

BBN-MON11-272 A nomád népek műveltsége 2.

Birtalan Ágnes

Szemelvények a mongol műveltségből

RÁKOS ATTILA

EÖTVÖS LORÁND TUDOMÁNYEGYETEM

Mongol és Belső-ázsiai Tanszék

2025.05.06.

Korai források a mongol műveltségről

Nicolaes Witsen (1641-1717)

- Politician, mayor of Amsterdam
- Expert of ship building, amateur scholar
- Cartographer, patron of the arts and sciences
- Member of an embassy sent to Moscow in 1664-1665
- Became interested in Russia and Asia
- Wide-ranging relations in several countries
- Friend of Peter the Great, met him during his travels to West Europe





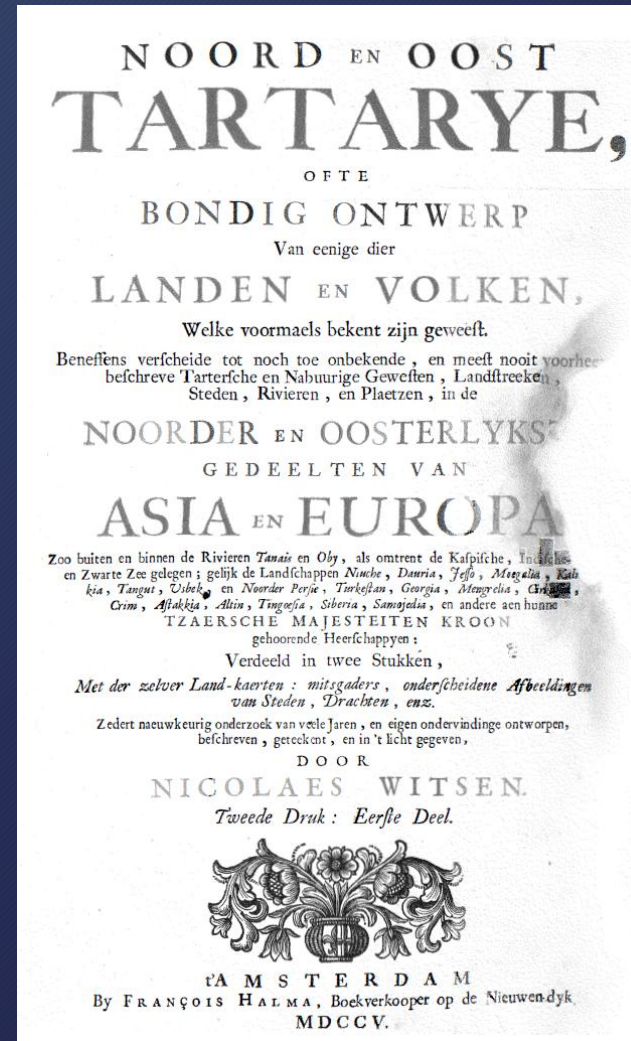
Witsen's map of Tartaria (1687)



Witsen's map of Tartaria (1687). Lake Baikal

Witsen's book: Noord en Oost Tartarye

- “North and East Tartaria”, an explanation to Witsen's map of Tartaria
- “Description of Crimea, the Caucasus, Volga region, the Ural Mountains, Siberia, Mongolia, Central Asia, Afghanistan, Tibet, Manchuria, Northern Japan, the Amur basin, Korea”
- Two volumes
- First edition: 1692
- Second edition: 1705 (corrected, with additions, images, etc.)



Cover of Witsen's Noord en Oost Tartarye (2nd edition, 1705)

Content of the Noord en Oost Tartarye

- Description of Asian territories, nations, their history, culture, events
 - Mongolia (*Het Land Mugalia, Moegalie, of Mongal*)
 - Kalmykia (*KALMAKKIA of KALMAKKEN-LAND*)
 - Dauria and neighbouring territories (*Het Landschap Dauria en engrenzende plaetzen*)

Electronic edition (with facsimile, Dutch text and Russian translation):

<https://resources.huygens.knaw.nl/retroboeken/witsen>



Afbeelding van CAMHI, anders BOGDICHAN, tegenwoordig heerschen-
de Tartars Keyser in Sina, so als subx tot Peking afkomaalt, en aan
den schryver van dit werk, op 1 jaar 1679 van daar over de wegh
van Dauria en het Moegalen-land, toegezonden is.

Philip Johan von Strahlenberg (1676–1747)

- Swedish military officer
- Fell into Russian captivity in the battle of Poltava (1709) during the Swedish-Russian war (1700-1721)
- He was deported to Siberia (together with many other Swedish soldiers)
- Between 1709 and 1721 he lived in Tobolsk
- During this time he drew maps, collected linguistic, ethnographic, botanic, zoological material

Philip Johan von Strahlenberg

- After returning to Sweden, he wrote a book in German on the basis of his collected material
- *Das Nord- und Ostliche Theil von Europa und Asia*. 1730
- Various information on the language, culture and history of people living in Russia and North-East Asia
- His book was translated to English, French and Spanish. It became the most well-known book on this topic in Europe.



Strahlenberg's Kalmyk vocabulary

- Kalmyk vocabulary (*Vocabularium Calmucko-Mungalicum*)
- Appr. 1400 headwords
- Krueger, J. R.: *The Kalmyk-Mongolian Vocabulary in Strahlenberg's Geography*. 1975
- Probably not his own collection, but a compilation from other sources
- It is characterized by the very same features as Witsen's work
 - inconsistent transcription, typos, mistakes, wrong translations, misreadings, influence of the written language, no information on the informants, etc.
- Strahlenberg and Witsen probably used similar, or often the very same sources

Das
Nord- und Ostliche Theil
von
Europa und Asia,

In so weit solches
Das ganze Russische Reich mit Siberien
und der grossen Tataren in sich begreiffet,
In einer
Historisch-Geographischen Beschreibung
der alten und neuern Zeiten, und vielen andern unbe-
kannten Nachrichten vorgestellt,

Nebst einer noch niemahls ans Licht gegebenen
TABULA POLYGLOTTA
von zwey und dreyssigerley Arten Tatarischer Völder Sprachen
und einem Kalmuckischen Vocabulario,

Sonderlich aber
Siner grossen richtigen Land-Charte von den
benannten Ländern und andern verschiedenen Kupferstichen,
so die Asiatisch-Syrische Antiquität betreffen;
Bey Gelegenheit der Schwedischen Kriegs-Gefangenschaft in Rußland, aus eigener
 sorgfäligen Erkundigung, auf denen verstateten weiten Reisen zusammen
gebracht und ausgefertiget

von
Philipp Johann von Strahlenberg.

Stockholm, in Verlegung des AUTORIS, 1730.



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(137)
**VOCABULARIUM
CALMUCKO-MUNGALICUM.**

A Rezul, das Schnupffruch.	Arslon, ein Büffel, ein Buß.
Alta, das Gold.	Artichol, die Ber-Kleider.
Aene, ein Weib.	Ahlonbuu, Cattun.
Are, ein Kerl, ein Mann.	Artichi, ich murre, knorre.
Aretaka, ein Hahn.	Alcha, } die Mutter.
Ama, der Mund.	Aechz, }
Ara, die Hinter-Zähne.	Anidschi, ich treibe aus.
Aßun, das Haar.	Achrol, ich puße ab.
Amdatai, } Süße.	Abdadschi, ich fange an.
Amtüchan, }	Arslan, ein Löw.
Acha, der Bruder.	Asaka, ich werffe aus.
Alabuga, } ein Dorf.	Asok, ich frage aus.
Alagbu, }	Aboba, } ich kauffe ab.
Arriki, der Brandteuwein.	Arky, ich breche aus.
Arcechu, fegen.	Assoo, ich bitte.
Arbabuda, die Gerste.	Apocha, ich betrübe mich.
Allaga, die Hand.	Aina, ich befürchte mich.
Alesi, der Haber.	Apfchyri, ich bringe.
Abo, die Jagd.	Amedo, ich bleibe.
Altansubus, die Perlen.	Aerz, die Spinnen.
Arion, rein.	Arul, die Spindel.
Acie, ein Verwandter.	Alisson, die Streu-Büchse.
Alema-modo, ein Apffelbaum.	Alun, das Sattel-Rüßen.
Alema, ein Apffel.	Ala, der Daumen.
Askun, Abends.	Aluku, die Degen-Scheide.
Ajolachai, der Bauch.	Argul, ich durchbohre.
Abdara, das Vette, der Kasten.	Abfchi, ich ererbe.
Ajaka, ein Becher.	Asfo, die Frage.

S

Anni

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Kalmyk vocabulary of Strahlenberg

von Strahlenberg, Philip Johan: *Das Nord- und Ostliche Theil von Europa und Asia*. 1730

Published in: Krueger, J. R.: *The Kalmyk-Mongolian Vocabulary in Strahlenberg's Geography*. 1975

A.

Artzul, das Schnupftuch.
 Alta, das Gold.
 Aeme, ein Weib.
 Are, ein Kerl, ein Mann.
 Aretaka, ein Hahn.
 Ama, der Mund.
 Ara, die Hinter-Zähne.
 Assun, das Haar.
 Amdatai, { Süsse.
 Amtüichan, {
 Acha, der Bruder.
 Alabuga { ein Bärß.
 Alagbu, {
 Arriki, der Brandtwein.
 Aræchu, fegen.
 Arbabuda, die Gerste.
 Allaga, die Hand.
 Alesu, der Haber.

Arslon, ein Büffel, ein Buß.
 Artschol, die Bet-Kleider.
 Ahlonbuu, Cattun.
 Artschi, ich murre, knorre.
 Alchæ, } die Mutter.
 Aechæ, }
 Anidschi, ich treibe aus.
 Achtol, ich puße ab.
 Abdædschi, ich fange an.
 Arslan, ein Löw.
 Afaka, ich werffe aus.
 Afok, ich frage aus.
 Aboba, } ich kauffe ab.
 Abkobische }
 Arky, ich breche aus.
 Assoo, ich bitte.
 Apocha, ich betrübe mich.
 Ainæ, ich befürchte mich.
 Apschyri, ich bringe.

Vocabularium Calmucko-Mungalicum of Strahlenberg

von Strahlenberg, Philip Johan: *Das Nord- und Ostliche Theil von Europa und Asia*. 1730

Published in: Krueger, J. R.: *The Kalmyk-Mongolian Vocabulary in Strahlenberg's Geography*. 1975

A.	Arslon, ein Büffel, ein Bull.
A rtzul, das Schnupfstuch.	Artschol, die Bet-Kleider.
Alta, das Gold.	Ahlonbuu, Cattun.
Æme, ein Weib.	Artshi, ich murre, knorre.
Are, ein Kerl, ein Mann.	Alchæ, } die Mutter.
Aretaka, ein Hahn.	Æchæ, }
Ama, der Mund.	Anidschi, ich treibe aus.
Ara, die Hinter-Zähne.	Achtol, ich puße ab.
Affun, das Haar.	Abdædschi, ich fange an.
Amdatai, }	Arslan, ein Löw.
Amtüichan, } Güsse.	Asaka, ich werffe aus.
Acha, der Bruder.	Asok, ich frage aus.
Alabuga, }	Aboba, }
Alagbu, } ein Börß.	Abkobische } ich kauffe ab.
Arriki, der Brandtwein.	Arky, ich breche aus.
Aræchu, fegen.	Assoo, ich bitte.
Arbabuda, die Gerste.	Apocha, ich betrübe mich.
Allaga, die Hand.	Ainæ, ich befürchte mich.
Alesi, der Haber.	Apschyri, ich bringe.

1. artzul	arčiyul	31. ahlonbuu	dalingbu
2. alta	altan	32. artschi	arči-
3. æme	eme	33. alchæ	eke
4. are	ere	34. æchæ	eke
5. aretaka	ere takiya	35. anidschi	aniju
6. ama	aman	36. achtol	oytul
7. ara	araya	37. abdædschi	ebdejü
8. assun	üsün	38. arslan	arsalan
9. amdatai	amtatai	39. asaka	asqa-
10. amtüichan	amtataiqan	40. asok	asayu-
11. acha	aqä	41. aboba	abuba
12. alabuga	labqu	42. abkobische	abqu bisi
13. alagbu	labqu	43. arky	? ereke-
14. arriki	araki	44. assoo	asayu-
15. aræchu	ariyudqu	45. apocha	abqu
16. arbabuda	arbai budaya	46. ainæ	ayu-
17. allaga	alaya	47. apschyri	abču ire-

Vocabularium Calmucko-Mungalicum of Strahlenberg

von Strahlenberg, Philip Johan: *Das Nord- und Ostliche Theil von Europa und Asia*. 1730

Published in: Krueger, J. R.: *The Kalmyk-Mongolian Vocabulary in Strahlenberg's Geography*. 1975

A Rtzul, das Schnupffstuch.
 Alta, das Gold.
 Æme, ein Weib.
 Are, ein Kerl, ein Mann.
 Aretaka, ein Hahn.
 Ama, der Mund.
 Ara, die Hinter-Zähne.
 Assun, das Haar.
 Amdatai, { Süße.
 Amtüichan, {
 Acha, der Bruder.
 Alabuga { ein Börß.
 Alagbu, {
 Arriki, der Brandtwein.

1. artzul	arčiyul
2. alta	altan
3. æme	eme
4. are	ere
5. aretaka	ere takiya
6. ama	aman
7. ara	araya
8. assun	üsün
9. amdatai	amtatai
10. amtüichan	amtataiqan
11. acha	aqqa
12. alabuga	labqu
13. alagbu	labqu
14. arriki	araki

Vocabularium Calmucko-Mungalicum of Strahlenberg

von Strahlenberg, Philip Johan: *Das Nord- und Ostliche Theil von Europa und Asia*. 1730

Published in: Krueger, J. R.: *The Kalmyk-Mongolian Vocabulary in Strahlenberg's Geography*. 1975

Johann Christian Schnitscher

- Swedish military officer
- Fell into Russian captivity in the battle of Poltava (1709) during the Swedish-Russian war (1700-1721)
- He entered the service of the Russian Tsar and was sent to Beijing, China
- Kangxi emperor sent an envoy, Tulishen to the Kalmyk Ayuki khan in November 1712 through Russian territory and J. C. Schnitscher escorted the delegation
- They reached Kalmykia in July 1714 and returned to China in April 1715

Johann Christian Schnitscher

- J. C. Schnitscher wrote an account about his journey in Swedish
- It was published only after his death, in 1744 by Lars Salvius with remarks of Johan Gustav Renat (1682-1744)
- *Beraettelse am Ajuckiniska Calmuckiet*. Stockholm 1744
- It was translated to English by J. R. Krueger
- Krueger, J. R.: *J. Chr. Schnitscher, Captain. An Account of the Kalmyk Land Under Ayuki Khan*. 1996

Berättelse /
Om
Ajuckiniska
CALMUCKIET,
Eller om
Detta Folkets
Ursprung,
Huru de kommit under Ryßarnas
Lydnö,
Deras Gudar, Gudsdyrkelse
och Prester,
Huru de skiftas uti 4 Ulusser eller Fölkhopar,
Deras Politique och Philosophie,
Med
Flera deras Lifwernes sätt och seder
Så wid
Bröllop som Begräfningar.
STOCKHOLM
Trykt hos LARS SALVIUS 1744.

Johann Christian Schnitscher

- Tulishen also wrote an account on his journey in Manchu: *Lakcara jecen de takūraha babe ejehe bithe* (it was also translated to Chinese: *Yi yu lou*)
- English translation of Tulishen's work:
Stauton, George Thomas (transl.): *Narrative of the Chinese Embassy to the Khan of the Tourgouth Tartars, in the years 1712, 13, 14, & 15.* 1821
- Mongolian translation:
Түлишэн: *Тасархай хязгаарт зарсан явдлыг тэмдэглэсэн бичиг.* 2022

Berättelse /
Om
Ajuckinista
CALMUCKIET,
Eller om
Detta Folkets
Ursprung,
Huru de kommit under Ryßarnas
Lydnö,
Deras Gudar, Gudsdyrkelse
och Prester,
Huru de skiftas uti 4 Ulusser eller Fölkhopar,
Deras Politique och Philosophie,
Med
Flera deras Lifwägners sätt och seber
Så wid
Bröllop som Begräfningar.
STOCKHOLM
Trykt hos LARS SALVIUS 1744.

Johann Christian Schnitscher

Content of Schnitscher's work:

- Kalmyk land, their history
- Look, life, costumes and customs of the Kalmyks
- Kalmyk religion
- About the Chinese delegation
- Kalmyk calendar and numbers
- Kalmyk conversations

Berättelse /
Om
Ajuckiniska
CALMUCKIET,
Eller om
Detta Folkets
Ursprung,
Huru de kommit under Ryßarnas
Lydnö,
Deras Gudar, Gudsdyrkelse
och Prester,
Huru de skiftas uti 4 Ulusser eller Fölkhopar,
Deras Politique och Philosophie,
Med
Flera deras Beskrifvninges sätt och seber
Så wid
Bröllop som Begräfningar.
STOCKHOLM
Tryckt hos LARS SALVIUS 1744.

