A BALUCI TEXT, WITH TRANSLATION AND NOTES

By Josef Elfenbein

(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 Abenteuer’ and ‘Zweite Abenteuer’. 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 Balūcī, and written in a careful, formal nastālīq 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:

\(\text{fathā}^{a}\); \(\text{kasra}^{i}\); \(\text{damma}^{u}\); \(\text{‘alīf}^{a}\)

(1) internal or final \(\text{fathā}^{a}\) with \(\text{‘alīf}^{a}\) \(\ddash\)

(2) initial \(\text{‘alīf}^{a}\) with maddah \(\ddash\)

Consonants:

\(\text{ḥ} = ^{c}\) \(\text{ḥ} = h\) \(\text{ḥamza} = ^{‘}\) \(\text{tašīd} = ^{‘}\)

\(\text{i} = γ\) \(\text{ḥ} = x\) \(\text{ṣ} = s\) \(\text{q} = q\) \(\text{th} = \text{ṭh}\)

\(\text{ḍ} = d\) \(\text{ḥ} = \text{ḥ}\) and their variants = \(\text{ḥ} \quad \text{ṯ} = \text{ṭ}\)

\(\text{z} = \text{ẓ}\)

\(^{1}\) 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. Inv. of \( r\)awag 'go' is written \( b\)\(^r\)w everywhere except for \( b\)\(^w\)\(^r\)w in (25). For this reason I normalize bar\(\bar{\imath}\) against Geiger (see § 3 (b)). The a- prefix to the pres.-fut. tense of verbs seems occasionally to be written with 'al\(\bar{i}\)f joined to a preceding word (see § 4 (b) iii).

\[ i \]: written 'i'; in some cases not indicated (e.g. of the three occurrences of \( \check{s}k\check{\imath}\check{r}(\check{a}) \) in (3), only the third has 'i expressed; \( w\)\(^a\)\(\ddot{s}\)\(d\)l (3) is written \( w\)\(\ddot{s}\)dl). 'i is written y in \( r\)sy\(t\)yn (12), and \( r\)sy\(n\)t (20) (see App.), and 'y in \( p\)\(\ddot{y}n\)'\(n\)'yt (9).

\( K\)\(\ddot{y}\)t is often ((11, 22, 23)): see App.) written for \( k\)\(\ddot{\i}\)t (cf. § 4 (b) i), and \( \ddot{c}\)\(\ddot{a}\)\(r\)yt ((23, 28): see App.) for \( \ddot{c}\)\(\ddot{a}\)\(r\)t (but in (20) we find \( k\)\(\ddot{\i}\)t and \( \ddot{c}\)\(\ddot{a}\)\(r\)y). In Mockler and the LSI 'i is normally not indicated. The conjunction 'ki is usually written separately; it is spelled \( k\)\(h\), except in (30) where \( k\)\(h\) is written at the first occurrence. The suffixed 3rd s. subst. verb -\(i\)n is normally written -\(n\); -\(y\)n is found in \( d\)\(y\)r-\(y\)n (12), \( k\)\(w\)\(w\)nd-\(y\)n (15), \( s\)rg-\(y\)n (28), \( p\)\(y\)d\(g\)-\(y\)n (5, 8, 18, 28); 'yn in \( h\)\(st\)'\(y\)n (7, 8) and \( a\)\(st\)'\(y\)n (13); 'yn after a vowel in \( k\)\(w\)\(w\)\(n\)-\(n\) (5, 6, 19), but also in \( \ddot{c}\)\(\ddot{a}\)-\(d\)h-\(s\)\(\ddot{a}\)l-\(n\) (15); 'i is not expressed in \( r\)sy\(t\)yn (12). See further § 4 (b) xi on the spelling of -\(i\)n.

\[ u \]: written 'u except in \( s\)\(b\)\(h\)tgw (19).

2 (b). Long vowels.

\( \ddot{a} \): written initially a with \( m\)\(a\)\(d\)\(d\)h; internally and in final position a or 'a (cf. \( \ddot{a}\)\(t\)k\(g\) (9), \( b\)\(h\)r\(\ddot{\i}\)m\(\ddot{\i}\) d\(\ddot{a}\) (passim)). On \( f\)\(h\)h (10) see p. 94, n. 5, and § 2 (d). \( M\)\(a\)\(d\)\(d\)\(h\) is omitted in \( \ddot{a}\)\(t\)\(k\)\(\ddot{g}\)\(\ddot{a}\) (8) and \( a\)\(t\)\(k\) (16).

