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[Materials and Research Notes]

Sibe Text: The Dancing of the Sibe People

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1. Introduction

The present paper¹ presents a text of Sibe (SJO) recorded by the author. Sibe is a Tungusic (Manchu-Tungusic) language spoken in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region of China by around 20,000 speakers. As many languages are spoken in Xinjiang, such as Chinese, Modern Uyghur, and Kazakh, most speakers of the Sibe language are multilingual and speak these languages in their daily lives. Thus, many borrowed (or mixed) elements from these neighboring languages can be found in the text. See Kubo et al. (2011) and Kogura (2018a, b) for details.

2. About the text

2.1 The speaker

The text was recorded from Guo Mali (郭玛丽), who was born in 1948 and brought up in the third village (伊拉齐牛录 or *yelacyure* in Sibe) in Cabcal Sibe Autonomous Region (察布查尔锡伯自治县 or *cafcale bei dasaN syaN* in Sibe). She was working as a director for child dancing (少儿舞蹈), at the time of the interview, and in this text she told about her activity as a director.

The recording was made on July 17th, 2005, by the author in the speaker's house in Gulja. The speaker and the author were present for the interview. However, her husband was present in the next room of the house at the time of the interview. In the interview, she talked to the author and the husband in the next room. In the text, the utterance(s) of the author and her husband are marked B and C, respectively.

2.2 Transcription

The transcription given in this paper is based on the phonemic transcription proposed by Kubo et al. (2011), according to which the phonemic inventory is as follows: /a, e, i, o, u, p, b, t, d, k, g, q, G, f, s, x, ɣ, š, ž, c, j, r, l, m, n, ŋ, N, y, w, i/. In addition, 'X' stands for the archiphoneme of /x/ and /ɣ/, ' ' ' marks accent, '#' stands for a (phonological or

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morphological) word boundary, ‘-’ stands for a suffix boundary, and ‘=’ stands for a clitic boundary. For details, see Kubo et al. (2011). In addition, ‘<’ in the glosses stands for mixed (or borrowed) forms from Chinese.

2.3 Format of the text

In the text, each sentence consists of two lines. The first line shows a phonemic transcription with morphological analysis, the second line shows glosses. The translation in English is given after each sentence.

2.4 Abbreviations and some grammatical notes

The followings are the list of abbreviations present in the text.

ABL	Ablative	IND	Indicative
ACC	Accusative	INST	Instrumental
ADN	Adnominal	INTJ	Interjection
ADV	Adverbial	IRR	Irrealis
AUX	Auxiliary	NEG	Negative
CAUSAL	Causal	ONOM	Onomatopoeia
COMP	Complementizer	PFV	Perfective
CONC	Concessive	PL	Plural
COND	Conditional	PN	Proper Noun
DAT	Dative	PTCL	Particle
EMPH	Emphatic	Q	Question
EXCL	Exclusive	SEQ	Sequential
FIL	Filler	SG	Singular
FN	Function noun	SIM	Simultaneous
GEN	Genitive	TOP	Topic
IMPFV	Imperfective	VOICE	Voice
INCL	Inclusive		

Nouns take case elements =*i* (genitive), =*de* (dative), =*we* (accusative), =*deri*’ (ablative) =*ci*’ (allative), and =*maqe* (instrumental). Nouns without case elements are treated as being in the nominative case. Nouns also take a number element -*se* (plural), and nouns without -*se* seem to be neutral for number.

Verbs take the TAM suffixes -*Xe* (perfective), -*mahe* (imperfective), and -*mi/-re* (irrealis), and the finite verbal element =*i* (indicative). The TAM forms without a finite verbal element function as a participle, and participles with the function noun =*ŋe* following as a clitic function as verbal nouns. Verbs also take the converbial suffixes -*me* (simultaneous), -*maqe* (causal), -*fi*’ (sequential), -*ci*’ (conditional), and -*cini*’

(concessive). In addition, there are two elements =*ni*' (topic) and *da* (emphatic) that serve as markers of information structure. See Kogura (2017, 2018a, b) for details.

3. The text

- (1) *ele#saŋe si mese=i ere siN#jyaŋe Gulja cafcade=de*
 PN 2SG 1PL.INCL=GEN FIL <PN> PN PN=DAT
ji-maqe ere mese=i ere siN#jyaŋe ba=i gereN
 come-CAUSAL FIL 1PL.INCL=GEN FIL <PN> place=GEN various
uksuru=i ere maχsiN e ere ere jyu#le#bu=i wu#tai=de
 ethnicity=GEN FIL dance INTJ FIL FIL <club>=GEN <stage>=DAT
maχsi-Xe=we sawe-Xe=ŋe na?
 dance-PFV=ACC see-PFV=FN Q

Ercang, have you seen the ethnic groups in Xinjiang dancing on the stages of clubs after you came to Xinjiang, Gulja, and Cabcal?

