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Dongxiang Short Stories (with gloss and annotations) Vol.1

Julie Lefort

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Dongxiang Short Stories
(with gloss and annotations) Volume 1
Dunxian kielen
东乡语小故事
ᠠᠵᠢᠰᠢᠨ ᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠰᠢᠨ ᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠰᠢᠨ ᠵᠢᠨᠠᠵᠢᠰᠢᠨ

Dongxiang Short Stories (with gloss and annotations) Vol.1

First draft (25/02/2023)

Dunxian kieliën

东乡语小故事

ᠳᠤᠨᠬᠢᠭᠢᠨ ᠬᠢᠯᠢᠭᠢᠨ ᠠᠨᠨᠢᠰᠢ ᠤᠨᠠᠨᠢᠰᠢ ᠤᠨᠠᠨᠢᠰᠢ

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This volume is a series of text in the Dongxiang language transcribed from the *Teaching material of the bilingual experimental class of Narisi Primary school in the Dongxiang Autonomous County (Dōngxiāngzú zìzhìxiàn nàlēsì xiǎoxué shuāngyǔ jiàoxué shíyànbān shìyòng jiàocái 东乡族自治县那勒寺小学双语教学实验班试用教材)*. The bilingual program was running from 2002 to 2010 under the supervision of Chen Yuanlong 陈元龙 and was implemented in first and second years of primary education. In this context, and after the release of the first Dongxiang-Chinese Dictionary¹ using the Dongxiang pinyin script (*Dunxian pinyin 东乡拼音*²) in 2001, a series of bilingual textbooks and teaching material have been edited. The bilingual textbooks comprised the *Dōngxiāngyǔ jìyīn fúhào 东乡语记音符号 (Dongxiang Notation Symbols)*, the *hànyǔ kǒuyǔ xùnliàn 汉语口语训练 (Training in Spoken Chinese)*, the *Dōngxiāngyǔ xiǎo gùshi 东乡语小故事 (Dongxiang Short Stories)* and *yǔ wén 语文 (Dongxiang Language manual)*.

In this volume, I have transcribed, translated and glossed the *dōngxiāngyǔ xiǎo gùshi – dìbā cè 东乡语小故事 – 第八册 “Dongxiang Short Stories (vol. 8)”* written and edited by Ma Xinglong 马兴龙 and Wang Yilin 王艺霖.

I have kept the original Dongxiang script based on the *Dunxian pinyin* (see below chart) and the original Chinese translations. I have glossed each word and suffix in English, and translated the sentences into English and Mongolian³. The English translations have been adapted as much as possible to fit Dongxiang's word order and gloss.

Each text is first presented in Dongxiang and Chinese, as it is featured in the original textbook, which is decomposed into independent sentences. Each sentence comprises five line of explicative glosses: 1. The reference of the sentence name of the short text it belongs followed by its sequence number, 2. the morpheme to morpheme decomposed sentence in Dongxiang, 3. the glossed morphemes, 4. the English translation, and 5. the Mongolian translation.

Based on these texts, I have compiled a glossary with translation in English and, when possible, some etymological explanations as well as an index (forthcoming).

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¹ MA Guozhong 马国忠 (A.Shareff 阿·舍勒夫), CHEN Yuanlong 陈元龙 (A Ibulahaimai 阿·伊布拉黑麦). 2001. *Dunxian kieliën khidei kieliën kieleni lveqi 东乡语汉语词典 Dōngxiāng yǔ hànyǔ cídiǎn*. Lanzhou : Gansu minzu chubanshe.

² See Ma & Chen (2001 :13-14) for details.