1 Nege.	12 Arban Kogur.
2 Chojor.	13 Arban Gurba,
3 Gurba,	14 Arban Derbô,
4 Derbô,	15 Arban tabu.
5 Tabu,	16 Arban surgu.
6 Surgu,	17 Arban dolo.
7 Dolo.	18 Arban naima.
8 Naima.	19 Arban Gessu.
9 Gessu.	20 Chorij eller Korij.
10 Arba.	21 Corin nege.
11, Arbanege.	22 Korin kogur.

Original: Schnitscher, J. Ch.: *Berättelse om Ajuckiniska Calmuckiet*. 1744

Published in: Doerfer, Gerhard: *Ältere westeuropäische Quellen zur kalmückischen Sprachgeschichte*. Wiesbaden 1965

Translation: Schnitscher, J. Ch.: *An Account of the Kalmyk Land under Ayuki Khan*. Transl by J. R. Krueger, Bloomington 1996

Kalmyk numerals in J. Ch. Schnitscher's account on his journey to the Kalmyks
1712-1715

G od mårgon,	Mendu.
En wacker dag,	Sayn odeur.
Hafwer du haft god	Mendu eller Amor
hwila?	connevo.
Sätt dig ned,	Soh.
Hwad gör du?	Jo kineta f
Jag gör intet,	By jom kád uggai.
Äst du wid helshan?	Schi eller ta mendu
	beine? (q)
Huru står det til?	Jamare schi beine.
Ganska illa,	Ike moh.
Gudi lof! helt wäl,	Burcan rescho togä
	fayen eller amor.
Huru står det til med	Ebefin bani famar.
dig?	
Illä,	Moh.
Jag är sjuk,	Bien mijne obeste.
Jag är blefwen frisk,	Bien mijne ägedevo.
Wilja wi gå?	Jobuja.
Gå ut,	Garja.

Hwart då?	Cha.
Ät stogen,	Modendu.
Ät granstogen,	Kara gaidu.
Hwad stole wi göra	Bijdetende jo kecku.
där?	
Skjuta fågel,	Schobun chaio.
Här wancas ej myc	Ende balla schobun
fet fågel,	uggai.
Jag war där i går,	Bij uskuldur tende,
och der fans myc	billä ollon schobun
fet fågel,	beine.
Hafwer du icke stutit	Schi kesseck alleck-
några,	sen ugä?
Jo, jag sköt några?	Bij kesseck allevo.
En och två,	Negen, cojer.
Wiljon wi gå hem,	Gerten karia.
Sitten litet,	Bachan sogtoi.
Jag är helt trött af	By sochudan tüzler-
sittande,	vo.

cha	Whither then?
qa(miya)	where?
modendu	To the woods.
modun-dur	to the wood(s)
kara gaidu	To the pine-woods
qaryai-dur	to the larch-tree(s)
bijde tende jo kecku	What shall we do there?
bida tende yuu kikü	What will we do there?
schobun chaio	Shoot birds.
sibayun qayaya	shoot birds
ende balla schobun uggai	There are not many birds here.
ende bile, sibayun ügei	I was there (or 'he was there'), there were no birds)
bij uskuldur tende, billä ollon	I was there yesterday, there
schobun beine	were lots of birds
bi öçugeldür tende bülügei,	I was there yesterday,
olan sibayun baina	there were a lot of birds
	(billä might also be
	'drake, male duck', cf.
	RKWb p. 44-b,3)
schi kesseck allecksen ugä	Did you not shoot some?
či keseg alaysan ügei	Did you not shoot a part?
bij kesseck allevo	Yes, I shot some.
bi keseg alaba	I shot a portion.

Kalmyk conversation from Schnitscher's book

Schnitscher, J. Ch.: *An Account of the Kalmyk Land under Ayuki Khan*. Transl by J. R. Krueger, Bloomington 1996

Jan Milan (1662-1737)

- A Czech jesuit missionary who lived in Russia between 1700 and 1719
- He visited the Kalmyks (and other people in Russia) and wrote an illustrated description about them in Latin
- *Relatio cuiusdam missionarii Austriaci catholici de itinere Asoviam et Taganrog anno 1700 facto et de moribus et institutis Tartarorum Calmucorum*
- Short study and Latin text in:
Florovskij, A. V.: Ein tschechischer Jesuit unter den Asowschen Kalmücken im Jahre 1700. *Archiv Orientální* XII (1941), pp. 162-188

Missio Sophiensis,
 et Saganrokiensis.

Anno. 1700. die. 19. Martij in Festo S. Josephi sub ejus.
 dem Benedicti Sancti Protechane discessi e Moscia cum Capi-
 taneo Veneto, duobus Marinariis, et uno Cosaco, maximè o-
 periculo flumina semi-gelata transivimus plurima, exeundo
 e vallo ad Thulam olim contra Tartaros constructo, viam
 aberravimus, et duobus diebus inter acerba noctis fri-
 gora absque ligni particola morati et vagasti sumus in deserto.
 Pascha celebravimus in Incurio ruco foramine coagerto.
 Die Martis ter a Latronibus infestati sumus, nullo tamen e-
 nostris graviter laeso, illi licet copiosi fugam dare coacti sunt,
 nostris paucis herico exissentibus. In Lago, ad quem
 venimus parum aberat, quia me, et habitantem s. soli enim
 praesentemur: sacrificia fecit, et certe in fuisse, nisi in
 tempore advenissent viae sanctes. Undecima Aprilis S. at-
 gimus ultimam civitatem Voilyskam, ubi inde arguere sebris
 tripud. 12. in Comitatu. 26. equitum sumus ingressi. S. ste-
 rum desertum ab plenam detegimus. 27. artigimus
 primas Floras ad multorum Chanicorum. 28. per nos veni-
 mus ad Floras Chani Magni Senior, qui nobis audientiam
 dedit et occasione Imagines. S. Virginis, quia fuit in Carri-
 meo appensa, haec huiusmodi illis loquendi, ter interpretem, de
 nostra sancta fide, illis in his locis tentantibus, Item de sancta
 Cruce, cuius signum illis formare debui, et erat stylo novo
 ipsa dies inventionis Saceru, quicquid aude auscultant
 omnia, donec milites removerint. 29. pervenimus ad
 multa Monumenta Ducum, et Regum Tartarorum, ubi
 Statua eorum nuditer excisa, sed nulla scriptura, nemini
 mihi scripsi dicere quid rei, item repertimus diruta
 Morchcas Crimensium, circa illa Regum Sepulchra,

A.

Missio Sophiensis,
 et Saganrokiensis.

Anno. 1700. die. 19. Martij in Festo S. Josephi sub ejus.
 dem Benedicti Sancti Protechane discessi e Moscia cum Capi-
 taneo Veneto, duobus Marinariis, et uno Cosaco, maximè o-
 periculo flumina semi-gelata transivimus plurima, exeundo
 e vallo ad Thulam olim contra Tartaros constructo, viam
 aberravimus, et duobus diebus inter acerba noctis fri-

The first page of Jan Milan's manuscript

De Literis eorum et Scientijs.

Modum scri-
beorsum, prima
et quoniam, qu-

Character in partibus nostris innotuit, eum curiosi-
tatis causâ hic adjungo. Characterem autem gerunt
L. duplicem, unum vocant Mongolensem, qui in rebus
M. profanis, alterum Tanguthanum: qui in libris sacris
usui est, credidi primò hunc Tanguthanum esse eundem
cum Han seretico, quem H'ircherus ponit in China il-
lustrata, re tamen melius investigatâ deprehendi, licet
non nihil habeat connexionis esse diversum; Mathe.

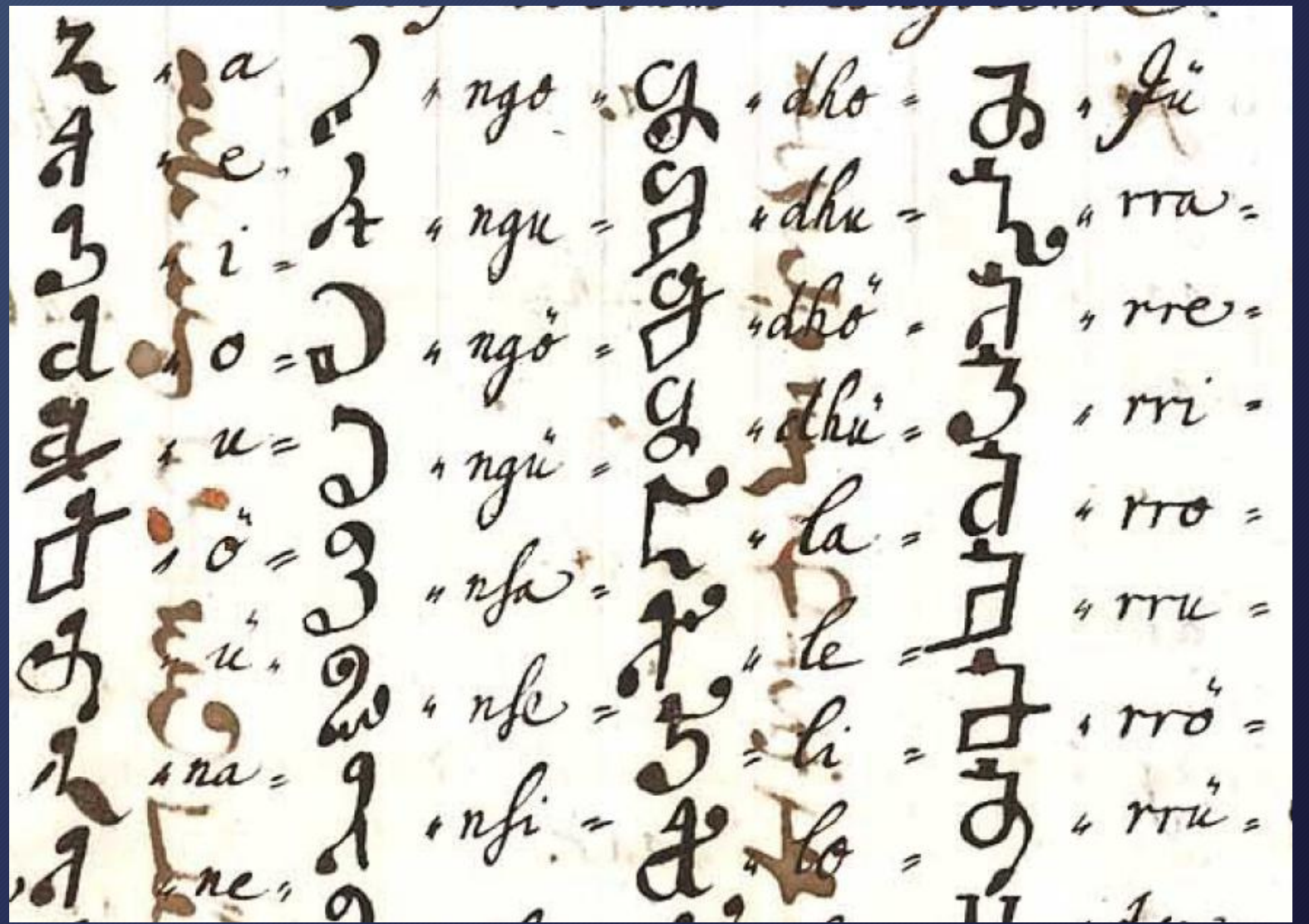
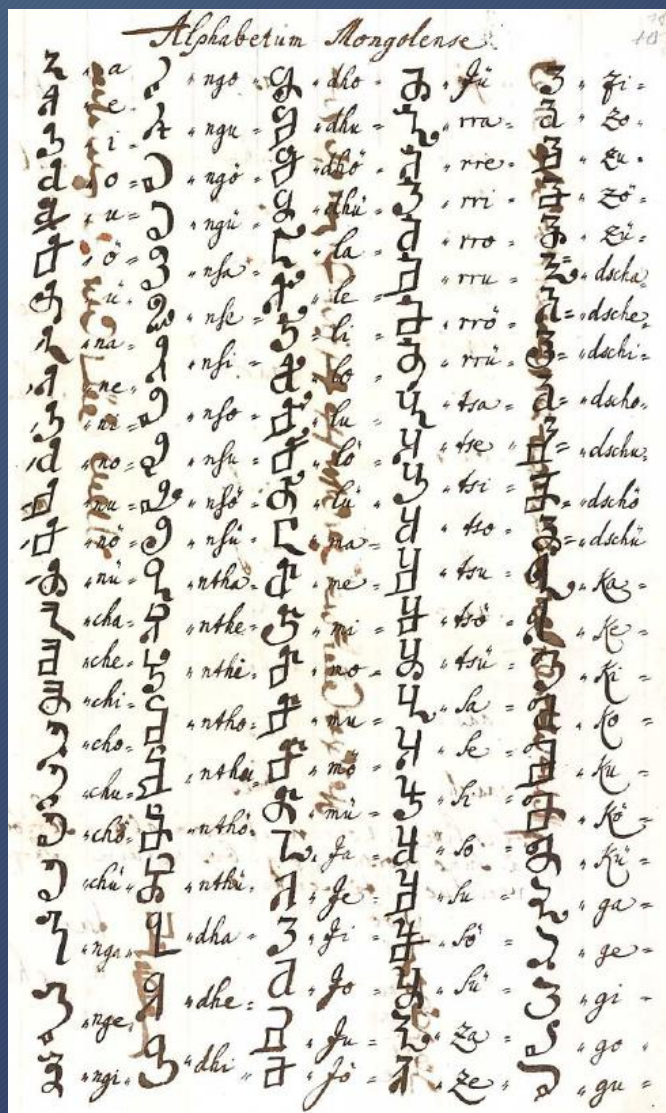
Jan Milan about the literacy of the Kalmyks

DE LITERIS EORUM ET SCIENTIJS.

Modum scribendi habent ut Sinenses à summo deorsum, primam tamen lineam inchoant à sinistris, et quoniam, quantum mihi constat, vix adhuc eorum character in partibus nostris innotuit, eum curiositatis causa hic adjungo. Characterem autem gerunt duplicem, unum *vocant Mongolensem* (tab. L), qui in rebus profanis, alterum *Tanguthanum* (tab. M), qui in libris sacris usui est; credidi primo hunc Tanguthanum esse eundem cum Hanseretico, quem Kircherus ponit in China illustrata, re tamen melius investigata deprehendi, licet nonnihil habeat connexionis, esse diversum. Mathematices scientiam habent et sciunt multi ex eorum Nobilibus et Sacerdotibus, sphaerae fundamenta eadem sunt, quae nostratia, eademque methodo ijsdemque fere nominibus in lingua eorum, signa tamen Zodiaci sunt differenti modo nominata: loco Arietis dicunt Chovló ugna, id est non plus ultra; Taurus eis nobiscum convenit, dicunt enim ukér, sive bos; pro

Jan Milan's text on the Kalmyk script and science in Florovskij's work

quando prope domum est, clamat: Kruch! Kruch! Kruch! negán manschi geré Choini goutschi iabudkai! hoc est: infirmitas, infirmitas, infirmitas! Sacerdos jam ambulat in cortili, domunculam intrans, infirmum prope ignem collocat, et si puella est, mater, si puer est infirmus, pater eum hinc inde movet, semper clamans: Kruch! Kruch! Kruch! Dein extenditur linteamen inter infirmum et sacrificulum, sive Charactonium, et tunc ille capite in terram prono, movendo illud ex una parte in alteram, semper in motu incipit cantare hoc modo: Kruch! Kruch! Kruch! negán eketsché uggé chalók mini neschét gore; almasch dare dschiok coben etc., hoc est: Infirmitas! Infirmitas! Infirmitas! non est hic nutritius, et sic certè malum erit, si morietur (exemplum hic pono, quod audiavi ipsemet, dum mater familias esset infirma) bona mater, nemo providebit prolibus, et si moretur certè, et malum erit certè, amici duo procul abiverunt, in veritate



