In the present paper, one chapter of the Jangar epic, chanted by the famous storyteller, khuurch Rinchin of Inner-Mongolian Baarin origin, is discussed from two main points of view: (1) the spread of Jangar among Mongols not belonging to Oirats and Kalmyks, and (2) how contemporary social circumstances transform the traditional heroic epic into another folkloric genre, i.e. the so-called khuuriin ilger. The chapter ‘Minggan, the Beauty of the World’ told by khuurch Rinchin—discussed here—is well known from other Jangar publications like the ‘Mingyan the Beauty of the World’ (published in the Thirteen Chapters Jangar/Jinggar: Takil jula qayan-u üledel Tangsüj bumba qayan-u ači Üjung aldar qayan-u kōbegün iye-in öncin Jinggar-un tayfi arban żurban bółg). The life story of Rinchin and his creative innovation in traditional folklore genres are typical phenomena of the contemporary transitional period in preserving and sustaining folklore genres and performance.

Key words: Inner-Mongolian folklore, Rinchin epic singer, Jangar-epic, genre xūrīn ilger.

Introduction

From the numerous heroic epics of Mongolian oral tradition,¹ the Jangar² epic became first known to researchers through Benjamin Bergmann (1772–1856), who recorded and translated two chapters from its Kalmyk version (Bergmann 1804–1805: 181–214). Since then, a series of scholars have recorded and studied variants of

¹ About the Mongols’ epic tradition, cf. Walther Heissig’s (1988) comprehensive work.
² Here we use the simplified English spelling of the titles and frequently appearing terminology, cf. Kalmyk Jangγγər, Mong. Jangγar, Jingγar, Khalkha, Inner Mong. dialects Jangar. Further the usual abbreviations are used: Mong. indicates written Mongolian, Khal., the official language of the Republic of Mongolia.
Jangar—commonly comprehended as an emblematic Oirat and Kalmyk (Western-Mongolian) heroic epic widely known among the Oirats of Mongolia, Xinjiang and Kalmykia.\textsuperscript{3} Text-versions of certain chapters (Mong. böög) of ‘classical’ Jangar\textsuperscript{4} have also been recorded among the Khalkhas in Mongolia (e.g. Jagdsüren 1968) as well as in Inner Mongolia (cf. below). From this later tradition, one chapter will be analysed to answer questions about the contemporary generic transition in Mongolian folk tradition, namely by discussing a chapter of the Jangar cycle (‘Minggan, the Beauty of the World’) performed as khuuriin ülger (Mong. qyγur-un üliger, Khalkha and Inner Mongolian xūrin ülger), i.e. a ‘tale accompanied with khuur’. Khuuriin ülger is a genre designation and a comprehensive type of performing art in which the performer, the khuurch (Mong. qyγurči, Khal. xūrči), i.e. ‘a storyteller’, narrates and sings ancient and contemporary stories, combining the forms of poetry and prose while accompanying his (her) performance on a musical instrument. In the case of the khuuriin ülger, it is customarily accompanied on the Mongolian four-stringed fiddle (Mong. qyγur, Khal. xūr) (cf. Figure 1).\textsuperscript{5} This genre is also known in the academic literature as bengsen-ü üliger (Mong.).\textsuperscript{6}

First Rinchin’s life will be introduced to provide details about his education and how he acquired the ways of oral performance. This is followed by an analysis of some characteristic motifs of heroic epics and the khuuriin ülger in order to demonstrate the similarities and differences in content and genre and furthermore to point out the strategies used to preserve Mongolian oral tradition. The referred chapter, which forms the central topic of the paper, was performed by Rinchin (1932–2010), a storyteller (Mong. qyγurči, Khal. xūrči)\textsuperscript{7} from the Inner Mongolian Baarin (Mong. Baγarin, Khal. Bárin) territory.\textsuperscript{8} He recited a version of the Jangar chapter ‘Minggan the Beauty of the World’,\textsuperscript{9} later published twice: in Biography of Epic Tellers and Storytellers … (Rinčindorǰi 2010: 146–217), and the Bensen-ü üliger-ün dege (Rinčindorǰi, Sagaster and Chiodo 2014: 1795–1859). As far as we know, no other version of this chapter chanted by Rinchin has ever been recorded and published.

The main sources of the present paper are the above publications and the versions of the heroic epic Jangar are used as parallel material.\textsuperscript{10}

\textsuperscript{3} For a brief summary of time and place of origin and various publications, cf. e.g. Birtalan and Rákos 2001: 99–102, Chao 2001, Taya and Taibung 2012.
\textsuperscript{4} On the Jangar epic editions, cf. Jangar 1978, Basŋga 1990, etc.
\textsuperscript{5} Mong. qyγur, Khal. xūr is a general name for various string instruments, in the present paper the four-stringed variant i.e. the ‘four-stringed fiddle’ (Mong. dörβen utasutu qyγur, Khal. dūrwon ĉikt xūr)—also called ‘four-eared fiddle’ (Mong. dörβen ĉiktu qyγur, Khal. dūrwon ĉixt xūr)—is referred to by this definition.
\textsuperscript{6} On the genre, cf. Hasbatar 1999 with rich bibliographical references; from earlier studies, cf. e.g. Rinčen 1961, and Even 1983.
\textsuperscript{7} In our context khuurch is a person who performs epic stories with a ‘four-stringed fiddle’.
\textsuperscript{8} The Baarin administrative unit in Inner Mongolia is divided into two parts: Right Banner and Left Banner; here we refer to the Baarin Right Banner.
\textsuperscript{9} This is the tenth chapter of heroic epic Jangar and it was chanted by Rinchin in a version of khuuriin ülger (recorded by Rinčindorǰi).
\textsuperscript{10} Concerning the parallel texts, there are two chapters about Mingyan: Boyda Jangyar qayan-u erkim sayin tüsime Erke Tey qayan-u kőbegün orčilang-un sayışan Mingyan Jangyar.
Figure 1. Rinchin’s four-stringed fiddle (Photo: Chogtu 2019)

