Introduction

About the language

This dictionary documents the lexicon of the Na language (nɑ˩-ʐwɤ˥) as spoken in and around the plain of Yongning, located in Southwestern China, at the border between Yunnan and Sichuan, at a latitude of 27°50’ N and a longitude of 100°41’ E. This language is known locally as ‘Mosuo’.

Chronology and method

The author’s fieldwork on Yongning Na began in October 2006, with tone as its main focus (lexical tone, and tonal morphology). This required examining as many lexical items as possible to ensure that no tone category was overlooked, but lexicographic work was not in itself a priority. A list of words was begun through elicitation, and gradually expanded and corrected as narratives were recorded and transcribed; addition of new words was therefore a slow process. An advantage of placing the emphasis on text collection is that a context is available to help clarify the meaning of newly encountered words, also offering a basis for further discussion of their usage. But systematic elicitation of large amounts of vocabulary was not carried out, hence the limited number of entries: currently slightly under 3,000.

Unless otherwise stated, all the data are from one language consultant, Mrs. Latami Dashilame (lɑ˧tʰɑ˧mi˥ ʈæ˧ʂɯ˧-la˩mv˩; Chinese: 拉它米打史拉么). She was born in 1950 in the hamlet called ə˧lɑ˧-ʁwɤ#˥ in Na, close to the monastery of Yongning. The administrative coordinates of this village are: Yunnan province, Lijiang municipality, Ninglang Yi autonomous county, Yongning district, Alawa village (云南省丽江市宁蒗彝族自治县永宁乡阿拉瓦村). The choice to work in one location only, and essentially with one consultant, is, again, based on the investigator’s focus on the tone system. There is considerable dialectal diversity within the Na area (much more so than in the Naxi-speaking area); the tone systems of different villages are conspicuously different, and this geographical diversity combines with dramatic differences across social groups, and across generations. The obvious thing to do seemed to be an in-depth description and analysis of the language as spoken by one person (simultaneously making a few forays into other idiolects and dialects). Data from other speakers are indicated using their codes in the author’s database of speakers of Naish languages. Table 2 provides the speaker codes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>speaker code</th>
<th>name</th>
<th>year of birth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F4 (main consultant)</td>
<td>lɑ˧tʰɑ˧mi˥ ʈæ˧ʂɯ˧-la˩mv˩</td>
<td>1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F5</td>
<td>kizoek</td>
<td>1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F6</td>
<td>te˧iʔdɤʔ#˥</td>
<td>1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M18</td>
<td>la˧tʰɑ˧mi˥ ʈæ˧ʂɯ˧-ʈæ˩ʈv˩</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M21</td>
<td>ho˧dʑɤ˧tsʰe˥</td>
<td>1942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M23</td>
<td>qiʍidзу̖</td>
<td>1974</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The list of words as of 2011 was deposited in the STEDT database (http://stedt.berkeley.edu/). The same year, under the impetus of Guillaume Jacques and Aimée Lahaussois, plans were made to bring the word list closer to the standards of a full-fledged dictionary. A project was deposited with the Agence Nationale de la Recherche, accepted in 2012, and begun in 2013: the HimalCo project (ANR-12-CORP-0006). Céline Buret, a computing engineer, worked with the project team for two years (Nov. 2014-Oct. 2015). She converted the data to the format of the Field Linguist’s Toolbox (MDF), then produced scripts for conversion to a XML format complying with the LMF standard, allowing for automatic conversion to an online format as well as to LaTeX files (with PDF as the final output for circulation). In 2015, version 1.0 of the online and PDF versions of the dictionary were produced and published online, along with the source document in MDF (Toolbox) format.

Guide to using the dictionary

Formats: trilingual Na-Chinese-English or Na-Chinese French

Entries and examples have translations into English, Chinese and French. Two language settings are offered for the PDF and online dictionary: either Na-Chinese-English, or Na-Chinese-French. The English and the French are not typeset alongside each other in the same document because distinguishing them visually is not obvious, even with the help of typographic devices such as using different fonts and colours. In the author’s own experience, it was found that the presence of four
languages alongside one another made consultation more difficult; specifically, English translations tended to be a distraction slowing down access to the French translations, and English users may similarly find that French clutters the layout. On the other hand, Chinese characters are visually well-distinct from Latin-based scripts, and so it did not appear necessary to separate the Chinese and produce a Na-Chinese version. Moreover, Chinese translations are often a useful complement to the translation in English (or French), as there are often closer equivalents: for instance gɤ˧˥ translates straightforwardly as Chinese扛 whereas the English translation is more roundabout: ‘to carry on the shoulder’. Users who wish to have access to all the information can download the original file in Toolbox (MDF) format.

