

A BALUCI TEXT, WITH TRANSLATION AND NOTES ¹

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(PLATE I)

INTRODUCTION

1. The following story occurs on folios 26r. to 33r. of a MS in the British Museum, catalogued 'Codex Additional 24048' in the handwritten *List of Oriental MSS*, Vol. III (1854-66). There is another copy in the Staatsbibliothek, Munich, which was noticed long ago by Wilhelm Geiger, who edited and translated from it parts of the story given here in full.

Geiger's version of (1)-(2) of the story was published in *Gr. Ir. Ph.*, I, Abt. 2, 247; (8)-(11) and (14)-(16) appeared in *ZDMG*, XLIII, 1889, 579 ff., entitled respectively 'Erste Abenteurer' and 'Zweite Abenteurer'. Geiger's text is discussed in § 3 below.

The British Museum MS which contains our story consists of 58 folios of stories and poems, composed in a Kēčī variety of the Makrānī dialect of Balūčī, and written in a careful, formal *nasta'liq* inclining to *naskh*, on indifferent paper which allows the ink to filter through. The MS, which has no colophon, was purchased for the British Museum in 1861 from the widow of H. H. Wilson, Boden Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford. Its previous history remains obscure.

I have printed a normalized text, but every important case where I have departed from the MS has been noted in the Apparatus. Differences not mentioned in the Apparatus will be found in § 2 (e) if they rest on scribal errors, or in § 4 (c) if they arise from unexpected spellings which may or may not represent genuine forms. The translation has been kept as literal as possible.

2. Orthography. (Incorrect spellings are listed in alphabetic order under the correct spelling in § 2 (e).)

The orthography of the British Museum MS differs in many respects from that described in the *LSI* (x, 339-40, 364-5), Mockler, *A grammar of the Baloochee language*, and Dames, *Textbook of the Baluchi language*. In the present description the transliteration of the following signs is to be noted :

Vowels :

fathā^a; *kasra*ⁱ; *damma*^u; 'alif^u
(1) internal or final *fathā* with 'alif } *ā*
(2) initial 'alif with *maddah* }

Consonants :

ع = ' ح = <i>h</i> hamza = ' tašdīd = ~				
غ = <i>γ</i> خ = <i>x</i> ص = <i>s</i> ق = <i>q</i> ث = <i>th</i>				
		ض = <i>ḏ</i> ه } and their ط = <i>t</i>		
		و } variants = <i>h</i> ظ = <i>z</i>		

¹ I am indebted to Dr. I. Gershevitch for reading a draft of this article and making many valuable suggestions.

2 (a). Short vowels.

a : normally not indicated, but sometimes written ^a. The 2nd s. Imv. of *rawag* 'go' is written *br^uw* everywhere except for *br^ar^uw* in (25). For this reason I normalize *barō* against Geiger (see § 3 (b)). The *a*-prefix to the pres.-fut. tense of verbs seems occasionally to be written with 'alif joined to a preceding word (see § 4 (b) xiii).

i : written ⁱ; in some cases not indicated (e.g. of the three occurrences of *šikār(ā)* in (3), only the third has *i* expressed; *waš-dil* (3) is written *wšdl*). *i* is written *y* in *rsytgn* (12), and *rsytn* (20) (see App.), and ⁱ*y* in *přynⁱyt* (9). *Kšyt* is often ((11, 22, 23): see App.) written for *kšⁱt* (cf. § 4 (b) i), and *čāryt* ((23, 28): see App.) for *čārⁱt* (but in (20) we find *kšⁱt* and *čārty*). In Mockler and the *LSI* *i* is normally not indicated. The conjunction *kī* is usually written separately; it is spelled *kh*, except in (30) where *kⁱh* is written at the first occurrence. The suffixed 3rd s. subst. verb *-in* is normally written *-ⁱn*; *-yn* is found in *dyr-yn* (12), *k^uwnd-yn* (15), *srg-yn* (28), *pydag-yn* (5, 8, 18, 28); ⁱ*yn* in *hstⁱyn* (7, 8) and *astⁱyn* (13); ⁱ*-in* after a vowel in *k^uw-ⁱn* (5, 6, 19), but also in *čār-dh-sāl-ⁱn* (15); *i* is not expressed in *rsytn-n* (12). See further § 4 (b) xi on the spelling of *-in*.

u : written ^u except in *sbhtgw* (19).

2 (b). Long vowels.