noyan-u jaruča-du yahüyad Altan Törog qayan-u altan sira çöqor aytça-yi ergigülü abčīrasyan böloğ
(10th chapter in Damrinǰab 2002) and the Aldarsiysan Erke Tuq qayan-u köbegün orčilang-un sayiqan Mingyan aldar boyda Jangyar-un jaruča-du yahüyad kičütei Gürmün qayan-i amidu-bar kele barju iregen böloğ (the 11th chapter in Damrinǰab 2002). There are also two chapters about Mingyan in another Jangar-edition: Orčilang-un sayiqan Mingyan Törog qayan-u ümen sira çöqor aytça-yi köbeggsen böloğ and Orčilang-un sayiqan Mingyan kičütei Gürmün qayan-i amidu-bar kele barju iregen böloğ (the 8th and 9th chapters in Taya and Taibung 2012). As a matter of fact, the above-mentioned two chapters of Mingyan are from two different books, and ‘Minggan the Beauty of the World’, which was told by Rinchin khuurč, is similar to the plot of Takil julq qayan-u üledel Tangsuy bumba qayan-u ači Üjüng aldar qayan-u köbegün üye-in önöcìn Jangyar-un arban böloğ.


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The Life Story of Rinchin khuurch

Rinchin was born in 1927\(^\text{11}\) in a village called Bayanerdeni located in Inner Mongolian Baarin Right Banner and died in Shilinkhot at the age of 78 on 27th November 2010.\(^\text{12}\) He was the son of a herdsman called Sodnamjamchu (Mong. Sodnam ḣamču), who taught his son to read. Not long after Rinchin was able to recognise Mongolian letters, he started to read by himself a picture book titled *The Race between the Hare and the Tortoise*. Later, he became a pupil of the Kharchin (Mong. Qaračin) Xiansheng (先生)\(^\text{13}\) and systematically mastered Mongolian script.

When Rinchin was a child, Buyanibegel,\(^\text{14}\) the famous storyteller from the Ongnigud territory,\(^\text{15}\) was visiting villages and settlements, like Bayanerdeni, Daban, and Kharamodu and chanted stories about *Tangsuγ Lama*,\(^\text{16}\) *Zhongguomu*,\(^\text{17}\) *Da Tang*,\(^\text{18}\) *Dong Liao*,\(^\text{19}\) and *God Troops*\(^\text{20}\) to the Mongols. Rinchin memorised these stories and retold them to shepherds’ children. When he was seventeen years old Rinchin joined the army and later on went to the Inner Mongolian University of Political Science and Law in Zhangjiakou\(^\text{21}\) for one year. Here he attended different study-related events, learning to perform *khuuriin ülger*.\(^\text{22}\) Thereafter, he travelled to Chakhar (Mong. Čagar) Right Banner where he continued telling *khuuriin ülger to local people. In 1975

\(^{11}\) In Rinchin’s biography based on W. Heissig’s records, the year of his birth was 1932, cf. *Rinchin’s Biography*. https://mongoltales.awk.nrw.de/bards_bio_Rinchin.html (accessed 18.09.2019). The data displayed on the site devoted to East Mongolian bard’s art are generally identical with the information in the present paper; some minor differences are mentioned in the notes below.

\(^{12}\) This information was given by D. Čilaγunbaγan-a, who conducted an interview with the wife of Rinchin khuurch (21st September 2015).

\(^{13}\) A reputed person of that time referred to as Xiansheng, lit. ‘master’.

\(^{14}\) On Buyanibegel’s role in the formation of Rinchin’s repertoire, cf. below.

\(^{15}\) Ongnigud (Mong. Ongniγud) refers to the Ongnigud Banner in Inner Mongolia; its centre is Ulaankhad (Mong. Ulaγanqada).

\(^{16}\) *Tangsuγ Lama* is a widespread, brief Mongolian narrative version of some stories from ‘The Pilgrimage to the West’ (*Xiyouji* 西遊記) written by Wu Cheng’en 吳承恩 (1500–1582), a writer of the Ming Dynasty. Tangsuγ Lama is the Mongolian name of Xuanzang 玄奘 (602–664), the famous pilgrim monk whose journey to India and consequent adventures of encountering numerous demonic and other supernatural beings constitute the main plot of the Mongolian folk narratives about him.

\(^{17}\) *Zhongguomu* 鍾國母 was told by storytellers on the basis of ‘The Heroes in the Spring and Autumn [Period]’ (*Yinglie chunqiu* 英烈春秋).

\(^{18}\) *Da Tang* 大唐 refers to some episodes of the ‘The Story of Tang Dynasty’. There is a story about how Li Shimin 李世民 defeated the Sui Dynasty (581–618) and established the Tang Dynasty (618–907).

\(^{19}\) *Dong Liao* 東遼 (‘Story about the Eastern Liao Dynasty’) is also entitled as ‘The Eastern Expedition of Xue Rengui’ (*Xue Rengui zheng dong* 薛仁貴征東). One of the most widespread narratives is dedicated to the emperor of Tang Dynasty called Taizong 太宗, who fought with Xue Rengui 薛仁貴 to win the Eastern Liao Dynasty (1213–1269).

\(^{20}\) *God Troops* refers to ‘The Legend of Deification’ (*Fengshen bang* 封神榜, *Fengshen yanyi* 封神演義) written by Xu Zhonglin 許仲琳 (?–1560).

\(^{21}\) Zhangjiakou 張家口 is a city located in northwest Hebei province.

\(^{22}\) About the origin, typology, genres and motifs of *khuuriin ülger*, cf. Chaogetu’s (also Chogetu, cf. Mong. Čogtu, Khal. Cogt) studies printed in Mongolia (Cogt 2011) and China.
he worked in Bayanbulag Commune of Abaganar (Mong. Abaγanar) Banner,23 and later became the assistant storyteller for the House of Tales24 in Shilinkhot (Mong. Sili-yin qota) city.