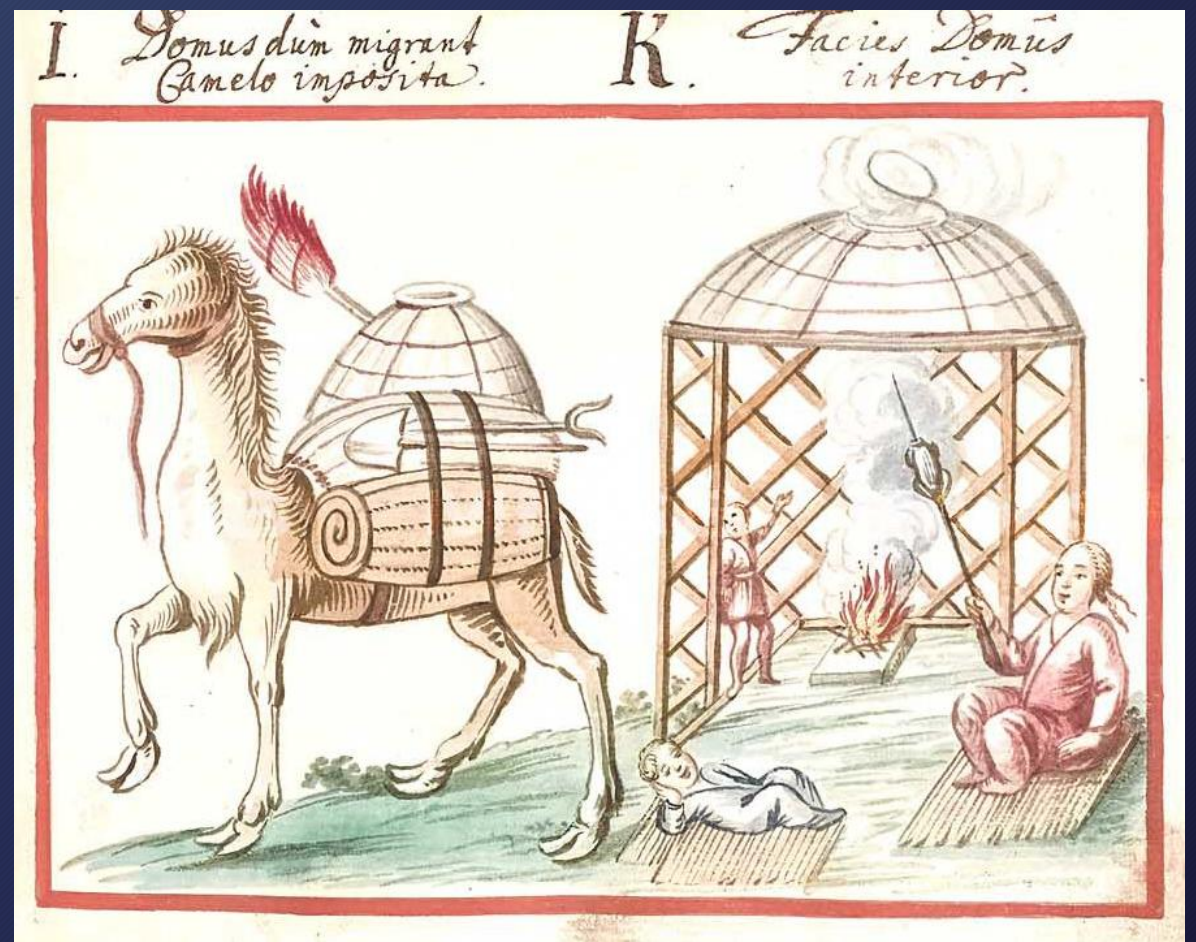
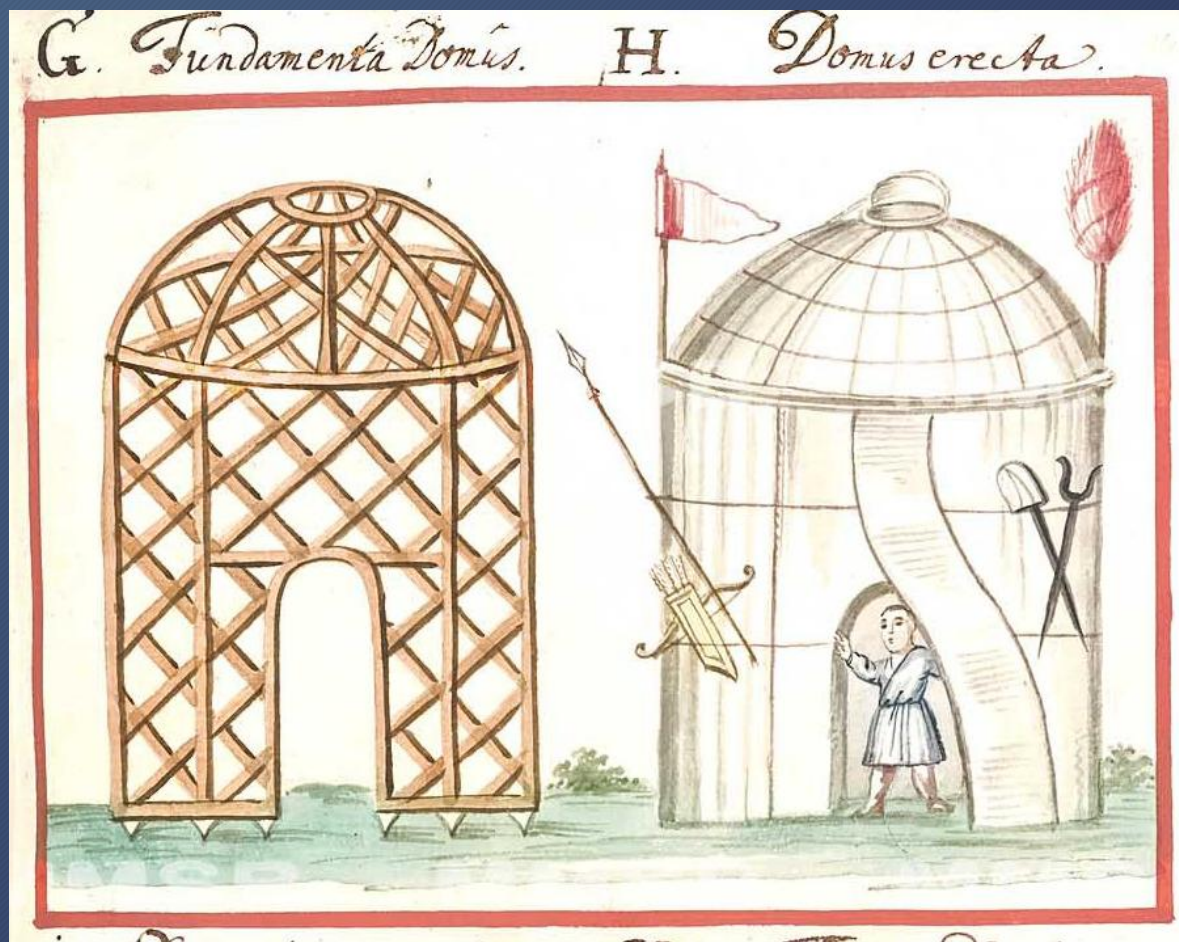
Mongolian (Oirat) alphabet in Jan Milan's manuscript



Illustrations in Jan Milan's manuscript (1700)



Illustrations in Jan Milan's manuscript (1700)



Illustrations in Jan Milan's manuscript (1700)

*Burchan
Sive Idolum Calmuckorum.*



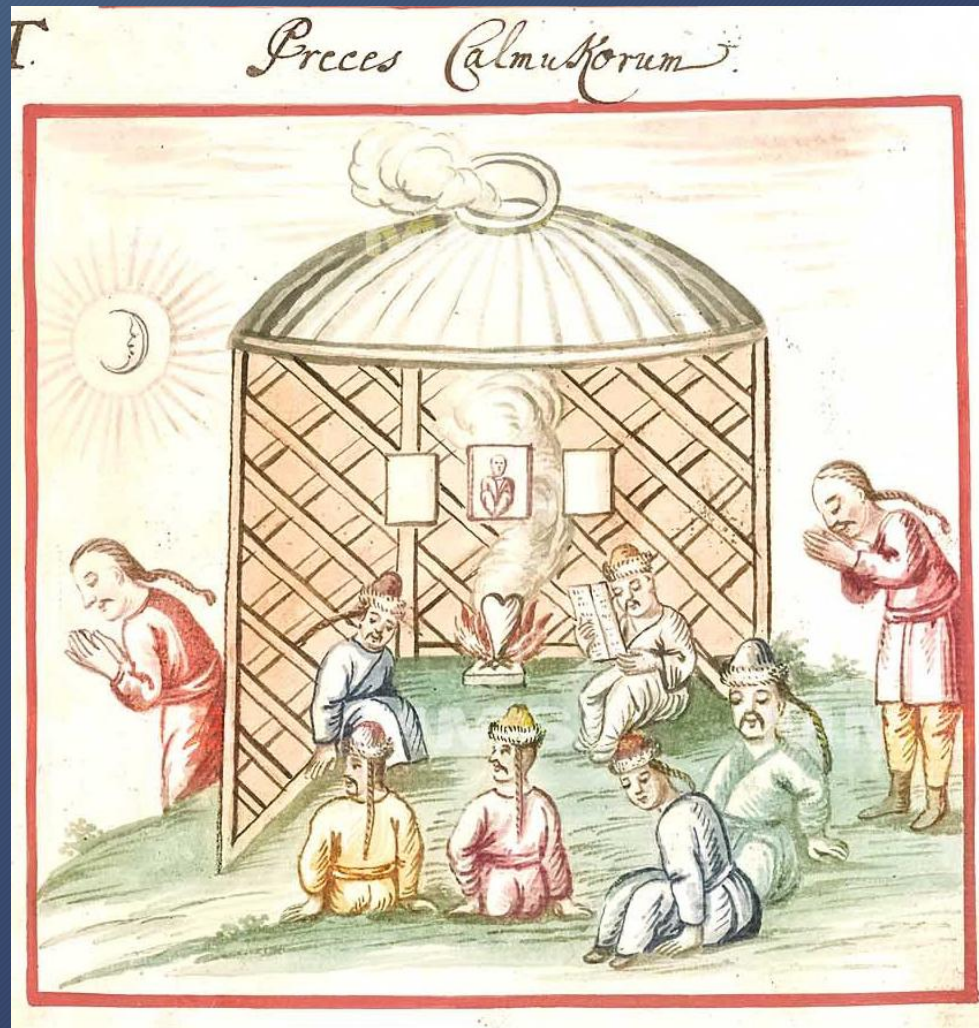
Idolum Magni Lamae



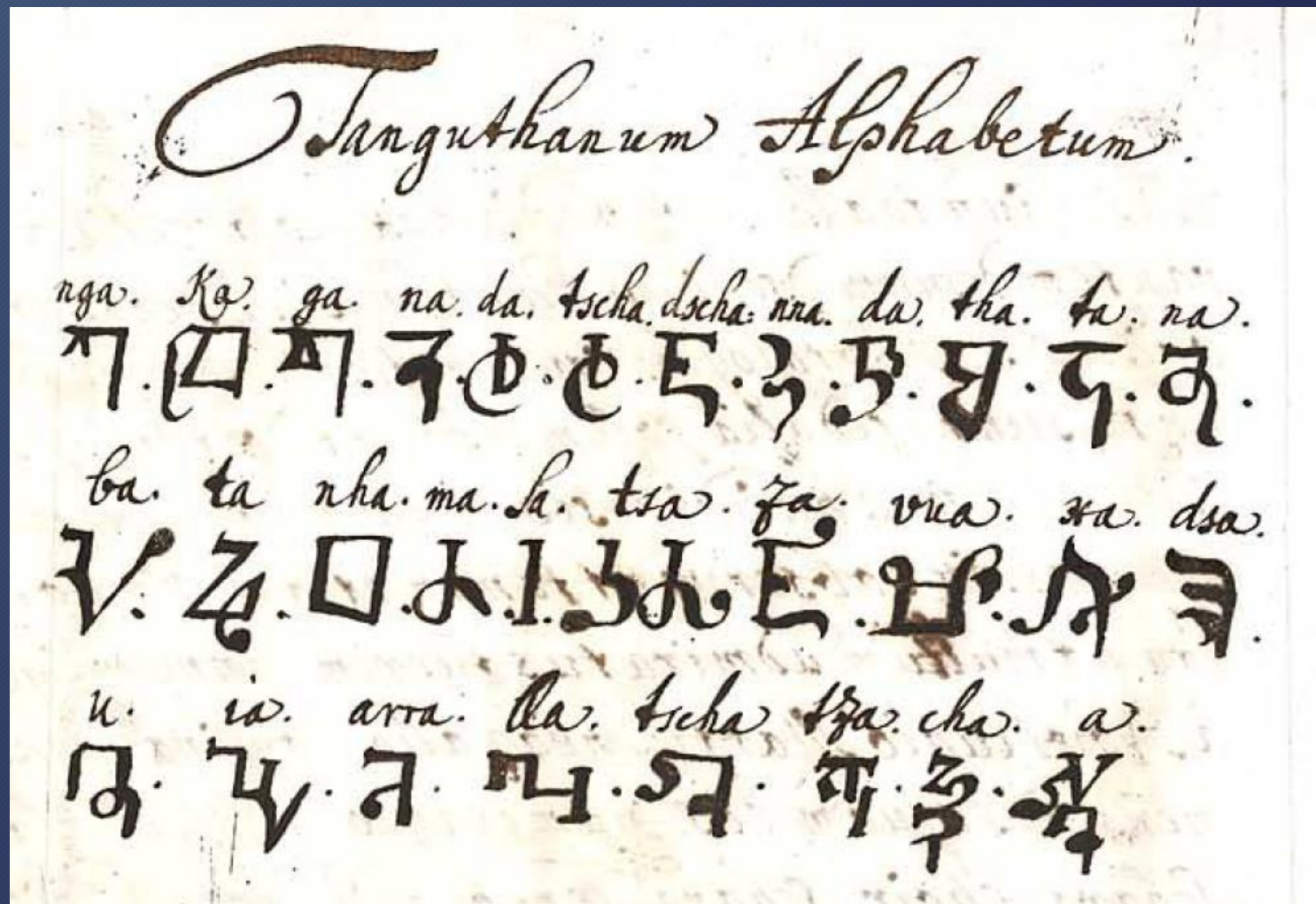
Sacerdos Calmuckorum.



Illustrations in Jan Milan's manuscript (1700)



Illustrations in Jan Milan's manuscript (1700)



Tibetan alphabet in Jan Milan's manuscript

sunt differenti modo nominata. Locò arietis dicunt
 Choolò ugnà, id est non plus ultra. Taurus eis
 nobiscum convenit, dicunt enim uh'er, sive bos, pro
 geminis ponunt b'ars, quod est Cervus, pro cancro toole,
 id est lepus, leonem ponunt, idem nobiscum, liu', pro
 virgine dicunt Moogöe' serpens, pro libra morin'
 equum, pro Scorpio' Choin', ovem, pro Sagittario
 metschin' ursum, pro Capricorno takà' gallinam,
 pro a'quario nochöe' canem, pro piscibus gachae
 porcum. Similiter in pixide nautica /: qua' illis
 pro directione servit in vastis desertis: / est hac

The 12-year animal cycle in Jan Milan's account on the Kalmyks

Latin text in: Florovskij, A. V.: Ein tschechischer Jesuit unter den Asowschen Kalmücken im Jahre 1700. *Archiv Orientální* XII (1941), pp. 162-188

Numeri.	
1	1, Cansichan
2	2, Choir
3	3, Torebon
4	4, gorebun
5	5, Tabun.
6	6, Turgan.
7	7, Dolo.
8	8, Najeman.
9	9, Jeren.
10	10, arban.

11	11, arban Cansichan.
12	12, arban Choir.
13	13, arban Torebon.
14	14, arban Gorebun.
15	15, arban Tabun.
16	16, arban Turgan.
17	17, arban Dolo.
18	18, arban Najeman.
19	19, arban Jeren.

20	20, Cori.
30	30, Otschin.
40	40, Dötschin
50	50, Tabin.
60	60, Bitscheran.
70	70, Dolon.
80	80, Naigan
90	90, Jeren
100	100, Loun.

