# SHÉPA

The Tibetan Oral Tradition in Choné

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from narrations and documents by members of
the Choné Tibetan Community





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## Zhanglu and Tsalu 何写了写话 送亲辞和迎亲辞

#### Zhanglu and Tsalu

Zhang (zhang) and tsa (tsha), when paired reciprocally and translated literally, are the kinship terms for maternal uncle and nephew. Along with their more restrictive meanings of 'maternal uncle' and 'nephew', matrilateral cross-cousin marriage and exogamous patrilineages in Tibetan society ensure that zhang and tsa have additional and extended definitions as 'wife-giver' and 'wife-taker' in the system of generalised social exchange. This contrasts with the marriage practice among some Tibeto-Burman ethnocultural groups, in which cross-cousin marriage is still taboo.

Zhang and tsa are also used in other contexts, but their kinship connotation overshadows all other usages and extensions of meaning. For example, zhang is used as a prefix in the compound zhang blon, meaning 'minister' in Old Tibetan sources. Such usage may be influenced by the earlier restrictive usage of zhang to identify maternal relatives of the emperor who took on official positions. Additionally, zhang tsa is used to describe the political relationship between the Tibetan Empire and the Tang Empire, which was characterised by the marriages between two Chinese princesses and two Tibetan kings in 641 A.D. and 710 A.D. respectively. On the east and west face of the 'Tang-Tibet Treaty Inscription' located outside of Jokhang Monastery in Lhasa—established between the Tibetan king Tritsuk Detsen (802–838) and the Tang emperor Li Heng (李恒 795–824) in A.D. 823 after border negotiations—Tibet and China were referred to as dbon zhang, or 'nephew' (in honorific form) and 'maternal uncle' respectively. In

a similar vein, Chinese discourse adopts *sheng jiu guan xi* (甥舅关系), meaning the relationship between a nephew and his maternal uncle, to address the Sino-Tibetan political connection. The term 'maternal unclenephew states' (*sheng jiu guo* 甥舅国) was often used in Tang-Tibetan diplomatic communications in the late eighth century.

The importance of *zhang*, the maternal uncle, is demonstrated in both texts and proverbs in Tibetan society. For instance, the Bon text *Dividing the Wealth between the Brother and the Sister* describes that the gods are invoked by the goddess and her brother when she is about to leave the home on her wedding day. The brother invokes five gods except the maternal uncle god (*zhang lha*), who seems to be invoked by the sister. There are numerous Tibetan proverbs about *zhang*. In Choné, the saying that 'once a maternal uncle, nine-generation's maternal uncle as well' speaks to the long-lasting importance and involvement of *zhang* in *tsa*'s family affairs.

Similar to other Tibetan areas, zhangpo (zhang po) in Choné refers to a maternal uncle, which contrasts with a paternal uncle, akhu (a khu) or abo (a bo). Tsabo (tsha bo) is used to address both an uncle-in-law and brother-in-law. Nevertheless, when it comes to marriage-related practices, both zhang and tsa have broader meanings and are used in a more general sense. For example, the matchmaker is addressed as 'maternal uncle matchmaker' or 'uncle-in-law matchmaker'. This does not mean that the matchmaker is one's actual maternal uncle or unclein-law, but rather that the matchmaker is of the same generation as one's parents and might be related by blood or by marriage. On the wedding day, the meaning of tsa becomes more inclusive. It refers not only to the groom, but also to his companions—particularly the best man who assist him to overcome all the challenges set by the bride's side, including speaking for him and requesting the arrow from the bride's father, given that the groom should follow the protocol of remaining silent, unseated, and unfed in the bride's house. In a similar vein, zhang also widens in meaning. It refers to the people—all of whom are male besides two bridesmaids—who escort the bride to the groom's house. The number of *zhang* in the escorting team varies by village, from twenty to seventy or more.

'Tsalu' and 'Zhanglu' are performed on the wedding day. The former is performed at the bride's house when the groom and his companions

come to take the bride. In contrast, the latter is performed when the *zhang* escorts the bride to the groom's house. Both sections emphasise the challenging aspects of taking and receiving a bride in order to show the joy of forming new kinship relations despite all those difficulties. They also highlight entertaining aspects of the wedding ceremony. Together with 'Lönpo Garchen', 'Chémar', and 'Da', these sections of Shépa occupy a crucial role in completing the wedding ceremony in Choné.

#### **Endnotes**

- Paul K. Benedict, 'Tibetan and Chinese Kinship Terms', *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies*, 6.3–4 (1942), 313–37 (p. 337).
- On the exogamous patrilineage and the notion of bone (*rus pa*) in Tibetan society, see for example Benedict, 'Tibetan and Chinese Kinship Terms', p. 328; Nancy Levine, 'The Theory of Rü: Kinship, Descent and Status in a Tibetan Society', in *Asian Highland Societies in Anthropological Perspective*, ed. by Christoph von Fürer-Haimendorf (New Delhi: Sterling Publishers, 1981), pp. 52–78.
- 3 Claude Lévi-Strauss, *The Elementary Structures of Kinship* (Boston: Beacon Press, 1969), pp. 371–75.
- 4 Mark Turin, 'Thangmi Kinship Terminology in Comparative Perspective', Trends in Linguistics Studies and Monographs, 149 (2004), 101–39 (pp. 103–04).
- 5 Brandon Dotson, 'A Note on ŹAN: Maternal Relatives of the Tibetan Royal Line and Marriage into the Royal Family', *Journal Asiatique*, 292.1–2 (2004), 75–99 (p. 82).
- 6 For a complete Tibetan transcription and English translation of the Treaty, see Hugh E. Richardson, 'The Sino-Tibetan Treaty Inscription of A.D. 821/823 at Lhasa', *The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland*, 2 (1978), 137–62 (pp. 140–54).
- 7 Xu Liu, *Jiutangshu* (Beijing: Zhonghua shuju, 1975), j196.b, 5245–46.
- 8 Samten Gyaltsen Karmay, *The Arrow and The Spindle*, 3 vols (Kathmandu: Mandala Book Point, 1997–2014), I (1997), p. 149.

### वरःसुः ५८:ळं सु।

यनिट्रिक्चिय-ट्रिय-राबट-श्री-स्टाय-ट्रिया-ज्ञा-ज्ञा-वान्य वित्रा-श्री-याव्या वित्रा-श्री-स्वान्य वित्रा-स्वान्य वित्राच्या वित्राच्या

त्त्वेतालूट.त.टट.च.क्ट्ट.श्रधेश.त.बुच.लुच.लुच.हुरी चोधेत.चूर.चर्योच.चथ.टु.हेर.चेचेच.त.रुटी लट.चोधेच. शै.चोधेत.चू.चर.त.चु.चट.लूप्जा.क.चू.ट्.चा.चुच.लुच.लुच.त्यूर.चर.त.बुका.तपु.इय.त.श्रटेट] श्रची व्यवेत.चू.चर.त.का.ख्या.चट.चर.त.टट.क.चू.चर.त.खुका.तपु.घ.श्रेट.ग्रीट.वी टु.लूट्.ला टुपु.श्रेचथ. तपु.घ.श्रेट.पट्ट.चु.चोधेच.बूजा.टट.व्ह्चेल.चपु.इच.चचर.त.खुका.तपु.घ.श्रेट.ग्रीट.विट.लूट्.ला टुपु.श्रेचथ. लूट्य.टट.शर्द्वेच टु.चबुच.ट.क्.चू.चुका.तपु.इच.चचव.चु.इ.ट.ल.क्.क्.लु.शचा.त.च्येश्वर.लुट.ट्.व्यूटी बट.क्.खुका. कू.चु.त.च्येशका.ग्रीका.बट.त्यू.चु.श.लीश.कु.शु.ट.त्यूच.च.च.च्ये. क्री.चर्चर्नातुः जुदीः वाजः कुषः क्षण्यः तात्री । शवारः कुष्यी क्षेत्रग्रः येटः शर्यरः तात्राजुदीः क्ष्यः क्षण्यः वुः वाष्ट्रेषः क्षुतः क्षुत्रः कुष्यः त्याः यात्राप्तः यात्रापतः यात्रापतः

#### यह्या:सळवा

- Paul K. Benedict, 'Tibetan and Chinese Kinship Terms', *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies*, 6.3–4 (1942), 313–37 (p. 337).
- 3 Claude Lévi-Strauss, *The Elementary Structures of Kinship* (Boston: Beacon Press, 1969), pp. 371–75.
- 4 Mark Turin, 'Thangmi Kinship Terminology in Comparative Perspective', Trends in Linguistics Studies and Monographs, 149 (2004), 101–39 (pp. 103–04).
- 5 Brandon Dotson, 'A Note on ŹAN: Maternal Relatives of the Tibetan Royal Line and Marriage into the Royal Family', *Journal Asiatique*, 292.1–2 (2004), 75–99 (p. 82).
- 6 र्न्स्रेस्ट्रिंश শ্রী ব্রন্ধ্রির ব্রন্ধান বিশ্বরাধান বিশ্বরাধান
- 7 刘昫,《旧唐书》(北京:中华书局,1975),j196.b, 5245–46。
- 8 Samten Gyaltsen Karmay, *The Arrow and The Spindle*, 3 vols (Kathmandu: Mandala Book Point, 1997–2014), I (1997), p. 149.

#### 送亲辞和迎亲辞

"尚"(內[])与"擦"(內[])成对出现,是指代舅舅与外甥的亲属名词。除了严格意义上的"舅舅"与"外甥",藏族社会中母方的表兄妹通婚(舅表婚)¹和父方的异姓通婚²(族外婚姻)使舅舅与外甥在广义社会交换的系统中有了"嫁女者"与"娶亲者"这一衍生的意义。³这与一些藏缅族群中可能存在的姑表婚禁忌形成鲜明对比。⁴

舅舅与外甥这两个词也被用于其他范畴,但其表示亲属的涵义影响了所有这类衍生的用法及意义。例如,"尚"作为"外戚"(內下資內)一词的前置定语,在古藏语史料中意为"大臣"。这种用法可能受早期使用"尚"来指代身居官位的皇帝的母方亲属。5此外,"尚擦"常被用于描述吐蕃与大唐之间的政治关系。此关系以公元641年和710年两位汉地公主与吐蕃赞普的联姻为特点。拉萨大昭寺外,由赞普赤祖德赞(802-838)和唐王李恒(795-824)在823年协商边界后所修的"唐蕃会盟碑"的东西两面,吐蕃与大唐分别被称作甥(敬称)与舅。6同样,中文讨论中常用"甥舅关系"来表明汉藏之间特殊的政治关系。在八世纪后期,唐朝与吐蕃的外交交往中也经常使用"甥舅国"一词。7

藏族社会的典籍和谚语都强调舅舅的重要性。例如, 苯教典籍《兄妹分家》描写了在婚礼当天, 离家的女神和她兄长召唤的神灵。兄长召唤了除了舅神(內下別) 以外的五位神灵。舅神似乎是留给其妹妹召唤的。8此外, 藏族关于舅舅的谚语不可计数。卓尼的老话"一做舅舅九辈子"足见舅舅在外甥家庭事务中经久不衰的影响力和重要性。

与藏区其他地方一样,"尚欧"(內下河)在卓尼指舅舅。它与叔叔,"阿古"(欧河)或"阿乌"(欧河)相对应。"擦噢"(西河)常用于称呼姑父和姐夫。然而,"尚"与"擦"在涉及婚姻相关的习俗时有更宽泛的含义和使用范围。例如,媒人会被称作"阿舅媒人"(內下河下河)或"姑父媒人"(西河下河)。这并非意味着媒人是某人真正的舅舅或姑父,而是指媒人与某人的父母同辈并且有可能有血亲或姻亲关系。在婚礼当天,"擦"的意思也更加宽泛。它不仅可以指新郎,也能指他的同伴们,尤其是伴郎,因为伴郎在婚礼当天负责帮助新郎从新娘父亲那里请箭,而新郎则需遵循在新娘家不言、不坐、不食的礼仪。同理,"尚"的含义也会更加宽泛。它指除了两位伴娘以外,所有护送新娘到新郎家的男子。护送队伍中"尚"的数量因村而异,从二十位到七十位甚至更多。

"送亲辞"与"迎亲辞"会在婚礼时上演。前者在"尚"送新娘到新郎家时演唱,后者在新郎与同伴来新娘家娶亲时表演。这两篇强调了送亲与迎亲的挑战,用以展示不论多少困难,结成秦晋的喜悦。同时,它们也突显了婚礼庆典的娱乐性。这两篇与"大臣噶尔东赞"、"切玛"以及"箭"在卓尼婚礼仪式中扮演着非常重要的角色。

#### 尾注

- Paul K. Benedict, 'Tibetan and Chinese Kinship Terms', *Harvard Journal of Asiatic Studies*, 6.3–4 (1942), 313–37 (p. 337).
- 2 有关藏族社会中父系族外婚与骨头的概念,例见Benedict, "Tibetan and Chinese Kinship Terms", p. 328; Nancy Levine, "The Theory of Rü: Kinship, Descent and Status in a Tibetan Society", in *Asian Highland Societies in Anthropological Perspective*, ed. by Christoph von Fürer-Haimendorf (New Delhi: Sterling Publishers, 1981), pp. 52–78。
- 3 Claude Lévi-Strauss, *The Elementary Structures of Kinship* (Boston: Beacon Press, 1969), pp. 371–75.
- 4 Mark Turin, 'Thangmi Kinship Terminology in Comparative Perspective', Trends in Linguistics Studies and Monographs, 149 (2004), 101–39 (pp. 103–04).
- 5 Brandon Dotson, 'A Note on ŹAN: Maternal Relatives of the Tibetan Royal Line and Marriage into the Royal Family', *Journal Asiatique*, 292.1–2 (2004), 75–99 (p. 82).
- 6 对于此盟约之藏文转写与英文翻译, 见Hugh E. Richardson, 'The Sino-Tibetan Treaty Inscription of A.D. 821/823 at Lhasa', The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, 2 (1978), 137–62 (pp. 140–54)。
- 7 刘昫,《旧唐书》(北京:中华书局, 1975), j196.b, 5245-46。
- 8 Samten Gyaltsen Karmay, *The Arrow and The Spindle*, 3 vols (Kathmandu: Mandala Book Point, 1997–2014), I (1997), p. 149.