Format of entries

Each entry contains

- **phonological transcription**: the form of the word in phonetic alphabet; tone is indicated in terms of phonological categories
- **part of speech**: an indication of the part of speech, using a simple set of labels
- **tone**: the tone category of the word. This information is already present in the phonological transcription; having it repeated on its own facilitates searches
- **definitions** in Chinese and English
- **examples** with translations
- **links** to related words, such as synonyms, or constituent parts of complex words
- **classifier**: for nouns, an indication on the more commonly associated classifiers

Among examples, those elicited to verify the output of certain combinations of tones are marked as ‘PHONO’: examples elicited for the purpose of the phonological study. Proverbs and sayings are marked as ‘PROVERB’.

Some pieces of information are not shown in the PDF and online versions. These are:

- An indication of **semantic domain**: ‘society’, ‘house’, ‘body’, ‘plant’, ‘animal’... No attempt was made to use a fine-grained classification of the sort found in the WordNet database of English, where nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs are grouped into sets of cognitive synonym (?). This is simply a rough division into subsets for convenient sorting; the labelling relies partly on form, and partly on semantic contents. As for other aspects in the dictionary, choices made reflect the investigator’s research priorities: for instance, the entries for ‘day’, ‘night’, ‘month’, ‘year’ were tagged as “classifiers”, along with all other nouns that can appear immediately after a numeral. This allowed easy extraction of all classifiers for the purpose of a study of the tone patterns of classifiers (Michaud, 2013). These lexical items could just as well have been tagged as ’time’, in view of their semantic field. The numbers ‘100’, ‘1,000’ and ‘10,000’ were likewise labelled as “classifiers” rather than numerals.

- **Notes on past notations**: information tracing the history of notations, from the first fieldwork to the current version. For instance, the entry ṇwɤ˧pʰæ˧˥ ‘tile’ has a note that indicates that it was initially written with a M.H tone pattern, and with vowel æ in both syllables: *ŋwæ˧pʰæ˥. The note explains that the perception of æ in the first syllable is due to a phonetic tendency towards regressive vowel harmony. Verifications are also consigned in this field. About half the entries have information of this type.

- **glosses**: glosses in English, Chinese and French, intended for the glossing of texts. The dictionary adopts the abbreviations recommended in the Leipzig Glossing Rules (Comrie et al.); all other terms are provided in full. Glosses mostly follow the choices made by (Lidz, 2010).

Part-of-speech labelling

Dictionary entries carry a part-of-speech label. A rough-and-ready typology has been followed: see the table below. Needless to say, this system has limitations: a refined typology would require subcategories, e.g. defining classifiers as a subset among nouns; and categories such as ‘adverbs’ raise greater difficulties, lacking a clear definition.

No attempt was made at including expressive noises in the dictionary, such as the soundɬː. The meaning of this sound in Na can be characterized in the same way as that of words in the dictionary: the full definition would be that it expresses enjoyment of food or drink (‘Yummy!’), and is also used to express admiration of a beautiful object, scene, or prospect. But a reason for leaving it out is that, unlike interjections, ɬː is not pronounced on expiratory airflow, but on inspired airflow. The air flows through the sides of the mouth, which is where saliva flows when one’s mouth waters. Observations about such sounds (including clicks), like that of gestures, appeared to fall outside the scope of the dictionary.
Table 2: Parts of speech

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>label</th>
<th>meaning</th>
<th>Leipzig Glossing Rules? y/n</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adj</td>
<td>adjective</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clf</td>
<td>classifier</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clitic</td>
<td>(same)</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cnj</td>
<td>conjunction</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ideophone</td>
<td>(same)</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disc.PTCL</td>
<td>discourse particle</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intj</td>
<td>interjection</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lnk</td>
<td>linker</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>noun</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>num</td>
<td>numeral</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pref</td>
<td>prefix</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postp</td>
<td>postposition</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro</td>
<td>pronoun</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v</td>
<td>verb</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Loanwords

Borrowings from Chinese and Tibetan are indicated as such in cases where identification seems straightforward. No efforts at systematic elicitation of borrowings from either language were made, but all loanwords occurring in texts were added to the dictionary. The information provided includes: donor language; form in the donor language; and explanations. When the number of syllables in the borrowed word is the same as in the donor language, the glosses in English (and French) start by the original word followed by two colons and a translation: e.g. ‘办法::solution’ for pæ˥hwɤ˧.