Kalmyk numerals in Jan Milan's account on the Kalmyks

Latin text in: Florovskij, A. V.: Ein tschechischer Jesuit unter den Asowschen Kalmücken im Jahre 1700. Archiv Orientální XII (1941), pp. 162-188

Peter Simon Pallas (1741-1811)

- German scholar who worked in Russia
- His activity is related to natural sciences, but also collected ethnographic and linguistic data
- He participated in various expeditions in Russia and Siberia, also visited the Kalmyks at the Volga
- He published a two volume work on the Kalmyks
- Compiled a dictionary of the world's languages



Peter Simon Pallas (1741-1811)

- Pallas also wrote a two-volume work on the Kalmyks
- *Sammlungen historischer Nachrichten über die mongolischen Völkerschaften I-II* (1776, 1801)
- It contains various information on the history, life, culture and religion of the Kalmyks (with illustrations), but doesn't contain too much linguistic data, mostly glosses and **two folksongs** (published by Birtalan Ágnes)
- When Pallas visited the Kalmyks, he worked with an interpreter, Johannes Jähric (1747-1795), who was also a scholar and provided various materials



Pálinkafőzés a kalmüköknél

Pallas, P. S.: *Sammlungen historischer Nachrichten über die mongolischen Völkerschaften I-II*. 1776, 1801



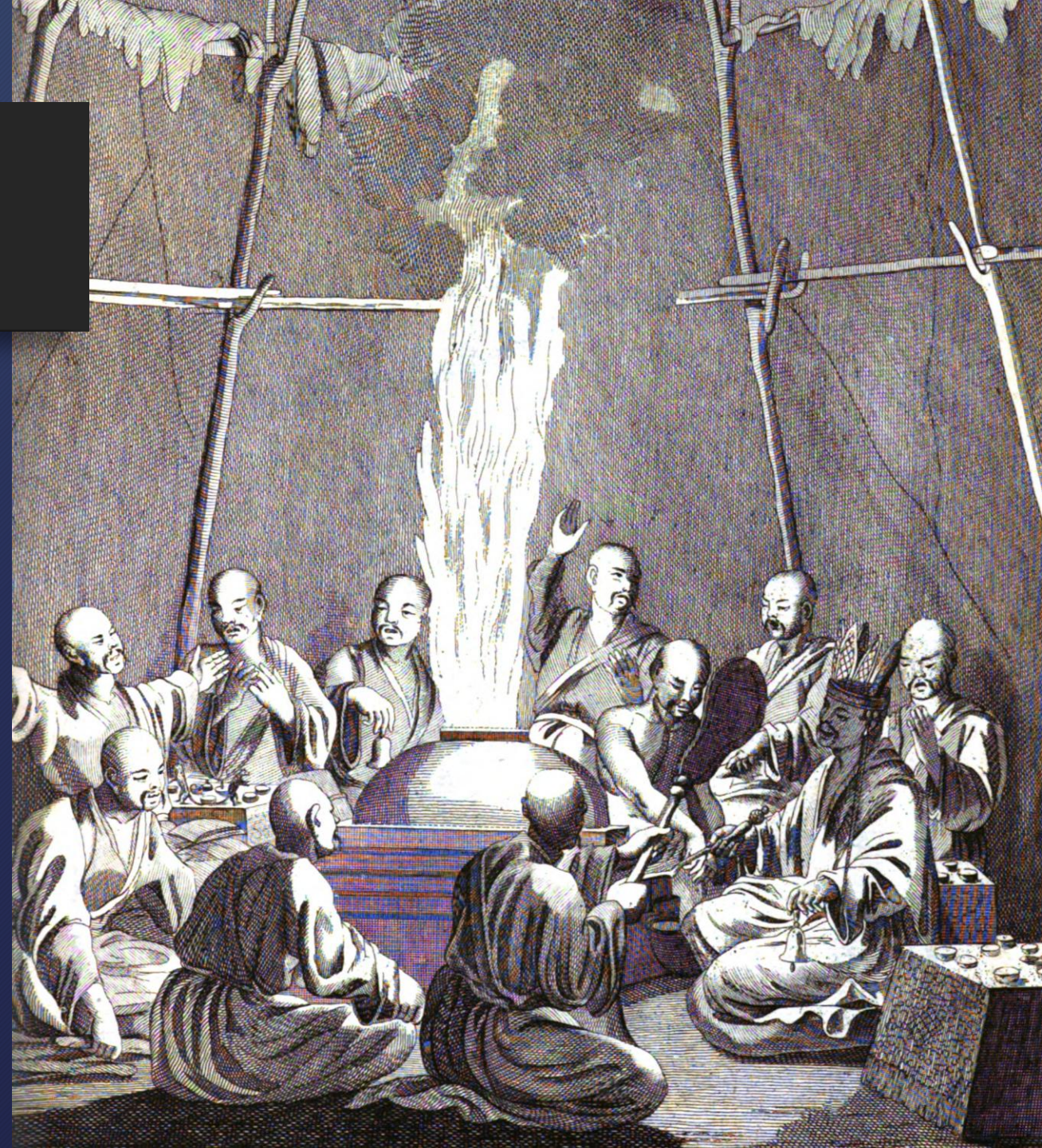
Kovácsmesterség a kalmüköknél

Pallas, P. S.: *Sammlungen historischer Nachrichten über die mongolischen Völkerschaften I-II*. 1776, 1801



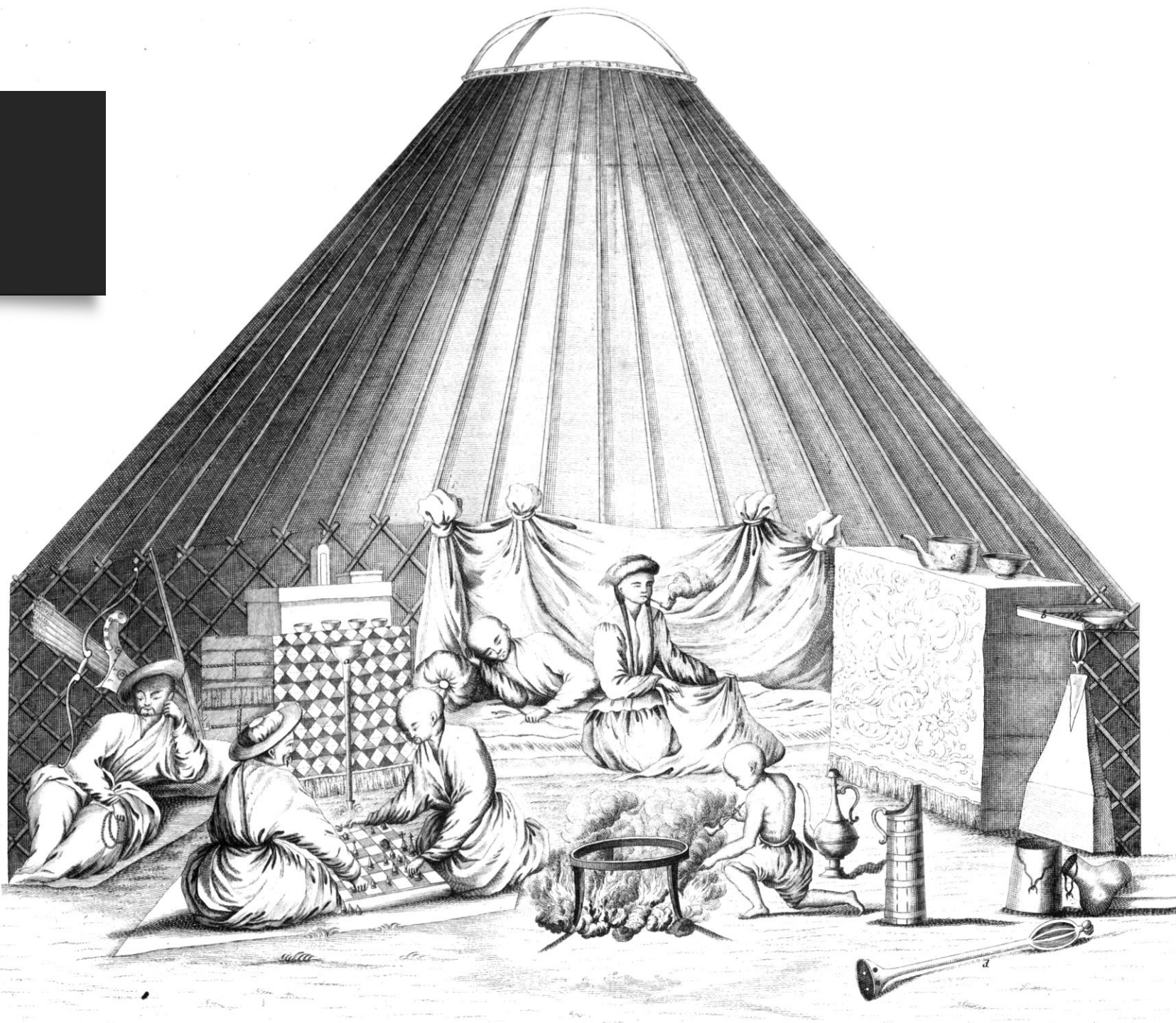
Buddhista szertartás a kalmüköknél

Pallas, P. S.: *Sammlungen historischer Nachrichten über die mongolischen Völkerschaften I-II*. 1776, 1801



Kalmük jurtabelső és mindennapi élet

Pallas, P. S.: *Sammlungen historischer Nachrichten über die mongolischen Völkerschaften I-II*. 1776, 1801



Kalmük jurtabelső és mindennapi élet

Pallas, P. S.: *Sammlungen historischer Nachrichten über die mongolischen Völkerschaften I-II*. 1776, 1801



Kalmük jurtabelső és mindennapi élet

Pallas, P. S.: *Sammlungen historischer Nachrichten über die mongolischen Völkerschaften I-II*. 1776, 1801



Kalmük nomád szállás



Pallas, P. S.: *Sammlungen historischer Nachrichten über die mongolischen Völkerschaften I-II*. 1776, 1801

Chasaartáchan Charraani,
Chabschoolchodu jaachodoť bui?

Chairladať Innatgien Tüllää-
duh

Sobochu du jaachodoť bui?
Damchan ügä schüttüfsän dar-
ti tšhin bälä bi?

Damchan ügä innaklitsän In-
nať tšhinni bälä bi?

Aemäälčāchan Kährā tšhin
azáhtoni jaachodoť bui?

Ein gezaumtes der schwarzen Kasse,
Wie wärs eins unter sich zu
kriegen?

Zu seinem allerliebsten Freunde
einmal aus Liebe

Wie wärs sich damit zu bemühen?
War ich nicht dein angebetetes
Bildniß ohne gleichen?

War ich nicht deine verliebteste
Geliebte ohne gleichen?

Deinen gesattelten Braumen auch
drüber mager zu machen, wie
wärs denn?

A Kalmyk folksong from Pallas's book

Pallas, P. S.: *Sammlungen historischer Nachrichten über die mongolischen Völkerschaften I-II*. 1776, 1801

*Chasaartáčhân Charraani,
Chabschoolchodu jaachodok bui?
Chairladak Innakgien Tüllääduh
Sobochu du jaachodok bui?
Damchan ığǎ schüttüksân darki tschin bálǎ bi?
Damchan ığǎ innakliksân Innak tschinni bálǎ bi?
Aemǎáltáčhân Káhrǎ tschin azǎhkoni jaachodok bui?
Aebǎráǎnǎn kekfenn Uehlǎdu sobochu duh jaachodok bui?
Ittám Barridschi umschiksân
Ittágállichtschin bállǎ bi?
Innakladschi sannaksân Innaktschin bállǎ bi?
Golduch tschin unguksân Gollien Chargǎi:
Uichan golschikladschi innaklaksân Innaktschin bálǎ bi?*

Pallas's Kalmyk folksong in Birtalan Ágnes's article

Birtalan, Á.: Zwei kalmückische Volkslieder aus dem 18. Jahrhundert. In: *AOH* XLI (1987), pp. 53-74

*xazārtāxan xarāni
xapšōlxada yāxadak bui
xairladak [= xārladak] inagīn tülādā
zobaxada yāxadak bui*

*damxan ügā šüteksen
dārki-čin belā bi
damxan ügā inaklaksan
inak-čini belā bi*

*emāltāxen kērē čin
ecākeni yāxadak bui
eberānān keksen ūlede
zobaxada yāxadak bui*

*idam bāriji umšiksan
itegelix-čin belā bi
inaklaži sanaksan
inak-čin belā bi*

Pallas's Kalmyk folksong in Birtalan Ágnes's article

Birtalan, Á.: Zwei kalmückische Volkslieder aus dem 18. Jahrhundert. In: AOH XLI (1987), pp. 53-74

Kalmük népdal Pallas könyvéből

Kantáros kis feketét
Ugyan minek, szorítani?
Szerető kedvesért
Ugyan minek szenvedni?

Nyerges kis pejedet
Ugyan minek fárasztani?
Azért mit magad tettél
Ugyan minek szenvedni?

Folyó mentén nőtt,
Folyóparti vörösfenyő hajlik.
Gyengéden szerető
Kedvesed voltam.

Kiben hittél hittél
Tára istennőd voltam.
Kit szerelemmel szeretted
Kedvesed voltam.

Kit, mint óvó istent imádtál
Hited, vágyad voltam.
Kire szerelemmel gondoltál
Kedvesed voltam.

Pallas, P. S.: *Sammlungen historischer Nachrichten über die mongolischen Völkerschaften I-II*. 1776, 1801 (Birtalan Ágnes fordítása)

Johann Gottlieb Georgi (1729-1802)

- German-Russian botanist, naturalist and geographer
- In 1770-1774 travelled through Russia and Siberia
- Георги, И. Г.: *Описание всех обитающих в Российском государстве народов I-IV*. 1799



Kalmük férfi

Георги, И. Г.: *Описание всех
обитающих в Российском
государстве народов IV.* 1799



Kalmük n'ó

Георги, И. Г.: *Описание всех
обитающих в Российском
государстве народов IV. 1799*



Burját lány

Георги, И. Г.: *Описание всех
обитающих в Российском
государстве народов IV. 1799*



Burját lány

Георги, И. Г.: *Описание всех
обитающих в Российском
государстве народов IV. 1799*



Burját nó

Георги, И. Г.: *Описание всех
обитающих в Российском
государстве народов IV. 1799*



Burját nó

Георги, И. Г.: *Описание всех
обитающих в Российском
государстве народов IV. 1799*



Burját sámánnõ

Георги, И. Г.: *Описание всех
обитающих в Российском
государстве народов IV. 1799*



Burját sámánnõ

Георги, И. Г.: *Описание всех
обитающих в Российском
государстве народов IV. 1799*



Mongol nō

Георги, И. Г.: *Описание всех
обитающих в Российском
государстве народов IV*. 1799



Mongol buddhista szerzetes

Георги, И. Г.: *Описание всех
обитающих в Российском
государстве народов IV. 1799*



Mongol sámánnó

Георги, И. Г.: *Описание всех
обитающих в Российском
государстве народов IV. 1799*



Magyar utazók a mongolok között

Gábor Bálint of Szentkatolna (1844-1913)

- In Hungarian: Szentkatolnai Bálint Gábor
- Hungarian linguist, polyglott, university professor
- The first Hungarian scholar who carried out fieldwork among Mongolian people and learned the Mongolian language
- He carried out fieldwork among the Kalmyks in 1871-1872 and in Urga in 1873



Gábor Bálint's life and work

Birtalan, Ágnes et alii: *The Open-hearted People of Chinggis Khan. Life and Work of Gábor Bálint of Szentkatolna, the First Hungarian Mongolist, and his Materials Collected in 1871–1873 on the Language and Culture of Mongols and Kalmyks.* / Чингис хааны цагаан сэтгэлт ард түмэн. Унгарын анхны монгол судлаач Сэнткатолнагийн Баалинт Гааборын амьдрал ба үйл ажиллагаа, түүний 1871–1873 оны хооронд халх монгол ба халимаг хэл соёлын тухай цуглуулсан материал. Mongolian National University of Education, Embassy of Hungary in Mongolia, ELTE Department of Mongolian and Inner Asian Studies 2016

The Open-Hearted People of Chinggis Khan

Ágnes Birtalan



Чингис хааны цагаан
сэтгэлт ард түмэн

Бирталан Агнэнэ

Gábor Bálint's manuscripts

- *Keleti mongol (khalkha) szövegek*. Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Nr.: Ms1379/2, 88 p. [Eastern Mongolian (Khalkha) texts]
- *Nyugati mongol (Kálmik) szövegek*. Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Nr.: M. Nyelvtud. 4/109, 184 p. [Western Mongolian (Kalmyk) texts]
- Gábor Bálint of Szentkatolna: *A Romanized Grammar of the East- and West-Mongolian Languages. with popular Chrestomat[h]ies of both dialects*. Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Nr.1: 81 szám, Nr.2: Ms 1379/1, 222 p.

Gábor Bálint's reports on his Asian journey

- Bálint Gábor: Jelentés az Akadémiához. In: *Akadémiai Értesítő*. V. (1871), pp. 244–245 [Report for the Academy. In: Journal of the Academy]
- Bálinti Gábor: Százötvenöt nap a Khalkha-Mongolföldön. In: *Földrajzi Közlemények* II (1874), pp. 153–194 [One hundred and fifty five days in Khalkha-Mongolian land. In: Geographic Publications]
- Bálint Gábor Jelentése Oroszország- és Ázsiában tett utazásáról és nyelvészeti tanulmányairól. Melléklet öt khálymik dano hangjegye. In: *Értekezések a Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Nyelv- és Széptudományi Osztálya köréből*. IV. (1875), pp. 1–19 [Gábor Bálint's report on his journey carried out in Russia and Asia and on his linguistic studies. Appendix with music sheets of five Kalmyk songs. In: Papers of the Department of Linguistics and Arts, Hungarian Academy of Sciences]

Gábor Bálint's publications on Mongolian

- Bálint Gábor: Az éjszaki burját-mongol nyelvjárás rövid ismertetése. In: *Nyelvtudományi Közlemények* XIII. (1877), pp. 169–248 [Short Introduction to the Northern Buriat-Mongolian Dialect. In: Linguistic Proceedings]
- Bálint Gábor: *Párhuzam a magyar és mongol nyelv terén. Madsar Monghol khojor khele adalitkhakho bicsik. (Magyar mongol két nyelvet egyenlítő irat).* Hornyánszky Victor, Budapest 1877 [Parallels in the field of the Hungarian and Mongolian languages]
- Bálint Gábor: Mutatvány a mongol népköltészetből. In: *Ethnographia* II. (1891), pp. 138–141 [Sample from the Mongolian folklore]

The Kalmyk manuscript

- Birtalan, Ágnes: *Kalmyk Folklore and Folk Culture in the mid-19th Century. Philological Studies on the Basis of Gábor Bálint of Szentkatolna's Kalmyk Texts*. (Oriental Studies 15) Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest – Kalmyk Institute of Humanitarian Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Elista 2011

Kalmyk Folklore and Folk Culture
in the mid-19th Century

Philological Studies on the Basis of
Gábor Bálint of Szentkatolna's Kalmyk Texts

by
Ágnes Birtalan



Budapest 2011

The Kalmyk manuscript

- Kalmyk conversation
- Folklore texts
 - Riddles, proverbs, blessings, songs, tales
- Ethnographic texts
- Private and official letters
- Customs

Үанзабу җал тәби. Тәмки үгә. Үанзабу
тәмки nere. Номбан орō. Дектер аса. Үзүн
норҗоҗи аса. Беке үгә. Кимхә авči ire.
Үзүк җасәҗи аса. Дектер Кимхелҗи аса. Җуба
хан аса. Тере биčiҗи бәinä (биčiҗәнә). Би
унсина-би. Чи Келәҗи аса, би биčисү-би. Бакс
иребе. Ном үзәкү сак болба. Ном Төксөбе.
Җабōҗи нәдәҗа. Би унтана-би. Очи унта.
Дү дүла. Би биләнә-би. Тере биләҗи бәinä.
Ене үнән. Тере җубал Келәҗи бәinä.