विट सु। Zhanglu 送亲辞

5

问

Question:

बट्य वेट श्वेत या वा र पश्चेत्र था।

去岁舅至何处耶

Where did maternal uncle [you] arrive last year?

[D. 2. d. d. 2. d. 2. d. d.

昨日舅至何处耶

Where did maternal uncle pass by yesterday?

२.५४.५४५२.१.४.५५४|३

今朝舅至何处耶

Where is maternal uncle present today?

<u> सु</u>'न्य'नुरर्नेष'न्ट'चेय'न'सेन्।

歌徐陈之莫匆促

Please sing the song slowly, there is no hurry.

এবা

答

Answer:

विरविरक्षेत्रः भिर्मेत्रः भिर्मेत्रः विर्वे

去岁舅至岭国也

Last year, maternal uncle  $\left[I\right]$  arrived in the Kingdom of Ling.

बट.वि.क्षट.विचर.च.ब्रेच.ल.चवरो<sub>2</sub>

昨日舅至霍尔也

Yesterday, maternal uncle passed by Hor.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> MT, ZG: वि' 생도' 미위국' 다' 미' 국' 다위국

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> MT, ZG: **५**'२ेब'त्वव'भ'व|'रु'ववब|

<sup>4</sup> MT, ZG: व्दाविदान्नीयाम् क्षीयामान्नीयामान्नीया

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> MT, ZG: ब्राय्स्टायान्यः वर्षेरावानम्

ब्द-द-रेष-त्वन-ध-क्तुब-त्य-पन्या<sub>ि</sub>

今朝舅至婚礼也

Today, maternal uncle is present at the wedding ceremony.

म्नु-दे-धे-यव-य-दे-वर्-धिवा

如是答复彼歌矣

This is the response to the song.

5

问

Question:

ब्दान् वेदार्भेगः यासीदायान् सेप्या<sup>7</sup>

去岁舅至岭国兮

Maternal uncle arrived in the Kingdom of Ling last year.

म्चीट-दे-धी-म्चीट-म्नेट-के-बिवा-सेट्रा<sup>8</sup>

何为岭国之辞耶

What is the lingua franca of the Ling Kingdom?

बटाव.क्ट.वीचर.च.ब्रेर.ज.चचरी

昨日舅至霍尔兮

Maternal uncle passed by Hor yesterday.

र्नेर-दे-भै-र्नेर-भूद-रु-विषा-रेद्या

何为霍尔之辞耶

What is the lingua franca of Hor?

ब्द-द-रेष-त्वन-ध-क्रुव-त्य-वन्य|<sup>11</sup>

今朝舅至婚礼兮

Maternal uncle is present at the wedding ceremony today.

क्चित्र तर्दे : भी क्चित्र : भी दिः । भी विषा से द्वा १

何为婚礼之辞耶

What is the lingua franca of today's ceremony?

MT, ZG: ब्र-५-२ेष प्यन्य पाकुत पान्य ।

<sup>7</sup> MT, ZG: व्हान्यन्त्रियामञ्जीयामञ्जीयम

<sup>8</sup> MT, ZG: ब्लेंद्रादें भें ब्लेंद्राह्म दुरु के लिया देता

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> MT, ZG: คุราเจาชีราสฤสาสารีราณาสุดา

<sup>10</sup> MT, ZG: र्नेर-दे-भे-र्नेर-भूद-के-बेवा-रेता

<sup>11</sup> MT, ZG: คุราราสิงานกลานาสูลางากกิง

<sup>12</sup> MT, ZG: क्वुन पर्ने भे क्वुन भून के लेग रेना

এবা

答

Answer:

त्रीट-दे-व-त्रीट-भ्रद-रायाया<sup>13</sup>

岭国之辞赛马也

The lingua franca of the Kingdom Ling is sa-la-la [horse racing].

र्नेर-दे'व'र्नेर-भ्रद्गायदव'र-स्र<sup>14</sup>

霍尔之辞射箭也

The lingua franca of Hor is *da-ra-ra* [arrow shooting].

ক্রব'বর্ন'র'শ্ল'শ্ল'ম্বর'র'র'<sup>15</sup>

婚礼之辞花儿也

The lingua franca of the wedding ceremony is *da-da-da* [song singing].

问

Question:

बट.म्.चर्क्चेबाब.च.उर्-र-चर्केबाबा<sub>19</sub>

舅骑马或步行耶

Did maternal uncle [arrive] by horse or on foot?

वटः अर्तः त्रुट्यः वः अर्तः तयर्या

舅射箭或持箭耶

Did maternal uncle [arrive] carrying the arrow or shooting the arrow?

बरःकरःतश्चरःवःत्रुःयेव।<sup>18</sup>

咏花儿或饮酒耶

Does maternal uncle [arrive] to drink wine or sing a song?

*च्चु*-५०:र्क्र:र्लेट्रू-५-१-हेरु:वःर्लेट्रा

有歌相继徐徐咏

Sing it slowly, and more songs will follow.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> MT: ႻႻႯႷჽჼႻჼႻჼႻჼჅჼჅჼჅჼ

<sup>16</sup> MT, ZG: व्हान्यकृष्ण वात्र विद्वार

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> MT, ZG: 여도' અ도 ଦ' ଗୁଟ ଷ' ବ' ଅଟ ଦ' ଦ ଧ କ

<sup>18</sup> MT, ZG: व्दाळ्टावशुटावाशुरावेता

এবা

答

Answer:

८स.पर्टेर.चर्ष्येबात्र.जुट.२८.६.चर्षेबाला<sub>18</sub>

吾骑马非步行也

I came here on horseback rather than on foot.

吾射箭非持箭也

I came here shooting the arrow rather than carrying the arrow.

८ष.कर.पर्वेट.शुच.रच.ची.जुडा

咏花儿非饮酒也

I come here to sing songs rather than drink wine.

म्नु दे भी यव या दे प्य प्राप्त

如是答复彼歌矣

This is the response to the song.

51

回

Question:

अर्वे देश देवा र्ये रु: श.प.ववा<sup>22</sup>

头下所枕者何耶

What propped up your head [last night]?1

याञ्चयायायावी: याञ्चः याञ्चः याः चत्रवा<sup>23</sup>

身下所铺者何耶

On what did you rest your body?

म्पटायायेवार्ये के त्याप्तव्या

足下所垫者何耶

What cushioned your feet?

म्नु-५०:चुरःर्वेष:५८:चे०:५०:बेऽ

歌徐陈之莫匆促

Please sing the song slowly, there is no hurry.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> MT, ZG: รุงามรุงาฐรุงามรุงารุรามรุงาจันรุงา

<sup>21</sup> MT, ZG: ८४७क८'व्युट'भैव'८८'सू'भेवा

<sup>22</sup> MT, ZG: अर्वे दैयाईवार्थे के या नव्य

<sup>23</sup> MT, ZG: वाबुवाश वाबि अव अवा के अ नवा

এবা 答

Answer:

अर्वे देश देवा धे खूश या प्रविषा<sup>25</sup> 头下所枕为枕头

My head was propped up with a pillow.

याञ्चियारायावी:प्यतःप्यचा:यान्व-त्यःपःचवया26 身下所铺为毛毡

My body rested on a felt mat.

म्पटारायेव र्या विषय प्राप्त विषय 足下所垫为竹席

My feet were cushioned by a bamboo mat.

ह्यु दे भी त्यव त्य दे त्वर भीवा 如是答复彼歌矣

This is the response to the song.

5 问

Question:

बदःष्ट्ररायानदःरेग्रान्धःतर् र्पेत्रा<sup>28</sup> 舅之枕有几层耶

How many layers are there in maternal uncle's pillow?

बदःग्नद्वःयःशुःग्नद्यःश्चे तदः र्येद्रा<sup>29</sup> 舅之毡有毛几何

How many hairs are there in maternal uncle's felt mat?

बदःबे:देर:पर्डेूब:वि:रे:दर्-पूरीः 舅之席有竹几编

How many intersecting strips are there in maternal uncle's bamboo mat?

<sup>25</sup> MT, ZG: अर्वे दैयार्दे वार्धे धूश्वराया नत्व

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> MT, ZG: वाञ्चवारा वादी प्यवः स्ववः वाद्वरः स्ववः

<sup>27</sup> MT, ZG: म्हारायायेवार्थावीयायव्या

<sup>28</sup> MT, ZG: คุรา<u>ยุ</u>ฆาณาจราริมาชิาสุราพิรา

MT, ZG: बद'गद्द्र'-अ'झु'ग्र्द्र'-छे'-अ'दु'-अंद्र'
 MT, ZG: बद'के'-देर'-अर्थे-अ'ए'-छे'-अद्'-अंद्र्र'

এবা

答

Answer:

बटःष्ट्रयःयःचटःदेयःग्रुयःर्पेट्रा³¹

舅之枕有三层也

The layers of the pillow are three.

यान्वः त्यः शुः यान्यः यान्यः स्रोनः र्धिन्।32

舅之毡有毛无数

The hairs of the felt mat are uncountable.

बि:र्ड:पर्ड्सेय:पि:पार्युय:पार्युय:र्<u>भ</u>ेट्रा<sup>33</sup>

舅之席有竹三编

The bamboo mat is woven together by three horizontal strips and three vertical strips.

5

问

Question:

首先所觉者何耶

What did you sense first [this morning]?

नर-पःर्क्षर-दे-क्चे-ब्वेषाःर्क्षर<sub>|</sub>ॐ

复次所觉者何耶

What did you sense next?

षवतःषाक्त्रंर-दे∙हे∙वैवाक्त्रंर<sub>|</sub>36

再次所觉者何耶

What did you sense last?

मुिट्-सुव-रेट-अ-दर्गेर-लव-रे:र्वेग

尔作答之莫迟误

Please answer my questions without further ado.

<sup>31</sup> MT, ZG: ब्र**ः**ছूरु'ब्र'चर'देअ'वाशुअ'र्थेंद्रा

<sup>32</sup> MT, ZG: वादवायाशुः वादवायाद्यायाद्याया

<sup>33</sup> MT, ZG: बै डे नर्डे नर्डे ना मुख्यान न सुक्षान सुक्षान सुक्षान सुक्षान सुक्षान सुक्षान सुक्षान सुक्षान सुक्

<sup>34</sup> ZG: ५८'र्से'र्ळेर'रे'र्डे'विण'र्ळेर

<sup>35</sup> ZG: पर'प'र्केर'दे'के'बिण'र्केर

<sup>36</sup> ZG: अव्रतः अर्केरः दे 'के 'बेवा केंरा

এবা

答

Answer:

ट्रे.ज.जव.बुवाक्चिवाक्चि.वी

应答所问者如是

To give an answer to that,

<u>५८.त्र्य.क्र्य.दे.चेत्य.ग्र</u>ीक.क्र्या

首先所觉呼气也

First, I exhaled.

 $\Box x \cdot \Box \cdot \widecheck{a} x \cdot \overleftarrow{\gamma} \cdot \widecheck{a} \lambda a v \cdot \widecheck{y} a v \widecheck{a} x |^{38}$ 

复次所觉心神也

Next, I pondered.

য়য়ঀ৾৻য়৾ড়৾ৼ৾৾ৼ৾ৢয়৾ঀৢঢ়ঀ৾য়৻ড়ৄৼ৾<sup>৻ঌ</sup>

再次所觉眼睛也

Last, my eyes opened.

5

问

Question:

वटार्विवाः र्हेट्-ट्योः चः रु:विवाः रेट्रा

舅起上身何状耶

What did it look like when maternal uncle raised his upper body [when getting up]?

र्विषाञ्चर-दश्चे पान्छ विषा सेत्रा

舅起下身何状耶

What did it look like when maternal uncle raised his lower body?

विंवाः भ्रेन: नश्चे: वः के विवाः नेना

舅起腰身何状耶

What did it look like when maternal uncle raised his waist?

ZG: ちただがまたらられずかがます。
 ZG: ロエロがまらられずかがます。
 ZG: おおっておがまっられずかがます。

<sup>40</sup> MT, ZG: बुदार्विषाः भ्रेंद्राद्ये प्रेंचाः के बीषाः देत्र

এবা

答

Answer:

र्विवाः क्षें ५ : ५ कु : १ व : ५ कु : १ ५ ३

舅起上身如虎也

Maternal uncle raised his upper body like a tiger.

किंवाञ्चर-द्योःचःवाञ्चवार्वोःसेत्रा

舅起下身如豹也

Maternal uncle raised his lower body like a leopard.

र्षिषाः भ्रेन 'न्युं 'न' त्र्वेन 'न्युं 'सेन्। 🕫

舅起腰身如野犛

Maternal uncle raised his waist like a wild yak.

3

问

Question:

ॴॴ.ॴॴॳ.तथ.स<u>.</u>प्टर.ग्र्रीय.टेश.ट्रेरी<sub>स</sub>

时穿袍之右袖兮

When pulling on your right sleeve,

व्दाष्ट्रिदःशेयशःयः के विषाः प्रथयशा<sup>47</sup>

舅汝心中何所思

What did you think of it?

यन्। नर्षेत्र : पर्यासु : दुरः र्मेतु त्र : दुरा देश्व

时穿袍之左袖兮

When pulling on your left sleeve,

वटाष्ट्रिट्-संस्रयायः सःविषाः प्रस्रस्था

舅汝心中何所思

What did you think of it?

<sup>43</sup> MT, ZG: विवार्क्ट्र- नुशुःनः स्वार्श्वः रेन्

<sup>44</sup> MT, ZG: विवाञ्चर प्रेंग प्रेंग प्रेंग प्रेंग प्रेंग प्रेंग

<sup>45</sup> MT, ZG: विंग भ्रेन न्यु न वर्षे र न्यु रेन

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>46</sup> MT, ZG: लवा वायस्य समासु सुर कुँव दुस देश

<sup>47</sup> MT, ZG: ब्रह्में देशकात्म के बिवा नश्रमण

<sup>48</sup> MT, ZG: लवा वार्षेव प्रशासु सुर र्वेव दुश देश

<sup>49</sup> MT, ZG: ब्रदाष्ट्रेदारोससासाकित्वान्यसम्

भ्रे'र्म्यय'र्ग्येय'म्शुस'र्ग्ये'रु्य'रेर्राः

时缠腰带腰间兮

When tying the belt around your waist,

ब्दाष्ट्रिदःशेयरायाः क्षेत्रवा प्रययया<sup>51</sup>

舅汝心中何所思

What did you think of it?