- (2) B: *sawe-Xaqu=ŋe.*
 see-PFV.NEG=FN

I haven't seen it.

- (3) *sawe-Xaqu=ŋe na.*
 see-PFV.NEG=FN Q

Ah, you haven't seen it.

- (4) *a, mese=i ewa=de=ni' o-me xuisse bi, χase'ke*
 INTJ 1PL.INCL=GEN here=DAT=TOP AUX-SIM Uyghur exist Kazakh
bi, yeqaN bi, siwe' bi, orosu, bi, qerχese bi,
 exist Han exist Sibe exist Russian exist Kirgiz exist
usebyeke bi, ere uxuri' ewa=de gisere-me o-ci da
 Uzbek exist FIL all here=DAT speak-SIM AUX-COND EMPH
Gulja=de gisere-me o-ci da uxuri' lawdu miN#zu
 PN=DAT speak-SIM AUX-COND EMPH all many <ethnicity>
bi, ši#ji#ge miN#zu bi.
 exist <more.than.ten> <ethnicity> exist

There are Uyghur, Kazakh, Han, Sibe, Kirgiz, Uzbek peoples... who live in our place here. In this place, Gulja, there are so many peoples in total.

- (5) *ši#ji#ge uksuru bi, jwaN udu.*
 <more.than.ten> ethnicity exist ten a.few

There are more than ten ethnic groups.

- (6) *tukume da ere uksuru=i ere m, dyorxu=de*
 then EMPH FIL ethnicity=GEN FIL INTJ inside=DAT
ji-me da ere maχsiN, ere ere gereN
 come-SIM EMPH FIL dance FIL FIL various
uksuru maχsiN=ni' gume beibei=de acene=qu.
 ethnicity dance=TOP all each.other=DAT correspond=IRR.NEG

Then, of these ethnic groups, their dancing is different from one another's.

- (7) *e, tukume ere siN#jyaŋe ba=de=ni' o-me da*
 INTJ then FIL <PN> place=DAT=TOP AUX-SIM EMPH
yaya eme uksuru=ni' gume ucule-me cyaxeŋe maχsi-me
 every one ethnicity=TOP all sing-SIM favorite dance-SIM
cyaxeŋe.
 favorite

Then, in Xinjiang, every ethnic group likes singing and dancing.

- (8) *eme nane=i isa-Xe ba meraŋe gereN nane*
 one person=GEN collect-PFV place just.like.this various person
eNbade eme medaN gucu GarGeN ace-me da
 together once friend get.together-SIM EMPH
ucule-me maχsi-me, eralyaŋe sui#byaN=di da ere jaqe
 sing-SIM dance-SIM like.this <at.random=ADV> EMPH this thing
je-me te-Xe gereN nane gume eNbade te-maqe da
 eat-SIM sit-PFV various person all together sit-CAUSAL EMPH
ere meji' ayrke aymi-me da gume beibei uksuru
 FIL a.little liquor drink-SIM EMPH all each.other ethnicity
maχsiN jaqe=we maχsi-mi, teraŋe.
 dance thing=ACC dance=IRR.IND like.that

When people get together, once various people or friends get together, they will sing and dance at random, all these people who are seated to have a meal sit together, drink a little, then dance the dances of their own (ethnicity), like that.

- (9) *tukume da siwe' nane o-me da meji' fixe=ni'*
 then EMPH Sibe person AUX-SIM EMPH a.little brain=TOP
getxuN, getxuN o-me da afsi asele-me da xuisse maxsiN
 clear clear AUX-SIM EMPH how do-SIM EMPH Uyghur dance
o-me da xuisse=i emduruN baxene-mi.
 AUX-SIM EMPH Uyghur=GEN same.as be.able.to-IRR.IND

Then, Sibe people are a bit smart. So, how does the dancing look like (or how do other peoples dance), (for example) if it is Uyghur dancing, they can do just like Uyghur people.

- (10) *siwe' maxsiN=we gele siwe' nane baxene-mi. yeqaN*
 Sibe dance=ACC also Sibe person be.able.to-IRR.IND Han
maxsiN=we gele baxene-mi, orosu maxsiN=we gele
 dance=ACC also be.able.to-IRR.IND, Russian dance=ACC also
baxene-mi.
 be.able.to-IRR.IND

Sibe people can also dance Sibe dancing. They can also dance Han and Russian dancing.

- (11) *orosu maxsiN=we gisere-me da ti#ta#wu, betke=mage*
 Russian dance=ACC speak-SIM EMPH <Cossack.dance> foot=INST
maxsi-me aci-me pata pata pata pata pata se-mi.
 dance-SIM AUX-SIM ONOM ONOM ONOM ONOM ONOM say-IRR.IND

Russian dancing is (called) Cossack dance. It makes pitter-patter sounds with the feet when dancing.

