

**A DESCRIPTION OF
NAJKHIN NANAI**

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Abbreviations

1	first person
2	second person
3	third person
ABL	ablative (case)
ACC	accusative (case)
C_	converb
CMP	comparative
CND	conditional (converb)
CST	causative (voice)
DAT	dative (case)
DSG	designative (case)
DIR	directive (case)
DL	dative-locative (case)
EMP	emphatic (particle)
FUT	future
IMP	imperative
INC	inchoative (aspect)
INS	instrumental (case)
INT	interrogative (particle)
NEG	negative (conv, particle)
NOM	nominative (case)
OCM	oblique case marker
P_	participle

PAS	passive (voice)
PLU	plural
PRL	prolative (case)
PRP	purposive (converb)
PRS	present
PST	past
RCP	reciprocal
RFL	reflexive
RPT	repetative
SIM	simultaneous (converb)
SNG	singular
TRM	terminative (converb)

Table for Romanization of Russian alphabet*

Russian	а	б	в	г	д	е**	ё	ж	з	и	й
Roman	a	b	v	g	d	je, e	jo	zh	z	i	j
Russian	к	л	м	н	о	п	р	с	т	у	ф
Roman	k	l	m	n	o	p	r	s	t	u	f
Russian	х	ц	ч	ш	щ	ъ	ы	ь	э	ю	я
Roman	kh	c	ch	sh	shch	"	y	'	eh	ju	ja

* Some of proper nouns are romanized like conventional writing.

** Russian alphabet e is transliterated into Roman e after a consonant, je elsewhere.

1

Introduction

1.1 Outline of the Nanai language

Nanai is the language which is spoken by the people who live in the wide regions along the Amur River. They were formerly called Goldi by the Russians. But they call themselves [nəni] in Russia, or [na nio], [nabəi], and [na nai] in China (An 1986: 1), all of these names mean “native people”. This language belongs to south-eastern subgroups of southern groups of Manchu-Tungus branch.

It has been believed that the language has three dialects of the upper, the middle, and the lower Amur (Sem 1976: 24). The upper Amur dialect has subdialects of Sunggari and the right riverside of the Amur which belong to China, and Bikin (=Ussuri) and Kur-Urmi which belong to Russia. Subdialects of Sikachi-aljan, Najkhin, and Dzhujen form the middle Amur dialect, and those of Bolon, Ekon, Gorin belong to the lower Amur dialect. The Nanai language is called Hezhe (赫哲) in China, which includes the dialects of Hezhen (赫真) and Kilən (奇勒恩) (An 1986: 1), but Kazama (2010: 208) states his opinion different from An’s one, in which he regards that Kur-Urmi is not the dialect of Nanai, for it is the language which Nanai covered the substratum of Evenki or Negidal. Furthermore, he says that Kilən as the separate language

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which is similar to Udihe and Orochi.

People who speak subdialects of Sunggari and the right riverside of the Amur mainly live in Jiejinkou (街津口), Bacha (八岔), Raohe (饒河), Fuyuan (抚遠) in China which are located in the riversides of Heilongjiang, Songhuajiang, Ussuri, and those of Bikin and Kur-Urmi mainly live in Pozharsky District of Primorsky Krai which is located in the south of Bikin, and area around the Kur and Urmi rivers, and the Khabarovsk District of Khabarovsk Krai. Speakers of subdialects of the middle Amur dialect mainly live in Sikachi-aljan which is 47 km, Najkhin, 136 km, and Dzhujen, 175 km, respectively northeast of Khabarovsk along the Amur. Subdialects of the lower Amur are spoken in the areas of Bolon' which is 177 km north east of Khabarovsk along the Amur, Upper Ekon, 15 km south east of Komsomol'sk, and Gorin, 73 km north of Komsomol'sk.

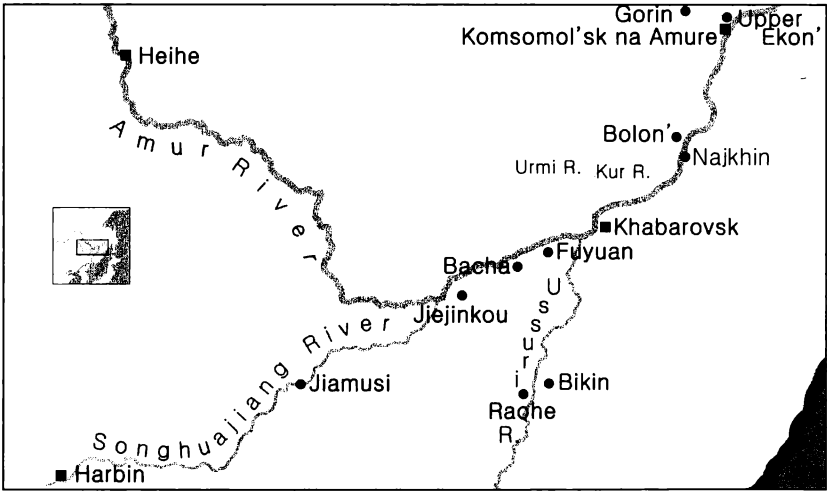


Figure 1. ●: Nanai people's main residential areas in Russia and China

1.2 Fieldwork

The first fieldwork was carried out from October 19 to October 26, 2005, with the help of Professor Dar'ja Mukhanajevna Bereltujeva of Far Eastern State University of Humanities. Participants and their roles in the fieldwork were as follows:

KO Dongho: overall management and recording
 Kim Yoonshin: transcribing
 Kim Geonsook: interpreting
 Kang Hijo: videotaping

The equipment for the fieldwork was as follows:

Audio recording:

Recorder and setup: Marantz PMD670/U1B, 16 bit, 48 KHz,
 Stereo (one channel for consultant, the other channel for
 interpreter)

Microphone:

AKG C-420 (professional headset condenser microphone,
 for consultant)

Audio Technica ATM 15A (Cardioid condenser micro-
 phone, for interpreter)

Video recording:

Camcorder: SONY DSR-PDX10

Microphone: Audio-Technica AT831b (unidirectional car-
 dioid condenser type, for consultant)

The second and additional fieldwork was carried out on February 10, 2006. In the fieldwork we collected the lexical items which could not have inquired into at the first fieldwork for the lack of time. The equipment for the second fieldwork was the same as the one for the first one. Participants and their roles in the fieldwork were as follows:

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KO Dongho: overall management and transcribing

BAEK Euna: recording

Zaripa, S.: interpreting

DO Jeongup: videotaping

In the fieldwork, we used a questionnaire which is designed by the project of Fieldwork studies of Altaic languages for Genealogy of Korean funded by Korea Research Foundation. It was composed of vocabulary containing 2,758 lexical items, 344 basic conversation expressions, and 380 sentences for grammatical analysis. Data was collected through the process that the interpreter asked an item or sentence in Russian, the consultant replied to the question in Nanai. The following is a part of vocabulary in the questionnaire.

어 후				
번호		러시아어	한국어	전사
1	va001	солнце	태양	1
2	va006	луна	달	1
3	va009	звезда	별	1
4	va011	небо	하늘	1
5	va013	свет	빛	2

Figure 2. Part of vocabulary in the questionnaire

It took 32 minutes for getting background information of our consultant, 9 hours and 40 minutes for lexical items, 1 hour and 10 minutes for basic conversation expressions, 2 hours and 31 minutes for sentences for grammatical analysis.

Personal data of our consultant is as follow:

Name: Kile Antonina Sergeyevna

Sex: Female

Year and place of Birth: 1929, Najkhin situated in Nanai District, Khabarovsk Krai, where she lived until 15 years old.

Occupation: Nanai language and literature teacher at Far Eastern State University of Humanities

Linguistic characteristics: Spoken only Nanai until 7 years old, learned Russian after that time, but talking in Nanai with those who spoke Nanai such as brothers and sisters in Najkhin

Other: Nanai [na:naj] is a orthographical notation of [na:nəj] which has replaced [xəʃənəj] meaning ‘people in the lower reaches of the river’ since 1917.



Figure 3. Consultant and members of the first fieldwork (Kang, Kim Y., Kile, Kim G., and Ko from left)

Числительная с ал.	
1 ЭМУН	30 ГОЧИН
2 ДЮЭР	40 ДЭХИ
3 ИЛАН	50 СОСИ
4 ДУИН	60 НЮНГУЙНГУ
5 ТОЙНГА	70 НАДАЙНГО
6 НЮНГУН	80 ДЯКПОЙНГО
7 НАДАН	90 ХУЮЙНГУ
8 ДЯКПУН	100 ЭМ ТАНГО
9 ХУЮН	1000 ЭМ МИНГАН
10 ДЕАН	15 ДЕАН ТОЙНГА
20 ХОРИН	28 ХОРИН ДЯКПУН

Figure 4. Table of numerals of Nanai posted in the classroom of an elementary school at Sikachi-aljan

1.3 Situations of Nanai speakers

According to Russian Census of 2002, the population of Nanais in Russia is 12,160, of whom 3,886 knows their native language, and 10,933 lives in Khabarovsk Krai. The number of Nanais was 11,883 in 1989. The population of Hezhe people, that is, Nanais in China was 4,640, but the number of Hezhe speakers is estimated at around 10. At the time of the first fieldwork, it was said that the Nanai language was taught in the elementary school of Sikachi-aljan where Nanai village was situated, but our consultant said that generations below twenties could not speak and understand Nanai, and those from thirties to fifties could only understand it, though those above fifties could speak and understand it.

1.4 Purpose and method

This book aims at the description of the Najkhin dialect of Nanai as a report of the above fieldwork. We adopted the theory of structural linguistics as a main frame of the description, on the belief that studies on endangered languages should be data-oriented, not explanation-oriented. In such studies, every items and utterances from consultants are very important in that, a few years later, they will not be able to be heard.

1.5 Previous studies

Most studies of Nanai were done in Russia and China where the language is spoken. The following is a list of main books in which Nanai is described.

- 1900 *Goldische-Deutsches Wöterverzeichnis* by Grube W.
- 1933 *Grammaticheskije tablicy nanajskogo jazyka* by Petrova, T. I.
- 1934 *Songhuajiang xiayou de Hezhezu* by Ling Chunsheng
- 1935 *Kratkij nanajskogo slovar'* by Onenko, S. N.
- 1941 *Ocherk grammatiki nanajskogo jazyka* by Petrova, T. I.
- 1958 *Kur-urmijskij dialekt: issledovanija i materialy po nanajskomu jazyku* by Sunik, O. P.
- 1958 *Russko-nanajskij slovar'* by Onenko, S. N.
- 1959 *Grammatika nanajskogo jazyka 1* by Avrorin, V. A.
- 1959 *Nanajsko-russkij slovar'* by Petrova, T. I.
- 1961 *Grammatika nanajskogo jazyka 2* by Avrorin, V. A.
- 1973 *Obraznyje slova nanajskogo jazyka* by Kile, N. B.
- 1976 *Ocherki dialektov nanajskogo jazyka: bikinskij (ussurijskij) dialekt* by Sem, L. I.
- 1980 *Nanajsko-russkij slovar'* by Onenko, S. N.

- 1981 *Sintaksicheskie issledovanija po nanajskomu jazyku* by Avrorin, V. A.
- 1986 *Materialy po nanajskomu jazyku i fol'kloru* by Avrorin, V. A.
- 1986 *Russko-Nanajskij slovar'* by Onenko, S. N.
- 1986 *Hezhe yu jianzhi* by An Jun
- 1989 *The Hezhen language* by Zhang Yangchang, Li Bing, and Xi Zhang
- 1999 *Nanajskogo-russkij tematiceskij slovar': dukhovnaja literatura* by Kile, A. S.

In other countries including Korea and Japan, there also have been some studies on Nanai. Among scholars who study Nanai, Japanese Kazama Shinjiro is worth while to mention. He produced 13 books about Nanais' folktales and legends, and a number of papers on Nanai. The list of his works about Nanai is on the pages from 263 to 269 in Kazama (2010) which contain other scholars' works. Kazama (2010: 207-265) is an introduction to Nanai grammar which is the only explanation not written in Russian or Chinese. The following is a list of studies of Nanai made in Korea.

- 1988 *Nanaieo eui moeum johwa* (Vowel harmony in Nanai) by Kim Juwon
- 2005 *Hejeoeo eui [+seoljeongseong] machareum gwa pachareum eui eumseong silhyeon yangsang* (Aspects of phonetic realizations of [+coronal] fricatives and affricates in Hezhe) by Ko Dongho and Kim Juwon
- 2011 *A study of on the phonological system of Hezhe spoken in China* by Jin Hui (M.A. thesis at Seoul National University)

2

Phonology

2.1 Consonant system

Nanai has 17 phonemic consonants, of which 8 are plosives, 2 are fricatives, 3 are nasals, 1 is flap, 3 are approximants. The consonant system of Nanai is as follows.

Table 1. Consonant system of Nanai

	Labio-labial	Lamino-alveolar	Dorso-palatal	Dorso-velar
Plosive	b p	d t	ʃ c	g k
Fricative		s		x
Nasal	m	n		ŋ
Trill		r		
Approximant	w	l	j	

2.1.1 Plosives

2.1.1.1 Labio-labials

Labio-labial plosives /b/ and /p/ are realized as [b], and [b̚] or [p^h], respectively. These two consonants contrast each other whether or not it has [+voiced] feature. The voice bar of

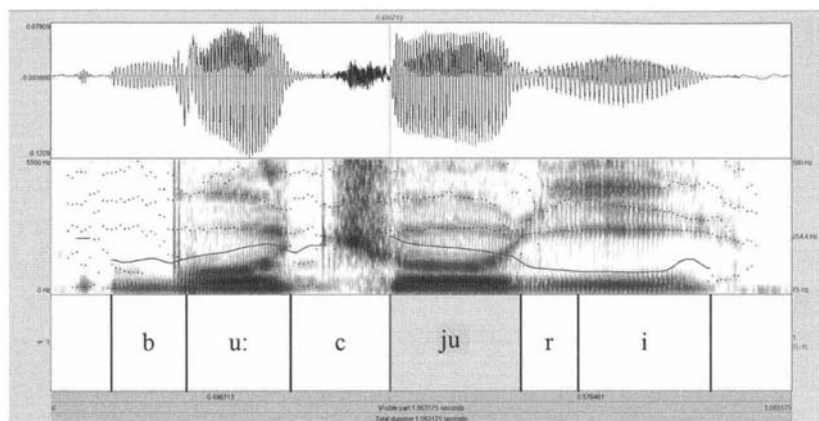


Figure 5. Word-initial [b] in *bu:cjuri* ‘moo’ of Nanai

word-initial [b] in Fig. 5 shows it’s being a voiced sound.¹⁾

The followings are examples of /b/, /p/ in word-initial, word-medial and syllable-final positions.

- (1) *bu:cjuri* ‘moo’
pu:cjuri ‘blow’
- (2) *abanaori* ‘vanish’
japacaori ‘take’
- (3) *jabdon* ‘arrowhead’
agdapsi ‘glad, pleased’

VOT’s of /p/ are very short in most cases. At syllable-final position, as can be seen in Fig. 6 which is a spectrogram of

1) The purpose of acoustic analysis of sounds which was done for this book is to understand broad characteristics of them, not detailed ones. For the analysis, we changed 48,000 Hz of sample rate to 22,050 Hz, 2 of channels to 1 in each original sound, as far as specific mention do not be made, and we used Praat 5.2.19 with its default setting of maximum formant, number of formants, window length, and view range. Values of F1 and F2 in vowels were measured in the center of their stable region.

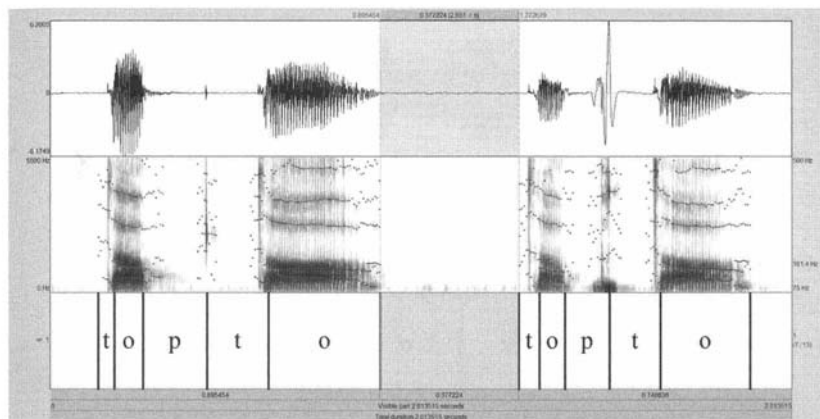


Figure 6. Two *p*'s in (*wa:mi*) *topto* 'rope' of Nanai

(*wāmi*) *topto* 'rope' uttered twice, /*p*/ is sometimes released, but sometimes not. In most cases, /*b*/ and /*p*/ are released.

2.1.1.2 Lamino-alveolars

Lamino-alveolar plosives /*d*/ and /*t*/ are realized as [d] and [d̥] or [t^h], respectively. VOT's of /*t*/ are very short in most cases. In final position, /*d*/ and /*t*/ are usually released. The following (1)~(3) are examples of /*d*/, /*t*/ in word-initial, word-medial and syllable-final positions. /*t*/ in (4) is the only plosive which appears in word-final position.

- (1) *do* 'mind, heart'
to 'moose'
- (2) *adada* 'dirty'
atarjori 'suffer'
- (3) *adja* 'plow (n.)'
atka 'mama spider'
- (4) *ai mət* '(Do it) this way'

The voice bar of *do* in Fig. 7 below which is one of minimal pair with *to* shows that *b* in it has [+voiced] feature.

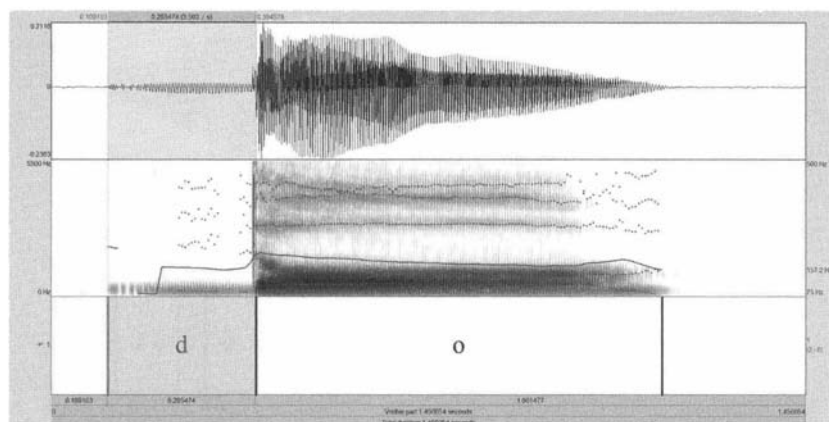


Figure 7. Initial [d] in *do* ‘mind, heart’ of Nanai

2.1.1.3 Dorso-palatals

Dorso-palatal plosives, /j/ and /c/, are realized as [ɕ] and [ɕʒ], respectively. These affricates are not generally classified into plosives, but the drawback of doing so is that the number of manners of articulation becomes larger than necessary, though that of places of articulation remains the same. For this problem, we regard them as dorso-palatal plosives.

Fig. 8 shows that *j* is a voiced sound in that it has a voice bar.

- (1) *jakpadoani* [ɕʒaqpadoʒani:]²⁾ ‘nearby’
cakpa [ɕʒaqpɑ:] ‘moist’
- (2) *ga:jo:ri* [ga:ɕʒo:ri:] ‘to take’
ilatja [ilatʃja:] ‘third’

(1), (2) above are examples of word-initial and word-medial dorso-palatals, but they do not appear syllable-final position.

2) Phonetic transcription will be presented only when it is so far from phonological one.

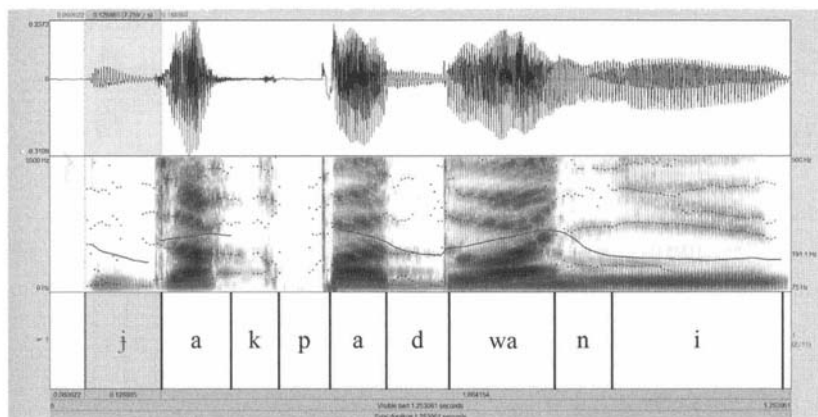


Figure 8. Initial *j* in *jəkpaɔni* ‘nearby’ of Nanai

2.1.1.4 Dorso-velar

Dorso-velar plosives /g/ and /k/ are realized as [g] or [G] and [ḡ], [ḡ], or [q], respectively. [G], [ḡ], [q] appear in positions adjacent to the vowels [a, o, ɪ], and [g], [k] elsewhere. The voice bar of g in Fig. 9 shows that it is a voiced sound. VOT's of /k/ are very short in most cases. At syllable-final position, they are usually released.

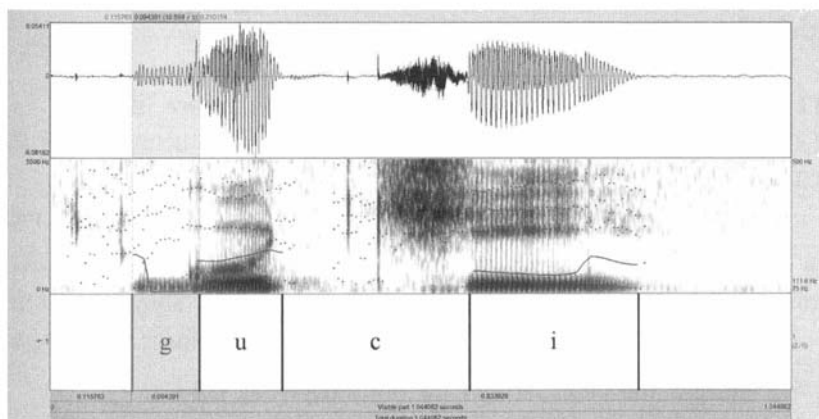


Figure 9. Initial [g] in *guci* ‘yet, still’ of Nanai

Examples (1)~(3) are those of *g*, *k* in word-initial, word-medial, syllable-final position.

- (1) *gaori* [gaɔri:] ‘buy’, *guci* ‘yet, still’
kalan [qalā:] ‘pot’, *kaku* ‘flower’
- (2) *aga* [aga:] ‘elder brother’, *əgə* ‘elder sister’
akako [aqa:kɔ:] ‘brave’, *əkəcin* ‘weak’
- (3) *agdapsi* [aɔdapsi:] ‘glad, pleased’, *jəgdə* ‘fire’
jakpon [ɕaqpɔ:] ‘eight’, *əktə morin* ‘mare’

2.1.2 Fricatives

2.1.2.1 Lamino-alveolar

Lamino-alveolar fricative /s/ is realized as [ç] before /i/, /ɪ/ and [s] elsewhere. These [ç] and [s] occasionally have weak aspirate. We can say that /s/ before front vowels is realized as lamino-prepalatal [ç], based on the fact that the lower frequency limit of the primary noise energy in the first *s* is higher than those in the other two *s* (cf. dotted horizontal line) as in Fig. 10.³⁾

Examples (1)~(3) are those of *s*'s in word-initial, word-medial, and word-final position. Among these, *s* rarely appears in word-final position.

- (1) *saŋŋjan* ‘smoke’, *saŋakta* [çaŋakta:] ‘fur’, *siŋgərə* ‘mouse’
- (2) *asi* [açi:] ‘wife’
- (3) *pos* ‘straight’

3) We changed the Praat settings for this analysis as follows.

Maximum formant: 11,000 Hz

Number of formants: 10

View range of spectrogram: 11,000 Hz

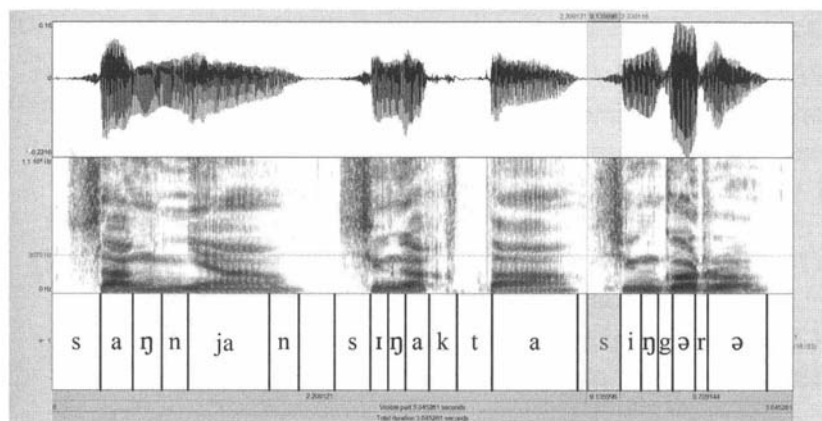


Figure 10. 3 initial *s*'s in *saŋnjan* 'smoke', *sɪŋakt* 'fur', *siŋgərə* 'mouse' of Nanai

2.1.2.2 Dorso-velar

Dorso-velar fricative /x/ is realized as [ç] before *i* and *i*, as [χ] before *a* and *o*, and as [x] elsewhere. It seems that it does not appear in syllable- and word-final position.

- (1) *guluxin* [guluçĩ~] 'soot'
- (2) *xaosan* [χaɔsã:] 'paper'
- axondo* [aχɔndɔ:] 'relatives'
- (3) *guxə* 'wide'
- xuktə* 'tooth'

2.1.3 Nasals

2.1.3.1 Labio-labial

Labio-labial nasal /m/ is always realized as [m]. Below are the examples of *m* in word-initial, word-medial, syllable-final and word-final positions.

- (1) *mwə* 'water'
- (2) *darami* 'wide'
- (3) *amtan* 'taste', *tolkim* 'dream'

2.1.3.2 Lamino-alveolar

Lamino-alveolar nasal /n/ is realized as lamino-prepalatal [ɲ] before [i] or [ɪ] and as [n] in other environments. The following examples are those of *n* in word-initial, syllable-initial and word-medial, and syllable-final and word-final positions.

- (1) *namoca* ‘fold’, *nmokta* [ɲmɔkta:] ‘tear’, *niməkən* [ɲiməkə:] ‘neighborhood’
- (2) *onika* [ɔɲiqa:] ‘brook’, *puŋəuri* ‘drive’
- (3) *əndur* ‘god’, *cumcwən* ‘finger’

Although spectra and formants of /n/ do not show the generalized characteristics of [ɲ] and [n], the auditory difference between them is obvious. If we observe the Fig. 11, it seems that the intensity of energy before vowels plays an important role in differentiating between lamino-alveolar nasal [n] and lamino-prepalatal [ɲ]. The noise area before vowel in the first *n* in Fig. 11 is wider than that in the rest *n*'s. Based on this observation, we make a tentative judgement that *n* before *i* or *ɪ* is realized differently from that in other circumstances, and

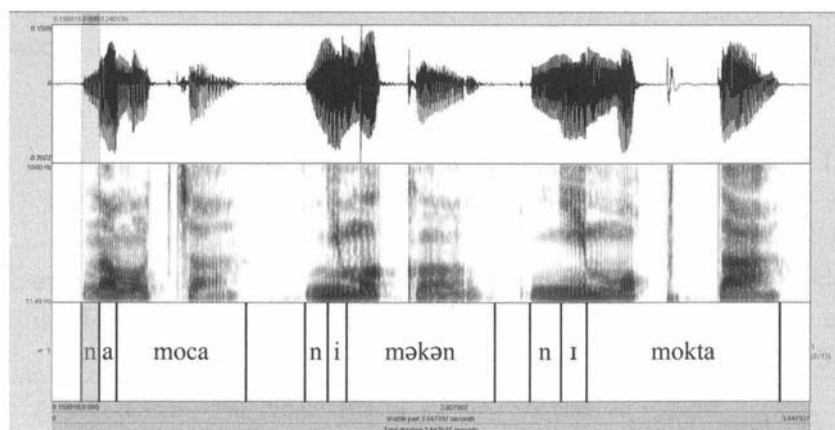


Figure 11. 3 *n*'s of *namoca* ‘fold’, *nmokta* ‘tear’, *niməkən* ‘neighborhood’ in Nanai

its point of articulation is lamino-prepalatal.

Sequences of a vowel and *n* in word-final position are realized as long nasalized vowel, as in the following examples:

- (1) *arcokan* [artʃɔkã:] ‘girl’
- (2) *əukən* [əukã:] ‘elder brother’s wife’
- (3) *gamason* [ɣamasõ:] ‘cousin’
- (4) *kusun* [ḡusũ:] ‘power’
- (5) *kupin* [ḡupĩ:] ‘game/play’
- (6) *xocm* [χɔʃi:] ‘well’

There are some problems in considering lamino-prepalatal [ɲ] as an independent phoneme, like most of previous studies, not an allophone of /n/ like this study. In the first, doing so will increase the number of phonemes. Secondly, because we can not find the opposition of /ni/ and /*ɲi/, the sequence of /*ɲi/ remains as *case vide*, if ɲ is a phoneme. For these reasons, [ɲ] is interpreted phonologically as a sequence of /n+i/.

2.1.3.3 Dorso-velar

Dorso-velar nasal /ŋ/ is realized as [ɲ] or [N]. [N] appears in positions adjacent to the vowels *a*, *o*, *i*. The followings are examples of /ŋ/ in word-initial, syllable-initial (and word-medial), and syllable-final (and word-medial) and word-final positions.

- (1) *ŋāla* [na:la:] ‘hand’
- (2) *sŋakta* [sinaqta:] ‘fur’
- (3) *sŋgərə* ‘mouse’, *təŋ bi* ‘genuine’

2.1.4 Trill and Approximant

There is only one trill of lamino-alveolar /r/ in Nanai. The following examples of (1)~(3) are those of *r*’s in word-initial, syllable-initial, syllable-final and word-final positions. All of examples which belong to the type (1) are loanwords from Russian.

- (1) *ru:bl* ‘ruble’
- (2) *goro* ‘distant’
- (3) *pərgəuri* ‘try’, *mudur* ‘hunting’

The following (1)~(3) are examples of approximant *l* classified by positions. Different from *r*, *l* has no constraints about occurrences in word-initial position. But the appearance is not so active.

- (1) *loŋto* ‘muzzle’
- (2) *golo* ‘an ethnic group’
- (3) *altama* ‘basin’, *pəɾəl* ‘floor/ground/bottom’

Fig. 12 is a spectrogram of *golo* ‘an ethnic group’ and *goro* ‘distant’ which is a minimal pair, among above examples.

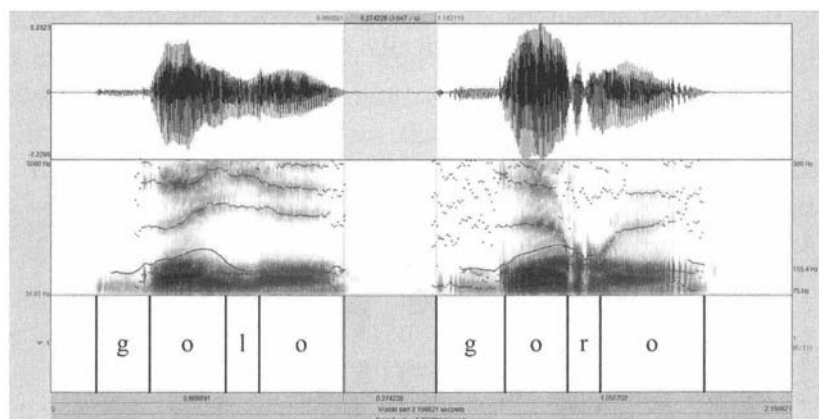


Figure 12. *l* and *r* in *golo* ‘an ethnic group’ and *goro* ‘distant’ in Nanai

Besides *l*, Nanai has two approximants, that is, labio-labial *w* and dorso-palatal *j*. Among these, *w* is realized as [w] after consonants, and [v] elsewhere. The followings are examples of Nanai approximants of *w* and *j*.

- (1) *tə:wur* [d̥ə:vur] ‘cartridge’
 wāicaori [va:ɪʃaəri] ‘hunt’
 (2) *akwan* ‘doll’
 (3) *mjocan* ‘gun’

2.2 Vowel system

Nanai has the following vowel system.

Table 2. Vowel system of Nanai

Features	– Back	+ Back	
		– Rounded	+ Rounded
– RTR	i	ə	u
+ RTR	ɪ	a	o

According to Kim (1988), the feature [RTR], that is, retracted tongue root, has [+] value, if a vowel is articulated with tongue root retracted backwards, accompanied by dorsum’s being lower and backer at the same time. Also this book, we accept his opinion about this feature, and make it as one of standards of vowel classification. If the usual features of [high], [low] are made as the standards, features for descriptions of vowel harmony will be complex. Furthermore, it is another ground for our [RTR] that features of [high], [low] themselves do not play any roles in explaining phonological phenomenon.

Vowel phonemes except *i* and *o* have the same phonetic values as the symbols for themselves. To present the themselves, we chose the following words which have the same vowel in 2 successive syllables with the same consonant inserted.

- (1) *aba* ‘not/no’
 əbə ‘dumb’
 (2) *gugu* ‘paternal aunt’

- mogo* ‘mushroom’⁴⁾
 (3) *nurikta* ‘backbone’
nu:cirigu:ri ‘reduce’

Values of F1, F2 for each vowels in (1)~(3) are given in Table 3. Each value is an average of 4 values, because our consultant replied twice per question. From these values in the table, we concludes as follows about phonetic characteristics of Nanai vowels.

- (1) Though there is some deviations according to positions of syllable, number of utterances, there are 6 distinct vowels.
- (2) *i* and *i* are front vowels, *ə* and *a*, central ones, *o* and *u*, back ones.
- (3) Judging from Catford’s standard,⁵⁾ phonetic values of front and back vowels of our consultant’s are similar to cardinal vowels for a male voice as follows.

i: middle of [i] and [e]
r: middle of [e] and [ɛ]
u: [o]
o: [ɔ]

-
- 4) These two words seem to be loanwords from Chinese. But we think this fact is irrelevant to phonetic values of *o* and *u*, because our consultant did not know Chinese.
 - 5) “Reasonable average frequencies of F1 and F2 of the cardinal vowels for a male voice would be about as follows:

[i]	F1	240	F2	2400	[y]	F1	235	F2	2100
[e]	F1	390	F2	2300	[ø]	F1	370	F2	1900
[ɛ]	F1	610	F2	1900	[œ]	F1	585	F2	1710
[a]	F1	850	F2	1610	[æ]	F1	820	F2	1530
[ɑ]	F1	750	F2	940	[ɒ]	F1	700	F2	760
[ʌ]	F1	600	F2	1170	[ɔ]	F1	500	F2	700
[ɻ]	F1	460	F2	1310	[o]	F1	360	F2	640
[ʉ]	F1	300	F2	1390	[u]	F1	250	F2	595

Table 3. Average values of F1, F2 in Nanai vowels. P.S.: preceding syllable, F.S.: following syllable, 1st: first utterance, 2nd: second utterance.