Kalmyk colloquial texts from Bálint's collection (1871)

Birtalan, Á.: *Kalmyk Folklore and Folk Culture in the mid-19th Century. Philological Studies on the Basis of Gábor Bálint of Szentkatolna's Kalmyk Texts.* (Oriental Studies 15) Budapest, Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences – Elista, Kalmyk Institute of Humanitarian Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences 2011

Γanzadu ƣal täbi. Tämki ügä. Γanzadu tämki nere. Nomdān orō. Dekter aca. Üzük norƣoži aca. Beke ügä. Kimzä abči ire. Üzük jasāži aca. Dekter kimzelži aca. Šabāzañ aca. Tere bičiži bāinä (bičižänä). Bi uñšina-bi. Či kelēži aca, bi bičisü-bi. Bakši irēbe. Nom üzėkü cak bolba. Nom töksöbe. Jaḃōži nādaja. Bi untuna-bi. Oči unta. Dū dūla. Bi bīlenä-bi. Tere bīlēži bāinä. Ene ünün. Tere xudal kelēži bāinä. Bi zuruk zurūna-bi. Tere mörgül dasaži bāinä. Tūñīgi zasāxu, namāīgi šañnaxu.

Xudal kelexen ičikü bitä dēre nūl. Bi kücüs untuksun ügä-bi. Čini nüdüñ ulayād bāiži. Xulxa kēksen säin biši. Tere degād ertä bosla. Xudal kelėkü zöb ügä. Uilxu kerek ügä. Či degād udān untaba-či. Ene xorta dēre säin biši. Ene usun degād kīten. Nāda bülān usu aca; nāda sabañ aca. Miñi kilik xamā bāinä? Udāl ügä xupculāna-bi. Miñi ƣōson xamā bāinä? Bi šinā ƣōsāñ ümüsnä-bi. Miñi xūčin ƣosōīgi ökči xatxul! Ken ƣōsočidu? Miḃail ƣōsočidu. Tere möñgö surla. Jūndu? Čumadan xatxaksañi tölä. Tündü kedü möñgö ögkü zöbtä būi? Kücüs dundur arsalañ möñgö surla. Ene degād ünētä; tūñīgi mañyadur öründāñ ire geži kele.

Kalmyk colloquial texts from Bálint's collection (1871)

Birtalan, Á.: *Kalmyk Folklore and Folk Culture in the mid-19th Century. Philological Studies on the Basis of Gábor Bálint of Szentkatolna's Kalmyk Texts.* (Oriental Studies 15) Budapest, Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences – Elista, Kalmyk Institute of Humanitarian Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences 2011

The Khalkha manuscript

- Dialogues, conversations (pp. 1-11)
- Folklore texts (pp. 12-71)
- Ethnographic texts (pp. 50-62)
- Texts on Buddhism (pp. 63-88)

Hoi B...! Ta oḡa ūl yazartān xārībēl, endē
irēk'e-ō? Lama-byaē (abāyaē) bi medēk'ugē.
Zä, Ta jabōxoēg, šitsen-ō? jabōxo terqēg'olson,
-ō? Bi jabōxān šitsen, jāži jabōxān medēk'ugē.
Minē sanā bolbol, moriär uge bolbol, ačiäte te,
mēg^ä jabōxās' terge köllöži jabōxo sāin.
Tanē uge zöb, naš', tanē medēs^ä, nēge xasak
tergen bāinā, tere terge minē jümü biši bolāb
tünē ezenš' bocāži ögkō k'erekte. Tere c'in,

Khalkha colloquial texts from Bálint's collection (1873)

Birtalan Ágnes: *The Open-Hearted People of Chinggis Khan. Life and work of Gábor Bálint of Szentkatolna, the first Hungarian Mongolist, and his materials collected in 1871-1873.* Budapest – Ulaanbaatar 2016

Hoi B...! Ta oda ūl yazartān xārībel, ende irēk'e-ō? Lama-byuē (abāyaē) bi medēk'ugē. Zä, ta jəbōxoēg' šitsen-ō? jəbōxo tergēg' olson-ō? Bi jəbōxān šitsen, jāži jəbōxān medēk'ugē. Minē sanā bolbol moriār ugē bolbol āčiāte temēgār jəbōxās' terge k'öllöži jəbōxo säin. Tanē uge zöb, nad', tanē medēsär, nēge xasak tergen bāinä, tere terge minē jūmū biši bolād tūnē ezend' bocaži ögk'ö k'erekte. Tere čin' k'enēk'i bī? Namaēg' mažarēn oroñyas' yarād orosēn ik'e xānē xotoēg' dāirād, Sibir gekči yazarēg' ulānē čiryār tōlād moñyolēn orond' oroχ' gek'e dērē K'iaktad' sōya zaχaēn k'erek bārīxa P. nerēte major ambar tanē k'uriēnd' neptelēži orōxoēn tusād nadā xäirlesēn jūm-ā, tīgēd namaēg' xärisār tere tergēg' bocaži ogk'ö jūmū. Zä tīgebel bi tand' terge k'öllök' jūmū erīži olṇa.

Khalkha colloquial texts from Bálint's collection (1873)

Birtalan Ágnes: *The Open-Hearted People of Chinggis Khan. Life and work of Gábor Bálint of Szentkatolna, the first Hungarian Mongolist, and his materials collected in 1871-1873.* Budapest – Ulaanbaatar 2016

Conversation in the Khalkha manuscript

Narā (sarā) γarna; narā čin̄ ūde bolxo cak; narā ūde γarči; narā šin̄genä, žirγana. Narā araxa bärizi bänä. Sarā čelmeži (toñγolik säixen sara). Sarā cuγāran xarañxoē bolxod' sarā k'erlenä. Xayas xobi xarañxoē bolbol sarā araxa bärizi bänä.

Moñγol ulus k'uk'ur šū xosönē nūresē ene γurbaēg' usār zöröži širimen toyand' k'eži bōrōnk'e čolōγar noxoži dāri k'ēdek.

Čolō čolōγar γaya cok'ina. Xäircek k'em k'erči šāzañ toγā šil γayarči bänä, casū, xuptusū orogdoži, ajōdāl xanzarči bänä. Delter širēn dōrō unaži širēn dōrō bänä tegēd širēn dōrās' abād širēn dērē tābi. Širēn dērās tere jūmuēg' ab. Šobō širēn dēγur nisči očiba. Ene malāyaē tere oros malāyaēnas' dērē säin. Šāzañ xazāyaē bänä, dotorök'i jūmune asxana. Moñγolēn orond' ūbulēn cak k'öiten cak, xabarēn cak salk'ite šorāte cak; zunē cak usūte borāte cak, namar cak taryan catxoloñ cak. Öndör gazar bolād elū k'öiten, dōrō γazar bolād ūlemži dulāxon γazar. Möñgön elū ik'edān säin.

МОНГОЛ УЛСЫН ЯВДЛЫГ ҮЗҮҮЛЭГЧ ТОЛЬ

Монгол улсын явдалыг үзүүлэгч толь.

1.

Монгол улсын жосо күкйд хархад' ~~түгээр~~ ^(i/me) байдех:
Екенис амор болсон гент' гурван хонотой хада,
нэн Күн орлогч. Харха дөрөн нэгд Күн Күн
Күдэн еке барижи, Көигөнэ ^(Köigön) (а)ктөлжи, сурбусэр
бәжи, өлгөөд' бәжи абна. Абсонас' хойси Көигөнэ
сөгөлкө-дэнд гурван хонолжи, ордар дабусате

Монгол улсын явдлыг үзүүлэгч толь

Moñɣol ulūsēn joso k'ūk'id ɣarɣad' īme bāidek: Ek'ener amor bolson gert' ɣurban ɣonoktō ɣadānēn k'ūn orōlɣugē. ɢarɣa dēren nēge k'ūn k'ūk'idēn ek'e bārīži, k'öigēnē (k'öigön) aɣtolži, šurbusēr bāžī, ölgöed' bāžī abna. Absonās'ɣoiši k'öigēnē cögölk'ö-dēr ɣurban ɣonōlži, orīdār dabusüte usār uyāžī, tūnē sūler arcāte usār uyāžī sū, ariūn em, nomēn aršiānar uyāžī abna. Nomēn aršiānēg' zalāson lama īngeži k'ēdek: lama irēd nom dōdoži, tere sūte usun dēr ariūn em k'ēži šulēsēr tārnideži ādiselēži ögk'ö dēr uyāna.

Монгол улсын явдлыг үзүүлэгч толь

Монгол улсын ёс хүүхэд гарахад ийм байдаг: Эхнэр амар болсон гэрт гурван хоногт гадны хүн оруулахгүй. Гарах дээр нь нэг хүн хүүхдийн эх барьж, хүйг нь огтолж, шөрмөсөөр байж, өлгийд байж авна. Авснаас хойш хүйг нь цөглөх дээр гурав хонуулж, урьдаар давстай усаар угааж, түүний сүүлээр арцтай усаар угааж сүү, ариун эм, номын аршаанаар угааж авна. Номын аршааныг залсан лам ингэж хийдэг: лам ирээд ном дуудаж, тэр сүүтэй усан дээр ариун эм хийж шүлсээр тарнидаж адислак өгөх дээр угаана.

Čiŋgis bogdo xānē xarā Septer ēn dotorās
yar yakson uge.

Moŋgol ulūsēn šuteži jabōson šažinār tere
cagēn ulus ukūsen kūnēkēn xoinōs kēdek
bujin, cecen bōgēnē xoyolži, arīči noxaēgēnē alā,
ži, āmitenēg, xardunār kōnōži, sāin moriēnē alāži,
tijme bujin kēži bāibā. Bāitel' Čiŋgis^{bogdo} xānē
kū dalaē-lama tōrōsōn xoinō dōrbōn itegel
nomnoži, olon āmitend' suryaltēg, öxči jabō,
xad' xormusta tēnger altan yaržur, altan
jum, altan danžur nerēte yurban nomēg,
mōndōr borā orōži, kōkē sēl xāircēg, dalaē-
lamaēn nomēn bišilyal kēsen ayōn tērt bol,
yaži. Dalaē-lama bōson sēl xāircēg, abči
užed xojor šābiyān nomnočā: «ene jirtim,
cēn āmitenēg, burqan bolyašān tusad' ene
nom xormusta tēnger, burqan gēge xojor
bōži irē bāinā, ene ike sēl burqanē yarli-
gēg, šadāq xormok uge mayad unen zar,
lik darj, bogdo Čiŋgis xān abād' āildēyag, u
gēd xojor šābiyān dayōlād nomān sēl xāir,
cektēn abād, Čiŋgis bogdo xān abādān oči,
ži āildēyabā»

Čiŋgis bogdo xānē xarā Septer ēn dotorās
yar yakson uge.

Moŋgol ulūsēn šuteži jabōson šažinār tere
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užed xojor šābiyān nomnočā: «ene jirtim,
cēn āmitenēg, burqan bolyašān tusad' ene
nom xormusta tēnger, burqan gēge xojor
bōži irē bāinā, ene ike sēl burqanē yarli-
gēg, šadāq xormok uge mayad unen zar,
lik darj, bogdo Čiŋgis xān abād' āildēyag, u
gēd xojor šābiyān dayōlād nomān sēl xāir,
cektēn abād, Čiŋgis bogdo xān abādān oči,
ži āildēyabā»

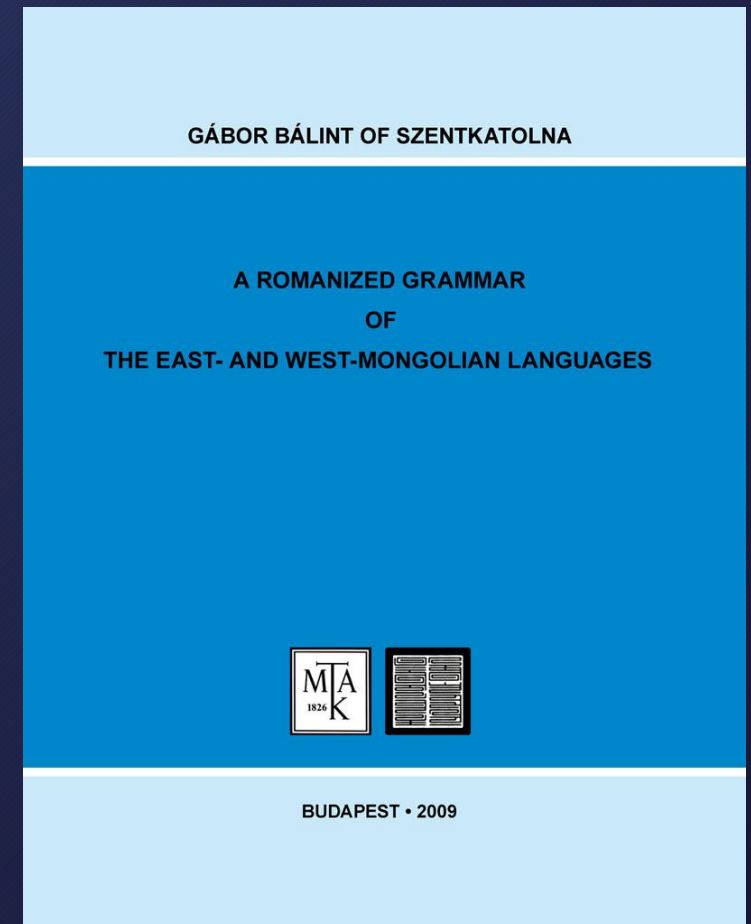
The beginning of the Black Book of Holy Chinggis Khan

Čiņgis bogdo xānē xarā depterēn dotorās' γaryakson uge

Moñyol ulūsēn šuteži jəbōson šažinār tere cagēn ulus ʊk' ʊsen k' ʊnēk' en
xoinōs k' ēdek bujin, cecen bōgēnē xoyolži, ańči noxaēgēnē alāži, ämitenēg'
xurdunār k' önōži, säin mōriēnē alāži tijme bujin k' ēži bäiba. Bāitel' Čiņgis
bogdo xānē k' ʊ dalaē-lama törōsōn xoinō dōrbōn itegel nomnoži, olon
ämitend' suryalēg' ökči jəbōxod' Xormusta teñger altan γanžur, altan jum,
altan danžur nerēte γurban nomēg' möndör borā orōži k' ök' e šil xäircegār
dalaē-lamaēn nomēn bišilyal k' ēsen ayoēn dēr bōlyāži. Dalaē-lama bōson šil
xäircegēg' abči ʊzēd xojor šäbidān nomnoba: »Ene jirtimcēn ämitenēg'
burxan bolyaxaēn tusad' ene nom Xormusta teñger, burxan gegen xojorās'
bōži irē bāinä, ene ik' e dēdē burxanē zarligēg' xodał xormok uge mayad ʊnen
zarlik dayij', bogdo Čiņgis xān abād' äildēxaj'« gēd xojor šäbiyān dayōlād
nomān šil xäircektēn abād, Čiņgis bogdo xān abādān očiži äildēxaba

Manuscript of the comparative grammar

- Birtalan, Ágnes (ed.): *Gábor Bálint of Szentkatolna, A Romanized Grammar of the East- and West-Mongolian Languages. With popular Chrestomathies of both Dialects.* (Budapest Oriental Reprints: Series B 3) Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences – Csoma de Kőrös Society, Budapest 2009



Zákhán ghubun.

Frisscskén.

ÉNEKSZÓ.



Zá - khán gbur - bun ger - müd - tü
Vég - széli há - rom ház - ban

ZONGORA.



Zá - lá - ta mákh - lá - ta Khál - ghá,
A boj - tos sap - ká - ju Khál - gha,



2. Ghúgin ghubun germüdtü
A völgyi három házban
Ghuldsing bicsken Khálghá
A nyájas kicsike Khálgha.



Zá - lá - tá mákh - lá - ta Khál-ghán ö - ré - szü,
A boj - tos sap - ká - ju Khál-gha kö - ré - ből,



Zá - tyin ü - nür küng - kü - ned.
Bí - zam - il - lat á - ra - doz,



Ghuldsing bicsken khálghán öreszü
A nyájas kicsike khálghá köréül
Ghúgin ünür küngküned.
Dinye-íllat dradoz.

