

Phonetic correspondences in the languages of the Ewenki of Russia and China*

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The Ewenki live not only in Russia. They live in the People's Republic of China, too. In China the ethnonym "Ewenki" covers three ethnic groups: Solons (Ewonki), Tungus (Tungus), and Yakuts (Jakute), while the Ewenki of Russia identify themselves as one ethnic group. This paper is based on materials of the author's scientific expeditions to China. It deals with some phonetic interchanges in languages of the Ewenki of the Russian Federation and those of the People's Republic of China in a synchronic level. Examples of most typical phonetic and lexical correspondences of Solon (China) and Ewenki (Russia) are given in the paper. The goal of the paper is to give phonetic correspondences in the languages of the Ewenki of Russia and China on the basis of comparable method.

Keywords: Ewenki, Solon, Tungus, Jakute, phonetic correspondences

1. Introduction

Ewenki (formerly known as Tungus) live not only in Russia, but also in the People's Republic of China. In China the ethnonym "Ewenki"¹⁾ covers three

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1) The ethnonim "Ewenki" is derived from endonim of the same name. The origin of this term has not been found yet. Some researches (eg. V.A. Tugolukov) considered this ethnonim "Ewenki" to be derived from the Chinese term "Uwan" that meant reindeer breeders, which lived on the northern east of the lake Baikal. It was noted in the Chinese Chronicles. The other researchers (G.M. Vasilevich,

groups of Ewenki: Ewenki-Solons (Ewonki), Ewenki-Tungus (Tungus) and Ewenki-Yakuts (Jakute). Orochons²⁾ are distinguished in China as a separate ethnos. They are the closest genetic relatives of the Ewenki of Amurskaya oblast, Zabaykalskiy kray and the Republic of Buryatia,³⁾ who previously called themselves as Orochons, and currently – Ewenki.

Ewenki of Russia identify themselves as one ethnic group. In places of their compact settlement, at least, the representatives of older generation tend to remember their tribal affiliation. When I asked *Sī ŋi bisinni?* ‘Who are you?’, Ewenki of China answered me as follows: *Bī ewenkī-solōn* ‘I am Ewenki-Solon’, or *Bī ewenkī-tungus* ‘I am Ewenki-Tungus’, or *Bī ewenkī-yakute* ‘I am Ewenki-Yakut’. Thus, we should admit that in China the ethnonym “Ewenki” covers three groups: Ewenki-Solons, Ewenki-Tungus and Ewenki-Yakuts. The most numerous among them are Ewenki-Solons. The origin of the name *Solon* as ‘people of the riverheads’ and its derivation from the verb *solo-mi* ‘go up the river’ is a common opinion. G.M. Vasilevich wrote about Solons: “Solons – is a group of Ewenki of Barga, who were significantly assimilated by Mongols. Their language can be distinguished as a dialect, which on the basis of its linguistic features is ranked on a par with the above mentioned groups” (Vasilevich 1948, 11). V.I. Tsintsius wrote: “Native speakers of the Solon language mainly live in the north-eastern regions of China on the territory of Inner Mongolia, near Hailar, and in the north-west, in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region. Two or three centuries ago Solons lived in the upper Amur River along Argun and Zeya rivers” (Tsintsius 1997: 227). Geographically they live in the areas of Inner Mongolia and the province of Heilongjiang. Half of Ewenki-Solons live in Khingan, and also in Orochon khoshun. Ewenki-Solon is the majority of all the groups of Ewenki, they are represented in all government bodies and institutions.

According to the informants Ewenki-Tungus lived in Russia earlier and after 1917 moved to China. This group has retained their old name of Ewenki, which etymology is still not completely clear. They live in Inner

M.G. Turov) noted that the notion “Ewenk” is derived from the well spread word “Ewunki” (Across) and derivative word “Ewunkin” (people with horizontally oriented pupils).

- 2) The first researcher who used the word “Orochens” was Ya. Lindenau. He called Tunguses and Lamuts as Orochens in his manuscript “The description of Koryaks”.
- 3) At present there are 5 Orochens (speaking the Ewenki Language) in Zabaikal’sky krai, 3 Orochens – in Buryatia and 3 Orochens – in the Amur Region.