- (12) *tukume da siwe' nane o-me da fixe=ni' meji'*
 then EMPH Sibe person AUX-SIM EMPH brain=TOP a.little
getxuN o-Xe gyani=de da gume meji' amne-me
 clear AUX-PFV reason=DAT EMPH all a.little follow-SIM
baxene-mi, maxsi-me baxene-mi.
 be.able.to-IRR.IND dance-SIM be.able.to-IRR.IND

Then, Sibe people are a bit smart. Because of this reason, they can imitate and dance all (the dancing of other peoples) a bit.

- (13) *tukume ere, te=ni' o-me ere ere gereN uksuru=i*
 then FIL now=TOP AUX-SIM FIL FIL various ethnicity=GEN

ere maχsiN jaqe=ni' o-me gume beibei=de meji'
 FIL dance thing=TOP AUX-SIM all each.other=DAT a.little
šuryawe-me yawe-maχe=i.
 spread-SIM go-IMPV=IND

Then, nowadays, the dancings of each ethnic group are spreading to the other groups, each to the others.

- (14) *tebici da χase'ke moN siwe'=i maχsiN beileN=we*
 for.example EMPH Kazakh 1PL.EXCL.GEN Sibe=GEN dance PN=ACC
Game-me gene-me moN beileN seme gisere-mi.
 take-SIM go-SIM 1PL.EXCL.GEN PN COMP speak-IRR.IND

For example, Kazakh people took the Beilen dancing of Sibe people and call it their own “Beilen.”

- (15) *e, tukume xuisse=ni' gele te ere xuisse guruN*
 INTJ then Uyghur=TOP also now FIL Uyghur people
o-me da ere a#la#bo go#jya tebici da
 AUX-SIM EMPH FIL <arabic> <state> for.example EMPH
ba#ji#si#taN ere yeN#du tere ba=i cerbi erxi nane=i
 <PN> FIL <PN> that place=GEN there side person=GEN
ere tulere guruN emumu ere maχsiN tere m
 FIL foreign country each FIL dance that INTJ
are-re maχsi-re tere duŋu#dzo=we=ni' waqe na gume
 make-IRR dance-IRR that <action>=ACC=TOP not Q all
gya-maqe da e gele bei-se=ŋe=i jaqe=de Gaje-me
 get-CAUSAL EMPH INTJ also self-PL=FN=GEN thing=DAT bring-SIM
ace-we-mi.
 meet-VOICE-IRR.IND

Then, now, Uyghur people are also taking the actions of the dancing of other Arabic countries, such as Pakistan and India and the countries over there, and mixing them with their dancing.

- (16) *tebici da ba#lei maχsiN=we gele Gaje-me da*
 for.example EMPH <ballet> dance=ACC also bring-SIM EMPH
ememu e ba#lei ba#lei#wu ba#lei maχsiN=we gele
 each FIL <ballet> <ballet.dance> <ballet> dance=ACC also

Gaje-me ji-maqe da gele meji' meji' baitele-mi,
 bring-SIM come-CAUSAL EMPH also a.little a.little use-IRR.IND
teraje o-Xe=i.
 like.that become-PFV=IND

For example, they also came to take and use a little bit some (actions) of ballet dancing.

- (17) *tukume da ere=ni' fa#jaNle-maxe=i waqe na, ere jage=ni',*
 then EMPH this=TOP <develop>-IRR=IND not Q this thing=TOP
tukume da siwe' maxsiN=ni' o-me da te, daci' fe
 then EMPH Sibe dance=TOP AUX-SIM EMPH now past old
guruN o-me da lawdu syaN maxsi-mi.
 people AUX-SIM then much well dance-IRR.IND

So, this (dancing of Sibe people) is developing, isn't it? As for Sibe dancing, the elder people dance much better (than us).

- (18) *ere siwe' beileN se-mi. ere=de o-me da fe*
 this Sibe PN say-IRR.IND this=DAT AUX-SIM EMPH old
daci'=i jage, daci'=deri' da ulawe-maqe ji-Xe jage.
 past=GEN thing past=ABL EMPH succeed-CAUSAL come-PFV thing

This is called "Sibe Beilen." This is an old, past thing, which was handed down from a long time ago.

- (19) *eraje maxsiN o-me da ere, daci'=i fe jage=maqe*
 like.this dance AUX-SIM EMPH this past=GEN old thing=INST
maxsi-me da fe=i wa=ni' tici-mi.
 dance-SIM EMPH old=GEN taste=TOP go.out-IRR.IND

This kind of dancing gives off an old-fashioned taste when played with old things (dances).

- (20) *tukume da te=i mese=i cafcale weN#gonu#twaN*
 then EMPH now=GEN 1PL.INCL=GEN PN <art.ensemble>
cabcal=niqe gele eraje maxsi-re guruN lawdu bi, teraje
 PN=GEN.FN also like.this dance-IRR people many exist like.that
jwaN#mele=di eme daN#wei bi.
 <specialized=ADN> one <unit> exist

Then, there are many people who perform dancing, in our Chabucha'er Wengongtuan (Cabcal Art Ensemble).

