

# STUDIA ORIENTALIA SLOVACA

ročník · volume 20

číslo · number 1

2021



Univerzita Komenského v Bratislave  
Katedra východoázijských štúdií

# Studia Orientalia Slovaca

20 · I (2021)

## The Daur at the Sino-Russian Borderlands

Štúdie · Articles

- The Daur at the Sino-Russian Borderlands: A Brief Introduction  
*Ute WALLENBÖCK and Veronika ZIKMUNDOVÁ*..... 1
- Remembered by More Than One Name: Transcription, Multiscriptualism,  
and Ethnic Heritage in the Case of the Dedule Clan Genealogy  
*Loretta E. KIM*..... 47
- The Case File of Aula Samdin (Fumingtai): A Historical and Biographical  
Aspect  
*Bazar TSYBENOV*..... 85
- Ethnicity in the Imperial Context: The Daur in the Borderland of the Qing  
and Russian Empire  
*Stephanie ZIEHAUS*..... 113
- The Evolution of the Qing Administrative Structure of Hulun Buir and the  
Relocation of Dagurs from the Old Barga Aimag in 1920  
*Ondřej SRBA*..... 151
- The “Cisan Incident” as an Example of “Direct Legal Appeals” in the Qing  
Period  
*Chengzhi (Kicengge)*..... 179

The Daur Version of Nisan Saman and Modern Shamanic Practices Among the Daur <i>David SOMFAI KARA</i> .....	217
The Etymological Remarks on Names of Body Parts in Dagur <i>Bayarma KHABTAGAEVA</i> .....	253
O autoroch · List of Contributors with Contact Details.....	279

# The Etymological Remarks on Names of Body Parts in Dagur

Bayarma KHABTAGAEVA

*Abstract* According to linguistic classification, Dagur is one of the archaic Mongolic languages. This language is unique, connected to Old Mongol language Khitan, and it has a close relationship with Manchu and Solon Ewenki—two Tungusic languages. The aim of this paper is to show the uniqueness of Dagur language through the representation of the names of body parts from etymological aspect. This paper tries to shed light on how body part names may play in the determination of Dagur language's place among other Mongolic languages

*Keywords* Dagur, Mongolo-Tungusic linguistic contacts, etymology, names of body parts

## *Introduction*

In 1985, Gerhard Doerfer's famous book *Mongolo-Tungusica*, on Mongolic loanwords in Tungusic languages, was published, wherein he examined loanwords with statistical methods. One of the most important results of this work was the introduction of term "daguroid", which implies the oldest layer of borrowing in the first period of the Mongolic-Tungusic contacts, whose time is indeterminable (Doerfer 1985, 161-169 and 157-161; 1985a, 138; also see Khabtagaeva 2017, 45-46).

In August, 2009, I had the opportunity to carry out fieldwork among the Barguzin Ewenki people of the Kurumkan Region of Buryatia in Russia. In the village of Alla, where I carried out my fieldwork, I could hear in person some of the specific grammatical features of the Barguzin Ewenki's language. An interesting fact was that the Barguzin Ewenkis use, besides the designation *buryād*, also *dagu* to refer to Buryats. Certainly, this is due to the fact that the territory where the Barguzin Ewenkis now live once formed a part of Dauria, which lay in

the territory of Transbaikalia as far as the western bank of the River Amur, and the people who lived on the territory of Dauria until the 17th century were called *daur* by the Russian pioneers, without any further distinction. In turn, the Buryats generally call Barguzin Ewenkis *xamnigan*, but the reference is not the same as that of Khamnigan Mongols, who are the inhabitants of Manchuria, in China. After my visit among the Barguzin Ewenki people, I started my research to understand and clarify the layer of “daguroid” loanwords. As a result, I published several papers (Khabtagaeva 2010; 2011; 2012), tried to concentrate on the Ewenki dialects of Buryatia (Khabtagaeva 2010/2011) and the result of my research was that I was able to establish that almost all Mongolic loanwords in the Ewenki dialects of Buryatia are identical with Khamnigan Mongol language, and not Buryat or Dagur. It seems that one “early” Mongolic language connected to Khamnigan Mongol was spoken in the Trans-Baikalian area before the Buryat tribes arrived here, and this language had a considerable influence on Ewenki dialects in the earlier stage of borrowing. Another very important result was to confirm the supposition that Khamnigan Mongol is possibly one of the “original” archaic Mongolic languages (for more details, see Janhunen 2003). The connection between Khamnigan Mongols and the Dagur people needs more examination, but linguistically they are speakers of two different languages.

#### *The Place of Dagur among Mongolic Languages*

According to linguistic classification, Dagur is one of the archaic Mongolic languages. This language is unique; it is connected with the Old Mongol language Khitan and, additionally, it has a close relationship with Manchu and Solon Ewenki—two Tungusic languages. The latter fact gave rise to the opinion that Dagur belonged in the Tungusic language family, which has a strong Mongolic influence (for details, see Poppe 1930; and 1934–1935).

Dagur does not have a standard variety. Today, the Dagurs live in four geographically separate groups: the Amur, the Nonni, the Hailar, and the Sinkiang. There is mutual intelligibility between these groups, although there are dialectal differences between their varieties. The Nonni Dagurs speak the Butha and the

Tsitsikar dialects, while another three groups use independent dialects (for more details, see Tsumagari 2003). Unfortunately, the four different dialect groups are not researched equally, with the Butha dialect of the Nonni Dagur from the northern group being best described (Todaeva 1986; Engkebatu 1983; 1984; 1988). The differences between the dialects are not studied properly, either. Thus, at the moment what is needed is to systematize all publications on Dagur language published up to now and to identify common features and differences between the dialects. Besides these problems and tasks, it is necessary to clarify the relationship with Old Mongol Khitan. In order to decide whether Dagur is a descendant of Common Mongolic or Para-Mongolic, including Khitan, we should separate the “real” Dagur vocabulary from the Mongolic elements borrowed from other Mongolic languages and from Tungusic loanwords.

#### *Dagur Body Part Names*

The aim of my paper is to show the uniqueness of Dagur language through the representation of the names of body parts from etymological and phonetic perspectives. In total, ninety-five terms were collected from the works of Engkebatu (ed. 1983; 1984)<sup>1</sup> and Todaeva (1986) concerning the Butha dialect (referred to as Butha Dagur below), the materials of our fieldwork<sup>2</sup> (2017 September, Hulunbuir China) and the dictionary compiled by Tumurdei and Tsybenov (2014) regarding the Hailar dialect (referred to as Hailar Dagur below).

From an etymological perspective, most terms are of Common Mongolic origin, representing the archaic and special Dagur phonetic features. This group also includes some Dagur words with internal development lacking in other Mongolic languages. A separate group involves Tungusic loanwords from Manchu and Solon Ewenki, and, in addition, few words are of unknown origin.

- 1 The data from Engkebatu’s dictionaries is also checked in the index compiled by Alonso de la Fuente (online).
- 2 I would like to thank my colleagues and friends from Charles University Prague Dr. Veronika Zikmundová and Dr. Veronika Kapišovská with whom I conducted the fieldwork. Also, I would like to thank all our informants and contacts in Hulunbuir, China.

*The Common Mongolic Names of Body Parts: Phonetic Criteria*

Most names of body parts in Dagur are of Mongolic origin. The words show the archaic and specific Dagur phonetic changes which clearly help to classify the language as archaic and independent from other Mongolic languages. Below, I would like to present the most important phonetic criteria.

1. The preservation of Middle Mongol initial *h-*, on the basis of which Dagur is classified as an archaic language. Examples are as follows.

