

IX. 【今彌達】：【阿斯達】

「ÄSIME DĀR」：「ÄSI DĀR」

《MORNING PEAK》：《GOLDEN PEAK》

【白岳阿斯達】 in “Legend” is, obviously, a giant mountain with three peaks up to the sky, where the main peak is **Asa-dar** (阿斯達). In the mythology of the Manchus (Jurchens), which experienced the influence of Buddhism, the name of the main peak should have sounded like the **Golden** one, under this name it is known to many other people who professed Buddhism.

In Manchu dialects, the sign 阿 [AC *^ʔā, MC *^ʔâ] could be pronounced as **aj* or **ä*. The 斯 sign in Chinese was read as **sje*. In medieval Korean, the official pronunciation of 斯 was *sA* or *si*. It developed from the Chinese dialectal reading **sji*. When describing the Manchu reflex 阿斯, we can assume **ajsi* ~ **äsi* or **ajsi* ~ **äsi*. The explanation for the meaning of 阿斯 is in it's pair 今彌. It is a combination of a semantic hieroglyph 今 with a phonetic addition 彌 [AC **mje*, MC **mje*]. We know that the value of 今 “today, recently, now, just” in TM is *esi*, *esime* (see above). The spelling 今彌, therefore, could be a copy from TM **ajsime* ~ **äsime*. In the case of the variant 今彌 - 阿斯, we can talk about the name of *gold* consonant with **ajsi* ~ **äsi* or **ajsi* ~ **äsi*. Then 伯 “senior (in the family)” can be derived not from **gusi(n)*, but from **äsi(n)* ~ **äsi(n)*, see: Man. *aša* “elder brother's wife”; Evenk. *asī*, Even., Orok. *asī*, Nan. *aśa*, Oroch. *asa*, Sol. *ašē*, *ašī* “woman”; SMan. *ašə*, *asə*, Ul. *asī* “wife”; Karakh. *eči* “old man or woman”; Tat. *aži*, *eži* “addressing an elderly woman”; Uygh. *ača* “aunt, father's sister”, SUygh. *ači* “sister (of women)”, Oyr. *aži* “elder brother”; OTurk. *eči* “elder brother; uncle”, Tv. *ača* “father”. The spelling 達 [AC **dāt*, MC **dāt*] is easily converted to Korean reading **tār*, see Mod. Kor. *jaŋ-tar* “southern (solar) mountainside”.