- (21) *tukume da ere guruN maχsi-me o-me da te*
 then EMPH this people dance-SIM AUX-SIM EMPH now
gume ere afsi se-mi, te ice'=i duruN=i maχsi-me
 all FIL how say-IRR.IND now new=GEN style=GEN dance-SIM
aci-Xe=i daci'=i fe=i jaqe=we o-me da
 AUX-PFV=IND past=GEN old=GEN thing=ACC AUX-SIM EMPH
ese=i taqe-re=ŋe gele meji' qomsu o-maqe
 this.PL=GEN understand-IRR=FN also a.little few become-CAUSAL
seNda-Xe=i.
 AUX-PFV=IND

When these people perform dancing, they all, how to say, began to play in new style. As for the old dances, the people who understand old things in us (our generation) are getting fewer.

- (22) *tebici da bo gume meji' taqe-re=ŋe qomsu*
 for.example EMPH 1PL.EXCL all a.little understand-IRR=FN few
daci' moN, moN, ere šaŋe... moN=i ere
 past 1PL.EXCL.GEN 1PL.EXCL.GEN FIL <upside> 1PL.EXCL=GEN FIL
nuŋurxe=i jaleN guruN tere nuŋurxe=i jaleN guruN elei
 upside=GEN generation people that upside=GEN generation people more
syaN maχsi-mi.
 good dance-IRR.IND

For example, there are few people who know well in us. The people in older generations, and their older generations dance much better.

- (23) *tukume da moN=de ji-me da gele ere tebici*
 then EMPH 1PL.EXCL=DAT come-SIM EMPH also FIL for.example
da siwe' maχsiN=de beileN bi, beileN=de=ni' gele utala
 EMPH Sibe dance=DAT PN exist PN=DAT=TOP also much
acene=qu bi.
 correspond=IRR.NEG exist

So, as for us, for example, there are different kinds of “Beilen” in our dancing.

- (24) *ere daN=di aqusuru šwaŋe=di aqusuru e, ai jage*
 FIL <single=ADN> PN <twin=ADN> PN INTJ what thing
xexe syolu-re maχsiN m, lawdu bi, tere bitke'=de
 woman call-IRR dance INTJ much exist FIL book=DAT
are-Xe=ŋe=ni' nadeN jaquN jwaN haciN bi.
 write-PFV=FN=TOP seven eight ten kind exist

Dancing by one person, dancing by two people, something like calling a woman... there are many kinds of dancing. Seven, eight, or ten kinds of dancing are written in a book.

- (25) *tukume da tere=ni' o-me da xeN miN#jyaN, ere daci'*
 then EMPH that=TOP AUX-SIM EMPH much <folk> FIL past
miN#jyaN=de gereN tere irxeN sideN=de qamci-Xe
 <folk>=DAT various FIL people among=DAT become.popular-PFV
teraŋe maχsiN.
 like.that dance

These dancings are a folk thing that was popular among people a long time ago.

- (26) *tere maχsiN=ni' o-me da ta-me da ussuN gušku*
 that dance=TOP AUX-SIM EMPH see-SIM EMPH much much
e ussuN ussuN gušku afsi se-mi, e, ja. ta-me
 INTJ much much much how say-IRR.IND INTJ easy see-SIM
da ussuN ja ere duŋu#dzo=ni' gele ja duŋu#dzo
 EMPH much easy this <action>=TOP also easy <action>
o-ci da yeqaN gisuN duŋu#dzo o-Xe=i. tere=ni'
 AUX-COND EMPH Han language <action> AUX-PFV=IND that=TOP
gele ja.
 also easy

That dancing is, very, how to say, easy at a glance. The action is also easy, the action, it is “dongzuo” in Chinese, is also easy.

- (27) *tutu bi-cini' nane ta-me da ulixe-mi, e,*
 as.such AUX-CONC person look.at-SIM then understand-IRR.IND FIL
ere da ere xexe χula-maxe=i, Gale=ni', tukume da
 this EMPH FIL woman call-IMPV=IND hand=TOP then EMPH

beileN o-ci da beileN=de=ni' gele ere χaciN χaciN
 PN AUX-COND EMPH PN=DAT=TOP also this kind kind
eraŋe duŋu#dzo bi.
 like.this <action> exist

However, people can understand when they see it. This (gesture of) hand stands for (a man is) calling a woman. So, as for Beilen, there are many kinds of gesture in that.