ā : written initially *a* with *maddah*; internally and in final position *a* or ^a*a* (cf. *ātkg* (9), *bhrāmā* (*passim*)). On *ḡhh* (10) see p. 94, n. 5, and § 2 (d). *Maddah* is omitted in *atkgān* (8) and *atk* (16).

ī : written *y* (cf. *n-byt* (*passim*), *phkyrā* (1)).

ū, *ō* : these two vowels are often hard to distinguish, both in this MS and e.g. in Mockler and the *LSI*. They are both written ^u*w* indiscriminately in this MS, and sometimes ^u is omitted. Usually *ō* is meant; the only cases where it is likely that *ū* is intended are *ḡ^wrt-* ((5, 6): spelled *ḡwrt^y* at the first occurrence in (5)), *r^uwpⁱyā* (18 sqq.), *d^uwrāh-* (30, 31), and possibly *k^uwnd* (15). *ō* 'and' is written *-^uw* when attached to a preceding word, otherwise ^u (*š^ut w ḡty* (1)) or even *a^uw* (*ō ē saēn balāh* (14)). *Tōwār-iš* (9) is written *twārⁱš*; and *Ō!* (15, both times) is written *aw*.

ē : written *y*, and not usually distinguished from *ī*. *ē* 'this, he' is normally written ^y*yy* (but three times without *hamza* (9, 13, 14) and once *y* (7)). Note also the writing *yh* ((12, 21, 27, 31): see App.). That *yh* stands for *ē* can be seen most clearly in (27): *ē bādšāh kaīt . . . ē bādšāh zōrāwar-in*, where the first *ē* is written *yh*, but the second ^y*yy*. (See below s.v. *-āh*.) The 2nd s. suffixed subst. verb *-ē* is once written *-^yy* in *n-^yy* (8) after a vowel; *ma-grē* (15) is written *m-gr^y*; but otherwise final *-ē* is written *-y*. The *-ēn* of *kastarēn* (9) is spelled *-ayn* (but see App.); *hamāēyā* (22) (cf. § 4 (b) xv) is written *hmā^yyā*.

2 (c). Diphthongs.

ai : written *y* (cf. *sylā* (3), *kyt* (14, 24, 25, 27)). The word for 'three' is written invariably *s^yy*; this spelling might suggest a pronunciation *sē* if it

were not that the word is quoted as *sai* from all other sources. *Saiēn* (14) is written *s'yn* both times. The pres.-fut. 1st plurals *rain* (9) and *dain* (11) are written *ra'yn* and *da'yn* (see also § 4 (b) xi). *aī* is also written *y*, e.g. *my* (8, 11), *š^umy* (11).

au: written ^u*w* and thus not distinguished from *ō*; it is certain only for the three words *d^uwr* (1), *š^uwr* (27), and *t^uw* 'thou' (*passim*). It is unlikely that the last word is to be read *tō* as in NP, since such a form is not attested in W Bal. (though it does occur in E dialects). *au* is written *w* in the *LSI*, and ^u*w* in Mockler.

2 (d). Consonants.

č, ĵ: *ĵ* is written once for *č* in *aĵ* (12) which may be merely an error, or else represent an actual voicing before the following *watī*; the two words are written as one.

h: initial or internal *h* is usually written *h*; when it corresponds to NP-Ar. *x*, *h*, or 'it is written *h*' (cf. *hdā* (but *xdāy* below § 4 (b) xxv), *hkm* (*passim*); *w^hdy* (3, 12, 17); *sāhty* (9); *hlās* (11, 25); *zhm-*, *nⁱkāh* (16); *hāzⁱr* (26); *š^uw^hby* (27); *śāhⁱb*, *hyr* (28)). It is written *x* in *xnyn* ((15, 30); on occurrence in (31) see App.); note also *hrĵh* for the expected *hrĵ* (18), and *sbhtgw* for *s^ubhtgw* (19).