³ A special thanks to Oyona, teacher at the Ordos Mongolian School, Inner Mongolia, People's Republic of China for reviewing and editing the Mongolian translations.

a	[a]	ie	[iə]	t	[t]	j	[dz]
e	[ə]	iu	[iu]	n	[n] / [ŋ]	q	[tɕ]
i	[i]	ua	[ua]	l	[l]	x	[ɕ]
ii	[u]	ui	[ui]	r	[r]	zh	[dz]
o	[o]	iao	[iao]	g	[g]	ch	[tʂ]
u	[u]	uai	[uai]	j	[k]	sh	[ʂ]
ai	[ai]	b	[b]	gh	[ç]	z	[dz]
ei	[əi]	p	[p]	kh	[q]	c	[ts]
ao	[ao]	m	[m]	h	[χ]	s	[s]
ou	[əu]	f	[f]	gv	[ʁ]	w	[w]
ia	[ia]	d	[d]	hh	[h]	y	[j]

Table 1 : *dunxian pinyin* transcription and API

Abbreviations

1PL - FIRST-PERSON PLURAL	DUPL - DUPLICATIVE (CONVERB)
2PL - SECOND-PERSON PLURAL	FP - FINAL PARTICLE
3PL - THIRD-PERSON PLURAL	GEN - GENITIVE (CASE)
2OBL - SECOND PERSON OBLIC CASE	I.NMLZ - IMPERFECTIVE NOMINALIZER
2POSS - SECOND SINGULAR REGLEXIVE MARKER	INS - INSTRUMENTAL (CASE)
3POSS - THIRD PERSON SINGULAR REFLEXIVE MARKER	INTEN - INTENSIFIER
1SG - FIRST-PERSON SINGULAR	INTER - INTERROGATIVE PARTICLE
1SG.LOG - FIRST-PERSON SINGULAR LOGOPHORIC	IPFV - IMPERFECTIVE (ASPECT)
2SG - SECOND-PERSON SINGULAR	LOC - LOCATIVE (CASE)
3SG - THIRD-PERSON SINGULAR	M.ADV - MANNER ADVERBIAL
ABL - ABLATIVE (CASE)	NEG - NEGATION
ACC - ACCUSATIVE (CASE)	PFV - PERFECTIVE (ASPECT)
AS - ASSOCIATIVE (CASE)	PL - PLURAL
BVA - BORROWED VERB AUXILIARY	P.NMLZ - PERFECTIVE NOMINALIZER
BEN - BENEFACTIVE (CASE)	PR.NMLZ - PROGRESSIVE NOMINALIZER
CS - CAUSAL (CONVERB)	PROG - PROGRESSIVE (ASPECT)
CAUS - CAUSATIVE	PURP - PURPOSIVE (CONVERB)
CE - COUNTER EXPECTATION (CONVERB)	Q - QUESTION MARKER
CLF - CLASSIFIER	REFL - REFLEXIVE
COLL - COLLECTIF	RES - RESULTATIVE
COM - COMITATIF	SEQ - SEQUENTIAL (CONVERB)
COND - CONDITIONNAL (CONVERB)	SDE - SIMULTANEOUS DIFFERENT EVENT (CONVERB)
COP - COPULA	SMLT - SIMULTANEITY (CONVERB)
DAT - DATIVE (CASE)	SUB - SUBSTANTIVIZER
DEM - DEMONSTRATIVE	SUCC - SUCCESSIVE (CONVERB)
DES - DESIDERATIVE (MOOD)	TM - TEMPORAL MARKER (CLITIC)

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Best Teachers.012

“ana kon wagva!”
mom foot wash

“Mom, let’s wash your feet!” [lit. mom washes feet⁵]
《 妈 妈 洗 脚 》 的 意 思 是 “ 妈 妈 洗 脚 ”

Best Teachers.013

Eyibu ana-ne yanzi-ni suru-zhi ana-de-ne kon wagva-zhi ogi-zho
Eyibu mom-REFL model-ACC learn-SMLT mom-BEN-REFL foot wash-SMLT give-PROG

Eyibu has learned from his mom, and washed her feet.

艾 伊 布 从 妈 妈 那 里 学 习 了 洗 脚 的 技 巧

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⁵ The expression *ana kon wagva* is a calque of unmarked Chinese expression *mama xi jiao* 妈妈洗脚 lit. : mom-wash-feet ‘mom, let’s wash your feet’. In Dongxiang, the genitive case, the accusative case and the desiderative mood would be expected, as in *ana-ni kon-ni wagva-ye* lit. mom-GEN foot-ACC wash-DES ‘mom let’s wash your feet’.