	F1					F2				
	P.S.	F.S.	1st	2nd	Avg.	P.S.	F.S.	1st	2nd	Avg.
<i>i</i>	349	348	319	378	348	2,340	2,481	2,414	2,407	2,410
<i>ɪ</i>	432	448	426	454	440	2,600	2,337	2,493	2,444	2,469
<i>u</i>	360	341	354	347	350	748	670	689	729	709
<i>o</i>	529	514	541	502	522	814	860	880	793	837
<i>ə</i>	482	511	499	495	497	1,198	1,219	1,233	1,184	1,208
<i>a</i>	799	758	786	770	778	1,452	1,406	1,429	1,429	1,429

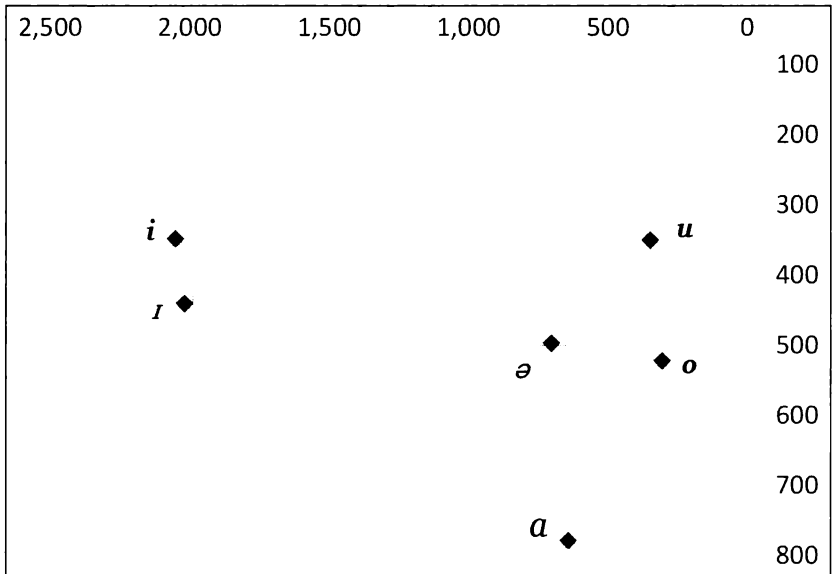


Figure 13. Formant chart of Nanai vowels. vertical axis: F1, horizontal axis: difference between F2 and F1.

Fig. 13 is a formant chart where F1 is on the vertical axis, the difference between F2 and F1 is on the horizontal axis.

Vowels which have [-back] or [+rounded] feature are realized as approximants if they precedes other vowels.⁶⁾ In that case, *i* and *ɪ* of [-back] vowels become dorso-palatal approximant [j], *o* and *u* of [+rounded] vowels labio-labiodental approximant [w]. Examples (1) and (2) are those that *i* and *ɪ*, *o* and *u* preceding other vowels are realized as j and w, respectively. But both *u* and *o* which are followed by *i* or *ɪ*, as in the sequence *ui* and *oɪ*, do not be realized as approximant as in (3).

- (1) *jona* [jɔna:] ‘herd/flock’
jurta [jurta:] ‘yurt’
 (2) *wa:mi* [wa:mi:] ‘thick/big’
tətwə [tətʷə:] ‘clothes’
 (3) *duin* [duiː] ‘four’
boiko [bɔikɔ:] ‘color’

2.3 Long vowels and suprasegmentals

Length is distinctive feature in Nanai. (1)~(3) are examples whose meanings vary whether there is long vowel or not. (4)~(6) are examples which have a long vowel and a corresponding short vowel to it in a word.

- (1) *cɪ:cjori* ‘tickle’
cɪcjori ‘pour’
 (2) *naŋga:cjori* ‘throw’
naŋgacjori ‘spread/spilt’
 (3) *o:sjori* ‘clean (v.)’

6) If status of phonemes is given to approximants, this process will be unnecessary. But we do not so for the advantage of the decrease the number of phonemes and unnecessary of judgement about the number of syllables.

- osjori* 'become'
 (4) *ci:riktə* 'bronze'
 (5) *kə:ndəli* 'around'
 (6) *cugu:ni* 'train'

Fig. 14 shows the difference in length of a minimal pair. The average of long vowel *i:* is 178 msec in length, whereas that of the short vowel *i* is 107 msec.⁷⁾ The ratio of long vowel to short vowel is 1.66, though they belong to different words. We get the ratio figure of 1.41, if we measure the length of long and short vowel in example (3).

Vowels in word-final position always become long. As a result, we can not distinguish phonemic long vowel from phonetic long vowel in word-final position.

- (1) *gasa* [gasa:] 'duck', *gəsə* [gəsə:] 'together'
 (2) *jo* [ɕɔ:] 'house', *ɕəbju* [ɕəbɕju:] 'valley'
 (3) *juləxi* [ɕuləçi:] 'east'

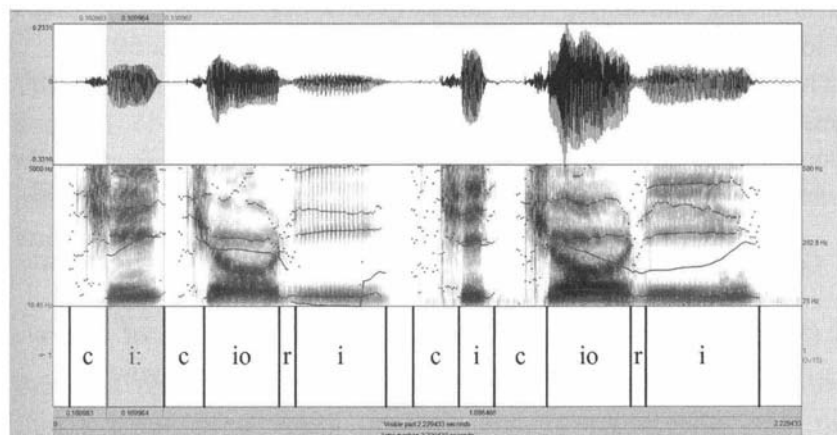


Figure 14. *i:* and *i* in *ci:riktə* 'tickle' and *ci:riktə* 'pour' in Nanai

7) Vowels in word-final position are considered as short, because they are usually long.

Table 4. Ratio of long vowels to short vowels in Nanai

No.	V: (msec)	V (msec)	V:/V
(2)	258	103	2.50
	248	150	1.65
(4)	156	58	2.69
	122	86	1.42
(5)	166	82	2.02
	149	89	1.67
(6)	230	86	2.67
	204	86	2.37

The results of comparison of vowel lengths in examples (2), (4), (5), (6) are presented in Table 4. Although varying with words and utterance situation, at least the length of long vowels is about one and a half times over short vowels. The ratio of long vowels to short vowels ranges from 1.42 to 2.69.

There are three alternatives phonologically to deal with these long vowels:

- (1) to regard each long vowel as a phonological unit like short vowels
- (2) to regard each long vowel as a sequence of two short vowels
- (3) to regard each long vowel as a combination of supra-segmental feature such as [+long] and short vowel

We adopt (1) on the ground that there is no way to distinguish sequences which are realized as long vowels from those realized as a sequence of approximant and short vowel, and we can not find any basis of long vowels are derived from combinations of short vowels and length.

The followings are examples whose meanings are decided where the long vowel is. The first example has a long vowel in the second syllable, but the second one in the first.

(1) *njə:ri* 'bury'

(2) *njə:uri* 'get out'

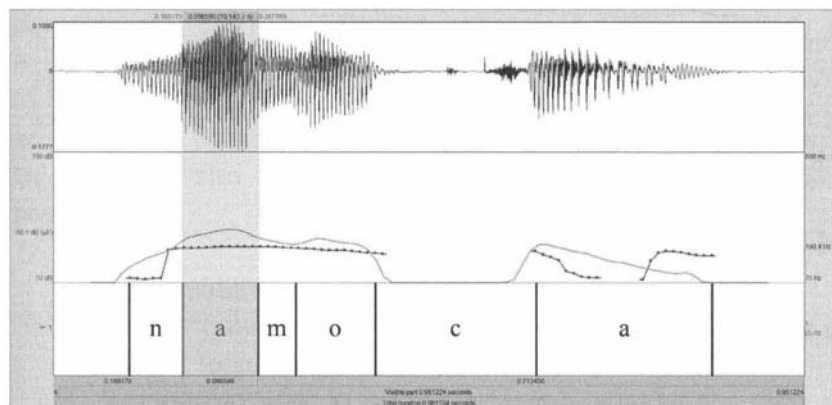


Figure 15. Intensity and pitch of *namoca* 'fold' in Nanai

There is also a case that a word has two long vowels in it, as a result of phonological phenomenon. In the following example, the first long vowel in an original one, but the second long vowel seems to be the result of weakening of **w* in **uwu* and contraction of the same vowels.

bu:gu:ri 'hand over/pass'

Previous studies have mentioned that there is a stress on the first syllable of a word, or high and strong accents fall on the word-final syllable. There are intensity curves and pitch curves of a word in Fig. 15. Their highest values of each vowel are as table 5.

Table 5. Values of intensity and pitch in vowels classified by positions of the syllable in Nanai

	a (1st syl.)	o (2nd syl.)	a (3rd syl.)
Intensity (dB)	70.4	66.7	64.5
Pitch (Hz)	192.3	185.2	177.2

From Fig. 15 and table 5, It is understood that results of previous studies are pointing out that word-initial syllable becomes intensified and high, and word-final one becomes long in Nanai.

2.4 Phonological process

2.4.1 Vowel harmony

We have mentioned earlier that one of distinctive features is [RTR] which is related with tongue root and dorsum movement. In principle, vowels in a word have the same [RTR] feature. This means that a set of vowels *i, u, ə* does not co-occur with another set of vowels *ɪ, o, a*, and vice versa. This vowel harmony applies to all the morphemes and their combinations except those of lexical morphemes more than two.

- (1) *əsitul* ‘immediately’
nmoksa ‘tear’
- (2) *puŋku-wə*, ‘shawl-ACC’
jixa-wa ‘money-ACC’
- (3) *pulsi-xəm-bi* ‘go-P_PST-1SNG’
jato-xam-bi ‘hit-P_PST-1SNG’
- (4) *xando bələ* ‘rice’

(1) is examples which have only [-RTR] or [+RTR] vowels in lexical morphemes, respectively. (2) and (3) are also those

in combination of noun and suffix, verb stem and suffix. In these examples, all the vowels in a word have the same feature value on [RTR]. But vowels of (4) which is a compound noun has a different [RTR] feature value.

But strictly speaking, the scope of vowel harmony is confined to the position of the last [+RTR] vowel except that adjacent to other vowels. That is, instead of *ɪ*, *i* usually appears in the position following the last [+RTR] vowel in a word. (1) is examples which have the vowel *i* in the position following [+RTR] vowels in lexical morphemes, (2) and (3) are those in declension and conjugation, respectively. As will be seen (4), also *u* sporadically appears instead of *o* in that position.

- (1) *agji* ‘thunder (n.)’, *alo:ki* ‘badger/raccoon dog’
- (2) *bwa-ci* ‘outwards-DIR’
- (3) *osi-i-ni* ‘become-P_PRS-3SNG’
- (4) *ba:ciɣwapu* ‘Hi!’

We accept Kim (1988)’s explanation that this phenomenon is the weakening of a tense [+RTR] vowel into a lax [-RTR] vowel. In the position following [+RTR] vowels, *u* sometimes appears. But we treat this vowel as *o*, because this seems to be an optional phenomenon.

2.4.2 Consonant Assimilation

Examples in (1) and (2) show that place of articulation of *n* is assimilated to that of the following consonant. In (1), *n* in the morpheme meaning PAST is changed into *m* before *b*. Also in (2), *n* in the lexical morphemes are changed into *m* or *ŋ* before *b* or *k*.

- (1) *tacioci-xam-bi* ‘learn-P_PST-1SNG’
gusərə-xən-dulə-ci ‘talk-P_PST-PRL-DIR’

- (2) *təimburi* 'take a rest', *təijku* 'rest area'; *murujku* 'smart'
təin 'rest (n.)'; *murun* 'thinking/opinion', *murun ana*
'stupid'

3

Grammar

3.1 Nouns

3.1.1 Number

A plural form is marked by *-sal*.

xusə nar-sal
man-PLU
men

morin-sal
horse-PLU
horses

3.1.2 Case

We can confirm nine different cases in Nanai. Examples of each morpheme are presented below.⁸⁾

8) In this part, we will describe the grammatical system of Nanai, only according to our consultant's reply. As a result, our system is different from those of previous studies. Forms with vowels of *a*, *o*, *i* will be given as a representative of allomorphs by vowel har-

- [1] Nominative $-\emptyset$
- [2] Accusative $-ba\sim-wa$
- [3] Dative-locative $-do$
- [4] Prolative $-dola\sim-la$
- [5] Comparative $-doi$
- [6] Ablative $-jjaji$
- [7] Instrumental $-ji$
- [8] Directive $-ci$
- [9] Designative $-go$

Nominative case has no overt marker. Stem itself functions nominative case.

morin- \emptyset tutu-i-ni
 horse-NOM run
 A horse is running.

jwər nai-sal- \emptyset ji-ci-ci
 two person-PLU-NOM come
 Two persons came.

Accusative case marker whose main meaning is indicating direct object is $-ba\sim-wa$.

mi agbi jixa-wa pokto-do ba-xa-ni
 my elder brother money-ACC way find
 My elder brother found money on the way.

morm-sal-ba bargi-oso
 horse-PLU-ACC prepare
 Prepare for the horse.

mony for the convenience of reading. Presenting meanings of grammatical morphemes will be confined to those relevant to discussion.

tʃə:bjə maŋbo kɪra-wa-ni ənə-xə-ni
 Chebe water side-ACC-3SNG go
 Chebe walked along the river.

As the last example, 3th personal suffix can be followed by accusative case marker. So does 2nd personal suffix, but 1st personal suffix precedes case markers.

Dative-locative case marker is *-do*. If it follows nouns with semantic [+animate] feature, it marks indirect object. If it does those with [-animate] feature, it denotes a place where some actions are taken, or someone(s)/something(s) exists.

mi ənin-du-i daŋsa-wa xola-xam-bi
 I mother-DL-1SNG book read
 I read a book to my mother.

xabarovsk-a-do əgʃi smata tu-xə-ni
 Khabarovsk-DL much snow fall
 it snowed much in Khabarovsk.

njoani xabarofsk-a-du baljɪ-i-ni
 he Khabarovsk-DL live
 He is living in Khabarovsk.

naonjokan əsi ʃkola-du bini
 child now school-DL be
 The child is at school now.

ʃo:k-ci ənu-mi mi pokto-do ui-wə-də əcjə acanda-xa-i
 home go I way-DL who not meet
 I saw no one on the way home.

Constructions of verb stems and participle with this case marker have the meaning of ‘while doing.’

mi jo:k-ci ənu-i-du-i rinok-ci xəiku:-xəm-bi
 I home go-P_PRS-DL-1SNG market go
 I went to the market on my way home.

mi kareja-do bi-i-du-i-wə mim-biwə
 I Korea be-P_PRS-DL-1SNG-OCM me
bələci-xə-su cala banixa
 help very thank
 Thank you for your helping me when I was in Korea.

ilan casa isi-i-do-a-ni mocogo:-xa:ri
 three o'clock arrive-P_PRS-DL-OCM-3SNG return
 Return by 3 o'clock.

ənu əcjə tugdəlu-ə-du-ə-ni
 go not rain-NEG-DL-OCM-3SNG
 Go before it rains.

Prolative case marker is *-dola~-la*. It denotes mainly a course of some actions.

mi əi pokto-la mocogo-xəm-bi
 I this road-PRL return
 I returned on this road.

mi təi maŋboka:n-ci simatako pokto-la isi-xəm-bi
 I the river snowy road-PRL go
 I went to the river along snowy road.

It also indicates a reason/source of some actions, as in the following examples.

bələcin-dulə banixa
 help-PRL thank
 Thank you for your help.

siku:n mədə-wə gusərə-xən-dulə-ci sa:o-xan
 new news say-P_PST-PRL-3PLU notice
xabarofska-do əgji smata tu-xə-ni
 Khabarovsk much snow fall

According to the news, it snowed much in Khabarovsk.

Comparative case marker is *-doi*. It represents a degree of comparison.

əi xəwən tawoi xəwən-dui darami
 this mountain that mountain-CMP high
 This mountain is higher than that mountain.

cisənjə əinjə-dui əgji nai-sal pulsi-xə-ci
 yesterday today-CMP more people come
 More people came yesterday than today.

Ablative case marker is *-jjaji*. It denotes breakaway or separation from a location.

mi xabaarofska-jjaji ji-cim-bi
 I Khabarovsk-ABL come
 I came from Khabarovsk.

njoani morin-jjaji tu:-xə-ni
 he horse-ABL fall
 He fell from the horse.

xəwən-jjaji dwəntə-ci ilan casa dwə bi
 lake-ABL forest three hours end be
 It takes three hours from the lake to the forest.

Instrumental case marker is *-ji*. It indicates an instrument to act with.

ama dərə-wə mo:-ji aŋgo-xa-ni
 father table wood-INS make
 My father has made a table out of wood.

bwə morin-ji ji-ci-pu
 we horse-INS come
 We came on horseback.

It also indicates accompanying in an action. In this usage, *-ji* is often followed with *gəsə*.

əm ɪxon-do mama-ji mapə-ji balji-xa-ci
 one village old woman-INS old man-INS live
 there lived an old woman and men in a village.

mi daŋsa-wa andar-ji gəsə xola-xam-bi
 I book friend-INS together read
 I read a book with my friend.

mi dwəntə-ci ənjə-ji gəsə ənə-xəm-bi
 I forest mother-INS together go
 I went to the forest with my mother.

It also indicates a reason of some results.

njoani amin-i ənu:-ji bu-ki-ni
 his father illness-INS die
 His father died of an illness.

mi si bələci-ji-ə-si kəsiku-i
 I you help-INS-OCM-2SNG happy
 I am happy because of your help.

Directive case marker is *-ci* It denotes a direction of some actions.

mda boa-ci tutu-xə-ni
 dog outwards-DIR run
 A dog ran away outwards.

əi aftamabil bwə ɪxon-ci-po-a nə-i-ni
 this car our village-DIR-1PLU-OCM come
 This car is coming to our village.

əsi jo:k-ci-ari ənu-su
 now home-DIR-RFL go
 Please return home now.

njoanci jo:k-ci-ari ənu-gi-ci
 them home-DIR-RFL return
 Let them return home.

mi omolɣca-ci-a soŋta maŋbo-wa dao-xam-bi
 I belly-DIR-OCM deep river come across
 I came across the deep river on which the water was
 near my belly.

jue casa-ji-a ilan casa-ci-a mi
 two o'clock three o'clock-DIR-1SNG-OCM I
daŋsa-wa xola-xam-bi
 book read
 I read a book from 2 o'clock till 3 o'clock.

əjə-ji-ə xaba:rofska-ci-a xado vremi-wə
 here Khabarovsk-DIR-1SNG-OCM how many time
nu:ri-ni
 go
 How long does it take from here to Khabarovsk?

Designative case marker is *-go*. It denotes qualification of objects.

mi əi piktə-wə mənə piktə-gu-i japa-xam-bi
 I the child self child-DSG-1SNG catch
 I adopted the child for me.

Cases other than nominative, that is, oblique cases can be marked with *wa~a*. The 1st personal suffix are followed by this form, but the 2nd and 3rd personal suffixes appears before it. This form has been called as oblique case marker in previous studies. We will present it as OCM (= oblique case marker) in this book.

mi turgun-dulə-i-wə swə əcjə də sjaraso
 I reason-PRL-1SNG-OCM you not either eat
 Did you have to wait to eat because of me?

mi si bələci-ji-ə-si kəsiku-i
 I you help-INS-OCM-2SNG happy
 I am happy because of your help.

jo jakpa-do-a-ni
 house side-DL-OCM-3SNG
 beside the house

This oblique case marker does not appear after accusative and prolicative case markers.

njoani njoanci poribol-ba-ni manga-ji uləsi-ni
 He his children-ACC-3SNG much like
 He likes his children very much.

siku:n mədə-wə gusərə-xən-dulə-ci sa:o-xan
 new news say-P_PST-PRL-3PLU notice
xabarofska-do əgji smata tu-xə-ni
 Khabarovsk much snow fall
 According to the news, it snowed much in Khabarovsk.

3.2 Pronouns

3.2.1 Personal pronouns

The personal pronouns in Nanai can be tabulated as follows.

Table 6. Inflection of personal pronouns in Nanai

Number, Person	sg.			pl.		
	1st	2nd	3rd	1st	2nd	3rd
Nominative	<i>mi</i>	<i>si</i>	<i>njoani</i>	<i>bwə</i>	<i>swə</i>	<i>njoanci</i>
Dative	<i>min-du</i>	<i>sin-du</i>	<i>njoan-do-a-ni</i>	<i>bun-du</i>	<i>sun-du</i>	<i>njoan-do-a-ci</i>
Accusative	<i>mim-biwə</i>	<i>sin-biwə</i>	<i>njoam-ba-ni</i>	<i>bun-biwə</i>	<i>sum-biwə</i>	<i>njoam-ba-ci</i>
Instrumental	<i>min-ji</i>	<i>sin-ji</i>	<i>njoan-ji-a-ni</i>	<i>bun-ji</i>	<i>sun-ji</i>	<i>njoan-ji-a-ci</i>
Directive	<i>min-ci</i>	<i>sin-ci</i>	<i>njoan-ci-a-ni</i>	<i>bun-ci</i>	<i>sun-ci</i>	<i>njoan-ci-a-ci</i>
Locative	<i>min-dulə</i>	<i>sin-dulə</i>	<i>njoan-dola-ni</i>	<i>bun-dulə</i>	<i>sun-dulə</i>	<i>njoan-dola-ci</i>

Some examples of personal pronouns are listed below. Other examples will be presented in the appendix.

mi *njoan-do-a-ni* *əi* *daŋsa-wa bu-xəm-bi*
 I-NOM him-DAT-OCM-3SNG this book give
 I gave him this book.

bwə *sun-ji* *gəsə* *ənə-ʃə:pu*
 we-NOM you-INS together go
 We will go with you.

bwə *njoan-dola-ci* *da:i* *bələcim-bə* *ba-xa-po*
 we them-PRL-DSG large help receive
 We received a great help from them.

There are some personal suffixes in Nanai. First singular personal suffixes have the allomorphs according to phonological environment.

Table 7. Personal suffixes for noun

Number	Person	Forms
sg.	1st	<i>-i</i> (V-stem)~ <i>-bi</i> (C-stem)
	2nd	<i>-si</i>
	3rd	<i>-ni</i>
pl.	1st	<i>-po</i>
	2nd	<i>-so</i>
	3rd	<i>-ci</i>

This suffix has the function of representing possessive relation between a possessive object and possessor. If a pronoun and a noun possessed by it are connected, a nominative pronoun precedes the possessed noun, after which personal suffix is attached.

mi *daŋsa-i*
 my book-1SNG
 my book

Another examples are listed below.

si *daŋsa-si* your book
njoa-ni *daŋsa-ni* his/her book
bwə *daŋsa-po* our book
swə *daŋsa-so* your book
njoan-ci *daŋsa-ci* their book

As has been said earlier, if some case markers except nominative, accusative, prolativ case are attached to these personal suffixes, the so-called oblique case markers appear before or after the personal suffixes.

mi turgun-dulə-i-wə
I reason-PRL-1SNG-OCM
because of me

mi ənin-du-i
I mother-DL-1SNG
to my mother.

xusə piktə-du-ə-si
elder son-DL-OCM-2SNG
to your elder son

3.2.2 Other Pronouns

Besides personal pronoun, there are demonstrative and interrogative pronouns in Nanai.

Demonstrative pronouns are as follows.

əi this, *əi-səl* these
təi that, *təi-səl* those

Interrogative pronouns are as follows.

<i>ui</i>	who	<i>uiŋgi</i>	whose	
<i>xai</i>	what	<i>xaiŋgi</i>	which, what	<i>xaiŋoi</i> for what
<i>xaido</i>	where	<i>xaosi</i>	to where	
<i>xami</i>	why	<i>xado</i>	how many	
<i>xa:li</i>	when	<i>xo:ni</i>	how	

3.3 Numerals

The followings are cardinal numerals.

1	<i>əmun</i>	10	<i>joan</i>	100	<i>əm tanɡo</i>
		13	<i>joan ilan</i>		
		15	<i>joan toŋɡa</i>		
2	<i>ɟwər</i>	20	<i>xorin</i>	1000	<i>əm muŋɡan</i>
3	<i>ilan</i>	30	<i>ɡocin</i>	10000	<i>joan muŋɡan</i>
4	<i>duin</i>	40	<i>dəxi</i>		
5	<i>toŋɡa</i>	50	<i>sosi</i>		
6	<i>njuŋɡun</i>	60	<i>njuŋuiŋɡu</i>		
7	<i>nadan</i>	70	<i>nadaŋɡo</i>		
8	<i>ɟakpon</i>	80	<i>ɟakpoŋɡo</i>		
9	<i>xujun</i>	90	<i>xujuiŋɡu</i>		

Plural marker *-sal* can be optionally combined to nouns.

ɟwər *morin*
 two horse
 two horses

xadono *strana-sal*
 several country-PLU
 several countries

3.4 Verbs

3.4.1 Conjugation

Conjugational endings will be classified into finite verb, participle, and converbial ones, according to general studies of Altaic languages.

3.4.1.1 Finite verb endings

Nanai has two moods of indicative, imperative. Below each of these moods will be explained and examples will be given.

3.4.1.1.1 Indicative mood

The indicative indicates a state of affairs, that is, it expresses objectively something in the past, non-future or future is true, or not true. After each morpheme for indicative, one of personal endings comes.

Table 8. Indicative suffixes and personal endings for them in Nanai

		Indicative mood			Personal endings
		Present	Past	Future	
sg.	1st	<i>-ran-</i>		<i>-ja:-</i>	<i>-bi</i> (C-stem)
	2nd				<i>-ci</i>
	3rd			<i>-jara:-</i>	<i>-∅</i>
pl.	1st			<i>-ja:-</i>	<i>-po</i>
	2nd				<i>-so</i>
	3rd			<i>-jara:-</i>	<i>-l</i>

Our consultant hardly responded with indicative mood, in particular, in present and past tense. Blanks in table 8 show this characteristics. She responded to almost of our question with forms of participle instead. This may reflect the historical change that participles has taken the place of indicative mood. We could get the next 2 sentences only in the fieldwork of which the second one has a irregular verb stem. All of them are the present forms. We could not get a sentence with indicative past tense.

mi sa:-ram-bi
 I know-PRS-1SNG
 I know.

uidə əcjə ji-də-ni
 nobody NEG come-PRS-3SNG
 Nobody has come.

As a result, all the examples presented below are forms of future tense. Before 1st singular suffix in these examples, indicative suffixes for future appear with additional *-n-*, that is, as *-ja:n-*.

mi cisənjə ga-cim-ø-bi daŋsa-wa xola-ja:m-bi
 I yesterday buy book read-FUT-1SNG
 I will read a book that I bought yesterday.

swə cmana ŋkola-ci ənə-jə:-su
 you tomorrow school go-FUT-2SNG
 You will go to school tomorrow.

njoani cmana ŋkola-ci ənə-jərə-ø
 he tomorrow school go-FUT-3SNG
 He will go to school together tomorrow.

njoani cmana ŋkola-du daŋsa-wa xola-jara-ø
 he tomorrow school book read-FUT-3SNG
 He will be reading a book at school tomorrow.

xurən-ci ənə-i-pu totamari cado-to waica-ja:-po
 mountain go-P_PRS-1PLU so there hunt-FUT-1PLU
 We will do hunting while we are going to the mountain.

swə ulə:n-ji tacjoci-i-su osi-i-ni
 you well learn CND
sum-biwə makta-jara:-ø
 you praise-FUT-3SNG
 If you make a good record, you will be praised.

njoanci *cmana* *ʃkola-ci* *ənə-ʃərə:-l*
 they tomorrow school go-FUT-3PLU
 They will go to school tomorrow.

3.4.1.1.2 Imperative mood

Nanai has five forms of the imperative classified by hearer: first person, second person, and third person imperative. Imperative *-gi-* expresses hortative mood and *-go-* does indirect imperative one. Second person imperatives are subdivided into typical, polite, and negative imperative.

Table 9. Imperative suffixes and personal endings for them in Nanai

		Imperative mood	Personal endings
1st	indirect	<i>-gi-</i>	<i>-ta</i> (sg.), <i>-pu</i> (pl.)
	cor	<i>-go-</i>	<i>-ari</i> (pl.)
2nd	typical	<i>-ro-</i>	\emptyset
		<i>-do-</i>	<i>-su</i>
	polite	<i>-o-</i>	
	negative	<i>əʃi ... -ra</i> (sg.), <i>əʃi ... -aso</i> (pl.)	\emptyset
3rd		<i>-gi-</i>	<i>-ni</i> (sg.), <i>-ci</i> (pl.)

[1] First person

mi taosi ənə-gi-tə
 I there go-IMP-1
 I will go there. (=Let me go there.)

bwə taosi ənə-gi-pu
 we there go-IMP-1PLU
 We will go there. (=Let us go there.)

gəsə jarı-go-ari
 together sing-IMP-1PLU
 How about sing the song together?

xəmtujjəri gəsə xola-go-ari
 all together read-IMP-1PLU
 Let's read a book together.

min-ji gəsə ənə-gu-əri
 me together go-IMP-1PLU
 Let us go with me.

[2] Second person imperative

əsi jo:g-ci ənu-ru-ø
 now home go-IMP-2
 Return home now!

jarı-m-i təpçu-xəm-bi osi-i-ni xoji-dala jarı-ro
 sing begin CND finish sing-IMP-2
 Because you began singing a song, do it to the end!

jarım-ba jarı-i da təpətə:-ri də ta-ro
 song sing also dance also do-IMP-2
 Sing a song, and dance!

min-ci bicixə-wə ənu:n-du-su
 me letter send-IMP-2
 Send me a letter.

guci bun-ci ji-du-su
 again our come-IMP-2
 I wish you will come to my house again!

In the following examples, verb stem itself expresses imperative, or imperative form of the verb may be irregular.

tugdə xoʒi-ocʒa-ni a ənu:-ø
 rain stop EMP go-IMP
 Go after it stops raining.

ənu:-ø əcʒə tugdəlu-ə-du-ə-ni
 go-IMP not rain
 Go before it rains.

[3] Polite imperative

This imperative expresses a polite order.

əsi jo:k-ci-ari ənu-(u)-su⁹⁾
 now home go-IMP-2
 Please return home now.

siku:n tətʷə-wə unəci-u-su
 new clothes try-IMP-2
 Try to wear a new clothes!

mi pitfenije-wə ga-cim-bi barga-o-so
 I pastry buy taste-IMP-2
 I bought some pastry. Please taste it!

guci njanʒa busəsi-u-su
 again slightly effort-IMP-2
 Make efforts a little, please!

[4] Third person imperative

njoani jo:k-ci ənu:-gi-ni
 him home return-IMP-3SNG
 Let him return home.

njoanci jo:k-ci-ari ənu-gi-ci
 them home return-IMP-3PLU
 Let them return home.

9) pronunciation: [ənu:su]. It is the same in the next example.

[5] Negative imperative

This form indicates a negative order or prohibition. Negative imperative forms for the second person singular are constructed with both *əji* and imperative suffix *-ra~-rə* which is added to verb stem. For the second person plural, they are formed with both *əji* and imperative suffix *-aso*.

(1) Singular form

<i>təi</i>	<i>jablaka-wa</i>	<i>əji</i>	<i>sja-ra</i>
the	apple	not	eat-NEG_IMP

Do not eat that apple.

<i>təi</i>	<i>tətʷə-wə</i>	<i>əji</i>	<i>tətu-rə</i>
the	clothes	not	wear-NEG_IMP

Do not wear the clothes.

(2) Plural form

<i>ŋa:la-ji-ari</i>	<i>ji</i>	<i>tɔŋgala-aso</i>
hand	not	touch-NEG_IMP

Do not touch with your hand.

<i>damaxi-wa</i>	<i>əji</i>	<i>omi-aso</i>
tobacco	not	smoke-NEG_IMP

No smoking.

<i>mimbiwə</i>	<i>əji</i>	<i>toika:nd-aso</i> ¹⁰⁾
me	not	beat-NEG_IMP

Don't beat me.

3.4.1.1.3 Personal endings

To sum up, personal endings are added to mood suffixes in Nanai. The three types of personal endings are shown in table 10.

10) *-nda*: derivative suffix which means “to practice the action just before.”

Table 10. Personal endings for conjugation in Nanai

		Indicative	Imperative
sg.	1st	<i>-bi</i> (C-stem)	—
	2nd	<i>-ci</i>	<i>-so</i> , \emptyset
	3rd	\emptyset	<i>-ni</i>
pl.	1st	<i>-po</i>	<i>-ari</i>
	2nd	<i>-so</i>	<i>-so</i> , \emptyset
	3rd	<i>-l</i>	<i>-ci</i>

3.4.1.2 Participle endings

Participle endings in Nanai function forming nominal, attributive, and predicate clause. The personal endings added to participle ones are the same as those to noun class, but they are not added to *-ori-* in table 11 which is impersonal participle ending.

Table 11. Participle endings and personal suffixes for them in Nanai

		Participle endings		Personal endings
		Present	Past	
sg.	1st	<i>-i~ori-</i> (V-stem)	<i>-xa-</i> (V/VV stem)	<i>-ji</i> (V-stem), <i>-bi</i> (C-stem)
	2nd			<i>-si</i>
	3rd			<i>-ni</i>
	RFL			<i>-ji</i> (V-stem), <i>-bi</i> (C-stem)
pl.	1st	<i>-ri~ori-</i> (VV-stem)	<i>-ki-</i> (C-stem)	<i>-po</i>
	2nd	<i>-di-</i> (C-stem)		<i>-so</i>
	3rd			<i>-ci</i>
	RFL			<i>-bari~ari</i>

Past participle suffix *-ci-* is affixed to irregular verb stems such as *bi-*, *ga-*, *ji-*, *o-* instead of *-xa-*.

3.4.1.2.1 Nominal clause

Verbs with participle ending may function the subject and object of the sentence.

[1] Subject

xa:ɪdo *boatoaci-ori-∅* *ulə:n*
 where hunt-P_PRS-NOM good
 Which place is good to hunt?

sundu *omu-ori-∅* *xar* *bi*
 you drink-P_PRS-NOM what be
 What kind of liquor do you have?

əgji *sjata-wa* *sj-a-ori-∅* *ulə:n* *bjəsi*
 much sugar eat-P_PRS-NOM good not
 It is not good for health to eat sugar much.

mafɪ:na *ana* *buri-ci* *ənə-uri-∅* *manga*
 car without Khabarovsk go-P_PRS-NOM difficult
 It is difficult to commute to Khabarovsk without a car.