Planned improvements and mid-term perspectives

This dictionary is conceived of as work-in-progress: successive versions will be released, probably every two years or so, (i) as an online dictionary in HTML format, (ii) as PDF documents, and (iii) in database format (native Toolbox/MDF format, then, in due course, the successors of this format).

Planned improvements for future versions include the addition of

- a phonetic transcription of tone as it surfaces on the item pronounced in isolation: a surface-phonological transcription of tone, in addition to the indication of the underlying tone category

- audio files for each head word: this function has successfully been tested, but the editing of audio files still needs to be conducted

- links to the entire set of online recordings: listing all textual occurrences in the lexicon entry, with links to the audio file and its aligned transcription

- more cross-references between entries, pointing to synonyms

More cross-references between entries will also be added gradually, pointing to synonyms, etc.

Collaborations are welcome for the following improvements:

- the vocabulary of religion: the field of religion remains mostly unexplored; the main consultant and I both lack the command of Tibetan that would be essential for this part of the investigation, and involvement of consultants from the Yongning monastery did not prove feasible in view of current restrictions on contacts with foreigners

- plants and animals: as a dweller of the Yongning plain, the main consultant does not have extensive knowledge of wild plants and animals; the number of entries recorded so far remains small, and some definitions are currently limited to general indications such as ‘a type of pine’. To arrive at exact identification, and at more extensive lexicographic coverage, would require collaboration with other consultants, and with botanists.

Other resources about Yongning Na

In the classical tradition of linguistic fieldwork (Dixon, 2007), a language description should include a dictionary, a grammar, and a collection of texts.
• A set of Na recordings with time-aligned transcriptions is available from the Pangloss Collection (Michailovsky et al., 2014); the current web address is lacito.vjf.cnrs.fr/pangloss/languages/Na_en.htm

• The grammar is still in its early stages of preparation. A preliminary draft of a book-length study of Na morphophonology can be found online: https://halshs.archives-ouvertes.fr/halshs-01094049/document It also contains detailed information on the phonemic analysis.

A review of the literature about Na and the other languages of the Naish group is provided (in Chinese) by Li (2015). For an English-language introduction, see Michaud et al. (2015).

I would gratefully receive any comments or notifications of errors that the reader may wish to bring to my attention: please send e-mail to michaud.cnrs@gmail.com

Acknowledgments

Many thanks to the main consultant, Latami Dashilame, and to Mosuo scholar Latami Dashi for encouraging my work with his mother over the years, since 2006. Many thanks to Céline Buret and Séverine Guillaume for their much-appreciated computational expertise, and to Guillaume Jacques for suggestions all along the way. Many thanks to the colleagues and students who suggested corrections, in particular A Hui and Roselle Dobbs. Remaining errors are my own responsibility.

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References


前言
缘起
在北纬27.50度，东经100.41度的交界点上生活着一个知名的族群——摩梭人。它奇特的民族风俗使它名扬天下，但是，它的语言研究还远远跟不上它的名气。作为一名语言学家找到了摩梭语言就如同进入了阿拉丁的宝库：摩梭语音的丰富多彩，尤其是声调在整个语法系统里所起的核心作用，独特而又迷人。本词典的全部信息来自于一位充满独特个人魅力的摩梭阿妈——拉它米打史拉么。1950年出生的这位阿妈，差不多与新中国同年龄，她身上的故事就是摩梭人今天与昨天的缩影。在云南省丽江市宁蒗县永宁乡平静村独自养育了四个儿女，其中一位就是摩梭著名学者拉他咪达石（拉他咪王勇）。有幸结识拉他咪达石先生与他亲爱的母亲是这本词典得以与世人见面的关键，在此向他们表示最深切的感谢。

词典
2006年在纳西语语音研究告一段落之后，我开始了对摩梭语音的分析。一开始的初衷只是进行音系分析，但却惊奇地发现摩梭声调不仅是单纯的音系问题，同时与语法有着千丝万缕的联系。这一发现，促使我开始对摩梭话进行全方位的研究。研究方法以搜集来的长篇语料为蓝本，在搜集语料的同时进行音系实验（系统的机械问答），并以长篇语料中的词汇为基准，汇集成为本部词典。词典目前的条目数量不到三千，但我的初衷并不致力于单纯的词汇收集而是希望能在有限的条目中最大限度地呈现摩梭语言的独特性。