Frog and geese.014

hhela puse nie agvin-se musirei-zhi dawa-ku-de kun-la chanla warada-zhi
3PL again one village-ABL fly-SMLT pass-I.NMLZ-DAT person-PL see shout-SMLT

kielie-ne:
tell-IPFV

The geese flew over a third village, many people saw them and shouted:

ᠠᠬᠤᠯᠠ ᠫᠤᠯᠠ ᠠᠭᠢᠨ ᠰᠡ ᠮᠤᠰᠢᠷᠡᠢ ᠵᠢ ᠳᠠᠪᠠ ᠬᠤ ᠳᠡ ᠬᠤᠨ ᠯᠠ ᠴᠢᠨᠯᠠ ᠪᠠᠷᠠᠳᠠ ᠵᠢ
ᠠᠨᠠ ᠠᠶᠢᠨ ᠠ ᠶᠢᠯᠠᠭᠡ ᠠᠪᠯ ᠶᠡᠯᠢ ᠰᠮᠯᠲ ᠫᠤᠮᠤᠯᠤᠰ ᠳᠠᠲ ᠫᠤᠨ ᠯᠠ ᠴᠢᠨᠯᠠ ᠪᠠᠷᠠᠳᠠ ᠵᠢ

Frog and geese.015

“ta uzhe-ndu a! tonghorei bagva-ni daila-dene musirei-zho, tonghorei cunmin no wo!”
2PL look-COLL FP wild.goose frog-ACC carry-SEQ fly-PROG wild.goose smart very COP

“Look! The geese are carrying the frog while flying, the geese are so clever!”

ᠲᠠ ᠠᠵᠡ ᠨᠳᠤ ᠠ! ᠲᠣᠩᠬᠣᠷᠡᠢ ᠪᠠᠭᠪᠠ ᠨᠢ ᠳᠠᠢᠯᠠ ᠳᠡᠨᠡ ᠮᠤᠰᠢᠷᠡᠢ ᠵᠢᠬᠤ, ᠲᠣᠩᠬᠣᠷᠡᠢ ᠴᠤᠨᠮᠢᠨ ᠨᠠ ᠪᠣ ᠪᠣ!
ᠲᠠ ᠠᠵᠡ ᠨᠳᠤ ᠠ! ᠲᠣᠩᠬᠣᠷᠡᠢ ᠪᠠᠭᠪᠠ ᠨᠢ ᠳᠠᠢᠯᠠ ᠳᠡᠨᠡ ᠮᠤᠰᠢᠷᠡᠢ ᠵᠢᠬᠤ, ᠲᠣᠩᠬᠣᠷᠡᠢ ᠴᠤᠨᠮᠢᠨ ᠨᠠ ᠪᠣ ᠪᠣ!

Frog and geese.016

bagva chenlie ho kuru¹¹ ala-wo, onghono-zhi kielie-ne:
frog hear anger reach kill-PFV yell-SMLT tell-IPFV

The frog was furious, it shouted:

ᠪᠠᠭᠪᠠ ᠴᠡᠨᠯᠡ ᠬᠣ ᠬᠤᠷᠤ ᠠᠯᠠ ᠪᠣ, ᠣᠨᠭᠨᠣᠨᠠ ᠵᠢ ᠬᠡᠢᠯᠡ ᠨᠡ:
ᠪᠠᠭᠪᠠ ᠴᠡᠨᠯᠡ ᠬᠣ ᠬᠤᠷᠤ ᠠᠯᠠ ᠪᠣ, ᠣᠨᠭᠨᠣᠨᠠ ᠵᠢ ᠬᠡᠢᠯᠡ ᠨᠡ:

Frog and geese.017

“ene banfa shi bi sumula-zhi khizhe-sen wo!”
DEM solution COP 1SG think-SMLT finish-P.NMLZ COP

“I am the one that came up with this idea!”

ᠡᠨᠡ ᠪᠠᠨᠲᠠ ᠰᠢ ᠪᠢ ᠰᠤᠮᠤᠯᠠ ᠵᠢ ᠬᠢᠵᠡ ᠰᠡᠨ ᠪᠣ!
ᠡᠨᠡ ᠪᠠᠨᠲᠠ ᠰᠢ ᠪᠢ ᠰᠤᠮᠤᠯᠠ ᠵᠢ ᠬᠢᠵᠡ ᠰᠡᠨ ᠪᠣ!