[2] Object

swə *cisənjə* *əusi* *pulsi-xəm-bə-su*
 you yesterday here come-P_PST-ACC-2SNG
mi *dolji-xam-bi*
 I hear
 I heard the news that you came here yesterday.

swə *ji-cim-bə-su* *mi* *agdanasi-i*
 you come-P_PST-ACC-2SNG I happy
 I am happy that you came here.

bəlaci-xəm-bə-su *banıxa*
 help-P_PST-ACC-2PLU thank
 Thank you for your help.

sunji ta:koalı-ori-wa *mi agdanasiji*
 you introduce-P_PRS-ACC I pleased
 Nice to meet you.

mi jarı-ori-wa *ulə:siji*
 I sing-P_PRS-ACC good
 I like singing.

3.4.1.2.2 Attributive clause

Verbs with participle ending may function modifying noun class.

[1] Present

ca-wa sa:ri-i¹¹⁾ *əm ucinikə də aba*
 this know-P_PRS-3SNG one pupil also not
 There is no pupil who knows it.

[2] Past

əi tətwe mi ənim-bi ango-xa-ni tətwe
 this dress my mother make-P_PST-3SNG dress
 This is a dress that my mother made.

əi daŋsa mi ga-cim-bi¹²⁾ daŋsa
 this book I buy-P_PST-1SNG book
 This is a book that I bought.

mi xola-i-i cisənjə ga-cim-bi daŋsa-wa
 I read yesterday buy-P_PST-1SNG book
 I am reading a book that I bought yesterday.

11) pronunciation: [sa:ri].

12) Before 1st singular suffix, *-ci-* appears with additional *-n-*, that is, as *-cin-*.

3.4.1.2.3 Predicate clause

Verbs with participle ending may function predicate.

[1] Present

• *-i-*

si njoanbani masila ajapo-i-si
 you him greatly like-P_PRS-2SNG
 You like him greatly.

njoanci damaxi-wa omi-i-ci
 they tobacco smoke-P_PRS-3PLU
 They smoke.

nu:ci-kən-jwən darjsa-wa jo:g-do xola-i-ci
 children book home read-P_PRS-3PLU
 Children are reading a book at home.

• *-ri-*

bwə əpəmbə sja-ri:-po
 we bread eat-P_PRS-1PLU
 We eat bread.

njoani əsi xando bələ-wə sja-ri:-ni
 he now rice eat-P_PRS-3SNG
 He is eating a meal now.

ini taondoani swə xarwa sja-ri:-so
 everyday you what eat-P_PRS-2PLU
 What do you eat at meals?

dolbo-go-i jja:-ni gəsə tfə:bjə jarım-ba
 night friend together Chebe song
jarı-ni guci təpətə:-ri:-ni
 sing again dance-P_PRS-3SNG
 Chebe sings a song or dance with his friend in the night.

• *-di-*

mi ə saxalin smjaktako a:pomba

I this black fur hat

su:gjum palto wa ga-di:-i¹³⁾

yellow coat buy-P_PRS-1SNG

I decide to but this black fur hat and this yellow coat.

[2] Past

• *-xa-*

mi njanga jada-xam-bi¹⁴⁾

I slightly tired-P_PST-1SNG

I'm kind of tired.

mi njoandoani ə daŋsa-wa bu-xəm-bi

I him this book give-P_PST-1SNG

I gave him this book.

ami-si jju-ucjə-ni si daŋsa-wa xola-xa-si

father return you book read-P_PST-2SNG

When your father returned, you were reading a book.

si cisənjə škola-ci pulsi-xə-si

you yesterday school go-P_PST-2SNG

Did you go to school yesterday?

morin njajaxa:-wa sja-xa-ni

horse grass eat-P_PST-3SNG

Did the horse graze?

mwə puiwu-xə-ni

water boil-P_PST-3SNG

Water is boiled.

13) *-di-* is originally added to consonant stem, but it is added to some of the irregular verb stems.

14) Before 1st singular suffix, *-xa-* appears with additional *-n-*, that is, as *-xan-*.

bwə cisənjə daŋsawa xola-xa-po
 we yesterday book read-P_PST-1PLU
 Yesterday, we read a book.

bwə njoandoaci əi daŋsawa bu-xə-pu
 we them this book give-P_PST-1PLU
 We gave them this book.

uliksə-wə obola-xa-so
 meat devide-P_PST-2PLU
 Did you devide meat?

swə taosi mənə ulə:m-bə ba:-go-ari ənə-xə-su
 you there self benefit get go-P_PST-2PLU
 You went there for the sake of yourselves.

əsi purən amban-sal-ni xəm abana-xa-ci
 now tigers all vanish-P_PST-3PLU
 There are no tigers, these days.

njoan-ci bun-ji gəsə ənu-xə-ci
 they us together go-P_PST-3PLU
 They went together with us.

• -ci-

mi cado ilan modan bi-cim-bi
 I there three times be-P_PST-1SNG
 I've been there three times.

si xali əusi ji-ci-si
 you when here come-P_PST-2SNG
 When did you come here?

ama min-du ota-wa ga-ci-ni
 father me shoes buy-P_PST-3SNG
 My father bought me a pair of shoes.

bwə jo:g-do bi-ci-pu
 we home stay-P_PST-1PLU
 we stayed at home.

• *-ki-*

mi asi minci bicixəwə niru-gu-ə-ni uŋ-kim-bi
 I wife me a letter write say-P_PST-1SNG
 I let my wife write a letter.

i:n mi njoambani ulə:n sja-waŋ-kim-bi
 yes I it much eat-CST-P_PST-1SNG
 Yes, I fed it a lot.

mimbi ulə:n acaŋ-ki-so banixa
 me good meet-P_PST-2PLU thank
 Thank you for your hospitality so far.

njoani amin-i ənu:ji bu-ki-ni
 his father illness die-P_PST-3SNG
 His father died of an illness.

bwə jwər jjeri təi nar-wa toikaŋ-ki-pu
 we two the person beat-P_PST-1PLU
 We two beat the person.

3.4.1.3 Converbial endings

Converbial endings make a verb as a adverbial phrase. Verbs with a converbial ending can modify adjectives, adverbs, and other verbs. Furthermore, they can function connecting a sentence with other sentence(s). There are two categories of converbial endings in Nanai, one group which occurs with personal endings, the other group which does not.

[Impersonal]

Simultaneous *-mi~ma:ri*

Terminative *-dala*

[Personal]

Purposive -go-

Conditional -ocja-

Terminative -do-

3.4.1.3.1 Simultaneous -mi~ma:ri

Simultaneous converbial ending -mi~ma:ri indicates that the action of the subordinate clause is taking place concurrent with that of the main clause. It also means the intention to do an action of the stem, or the condition for another actions. -mi appears with singular subjects, and -ma:ri with plural subjects.

[1] Singular -mi

mi agdanasi-mi songolo:-xam-bi
 I please-C_SIM weep
 I wept for joy.

jo:k-ci ənu-mi mi pokto-do ui-wə-də əcjə acanda-xa-i
 home go_C_SIM I way who not meet
 I saw no one on the way home.

njoani əi ɪxon-ci andar-bi acanda-mi ji-ci-ni
 he this village friend meet-C_SIM come
 He came to this village to see his friend.

mi rojina-ɪ ka:njo-mi sori-xam-bi
 I Russia defend-C_SIM fight
 I fought to defend Russia.

əidu damaxi-wa omi-mi aja
 here tobacco smoke-C_SIM good
 You may smoke here.

tʃə:bjə na:nai jarɪm-ba-ni ulə:nji jarɪ-ni
 Chebe Nanai songs well sing
nanaɪ bi-mi
 Nanai be-C_SIM
 Chebe sings Nanai songs well, for he is a Nanai.

[2] Plural *-ma:ri*

inəktə-mə:ri bwə xisaŋgu-xa-pu
 laugh-C_SIM we talk
 We talked laughing.

nu:ci-kən-jwən gjalako-ci tutu-mə:ri i:-xə-ci
 children room run-C_SIM come
 Children ran into the room.

xurən-ci ənə-i-pu tota-mari cado-to waɪca-ja:po
 mountain go do so-C_SIM¹⁵⁾ there hunt
 We will go to the mountain and hunt there.

swə sogdata-wa wanda-mari maŋbo-ci nu
 you fish take-C_SIM river INT
namo-ci nu ənə-i-su
 sea INT go
 Do you go to the river or sea to catch fishes?

3.4.1.3.2 Terminative *-dala*

The morpheme *-dala* means ‘by, until.’ It is attached to a verb stem denoting an action which will continue until another action is finished.

15) It is uncertain whether a verb *tota-* ‘do so’ exists or not. But there is a form of *totapi* ‘after that, so’ which can be regarded as a combination of *tota-* (stem) and *-pi* (C_CND).

tʃə:bjə jarɪ-mi təpɕjuri osi-i-ni xoʃi-dala jarɪ-ni
 Chebe sing begin CND finish-C_TRM sing
 If Chebe begins singing a song, he sings it to the end.

jarɪ-mi təpɕu-xəm-bi osi-i-ni xoʃi-dala jarɪ-ro
 sing begin CND finish-C_TRM sing
 If you begin singing a song, do it to the end.

3.4.1.3.3 Purposive -go-

The morpheme -go- means the purpose of an action of the subject.

mi taosi mənə ulə:m-bə ba:-go-i ənə-xəm-bi
 I there self benefit get-C_PRP-1SNG go
 I went there for the sake of myself.

The personal endings can be attached to this morpheme.

[1] Singular

mi taosi mənə ulə:m-bə ba:-go-ɪ ənə-xəm-bi
 I there self benefit get-C_PRP-RFL go
 I went there for the sake of myself.

njoani taosi mənə ulə:m-bə ba:-go-i ənə-xə-ni
 he there self benefit get-C_PRP-RFL go
 He went there for the sake of himself.

universjata-ci tacjocin ta-go-i
 university learning enter-C_PRP-RFL
tʃə:bjə əgji-wə xola-i-ni
 Chebe much read
 Chebe reads much to enter university.

[2] Plural

bwə taosi mənə ulə:m-bə ba:-go-ari ənə-xə-pu
 we there self benefit get-C_PRP-RFL go
 We went there for the sake of ourselves.

swə taosi mənə ulə:m-bə ba:-go-ari ənə-xə-su
 you there self benefit get-C_PRP-RFL go
 You went there for the sake of yourselves.

If constructions with these purposive converbial endings come to the verbs of *ta-*, *un-*, they have causative meanings. These meanings are derived from the ‘purpose.’

[1] First person subject

ənjə mi mwə-wə ga:jo-go-i-wa tui ta-xa-ni
 mother I water bring-C_PRP-1SNG-OCM so do
 My mother let me bring water.

[2] Third person subject

mi nu:ci xusə nəu-i əktə ciko-wa
 my young male brother chicken
japa-go-a-ni mi tui ta-xam-bi
 kill-C_PRP-OCM-3SNG I so do
 I made my younger brother kill a chicken.

mi utfi:tfel-du utfi:tfel sa:-go-a-ni
 I teacher teacher know-C_PRP-OCM-3SNG
mənə ixom-bi gusərə-xəm-bi
 self village tell
 I told my teacher about my village for him.

mi nu:ci xusə nəu-i ʃkola-ci
 I young male brother school
ənə-go-a-ni ənjə tui ta-xa-ni
 go-C_PRP-OCM-3SNG mother so do
 My mother let my younger brother go to school.

mi asi min-ci bicixə-wə nir-gu-ə-ni
 my wife me letter write-C_PRP-OCM-3SNG
uŋ-kim-bi
 say-P_PST-1SNG
 I let my wife write a letter.

3.4.1.3.4 Conditional -ocja-

The morpheme *-ocja-* indicates that actions designated by a verb stem with this form become conditions of another action.

tugdə xoji-ocja-ni-a ənu
 rain finish-C_CND-3SNG-EMP go
 Go after it stops raining.

ama jiju-ucjə-ni mi daŋsa-wa xola-xam-bi
 father return-C_CND-3SNG I book read
 When my father returned, I was reading a book.

ama ənu-ucjə-ni ənjə jiju-xə-ni
 father leave-C_CND-3SNG mother come
 After my father had left, my mother came.

ami-si jiju-ucjə-ni si daŋsa-wa xola-xa-si
 your father return-C_CND-3SNG you book read
 When your father returned, you were reading a book.

amim-bi jiju-ucjə-ni xusə piktə-ni
 father return-C_CND-3SNG son
daŋsa-wa xola-xa-ni
 book read
 When father returned, his son was reading a book.

mi ji-ucjə-i-wə njoani ao-xa-ni
 I come-C_CND-1SNG-OCM he sleep
 When I came, he was sleeping.

3.4.1.4 Auxiliary verb

3.4.1.4.1 *mutə-*

This morpheme indicates ‘ability.’ It is preceded by converbial ending *-mi*.

mi daŋsa-wa xola-mi mutə-əm-bi
 I book read be able to-PRS-1SNG
 I can read a book.

njoani daŋsa-wa xola-mi mutə-i-ni
 he book read be able to-P_PRS-2SNG
 He can read a book.

əsi si ənu-mi mutə-i-si
 now you leave be able to-P_PRS-2SNG
 You may leave now.

njoan daŋsa-wa xola-mi mutə-əsi-ni
 he book read be able to-P_PRS_NEG-3SNG
 He can not read a book.

cisənjə mi fkola-ci ənə-mi
 yesterday I school go
mutə-əcim-bi
 be able to-P_PRS_NEG-1SNG
 I could not go to school yesterday.

3.4.1.4.2 *osi-*

This morpheme indicates ‘to become.’ The construction *osi-i-ni*, which is the combination of stem *osi-*, present participle *-i-*

and third person singular ending *-ni*, has the meaning of 'condition.'

swə ənə-i-su osi-i-ni mi də ənə-ʃə:m-bi
 you go CND I also go
 If you go, I will go too.

swə ulən-ʃi tacjoci-i-su osi-i-ni sum-biwə makta-ʃara:
 you well learn CND you praise
 If you make a good record, you will be praised.

njoanci əusi ʃiʃi-ci-ci osi-i-ni ʃi-gi-ci
 they this way come CND come
 If they want to come, let them come.

ʃə:bjə ʃari-mi təpcju-ri osi-i-ni xoʃi-dala ʃari-ni
 Chebe sing begin CND finish sing
 If Chebe begins singing a song, he sings it to the end.

ʃə:bjə ʃari-i-ni osi-i-ni boja təpətə:ʃərə
 Chebe sing CND Boja dance
 If Chebe sings a song, Boja will dance.

mi murci-xəm-bi ulə:m bi-ci-i ama ʃiʃu-xə-ni osi-i-ni
 I think good be father come CND
 I thought that if my father would come, it would be nice.

mi murci-xəm-bi xar ulə:n bi-ci-i ama
 I think what good be father
ʃiʃu-xə-ni osi-i-ni
 come CND
 I thought that it would be nice if my father would come.

tui tar o-si-i-ni ui də ʃicini
 so do CND who also come
 Then, has anybody else come?

3.4.1.4.3 *bi-* and copula

There is no copula in the affirmative sentences in Nanai.

tʃə:bjə *utʃi:tʃel*
 Chebe teacher.
 Chebe is a teacher.

təi *piktə* *gucukuli*
 that child pretty
 That child is pretty.

Auxiliary verb *bi*, which originally means ‘be, exist’, functions copula in the negative and past sentence.

tʃə:bjə *utʃi:tʃel* *bi-ci-ni*
 Chebe teacher be-P_PST-3SNG
 Chebe was a teacher.

The followings are examples in which *bi* has a meaning of ‘exist.’

naonjokan *əsi* *ʃkola-du* *bi-i-ni*
 child now school be-P_PRS-3SNG
 The child is school now.

swə *ʃkola-so* *xaido* *bi-i-ni*
 your school where be-P_PRS-3SNG
 Where is your school?

mi *jo:g-do* *bi-cim-bi*
 I house be-P_PST-1SNG
 I was at home.

sue *njoanjaci* *əgʃilə* *gəsə* *bi-i-su*
 you them much together be-P_PRS-3PLU
 You are keeping better company with him.

ʃkola dwəntə-ʃʃəʃi gorola bi-i-ni
 school forest distant be-P_PRS-3SNG
 School is far from the forest.

As for the following examples, it may seem that there is no element added after *bi*. But it has a affirmative present participle *-i* without personal ending. *bi-i* is phonetically realized as [bi:], but it is written as *bi* according to our transcription convention.

xəwən-ʃʃəʃi dwəntə-ci ilan casa dwə bi
 lake forest three hours end be
 It takes three hours from the lake to the forest.

njoandoani xusə piktə bi
 him son be
 He has a son.

3.4.1.5 Negation

Negative sentences have the following elements. The personal endings of participle are the same as those of indicative mood.

Table 12. Morphemes expressing the negative in Nanai

Present	Past	Future
-asi-	-aci-	-d-asi-

Adverb *əcjə* can express negation irrespective of tenses.

si cisənʃə ʃkola-ci əcjə pulsi-xə-si
 you yesterday school not go-P_PST-2SNG
 You did not go to school yesterday.

aba xai da əcjə dərəʃi-gu-ə-ni
 no what also not remain
 Nothing is left here.

[1] Present

ainjə mi ʃkola-ci ənə-əsim-bi
 today I school go-P_PRS_NEG-1SNG
 I do not go to school today.

swə təni omi-asi-so
 you now smoke-P_PRS_NEG-2SNG
 You do not smoke.

ainjə njoani ʃkola-ci ənə-əsi-ni
 today he school go-P_PRS_NEG-3SNG
 He does not go to school today.

njoani əsi ʃkola-ci ənə-mi mutə-əsi-ni
 he now school go be able to-P_PRS_NEG-3SNG
 He can not go to school now.

njoani da:i nar bi-əsi-ni
 he adult be-P_PRS_NEG-3SNG
 He is not an adult.

mi stuɕe:nt bi-əsim-bi
 I student be-P_PRS_NEG-1SNG
 I am not a student.

təi piktə gucukuli bi-əsi-ø
 that child pretty be-P_PRS_NEG
 That child is not pretty.

[2] Past

cisənjə mi ʃkola-ci ənə-mi
 yesterday I school go
mutə-əcim-bi
 be able to-P_PST_NEG-1SNG
 I could not go to school yesterday.

təi ərin-du mi stuɟe:nt bi-əcim-bi
 that time I student be-P_PST_NEG-1SNG
 I was not a student at that time.

təi ərin-du təi piktə guçukuli
 that time the child pretty
bi-əci-ni
 be-P_PST_NEG-3SNG.
 The child was not pretty at that time.

Except *əçə* mentioned above, *aba* also functions negative forms.

njoandoani jɪxa aba
 him-DAT money not
 He have no money.

njoandoani jɪxa aba bi-ci-ni
 him-DAT money not be-P_PST-3SNG.
 He had no money.

[3] Future

mi sim-biwə toika:n-dasim-bi
 I you beat-P_FUT_NEG-1SNG
 I will not beat you.

bwə sum-biwə toika:n-dasi-po
 we you beat-P_FUT_NEG-1PLU
 We will not beat you.

bwə sun-ci bicixə-wə ənun-dasi-pu
 I you letter send-P_FUT_NEG-1PLU
 We will not send a letter to you.

3.4.1.6 Stem enlargement suffixes

There are several suffixes attached to the verbal stem. These are classified into suffixes expressing voice and aspect.

3.4.1.6.1 Active *-ø-*

Active voice is unmarked. It is used in a clause whose subject indicates the agent of the main verb.

boatomji gormaxon-ba wa-ø-xa-ni
 hunter hare catch-P_PST-3SNG
 A hunter has caught a hare.

mi danja-wa xola-ø-1-1
 I book read-P_PRS-1SNG
 I read a book.

3.4.1.6.2 Passive *-wu-*

Passive is a voice where a subject expresses the theme or is the patient of the main verb. The agent is usually marked by a instrumental case *-ji*.

gormaxon boatomji-ji wa-wu-xan
 hare hunter catch-PAS-P_PST
 A hare was caught by a hunter.

3.4.1.6.3 Reciprocal *-ndu-*

This suffix expresses mutual interaction.

mi ənim-bi mi amum-bi mənə-dola-ari
 my mother my father self-DL-RFL
gusərə-ndu-i-ci
 talk-RCP-P_PRS-3PLU
 My mother and my father are talking together.

3.4.1.6.4 Inchoative *-lu-*

This suffix expresses the beginning of an action or state.

təni tugdə-lu-xə-ni
 now rain-INC-P_PST-3SNG
 It has just begun to rain.

3.4.1.6.5 Repetative *-go-*

This suffix expresses the repetition of an action.

mi əi daŋsa-wa guci modan xola-go-ɪ-ɪ
 I this book again times read-RPT-P_PRS-1SNG
 I read this book again and again.

3.4.1.6.6 Purpose of movement *-(i)nda-*

mi magazin-ci araki-wa gan-inda-xam-bi
 I shop liquor buy-PRP-P_PST-1SNG
 I am going to a shop to buy a bottle of liquor.

3.4.1.7 Particle

3.4.1.7.1 *da*

da means ‘too, also.’

jarɪm-ba jarɪ-i da təpətə-ri də ta-ro
 song sing also dance also do
 Sing a song, or dance.

jo:k-ci ənu-mi mi pokto-do ui-wə də əcɟə acanda-xa-i
 home go I way who also not meet
 I saw no one on the way home.

tʃə:bjə sinəji də kəsiku-ni
 Chebe poor also happy
 Though being poor, Chebe is happy.

3.4.1.7.2 *mat*

It signifies ‘resemblance.’ Especially, the form of *mat bi* also appears.

mi kasiku-i si mat
 I happiness you resemble
 I am happy as you.

ai piktə nasal-ni əni-ni nasal-ni mat bi
 this child eyes mother eyes resemble.
 This child’s eyes are similar to his mother’s ones.

The following examples express ‘guess.’

əmutu tugdəlu-i-ci mat bi-ni
 like rain resemble
 It looks as if it is going to rain today.

amin-i piktə-i toika:n-ji-ni mat bi bi-jərə
 father child beat resemble be
 It seems that father is beating his child.

3.4.1.7.3 *tələ*

tələ indicates methods of going in the middle of somewhere.

tʃə:bjə ʃkola-ci dwən tələ pulsi-ni
 Chebe school forest through go
 Chebe goes to school through the forest.

3.4.1.8 Others

3.4.1.8.1 Interrogative Expressions

[1] YES/NO questions

Rising intonation functions YES/NO question marker.

si *stuḡent*
 you student
 Are you a pupil?

si *cisənjə* *ʃkola-ci* *pulsi-xə-si*
 you yesterday school go-P_PST-2SNG
 Did you go to school yesterday?

[2] WH-questions

Questions with interrogatives have the falling intonation.

təi *nar* *ui*
 the man who
 Who is the old woman?

si *xali* *əusi* *ji-ci-si*
 you when here come
 When did you come here?

əi *ixon-do* *xado* *jo:-sal*
 this village how many family
 How many people are there in this village?

xaja-ʃaji *dama* *ji-ci-ni*
 where grandfather come
 From where your grandfather comes?

[3] Interrogative particle *nu*

The sentence with particle *nu* is a question.

swə *sogdata-wa* *wanda-mari* *maŋbo-ci* *nu*
 you fish take river INT
namo-ci *nu* *ənə-i-su*
 sea INT go
 Do you go to the river or sea to catch fishes?

mi ənjə-wə mədəsi-xəm-bi ama jiju-xə-ni nu
 I mother ask father come INT
 I asked my mother whether father had come or not.

cmana nu cmana cjalani nu ənu-u-su
 tomorrow INT the day after tomorrow INT go
 How about going tomorrow or the day after tomorrow?

3.4.1.8.2 Deontic expression

gələuri carries out deontic expression.

mi əinjə ənu:ri-wə gələuri
 I today leave-P_PRS-ACC need
 I must leave today.

si əi daŋsa-wa ilan ini do:-la-ni
 you this book three day in
xola-mi xoji-i-wa-si gələuri
 read finish-P_PRS-ACC-2SNG need
 You read through this book within three days!

3.4.1.8.3 Reflexive expression

mənə functions reflexive expression.

mi taosi mənə ulə:m-bə ba:-go-i ənə-xəm-bi
 I there self benefit get go
 I went there for the sake of myself.

swə taosi mənə ulə:m-bə ba:-go-ari ənə-xə-su
 you there self benefit get go
 You went there for the sake of yourselves.

njoani taosi mənə ulə:m-bə ba:-go-i ənə-xə-ni
 he there self benefit get go
 He went there for the sake of himself.

bwə taosi mənə ulə:m-bə ba:-go-ari ənə-xə-pu
 we there self benefit get go
 We went there for the sake of ourselves.

njoanci taosi mənə ulə:m-bə ba:-go-ari ənə-xə-ci
 they there self benefit get go
 They went there for the sake of themselves.

mi ənim-bi mi amum-bi mənə-dol-ari gusərə-ndu-i-ci
 my mother my father self-DL-RFL talk
 My mother and my father are talking together.

mi mənə asi-jjaji-i bicixə-wə ba:-xam-bi
 I self wife letter get
 I received a letter from my wife.

mi əi piktə-wə mənə piktə-gu-i japa-xam-bi
 I the child self child-DSG-1SNG catch
 I adopted the child for me.

mi utfi:ʃfel-du utfi:ʃfel sa:-go-a-ni
 I teacher teacher know-C_PRP-OCM-3SNG
mənə ɪxom-bi gusərə-xəm-bi
 self village tell
 I told my teacher about my village for him.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Lexical Items

- This list contains the phonologically transcribed lexical items which could be got in the fieldwork.
- Items in this list are arranged as follows: *a, b, c, d, ə, g, i, j, ĵ, k, l, m, n, ŋ, o, p, r, s, t, u, v, w, x*. *i* and long vowels come in the same order that *i* and short vowels, respectively, do.
- Different from the body, long vowels are not written with colons, but with bar above vowel symbols, for the sake of providing convenience of consultation and visual effects.
- Russian forms which appear with Nanai ones have been phonetically transcribed and presented in Italics of IPA, but those of Russian proper are presented in Cyrillic alphabet at the last of this list.
- Russian forms in square brackets which follow English ones are those questioned in the fieldwork.

Nanai Forms

aba not/no [нет]

abanaori vanish [исчезать]

acacjori meet [встречаться]

acacjori clash/collide [сталкиваться]

acai suitable [подходящий]

acambori meet/receive [встречать], happen to meet [встречать]

acasi unsuitable [неподходящий]

acoktaori separate [разделять]

- acōri take out [вынимать], peel [очищать, чистить], castrate [кастрировать]
- acōri untie [развязывать]
- adada dirty [грязный]
- adja plow (n.) [плуг]
- ado twin [близнецы]
- adoli fishing net [рыболовная сеть, сетка]
- aga elder brother (I male) [старший брат], elder brother (I female) [старший брат]
- agaji əktə nəʊʃi brother and sister [брат и сестра]
- agbimbōri origin [происхождение], appear [появляться]
- agbimbōri pull out [вынимать]
- agbimbōri (təmən sjapsimbani) cry (camel) [издавать звук]
- agdacaori expect [рассчитывать], hope [надеяться]
- agdan faith [вера]
- agdanasimi maktacjori think proudly/braggingly [гордиться]
- agdanasjori admire [восхищаться]
- agdanasjori be pleased [радоваться]
- agdaori believe [верить]
- agdapsi glad/pleased [радостный]
- agdapsiji osixan jaka joy [радостное событие]
- agji thunder (n.) [гром]
- agji girməni lightning [молния]
- agji poikani rainbow [радуга]
- agji puikuini bolt of lightning [грозовой разряд]
- agji talini lightning [молния]
- agjima bja January [январь]
- agjiraini (agji ~) thunder (v.) [гремит гром]
- ailōki badger/raccoon dog [росомаха]
- aɪŋgani year [год]
- aɪŋgani əriɪni season [время года]
- aɪŋgani sjucjəni the year after next [через год]
- aɪŋgani taondwani annually/every year [каждый год]
- aisin gold [золото]
- aja healthy [здоровый]

- ajaji bjuri** health [здоровье]
ajaktaɕjori get angry [сердиться]
ajaktako bad [злой]
ajan tortoise [черепаха]
ajanagōri get sober [оправляться от похмелья]
ajanāgōri get well [излечиваться]
ajapoāmbwasi dislike [не нравится]
ajapoāmbori like [нравиться]
ajasjori approve [выступать в поддержку чего-л., одобрять]
akako brave [смелый, храбрый]
akpambori prostrate oneself [ложиться ничком, ложиться на живот]
akpaŋgōri lie down [ложиться]
akwan doll [кукла]
alicaori abstain [воздерживаться]
alicjori bear/endure [терпеть]
aljo tableware [посуда]
alōsimji teacher [учитель]
alōsjori explain [объяснять]
alōsjori tame [приучать]
alsoāmbori be tired of [надоедать]
altama basin [таз], washbasin [таз]
ama father [отец], dad [папа]
ama gərbuni patronymic [отчество]
amana ənjənə parents [родители]
amanaji purilsəlji parents and children [родители и дети]
ambākan goblin [чёртик]
amban əjəni lion [лев]
amciko toilet/bathroom [уборная, туалет]
amcjori defecate [какать]
amdaori imitate [подражать]
āmikto sleepy [сонный]
aminji xusə piktəji father & son [отец и сын]
āmwan pond [пруд]
amon dung [помёт], feces [кал]

- amtaka** (type of strawberry) [ягоды]
amtan taste (n.) [вкус]
amtan ana tasteless [невкусный]
amtaŋko tasty/delicious [вкусный]
amtasi sweet [сладкий]
amtasi dudwəsə sweet potato [сладкий картофель]
anako key [ключ]
anaori move (vt.) [двигать]
anaori push [толкать]
anda musk deer [кабарга]
andar friend [друг]
ānəu brothers [братья]
anja holiday [праздник]
anjalaori celebrate [отмечать]
anjan necklace [ожерелье]
anjaran festivities [празднование]
anjaraori celebrate [праздновать]
anjalaori plow [пахать землю сохой, пахать]
aŋgajaka orphan [сирота]
aŋgi aja joŋgi əji toŋdoji nəuxən horizontal [горизонтальный]
āŋgja right [правый]
āŋgjaci to the right [направо]
āŋgjajja right side/direction [правая сторона]
āŋgjajjaji on the right [справа]
aŋgōri make [делать], build [строить], produce [производить]
aŋma mouth [рот]
aŋma dōwani pərpər osiwanji (jaka) astringent [терпкий]
aŋmadoi nəucjuri hold (sth) in ones mouth [держат в рту]
aŋpa father-in-law [тесть, свёкр]
aojan bridegroom [жених]
aolīkacjori lie [лежать]
aolin shortcoming/weak point [недостаток]
aoljori lack [недоставать]
aon day (24 hours) [сутки]
aowori sleep [сон]

- āori** sleep [спать]
āori xajon bedding [постельные принадлежности]
āpolagōri put on [надевать]
āpon hat [шляпа], fur hat [шапка]
araki alcoholic drink [спиртные напитки]
arcokan girl [девочка]
argalakto be deceived [быть обманутым]
argalaori deceive [обманывать]
argaᅇko cunning [хитрый]
asi wife [жена]
asigo **bāori** marry (for a man) [жениться]
asja nai woman [женщина]
asja piktə daughter [дочь]
asja piktərēkən great-granddaughter [праправнучка]
aso agdawasi suspicious [подозрительный]
aso ulēn not so good [не очень хороший]
atarjori suffer [страдать]
atka jan spider [паук]
atka mama spider [паук]
axiriko broom [метла]
axondo relatives [родные, родственник], relatives via marriage
 [сват, сватья]
axondosal clan [племя]

- B****abo** vulva [вульва]
bacjori greet [здороваться]
bagjaci dāori cross/go over [переплывать]
bagjala opposite side [напротив]
bai murunji aᅇgoxan design/plan [выдумка]
baibaᅇ temporary [временный]
baibi boso cotton fabric [хлопчатобумажная ткань]
baigwan enemy [враг]
baigwan ba icēicēuri bəun guard post [пост]
baıtawa taodaori bear the responsibility [нести ответственность]
bajalagōri adorn [наряжаться]

- bajan** rich [богатый]
bajan gurun the rich [богачи, богатые]
bajan nai the rich [богачи, богатые]
bāki idle/lazy [ленивый]
balana long ago [давно], previous time [раньше]
balapci ancient [древний]
bali the blind [слепой]
balji kəku plant [растение]
baljin life [жизнь]
baljori be born [родиться], live [жить]
baljoxan bwa hometown/native place [родное место]
baljixan bja new moon/crescent moon [молодой месяц]
baljixani orkin ugly [уродливый, безобразный]
baljixasi ini native home [день рождения]
bandan chair [стул]
banjalōri thank [благодарить]
baŋka tin [банка]
baŋsacjori kick [пинать]
baogōri find [найти]
bāori breed [родить]
bāori take/get [достать]
baraban drum [барабан]
bargicjori gather together [собираться]
bargjori preserve [запасать]
basa aŋgani next year [следующий год]
bāsjori neglect/be idle [лениться]
bəgilə below [внизу]
bəgji foot [стопа], leg [нога], paw [лапа]
bəgji cu pəgui jalani ankle [щиколотка]
bəgji cumcwəni toe [палец ноги]
bəgji juljə aldani crotch/соха [пах]
bəgji pəgui jalani ankle [лодыжка]
bəgji poktoni trace/footmark [след ноги]
bəgji taktōlacani trace/footmark [след ноги]
bəjə body [тело]

