M109 How Ya-ya shot the suns and moons.

Sung by a grandmother from Hmao-zu-mu.

Notes

This song is recorded in Document C (no. 11, page 13) and in Document N (no. 3, page 348).

Line 4. Document C omits the first word, T'''

Line 9. In Document N the latter half of this line reads,

```
dub lik gyuk xangt dix zeux xangx dix ngies. smiths stretched hand able stretched hand skilful.
```

There would appear to have been some confusion with line 6, and in any case the tone of "xangx" is incorrect, it should be "xangt". The confusion upsets the exact symmetry of the stanza, lines 5 to 10, which is preserved in Document C.

Lines 11 to 14. In these lines there seems to be an element of ellipsis. Unless one otherwise knew that the golden suns and moons were inlaid on the knives that the cosmic smiths carried, it would be hard to deduce the fact from the text itself. However, given that prior knowledge, the Miao is perfectly straight forward. Doubtless when the songs used to be sung around the fire at night, the hearers, being already familiar with the stories, experienced little difficulty, but now that other singing has supervened, and the old songs are no longer generally known, elliptic passages cause real difficulty. In Document C, Wang Ming-ji inserted a note in Chinese explaining that the suns and moons were gold inlay work on the knives. The compiler of Document N, or some scribe who transmitted the text to him, clearly did not know, for in that document the two couplets are reduced to three lines, and the meaning completely changed.

```
nciel liel
keuk
       niex
                         traik
                                duf dlad,
took
      silver shining
                                 waist,
                         girded
keuk
     ghad gub
                101
                      hxak
                               hnut,
took
        gold
                come
                      fashion
                               sun,
     niex nciel liel
                        101
                                       hlik.
keuk
                              hxak
took
      silver
             shining
                              fashion
                                       moon.
                        come
```

The "shining knives" have become "shining silver", stored in the Miao girdle, a long tube of cloth which often served as a bag for carrying various important articles and in particular food for a journey. From their girdle bags the smiths produced silver and gold, fashioned it into suns and moons, which, presumably, they let loose into the sky.

Line 17. Document N has a variant reading in this line,

```
Jit
                                                 lib
      Yas yal
                ndaot
                                   ndaot
                                           tud
                                                      ndaot
                         manqx
shone
       Ya-ya
                trees
                       soft-wood
                                   trees
                                          pine
                                                 the
                                                       trees
```

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```
khad leuf dangl. dry gone finished.
```

Either reading is acceptable. Document C has been chosen as it pre-dates Document N by forty years.

Line 18. Document N has the incorrect tone letter "x" for the word "ndaot" meaning "tree", and an incorrect tone letter "n" for the word "nzab", meaning "green".

Line 20. Document N reads "sieb" instead of "sib" for "returned".

Line 24. In Document C the word \mathring{J} between C' and \mathring{b} is missing.

Line 30. A note in Chinese over the text in Document C explains that "for practically sixteen years" means "for nearly a year". The same expression is found elsewhere in the songs, and is similarly interpreted. Nowhere, however, is it explained why the code, "Sixteen years", is used rather than "One year" in plain speech. Document N omits "sixteen years" and substitutes,

so that the line reads, "for practically the whole". Allowing for the fact that the final "z" is a printing error and must be deleted, this does not make particularly good sense. There is, however, a note in Miao which reads, "Gone for nearly a year".

Line 35. The expression,

```
C^{\cap c} T^{\circ} J^{\cap} L_{\flat}, Mother son complete,
```

is a metaphor not to be taken literally. It means, "all", "the whole", "completely", "entirely", like the English phrases, "root and branch" or "lock, stock and barrel". In Document N the first word is incorrectly written, "jiex".

Line 37. The tone letter "t" is missing from the word "jiangt" in Document N.

Lines 39 and 40. In Document C the name $\mathsf{CT}_{11} \Lambda_{-}$ is substituted for $\Lambda_{-} \Lambda_{-}$ in these two lines. This is not repeated in Document N, and would appear to be merely a scribal mistake. The suns are missing in line 39 in Document N, again the mistake of a scribe.

Line 41. In Document N, in the expression "lib njieb", the letter "n" has become detached from "njieb" and added to the end of "lib".

Line 42. The word CT^u is mistakenly written CTⁿ in Document C.

Line 44. Document N has misread the word "jiox", meaning "carry", as the link word "jil". This is corrected in line 46 where the word is used again.

Lines 44 and 46. Document C has †" instead of T" meaning "torch".

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Lines 47, 53 and 59. In lines 47 and 59 Document C reads,

This is paralleled by,

```
J'CtrTu J'CtrTu discussed considered
```

in line 53. Document N loses the parallelism by reading:-

```
shis nzis daot shis nzis dul
discussed considered
```

in all three lines, and in line 47 "dul" is given the wrong tone letter "k".

Line 55. This line is missing in Document N.

Line 63. The word CT_", "youth" is missing in Document C.

Lines 70 and 71. In Document N these lines are replaced by lines 47, 49 and 50 drawn from the second version of the Ya-ya song, (M110). This second version is included in Document C, but, except for these odd lines, is not reproduced in Document N.

Line 72. In Document C it says that the sun presented a comb to the cockerel. In Document N it was given by the people.

Lines 73 and 74. In Document N these lines read,

```
mab bib lub
             dad cib
                       ras
                             jiox
                                    lol
                                           traot,
take
              painted comb bring
        а
                                    come
                                          for,
        ghaib
traot
                 faot
                       ghak.
for
       cockerel
                 head dress.
```

This appears to be a conflation of the lines from this version and the corresponding lines of the second version of the Ya-ya song with the word "painted" instead of the word, "lacquered"

Line 75. In Document N "laot" is incorrectly spelt "lact".

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