\( \ddot{\i}\): written y (cf. \( n\)-\(b\)\(y\)t (passim), \( p\)\(h\)k\(y\)r\(\ddot{a}\) (1)).

\( \ddot{u}, \ddot{o} \): these two vowels are often hard to distinguish, both in this MS and e.g. in Mockler and the LSI. They are both written 'w indiscriminately in this MS, and sometimes ' is omitted. Usually \( \ddot{\imath} \) is meant; the only cases where it is likely that \( \ddot{u} \) is intended are \( s\)\(w\)\(\ddot{a}\)\(r\)t- (5, 6): spelled \( s\)\(w\)\(t\)ty at the first occurrence in (5)), \( r\)\(\ddot{w}\)\(p\)\(\ddot{y}\)\(\ddot{a}\) (18 sqq.), \( d\)\(\ddot{w}\)\(r\)\(\ddot{a}\)h- (30, 31), and possibly \( k\)\(w\)\(w\)nd (15). 'o and ' is written -'w when attached to a preceding word, otherwise w (\( \ddot{s}\)\(\ddot{a}\)t \( v\)\(j\)\(y\) (1)) or even w (\( \ddot{o} \) \( o\) in 14 (14)). T\(\ddot{\i}\)\(t\)\(w\)-\(i\)\(s\) (9) is written tw\(\ddot{\i}\)\(r\)\(\ddot{\i}\)h; and \( \ddot{\i}\)\(\ddot{\i}\) (15, both times) is written aw.

\( e \): written y, and not usually distinguished from 'i. 'e ' this, he ' is normally written 'yy (but three times without hamza (9, 13, 14) and once y (7)). Note also the writing y\(h\) ((12, 21, 27, 31): see App.). That y\(h\) stands for 'e can be seen most clearly in (27): 'e b\(\ddot{a}\)\(\ddot{d}\)\(\ddot{s}\)\(\ddot{a}\)h k\(\ddot{a}\)\(i\)t ... 'e b\(\ddot{a}\)\(\ddot{d}\)\(\ddot{s}\)\(\ddot{a}\)h z\(\ddot{\o}\)\(r\)\(\ddot{a}\)w\(\ddot{a}\)r-in, where the first 'e is written y\(h\), but the second 'yy. (See below s.v. -\(\ddot{a}\)h.) The 2nd s. suffixed subst. verb -'e is once written -'y in n-'y (8) after a vowel; ma-\(g\)\(r\)\(e\) (15) is written m-\(g\)r'y; but otherwise final 'e is written -y. The -\(\ddot{\i}\)n of k\(\ddot{a}\)\(s\)\(t\)\(\ddot{a}\)r\(\ddot{e}\)n (9) is spelled -\(\ddot{a}\)ym (but see App.); ham\(\ddot{a}\)\(\ddot{e}\)\(y\)\(\ddot{a}\) (22) (cf. § 4 (b) xv) is written h\(m\)\(a\)\(\ddot{\i}\)\(y\)\(\ddot{a}\).

2 (c). Diphthongs.

\( a\)\(i\): written y (cf. s\(y\)\(l\)\(a\) (3), k\(y\)t (14, 24, 25, 27)). The word for 'three' is written invariably s'y; this spelling might suggest a pronunciation se if it
were not that the word is quoted as sai from all other sources. Saiën (14) is written s'yn both times. The pres.-fut. 1st plurals rain (9) and dain (11) are written r^yn and d^yn (see also § 4 (b) xi). ai is also written y, e.g. my (8, 11), s^my (11).

au: written w and thus not distinguished from ð; it is certain only for the three words d^wr (1), s^wr (27), and t^w 'thou' (passim). It is unlikely that the last word is to be read tô 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 w in Mockler.

2 (d). Consonants.

c, ğ: ğ is written once for c in aj (12) which may be merely an error, or else represent an actual voicing before the following wati; 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. ġdā (but xdāy below § 4 (b) xxv), ġkm (passim); ġdāy (3, 12, 17); sáhty (9); ġlās (11, 25); ġm-. n'kāh (16); ġāz (26); s^wīb (27); sāhǝ, ġyr (28). It is written x in xnyn ((15, 30); on occurrence in (31) see App.); note also ġrh for the expected hrj (18), and sbhtgw for s^bhtgw (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 hrj (18), mlkh (19), mykh ((25): see App.); mlkh (27); ġh seems to be written -hh ('two-eyed h' plus final h) in ġhh ((10): see p. 94, n. 5), and ġagh (16, both times); the word ġāgh (see § 4 (b) xvii) is spelled ġagh in (25), and ġāghā is spelled ġagh-hā in (23 first occurrence), but ġaghā in (23 second occurrence). What looks like -hh represents -h in bādhah (27 first occurrence, 30) and blāhh (15 first occurrence). -h is twice left off in bālā (9 first occurrence, 25).