- bəjə trunk** [туловище]
bəjə amin bjəsi foster father [приёмный отец]
bəjə asja piktə bjəsi stepdaughter [приёмная дочь]
bəjə du osjori become pregnant [беременеть]
bəjə ənin bjəsi foster mother [приёмная мать]
bəjə piktə bjəsi stepson [пасынок], **stepdaughter** [падчерица]
bəjə xusə piktə bjəsi stepson [приёмный сын]
bəjəni dāi osjori increase [увеличиваться]
bəjəni nūci osjori decrease [уменьшаться]
bəijə brick [кирпич]
bəjun animal [животное]
bəjun piktəni young [детёныш]
bəlcin fool [дурак]
bələcisu generous [щедрый]
bələcjuri bless [оказывать]
bələcjuri help [помогать], **help each other** [помогать друг другу],
support [поддерживать]
bəljuri preserve [запасать]
bəumbe gəun osigoāmbori empty (v.) [оставлять (место),
освободить]
bəun place [место]
bicin jaka matter/incident [событие]
bicxə letter [письмо]
bijərə probably/perhaps [может быть]
bilga throat [горло], **uvula** [язычок]
bisərəcə ceiling [потолок]
bjuri live [жить], **reside** [проживать]
bjuri jo living place [жильё]
bja month [месяц], **moon** [луна]
bja ilacja cisloni the third (of the month) [третье число месяца]
bja jwatorŋgācja inini a half month [пятнадцатое число месяца]
bja jwəjə cisloni the second (of the month) [второе число
месяца]
bja jwəjəcə dekādani middle ten days of a month [вторая
декада месяца]

bja jului dekādani first ten days of a month [первая декада
месяца]

bja jului inini first day of the month [первое число месяца]

bja taondwani every month [каждый месяц]

bja xamoroī dekādani last ten days of a month [последняя
декада месяца]

bjando bean pod [бобовый стручок], beans [бобы]

bwa sky [небо], weather [погода]

bwacan island [остров]

bwaci out of [наружу]

bwatwacin red deer [марал]

bwatwacōri hunt [охотиться]

bwatomji a hunter [охотник]

bwatomji kucēni hunting knife [охотничий нож]

bwatomji waoxan bəjun booty/game [охотничья добыча]

bwatomji waxani bəjun booty/game [охотничья добыча]

bwawa kalaori move/transfer [перемещать]

bōboi jolo jewel [драгоценный камень]

bodōri consider [считать], count [вычислять]

bodoso polite [вежливый]

bojaljori break [разбивать]

bojāori be broken [разбиваться]

bojāori trouble [выйти из строя, сломаться]

boiko color [цвет]

bojori sour [кислый]

bojorsi sour [кислый]

bojakta moustache/beard [усы]

bokciraᅅgōri shrink [сжиматься]

boldōri slippery [скользкий]

boldoriᅅsmbori slip [поскользнуться]

boldoriᅅjori glide/slip/slide [скользить]

bolo early autumn [осень]

bōno hail (n.) [град]

boᅅgal boᅅgal bi round [круглый]

boᅅgo first [первый]

boŋnan fishing-rod [удилище]
bōrokto spleen [селезёнка]
boso cloth [ткань]
bosokto kidney [почка]
bosowa dārjori measure (cloth) [измерять ткань]
bosowa unəcjuri measure (cloth) [измерять ткань]
botamji fisherman [рыбак]
botaori fish (v.) [ловить рыбу], fishing [рыбная ловля]
būcjuri moo [мычать]
budər couple/pair [пара]
budurjəsi slow [нерасторопный]
budurjəmburi urge [торопить, подогнать]
budurjuri hurry [спешить, торопиться]
bwə we (incl./excl.) [мы], our [наш]
bwə iniduepu nowadays [в наши дни]
bwəmə bi common [обычный]
bwəməd bi simple [простой]
bwəŋgi our [наш]
būgūri compensate [возвращать]
būgūri hand over/pass [передавать]
buicəuri suggest [предлагать]
buikin nai the dead [покойник]
bujubūri prepare [готовить]
būktəuri distribute [раздавать]
bulbwəktə moth [ночная бабочка]
buljuri caress [ласкать]
burbūri die [умирать]
huri bow [лук]
burpun death [смерть]
buwuri give [давать]

Caco buckwheat [гречиха]

cado there [там]

cado əidu here and there [там и сям]

cāgjan white [белый]

- cai** tea [чай]
caiwa puĵuri aljo jar/pot [чайник]
caĵpa moist [мокрый]
caĵori cut [отрезать]
caĵkai often [часто]
cawa bodo wasi osini further [кроме того]
cawakta claw [коготь]
cawal teacup [чашка]
caoxa troops [армия]
caoxa nai soldier [солдат]
caoxaran war [война]
capcĵori chop with an axe [колоть], slice/mince [рубить]
carakon barefooted [босые ноги, босой]
cəm cəm osiĵjani gĵaori sharpen (pencil) [точить]
cəni lobster [рак]
ciĵjako whip [кнут, бич]
ciĵori pour [лить, наливать]
ciĵu penis [мужской половой член, пенис]
ciĵbora black birch [чёрная берёза]
ciĵon narrow [тесный]
ciĵcə sĵaori dinner [ужин]
ciĵtə louse [вошь]
ciĵmana tomorrow [завтра]
ciĵmana cĵalani the day after tomorrow [послезавтра]
ciĵmi morning [утро]
ciĵmi sĵaori breakfast [завтрак]
ciĵmi taondwani short [в короткий срок]
ciĵndagōri let go [отпускать]
ciĵnjo pepper [перец]
ciĵrcambori stain [пачкать]
ciĵrcan clean [чистый]
ciĵrcan filth/grime [грязь]
ciĵrcan mwə xəĵəguini truba sewer [сточная труба]
ciĵiptun pillow [подушка]
ciĵraca waist [поясница]

- cırako** fire pot [жаровня]
cırəcjuri squeeze [выжимать]
cırəuri press [нажимать]
cīri ticklish [щекотно]
cīriktə bronze [бронза]
cırowoxan uliksə roasted meat [жареное мясо]
cırōri roast [жарить]
cırōri aljo frying-pan [сковорода]
cırōxa xando bələ fried rice [жареный рис]
cisəni juljələni the day before yesterday [позавчера]
cisənjə yesterday [вчера]
cisənjə dolbo last night [вчера ночью]
cīuri deprive/rob [отнимать]
cıxalaoāsi oppose [возражать]
cıxalaori admit/allow [разрешать]
cıxəljuri stop up [забивать]
cīcjori tickle [щекотать]
cjaljori cut [резать]
cjəcjuri urinate [писать]
cjən urine [моча]
cjoko awl/gimlet [шило]
cjurisjuri hate [ненавидеть], despise [презирать]
cocagōri escape [убегать]
coki beak [клюв]
cōlon soup [суп]
cōŋko roof window (of paο) [окно на крыше]
cowo thief [вор, воришка]
cowolaori steal [красть]
cop goigoi opposition [противоположность]
cōro paο [чум]
cōro bajrani the wall of paο [стена чума]
cu cukin worst [наихудший]
cu dwədu balji xukte wisdom tooth [зуб мудрости]
cu gogda best/most [самый высокий]
cu orkin worst [наихудший]

cu ulōn best [наилучший]
cugūni train [поезд]
cukin bad [плохой], not good [нехороший]
cumcwən finger [палец]
cumcwəŋji japaori take/pick [брать пальцами]

ɖa fathom [сажень]
da too/also [тоже, также]
dabal nuikunəsjuri jump over [перепрыгивать]
dabjin win [победа]
dabjori win [побеждать]
dāca xuktə back tooth [задний зуб]
dācan root [корень]
dada aunt (wife of father's brother) [тётя, жена старшего брата
отца], maternal aunt [сестра матери]
dāi large [большой]
dāi dāma paternal great-grandfather [прадедушка]
dāi dānja paternal great-grandmother [прабабушка]
dāi nai adult [взрослый]
dāi pasi block/lump/mass [глыба, ком]
dāi pokto broad road [большая дорога]
dāi siŋərə rat [крыса, мышь]
dāi xurumə big needle [большая игла]
daicaso violent [буйный]
daicoso noisy [шумный]
dajaɟa bi about (approximately) [приблизительно]
dāji moraori shout loudly [громко кричать]
daɟima asja piktə first daughter [старшая дочь]
daɟima xusə piktə first son [старший сын]
dāji south [юг]
dāka great-great-grandfather [прапрадедушка], great-great-grand-
mother [прапрабабушка]
dalan flood/inundation [наводнение]
dālaori rule [править], lead [руководить], govern/reign [управлять]
dalon prey [корм]

- dalowori** feed [кормить]
dalpon glue [клей]
dālpōri paste [приклеивать]
dāma grandfather [дедушка], maternal grandfather [дедушка по материнской линии]
damaxiwa omjori smoke [курить]
dānja grandmother [бабушка], maternal grandmother [бабушка по материнской линии]
daṅsa book [книга]
daolon pregnancy [беременность]
daolon bəjun concieve [носить детёныша]
daōr Daur [даур]
dāori bəun ferry [паром, переправа]
daoson salt [соль]
daoson ana not well salted [пресный, недосоленный]
daosoni əgji salty [солёный]
daosoni ōi not well salted [пресный, недосоленный]
daralāni width/breadth [ширина]
darama back [спина]
darama cjalani at ones back [за спиной]
darami wide [широкий]
darami puxin large intestine [толстая кишка]
dārasi dull [тупой]
dāri maŋga ənu smallpox [оспа]
dārjori infect [заражать]
dasıkpjori closed [закрыватьсья]
dasjori close door [закрывать], cover/put on [покрывать], screen (v.) [заслонять]
daswakta wild onion [дикорастущий зелёный лук]
də too/also [тоже, также]
dəgdəcə feather [перо], wing [крыло]
dəgdəcjuri fly [летать]
dəliku umbrella [зонт, зонтик]
dəŋ dəŋ ujūri tighten [затягивать]
dəŋgərjuri shake (vt.) [трясти]

- dəŋsə** scale [весы]
dəŋsələuri weigh [взвешивать]
dəŋsil dəŋsil bjuri be worry [беспокоиться]
dəŋsipsimi bjuri be careful [быть осторожным, остерегаться]
dərə table [стол]
dərə ojalani daŋsa bi exist (v./adj.) [На столе есть книга.]
dərəji (nai) fall behind [отсталый]
dərəjjuəmburi leave [оставлять]
dərəjjuri remain/stay [оставаться]
dərəl face [лицо]
dərəlbi хаосjori puŋku towel [полотенце]
dəruwuri begin (vi.) [начинаться]
dəun bay [речной залив], gulf [залив]
dəurwən chick [птенец]
dəuxəgūri separate (vi.) [расставаться]
dəxi forty [сорок]
dəxi puləmjə more than forty [сорок с лишним]
dəxicjə fortieth [сороковой]
djacaso noisy [шумный]
do inside [внутренность], mind/heart [душа]
dōci into [внутри]
dōci ərikpimburi breathe in [вдыхать]
dōci xuiru concave [вогнутый]
dōi agdanasijjani bjuri enjoy [наслаждаться]
dōjja pasi inner part [внутренняя часть]
doka gate [ворота]
dōkjaci poipōri turn inside out [выворачивать наизнанку]
doko underlay/mat [подкладка]
dokojja inside/reverse side [изнанка, обратная сторона]
dokol dokol osjori become muddy [мутиться]
dolbo night [ночь], at night [ночью]
dolbo dolini midnight [полночь]
dolbo хуксuxən night attack [ночное нападение, ночная атака]
dolin half [половина]
dōljipejori ring [раздаваться]

dōljori hear [слышать]
dōni xōnɪda bjuri feeling [настроение]
doron brand [клеймо]
dosɪjaori listen [слушать]
dosojaori listen [слушать]
doxolo lame person [хромой]
dudwəsə potatoes [картофель]
dwədwəni poikankoko gwaon trap hung at the tip of a pole [шест с петлей]
dwəjji orkiɫa osjori sorrow [печалиться]
dwəkən end/point/tip [кончик]
dwəntə forest [лес]
dwərəmi ənəuri walk [идти пешком]
duin four [четыре]
duincjə fourth [четвёртый]
duktəuri grind [молоть]
duktəuri knock [стучать]
durun form [форма, образ], figure [фигура], picture/photo [фотография]
dus bi vague/uncertain [неясный]
dvinatsatfipiersnāj puxin duodenum [двенадцатиперстная кишка]

Əbə dumb person [немой]
əcjə dainai (pikte) little (young) [детский, незрелый]
əcjə jatōua unlucky [неудачный]
ədən fool [дурак]
əgə elder sister (I male), elder sister (I female) [старшая сестра]
əgə əjini brother-in-law (from an elder sister's marriage) [муж старшей сестры], brother-in-law (from an woman's elder sister's marriage) [муж старшей сестры]
əgə nəu sisters [сёстры]
əgəji xusə nəcji brother and sister [брат и сестра]
əgji many/much [много]
əgji bjəsi some [немного]
əgji naisal crowd [толпа]

- əgjikteji orkılaori** suppress [подавлять]
əgʒirimi uʒjuri (uʒimbə) breed [разводить]
əi this [это]
əi aɲgani this year [этот год]
əi bja this month [этот месяц]
əi ərincjə until now [до сих пор]
əi ərinjjələ after this/from now on [с этого момента]
əi injə cimi this morning [сегодня утром]
əi injə dolbo tonight [сегодня ночью]
əi injə siksə this evening [сегодня вечером]
əi juljələni bicimət bi still [по-прежнему]
əi kaltāja this way [эта сторона]
əi niʒe:ja this week [эта неделя]
əidu here [здесь]
əidu ənjə aba not exist (v./adj.) [Здесь нет мамы.]
əidu tultul mostly [обычно]
əimət (Do it) this way. [как это]
əimət tui bi like this [такой, как это]
əinjə today [сегодня]
əiŋxə ass/donkey [осёл]
əisəl these (ones) [эти]
əixə ass/donkey [осёл]
əjəcjuri remember [помнить]
əjən emperor [император], master/host [хозяин], czar [царь]
əjən Mr. [господин]
əji (sja)ra Don't (eat). [Не ешь.]
əji husband [муж]
əji asi couple/husband and wife [супруги, муж и жена]
əji əktə nəuni sister-in-law [золовка]
əjigui bāori marry (for a woman) [выходить замуж]
əkəcin soft/light [слабый], weak [слабый]
əktə ciko chicken [курица], hen [курица]
əktə əjən hostess [хозяйка]
əktə əjən Mrs./Ms. [госпожа]
əktə iman goat (female) [коза]

- əktə ɪxan cow [корова]
 əktə mɔrɪn mare [кобыла]
 əktə nai woman [женщина]
 əktə ɔrɔn doe (n. deer) [олень]
 əktə pɪktə daughter [дочь]
 əktə təmən female camel [верблюд]
 əktə xoni ewe [овца]
 əlbəsʒuri bathe [купаться]
 əlbʊsʒuri bwa beach [пляж]
 əlci servant [слуга]
 ələ almost/nearly [почти], already [уже]
 ələ enough/fairly [достаточно]
 ələ xurui uliksə half-cooked meat [наполовину готовое мясо]
 ələci full [сытый]
 əliku fan [веер]
 əlkə slow [медленный], slowly [медленно]
 əlkəjʒəni gradually/by and by [постепенно]
 əlkəjʒəni ɾɔŋkɪcʒɔxə ɔsʒɔri smolder [закапчиваться]
 əlu green onion [зелёный лук]
 əm budər one pair [одна пара]
 əm dɔlbo one night [одна ночь]
 əm duɪncjə kalta quarter/one fourth [(одна) четверть]
 əm ərɪndu at the same time [одновременно]
 əm ɪlancjə kalta one third [(одна) треть]
 əm kaltājja one side/one party [одна сторона]
 əm minūta one minute [одна минута]
 əm mɪŋɡan thousand [тысяча]
 əm modan once [(один) раз]
 əm mo:ʒi aŋɡoxa təmtəku log bridge [мост из одного бревна]
 əm nai one person [один человек]
 əm taŋɡo hundred [сто]
 əm taŋɡo mɪŋɡan hundred thousand [сто тысяч]
 əm taŋɡo tumən hundred million [сто миллионов]
 əm xadowa nai group [группа]
 əmu tuʒi murci nai our supporter [сторонник]

- əmu ucən** lonely [одинокий]
əmun one [один]
əmun times [раз]
əmun əmun one by one [по одному]
əmun modan once [(один) раз]
əmun nai one person [один человек]
əmun tʃas one hour [один час]
əmunji xujəku xusə iخان bull with one horn [бык с одним
 рогом]
əmutu it seems that ~ [как будто], same [одинаковый]
əmutu mət bi similar [почти одинаковый]
əndəcə mistake [ошибка]
əndwəcjuri to be mischievous/play around [шалить]
əndur god [Бог]
ənduri god [Бог]
ənəini (vrjemja) past (v.) [проходить]
ənəwəmburi send [посылать]
ənəuri go [идти]
ənjə mother [мать], mammu [мама]
ənjuə kettle [котёл], cauldron [большой котёл]
ənu sickness [болезнь]
ənuluwuri fall ill [заболеть]
ənūri start out/depart [отправляться, уходить]
ənusi patient [больной]
ənusjuri painful/suffer/become ill [болеть]
əngərəgdə underwear [нижнее белье]
ənrə mother-in-law [свекровь, тёща]
əpən bread [хлеб]
ərcən nicəni sparrow [воробей]
ərdə early [ранний]
ərdələ previous time [раньше]
ərdəngə interesting [интересный]
ərdəngə strange [странный]
ərdəngəsjuri be surprised [удивляться]
əri tuberculosis [туберкулёз лёгких]

ərin time [время], period [период], (a fixed) date [срок]
əɾjən breath [дыхание]
əɾjuri sink [затопляться]
ərsjuri breathe [дышать]
əsi now [теперь]
əsi bjuri present [настоящее]
əsitul immediately [немедленно, сразу]
ətəxigwəni būuri undertake [отдавать на хранение]
ətəxjuri store [хранить]
ətūmgi guard [сторож]
ətūʃ ink stick [тушь]
ətūwuri guard/keep [охранять]
əugə tongs/pliers [щипцы]
əugūri go down/descend [спускаться], climb down [спускаться с горы]
əukən elder brother's wife [жена старшего брата], wife of a maternal uncle [жена брата матери]
əurjuri raise [поднимать]
əusi this way [сюда]
əusi jījūri return [возвращаться сюда]
əusi mocogōri return [возвращаться сюда]
əusi taosi xōlbōri spread over [распространяться]

gabolōri worship/adore [поклоняться]
gajakwan əiqəni ring finger [безымянный палец]
gajosjori make a hand gesture [показывать жестом руками], point out [указывать]
garkwan little finger [мизинец]
garti immediately [немедленно, сразу]
gājōri take (somebody) [увести кого-л.], take away [уносить]
gāki crow [ворона]
gaksōri to place a curse (on something) [проклинать]
gal gal bi bwa fine weather [ясная погода]
galaōri be changed [изменяться]
gālgāl bi clear [ясно]

- gamason** cousin [двоюродный брат]
gāmba aṅgōri cast steel [производить сталь]
gan steel [сталь]
ganjan clean [чистый]
ganjanagōri become clear [стать чистым]
gao bi cool [прохладный]
gaori buy [покупать]
gaoto hoe [маленькая мотыга с короткой ручкой], **pick** [мотыга]
gara stalk [стебель]
gari bi clear/evident [ясный]
garmakta mosquito [комар]
garpaori (sun) rise (v.) [восходит]
garpaori archery [стрельба из лука], shoot an arrow [стрелять из лука]
gasa duck [утка], wild duck [дикая утка]
gasudarsḡənāi jakasal public affairs [государственные дела, служебные дела]
gə all right/OK [ладно]
gəbuku great [великий]
gəbuləuri reward [воздавать]
gəkcjuri freeze [замерзать]
gəlcjəmburi melt [растворяться]
gəlcjəṅgūri disperse [рассеиваться]
gəlməc̄juri search for [искать]
gələuri invite [приглашать]
gələuri ask for [просить], pray [молиться], need [нужен нож]
gələuri gōwa ənəuri turn to [направляться]
gəlḡə cowardly [трусливый]
gəlḡūri vanish [исчезать]
gərbəuri pick [рвать]
gərbu name [название], first (given) name [имя]
gərcjuri cut [резать]
gərən gurun nation [народ]
gəsə together [вместе]
gəun empty/vacant [пустой]

- gəunəgūri** become vacant [пустеть]
gicisi cold [холодный]
gida spear (n.) [копье]
gidacjori pierce [вонзать, колоть]
gidalaori put in [втыкать]
girmaksa bone [кость]
girmēcini (agji talini ~) (lightning) flash (v.) [сверкает молния]
gisurən tale [рассказ]
gisurəndəuri talk with/have a conversation [разговаривать]
gisurəuri talk/chat (v.) [рассказывать]
gīwana dawn [рассвет]
gīwanaori dawn/break [рассветать]
gixon hawk [ястреб]
gjajin sky blue [голубой]
gjaktasōri xusə naonjokan errand boy [мальчик на побегушках]
gjalako room [комната]
gjamata wedding [свадьба], bride [невеста]
gjamba dāori go across [переходить]
gjan jaw [челюсть]
gjan law [закон]
gjan street [улица]
gjan poksoni corner [угол]
gjasa fence [забор]
gjol oar [весло]
gjoljori row [грести]
gjon copper [медь], red copper [красная медь]
gjoxaton beggar [нищий]
gju roe deer [косуля], antelope [антилопа]
gju uliksəni deer meat [мясо косули]
go direction [направление]
goāon pole/bar/stick/stalk/rod [шест]
gocila bi a litter bitter [горьковатый]
gocin thirty [тридцать]
gocin puləmjə more than thirty [тридцать с лишним]
gocincja thirtieth [тридцатый]

- gocisi** bitter [горький]
gogakta moustache [борода]
gogda high [высокий], tall [высокий]
gogdala higher [более высокий]
gogdalāni height [высота]
goi else/other [другой]
goi bwaci ənūri move/change ones residence [переезжать]
goi inidu another time [в другой день]
goi nai another person [чужой]
goi nai bwacjani ĩuri invade [вторгаться]
goi nai tarcjani ĩuri interference [вмешательство]
goiboici gajōri carry [переносить]
goiboici olbimbori carry [перевозить]
gordami bjəsi for a while [ненадолго, на минутку], (for a
 little while [недолго])
gorgoi various [различный], different [разный]
goljon fire place [топка], stove [печка], cooking fireplace
 [кухонный очаг]
golo an ethnic group [народ, нация]
golo kolısalni attitude [отношение]
gorjako lunatic [сумасшедший]
gorjawa baori go mad [сходить с ума]
gormoxon hare [заяц]
goro distant [далёкий]
goroci ənəi pokto long way [дальний путь, далёкий путь]
gorolāni distance [расстояние]
goropci old (sth) [старый]
gorpimbori weave [вязать]
gosici corpse [труп]
gosolaori abuse (v.) [браниться]
gwar gwar bi rare [редкий]
gwaroni silkworm [шелковичный червь]
gu poison [яд]
gūcən pickerel [щука]
guci again [опять, вновь], yet/still [ещё]

gucukuli pretty/beautiful [красивый]
gucukuli osiwāmbori decorate [украшать]
gucukulin beauty [красота]
gudəcjuri tear (v.) [рвать]
gugu paternal aunt [сестра отца]
guicə roof [крыша]
guisə trunk [сундук]
gujjələ sorry [жаль]
gujjəsisu broadminded [великодушный]
gujjəsjuri pity [жалеть], poor/pitiful [жалкий], sympathize
 [сочувствовать]
guluxin soot [сажа]
gumuxin dust [пыль]
gūpūri turn off [выключать, тушить]
gurəljuri loosen [распускать]
gusərəndəuri talk with/have a conversation [разговаривать]
gusərəuri talk/chat (v.) [рассказывать]
gusi eagle [орёл]
gusi bja December [декабрь]
gusin maternal uncle [брат матери]
guhə wide [просторный]
guhə na wild plains [просторы]

İcə bja November [ноябрь]
icəjəuri look [смотреть], watch [наблюдать, надзирать], gaze
 [следить]
icəjimi amdaori (nai) progressive [передовой]
icəuri see [видеть]
icjumburi show [показывать]
idu range/queue/line/row [ряд]
idudu xaoi what (order) [какой по порядку]
idūue osiwāmbori lot (in a lottery) [жеребьевка, жребий]
īgə brain [мозг, головной мозг]
ilacja third [третий]
ilājjori be ashamed [стесняться]

- ilamoljori** refuse, reject [отказывать]
ilan three [три]
ilan ilan in groups of three [по три]
ilan ini sixəni three days ago [три дня назад]
ilan miŋgan three thousand [три тысячи]
ilan modan three times [три раза]
ilan nai three persons [три человека]
ilan taŋgo three hundred [триста]
ilanmo ashamed/shameful [стыдный]
iləcjuri lick [лизать]
ilga embroidery [вышивка]
ilgalaori draw (picture) [рисовать]
ilgamōri make stand [ставить]
iljacja third [третий]
ilikrifīskai ixərə electric lamp [электрическая лампа]
iljori stand up [вставать]
iljsjori stand [стоять]
iltajja face/surface [лицевая сторона]
ilxin gums [десна]
iman goat [коза]
īn right [да]
inakta testicle [яичко]
inakta ana morin gelding/castrated horse [мерин]
inaktako xusə iman billy goat [козёл-производитель]
inaktako xusə təmən bull camel [верблюды-производитель],
 male camel [верблюд]
inaktako xusə xoni tuppung ram [баран-производитель]
inan brother-in-law [деверь, шурин]
inaxtako xusə ixan (seed) bull [бык-производитель]
inaxtawani асохан xusə ixan ox [кастрированный бык]
inda dog [собака]
inəktəuri laugh [смеяться]
inəmu funny [смешной]
inəmuljuri joke [шутить]
inəmusjuri smile [улыбаться]

ini (a) day [день], in the daytime [днём]
ini noon [день]
ini sjaori lunch [обед]
ini taondwani everyday [каждый день]
injəktəuri laugh [смеяться]
inocjori blow ones nose [сморгаться]
inoksa snivel [сопли]
inɣirjori neigh [ржать]
ipara swallow [ласточка]
ipsjaka swallow [ласточка]
irasōri supply [поставлять]
ircjori pull (bag) [тащить]
isələn lizard [ящерица]
isjori enough/full [хватать]
isjori stay [останавливаться]
isjōri arrive [прибывать]
īuri enter [входить]
īuri bwa entrance [вход]
ixan cattle [корова]
ixan amoni cattle dung [коровий помёт]
ixan ba ətūri nai man who raises cattle/cowboy [пастух]
ixan uliksəni beef [говядина]
ixansalba ujuəuri bəun tether [привязь для коров]
ixərə lamp [лампа]
ixon village [деревня], town [посёлок], district [село]

J **adaxan** tired [усталый]
jakcjori lock [запикоать]
jaksocin sneeze (n.) [чиханье]
jalo (the) earth [Земля], world [мир]
jāmalan magic [фокус]
jaŋsa filth/grime [грязь]
jaoca line [линия]
jaosjori accept [принимать]

jārsjori inquire into [проверять]
jənwələuri xupin entertainment [развлечение]
jəŋgur wolf [волк]
jəuri bwa exit/way out [выход]
jwacjori make fire [топить]
jwacjori mo fuel [топливо]
jōmbori kupinsəl gambling [азартные игры]
jōmbori xupinsəl gambling [азартные игры]
jona herd/flock [стадо]
joso lock [замок]
juəcjuri visit [посещать]
jurta yurt [юрта]

ja cheap [дешёвый]
ja easy [лёгкий]
ja xoda low price [низкая цена]
jabdon arrowhead [наконечник стрелы, остриё стрелы]
jadaori get tired [устать]
jāja the next [следующий]
jaja bja next month [следующий месяц]
jajaori hide [прятать]
jaka treasure [сокровище]
jakpadwani nearby [поблизости]
jakpoinŋo eighty [восемьдесят]
jakpon eight [восемь]
jakpon bja June [июнь]
jaksocjori sneeze (v.) [чихать]
jalan joint [сустав]
jalaxisal clan [племя]
jalopōwoxan be filled [наполняться]
jalopōri fill [наполнять]
jāmoran quarrel [ссора]
jaŋgjan durunjjəni duruŋku (nai) gentle [солидный]
jaŋgjasoi important [важный]

- jawancin** yawɲ (n.) [зеванье]
jawancjori yawɲ (v.) [зевать]
ɟapasaori take [держать]
ɟapasaori ɟixa cash [наличные]
ɟapaɪcami sorjori struggle (v.) [бороться за захват]
ɟapaori receive [получать], catch [поймать]
ɟarin song [песня]
ɟarjori sing [петь]
ɟatōri hit [попадать]
ɟatōxan lucky [удачный]
ɟaxar gravel [гравий]
ɟəbju valley [долина]
ɟəgdə fire [пожар]
ɟəgdəuri burn (vi.) [гореть]
ɟəgjjuri burn (vt.) [сжигать]
ɟərgidu osiwāmbori line up [ставить в ряд]
ɟərin end/edge [край]
ɟərinduləni xəjəuri overflow [переливаться]
ɟəs bi dense [плотный]
ɟəs bjəsi loose [нетугой]
ɟəs tataoxan tight [тугой, натянутый]
ɟəwən honeybee [пчела], wasp [оса]
ɟəuŋgɟə left [левый]
ɟəuŋgɟəci to the left [налево]
ɟəuŋgɟəjjə left side/direction [левая сторона]
ɟəuŋgɟəjjəji on the left [слева]
ɟigdaori press [давить, нажимать]
ɟiɟa near [близкий]
ɟiɟala bi about (approximately) [приблизительно]
ɟikəmburi tease [упрямиться]
ɟikəuri tease [упрямиться]
ɟilaxakan grain [зёрнышко]
ɟilgan voice [голос]
ɟili head [голова]
ɟili ənusini headache [головная боль]

- jɪlɪdoi daciɔwori āpon** headgear [головной убор]
jɪlɪdoi daciɔwori xajon headgear [головной убор]
jɪloksa spit (n.) [слюна], **phlegm** [мокрота]
jɪmango guest [гость]
jɪrami thick [толстый]
jɪlwəktə fly [муха]
jɪxa money [деньги]
jɪxawa būuri pay [платить]
jjagda pine (tree) [сосна]
jjajjari gusərənduri association/friendship/exchange [общение]
jjəktə Siberian millet [чумиза]
jjōŋkan jobomjini tenant [батрак]
jjuəmburi bring (somebody) [привести кого-л.]
jo house [дом], building [здание]
jo jakpadwani by/beside a house [рядом с домом]
jo juljələni in the front of a house [перед домом]
jo kjaləni behind a house [за домом]
jo sjukola aldəmdwani between [между домом и школой]
jo ujləni above [над домом]
jowa aŋgōri set up (house) [строить дом]
jobwasi ərin leisure time [свободное время, досуг]
joboi naiwa japaori employ [нанимать]
joborlai bāori turin pay/salary [жалованье]
jobon job/work/task [работа]
jobonji jɪxawa bāori earn [зарабатывать]
jobōri work [работать], labor [трудиться]
jobōri (gupikuji) winnow [провеивать]
jobori (tōsōji) spin [прясть]
jobori ini workday [рабочий день]
joboso diligent [трудолюбивый]
jōgdo in [в доме]
jōgdo bjəsi outside [вне дома]
jojamba təpɔwuri sue [возбуждать дело]
jojaori decide [решать], discuss [обсуждать]
jokon corner [угол]

- jolda** Siberian peregrine falcon [сокол]
joljjan chain [цепь]
jolo stone [камень]
joloma təxə foundation stone [краеугольный камень]
joŋgi əji aŋgi aci toŋdoji nəuxən horizontal [горизонтальный]
jōŋgōri to come to mind [вспоминать]
jōŋkan family [семья]
jōŋkan dācani ancestor [предок]
jwa summer [лето]
jwan ten [десять]
jwan bja August [август]
jwan doi əgji more than 10 [больше 10]
jwan doi ōi less than 10 [меньше 10]
jwan duin fourteen [четырнадцать]
jwan əmun eleven [одиннадцать]
jwan əmuncjə eleventh [одиннадцатый]
jwan ilan thirteen [тринадцать]
jwan jakpon eighteen [восемнадцать]
jwan jwər twelve [двенадцать]
jwan miŋgan ten thousand [десять тысяч]
jwan nadan seventeen [семнадцать]
jwan njuŋgun sixteen [шестнадцать]
jwan toŋga fifteen [пятнадцать]
jwan tuk-tuk tumən ten billion [десять миллиардов]
jwan tumən ten million [десять миллионов]
jwan xujun nineteen [девятнадцать]
jwancja tenth [десятый]
jwə injuə bip bjə two days after tomorrow [через два дня]
jwəci asaci about/by (2 o'clock) [около двух часов, к двум часам]
jwəci asadwa about/by (2 o'clock) [около двух часов, к двум часам]
jwəjə second [второй]
jwəjə asja piktə second daughter [вторая дочь]
jwəjə xusə piktə second son [второй сын]
jwəjəcə second [второй]
jwər two [два]

jwær injuə bip bjə two days after tomorrow [через два дня]
jwær jwær in groups of two [по два]
juer miŋgan two thousand [две тысячи]
jwær modan twice [два раза, дважды]
jwær nai two persons [два человека]
jwær niŋguncjə kalta two sixths [две шестых]
jwær taŋgo two hundred [двести]
jwærci jɟjala bi about (approximately) [около двух]
jwətu kaltājja both sides [обе стороны]
juin spring [родник, ключ]
jukə ice [лёд]
juləsi forward [вперёд]
juləsi ənəuri advance/go forward [двигаться вперёд]
juləxi east [восток]
julgən fate [судьба]
julilə at first [сначала], front [впереди], previous time [раньше]
jului first [первый]
jului ini the day before [предыдущий день]
jului xuktə front teeth [передние зубы]
jūəjə təŋnjən second floor/first floor [второй этаж]
jūəjəcə təŋnjən second floor/first floor [второй этаж]

Kacama mitten [варежки, рукавицы]
kalan pot [кастрюля]
kalaori change [изменять], substitute [заменять]
kālɪma whale [кит]
kalta half [половина]
kaltājja side [сторона]
kaltājjaci towards [в сторону]
kaltaljori split [раскалывать]
kaltāori get split [раскалываться]
kalxin scar [шрам]
kamaljori forbid [запрещать]
kampjori fold [складывать]
kānjōri defend [оборонять], protect [защищать]

- kaojaran** bus station [остановка]
kaojaraori stop [останавливаться]
kaolja finally/at last [наконец]
kaolimi corn [кукуруза]
kaoljan** bwani** Korea [Корея]
kapali trap [ловушка]
karcima tətwe lined clothes [одежда, сшитая из ткани в два
 слоя]
kargo mud [грязь]
karōl asja piktəni princess [принцесса]
karōl asini queen [королева]
karōl xusə piktəni prince [принц]
kədərəku rake (n.) [борона]
kədərəuri harrow [боронить]
kəicəkən puppy [щенок]
kəiŋəuri weep loudly [рыдать]
kəjuən clam [раковина]
kəkəcən maid servant [служанка]
kəksə cat [кошка]
kəku cuckoo [кукушка]
kəku flower [цветок]
kəli brother-in-law [свояк], sister-in-law [свояченица]
kəndəli around [вокруг], circumference [окружность]
kəndəlitəuri surround/enclose [окружать]
kəndərɣjən threshold [порог]
kəpsun cruel/severe [жестокий]
kərcuxin soot [сажа]
kərələuri treasure [беречь]
kərən stable/cowshed [конюшня]
kərgjəcjuri turn (vi.) [вертеться]
kərgjəmburi roll [катиться]
kəsi happiness [счастье]
kəsi ana unfortunate [несчастный]
kəsiku happy [счастливый]
kəsjuə gələuri jo church [церковь]