न्नु:<u>५०:र्से:र्सेरल:५८:हेश:वःर्स</u>ेरा

有歌相继徐徐咏

Sing it slowly, and more songs will follow.

এবা

答

Answer:

ૡਗ਼੶ਗ਼**ਜ਼**ਲ਼੶ਖ਼ਸ਼੶ਖ਼ੑ੶ਸ਼ੑਜ਼ਜ਼ੑੑੑਜ਼ੑਜ਼ੑੑਲ਼੶ਜ਼ੵਸ਼<sub>|52</sub>

时穿袍之右袖兮

Pulling on the right sleeve,

(a८.८४.४)भय.ज.च ३८.शू.चयम्।23

吾心所思其喜人

I found this to be wonderful.

लवा.वार्लूच.नथ.से.श्रट.क्री्च.र्थ.र्-र्राः

时穿袍之左袖兮

Pulling on the left sleeve,

ac.रय.राष्ट्रया.ता.त.चट्टे.स्.चयत्रयाः

吾心所思其舒适

I found this to be comfortable.

भ्रे रवायान्यीयावाशुकान्यी पुरानेरा

时缠腰带腰间兮

Tying the belt around my waist,

<sup>50</sup> MT, ZG: ब्ले'र्ज्जूब'र्ज्जूब'र्ज्जुब'र्ज्जु'र्ज्य'र्

<sup>51</sup> MT, ZG: ब्दाष्ट्रिदासेस्रसाया के बिवा प्रसंस्था

<sup>52</sup> MT, ZG: भवा वाषश्यस्य सु उदः र्क्के व दुशः देश्

<sup>53</sup> MT: ฮัุ่พารุ่ายู่พาณาตุปิสาสานผมฟา ครารพาพิมพาณาฐามีานผมฟา ZG: ครารพาพิมพาณาตุสรา**มีา** 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>56</sup> MT, ZG: ब्लें 'रज्य' ५ ग्री अ' ज्यु अ' ५ ग्री 'र् अ' ५ रू

吾心所思其俊俏

I found this to be gorgeous.

म्नु ने भी त्यव त्य ने त्य प्र भीवा

如是答复彼歌矣

This is the response to the song.

5

问

Question:

ब्दःसर्वे : भैं कुव : कः श्वः वाशुस्र विदा<sup>58</sup>

释舅之三头饰兮

Please tell of maternal uncle's three head ornaments.

ञ्च-वाह्यसःर्येतेःश्रेट-दे-द-वाङेवाःर्वेद्।<sup>59</sup>

此时释其各个名

Please name them one by one.

श्चि.रेज.वीर.पूर्वा.रेट.व्रेज.य.श्रेरी

歌徐陈之莫匆促

Please sing the song slowly, there is no hurry.

এবা

答

Answer:

बट.भर्म्.मृ.मृ.व.क.4या.चशुअ.ट्री<sup>®</sup>

舅之三种头饰兮

Maternal uncle's three head ornaments are as follows:

ऋ'र्से'गिट्टेट'स्ट्रिव'ग्डिग'रेट्रा<sup>61</sup>

一者狐皮之帽也

The fox fur hat is the first one.

<sup>57</sup> MT, ZG: व्रदार्था सेंश्रसाया प्रवासी प्राप्त कार्या

<sup>58</sup> MT, ZG: ब्रद्भार्यो भी क्रुव क श्वरण शुअ र्वे द्

<sup>59</sup> MT, ZG: ड्रू'वाशुअ'र्धेने'श्रेट'ने'न्'वाङेवार्झेन्

<sup>60</sup> MT, ZG: व्रदः अर्वे' भै कुव क क्या वाश्यादी

<sup>61</sup> MT, ZG: क्ष'र्अ'निहर्नेट'कुव'निडेन्'रेट्|

र्षे राक्षेत्र से से कुत पादिषा से पादि

二者锦缎镶边也

The brocade [the hat's outer fabric] is the second one.

ब्र्रीय सुर सेया सुन कुव वार्य सम्म

三者赤色飘带也

The tassels [at the back of the hat] is the third one.

ब्दःसर्वे : भै: क्रुवः कः क्रुयः वशुसः सेदा<sup>64</sup>

舅头饰三者如是

These are maternal uncle's three head ornaments.

म्नु ने भी त्यव त्य ने त्यन धीवा

如是答复彼歌矣

This is the response to the song.

5

问

Question:

ब्दःभ्ले:षे:कुव:ळ:क्य:पशुअ:र्वेद्।<sup>65</sup>

释舅之三颈饰兮

Please narrate maternal uncle's three neck ornaments.

श्च.वोश्चंश.स्युंद्र.श्चट.ट्र.ट्.वोङ्गवोस्ट्रील

此时释其各个名

Please name them one by one.

এবা

答

Answer:

ब्दःङ्गे<sup>,</sup>भै,मैुव्यःकःक्र्यःचशुक्रःदी<sup>67</sup>

舅之三种颈饰兮

Maternal uncle's three neck ornaments are as follows:

<sup>62</sup> MT, ZG: वेंबाकेव के के के का की वार्व की वार की वार्व की वार की वार्व की वार्व की वार की वार की वार की वार

<sup>63</sup> MT, ZG: ब्रॅंब्य सुद्र सैवा सुद् कुर्व वासुम्र देना

<sup>64</sup> MT, ZG: ब्रद्भार्या भी कुत क क्या पशुरा देना

<sup>65</sup> MT, ZG: ब्दाक्षेणीकुवाळाक्रमाणुआर्विद्

<sup>66</sup> MT, ZG: ध्रु'वाशुअ'र्भेते'श्रीद'दे'र्'वाङेवा'र्वेदा

<sup>67</sup> MT, ZG: ब्रदः श्ले भे कुव क क्या व शुअ है।

बर्षाःअदेःचातुःक्कुवःचाञ्चेषाःसेऽ।ॐ

一者嘎乌铜盒也

The copper amulet box is the first one.

पःर्श्वतःस्रेटःपःक्कुवःष्विशःरेट्रा<sup>69</sup>

二者象牙佛珠也

The ivory rosary is the second one.

न्नु-अदे-शुद-घवा-कुव-वाशुअ-रे*द्रा*<sup>70</sup>

三者喇嘛护身绳

The protective cord blessed by the lama is the third one.

ब्दः ङ्गेः भैः कुवः कः क्रुयः ग्रुयः भैवा<sup>71</sup>

舅颈饰三者如是

These are maternal uncle's three neck ornaments.

3

问

Question:

बट.चाञ्चचाराःग्री:मुवःकःक्यःचाशुस्रःर्वेट्।<sup>72</sup>

释舅之三服饰兮

Please tell of maternal uncle's three body ornaments.

ञ्च-वाशुक्ष-र्यत्वे-क्षेट-दे-द-वाक्ववाःर्वेद्रा73

此时释其各个名

Please name them one by one.

এবা

答

Answer:

बदःमञ्जूषायःग्रीःकुवःकःक्रयःमशुक्षःदे।<sup>74</sup>

舅身之三服饰兮

Maternal uncle's three body ornaments are as follows:

<sup>®</sup> MT, ZG: ৰ্লহম্বামনী বানু ক্লুব বাইবা ইন্

<sup>69</sup> MT, ZG: च र्सेवै खेद च कुव पृष्ठि अ रेप

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>70</sup> MT, ZG: न्नु'अदे'ख्रुद'वन'कुत'न्धुअ'रेंद्रा

<sup>71</sup> MT, ZG: व्रदः श्ले भे कुद क द्वरा ग्रुस भे त्

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>72</sup> MT, ZG: व्दःगञ्जन्यःगुःकुदःकःद्रथःगशुथःर्वेतृ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>73</sup> MT, ZG: ध्रु'वाशुअ'र्भेतै'श्रीद'ने'न्'विकीपार्नेन्

<sup>74</sup> MT, ZG: ब्रदःगञ्जवाषाग्चीःकुवःकः इसःगशुसः दी

ध्वाक्तेव:द्युत्प:सु:कुव:वाक्वा:रेट्रा<sup>75</sup>

一者上等氆氇袍

The fine woolen clothes are the first one.

र्षेषःळेवःरेःर्भेःक्वुवःगद्गेषःरेप्

二者亮纹绸绮衣

The gorgeous brocade [which serves as trim for the collar and cuffs] is the second one.

क्.रायासिवायाताक्रीयावाश्वयार्र्

三者水獺皮镶边

The otter pelts [which serve as a trim for the hem] are the third one.

बट्र सुष्य ग्री कुव : क : क्या पश्चिय : भीवा <sup>78</sup>

舅身三服饰如是

These are maternal uncle's three body ornaments.

51

问

Question:

बट.भ्रेट.तद्र.मैव.क.क्ष्य.चश्च्रास्ट्री

释舅腰佩三器兮

Please tell of maternal uncle's three waist ornaments.

श्च-वाशुक्ष-र्यते और ने न विवासिना®

此时释其各个名

Please name them one by one.

श्चु-५०:चुर्म्जा-५८:चेल:वःग्रेन्।

歌徐陈之莫匆促

Please sing the song slowly, there is no hurry.

<sup>75</sup> MT, ZG: ध्रुषा केवा शुल्या सुन्तु वा विष्या से प्

<sup>76</sup> MT, ZG: वेंब केंद्र रे अं कुंद पाहिषर रेंद्रा

<sup>77</sup> MT, ZG: कु:श्रुअ:श्रुवाशायाः कुवःवाशुअ:रेन्।

<sup>78</sup> MT, ZG: व्दासुषाग्ची मुदाक क्रामासुमाधिवा

<sup>79</sup> MT, ZG: व्हा भ्रीन्यवे कुव क क्या वाशु अर्थिन

<sup>80</sup> MT, ZG: भ्रु'वाशुअ'र्धते'सेट'ने'न्'वर्डव'र्नेन्।

এবা

答

Answer:

ब्दःभ्रेदःपदेःकुवःकःक्रुयःगशुक्रःदे।<sup>81</sup>

舅腰所佩三器兮

Maternal uncle's three waist ornaments are as follows:

८५७ ची:क्याः सामुवः याचेयाः से ८१<sup>82</sup>

一者银制腰带也

The silver belt is the first one.

चु:रुते:र्ब्सु:ग्री:कुव:प्रिश:रेप्रा<sup>83</sup>

二者珊瑚饰刀也

The knife inlaid with coral is the second one.

ब्रे'क'र्म्ग्रुन्'तुर'कुव'पशुब्र'रे८|<sup>84</sup>

三者是为火镰也

The flint is the third one.

(ब्दःभ्रेदःचतःकुतःकःक्रुयःगशुर्यःधेत्रा<sup>85</sup>

舅腰佩三器如是

There are maternal uncle's three waist ornaments.

51

问

Ouestion:

ब्दःम्दःषीःमुब्दःकः द्वयः पशुयः विदा<sup>86</sup>

释舅足穿三物兮

Please tell of maternal uncle's three foot ornaments.

ञ्चः वाशुक्रः र्वेते कीटः दे 'दः वाङिवाः विदा<sup>87</sup>

此时释其各个名

Please name them one by one.

<sup>81</sup> MT, ZG: व्राक्षेत्रप्तिः क्वा वा का विकास विकास

<sup>82</sup> MT: **५५.५ कुँ। कव अकुत विश्व रेन्।** ZG: श्लें स्वाय अवस्य श्लुकुत विश्व सेन्।

<sup>83</sup> MT, ZG: चु:रुवै:र्क्क्ष:चैं:कुव:पहिष्य:रेन्।

<sup>4</sup> MT, ZG: बें क र्ज्जे चुर कुव पशुब रे द्

<sup>85</sup> MT, ZG: ब्रद्भेन्यते कुत क क्या ग्रुस भेता

MT, ZG: ब्र-नि: नै: कृत्क क्रां मुख्या क्रिया क्रिय

(48) 答

Answer:

ब्दःन्दःचीःकुवःकःक्यःपाशुकःदो<sup>88</sup> 舅足所穿三物兮

Maternal uncle's three foot ornaments are as follows:

The leather vamp is the first one.

ध्रुण'णे'-५णे'ल'णेर्ने-'णुल'णेर्ने-५।% 二者氆氌靴筒也

The woolen upper part of the boot is the second one.

The cattle-hide boot strap is the third one.

ब्दःग्नःच्चेकुवःकःञ्चःपाशुकाःभेव।<sup>92</sup> 舅足穿三物如是

These are maternal uncle's three foot ornaments.

5

Question:

**ず**てぬヾゼ゙ロむている。 赤马一百零八匹

Among the 108 reddish-brown horses,

Where is your tsen horse?2

<sup>💀</sup> MT, ZG: ब्र-मिट वी क्वित क द्रथा वाशुश्रादी

<sup>89</sup> MT, ZG: र्नें डें खें वा राक्क वा विवार रेना

<sup>90</sup> MT, ZG: ध्रुवा वी न्त्रील वार्ति क्षुव वार्विश सेना

<sup>91</sup> MT:  $\hat{\mathbf{g}}$ ન  $\hat{\mathbf{g}$ ન  $\hat{\mathbf{g}}$ 

<sup>92</sup> MT, ZG: व्रदाम्दावी कुत क श्रूप्या शुक्रा भेता

 ディッキ・ディッカーで、ローラック
 白马一百零八匹

 Among the 108 white horses,
 白马一百零八匹

Where is your mount?

青马一百零八匹

Among the 108 bluish horses,

南午度子遊「四四青河、近午」<sup>98</sup> 舅汝之馱马何处

Where is your pack horse?

賈子叫哥不奇可子不哥叫口副子 歌徐陈之莫匆促

Please sing the song slowly, there is no hurry.