Butha, Hailar Dagur ***xalag*** “palm” - Mongolic *\*halikan*: Middle Mongol: Secret History, Hua-yi yi-yu *balaqan*; Mukaddimat al-Adab *alaqan*; Rasulid *balaqan*; Literary Mongolian *alaya(n)*; Onon Khamnigan *aliga(n)* - *alaga(n)*; Buryat *alga(n)* (Nugteren 2011, 348);

Butha, Hailar Dagur ***xakv*** “head” - Mongolic *\*bekin* “beginning, commencement, origin, source”: Middle Mongol: Secret History, Hua-yi yi-yu, Yiyu, Rasulid *beki*; Mukaddimat al-Adab, Leiden *bekin*; Literary Mongolian *eki(n)*; Onon Khamnigan *eki(n)* “beginning”; Buryat *exi(n)* “beginning” (Nugteren 2011, 352);

Butha, Hailar Dagur ***xalag*** “liver” - Mongolic *\*beligen*: Middle Mongol: Secret History *belige(n)* - *elige*; Hua-yi yi-yu, Zhiyuan Yiyu *beligen*; Yiyu *belige*; Mukaddimat al-Adab *eligen*; Leiden *belege(n)*; *belige*; Literary Mongolian *elige*; Onon Khamnigan *ilige(n)* - *elige(n)* - *iligü(n)*; Buryat *el'ge(n)* (Nugteren 2011, 353);

Butha Dagur ***xoröl, xorol***; Hailar Dagur ***xolla*** “lips” - Mongolic *\*burugul*: Middle Mongol: Hua-yi yi-yu, Mukaddimat al-Adab, Leiden, Istanbul *burül*; Rasulid *bürül*; Literary Mongolian *uruyul*; Onon Khamnigan *urül*; Buryat *ural* (Nugteren 2011, 365);

Butha, Hailar Dagur ***xus*** “hair” - Mongolic *\*büsün*: Secret History, Hua-yi yi-yu, Leiden, Istanbul, Rasulid *büsün*; Yiyu *büsü*; Mukaddimat al-Adab *üsün*; Literary Mongolian *üsün*; Onon Khamnigan *üse(n)* - *ösö(n)*; Buryat *übe(n)* (Nugteren 2011, 371);

- 3 For comparison only the Middle Mongol, Literary Mongolian and from Modern Mongolic languages Khamnigan and Buryat data are given. In addition, I mention Nugteren’s work (2011) where the other Mongolic data are found.

Butha Dagur *xərag*, *xərgi* “thumb, big toe”; cf. Hailar Dagur *xərgāt* (< \**xərgā* +*t* {< +*tU* Mongolic denominal noun suffix designating possession of or containment in something, see Poppe GWM, §140}) “bone/or stone ring worn on the thumb for archery” (Tumurdei & Tsybenov, 2014) - Mongolic \**berekei*; Middle Mongol: Secret History *beregei*; Leiden *berekei*; Literary Mongolian *erekei*; Onon Khamnigan *erekī* - *erekei*; Buryat *erxi* (Nugteren 2011, 353).

2. The absence of regressive assimilation of vowel \**i* is another important criterion for classifying Dagur as an archaic language.

Butha, Hailar Dagur *nid* “eye” - Mongolic \**nidün*: Middle Mongol: Secret History, Hua-yi yi-yu, Zhiyuan Yiyu, Mukaddimat al-Adab, Rasulid *nidiün*; Yiyu *nidiü*; Literary Mongolian *nidün*; Onon Khamnigan *nidiü(n)* - *nyüde(n)*; Manchurian Khamnigan *nidiü(n)*; KhamniganDS *nidiü*; Buryat *nyüden* (Nugteren 2011, 459); Butha, Hailar Dagur *kimč* “fingernail” - Mongolic \**kimusun* < \**kimul+sUn* {Mongolic denominal noun suffix, see Poppe GWM, §137}: Middle Mongol: Secret History *kimusun* “claw”, *kimul* “nail”; Hua-yi yi-yu *kimusun*; Yiyu *qumusu*; Mukaddimat al-Adab *qimusun*; Rasulid *qimsün*; Literary Mongolian *kimusun*; Onon Khamnigan *kimusu*; KhamniganM *kimusugen*; Manchurian Khamnigan *kimubu*; Buryat *xyumban* (Nugteren 2011, 413).

2.1 The preservation of the Mongolic syllable \**ji*.

Butha, Hailar Dagur *gajig* “braid of hair” - Mongolic \**gejige* “hair in general, nape of the neck; plait or braid of hair, pigtail, queue” < \**gedi*+*GAn*; Middle Mongol: Mukaddimat al-Adab, Rasulid *gejige*; Literary Mongolian *gejige*; Onon Khamnigan *gedžigi* - *gedžigü* - *gedzege*; Buryat *gezege* (Nugteren 2011, 339-340); ← Turkic \**gedi* < \**kedī*: cf. Old Turkic *kēdin* “behind, afterwards” < \**kē* “back, behind; afterwards”<sup>5</sup> (Clouston 1972, 736b).

2.2 The fate of the Mongolic affricate \**č* with vowel *i*.

There are four different groups of the development \**či*: the first one includes examples where the syllable (a) was preserved, (b) changed to *š*, and there are (c

4 < \**gedi*+*GAn* {Mongolic NN: Khabtagaeva 2009, 280} ← Turkic \**gedi* < \**gedin* < \**kēdin* < \**kē+dIn*: cf. Old Turkic *kēdin* “behind, afterwards” \**kē* “back, behind; afterwards”.

5 For details on the etymological background of word, see Clouston 1972, 736b; and Severtjan 3, 28.



and d) some examples where the regressive assimilation of the vowel *i* already occurred, which proves a later development in Dagur:

(a)

Butha, Hailar Dagur **čik** “ear” - Mongolic \*čikin < \*čikīn; Middle Mongol: Secret History, Hua-yi yi-yu čikin, Yiyu čiki; Mukaddimat al-Adab čiqin; Leiden, Istanbul, Rasulid čikin; Literary Mongolian čiki(n); Onon Khamnigan čiki - čike; Buryat šexe(n) (Nugteren 2011, 302);

Butha, Hailar Dagur **kačir** “cheek” - Mongolic \*kačir; Middle Mongol: Secret History, Hua-yi yi-yu qačar; Yiyu qajar “jaws”; Mukaddimat al-Adab qačar - yačar; Literary Mongolian qačir - qačar; Onon Khamnigan xacar; Buryat xasar (Nugteren 2011, 398).

(b)

Butha Dagur **šiməg**, **šimug**; Hailar Dagur **šiməg** “bone marrow” - Mongolic \*čimegen; Middle Mongol: Hua-yi yi-yu, Mukaddimat al-Adab čimegen; Literary Mongolian čimöge(n) - čömöge(n); Onon Khamnigan cümegü - cümege - cömögö; Buryat semge(n) (Nugteren 2011, 305).

(c)

Butha, Hailar Dagur **čos** “blood” - Mongolic \*čisun < \*čī+sUn {Mongolic denominal noun suffix, see Poppe GWM, §137}; Middle Mongol: Secret History, Hua-yi yi-yu, Mukaddimat al-Adab, Leiden, Rasulid čisun; Yiyu čisu; Literary Mongolian čisu(n); Onon Khamnigan čisu(n); Buryat šuba(n) (Nugteren 2011, 304).

(d)

Butha Dagur **šar**, **šarā** - **šarī**; Hailar Dagur **šar** “face” - Mongolic \*čirai < \*čirai; Middle Mongol: Secret History, Hua-yi yi-yu, Yiyu, Mukaddimat al-Adab čirai; Literary Mongolian čirai; Onon Khamnigan čirai; Buryat šarai (Nugteren 2011, 303).

3. The separate group includes words with *šī* which originally go back to \**si*. Despite the fact that these words preserve the vowel \**i*, they belong to a relatively later period of development in comparison to Khamnigan Mongol. Khamnigan Mongol forms with original \**si* prove the “earlier” process of development.

Butha, Hailar Dagur **šid** “tooth” - Mongolic \*šidün < \*sidün: Middle Mongol: Secret History *šidu - sudu*; Zhiyuan Yiyu *südün*; Hua-yi yi-yu *šidün*; Yiyu *šidü*; Mukaddimat al-Adab *šidün - sidün*; Rasulid *šidün*; Literary Mongolian *sidün*: Onon Khamnigan *sidün - šidün*; Manchurian Khamnigan *sidü(n)*; KhamniganM *šidün*; Buryat *šiden* (Nugteren 2011, 494);

Butha Dagur **šiləm** “shin bone” - Mongolic \*šilmi < \*silbi: Middle Mongol: Hua-yi yi-yu, Mukaddimat al-Adab *šilbi*; Literary Mongolian *silbi*; Onon Khamnigan *šilbe - silbi*; KhamniganDS *šilbi*; Buryat *šelbe* (Nugteren 2011, 495);

Butha Dagur **šinā** “cheekbone” - Mongolic \*šinā < \*sinaga “temple of the head”: Middle Mongol – ; Literary Mongolian *sinaya*; Khamnigan – ; Buryat *šanā* (Nugteren 2011, 491);

Butha, Hailar Dagur **širbəs** “tendon, muscle” - Mongolic \*širbüsün < \*širbü +sUn {Mongolic denominal noun suffix, see Poppe GWM, §137}: Middle Mongol: Secret History, Hua-yi yi-yu, Mukaddimat al-Adab *širbüsün*; Rasulid *širbüsün*; Literary Mongolian *širbüsün*; Onon Khamnigan *širbüsü(n) - šürbüse(n) - širbüsü*; Buryat *širbebe(n)* (Nugteren 2011, 497).