- kəsūləuri** punish [наказывать]
kəsūlin punishment [наказание]
kicəuri make efforts [стараться]
kidūri respect (n.) [уважать], **polite** [относиться с уважением,
 проявлять почтительность]
kīlər Evenki [эвенк]
kīlwa kīlwa taori glimmer [сверкать]
kīltoljori glitter [блестеть]
kīsjako unfortunate [несчастье]
kiskjən tongs/pliers [щипцы]
kjakso honey [мёд]
kwaŋsa basket [корзина]
kwax kwax osīgōri become hard [твердеть]
kwaxa kwaxa bi hard/solid [твёрдый], **tough** (adj. describing
 meat) [жёсткий]
kosapsımbori tumble [споткнуться]
kokwaro crane [журавль]
kōkoni butterfly [бабочка]
kolan chimney [труба]
kolan insect [насекомое], **maggot** [личинка]
koli ceremony [обряд]
kombo dipper [половник]
komtan cover [крышка]
koŋgo the deaf [глухой]
koŋgōktokan bell [колокольчик]
koŋgōri become deaf [глохнуть]
koŋgoto bell [колокол]
korıca sage [загон]
korpjasi busy [занят]
korpjori be in time [успевать]
kota miserly/stingy [скупой]
kota stomach [желудок]
kota ana generous [щедрый]
kotadaori grudge [жалеть]
kotan bowl [миска]

kristʃanskaj jjoŋka farmers family [крестьянская семья]
kubdu convex [выпуклый]
kucən knife [нож, ножик]
kūci dove [голубь]
kukrukən mote [соринка]
kukpun scrap/rubbish [мусор]
kūku swan [лебедь]
kumuktə eyelid [веко]
kūn breast (animal) [вымя], breast (woman's) [грудь]
kurən thread [нитка, нить]
kurikən toy [игрушка]
kurīn game/play [игра]
kuruktə total [целое]
kurbəncu dragonfly [стрекоза]
kusun power [сила]
kusuŋku strong [сильный]
kutucjuri pull (sheep) [тащить]

la candle [свеча]
la fairly/pretty [довольно]
labwa xisaŋgōri chat [болтать]
lagjori lean against [опираться]
lakaji modorjori lacquer [лакировка, покрытие лаком]
lala gruel/porridge [каша]
laŋ bi near [близко]
laŋjūri approach [подходить]
laxa catfish [сом]
lə fairly/pretty [довольно]
ləbər dust cloth [тряпка]
ləkə arrow [стрела]
ləmi slippers [тапочки]
ləŋəki reindeer moss [ягель]
liŋsə collar [воротник]
liŋsə ʒului pasini forepart of collar [передняя часть воротника]
lwap tataori take off [отрывать]

lōbōri hang up/hook [вешать]
loca kaoljan russian Korean [русский кореец]
lokaori sexual intercourse [половой акт]
loŋto muzzle [дуло]
lōwori hang up/suspend [вешать]
loxon sword [меч]
lugji thick/dense [густой]
luktu gidalaori penetrate [пронзать]
luktu хэрсјuri gnaw through [прогрызать]
luktulјuri poke [протыкать]
luŋbәuri swallow [глотать]

māi paw [лапа]
maikan tent [палатка]
maktaori praise/congratulate [хвалить]
mana elderly woman [старуха]
manjo bwani Manchu [Маньчжурия]
maŋbo river [река]
maŋbokan rivulet [речка], waterway [водопроток]
maŋga difficult/hard [трудный], complex [сложный]
maŋga expensive [дорогой]
maŋga goci hot (taste) [острый]
maŋga xoda high price [высокая цена]
mapa bear [медведь]
mapa old man [старик]
mapadan male (animal) [самец]
masacјori spray [поливать]
masi strong [крепкий], solid [прочный]
masiji gәlәuri demand [требовать]
masiji јаpaori seize [крепко схватывать]
masiltōri smelt iron [закалить железо]
masini strength [прочность]
mәdәsәl rumor [слухи]
mәdәsin question [вопрос]
mәdәsјuri ask [спрашивать]

- məgjin** cliff/precipice [обрыв]
məiscə frost [иней]
məin frost [иней]
mələ soap [мыло]
məndui for oneself [для себя]
məndui cukiŋji bodōri look down [свысока относиться]
məndui japaori undertake/be in charge [брать на себя]
mənə dəŋsigui japaori take pains [брать на себя заботы]
mənə murundui ilisjuri hold fast [придерживаться]
mənə tui osini of course/of itself [само собой]
mənə xalai niruxən signature [подпись]
mənədolari osiwambori jaka transaction [сделка]
məŋjiji olbjacjori carry [носить при себе]
məŋgun silver [серебро]
məŋtən twilight [сумерки]
məpi maktaori be proud of/brag [хвалиться]
məpi waori suicide [самоубийство]
mərxə a bamboo comb [частый гребень]
mət bi resemble/like [похожий]
mətəŋgūri grow dark [смеркаться]
mi I [я]
mi jakpadorwa close by me [рядышком со мной]
mjawan heart [сердце]
mjawasiso mild [нежный]
mjari dazzling [ослепительный]
mjawan favorite [любимый]
mjawasjori favorite [любимый]
micigōri move back [отступать], retreat [отступать]
militifja ofelenijeni police station [отделение милиции, полицей-
 ский участок]
mindu jixa aba I don't have money. [У меня нет денег.]
mindu jixa bi I have money. [У меня есть деньги.]
minūta kaltani half an hour [полчаса]
miŋgi my [мой]
mjocalaori discharge/spout out [запускать, стрелять]

- mjocalaori** shoot [стрелять]
mjocan gun [ружьё]
mjocan oktoni gunpowder [порох]
mjocjacin shooting (a gun) [стрельба]
mo tree [дерево], timber/wood [древесина], stick [палка], fire-wood [дрова]
mo hammer [дубинка]
mo bəjəni stem [ствол]
mo ojalani ilgalaori carve [вырезать]
moco unskillful [неумелый, неловкий]
modan boundary/border [граница, рубеж]
modorjori paste [намазывать]
mogo mushroom [грибы]
mogo rough boletus [подберёзовик]
mojaŋga middle-aged [пожилой]
mokco crooked [кривой], slanting [косой]
mokcoji xujəku xusə iħan bull with crooked horn [бык с кривым рогом]
moktoljori break off [сгибать, ломать]
monjə monkey [обезьяна]
moŋgol Mongolian (n.) [монгол]
moŋgon neck [шея]
mōwa capci nai woodman [дровосек]
moraori shout [кричать], bleat [блеять]
morin horse [лошадь], stallion [конь]
morin molokoni mare's milk [кобылье молоко]
morin nuktəni mane [грива]
morinsal jonaci herd of horses [табун лошадей]
morjori weave (basket) [плести]
morkolaori twist [крутить]
moxaljan bullet [пуля]
mudur hunting [охота]
mwə water [вода]
mwə orondolani omjori jaka beverage [напиток]
mwədu otter [выдра]

mwəicəuri outrun [перегонять]
mwəku tusju Chinese ink [жидкая тушь]
mwələmburi be drowned [тонуть]
mwəlu bucket [ведро]
mwəwə omōc̄jori bwa reservoir [водохранилище]
muiki snake [змея]
muikūri crawl [ползать]
muirə bja October [октябрь]
muirədui olbimbōri carry on the shoulder [нести на плечах]
muirəi əurjəc̄juri shrug shoulders [пожимать плечами]
muji oat [овёс]
muksultə grape [виноград]
mūmburi get cold [остывать]
mūngic̄juri freeze [охлаждать]
murc̄juri think [думать]
muru muru bi bja full moon [полная луна]
murumbə mwəri odd [причудливый]
murumbi umburi express [выражать]
murun thinking [мысль], opinion [мнение]
murun ana stupid [глупый]
murun̄ku smart [умный]
mutəuri know how to [уметь], can/be able to [мочь]
muxərgjən circle [круг]

Na land [земля], soil [почва]
nadaŋgo seventy [семьдесят]
nadan seven [семь]
nadan bja May [май]
nādo balji boko peanut [орехис]
nai person/people [человек]
nai dərəuni gəbuni merit [достоинство]
nai sārasijjani ic̄əic̄uri scout [подсматривать]
nai ujini gasa duck [домашняя утка]
naiwa cukisjuri look down [свысока относиться]
naiwa uicidə ŋāsōri compare [сравнять]

- naigi inəktəuri sneer** [насмехаться]
naiji inəktəkə cjuri satirize [высмеивать]
naisal people [люди, народ]
naisalba em bwaci xəsigwəri gathering [сбор, собрание]
naštaoni each/every [каждый]
naštaoni xəngsıla bini individuality [индивидуальность]
nāmambori hug [обнимать]
nāmbokan riddle/puzzle [загадка]
nāmbori hit [попадать]
namcjan convenient [удобный]
nāmıcjori beg [умолять]
namo sea [море]
namo ambani angler (fish) [морской чёрт]
namo cənini crab [краб]
namo kırani shore [морской берег]
namoca fold [складка]
nanta leather [шкура]
nantama sabo sıñaktako fur boots [кожаные сапоги с мехом]
nantama tətəwə leather garment [одежда из кожи, кожаная
одежда]
naŋdako osjori fall on debt [задолжать]
naŋdawambori lend [давать в долг]
naŋdaori borrow [брать в долг]
naŋgacjori spread/spilt [рассеивать]
naŋgācjori throw [бросать]
naŋgalagōri leave [оставлять]
naŋgalaori sow [сеять]
nāon widow [вдова], **widower** [вдовец]
naonjwan young [молодой], **young man** [парень]
naonjokan boy [мальчик]
narjori fishing [рыбная ловля]
nasal eye [глаз]
nasal bəjəni eyeball [глазное яблоко]
nasalbi dasjori close ones eyes [закрывать глаза]
nasalbi nıxəljuri open ones eyes [открывать глаза]

- nasāpton** glasses [очки]
nə certainly [обязательно]
nəjən flat [ровный]
nəjən na plain (n.) [равнина]
nəktə low [низкий], short [маленький, невысокий]
nəktə wild boar [кабан]
nəku younger brother [младший брат], younger sister [младшая сестра]
nəkūri pinch [вставлять]
nəkūri put [вкладывать]
nəmdə narrow [узкий], slim/slender [тонкий]
nəmdə bəgji calf (n. part of the leg) [голень]
nəmi thin [тонкий]
nətəkuləuri slip on/throw on [накидывать]
nəucəuri keep/maintain [сохранять]
nəucjuri keep [хранить]
nəuri carry/bear [взваливать]
nəuri draw/ladle/drain [накладывать]
nəuri postpone [откладываеть]
nəuri set/put [класть]
nəuri get out [выходить]
nifelja inisəlni day of the week [дни недели]
nijraori massage [тереть]
nikan bwani China [Китай]
nɪlakon nude/bare [голый]
nɪlbi nɪlbi bi smooth [гладкий]
nɪməkən neighborhood [сосед]
nɪmokta tear (n. from the eyes) [слеза]
nɪptəŋgi fat/grease [жир]
nɪrjan wheel [колесо]
nɪrɪkta backbone [позвоночник]
nɪruku pen [ручка], pencil [карандаш]
nɪruwuri write [писать]
nɪruwuri dərə desk [письменный стол]
nɪxəlɪkpjuri opened [открываться]

- nixəljuri** open [открывать], open door [открывать]
njajaxa grass [трава]
njaksa pus [гной]
njalon raw [сырой], raw stuff [сырое]
njalon uliksə raw meat [сырое мясо]
njama warm [тёплый]
njama aso noŋgi bjəsi gentle/tender [мягкий]
njamnjaori ride [ехать]
njamnjaori morin reindeer for riding [верховая лошадь]
njamolta moss [мох]
njanjori chew [жевать]
njaŋga pujuwuri boil slightly [слегка варить]
njaŋga xulji warm [тепловатый]
njāori rot [гнить]
njār bi peaceful [спокойный]
njār osigōri relax [успокаиваться]
njaron swamp/marsh [болото]
njaronko bwa marsh land [болотистая местность]
njəsən bird [птица]
njədu cado bi rarely [редко]
njəŋnjə late spring [весна]
njəsəŋgi sweat (n.) [пот]
njəsəŋgjuri sweat (v.) [потеть]
njəūri bury [хоронить]
njəwəciku toilet/bathroom [уборная, туалет]
njəwun funeral ceremonies [похороны]
njoaci their [их]
njoanci they [они]
njoani he [он], she [она], his [его], her [её]
njoaŋgici their [их]
njoaŋgini his [его], her [её]
njoŋgjan blue [синий], green [зелёный]
njoŋnja goose [гусь], wild geese [дикий гусь]
noŋgjori add [добавлять], count [складывать, суммировать]
noŋji cold (weather) [холодно]

njugjuŋ violet [фиолетовый]
njuləcə colors/paint/pigment [краска]
njuləku brush [кисть]
njuləuri dye [красить]
njuŋgun six [шесть]
njuŋgun bja April [апрель]
njuŋuiŋgu sixty [шестьдесят]
nūci small/little [маленький]
nūci cɨkəkən chick [цыплёнок]
nūci ɨmakan kid [козлёнок]
nūci ɨxakan calf [телёнок]
nūci mɨkɨna chaff [мелкая мякина]
nūci mɨŋkən foal [жеребёнок]
nūci pəsɨ fine/tiny [мелкий]
nūci pɨktə baby [малыш]
nūci pɨktə pɨltani baby blanket [детскоеодеяло]
nūci təməkən yong camel [верблюжонок]
nūci xɨni lamb [ягнёнок]
nūciɨjɨmə bja February [февраль]
nūciɨjɨmə asja pɨktə last daughter [младшая дочь]
nūciɨjɨmə xusə pɨktə last son [младший сын]
nūcɨkən pəsɨsəl fine/tiny [мелкий]
nucɨkūkə xwəlbin bunch [пучок]
nūcɨrɨgūri reduce [сокращать]
nūcɨjuri round [толочь]
nuktə hair [волосы]

ŋāla hand [кисть], arm [рука]
ŋāla bəgɨi limbs [руки и ноги]
ŋəgɨlə bi səgɨən pink [розовый], light pink [светло-розовый]
ŋəgɨən light [светлый]
ŋəgɨən bi clear [ясно]
ŋələcɨsu timid [боязливый]
ŋələcɨjuri be afraid of [бояться]
ŋələpsi dangerous [опасный]

ηələpsi fear [страшный]
ηələpsi jaka monster [чудовище]
ηələwəsi safe [безопасный]
ηērumburi shine [светить]
ηērun light [свет]
ηonilāni length [длина]
ηonimi long [длинный]
ηuirə shoulder [плечо]

Обо (one's) share (п.) [доля]
obolaori separate [разделять], share [распределять]
ōci north [север]
ōcija la bi orōn reindeer [(северный) олень]
ogda boat [лодка]
ōgwan pumpkin [тыква]
ōi little [мало]
ōinagwambōri reduce [сокращать]
oja ojacjani nəktəuri heap up [наваливать]
ojajja pasi outside [внешняя часть]
ojon badger [барсук]
ojocjōri cut down [экономить]
ojōri kiss [целовать]
okci nai doctor [врач]
okcičjōri heal/cure [лечить]
oksaran owl [сова]
okto drug [лекарство]
oktowa omjōri take medicine [принимать лекарство]
olbjacjōri guide [водить]
olbimbōri bring (somebody) [привести кого-л.]
ōlbimbōri bring [приносить]
olgjan pig [свинья]
olgjan uliksəni pork [свинина]
olgomi pheasant [фазан]
olokjana suddenly [вдруг]
olopsi hard/violent [резкий]

- omjori** drink [пить], drink milk [пить молоко]
omo cellar/pit [нора, берлога]
omo nest [гнездо]
omōsjori accumulate/save up [копить], be piled up [накапли-
 ваться]
omokta egg [яйцо]
omol belt [пояс], waistband [ремень]
omolɣa loin [талия]
onikan brook [ручей]
onimi long [длинный]
ōnjwambori float [плавать], swim [плавать]
oŋāka infant [младенец]
oŋbo hip [зад, ягодица]
oŋbōri forget [забывать]
oŋdo truthful [правдивый]
ōŋkwambori grazing [пасти]
ōŋkoca stock farm [пастбище]
opa flour [мука]
oporo nose [нос]
oporo saŋgarni nostril [ноздря]
orkɪla bi sad [печальный], gloomy [грустный]
orkɪloxa nai sacrifice [жертва]
orkin not good [нехороший], bad [плохой]
orkin ənu syphilis [сифилис]
orkɪnla worse [хуже]
orkɪsjori feel aggrieved [обижаться]
orōn daughter-in-law [невестка], sister-in-law [жена брата мужа]
orōn deer [олень]
orōn nantani deerskin [оленья шкура]
orōn uliksəni venison [оленина, мясо оленя]
osi future [будущее]
osimi mutəi jaka opportunity/chance/occasion [возможность,
 шанс]
osiwambori desire [желать]
osisjori protest [протестовать]

osjori become [стать]
osjori happen/occur [возникать, происходить]
ōsjori clean (v.) [убирать]
ota shoes [обувь]
otalagōri put on/wear [надевать на ноги, обувать]
otoljori realize [осознавать], understand [понимать]
otoloiso skillful [умелый]
oton jar [горшок]
ōwoi p̄aru outer trousers [вторые штаны]
ōwoi t̄ətwə upper garment [верхняя одежда]
ōwori climb [сесть]

Pa liver [печень]
pācilaori clap [ударять ладонью]
paŋa palm [ладонь]
paŋgasalbi p̄lkjori rub ones hands [потирать]
paixapsi boring [скучный]
pajakt ama topto straw rope [верёвка]
pajaktaji aŋgoxan topto straw rope [верёвка]
pāji separate [отдельный]
pājilagōri separate (vt.) [разделяться]
pajimta wild onion [дикорастущий зелёный лук]
pajiral stage [сцена]
pajiran wall [стена]
pakaŋ ball [мяч]
pakci dark [тёмный]
pakcila bi njuŋjan indigo blue [тёмно-синий]
paksi talent/capacity [талант, способность]
palan floor [пол]
palgan sole of foot [подошва стопы]
palwa hammer [молоток]
paṁācjori wander [блуждать]
paṁaori get lost [терять дорогу, заблуждаться]
paŋjaciko mirror [зеркало]

- panjan** shadow [тень]
paŋgacin fortunetelling [гаданье]
paɔ cannon [пушка]
pāwa window [окно]
pāwawa ʒapaci bəɾən lintel [перемычка двери или окна, при-
 толока]
paōɾjɔri swim [плавать]
para uncle (father's elder brother) [старший брат отца], uncle
 (father's younger brother) [дядя], husband of a paternal
 aunt [муж сестры отца], husband of a maternal aunt [муж
 сестры матери]
para sled [сани]
parpin fresh [свежий]
pasi part [часть]
pasljetsvja result [последствие, результат]
patalan maid [девушка]
pəgəjə ujəci toŋdoji nəuxən vertical [вертикальный]
pəgui pəmun lower lip [нижняя губа]
pəgui xuktə lower teeth [нижние зубы]
pəjə forehead [лоб]
pəiŋən knee [колени]
pəiŋəndui ɪɪsɟɔri sit on ones knees [стоять на коленях]
pəisi down [вниз]
pəisi nəkūri bring down [спускать]
pəkəsi heat [жар], hot [горячий]
pəkəsi mwə hot water [горячая вода], hot spring [горячий
 источник]
pəku hot (weather) [жарко]
pəmun lip [губа]
pəntə worm [червяк], earthworm [дождевой червь]
pəŋpəŋ biʒaka powder/flour [порошок]
pəŋsəku jar [кувшин]
pəɾəl floor/ground/bottom [дно]
pəɾən defeat [поражение], failure [неудача]
pəɾəuri lose [проигрывать], be defeated [терпеть поражение]

- pərgəuri** taste (v.) [пробовать]
pərgəuri try [пытаться, пробовать]
pəru trousers [штаны, брюки]
pərxı west [запад]
pikicjori (sjundu mōpi ~) sunbathe [загорать]
pikin Beijing [Пекин]
pikjori roast, bake [печь]
piktə child [ребёнок]
piktərən grandson [внук], granddaughter [внучка], great-grand-
son [правнук], great-granddaughter [правнучка]
piktərən nephew [племянник], niece [племянница]
piktəwə bāracin amin stepfather [отчим]
piktəwə bāracin ənin stepmother [мачеха]
pılakta woodpecker [дятел]
pılkjori stroke [гладить]
pınur arrowhead [наконечник стрелы, остриё стрелы]
pıxur winnow [веялка]
pjagdan birch [берёза]
pjo ticket [билет]
pjokjacin whistle [свист]
pjokjan pipe [дудка]
pjoncjori fart [пукать]
pjoncjori pun wind/fart [газы]
pləwə bāori beneficial [выгодный]
poıkaŋko bja September [сентябрь]
poıka globe [шар]
poıacin herpes [герпес]
poıpındai impatient/quick-tempered [нетерпеливый]
poıkson corner [угол]
poıkto road/path [путь]
poıktoıa on the way/half way [по дороге]
poılcin cheek [щека]
poılıkta nice [добрый]
poılon torini fever [температура]
poıлта blanket [одеяло]

- poŋdan** mold [плесень]
pōron saw [пила]
porgin case [случай]
porjori aim [целить]
poron top [вершина]
porxo ship [корабль]
porxōto ship [корабль]
pos straight [прямо]
pos bi steep [крутой, отвесный]
pos bjəsi slightly sloping [пологий]
posiko blade/edge [лезвие], razor [бритва]
posjori cut (hair) [стричься], shave [бриться], mow [косить],
 shear sheep [стричь]
potagin lamp oil [керосин], oil lamp [светильник]
primierbə būmi for instance/for example [наприме]
pūcjuri blow [дуть]
puikūri jump [прыгать]
puisjuēmburi boil (vt.) [кипятить]
puisjuri boil (vi.) [кипеть]
puisixə mwə boiled water [кипяток, кипячёная вода]
pujə wound [рана]
pujəljuri wound [ранить]
pujəntun wound [ранение]
pujuwuri boil [варить]
pujuwuxən cirowoxan uliksə fried boiled meat [поджаренное
 варёное мясо]
pujuwuxən xando bələ boiled rice [варёный рис]
puksin storm/tempest [буря]
pulə profit [прибыль], surplus [избыток]
pulə rest/remnant [остаток]
pulə bjuri be left over [быть в излишке]
puləguxən rest/remnant [остаток]
puləwə bāori benefit/profit [выгода]
puləwə bāori receive [получать прибыль]
pulsjuri come [приходить]

pulsjuri jaka vehicle [средства транспорта]

pūn smell [запах]

puncilkən hedgehog [ёж]

puŋjəktən ashes [пепел, зола]

puntu antlers of deer [панты]

pūŋgə snowstorm [метель]

pūŋgicjuri smell (vt.) [нюхать]

puŋku shawl [платок]

pūŋku osjori smell (vi.) [пахнуть]

puŋnəgūri expel [выгонять]

puŋnəuri drive [гнать]

purən ambani tiger [тигр]

purən bəjun beasts [дикий зверь]

purən kəksə wildcat [дикая кошка]

purukwən thumb [большой палец]

purukwən gajakuan aldani span [пядь]

pūwuri paralyze [затекать]

puxin bowels [кишка]

pwaldwani sometimes [иногда]

-ragda only [только]

-rəgdə only [только]

rūbl rouble [рубль]

Sabo boots [сапоги]

sabsi kɪrani riverside [речной берег]

sagji old (sb) [старый]

sagji mo wither [старое дерево]

sagjɪlsal tuigəci ancestral shrine [место поклонения предкам]

sarca mark [отметка]

sarja sieve [решето, сито]

sana probably/perhaps [может быть]

saksi magpie [сорока]

saljori affect/put on airs [чваниться]

saman shaman [шаман, шаманка]

- saŋgarko sīran** tube/pipe [трубочка]
sāŋjori throw away [выбрасывать]
saŋjakan haze (n.) [дымка]
saŋjan smoke [дым]
saola water tank [бак для воды]
sāori know [знать], famous [известный]
sar bi mīkina chaff [мелкая мякина]
sarāori be weary of [приесться]
sarbi chopsticks [палочки]
sarbi sharp [острый]
sarmakta eyebrow [бровь], eyelash [ресница]
sārsijani secretly [тайком]
saxarin black [чёрный]
sāwambori report [сообщать]
sāwan signal [сигнал]
sāwasi don't know [не знать]
sə age [возраст]
səgjalə bi njuḡjuŋ purple [красно-фиолетовый]
səgjalə bjando red-bean [красные бобы]
səgjalə cinjo red pepper [красный перец]
səgjan red [красный]
səiŋə gills [жабры]
səjən cart [телега], coach [каreta], carriage [повозка]
səkcjəuri lay [постилать]
səkrəcjuri bite (v. animal/man) [кусать]
səksə blood [кровь]
səksə xəjəini bleed [кровоточить]
səksəŋkurə white (silver) poplar [тополь белый]
səktəpun mat [подстилка], mattress [матрас]
sələ iron [железо]
sələkən wire [провода]
sələmə pokto railway [железная дорога], [железнодорожный
 путь]
səm bjuri thread a needle [продевать]
sənəuri wake up [просыпаться]

- sāpə** marten [соболь, куница]
səptūri rust [ржаветь]
sərūwuri wake up [разбудить]
səsəxə pharynx [глотка]
səsxə chin [подбородок]
səuləuri search for [обыскивать]
səurə silk [шёлк]
səurəmə kupən silk thread [шёлковая нитка]
si you [ты]
sidəri bracelet [браслет]
sigjipun wooden comb [деревянная расчёска], a coarse comb
 [редкий гребень]
sigjuri comb [расчёсываться]
sigwan watermelon [арбуз]
sikpi narrow [узкий]
sikpi puxin small intestine [тонкая кишка]
siksə evening [вечер]
siksə guxən late [поздний]
siksə taondwani nightly/every evening [каждый вечер]
sikūn new [новый]
sikūn aɲgani New Year [Новый Год]
sikūn mədəsəl news [новости]
sɪlacjori bloom [цвести]
sɪləmsə dew [роса]
sɪlɪa plate/dish [тарелка]
sɪljuri weave [ткать]
sɪljuxən nukətə braided hair [заплетённые волосы]
sɪlkōri wash [мыть, стирать]
sɪltə gallbladder [жёлчь]
sɪluktə ant [муравей]
sɪlun dry [сухой]
sɪlun ərin dry season [засушливый сезон]
sɪlun na land [суша], dry ground [сухая почва]
sim bi (nai) quiet [тихий]
sɪmanani snow (v.) [идёт снег]

- sımata** snow [снег]
sımata pwəlini avalanche [снежная лавина]
sımsə oil [масло]
simwəcjuri whisper [шептать]
simuksə fat [жир], oil/grease [масло]
sınajjori poverty [бедность, нищета]
sınəji poor [бедный]
sıŋakta fur [мех], wool [шерсть]
sıŋaktako tət wə fur clothes [одежда из меха]
sıŋaktama tət wə fur clothes [одежда из меха]
sıŋgərə mouse [мышь]
sıŋgərəuri suppress [притеснять]
sıŋgi/si your [твой]
sıŋmisin cough [кашель]
sıŋmisjuri cough (v.) [кашлять]
sıŋmu tongue [язык]
sıpsiki grasshopper [кузнечик]
sıragōri connect [соединять], continue [продолжать]
sırāori be continued/be kept on [продолжаться]
sırāori extend [продлять]
sırgumburi tremble [дрожать]
sırgumburi ənu malaria [малярия]
sırjori hide oneself [прятаться]
sırjori squeeze [доить]
sırjori ixan milch cow [дойная корова]
sıru forefinger [указательный палец]
sıru rasp [напильник]
sırūri sharpen (knife) [точить]
sısan bwani Japan [Япония]
sıxən past [прошное]
sıxən bja last month [прошлый месяц]
sıxən inisəl the other day [прошлые дни]
sjalta charcoal [древесный уголь]
sjama na sandy ground/soil [песчаная почва]
sjan ear [ухо]

- sjan** sand [песок]
sjanto fist [кулак]
sjaŋko na sandy ground/soil [песчаная почва]
sjaŋsa drawer [ящик]
sjawambori feed [кормить]
sjaori eat [есть], eat milk [есть молоко]
sjaoriwa pujuwuri cook [готовить]
sjaorjwa taidoi хаосjori puŋku dish towel [кухонное полотенце]
sjaorjwa taori kucəŋ cleaver [кухонный нож]
sjaptaŋgi food [еда, пища, продукты питания]
sjaptaŋgi provisions [продовольствие]
sjapton ear-flaps [наушники для утепления]
sjasimba agbimbōri cry (animal) [издавать звуки]
sjasin sound [звук]
sjasjoltōri cry (animal) [издавать звуки]
sjasisjori be torn [рваться]
sjata sugar [сахар]
sjataŋgi prey [корм]
sjəpurun worm [червяк]
sjoar chisel [зубило, долото]
sjucixin wen/lump [шишка]
sjun sun [солнце]
sjun garpaŋi sunrise [восход солнца]
sjun tokoni noon [полдень]
sjun tokoni juŋjələni morning [до обеда]
sjun tokoni sjucəni the afternoon [после обеда]
sjun tuguini sunset [заход солнца]
sjur ənəi nai tourist [прохожий]
slivoŋfināi simsə butter [масло]
soci fin [плавник]
sociki fin [плавник]
sogdata fish [рыба]
sogdata nūci girmaksani small fish bones [мелкие рыбы кости]
sogjamasjori fishing [рыбная ловля]
sōgjon yellow [жёлтый]

- sojōri** abuse (v.) [браниться]
sojōri scold [ругать]
soktoċjōri get drunk/get dizzy [быть пьяным, опьянеть]
solgıxa green [зелёный]
soli fox [лиса]
soljori mix/blend [смешивать]
soljoxa osjori get mixed [смешиваться]
sonjon election [выборы]
sonjōri choose [выбирать], select [избирать]
soᅅgōri cry [плакать]
soᅅta deep [глубокий]
sopān elephant [слон], dragon [дракон]
sopān gjarmaksani ivory [слоновая кость]
sora flea [блоха], housebug/bedbug [клоп]
sorin quarrel [ссора]
sorjosi quarrel [ссориться]
sorso bud [буто́н]
sosi fifty [пятьдесят]
sōsjori dip up [наливать]
sosxa whip [кнут, бич]
sugbin steam/vapor [пар]
sugbindu puċūwuri evaporate/steam [готовить на пару]
sugjun brown [коричневый]
suglən present/gift [подарок], souvenir [сувенир]
suglauri dedicate [преподносить]
suglauri present (v.) [дарить]
sūktu branch [ветка]
sūməcən secret [тайна]
sumul sinew [сухожилие]
surə axe [топор]
susūcjuri see off [проводить]
susūri start out/depart [отправляться]
suxaputnāj saoxoxa army [сухопутная армия]
swakta sagebrush [полынь]
swanda garlic [чеснок]

swasako brush [щётка]

swə you (pl.) [вы], you (honorific form) [вы], your (pl.) [ваш]

swəksə string [шнурок]

swəksə torch [факел]

swəŋgi your (pl.) [ваш]

tacin habit [привычка]

tācin expense [расход]

tačjoci nai student/pupil [ученик]

tačjocjori learn [учиться]

tačjori be accustomed to [привыкать]

tagılaıcaori murun aim/goal/purpose [цель]

tagılaori jaka duty [обязанность]

tāi jakawa mutəwəsi fail [терпеть неудачу]

taıbo girder [балочная ферма]

taıcaori desire [желать]

tājjalan loss [убыток, утрата]

tākōwambori introduce [знакомить]

tākōri acquaintance [знакомый]

takto storehouse [склад]

taktōlama səjən bicycle [велосипед]

taktōlaori step on [наступать]

talakan light [огонёк]

taloma aljo birchbark case [берестяной туес]

tamagōri pick up [подбирать]

tamāori collect/gather [собирать]

tamnja fog [туман]

tamnjaŋko foggy [туманно]

tamnjaŋko bwa haze [мгла]

tawa fire [огонь]

tawado xolgičjori dry by the fire [сушить]

tawaŋkicaori force/make [заставлять]

taodan answer [ответ]

taodaori answer [отвечать]

taodaori compensate [компенсировать]

- taombori** consider [считать], count [считать]
taori business [дело]
taori do [делать]
taōri correct [исправлять], mend/repair [чинить, ремонтировать]
tāori light (v.) [зажигать], turn on a light [включать]
taosi that way [туда]
taoxa glass [стекло]
taoxamba dōjji ulēsuri be satisfied [удовлетворяться]
targon fat [толстый]
tarjori plant [сажать]
tarpāki gloves [перчатки]
taso agdawasi doubtful [сомнительный]
tatagōri lengthen [вытягивать]
tataori pull [тянуть]
tataori apara camera [фотоаппарат]
taxi shelf [полка]
təcicəuri put on/wear [носить]
təi that [то, тот]
təi kaltājja away/that way [та сторона]
təimburi rest [отдыхать]
təimburi ini a day off/a holiday [выходной день]
təin rest (n.) [отдых]
təisəl those things [те]
təjə truth [правда]
təjəku sincere [верный]
təjən faith [вера]
təkcin thick/dense [густой]
təkəuri explode [взрываться]
tələ soon [скоро]
təmən camel [верблюд]
təmtəku bridge [мост]
təmtəŋku bəgjələni under [под мостом]
təmu raft [плот]
təni balji njajaxa sprout [росток]
təni baljigoi njajaxa bud of a grass [росток травы]

- təni əsi** just now [только что]
təni osi amtaka bear fruit (v.) [завязываться]
təni sɪrjoxa molako raw milk [парное молоко]
təŋ very [очень]
təŋ bi genuine [подлинный]
təŋ bjəsi false/fake [фальшивый]
təŋ dəi very large [очень большой]
təŋ əgji a lot [очень много]
təŋ gucukuli wonderful [прекрасный]
təŋ nūci very small [очень маленький]
təŋ ōi very small amount [очень мало]
təŋ təjə xəsəwə būuri swear [клясться]
təŋ tərək bi indeed/I see! [совершенно верно]
təŋ tɔŋdo exact [точный]
təŋ ulən excellent [отличный]
təŋki puddle [лужа]
təŋku saddle [седло]/stool [табуретка]
təŋjən floor [этаж]
təp təp taori drop [капать]
təpɕiūwuri begin (vt.) [начинать]
təpətən dance (n.) [танец]
təpətəuri dance (v.) [танцевать]
tərək bi firm [достоверный]
tərək bi right [верно, прав, верный], truthful [правдивый]
tərək bi wrong [правильный]
tərək bjəsi wrong [неверный], mistaken [неправильный]
tərək cado just [как раз]
tərək ərindu just [как раз]
tərək osjori get accomplished [осуществляться]
tərək xɪsaŋgōri judgment [рассуждение]
tərgədəuri doubt [сомневаться]
təsjuri sit [сидеть]
tətwə clothes [одежда]
tətwəi acogowori take off [раздеваться]
tətwələguwuri put on [одеваться]

- tətuɡūri** put a ring on [надевать]
təwə luggage/baggage [багаж]
təwəksə cloud [облако]
təwəksəku cloudy [облачно]
təwəksəku bwa cloudy weather [облачная погода]
təuri sit down [садиться]
təuri stand up [вставать]
təwur cartridge (for a gun) [патрон]
təxə basis [основа], ground/foundation [фундамент]
tjas bi be full of [полный, полностью заполненный]
tjəsə ruble [рубль]
to moose [лось]
to uliksəni roe meat [мясо водяного оленя]
tōi waters edge [берег]
toiban plane [рубанок]
toikāmācjori fight [драться]
toikāmbori hit/beat [бить]
toŋga five [пять]
toŋga gajakuan aldani span [пядь]
toŋgacja fifth [пятый]
toja lead [свинец]
tokōmpasi center [центральная часть]
tokon middle [середина]
tokon cumcwən middle finger [средний палец]
tokondolani oblolaori divide into halves [делить пополам]
tōkpon ladder [лестница], staircase [лестница]
tolkim dream [сон, сновидение]
tolkimba icōri dream a dream [видеть сон]
toŋdo right [прав, верный], sincere [верный], straight [прямой]
toŋdo bjəsi wrong [неверный]
toŋdo jaoca straight line [прямая линия]
toŋdo pokson angle [угол]
toŋdo puxin rectum [прямая кишка]
toŋdoji straight [прямо]
toŋgasjori touch [трогать]

