Temen be baimbi: Searching for a camel
لا يمكن قراءة النص من الصورة المقدمة.
Grammar

1. Quoted speech

Quoted speech is almost always introduced with a verb related to speaking (fonjimbi, gisurembi, marambi) and the imperfective converb –me. Quotes often end with the verb sembi. You can expect to frequently see constructions such as

Gisureme……. Sehe

Fonjime... sembi
2. Optative –kini

We have already learned that stem+ki shows the desire of a speaker to do something. Stem+kini expresses the desire for 1) a second or third person to do something or 2) permission for someone to do something.

Bi geneci mini non boode tebukini – If I go, I hope my older sister remains in the house

Si jikini – Please come in

Please review the grammar we have cover so far – All of which follows

Grammar covered so far

Grammar 1.1:

1. Word order and copular sentences

The basic word order of the Manchu language is S-O-V (subject-object-verb). The subject is unmarked in Manchu. Everything else in the sentence will generally carry a grammatical particle to indicate its relationship to the subject and verb.

S-V-O word order means that a sentence will always finish with a verb. The only exception to this rule is the basic copular sentence. Although Manchu has several copular verbs (bi, inu, akū), they are occasionally omitted. Manchu requires no verb or other form of conjugation in these cases. For example, the above sentence:

Boode gemu sain?
Is your family well?

Omits the copular verb. Copular sentences can also end in negations (akū) and the word inu, which serves the function of the Chinese word ye 也

na i gargon serengge. singgeri. ihan. tasha. gūlmahūn. muduri. meihe. morin. honin. bonio. coko. indahūn. ulgiyan inu.
The earthly branches are mouse, ox, tiger, hare, dragon, snake, horse, sheep, monkey, chicken, dog, and pig. (MG 19)

2. The particle **de** (locative, dative)

The particle **de** shows the location in time and space as well as the destination of verbs of motion. **De** can occur independently or can be added to a word. There are six primary uses of **de**, for now we will concern ourselves with its locative functions.

1. Location in space
**De** shows the location of something.
*Boode* – in the house, referring to the people in your household
*Tasha alin de tehe* – Tigers lived in the mountains
*Abka de deyere gasha bi* – Those flying in the sky are birds (MaGr, 211)

2. Location in time
**De** shows when something occurred, but **de** is not used for all time phrases.
*Ere biya de* - During this month
*Ere erinde* - During this time
*Jihe de*

3. Destination of verbs of motion
**De** is used to show the relationship between locations and motion verbs. Usually rendered as to, on, towards, upon
*Lefu boode jihe* – Lefu went home
*Honin alin de genehe* – The sheep went to the mountain
*Si abkai de genehe* – You went to heaven.

3. The interrogative

Questions are formed in two ways. The most common way is to include interrogative words such as “which” *ya* or “where” *aibi, aiba*. These will be introduced later on. The second way to make an interrogative is to attach the suffix -o to the end of verbal forms.
*Age jiheo* – Brother, you’ve come?
*Alin de tasha bio* – Are there tigers in the mountain?
*Honin boode geneheo* – Did the sheep go home?

4. Perfective particle **ha/he/ho** (**ka/ke/ko**)

**Ha/he/ho** is a verbal suffix that attaches to verb stems (the part of verbs that remains when -mbi is removed eg. jimbì → ji-)
Manchu conjugation is done according to the rules of vowel harmony.
- **ha** pairs with back vocalic roots (*a, o ū*)

\[sambì → saha\] – known

- **he** with front vocalic roots (*e, i, u*)
**genembi → genhe** – went, gone

-**ho** verbs with round vocalic roots

**Toktomb → tokotoho** – fixed, settled

*Ka/ke/ko* are somewhat irregular and will be introduced later.