本词典以国际音标为注音基础。声调标注系统由于比较复杂，因此启用了一套专门符号，该符号的用法及说明见Michaud2015。

本词典有三种呈现格式，在线词典、PDF文本、与Toolbox资料库。内容将陆续进行更正及删补。同时欢迎读者的指正与批评。来信请寄alexis.michaud@vjf.cnrs.fr。

其它
著名语言学家孙天心提出，语言学家有三件宝：长篇语料、词典与参考语法。以这个标准来看，长篇语料就是我囊中最大的宝贝，历时十年搜集而来的近二十个小时的资料及逐句标注翻译，已经全部在线公开。在线地址：“泛语资料库”（Pangloss Collection），lacito.vjf.cnrs.fr/pangloss/languages/Na_en.htm。下一步的相关工作，是完成一本《摩梭话声调研究》，初稿也已上线，地址：https://halshs.archives-ouvertes.fr/halshs-01094049/document。

致谢
拉它米打史拉么、拉他咪达石、Céline Buret、Séverine Guillaume、向柏霖（Guillaume Jacques）、阿慧、杜玫瑰（Roselle Dobbs）：感谢你们的大力支持。

参考书目
• LIDZ L. A descriptive grammar of Yongning Na (Mosuo) [D]. Austin: University of Texas, Department of linguistics, 2010. （下载地址：https://repositories.lib.utexas.edu/bitstream/handle/2152/ETD-UT-2010-12-2643/LIDZ DISSERTATION.pdf）
- ɑ -

ɑ˩mi#˥  NOUN  Tone: LM + #H.
Female goose. 母鹅。

ɑ˩mi-ɑ˥pʰv˩
goose and gander

ɑ˨˧ mi˩
ADVERBIAL  Tone: L.
Outside. 外面。

ɑ˨˧ jo˩ bi˨˩-ze˥!
Let’s go out! / Out we go!
出去了！

ɑ˨˧ jo˩ bi˨˩-ʂv˥ɖv˩!
[She] wants to go out! (Context: on a sunny day, a family member senses that a toddler wants to go and play outside.)
（她）想出去！（情景：婴儿看外边，觉得她好像想去出去。）

ɑ˨˧ da˨˩  a˨˧ jo˩ hu˨˩-ze˥!
Daddy went out! (Context: explanation provided to a little child who has just woken up and looks for her dad.)
爸爸出去了！

ɑ˨˧ jo˩-bv˥ | lo˧ ji˧
to work outside the household: to help other families (in particular for harvesting); to go and look for work in a city
在外边工作：去帮别人家的忙（特别是收庄稼的时候），或者到城市里面打工

ɑ˨˧ jo˩-hĩ˥  NOUN  Tone: L.
Outsiders; strangers; other people. 外人，别人。

ɑ˨˧ pv#˥  NOUN  Tone: LM + #H.
Gander; male goose. 公鹅。

ɑ˨˧ pv˩  VERB  Tone: LM + MH#.
To belch, to burp. 打饱嗝儿。

ɑ˨˧ ro˧  NOUN  Tone: LM.
Home, central room in the house. 家、家里。

ɑ˨˧ ro˧-hĩ#˥
the members of the family, the family (who live under the same roof)
家人（住在一起的家人）
æ˧bæ˧ NOUN Tone: M.
Goitre. 甲状腺肿瘤。
CL: [ɭɯ˧]

æ˧bæ˧-ʈʂʰæ˧ɣɯ#˥ NOUN Tone: #H.
Kelp (literally “medicine against goiter”, because kelp was introduced in Yongning as a means to provide iodine as a diet supplement, to prevent goiters). 海带。

æ˧hi˩hi˩ INTERJECTION Tone: L.
Cry of defiance or provocation. It can also express triumph and exultation. 嘘! (蔑视、挑衅或欢呼的叫声).