(시리) 答

Answer:

Among the 108 reddish-brown horses,

つ動「与でも動」であれる。 勿言一百零八也

Laying these numbers aside,

ब्रद्भः दुसर प्रते हुं पुरुष प्रिपाणि 如红铜之赤马兮

The horse which is as red as copper,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>95</sup> MT: ॸॖॱ[ॺॸॱॺऻऄॺ]ॱॺॊॱय़ॸॱॺॱॺ] ZG: **ॸॖॱॸ॒ॴॸॱऄ॔ॱॺक़ॗॱॸ॔ॱॱॺक़ॗॸॱऄ॔ॸऻ** 

<sup>%</sup> MT: 여ና 句 සිට බ ද ' ගු ද ' ගු ද ' වූ ද ' ZG: **여ና ලිද ලිද ලි සිට බ ද ' ගු ද '** ගු ද ' ගු ද '

<sup>97</sup> MT: मृष्यः गुरुवाची श्चर साव। ZG: मृ**ष्ट्रेव में चक्कु प्रः चक्कु र र्षेप्**र

 $<sup>^{99}</sup>$  MT:  $\vec{r}_{1}^{1}$  $\vec{r}_{2}^{1}$  $\vec{r}_{3}^{1}$  $\vec{$ 

<sup>100</sup> ZG: नकु'न्द'नकुन्'डेब'स'गृनस'धर्|

<sup>101</sup> MT: क्रुवा र्विमः यावा त्यहँस्राया प्रविक्तः वार्कवा र्योत्। ZG: **बदयः वृदः प्रसः प्रसः पर्वः क्रवा र्या**न्

ब्दःदवै:वर्ष्वःमु:दे:सु:र्<u>ष</u>ेद्रा<sup>102</sup> 舅吾之赞马是也 Is my tsen horse. **इ**'५ग्गर'र्थे'चकु'५८'चकु५'र्थे५।¹03 白马一百零八匹 Among the 108 white horses, नकु'८८'नकु८'छेष'अ'ग्१अ'५२|<sup>104</sup> 勿言一百零八也 Laying these numbers aside, 5ूट भूर प्राराचित्र मार्च विष्य प्राप्त । <sup>105</sup> 若白螺之白马兮 The horse which is as white as a conch shell, वटर्वःकैनरामुःदेःसुर्वेद् 舅吾之乘马是也 Is my mount. हर्षेव भें पकु प्राप्त विश्व भें प्राप्त विश्व कि स्थित। <sup>107</sup> 青马一百零八匹 Among the 108 bluish horses, ন্ধ্র-দেশ্রন্থ-উপ্রেশ্বান্থ-নেশ্র-১৯ 勿言一百零八也 Laying these numbers aside, वाधुःभ्रूरःश्रृं नदेःम् वर्षवार्धेन्।109 若松石之青马兮

The horse which is as blue as turquoise,

Is my pack horse.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>102</sup> MT: बदःषी'नर्रुव'ङ्ग'दे'व'ञ्चदः। ZG: **बद'दवै'नर्रुव'ङ्ग'दे'रु'र्भेद्**।

 $<sup>^{103}</sup>$  MT:  $\mathbf{f}$   $\mathbf{f}$   $\mathbf{g}$   $\mathbf$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>104</sup> ZG: नकु'न्द'नकुन्'ङेश'अ'वानुअ'धर्

<sup>105</sup> MT: क्रुवा वींग्रायावा वर्हेंग्राया वर्हेंग्राया वर्हेंग्राया वर्हेंग्राया प्रतास वर्षे का प्रतास वर्षे क

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>106</sup> MT: ब्र<sup>-</sup> विन्याह ने विज्ञाह ने विज्

<sup>107</sup> MT: 青[따드'可융미'गे] খ্ল'드'ঝ'ব] 青'환ਕ'ਪੰ' ਸਜ਼ੂ-'ਚ-'ਸ਼ਜ਼ੂ-'ਘੱਤ| ZG: **青'환ਕ'ਪੰ' ਸਜ਼ੂ-'ਚ-'ਸ਼ਜ਼ੂ-'ਘੱਤ**|

<sup>108</sup> ZG: नकु'न्द्रनकुन्'रेश'अ'गृनअ'धर्

<sup>109</sup> MT: क्रुवा र्वोक्षा त्यावा तर्हे अका प्राप्ते हुं वाहिवा र्थित् | ZG: वाधु खून र क्रूर वाहिवा र्थित् |

<sup>110</sup> MT: 여도 히 [따따 중 국 ] 정도 ] ZG: 여도 도 리 [따따 중 국 ] 중 [ 전 ]

म्नु-दे-धै-यव-य-दे-वर्-धैवा

如是答复彼歌矣

This is the response to the song.

51

问

Question:

取鞍干架或木钉

Was your saddle taken from the rack or from the peg?

य्रपःग्रदःव्यान्न्द्रयःवः सुरःवयः न्नुद्या<sup>112</sup>

取辔于架或木钉

Was your bridle taken from the rack or from the peg

取鞭干架或木钉

Was your horsewhip taken the rack or from the peg?

त्तुः ५०°र्से व्यंदर्शः ५८°हेरु व व्यंदि।

有歌相继徐徐咏

Sing it slowly, and more songs will follow.

এব

答

Answer:

> 3.< 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3 < 3

取鞍干架非木钉

The saddle was taken from the rack, not from the peg.

取辔于钉非木架

The bridle was taken from the peg, not from the rack.

<sup>111</sup> MT, ZG: ञ्च-वान्द-विश्वान्न-विश्व-विश

<sup>112</sup> MT, ZG: श्रन'ग्नुद'व्य'त्नुद्रय'व्'सुद'व्य'त्नुद्रय|

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>114</sup> MT, ZG: ឡ'ਖुर'वृष'अ'त्तुद्रष'वृद्दि'वृष'त्तुद्द्षा

<sup>115</sup> MT, ZG: श्रनःजाद्दःवयास्त्रःस्तरासुरःवयास्तरया

**५**:ञ्चण:सुर:वर्ष:नुरूष:वै:रे८।<sup>116</sup>

The horsewhip was taken from the peg.

त्तुं ने भी त्यव त्य ने त्य भी वा

This is the response to the song.

取马鞭于木钉矣

如是答复彼歌矣

3

Ouestion:

Was your saddle set from the front or from the side?

ब्रन:बर्:गोर:चक्कैन:व्:ब्रर:व्यानक्कैन।

Was your bridle set from the front or from the side?

इ.क्षिया.याश्वेत्रा.याच.जाच.ख्य.सूट्री<sup>118</sup>

Please tell how to hold a horsewhip.3

问

鞍正置或侧置耶

辔正戴或侧戴耶

马鞭如何持之耶

এবা

Answer:

श्च.घर.ग्रीर.षा.चक्रीत.वीर.वेष.चक्रीत $|_{150}$ 

The saddle was set from the side, not from the front.

ब्रियः बुरः वृषः स्रायक्कीयः धरः ग्रीरः चक्कीय $|_{151}$ 

The bridle was set from the front, not from the side.

鞍侧置也非正置

答

辔正戴也非侧戴

<sup>116</sup> MT, ZG: **हृ'ञ्जुण'सुर'व्यान्नुरयावी'रे**र्ना

<sup>117</sup> MT, ZG: क्षु' वद्'गीर' वक्कुव' व्'बुर' वश' वक्कुव

<sup>118</sup> MT, ZG: अन'बर्'गैर'नकुन'व'बुर'व्रथ'नकुन्

<sup>119</sup> MT, ZG: **ह** ख़ुन नशुस्र नव सेव रहें स्ट्री

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>120</sup> MT, ZG: क्षु' व्रद'गीर' अ' नक्कुन' बुर' व्रथ' नक्कुन

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>121</sup> MT, ZG: སྡབ་శུར་ནས་མ་བརྒྱབ་ཐད་শীར་བརྒྱབ།

५.त्रेच्या.चार्थेश.चांच.जच.जच.ज.चंट्या

马鞭持干手中矣

A horsewhip should be held in the hand.

51

问

Question:

यन्। नार्षेत्र : प्रशः स्वानः तः नज्ञु रः नु सः ने स्वा १२३

时左手牵缰绳兮

Holding the rein with your left hand [while mounting the horse],

(ब्रटाप्ट्रिट्-सेस्रस्यः सः स्वेग्-प्रसम्स्या<sup>124</sup>

舅汝心中作何想

What did you think of it?

म्पार्वेव प्रथा विषय क्षेत्र प्रथ्वेत प्रथा स्थान

时左足踩马镫兮

Stepping into the stirrups with your left foot [while mounting the horse],

(ac.โฏิट.ชุภพ.ส.ธ.ยู่ส.ปราชทา

舅汝心中作何想

What did you think of it?

ञ्च-भु-बेच-र्व्ववा-वः-चर्चिट्वः-दुवः-देर|<sup>127</sup>

时腿跨上软鞍兮

Sitting in the well-decorated saddle,

ଵ୵ୢୖ୲ଌୢୗୣୣୣ<del>୵ୖ୶</del>୶୶୴୷ୄ୫ୖଵୣ୕ୣ୴୕୕୳୶୶୶ୣ୲<sup>128</sup>

舅汝心中作何想

What did you think of it?

ब्रिन् सुव रेट सं तर्वे र सव रेवें व

尔作答之莫迟误

Please answer my questions without further ado.

<sup>122</sup> MT, ZG: **५'ञ्जन्य'न्युअ'न्न 'अन्य'ः ज्ञु**द्य

<sup>123</sup> MT, ZG: भवा वर्षेत्र भशाश्चन भाषा वर्ते र

<sup>124</sup> MT, ZG: ครา ติราสมสานา ซิาลิตา รถมสา

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>126</sup> MT, ZG: व्राष्ट्रीत्र बेंब्रबर वर्षे विवास्त्र अस्त

<sup>127</sup> MT, ZG: क्षु'स्'रेन र्वेन त्यानश्चित्र पुरा देन

<sup>128</sup> MT, ZG: คราติราจิมพาพาชาติๆ ากผมพ

(4) 答

Answer:

<u>देशायवाविषाकुषाकुव</u> 应答所问者如是

To give an answer to that,

लवा वर्षित प्रमास्त्र व राज्य प्रमास्त्र व राज्य मिट 手奉缰绳兮

Holding the reins with my left hand,

I found the horse to be healthy.

म्परान्य्रितः प्रशास्त्रितः च्यान्यः च्यान्यः 时左足踩马镫兮

Stepping into stirrups with my left foot,

劉·贺·ਐ국·[Ā句·ঝ·5·ऑ·日和禹和]<sup>132</sup> 思马鞍之精美矣

I found the well-decorated saddle to be marvelous.

到·夏·孙·尔克可·叫·可到尔尔·克尔·克尔]133 时腿跨上软鞍兮

Sitting in the well-decorated saddle,

I found the horse's gait to be wonderful.

<sup>129</sup> MT, ZG: अवा वर्षेत्र अस्य ख्राचा वा विकार है रा

<sup>130</sup> MT, ZG: รู้ 'รุ่าตาลาสราสังสผผม

<sup>131</sup> MT, ZG: म्दान्येव प्राप्त केव प्रमुव पुरा देश

<sup>132</sup> MT, ZG: क्षु'क्षु'रोन'विवा'स'न्'र्से'नशस्त्रा

<sup>133</sup> MT, ZG: ब्लास्यायेन विवास प्राप्त विवास प्राप्त विवास प्राप्त विवास विवास

[河] Question:

श्च-ध्र-येन-र्विवा-य-नश्चेट्य-दुय-देर।135

骑坐马鞍之上兮

Sitting in the well-decorated saddle,

程句·何·영·덕·영·何·口程啊<sup>136</sup> 前方所见者何耶

Looking ahead, what did you see?

Looking back, what did you see?

पप्रिंत प्राप्त के प्

Looking left, what did you see?

Looking right, what did you see?

賈子叫哥不奇可子不哥叫可認了 歌徐陈之莫匆促

Please sing the song slowly, there is no hurry.

(4) [ 答

Answer:

新選ぶつ「行句」、ペンロジースペンラスペーラス 新坐马鞍之上兮 Sitting in the well-decorated saddle,

<sup>135</sup> MT, ZG: ब्लाक्षु खेन विवास नक्षेट्य दुय देन

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>136</sup> MT, ZG: ម្ត**ុត ណៈ**ឌូ ក ទ ិ ណ កឌ្ពុស

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>137</sup> MT, ZG: ધું ખાસુ ન કે ભા નસૂષ

<sup>138</sup> MT, ZG: वर्षेव लाभू नाई लानसूत्रा

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>139</sup> MT, ZG: वाषरायाञ्चानाकीयानम्रा

<sup>140</sup> MT, ZG: क्षु'क्षु'बेन'विंवा'ल'नश्चैदबर्'तुबर्'देर्

ह्व.टु.के.टा.अर्वे.ज.टकेश्राम

前方所见马头也

Looking ahead to see the horse's head,

5-दे-अर्षे त्यदः अर्थे त्-प्रथ्या $^{142}$ 

其马头首高昂矣

I found the horse's raised head to be spirited.

 $\hat{R}_{0}$ .ज.के.च.च $\hat{=}$ च $\omega$ ज.ज.च $\hat{=}$ ज $\omega$  $\omega$  $\omega$  $\omega$ 

后方所见马身兮

Looking back to see the horse's body,

其马尾胯健硕矣

I found the horse's rump to be muscular.

左右所见马蹄兮

Looking right and left,

**इ.**ट्रे.ब्र्यातालयाच्याच्याच्या

思其马步优雅矣

I found the horse's gait to be graceful.

म्नु ने भी त्यव त्य ने त्य ने भी वा

如是答复彼歌矣

This is the response to the song.

51

口

Question:

ॸॱॖॖॿॖॴॱवॱॴॱॶॹॗॴॱवेॱऒॺऻ<sup>147</sup>

马儿驰向何处耶

Where do horses gallop?

<sup>141</sup> MT, ZG: ह्व र र सुव र र स्वाप्त स्व

<sup>142</sup> MT, ZG: รู เรา เมล์ เฉษาะ เมล์ เลา เลม เมล์

<sup>143</sup> MT, ZG: धुै'ःष'ः सु'ः च वाञ्चवाष'ःष'ः च सूषा

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>144</sup> MT, ZG: **ឝ'दे'ঝहुज्'**म्नून'ঋज्'র নথ্যথা

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>145</sup> MT: 미씨적'ঝ'ନ୍ଟ'བ'卅ང'ঝ'བལгৢ和| ZG: **미씨적'和'བལྡན'ནན'བ་ཁོན'ঝ'བལ়ুན**|

<sup>147</sup> MT, ZG: मृकुणावाणानुकूणावाणीन

अन्तः तसेवः वः गः रुः तसेवः वैः भेव। 148

箭儿射向何处耶

Where do arrows fly?