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

tasāid is wrongly written over k (instead of over n) in ġn'kig (17), against ġn'k in (16), and should not appear at all in ġr'kā (8). Double r is used instead of tasāid in krrgy (2); it also occurs in prymyt (29), against prymyt in (9).

t, ð: written .hs; %. in Pašto style, not 9, 5 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 bhramā (20) and nh byt (27).

2 (e). Incorrect or unexpected spellings.

Instead of expected

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>MS has</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>blāh</td>
<td>b^lah or bl^h (7, 15, 16, 31) or blā (9, 25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b^rnā</td>
<td>b^wnā ((8, 9): but see § 4 (c))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b^r'yn</td>
<td>b^r'yn (31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d^r</td>
<td>d^r (16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b^km</td>
<td>b^gm (15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h^ps</td>
<td>h^bs (2, 7 passim)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f^st</td>
<td>f^st (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>myd</td>
<td>myd (12)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 tayīg; manārā, G manā.
2. kurragē, G kūragē.
8. pedāg-in, G pēdāgēn; dirack, G darāk; birātanī, G birātanā.
9. sāhāṭē, G saṭē; bōc, G bō; na-in, G na-in; birātan mastarēnā,
   G birātan mastarēnā; bigir ə biyār, G bigir di biyār (di ‘and’ is not
   known in W Bal.; it appears to be confined to the E dialects);
   rain, G reīn; balāh, G sometimes balā here and in following sections;
   min, G man everywhere (see § 4 (b) x).
11. manī, G manī; giptag, G gipt; ḫalās-ē bikān, G halāsē kan; dain,
    G dēin; Gulandāmī, G Gulandānā; cī, G cī everywhere.
16. ḥāgāh, G ḥāgā; sarā, G sar; makisk, G makask; ganāk, G gannāk;
    man (last occurrence), G mana.

(b) 1. daur, G dūr.
8. ruwān, G rōān everywhere; bōr, G būr; barō, G birō (cf. § 4 (a));
   maī, G mai everywhere; bunā, G būnā (see § 4 (c)); šumaī, G
   šumāi everywhere; mānīt, G mān-at; hastān, G hastān (see § 4 (c)).
9. ādāmī, G ādamē (cf. also Zarubin, Beludzhskiye skazki, 1, 109, ll. 3, 5);
   barō, G burō; kālākī, G kālākī, here and following.
10. barō, G burō; dostē, G dastā (see § 4 (d)).
11. kaṣīt, G kaṣīt (see App.).
14. diṭī, G diṭī; putrit, G putīrīt (cf. Marw past part. putīrīt (Zarubin,
    op. cit., i. 211, l. 11)).
15. wārt, G wārīt everywhere; man-ē, G manī everywhere; balē, G balī;
    xuāb-sūrātēn, G xuāb-sūrātēn.
16. yakā-Ūt, 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 Kəchī variety of Makrānī Bal. (for a description of the dialects of Bal., see Enc. Islam, new ed., 1, 1007): note for phonology ī < ā in hanīn ‘now’, and bīt ‘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 ḥaps-iš (18), mulk bāḏsāh (19), etc.); voc. s. no ending (e.g. Əjwačān (9, 11, 15), manī bānuk (21)). These peculiarities are characteristic of all Kəchī 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), ḍingā ... zurtant (20), Bahrāmā ... katant (25). Mard ki ... dātaqant (29) shows a construction which is paralleled by MP and Parth. usage (cf. Mir. Man., iii, 875, l. 2, where no -s’n is attached to ky), but is unusual in Bal. Elsewhere kāyā is found (15, 28); note in this connexion karyā ... kardam (25, 31) where kardam is an NP form used in accordance with Bal. syntax. Cf. also in the same two sections Bahrām-šāḥ-jīhān ... kardam, where the logical subject ought to be in the -ā case.

Note the ‘mixed’ construction haps-iš mān-kaštānt (18), for either *hapsā mān-kaštānt or *haps-iš mān-kaštā.