There are four major functions for the perfective participle

1. Conjugate verbs in the perfect (completed) form to function as a predicate.
   *Honin abka de genehe* – The sheep went to Heaven

2. As an attribute
   *Jihe tasha* – the tiger that came

3. As an object (more on this later)
   *Si gisurehe be donjiha* – You heard *what was said*

4. With particles and postpositions
   *Si genehe de* – when you went
   *Si genehe manggi* – after you went

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**Grammar 1.2**

1. **Genitive -i, -ni**
   The particles *i* and *ni* (after *n*, *n^f*, and *ng*) most commonly serve to show genitive case (possessive) relations. It also occasionally serves as an instrumental. After a vowel *i* is frequently added to the word, whereas after consonants it is written separately. Following *n* and *ng* it is written as *ni*.
   1. Possessive genitive

   *Ya nirui* – Which unit [do you belong to]?
   *Honin ni boo* – the goat’s home
   *Oros i güsa* – Russia’s banner

   2. Attributive genitive

   *Güsai niyalama* – Person of the Banner → bannerman

   3. Instrumental

   *Morin ni genehe* – Went by horse

   2. **Possessive nominal/adjectival suffix –ngge**
This common suffix serves to nominalize verbs. It functions much like the Chinese 者 or mono in Japanese. The suffix –ngge attaches to conjugated verbs (stem+suffix) and reflects their tense. Genehengge = genehe to have gone+ ngge nominalized = the ones who have gone. Alin de tehengge – the ones who have lives in the mountains.

Si ya gūsangge – Which banner’s are you?

This construction is frequently employed to mirror the Chinese 者...也 as in Alin de tehengge tasha inu = the ones who lives in the mountain were tigers.

3. Topic Marker oci

Oci always comes at the end of a clause and it has two major functions. The most common function is as the conditional “if.”

1. Si genhe oci... - If you went...
   Monggo gūsai oci ya jalan – If you are of the Mongol banners, which company?

And as a topic marker to show emphasis rendered roughly as “as for”

2. Honin oci alin de tembi – As for goats, they live in the mountains.

Grammar 2.1

1. Be

The particle be functions as the accusative (object marking) case in Manchu. It can also show the subject in quoted speech (next lesson) or motion through space.

Bi eyun ni boo be udara – I will buy my older sister’s house

Non tasha be udarakū – The younger sister will not buy a tiger

2. –mbi

The infinitive form of forms (stem+mbi). When used a finite, it can be translated as either present or future tense.

3. Imperfective participle ra/re/ro

Like ha/he/ho this form conjugates according to general rules for vowel harmony. This imperfective is attached to a stem shows future actions. Its finite function is less common than several other important functions.

1. Functioning as an object

Verbs with this conjugation can serve as a verbal noun. For example genembi (to go) becomes genere (going) or udambi (to buy) udara (buying)

For example:
Bi udara be bahanambi – I can do the buying

Tasha alin de tere be bahnambi – Tiger/s can living in the mountains (lit. Living in the mountains can be done by tigers)

2. As an attributive

This form does not differ substantially from the ra/re/ro as a verbal noun. This form can also appear before a noun to modify the noun.

For example

Mini turire boo – the house I rent

Alin de tere tasha – the tiger living in the mountains jidere niyalma – the person who is coming (irregular jimbi → jidere)

3. Finite form

When used at the end of a sentence, this form is used as the future tense or the present.

Bi alin de genere – I will go to the mountain/ I go to the mountain

Honin mini boo de jidere – The goat will come to my house

4. Past perfect -habi/hebi/hobi

The form shows a completed past event that has influence on the present. In the above dialogue, because the speaker still lives in Yingfang hutong, they used this form. The form combines the perfect ha/he/ho with the present –mbi.

Alin de genehe – He has gone to the mountain

Bi hutung de tehebi – I have lived in the Hutong (and continue to do so)

Note, the about dialogue seems a bit irregular in its usage – some grammars note this as a pluperfect!

5. Perfective converb -fi

Stem+fi shows that an action has been completed before the next action occurs. Keep in mind that converbs never end a sentence. Rather they are clauses in a larger grammatical structure. About the author says

Mimbe dabufi uheri duin anggala – [with] me having been put in, there are four people in my family.