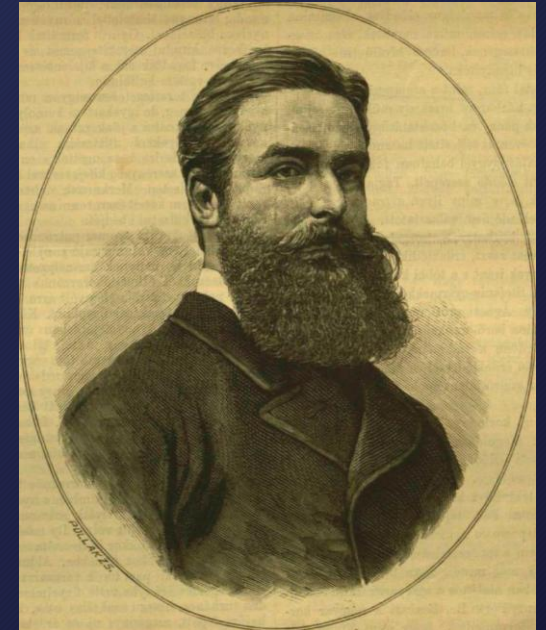
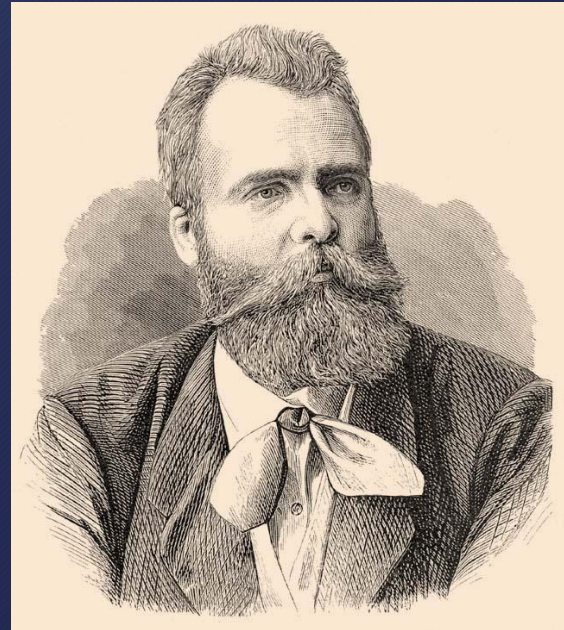
Захин хурвн гермүдт (video: <https://rutube.ru/video/b5cadfff47d08e3ebcb91bfa7b266387>)

Kalmük népdal Bálint Gábor gyűjtéséből

Bálinth Gábor: *Jelentése Oroszország- és Ázsiában tett utazásáról.* 1874

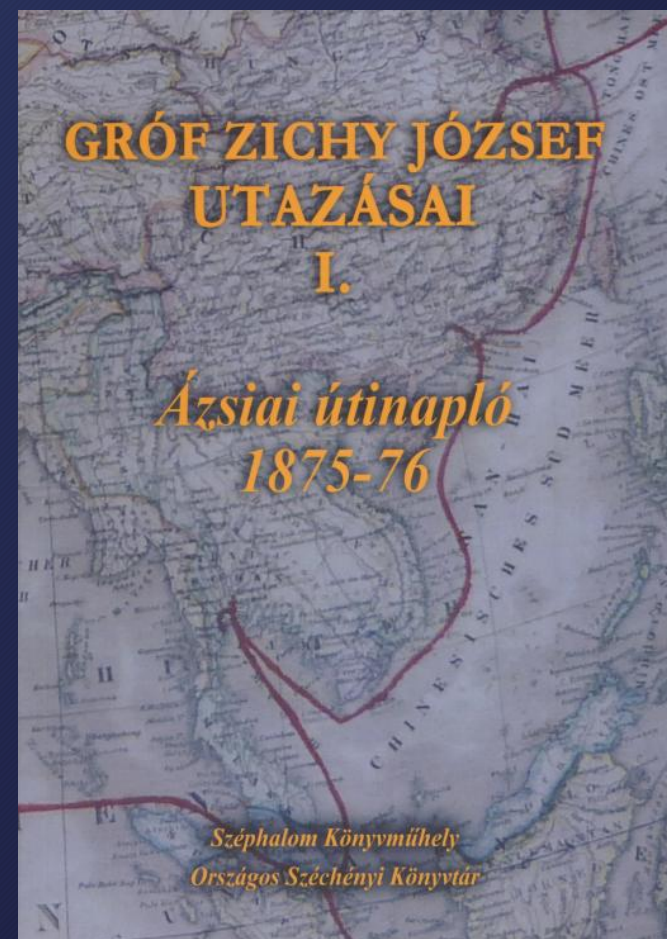
Zichy József and Zichy Ágost

- Zichy József (1841–1924)
- Zichy Ágost (1852–1925)
- Two brothers, Hungarian aristocrats who travelled through Asia in 1875-1876 (India, Thailand, Indonesia, China, Japan, Mongolia, Russia)
- They were just travelling, but their accounts contain some valuable information



Zichy József and Zichy Ágost

- *Gróf Zichy József utazási I. Ázsiai útinapló 1875-76.* Ed. by Zichy Mihály, Budapest 2013



Zichy József and Zichy Ágost

- Zichy Ágost: Utazás Pekingből a mongol sivatagon át Urgába. In: *Földrajzi Közlemények* 5 (1877), pp. 8-37

U t a z á s

Pekingből a mongol sivatagon át Urgába.

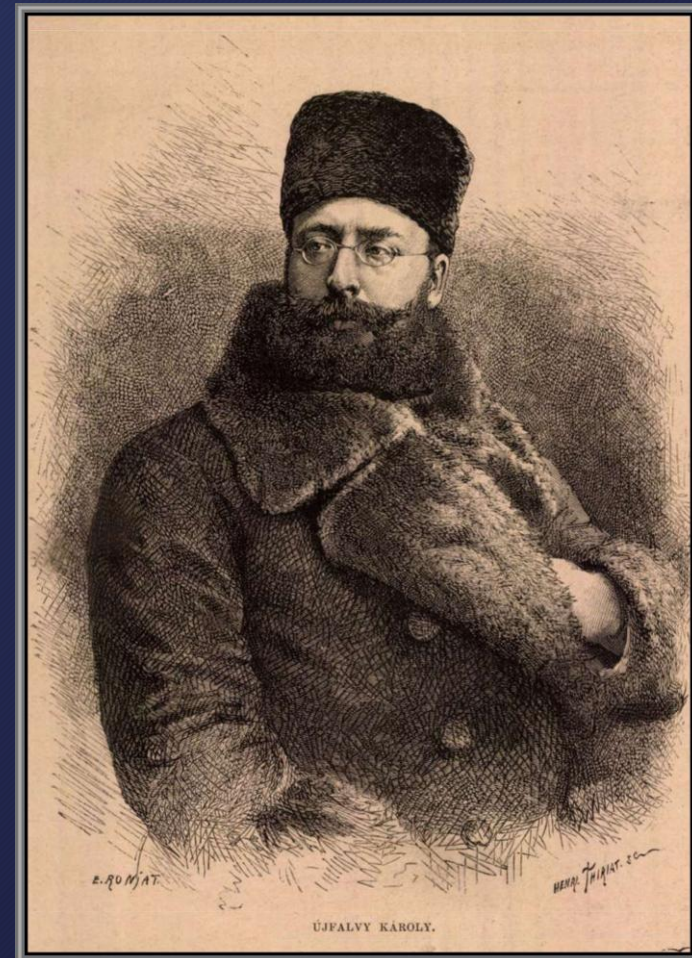
(*Felolvastatott 1876. decz. 14. tartott ülésen.*)

Mult évi november havában hagytuk el Európát s miután az Indiai-oceánon átevezve a németalföldi telepeket Sziamot, majd pedig Dél- és Közép-Khinát jártuk volna be, a folyó év április havának végével szerencsésen Sanghaiba érkeztünk s habár az idő tartamát tekintve tervezett utazásunk alig felét tettük volt még meg, mégis szükséges vala már ekkor, hogy végleg határozzuk el, hogy mily uton akarunk hazánkba visszatérni. E tekintetben két út állott előttünk nyitva, ugymint az ismeretes nagy tengeri ut, a Csendes-óceán, Pacific réal way s New-Yorkon át Európába, vagy pedig kontinensünk legnagyobb szárazföldi utja, mely Pekingből vezet Mongolián és Szibérián át.

Nagy utazás az utast edzetté s vállalkozóvá teszi, kivált ha minden léptét szerencse kísérté. Így történt, hogy mi csakhamar eltökéltük magunkat előbb Japánt meglátogatni s csak ezután Pekingbe utazni; innét pedig az említett nagy szárazföldi utra kelendők, noha Sanghaiban épen csak annyit tudtunk meg,

Ujfalvy Károly Jenő (1842-1904)

- Hungarian scholar who lived and worked in France
- In 1876–1877 he led an expedition to the East in order to undertake anthropological, archaeological and linguistic research
- He travelled through Russia to Turkistan, in Central Asia
- Visited the Eastern regions of today's Kazakhstan and the part of the Ili River valley (now China, but occupied by Russia at the time),

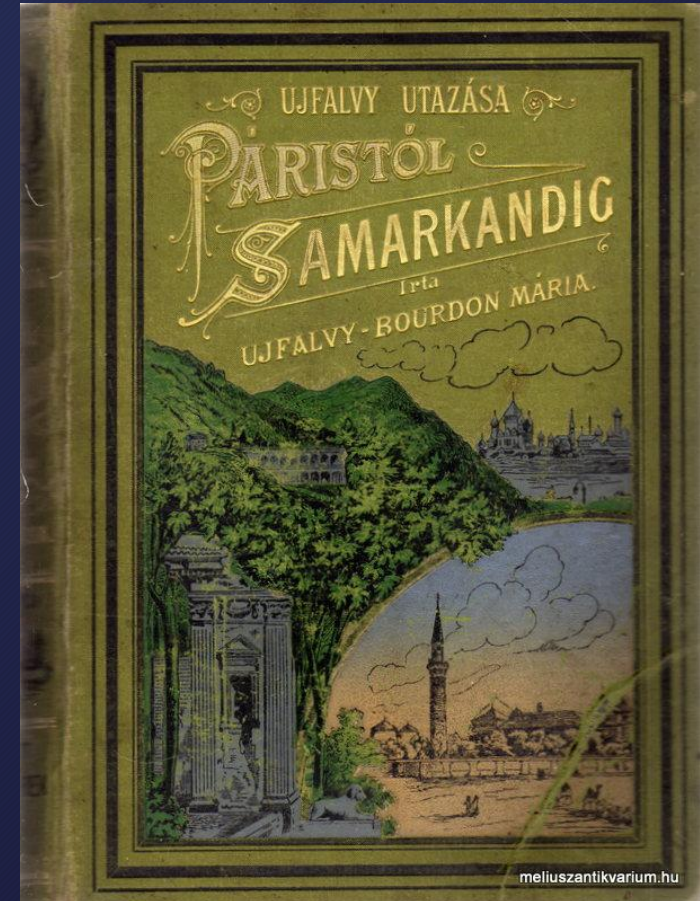


Ujfalvy Károly Jenő (1842-1904)

- He came across the western Mongols, or Oirat Mongols, who were living there, whom he referred to as Kalmyks
- In the six-volume work that was published about the expedition in French , he mentioned these Oirat Mongols and included information about them
- de Ujfalvy de Mező-Kövesd, Ch. E.: *Expédition Scientifique Française en Russie, en Sibérie et dans le Turkestan*. Vol. I–VI. Paris 1878–1880
- de Ujfalvy de Mező-Kövesd, Charles Eugène: *Les Kalmouques*. Jardin zoologique d'acclimatation du Bois de Boulogne, L. Bougin, Paris-Neuilly 1883

Marie Ujfalvy-Bourdon (1842-1904)

- Ujfalvy's wife, Marie Ujfalvy-Bourdon (1842-1904) who accompanied him also wrote a book about their journey
- Ujfalvy-Bourdon Mária: *Ujfalvy Károly utazása Páristól-Samarkandig. A Ferganah, Kuldzsa és Nyugati Szibéria. Egy párizsi nő úti élményei.* Révai Testvérek, Budapest 1885



Széchenyi Béla (1837–1918)

- Széchenyi Béla was a Hungarian aristocrat, geographer and traveller
- He led an expedition to Asia in 1877-1880, his ultimate target was China and Inner Asia
- His companions were Lóczy Lajos and Gustav Kreitner
- Bálint Gábor also participated in the expedition at the beginning but returned from Shanghai
- Széchenyi planned to visit Inner Mongolia, but could not get there
- He met some Mongols in Gansu and Qinghai

Széchenyi Béla (1837–1918)

- *Gróf Széchenyi Béla keletázsiai utjának tudományos eredménye.* 1877–1880. 1–3. kötet. Kilián, Budapest 1890–1897

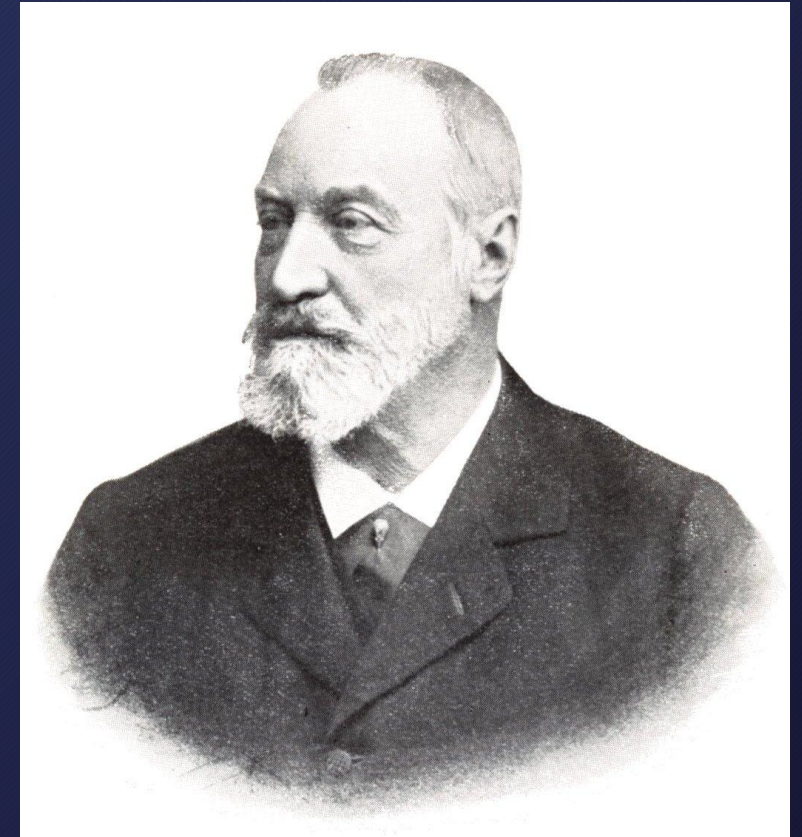




The journey of Széchenyi Béla's expedition

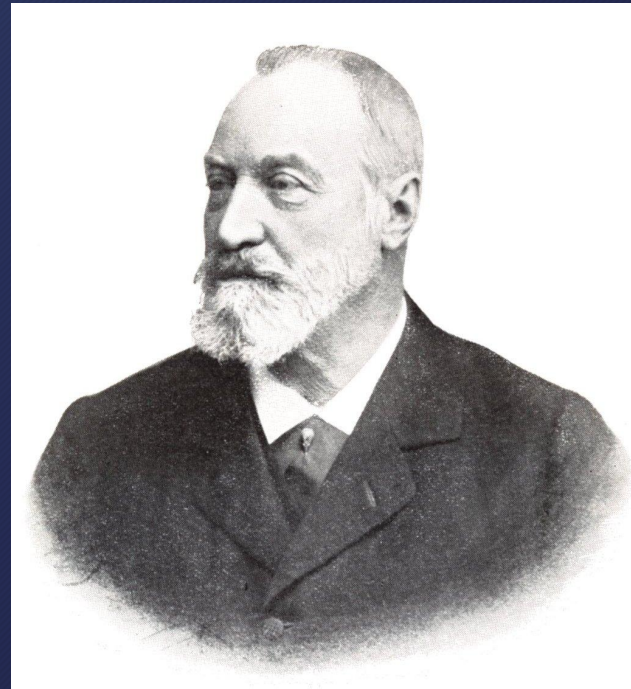
Zichy Jenő and Csiki Ernő

- Zichy Jenő (1837–1906), a Hungarian aristocrat and traveller
- Zichy Jenő led 3 expeditions to Asia
 - The first and second to the Caucasus and Central Asia
 - The third to Russia, Siberia, Mongolia and China (1897–1898)
- Csiki Ernő (1875–1954), a Hungarian zoologist, he participated in Zichy's third expedition and visited Mongolia