4. The loss of unaccented vowels in the final syllable, due to the accent falling on the first vowel (Nugteren 2011, 86), belongs to specific Daguric phonetic criteria.

Butha, Hailar Dagur **am** “mouth” - Mongolic \*aman: Middle Mongol: Secret History *ama(n)*; Hua-yi yi-yu, Zhiyuan Yiyu, Mukaddimat al-Adab, Leiden, Istanbul, Rasulid *aman*; Yiyu *ama*; Literary Mongolian *ama(n)*; Khamnigan *ama(n)*; Buryat *ama(n)* (Nugteren 2011, 269);

← Bulghar Turkic \*amā: cf. Old Turkic *am* “vulva” (Clauson 1972, 155a);

Butha, Hailar Dagur **ars** “skin” - Mongolic \*arasun < \*arī +sUn {Mongolic denominal noun suffix, see Poppe GWM, §137}: Middle Mongol: Secret History, Hua-yi yi-yu, Mukaddimat al-Adab, Rasulid *arasun*; Istanbul *arāsun*; Literary Mongolian *arasu(n) - arisu(n)*; Onon Khamnigan *arasu - arusu*; Buryat *arba(n)* (Nugteren 2011, 272);

Butha, Hailar Dagur **dal** “shoulder blade” - Mongolic \*dalu: Middle Mongol: Yiyu, Zhiyuan Yiyu, Mukaddimat al-Adab *dalu*; Rasulid *dālu*; Literary Mongolian *dalu*; Onon Khamnigan *dala - dalu*; Buryat *dala* (Nugteren 2011, 311-312);

Butha Dagur **gətəs - kətəs** “stomach, intestines, entrails”; Hailar Dagur **kətəs** “intestines” - Mongolic \*getesün < \*gede+sUn {Mongolic denominal noun suffix, see

Poppe GWM, §137): Middle Mongol: Hua-yi yi-yu *gedesün*; Yiyu *gedesü*; Mukaddimat al-Adab *getesün*; Leiden, Rasulid *gesesün*; Literary Mongolian *gedesü(n)*; Manchurian Khamnigan *getexun*; Onon Khamnigan *gedüsü(n)* - *gödösü(n)* - *gödösö(n)* - *gedese(n)*; Buryat *gedebe(n)* - *getebe(n)* (Nugteren 2011, 338-339); Butha, Hailar Dagur **yas** “bone(s)” - Mongolic *\*yasun* < *\*ya +sUn* {Mongolic denominal noun suffix, see Poppe GWM, §137): Middle Mongol: Secret History *yasu(n)*; Hua-yi yi-yu, Zhiyuan Yiyu, Mukaddimat al-Adab, Rasulid *yasun*; Yiyu *yasu*; Literary Mongolian *yasu(n)*; Onon Khamnigan *yasu*; cf. KhamniganM *yas* (← Khalkha); Manchurian Khamnigan –; Buryat *yaban* (Nugteren 2011, 544-545).

The words where the final diphthong *-Ai* is lost, also belong to this group.

Butha Dagur **mañil**; Hailar Dagur **mañil** “forehead” - Mongolic *\*mañlai* < *\*mañ<sup>6</sup>+Lai* {Mongolic denominal noun suffix, which forms nouns that designate names of body parts, see Ramstedt 1957, 197-198}: Middle Mongol: Precl.Mo., Secret History *manglai*; Hua-yi yi-yu *mañlai*; Yiyu *mangnai*; Mukaddimat al-Adab *mañlai*; Ibn-Muhanna *manlai*; Leiden, Istanbul *manglai*; Rasulid *mañlai*; Literary Mongolian *mangnai* - *manglai*; Onon Khamnigan *mannai*; Buryat *magnai* (Nugteren 2011, 441);

Butha Dagur **tañā**, Hailar Dagur **tannā** “roof of the mouth, palate” - Mongolic *\*tañnai* < *\*tañlai* < *\*tañ+Lai* {Mongolic denominal noun suffix, see Ramstedt 1957, 197-198}: Middle Mongol: Precl.Mo. *tanglai*; Yiyu *tangnai*; Mukaddimat al-Adab *tañlai*; Leiden *tanglai*; Rasulid *tanglai*; Literary Mongolian *tanglai*; Onon Khamnigan *tañalai* - *tañilai*; Buryat *tañalai* (Nugteren 2011, 512);

← Turkic *\*tañ* < *\*tam̄*: cf. Old Turkic *tam̄gaq* (< *\*tam+GAK*<sup>8</sup>) “the throat; the soft palate”.

6 The base of the Mongolic word is *\*mang*, cf. Literary Mongolian *mangqan* (< *\*mang+KAn*) “horse with a star on its forehead”; Literary Mongolian *mangqar* (< *\*mang+KAr*) “horse or cattle with a white head or face”.

7 For example, the other Turkic-Mongolic parallel with the changing of sounds *m - ñ*: Mongolic *simayul* (< *\*sim+A-GUl*) “insect, mosquito” ← Turkic *siñek* (< *\*siñ+AK*) “a buzzing insect”.

8 + *GAK* (Turkic denominal noun suffix that designates body parts, see Erdal 1991, 74).

5. Daguric rhotacism. Among Mongolic languages this phonetic phenomenon is peculiar only of Dagur: in place of the original Mongolic consonants *-b-*, *-g-*, *-d-* and *-s-*, the consonant *-r-* appears (Poppe 1955, 121-122; Todaeva 1986, 33-35; Darbeeva 1996, 83; Khabtabaeva 2012, 339).

Butha, Hailar Dagur *aurkɿ* “lungs” - Mongolic *\*aušgi* < *\*aguški*: Middle Mongol: Secret History *a’ušigi*; Zhiyuan Yiyu *aurgi*; Hua-yi yi-yu *a’ušigi*; Yiyu *auš(i)ki*; Mukaddimat al-Adab *a’uški*; Leiden *awuski* - *awusqi*; Rasulid *aušgi*; Literary Mongolian *ayušgi*; Onon Khamnigan *ūdki* - *ūtki*; Buryat *ūšxa(n)* (Nugteren 2011, 275);

Butha Dagur *bursu* - *bursə*, *burs* “buttocks, rump”; Hailar Dagur *burs* “croup, backside (of animals)” - Mongolic *\*bögsə*: Middle Mongol: Secret History, Mukaddimat al-Adab *bökse*; Literary Mongolian *bögsə(n)*; Onon Khamnigan *bügsü* - *bügse*; Buryat *bügse* (Nugteren 2011, 287);

Butha, Hailar Dagur *ərčū* “chest” - Mongolic *\*ebčigün*: Middle Mongol: Secret History, Hua-yi yi-yu, Mukaddimat al-Adab *ebčēün*; Leiden *ebčewün*; Istanbul *ebčün*; Rasulid *ebčigün*; Literary Mongolian *ebčigün*; Onon Khamnigan *übcū(n)* - *übcū(n)*; Buryat *übsū(n)* (Nugteren 2011, 321).

6. The Common Mongolic short *\*u* (a) changed to *o* or diphthong *ua*, while the secondary long vowel *\*ū* (b) generally merged to *o* in Dagur in different positions of word. This change is a typical feature of Dagur.

(a)

Butha, Hailar Dagur *jol* “sinciput” - Mongolic *\*jula* < *julai*: Middle Mongol: Ibn-Muhanna *jolā* “brain”; Literary Mongolian *jula* - *julai*; Khamnigan - ; Buryat *zulai* (Nugteren 2011, 393);

Butha Dagur *sodal*, cf. *s<sup>a</sup>adəl*; Hailar Dagur *suadəl* “blood vessels, artery” - Mongolic *\*sudal* < *\*sudalsun* < *\*sudal* + *sUn* {Mongolic denominal noun suffix, see Poppe GWM, §137}: Middle Mongol: Hua-yi yi-yu *sudasun*; Mukaddimat al-Adab *sudasun* - *sudusun*; Rasulid *sudasun*; Yiyu *sudal*; Literary Mongolian *sudal*, *sudasu(n)*; Onon Khamnigan *sudasu(n)* - *budabu(n)*; Buryat *budal* (Nugteren 2011, 505).