Final *-h* is more complicated: it indicates a final short vowel in *kh* (*ki*) (*passim*), in *nh* (*na*) (27), and in *ph* (*pa*) (20); it is a meaningless tail in *hrĵh* (18), *m^ulkh* (19), *mykh^u* ((25): see App.), *m^hlh* (27); *-āh* seems to be written *-hh* ('two-eyed *h*' plus final *h*) in *ĵhh* ((10): see p. 94, n. 5), and *hāghh* (16, both times); the word *ĵāgāh* (see § 4 (b) xvii) is spelled *ĵāghh* in (25), and *ĵāgāhā* is spelled *ĵāghh-hā* in (23 first occurrence), but *ĵāgāhā* in (23 second occurrence). What looks like *-hh* represents *-h* in *bādśāhh* (27 first occurrence, 30) and *blāhh* (15 first occurrence). *-h* is twice left off in *balā* (9 first occurrence, 25).

n: final *-n* is left off *pysry* (27).

tašdād is wrongly written over *k* (instead of over *n*) in *ĵnⁱkyg* (17), against *ĵnⁱk* in (16), and should not appear at all in *dⁱr^ačkā* (8). Double *r* is used instead of *tašdād* in *k^urrgy* (2); it also occurs in *prrynⁱyt* (29), against *pr^ynⁱyt* in (9).

t, d: written ٿ, ڍ in Pašto style, not ٽ, ڏ in the Sindhi style usual for Bal.

na 'not', *ma* 'not', *pa* 'in, on' are written in one with the following word except in *ph bhrāmā* (20) and *nh byt* (27).

2 (e). Incorrect or unexpected spellings.

Instead of expected

blāh
b^unā
b^urⁱn
d^ar
h^ukm
h^aps
ĵ^ust
mydy

MS has

ba^la^h or *bl^ah* (7, 15, 16, 31) or *blā* (9, 25)
b^uwnā ((8, 9): but see § 4 (c))
b^urⁱyn (31)
dⁱr (16)
h^ugm (15)
h^abs (2, 7 *passim*)
ĵ^ustⁱ (5)
mydⁱh (12)

<i>myk</i>	<i>mykh^u</i> ((25) : see App.)
<i>mykⁱn</i>	<i>myk^an</i> (28)
<i>m^ulky</i>	<i>m^ulkyn</i> (4)
<i>mny</i>	<i>mnh</i> (30)
<i>m^uškⁱl</i>	<i>m^ušk^al</i> (30)
<i>pyrh zāly</i>	<i>pyry zāl'y</i> ((18) : see App.)
<i>p^utrⁱt</i>	<i>p^uwtrⁱt</i> (14)
<i>s^ubhtgw</i>	<i>sbhtgw</i> (19)
<i>s^ak</i>	<i>sⁱk</i> (30)
<i>špā</i>	<i>šyā</i> ((15) : also in G's MS)
<i>wtyg</i>	<i>wⁱtyg</i> (1)
<i>yk</i>	<i>yg</i> (5)

3. The following is a list of the differences between Geiger's readings and mine. It is divided into two parts :

- (a) Geiger's readings disagree with what stands in the BM MS ;
 (b) Geiger's readings are not inconsistent with what stands in the BM MS.
- (a) 1. *waṭīg*, G *taṭīg* ; *manārā*, G *manā*.
 2. *kurragē*, G *kūragē*.
 8. *pēdāg-in*, G *pēdāyēn* ; *diračk*, G *daréak* ; *birātānī*, G *birātān*.
 9. *sāhatē*, G *sahtē* ; *bōē*, G *bōi* ; *na-in*, G *na-in* ; *birātān mastarēnā*, G *birātā mastarēn* ; *bigir ō biyār*, G *bigir di biyār* (*di* 'and' is not known in W Bal. ; it appears to be confined to the E dialects) ; *rain*, G *rēin* ; *balāh*, G sometimes *balā* here and in following sections ; *min*, G *man* everywhere (see § 4 (b) x).
 11. *manī*, G *mani* ; *giptag*, G *gipt* ; *hālās-ē bikan*, G *halāsē kan* ; *dain*, G *dēin* ; *Gulandāmī*, G *Gulandāmā* ; *čī*, G *či* everywhere.
 14. *šumā*, G *šuma* twice ; *balāh-in*, G *balāhē*.
 15. *čār-dah-sāl-in*, G *čār-dah-sālēn*.
 16. *hāgāh*, G *hāgā* ; *sarā*, G *sar* ; *makisk*, G *makask* ; *ganōk*, G *gannōk* ; *man* (last occurrence), G *mana*.
- (b) 1. *daur*, G *dūr*.
 8. *rawān*, G *rōān* everywhere ; *bōr*, G *būr* ; *barō*, G *birō* (cf. § 4 (a)) ; *maī*, G *mai* everywhere ; *bunā*, G *būnā* (see § 4 (c)) ; *šumaī*, G *šumai* everywhere ; *mānit*, G *mān-at* ; *hastin*, G *hastīn* (see § 4 (c)).
 9. *ādamī*, G *ādamē* (cf. also Zarubin, *Beludzhskije skazki*, I, 109, ll. 3, 5) ; *barō*, G *burō* ; *kālakī*, G *kālakē*, here and following.
 10. *barō*, G *burō* ; *dastē*, G *dastā* (see § 4 (d)).
 11. *kašit*, G *kašīt* (see App.).
 14. *dītē*, G *dītī* ; *putrit*, G *putirīt* (cf. Marw past part. *putrit* (Zarubin, op. cit., I, 211, l. 11)).
 15. *wārt*, G *wārit* everywhere ; *man-ē*, G *manī* everywhere ; *balē*, G *balī* ; *xūb-šūratēn*, G *xūb-sōratēn*.
 16. *yakē-at*, G *yakīt*.