æ˧bæ˧-ʈʂʰæ˧ɣɯ#˥ to shout a cry of defiance or provocation 喊出蔑视、挑衅或欢呼的叫声

æ˧ji˩ NOUN Tone: L#.
Amusement, enjoyment, recreation, mirth. 娱乐。

æ˧ji˩ kʰɯ˩ to have fun, to crack jokes, to enjoy oneself 玩耍、开玩笑: 大声聊天、唱唱歌、讲笑话……

æ˧ni#˥ NOUN Tone: #H.
Clarinet. 唢呐。
CL: [ɭɯ˧]

æ˧wæ˧ NOUN Tone: M.
Apricot. 杏。

æ˧wæ˧|ɖɯ˧-ɭɯ˧ an apricot 一颗杏
CL: [ɭɯ˧]

æ˧ʂæ˧ ADVERBIAL Tone: #H.
Yore, long ago. 从前。

æ锦标-kv˥tsɯ˥ Sayings of the old times, oral traditions of the old times 过去的说法，过去的口传文化

æ锦标 NOUN Tone: M.
Name of a mountain: one of the two main mountains in the vicinity of the Yongning plain. It is a masculine mountain (“the young man” /pʰæ˧tɕi˥/), the counterpart to the feminine mountain /kv˧mv˧˥/ (“the young woman”: mi˩zɯ˩˥). 一座山的名字。

æ锦标-ɕæ˧qʰwɤ˧˥ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Story, folktale. 故事。

æ锦标-ɕæ˧qʰwɤ˧ʐwɤ˧˥ to tell a story 讲故事

æ锦标-qʰwɤ˧-ŋɯ˥|dʑo˩-ɲi˥! “I’m not making this up:) this is part of what the old folks have passed down to us! / This is what our traditions say!” (Context: the speaker cites a proverb or saying, and emphasizes that it is to be taken seriously.)

æ锦标-qʰwɤ˧-ŋɯ˥|dʑo˩-ɲi˥! “(这些道理, 不是我个人的意见:) 传统中是这样讲的！/ 咱们的口传文化中就是这么讲的！” (情景: 一个人提到一个谚语, 也强调这些不是空话, 而是重要的一个道理。)

æ锦标-qʰwɤ˧ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Story, folktale. 故事。

æ锦标-qʰwɤ˧ zyw˧ to tell a story 讲故事

æ锦标-qʰwɤ˧ zyw˧-kv˧! In the old times, (people) used to tell stories! 在过去, 大家经常讲故事!

æ锦标-tɑ˩mv˩ NOUN Tone: L. From: æ锦标 and tɑ˩mv˩ Folktale, tradition. 传统故事、传说。

æ锦标-tɑ˩mv˩ tʰv˩-kʰwɤ˧ that legend 那个传统故事

æ锦标-ʈʂʰæ˨ NOUN Tone: H#-L.
Kneebone. 膝盖骨。
CL: [ɭɯ˧]

æ锦标-tʂɯ˧-pʰæ˨ NOUN Tone: H#-L.
Nape. 项背 、项、脖颈儿。
CL: [ɭɯ˧]
æ˧ʈwɤ˩ NOUN Tone: L#. The early morning; early in the morning. 清晨、一大早（鸡叫的时候）。

æ˧ʈwɤ˩-mv˩kʰv˩ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L#-L. Constantly, all the time; literally: '[from] morning [till] evening'. 一直不停地，从早到晚。直译：‘（从）早上（到）晚上’。

æ˨gv˩ NOUN Tone: L. Ard. There are no distinct words for 'ard' and 'plough'; only ards were in use at the time of fieldwork. 犁。

æ˨gv˩ tʰv˩-nɑ˥ N N + DEM + CLF 这个犁

æ˨-mo˥ used ard, plough which cannot be used anymore 陈旧的犁头（不能再用了）

æ˨mo˥ tʰv˩-nɑ˥ N + DEM + CLF 这个旧犁杆

æ˨-ʂɯ˩˥ new ard, brand new ard 新的犁头

CL: na˧ See: æ˨gv˩

æ˨gv˩-ma˨j̕o˨ NOUN Tone: L + H#. Handle (stilt) of the ard, used to control the ard’s direction and the furrow’s depth. 犁耙子。

æ˨gv˩-ma˨ zi˨-hɪ˥ the person holding the handle of the ard 抓着犁耙子的人

æ˨gv˩-ma˨j̕o˨ tʰv˩-nɑ˥ N + DEM + CLF 这个犁耙子

CL: na˧

æ˨mi˨-mv˨[tf̩] NOUN Tone: LM + H#. Anklebone, bone of the top of the foot. 踝骨。

CL: [tu˧]