म्नु येव व पा रु येव व ये येव।

花儿咏向何处耶

Whither do resonating songs float?

म्नु-दयःसुरःर्वेषःदरःहोयःदाः येदा

歌徐陈之莫匆促

Please sing the song slowly, there is no hurry.

এবা

答

Answer:

<u> २.कै.व.व.व.ल</u>म्.श्रु.घट.ज.कै.व<sub>120</sub>

马儿驰向大草原

Horses gallop across the great pasture,4

<sup>क्ष</sup>र-र्बे प्रकृकु:रेख:र्षेर्।⁵¹⁵

见赛马于彼处矣

Where there are performances.

त्रर्वात्रयात्रेत्र वितः स्वात्रे स्वात्र स्वा वित्र स्वा वित्र स्वा वित्र स्वा वित्र स्वा वित्र स्वा वित्र स्

箭儿射向密林兮

Arrows fly into the forest,

तकतःकुःतद्युदःकुःदेःवःर्भेदा<sub>153</sub>

见食饮于彼处矣

Where there are food and drink.

त्तुः त्वेतः व प्रयाप्यः प्रदे : स्टः त्तुः त्वेत्रा <sup>154</sup>

花儿咏于心中兮

Songs strike chords in our hearts,

 <sup>148</sup> MT, ZG: अन्तः त्येवः वः वाः तः त्येवः वैः भेवा
 149 MT, ZG: श्रुः त्येवः वः वाः तः त्येवः वः वेः भेवा

<sup>151</sup> MT, ZG: भून श्रें नभू कु ने व र्षेन्

<sup>153</sup> MT: बर्कु'त्रवुर्-कुं'ने'व'र्भेन्। ZG: **तकतःकु'त्रवुर-कुं'ने'व'र्भेन्**।

<sup>154</sup> MT, ZG: ह्यु'भेव'व'न्यश्रमधे'स्ट'ह्यु'भेवा

र्षे कुनकु ने न भें न

见深意于彼处矣

Where pleasant sounds and deep meanings are to be found.

म्नु-दे-धी-यव-य-दे-तद्-धीवा

如是答复彼歌矣

This is the response to the song.

<sup>155</sup> MT, ZG: र्वे कुनुव कुने व र्षेन्

问

ळ'ह्या Tsalu 迎亲辞

5

Question:

ळ''ৠ्य'र्भुवाबा'भ्यावबार्वेट:नुबानेर।

时甥从家而来兮

When the nephew [the groom/you] came all the way here [to the bride's house] from your home,

पगुर'पते'त्रु'रपष'ङे'वेष'रेऽ|<sup>157</sup>

虔敬之上师孰耶

To which lama lineage did you pay your respects?

पर्हेन्'परी'न्या'शु'रु'विषा'रेन्।<sup>158</sup>

礼赞之战神孰耶

To which war god did you offer praise?

र्वेग्रयः पर्वः अर्ळेवः शुदः के विगः रेद्याः १

佩戴之武器何耶

Which weapon did you bring with you?

त्तुः न्यःच्रःर्वेषः न्यःचेयः न्यः

歌徐陈之莫匆促

Please sing the song slowly, there is no hurry.

এবা

答

Answer:

ळ्.लेल.ह्र्येबाब.लेल.चेब.च्ट्रंट.टेब.ट्रंटी

时甥从家而来兮

On the nephew's [my] way here from home,

<sup>156</sup> MT, ZG: **ढं'ਘुल'र्द्वेग्नल'सुल'व्हल'र्देर**'द्देश

<sup>157</sup> MT, ZG: नगुरःनवे न्नुःरनशः के विवारेता

<sup>158</sup> MT, ZG: नर्श्वेदःधवःद्वाःश्वःकेविवाःदेत्

<sup>159</sup> MT, ZG: र्वेज्ञ अप्यति अर्केत सुर है विज् रेत्।

<sup>160</sup> MT, ZG: **ढ'भुवार्धुवाराभुवा दरार्देट दुरार्दे**र

नग्र-वित्नु:स्वर्गःच्व्र-कु:बा<sup>161</sup>

言虔敬之上师者

Speaking of the lama lineage to whom I paid my respects,

षट्यः कुषः पर्वे अः खेवः प्रग्नरः पश्चरः र्षेत्रा 162

佛祖释迦摩尼矣

It is the exalted one, the Buddha.

नर्के्र-पते-न्यान्धःनव्य-क्रुना<sup>163</sup>

言礼赞之战神兮

Speaking of the war deity to whom I offered praise,

. भु.व. ची. ते. वाहुत : पङ्गेर : पङ्गर : भी : 164

礼赞故乡山神矣

It is the mountain deity of the homeland.

র্প্রবাধ্যমের মর্কুর শ্বুদ দর্মন ক্রুবা<sup>165</sup>

言佩戴之武器兮

Speaking of the amulet weapon I brought with me,

अर्केत में अवाक् में वें विवाय पश्र प्रिंपी 166

佩戴五种武器矣

There are five kinds of weapons.<sup>5</sup>

म्नु दे प्याप्यवाया दे प्य प्याप्य

如是答复彼歌矣

This is the response to the song.

问

Question:

क्र.लीज.स्रीचाबालीजाच्या.प्रंत.स्यान्त्री १५८

时甥从家而来兮

On your way here from your home,

MT, ZG: चगुरःचवैःन्नुःस्वशःचन्न्र्नुःबु

MT, ZG: बदबाक्कुबानर्रेअाध्वानग्रारं नधूनार्थेत्।

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>163</sup> MT, ZG: वर्ष्ट्रेन् पते 'न्ज 'कु' वन्निन्' कु' वा <sup>164</sup> MT: रै'भै'रै' वावव 'वर्ष्ट्रेन् वाव्यन 'भेंना ZG: **ખुঝ' ग्रुै'रै' वावव 'वर्ष्ट्रेन् 'वर्ष्ट्र**' भेंना

 <sup>165</sup> MT, ZG: ấ̄ ਗ੍ਰਕਾਮਕੇ अळॅत खुराचमृत् कु त्

 166
 MT, ZG: अळॅत जें प्याप्स कें कें ज्ञाप चम्रूत फेंत्।

<sup>167</sup> MT, ZG: **क्र'भुल'र्धुवारा'भुल'वरा'र्वेट'र्नुरा'र्ने**रा

विश्वःस्व पक्कितः वश्वः स्ट्रा देशः देश

时汝行于小山径

When you were trekking along the narrow mountain path,

有泽神于垭口也

The za spirit was at the mountain pass.6

ष्ट्रिन्'स'र्भूषा'रु'ःसूर'र्वेद'वे'धेवा<sup>170</sup>

汝行何以无怖畏

How did you advance without fear?

तवावाःसवःचक्कुनःवशःर्वेटःनुशःनेन।

时行于峡谷之路

When you were trudging along the narrow gorge path,

त्याया यो । यः व : पर्व : विया श्रू र । 172

有赞神于谷口也

The tsen spirit was at the gorge pass.7

汝行何以无怖畏

How did you advance without fear?

वरःस्व पक्कु न वशर्वेदः दुशः ने र । <sup>174</sup>

时行于平原之路

When you were travelling through the plains,

घर-मी-[य-व-घेतु-विषाः श्रूर-]175

有忒神于平原也

The *teu* spirit was on the plains.<sup>8</sup>

ब्रिन्यः भ्रुषा के सूर तेंद्र वै धेव। 176

汝行何以无怖畏

How did you advance without fear?

<sup>168</sup> MT, ZG: विश्वास्त्र नक्कुन तशार्वेद नुशाने स्

<sup>169</sup> MT, ZG: विश्वाग्री विश्वापा वार्य विवास्त्र वा

 $<sup>^{170}</sup>$  MT: **ફ્રેન્સ, મુનાન્ક મ્ફ્રન વેંદ ને ખેતા** ZG: ફ્રિન્સ, મુનાનાનું વેંદ ને ખેતા

<sup>171</sup> MT, ZG: विषय स्वापास्य मक्किन विषय स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्व स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्व स्वापत स्व

<sup>172</sup> MT, ZG: त्रवावाची वित्र नर्स्त विवासूरा

<sup>174</sup> MT, ZG: ब्रदास्वामक्कुनावयार्वेदानुयानेस्

<sup>175</sup> MT, ZG: बद्या । विषय वेतु विवासूदा

 $<sup>^{176}</sup>$  MT: **ફિન્સ: મુન્ન-ઉન્ફર-વેન્ડને: ખેતા** ZG: ફિન્સ: મુન્ન-વ-સ-વેન્ડને: ખેતા

(48) 答

Answer:

[वेष:ध्व:पक्कप्तंवर:पुष:देर]177 时行于小山径兮

Trekking along the narrow mountain path,

विषाग्री विषाण्या विषाण्या विषाण्या चिषाण्या चि

I wore the amulet to protect me from the *za* spirit.

८.भ.भैग.रे.कैर.पूर.पूर.वूर.पूरी.भीवी<sub>128</sub> 如**叶**吾行无怖畏

In such way, I advanced without fear.

त्यायाः भव्यायाः भविन्याः भवि

Trudging along the narrow gorge path,

त्रणणाणी[पाव,पञ्च,श्रद्भर्भ्या]181 戴护符御赞神也

I wore the amulet to protect me from the *tsen* spirit.

 エ'ลา ลูก' ริ 'ยูร 'ดัร สิ 'พิส] <sup>182</sup>
 如此吾行无怖畏

In such way, I advanced without fear.

Travelling through the plains,

I chanted the Tara Mantra.

ग्ग MT, ZG: विश्वःध्वःचक्कुनःवशःर्वेदःनुशःनेन

<sup>178</sup> MT, ZG: विश्व ग्री विश्व श्वापा विश्व विष्य विश्व विष्य विश्व विश्य

 $<sup>^{179}</sup>$  MT: **દ**'અ'સુવા'**ને'**ભુ**ર''તેંદ' તે'ખેતા** ZG: દ'અ'સુવા'ને'સ્તેંદ' તે'ખેતા

<sup>180</sup> MT, ZG: वजाजाध्वामकुद्दान्वयार्देदानुवादेन

<sup>181</sup> MT, ZG: त्याया यी वि व नर्जन श्रूदः ईयाया

 $<sup>^{182}</sup>$  MT: **દ'અ'મુના'ને'મુન્દ'ર્વેદ'ને'ખેના** ZG: દ'અ'મુના'ને'સુંવેદ'ને'ખેના

<sup>183</sup> MT, ZG: ब्रदःध्वःचक्कुनःवशःर्वेदःनुशःनेन्।

<sup>184</sup> MT, ZG: विवदः र्ह्वेल अपनित्व वर्षार्वेदः ।

 $\mathsf{L}^{\mathsf{T}}$  અ  $\mathsf{L}^{\mathsf{T}}$  અ  $\mathsf{L}^{\mathsf{T}}$  મું  $\mathsf{L}^{\mathsf{T}}$  એ  $\mathsf{L}^{\mathsf{T}}$ 

如此吾行无怖畏

In such way, I advanced without fear.

51

问

Question:

क्ष्.वट.ची.लेज.ज.चश्चेचब.र्थ.ट्रेन्।186

时甥行至舅乡兮

When you arrived in the maternal uncle's homeland,

平川上中下三处

There are a series of plains: upper, middle, and lower.

लर.घट.घट.च.यह्रवाश.घ्रेवा.ब्रॅट.।<sub>188</sub>

于上川有障碍兮

One challenge lay on the upper plain,

ট্রি-সে:শ্রুবা উ'শ্বু-র্বেন বী'শীবা।३९

汝行何以无畏惧

How did you advance without being scared?

चरः घटः घटः वः तहे वाषः वेवाः श्रूटः । <sup>190</sup>

于中川有障碍兮

Another challenge lay on the middle plain,

ित्र अः भूषा के स्वर तेंद्र वे भीवा <sup>191</sup>

汝行何以无畏惧

How did you advance without being scared?

सरः घटः घटः वः तहे वा सः विवाः श्रूटः । <sup>192</sup>

于下川有障碍兮

The third challenge lay on the lower plain,

<sup>ा</sup>हर MT: **८: ८: अ: अवा ने : वे: प्रेंट: वे: प्रेंव**। ZG: ८: ४: अवा ने: दु: वेंट: वे: प्रेवा

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>186</sup> MT, ZG: **ፚ**'෬ඁ෭<sup>-</sup>ත්'ሤුณ'ณ'෬෯෬෭'෭෭෭

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>187</sup> MT, ZG: व्रदः भरः व्रदः अरः व्रदः प्रदः व्यव्या

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>188</sup> MT, ZG: พҳ་ឧང་ឧང་ན་འইགས་ཤིག་སྡང་།

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>189</sup> MT: **ड्रिन:अ:क्षुना डे:बूर-र्वेट वे:बीवा** ZG: ड्रिन:अ:क्षुनाना दुःर्वेट वे:बीवा

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>190</sup> MT, ZG: བར་ཐང་ཐང་ན་འইགམ་ཤིག་སྡང་།

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>191</sup> MT: **ष्ट्रेन्'अ:भ्रुग'र्ड'क्ट्र-'र्वेन्'वे,'भेव|** ZG: ष्ट्रेन्'अ:भ्रुग'ग'र्ड'र्वेन्टवे भेवा

चित्रः अञ्चनः के स्वरः तेतः वे भीव। 193

汝行何以无畏惧

How did you advance without being scared?

त्तुः द्यः र्वे : र्वे द्यः दः र्वे यः वः ये दा

有歌相继徐徐咏

Sing it slowly, and more songs will follow.

ঝব

答

Answer:

षःविषाः रेटः पक्कुनः वृषः रेटः पुषः नेरा

来路漫漫而至兮

Coming from afar,

พर.घट.घट.य.पहुर्वाश्चाचीया.ब्रैट.। <sup>195</sup>

于上川有障碍也

One challenge lay on the upper plain,

भर.घट.घट.चे ४.६.५.च कैंवे थी<sub>18</sub>

赛马驰骋上川也

I raced the horse there,

इ.इ.चर्क्वेवाय.वय.देज.इ.पर्तैर्ग 122

马迹唯留飞尘也

Leaving a trail of dust.