- tōwori** climb [подниматься]
top bi point/dot [точка]
topicjori spit (v.) [плевать]
topto rope [канат]
tora pillar [столб]
totapja after this (that) time [потом]
totapjatagoi taori postpone [откладывать]
toxala clay [глина]
toxalako na muddy/marsh ground [глиняная почва]
toxalama jo marshy house [дом из глины]
toxalama na muddy/marsh ground [глиняная почва]
toxalawa jəŋgicimi aŋgoxan earthenware [керамика]
tugbūri drop (vt.) [ронять]
tugdə rain [дождь]
tugdəini rain (v.) [идёт дождь]
tugdəini ərin rainy season [дождливый сезон, сезон дождей]
tugdəwə bāori get wet [попасть под дождь]
tugjə lynx [рысь]
tūgūri (sun) set (v.) [заходит]
tui but/however [так]
tui (Do it) that way. [так]
tui bi like that [такой], such [таков]
tui umburi osini namely/that is [то есть, именно]
tūicəmi pulsjuri shake (vi.) [шататься]
tuiŋkūri move (vi.) [двигаться]
tuitu bi and so on [и так далее]
tuiūri entertain/treat [угощать]
tukən cousin [двоюродный брат]
tukpəmburi nail (v.) [забивать]
tukpən nail/spike [гвоздь]
tuk-tuk tumən billion [миллиард]
tukuru bottle [бутылка]
tul-tul always [всегда]
tumən million [миллион]
tun banner [знамя]

tūn flag [флаг]
tundūri hesitate [колебаться], lag/delay [задерживаться]
tunjəpun stick [трость]
tunɔdə willow [ива]
tunɔgən breast [грудь]
tunɔsərəuri translate [переводить]
turgəji soon [скоро]
turgən fast [быстрый]
turgən xəjə rapid stream [быстрое течение]
turgəni speed [скорость]
turgənji quickly [быстро]
turgun reason [повод], cause [причина], motive [мотив]
turguncimi bjuri notice [быть внимательным]
tūri drop (vi.) [падать]
turin pay [зарплата]
tūtɔwəci aɔngani last year [прошлый год]
tūtɔwənə juliləni bicin aɔngani the year before last [поза-
 прошлый год]
tutumi nɔjəuri rush out [выбежать]
tutūri run [бежать]
tūwuri fall [падать], fall down [падать]
twə winter [зима]
twəci iuri sink down [погружаться]

Ucə diarrhea [понос]
ui who [кто]
uidə icəsijəni ənəuri sneak into [пробирается]
uidə xəsəwəni daksjori support [поддерживать]
ujəjə pəɔgəci tɔɔdoji nəuxən vertical [вертикальный]
ujəkən box [коробка]
uikə door [дверь]
uilə above [вверху]
uilə dəɔgdəcjuri turn around while flying [летать высоко]
uimət taori obey [следовать]
uinu someone [кто-то, кто-нибудь]

- uṅgi** whose [чей]
uṅginu bjuri belong to [принадлежать]
uisi up [вверх]
ujwədə chaosida ənun kicəuri tempt [завлекать]
ujwədə хэм агдай (nai) naïve [простодушный]
ujugūri connect/join [связывать]
ujun jaka living thing/creature [живое существо]
ujuri bind [связывать]
ujin young [детёныш]
ujin domestic animal [домашний скот]
ujin бə этəxi nai stock farmer [скотовод]
ujin omoni stable/cowshed [хлев]
ujjuri bring sb. up/rear (v.) [воспитывать]
ukjuṅ ukjuṅ bi soft [мягкий]
uksun dump [влажный, сырой]
uləkən nice/sympathetic [симпатичный]
ulən glorious [славный]
ulən good [хороший], pleasant [приятный]
ulən cikсə Good evening. [Добрый вечер!]
ulən cimi Good morning. [Доброе утро!]
ulən ini Good afternoon. [Добрый день!]
ulən osiwambori improve [улучшать]
ulən takōri familiar [хорошо знакомый, близкий]
ulənji aoroso Good night. [Спокойной ночи!]
ulənji orkinji mənə dolari bjuri relation [отношения, связь]
ulənji ősicjori put in order/tidy up [приводить в порядок]
ulənji puṅkuji bjuri sweet smelling [пахнуть хорошо]
ulənlə better [лучше]
uləsi gurun lover [влюблённые]
uləsin love (n.) [любовь]
uləsisu mild [нежный]
uləsjuri cute [милый]
uləsjuri love (v.) [любить]
ulgi squirrel [бурундук]
uliksə meat [мясо], muscle [мышца]

- ulpicə** embroidery [вышивка]
ulpin sewing [шитьё]
ulpjuri sew [шить]
ūmburi thaw [таять]
umburi təŋ təjəku pasini substance/essence [суть, сущность]
uməkəcjuri fishing [рыбная ловля]
uməkən hook (for fishing) [рыболовный крючок]
uməkən sirxəni fishing-line [леска]
undəxən board [доска]
unəcin measure [мера]
unəcjuri measure/gauge [измерять]
uŋci heel [пятка]
uŋkurəuri send [посылать]
urəuri grow (vi.) [расти]
urūbl ruble [рубль]
urūmburi (kəkusəlbə) grow (animate thing) [растить, выращи-
 вать]
usə seed [семя], grain [зёрнышко]
usimbə taī nai farmer [крестьянин]
usin field [поле], cultivated land [пашня], vegetable garden
 [огород]
uspjəxəwə opowaŋkicaori succeed [добиваться успехов]
uwui pəmun upper lip [верхняя губа]
uwui xuktə upper teeth [верхние зубы]

Vajanna marskōj caoxa navy [военно-морские силы]
vajanna vazdofnāj caoxa air force [военно-воздушные силы]

- Wācaori** struggle [бороться]
wācjori bark (v.) [лаять]
wāicamji a hunter [охотник]
wāicaori hunt [охотиться]
wəjoaori be broke down [повреждаться]
wəjəljori spoil [портить]

wāmi thick/big [толстый]
wāmi bəgji calf [икры]
wāmi bəgji thigh [бедро]
wāmi topto rope [канат]
wanilāni length [длина]
wanimi long [длинный]
wanimiraori extend [продлять]
wāŋkoli weasel [хорёк]
wāŋkoli mōni poplar [тополь]
wāori kill [убивать], get rid of/take off [устранять]
wāswana little while ago [недавно]
wāta wave [волна]
wāta ojawani turgənji ənəuri drift [носиться по волнам]
wəgji suŋurə stretch (out) [растянуться]
wērə female (animal) [самка]

Xabdata leaf [лист]

xacoxan hanging kettle [подвесной котёл]
xadəcjori avoid [избегать]
xado amount/quantity [количество]
xado how many/how much [сколько, сколько штук]
xado sə How old are you? [Сколько (Вам) лет?]
xadoko sickle [серп], scythe [коса]
xagdon cellar/pit [нора, берлога]
xai what [что]
xaicida mwəmət ĩuri permeate [просачиваться]
xaida bini bəun location [месторасположение]
xaida bwado balji nai inhabitant [житель]
xaida jaka how many kind are there? [вид, сорт]
xaida jaka dolani kamor bjuri contain [содержать]
xaida osigwani burbūri life [жизнь]
xaida osixani effect [эффект]
xaida xuiġlāni weight [вес]
xaidə хэм taori jaka means [средство]
xaido where [где]

- xaido da xəm** everywhere [везде, всюду]
xaidoda scope [сфера]
xaiḡi da ɲələsi bold/fearless [бесстрашный]
xaiḡida jobori jaka tool [орудие]
xaiḡoi What did you come here (to do)? [Зачем]
xaiko-da bjuri have [иметь]
xaikono bjuri possess [обладать, владеть]
xailano ənəuri go through [проходить через что-л.]
xaimi Why did you come here? [Почему]
xaino something [что-то, что-нибудь]
xaiŋgi which/what [какой]
xaiwa da turguncjəsi indifferent [безразличный]
xaiwada baljjoambori hatch [выводить]
xaiwada tagoi naiji gisurəndūri consult [советоваться]
xaiwada tami mutəini ability [способность]
xaiwada taxanjām muricjuri suspect [подозревать]
xaiwano sjur ənəuri pass/go by [проходить мимо чего-л.]
xaja scissors [ножницы]
xajalaori scissor (v.) [резать]
xajon property [имущество]
xajon thing [вещь]
xala last (family) name [фамилия]
xala yoke (n.) [ярмо, хомут]
xalacjori wait [ждать]
xāli when [когда]
xāli no once upon a time [когда-то]
xaljāori yoke horse [запрягать]
xamacada osjocanimat taōri condition [условие]
xamarjori late [опаздывать]
xamasi backward [назад]
xamiḡdan mōni poplar [тополь]
xamila back [сзади, позади]
xamoroi the last [последний]
xamoroi ərinsəldu the latest/the most recent [в последнее время]

- xando bələ** crop [культура], rice [рис], rice plant [рис]
xanjom xanjom njanjori ruminant [пережёвывать]
xaŋgisıla bi special [особенный]
xaŋgisıla icəjəuri look askance at [искоса смотреть]
xaŋgo crucian carp [карась]
xaŋmaori wither [вянуть]
xaŋpacjori overtake [догонять]
xawaŋi armpit [подмышка]
xāocjori grind/polish [растирать]
xaoida a certain [некий]
xaoida nai any one [любой человек]
xaoloca swelling/rash [отёк]
xaolōri swell [отекает]
xaoi ʃas What time? [который час?]
xāori rub [вытирать]
xāori bəun pier [причал], wharf [пристань]
xaosan paper [бумага]
xaosi where (direction) [куда]
xaosida pulsjuri travel/journey/trip [путешествие, поездка]
xaosino jījūri go back [возвращаться куда-л.]
xaosino mocogōri go back [возвращаться куда-л.]
xapol broom [метла]
xapoljori sweep [подметать]
xapon ambani leopard [леопард]
xara strap [лямка]
xaraxin elm (tree) [вяз]
xarba shallow (adj.) [мелкий]
xarpjori cut/slice [резать]
xasar wing [крыло]
xasasin pursuit [погоня]
xasasjori chase [преследовать]
xasisjori pursue [преследовать]
xədumbūwuri shake (vi.) [шататься]
xədun wind [ветер]
xədunjini blow [дует ветер]

- xəjəuri** flow [течь], leak out [протекать]
xəjuktə wild onion [дикорастущий зелёный лук]
xələ stammering [заика]
xəm all [всё, все], entirely [полностью]
xəmdə abdomen [живот]
xəmə bjuri keep quiet [молчать]
xəni mortar [ступа]
xənju light [лёгкий]
xəŋgəl osiwāmbori liberate [освобождать]
xərwəuri explode [взрываться]
xərwəwuri fall down [обваливаться]
xəpʊljuri destroy [разрушать]
xərcjuri gnaw [грызть]
xəgə frog [лягушка]
xərgədpin bat [летучая мышь]
xərəktə skin [кожа]
xərsjuri call [звать], appeal [призывать]
xəsə language [язык], speech [речь]
xəsəi doljgoriwa gələi (nar) strict [строгий]
xəsəni ulən kind [любезный]
xəsəni xuiḡə rough [грубый]
xəsəŋku dictionary [словарь]
xəsəwə buwuri promise [обещание]
xəsiktə scale [чешуя]
xəsjuri call [звать]
xətəuri win [выигрывать], win [побеждать]
xəucilə rib [ребро]
xəwən lake [озеро]
xəutə lungs [лёгкие]
xɪsaŋgōri say [говорить]
xocjampa vine [лоза]
xocɪn well [колодец]
xocjori twist (rope) [крутить]
xoda price [цена]
xodako jaka value [ценность]

- xodasi nai** merchant [торговец]
xodasjori sell [продавать]
xoiksa bubble [пена]
xoipon earrings [серьги]
хоjјori accomplish [завершать]
хоjјori stop [прекращать], end [кончатся], finish [кончать]
хоjo son in law [зять]
xolakta reed [тростник]
xolaori read [читать]
xoldon calni əm utu squared [квадратный]
xoldonciji kəcərјuri turn (vt.) [поворачивать]
xolgiсјori dry (vt.) [сушить]
xolgiсra pujuwuxən uliksə boiled dried meat [варёное сушёное
мясо]
xolgiсoxan uliksə dried meat [сушёное мясо]
xolgoca drought [засуха]
xolgokta reed [тростник]
xolgomosјori thirsty [испытывать жажду]
xolgōri dry (vi.) [сохнуть]
xolgoxan njajaxa wither [сухая трава]
xoli raven [ворон]
xōljori turn round [объезжать]
xomicin fasting [голодовка]
хomiсјori starve [голодать]
хomjo hungry [голодный]
хomno wrist [запястье], back of hand [тыльная сторона руки]
хонсiraori snore [храпеть]
xōnda taida at least [по крайней мере]
xoni sheep [овца], ram [баран]
xōni all kinds of [всякий]
xōni how [как]
xōni da biji icəuri shape [вид]
xoni molakoni ewes milk [овечьё молоко]
xoni nantajјani aŋgōxa rimin sheepskin belt [ремень из
овечьей шкуры]

- xoni sɪŋaktani** wool [овечья шерсть]
xoni uliksəni mutton [баранина]
xoŋjakan ring [кольцо]
xoŋjan spoon [ложка]
xōnɪda acagwasi cop goigoi jaka direct opposition [прямая
 противоположность]
xōnɪda bi nai character [характер]
xōnɪda taori method [способ]
xonin ba ətūri nai shepherd [пастух]
xoŋgɪkta blood vessel [кровеносные сосуды]
xoŋgorci stinking [вонючий]
xoŋgori smell (vi.) [пахнуть]
xōŋko rock [скала]
xoŋma xoŋma bi gray [серый]
xoŋswan bəgji calf (n. part of the leg) [голень]
xorakta bark [кора]
xorāori bear [родить]
xorɪcjori save [спасать]
xorin twenty [двадцать]
xorin əmu twenty one [двадцать один]
xorin puləmjə more than twenty [двадцать с лишним]
xorɪncja twentieth [двадцатый]
xorjɪŋgōri surround [окружать]
xorōŋkola oak [дуб]
xosa lako trigger [спусковой крючок оружия]
xosakta nail/toenail [ноготь]
xosɪkta star [звезда]
xosɪsjori scratch/itchy [чесаться]
xoto bald (head) [лысый]
xoto skull [череп]
xoton city [город]
xuicən elbow [локоть]
xujə horn [рог]
xuigə heavy [тяжёлый]
xuigu tail [хвост]

- xuigudu bi dægđəcə** tail feather [хвостовые перья]
xuimu navel [пуп]
xuiru bended [согнутый], crooked [кривой]
xuiru jaoca curve [кривая линия]
xuirurjuri bend [изгибать]
xujuingū ninety [девяносто]
xujun nine [девять]
xujun bja July [июль]
xuju vesica [мочевой пузырь]
xukcūcəuri assault, assail [совершать налёт]
xukcūri attack [нападать]
xukcūri Moran war cry [крик]
xuktə tooth [зуб]
xukun bag [сумка]
xukūri wrap [завертывать, упаковывать]
xūlbūri pour [лить]
xūlbūri spill [проливать]
xuləuri dig [копать]
xūljən chord/bowstring [тетива]
xulji palan under-floor heating system [пол с подогревом]
xuljjuəmburi heat [нагревать]
xuljjuwuri heat [нагревать]
xulu chipmunk [белка]
xulumbūwuri bring down [выгружать]
xulungūri come down [сходить]
xumdu lean [худой]
xumilun horned owl [филин]
xumun tomb [могила]
xuŋ bja March [март]
xupikən toy [игрушка]
xupin game/play [игра]
xupjuri play [играть]
xurən mountain [гора]
xurən oŋgoloni cave [пещера]
xurən poroni mountaintop [вершина горы], mountain ridge

[гребень горы]

xurmə needle [игла, иголка]

xurməŋkulə thorn [шип]

xurmi short (adj.) [короткий]

xurmi pokto shortcut [короткий путь]

xuruktu ripe [спелый]

xurūri be done/be boiled [свариться]

xusə vomiting [рвота]

xusə ciko cock [петух]

xusə iman goat (male) [козёл]

xusə ixan bull [бык]

xusə morin stallion [жеребец]

xusə nai man [мужчина]

xusə orōn stag (n. deer) [олень]

xusə piktə son [сын]

xusə piktərəkən great-grandson [праправнук]

xusə piktəwə piktəgui japaori adopt [усыновлять]

xusəuri vomit [рвать]

xusjəddəku iron [утюг]

xusjəku iron [утюг]

xwəŋgwan cucumber [огурец]

xwədəkpjuri disappear [пропадать]

xwədəuri lose [потерять]

xwəksə sleeve [рукав]

xwəksə ana tətwə vest [желетка]

xwəljuri go over ridge [заходить]

Russian Forms

Абрикос apricot

автомобиль car

ад hell

адрес address

активный active

алло hello

алтарь altar

аппендикс appendix

артиллерист artillery

аршин yards

афоризм proverb

Бакенбарды beard

баклажан eggplant

бактерия bacteria

бамбук bamboo

банк bank (financial institution)

банкет feast/banquet

биография biography

благородный noble

бокал wine cup

больница hospital

бочка tin

буква (written) character

Валенки moccasins

влияние influence

военная military operation

воздух air

вокзал railroad station

воскресенье Sunday

вторник Tuesday

вульгарный humble/vulgar

Газета newspaper

галоши galoshes

гаолян kaoliang

гарпун harpoon

герой hero

гигиена sanitation

гид guide (n. a person)

годовщина memorial day/anniversary

гонг gong

гостиница tavern/inn

государственное учреждение public institution

графин decanter

губерния county

Дезинфицировать disinfect

Журнал magazine

Зависеть depend

заграница abroad

задача duty

замок (дворец и крепость) castle

заниматься study

зерно grain

значение meaning

Идеология thought

известь lime (stone)

извиняться apologize

имбирь ginger

императрица empress

иностранец foreigner

йогурт yoghurt

использовать use

история history

Кавалерист cavalry

кадровый the leading members

казах Kazakh (n.)

Казахстан Kazakhstan

календарь calendar

калмык Kalmyk (n.)

карман pocket/bag

карта map

картина drawing

квадрат (regular) square

кипарис cedar

класс class

клиент customer/client

клубника strawberry

компания, фирма company

копейка kopek (currency unit)

королева queen

король king

краситься put on makeup

критиковать criticize

кровать bed

культура culture

кумыс kumiss

кухня kitchen

кыргыз Kyrgyz (n.)

Лагерь camp

лён hemp cloth

лот lot (unit of weight)

Магазин shop

маска mask

материал material
мероприятие event
метр meter
милиционер policeman
министр minister of state
минута minute
мобилизовать mobilize
молоко milk
монарх monarch/sovereign
монах monk
Монголия Mongolia
монета coin (n.)
моряк seaman
музыка music
музыкальный инструмент musical instrument
мул mule

Налог a tax
наложница mistress/concubine
нерв nerve
нефть petroleum
ноль zero
номер number
носки socks

Оазис oasis
образование education
общество society
овощи wild greens
оладьи griddle-cake
опыт experience
ответственность responsibility
открытка post-card
отчёт report
офис office

офицер officer

Парк park

передача,вещание broadcasting

персик peach

пехотинец infantry

печенье cookie

пиджак jacket

пистолет pistol

план plan

планка board

плод fruit/nut

плотина (river) bank

плотник carpenter

площадь area/dimensions

поднос tray

поздравлять congratulate

политика politics

помещик landowner

понедельник Monday

поощрять encourage

поговорка proverb/saying

потомок descendant/offspring

почта post office

поэзия,стихи poetry/poem

право right/authority

президент president

преподавать teach

префектура prefecture

призрак spirit

пример example/instance

провинция province

пропагандировать propagate

простуда cold

простужаться catch a cold

простыня quilt
 профессия occupation
 процент interest
 процессия procession
 пуд rood
 пулемёт machine gun
 пульс pulse
 пшеница wheat
 пятница Friday

Раб slave
 рабочий worker
 радио radio
 разведывать spy (v.)
 развиваться develop
 рай Heaven
 ранг rank
 расследовать investigate
 расчёска comb
 революция revolution
 регион region
 резина rubber
 ремень belt
 рецепт cookery
 роман novel
 Россия russia
 рубашка shirt
 рынок market
 рядовой private (n. military rank)

Сад garden
 самолёт airplane
 свойство nature
 секунда second
 сельское хозяйство agriculture

сигареты cigarette
система system
скульптура sculpture/engraving
слава fame
слива plum
служить serve
собрание meeting
содержание content
солидарность solidarity
состояние state/condition
сотрудничать cooperate
социальное status/social position
спектакль play/drama
спички matches
среда Wednesday
стакан cup/glass
степь steppe
столица capital (city)
страна country/nation
суббота Saturday

Табунщик man who raises horses
Татарстан Tatarstan
театр theater
телеграмма telegram
телефон telephone
температура temperature
тетрадь notebook
техника machinery/tools
техника technique
товар goods
товарищ comrade
тонна ton
трактор tractor
трамвай train

треугольник triangle

труба bugle

Удобрение manure

украшение decoration

урожай harvest

участвовать join/participate

Фабрика factory

факт fact

фактор element

фарфор porcelain

фестиваль festival

фильм movie

фрукты fruit

фураж hay

Хижина hut/lodge

хлопок cotton

храм (religious) temple

хурма persimmon

Центр center

цифра figure

Час hour

часы clock/watch

черепица tile

черешня cherry

четверг Thursday

чиновник government official

число number

чувствовать feel

Школа school

шпион spy

Экономика economy

эксплуатировать exploit

электричество electricity

этикет courtesy/manner

Юбка skirt

Яблоко apple

ярлык label

ячмень barley

Appendix 2

Basic Conversational Expressions

- Russian items of our questionnaire are presented in square brackets.
- Russian words in Nanai are presented as phonetic transcription form and in italic fonts.

1. First meeting

1. Hi. [Здравствуйте.]
ba:ciɣwapu
2. Nice to meet you. [Рад с вами познакомиться.]
sunji ta:kwaljoriwa mi agdanasiji
3. Hi. [Здравствуйте.]
ba:ciɣwapu
4. Nice to meet you, too. [Я тоже рад с вами познакомиться.]
sunji ta:kwaljoriwa mi də agdanasiji
5. My name is Misha. [Меня зовут Миша.]
mi ɣərbui *miʃa*
6. What's your name? [Как вас зовут?]
swə ɣərbusu xo:ni bi
7. My name is Tanja. [Меня зовут Таня.]
mi ɣərbui *tanja*
8. Where is your hometown? [Откуда вы приехали?]
swə xajajjaji gicisu
9. My hometown is Khabarovsk. [Я приехал из Хабаровск.]
mi *xaba:rofskajjaji* gicimbi

10. I'm a stranger here. [Я впервые здесь.]
mi əsi mət əidu biji
11. Where do you live now? [Сейчас где вы живёте?]
əsi swə xaidu baljiso
12. I live in Amursk now. [Сейчас я живу в Амурске.]
əsi mi *amurskadu* baljiji
13. What do you do for a living? [Чем вы занимаетесь?]
xaiwa taisi
14. I'm a school teacher. [Я преподаю в школе.]
mi *ʃkoladu pripadawa* laji
15. Then, what do you do for a living? [А вы чем занимаетесь?]
swə əkuci xaiwa taiso
16. I raise horses. [Я развожу лошадей.]
mi morinsalba ətəxiji
17. How's your family? [Расскажите о вашей семье.]
məпə jo:ŋkam bi gusəgəusu
18. There are my parents, my wife, my son and daughter. [Мои родители, моя жена, сын и дочь.]
mi aminai əninəi asiji xusə piktəi asja piktəi
19. What makes you come here? [По каким делам приехали сюда?]
xai mədə:du əusi jicisu
20. I came here to see my elder brother and younger sister.
[Я приехал сюда навестить старшего брата и младшую сестру.]
mi əusi a:gbi asja nəui sa:ndami jicimbi
21. Have a good time with your brother and sister. [Желаю вам приятно провести время.]
əidu ulə:nji agdapsiji bjusu

2. Visiting

22. How are you? [Как дела?]
da:isi jakasal xo:ni bici

23. I'm fine. [Хорошо.]
ulə:n
24. Is the husband home? [Ваш муж дома?]
swə əjisu jo:gdo bini
25. He's out. [Он ушёл.]
njoani ənuxə
26. When is he coming back? [Когда он придёт?]
xa:li njoani jijuini
27. He'll be back soon. [Скоро придёт.]
ələ jijuɟərə
28. May I help you? [По каким делам?]
xai mədə:lə
29. I have something to ask to your husband. [У меня вопрос
к вашему мужу.]
mi swə əjicjəsə mədəsi:cəi
30. Come in! [Проходите.]
irusu
31. OK. hold your dog, please. [Подержите собаку, пожалуйста.]
indawa ɟarasaoso
32. Please take your coat off! [Раздевайтесь.]
tətwəi aso:so
33. Have a sit. [Садитесь, пожалуйста!]
tə:rusu
34. You can smoke here. [Курите, пожалуйста.]
damaxiwa omjoso
35. I don't smoke. [Я не курю.]
mi omjasimbi
36. Have you taken meal? [Вы ели?]
swə sjaxaso
37. Yes, I have. [Да, ел.]
i:n sjaxambi
38. Where are you coming from? [Откуда вы едете?]
xaja:jjaji ənəisu
39. I came from Vladivostok via Amursk. [Я еду из Амурска
через Владивосток.]
mi *vladivostokajjaji amurskala* ənəi

40. Where are you going? [Куда вы едете?]
 хауси энәису
41. I am going to Nikolajevsk-na-Amur. [Я еду в Николаевск-на-Амуре.]
 ми да:и маҥбодо би *nikolajefkaci* энәи
42. How many people are in your family? [Сколько человек в семье?]
 јоҥкандоасо ходо наи
43. How many adults are in your family? [Сколько взрослых?]
 да:и гурун ходо
44. There are two men. [Двое мужчин.]
 јwәр хусә наи
45. There's a woman. [Одна женщина.]
 әму әктә
46. There are three children. [Трое детей.]
 ilan pikтә
47. How old is your elder son? [Сколько лет старшему сыну?]
 да:и хусә pikтәdwәси ходо сә
48. He is 8 years old. [Ему восемь лет.]
 нjoандоани јакрон сә
49. Is your husband back? [Ваш муж вернулся?]
 swә әјису мосогохани
50. He is not coming back yet. [Ещё не вернулся.]
 әсјә мосогwa
51. Then, has anybody else come? [Тогда кто-нибудь пришёл?]
 tui tai osini ui дә јicini
52. Nobody has come. [Никто не пришёл.]
 uidә әсјә јidәни
53. Now, he's back. [Вот он вернулся.]
 гә нjoани мосогохани
54. Are you all right? [У вас все в порядке?]
 sundu хәм аја
55. We are all right. [Да, все хорошо.]
 i:n хәм улә:n
56. What's wrong with you? [Что нового?]
 sikun хai да би

57. Nothing. [Ничего особенного.]
xaidaaso aba
58. How are you? [Как ваше здоровье?]
swə ajaso nu
59. I'm the same as usual. [Без изменений.]
tui bi:ji bi
60. Have you ever been to Khabarovsk? [Вы бывали в Хабаровске?]
swə xaba:rofskaci pulsixəsu
swə xaba:rofskadu bicisu
61. I've been there three times. [Я был там три раза.]
mi cado ilan modan bicimbi
62. How many households are there? [Сколько семей?]
xado jo:ŋkansal
63. There are nearly 10,000 houses. [Более 10 тыс. семей.]
jwan miŋgandoi əgji jo:ŋkansal
64. How large is Khabarovsk Krai? [Какая площадь Хабаровского края?]
xaba:rofskai krai plo:sjajini xo:nja bini
65. It's 788,600 square meters. [788,600 квадратных метров.]
nadan tanjo jakponŋo jakpon miŋgan niŋgun tanjo kodratnii
mjetr sal
66. When was Khabarovsk Krai established? [Когда была основан
а Хабаровского края?]
xa:li xaba:rofskai kra:wa aŋgoxaci
67. It was established in 1858. [В 1858 году.]
əm miŋgan jakpon tanjo sosi jakpon aŋganido
68. Where is the administrative office? [Где находится административная
офисная Републики?]
krai administra:tfiani xaido bini
69. It is in Khabarovsk. [В Хабаровск.]
xaba:rofskado
70. How many Nanai people are there in the autonomous regions
now? [Сколько сейчас нанайцев в Хабаровского края?]
əsi xado na:naisal xaba:rofskai kraido
71. There are about 12,000 people. [Около 12,000 человек.]
jwan jwər miŋgancja bi naisal

72. Meals are ready to be served. [Прошу к столу.]
dэгэсi jijusu
73. Bring them around. [Принесите сюда.]
эусi гaјо:su
74. Please eat. [Угощайтесь.]
dujun бə sjaroso
75. Thank you. [Спасибо.]
банiхa
76. Water is boiled. [Вода вскипела.]
mwə puiwuxəni
77. Have some tea. [Пейте чай.]
сарwa omјо:su
78. Would you give me another cup of tea? [Ещё налейте мне,
пожалуйста.]
mindu guci cіcјoso хо:nida
79. I'm leaving first. [Мне надо уходить.]
mi ənuiwə gələuri
80. When are you coming again? [Когда вы ещё придёте?]
xali swə guci jijujə:su
81. I'll come here again tomorrow. [Завтра ещё приду.]
сiмана guci jijujə:mbi
82. You gave me a lot of favors. [Я причинил вам много хлопот.]
mi sumbiwə mə:pi dəηsi uŋkimbi
83. Thank you. [Спасибо.]
банiхa
84. See you again. [Ещё увидимся.]
guci icəguјə:pu

3. Hunting

85. Let's go hunting. [Пойдёмте на охоту.]
bwatogwari
86. Let's go. [Пойдёмте.]
bwatogwari

87. Let's go on a horse. [Поехали на лошади.]
morinjī ənəgwəri
88. Prepare for the horse. [Подготовьте лошадей.]
morinsalba bargjoso
89. I can't go today. [Сегодня я не могу ехать.]
əinjə mi ənəmi mutəsimbi
90. Why can't you go? [Почему не можете?]
xami mutə:sisi
91. Because I don't have a horse. [Потому что нет лошади.]
morin abani bimi
92. Why don't we ride on my horse? [Давайте на моей лошади!]
mi morinjijiwa ənəgwəri
93. Are you ready? [Вы готовы?]
swə bargicima:ri xojixaso
94. Which place is good to hunt? [Где лучше поохотиться?]
xa:ido bwatwacjori ulə:n
95. Where do we have to go to hunt? [Куда лучше пойти на охоту?]
xaosi bwatwacindami ənəuri ulə:n
96. I know. [Я знаю.]
mi sa:rambi
97. Follow me. [Идите за мной.]
mi xamjalaiwa ənəusu
98. Are there boars? [Там есть кабаны?]
cado nəktəsəl bi
99. There are plenty of boars. [Очень много кабанов.]
nəktəsəl təj əgji
100. Are there tigers? [А тигры есть?]
purən ambansalni bi
101. There are no tigers, these days. [Сейчас тигров совсем нет.]
əsi purən ambansalni xəm abanaxaci
102. Then, what kind of wild animals live here? [Тогда какие дикие звери водятся здесь?]
tui tai osini xo:ni bi bəjunsəl əidu bi:ci

103. Boars, roe deers, wolves, sables and others live here.
[Кабаны, косули, волки, медведи и другие полевые звери.]
nəktəsəl gjusəl jəŋgursəl mapasal guci goigoi bəjunsəl
104. Let's go quickly. [Идёмте скорее.]
turgəŋji ənəgwəri
105. Would you wait a little longer? [Подождите немного.]
njanğa xalacjoso
106. That's a roe deer. [Это косуля.]
əi gju
107. I'm starting here. [Я пойду по этой дороге.]
mi əi poktola ənəjə:mbi
108. Would you wait down the riverbank? [А вы подождите там на берегу речки!]
swə təni cado maŋbo kiradoani xalacjoso
109. I see. [Понял.]
otolixambi
110. Oh, It got a hit. [О, попал в цель.]
o bəjunbə jatoxambi
111. What have you got there? [Что вы поймали?]
xaiwa waxaso
112. It's a roe deer. [Косулю.]
gjuwə
113. Here are roe deer's footprints. [Здесь следы медведя.]
əidu mара poktoni
114. There are two footprints of yesterday. [Два вчерашних следа.]
cisə:pci jwər pokto
115. Where did the roe deer go? [Как вы думаете, где сейчас медведь?]
swə xo:ni murcisu əsi mара xaido bini
116. It may go farther. [Он наверно ушёл уже далеко.]
sama njaoni goroci ənuxəmbijəŋ
117. There are wolves on top of the mountain. [Там на вершине горы живут волки.]
cado xurəm porondoani iŋgursəl balji:ci

118. Let's tied up the horse and walk. [Давайте привяжем лошадь и пойдёмте пешком!]
gə morinsalba ujugwəri totara bəgjiǰə:ri dwərəgwəri
119. I'm going alone. [Я пойду один.]
mi əmu ucən ənəǰə:mbi
120. Go carefully. [Идите осторожно!]
bəicimi ənəusu
121. There's a pheasant. [Вот фазан.]
to:ti olgomi
122. I'll shot. [Я его пристрелю.]
mi njoambani mjocalaja:mbi
123. Let's go and check it. [Пойдёмте посмотрим.]
ənəgwəri icəndəgwəri
124. Did you hit the target? [Попали?]
jatoxaso
125. It is shot straight. [Попал.]
jatoxambi
126. Which part did you hit? [Куда вы целили?]
NO RESPONSE
127. I shot it at the head. [Я стрелял в голову.]
mi girilani mjocalaxambi
128. Next time I'll shot. [В следующий раз я буду стрелять.]
goi modan mi mjocalaja:mbi
129. It's getting dark. Let's catch a catnap in the forest. [Уже темно. Давайте заночуем в лесу.]
ələ pakciraŋgoxani dwəntədu aŋgagwəri

4. Taking a rest

130. I'm kind of tired. [Я немного устал.]
mi njəŋga jadaхambi
131. Where should we take a rest? [Где мы отдохнём?]
xaido bwə təimburi
132. Let's take a rest here. [Давайте здесь отдохнём!]
əidu təiŋgwəri