Differences not concerned merely with spellings are mentioned in the footnotes to the text.

4. Notes on language and dialect.

4 (a). The dialect of this MS is essentially a Kēčī variety of Makrānī Bal. (for a description of the dialects of Bal., see *Enc. Islam*, new ed., I, 1007) : note for phonology $\bar{i} < \bar{u}$ in *hanīn* 'now', and *būt* 'was'; for stem formation *pit* 'father', and *birāt* 'brother', from the OIr. *casus rectus* (cf. G. Morgenstierne, *AO*, xx, 1948, 257), *ās* 'fire', from an oblique case; for vocabulary *lōg* 'house'; for morphology 1st s. pres.-fut. in *-ān*, gen. s. *-ī* or no ending (e.g. *Bahrām haps-iš* (18), *mulk bādšāh* (19), etc.); voc. s. no ending (e.g. *ō šuwān* (9, 11, 15), *manī bānuk* (21)). These peculiarities are characteristic of all Kēčī dialects. The passive construction of past transitive verbs, normal in most Makrānī dialects (but not e.g. in Panjgūrī, where the NP construction is commoner), is seen in *Bahrāmā bōtkant* (11), *īngā . . . zurtant* (20), *Bahrāmā . . . kutant* (25). *Mard ki . . . dātāgant* (29) shows a construction which is paralleled by MP and Parth. usage (cf. *Mir. Man.*, III, 875, l. 2, where no *-š'n* is attached to *ky*), but is unusual in Bal. Elsewhere *kayā* is found (15, 28); note in this connexion *kayā . . . kardam* (25, 31) where *kardam* is an NP form used in accordance with Bal. syntax. Cf. also in the same two sections *Bahrām-šāh-šihān . . . kardam*, where the logical subject ought to be in the *-ā* case.

Note the 'mixed' construction *haps-iš mān-kašitant* (18), for either **hapsā mān-kašitant* or **haps-iš mān-kašit*.

The demonstratives \bar{e} and \bar{a} are nearly everywhere very much weakened in force, being little more than articles; for 'this' and 'that' *hamē* and *hamā* are used.

4 (b). The particular variety of Kēčī represented by the dialect of this MS is unfortunately not known from any other source. In the following description of its peculiarities, the forms quoted from the *LSI* belong to what Grierson calls 'Makrānī of Karachi', which is a Kēčī dialect (Grierson's 'Makrānī of Makrān' being a Panjgūrī dialect).

(i) The past parts. of *kašag*, *mānag*, and *pirēnag* are *kašit* ((18, 20); written *kšyt* (11, 22, 23): see App.), *mānit* (8), and *pirēnit* ((9, 29): see App.), against *kašt*, *mānt*, *pirēnt* elsewhere. Cf. *rasit* ((18): see § 2 (a)) and *čārit* ((5, 20): often written *čāryt* (23, 28)), both of which are normal forms.

(ii) Note the use of the suffix *-īg* in *Gulandāmīg* (6), and *balāhīg* (8), where it approaches the function it has in *māīg* 'ours' (12) and the other possess. pronouns.

(iii) The 3rd s. pres.-fut. of *āyag* 'to come' is *kait* (spelled *kyt*). This agrees with the form *akait* given in Pierce (*JBRAS*, XI, 1875, 15) against Marw *a-kāit* (Zarubin, op. cit., I, 133, l. 6) and Dames *khāith*; however, where Pierce gives a 1st s. *akayan*, the present dialect has *kāyān* (18).

(iv) The subjunctive is formed by prefixing *b(i)-*, which is not usual in Bal. except in dialects where NP influence is strong, such as Marw Bal.;

examples are *bikapūt* (1); *brōt* (3); *biġanān* (16); *buwārt* (18); *burin* (31). In this connexion note also the future *bikanān* (27).