८.भ्रम्ब.ट्रे.केर.पूर्य.ट्र्य.बु.लु

如此吾行无畏惧

In such way, I advanced without being scared.

चरः घटः घटः वः तहे वाबाः वेवाः श्रेटः। <sup>199</sup>

于中川有障碍兮

Another challenge lay on the middle plain,

 $<sup>^{193}</sup>$  MT: **છ્વેન અ: ક્ષુન 'ર્કે : ક્ષ્રન 'ર્વેન 'ર્વેન' ને 'પેન** ZG: છ્વેન અ: ક્ષ્યુન 'ન ${\mathfrak F}$  'ર્વેન 'વેન)

<sup>194</sup> MT, ZG: बाझवा दैटामक्कु नुवब वेटा हु बाहिया

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>195</sup> MT, ZG: พราสราสราสาสะิจางาติจาาฐรา

<sup>196</sup> MT, ZG: भर बर बर वर त्राह रे पक्ष वर्षा

<sup>197</sup> MT, ZG: इ'रे'चक्कुव्यथ'त्थ'ह्यारे'वधुरा

<sup>198</sup> MT: **૧૩ મુના ને મુન્ય ર્વેદ વે ખેતા** ZG: ૧૩ મુના ને સુર્વેદ વે ખેતા

परः व्रदः व्रवः यद्यः स्टरः त्रप्रद्य $|^{200}$ 

持箭射于中川也

I shot an arrow there,

स्रात्र से त्यप्रस्था वृष्ण त्योव त्या र्थे ज्201

箭矢命中靶子也

Hitting the target.

८.ज.भैव.ट्रे.के.जूब.5.के.जूब.505

如此吾行无畏惧

In such way, I advanced without being scared.

स्रम् स्रम्

于下川有障碍兮

The third challenge lay on the lower plain,

स्र-स्र-स्र-स्र स्त्र स्त्र

吾长啸于下川也

I howled there,

गी'वाशुस्राचन्द्रच'त्रव्य'तुद्'त्य'र्देट'।205

长啸而后前行也

Advancing on my way.

८ त्राञ्चना ने सुर तेंदर ने भीन्। $^{206}$ 

如此吾行无畏惧

In such way, I arrived here without being scared.

51

问

Question:

ર્જા દુિત્ ર્સે ભાવસુવત્ત તુત્ર તે મ $|^{207}$ 

甥汝至舅村口兮

When you arrived at the maternal uncle's [village] gate,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>201</sup> MT, ZG: ผรุต रे 'व्यद्य व्यव्यवित 'व 'व

 $<sup>^{202}</sup>$  MT: **\mathbf{x}^{-} \mathbf{a}^{-} \mathbf{a}^{** 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>203</sup> MT, ZG: མར་ཐང་ཐང་ན་འইགས་ཤིག་སྡང་།

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>204</sup> MT, ZG: མར་ཐང་ཐང་ནས་শী་གསུམ་བདབ།

<sup>205</sup> MT, ZG: พิ เขญมากรุก สุม สูรานารี้รา

 $<sup>^{206}</sup>$  MT: **<a href="mailto:kmailt** 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>207</sup> MT, ZG: क्र'ष्ट्रिन'र्झें स्थानश्चेनसारुसानेन

 $\overline{a} \in (A \times \overline{a} \times A \times \overline{a} \times A \times \overline{a} \times A \times \overline{a} \times \overline{a}$ 

道路上中下三段

There is a street running through the upper, middle, and lower levels.9

พर.बट.बट.व.पह्चब्य.चुबा.ब्रैट.।<sub>509</sub>

于上路有阻拦兮

One obstacle lay in the upper street,

ष्ट्रिन्'स्भूषा'र्के'सूर'र्वेद'वै'भैव|<sup>210</sup>

汝行何以无忧虑

How did you advance without worry?

चरःश्वरःश्वरःवःवहेषाबःविषाःश्वरः।<sup>211</sup>

于中路有阻拦兮

Another obstacle lay in the middle street,

ष्ट्रिन् सःभ्रुषा के स्वर तेंद्र वे प्येव।212

汝行何以无忧虑

How did you advance without worry?

सरःस्टास्टान्यःदहिषासःविषाःश्वरः।<sup>213</sup>

于下路有阻拦兮

The third obstacle lay in the lower street,

चित्रः अञ्जूषा के सूर तेंद्र वे भीवा <sup>214</sup>

汝行何以无忧虑

How did you advance without worry?

এবা

答

Answer:

 $\mathsf{MX.} \overline{\mathsf{MZ.}} \overline{\mathsf{MZ.}} \mathbf{d}. \mathsf{G} \underline{\mathsf{G}}. \mathsf{G} \underline{\mathsf{G}} \mathsf{d}. \mathsf{G} \underline{\mathsf{G}}. \mathsf{G}. \mathsf{G} \underline{\mathsf{G}}. \mathsf{G}. \mathsf{G} \underline{\mathsf{G}}. \mathsf{G}. \mathsf{$ 

干上路有阳拦兮

One obstacle lay in the upper street.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>208</sup> MT, ZG: 링도'ખર'링도'리고'링도'디고'링도'디잉리

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>209</sup> MT, ZG: ঋঽ'য়ৢঽ'য়ৢঽ'য়ৢঽয়ৢঀৢয়য়ঢ়ৢয়য়

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>210</sup> MT: **ब्रिन्'अ' भ्रुषा'के' कृर 'देंद-'वै' भैव**। ZG: ब्रिन्'अ' भ्रुषा'षा'कु 'देंद-'वै' भैवा

<sup>211</sup> MT, ZG: नरःश्रदःश्रदःतः तस्वायः विवास्तरः

 $<sup>^{212}</sup>$  MT: **છેન્-અઃમુના-છેઃમુન્-પર્વેન-वै-ખૈના** ZG: છેન્-અઃમુના-વાન્-પર્વેન-वૈ-ખૈના

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>213</sup> MT, ZG: མར་སྲང་སྡང་ན་འইল্ঝ་ཐ଼ল্' སྡང་།

 $<sup>^{214}</sup>$  MT: **છેન્-અ:** $rac{1}{3}$ ન્ન કે:બૂન-વેંદ-વે:બેન્ના ZG: છેન્-અ: $rac{1}{3}$ ના ના રું વેંદ-વે:બેન્ના

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>215</sup> MT, ZG: พราฐราฐราสาสะิจาณคิจาฐรา

चुैबायाः वायुरः वाबुकाः पङ्गीवाबाः पञ्चरः श्रुरः।<sup>216</sup>

总角稚子阻拦也

A group of young boys barred the path.

८षःषयः र्नेषाःषयः र्नेषाः दीवः वैः धैव।217

吾予之以水果也

To them, I gave snacks and fruit.

८.भ्रम्ब.रे.केर.पूर्य.स्या

如此吾行无忧虑

In such way, I advanced without worry.

चरःश्वरःश्वरःवःवहेवाबःविवाःश्वरः।<sup>219</sup>

于中路有阻拦兮

Another difficulty lay in the middle street.

नुःर्भः विष्यः विश्वयः चर्चेववयः चर्च्यः च्रुटः । 220

及笄少女阻拦也

A group of young girls barred the path.

< अप्ते त्यार्वे अप्याद्यीव विषये वा <sup>221</sup>

吾予之以零钱也

To them, I gave them pocket money.

८.षाञ्चवा.ट्रे.के.पूर्य.पूर्य.च्रे.त्य.

如此吾行无忧虑

In such way, I advanced without worry.

अर.बॅट.बॅट.बे.पह्चोब्य.चुचा.झॅट.l<sub>553</sub>

于下路有阻拦兮

Another difficulty lay in the lower street.

ଷ.ମୂ.ସକ୍ଷୟ.ହ<br/>- ପଞ୍ଜିସ୍ୟ.ପର୍ଜ୍ଗ-ଛିଟ୍ରା $^{554}$ 

妇人老妪阻拦也

Grandmothers barred the path.

<sup>216</sup> MT, ZG: कुैबरमःवानुरःवाधुअःचञ्जेवाबःचञ्चरःधूरः।

<sup>217</sup> MT, ZG: दश अल र्हेज शेल र्हेज चुैव वै भैवा

 $<sup>^{218}</sup>$  MT: **\mathbf{r}: \mathbf{a}: \mathbf{a}:** 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>219</sup> MT, ZG: नरःश्चरःश्चरःतःतःवहेवाशःविवाञ्चरः।

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>220</sup> MT, ZG: नु'र्बे 'वान्-'वाशुअ'नङ्ग्वीवार्यःनश्चन' श्चन्

<sup>221</sup> MT, ZG: ८४ दे न्या वें अप्या चुनि वें भीवा

<sup>222</sup> MT: **८ अ: भूग ने क्रेन के भैता** ZG: ८ अ: भूग ने र केंट वे भेता

<sup>223</sup> MT, ZG: सराध्यराध्यरादानहिन्नसङ्गिनाञ्चरा

<sup>224</sup> MT, ZG: เพาน์ เสมเพาะรานฐิทพานุยุรายูรา

नेते त्यवात्य वार्षर कुः कुः कुः वार्थः

吾予以金色经轮

To them, I offered the golden prayer wheel,

अकि:क्रियाः यश्चित्रः पित्रः वि:से

念诵观音心咒也

Reciting several lines of the Mani Mantra.

८:अ:भ्रुषा:दे:कृर:र्वेट:वै:धेवा227

如此吾行无忧虑

In such way, I advanced without worry.

5|

问

Question:

ર્સં લ<br/> $+ 10^{-1}$  સેં ત્યાનક્ષેત્રયાનું મા  $+ 10^{-228}$ 

甥进舅之家门兮

When you arrived at the maternal uncle's [house] gate,

र्क्षे.वी.सू.चर.सू.च.र.सू.चश्रुमा<sup>229</sup>

门户外内中三层

There are a series of doors: exterior, interior, and the in-between door.

धुःर्स्ने सं व तह्वाषाः विवा श्वर । <sup>230</sup>

于外门有阻碍兮

One challenge lay at the exterior door.

ਭ੍ਰਿੰਤ੍-ਕਾ:भूषा-छै:भूर-र्देट:बै:ਘैव। $^{231}$ 

汝行何以无忧惧

How did you advance without fear?

चरः क्षें क्षें व :पह्चायः विचा ञ्चटः। $^{232}$ 

于中门有阻碍兮

Another challenge lay at the middle door.

<sup>225</sup> MT, ZG: देवे भवा भाग केर की अन्हे की वा

<sup>226</sup> MT, ZG: अहि क्विंग वाशुअपनिर्दे देन

 $<sup>^{227}</sup>$  MT: **દ**'અ'સુવા'**ને'**- **પ્રેન્ટ'ર્વેદ'**વે 'ખેવા' ZG: દ'અ'સુવા'ને' સ્તેર્દ 'વે 'ખેવા'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>228</sup> MT, ZG: **க് අ**ട 'ရိ' နွို 'வ' न ရွိ न வ' รู ଷ' ริ ะ ๅ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>229</sup> MT, ZG: ลั๊าษี๊าลั๊าลฺราล๊ัาฉฺราล๊ัาลฺงูลฺเ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>230</sup> MT, ZG: ਉੱਤੇ ਤੇ ਤੋਂ ਤਾਰਵੈਗਕਾਰੈਗਾਡੂਨਾ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>231</sup> MT: **ब्रिन्'अ'भ्रुन'के'कृर-र्वेद-वै-प्पेत्र|** ZG: ब्रिन्'अ'भ्रुन'न'र्नुर्वेद-वै-प्पेत्र|

<sup>232</sup> MT, ZG: नरः क्षें क्षें त नहिन्न शहन ।

चित्रः अञ्चनः के स्वरः तेतः वै : भैव।<sup>233</sup>

汝行何以无忧惧

How did you advance without fear?

वरः क्षें क्षें वः तहिषाषः विषाः भ्रदः।234

于内门有阻碍兮

The third challenge lay at the interior door.

ષ્ટ્રિન્'અ'સુવા'રું'ભૂર'ર્વેદ'ત્રે'ખૈત્ર $|^{235}$ 

汝行何以无忧惧

How did you advance without fear?

त्तुः द्यः र्वे : र्वे द्यः दः र्वे यः वः र्वे दा

有歌相继徐徐咏

Sing it slowly, and more songs will follow.

এবা

答

Answer:

र्ळ'८'२८'र्स्से' (थ'प्रश्लेपष'५्ष'५२। $^{236}$ 

甥吾至舅之门兮

When I arrived at the house gate,

धुःर्भेःर्भे वःष्ट्रमाः हेमाञ्चर। २३७

于外门有猛虎也

A tiger lay at the exterior door.

ष्ट्रवा वी सूव ता है रें तय दर्शा<sup>238</sup>

投饲虎以马肉也

I tossed [it] some horse meat.

 $\mathsf{L}^{\mathsf{L}} \mathsf{A}^{\mathsf{L}} \mathsf{$ 

如此吾行无忧惧

In such way, I arrived without fear.

 $<sup>^{233}</sup>$  MT:  $\mathbf{\hat{B}}$ ન્ અ:  $\mathbf{\hat{g}}$ ન્ અ:  $\mathbf{\hat{g}}$ ન્ અ:  $\mathbf{\hat{g}}$ ન્ અ:  $\mathbf{\hat{g}}$ ન અ:  $\mathbf{\hat{g}}$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>234</sup> MT, ZG: वृदः क्षें क्षें वृ त्यहेवाय विवाधूदा

<sup>235</sup> MT: **ड्रिन:अ:भ्रुषा के क्षर विंदा वे भीवा** ZG: ड्रिन:अ:भ्रुषा पा कु विंदा वे भीवा

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>237</sup> MT, ZG: धुर्ज्ज र्ज्ज वर्ष्ट्र वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र वर्ष वर्षेत्र वरेत्र वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र वरेत्र वरेत्य वरेत्र वरेते वरेत्र वरेत्र वरेत्र वरेत्र वर

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>238</sup> MT, ZG: ម្ភុ**ជា ជា ម្កុក្កា ម្កុក្កា ម្កុក្កា** 

 $<sup>^{239}</sup>$  MT: **દ'અ' મુનુ ન' ને' પ્રુંન' વેંદ' ત્રે 'ખેતા** ZG: દ'અ' મુનુ ને' નું' રેંદ' ત્રે 'ખેતા

नरः र्से र्से व्याचीया छैया सूटा <sup>240</sup>

干中门有猎豹兮

A leopard lay at the middle door.