Tasha alin de genefi tehebi – The tiger went to the mountain and lived there.

- Ofi – sometimes translated as because – related to grammar 1.2.3 oci

Grammar 2.2

1. Desidertaive –ki

-ki attaches to verb stems and expresses the speaker’s desire or a polite request
Bi geneki – I want to go

Beye wesihun obuki – I want to honor/elevate myself.

This can also show a polite request.

2. Negation of verbs with akū (ekū/okū)

   1. Akū negates verbs and is attached as follows: stem+conjugation+kū. Unattached to a verb, akū is a negative copula attaching to ra/re/ro and ha/he/ho

   Tasha akū bici alin de teheki – If there are no tigers, I want to live in the mountain.

   Bi yodohokū I was not playing

Note that the above puts the negative before the condition. Akū always attaches to the main verb, and is always the last part of the verb. Thus to function with converbs, the verb bimbi+converb follows:

Genehekū bifi, boo de tehe – Having not gone, he live in the house.

Si generakū bici – if you don’t go

See the description of bici below

3. conditional-temporal converb –ci

   1. The converb –ci

The converb is most frequently used to show time or condition (when/if).

The above example akū de bici – “If there wasn’t any of [it],” introduces the rest of the speaker’s sentence. “If” sentences usually end a future or present conjugation.

Bi geneci – if/when I go

The common oci (ombi – to become+-ci) is often translated as “if,” but it can also be a topic maker!

Note also the function of bici – which is appended after akū, a noninfelcting form.

   2. Auxiliary –ci

-Ci is used with a number of axillary verbs. These will be introduced later.

4. Imperfective converb –me

The converb –me is the most commonly used Manchu converb. It functions much like –te in Japanese, but has several other usages.

   1. Verbal –me

The most common form shows an action happening simultaneously or modifying the following verb.
burulame genere niyalma be ambula waha "they killed many of the people who were fleeing"
Manju gisun getuken bime dacun "The Manchu language is clear and to the point"
alin de abalame genehe niyalma "the people who went hunting in the mountains"

nure omime muterakù "I cannot drink wine"

agame deribuhe "it began to rain"

2. It provides the purpose of actions

Alin de geneme yobodoro. – Go to the mountains to play

3. Introduces speech (we’ll see this later)

4. Idiosyncratically with words such as seme or dahame

In the above dialogue seme occurs after adverbial onomatopoeias.

The verb dahambi is turned into a dahame and treated as a postposition.

So far, our knowledge of verbs looks like this

**Simple Tenses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Stems</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td>-mbi</td>
<td>arambi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td>-ra</td>
<td>arara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past</td>
<td>-ha</td>
<td>araha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Past tenses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tense</th>
<th>Stems</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indefinite Past</td>
<td>-habi</td>
<td>arahabi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(From the chart at the bottom of http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/Manchu/Lesson_6_-_Verbs_1)

**Converbs**

Fi

Me
ci

**Chapter 3**

1. **Auxiliary verbs**

There are a number of auxiliary verbs in Manchu. They often occur after conditional-temporal converb ci, but they often occur with –me as in the example above as. The following are the most common auxiliary patterns:

   a. **Ci+ombi permission**
The verb ombi (to become)\(^1\) used with \(ci\) shows **permission**

i.  \(Boo\ de\ jici\ ombi\) – [you] may come to the house  
ii.  \(Ere\ alin\ de\ geneci\ ojorakū\) – [you] may not

b.  \(Ci+etembi/bahambi/mutembi\) **potential, to be able**

i.  \(Manju\ bithe\ be\ hūlaci\ muterme\ ofi\)… Because [I] can real Manchu books...

c.  \(Ci+acambi\) **it is fitting**

\(Manju\ niyalama\ gemu\ manju\ gisun\ be\ gisureci\ acambi\) – It is fitting that Manchu people speak the Manchu language.