Mongolia and the province of Heilongjiang, as well as the Solons. Ewenki-Tungus call themselves also as Khamnigans. Professor J. Janhunen (Janhunen 1990) at the University of Helsinki studied the language of Ewenki-Tungus of China for several years. A small group of Khamnigan lives in the Republic of Buryatia of Russia. None of the Russian researchers have given special attention to the language of this group of Khamnigan. Part of Ewenki-Tungus and Ewenki-Yakuts, unlike Ewenki-Solons, are Orthodox Christians.

Ewenki-Yakuts are a group of Ewenki in China, who once moved from southern regions of Yakutia. In Russia there is no such ethnonym as Ewenki-Yakuts. When it comes to Yakuts, then Ewenki of Russia call them *Yoko*. When I asked if they knew this word, Ewenki-Yakuts of China responded that they did not know it. Thus, it is obvious, that ethnonym Ewenki-Yakut is not actually Ewenki and came through the Russian language. According to the information by Ewenki-Yakuts they lived in China long time ago since the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century. Nowadays they are slightly more than 260 people. This group of people still keeps reindeer breeding; however, the number of reindeer is decreasing every year. Part of reindeer is the state's property and the other part is private. Ewenki-Yakuts' families are not big, and compared to the Ewenki of Russia they do not lead nomadic life, but permanently live in one place. The language of this group of Ewenki has not been described yet.

In the middle of the 20th century the People's Republic of China Governmental Decree combined three groups of Ewenki under one ethnonym. In this regard the question on how to identify the language or languages of these groups arises. Chinese researchers consider the Ewenki language as the language of all the three groups, and the languages of Ewenki-Solon, Ewenki-Tungus, Ewenki-Yakut as the dialects of the Ewenki language. The most understandable to the Ewenki of Russia is the language of the Ewenki-Yakuts. Although the languages of the Ewenki-Solons and Ewenki-Tungus have much in common, but less understandable to Ewenki of Russia. Thus we assume that this issue requires special comparative studies of the languages of the Ewenki of Russia and China. Generally, children in Chinese schools study Chinese, Mongolian and English. In the Ewenki khoshun (district) they broadcast special programs on radio and TV in the Ewenki-Solon language: cultural news, the events in the district, country and abroad. The population follows these programs with interest. There are also programs devoted to the preservation of the language and culture. They do not provide any special

study of the native language in the curriculum of China.

In Russia the Ewenki language is taught as a compulsory subject of the elementary school program in areas of compact settlement of the Ewenki. Some schools provide the teaching of the Ewenki language up to 9-11 classes. In the Republic of Yakutia (Sakha), Ewenki Municipal District of Krasnoyarskiy Kray they broadcast radio and television programs in the Ewenki language, and provide pages as an application in regional newspapers.

Older generation of the Ewenki groups in Russia and China are fluent in their native language, unlike younger generation. Ewenki-Solons and Ewenki-Tungus speak Chinese and Mongolian fluently, older generation of Ewenki-Yakuts do not speak neither Chinese, nor Mongolian, but they are fluent in colloquial Russian. The older generation of Ewenki-Solons also knows Manchu. Many old Ewenki, who live in the Republic of Yakutia (Sakha), in Amurskaya Oblast, Krasnoyarskiy and Khabarovskiy Kray, speak or understand Yakut speech, in the Republic of Buryatia – speak the Buryat language. The Ewenki in Russia are fluent in Russian, thus, the Ewenki of Russia and China are bilingual and often speak two or three languages.