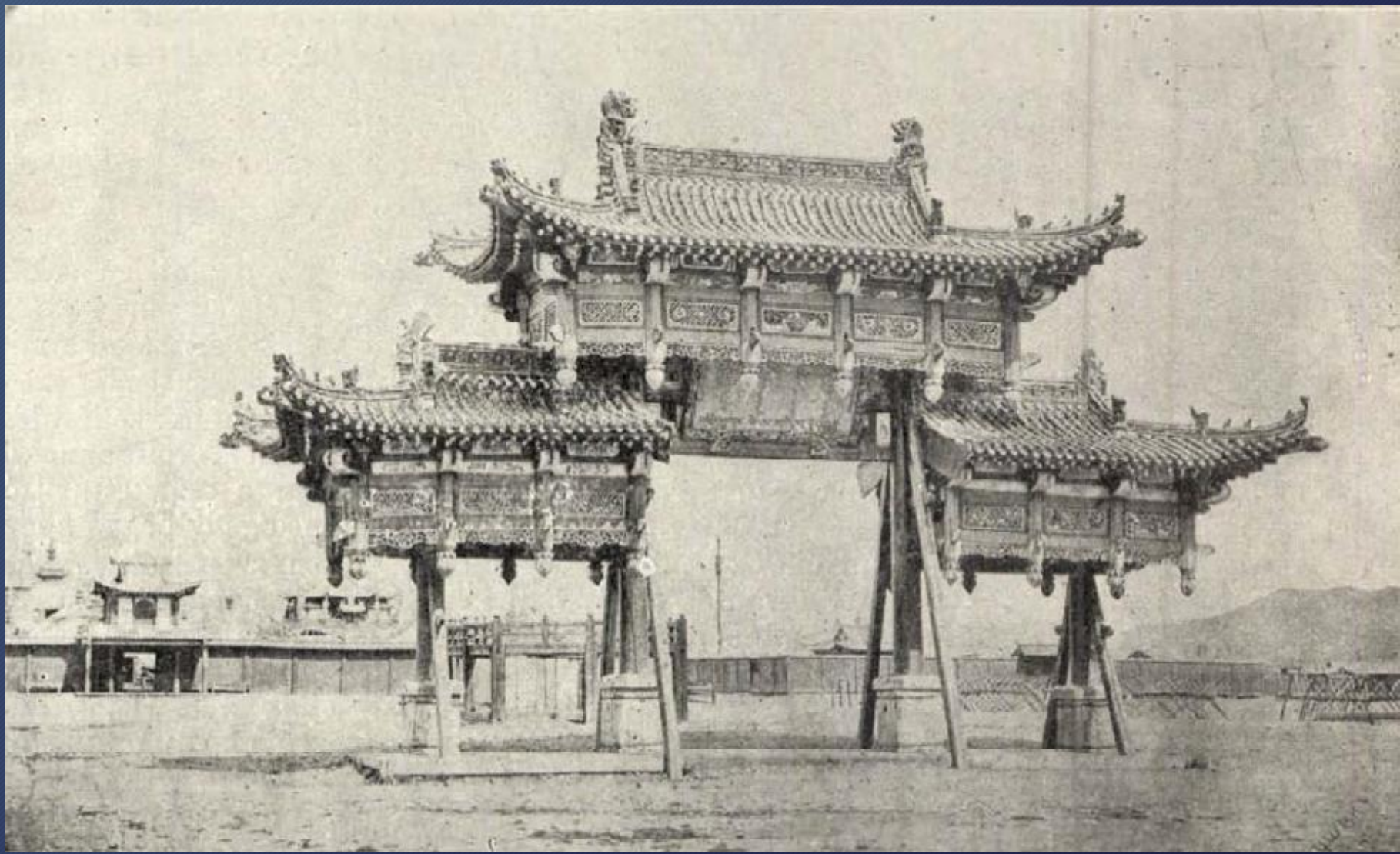
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Photos published in an article written by Csiki about Zichy's expedition



Photos published in an article written by Csiki about Zichy's expedition



Photos published in an article written by Csiki about Zichy's expedition



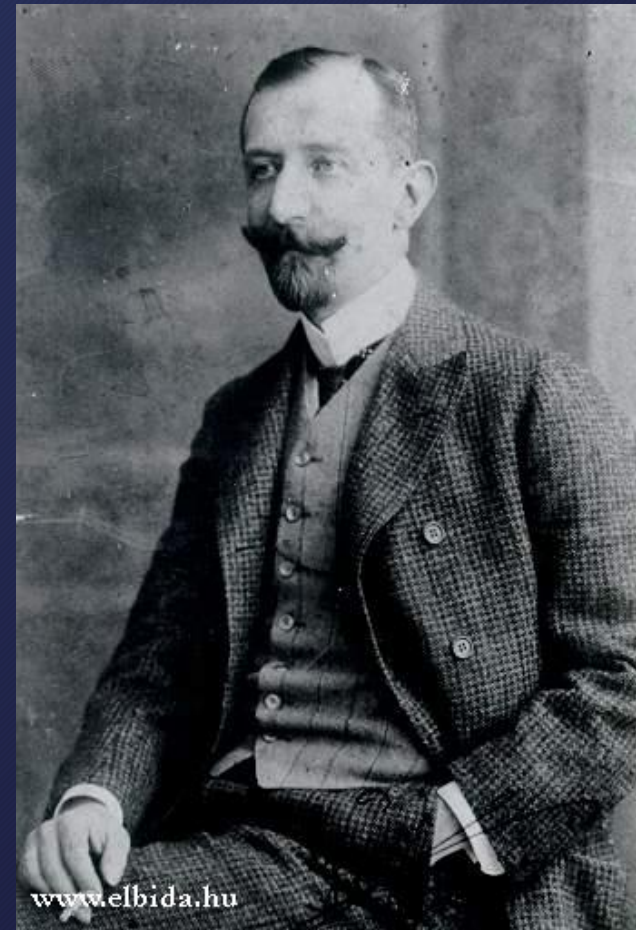
Photos published in an article written by Csiki about Zichy's expedition

Almásy György (1867–1933)

- Almásy György also undertook research expeditions in Central Asia in 1900 and 1906
- He visited today's Kazakhstan and Kyrgystan, and also met with Western Mongols there (he called them Kalmyks)
- Almásy, György: Vándor-utam Ázsia szívébe. K. M. Természettudományi Társulat, Budapest 1903
-

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- Almásy György: *Vándor-utam Ázsia szívébe*. K. M. Természettudományi Társulat, Budapest 1903
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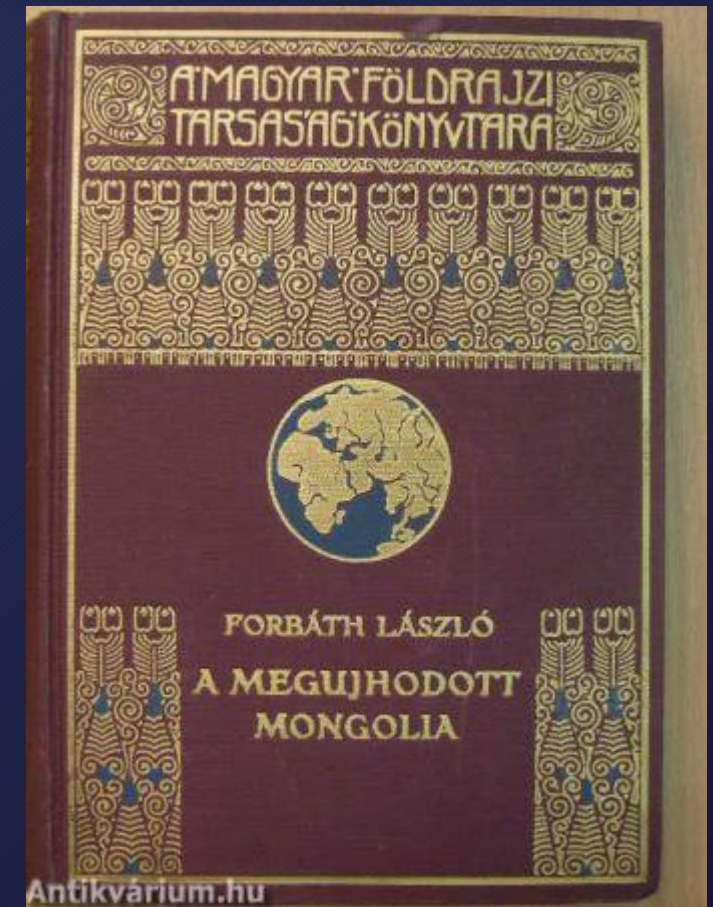
Kalmaks (Oirats) in the valley of the Tekes river (photo by Almásy, 1906)



Kalmak (Oirat) women in the valley of the Tekes river (photo by Almásy, 1906)

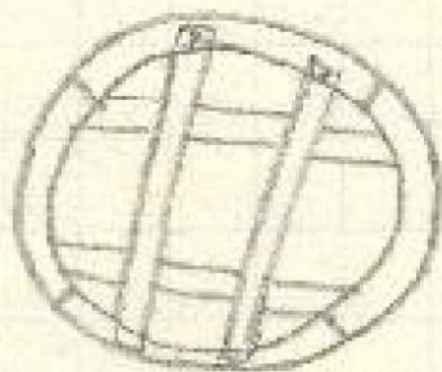
Other travellers

- Sebők Imre (1878–1917) and Schultz Aurél (1883–1945) visited Buryatia and Mongolia in 1913
- Geleta József (1895–1965), lived in Mongolia in 1920-1929
- Radnóti Andor ((1893–1964), lived in Mongolia in the 1920s
- Forbáth László: *A megújhodott Mongolia*. 1934

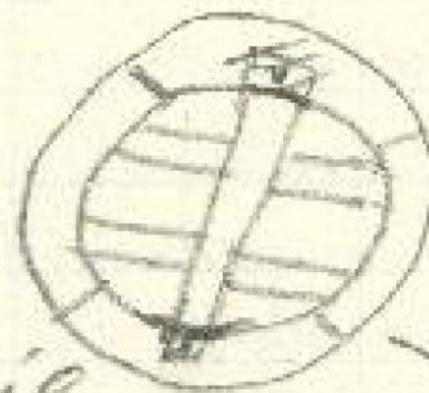




15-20 gyaras néme; kősi-kősi-
 kősi (székelyek kősi), kősi
 kősi kősi, melyek kősi kősi
 kősi kősi kősi, kősi kősi
 kősi.



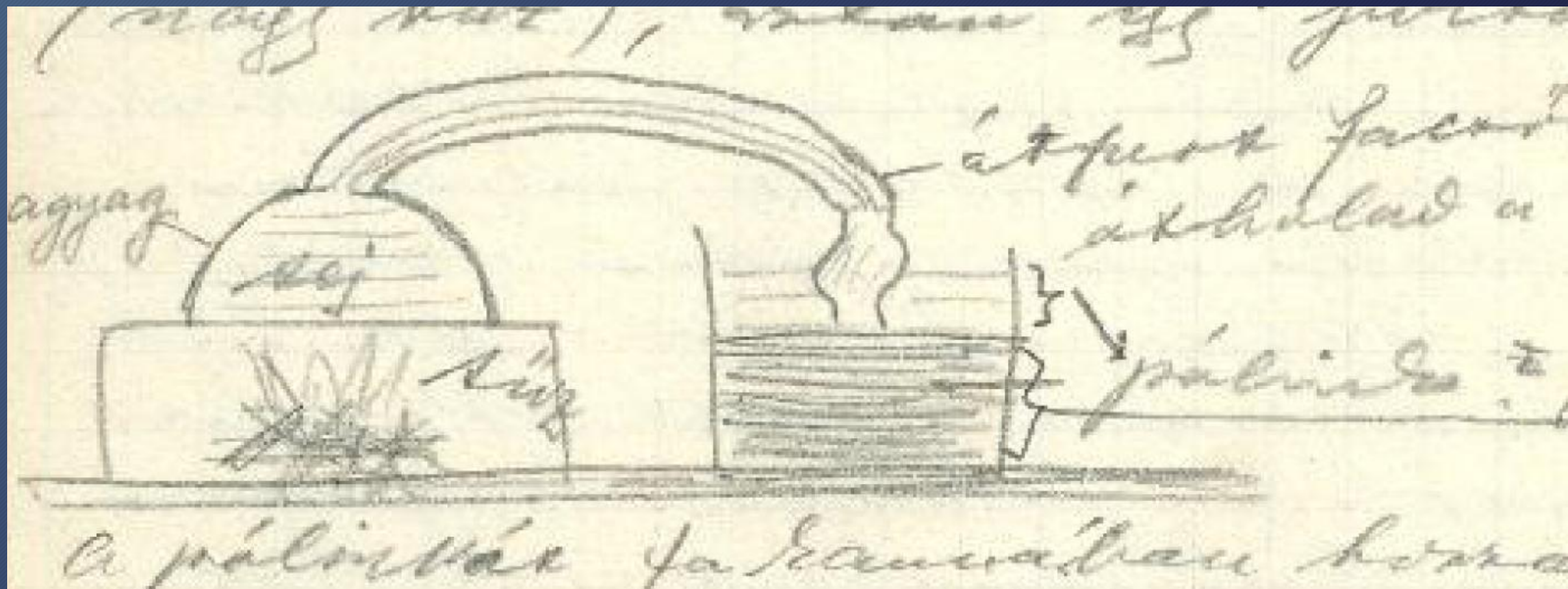
székely kősi



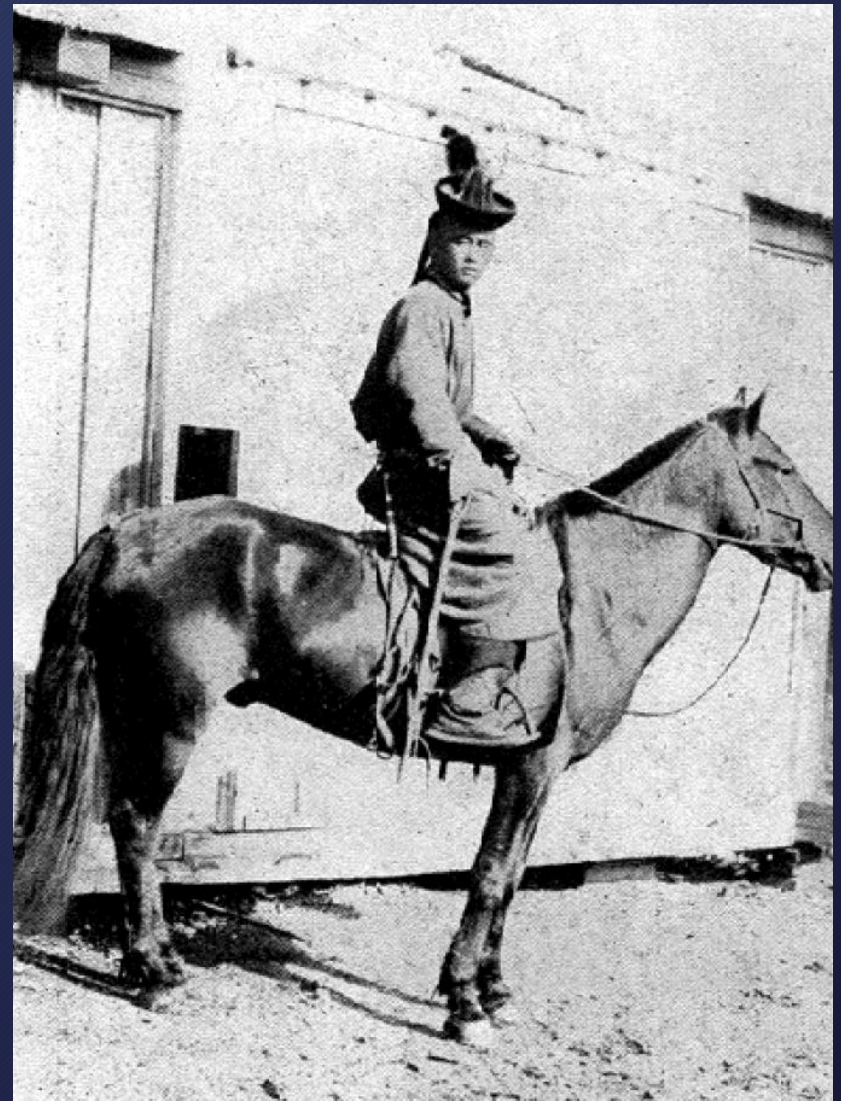
székely
 kősi

es

Mongolian carts from Aurél Schultz notebook



Distiller from Aurél Schultz notebook



Geleta's photos from Mongolia (1920-1929)



