	
Hat (mithra)	a'wu'n	avun
Drawers	hö'rtki	
Stockings	do'kton	chulokil(B)
Boots	u'nta	unta (fur boot)
City	schiwegö'n	
Village	"	guleseg
House	mo'ma-dschuk	d'u
Window	sangar, sche'gin ki	okosko
Table}	sirae'	
Chair}	"	tegenki

Bench}	“	
Door	u’rke	urke
Key	goldschi’nki	kiluk(B)
Bed	sekta	sekte
Pot (copper)	ikö	kalan
Vessel of wood or leather	ko’ngi	
// 46r		
Knife, razor	u’tschi	purta
Scissors	ka’itschi	kaitcha (cut with scissors)
Spoon	u’nnjukan	ungkan (B)
Paper	tschârssun	bumaga (B)
Ring	unneka’ptan	un’akaptun
Candle/wax	unknown	----
Bow	bö’ri	berken
Arrow	nöru, u’rdschira	n’ur-du
Carriage	terge’n	
Wheel	“	
Sledge	to’lgoki	tolgoki
Canoe	mo’ngo	
Rope	u’ssi	usi
Axe	ssukö’	suke
Reins	kada’l	
Horse	mori’n	murin
Gelding	“	
Pack-horse	a’dirge	
Mare	dök	

Foal	nöngo'kon	
Ox, bull	ö'rgöl	
Cow	hokö'r	machale (B)
Calf	tokutscha'n	tyd'aki
Sheep	choni'n	beru (B)
Ram	"	
Lamb	kurika'n	
Rabbit	toksja	
Squirrel	o'lökki	uluki
// 46v		
Wolf	gussika'	irgichi, guske, irgichi(B)
Bear	njo'njoko	homo:ty, ama:ka, ebej, kulikan, khomoty(B)
Deer	bogu'	oron(B)
Young Roe		
Deer }	gi'wtschen	givchen
Roedeer }		
Reindeer	sokdsche	oron [+ numerous terms, but none agrees with this]
Elk	to'ki	mo:ty, toki, bejun
Camel	tämüge'n [Mong. temegen]	
Dog	ne'nakin	nginakin, nginakin(B)
Cat	lacking	
Mouse}	a'dschikitschen	singereken(B)
Dormouse}		
Marten	segeb	
Glutton/wolverine		
(Gulo)	költo'ki	
Fish	a'ldo, o'ldo	ollo, ollo(B)

Fish eggs	teru'ksche	
Sturgeon	kilima	
Pike	tschoraka'i	gutken
Perch	-	
Cock	-	
Hen	-	
Goose	njungjak	nyungnyaki(B), nyumnyaki
Duck	nii'ki	mudygi(B), niki(B)
Dove	tu'tu	
Owl	u'mili	
Bat	ölökbden	
Wing	tschirök	asaki, dektenne, asaki(B), dektenne (B)
Egg	umu'kta	umukta, umukta(B)
Butter }	tassu'n	imuren(B)
Oil }		
//47r		
Milk	okö'n	ukumni(B)
Bread	ki'ltere	kolobo, kolobo(B), burduk(B)
Wheat	dsche'kte	
Wheat/Barley	-	
Flour	talga'n	burduka, burduk(B), burduka(B)
Onions	mangi'ta	uguldyvun(B), engukte(B)
Garlic	gokoho'n	
Birch	tschalba'n	talu (bark of birch tree), chalban(B)
Fir	-	
Pine	dsa'kda	dyagda(B)
Cedar	-	