2. Discussion

We found out such Russian names among the Ewenki-Yakuts and Ewenki-Tungus as Elena, Maria, Tamara, Nina, Sergey, Yura et al. In Ewenki-Yakuts and Ewenki-Tungus speech there are many Russian words, adapted according to the phonetic rules of the Ewenki: *palto* ‘coat’ (**rus.** pal’to), *urbaki*⁴⁾ ‘shirt’ (**rus.** rubashka), *pulat*⁵⁾ ‘shawl’ (**rus.** platok), *turupka* ‘pipe’ (**rus.** trubka), *ishkola* ‘school’ (**rus.** shkola), *kukaiki* ‘quilted jacket’ (**rus.** fufaika, the Ewenki language does not have the phoneme *f*), *salu* ‘shawl’ (**rus.** shal’), *motorka* ‘motorboat’ (**rus.** motorka), *mashina* ‘car’ (**rus.** mashina), *tose* ‘also, too’ (**rus.** tozhe), *ves* ‘all’ (**rus.** ves’), *moset* ‘may be’ (**rus.** mozhet), *nel’s’a* ‘must not’ (**rus.** nel’zya), *opium* ‘opium’ (**rus.** opium), *kahi* ‘porridge’ (**rus.** kasha),

4) Compared to original Russian word in the Ewenki language there are no words with initial *r*-, that is why the prothesis takes place here.

5) Consonant clusters in the beginning and the end of the word are impossible in the Ewenki language, that is why the intervening vowel in this adapted word appears.

manchester ‘Winchester rifle’ (**rus.** vinchester), *gorot* ‘town’ (**rus.** gorod), *simovyo* ‘cabin’ (**rus.** zimovye), *tyhitcha* ‘thousand’ (**rus.** tysyacha), *soldat* ‘soldier’ (**rus.** soldat), *kashnay* ‘each’ (**rus.** kazhdyi), *kashna* meaning ‘state’ (**rus.** kazna) et al. Names of the months of the Ewenki are all in Russian: *janvar* ‘january’, *pivral* ‘february’, *mart* ‘march’, *aprel* ‘april’, *may* ‘may’, *iyun* ‘june’, *iyul* ‘july’, *avgust* ‘august’, *sentyabr* ‘september’, *oktyabr* ‘october’, *noyabr* ‘november’, *dekabr* ‘december’. There are also some borrowings from the Yakut language: *kiptyi* ‘scissors’, *soruyan* ‘deliberately’, particle *bolla*.

Ewenki of China have their own autonomous entity: the Evenk Autonomous Banner with its center in Nantun (Bayan Tohoi). In Russia as the result of the referendum the Ewenki Autonomous Okrug (center – Tura) was integrated into Krasnoyarskiy kray and reorganized into Municipal District, thus Ewenki of Russia do not have their own autonomy.

First materials about the Solon language in Russia were published by A.O. Ivanovskiy (Ivanovskiy 1894). The author introduced first data on Solon and Dahur languages. It is the list of Solon words with the index of their Russian meaning (Ivanovskiy 1894: 15-35) and some phrases. A more adequate description of the Solon language was made by N.N. Poppe in his “Materialy po solonskomu yazyku” (Poppe 1931). It contains Solon texts with the translation into Russian (Poppe 1931: 2-36), a dictionary (Poppe 1931: 37-84), and also an essay on phonetics (Poppe 1931: 85-106) and an essay on morphology (Poppe 1931: 107-142). It should be noted that N.N. Poppe’s work is still relevant. Poppe described his texts as follows: “the texts consist of eight numbers, of which first six are fairy tales, most of them of Chinese origin, including the passage of a very popular novel about Tan-Sen Lama. Number seven contains six shamanic invocations and, finally, the last song is – the wedding lamentation” (Poppe 1931).

Speaking of the Solons and their language, he wrote “The Solons represent the people of Tungus origin and, being a considerable part of the settled population of Barga, they used to be the members of so called banner troops of former Manchu dynasty of China. Living in Manchuria, the Solons by language, however, do not belong to Manchus, but they belong to Tungusic branch of the Manchu-Tungusic languages group” (Poppe 1931: 1). There is an important information in the introduction, that the Solons “call themselves as ewenki, i.e. well as all Tungusic tribes, in particular – Tungus of Zabaykalye” (Poppe 1931:1).

In the “Essay on phonetics” N.N. Poppe gave a review of vowels and

consonants, and it is important for us that he described them in terms of their historical development. As phonetic correspondences for the Solon language he gave parallels from the language of Barguzin Ewenki, whose language was first presented in Poppe (1927). Afterwards V.A. Gortsevskaya gave the description of the dialect of Barguzin Ewenki based on that work (Gortsevskaya 1936). V.I. Tsintsius in her fundamental study “Sravnitel’naya fonetika tunguso-manchurskix yazykov” widely used N.N. Poppe’s work in Solon language (Tsintsius 1949).