(v) Unetymological *h-* is prefixed to *hāsk* (3) and to *haps* (everywhere).

(vi) *phakīr* (1, 5, 6) is a 'learned' form with *ph* representing *f*; the expected W Bal. form is *pakīr*, cf. (11) *paryāt*.

(vii) *war* (18) without final *-d* is unusual in W Bal. dialects; however, in some E dialects (cf. *LSI*, x, 394) the dropping of final *-d* after *r* is common.

(viii) *ērin* (5) is to be noted. It seems to consist of *ēr* 'under' and the adverbial suffix *-in*, seen in the *-ā* case in Marw *īdinā* (Zarubin, op. cit., 1, 4, l. 6) 'here', and *ōdinā* (Zarubin, op. cit., 1, 3, l. 8) 'there'. *ēr* 'under' is normally used only as a preverb (cf. *ēr-kapt* in (18)); the preposition *ērin* fulfils here the function of the common postpositions *čērā* or *bunā*.

(ix) Note the use of the suffixed pron. *-ē* as subject of intrans. verbs: *šut-ē* (*passim*), *čārīt-ē* (*passim*).

(x) *min* appears everywhere for the usual *man* 'in'. Because of the consistency of the spelling, it is likely that this is a genuine form.

(xi) *rain* (9), *dain* (11), 1st plurals (written *ra'yn*, *da'yn*) are to be noted. The ending *-in* (not *-in*) is quite usual in Kēčī dialects (except that in *LSI*, x, 365, the forms *rīn*, *kanīn*, *bikanīn*, *bibīn* appear, and in the paradigm on p. 355 the ending *-ē* is given), but Mockler (op. cit., 68), followed by *LSI*, x, 448 ('Makrānī of Karachi: *rōwī*') gives *rōwin*, which is his anglicizing way of writing *rawin*, as the form to be expected for the first verb. For the other verb, the form everywhere cited is *dayin*, with *-y-* glide. The word *rasitagin* (12) is written *rsytgyn*, with the dots of the second *y* crossed out.

(xii) On the reading *sai* or *sē* of the word for 'three' see § 2 (c).

(xiii) The *a-* prefix to pres. tense verbs is usually omitted (e.g. *man . . . dīr kanān* (14); *ē . . . ki wārt* (15); *man . . . dapī rawān* (14), etc.). Occasionally, however, it seems to appear as *'alif* attached to a preceding word (which in three instances of the present four is the pronoun *man*) as follows: (7) *man-a rawān*; (11) *man-a na girān* (but *man na girān* (16)); (18) *ē . . . war-a kant*; (24) *man-a girān*; on *gīndagā* (*a-?*) *rawān* (13) see p. 94, n. 14. In the Kēčī dialects of the *LSI* and Mockler, this *a-* prefix may never be omitted; but the usage of our MS closely parallels that of the dialects of Panġgūr and Marw, where the *a-* often does not appear. (On the Marw usage with *na*, cf. also Sokolov, *Trudy Inst. Yaz.*, vi, 1956, 89.) On the other hand, where the *k-* prefix to present-tense verbs is to be expected in Kēčī, it is also present in this story (again paralleling the dialects of Marw and Panġgūr): *kait* (14, 24, 25, 27); *kārīt* (15); *kāyān* (30).

(xiv) In the construction *balāhā gīndagā* (13), *gīndag* is treated as a finite form rather than as a verbal noun.

(xv) *hamāēyā* appears in (22) for expected *hamāyā*. (See § 2 (b).)

(xvi) In the phrase *man . . . gār dapī rawān* (14), the gen. s. *dapī* is unexpected; the usual construction is *dapā rawag*.

(xvii) On *ġāgāh* 'place' (see § 2 (d)), cf. Mayer, *English-Baluchi dictionary*,

s.v. 'any(where)', where *ḡagahe* is cited; Marston, *Lessons in the Makrānī-Baloochee dialect*, p. 8, has *ḡagāh*, and *LSI*, x, 371 (verse 13), *ḡāga*; cf. NP *ḡāy-gāh*.

(xviii) The use of *gōn* 'with' as an adverb placed after the verb is to be noted: *ki kaīt gōn* (28); *amrāh bītant gōn* (14); *na-bīt gōn* (27) (but note *na-bīt gōn ēšiyā* (30)); similarly *dan* 'in': *ki čārit-ē dan* (5).