(b)

Butha, Hailar Dagur *sō* “armpit” - Mongolic *\*sū* < *\*sugu*: Middle Mongol: Secret History, Hua-yi yi-yu *su’u*; Mukaddimat al-Adab *sū*; Rasulid *suwu*; Literary Mongolian *suyu*; Onon Khamnigan *sugu(n)* - *suga(n)*; Buryat *buga* (Nugteren 2011, 507);

Butha, Hailar Dagur **nirō** “back, spine” - Mongolic \**nirū* < \**niru* +*GUn*: Middle Mongol: Secret History *niru’un* - *niri’un*; Hua-yi yi-yu *niri’un*; Yiyu *niru’u*; Mukaddimat al-Adab *nirūn* - *niryun*; Rasulid *nirḡun*; Literary Mongolian *niruyu(n)*; Khamnigan *nirū(n)* - *niruga(n)*; Buryat *nyurga(n)* (Nugteren 2011, 457);

Butha, Hailar Dagur **xorō** “finger” - Mongolic \**kurū* < \**kuru* +*GUn*: Middle Mongol: Secret History, Hua-yi yi-yu *quru’un*; Mukaddimat al-Adab *qurūn* - *xurūn*; Rasulid *qurūn*; Literary Mongolian *quruyu(n)*; Onon Khamnigan *xurū*; Buryat *xurga(n)* (Nugteren 2011, 434).

7. One of the special Dagur features is the appearance of prothetic consonant *w*- before labial vowel *u*-.

Butha, Hailar Dagur **wāč** “sacrum, lower back” - Mongolic \**ūča* “back; sacrum; crotch, hindquarters, rump”: Middle Mongol “back”: Mukaddimat al-Adab *ūča*; Leiden, Istanbul, Rasulid *uča*; Literary Mongolian *uyuča* - *uyučī* - *ayuča*; Onon Khamnigan *ūca*; Buryat *ūsa* (Nugteren 2011, 536);

← Turkic \**ūča*: cf. Old Turkic *uča* “the loins, haunches, rump” (Clauson 1972, 20b);

Butha Dagur **wala**, Hailar Dagur **wal** “sole of foot” - Mongolic \**ula*: Middle Mongol: Secret History, Hua-yi yi-yu *ula*; Mukaddimat al-Adab *hula*; Rasulid *ulā*; Literary Mongolian *ula*; Onon Khamnigan *ula*; Buryat *ula* (Nugteren 2011, 531);

← Turkic \**ūlā*: cf. Old Turkic *ūl* “foundation, basis” (Clauson 1972, 124a).

8. The palatalized final at the end of words, which is mostly typical for monosyllabic words.

Butha, Hailar Dagur **garʷ** “arm, hand” - Mongolic \**gar* < \**kar*; Middle Mongol: Secret History, Hua-yi yi-yu *qar*; Yiyu, Zhiyuan Yiyu *var*; Mukaddimat al-Adab *var* - *qar*; Leiden, Rasulid *qar*; Istanbul *var*; Literary Mongolian *var*; Onon Khamnigan *gar*; Buryat *gar* (Nugteren 2011, 337);

Butha, Hailar Dagur **kulʷ** “foot, leg” - Mongolic \**köl*; Middle Mongol: Secret History, Hua-yi yi-yu, Zhiyuan Yiyu, Mukaddimat al-Adab, Rasulid *köl*; Yiyu *kül*; Literary Mongolian *köl*; Onon Khamnigan *kül* - *köl*; Buryat *xül* (Nugteren 2011, 425).

Some cases where the original final vowel is deleted and then the final consonant is clearly palatalized also belong here.

Butha, Hailar Dagur **xək** “head” - Mongolic \**bekin* (for Mongolic data, see above under criteria no. 1);

Butha, Hailar Dagur **xəlv** “tongue” - Mongolic \**kelen*; Middle Mongol: Secret History *kele(n)*; Hua-yi yi-yu, Mukaddimat al-Adab, Rasulid *kelen*; Yiyu *kele*; Literary Mongolian *kelen*; Onon Khamnigan *kelü(n)* - *kölö(n)* - *kele(n)*; Buryat *xele(n)* (Nugteren 2011, 409);

Butha, Hailar Dagur **čik** “ear” - Mongolic \**čikin* (for Mongolic data, see above under criteria no. 2.3a).

9. The development of secondary long vowels from the sequence *Vowel-Consonant g-Vowel* as in Modern Mongolic languages displays the “later” development.

Butha, Hailar Dagur **ərū** “chin” - Mongolic \**erū* < \**erigün*; Middle Mongol: Secret History *eriün*; Mukaddimat al-Adab, Istanbul *erün*; Rasulid *eriün* “jaw”, cf. *erün* “chin”; Literary Mongolian *eregüü*; Onon Khamnigan *ürü*; Buryat *ürge(n)* (Nugteren 2011, 332);

Butha, Hailar Dagur **kəlv** “stomach” - Mongolic \**kēli* < \**kegeli* < \**kebeli* “belly, stomach; paunch, womb”; Middle Mongol: Secret History, Hua-yi yi-yu *ke’eli*; Mukaddimat al-Adab *kēli*; Istanbul *kebli*; Leiden *kēli* - *keili*; Rasulid *kebli*; Literary Mongolian *kebeli* “belly, stomach; paunch, womb”, cf. *kegeli* “womb, pregnancy, embryo, belly”; Onon Khamnigan *kēli* - *kōli*; Buryat *xēli* (Nugteren 2011, 408);

Butha, Hailar Dagur **gūjā** “stomach” - Mongolic \**gūjē* < \**gūjegen*: Middle Mongol: Yiyu *gūjē* “belly, stomach”; Mukaddimat al-Adab *gūjēn*; Rasulid *gūjēn*; Literary Mongolian *gūjēge*; Onon Khamnigan *gūdzē(n)* - *gūdzō(n)* - *gūdzō(n)*; Buryat *gūzē(n)* (Nugteren 2011, 346);

Butha, Hailar Dagur **xōlv** “throat” - Mongolic \**xōloi* < \**kogolai* < \**kogo* +*LAi* {Mongolic denominal noun suffix, which forms nouns that designate names of body parts, see Ramstedt 1957, 197–198}; Middle Mongol: Secret History *qo’olai*; Hua-yi yi-yu *qowolai*; Mukaddimat al-Adab, Rasulid *qolai*; Literary Mongolian *qoyolai*; Onon Khamnigan *xōloi*; Buryat *xōloi* (Nugteren 2011, 416).

10. The change of the Mongolic palatal *ö* > \**ü* > *u* in the first syllable (Badagarov 2013, 28) is a common phonetic feature with Khamnigan Mongol (Uray-

Kóhalmi 1959, 176; Janhunen 1990, 19) and Buryat (Rassadin 1982, 21-22).

Additionally, vowel harmony was lost in Dagur.

Butha, Hailar Dagur **kuḷ** “leg, foot” - Mongolic \**köl* (for Mongolic data, see above under criteria no. 7);

Butha Dagur **mudži** “limbs” - Mongolic \**möči*: Middle Mongol – ; Literary Mongolian *möči*; Onon Khamnigan *müce* (← Khalkha); Buryat *müse*;

Butha Dagur **mur**; Hailar Dagur **mūr** “shoulder” - Mongolic \**mörü*: Middle Mongol: Secret History, Hua-yi yi-yu *mürü*, Mukaddimat al-Adab *möri*; Literary Mongolian *mörü*; Onon Khamnigan *mürü* - *müre*; Buryat *müre* - *mür* (Nugteren 2011, 449).

### *Change in Semantics*

There are cases where the original Mongolic semantic meaning is changed.

Butha Dagur **balga**, Hailar Dagur **balag** “mole” - Mongolic \**belge* “sign, symbol, mark; genitals”: Middle Mongol: Rasulid *belge*; Literary Mongolian *belge*; Khamnigan – ; Buryat *belge*;

Butha, Hailar Dagur **bašlār** “loin, waist” - Mongolic \**büselegür* “girdle, belt, ring, loop, hoop” < *büsele-* “to belt, gird; to encircle” < *büse* “girdle or belt” +*LA-* {Mongolic denominal verbum suffix, see Poppe GWM, §245} -*GUr* {Mongolic deverbial nomen suffix, see Poppe GWM, §155}: Middle Mongol – ; Literary Mongolian *büselegür*; Onon Khamnigan *büselür* “loin”; Buryat *behelür* “girdle, belt”; Butha Dagur **šinā** “cheekbone” - Mongolic \**šinā* < *sinaya* “temple of the head”: Middle Mongol – ; Literary Mongolian *sinaya*; Khamnigan – ; Buryat *šanā*.

### *Dagur Words with Internal Development*

This group includes some Dagur words which developed internally and do not exist in other Mongolic languages.