133. Why don't you tent here? [Разбейте палатку!]
maikamba nosoroso
134. Take the saddle off! [Снимите седло с лошади!]
morindola təŋkuwə aɟoso
135. Where's water? [Где вода?]
mwə xaido
136. It's over there. [Вон там.]
to cado
137. Let's water the horses. [Давайте напоим лошадь.]
morinba omjaŋgware
138. Tie up the horse! [Завяжите лошади ноги путами.]
morin bəgjuəni ɟusu
139. Look at the horse. [Смотрите за лошастью!]
morinba icijəusu
140. Cut the grass and bring it here! [Нарвите травы.]
nɟajaxa:wa tadoraoso
141. Let's make a fire and wood smoke. [Давайте разведём костёр
с дымком.]
saŋŋaŋko tawawa ta:ogware
142. Light the lantern! [Зажгите лампу.]
ixəɾəwə ta:oso
143. I'm sleepy. [Меня тянет ко сну.]
mi amasjambi
mi amasiji
144. I'm going to bed now. [Я ложусь спать.]
mi akpaŋgoji
145. You go to bed first. [Ложитесь первым.]
julilə akpaŋgoso
jului akpaŋgoso
146. That's fine. [Хорошо.]
ulə:n
147. You can sleep here. [Вы ложитесь здесь!]
swə əidu akpaŋgoso

5. Rising in the morning and Departure

148. Day breaks. [Рассвело.]
gjoanaxani
149. Get up, please! [Вставайте!]
tə:rusu
150. Did you get up already? [Вы уже встали?]
swə ələ tə:xəsu
151. Did you sleep well last night? [Как спалось вчера ночью?]
cisənjə dolbo xo:ni alxaso
152. Yes, I slept well last night. [Да, я хорошо выспался.]
i:n mi ulə:n aoxambi
i:n mi pəŋpəŋ aoxambi
153. Is water in the wash bowl? [В тазике вода есть?]
altamado mwə bi
154. Bring me soap and a towel! [Принесите мыло и полотенце!]
puŋkuwə mə:ləwə ga:jo:so
155. Let's wash our face. [Давайте умоемся!]
silkogwari
156. Brush your teeth! [Почистите зубы!]
xuktəwəri silkoso
157. Did the horse graze? [Лошадь ела траву?]
morin njajaxa:wa sjaxani
158. Yes, I fed it a lot. [Да, я хорошо её накормил.]
i:n mi njoambani ulə:n sjawaŋkimbi
159. Drag the horse here! [Приведите лошадь!]
morimba ga:jo:so
160. Let's drive the horse! [Давайте поведём лошадь под уздцы.]
morimba aŋmadoanibi juljjəmbə jəpəra ga:jo:gware
161. Let's go quickly. [Пойдёмте быстрее!]
turgənji ənəgwəri
162. where does this way go to? [Куда ведёт эта дорога?]
əi pokto xaosi ənəini

163. This is a way to the Amur. [Она ведёт к реке Амур.]
 əi pɔkto da:i maŋbɔci ənəini
164. Is there any way over there? [А там есть дорога?]
 cado tani pɔkto bini
165. It's a muddy path. [Там мокрая земля.]
 cado cakpa na
166. It's tough to go through. [По ней трудно идти.]
 təi na:la ənəuri maŋga
167. Is this an easy way? [А по этой дороге легче идти?]
 əi pɔkto:la ənəmi ja:la bi
 əi pɔkto:lakɔci ənəmi ja:la bi
168. This is a short-cut. [Это короткий путь.]
 əi xurmi pɔkto
169. What is that mountain called? [Как называется эта гора?]
 əi xurə:n gərbuni xo:ni bi
170. It is called Mt. Xalxad'jan. [Это гора Халхадьян.]
 əi xalxajjan xurə:ni

6. Weather

171. What's the weather like? [Какая погода?]
 xo:ni bi bwa
172. It's a nice day. [Хорошая погода.]
 ulə:n bwa
173. How is the weather outside? [Какая погода на улице?]
 bwala xo:ni bi bwa
174. It's cloudy. [Облачно.]
 təwəksəku
175. The clouds are gone. [Облака рассеялись.]
 təwəksəsəl əusi taosi ənəxəsi
176. The sky's getting clear. [Погода прояснилась.]
 bwa ulə:n əguxəni
177. It was raining during the night. [Дождь шёл всю ночь.]
 dolbwa sup tugdəxəni

178. The rain stopped. [Дождь перестал.]
tugdә хәјхәни
179. Let's go right away! [Пойдёмте скорее!]
turgәnji әнәgwәri
180. It snowed. [Снег выпал.]
simata tu:xәni
181. It's freezing. [Погода очень холодная.]
bwa dәj noҗji
182. It's cold. [Мне холодно.]
mindu noҗji
183. Which way is the wind today? [Откуда сегодня дует ветер?]
әinjә хәјәјјәјi хәdunҗini
184. It's the north wind. [С севера.]
o:ciҗјәјi

7. Meal

185. Have you eaten? [Вы ели?]
swә sjaxaso
186. Not yet. [Нет, ещё не ел.]
aba әсјә sjarai
187. I'm very hungry. [Я очень голоден.]
mi tәj maҗgәјi jәmusiji
188. Let's prepare a meal. [Давайте приготовим поесть.]
sjagwari bargiwari
189. Let's make a fire here. [Давайте разведём здесь огонь.]
әidu tawawa ta:ogwari
190. We cook rice in the pot. [Мы варим рис в котле.]
bwә әnjuәdu xando bәlә wә ruiwuriрu
191. What do you eat at meals? [Что вы едите каждый день?]
ini taondwani swә хәiwa sjar:i:so
192. We eat rice. [Мы едим рис.]
bwә xando bәlәwә sjaripu
193. We eat bread. [Мы едим хлеб.]
bwә әрәmbә sjar:i:po

194. Have a seat, please. [Садитесь, пожалуйста.]
tə:rusu xonɪda
195. Ok, let's have a seat together. [Да, давайте вместе.]
i:n gəsə tagwari
196. What kind of liquor do you have? [Что у вас есть выпить?]
sundu omjori xai bi
197. I have white liquor. [Есть водка.]
araki bi
198. How much do you have? [Сколько у вас есть?]
sundu xado bi
199. I have two bottles. [Две бутылки.]
jwəɾ tukuru
200. You didn't drink more? [Пейте ещё.]
guci omjoso
201. I am drunk. [Я пьян.]
mi soktoxambi
202. I won't drink more. [Я больше не буду пить.]
guci mi omjasimbi
203. I'm full. [Я наелся.]
mi ələxəmbi

8. Division of the games

204. The hunters came back. [Охотники вернулись.]
bwatomjɪsal əɟuxəci
205. What did they get? [Что вы поймали?]
xaiwa swə oixaso
206. They got roe deers and wolves. [Косуль и оленей.]
gjuɪsəlbə goci oro:nsalba
207. Did you divide meat? [Мясо поделили?]
uliksəwə obolaxaso
208. I haven't divided it. [Нет ещё.]
əɟjə li
209. What do you want? [Что вы хотите?]
xaiwa gələisu

210. Give me some pork meat. [Дайте мне оленьего мяса.]
 mindu oro:n uliksəwəni burusu
211. What part of meat do you want? [Какую часть вы хотите?]
 oro:n xani uliksəwəni gələisu
212. What is there? [Передние ноги, пожалуйста.]
 jului bəgjuəni burusu
213. Is there meat left? [Чего-нибудь осталось?]
 xaida dərəjiguxəni
214. There is nothing left. [Нет, ничего не осталось.]
 aba xaida əsjə dərəjigwəni
215. I would like my meat well-done. [Хорошо поджарьте мне мясо!]
 mindu ulə:nji uliksəwə siro:so

9. Shopping

216. Welcome. [Проходите, пожалуйста.]
 irusu
217. What do you want? [Что вам нужно?]
 xaiwə gələisu
218. I want to buy a hat and a suit of coat. [Я хочу купить шапку и пальто.]
 mi a:pomba guci *paltowa* garcai
219. Show me that black fur hat, please. [Покажите, пожалуйста, вон ту меховую шапку чёрного цвета.]
 to:ti saxalin siŋaktako a:pomba icjundusu
220. Here you are. [Вот, пожалуйста.]
 gə əi
221. Try on it. [Примерьте.]
 unəsjusu
222. It's somewhat small. [Немного мала.]
 njaŋga nu:cilə bi
223. Do you have anything bigger? [Есть ли на размер больше?]
 əm *razmierdu* da:ila bi binu

224. How about this one? [Как вам эта шапка?]
 əi a:poŋkoci xo:ni
225. OK, it fits well. [Да, как раз.]
 i:n təŋ ulə:n
226. By the way, what kind of coat do you have? [А пальто
 какое можете предложить?]
palto akoci xo:ni biwə icjondisu
227. Try on this red coat. [Примерьте, вот это красное пальто.]
 əi sə:gjəŋ *paltowa* unəcjusu
228. I don't like the red color. [Мне не нравится цвет.]
 minu əi boiko ulə:n də bjəsi
229. Please show me that blue coat. [Покажите мне, вон то
 синее.]
 to:ti njoŋjamba icjondusu
230. Here you are. [Вот, пожалуйста.]
 gə əi icjusu
231. How do you like this coat? [Как оно вам?]
 gə sundu xo:ni əi
232. OK, it fits perfectly. [Это мне идёт.]
 əi minu ulə:n
233. I am satisfied. [Мне нравится.]
 mi ajaposi
234. How much is it? [Сколько стоит?]
 xodani xado
235. It's 4,500. [4 500 рублей.]
 dui mŋgan toŋga taŋgo tjesə
236. It's somewhat expensive. [Немного дорого.]
 njaŋga maŋgala bi
237. Do you have anything cheaper? [Есть ли подешевле?]
 njaŋga ja:la bi binu
238. Then, how do you like this yellow coat? [А как вам вот
 это коричневое пальто?]
 sundu əi su:gjum *paltokoci* xo:ni bi ni
239. This is still cheaper than that. [Оно немного дешевле
 чем то.]
 njoani tawoi *paltoadoi* ja:la bi

240. OK, that's good. [Да, хорошее пальто.]
i:n ulə:n *palto*
241. I decide to buy this black fur hat and this yellow coat.
[Я возьму эту чёрную меховую шапку и коричневое
пальто.]
mi əi saxalin sɨŋaktako a:pomba su:gjum *paltowa* gadi:i
242. How much are all of these? [Сколько всё это стоит?]
təi xəm xodani xado
243. The hat is 612 rubles and the coat is 3,700 rubles. [Шапка
— 612 рублей, пальто — 3 700.]
a:pon niŋgun taŋgo jwan jwər tʃəsə *palto* tani ilan
miŋgan nadan taŋgo tʃəsə
244. In sum, they are 4,312 rubles. [Всё вместе 4 312 рублей.]
xəm tutəni duin miŋgan ilan taŋgo jwan jwər tʃəsə
245. OK, here it is. [Вот, возьмите, пожалуйста.]
gə əiwə xəm japaoso
246. Thank you. [Спасибо.]
banɨxa
247. See you again. [Приходите еще.]
guci modan jɨjusu

10. Apology

248. Sorry. I am late. [Я опоздал на встречу.]
mi acanci xamarɨxambi
249. I'm sorry. [Извините, пожалуйста.]
xo:ni də gujʃəsɨju
250. Did you have to wait to eat because of me? [Из-за меня
Вы даже не поели?]
mi turgunduləiwə swə əsɨ də sjaraso
251. That's OK. [Ничего страшного.]
xaidəŋ ələpsidə ana

11. Medical treatment

252. Hello [Здравствуйте, доктор.]
doktor ba:ciɣwapu
253. What's wrong with you? [На что вы жалуетесь?]
haisi ənusini
254. I'm not feeling well. [Я чувствую себя плохо.]
mi haŋgisi biji orkin do:ji xai ənusinjus
255. Where's the pain? [Что у вас болит?]
haiso ənusini
256. I have a headache. [У меня болит голова.]
mindu jili ənusini
257. I think I've got a cold. [Мне кажется, я простудился.]
saina mi prostuɕi:ləxəm bijərə
258. I sweat a lot. [Я потею.]
mi njəsəŋgiji
259. My stomach hurts. [У меня болит живот.]
mi xəmdəi ənusini
260. I have diarrhea. [У меня понос.]
mindu ucə
261. How long has it been hurting? [Когда у вас началось?]
xa:li sundu tərcjuxəni
262. It's been three days. [Три дня назад.]
ilan ini sixən
263. Please remove your clothes. [Снимите одежду!]
tətwəi acjoso
264. Please raise your underwear. [Поднимите бельё!]
əŋgərəgdəwə:ri əurjusu
265. Please hands up. [Поднимите руку!]
ŋa:lai əurjusu
266. Please put your hands out. [Вытяните руку!]
juləsi ŋa:lai əurjusu
267. Does it hurt here? [Здесь болит?]
əidu ənusi

268. It doesn't hurt. [Не болит.]
aba ənuʃjəsi
269. How's your urine? [Какая у вас моча?]
cʃənsu xo:ni bi
270. Is it a lot or little? [Много или мало?]
əgʃi o:i
271. How's your appetite? [Какой у вас аппетит?]
sʃarisu apicitani xo:ni bi
272. I have no appetite. [У меня нет аппетита.]
mindu apicita aba
273. Put your clothes on. [Одевайтесь.]
tətʷələ gusu
274. I need to get your pulse. [Давайте пощупаем пульс.]
pulsəwəsi tətərigwəri
275. What is the problem on me? [Какой диагноз?]
xo:ni bi jʃagnos
276. You've just a cold. [Простуда.]
prastuda
277. Don't worry! [Не беспокойтесь.]
əʃi nʃ:ləsu
278. Get this medicine three times a day. [Принимайте это
лекарство три раза в день.]
əi oktowa ilan modan əm inidu omjoso
279. Yes, I will. [Понятно.]
otolɣambi
280. Bye. [До свидания!]
pədə:m dərəʃigu

12. Season

281. The wind is very cold. [Ветер холодный.]
noŋʃi xəduŋ
282. It was so warm a few days ago. [Несколько дней тому
назад было тепло.]
əm xadowa injə xamasi noŋʃi bicini

283. How fast the time flies! [Время летит быстро!]
inisəl turgə ənəici
284. The day has become shorter. [В последнее время дни стали короче.]
əm xadowa inidu inisəl xurminəxəci
285. Will it be as cold in this winter as the last winter? [Этой зимой будет холодно как в прошлую зиму?]
əi twədu noŋji osjara əmutu tu:twərci twə mət
286. Will it be snow much, too? [Снега тоже выпадет много?]
simatada əgjjə tu:jərə
287. All of you should prepare well for the winter. [Всем нужно хорошо подготовиться к зиме.]
uidə хэм ту:əci ulə:m bargicjoani gələuri
288. You should look here and there around the house. [Дом тоже надо подготовить.]
jowada bargicjori
289. You should wear warm clothes. [И одеваться надо будет теплей.]
tətəwə də njamala biwə təcicəuri
290. It is easy to catch a cold. [Так как легко простудиться.]
ja:ji prastuǰilauri
291. Take good care of yourself! [Берегите здоровье.]
mə:pə:ri kərələusu

13. Happy event

292. Do you have any good news? [У Вас радостная новость?]
sundu agdapsi mədə
293. Yes, my younger brother will coming back today. [Да, сегодня младший брат приезжает.]
i:n əinjə nu:cijimə nəku jijuini
294. Oh, you seems so delighted for that. [Поэтому Вы так рады.]
totamari swə tui agdanasisu

295. All of your family must be happy. [Дома, наверное, тоже все рады.]
jo:gdo da sama хэм агданасици бијәгә
296. Yes, all of us are waiting for him. [Да, все ждут младшего брата.]
i:n хэм nu:cijimә хусә нәуиүә халаси:ци
297. When my younger brother went, all of us were sorry.
[Когда уезжал младший брат, всем было грустно.]
nu:cijimә хусә нәуи әнuidwәни хэм orkıla wasıxacibici
298. My parents was very sorry for it. [Особенно мать сильно грустила.]
әни әтәни тәј маңгаји orkınaxambicini
299. We are very glad to meet you again. [Я рад снова Вас видеть.]
mi sumbiwә guci modan icәgu:riwә agdaxambi
300. A banquet will be held in your house. [Дома, наверное, будет праздник по этому поводу.]
sama jo:gdo anja osijara әи turgundulәни
301. Have a good time in talking with your younger brother!
[Я желаю приятного общения с младшим братом.]
mi sumbiwә ulә:nji nu:cijimә хусә нәүјји би wәsiji murciji

14. Farewell

302. Is it still early for the train's leaving? [До отправления поезда ещё же много времени?]
poi susuguičәни guci әгји vremja?
303. Yes it is. 40 minutes is left. [Да, осталось около сорока минут.]
i:n dәxi minutado би
304. I am so sorry that you must go. [Очень жаль, что Вам уже надо уезжать.]
gujjәлә si tui turgән әнуиси
305. I am sorry, too. [Мне тоже грустно.]
midoi da orkıla би

306. Thank you for your hospitality so far. [Спасибо за радушный приём.]
mimbi ulə:n acaŋkiso banixa
307. I am sorry for having not been able to take care of you better. [Мы хотели принять ещё лучше.]
bwə cadoi də ulə:n simbi acaŋkicaxapo
308. Be sure to get in touch with me again. [Обязательно поддерживайте связь.]
nə bunji svjadziwa jəpasaoso
309. Of course. [Конечно.]
i:n
310. I will miss you a lot. [Наверное, буду сильно скучать.]
saina maŋgaji joŋgoja:mbi
311. I will also miss you a lot. [Я тоже, наверное, буду очень скучать по этим местам.]
mi də saina əi bwawa maŋgaji joŋgoja:mbi
312. See you again! [Счастливого пути.]
pədə:m əpusu
313. See you again! [Счастливо оставаться.]
pədə:m dərəjigusu

15. Needlework

314. Who has made this clothes? [Кто сшил эту одежду?]
ui əi tətuxəwə ulpɪxə:ni
315. My grandmother have made it. [Наша бабушка.]
bwə da:nimpo
316. Her skill is very good! [У нее видимо дар шитья.]
njoandoani saina paksi sugləm bi:mbijəgə
317. My grandmother sews very well. [Наша бабушка очень хорошо шьёт.]
bwə da:nimpo təŋ ulə:nji ulpi
318. Then you have learned needle work from her, haven't you? [Тогда Вы, наверное, учились шить у бабушки?]
tui tani osini swə da:njala ulpiməri otolixaso

319. I learned from my grandmother little by little whenever I
have time. [Каждый раз, когда было время.]
tul tul *vremi* bidwəni
320. But my skill is not so good. [Но, у меня не так хорошо
получается.]
totami da mindu təi mət ulə:n osjasi
321. What kind of needlework are you making nowadays?
[Сейчас что шьёте?]
əsi xaiwa ulpisi
322. I am sewing a small bag. [Шью маленькую сумочку.]
nu:ciku:kən xukwənkə:mbə ulpiji

16. Taste for tea

323. Would you like to drink something? [Вам что-нибудь при-
нести попить?]
omigwasu sundu xaiwada ga:jo:ri
324. OK! [Да, хорошо.]
gə ulə:n
325. What would you like to drink? [Что Вы желаете?]
xaiwa gələisu
326. I want to have a tea. [Я буду чай.]
mi caiwa gələi
327. How do you like it? [Какой Вы предпочитаете?]
xo:ni biwə omiso
328. Would you like to have a strong tea? [Крепкий?]
masi wa
329. I would like to make it thin. [Нет, не крепкий.]
aba masi bjəsiwə
330. Would you like to have it with milk? [Вам с молоком?]
sundu *malakokoji*
331. Please mix a little bit of cow milk for me. [Да, добавьте
немного молока.]
i:n njaŋga *malakowa* nonjgoso

332. How about putting some sugar? [А сахар?]
 sjatawa koci

333. No sugar please! [Пожалуйста, без сахара.]
 хо:ni da sjata ana:ji

334. Here you are! [Вот, пожалуйста.]
 гә әи

335. Thank you! [Спасибо.]
 баніха

17. Hobby

336. What do you do when you are at leisure? [Что Вы делаете
 во время отдыха?]
 tәinjidwәri хaiwa тaiso

337. I go to mountain. [Хожу в горы.]
 хурә:nci pulsiji

338. what do you like to do? [А Вы что делаете?]
 swәkuci хaiwa тaiso

339. I like singing. [Мне нравится петь песни.]
 mi јarјoriwa ulә:siji

340. What songs do you like? [Какие песни Вам нравятся?]
 хо:nim bi јarımsal sundu ulә:n

341. 'Katјusha?' is my favorite song. [Мне нравится Катюша.]
 mi kacufawa ulә:siji

342. I like the song, too. [Мне тоже нравится эта песня.]
 mi dә әи јarımba ulә:siji

343. Its melody is very exciting. [Очень ведь весёлая песня.]
 әи тәј јәnwә јarin

344. How about sing the song together? [Может, споём вместе?]
 гәsә јarıgwari?

Appendix 3

Sentences for Grammatical Analysis

- Russian items of our questionnaire are presented in square brackets.
- Russian words in Nanai are presented as phonetic transcription form and in italic fonts

1. Nominals and case markers

1.1 Personal pronouns

(1) First person: plural (exclusive/inclusive)

1. We will go to the river, so, you, go to the mountain! [Мы пойдём на. речку, а вы идите в горы.]
bue maŋbosi əpəjə:pu swə təni xu:rənci ənusu
2. Let us go to the forest! [Давайте вместе пойдём в лес.]
dwəntəci gəsə ənəgwəri

(2) Personal pronouns: singular

3. He went with me. [Он ушел вместе со мной.]
ŋjoani minji gəsə ənuxəni
4. I gave him this book. [Я дал ему эту книгу.]
mi ŋjoandoani əi daŋsawa buxəmbi
5. He gave me that book. [Он дал мне эту книгу.]
ŋjoani mindu əi daŋsawa buxəni
6. I like you. [Ты мне нравишься.]
mi simbiwə ajapoi

7. You like him greatly. [Он тебе больше нравится.]
si njoanbani masıla ajapoisi
8. He went together with you. [Он ушел вместе с тобой.]
njoani sinji gəsə ənuxəni

(3) Personal pronouns: plural

9. They went together with us. [Они ушли вместе с нами.]
njoanci bunji gəsə ənuxəci
10. We gave them this book. [Мы дали им эту книгу.]
bue njoandoaci əi daŋsawa buxəpu
11. They gave us this book. [Они дали нам эту книгу.]
njoanci bundu əi daŋsawa buxəci
12. We welcome you. [Мы приветствуем вас.]
bue sumbiwə *privjetstvo* walaipo.
13. You are keeping better company with him. [Вы больше общаетесь с ними.]
sue njoanjaci əgžilə gəsə bisu
14. They went together with you. [Они ушли вместе с вами.]
njoanci sunji gəsə ənuxəci

(4) Declension of the personal pronouns

15. my book [моя книга]
mi daŋsai
16. Don't beat me! [Не бейте меня.]
mimbiwə əji toika:ndaso
17. Send me a letter! [Отправьте мне письмо.]
minci bicixəwə ənu:ndusu
18. He received a great help from me. [Он получил большую помощь от меня.]
njoani mindulə da:i bələcimbə baxani
19. with me [мною]
minji
20. Let us go with me! [Пойдемте вместе со мною.]
minji gəsə ənəgwəri
21. Send me a postcard! [Отправьте мне открытку.]
minci *atkritkawa* ənu:ndusu

22. your book [твоя книга]
si daŋsasi
23. I will not beat you [Я не буду бить тебя.]
mi simbiwə toika:ndasimbi
24. I can send you [Я отправлю тебе письмо.]
mi sinci bicixəwə ənwəŋjə:mbi
25. I received a great help from you [Я получил большую помощь
от тебя.]
mi sindulə da:i bələcimbə baɣambi
26. with you [тобой]
sinji
27. I will go with you [Я пойду с тобой.]
mi sinji ənəjə:mbi
28. I will send you [Я отправлю тебе открытку.]
mi sinci *atkritka* ənəwəŋjə:mbi
29. his/her book [его/ее книга]
njoani daŋsani
30. Don't beat him/her! [Не бейте его/ее.]
njoanbani əji toika:ndaso
31. Send him/her a letter! [Отправьте письмо ему/ей.]
njoancjani bicixəwə ənu:ndusu
32. I received a great help from him/her. [Я получил большую
помощь от него/от нее.]
mi njoandulani da:i bələcimbə baɣambi
33. with him/her [им/ей]
njoancjaci/njoandoani
34. I will go with him/her. [Я пойду с ним/с ней.]
mi njoanjani ənəjə:mbi
35. Send him/her a postcard! [Отправьте ему/ей открытку.]
njoancjani *atkritkawa* ənu:ndusu
36. our book [наша книга]
bwə daŋsapo
37. Don't beat us! [Не бейте нас.]
bumbiwə əji toika:ndasu

38. Send us a letter! [Отправьте письмо нам.]
bunci bicixəwə ənu:ndusu
39. He received a great help from us. [Он получил большую
помощь от нас.]
njoani bundulə da:i bələcimbə baxani
40. with us [нами]
bunji
41. Let us go with us! [Пойдемте вместе с нами.]
bunji gəsə ənəgwəri
42. Send us a letter! [Отправьте нам письмо.]
bunci bicixəwə ənəwəndusu
43. your book [ваша книга]
swə daŋsaso
44. We will not beat you [Мы не будем бить вас.]
bue sumbiwə toika:ndasipə
45. We will send you [Мы отправим письмо вам.]
bue sunci bicixəwə ənundəsipə
46. We received a great help from you [Мы получили большую
помощь от вас.]
bue sundulə da:i bələcimbə baxapo
47. with you [вами]
sunji
48. We will go with you [Мы пойдем вместе с вами.]
bue sunji gəsə ənəjə:pu
49. We will send you [Мы отправим открытку вам.]
bue sunci *atkritkawa* ənəwənjə:pu
50. their book. [их книга]
njoanci daŋsaci
51. Don't beat them! [Не бейте их.]
njoanbaci əji toika:ndaso
52. Send them a letter! [Отправьте письмо им.]
bicixəwə njoanciaci ənu:ndusu
53. We received a great help from them. [Мы получили большую
помощь от них.]
bue njoandolaci da:i bələcimbə baxapo

54. with them [ими]
 njoanjiaci
55. We will go with them. [Мы пойдем с ними.]
 bue njoanjiaci ənəjə:pu
56. Send them a postcard! [Отправьте открытку им.]
 atkritkawa njoanciaci ənəwəndusu

(5) Genitive of the Personal pronouns

57. My mother is a teacher. [Моя мать учитель.]
 mi ənimbi u:ʃifɪl
58. Our mother is a teacher. [Наша мать учитель.]
 bwə ənimpo u:ʃifɪl
59. Your (SNG) mother is a teacher. [Твоя мать учитель.]
 si əninsi u:ʃifɪl
60. Your (PLU) mother is a teacher. [Ваша мать учитель.]
 swə əninsu u:ʃifɪl
61. His mother is a teacher. [Его мать учитель.]
 njoani ənini u:ʃifɪl
62. Her mother is a teacher. [Её мать учитель.]
 njoani ənini u:ʃifɪl
63. Their mother is a teacher. [Их мать учитель.]
 njoanci əninci u:ʃifɪl

1.2 Singular and plural

(1) Distinction forms

64. a Russian (man) [русский]
 loca
65. a Russian (woman) [русская]
 loca
66. a man and a woman [русские]
 locasal
67. a man and a woman [один мужчина и одна женщина]
 əmu xusə nai əmu əktə nai

68. men and women [мужчины и женщины]
xusə naisal əktə naisal
69. student and teacher [ученик и учитель]
uʃi:nik guci uʃiʃifəl
70. students and teachers [ученики и учителя]
uʃi:nikasal guci uʃiʃifəlsəl
71. a cow and a horse [корова и лошадь]
ixan guci morin
72. cows and horses [коровы и лошади]
ixansal guci morinsal
73. a flower and a bird [цветок и птица]
kəku guci njəcən

(2) Numerals and plurality markers

74. flowers and birds [цветы и птицы]
kəkusəlji njəcənsəlji
75. two horses [две лошади]
jwər morin
76. several countries [несколько стран]
xadono *stranasal*
77. My grandfather is hundred years old. [Моему дедушке сто лет.]
mi da:mindojiwa xujuŋgu sə¹⁾
mi da:mimbi xujuŋgu sə

1.3 Case and case markers

1.3.1 Nominative

78. I am a honest man. [Я честный человек.]
mi təræg bi nai
79. A horse runs. [Лошадь скачет.]
morin tutuini
80. Two persons came. [Два человека пришли.]
jwər nai sal jicici

1) word-for-word translation: 90 years old

1.3.2 Genitive

(1) General usages

81. The mother of my friend's came. [Пришла мать друга.]
anda ənini jicini
82. The teacher's house is at the center of the village. [Дом
учителя находится в центре деревни.]
utfi:ʃel jo:gni ixon tokondoani bini

(2) Case markers of the subject of embedded sentence

83. This is a dress that my mother made. [Это одежда, которую
сшила моя мать.]
əi tətʷə mi ənimbɪ aŋgoxani tətʷə
84. This is a book that I bought. [Это книга, которую я купил.]
əi daŋsa mi gacimbi daŋsa

(3) Expressions in genitive case

85. horse's head [голова лошади]
morin jilmi
86. pork meat [свинина]
olgjan uliksəni
87. dentist [зубной врач]
хуктəʷə окцицјə* *vraʃ*
88. World champion [Чемпион мира]
ʃimpion mi:ra
89. the hand of the clock [стрелка часов]
casii stre:lkani
90. college of education [педагогический институт]
pidagagi:ʃskai instʃitut
91. Khabarovsk Province [Хабаровский край]
xaba:roʃskai kra
92. breakfast [завтрак]
cimi sjaori
93. the price of a book [цена книги]
daŋsa xodani

2) pronunciation: [okcici:]

94. timetable of train [расписание поездов]
 cugu:nisəl pulsini *raspisanu*
95. eyeglasses [очки]
 nasa:pton
96. Khabarovsk city [город Хабаровск]
 xaba:rofsk xoto:ni
97. your birthday! [Поздравляю с днём рождения.]
 baljixasi inji *pazdravljal lai*

1.3.3 Accusative

(1) General usages

98. I bought rice in the market. [Я купил рис на базаре.]
 mi *bazardu xando bələwə gacimbi*

(2) Indefinite object

99. My mother is waiting for us. [Мать ждёт нас.]
 ənjə bumbiwə xalaci:ni
100. My elder brother found money on the way. [Мой старший брат нашёл деньги на дороге.]
 mi agbi jixawa poktodo bahani
101. Children are reading a book at home. [Дети читают книги дома.]
 nu:cikənjwəp daŋsawa jo:gdo xolaici

1.3.4 Instrumental

(1) General usages

102. We eat with chopsticks. [Мы едим ложкой.]
 bwə xonjanji sja:ripu
103. My father has made a table out of wood. [Отец сделал стол из дерева.]
 ama dərəwə mo:ji aŋgoxani
104. We came on horseback. [Мы приехали на лошади.]
 bwə morinji jicipu
105. It snows heavily in Siberia in winter. [Зимой в Сибири много снега.]
 twə *sibiridu əgji simata*

106. Khabarovsk is famous for its beautiful nature. [Хабаровск известен живописной природой.]
xaba:rofskawa gucukuli prirodaʒi sa:ori

(2) Comitative

107. I went to the forest with my mother. [Я пошёл в лес вместе с матерью.]
mi dwəntəci ənjəʒi gəsə ənəxəmbi
108. I read a book with my friend. [Я читал книгу вместе с другом.]
mi daŋsawa andarʒi gəsə xolaxambi

1.3.5 Dative

109. My father bought me a pair of shoes. [Отец купил мне обувь (туфли).]
ama mindu otawa gacini
110. I tell them a tale. [Я рассказываю им сказки.]
mi njoandoaci niŋmaŋsalba gisurəi

1.3.6 Locative

(1) Space

111. I am the tallest in our village. [Я самый высокий в нашей деревне.]
bue ixondopwa mi cu gogdai
112. He is living in Khabarovsk. [Он живёт в Хабаровске.]
njoani xaba:rofskadu baljini
113. The child is at school now. [Мальчик сейчас в школе.]
naonjokan əsi ʃkoladu bini

(2) Time

114. When I came, he was sleeping. [Когда я пришел, он спал.]
mi jjuəcjuə njoani aoxani
115. Thank you for your helping me when I was in Korea.
 [Спасибо, что Вы помогли мне, когда я был в Корее.]
mi karejado biduiwə mimbiwə bələcixəsu cala banixa

1.3.7 Directional

(1) General usage

116. This car is coming to our village. [Этот автомобиль едет в нашу деревню.]

əi *aftamabil* bue iχoncɪpwa ənəini

117. Do you go to the river or sea to catch fishes? [Вы идёте ловить рыбу на речку или в море?]

swə sogdatawa wandamari maŋboci nu namoci nu ənəisu

(2) Indefinitive direction

118. A dog ran away outwards. [Собака выбежала на улицу.]

inda bwaci tutuxəni

119. I don't know where my wife went away. [Жена куда-то уехала.]

asi xaosi nu ənəxəni

(3) Path: Passing point when the action is done

120. I returned on this road. [Я вернулся по этой дороге.]

mi əi poktola mocogoxambi

121. I went to the river along snowy road and returned. [Я дошел до той речки по заснеженной дороге и вернулся обратно.]

mi təi maŋboka:nci simatako poktola ɪsɪxambi totari
xamasi mocogoxambi

122. I came across the deep river on which the water was near my belly. [Я перешёл реку глубиной по пояс.]

mi omolgcacia soŋta maŋbowa daoxambi

1.3.8 Elative

123. Horses returned from the forest. [Лошади вернулись из леса.]

morinsal dwəntəjjəji mocogoxaci

124. He fell from the horse. [Он упал с лошади.]

njoani morinjjəji tu:xəni

125. It takes three hours from the lake to the forest. [От озера до леса 3 часа.]

xəwənjəji dwəntəci ilan casa dwə bi

1.3.9 Ablative

(1) Direction (starting point, source of the action)

126. I came from Khabarovsk. [Я приехал из Хабаровске.]
mi *xaba:rofskajjaji* jicimbi
127. Chebe returned from Khabarovsk. [Чебе вернулся из Хабаровске.]
tʃə:bjə *xaba:rofskajjaji* mocogoxani

(2) Cause

128. His father died of an illness. [Его отец умер от болезни.]
njoani amini ənu:ʃi bukini
129. I wept for joy. [Я заплакал от радости.]
mi agdanasimi soŋgolo:xambi

(3) Comparison

130. Many people came today. [Сегодня пришло много людей.]
əinjə əgʃi naisal jicici
131. More people came yesterday than today. [Вчера пришло больше людей чем сегодня.]
cisənjə əinjədui əgʃi naisal pulsixəci
132. The most people will come tomorrow. [Завтра придёт больше всего людей.]
sɪmana xaidoidə əgʃi naisal jijərə:l
133. This mountain is higher than that mountain. [Это озеро шире чем то озеро.]
əi xəwəp tawoi xəwəndui darami
134. The elder brother is three years older than the younger brother. [Старший брат старше младшего на 3 года.]
aga nəujimə xusə piktədui ilan sədwə da:i
135. Make greater efforts! [Постарайтесь ещё немного.]
guci njaŋga busəsju