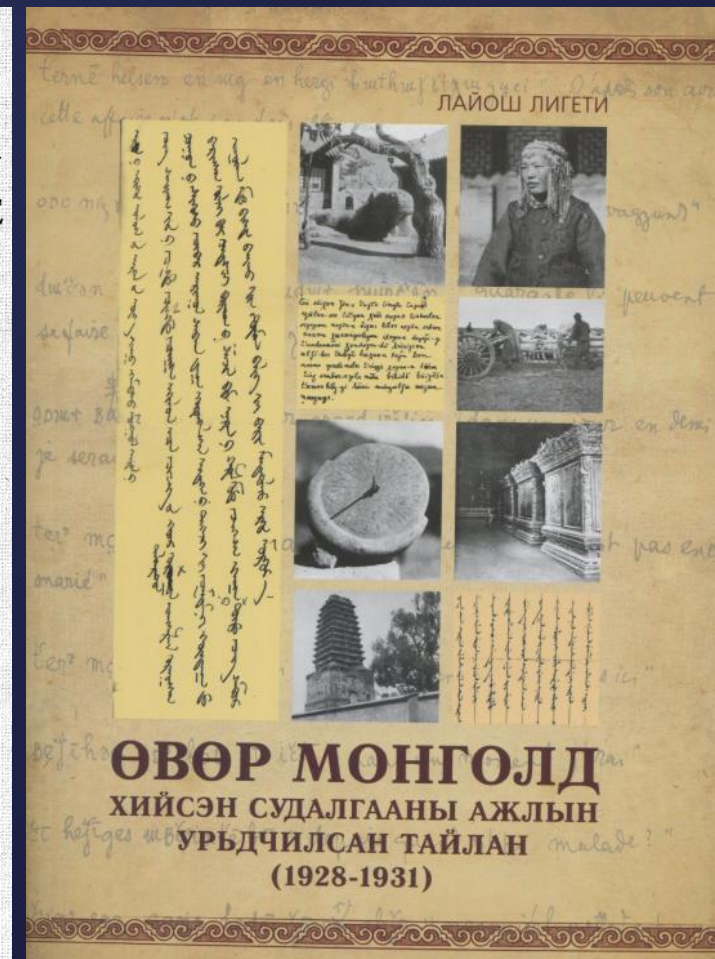
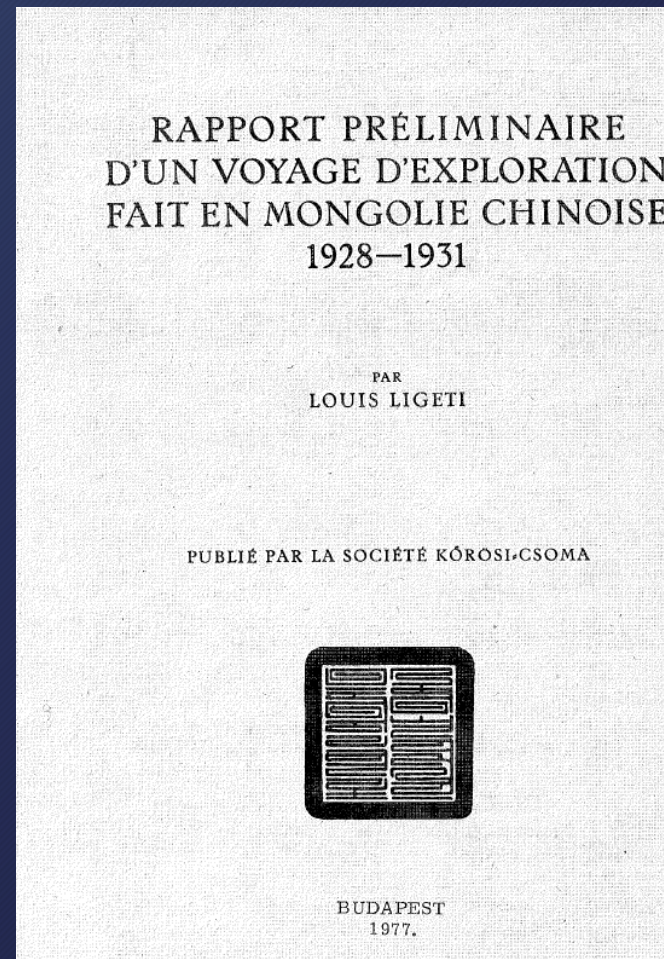
Geleta's photos from Mongolia (1920-1929)



Geleta's photos from Mongolia (1920-1929)

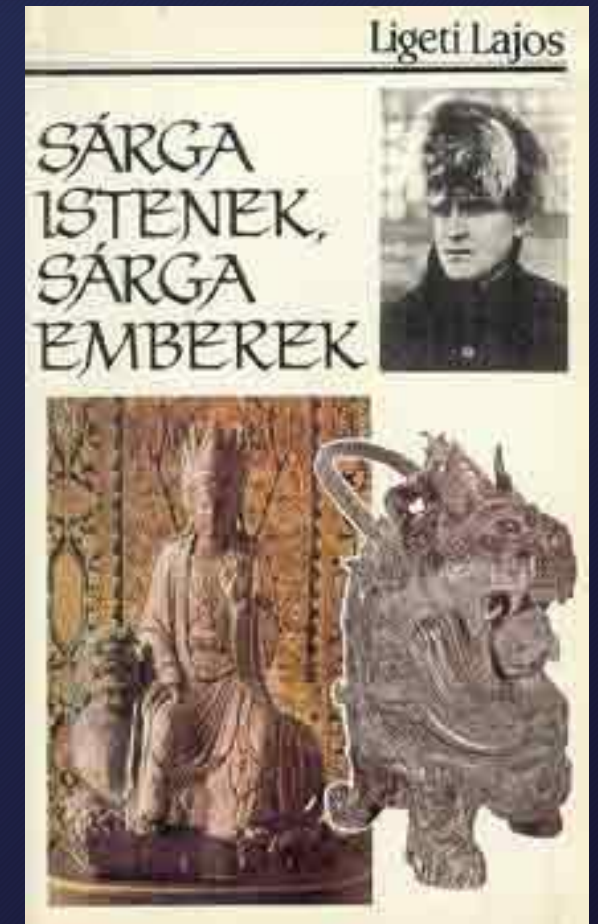
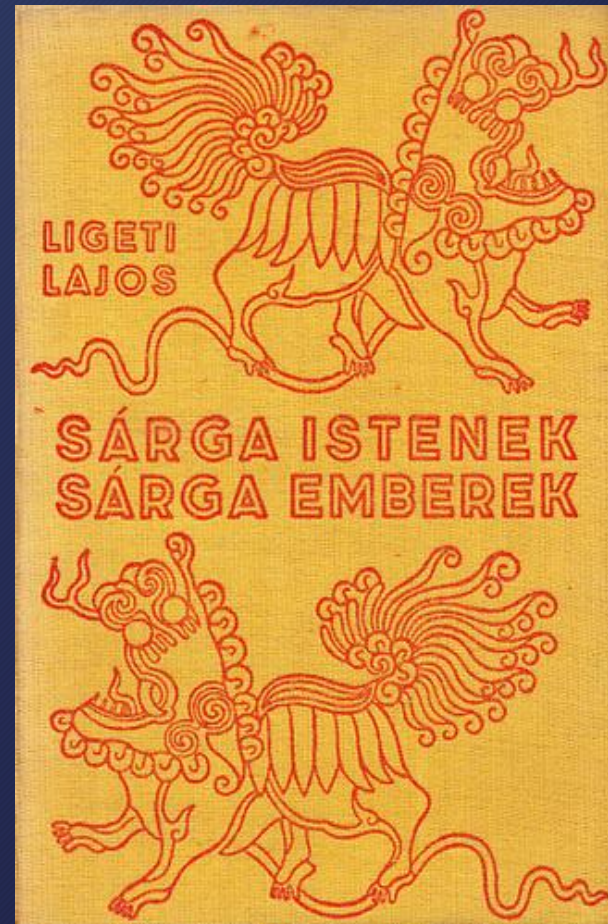
Ligeti Lajos (Louis Ligeti)

Ligeti, Louis: *Rapport préliminaire d'un voyage d'exploration fait en Mongolie Chinoise. 1933 (1977)*



Ligeti Lajos (Louis Ligeti)

Ligeti Lajos: *Sárga istenek, sárga emberek*. 1934



Ojrátoĸ és kalműĸöĸ

Oirats in nutshell

- WM *oyirad*, WO *oyirod*, *oyirad*, Kalmyk *əəpə*, Khalkha *oïpad*
- Western Mongolian people with strong self identity, also known as the Four Oirats (WM *dörben oyirad*), and other names (Torguts, Ölöts, Kalmyks, etc.)
- First mentioned in the Secret History of the Mongols (13th century) as a tribe lead by Quduqa Beki and living somewhere near to the lake Baikal (later moved south and westward)
- First, opposed Chingis khan, then were conquered by his son, Jochi in 1207
- Leading role among the Mongols after the collapse of the Yuan (14th-15th centuries, Toghon, Esen, etc.), although the Oirat elite is not of Chingisid descent

Oirats in nutshell

- During the 15th-17th centuries, wars with the Eastern Mongols (with varying success)
- From the beginning of the 17th century, they converted to Buddhism
- Zaya Pandita (Oqtoryuyin Dalai, Namkhajamts, 1599-1662), a Buddhist monk and scholar created the Clear script (WO *todorxoi üzüiq*), a reformed variant of the Mongolian script (also known as Oirat script)
- In the 17th century, certain Oirat groups moved to the Volga (today's Kalmyks in South Russia) and Amdo (today's Deed Mongols in Qinghai and Gansu, China) and established independent states there

Oirats in nutshell

- The Dzungar Empire: from the middle of the 17th century to 1755, a strong Oirat state centered in Dzungaria (Xinjiang, China) with dependencies in Central Asia and South Siberia (Galdan, Tsewangrabdan, Galdantseren)
- In the 17th-18th centuries, Dzungar wars with the Khalkhas and the Manchus, then conquered by the Manchus in 1755-1757 (sharp decline of the political importance and population)
- No important political role after the 18th century, various Oirat groups live as a minority in Mongolia, China and Russia since then

The Oirats today

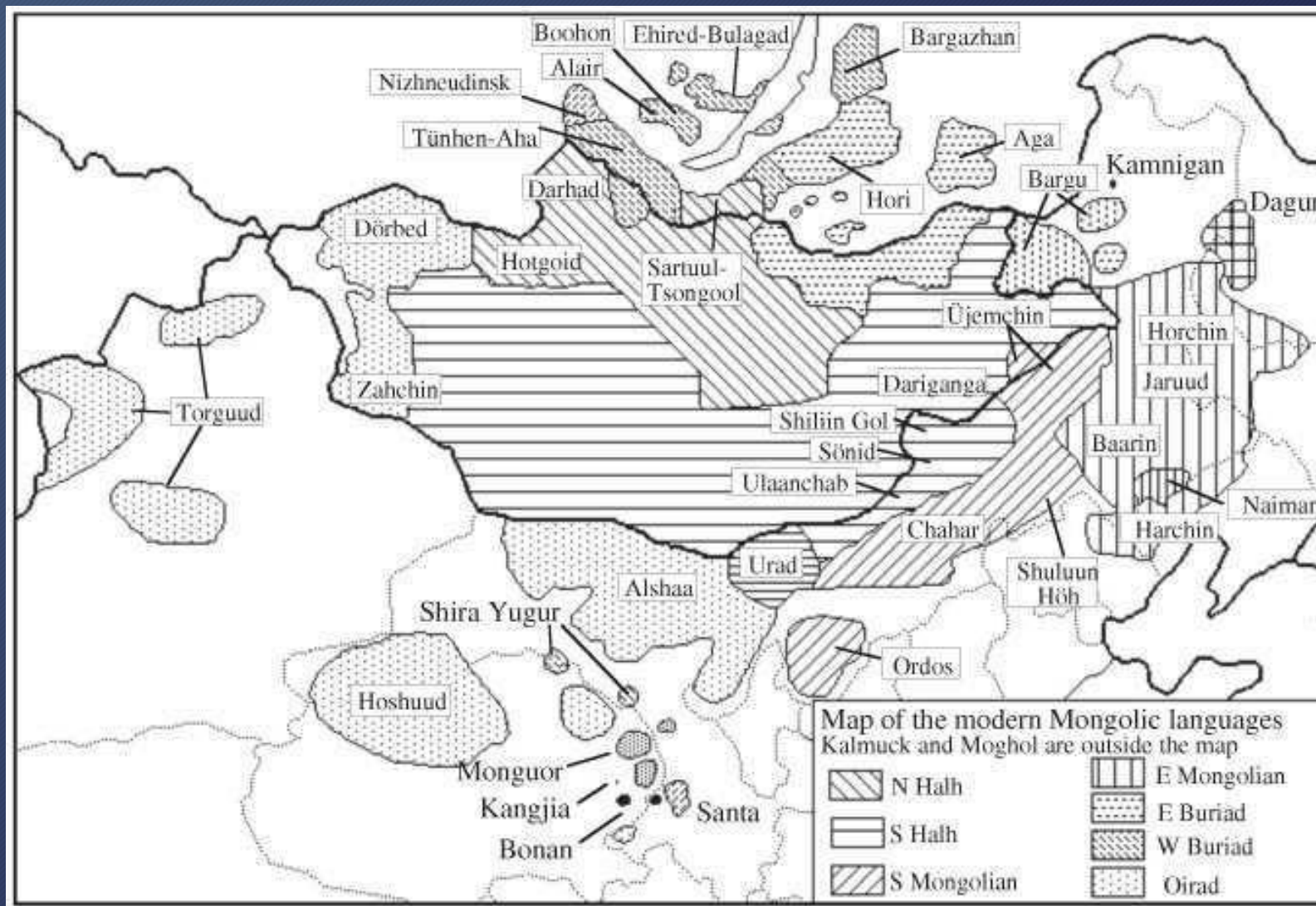
Today, there are 300-400 thousand Oirats living in six larger groups in four countries (not counting the diaspora communities elsewhere):

- **Altai Oirat in Mongolia**, mainly Uws and Khowd provinces; Bayad, Dörwöd, Ööld, Torguud, Uriankhai, Dzakhchin, Khoton, Myangad, Khoshud (some Öölds in Arkhangai)
- **Kalmyks** in Russia, Kalmyk Republic (Dörwöd, Torguud, Buzawa)
- **Oirats in Dzungaria** (East-Turkestan, Xinjiang province, China), mainly Torguud and Ööld
- **Deed Mongols** in Gansu and Qinghai provinces, China
- **Oirats in Alasha**, Inner Mongolia, China
- **Sart Kalmyks** in Kyrgystan, Issyk köl



The Mongolic languages

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Linguistic_map_of_the_Mongolic_languages.png



The Mongolic languages (Svantesson 2005)

Svantesson, J.-O. et alii: *The Phonology of Mongolian*. (The Phonology of the World's Languages) Oxford University Press, 2005, p. 141

The status of Oirats and their language

Kalmyks (Russia)

- Kalmyk Republic (Хальмг Таңһч), an autonomous republic
- Official language (with Russian), but this does not really works in practice
- Kalmyk ethnic majority (57% in 2010)
- Kalmyks are bi- or monolingual in Russian
- Kalmyk is taught in schools (like a foreign language) and used in mass media, but to limited extent
- Use of Kalmyk is declining, especially among the younger generation
- Buddhist revival after the 1990s
- Ethnic identity is still preserved

Altai Oirat (Mongolia)

- No official status of the Oirat dialect
- Oirat ethnic groups are recognized to some extent (e.g. census)
- No written form, no formal education
- Influence of the majority Khalkha dialect
- Use of Oirat is rapidly declining
- Strong ethnic and cultural identity with some elements of dialectal indicators
- Efforts to preserve folklore and some elements of Oirat dialects (e.g. books, but mostly in Cyrillic)

Xinjiang, China

- No official status (classified as Mongol)
- Oirat script was replaced by Mongolian script (1990s), but still in use to some extent
- Education in Mongolian (limited)
- Multiethnic environment on local level (Uyghur, Kazakh, Chinese, etc.)
- Influence of Inner Mongolian dialects and Chinese
- Oirat language still holds its positions

Deed Mongol (Qinghai, Gansu, China)

- No official status (classified as Mongol)
- Education in Mongolian (very limited)
- Multiethnic environment on local level
- Influence of Tibetan, Inner Mongolian dialects and Chinese
- The language is still preserved
- Henan county: highly Tibetized, disappearing

Alasha Oirat (Alasha, Inner Mongolia, China)

- No official status (classified as Mongol)
- Education in Mongolian (very limited)
- Influence of Inner Mongolian dialects

Sart Kalmyk (Kyrgyzstan)

- No official status
- No education in Oirat or Mongolian
- Practically disappeared, some elderly people remember a few words
- Shift to Kyrgyz language
- Elements of ethnic identity are preserved



Oirat Archer in Henan County center, Qinghai, China (2014)

Photo by Balogh Mátyás, 2014



Oirats from Xinjiang in the Beijing Naadam (2019)

by Rákos Attila, October 2019



A video propagating the use of the Kalmyk language

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dXs_Ih7Rsz8



An Oirat tale (Xinjiang province, China, 01.09.2015)

Recorded by Damrinjab



The Jangar heroic epic in Oirat (Xinjiang province, China, 14.08.2014)

Recorded by Damrinjab



Torguud dialect (Bulgan sum, Khowd aimag, Mongolia, 2014)

Video by Avar Ákos



Torguud *biy* or *biy biyleg* dance (Bulgan sum, Khovd aimag, Mongolia, 2014)

Video by Avar Ákos



A Henan Oirat work-song performed during felt making

Forrás: Facebook



“ШАРКА БАРКА” Халимаг түмний дуу
Халимагийн дуучин Бямбаан ГИЛЯНА

A Kalmyk song

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Trp14D_iocI

Köszönöm a figyelmet!