Rinchin became acquainted with the Jangar epic when he was eleven years old and originally heard it from his naga mama25 Choirag (Mong. Čoiɣirγ). The brother of Choirag frequently went to Amdo (安多), and among several other places in China to the Gumbum monastery (Qinghai province), Xinjiang and Hulunbuir (Mong. Kölönbuyir).26 He was a person with wide range of interests, learning much during his journeys. As a result, Choirag heard many stories and tales from his brother. In 1942 Choirag visited Rinchin’s settlement and stayed there for three months. During this time he told various tales from the genre yawgan ülger (Mong. yabaγan üliger),27 such as the ‘Tale of Geser Khan’28 or variants of the ‘Tale of the Mangus-monster’,29 and the ‘Tricky Old Man’30 as well as the ‘Stories of the Tricky Wandering Monk, Balangsang’.31 The stories of Jangar that Rinchin memorised from Choirag mama are the chapters of ‘Minggan the Beauty of the World Capturing Emperor Gürmün’32 and the ‘Marriage of Hero Khonggor’.33 Presumably, as Choirag mama would have told several chapters of Jangar over the course of dozen nights, Rinchin memorised seemingly the plot of two chapters. As it has been mentioned above, Buyanibegel (1901–1948), the famous khuurch, affected Rinchin’s art of performance when he was a member of the art troupe in the palace of Kharachin Right Banner.34 He was a celebrated khuurch in Inner Mongolia who could tell khuuriin

23 Abaganar (Mong. Abaγanar) Banner of Shilingol (Mong. Sili-yin γool) League. Since 1983 Abaganar Banner has been called Shilinkhot.
24 The ‘House of Tales’ is a place of performance for various genres of Mongolian folklore, among others khuuriin ülger accompanied on four-stringed fiddle.
25 Naga means ‘mother’s brother’ (cf. Mong. naγaču), while mama means ‘uncle’ in Baarin dialect.
27 Khal. yawγan (lit. ‘on foot’); originally this term refers to a method of telling stories without accompaniment from any musical instrument (Xorlō 2007). However, it can also refer to stories and motifs performed with a Mongol four-stringed fiddle.
28 Geser-ün ülger (Mong.) consists of a chain of short stories related to the Geser epic. The folk-storytellers usually narrate it as a yawgan ülger. One of the most comprehensive elaborations of the topics connected to Geser’s deeds was compiled by W. Heissig (1983).
29 Mangus-un ülger, as a khuuriin ülger, spread in the administrative unit of Khorchin (Mong. Qorčin) in Inner Mongolia. The story is about defeating demonic forces (Mong. mangus, Khal. manguγ) by the protagonist. It is accompanied by various instruments, and herdsmen also narrate it without musical instruments (cf. yawγan).
30 Tale and epic whose main hero is a wise and tricky old man in Mong. Aγatu Ebügen.
31 Balangsang (var. Balgansang, Balamsang, Balgansengγe, etc.) is the trickster hero of a Tibetan origin tale- and anecdote-cycle; in some respects it shows similarities with the motifs of tales about the ‘Seventy-liar’ (Khal. Dalanxudalö), see Birtalan 2015.
32 Mong. Orčiγan-un sayγan Minγan Gürüm qaγan-i bariγsan bolög.
33 Mong. Qongγor-un ger abalya-yin bolög.
34 Kharchin Right Banner, the centre of which is Ulaankhad (Mong. Ulaγanqada).
Uluger in a very humorous and vivid way, and was especially talented in a genre called urγuγ-a qolboγ-a, 35 which he was able to both recite and sing conventionally as well as improvise in situ. Eventually, he became a representative figure of one of the schools of khuuriin ülger’s art. 36 In his early childhood, Rinchin memorised and performed the khuuriin ülger told by Buyanibegel. Later, he passed on to us some really interesting, anecdotic pieces of information about Buyanibegel khuurch. For instance, Buyanibegel usually rode a grey donkey and carried a four-stringed fiddle with him when he went to tell khuuriin ülger. We learnt about his humble property, e.g. some sheep, horses and only a few clothes, and that due to his addiction to gambling he lost a flock of sheep.

Rinchin khuurch performed two khuuriin ülgers to Walther Heissig 37 and Rinčindorǰi from 7th to 9th September 1999: ‘Minggan the Beauty of the World’ and ‘Tangsuγ Lama’. He also gave some elucidation on the text: ‘I have not changed the plot of Jangar, but complemented it with several landscape praises and character descriptions. The name of Mingyan, one of the main characters of Jangar has two variants [i.e. Mingyan and Minggan]; I have changed it to Minggan to eliminate pronunciation difficulties’ (Rinčindorǰi, Sagaster and Chiodo 2014: 1758). From Rinchin’s aforementioned life story one can recognise how he inherited his Jangar-variant and what kind of influences appear in his text:

1. Oirat Jangar → Jangar of Choirag’s brother → Jangar of Choirag.
2. Ėlyan Owla’s Kalmyk Jangar → Publications of the Thirteen Chapters Jinggar in China.38
3. The tradition of Baarin khuuriin ülger.
4. The tradition of genre qolboγ-a performed by Buyanibegel.

The khuuriin ülger ‘Minggan the Beauty of the World’
Performed by Rinchin khuurch

Rinchin khuurch performed a version of one chapter of Jangar epics, namely ‘Minggan the Beauty of the World’ on the basis of Choirag’s performance, 39 based in all

35 Mong. urγuγ-a qolboγ-a is a specific genre in Mongolian folklore and performing art. Here the term means performance which can be sung and recited by a khuurch or an artist specialised in performing this genre (Mong. qolboγači) even without preparation and improvising according to the situation, audience or event.
36 Art group of Baarin Right Banner; there is a brief brochure about the Baarin khuurchs, printed in a limited number by the group in 2009.
38 Cf. footnote No. 10.

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probability on the tenth chapter\textsuperscript{40} of the so-called ‘Thirteen Chapters Jinggar’,\textsuperscript{41} which was published by the Inner Mongolian People’s Publishing House in 1958 (cf. above). He adjusted it to the melody played on the Mongol four-stringed fiddle; hence we call this version ‘Jangar of khuuriin ülger’.\textsuperscript{42} With regard to ‘Minggan the Beauty of the World’ performed by Rinchin, Rinchindorji, the researcher of various genres of folk literature among others heroic epics, stated the following: ‘Though Rinchin khuurch listened to some chapters of the Jangar from his uncle Choirag, he performed this story with the Mongol four-stringed fiddle in Inner Mongolian dialect mainly on the basis of the ‘Thirteen Chapters Jinggar’ and added some new motifs’ (Rinčindorǰi, Sagaster and Chiodo 2014: 1859). Concerning his endeavour to perform the Minggan-episode, Rinchin stated the following: ‘Mongols have loved to listen to Jangar in the evening from ancient times until the present for their pleasure. My duty is to perform for you a chapter of Jangar which is about how Minggan captured the Gürmün Khan’ (Rinčindorǰi, Sagaster and Chiodo 2014: 1797).