Among the materials on the Solon language it is important to mention the article “Solonskiy yazyk” by V.I. Tsintsius in the encyclopedic series “Yazyki mira” (Tsintsius 1997), the article “Struktura slova v tunguso-manchurskix yazykax” by M.D. Simonov and M.T. Dyachok (Simonov & Dyachok 1990), the article by M.D. Simonov “Drevniye solonsko-armanskiye yazykovyye svyazi” (Simonov 1992: 26-30).

The present article was written on the basis of the data of scientific expeditions to China in various years, where we were able to work with the representatives of all three groups of Ewenki of China: Ewenki-Solon,⁶⁾ Ewenki-Tungus,⁷⁾ Ewenki-Yakut.⁸⁾ Let us see the phonetic features of the languages of Ewenki-Solons, Ewenki-Tungus and Ewenki-Yakuts on synchronic level.

1) Phonemic structure of the languages under consideration is, to our opinion, similar with the structure of the Ewenki language in Russia. Contrast of long and short vowels remains. All the numerous dialects of the Ewenki language of Russia are divided into three large groups based on the correspondence of *s* // *h*: southern dialect – sibilant or “s- and sh-subdialects”, northern – “h-dialect”, “sh-dialect”, eastern – sibilant-spirant. The language of Ewenki-Solons and Ewenki-Tungus according to this phonetic feature is similar to the dialect of the Ewenki of southern (sibilant) dialect of the Ewenki languages. The representatives of these dialects live in the Ewenki Municipal District of Krasnoyarskiy Kray (Konstantinova 1964).

In Ewenki-Solon and Ewenki-Tungus consonant *s* is used in the beginning

6) The materials were collected in the village Nantun (Inner Mongolia) from the speakers Hasanseseg, Oyunseseg, Onon, Chimuga.

7) The materials were collected in the village Ewenkisom (Inner Mongolia) from the speaker Elena.

8) They were collected in taiga near the river Olguya (Inner Mongolia) from the speakers Maria and her daughter Tamara.

of the word and in intervocalic position, for example: **sol.**: *sēn* ‘ear’, *simki* ‘cough’, *sū* ‘you (PL)’, *sā* ‘know’, *asī* ‘woman, wife’, *ēśala* ‘eye’, *usī* ‘bridle’, *asukān* ‘a little bit’, **tung.**: *sōri* ‘green’, *silan* ‘blue’, *seḡkire* ‘light blue’, *asē* ‘woman, wife’, *ēśala* ‘eye’. The language of the Ewenki-Yakuts based on this feature belongs to sibilant-spirant eastern dialect of the Ewenki language, in which in the beginning of the word sound *s* is used, and in intervocalic position **-h-**: *sā* ‘know’, *sektewun* ‘bedding’, *samḡin* ‘smoke’, but *ahī* ‘woman’, *uhī* ‘bridle’, *āhiltana* ‘in the evening’. Some phonetic peculiarities of the languages of the Ewenki and Orochon of China are presented in our article (Bulatova 2003: 72-75).

2) Pharyngeal fricative **h** in the beginning of the word in Ewenki-Solon and Ewenki-Tungus speech is dropped out: *algan* ‘foot’ (cf. **ewenk.** *halgan*), *oroxi*⁹⁾ ‘capercaillie’ (cf. **ewenk.** *horoki*), *ereki* ‘frog’ (cf. **ewenk.** *hereki*), *ākin* ‘liver’ (cf. **ewenk.** *hākin*). Remember, that the correspondence of **h** // **0** is typical to some eastern dialects of the Ewenki language.