- (28) *ere siwe' guruN=ni' ere maχsi-me aci-me da Gale=i=ni'*
 FIL Sibe people=TOP FIL dance-SIM AUX-SIM EMPH hand=GEN=TOP
ussuN Gale=i=ni' meji' ere Gale=ni' duŋu#dzo=ni' o-me
 much hand=GEN=TOP a.little this hand=TOP <action>=TOP AUX-SIM
da ussuN gušku meraŋe χusuN baitele-mi, ere Gale=i
 EMPH much much just.like.this power use-IRR.IND this hand=GEN
jaleN eraŋe ba=de=ni' da gume.
 joint like.this place=DAT=TOP EMPH all

When Sibe people dance, the hands, the gesture, needs so much power, especially at all the joints.

- (29) *a, si...* [laugh]
 INTJ 2SG

Really... (laughing.)

- (30) *tukume da bo te lawdu aji'#guruN maχsiN jaqe=i*
 then EMPH 1PL.EXCL now many small#people dance thing=GEN
ere bei baNji-we-mi aji#guruN=de taci-we-mi.
 this self be.born-VOICE-IRR.IND small#people=DAT study-VOICE-IRR.IND

Now, we are creating so much dancing programs of children by ourselves, and teaching them.

- (31) *tukume da meji' fixe fayi-we-mi, ere fixe, meji'*
 then EMPH a.little brain exhaust-VOICE-IRR.IND FIL brain a.little
fayi-we-mi.
 exhaust-VOICE-IRR.IND

This exhausts the brain a little. This exhausts the brain a little.

- (32) *tukume da ere maxsiN jage paile-me o-me da*
 then EMPH this dance thing <arrange>-SIM AUX-SIM EMPH
xuise jage o-ci da xuise maxsiN bo
 Uyghur thing become-CONDEMPH Uyghur dance 1PL.EXCL
paile-me o-ci da xuise jage=we da lawdu
 <arrange>-SIM AUX-COND EMPH Uyghur thing=ACC EMPH many
ta-mi.
 look.at-IRR.IND

When we create programs of Uyghur dancing, we watch so many movies of Uyghur dancing.

- (33) *ta-me sini bei ere fixe meji' li-we-mi,*
 look.at-SIM finally self FIL brain a.little open-VOICE-IRR.IND
li-we-me sini ere maxsiN=we bei baNji-we-me
 open-VOICE-SIM finally this dance=ACC self be.born-VOICE-SIM
mutu-mi, cwaŋe#dzole-me mutu-mi.
 be.able.to-IRR.IND <create>-SIM be.able.to-IRR.IND

My brain opens (I will be inspired) when I see those movies, and then I can create a new program by myself.

- (34) *ere xase'ke maxsiN paile-me o-ci da gele teraŋe,*
 FIL Kazakh dance <arrange>-SIM AUX-COND EMPH also like.that
xase'ke maxsiN=we bo paile-me eme medaN xase'ke
 Kazakh dance=ACC 1PL.EXCL <arrange>-SIM once Kazakh
jage=we lawdu ta-mi.
 thing=ACC much look.at-IRR.IND

I do like that too, when I create a program of Kazakh dancing. I watch many movies of Kazakh dancing when I make a program of Kazakh dancing.

- (35) *tukume nane=i te#dyaN=we=ni' jaŋe#wole-mi.*
 then person=GEN <characteristics>=ACC=TOP <grasp>-IRR.IND

Then, I can grasp the characteristics of the dancing of other ethnic groups.

- (36) *tutu o-fe, aji#guruN=de Gaji-me ji-me aji#guruN*
 as.such AUX-SEQ small#people=DAT bring-SIM come-SIM small#people
duruN=i paile-me bu-mi.
 style=GEN <arrange>-SIM give-IRR.IND

Then, I bring the dancing to the children, and I teach the dancing to the children.

- (37) *aji'#guruN=de=ni' am#nane=i duruN=i paile-me*
#people=DAT=TOP big#person=GEN style=GEN <arrange>-SIM
bu-me gele oju=qu.
give-SIM also AUX=IRR.NEG

We can't teach children in just the same way as adults.

- (38) *aji#guruN te#dyaN=we=ni' ere aji#guruN*
#people <characteristics>=ACC=TOP this small#people
baniN feteN=we=ni' jaje#wole-fe' Gaji-me ji-me, eraje
character=ACC=TOP <grasp>-SEQ bring-SIM come-SIM like.this
baniN feteN=de=ni' ace-we-me paile-me bu-mi.
character=DAT=TOP meet-VOICE-SIM <arrange>-SIM give-IRR.IND

We grasp the character or characteristics of children, and teach them according to their characters.

- (39) *tukume siwe' maxsiN=we=ni' o-me da bo gele teraje*
then Sibe dance=ACC=TOP AUX-SIM EMPH 1PL.EXCL also like.that
lawdu ta-mi, miN#jyaN jaje=we ta-me, syaN#dai
much look.at-IRR.IND <folk> thing=ACC look.at-SIM <modern>
jaje=we ta-me, daci'=i jaje=we da gume ta-mi,
thing=ACC look.at-SIM past=GEN thing=ACC EMPH all look.at-IRR.IND
fe jaje=we ta-mi, ice' jaje=we ta-mi.
old thing=ACC look.at-IRR.IND new thing=ACC look.at-IRR.IND

We also watch the movies of Sibe dancing when we create programs. We watch folk things, and modern things. We watch all the past things. We watch old things and new things.