1.4 Personal possessive and reflexive expressions

(1) Personal possessive markers

136. My horse is at home. [Моя лошадь дома.]
mi morimbi jo:gdo bi

137. Your horse runs fast. [Твоя лошадь быстро скачет.]
 si morinsi turgəŋji tutu:ini
138. I make a better record than his elder brother. [Я учусь
 лучше его старшего брата.]
 mi njoandoani agadoi ulə:ŋji/ulə:n tacjoci
139. This child's eyes are similar to his mother's ones. [Глаза
 этого ребенка похожи на глаза его матери.]
 əi piktə nasalni ənini nasalni mat bi
140. Our village is very beautiful. [Наша деревня очень красивая.]
 bue ɪxompɔ dəŋ gucukuli
141. Where is your school? [Где находится ваша школа?]
 swə ʃkolaso xaido bini?
142. He likes his children very much. [Он очень любит их детей.]
 njoani njoanci porɪbolbani maŋgaji uləsini

(2) Reflexive pronoun

143. I went there for the sake of myself. [Я пошёл туда ради
 себя.]
 mi taosi mənə ulə:mbə ba:goi ənəxəmbi
144. You went there for the sake of yourself. [Ты пошёл туда
 ради себя.]
 si taosi mənə ulə:mbə ba:goi ənəxəsi
145. He went there for the sake of himself. [Он пошёл туда
 ради себя.]
 njoani taosi mənə ulə:mbə ba:goi ənəxəni
146. We went there for the sake of ourselves. [Мы пошли туда
 ради себя.]
 bwə taosi mənə ulə:mbə ba:gwarei ənəxəpu
147. You went there for the sake of yourselves. [Вы пошли туда
 ради себя.]
 swə taosi mənə ulə:mbə ba:gwarei ənəxəsui
148. They went there for the sake of themselves. [Они пошли
 туда ради себя.]
 njoanci taosi mənə uləmbə ba:gwarei ənəxəsi

(3) Reflexive possessive expressions

149. I finished eating meal and cleaned my teeth. [Я поел и почистил зубы.]
mi sjaxambi totara xuktəi sjokoxambi
150. I want to see my wife. [Я скучаю по своей жене.]
mi asi joŋgoi
151. I wrote a letter to my wife. [Я написал письмо своей жене.]
mi asici bicixəwə niruxəmbi
152. I let my wife write a letter. [Я попросил свою жену написать письмо.]
mi asi minci bicixəwə nirugwəni uŋkimbi
153. I received a letter from my wife. [Я получил письмо от своей жены.]
mi mənə asijjaji bicixəwə ba:xambi
154. I read a letter together with my wife. [Мы с женой вместе прочитали письмо.]
bwə asiji gəsə bicixəwə xolaxapo
155. I went to the market on my way home. [Я по дороге домой зашёл на рынок.]
mi jo:ksi ənuidui rɪnoksi xəiku:xəmbi

1.5 Postposition

156. It snowed from the morning to the evening. [С утра до вечера шёл снег.]
cimi tərcjuxənji siksəgudələ simanaxani
157. I fight for my country. [Я сражался за родину.]
mi rojinaɪ ka:njomi sorixambi
158. He is sleeping on the grass. [Он спит на траве.]
njoani njajaxado a:ori:ni
159. I read a letter together with my wife. [Мы с женой вместе читали письмо.]
bwə asiji gəsə bicixəwə xolaxapo
160. I am happy as you. [Я счастлив как и ты.]
mi kəsikui si mət
161. I am happy because of you. [Я счастлив благодаря тебе.]
mi si bələcɪjjəsi kəsikui

162. I do hunting everyday. [Каждый день я охочусь.]
ini taondoani mi bwatwaciambi
163. Nobody knows except me. [Кроме меня никто не знает этого.]
mindui gwai nai cawa uidə sa:rsi
164. After my father had left, my mother came. [После того как ушёл отец, пришла мать.]
ama ənu:cjəni ənjə jɟuxəni
165. According to the news, it snowed much in Khabarovsk.
[По сообщению новостей в Хабаровске выпало много снега.]
siku:n mədəwə gusəɣəxənduləci sa:oxan xaba:rofskado əɟji
simata tuxəni
166. I saw no one on the way home. [По дороге домой я никого не встретил.]
jo:kci ənumi mi poktodo uiwədə əcjə acandaxa:i
167. Go before it rains. [Иди, пока не пошёл дождь.]
ənu əcjə tugdəlwədwəni
168. Go after it stops raining. [Иди, после того как закончится дождь.]
tugdə xojjocjanja ənu
169. Because it rained, we stayed at home. [Так как пошёл дождь, мы были дома.]
tugdəluxəni turgundwəni bwə jo:gdo bicipu
170. Return by 3 o'clock. [Возвращайся до трёх часов.]
ilan casa isidoani mocoɣo:xa:ri
171. I read a book from 2 o'clock till 3 o'clock. [С двух до трёх часов я читал книгу.]
jue casaɟja ilan casacja mi daɟsawa xolaxambi
172. How long does it take from here to Khabarovsk by car?
[Отсюда до Хабаровска на машине сколько времени займёт?]
əjəjjə xaba:rofskacja xado vremiwə ənu:rini?
173. Chebe reads much to enter university. [Чебе много читает, чтобы поступить в университет.]
universjataci tacjocin tagoi tʃə:bjə əɟjiwə xolaini
174. Chebe often talks about Korea. [Чебе часто говорит о Корее.]
tʃə:bjə caŋkai karejawa xisaŋgo:ini

175. Chebe goes to school through the forest. [Чебе ходит в школу через лес.]
tʃə:bjə *ʃkolaci* dwən tələ pulsini
176. Chebe walked along the river. [Чебе шёл вдоль реки.]
tʃə:bjə maŋbo kirawani ənəxəni
177. It is difficult to commute to Khabarovsk without a car.
[Без машины до Хабаровска тяжело добираться.]
maʃi:na ana burjəci[bri:ci] ənəuri maŋga
178. School is far from the forest. [Школа находится вдали от леса.]
ʃkola dwəntəjjəji gorola bini
179. Chebe knows 2 more languages other than Nanai, Russian.
[Чебе знает еще два языка кроме нанайского и русского языков.]
nanai guci loca xəsəni ojaɕjani tʃə:bjə guci əgji goigoi
golosal xəsəwəni sa:rini
180. According to the weather forecast, it is said that it
snows heavily today. [По прогнозу погоды сегодня
выпадет много снега.]
bwawa *prognoz* alaɪdwaci əinjə əgji simata tu:ʃərə.
181. I went on foot, passing by school. [Я проходил мимо школы.]
mi *ʃkolawa* sjuɾ ənəxəmbi
182. Chebe is just a young pupil. [Чебе просто школьник.]
tʃə:bjə bai *ʃkolnik*
183. Chebe goes there instead of me. [Чебе пошёл туда вместо меня.]
tʃə:bjə taosi mi orondolaiwa ənəxəni

2. Grammar of the verbals (1): Conjugational endings

2.1 Indicative mood

2.1.1 Present tense

(1) Singular

184. I smoke. [Я курю.]
mi damaxiwa omi:i

185. You smoke. [Ты куришь.]

si damaxiwa omi:si

186. He smokes. [Он курит.]

njoani damaxiwa omi:ni

(2) Plural

187. We smoke together. [Мы вместе курим.]

bwə gəsə damaxiwa omi:po

188. We smoke, but you [Мы курим, а вы не курите.]

bwə damaxiwa omi:po swə təni omiasiso

189. You [Вы курите.]

swə damaxiwa omi:so

190. They smoke. [Они курят.]

njoanci damaxiwa omi:ci

2.1.2 Past tense

(1) Singular

191. I went to school yesterday. [Я вчера ходил в школу.]

mi cisənjə *ʃkolaci* pulsixəmbi

192. You went to school yesterday. [Ты вчера ходил в школу.]

si cisənjə *ʃkolaci* pulsixəsi

193. He went to school yesterday. [Он вчера ходил в школу.]

njoani cisənjə *ʃkolaci* pulsixəni

194. We went to school yesterday. [Мы вчера вместе ходили в школу.]

bwə cisənjə gəsə *ʃkolaci* pulsixəpu

(2) Plural

195. Yesterday, we read a book and you drew a picture. [Мы вчера читали книги, а вы рисовали картины.]

bwə cisənjə daŋsawa xolaxapo, swə təni *kartinasalba ri-savalaxaso*

196. You [Вы вчера ходили в школу.]

swə cisənjə *ʃkolaci* pulsixəsu

197. They went to school yesterday [Они вчера ходили в школу.]

njoanci cisənjə *ʃkolaci* pulsixəsi

(3) Various past tense markers

198. I was born in Khabarovsk. [Я родился в Хабаровске.]
mi *xaba:rofskadu* balʃixambi
199. He was born in Khabarovsk. [Он родился в Хабаровске.]
njoani *xabarafskadu* balʃixani
200. I came to Khabarovsk yesterday. [Я вчера приехал в Хабаровске.]
mi *cisənʃə xaba:rofskaci* jicimbi
201. I lived in Khabarovsk ten years ago. [10 лет тому назад я
жил в Хабаровске.]
jwa aɲganiwa xamasi, mi *xaba:rofskadu* balʃixambi
202. It rained yesterday. [Вчера шёл дождь.]
cisənʃə tugdəxəni
203. It has just stopped raining. [Дождь только что перестал.]
tugdə təni əsi xoʃixani
204. Thank you for your help. [Спасибо за помощь.]
bələcixəmbəsu banixa
bələcindulə banixa
205. I studied Nanai for 10 years. [Я учил нанайский язык в
течение 10 лет.]
mi *nanai xəsəwəni jwan aɲganidwa tacjocixambi*
206. I heard a lot about you. [Я очень много слышал о Вас.]
mi *təŋ əgʃiwə sumbiwə dolʃixambi*
207. Once upon a time, there lived an old woman and men
in a village. [Давнымдавно в одной деревне жилибыли
дедушка и бабушка.]
balana balana əm ixondo mamaji maraji balʃixaci

2.1.3 Future tense

(1) Singular

208. I will go to school tomorrow. [Я завтра пойду в школу.]
mi *simana ʃkolaci ənəjə:mbi*
209. You [Ты завтра пойдёшь в школу.]
si *simana ʃkolaci ənəjə:ci*
210. He will go to school together tomorrow. [Он завтра пойдёт
в школу.]
njoani *simana ʃkolaci ənəjərə*

(2) Plural

211. We will go to school together tomorrow. [Мы вместе завтра пойдём в школу.]
bwə gəsə sɪmana ʃkolaci ənəjə:pu
212. We will go to school tomorrow and you [Мы завтра пойдём в школу, а вы будете дома.]
bwə sɪmana ʃkolaci ənəjə:pu swə təni jo:gdo biʃə:su
213. You [Вы завтра пойдёте в школу.]
swə sɪmana ʃkolaci ənəjə:su
214. They will go to school tomorrow. [Они завтра пойдут в школу.]
njoanci sɪmana ʃkolaci ənəjə:rəl
215. I will go there. [Давай я туда пойду.]
mi taosi ənəgitə
216. We will go there. [Давай мы туда пойдём.]
bwə taosi ənəgipu

2.2 Imperative mood**(1) Typical imperative**

217. Return home now! [Теперь иди домой.]
əsi jo:gci ənuru
218. Please return home now! [Теперь идите домой.]
əsi jo:kcjari ənusu
219. Now, all of you, return home! [Теперь все идите домой.]
əsi swə jo:kcjari ənusu
220. All of you, please return home now! [Теперь все идите домой. (уваж.)]
əsi хəmtujəri jo:kcjari ənusu

(2) Special imperative: delayed command

221. How about going tomorrow or the day after tomorrow?
[Идите завтра или послезавтра.]
sɪmananu sɪmana cjalaninu ənusu

(3) Special imperative: for the third person

222. I wish you will come to my house again! [Приходите ещё к нам.]

guci bunci jidu:su

223. Let him return home! [Пусть он пойдёт домой.]

njoani jo:kci ənugini

224. Let them return home! [Пусть они пойдут домой.]

njoanci jo:kciari ənugici

(4) Special imperative: wish, hope

225. May everything become as you wish! [Желаю, чтобы ваши дела решались как вы того хотите.]

swə taiso jakasal swə gələiasu osi:wani undi

226. Forgive me! [Простите.]

gujjəsjusu

227. Cheers for our country! [Да здравствует родина!]

da zdra:fstojt rojina

(5) Persuading mood

228. Let's go together! [Давайте пойдём все вместе.]

xəm gəsə ənəgwəri

229. Let's read a book together! [Давайте читать все вместе.]

xəmtujəri gəsə xolagwari

2.3 Verbal noun suffixes**(1) Nominal clause**

230. I heard the news that you came here yesterday. [Я слышал, что Вы вчера приходили сюда.]

swə cisənjä əusi pulsixəmbəsu mi doljixambi

231. I am happy that you came here. [Я рад, что Вы пришли сюда.]

swə jicimbəsu mi agdanasi

232. It is not good for health to eat sugar much. [Употреблять много сахара не полезно для здоровья.]

əgji sjatawa sjaori ulə:n bjəsi

233. I heard the news that he had come back. [Я слышал, что он вернулся.]
mi doljxambi njoani jjuхэпјэм

(2) Attributive clause

234. I am reading a book that I bought yesterday. [Я читаю книгу, которую я вчера купил.]
mi xolai cisəпјə gacimbi daпsawa
235. There is no pupil who knows it. [Нет ни одного ученика, знающего это.]
сawa sa:ri əм usinikə də aba
236. I will read a book which I bought yesterday. [Я купил книгу, которую буду читать.]
mi cisəпјə gacimbi daпsawa xolaja:mbi
237. textbook [Учебник]
utfebnik

2.4 Connective suffixes

2.4.1 Simultaneous relation

(1) Two actions happen parallel

238. We talked laughing. [Мы разговаривали, смеясь.]
inəktəmə:ri bwə xisaпguxapu

(2) Two clauses have different subjects

239. Children ran into the room. [Дети вбежали в комнату.]
nu:cikəпјwəп gjalakoci tutumə:ri i:xəci
240. My mother eats fish, my father eats meat. [Мама ест рыбу, а папа ест баранину.]
əпјə sogdatawa sjari:ni, ama atani xoni uliksəwəni sjari:ni
241. Chebe sang a song, and Boja did a dance. [Чебе пел песню, а Боя танцевала.]
tʃə:bjə jarimba jarixani boja tani təpətə:xəni
242. Chebe sang a song. And Boja drank wine. [Чебе пел песню. А Боя танцевала.]
tʃə:bjə jarimba jarixani boja tani təpətə:xəni

2.4.2 Successive relation

(1) Actions happen successively

243. I ate breakfast, and went to school. [Я позавтракал и пошёл в школу.]

mi cimɨsjaxambi totara ʃkolaci ənəxəmbi

244. Yesterday, I bought a book, and came back home. [Я вчера купил книгу и пришёл домой.]

mi cisənʒə daŋsawa gacimbi totara jo:kci jɨjuxəmbi

245. Chebe sang a song, and then went out. [Чебе спел песню, а после танцевал.]

tʃə:bjə ʒarɨmba ʒarɨxani totarɨtani təpətə:xəni

246. Chebe sang a song. And after that, he drank wine. [Чебе спел песню. А после танцевал.]

tʃə:bjə ʒarɨmba ʒarɨxani totarɨtani təpətə:xəni

2.4.3 Conditional relation

(1) Anterior clause expresses condition or assumption

247. If you go, I will go too. [Если вы пойдёте, то и я пойду.]

swə ənəisu osi:ni mi də ənəʒə:mbi

248. If you make a good record, you will be praised. [Если вы будете хорошо учиться, то вас похвалят.]

swə ulənʒi taɟɔci:ni sumbiwə maktajara

249. If they want to come, let them come. [Если они хотят сюда прийти, то пусть придут.]

njoanci əusi jɨjɨci:ni osini jɨgici

2.4.4 Opportunity relation

250. We will do hunting while we are going to the mountain. [Раз уж мы идём в горы, заодно и поохотимся.]

xurənci ənəɨpu totamari cadoto waɨcaja:po

251. I will drop in your home while I am going to the village. [Раз уж я иду в ту деревню, заодно я хочу зайти к тебе домой.]

mi təi ɨxonci ənəi totami mi sinci i:ʒə:mbi

2.4.5 Concessive relation

252. Chebe sang a song, but Boja did not. [Чебе пел песню, но Боя не пела.]

tʃə:bjə ʃarɪmba ʃarɪxani boja tani əcʲə ʃarɪxa:ni

253. Chebe sang a song. But Boja did not sing a song. [Чебе пел песню. Но Боя не пела.]

tʃə:bjə ʃarɪmba ʃarɪxani boja tani əcʲə ʃarɪxa:ni

2.4.6 Causal relation

254. Chebe sings Nanai songs well, because he is a Nanai. [Чебе — нанаец, поэтому он хорошо поёт нанайские песни.]

tʃə:bjə na:nai totami njoani na:nai ʃarɪmbani ulənʒi ʃarɪni

255. Chebe is a Nanai, therefore he sings Nanai songs well. [Чебе — нанаец. Поэтому хорошо поёт нанайские песни.]

tʃə:bjə na:nai totami njoani na:nai ʃarɪmbani ulənʒi ʃarɪni

256. Chebe sings Nanai songs well, for he is a Nanai. [Чебе хорошо поёт нанайские песни, потому что он нанаец.]

tʃə:bjə na:nai ʃarɪmbani ulənʒi ʃarɪni nanai bimi

2.4.7 Optional relation

257. Chebe sings a song or dance in the night. [Как наступает ночь, Чебе поёт песни или танцует.]

dolbogoi ʃja:ni gəsə tʃə:bjə ʃarɪmba ʃarɪni guci tərətə:ri:ni

3. Grammar of the verbals (2): Derivational suffixes

3.1 Causative voice

258. I brought water. [Я принёс воду.]

mi mwəwə ga:ʃoxambi

259. My mother let me bring water. [Мама сделала так, чтобы я принёс воду.]

ənʒə mi mwəwə ga:ʃogoiwa tui taxani

260. I killed a chicken. [Я поймал одну курицу.]

mi əm əktə sɪkowa ʃaraxambi

261. I made my younger brother kill a chicken. [Я сделал так, чтобы мой брат поймал одну курицу.]
mi nu:ci xusə nəui əktə sɪkowa ʃaɾaɣwani mi tui taxambi
262. My younger brother went to school. [Мой младший брат пошёл в школу.]
mi nu:ci xusə nəui ʃkolaci ənəxəni
263. My mother let my younger brother go to school. [Мама сделала так, чтобы мой младший брат пошёл в школу.]
mi nu:ci xusə nəui ʃkolaci ənəɣwani ənjə tui taxani

3.2 Passive voice

264. A hunter has caught a hare. [Охотник поймал зайца.]
bwatomji gormaxonba waxani
265. A hare was caught by a hunter. [Заяц был пойман охотни-ком.]
gormaxon bwatomjiji wawuxan
266. I heard a sound of a bell. [Я услышал колокольный звон.]
mi koŋgokto sjasimbani doljxambi
267. A sound of a bell was heard from far away. [Издалека слышится колокольный звон.]
gorojjaji koŋgokto sjasimbani doljjori
268. His father built a new house last year. [Его отец в прошлом году построил новый дом.]
njoani amini tu:tu ənə siku:n jo:wa aŋɣoxani
269. This house was build by my father last year. [Этот дом построен отцом в прошлом году.]
əi jo amaji tu:tu ənə aŋɣoxan

3.3 Reflexive voice

270. My mother is washing clothes. [Моя мать стирает.]
ənjə silko:ini
271. I bathe in the river. [Я купаюсь в реке.]
mi maŋbodo əlbusi
272. He hid my book behind the door. [Он спрятал мою книгу.]
njoani mi daŋsaiwa jajaxani
273. He hid himself behind the door. [Он спрятался за дверью.]
njoani uikə cjalani sɪɾixani

3.4 Reciprocal voice

274. My mother and my father are talking together. [Моя мать и мой отец разговаривают между собой.]
mi ənimbi mi amɪmbi mənədolari gusərənduici
275. Two persons are fighting each other. [Два человека ругаются (между собой).]
jwər naisal mənə dolari sori:ci

3.5 Comitative voice

276. We two beat the person. [Мы вдвоём побили того человека.]
bwə jwəɾjjəri təi naiwa toikaŋkipu
277. I built a house with my younger brother. [Мы с младшим братом вместе построили дом.]
bwə nu:ci xusə nəuʃi gəsə jo:wa aŋgoxapo
278. I read a book with the friend at school. [Я читаю книгу в школе вместе с другом.]
mi ʃkoladu andarʃi gəsə daŋsawa xolai

3.6 Progressive aspect

279. It is snowing now. [Сейчас идёт снег.]
əsi simanani
280. I am eating a meal now. [Я сейчас ем рис.]
mi əsi xando bələwə sʃari:i
281. He is eating a meal now. [Он сейчас ест рис.]
njoani əsi xando bələwə sʃari:ni

3.7 Repetitive aspect

282. I read a book. [Я читаю книгу.]
mi daŋsawa xolai
283. I read this book again and again. [Я перечитываю эту книгу.]
mi əi daŋsawa guci modan xolagor

3.8 Presumption

284. He is reading a book now. [Он сейчас читает книгу.]
 njoani əsi daŋsawa xolami
285. It seems that now he is reading a book. [Он, наверное, сейчас читает книгу.]
 njoani sama əsi daŋsawa xolami
286. It looks as if it is going to rain today. [Похоже, что дождь собирается.]
 əmutu tugdəluici mət bini
287. Father beats his child. [Отец бьёт ребёнка.]
 amini piktəi toikanjini
288. It seems that father is beating his child. [Кажется, отец бьёт ребёнка.]
 amini piktəi toika:njini mat bi bijərə

3.9 Intention

289. He came to this village to see his friend. [Он пришел в эту деревню для встречи с другом.]
 njoani əi ixonci andarbi acandami jicini
290. I am going to a shop to buy a bottle of liquor. [Я пошёл в магазин за водкой.]
 mi *magazinci* arakiwa ganindaxambi

4. Copulas

4.1 Present

291. Chebe is a teacher. [Чебе — учитель.]
 tʃə:bjə *utʃi:ʃel*

4.2 Past

292. Chebe was a teacher. [Чебе был учителем.]
 tʃə:bjə *utʃi:ʃel* bicini

5. Usages of the auxiliary verbal constructions

5.1 “to exist/to be”

(1) As a main verb

293. I was at home. [Я был дома.]

mi jo:gdo bicimbi

294. He has a son. [У него есть сын.]

njoandoani xusə piktə bi

(2) Progressive aspect: present

295. I am reading a book now. [Я сейчас читаю книгу.]

mi əsi daŋsawa xolai

296. You are reading the book now. [Ты сейчас читаешь книгу.]

si əsi daŋsawa xolaisi

297. He is reading the book now. [Он сейчас читает книгу.]

njoani əsi daŋsawa xolani

(3) Progressive aspect: past

298. When my father returned, I was reading a book. [Когда отец вернулся, я читал книгу.]

ama jju:cjəni mi daŋsawa xolaxambi

299. When your father returned, you were reading a book.

[Когда отец вернулся, ты читал книгу.]

amisi jju:cjəni si daŋsawa xolaxasi

300. When father returned, his son was reading a book. [Когда отец вернулся, сын читал книгу.]

amimbi jju:cjəni xusə piktəni daŋsawa xolaxani

(4) Progressive aspect: future

301. I will be reading a book at school tomorrow. [Я завтра буду читать книгу в школе.]

mi simana /skoladu daŋsawa xolaja:mbi

302. You will be reading a book at school tomorrow. [Ты завтра будешь читать книгу в школе.]
 si sɪmana *ʃkoladu* daŋsawa xolaja:ci
303. He will be reading a book at school tomorrow. [Он завтра будет читать книгу в школе.]
 njoani sɪmana *ʃkoladu* daŋsawa xolajara

(5) Progressive: situation continuity

304. You, wear the hat! [Ты (сейчас) носишь шапку.]
 si əsidə apomba təcicəuisi
305. My father is already at home. [Отец уже дома.]
 ama ələ jo:gdo

5.2 “to become”

(1) As a main verb

306. I became an undergraduate last year. [В прошлом году я стал студентом.]
 tu:tu ənə mi *stuʒe:nt* osixambi

(2) Permission

307. You may smoke here. [Здесь можно курить.]
 əidu damaxiwa omimi aja
308. You may leave now. [Теперь ты можешь идти.]
 əsi si ənumi mutəisi

(3) Inchoative

309. It has just begun to rain. [Дождь только что пошёл.]
 təni tugdəluxəni
310. He has just gone to school. [Он только что пошёл в школу.]
 njoani təni *ʃkolaci* ənəxəni/əпuxəni

5.3 “to receive”

(1) As a main verb

311. I received a gift from my father. [Я получил подарок от отца.]
 mi amala sugləmbə baxambi

(2) Benefit

312. I bought new clothes for me. [Я купил (себе) новую одежду.]
mi mändui siku:n tətəwəwə gacimbi
313. I adopted the child for me. [Я усыновил (для себя) этого ребёнка.]
mi əi piktəwə mənə piktəgui jəpaxambi
314. I learned the Nanai language for me. [Я учил (для себя) нанайский язык.]
mi mändui nanai xə səwəni tacjocixambi

5.4 “to give”

(1) As a main verb

315. My teacher gave me a book. [Преподаватель дал мне книгу.]
pripadava:ʃel mindu daŋsawa buxəni
316. My father gave me a nice present. [Отец подарил мне хороший подарок.]
ama mindu ulə:n suguləmbə sugləxəni

(2) Benefit

317. I told my teacher about my village for him. [Я рассказал учителю (для учителя) о нашей деревне.]
mi utʃi:ʃeldu utʃi:ʃel sa:gwanı mənə ıxombı gusəgəxəmbı
318. I read a book for my mother. [Я прочитал матери (для матери) книгу.]
mi ənındui daŋsawa xolaxambi
319. My mother sang a nursery song for her baby. [Мать спела ребёнку (для ребёнка) колыбельную.]
ənın piktəduı oŋasaori jərimba jərimxani

5.5 “to see”

(1) As a main verb

320. I saw a fish in the river. [Я увидел рыбу в речке.]
mi maŋbokando sogdatawa icəxəmbı

(2) Attempt

321. Try to wear a new clothes! [Примерьте новую одежду.]
siku:n tətɹwəwə unəsjusu
322. I bought some pastry. Taste! [Я купил печенье. Попробуйте.]
mi pitʃenijewə gacimbi bargaosu

5.6 “to be able to”

323. I can read a book. [Я могу читать книгу.]
mi daŋsawa xolami mutə:mbi
324. He can read a book. [Он может читать книгу.]
njoani daŋsawa xolami mutəini
325. He can not read a book. [Он не может читать книгу.]
njoani daŋsawa xolami mutə:sini

5.7 “to have to”

326. I must leave today. [Мне надо уехать сегодня.]
mi əinjə ənu:ri:wə gələuri
327. You read through this book within three days! [Ты должен прочитать эту книгу за три дня.]
si əi daŋsawa ilan ini do:lani xolami xoʃi:wasi gələuri

6. Negative and interrogative sentences, quotations**6.1 Nominal negation**

328. I am a student. [Я студент.]
mi stuʒe:nt
329. I am not a student. [Я не студент.]
mi stuʒe:nt bjəsimbi
330. I was not a student at that time. [Тогда я не был студентом.]
təi ərindu mi stuʒe:nt bjəsimbi
331. He is an adult. [Он взрослый.]
njoani da:i naɪ

332. He is not an adult. [Он не взрослый.]

njoani da:i nai bjəsinɪ

333. He was not an adult at that time yet. [Тогда он ещё не был взрослым.]

təi əɾindu njoani da:i nai bjəsinɪ

6.2 Adjectival negation

334. That child is pretty. [Тот ребёнок красивый.]

təi piktə gucukuli

335. That child is not pretty. [Тот ребёнок не красивый.]

təi piktə gucukuli bjəsi

336. The child was not pretty at that time. [Тогда тот ребёнок не был красивым.]

təi əɾindu təi piktə gucukuli bjəsinɪ

6.3 Verbal negation

6.3.1 Present tense

(1) Simple negation

337. I do not go to school today. [Сегодня я не иду в школу.]

əɪnjə mi ʃkolaci ənə:sɪmbi

338. You do not go to school today. [Сегодня ты не идёшь в школу.]

əɪnjə si ʃkolaci ənə:sisi

339. He does not go to school today. [Сегодня он не идёт в школу.]

əɪnjə njoani ʃkolaci ənə:sini

340. He have no money. [У него нет денег.]

njoandoani jɪxa aba

(2) Negation of ability

341. I can not go to school now. [Я сейчас не могу пойти в школу.]

mi əsi ʃkolaci ənəmi mutə:sɪmbi

342. You can not go to school now. [Ты сейчас не можешь пойти в школу.]
 si əsi *ʃkolaci* ənəmi mutə:sisi
343. He can not go to school now. [Он сейчас не может пойти в школу.]
 njoani əsi *ʃkolaci* ənəmi mutə:sini

6.3.2 Past tense

(1) Simple negation

344. I did not go to school yesterday. [Я вчера не ходил в школу.]
 mi cisənjə *ʃkolaci* əcjə pulsixəi
345. You did not go to school yesterday. [Ты вчера не ходил в школу.]
 si cisənjə *ʃkolaci* əcjə pulsixəsi
346. He did not go to school yesterday. [Он вчера не ходил в школу.]
 njoani cisənjə *ʃkolaci* əcjə pulsixəni
347. He had no money. [У него не было денег.]
 njoandoani jixa aba bicini

(2) Negation of ability

348. I could not go to school yesterday. [Вчера я не мог пойти в школу.]
 cisənjə mi *ʃkolaci* ənəmi mutə:cimbi
349. You could not go to school yesterday. [Вчера ты не мог пойти в школу.]
 cisənjə si *ʃkolaci* ənəmi mutə:cisi
350. He could not go to school yesterday. [Вчера он не мог пойти в школу.]
 cisənjə njoani *ʃkolaci* ənəmi mutə:cini

6.4 Negative imperative

351. Do not wear the clothes! [Не надевай ту одежду.]
 təi tətʷəwə əji təturə
352. Do not eat the apple! [Не ешь то яблоко.]
 təi *jablakawa* əji sjara

353. Do not touch with your hand! [Не касайтесь руками!]
ŋa:lajjari əji toŋgala:so
354. No trespassing! [Посторонним вход воспрещён!]
goi gurun ili:wəni kamaljori
355. No smoking! [Не курить!]
damaxiwa əji omjaso

6.5 Negative polarity

356. He cannot speak Nanai at all. [Он совсем не говорит по нанайски.]
njoani nanai xə səjjəni njaŋga da gisurəndwəsini
357. He will never go to that place. [Теперь, он туда никогда не пойдёт.]
əsi njoani taosi xali da ənə:sini

6.6 Interrogative sentence

(1) Yes-No questions

358. Are you a pupil? [Ты студент?]
si *stuđent*
359. Is he a teacher? [Он преподаватель?]
njoani *prpadava:ʃel*
360. Did you go to school yesterday? [Ты вчера ходил в школу?]
si cisənjə *ʃkolaci pulsixəsi*
361. Did your grandmother come from Russia or from China?
[Бабушка приехала из России или из Китая?]
da:nja *rasiajjajino kitaŋjjajino jicini*

(2) WH questions

362. Who are you? [Ты кто?]
si ui
363. Who is the old woman? [Кто тот человек?]
təi nai ui
364. When did you come here? [Когда ты приехал сюда?]
si xa:li əusi jicisi

365. How many people are there in this village? [Сколько домов в этой деревне?]
 әi ɪxondo xado ʃo:sal
366. From where your grandfather comes? [Откуда приехал дедушка?]
 хажажәji dama ʃicini?

(3) Negative questions

367. You did not go to school yesterday, did you? [Ты вчера не ходил в школу?]
 si cisәнjә ʃkolaci әcјә pulsixәsi
368. No, I did not go. [Да, не ходил.]
 in әcјә pulsixәi

6.7 Quotation

369. Yes, I did go. [Нет, ходил.]
 aba pulsixәмbi
370. I asked. "Did my father come?" [Я спросил: Отец пришёл?.]
 mi mädәsixәмbi ama ʃijuxәni
371. I asked my mother if father had come or not. [Я спросил у матери, пришёл ли отец.]
 mi әnjәwә mädәsixәмbi ama ʃijuxәninu
372. My mother told that he had not come. [Моя мама сказала, что он не пришёл.]
 mi әnimbi uŋkini njoani әcјә ʃijunјә mә
373. I thought that if my father would come, it would be nice.
 [Я подумал: Было бы хорошо, если бы отец пришёл...]
 mi murcixәмbi ulә:m bici ama ʃijuxәni osi:ni

7. Special constructions

374. I thought that it would be nice if my father would come.
 [Я подумал, что было бы хорошо, если бы отец пришёл.]
 mi murcixәмbi xai ulә:m bici ama ʃijuxәni osi:ni

375. Chebe sings a song in Nanai or Russian. [Чебе поёт песни на нанайском или русском языках.]
 tʃə:bjə na:nai xəsəjjəni loca xəsəjjəni jarısalba jari:ni.
376. If Chebe sings a song, Boja drinks wine. [Если Чебе будет петь, Боя будет танцевать.]
 tʃə:bjə jarı:ni osi:ni boja təpətə:jərə
377. If Chebe begins singing a song, he sings it to the end. [Чебе если начинает петь, то поёт до конца.]
 tʃə:bjə jarımi tərcjuri osi:ni xoјıdala jarıni
378. Though being poor, Chebe is happy. [Чебе, хотя и бедный, но счастливый.]
 tʃə:bjə sinəji də kəsikuni
379. If you begin singing a song, do it to the end. [Раз уж начал петь, то пой до конца.]
 jarımi tərcıxəmbi osi:ni xoјıdala jarıro
380. Sing a song, or dance. [Пой песню или танцуй.]
 jarımba jari da təpətə:ri də taro

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Abstract

A Description of Najkhin Nanai

This book offers a linguistic description of the Najkhin dialect of Nanai, which belongs to the southern group of the Manchu-Tungus branch of Altaic languages. According to Russian Census of 2002, Nanai is spoken by about 3,886 people, and is classified as a “severely endangered language” by UNESCO. This book is a report of our field work investigation in Khabarovsk, Russia, in October 2005 and February 2006, which was carried out as part of the REAL (Researches on Endangered Altaic Languages) project of the Altaic Society of Korea. The consultant was a Najkhin Nanai native who was a teacher and used Nanai in everyday life. The linguistic description is based on a questionnaire containing 2,700 lexical items, 340 conversational sentences and 380 constructions for grammatical analysis.

In the phonological description, the vowel system was established through formant analysis with Praat. To establish the consonant system, voicing and voice bar were observed through spectrogram analysis. Based on the collected sentences, morphological analysis was performed and relevant sentences were presented with annotations as examples.

In the appendix, all the collected material of lexical items, conversational expressions and sentences for grammatical analysis are

presented in phonemic transcription.

Key words:

Najkhin, Nanai, Hezhe, Goldi, Manchu-Tungus, Altaic languages, endangered language, language documentation, fieldwork, questionnaire, agglutinative language