3) Consonant **k** in intervocalic position in the Ewenki language corresponds to **x** in the languages of Ewenki-Solons and Ewenki-Tungus: *ixē* ‘sing’ (cf. **ewenk.** *ikē*), *suxe* ‘axe’ (cf. **ewenk.** *suke*), *čūxa* ‘grass’ (cf. **ewenk.** *čūka*), *žūxin* ‘ermine’ (cf. **ewenk.** *žūkin*), *amaxā* ‘bear’ (cf. **ewenk.** *amakā*), *aḡažaxān* ‘orphan’ (cf. **ewenk.** *aḡažakān*), *nixi* ‘duck’ (cf. **ewenk.** *nīki*), *tōxi* ‘elk’ (cf. **ewenk.** *tōki*), *uxun* ‘breast’ (cf. **ewenk.** *ukun*). In numerous dialects of the Ewenki of Russia this feature is not registered.

4) Velar occlusive nasal **ŋ** in the beginning of the word in the Ewenki language changed into dental occlusive nasal **n-** in Ewenki-Solon and Ewenki-Tungus, and it is not typical for the Ewenki language. The same feature is also typical for the language of Orochons of China: **oroch.** *nene* ‘go’ (cf. **ewenk.** *ḡene*), *nēle* ‘to be afraid of’ (cf. **ewenk.** *ḡēle*), **tung.** *nēli* ‘to be afraid of’, *nāla* ‘hand’ (cf. **ewenk.** *ḡāla*). Consonant **-ŋ-** usually remains in the middle of the word in the language of Orochons: *injakta* ‘wool, fur’ (cf. **ewenk.** *inḡakta*), *oḡokto* ‘nose’ (cf. **ewenk.** *oḡokto*), *siḡarīn* ‘yellow’ (cf. **ewenk.** *siḡarīn*), *aḡadžahān* ‘orphan’ (cf. **ewenk.** *aḡadžakān*). As we can see, Ewenki-Yakuts have retained nasal **ŋ** in the initial position, so the language of this group is similar with the language of the Ewenki of Russia.

5) In intervocalic position bilabial **w** in Ewenki-Solon and Ewenki-Tungus speech is dropped out: **sol.** *aūn* ‘hat’ (cf. **ewenk.** *āwun*), **tung.** *mea* ‘heart’

9) The grapheme “x” denotes voiceless velar fricative.

(cf. **ewenk.** *mēwan*). Usually in Ewenki-Yakut speech this sound is retained: *āwun*, *mēwan*. In Ewenki speech in Russia both variants are registered.

6) Velar fricative γ in intervocalic position as well as the above mentioned consonant is dropped out: **sol.** *too* ‘fire’ (cf. **ewenk.** *toγo*), *toot-* ‘lie (about the animal)’ (cf. **ewenk.** *toγot-*), *tee* ‘people’ (cf. **ewenk.** *teγē*), **tung.** *bō* ‘earth, country’ (cf. **ewenk.** *buγa*). This phenomenon is also typical for some dialects of the Ewenki of Russia.

7) In Ewenki-Solon speech double consonants are contracted, for example, *imana* ‘snow’ (cf. **ewenk.** *imanna*), *ule* ‘meat’ (cf. **ewenk.** *ulle*), Tungus pronounce unassimilated clusters **ld**, **nd**: *imanda* ‘snow’, *ulde* ‘meat’, *nanda* ‘leather’ (cf. **ewenk.** *nanna*, *nanda*). Unassimilated consonant clusters are typical to many subdialects of the eastern dialect of the Ewenki language.

8) In the language of Ewenki-Solons and Ewenki-Tungus the cluster **nŋ** developed into **n**: **sol.**, **tung.** *ini* ‘language’ (cf. **ewenk.** *inŋi*), *inakta* ‘wool, fur’ (cf. **ewenk.** *inŋakta*). This phonetic phenomenon is not typical for the Ewenki language of Russia as well as for the language of the Ewenki-Yakute of China.

9) In Ewenki-Solon speech such clusters as **kt**, **rd** first went through the regressive assimilation in the stem, and then in some cases the process of contraction took place, what is not typical for the language of the Ewenki of Russia, Ewenki-Tungus and Orochons of China, e.g.: *irēt* ‘larch’ (cf. **ewenk.** *irēkte*), *it* ‘tooth’ (cf. **ewenk.** *ikte*), *nette* ‘low’ (cf. **ewenk.** *nekte*), *edde* ‘early’ (cf. **ewenk.** *erde*).