- There is one Dagur term for *face* which developed from two different words. The palatalization of initial consonant \**n-* can be explained by the following

vowel *\*i*. The change of the original *\*a* > ə may be due to the reduction of the vowel due to the accent on the first syllable in Dagur:

Butha Dagur *ńādam, ńadəm*; Hailar Dagur *ńadəm* “face” < Mongolic *nidün* “eye” + *aman* “mouth”:

Butha, Hailar Dagur *nid* “eye” - Mongolic *\*nidün* (for other Mongolic data, above under criteria no. 2)

+ Butha, Hailar Dagur *am* “mouth” - Mongolic *\*aman* (for other Mongolic data, see above under criteria no. 3);

- There is another term for “eyelash(es)” compiled from Tungusic and Mongolic words:

Hailar Dagur *kurmulti bus* “eyelash(es) ← *literally* the hair of the eyelid” < Tungusic *burmulte* “eyelid” + *i* {Dagur genitive case} + Mongolic *büsün* “hair”:

Hailar Dagur *kurmult* “eyelid” ← Tungusic: Solon Ewenki *burmulte - burmult* “eyelid, eyelash” (for other Tungusic data, see below under chapter *Solon Ewenki loanwords*);

Butha, Hailar Dagur *xus* “hair” - Mongolic *\*büsün* (for other Mongolic data, see above under criteria no. 1);

- The other two Dagur words were derived with native Dagur suffixes:  
Hailar Dagur *tolčig* “knee” < Mongolic *tul-* “to lean on” -*čig* {Dagur deverbal noun suffix, cf. Tungusic deverbal noun suffix -*čak*, see Boldyrev 1987, 30-32;  
Hailar Dagur *səsəŋku* “bladder” < Mongolic *\*sigesün* “urine” + *ku* {Dagur denominal noun suffix, cf. Solon Ewenki denominal noun suffix +*ku*, see Boldyrev 1987, 48).

### *The Names of Body Parts of Tungusic Origin*

Some Dagur names of body parts were borrowed from the Tungusic dialect Solon Ewenki. The linguistic connection between Dagur and Solon is explained by geographical and historical facts. For centuries the Dagur people lived together with the Solon Ewenkis in the Hailar Region. Until the 1930s, Dagur was considered to belong to the Tungusic language family, which had a strong Mongolic influence (for details, see Todaeva 1986, 3). Poppe was the first scholar who defined Dagur as an archaic Mongolic language (Poppe 1930; 1934 and 1935). The linguistic relationship was asymmetrical: the Solon Ewenki people were bilingual in the Dagur language, while the Dagur people did not speak Solon



Ewenki but were fluent in Manchu. There are obvious phonetic and morphological criteria for the recognition of Dagur elements in Solon Ewenki (for details, see Khabtagaeva 2012). Below some phonetic and morphological criteria for identification Tungusic elements in Dagur are listed.

#### *Solon Ewenki Loanwords*

The source of borrowing is explained by phonetic features and suffixes peculiar for Solon Ewenki, e.g.

Hailar Dagur **čā** “tendon” ← Tungusic: Solon Ewenki *čā* “tendon” < \*ča: cf. Northern Tungusic: Ewenki dial. *čā* “occipital tendon”; Southern Tungusic: Oroch *čā* “nape”; Manchu *ča* “tendon, nerve” (SSTMJa 2, 374);

Butha Dagur **bilgara** “throat, larynx”, **bilgār** “esophagus”; Hailar Dagur **bilgār** “esophagus” (Tumurdei & Tsybenov, 2014) ← Tungusic: Solon Ewenki *bilgār* “esophagus” < \*bilga “throat, larynx, pharynx” +Ar {Solon Ewenki denominal noun suffix}; cf. Northern Tungusic: Ewenki dial. *bilga*; Lamut *bilga - bilgo* “throat, larynx, pharynx; esophagus”; Negidal *bilga* “throat, larynx, pharynx; esophagus; envious”; Southern Tungusic: Oroch *bigga* “neck; esophagus”; Ulcha *bilja* “throat, larynx, pharynx”; Orok *bilda* “throat, larynx, pharynx; greedy, gluttonous”; Nanai *biŷa* throat, pharynx, esophagus; Manchu *bilba* (SSTMJa 1, 82a);

Butha Dagur **kurmulta** “eyelid”, **kurmultu** “eyelash”; Hailar Dagur **kurmult** “eyelid” ← Tungusic: Solon Ewenki *burmulte - burmult* “eyelid, eyelash” < \*burum- “to blink” -ItA {Solon Ewenki deverbial noun suffix, corresponds to the Common Ewenki suffix -ktA, see Boldyrev 1987, 94-95}; cf. Northern Tungusic: Ewenki dial. *burimikta* “eyelid, eyelash, eyebrow” < *burim-* “to blink”; Lamut *buram- - hurom-* “to blink”; Negidal *xoyim- - xoyum-* (SSTMJa 2, 352b);

Butha Dagur **sarmilta, sarimält**; Hailar Dagur **sarmilt** “eyebrows” ← Tungusic: Solon Ewenki *sarmilta - sarmitta* “eyebrows” < \*sarimī- “to blink” -ItA {Solon Ewenki deverbial noun suffix}; cf. Northern Tungusic: Ewenki dial. *sarmikta, sarimukta, sarumukta, harimukta, šaremikta* “eyelashes, eyebrows”; Lamut *haramta - bārämtä* “eyelash, eyebrows, eyelid”; Negidal *sarimta* “eyelash, eyebrow”; Southern Tungusic: Oroch *sāmikta* “eyebrow”; Udihe *sāmikta* “eyelash”; Ulcha *sarumta*

“eyelash, eyebrow”; Orok *seremuqta - sirmuqta - sirumuqta* “eyelash”; Nanai *sarmaqta - sarmiqta* “eyelash, eyebrow”; Manchu *solmin* “eyelash” (SSTMJa 2, 66).

*The Tungusic Loanwords with Typical Dagur Phonetic Features*

The next Tungusic loanwords present typical Dagur phonetic changes such as the loss of final vowel and rhotacism, which prove the early period of borrowing. The source of borrowing is not clear, as demonstrated in the examples below.

Butha Dagur **daram** “back, loin, base of spine”; Hailar Dagur **darəm** “back, spine” ← Tungusic *\*darama* “loin, lower back”: Northern Tungusic: Solon Ewenki *darama* “back”; Ewenki dial. *darama* “back; loin; spine”; Lamut *daram - darom* “loin”; Negidal *dayama* “loin; back”; Southern Tungusic: Oroch *dāma* “loin”; Udihe *dāma* “loin; lumbar vertebrae”; Ulcha *darama* “loin, back”; Orok *darama* “loin; lumbar vertebrae; back; spine”; Nanai *darama* “back”; Manchu *darama* “loin; sacrum, waist, back” (SSTMJa 1, 198b);

Butha Dagur **dagan** “thigh-bone, tibia” ← Tungusic *\*dagana* “a name of bone”: Northern Tungusic: Solon Ewenki *dayanna*; Ewenki dial. *dayańa - dayañi - dayaña* “hip, a name of bone”; Negidal *dayaña* “tibia”; Southern Tungusic: Orok *dāna* “tibia, humerus; hip; shoulder” (SSTMJa 1, 188b);

Butha Dagur **basart**; Hailar Dagur **basərt** “kidneys” ← Tungusic *\*bosokto* “kidneys”: Northern Tungusic: Solon Ewenki *bosokto - bosotto*; Ewenki dial. *bosokto - bobokto*; Lamut *bosta - bosto - botta*; Negidal *boxokto*; Udehe *bōkto*; Ulcha, Orok, Nanai *bosoqto*; Manchu *bosho - bosbu* (SSTMJa 1, 97);

Hailar Dagur **əld** “vertex, sinciput” ← Tungusic *\*elde* “skull”: cf. Solon Ewenki *ēldu*; Ewenki dial. *ēlle, eldru* (SSTMJa 2, 448b).

*Re-borrowings*

The next Dagur names of body parts are of Mongolic origin, but were re-borrowed from Tungusic, which prove or phonetic form (*dəlkin* “spleen”), or morphological structure (*arkan* “back” with Tungusic diminutive suffix, *kəŋər* “chest” without Mongolic suffix).