\(-me\) can occur with these converbs and a number of others such as \(deribumbi\) (to begin) \(wajimbi\) (to end).

2.  **Ablative Particle ci**

The particle \(ci\) shows the point in space from which an action originates. It is also used to create comparative constructions.

a.  Showing point of origins, \(ci\) follows the point of departure

\(Honin\ abka\ ci\ wasifi\ ilmun\ de\ genere\) – The sheep came down from heaven and will go to hell  
\(Booci\ genefi\ tacikū\ de\ geneki\ akū\) - Having gone from home, I did not want to go to school.

b.  As a comparative construction, it is best to read back from the adjective to locate what is being compare

\(Ini\ honin\ mini\ honin\ ci\ den\) – His sheep is **taller than mine**.

\(Mini\ arga\ gūwa\ ci\ sain\) – My method is **better than another [method]**.

3.  **Postpositions**

Manchu has a number of postposition. Postpositions are substantives that follow nouns (or nominalized vebs with ra/re/ro and ha/he/ho) to show 1. Temporal 2. Spatial 3. Causal or 4. Other relationships.

Words to look for include

\(Jakade\) – because of

\(Onggolo\) – before

\(Manggi\) – after

\(^1\) Ombi is an irregular verb that conjugates –ojoro, and oho
Adali – like
De – when
Dahame – since, following

More of these will be introduced as we proceed through readings.

4. **Causative/passive -bu**

-bu- is the first infix we will encounter this semester. Infixes go on the verb stem and proceed the conjugation. So the verb

gene-**mbi** → gene-**bu-mbi** – to cause to go

jimbi → jibumbi – to cause to come

Honin abkade jibuhu – The sheep was made to go to heaven

With the particle de this form becomes passive

Deo minde genebuhe – The younger brother was made to go go by me

5. Pronoun cases

We have now learned all of the case particles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominative</th>
<th>Genitive</th>
<th>Dative</th>
<th>Accusative</th>
<th>Ablative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>None</td>
<td>i, ni</td>
<td>de</td>
<td>Be</td>
<td>Ci</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As we have seen from the readings, these particles affect pronounce by changing their sound. Memorize the chart below in order to be familiar with all pronoun forms.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Nominative</th>
<th>Genitive</th>
<th>Dative</th>
<th>Accusative</th>
<th>Ablative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>bi</td>
<td>mini</td>
<td>minde</td>
<td>Mimbe</td>
<td>Minci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>si</td>
<td>sini</td>
<td>sinde</td>
<td>simbe</td>
<td>Sinci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>he, she, it</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>ini</td>
<td>inde</td>
<td>imbe</td>
<td>Inci</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plural</th>
<th>Nominative</th>
<th>Genitive</th>
<th>Dative</th>
<th>Accusative</th>
<th>Ablative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>we (incl.)</td>
<td>muse</td>
<td>musei</td>
<td>musede</td>
<td>musebe</td>
<td>Museci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we (excl.)</td>
<td>be</td>
<td>meni</td>
<td>mende</td>
<td>membe</td>
<td>Menci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>suwe</td>
<td>suweni</td>
<td>siwende</td>
<td>suwembe</td>
<td>Suwenci</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>ce</td>
<td>ceni</td>
<td>cende</td>
<td>cembe</td>
<td>cenci</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grammar 3.2

1. **Concessive converb –cibe**

-cibe attaches to a stem and express “Although”
*Tasha bicibe alin de tere* – Although there are tigers, I will live in the mountain.

*Gaha umesi hangkame bicibe, muke be bahame muterakū* – Although the bird is very thirsty, it cannot obtain water.

*Isinahala bade mukdere tasha bicibe, den wehe boo I dolo de teheme turgunde, sabuci muterakū.* – Although there are tigers everywhere, since I live inside the tall, stone house, to cannot see [them].

  i. -ki + seci

  This form is also used to express “Although”