**New Ways of Performance—Using the Mongol Four-stringed Fiddle**

The particular pitch of the Mongol four-stringed fiddle can be classified as follows: top, middle, and bass pitched types. Due to the long performance time the bass pitched fiddle is used for singing and narrating khuuriin ülger. Therefore, this genre has very distinct features from other kinds of storytelling (Cogt 2011).

Rinchin khuurch also narrated the Jangar-chapter accompanied on a bass four-stringed fiddle. He played the traditional music of khuuriin ülger to perform the text

\textsuperscript{40} Mong. Orčilang-un sayiqan Mingyan kiütüei Gürmün qayyan-i amidu-bar kele baru jüregen bölög.

\textsuperscript{41} Mong. Takil jula qaay-an üledel Tangsar bumba qaay-an-ač Üjüng aldar qaay-an-köbes-ğun üye-yin önöcin Jinggar-un tüñği arban yarban bölög. The editor of this version of Jangar wrote that ‘The Kalmyk scholars asked Ėlyan Owla who came from Baga Dörwöd [clan] that belongs to the Ik Bugas tribe to sing the Jangar. Later, in 1910 the Ten Chapters of Jangar was published in Clear Script by Kalmyk scholars in Saint Petersburg. I added three chapters of Jangar from the source published by Pozdneev to the above-mentioned ten chapters and published the Thirteen Chapters Jinggar.’ On to basis of the publisher’s introductory words, one can conclude that the tenth chapter of this Jinggar is also a chapter of the Ten Chapters Jangar which were published in Saint Petersburg in 1910. The Jangar-singer Ėlyan Owla’s name is indicated as ‘Obulai Eliye’ and the Ik Bugas tribe as ‘Yehe Buhas group’ (cf. also Pozdneev 1911).

\textsuperscript{42} Khuuriin ülger is sometimes identified with the bengsen üliger (cf. above); however, some distinctions can be made, e.g. using bengsen üliger one refers to the written text published or noted down originally in a booklet, while khuuriin ülger indicates the performed variant of the text. Inner Mongolian researchers carry out extended and multilateral studies on the khuuriin ülger. Choagetu, for example, wrote several books about the genre and performers, e.g. Cogt (2011), see his studies on Pajai (cf. Čoγtu and Čen Γang Lüng 2002), on Muuohin (Čoγtu and Čen Γang Lüng 2006), on the oral history of storytellers’ life (Čoγtu and Erkimbayar 2012), on the famous khuurch Erdenijirük (Čoγtu and Luuzar 2014 and Čoγtu, Sambalnorbu and Qan-fu-lin 2016). He also wrote more than fifty articles about khuuriin ülger and the role of performers.
modules related to the plot such as čū xurāx,43 landscape praises, beauty praises, describing fighting in a battle. His fiddle was suitable for telling Jangar, having strings which were made of silk that produced a very deep and ‘magnetic’ sound.

In the same way as khuuriin ülger is accompanied on the Mongol four-stringed fiddle, khuurch and tuulich (Mong. tuulici, Khal. tül’č) ‘bard performing heroic epics’ also use it for performing the ‘Tale of Geser’ or the ‘Tale of Mangus-monster’. For example, the famous Pajai (Mong. Pajai) khuurch44 told the ‘Tale of Geser’ for 80 hours in the 1950s, while another khuurch Jimbajamsu (Mong. Jimbajamsu)45 from Baarín Right Banner performed it for 130 hours recently in the 21st century. At the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st, Qibaode khuurch (1945–2011)46 from Tüsheet (Mong. Tüsiyetü) Banner often told the ‘Tale of Mangus-monster’ over a period of thirteen hours. Furthermore, many other khuurchs told the ‘Tale of Geser’ or the ‘Tale of Mangus-monster’ over similar time periods with the participation of Mongol four-stringed fiddles. In the context of its increasing popularity, it is obvious why Rinchin khuurch performed a chapter of Jangar accompanied on a Mongol four-stringed fiddle. Thus, it can be clearly seen that the spread of the Mongol four-stringed fiddle, the traditions of khuurch, and the contemporary taste of the audience are all factors which influenced Rinchin khuurch to modify his performance of the Jangar chapter, creating in this way a new genre.

The Texts Combining Prose and Verse (Prosimetrum) and the Way of Performance Combining Narration and Singing

Khuurchs use a combination of narration and singing in their performance, and concerning the text, there are prosaic and versified parts in the khuuriin ülger. The outstanding Mongolian scholar Tsendiin Damdinsüren (Khal. Cendīn Damdinsüren)

43 In Inner Mong. dialects čū xurāx is also called as se yanūlar by some khuurchs from Ulaankhad, cf. Chinese shangchao 上朝. Mong. čuu comes from Chinese chao 朝, and Mong. quraqu means ‘gathering’. According to the tradition in ancient China, the emperor discussed the imperial court events with his chancellors every morning and it was originally called in Mongolian čū xurāx.

44 Pajai (1902 – 1962) was a famous khuurch from Jarud (Mong. Jarad) Banner of Jirim (Mong. Jirim) league. He studied storytelling from Čuibang khuurch and continued performing epics over his lifetime. His khuuriin ülger based on the Beijing version of Geser epics received an enthusiastic welcome and became known as Pajai Geser. He also wrote several poems such as Teğebärı qoyar isige-yin yariy-a ‘The conversation between two domestic goat kids’. Several institutions and researchers studied Pajai’s legacy, as the Hungarian scholar Gy. Kara (1970) from Eötvös Loránd University, Professor Chaogetu from Minzu University of China and Professor Dulaan from Peking University.


46 Chibaode khuurch comes from the middle part of the Khorchin Right Banner of Shingan league. He learned ‘Altan Galba Khan’ (Mong. Altan galba qaγan) and ‘Iron Sandil Hero’ (Mong. Temür Sandil bayatur) from his father.