Butha Dagur **arkan**, Hailar Dagur **arkən** “back” ← Tungusic *\*arkan* “back, back side, spine” < *\*ar+KAn* {Common Tungusic denominal noun/diminutive suffix, see

Boldyrev 1987, 5-6): Northern Tungusic: Solon Ewenki *arkā* “back”; Ewenki dial. *arkan* “back, shoulder, shoulder blade”; Lamut *arqan - arqon* “back, spine”; Negidal *aykan* “back”; Southern Tungusic: Oroch *akkan* “back”; Udihe *akan* “back”; Orok *attan* “back” (SSTMJa 1, 51);

← Mongolic *\*aru* “back; posterior side”: cf. Middle Mongol: Secret History, Hua-yi yi-yu, Mukaddimat al-Adab *aru*; Literary Mongolian *aru*; Onon Khamnigan *ara*; Buryat *ara* (Nugteren 2011, 274);

← Turkic *\*arqa*: cf. Old Turkic *arqa* “back” (Clauson 1972, 215b).

For etymological background, see Doerfer (1985, 46).

Butha, Hailar Dagur *dalkin* “spleen” ← Tungusic *\*delkin* “spleen”: Northern Tungusic: Solon *delkī*; Ewenki *delkin*; Southern Tungusic: Udihe *deligi*; Manchu *delibun* (SSTMJa 1, 233a);

← Mongolic *\*deligün*: cf. Middle Mongol: Hua-yi yi-yu *deliün*; Yiyu *deliü*; Mukaddimat al-Adab *delün*; Leiden *delgün*; Rasulid *deliün*; Literary Mongolian *deligüü*; Onon Khamnigan *delyū(n) - dōlyū(n)*; Buryat *delyün* (Nugteren 2011, 315);

Butha Dagur *kəŋər* “chest” ← Tungusic *\*keŋer* < *\*keŋtire* “chest”: Northern Tungusic: Solon Ewenki *xerjer*; Ewenki dial. *keŋtire - keŋtirē - keŋtire* “chest; spine; loin”; Lamut *kēntere* “chest”; Southern Tungusic: Udihe *keŋte* “side”; Nanai *keŋtere* “chest”; Manchu *keŋgeri* “sternum of animals and birds” (SSTMJa 1, 451a);

← Mongolic *\*keŋerčeg* < *\*keŋer + čAG* {Mongolic non-productive denominal noun suffix}: cf. Middle Mongol: –; Literary Mongolian *kengkerčeg*; Khamnigan, Buryat –; cf. Khalkha *xenxerceg*;

Hailar Dagur *mungī* “tendon” ← Tungusic *\*muŋi* “tendon”: Northern Tungusic: Solon Ewenki *muŋi*; Ewenki dial. *muŋi - muŋe - menŋi* (SSTMJa 1, 557b);

← Mongolic *\*möŋersün* < *\*möger + sUn* {Mongolic denominal noun suffix, see Poppe GWM, §137}: cf. Middle Mongol: Yiyu *megürsü[n]*; Literary Mongolian *mögeresün - bögersü(n)*; Onon Khamnigan *müŋörse(n) - möngörse(n) - mērse(n)*; Buryat *meŋerhe(n) - müngörben - mörhe(n)* (Nugteren 2011, 446-447).

### *Semantic changes*

- There is one Manchu loanword in Dagur where the original meaning “glove” was changed to “fist”, further the Dagur forms *babag* - *babəg* demonstrate a typical Daguric phonetic change, the loss of the final vowel. Due to its presence only in Manchu the etymology of the word is unknown: Butha Dagur ***babuga***, ***babag***; Hailar Dagur ***babəg*** “fist” ← Tungusic: Manchu *babuha* “glove”; other Tungusic lgs. – (SSTMJa 1, 61b);
- An interesting case in Butha Dagur dialect when the Tungusic word “belt, girdle” was borrowed with the meaning “loin, waist” (cf. also Dagur *bəslər* “loin, waist” - Mongolic *büselegür* “belt, girdle”):  
Butha Dagur ***tulgə̄*** “loin, waist” ← Tungusic *telgī* “girdle, belt”: Northern Tungusic: Solon Ewenki *təlye*; Ewenki dial. *televi*; Lamut *telgi*; Southern Tungusic: Udihe *tel<sup>h</sup>e*; Ulcha *tele*; Orok *telegi*; Manchu *telg<sup>h</sup>en* (SSTMJa 2, 233a).

### *Conclusion*

In all, ninety-five body part terms were collected from the Butha and Hailar dialects of the Dagur language. From the etymological perspective, the majority of the material—i.e. seventy-five terms—are Common Mongolic words, but four of them are ultimately of Turkic origin. Thirteen terms were borrowed from Tungusic languages, three of them are originally Mongolic loanwords in Tungusic. There is obvious phonetic, semantic, and morphological criteria to establish the etymological background of Dagur words. Eight words are of unknown origin.

The phonetic features (for example the preservation of Middle Mongol *h*-) undoubtedly prove the archaism of Dagur, which was separated from other Mongolic languages at an early time and remains independent. This statement is proven by the fact that almost all terms of Mongolic origin phonetically went through special Daguric changes such as rhotacism, the loss of final vowels, the change of *\*u > o*, the palatalization of final consonants, and so on.

From a semantic point of view, in most cases the original meaning is preserved. In many cases several words are used for one term, e.g. for *stomach*, *chest*, *face*, *neck*,

*body, back, tendon*. Mostly, it may be explained by the close connection with the Tungusic people or taboo character of some of the words.

The relationship with Khamnigan Mongol and Old Mongol Khitan languages needs more examination.

The etymology of the names of body parts in Dagur is summarized in the following table.

Table 1  
*Origin of Daur body parts*

body part term	Dagur form	origin
head	<i>xəkʷ</i>	Mongolic <i>bekin</i>
scalp	<i>xuaig</i>	Mongolic <i>quyiqə</i>
vertex, sinciput	<i>ʃol</i>	Mongolic <i>ʃulai</i>
	<i>ǎld</i>	Tungusic * <i>ǎlde</i> “skull”
skull	<i>gəwal</i>	Mongolic <i>yabala</i> ← Turkic: Old Uyghur ← Sanskrit
hair	<i>xusu</i>	Mongolic <i>büsün</i>
braid of hair	<i>gəʃig</i>	Mongolic <i>geʃige</i> ← Turkic
forehead	<i>maŋil, maŋgil</i>	Mongolic <i>maŋlai</i>
temple	<i>čoku</i>	Mongolic <i>čogo</i>
ear(s)	<i>čikʷ</i>	Mongolic <i>čikin</i>
face	<i>šarā - šarī; šar</i> <i>nādəm, nādam</i>	Mongolic <i>čirai</i> Mongolic <i>nidün</i> “eye” + <i>aman</i> “mouth”
eye(s)	<i>nid</i>	Mongolic <i>nidün</i>
eyebrow(s)	<i>sarmilt(a), sariməlt</i>	Tungusic: Solon Ewenki <i>sarmilta</i>
eyelash(es)	<i>kurmultī bus</i> “the hair of the eyelid”	“eyelid” + <i>ī</i> {Dagur genitive case} + “hair”
eyelid	<i>kurmultə, kurmultu</i>	Tungusic: Solon Ewenki <i>burmulte</i>
nose	<i>xamar</i>	Mongolic <i>qamar</i>

cheek(s)	<i>kačir</i> <i>šinā</i>	Mongolic <i>qačir</i> Mong. <i>sinaga</i> “cheek bone, temple of the head”
skin	<i>ars</i>	Mongolic <i>arasun</i>
lips	<i>xorōl, xorol, xollā</i>	Mongolic <i>buruyul</i>
mouth	<i>am</i>	Mongolic <i>aman</i> ← Turkic
corners of the mouth	<i>jabji</i>	Mongolic <i>jabji</i>
tooth	<i>šid</i>	Mongolic <i>sidün</i>
gums	<i>bəili</i>	Mongolic <i>büyile</i>
tongue	<i>xəb</i>	Mongolic <i>kelen</i>
roof of the mouth	<i>taṛnā, tannə</i>	Mongolic <i>taṛlai</i>
chin	<i>ərū</i>	Mongolic <i>eregün</i>
beard, mustache	<i>sagal</i>	Mongolic <i>saqal</i> ← Turkic
throat	<i>xōlv</i> <i>bilgara</i>	Mongolic <i>qoyolai</i> Tungusic
esophagus	<i>bilgār</i>	Tungusic: Solon Ewenki <i>bilgār</i>
neck	<i>xujū</i> <i>nokul</i> <i>kuām</i>	Mongolic <i>küjügün</i> unknown (? Tungusic * <i>nükimna</i> “neck”) unknown (? Chinese)
body	<i>bəyi</i> <i>bād</i> <i>tələg</i>	Mongolic <i>beye</i> Tungusic <i>bāde</i> “appearance” unknown
shoulder	<i>mur, mīr</i>	Mongolic <i>mörü</i>
shoulder blade	<i>dal</i>	Mongolic <i>dalū</i>
chest	<i>ərčū</i> <i>čəji</i> <i>kəṇər</i>	Mongolic <i>ebčigün</i> Mongolic <i>čegeji</i> Tungusic <i>keṇer</i> ← Mongolic
breast, bosom	<i>xəur</i> <i>mək</i>	Mongolic <i>ebür</i> unknown (probably onomatopoeic, cf. Mongolic: Khalkha <i>mōm - mēm</i> )