- (40) *tukume da eraje o-me da gele bei ere*
then EMPH like.this AUX-SIM EMPH also self FIL
maxsiN=i ere GuniN=de=ni' ace-we-me bei byaNle-mi.
dance=GEN this feeling=DAT=TOP meet-VOICE-SIM self <arrange>-IRR.IND

Then, after that, I will create a program according to the meaning (of the dancing).

- (41) *orosu maxsiN gele byaNle-me dulu-Xe=i bi,*
 Russian dance also <arrange>-SIM AUX-PFV=IND 1SG
daci', orosu maxsiN gele byaNle-me dulu-Xe=i, m
 past Russian dance also <arrange>-SIM AUX-PFV=IND FIL
baNji-we-me dulu-Xe=i.
 be.born-VOICE-SIM AUX-PFV=IND

I produced a Russian dancing program a long time ago.

- (42) *tukume e, tatar#wu gele baNji-we-me dulu-Xe=ŋe*
 then FIL Tatar#<dance> also be.born-VOICE-SIM AUX-PFV=FN
bi, e, yeqaN maxsiN baNji-we-me dulu-Xe=i, e
 1SG FIL Han dance be.born-VOICE-SIM AUX-PFV=IND FIL
xase'ke maxsiN baNji-we-me dulu-Xe=i, xuisse maxsiN
 Kazakh dance be.born-VOICE-SIM AUX-PFV=IND Uyghur dance
baNji-we-me dulu-Xe=i, siwe' maxsiN baNji-we-me
 be.born-VOICE-SIM AUX-PFV=IND Sibe dance be.born-VOICE-SIM
dulu-Xe=i.
 AUX-PFV=IND

I have also produced a Tatar dancing program, I have also produced a Han dancing program, I have also produced a Kazakh dancing program, and I have also produced a Sibe dancing program.

- (43) *e, tukume da ere lawdu eraje uksuru=i ere gereN*
 FIL then EMPH FIL much like.this ethnicity=GEN this various
uksuru=i ere maxsiN=we o-me da bo
 ethnicity=GEN this dance=ACC AUX-SIM EMPH 1PL.EXCL
baNji-we-re=de eme medaN fixe da gelšku fayi-mi.
 be.born-VOICE-IRR=DAT once brain EMPH so.much exhaust-IRR.IND

Then, as for the dancing of other peoples, I spend much brain power to create a program.

- (44) *yaya eme jage=we eme medaN syaN urusxuNdi' waqe*
 every one thing=ACC once good proficient not
o-me nane=i tere maxsiN xuisse maxsiN=ni' siwe'=de
 AUX-SIM person=GEN that dance Uyghur dance=TOP Sibe=DAT
acene=qu xuisse maxsiN=de=ni' siwe'=i duju#dzo
 correspond=IRR.NEG Uyghur dance=DAT=TOP Sibe=GEN <action>

Game-me ace-we-me oju=qu, χase'ke maχsiN=de=ni'
 take-SIM adapt-VOICE-SIM AUX=IRR.NEG Kazakh dance=DAT=TOP
xuise=i duju#dzo Game-me ace-we-me oju=qu,
 Uyghur=GEN <action> take-SIM adapt-VOICE-SIM AUX=IRR.NEG
teraje.
 like.that

If we are not familiar with every dancing of the other ethnic groups, the dancing... The dancing of Uyghurs is different from that of Sibes, and the gestures of Sibe dancing can't be brought into the dancing of Uyghurs. The gestures of Uyghur dancing can't be brought into the dancing of Kazakhs, like that.

- (45) *tukume da ere gelšku fixe fayi-we-mi.*
 then EMPH this so.much brain exhaust-VOICE-IRR.IND

So, this spends much brain power.

- (46) *tukume da aji#guruN=ni' gele te meraje*
 then EMPH small#people=TOP also now just.like.this
maχsi-Xe ane-Xe moN=i ere Gulja=deri' gele ere
 dance-PFV do.what-PFV 1PL.EXCL=GEN FIL PN=ABL also this
moN=i ere eme šau#ele#ye#šu#twaN=ni' gele tyulxu=ci'
 1PL.EXCL=GEN this one <child.art.emsemble>=TOP also outside=ALL
tici-Xe=i.
 go.out-PFV=IND

Now, children are also playing this kind of dancing, and our child art ensemble got to go out to other places from Gulja.

- (47) *tyulxu=ci' tici-me ani=deri' eme medaN gene-me maχsi-me*
 outside=DAT go.out-SIM year=every once go-SIM dance-SIM
gene-mi.
 go-IRR.IND

We go out (of Gulja) for dancing every year.