(xix) *Dūrāhā* (30) and *dūrāhēn* (31) recall Dames¹ *druh*, *durāh*, Pierce, op. cit., *drohā* 'whole'.

(xx) Note the metatheses in *subhatgō* (19), *rusxat* (26), and *ṣōhbī* (27), though the last is common Bal.

(xxi) Note *hamō* (19, 23) 'every, each' beside *hamuk* (22, 23).

(xxii) The word *nēzō* 'spear' (cf. p. 96, n. 6) is once spelt *nyzhwy* (*nēzawī* (28)) with *h*, recalling NP *nēza*, as in (25, end); elsewhere (25, 32) *nyzw-*.

(xxiii) *har čī* is the equivalent of NP *har kas* in (3, 11 (second occurrence), 23); this usage is paralleled in Baškardī, where *har čī* is used in the sense of 'everyone'. Note, however, *har čī* 'everything' (1, 11 (first occurrence)). *har kas* 'everyone' appears in (23).

(xxiv) *har dun* (2, twice) appears for the normal *har dō*; cf. also *hardon* in a Bašk. dialect, and Šuy. *ḡiō^{wn}* '2' (Morgenstierne, *NTS*, I, 1928, 53).

(xxv) Persianisms are: *bidiḡ* (1); *nuh* (2); *in-šapīg* (15); *xwāb* (*passim*); *dumbā-rō* (21) (cf. NP *dumbāl*); *xudāy* (32) (cf. *ḡdā* in § 2 (d)). See also p. 97, n. 15. 4 (c). The following peculiarities of our MS have not been adopted in the printed text. They are listed here in case some of them should represent genuine dialect features; there is insufficient evidence for a decision at present.

m^ustryṇā (9) for *m^astryṇā* (but *mstryṇ-* in 10, 11).

p^urwā (15) for *p^arwā* (but *prwā* in 21, 25).

b^uwnā (8, 9) for *b^unā*.

g^uwr(ā) (20, 26, 32) for *gwr(ā)*.

paḡjīyā is written *pḡjy* ((28): see App.); the final *-ā* has perhaps been absorbed in the initial of the following word, or an expression *paḡjī ārag* 'to recognize' may exist beside *phaḡjīyā āragh* given in Dames.

4 (d). The following endings appear to be wrong. They have been corrected in the printed text, but are all noted in the Apparatus.

tarārā (11) for *tarā*.

-in for *-ant* in *kaptin* (2), *ōštātagin* (19).

sar for *sarā* in *sar gut-kut* (16).

-y added wrongly to *Bahrām* in *bhrāmy* (25).

-ā for *-ē* in *dastā* (10).

TEXT

*Qiṣṣa-i Bahram-šāh-i-ḡihān ō Gulandām.*²

1. *Rōzgārē hastat bādšāhē, bādšāhārā čuk na-bīt. Šut, ḡust kut yak phakīrēārā*

¹ *Sketch of the Northern Balochi language*, Calcutta, 1881.

² As the titles in this MS are all in Persian, I have introduced the *idāfat*.

ki, 'manārā čuk na-bīt'. *Phakīrā gušt ki*, 'tau bizīr ē laṭā, biḡan par ambā. *Har ēi dānagē bikapīt, tau bidih watīg zālārā*'. *Šut* ō *ḡat-ē, kapt yak dānagē, čit-ē, burt-ē, dāt-ē zālārā*. *Zālā wārt, gaḡagē*¹ *daur dāt, čit hapsā, wārt*. [*Hapsā nariyān ki par**.]²

2. *Hamā šapā bādšāh gōn zālā ḡuptō bīt, bīt-ē zālārā ōmēt*; *hapsārā nariyān ki par**³ *haps ham āpus bīt*. *Hardun*⁴ *zāl ō haps nuh māh ō nuh rōč tamām bīt*. *Zāl ō haps hardun*⁴ *par yak šapā kaptant**.⁵ *Hapsārā bīt yak kurragē narēn*. *Bādšāh zālārā bīt yak čukē mardēn*. *Nām kut Bahrām-šāh-ḡihān*.

3. *Waḡdē ki Bahrām mazan bīt, šut sailā ō šikārā, ḡat-iš yak kargōškēārā*. *Šapīg ātkant, Bahrām pit waš-dil bīt, ki Bahrāmā šikār kutag*. *Ē dōmīg rōčā šutant pa-sailā šikārā*. *Dīt-iš yak hāskē, gaḡ-iš kut*,⁶ *Bahrāmā gušt ki, 'ē hāsk har ēi nēmagā ki brōt, āē ḡan min talāk-in,*⁷ *ō diḡar mardum par āē randā ma rōt*'.