याञ्चेषा यो सूत्र त्याष्ट्रिः रे तयम रूप्रा<sup>241</sup>

投饲豹以狗肉也

I tossed [it] some dog meat.

८ स. भूग ने सुर र्वेट वे भीवा 242

如此吾行无忧惧

In such way, I arrived without fear.

वरः क्षें क्षें व हिर वैग ष्टर ।243

于内门有鹏鸟兮

A Khyung lay at the interior door.

िंट.बु.र्बंच.ज.झैज.र्ट्र.यत्तरश्र<sub>244</sub>

投饲鹏以蛇肉也

I tossed [it] some snake meat.

८ सः भ्रुषा दे स्वर तेंद्र वे धेवा 245

如此吾行无忧惧

In such way, I arrived without fear.

Question:

ळं.वंट.ची.धूॅ.ज.पर्ह्या.र्थ.प्रेर् $| \frac{2}{4}$ 

时甥入舅之室兮

问

When you entered the maternal uncle's house,

चील.ल $\mathbf{x}$ .चील.श $\mathbf{x}$ .चील.च $\mathbf{x}$ .चील.च $\mathbf{q}$ श्री $\mathbf{s}$ 1 $\mathbf{s}$ 24 $\mathbf{s}$ 3

列席上中下三处

There are three [clusters of] seats: upper, middle, and lower.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>240</sup> MT, ZG: परः र्क्षे र्क्के 'व्याचिवा केवा धूर'|

 <sup>241</sup> MT, ZG: ካầካ ካኒጀላ ጊዜ ነጋር ተመደመ

 242
 MT: ጜጜ፠ኯ፟ጚ፞ጜ፞ጜ፞ፙ፞ዀ፟፞ጞ

 243
 MT: ጜጜ፠ኯ፟ጚ፟ጜ፞ጜ፞ፙ፞ዀ፟፟

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>243</sup> MT, ZG: वरः र्झे र्झे व । छुर विषाञ्चर।

<sup>244</sup> MT, ZG: छुट गै 'हुन' ल 'हुल' रें तथर ग

 $<sup>^{245}</sup>$  MT: **<** '' માં મુના '' મું માર્વે દ' તે '' ખેતા  $^{2}$  ZG: દ'માં મુના 'દે' સું વેંદ' તે 'ખેતા  $^{2}$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>246</sup> MT, ZG: **ಹ'ค**ִद'वै'क्कें' भ'न्ह्रवा'नुस'नेरा

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>247</sup> MT, ZG: 회୍ୟ ખર - ସ୍ୟ - ଅଧ୍ୟ -

भरःगुलःगुलःदेन्द्वेनाःरेन्।248 上席其位为何耶

What were the upper seats?

परः ज्ञायाः ज्ञायाः ने के लिया रेत्। २४१ 中席其位为何耶

What were the middle seats?

What were the lower seats?

Sing it slowly, and more songs will follow.

Answer:

叫不可叫可叫了**,**對可可叫<sup>251</sup> 上席其位为虎座

The upper seats were reserved for noble people,11

裡可可予予必可與了學了學了

Where striped tiger hide was placed.

中席其位为豹座

The middle seats were reserved for brave people,

ण्रचेण्रचे प्रिंग्रचे प्राच्या व्याप्य प्राच्या विकास मिल्ली मिल्ली विकास मिल्ली विकास मिल्ली विकास मिल्ली विकास मिल्ली विकास मिल्ली मिल्ल

Where the dotted leopard hide was spread out.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>249</sup> MT, ZG: བར་གྲལ་གྲལ་ད་శ্ঠ་ຝິ່໗་རེད།

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>250</sup> MT, ZG: མར་གྲལ་གྲལ་ད་རྡི་ຝ়៝ག་རེད།

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>251</sup> MT, ZG: พราฐณาฐณาจ้ายูตาตาฐณ

<sup>252</sup> MT, ZG: ध्रृण'गै'रे'र्से'यवेत'मध्र्'धूर'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>253</sup> MT, ZG: จราฐณาฐณาจ้าๆลิๆาจ้าฐณ

<sup>254</sup> MT, ZG: वाञ्चवायी विवासी नग्रसम्बद्धाः

स्र-चात्पःचात्पःनेःतर्चेतःचीःचात्प $|^{255}$ 

下席野牦牛之座

The lower seats were reserved for courageous people,

तर्चेट वी श्वु वा नह्य नष्ट्र श्वट । १२५६

拉展野牦毛之皮

Where wild yak hide was laid.

5

问

Question:

भरःचालःचालः देः ष्ट्रवाः वीः वाल।<sup>257</sup>

上席其位虎座兮

The upper seats were reserved for noble people.

पत्नुग्राक्षः ग्राप्तः प्राप्तः वि पत्नुग्रा १<sup>258</sup>

列席者为孰人耶

Who all were seated there?

चरःचायःचायःदेःचाञ्चवाःचीःचाया<sup>259</sup>

中席其位豹座兮

The middle seats were reserved for brave people.

पत्वाषाः भैः वादः ददः वादः वैः पत्वाषा<sup>260</sup>

列席者为孰人耶

Who all were seated there?

थर.वीज.वीज.टे.पर्ट्रोट.वी.वीजी $^{261}$ 

下席其位牦座兮

The lower seats were reserved for courageous people.

पत्रुवार्यासः से :वार-दि: वार-वे:पत्रुवार्या<sup>262</sup>

列席者为孰人耶

Who all were seated there?

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>255</sup> MT, ZG: अर ज्ञुल ज्ञुल दे रवेंद की ज्ञुल

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>256</sup> MT, ZG: वर्बेट वै: धु: वा वह वह वा वह वा

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>257</sup> MT, ZG: พราฐณาฐณาราชุสาตาฐณ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>258</sup> MT, ZG: नल्वायाधीवार प्राप्त वि नल्वाया

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>259</sup> MT, ZG: বহ'লুঝ'লুঝ'ই'বাইবা'বী'লুঝ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>260</sup> MT, ZG: नतुषायाश्रीषाटान्दावाटादीपत्वाया

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>261</sup> MT, ZG: མར་གྲལ་གྲལ་ད་འནྲོང་གི་གྲལ།

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>262</sup> MT, ZG: पतुवायाश्री वार प्राप्त विप्तवाया

त्तुः न्यःचुरःर्वेषः५८:चेलःवःबेदा

歌徐陈之莫匆促

Please sing the song slowly, there is no hurry.

এবা

答

Answer:

上席之上所坐者

On the upper seats,

所坐耆老长者矣

All the elders were seated.

नरःच्रायःच्रायःचीःवटःवःनव्याय।<sup>265</sup>

中席之上所坐者

On the middle seats,

तें :ळ्य. घष्ण. १८८ : पर्वेच अ. चर्चे र. ह्यूर. १८८०

所坐同宗亲属矣

Kinsman and relatives were seated.

अरःचायःचायःचीःवटःवःनव्याया<sup>267</sup>

下席之上所坐者

On the lower seats,

र्बे.च.क्ट.मू.चर्षेबोब्य.चर्बेट.बैट.l<sub>508</sub>

所坐诸多同乡矣

Villagers were seated.

म्, ने भी त्यव त्य ने त्य प्री

如是答复彼歌矣

This is the response to the song.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>263</sup> MT, ZG: พราฐผาฐผาฐิ สราสาร**เลู**จุง

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>264</sup> MT, ZG: ଶ'ଶ୍ୟ'สุม'भ'नดูๆญ'नधून्'ଧୁକ୍'

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>265</sup> MT, ZG: ন**ং** শ্রুঝ শ্রুঝ শ্রু বিদ বি নর্ ব্যু

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>266</sup> MT, ZG: हे र्ळव क्ष्य कर न्यतुवाय नमूर भूर |

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>267</sup> MT, ZG: अरःग्राथःग्राथःग्रीःवदःवःपत्वाया

<sup>268</sup> MT, ZG: ध्रेन र्ट्टर भें नतुग्रानध्र सूरा

引

Question:

叫不可叫可叫了了「同可啊了啊」了。 时汝坐于上席兮

When you were seated on the upper seats,

Did you sit face-to-face [with the elders] or side-by-side?

When you were seated on the middle seats,

Did you sit face-to-face [with the kinsmen and relatives] or side-by-side?

리도·핀대·핀대·돗대國미제·돗제·국지<sup>273</sup> 时汝坐于下席兮

When you were seated on the lower seats,

Did you sit face-to-face [with the villagers] or side-by-side?

(식리) 答

Answer:

When seated on the upper seats,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>269</sup> MT, ZG: भरःग्राभःग्राभःनुःनतुग्रभःनुरा

<sup>270</sup> MT, ZG: <u>関</u>子'超子'刑子'中聖子'母'裏子'子'中聖子

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>271</sup> MT, ZG: नरः शुलः शुलः नुः नत् वृषः नुः ।

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>273</sup> MT, ZG: མར་གྲལ་གྲལ་དུ་བནུགམ་དུས་དེར།

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>274</sup> MT, ZG: ฿ৢ**Ҁ**:ब्रद्भन्निरःच्र्यूद्भन् चुरःदुःच्र्यूद्भ

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>275</sup> MT, ZG: พราฐณาฐณาฐานารูาลดูๆณารูณาริรา

## ८.घर.भीर.ज.चर्चर.व्र.र.ट.चर्चरी5226

吾非安坐危坐矣

I sat side-by-side, rather than face-to-face [to show respect].

चरः वायः वायः ५ : पत्वायः ५ सः देर।<sup>277</sup>

时就坐于中席兮

When seated on the middle seats,

८.घट.भीर.भ.चर्चट.बेर.टे.चर्चटी528

吾非安坐危坐矣

I sat side-by-side, rather than face-to-face.

अर.बील.बीज.टी.चर्खेबोश.टीश.ट्रेरी<sub>528</sub>

时就坐于下席兮

When sitting seated on the lower seats,

吾非安坐危坐矣

I sat side-by-side, rather than face-to-face.

51

问

Question:

र्क्रवा क्रिंत सम्बद व त्रहिवाष विवा श्रूट । 281

桌案上有疑难兮

One obstacle lay around the desk [on the tsatap],

ष्ट्रिन्-सः भ्रमा के सूर तेंद्र-वे पीत्रा<sup>282</sup>

汝行何以无忧思

How did you cope with it without worry?

घटाः गोदः अघटः वः तहेषा षः दीषाः श्रूटः ।<sup>283</sup>

灶台边有疑难兮

Another obstacle lay near the edge of the stove [on the floor],

<sup>277</sup> MT, ZG: จะาฐณาฐณาฐานาฐานาสูงารุงารุงา

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>278</sup> MT, ZG: ፍ'ቋ**ና**'刺፞ጜ'ቚ'བಜୂ**ና**'ခູጜ'**5**'བಜୂร|

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>279</sup> MT, ZG: अरः ग्राथः ग्राथः नुः चत्व्वायः नुः यः नेरा

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>280</sup> MT, ZG: ང་ཐད་གིར་མ་བསёུད་རྱུར་ངུ་བསྡང།

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>281</sup> MT, ZG: ঠ্বা ঠ্ব অৱন ব নইল্ম প্রা ভূম

 $<sup>^{282}</sup>$  MT: **છેન્સ, મુના રે. ભૂર વર્તર વે. ખેવ**ન ZG: છેન્સ, મુનાના રુ. વર્તર વે. ખેવન

<sup>283</sup> MT, ZG: व्रनःगाते अवतः तः तहेवा अःविवा स्तरः।

ષ્ટ્રિન્'અ'ૹ૾ૢૣૹૄૻઌ૽૽૽૽ૼૡૢૠ૽૽ૡ૽ૼઽ૽ૡ૽૾ૺઌ૿૱ૢૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺ૾૱

汝行何以无忧思

How did you cope with it without worry?

हिंद्र-धुव-रेद्र-अ-तर्वेर-वव-रेर्व्वा

尔作答之莫迟误

Please answer my questions without further ado.

এবা

答

Answer:

टे.ज.जव.बुवाःक्विवाःक्वे.वा

应答所问者如是

To give an answer to that,

र्केना केंद्रे सम्बद त्यादिना वादीना स्रूट । 285

桌案上有疑难兮

One obstacle lay around the desk,

र्वाय:व्रेट्सीऱ्वाय:पर्वेवाय:पर्वट:क्रैट: । २८०

同乡歌者列席间

The invited singers were seated.12

८ष.ट्रे.ज.<sup>म्</sup>री.वश्चिष.<sup>म्</sup>टिष.चु.लूची<sub>787</sub>

吾于彼处唱歌也

I sang songs for them.

 $\mathsf{L}^{\mathsf{L}} \mathsf{A}^{\mathsf{L}} \mathsf{$ 

如此吾行无忧思

In such way, I overcame it without worry.

चयः गोदः अचयः वः यह्वा शःविवाः श्रूटः ।<sup>289</sup>

灶台边有疑难兮

Another obstacle lay near the edge of the stove,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>284</sup> MT: **ड्रिन्'अ:श्लुम'र्डे'स्ट्रन'र्वेट'वै'भैव**| ZG: ड्रिन्'अ:श्लुम'म्'र्रु:वेंट'वै'भैव|

<sup>285</sup> MT, ZG: **र्डेवा डेंदै अद्यय द वहे गुष विवास्त्र म** 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>286</sup> MT, ZG: न्वाय मुन्सू र्नेवाय नत्वाय नस्न स्थूटा

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>287</sup> MT, ZG: दश'दे'त्थ'त्रु,'वृशुअ'त्तुदश'दे'भैवा

 $<sup>^{288}</sup>$  MT: **<a href="mailto:color: blue: mailto:mailto:color: blue: mailto:mailto:color: blue: mailto:m** 

<sup>289</sup> MT, ZG: व्रनःगावे अवतः तः तहे गायः विवास्तरः

 ଦ୍ୟା-ଦ୍ୱି'ୟା'ଷ୍ଟାକ୍ତ୍ର''ୟାଗ୍ର''ୟାଗ୍ର''

吾于彼处跳阿迦

I danced several rounds of Agya for them.<sup>13</sup>

८.भ.भेव.८.के.सूब्र्य.प्र्यूट.चु.सूब्र्व

如此吾行无忧思

In such way, I overcame it without worry.