Frog and geese.018

ingie-zhi kielie-ku-de asiman jiere-se anda bao-zhewo.
like.this-SMLT say-I.NMLZ-DAT sky on-ABL let.go fall-PROG

Then the frog fell from the sky.

ᠢᠩᠭᠡ ᠵᠢ ᠬᠡᠢᠯᠡ ᠬᠤ ᠳᠡ ᠠᠰᠢᠮᠠᠨ ᠵᠢᠷᠡ ᠰᠡ ᠠᠨᠳᠠ ᠪᠠᠭᠤ ᠵᠡᠪᠠᠵᠡ ᠪᠣ.
ᠢᠩᠭᠡ ᠵᠢ ᠬᠡᠢᠯᠡ ᠬᠤ ᠳᠡ ᠠᠰᠢᠮᠠᠨ ᠵᠢᠷᠡ ᠰᠡ ᠠᠨᠳᠠ ᠪᠠᠭᠤ ᠵᠡᠪᠠᠵᠡ ᠪᠣ.

¹¹ The word *ho kuru* lit. anger reach ‘to get angry’ is a calque from Chinese *shengqi* 生气 lit. reach anger ‘to get angry’.

4. Bunzhu ho giezhi suruku

The sparrow learns to build a nest

麻雀学筑窝

ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ ᑎᑎᑎ ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ ᑎᑎ

Bunzhu ho giezhi suruku

Nie bunzhu musireizhi hhechese sumulazhuo: nie saigvan, futanni ho bise giedu gaowo! Niudude, bunzhu banbulayi honi uzhedene kuxiezhi kieliene: “Ta made nie surugva ba! Bi ye nie hotu oluse.” Banbun kielie: “Chi xian chizhe jierese ban layile echi, banghala giene, laghala ho giene.” Bunzhu zhugvedene sumulazho: ene taixian madawo, bi shimatu ho nie gieye ma! Kuaichu udu, bunzhu kharanchayi honi chujiegve sumulase ene gao wo, ingie kharanchalade kielene: “Tan made ho giekuni surgvase olu nu ulie?” Kharancha kieliene: “Chi xien shuwani nie ama nie amnji amalazhi ire, inge gouji goujiji gie mayende niagva...” Bunzhu shuwani jian amalase nunpu khizhi iregvawo. Khunashi khuruse bunzhu puse kunlase ho giezhi suruku duran widawo.

麻雀学筑窝

一只麻雀飞累了想：要是有一个又漂亮又有舒服的窝，那该多好啊！有一天，麻雀看到蜜蜂的窝，心里非常羡慕说：“你们教教我吧，让我也有一个窝。”蜜蜂说：“你先去采花粉酿蜜做蜡筑窝。”麻雀心想：“多麻烦，窝还是筑个简单的窝吧！”第二天，麻雀看到燕子的窝觉得不错，麻雀对燕子说：“你们教我筑窝好吗？”燕子说：“你先去把泥一口一口地衔来，再一点一点地粘在天花板上。。。 ”麻雀刚把泥衔到嘴里，就吐了出来，以后麻雀在也不想跟别人学筑窝了。”

Sparrow’s nest.001

bunzhu ho gie-zhi suru-ku
sparrow nest do-SMLT learn-I.NMLZ

The sparrow learns to build a nest.

ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ ᑎᑎᑎ ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ ᑎᑎ

Sparrow’s nest.002

nie bunzhu musirei-zhi hheche-se sumula- zhuo,
one sparrow fly-SMLT tired-CS think-PROG

A sparrow, who was tired of flying, was thinking:

ᑎᑎᑎᑎ ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ ᑎᑎ

Sparrow’s nest.003

nie saigvan, futan-ni¹² ho bi-se giedun gao-wo!
one beautiful comfortable-SUB nest have-COND many good-PFV

“If (I had) a beautiful and comfortable nest, how nice it would be!”