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noticed these particular poetic features of *khuurin ülger* earlier: ‘The combination of prosaic narrative and poetic descriptive forms of *khuurin ülger* is similar to the form of *The Secret History of the Mongols* and has its roots in ancient tradition. This makes me conclude that a wise *khuur* like Pajai, who utilised the historical records of Mongols and sang and narrated them similarly to the artistic language of *The Secret History of the Mongols*, was created in the 13th century’ (Damdinsüren 1979: 1659).

Walther Heissig, studying the prosimetric forms in Mongolian oral and written tradition, pointed out Rinchin’s innovative attempt to re-introduce the primarily existing poetic feature: ‘His [i.e. Rinchin’s] *Jangγar*, so far a rare example of the West-Mongolian epic in Inner Mongolia, is a further proof of the beginning of the process of introducing the prosimetric form into the hitherto versified Mongolian epic’ (Heissig 1997: 360).

Rinchin *khuur* started his *Minggan the Beauty of the World* with a versified formula typical of the Mongolian heroic epics:

\[
\begin{align*}
Tib \text{ delekei-yin } & \text{ γajar} & \text{ Since on the earth} \\
\text{kümün amitan eqügüsen-eče} & \text{ The human beings came into life} \\
\text{tüidčü täbegekü miqäčin simnus} & \text{ Carnivorous monsters} \\
\text{basa dayąad } & \text{ Also appeared.} \\
\text{yarday :} & \text{ For peaceful life} \\
\text{töbsin engke-ber amiduraqg gejü} & \text{ Fought for ten thousands years} \\
\text{tüüdker goortan-i daruq- } & \text{ Suppressing the treacherous enemies} \\
\text{-bar} & \text{ and} \\
\text{tümen üy-e-degen temeçeged iregsen-i} & \text{ It is called history.} \\
\text{teüke kemen nereyiüjiifei :} & \\
&(\text{Rinčindorǰi, Sagaster and Chiodo 2014: 1797)}
\end{align*}
\]

And finished it with another typical versified formula:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Öber-ün oron-u albatu-yi-ban} & \text{ In order to} \\
\text{ömeglefü abqu-yin tusa-du} & \text{ Protect his dependants} \\
\text{örlüg bayatur Mingyan} & \text{ Outstanding hero Minggan} \\
\text{üregdel-ün dumdaγur jamnaysayar} & \text{ Has embarked the dangerous road.} \\
\text{üjel maγu qürmün qayan-i} & \text{ He defeated and ameliorated} \\
\text{ögerečleliü jasyad abüysan küi} & \text{ The evil Gürmün Khan} \\
\text{üliger teüke-yin} & \text{ One chapter} \\
\text{nígen böloγ-iyen} & \text{ Of the story} \\
\text{ende-ben kürgeged jabsarlay-a küi :} & \text{ I am going to stop here!} \\
&(\text{Rinčindorǰi, Sagaster and Chiodo 2014: 1859)}
\end{align*}
\]

In the most important parts, his versified poetic forms prevail. This kind of performance is less characteristic of other Baarin khuurchs, it is rather Rinchin’s own unique art and style.

The Beginning and the Ending Formula of Jangar

The Jangar performed by Rinchin khuurch does not completely follow the ‘Thirteen Chapters Jinggar’ (1958), one of the sources of his text; it can be observed that he changed the sequences in the plot, modifying it to the structure of the khuuriin ülger. Below some ways and means of changes are introduced.

1. The Beginning of khuuriin ülger Jangar

In the ‘Thirteen Chapters Jinggar’, the story begins when the protagonist was crying at a feast:

\[
\text{Doluγan duγur-a güčėjù sayγysan} & \quad \text{All [his people] were sitting in seven circles} \\
\text{düübýr qar-a araγa-yin sayγuri-dur} & \quad \text{On a feast of clear and strong spirit.} \\
\text{ejen noyan Jingγaγ ni} & \quad \text{The overlord Jinggar} \\
\text{rašyγan qar-a nilbusun-γyani sačγun} & \quad \text{Was sitting watering his black holy tears,} \\
\text{qar-a torγan bisimýd-γun} & \quad \text{And wiping it away} \\
\text{qaŋču-bar buruγu jöb ügei arčin sayγuba :} & \quad \text{With the sleeves of his black silk dress to left and right.}
\]

(\text{Jinggar 1958: 173})

Rinchin khuurch changed this module with the formula of the usual beginning of the traditional Mongol khuuriin ülger and also numerous heroic epics and tales that start with the description of the origin of the humanity, lineage of succeeding dynasties and goes on with introducing the main topic of the major plot, the background of the story, then the homeland and the early years of the hero (here Jangar). After this commonly spread starting formula he continued as follows:

\[
\text{Čγay-un dung-iyan üliyeged} & \quad \text{Blowing his white conches} \\
\text{čγay-un doký-a talbil-a} & \quad \text{Making the warning of time} \\
\text{čγayγa-yin olan tüssimel sayid-ud} & \quad \text{Chancellors of law and officials} \\
\text{čöm bükün-γyer čγýlaral-a :} & \quad \text{All were gathering together.} \\
\text{Čγay-un qas-un örgügen-degen} & \quad \text{Holy Jangar arrived to} \\
\text{boyda Jingγar jalarayad} & \quad \text{His white jade palace} \\
\text{čγay-un yabudal alban-u učir-γyani} & \quad \text{Preparing to discuss} \\
\text{jöblekti-ber bolul-a küi :} & \quad \text{The current official affairs.}
\]

(Rińčindorǰi, Sagaster and Chiodo 2014: 1799)

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This is basically similar to the fixed formula of čuu quraqu ‘gathering’ in khuuriin ülger which is an important motif:

Qayan ejen-iyen jalan-a ged
qas-un qarang-Q-a qabirul-a .  
Qamuy sayid-un dokiy-a gejü
luu-yin kenggerge deledül-e :
…
Yű ši lüng jing (玉石龙镜) qabirul-a :
Olan sayid-un dokiy-a gejü
luu-yin kenggerge deledül-e :
(Rinčindorǰi and Qubitu 1988: 63)

For inviting the emperor  
Beat the jade gongs.  
As warnings to all officials  
Beat the dragon drums.  
For arriving of Yű shi lüng jing  
As warnings to many officials  
Beat the dragon drums.