10) Cluster **mn** in the Ewenki-Solon gives the reflection of **md**, **nd**: *giramda*, *girande* ‘bone’ (cf. **ewenk.** *giramna*). It should be noted that the unassimilated **md**, **nd** are used in Ewenki speech of the eastern and northern dialects.

11) The cluster **rk** in Ewenki gives assimilated **kk** in Ewenki-Solon: *gikki* ‘friend’ (cf. **ewenk.** *girkī*), *akki-* ‘pierce’ (cf. **ewenk.** *arki-*). This feature is not found in Ewenki speech in Russia.

12) The cluster **rg** changes into **gg** in Ewenki-Solon speech: *guggakta* ‘beard’ (cf. **ewenk.** *gurgakta*), *boggu* ‘greasy’ (cf. **ewenk.** *burgu*), *igge* ‘brain’ (cf. **ewenk.** *irge*), cluster **gd** changes into **dd**: *idda-* ‘comb the hair’ (cf. **ewenk.** *igdi-*). Such correspondence is not registered for the Ewenki of Russia.

13) The cluster **rp** (**ewenk.**) changes into **pp** (**sol.**): *gappa-* ‘shoot’ (cf. **ewenk.** *garpa-*), the cluster **pk** in Ewenki-Solon is assimilated into **kk** or **hh**: *žakkun*, *žaxxun* ‘eight’ (cf. **ewenk.** *žapkun*, *ulakkun* ‘wet’ (cf. **ewenk.**

ulapkun). Transformation of **rp** into **pp** is not registered in Ewenki speech in Russia.

14) In Ewenki-Solon and Ewenki-Tungus speech final **n** is dropped out: *ila* ‘three’ (cf. **ewenk.** *ilan*), *dii* ‘four’ (cf. **ewenk.** *diyin*), *žā* ‘ten’ (cf. **ewenk.** *žān*). Usually they also do not pronounce final *-nī*: *tuŷe* ‘winter’ (cf. **ewenk.** *tuŷenī*), *nelki* ‘spring’ (cf. **ewenk.** *nelkinī*), *žoyo* ‘summer’ (cf. **ewenk.** *žuyanī*), *bolo* ‘autumn’ (cf. **ewenk.** *bolonī*), *dolbo* ‘night’ (cf. **ewenk.** *dolbonī*).

15) In Ewenki-Solon language at the junction of the stem with suffixes the cluster of three consonants is found, which is not registered in Ewenki speech in Russia, e.g.: *irtxi* ‘where, in what direction’ (cf. **ewenk.** *irtiki*), *tulgdē* ‘external side’ (cf. **ewenk.** *tulgidē*), *teŷetčxin* ‘sits’ (cf. **ewenk.** *teŷetčeren*).

16) Initial **č** in Ewenki-Solon may change into **s**: *sālbān* ‘birch’ (cf. **ewenk.** *čālbān*), *sixe* ‘urine’ (cf. **ewenk.** *čiken*).

17) Sometimes final **n** in Ewenki-Solon is pronounced as **ŋ**, e.g.: *uxuŋ* ‘breast’ (cf. **ewenk.** *ukun*), *uruŋkuŋ* ‘short’ (cf. **ewenk.** *urumkun*). Such a phenomenon is often found in Ewenki-Solon speech in the marker of 3rd singular of verbs, if the stem does not contain any long vowels, e.g.: *ulireŋ* ‘goes’, *isureŋ* ‘saw’, but *bisēn* ‘was’, *naŋiwuržaran* ‘opens’, *žičžiran* ‘eats’.

3. Conclusion

Thus, on the basis of preliminary materials it is possible to conclude with certain accuracy that there are three groups of Ewenki in China, whose language is similar to the Ewenki language in Russia, but each group has its own distinctive features. Among the mentioned above 17 correspondences 11 are typical only for the language of Ewenki-Solons.

The examples of most typical phonetic and lexical correspondences of the languages of the Ewenki of Russia and Ewenki-Solons of China are presented in the table in appendix below.

