## The Neo-Aramaic Dialect of Barwar

Volume Three: Texts

by

Geoffrey Khan



LEIDEN • BOSTON 2008

khan\_f26A\_i-x,1491-1751.indd iii 7/4/2008 7:50:19 PM

## A39 THE BROTHER OF GIANTS

Informant: Xošebo 'Odišo ('En-Nune)

(1) 'iθwa xá báxta-w xa-gàwṛa.' 'a-báxta mɨra ta-gáwṛa diya' də-xùš' nàša.' xuš-plùxən.' xuš-plùxən." ta-mút baṭíla tíwa gu-bèθa. dàx t-óya. 'amər la-líθ šùla. məra də-'ati xùš! bálki máčxət šùla. (2) gímle zílle mxéle l-tùra. xìšle, xìšle, xìšle, píšle xùya. mớre ya-'àlahi,' ya-màri' lèka 'azéna?' píšle xùya.' čù-naša la-yăðéna.' la-bèθa 'íθən,' 'u-la-nàša 'iθən.' xzéle xa-núra lháya gu-xa-gèpþa.' (3) mére 'ázən 'óðən qázəd d-àwwa gəppa. ¹ t-áwðən qázədde dìye. ¹ t-ázən máxən tắra d-àw-gəppa. ¹ 'i\theta-nàše ' 'ən-li\theta-naše. ¹ zílele máxyele tắra d-ò-gappa. (4) 'ina hóla từwe' šawwà hambišáye. 'šawwá-hambišaye tíwe gu-d-aw-gəppa. məre ya-'àlahi. xúya har-xùyɛle. har-dewe t-axlìli. har-t-ázən gu-d-ànna hambišáye¹ har-hambišàye-ži t-axlíli.¹ qímle mxéle l-tărèy¹ wírre kəslèy.¹ (5) wírre kəslèy xírre muttúle bàla kút-xa mənnèy réše mṭáya l-ṭùra, dáqne sálya hàl-'axxa,' səmbéle hàl-'axxa.' mére 'ánna hár t-axlìli,' yăðèna.' 'ína t-àmrən xáməndi<sup>1</sup> gu-lábbe díye mtuxmànne. <sup>1</sup> (6) mére šláma-llexu xonăwàθi. <sup>1</sup> xá-mənna xírre b-o-xèna. mớra 'ítlən xa-xóna xèna? mớra 'áti m-èka-yăðət t-íx xonăwàθa? mớre yəmmi msudartəlli kəslèxu.¹ məra si kəs-xonawaθux.¹ hola fulan-duka.¹ m-kəs-gane qəm-mdabərra mxalóşe xàye díye. (7) məre yá-'alaha mò-'oðən? 'ána gắrəg 'ámrən hatxàne. mớra zền, '' 'ən-ít xonèni, ' háyyo tu-'áxxa kəslèni. ' xùl. ' xúl mənnèni. ' (8) xílle dréle dax-d-àni.¹ xìlle,¹ mớra b-álaha xónən-it məjjəd.¹ 'amréxlux xà-mdi xéna. † ṭḷaθà-məndiyane. † 'áyya qəm-mpalṭàxla, † píše trè-məndiyane xéne. † (9) 'amráxlux 'ítlən xá zəqqa' ràba góṛtɛla.' y-ásqəx méθəx míya mən-d-ăwàha ṭúra.' rába rəḥqɛle 'o-túra. Tràba róhqele. '' 'on másət šaqlətla. 'I

khan\_f26B\_1752-1879.indd 1838 7/4/2008 5:31:28 PM

FOLKTALES 1839

## A39 The Brother of Giants

Informant: Xošebo 'Odišo ('En-Nune)