ᑎᑎᑎᑎ ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ ᑎᑎᑎᑎ ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ ᑎᑎᑎ ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ ᑎᑎᑎᑎ ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ

Sparrow’s nest.004

niudu-de, bunzhu banbu-la-yi ho-ni uzhe-dene kuxie-zhi kielie-ne:
one.day-DAT sparrow bee-PL-GEN nest-ACC see-SEQ like-SMLT say-IPFV

One day, the sparrow saw the bees’ nest and said to them with envy:

ᑎᑎᑎᑎ ᑎᑎᑎᑎ ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ ᑎᑎᑎ ᑎᑎᑎᑎ ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ ᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎᑎ

¹² See note 4 on the use of *-ni* with adjectives.

Sparrow's nest.005

“ta made nie suru-gva ba bi ye nie hotu olu-se.”
2SG 1SG.BEN one learn-CAUS FP 1SG aslo one with.nest feasible-PST

“Please teach me how to build a nest so I can have one too.” [lit. so I can be with nest too]
אנא תלמד לי לבנות קן כדי שאוכל להיות איתו

Sparrow's nest.006

banbun kielie: “chi xian chizhe jiere-se ban layi-le echi, ban-ghala la gie-ne, la-ghala ho gie-ne”
bee say 2SG first flower on-ABL honey pull-PURP go honey-INS wax do-IPFV wax-INS nest do-IPFV

The bee said: “First, you need to collect honey from the flowers, then make wax with the honey and build the nest with the wax.”

הנמלה אמרה: “ראשית צריך לקחת את העسل מהפרחים, ואז להכין את הצהוב עם העسل ולבנות את הקן עם הצהוב.”

Sparrow's nest.007

bunzhu zhugve-de-ne sumula-zho: “ene taixien mada-wo, bi shimatu ho nie gie-ye ma.”
sparrow heart-LOC-REFL think-PROG DEM too troublesome-PFV 1SG randomly nest one do-DES FP

The sparrow thought to itself: “This is too troublesome! I will build a simple nest.” [lit. I will randomly build a nest]

הצפור חשבה לעצמה: “זה ממש מבלבל! אבנה קן פשוט.” [לית. אבנה קן באופן אקראי]

Sparrow's nest.008

khuaichu udu, bunzhu kharancha-yi ho-ni chujiegeve sumula-se ene gao wo,
next.day sparrow swallow-GEN nest-ACC see think-CS DEM good COP

The next day, the sparrow saw the swallow's nest and thought it was not bad.

במחר הצפור ראתה את קן הצופף והיא חשבה שזה לא רע.

Sparrow's nest.09

ingie kharancha-la-de kielie-ne: “tan made ho gie-ku-ni suru-gva-se olu
then swallow-PL-BEN say-IPFV 2PL 1SG.BEN nest house-I.NMLZ-ACC learn-CAUS-COND obtain

nu ulie¹³?”

INTER NEG

The sparrow said to the swallows: “Could you please teach me how to make a nest?” []

הצפור אמרה לציפורים: “האם אתם יכולות ללמד אותי לבנות קן?”

Sparrow's nest.010

kharancha kielie-ne: “chi xien shuwa-ni nie aman nie aman-ji amala-zhi ire,
swallow say-IPFV 2SG first mud-ACC one mouth one mouth-M.ADV hold.in.the.mouth-SMLT come

ingie gouji gouji-ji gie mayen-de niagva.....”
then few few-M.ADV house ceiling-LOC stick

The swallow said: “First you go and bring in the mud in your mouth, and then stick it little by little to make the ceiling.”

הציפור אמרה: “ראשית אתה צריכה להביא את העפר למעך, ואז להחזיק אותו בפה ולהחזיק אותו קצת קצת כדי להכין את התקרה.”

Sparrow's nest.011

bunzhu shuwa-ni jian amala-se nunpu khi-zhi ire-gva-wo.
sparrow mud-ACC just hold.in.the.mouth-CS vomit come.out-SMLT come-CAUS-PFV

As soon as the sparrow got the mud into its mouth, it vomited it out.

כשקנתה הצפור את העפר לפה, היא הקיאה אותו.

¹³ The use of realisis negation *ulie* after question marker *nu* is a calque of Chinese *le meiyou* 了没有 used in interrogative constructions.