5

问

Question:

ष्ट्रिन्-पशुःयेवः येवः यवः खुःयेवः येव।<sup>292</sup>

汝娶亲或取水耶

Are you here to receive the bride or to receive the water?<sup>14</sup>

汝同宗或远亲耶

Are you a close relative or a relative?15

ब्रिन्क्रात्र्युराधेवावानुग्धेवाधेवा

汝饮酒或咏歌耶

Are you here to drink wine or to sing songs?

त्तुः न्यःचुरःर्वेषःदः-होवःवःसे

歌徐陈之莫匆促

Please sing the song slowly, there is no hurry.

এবা

答

Answer:

८:कुः पोव : बीव : ५८: पशुः पोव : पीव | २९५

吾娶亲也非取水

I am here to receive the bride, not the water.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>290</sup> MT, ZG: **ངས་དེ་ལ་ས།་རུ་བ།་བ།ཁབ་ནི་ਘੈরা** 

 $<sup>^{291}</sup>$  MT: **\mathbf{x}^{-}XII: \mathbf{x}^{-}XIII: \mathbf{x}^{-}XIII:** 

<sup>292</sup> MT, ZG: हिंद्र पशु सेव भव व सु सेव भवा

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>293</sup> MT, ZG: ब्रिन्मिक् भेव व के भे भीवा

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>294</sup> MT, ZG: ष्ट्रिन् कदः यद्युदः भैवः वः स्नुः भेवः भैवा

<sup>295</sup> MT, ZG: ८'कु'भेव'भेव' भेव' भेवा

८ हे भे सेव ५८ म हे भेव

吾同宗也非远亲

I am a close relative, not a relative.

८.कर.पर्वर.श्रव.२८.धी.जु.लुच.लुच.

吾咏歌也非饮酒

I am here to sing songs, not to drink wine.

म्नु दे भी अव अ दे उद् भी व

如是答复彼歌矣

This is the response to the song.

汝既娶亲迎娶之

Please take the bride if you are here to [help] receive the bride.

ष्ट्रिंद्रमः तेः भेवः वः केंगाः ग्रासुसः र्वेदसा²९९

汝既同宗美言之

Please speak sweet words if you are a close relative.

िया से प्रमाणिया के स्वाप्त के स

汝既咏歌歌咏之

Please sing songs if you come here to sing.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>296</sup> MT, ZG: **ང་ནེ་ལེ་མིན་དང་ཕུ་ནེ་སིན།** <sup>297</sup> MT, ZG: **ང་ಹང་ལམུ೯་མེན་དང་སྐུ་ལེན་སིན**།

MT, ZG: ब्रिन्'नसु' दै'भैद'द'न'सु' ग्रीश

## Endnotes 科与可知 ある 尾注

On the wedding day, the groom usually arrives early in the morning to take the bride. In the past, due to transportation challenges, maternal uncles and kinsmen would arrive at the bride's house one day or even several days earlier. The following two stanzas describe where and how the maternal uncles rest on the days before the wedding.

婚礼当天,新郎一般会在早晨来娶亲。过去由于交通不便,舅舅与亲戚们会提前一天甚至几天到新娘家里。接下来的两个诗节描述舅舅在婚礼前是如何休息的。

2 Tsen (btsan) horse is often reddish-brown. It is regarded as the mount of the tsen mountain deity. Such a horse would therefore not engage in farm work or in carrying goods and is rather left to roam free.

વર્જન'ફ'ન્ને'' શુેર્રે' ત્વાનું ત્રાર્જન' ત્વાનું ત્યાનું ત્

赞马通常为红棕色,被认为是山神的坐骑。这样的马自由自在,不用于农活和驮运。

This does not mean three horsewhips. The saddle and the bridle, as well as the horsewhip, are collectively called *ta chak sum* (*rta lcag gsum*).

4 'Yarmo Plain' (g.yar mo thang) is used to refer to various geographical locations in different sources. In this case, we understand it to mean 'The Great Pasture'.

ज़ॣॖॼऀ॔॔॔ॹज़ऻॖॴॡॸऻक़ऻ॔ऄॎॸॶॣॺॱॷढ़ॸॎॷॴग़ॷॴॹऻ ॴॖॕॖॕॕॷॴॹॖॴख़ॸऻॎॴऄॎॸॶॣॴग़ॷॖॣॺॸॷॎॴग़ॷॴॹऻॖऒॴज़ॣॗड़ऄॸॴज़ॗॣॸऒॗॸऻ

在不同史料中野摩塘(གਘར་མོ་ཐང་།)指不同的地方。我们理解其为"大草原"。

5 The five kinds of warfare usually refer to the arrow, spear, knife, axe, and lasso. As for the nine common weapons and their meanings in Tibetan

culture, see Tashi Tsering Josayma, 'Khra ring bog gi bshad pa and Other Material on the Matchlock', in *Defence and Offence: Armour and Weapons in Tibetan Culture*, ed. by Federica Venturi and Alice Travers (Annali di Ca' Foscari. Serie orientale, 2021) pp. 861–932 (pp. 903–05).

અડ્ડ વાં અડ્ડ વાં અડ્ડ વાં અડ્ડ વાં અર્જી વાં પ્રતે વા

五种兵器指箭、矛、刀、斧、套索。有关九种常见武器及其在藏文化中的意义,见Tashi Tsering Josayma, 'Khra ring bog gi bshad pa and Other Material on the Matchlock', in *Defence and Offence: Armour and Weapons in Tibetan Culture*, ed. by Federica Venturi and Alice Travers (Annali di Ca' Foscari. Serie orientale, 2021) pp. 861–932 (pp. 903–05).

6 Za (gza') refers to the planetary deities. It has nine heads, with a raven's head on top. People suffer from apoplexy if caught in the shadow of za's raven head. Locals believe that za dwell in the mountain, and that they are round-shaped and shining. If one pauses at a mountain pass for too long, za may cause paralysis in the facial nerves. See more about za in René de Nebesky-Wojkowitz, Oracles and Demons of Tibet: The Cult and Iconography of the Tibetan Protective Deities (Delhi: Book Faith India, 1996), pp. 259–62.

पाचतः श्रीतः ग्रीः वदः पार्नेदः पत् पत् पत् प्राण्डवः श्रीः पार्चेवः विषाः श्रीः पाचतः श्रीतः विषाः भ्रीः पाचतः श्रीः प्राण्डवः श्रीः प्राण्डवः श्रीः प्राण्डवः प्राण

泽(河宫内)指九耀神。他有九个头,其中乌鸦头在最高处。如果进入泽的乌鸦头的影子中,人会中风。当地人相信泽住在山中,为圆形,闪着白光。如果一个人在垭口停留太久,泽也许会引发面瘫。有关泽的更多内容见René de Nebesky-Wojkowitz, Oracles and Demons of Tibet: The Cult and Iconography of the Tibetan Protective Deities (Delhi: Book Faith India, 1996), pp. 259–62。

7 Tsen (btsan) refers to a red, rock-dwelling spirit.

雪미'ལ་미वर्षःभेदःरदःअर्देण'द्रअरःर्थे रुवःग्रे'स्व ग्रीःरेण्यःभेष 赞(पर्वा)指居于石头中的红色神灵。 8 Teu (the'u rang) are spirits who possess children and make them sick. They also bring about disunity and cause bad weather. See René de Nebesky-Wojkowitz, Oracles and Demons of Tibet: The Cult and Iconography of the Tibetan Protective Deities, pp. 283, 467.

चैश्रापः सुदः दुः व न्यः चिद्वापः प्रदः से अधुव प्यते मोव प्रवः व व व प्रविष्य स्वाप्यः स्यः स्वाप्यः स्वयः स्वाप्यः स्वाप्यः स्वाप्यः स्वाप्यः स्वाप्यः स्

忒(宮宝ངང་།) 是会附身儿童使其生病的神灵。他们也会招致不合、引发坏天气。见René de Nebesky-Wojkowitz, Oracles and Demons of Tibet: The Cult and Iconography of the Tibetan Protective Deities, pp. 283, 467。

This refers to the three round wood posts set horizontally on village streets to block the groom and his companions, deliberately making bridetaking difficult and playful. The first post is set by young boys; the second is set by young girls; the last one is set by grandmothers. Sometimes, a fourth challenge without a wood post is set in the kitchen. The groom's companions—all young and middle-aged strong men—are not permitted to use force to move the posts, and instead must resort to words of praise and make use of their negotiating skills.

द्रभाक्तीयान्त्रम् सार्यात्त्रम् सार्यात्त्रम् सार्यात्त्रम् स्वात्त्रम् स्वात्त्रम्यः स्वात्त्रम् स्वात्त्रम्यस्यस्वत्त्रम् स्वात्त्रम्यस्वत्त्रम्यस्वत्त्रम्यस्वत्त्रम्यस्वत्त्रम्यस्वत्त्रम्यस्वत्त्रम्यस्वत्त्रम्यस्वत्त्रम्यस्वत्त्रम्यस्यस्यस्वत्त्रम्यस्वत्त्रम्यस्वत्त्रम्यस्वत्त्रम्यस्वत्त्रम्यस्वत्त्य

这里指的是为了增加迎亲的趣味和难度,平置于村子道路上阻拦新郎及其同伴的三根木杠。它们分别由男孩儿、女孩儿和老妇人设置。有时没有木杠的第四个挑战设置在厨房。新郎的同伴大都是年轻力强的男子,他们不能使用武力,只能用赞美之词和谈判技巧挪开木杠。

10 On the wedding day, three groups of people sit in the main living room of the groom's house. Monks, village ritual specialists, and elders sit on the clay platform. *Zhang* sit on the wooden floor next to the clay platform and villagers also sit on the wooden floor against window, facing *zhang*.

在婚礼当天,三组人坐在新郎家的客厅。僧人、村子的仪式专家和老者坐在炕上。舅舅们坐在靠近炕的木地板上,村民正对舅舅们坐在窗户下的地板上。

11 Tibetans often use metaphors to compare animals with human beings. People with a reputation for noble character wear tiger hide (*stag lpags can*) or leopard hide (*gzig lpags can*). These are also the people most often seated on the so-called 'tiger seat'. In contrast, the metaphor of someone who wears dog hide (*khyi lpags can*) or goat hide (*ra lpags can*) refers to an individual with a bad reputation.

藏族常常用动物比喻人的品行。具备声望和高贵品格的人会被比作穿虎皮(聲可沒可以で頁)或豹皮(可含可沒可以で頁)的人。他们通常会坐在所谓的"虎座"上。与之相对,品行不佳的人通常比喻为穿狗皮(阅究可以で頁)或羊皮(ར་བུགས་
་བ།)的人。

Renowned singers in the village are invited by the host to help make the ceremony joyous. Usually, two singers are invited.

નેવદઃશ્નુેઅશઃશ્રુંવઃનદઃનુશ્રેયઃવેદ્વયશેનઃશ્વેલઃખેડના સ્વાયઃવાદેઃ છેના વનવાર્યેઃ હદઃવીશઃશ્રેઃવવઃ વદઃવીઃ સાવઃસાયઃવિશ્વઃસઃવાદવઃવદેવઃશેનઃશ્વેલઃખેડના વાદ્યાયા વાદ્યાયા હતા.

为了使婚礼气氛更活跃,事主家会邀请村子里的著名歌者来表演。通常会邀请两位歌者。

13 Agya (a rgya) refers to the singing dances performed by women in the main living room on the wedding day. In each performance, there are at least two sets of women and each set consists of two women. They take turns singing lines while performing slow dance moves at the same time.

૮૽૿ૺ૮ઌ.૮વ.ઌ.ౚું.૧.ધુંય.ઌું.સેંવ.ౚું.સેન્ય.કૈનય.સેન્ય.નુંય.સુંય.નવુ.વોન્ય.સું.૧.વેઠ્યા.ફેવ.સુંવ.લું.સેન્ય.કૈવ.સેન્ય.સવ.તાંધુખ.તું.વોઠ્ય.ફેવ.ફેંવ.ફો.સેન્ય.સુંય.સેવ.તાધુખ.તું.માંકૃવા.દીખ.ધે.ક્ષ્મબ.જુવે.રી.સીં.

阿佳(ས་རঙা) 指妇女在婚礼当天在客厅表演的歌伴舞。每次表演至少有两组妇女,每组两人。她们一边轮流唱着歌,一边表演舒缓的舞蹈动作。

Water is sprinkled by villagers and relatives of the bride, and—in jest tsampa on Chémar is scattered on the groom's companions on the wedding day by kitchen helpers. ૹ૾૽.ૡોટ્રેમ.ૹૢૻઌ.ઌૢૻૻ૾ઌ.ટેન. સેનબ.કુમ.કું.બમ.ગ્રી.સ્ચાનવદ.વોટ્રેમ.જૂવા.ભૂટે.વ.કુંપી.જન્મ.નું.સુંવા.બૂટે.સુંવાજા.ગ્રી કુંવર-કુંપ્રાંતુ-વર્ષ્થે-કુંપાટના સેનબ.કુંપાડના વાતાજાનું, કુંવાજા.ગ્રી.સંકુંપાડના તુને કુંપાડના કુંપાડના કુંપ

在欢声笑语中,新娘的同村和亲戚会将清水撒到新郎同伴的身上,有时帮厨的人也会将切玛上的青稞面撒到他们身上。

15 Nyélé (nye le), or nyédu (nye du), refers to relatives, which is distinguished from *shanyé* relatives—the closer relatives. On the wedding day, the groom's companions are usually chosen from *shanyé*. For details about *shanyé*, see our introduction.

"尼勒"(永河)或"尼都"(永万)指不同于沙尼的亲戚。在婚礼上,新郎的同伴一般选自沙尼。有关沙尼的内容,详见导论。