(1) There was a woman and a man. The woman said to her husband 'Go, man! Go and work! Go and work! Why are you sitting idly in the house? It is not right!' He said 'No, there is no work'. She said 'Go! Perhaps you will find work'. (2) He set off and went to the mountains. He travelled a long way. It became dark. He said 'My God, my Lord, where shall I go? It has become dark. I do not know anybody. There is no house and there is no person here'. He saw a fire burning in a cave. (3) He said 'I shall go and make for that cave. I shall go towards it. I shall go and knock on the door of the cave, whether there are people there or there are no people there'. He went and knocked on the door of the cave. (4) He saw seven giants sitting there. Seven giants were sitting in that cave. He said 'My God, it is very dark, either wolves are sure to eat me or I shall go to these giants and the giants are sure to eat me'. He knocked on their door and went in to meet them. (5) When he went in to meet them, he looked and noticed that the head of each of them reached the (top of) the mountain, his beard fell down to here and his moustache to here. He said 'They are sure to eat me, I know. But I shall say something'—he thought this to himself. (6) He said 'Greetings to you my brothers'. They looked at each other. They said 'Have we another brother?' They said 'How do you know that we are brothers?' He said 'My mother sent me to you. She said "Go to your brothers. They are in such-and-such a place". He made this up himself to save his life. (7) He said 'My God, what shall I do? I have to say such things'. They said 'Well, if you are our brother, come and sit here with us. Eat, eat with us'. He ate and served (himself food) like them. (8) He ate and they said 'By God, you are really our brother. Let us say to you something else. (There are) three things (you need to do in order to prove that you are our brother). We have eliminated this one. Two other things remain. (9) We say to you that we have a water-skin that is very large. We shall go up and fetch water from that mountain over there. That mountain is very far away. It is very far away. Can you take it there?

khan\_f26B\_1752-1879.indd 1839 7/4/2008 5:31:29 PM

Literally: How can it be?

(10) mớre 'ó xonἄwàθi, ' 'aw-mo-šùlɛle.' qa-mòtun mára 'áxtu' 'áxni y-ásqəx tùra' másqəx zəqqa. İ ləmu lá-'asqən 'àna? İ hálli hawla. İ y-asqən kulla qese mjamənna 'u-'úrxa paθxènna' qa-t-míya sála qam-tar-gèppa?' qa-mó le-y-asqən-mέθən míya mən-tàma?" (11) məra b-álaha 'aw-xoš-fəkrɛle!" qimɛle šqilɛle xa-xáwla rába rìxa. séry ele kúlla b-réset 'ilanàne.' la-màse, mo-'àweð? bắye mxáles xàye.' (12) qím ele sáryəlle b-réšət 'ilanáne 'ilanàne.' 'áni kálye kəs-bèθa.' 'ámər xonăwáθi mvắdo mvằdo' t-la-'azítu b-míya 'ap-àxtu.' 'ámri háyyo xílli lèbbux' lá-băyəx la-mìya' 'u-la-čùməndi. '' 'áxni har-xònən-it.'' (13) məra zēn ' píšta ðà-xeta. '' 'ánna tərte, ' píšta ðà-xeta. '' 'ən-it-xòneni,' 'itlən xa-magara raba 'amòqa,' 'ax-xa-sàrdəb qarəxle.' 'i\theta xa-parša b-réše dìye¹ ràba góṛɛle.¹ 'ən-'áw-parša šqìllux,¹ 'ítlən dáwe tàma,¹ păləxxa,¹ kúllən xonăwàθəx. (14) mớre xonăwáθi mòtu mára? 'ana 'ən-šqìlli, fəlsa la-yawənnɛ́xu. mára 'áwwa mú-t-awəð b-rèšən?' mára lá-baba, là. har-la-šqúlla biš-spày. 'áxni šaqlə́xxe 'u-máləxxa čántux zùze' 'u-sìga.' (15) qímɛle bàbi,' šqíləlla xonăwáθe díye 'ò-parša' d-o-magàra, ' 'ína xa-marágla gòra' málya dàwe, ' málya dàwe. ' šqílle moθéle čanáθa mènne, térna gəm-malèla. θèle. (16) θèle, b-lèle bắye màte t-la- xazéle náše gu-màθa. ' ˈaw-mὲkɛle θáya, ' t-la-mšalxìle.' (17) sá ət xà mṭéle l-béθa.' mxéle l-tằra.' mxéle l-tàra, méra báxte dìye méra 'ōx 'áw gáwri m-jàlde hóle zíla lá-'eθya l-béθa žàre, '' 'ən-ile-qtìla, '' 'ən-ile xìla. ' (18) xá-bena mxéle l-tằra, ' mɨra 'ōx ya-'alàhi! bxšáwən gáwṛi θèle. pθixle tặra. 'ina θèle. mɨra bàxta θélux nàša? mɨre báxta θèli' mò-'oðən?' zílli plàxa. kčixli 'u-θèli. (19) məra 'anna mòdi? məre də-makəs tàra. 'u-másla fàrde¹ pθúxla xza-mo-xázyət gawày.¹ qəm-masléla kúlla fàrde.¹