- (48) *e, tebici da ere lyaje#cyaN#lije#ye#nyaN=de*
 INTJ for.example EMPH FIL <year.2001>=DAT
bei#jiye=de gene-Xe=i, e.
 <PN>=DAT go-PFV=IND INTJ

For example, we went to Beijing in 2001.

- (49) *e, lyañe#cyaN#liñe#ele#nyaN=de ere siN#jyañe=i*
 FIL <year.2002>=DAT this <PN>=GEN
bi#sai=de adane-Xe=i.
 <competition>=DAT participate-PFV=IND

We participated in a competition of Xinjiang in 2002.

- (50) *lyañe#cyaN#liñe#saN#nyaN=de e tere au#meN=de gene-Xe=i.*
 <year.2003>=DAT FIL that <PN>=DAT go-PFV=IND

We went to Macau in 2003.

- (51) *e tukume lyañe#cyaN#liñe#si#nyaN=de duliNkyani tyaN#jiN=de*
 FIL then <year.2004>=DAT last.year <PN>=DAT
gene-me go#ji#šao#ele#ši#jie=de adane-Xe-i.
 go-SIM <PN>=DAT participate-PFV=IND

And last year, in 2004, we went to Tianjin and participated in “Guoji Shao’er Shijie” (International World of Children).

- (52) *tukume ere ani gele urumci’=de gene-me moN=i ere*
 then this year also PN=DAT go-SIM 1PL.EXCL=GEN FIL
siN#jyañe=i maχsiN mexte-re=de adane-mi.
 <PN>=DAT dance compete-IRR=DAT participate-IRR.IND

Then this year, we will also go to Urumqi, and participate in a competition of Xinjiang.

- (53) *tukume da bi’ te yelaN maχsiN paile-Xe=i.*
 then EMPH 1SG now three dance <arrange>-PFV=IND

So, I arranged three dance programs.

- (54) *emkeN=ni’ siwe’ maχsiN, gewe=we=ni’ o-me da, ere...*
 one=TOP Sibe dance name=ACC=TOP AUX-SIM EMPH FIL

One is Sibe dancing, whose title is ...

- (55) *oi kwai#le#di jie#ži se-re=we ai se-me gisere-mi?*
 INTJ <happy>.ADN <festival> say-IRR=ACC what say-SIM speak-IRR.IND

[To her husband] How do you say “Kuaile di jieri” (Festival of Happiness) in Sibe?

(56) C: *a?*
INTJ

What?

(57) *kuai#le=di jie#ži*
<happy=ADN> <festival>

“Kuaile di jieri” (Festival of Happiness).

(58) C: *urguN sebjeŋe sayiŋi.*
happy joyful festival

“*urguN sebjeŋe sayiŋi*” (Happy Joyful Festival).

(59) *ai?*
what

What?

(60) C: *urguN sebjeŋe sayiŋi, se-re.*
happy joyful festival say-IRR

That is “*urguN sebjeŋe sayiŋi*” (Happy Joyful Festival).

(61) *urguN sebjeŋe... a urguN sebjeŋe sayiŋi, se-re eme*
happy joyful INTJ happy joyful festival say-IRR one
siwe’ maχsiN baNji-we-Xe=i.
Sibe dance be.born-VOICE-PFV=IND

“*urguN sebjeŋe sayiŋi*”... ah, I arranged a Sibe dance program whose title is “*urguN sebjeŋe sayiŋi*” (Happy Joyful Festival).

(62) *e, tukume da ere χase’ke maχsiN emkeN baNji-we-Xe=i,*
INTJ then EMPH FIL Kazakh dance one be.born-VOICE-PFV=IND
χase’ke maχsiN gewe=we=ni’ o-me da ere m...
Kazakh dance name=ACC=TOP AUX-SIM EMPH this INTJ

And, I arranged a Kazakh dancing program, whose title is...

- (63) *tsao#yaN=we ai se-mi,*
 <steppe>=ACC what say-IRR.IND

[To her husband] How do you say “Caoyuan” (grassy plain)?

- (64) C: *a?*
 INTJ

What?

- (65) *tsao#yaN ce#ge#wang,*
 <steppe> <morning.sunshine>

“Caoyuan Chengguang” (Grassy Plain Morning Sunshine).

- (66) C: *orho=ne ala*
 grass=FN field

“*orhone ala*” (Grassy plain).

- (67) *orho=ne ala, erde'=i eldeN se-mi.*
 grass=FN field morning=GEN light say-IRR.IND
orho=ne ala=i erde'=i eldeN se-mi.
 grass=FN field=GEN morning=GEN light say-IRR.IND

It is called “*orhone ala, erdei eldeN*” (Grassy Plain in Morning Sunlight),
 “*orhone alai, erdei eldeN*” (Morning Sunlight of the Grassy Plain).