belly	<i>kəlv</i>	Mongolic <i>kegeli</i>
	<i>gujə</i>	Mongolic <i>güjəge</i>
navel	<i>kuis</i>	Mongolic <i>küisün</i>
pubis	<i>daus</i>	Mongolic <i>dabusay</i> “bladder”
back, spine	<i>nirō</i>	Mongolic <i>niruyun</i>
	<i>daram, darəm</i>	Tungusic <i>darama</i>
	<i>arkan, arkən</i>	Tungusic <i>arkan</i>
	<i>niərd</i>	unknown
sacrum, lower back	<i>wāč</i>	Mongolic <i>uyuča</i> ← Turkic
loin, waist	<i>bəslər</i>	Mong. <i>büselegür</i> “girdle, belt, ring”
	<i>tulgə</i>	Tungusic <i>telgī</i> “girdle, belt”
buttock	<i>burs</i>	Mongolic <i>bögse</i>
	<i>bogör</i>	unknown
rib, side bone(s)	<i>xabʷrag</i>	Mongolic <i>qabirya</i>
	<i>yas</i>	Mongolic <i>yasun</i>
hand, arm	<i>garʷ</i>	Mongolic <i>γar</i>
	<i>gākā (child.)</i>	unknown
finger	<i>xorō</i>	Mongolic <i>quruyun</i>
palm	<i>xaləg</i>	Mongolic <i>haliqan</i>
nail	<i>kimč</i>	Mongolic <i>kimusun</i>
armpit	<i>sō</i>	Mongolic <i>suyu</i>
leg, foot	<i>kub</i>	Mongolic <i>köl</i>
thigh	<i>guai</i>	Mongolic <i>γuya</i>
hip	<i>səuj</i>	Mongolic <i>següji(n)</i>
knee	<i>tolčig</i>	Mongolic <i>tul-</i> “to lean on” +čīG
ankle	<i>sak</i>	Mongolic <i>šaga</i> < *siyai
sole	<i>wal</i>	Mongolic <i>ula</i>
tendon, muscle	<i>širbəs</i>	Mongolic <i>sirbüsün</i>
	<i>bulgy</i>	Mongolic <i>bulčij</i>
	<i>muŋgī</i>	Tungusic <i>muŋi</i> ← Mongolic

	<i>čā</i>	Tungusic: Solon Ewenki <i>čā</i>
heart	<i>ǰurgu</i>	Mongolic <i>ǰirüken</i> ← Turkic
kidney	<i>basart, basart</i>	Tungusic <i>bosokto</i>
liver	<i>xäləg</i>	Mongolic <i>heligen</i>
	<i>dälkin</i>	Tungusic <i>delkin</i> ← Mongolic
	<i>dälü</i>	Mongolic <i>deligüü</i>
stomach	<i>gätas, kätas</i>	Mongolic <i>gedesün</i>
lungs	<i>aurkʷ</i>	Mongolic <i>agušgi</i>
gallbladder	<i>čulč</i>	Mongolic <i>sölsün</i> < *čölsün
bladder	<i>säsəŋku</i>	Mongolic <i>sigesün</i> “urine” + <i>ku</i>
	<i>xodōs</i>	unknown
mole	<i>bälga, bäləg</i>	Mongolic <i>belge</i> “sign”
	<i>məŋgə</i>	Mongolic <i>məŋge</i>
blood	<i>čos</i>	Mongolic <i>čisun</i>
artery	<i>suadəl</i>	Mongolic <i>sudal</i>
breath	<i>amʷ</i>	Mongolic <i>amin</i>
saliva	<i>šullu</i>	Mongolic <i>silüsün</i>
tear	<i>ńombus</i>	Mongolic <i>nilbusun</i>
nasal mucus	<i>nios</i>	Mongolic <i>nisun</i>
sweat	<i>xuls, xullə</i>	Mongolic <i>kölösün</i>
urine	<i>sās</i>	Mongolic <i>sigesün</i>

### References

- Alonso de la Fuente, José Andrés. *Index of Dagur words in Měnggǔ yǔzú yǔyán cìdián*. [https://www.academia.edu/10045578/Index\\_of\\_Dagur\\_words\\_in\\_蒙古语族语言词典\\_Měnggǔ\\_yǔzú\\_yǔyán\\_cìdián](https://www.academia.edu/10045578/Index_of_Dagur_words_in_蒙古语族语言词典_Měnggǔ_yǔzú_yǔyán_cìdián). (accessed November 13, 2020)
- Apatóczky, Ákos B. 2009. *Yiyu (Beilu yiyu). An Indexed Critical Edition of a Sixteenth-century Sino-Mongolian Glossary*. Kent: Global Oriental.
- Badagarov, Jargal B. 2018. “Fonetičeskie processy v sisteme glasnyx dagurskogo i burjatskogo jazykov” [Phonetic processes in the vowel system of Dagur and Buryat languages]. *Vestnik Burjatskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta*, Volume 8 (2018): 25-29.
- Boldyrev, Boris V. 1987. *Slovoobrazovanie imen suščestvitel'nyx v tunguso-man'čžurskix*



- jazykax* [Word formation of nouns in Tungusic languages]. Novosibirsk: Nauka.
- Buryat = see Čeremisov 1973.
- Cincius, Vera I., ed. 1975. *Sravnitel'nyj slovar' tunguso-man'čžurskix jazykov* [Comparative dictionary of Tungusic languages]. Volumes 1–2. Leningrad: Nauka.
- Clauson, Gerard. 1972. *An etymological dictionary of Pre-thirteenth-Century Turkish*. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press.
- Čeremisov, Konstantin M. 1973. *Burjatsko-russkij slovar'* [Buryat-Russian dictionary]. Moskva: Sovetskaja enciklopedija.
- Damdinov, Dašinima G., and Ekaterina V. Sundueva. 2015. *Xamnigansko-russkij slovar'* [Khamnigan-Russian dictionary]. Irkutsk: Ottisk.
- Darbeeveva, Anna A. 1996. *Istoriko-sopostovitel'nye issledovanija po grammatike mongol'skix jazykov. Fonetika* [Historical and comparative studies on the grammar of the Mongolic languages. Phonetics]. Moskva: Nauka.
- Doerfer, Gerhard. 1985. *Mongolo-Tungusica*. Tungusica 3. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.
- . 1985a. "The Mongol-Tungus connections." *Language Research* Volume 21, Number 2 (1985): 135–144.
- Dorji, Do. 2013. *Ewengki Mōnggōl bilebu bitege* [Solon Ewenki-Mongolian dictionary]. Hailar: Neimenggu wenhua chubanshe.
- Engkebatu. 1983. *Daor Niakan bulku biteg* [Dagur-Chinese dictionary]. Hohhot: Öbür Mongyol-un arad-un keblel-ün qoriy-a.
- . 1984. *Dagur kelen-ü üges* [Vocabulary of Dagur]. Hohhot: Öbür Mongyol-un arad-un keblel-ün qoriy-a.
- Engkebatu, et al. 1985. *Dagur kelen-ü üge kelelge-yin materiyal* [Dagur lexical material]. Hohhot: Öbür Mongyol-un arad-un keblel-ün qoriy-a.
- Engkebatu. 1988. *Dagur kele ba mongyol kele* [Dagur and Mongolian]. Hohhot: Öbür Mongyol-un arad-un keblel-ün qoriy-a.
- Erdal, Marcel. 1991. *Old Turkic word formation. A functional approach to the lexicon*. *Turkologica* 7. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.
- ÉSTJa 1989 = Levitskaja, Lia S., ed. *Etimologičeskij slovar' tjurkskix jazykov. Obsčetjurkskie i mežtjurkskie osnovy na bukvy "j, ž, j"* [Etymological dictionary of