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Appendix

Solon (abbrev.: <i>sol.</i>)	Ewenki (abbrev.: <i>ewenk.</i>)	Translation
āda	hādi	<i>some</i>
akki-	arki-	<i>pierce</i>
alāsi- alāči-	alāt-	<i>wait</i>
albē	suŋta albin	<i>sol. deep (water)</i> <i>wide</i>
alga	algaŋ, halgaŋ	1) <i>sol. sole</i> , 2) <i>sol. palm</i> , 3) <i>ewenk. foot</i>
amasxī	amaskī	<i>backwards</i>
amixān, amixā	amakā amakān	<i>bear</i>
amēlā	amarlā amardū	<i>behind</i>
amma amma-	amŋa amŋa-	<i>mouth</i> <i>swallow</i>
amuži	amut	<i>lake</i>
aně, aŋě	aŋaŋi	<i>year</i>
antā-	amta-	<i>try</i>
antās'ī	amtači	<i>delicious</i>
aŋaži, aŋažaxān	aŋažakān	<i>orphan</i>
aŋŋū-, haŋŋū-, aŋū-	haŋŋū-	<i>ask</i>
araxī ularīn	araki hularīn, ularīn	<i>vodka</i> <i>red</i>
arbikki	arba	<i>shallow</i>
āsin, āsingé	āčin	<i>no (nominal negation)</i>
atāxī	atākī	<i>spider</i>
atixxān, atixxān	atirkān	1) <i>old woman</i> , 2) <i>wife</i>
axin axinexu	akin aknīl	<i>elder brother</i> <i>brothers</i>

Solon (abbrev.: sol.)	Ewenki (abbrev.: ewenk.)	Translation
āhin	ākin, hākin	<i>liver</i>
bajtu	bajtahun	1) <i>farrow mare</i> 2) <i>farrow doe</i>
bata-	bat-	<i>fit in</i>
baxa-	baka-	<i>find</i>
baxaldi-	bakaldi-	<i>meet</i>
biraxān	birakān	<i>creek</i>
boγ(a), buγ(a)	buγa	<i>land, country</i>
bosoxto, bosot, bosokto	bohokto, bosokto, bookto	<i>kidney</i>
buggū	burgu	<i>greasy</i>
gappa-	garpa-	<i>shoot</i>
giramda, giranda	giramda, giramna	<i>bone</i>
girki, gikki	girki	sol. <i>wife</i> ewenk. <i>friend</i>
gugda, gudda	gugda	<i>tall</i>
guggakta	gurgakta	1) <i>beard</i> , 2) <i>mustache</i>
daγakkī	daγa	<i>close</i>
danga	damga	<i>tobacco</i>
dilxē(n) diluxēn	dilkēn	<i>a fly</i>
dōsxākī	dōskākī	<i>inside</i>
dottō	dokton	sol. <i>felt stockings</i> ewenk. <i>wool stockings</i>
doxolō-	dokolō-	<i>limp</i>
doxolo	dokolok	<i>lame</i>
dettelē	dektilē	1) <i>wing</i> , 2) <i>feather</i>
žūxuŋ	žūkin	<i>otter</i>
žakku(n), žaxxu(n)	žapkun	<i>eight</i>
xoŋnorin	koŋnorin	<i>black</i>
ēxun, ihūn	ékun	<i>what, who</i>