4. *Hukm ḡudā bīt, ki hāsk āē** *Bahrām nēmagā šut*. *Bahrām kapt par hāsk randā, ō šut, burt-ē dan diḡar mulkē**, *diḡar šahrē*.

5. *Ki čārīt-ē dan yak maḡatē pēdāḡ-in, Bahrām šut ē maḡatā ō ništ, dīt-ē yak šūratē ki niwīstag pa-maḡatā lāpā*. *Ēr-in*⁸ *ē šūratē nām Gulandām-in*. *Bahrāmā dīt ē šūrat, Bahrām bādšāh ganōk bīt*. *Ĵust kut [ki⁹] ē maḡatī phakīrārā ki, 'ē Gulandām kō-in?*'

6. *Phakīrā gušt, 'man-ē na-zānān ki kō-in, balē man hamē šūratā ḡindān, Gulandāmīg-in*; ¹⁰ *man pa-[h]amē šūratā ganōk-ān, ō hamē maḡatā ništāḡān, yak kašā čārān*'.

7. *Bahrām suwār bīt par hapsā*. *Maḡat phakīrā gušt, 'tau par ē rāhā ma-rō, ki ē rāhā hastin* kalātē ō sai balāh*. *Tau rawē, tarā warant*'. *Bahrāmā gušt, 'man a-rawān! Har ēi ḡudāyā āwurtag par manī sarā diḡar tarz*¹¹ *na-bīt*'.

8. *Bahrām šut, dīt-ē kalātē pēdāḡ-in, šut, kalātā bunā yak dirāčkē hastat mazanē*. *Bahrām šut dirāčkā bunā, ē kalātārā mānit sai ḡōhār balāhīg*. *ḡōhārān warag ō āp rawān kut*: 'tau bōr waragā ō āpā, barō, ki mārā hastin sai birāt, māi birāt kāyant tarārā warant; *tau lāyikē waragā na-ē*'. *Bahrāmā gušt*: 'man par šumaī birātānī ḡindagā ātkagān'.

9. *Dēr na-bīt, yak sāḡatē balāh har*¹² *sai birāt ātkant, tōwār-iš kut ki, 'bōē,*

¹ G *gaḡagē*; cf. Marw *gaḡag* 'date stone, pit' (Zarubin, op. cit., I, 62, l. 11); cf. also Brah. *gaḡḡa*; all these words are from Lhd. *ggatḡak*.

² G omits, rightly, the words I have put in square brackets. They seem to be an anticipation of *hapsārā nariyān ki par* in the following sentence.

³ G has *kapt* (?) in the place of *ki par* (see App.); a verb, and a noun governed by *par*, are lacking.

⁴ G *har dō*, see introd., § 4 (b) xxiv.

⁵ *kaptant*: lit. 'fell'; G *kaptan*.

⁶ cf. Brah. *gaḡ kanmīg* 'to press hard'.

⁷ i.e. 'That one is committed not to sleep with his wife (until he has pursued and killed the deer)'; cf. the similar use of NP *zan-talāḡ*.

⁸ See introd., § 4 (b) viii. MS has *ayrⁿ*.

⁹ Delete *ki*.

¹⁰ In the MS *Gulandāmīg-in* stands in the next clause: *man pa-hamē Gulandāmīg-in šūratā . . .*

¹¹ cf. Ar. *tarz* 'form, manner', Hübschmann, *Arm. Gr.*, 252, and see (32) end.

¹² Word omitted by G, who has *balāhī sai birāt*.

bōē ādamī! ' Gōhārān gušt, ' hau manī birāt, ādamē digar nēst, yak warnāē ātkag, ā dirāčk bunā ništāg, ē ŷuwān lāyikē waragā na-in '. Birātān mastarēnā* gušt kastarēn birātārā, ' tau barō, ē ŷuwānā bigir ō biyār! ' Kastarēn birāt ātkag, gušt-ē, ' Ō ŷuwān, pādā, ki rain! ' Bahrāmā gušt, ' tau biyā! ' Kastarēn*¹ balāh ātk, ō Bahrāmā yak dastē drāḡ kut, gipt-ē min mūdān sarīgān, ŷat-ē par ḡagārā, kālākī mūd gōtak-ē² ē balāh-ē bast ō pirēnit*³

10. [Dīt mastarēn birātā ki, ' manī birāt bast ' ;]⁴ gušt-ē ā niyāmīg birātārā, ' tau barō, ē* ŷuwānā ŷāh⁵ zīr, baḡī⁶ kan-ō biyār! ' Ē niyāmīg birāt ātk, Bahrāmā yak dastē* drāḡ kut, gipt-ē min mūdān, ŷat-ē par ḡagārā, kālākī mūd gōtak-ē⁷ ē balāh-ē bast.