khan\_f26B\_1752-1879.indd 1840 7/4/2008 5:31:29 PM

FOLKTALES 1841

(10) He said 'My brothers, what job is that? Why do you say "We shall go up and take up the water-skin". Why should I not go (alone)? Give me a rope. I shall gather all the wood and open up the way so that the water will come down to the door of the cave. Why should I go up and fetch water from there?' (11) They said 'By God, that is a good idea!' He set off and took a very long rope. He tied it all onto the tops of the trees. He could not (do anything else). What could he do? He wanted to save his life. (12) He tied it to the tops of the trees. They (the giants) stayed at home. He said 'Brothers, move out of the way, move out of the way, so that you do not get carried away with the water'. They said 'Come, my dear,<sup>2</sup> we do not want water or anything else. You are indeed our brother'. (13) They said 'Fine, one other task remains. These are two, one more remains. If you are our brother, there is a cavern that is very deep, like what we call a basement. There is a flat stone over it that is very large. If you take away this stone, (you will find) we have gold coins there and we shall divide them, since we are all brothers'. (14) He said 'Brothers, what are you saying? If I take it off, I shall not give you a penny'. They said 'What is he going to do to us?' They said 'No, my dear, no. It is better that you do not take it off. We shall take it off and fill your bag with money, then you can go'. (15) He set off and his brothers took off the flat stone of that cavern. Behold a large pot full of gold coins, full of gold coins. He took them, he brought bags with him and he filled two of them. Then he came back (home). (16) He came back. He wanted to arrive at night, so that he would not be seen by people in the village (who would say) 'Where is he coming from?', so that they would not strip (and rob) him. (17) He arrived home at one o'clock. He knocked at the door. His wife said, she said 'Oh, that husband of mine has gone out early and has not returned home, poor man. He has either been killed or he has been eaten (by wild animals)'. (18) Then he knocked at the door and she said 'Oh, my God! I think my husband has come back'. She opened the door and saw that he had indeed come back. The woman said 'Have you come back, man?' He said 'Wife, I have come back, what should I do? I went to work. I got tired and come back'. (19) She said 'What are these?' He said 'Close the door. Draw down the blinds. Then, open them and see what you find in them'. They drew down all the blinds.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Literally: I have eaten your heart.

(20) mɨre t-lá naše-xazɛlɛni¹ mən-panjɛra,¹ mən-tăràne.¹ kúlla dukáne mátti bála genàwe.¹ zílta kúlla mtugbərtəlla.¹ pθixtəlla 'ina kúlla dàwe.¹ (21) mɨra 'áxni mò-'oðəx b-ánna dáwe?!¹ 'éka mṭaršəxla?¹ mɨrəx ṭláli lɛt-plaxa.¹ 'ina-hóli plìxli.¹ mɨra b-álaha gáwṛa plìxlux.¹¹ gánux basimta.¹ (22) hádəx bábi píšlɛ zangine,¹ píšlɛ márət dəkkanàne.¹ pišlɛ márət palàxe.¹ píšlɛ rešáya gu-máθa 'àwwa.¹ 'áyya šwiqáli tàma.¹

khan\_f26B\_1752-1879.indd 1842 7/4/2008 5:31:29 PM

FOLKTALES 1843

(20) He said 'So that people do not see us from the window and the doors. Thieves watch everywhere. She went and prepared everything. She opened them (the bags) and saw all the gold coins. (21) She said 'What will we do with these gold coins? Where shall we hide them?' 'You said to me "You are not working". Now I have worked'. She said 'By God, husband, you have worked! Well done!'. (22) So, my dear, they became rich. They became owners of shops. They became owners of workers. He became a leading figure in the village. I have left it there and come here.

khan\_f26B\_1752-1879.indd 1843 7/4/2008 5:31:29 PM