The demonstratives ē and ā 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 Kəchī 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 Kəchī dialect (Grierson’s ‘Makrānī of Makrān’ being a Panjgūrī dialect).

(i) The past parts. of kašag, mānag, and pirēnag are kašit ((18, 20); written kṣyt (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 ĉārit (5, 20): often written ĉāryt (23, 28), both of which are normal forms.

(ii) Note the use of the suffix -iğ in Gulandāmīğ (6), and balāğ (8), where it approaches the function it has in mağ ‘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 (JBBRAS, xi, 1875, 15) against Marw a-kāj (Zarubin, op. cit., 1, 133, l. 6) and Dames khāṭh; 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 bikapî (1); brôt (3); biifânân (16); buwârt (18); burin (31).
In this connexion note also the future bikanîn (27).
(v) Unetymological h- is prefixed to hâsk (3) and to haps (everywhere).
(vi) phakîr (1, 5, 6) is a ’learned’ form with ph representing f; the expected
W Bal. form is pakîr, cf. (11) paryât.
(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 ʾîdinā (Zarubin, op. cit., 1,
4, l. 6) ‘here’, and ʾâdinā (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 ʾērā or bunā.
(ix) Note the use of the suffixed pron. ē as subject of intrans. verbs:
šut-ē (passim), ʾârēt-ē (passim).
(x) min appears everywhere for the usual man ‘in’. Because of the con-
spicuity of the spelling, it is likely that this is a genuine form.
(xi) rain (9), daín (11), 1st plurals (written raʾyn, daʾyn) are to be noted.
The ending -in (not -ōn) is quite usual in Kêch dialects (except that in LSI, x, 365,
the forms rin, kanîn, bikanîn, bibîn appear, and in the paradigm on p. 355
the ending -ē is given), but Mockler (op. cit., 68), followed by LSI, x, 448
(‘Makrânî of Karachi: rōwî’) gives rōwîn, which is his anglicizing way of
writing rawîn, as the form to be expected for the first verb. For the
other verb, the form everywhere cited is dayîn, with -y- glide. The word rasitâgin (12)
is written rysîyyn, with the dots of the second y crossed out.
(xii) On the reading saʿi or se of the word for ‘three’ see § 2 (c).
(xiii) The a- prefix to pres. tense verbs is usually omitted (e.g. man . . .
dîr kanân (14); ʾē . . . ki wârt (15); man . . . dapî rawân (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-awîn ;
(11) man-a na girîn (but man na girîn (16)); (18) ʾē . . . war-a kant ; (24) man-a
girîn ; on gindagā (a-) rawân (13) see p. 94, n. 14. In the Kêch 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 Panjûr 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 Kêch, it is also present in this story
(again paralleling the dialects of Marw and Panjûr): kait (14, 24, 25, 27);
kârit (15); kâyân (30).
(xiv) In the construction balâhā gindagā (13), gindag is treated as a finite
form rather than as a verbal noun.
(xv) hamâyâ appears in (22) for expected hamâyâ. (See § 2 (b).)
(xvi) In the phrase man . . . gâr dapî rawân (14), the gen. s. dapî is un-
expected; the usual construction is dapî rawag.
(xvii) On fâgâh ‘place’ (see § 2 (d)), cf. Mayer, English-Baluchi dictionary,
s.v. ‘any(where)’”, where ḻaghe is cited; Marston, Lessons in the Makrānī-
Baloochee dialect, p. 8, has ḻagah, and LSI, x, 371 (verse 13), ḻaga; cf. NP ḻay-gāh.

(xviii) The use of gōn ‘with’ as an adverb placed after the verb is to be noted:
ki kait gōn (28); amrāh bitant gōn (14); na-būt gōn (27) (but note
na-būt gōn eēiyā (30)); similarly dan ‘in’ : ki čārit-e dan (5).

(xix) Dūrāhā (30) and dūrāhēn (31) recall Dames 1 druh, dūrāh, Pierce, op. cit.,
drohā ‘whole’.

(xx) Note the metatheses in subhatgō (19), ruxzat (26), and sōhō (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 (nēzawē
(28)) with h, recalling NP nēza, as in (25, end); elsewhere (25, 32) nyzw-

(xxiii) har ģi is the equivalent of NP har kās in (3, 11 (second occurrence),
23); this usage is paralleled in Baškardi, where har ģi is used in the sense of
‘everyone’. Note, however, har ģi ‘everything’ (1, 11 (first occurrence)),
har kās ‘everyone’ appears in (23).