A comparison of the usual motifs of khuuriin ülger and ‘Minggan the Beauty of the World’ performed by Rinchin shows that the former would contain the invitation of the emperor, beating the gongs and drums and the gathering of the officials for consultation, while in the latter ‘Holy Jangar’ would come instead of the emperor and conches are blown (which is probably a Buddhist motif). Furthermore, a slight difference between these versions is related to the word ‘gather’ as in the common form it is a noun, whereas Rinchin uses it as a verb. By analysing the above-mentioned comparisons, we can draw a conclusion that Rinchin khuurch told the Jangar with the traditional beginning of the khuuriin ülger with only some minor differences in the vocabulary of the text.

2. The Ending Formula of khuuriin ülger Jangar

The ending formula of the ‘Thirteen Chapters Jinggar’ is the following:

Burqan šasin naran metü manduʃu
yirtinčii-yin törü qada metü badaraʃu  
emüneki-eČ-ben yeke jiryalai bolʃu :
emmig gegud-ın sii
elbeg araja-yin sayuri boluyad
jiryal cenggel kiged sayuba :
(Jinggar 1958: 187)

Buddhism flourishes like the sun,
The state in the world develops like the rocks,
The life becomes happier than before,
Becomes the source of ample spirits and
[People] have a great feast and joy.

The Mongol epic usually ends with a large feast after defeating the enemy and achieving a great victory; as seen, the above khuuriin ülger has also preserved this characteristic of Mongol epic tradition. Rinchin khuurch reformulated the ending part of his Jangar as follows:
Breeze soughs as *ser ser*,\(^{48}\)
Rain falls as *bor bor*,\(^{49}\)
Both the state and the religion,
Became stable like rocks.
Ten thousands of people became happy.
There were ample tasty food,
Five kinds of livestock,
And with strong milk brandy
That’s source is the tameless mare’s milk
They had a great feast *küi!*\(^{50}\)

Here we can see that he praised the beauty of nature and the five kinds of livestock which introduces the theme of a stable society and people living contentedly in those circumstances. Then he continued it as follows:

Taming the impudent enemies
Who were dangerous for Bumba land,\(^{51}\)
Millions of dependants were
In a cheerful mood.
Jangar cut off forever
The back way of demons, *küi!*
The endeavour and name of holy Jangar
Earned fame for hundred thousands years, *küi!*

This part refers to Jangar’s victory over the demons and becoming a world-renowned hero whose realm was inhabited by people living in a peaceful world. As a matter of fact, at this point the story was finished; although Rinchin summed up the plot once again at the end of his performance:

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\(^{48}\) Onomatopoetic expression for the blowing of wind, frequently used in Mongolian folklore, cf. also Birtalan 2004.

\(^{49}\) Onomatopoetic expression for the rainfall, frequently used in Mongolian folklore, cf. also Birtalan 2004.

\(^{50}\) Ending formula in Mongolian heroic epics and folk songs: Mong. *küi*, Khal. *xüi* ‘Heigh-ho!’.

\(^{51}\) The name of Jangar’s country, the perfect state. There is no acceptable etymological explanation for its meaning.

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In order to protect his dependants, Outstanding hero Minggan took his dangerous way and he defeated and ameliorated the evil Gürmün Khan. A chapter of the tale and story, I am going to stop here for a while.

For another typical ending of *khuuriin ülger*, cf. a fragment from the performance of the famous *khuurch* Erdenijirüke (1919–1984) who told his sixty seven hours story ‘Destined to Rebel’ ending with another version of the summarising closing formula:

In the tale entitled ‘Destined to Rebel’ it is about the building up the new Tang dynasty; the wise officials gathered and improved the state. In the dusty countryside everybody became happy. Old and young, all people were full of happiness.

Such an ending formula is quite similar to endings in Mongolian heroic epics, yet there are also some minor and major differences in motifs, and motif elements. Rinchin *khuurch* changed the typical ending formula of heroic epics *Jinggar* with the one used mostly in *khuuriin ülgers*.

### Additional and Removed Parts in the Text of Rinchin’s *Jangar*

#### 1. Additional Motifs and Text Modules in the Plot

Although Rinchin *khuurch* performed the original plot of the tenth chapter of the ‘Thirteen Chapters Jinggar’ principally without major changes, he added several new motifs and short narrations to it. Furthermore, in some places he restructured the original plot by shortening or omitting some motifs and inserting some short narrations in order to make the original plot more fluent and comprehensible for the audi-
ence. For instance, he created a new conversation to explain the reason for sending Minggan to capture Gürmün Khan:

‘Aru Bumba-yin orun-u auyx kiiyeti olan-u dotur-a-aça as-un yaya Mingyan namayi yayaqiyad oluyad üjebe : ’ged ayuuliqai ceegejin-dii boduyusan-i-ban aru aru-aça-ni toyacinai :
Asgaryulgu nilbusu-yi-ban kelkiye kelkiye-ber bayulyaqacala kii.
‘As-un bey-e-yin çini aburqii çidal erdem-i üged
Gürmü qan-i baruji irejii çidan-a kemen
sanaysan-aça busu
asdayan çimayi
ad iğeged yabuyulysan busu.’gejii aldar Jangyar daày ügei sayueba :

‘From the many strong peoples
Living in northern Bumba-land
Why you choose only me, Minggan?’—
Asked he directly.
He spoke straightforwardly what he thought in his mind.
His tears were dropping
As chain links one after another, kii!
‘I sent you, because
Due to your great strength and ability.
You are the one who is able to catch
Gürmün Khan and
Not because of mistreating you.’
Famous Jangar told it to him
And was sitting in silence.

In the meantime the officials saw each other and had no words to say. At this time Altan Cheeji was thinking the following ‘Though Minggan is not that much stronger than Arag Ulaan Khongor, but he is clever and fast. Furthermore, his golden steed is one of the three treasure horses of the Bumba-land. Furthermore, the golden steed can help and save without failing his owner if there is a danger.’ Suddenly another thought came into his mind: ‘Besides, another person can help him in that place. Actually, it is a great deal. But he hesitates to go. How could I send him? If I provoke him and make him angry, he would surely go on his way!’—Altan Cheeji thought so laughingly.
By adding new parts to the conversation between Minggan and Jangar and the internal thoughts of Altan Cheeji about Minggan, Rinchin made the story more logical and understandable for the audience. Below there is another example of this type of small insertion into the narrative:

The fathers with white beard said:

‘Oh, Protector of the Bumba home-land be gracious!