Solon (abbrev.: sol.)	Ewenki (abbrev.: ewenk.)	Translation
iggi	irgi	<i>tail</i>
iggi- iggiw-	irgi- irgiw-	1) <i>raise, bring up, to be raised,</i> 2) <i>feed</i>
igge	irge	<i>brain</i>
idda-	igdi-	<i>to comb</i>
idduḡ	igdiwun	<i>comb</i>
ilde	ilde ille	<i>human body</i>
imučče	imukse	1) <i>fat</i> , 2) <i>oil</i>
inḡaxa	eḡnekēn	<i>fawn</i>
ine, ineḡi, ineḡi	ineḡi	<i>day</i>
iḡakta, iḡatta	iḡakta	<i>wool</i>
iḡekte	iḡēkte	<i>bird-cherry tree</i>
īrtxi	īrtiki	<i>where,</i> <i>in what direction</i>
irēkte, irētte, irēt	irēkte	<i>larch</i>
īse	īčen	<i>elbow</i>
isennē-mī	īčenē-	<i>go to see</i>
itte, it	ikte	<i>tooth</i>
ixē	ikēn	<i>cauldron</i>
lakki-	lapki-	sol. <i>put under the rmpit,</i> ewenk. <i>pinch</i>
lōtta	lūča	<i>russian</i>
loxo-	loko-	<i>hang</i>
mēwa, mēya	mēwan	<i>heart</i>
mori(n)	murin	<i>horse</i>
muddexe	mukdeken	<i>stump</i>
nammatta	ḡanmakta	<i>mosquito</i>
ninaxi(n)	ḡinakin	<i>dog</i>
nunnaxī	n'urḡn'aki	<i>goose</i>

Solon (abbrev.: sol.)	Ewenki (abbrev.: ewenk.)	Translation
nene-	ŋene-	<i>go</i>
nekkēxū	nemkūkēn	<i>thin</i>
nette	nekte	<i>low</i>
nexū	nekū	1) younger brother, 2) younger sister
unāžī	hunāt, unāt	1) daughter, 2) girl
ommo-	omŋo-	<i>forget</i>
ōni	ōn	<i>how</i>
ōri-, ēri-	ēri-	<i>call</i>
saddē	sagdi	<i>old</i>
sālbā(n)	čālbān	<i>birch</i>
sāsķī	čāsķī	<i>further</i>
sikkul	sirkul	<i>devil, silvan</i>
siliksi	silekse	<i>dew</i>
silutta, silukta	silukta	<i>guts</i>
sēŋarī, seŋarī	siŋarīn	<i>yellow</i>
siŋķī-	simķī-	<i>cough</i>
sixe	čiken	<i>urine</i>
suxe	suke	<i>axe</i>
sulaxī	sulakī	<i>fox</i>
suenta	sūŋta	<i>deep</i>
sette-	sekte-	<i>spread out</i>
sētče sēč	sēkse	<i>blood</i>
togga	torga	1) silk, 2) material
toŋa, toŋ	tunŋa	<i>five</i>
tōxī	tōķī	<i>elk</i>
turāxī	turākī	1) daw, 2) crow
tutsaxī	tuksakī	<i>hare</i>
tuxala	tukala	<i>clay</i>
tuŋesi-	tuge-	<i>overwinter</i>

Solon (abbrev.: sol.)	Ewenki (abbrev.: ewenk.)	Translation
tukse, tuksi	tuksu	<i>cloud</i>
tulgdē tulgdēlī tulgdenī	tulgidē tulgidēlī tulgidē	1) <i>external side</i> , 2) <i>outside</i> , 3) <i>external</i>
tīniye, tīniy	tīniwe	<i>yesterday</i>
uggerdī	urgedī	<i>heavy</i>
uγisxī	uγiskī	<i>upwards</i>
ukke	urke	<i>door</i>
ularīn	ularīn hularīn	<i>red</i>
ulakkun	ulapkun	<i>wet</i>
aŋĕ	anjanī	<i>year</i>
ulde	ulde ulle	<i>meat</i>
uldi-	uldi- ulli-	<i>sew</i>
uluxī	ulukī	<i>squirrel</i>
unattu	un'aptun	<i>thimble</i>
unakhā(n)	unjakān	<i>finger</i>
untuwun	uŋtuwun	<i>shamanic drum</i>
uruŋkūŋ	urumkūn	<i>short</i>
uxuŋ	ukun	<i>breast</i>
uxur	hukur	1) <i>cow</i> , 2) <i>ox</i>
ute	ute, hute	<i>child</i>
xoŋdē	koŋdē	<i>empty</i>
xoŋnorī(n)	koŋnorin	<i>black</i>
huŋkē	kumkē	<i>louse</i>
ōxī	ōkīn	<i>when</i>
edde	erde	<i>early in the morning</i>
ekki	herki	<i>pants</i>
emme	emŋe	1) <i>width</i> , 2) <i>wide</i>

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