(xxiv) har dūn (2, twice) appears for the normal har dō; cf. also hardon
in a Bašk. dialect, and Šuy. ṭīū-n ‘2’ (Morgenstierne, NTS, i, 1928, 53).

(xxv) Persianisms are: bīṭh (1); nuh (2); in-sapīq (15); xwāb (passim);
dumbā-rō (21) (cf. NP dumbāl); xudāy (32) (cf. ḻādā in § 2 (d)). See also p. 97, n. 15.
4 (e). 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.

mōstrynā (9) for mōstrynā (but mōstryn- in 10, 11).
pōrūā (15) for pōrwā (but prwā in 21, 25).
bōwnā (8, 9) for bōwnā.
pôwṛ(a) (20, 26, 32) for gwr(a).

paśiyā is written pỳ (28): see App.); the final -ā has perhaps been
absorbed in the initial of the following word, or an expression paśī ārag ‘to
recognize’ may exist beside phaśiyā 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), ōstātagin (19).
sur for sārā in sur gut-kut (16).
-γ added wrongly to Bahrām in bhrāmy (25).
-ā for -ē in dastā (10).

TEXT
Qīsā-i Bahram-šāh-i-jihān ık Gulgāndām.2

1. Rōzgārē hastat bādsāhē, bādsāhārā ēk na-bīt. Šut, just kut yak phakirērārā

1 Sketch of the Northern Balochi language, Calcutta, 1881.
2 As the titles in this MS are all in Persian, I have introduced the idéefat.


3. Wadhē ki Bahram mazan bit, sūt sailā ē śikārā, ‘fat-e yak kargōśkēērā. Šapīg ātkant, Bahram pit was-dēl bit, ki Bahramā śikār kutag. Ė dōmīg rōcā šutant pa-sailā śikārā. Dīt-e yak hāskē, gat-īs kūt, 6 Bahramā gušt ki, ‘ē hāsk hur ēi nēmāgā ki brōt, ēi jan min talāk-in, 7 ēi digar mardum par ēi randā ma rōt’.


9. Dēr na-bit, yak sāhēt balāh har 12 sai birāt ātkant, tōwār-iš kut ki, ‘bōč,

1 G gaḍag; cf. Marw gaḍag ‘date stone, pit’ (Zarubin, op. cit., 1, 62, l. 11); cf. also Brah. gadda; all these words are from Lhd. gaḍag.
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. gat kanni ‘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-faḍāq.
8 See introd., § 4 (b) viii. MS has ayrn.’
9 Dolete ki.
10 In the MS Gulandāmīg-in stands in the next clause: man pa-hamē Gulandāmīg-in śūratā . . .
12 Word omitted by G, who has balāhē sai birāt.

10. [Dî mutastarên birâtâ ki, ’manû birât bast’ ;] 4 gušť-ê a niyâmîg birâtâra, ’tau barô, e* ūwânâ jâh 5 zîr, baďî 6 kan-ô bigîr!’ (E niyâmîg birât âtk, Bahramâ yak dastê* draj kut, gipt-ê min miûdân, ďat-ê par dâgârâ, ãlakê miû götak-ê 7 ê balâh-ê bast.


Balâhá ac wàtî miûdân dô-sai götak dât, gušť-ê, ’barô, wałdê* 12 ki tarâ sakîcê bigîpt, e* miûdî tâlâ 13 tau par âsâ bikan, ki mâ rasîtagin*’. Bahramâ gušť, ’sarr-in’.


1 G ên balâ âtk; see App.
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 jâh. If this spelling represents jô or jâh (cf. § 2 (d)) the word may go back to Old. gôh- ‘belt’.
6 Brah. baďi kannûng ‘to take on one’s back’; baďi kanag, lit. ‘make loaded’; cf. also in the Marv texte baďi kanag (Zarubin, op. cit., II, 25, l. 14, 77, l. 16).
7 G götak ê balâhê na BM MS has.
8 G čak-kut; cf. NP (dict.) čogîdan?
9 See introd., § 4 (b) xiii.
10 G nêmê rôsân, with man omitted.
11 Lit. ‘(right) to the bottom’, cf. NP tâq?
12 Initial w- by mistake not written, possibly because the previous word ends in -w.
14 Is a- prefix absorbed in previous final -ô?
15 Word omitted by G.