May your dangers and troubles go away!

May your enemies and turmoil be pressed down!’

Wishing a good luck, they blessed [Minggan].

The grandmothers with white hair said:

‘Go well, dear son, come back safely!

The Protector would be gracious to you, may the spirit-lords patronise you in all ways!’

They sprinkled milk [for his safe journey].

The beautiful young men, daughters-in-law and children said:

‘Please have a peaceful and smooth journey, brother!’

So blessed him with their good wishes.

Even the little children who were carried on their parents back said:

‘See you again soon, uncle!’

And waved with their lovely hands.

When Minggan went to capture Gürmün Khan, the folk of Bumba empire starting from the old men with white beards and the white-haired grandmothers to the beautiful young men, women (daughters-in-law) and the little children saw him off and wished him all the best, which is also characteristic in the plot of khuurin ülger.

There is a similar text module of farewell ceremony in the eighty-one hour long khuurin ülger about Da Xi Liang told by the blind khuurch U. Daorji (Mong. U. Dorǰi) (1933–1997) from the middle part of Khorchin left banner of Jirim League. It is as follows:
Bai Hu Guan-u udayan dasńisan arad-uud a:

‘boyda ejen mordan-a gejji bayin-a ged

hao (bügüde) čöm longqu dūgüreng ariki a
arad-un sedkil e
jam-un qoyar tal-a-bar ariki ergüged
sögüdkü-yin üyes-tü
tayzüng boyda teskel ügei niidün nilbusu umañ-an a:

(Daorji and Baoqingyu manuscript: 993–994)

The accustomed people of the Bai Hu Guan [Pass] said:

‘The emperor is going away [to fight with enemies]!’

And all of them took bottles full with milk brandy
And with open heart
Offering it to the [emperor] kneeled down on both sides of the route.
Meanwhile the Taizong Emperor was dropping his caring tears.

Here, people were seeing off the Emperor Tang Taizong 唐太宗 and his army with offering milk brandy, wishing him a good journey at Baihu guan 白虎关, a pass of the Western Liang Dynasty (Xi Liang 西凉).

Similar to the above-displayed short narrative parts, Rinchin khuurch borrowed several other modules from khuuriin ulger to make his Jangar-version more lively. Such additional parts contribute to developing a more cohesive and coherent narrative and according to our observation, they made the story of ‘Minggan the Beauty of the World’ much more dramatic, logical, and vivid.

2. Missing Parts of the Original Plot of Jinggar

When Rinchin khuurch performed Jangar in a version of khuuriin ulger, he also omitted some narrative modules from the ‘Thirteen Chapters Jinggar’. For instance, when Jinggar asked Minggan to capture Gürmün Khan and he hesitated to go, provoking Altan Cheeji to challenge him as follows: ‘If you have a way, go and capture him! Otherwise, if you cannot do it, no problem; you can join to him and become a kind of cup-bearer!’ (abqar a bayiqula abu ad irege či. ese čiqaqula ober-iyen oruyad dayabaču bara ilyal ügei ergin sayin söngçi ni bolqu či). Listening to these words, Minggan became very angry and said: ‘I will drink milk brandy seventy-one times from a huge yellow porcelain bowl that could only be carried by seventy people!’ (dalan kümün dam dalba ša a jing-iyar dara ad dalan nige daruyad orkiya) (Jinggar 1958: 175). Rinchin khuurch omitted the above-mentioned part. The motif of Minggan’s drinking seventy-one times milk brandy from a huge bowl that could only be carried by seventy people also appeared two more times later in the written version and Rinchin omitted all these parts.

We propose that Rinchin khuurch made these omissions based on a reasonable and logical understanding of the story and not due to an inaccurate retelling; he insisted on the tradition of khuuriin ulger and concentrated on its connection to reality. For this reason, he left out the motif of drinking exaggerated amounts of milk brandy.
Further, one cannot deny the importance of the custom of drinking in Jinggar epic, which could embolden Mingyan and made him more decisive, but it is also true that omitting these motifs would not affect the main plot, as there is no essential connection between the action of drinking and what followed in the story.

In conclusion, Rinchin khuurch performed ‘Minggan the Beauty of the World’ on the basis of the main plot of the original Jinggar without omitting the main elements of the plot and adding some new colourful motifs, narrations adjusted to the character of the khuurin ülger. As a result, his version became somewhat longer, more colourful and enjoyable for the audience than the original story.

The Changed Elements (Vocabulary, Hyperbola) in Jangar

There are several changed elements in ‘Minggan the Beauty of the World’ performed by Rinchin in comparison with the original Jinggar.

1. Changing Unfamiliar Words

It has been mentioned above that the name of the protagonist has been changed: Minggan is called Mingyan in the Kalmyk and Oirat Jangar versions. As a result, Rinchin khuurch changed the name to Minggan (lit.) ‘Thousand’, a word close in sounding to Mingyan and well known for the audience. Concerning the specific Oirat and Kalmyk vocabulary, Rinchin used his familiar dialectal words; e.g. qabtasun, lobču, mirdi, siyayad in place of Kalmyk/Oirat expressions: köbčig (Kalm. köpčig, Ramstedt 1976: 240), labsiγ-a (Kalm. lawšig, Ramstedt 1976: 250) mirad (Kalm. mirid, Ramstedt 1976: 263), šuturan (Ramstedt deest) in sequence. Also he changed the general Mongolian word tüngküyged to següdegenen which has still remained somewhat obscure. Köbčig refers to a ‘thick pad used upon the saddle’, labsiγ-a refers to ‘a kind of robe’, mirda refers to ‘a little figure of the Buddha’ which can be worn as a protecting medal or amulet, šutura- means ‘to touch something’.