- Turkic languages. The Common Turkic bases ended on the letters “ǰ, ǰ̣, ǰ̧”]. Moskva: Nauka.
- ÉSTJa 1997 = Levitskaja, Lia S., Anna V. Dybo, and Valentin I. Rassadin. *Etimologičeskij slovar' tjurkskix jazykov. Obsčetjurkskie i mežtjurkskie osnovy na bukvy “k, q”* [Etymological dictionary of Turkic languages. The Common Turkic bases ended on the letters “k, q”]. Moskva: Nauka.
- ÉSTJa 2000 = Levitskaja, Lia S., Anna V. Dybo, and Valentin I. Rassadin. *Etimologičeskij slovar' tjurkskix jazykov. Obsčetjurkskie i mežtjurkskie osnovy na bukvy “k”* [Etymological dictionary of Turkic languages. The Common Turkic bases ended on the letter “k”]. Volume 2. Moskva: Indrik.
- ÉSTJa 2003 = Levitskaja, Lia S., Anna V. Dybo, and Valentin I. Rassadin. *Etimologičeskij slovar' tjurkskix jazykov. Obsčetjurkskie i mežtjurkskie osnovy na bukvy “l, m, n, p, s”* [Etymological dictionary of Turkic languages. The Common Turkic bases ended on the letters “l, m, n, p, s”]. Moskva: Vostočnaja literatura.
- Golden, Peter, et al. 2000. *The King's Dictionary: The Rasulid Hexaglot: Fourteenth Century Vocabularies in Arabic, Persian, Turkic, Greek, Armenian and Mongol*. Leiden, Boston & Köln: Brill.
- Haenisch, Erich. 1939. *Wörterbuch zu Manghol-un Niuca Tobca'an. (Yüan-ch'ao pi-shi) Gebeime Geschichte der Mongolen*. Leipzig.
- Hua-yi yi-yu = see Lewicki 1959.
- Istanbul = see Ligeti 1962.
- Janhunen, Juha. 1990. *Material on Manchurian Khamnigan Mongol*. (Castrenianumin toimitteita 37). Helsinki: University of Helsinki.
- . 2003. “Khamnigan Mongol.” In *The Mongolic languages*, edited by Janhunen, Juha, 83-101. London & New York: Routledge.
- Kara, György. 1990. “Zhiyuan Yiyu. Index alphabétique des mots mongols.” *Acta Orientalia Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*, Volume 44 (1990): 279-344.
- Khabtagaeva, Bayarma. 2009. *Mongolic elements in Tuvan*. Turcologica 81. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.
- . 2010. “The Mongolic elements in Barguzin Evenki.” *Acta Orientalia Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*, Volume 63, Number 1 (2010): 9-25.
- . 2010/2011. “An overview on the Barguzin Evenki dialect.” *Ural-Altische Jahrbücher*, Volume 24 (2010/2011): 227-258.

- 2011. “Yakut elements of Mongolic origin in Evenki.” *Ural-Altai Studies*, Volume 1, Number 4 (2011): 93-109.
  - 2012. “The Dagur elements in Solon Evenki.” *Acta Orientalia Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*, Volume 65, Number 3 (2012): 335-346.
  - 2017. *The Evenki dialects of Buryatia and their relationship to Khamnigan Mongol. Tunguso-Sibirica 41*. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.
- KhamniganDS = see Uray-Kóhalmi 1959.  
 KhamniganM = see Rinčen 1968.  
 Leiden = see Poppe 1927.  
 Lessing, Ferdinand D. 1996. *Mongolian-English dictionary*. Bloomington: Indiana University.  
 Lewicki, Marian. 1959. *La langue mongole des transcriptions chinoises du 14-e siècle. Le Houa-yi yi-yu de 1389. 2. Vocabulaire-index*. Wrocław: Państwowe wydawnictwo naukowe.  
 Ligeti, Lajos. 1962. “Un vocabulaire mongol d’Istanbul.” *Acta Orientalia Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*, Volume 14 (1962): 3-99.  
 Literary Mongolian = see Lessing 1996.  
 Manchurian Khamnigan = see Janhunen 1990.  
 Mukaddimat al-Adab = see Poppe 1938.  
 Nugteren, Hans. 2011. *Mongolic phonology and the Qinghai-Gansu languages*. Utrecht: Landelijke Onderzoekschool Taalwetenschap.  
 Old Turkic = see Clauson 1972.  
 Onon Khamnigan = see Damdinov and Sundueva 2015.  
 Poppe, Nicholas. 1927. “Das mongolische Sprachmaterial einer Leidener Handschrift.” *Izvestija Akademii Nauk SSSR*, 1927/12-14: 1009-1040; 1927/15-17: 1251-1274; 1928: 55-79.  
 Poppe, Nikolaj N. 1930. *Dagurskoe narečie*. Leningrad: Izdatel’stvo Akademii nauk SSSR.  
 Poppe, Nicholas. 1934-1935. “Über die Sprache der Daguren.” *Asia Major*, Volume 10, Number 1 (1934-1935): 1-32; Volume 10, Number 2 (1934-1945): 183-220.  
 Poppe, Nikolaj N. 1938. *Mongol’skij slovar’ Mukaddimat al-Adab* [Mongolian dictionary of *Mukaddimat al-Adab*]. Volumes 1-2. Moskva and Leningrad: Izdatel’stvo Akademii nauk SSSR.

- Poppe, Nicholas. 1955. *Introduction to Mongolian comparative studies*. Helsinki: Suomalais-Ugrilainen Seura.
- Poppe GWM = Poppe, Nicholas. 1964. *Grammar of Written Mongolian*. Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz.
- Precl.Mo. = Tumurtogoo 2006.
- Ramstedt, Gustav J. 1957. *Einführung in die altaische Sprachwissenschaft*. Lautlehre. Helsinki: Suomalais-Ugrilainen Seura. (Mémoires de la Société Finno-Ougrienne 104/1)
- Rassadin, Valentin I. 1982. *Očerki po istoričeskoj fonetike burjatskogo jazyka* [Essays on the historical phonetics of the Buryat language]. Moskva: Nauka.
- Rasulid Hexaglot = see Golden 2000.
- Rinčen, Byambiin. 1968. *Mongol ard ulsiin xamnigan ayalguu* [The Khamnigan dialect in Mongolia]. Ulaanbaatar: Šinžlex Uxaanii Akademiin Xewlel.
- Secret History = see Haenisch 1939.
- Sevortjan, Ervand V. 1974. *Etimologičeskij slovar' tjurkskix jazykov. Obščetjurkskie i mežtjurkskie osnovy na glasnye* [Etymological dictionary of Turkic languages. The Common Turkic bases ended on the vowels]. Tom 1. Moskva: Nauka.
- . 1978. *Etimologičeskij slovar' tjurkskix jazykov. Obščetjurkskie i mežtjurkskie osnovy na b* [Etymological dictionary of Turkic languages. The Common Turkic bases ended on the letter *b*]. Tom 2. Moskva: Nauka.
- . 1980. *Etimologičeskij slovar' tjurkskix jazykov: Obščetjurkskie i mežtjurkskie osnovy na v, g, d* [Etymological dictionary of Turkic languages. The Common Turkic bases ended on letters *v, g, d*]. Tom 3. Moskva: Nauka.
- Solon Ewenki = see Dorji 2013.
- SSTMJa = see Cincius 1975.
- Todaeva, Bulyaš H. 1986. *Dagurskij jazyk* [Dagur language]. Moskva: Nauka.
- Tsumagari, Toshiro. 2003. "Dagur." In *The Mongolic languages*, edited by Janhunen, Juha, 129-153. London and New York: Routledge.
- Tumurdei, Gobol, and Bazar D. Tsybenov. 2014. *Kratkij dagursko-russkij slovar'* [The short Dagur-Russian dictionary]. Ulan-Ude: Izdatel'stvo BNC SO RAN.
- Tumurtogoo, Domiin. 2006. *Mongolian Monuments in Uighur-Mongolian Script (13-16 centuries). Introduction, transcription and bibliography*. Taipei, Taiwan: Institute of Linguistics, Academia Sinica.

Uray-Kóhalmi, Katalin. 1959. "Der mongolisch-kamniganische Dialekt von Dadal Sum und die Frage der Mongolisierung der Tungusen in der Nordmongolei und Transbaikalien". *Acta Orientalia Scientiarum Hungaricae*, Volume 9 (1959): 163-204.

Yiyu = see Apatóczy 2009.

Zhiyuan Yiyu = see Kara 1990.

#### *Acknowledgments*

I would like to express my thanks to Dr. Veronika Kapišovská (Charles University Prague) and Dr. Jargal Badagarov (Buryat State University & Heidelberg University) for their valuable comments.

This paper is supported by the Alexander von Humboldt Foundation.

*Department of Altaic Studies, University of Szeged, Hungary and  
Institute for Turcology, Free University, Berlin, Germany.*