Larch	irjae'kta	
Leaf	na'ptschi	avdanna
Root	ni'ngta	ngingte
Grass	orokto'	chukka, chuka(B), orokto(B)
Tail	i'rgi	irgi
Flesh	u'ldä	ulle
Salt	dawussu'n	turuke, turuke(B)
Honey	-	
Raki		
(strong wine)	araki' [Turk. <Ar.]	
Hungry	dschamu'nän	d'emmu (to be hungry), demu(B), demmukin(B)
Thirsty	umu'nän	umudyami(B), ummi(B)
Sated	ugi'lga	ajiv-cha
Drunk	so'ktou	
To eat	dscho'bdau	d'ev-/d'ep-, devdemi(B), devmi(B)
To drink	imi'dän	um-da, umdyami(B), ummi(B)
To write	bitschi'ren	duku-
To sleep	a'schinen	a:-sin (fall asleep)
Speaking	gu'ken	gu:
Be quiet (imp.)	schagare'	
//47v		
To Ride	geniga'r	ugu-cha, ngenektedyemi(B)
Ride a horse	mordogör	mur-lan
To go/walk	geniga'r	girku-, ngene-
I stand	bi ili'tschem	bi ?, ilitchami('to stand' B)
You stand	schi ili'tschende	si ?
S/he stands	nongan ili'tscheren	nungan ilit-chara-n

We stand	bu ili'tscherap	bu ?
You(pl.) stand	schu ili'tscheren	su ?
They stand	honkto ili'tscheren	nungartyn ?
I sleep	a'schinap	see 'To sleep' above f.47r
I see	itsche'tschip	iche-
I do not see	aschim -itsche-schi're	eche('not' B)
I do not sleep	aschim-aschina	
I laugh	ine'kteb	inekte- (to laugh)
I cry	schongo'm	songo-
White	bagdari'n	bagdarin/bagdama
Black	kongnori'n	kongnomo/kongnorin
Red	cholari'n	hulama/hularin
Green}		chulama/chulbama/churin
Blue}	ko'ko	dikteme
Yellow	schingari'n	singgama/singgarin
Large	gagdy'nga	hegdy
Small	ni'tschukun	hujukun
High	gogda	gugda
Low	nja'ktakun	neyumkun(B), nyeptekun(B)
Clear/light	nga'rin	ngeril (to lighten up)
Dark	haktyrja'gdy	haktyrapchu, khaktyra(B)
Hot	njama'gdy	heku
Cold	inginigdy	inginipchu (of weather)
//48r		
Wet	ula'pkun	ulapkun
Dry	olgo'kun	olgokin
Living	ii'nikin	in-

Dead	butsche'	buche(B)
Early	ba'ldschi	une
Late	schikscha	amanni
Today	aschi' inengy'	esityrga, esi(B), esi tyrga(B)
Tomorrow	temi inengy'	tyma:tne, tegemi, tegemi(B)
Day after		
Tomorrow	temi' tschau'gudu	tyma:tne chagudu/tegemi chagudu, tymatne chagudu(B)
Yesterday	ti'niwa	tynive, tynive(B)
Day before		
yesterday	temi'* tschau'gudu [*Prob. <i>tiniwa</i> intended]	tynive chagudu, tynive chagudu (B)
Forwards	dschula'schiki	dyuleski(B)
Backwards	ama'schiki	amaski, amaski(B)
1	omo'n	umun
2	dschur	d'ur
3	ila'n	ilan
4	dygy'n	dygin
5	to'ngna	tunnga
6	njungu'n	n'ungun
7	na'dan	nadan
8	dscha'pkun	d'apkun
9	ingy'n	egin
10	dschân	dyan(B)
11	dschân-omo'n	dyan umun(B)

12	dschân-dschur	dyan dyur(B)
20	ori'n	d'ur-d' a-r, dyur dyagi(B)
30	goti'n	ilan-d'a-r
40	digy'ngni	dygin-d'a-r
//48v		
50	tongnangni	tunnga dyagi(B)
60	njungu'ngni	nyungun dyar(B)
70	nada'ngni	nadan dyagi(B)
80	dschapku'ngni	dyapkun dyar(B)
90	jagyngni	yegin dyar(B)
100	njamâdschi	nyamadi
200	dschur-njamâdschi	dyur nyamadi
1000	mi'nga[Man. minggan]	
2000	dschur-minga	
10000	tume'n[Man. <i>tumen</i>]	
20000	dschur-tume'n	
100000	dschân-tume'n	
1000000	njamâdschi-tumen	
	etc.	