11. Mastarēnā birātā dīt ki, ' manī birāt bast ' : zahr giptag, ātk, Bahrām pād ātk, gulāhiš bītant, balāh-ē čikut,⁸ ŷat-ē par ḡagārā, bast-ē, zahm-ē kašit* ki, ' kušān-ē '. Gōhārān dīt ki, ' māī birāt bast, kušit-ē ' ; gōhār ātkant tačānā, paryāt-iš kut ki, ' māī birātā ma-kuš, tau ḡalāš-ē bikan! Tau har čī lōtē, mā tarā dain '. Bahrāmā bōtkant har sai birāt, ō har sai birātān salām kut. Bahrāmārā gušt-ē, ' Ō ŷuwān, tau biyā kalātā, ki mārā sai gōhār hast, har čī ki tarā* dōst bīt, tau yakē bigir '. Bahrāmā gušt ki, ' man-a⁹ na-girān šumāī gōhārān, man par Gulandāmā 'āšik-ān, Gulandāmī nēmā man rawān ' .¹⁰

12. Ē balāhā gušt, ' Gulandām dīr-in '. Bahrāmā gušt, ' takrā¹¹ rā rawān '. Balāhā ač watī mūdān dō-sai gōtak dāt, gušt-ē, ' barō, waḡdē*¹² ki tarā sakīē bigipt, ē* mūdī ḡalā¹³ tau par āsā bikan, ki mā rasitagin* '. Bahrāmā gušt, ' šarr-in '.

13. Bahrām suwār bīt. Sar gipt, balāhān gušt, ' par ē rāhān ma-rō, ki balāhē hast. Digar rāhē astīn, tau pa hamā rāhā barō '. Bahrāmā gušt, ' man par hamē balāhā gindagā rawān ' .¹⁴

14. Bahrām šut, ō ē saiēn balāh amrāh bītant gōn. Balāhā gušt, ' tau bičār, ki yak dītē pād¹⁵ kavīt, ē hamēn balāhī gīn-in '. Bahrāmā gušt, ' šarr-in. Man-ē bigindān ōdā '. Ki šutant nazīkā, Bahrāmā gušt, ' šumā ē kōhā dīr kanūt, ki man-ē balāhī gār dapī rawān ; kōhā šumā dīr kanūt! ' Ē saiēn birātān zōr

¹ G ēn balā ātk ; see App.

² cf. Bašk. *kalak* ' chin ', Pierce (op. cit., 72) ' cheek ' ; Yd. *k'eliko* ' jaw ' (G. Morgenstierne, *IIFL*, II, 221). For *gōtak* cf. Av. *gaona-* ' hair ' and **tak-* ' strand ' (Bašk. *tak*).

³ This and preceding word omitted by G.

⁴ The words in square brackets do not occur in G's MS. He supplied them, correctly, except for the addition of an extra *zahr gipt* after *bast*, by analogy with the following occurrence in (11).

⁵ G has ' . . . ' ; BM MS *ḡhh*. If this spelling represents *ḡā* or *ḡāh* (cf. § 2 (d)) the word may go back to OIr. *yāh-* ' belt '.

⁶ Brah. *baḡ kanning* ' to take on one's back ' ; *baḡī kanag*, lit. ' make loaded ' ; cf. also in the Marw texts *baḡḡ kanag* (Zarubin, op. cit., II, 23, l. 14, 77, l. 16).

⁷ G *gōtak ē balāhē* as BM MS has.

⁸ G *čak-kut* ; cf. NP (dict.) *čaqīdan* ?

⁹ See introd., § 4 (b) xiii.

¹⁰ G *nēmā rōān*, with *man* omitted.

¹¹ Lit. ' (right) to the bottom ' , cf. NP *taq* ?

¹² Initial *w-* by mistake not written, possibly because the previous word ends in *-w*.

¹³ cf. Brah. *ḡāl* ' hair-strand '.

¹⁴ Is *a-* prefix absorbed in previous final *-ā* ?

¹⁵ Word omitted by G.