2. Reducing Some Extended Hyperbolic Expressions

Extended hyperboles as poetic means are used in khuuriin ülger, but they are different from the enormously expanded ones in heroic epics (cf. above the motif of Mingyan’s drinking). Rinchin khuurch was influenced by the expressive means of khuuriin ülger and this led to several extended hyperbole in Jinggar being changed, e.g. the descriptive motif about Mingyan’s horse:

52 Professor Rinchindorji was of the same opinion: ‘Rinchin khuurch changed this expression; he used Minggan instead of Mingyan’ (Rinčindorǰi, Sagaster and Chiodo 2014: 1859).

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He had six fathom long body,
He had a head like a painting,
He had six inches long ears,
He had very flat spine.

In Rinchin’s version the golden horse of Minggan has ‘six inches long ears’, but in the original Jinggar it has ‘six spans long ears’. Rinchin changed the expression to a more understandable term of measurement (cf. five inches equals one span). Another example is the motif describing the resting time of Jangar: Rinchin changed ‘day’ into ‘hour’. He told that Minggan ‘had a rest for forty nine hours’ (doluγγan doluy-a döći yisin čay untaγγu yadaray-a taylıyad) (Rinčindorǰi, Sagaster and Chiodo 2014: 1827). By changing the text in this way, the behaviour of the characters in a khuurin ülger became more realistic.

3. Clarification of Some Unclear Matters

Rinchin khuurch also clarified some matters, obscure for his audience, in ‘Minggan the Beauty of the World’. For instance, he made a detailed description how Bars Mer-gen was killed by Minggan by three arrows shots:

Keüken qar-a nomun-du
γurban sumu-yi köbbcileged
dub duγγuriγγi sara metiγγa tataγγu
nomun-u köbcí danggi geγγu
γurban sumu qoyin-a qoyin-a-ban
suburayad šugiyad irekū-yin ūy-e-dū
bars mergen türigă sumun-ača
barayunsi jayilajai : qoyadayar sumun-ača
jegiγγnsi jayilajai : γurbaduyar sumun-ača
jayilaju jaduyəsen ügeγγi qoyulai ni onoydayad
küjügüü ni tasulaba :
(Rinčindorǰi, Sagaster and Chiodo 2014: 1849 – 1850)

[Minggan] put three arrows
Into the young black bow and
Pulled it like a round moon.
The bowstring was stretched and
While the three arrows were flying
whistling one after another
Bars Mergen
Escaped to the west.
From the first arrow,
Escaped to the east
Unable to escape
From the third arrow,
His throat was hit
Neck was divided [from his head].

The original version is somewhat obscure in comparison to Rinchin’s version: ‘[He] shot apart his throat and made his head jump’ (qoyolai-baγγ nı tasiγγ qarbuyad toliγγay-yi ni üstürgeγγed orkiba) (Jinggar 1958: 186). Similarly to the above-mentioned example,
Rinchin *khuruch* made the obscure features of the story more obvious and clear. Because of this, his *khuriiin ülger* became more realistic, lively and attractive for the audience. A similar type of expression can be found in other traditional *khuriiin ülger*: for example, ‘The Eastern Expedition of Xue Rengui’ (薛仁貴征東) told by Ganjuraa *khuruch*, there is a motif of killing the lord of the Tianshan by shooting him twice. In *Jinggar* three arrows are used together and in ‘Minggan the Beauty of the World’ it happens in three shots.

Concerning the language of Rinchin’s version, he performed in Baarin dialect to make it completely understandable to the audience. In contrast, a performer of the Jangar epics follows the peculiarities of Kalmyk language or the Oirat dialects. This is another clear and obvious change compared with the original *Jinggar* and its performance.54

**Conclusion**

The Inner Mongolian Baarin *khuruch* Rinchin heard some parts of Jangar epics told by his uncle (*naga mama*) Choirag and memorised several chapters of it when he was eleven years old (probably in 1943). This became the solid foundation for him to perform the Jangar in a version as a *khuriiin ülger*. Further he read the tenth chapter ‘Minggan the Beauty of the World’ of the *Jinggar*, which was published by the Inner Mongolia People’s Publishing House in 1958. He performed it in a combined form of prose and verse (prosimetrum) with various kinds of melody of *khuriiin ülger* and with the help of the Mongol four-stringed fiddle. Regarding its main plot, he took advantage of the traditional structure of the *khuriiin ülger*, and made the ‘Minggan the Beauty of the World’ more realistic, clear and lively for the audience than the original one. This comprised the addition of the new beginning and ending formulas, complementing or eliminating some text modules, and changing several motifs in order to restructure his Jangar of *khuriiin ülger*. After the extensive spread and growing popularity of the *khuriiin ülger*, the bards performed a great variety of genres: e.g. the *Tale of Geser*, stories of Mangus-demons, folk songs, oral stories, and even fictions, reportages, films and dramas using the forms of the *khuriiin ülger*. Minggan the Beauty of the World is a *khuriiin ülger* based on Jangar, performed by Rinchin, developed from this background.55

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54 From the numerous differences between the Western Mongolian (Kalmyk, Oirat) and Eastern (according to other classification southern) Mongolian languages and dialects, here we refer only to major phenomena: the presence of diphthongs in Baarin vs long vowels in Kalmyk and Oirat, and the different pronunciation of non-initial syllables (cf. the Kalmyk, Oirat shwa), the presence of rounding harmony in Baarin vs Kalmyk. It is also considered that to some extent Baarin dialect is closer to written Mongol, and its properties appear in vernacular language usage (see Birtalan 2003).
55 This tendency was pointed out by W. Heissig (1995) in the 1990s.
Since the early 19th century, scholars from Russia, China and other countries have started to study the Jangar and have had remarkable progress. In China, in the 1950s and 60s researchers studied the Jangar epic and from the late 70s–80s new versions were collected and analysed more profoundly. Later, from the early 90s, studies on the Jangar have become a field of high importance concerning poetical, aesthetic, religious and ethnographical aspects. Comparative studies of the different versions of the Jangar and the studies on its spread have also been undertaken (Süke 2008: 208–209).

Our present paper offers an example of a new tendency in contemporary Mongolian folklore regarding its performance and comprehension. An analysis of these changes demonstrates some of the ways and means that have been employed in the revival of ethnic oral traditions and which are very important to their long-term survival.

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