- (68) *ere eme maxsiN baNji-we-Xe=i, xase'ke maxsiN.*
 this one dance be.born-VOICE-PFV=IND Kazakh dance

I arranged this program. It is a Kazakh dancing program.

- (69) *xuise maxsiN=ni' o-me da... em...*
 Uyghur dance=TOP AUX-SIM EMPH INTJ

The title of the Uyghur dancing is...

- (70) *ye#li#xe#pane#de xwa#dwo a?*
 <PN>#<river>#<bank>#<ADN> <flowers> INTJ

[To her husband] (What is) “Yilihepangde Huaduo” (Flowers on the Bank of the Yili River) (in Sibe)?

- (71) C: *oi ye#li bira=i ekciN yelxa dalye.*
 INTJ <PN> river=GEN bank flower PTCL

Oh, “*yeli birai ekciN yilha*” (Flowers on the Bank of the Yili River), isn’t it?

- (72) *e, ai, e, xuisse maxsiN=ni’ o-me da oriN duyeN*
 INTJ what INTJ Uyghur dance=TOP AUX-SIM EMPH 20 four
aji#guruN maxsiN ussuN aNbu’ maxsiN.
 small#people dance very big dance

The Uyghur dancing program is for 24 children. It is a big program.

- (73) *tukume da ere maxsiN gewe=we=ni’ o-me da ye#li*
 then EMPH this dance name=ACC=TOPAUX-SIM EMPH <PN>
bira=i ekciN e yelxa se-re.
 river=GEN bank INTJ flower say-IRR

And the title of this dancing program is “*yeli birai ekciN yilha*” (Flowers on the Bank of the Yili River).”

- (74) *teraje se-re yelaN maxsiN=we te gušku belxe-maxe=i,*
 like.that say-IRR three dance=ACC now much prepare-IMPV-IND
bo.
 1PL.EXCL

We are preparing these three programs so much.

- (75) *ere ele#ši#ele#xau=de urumci’=de gene-mi. ere maxsiN*
 FIL <24th>=DAT PN=DAT go-IRR.IND FIL dance
mexte-re=de adane-mi.
 compete-IRR=DAT participate-IRR.IND

We will go to Urumqi on the 25th of this month, to participate in a dance competition.

- (76) *e, tukume da gene-me bo jiN#jyaje baxe-me bi-Xe=i*
 INTJ then EMPH go-SIM 1PL.EXCL <gold.prize> get-SIM AUX-PFV=IND
na ye#je#jyaje baxe-me bi-Xe=i na to#u#jyaje baxe-me
 Q <silver.prize> get-SIM AUX-PFV=IND Q <bronze.prize> get-SIM
bi-Xe=i na sa=qu.
 AUX-PFV=IND Q know=IRR.NEG

I'm not sure if we can win the gold prize, or silver prize, or bronze prize.

- (77) *tukume da te yeneŋe=deri' ekse-mi. yeneŋe=deri'*
 then EMPH now every=every be.busy-IRR.IND day=every
gene-me pai#lyaNle-mi.
 go-SIM <rehearse>-IRR.IND

So we are busy now. We are rehearsing (the programs) every day.

- (78) *ere aji'#guruN=de maχsiN uruwe-mi pai#lyaNle-mi seme*
 FIL children=DAT dance train-IRR.IND <rehearse>-IRR.IND COMP
da maχsiN uruwe-me o-Xe=i, tukume da maχsiN
 EMPH dance train-SIM become-PFV=IND then EMPH dance
uruwe-mi.
 train-IRR.IND

I train the children for the dancing program. “Pailian” (in Chinese) is to train dancing (in Sibe), so I train for the dancing program.

- (79) *woi woi bilχa=i gume ere bilχa gume siwe-Xe=i,*
 INTJ INTJ throat=GEN all FIL throat all sore-PFV=IND
uruwe-Xe uruwe-Xe bilχa siwe-Xe=i.
 train-PFV train-PFV throat sore-PFV=IND

Oh, I trained so much and I got a sore throat.

- (80) *aji#guruN=we qaci-Xe sade-Xe=i, bilχa=i siwe-me*
 small#people=ACC shout-PFV get.tired-PFV=IND throat=GEN sore-SIM
sade-Xe=i, eraŋe o-Xe=i. wai wai.
 get.tired-PFV=IND like.this become-PFV=IND INTJ INTJ

I called out to the children and got tired. I got a sore throat and got tired. My talk is like this. Oh...

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シベ語テキスト：シベ族の踊り

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本稿では、シベ語（満洲＝ツングース諸語）のテキストをグロス・英語訳付きで提示する。話者は郭瑪麗（Guo, Mali）氏（1948 年、チャプチャルシベ自治県第 3 ニル出身）、内容はシベ族の踊りの概説と氏が従事する児童舞踊の活動についてである。

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