æ˨mi˨-kw̑y̑#˧ NOUN Tone: LM + #H. Amiwa. This is the first village along the road from /qʰæ˧tɕʰi˧/ to /ʈʂo˧ʂɯ#˥/. In traditional Na geography, which takes Lugu lake as a point of origin, Amiwa is the third village of the plain. 阿咪瓦、阿米瓦（永宁的一个村落）。

dʐx̑ breathtaking, | hi˨kw̑y̑-lo˧, | æ˨mi˨-kw̑y̑#˧, | lo˧-lo˧-kw̑y̑, | lɑ˨+l̚w̑y̑, | b̑y̑s̑t̑s̑o˧ gaping, | æ˨lɑ˨+kw̑y̑#˧, | gæ˨æ˨, | qʰæ˧tɕʰi˧, | tʰo˧ʈɯ#˥ the ten villages traditionally considered as part of Yongning 摩梭传统地理概念中，属于永宁的十个村落

æ˨l̚mo˧ NOUN Tone: LM. Beam of the ard, pole of the ard: a long piece of wood linking the yoke to the sole. 犁杆。

æ˨l̚gv˩-mo˧ same meaning 同上

CL: na˧ See: æ˧l̚gv˩

æ˨j̕p̃æ˧ NOUN Tone: LM + MH#. Cliff, overhanging cliff. This term designates the top of the cliff: the relatively flat ground close to the precipice. To refer to the steep (vertical) side of the cliff, one adds /lɑ˧bi˧/ ‘steep slope’. 崖崖、崖山、崖壁。

æ˨j̕p̃æ˧-lɑ˧bi˧ same meaning 同上

CL: pʰæ˧

æ˨j̕q̑v˩ NOUN Tone: LH. Cave, cavern, crevice (difficult to enter, or too small for a person to enter). 小山洞（难进去，或者钻不进去的山洞）。

CL: [wɪ˧]

æ˨tv˩ NOUN Tone: LH. Large rock. 大岩石。

CL: [tv˧]

æ˧ NOUN Tone: #H. Brass, copper, bronze. 铜，包括黄铜、红铜、青铜。

æ˧l̚s̑o˨-æ˧mo˧ instruments and objects made of brass 铜做的工具、物品

æ˧ lɑ˨+zo˨+n̓w̑, | æ˧ l̚w̑+l̚a˨! “The man who works copper does not work iron!” These two specialties require different skills: physical strength for working iron; and delicate gestures for working copper. This saying is used to point out that each person has her/his own area of expertise. “打铜的人，不打铁！”这两种工作需要不同的能力：打铁需要体力，打铜需要细致。这个谚语意指：每个人有他的专业，不能随便跨越到其它领域去。
Parrot.

**æ̃˧qæ˩ NOUN**  Tone: L#.

Parrot.

CL: mɪŋ See:  1

**æ̃˧qæ˩ 2 ADJECTIVE**  Tone: L#.

Blue-green; literally 'parrot[-coloured]'.

像鹦鹉的颜色: 青色、蓝色、绿色。

[5] æ̃˧qæ˩-nɪ̃gv˩ vivid-coloured, blue-green; literally 'parrot[-coloured]'  

像鹦鹉的颜: 青、蓝色、绿色

[5] æ̃˧qæ˩-bɑ˩lɑ˩ vivid-coloured, blue-green jacket: literally 'parrot(-coloured) jacket'

青、蓝色、绿色衣服

[5] æ̃˧qæ˩ni˩~æ̃˧qæ˩ni˩gv˩ RED; same meaning: blue-green

重叠。同上: 青色

See:  1

**æ̃˧ʂwæ˥ NOUN**  Tone: H#.

Rooster.

æ̃˧ʂwæ˥-æ̃˩mɪŋ  cock and hen

æ̃˧tsɯ˥ NOUN  Tone: H#.

Chick.

æ̃˧tsɯ˥-kʰɯ˩ʈʂɤ˩-mø˥ "chicken-claw mushroom": an edible mushroom.  

æ̃˧-v#˥ NOUN  Tone: #H.

Copper pot.  

æ̃˩  VERB  Tone: L.

To reflect (a mirror reflects light).  

æ̃˩bi˩ NOUN  Tone: L.

A village just over the river on the Sichuan side of road to Qiansuo.  

æ̃˩bi˩-ʁwɤ˥ same meaning: the village of /æ̃˩bi˩/  

æ̃˩bi˩-hĩ˥ɲi˩! [(S)he] is from the village of /æ̃˩bi˩/!

æ̃˩bi˩-ʁwɤ˥ same meaning: the village of /æ̃˩bi˩/  

æ̃˩bi˩-ʁwɤ˥ same meaning: the village of /æ̃˩bi˩/  

æ̃˩mi˧-æ̃˧ʂwæ˥# hen and rooster

æ̃˩mi˧-æ̃˧tsɯ˥# hen and chick

æ̃˩miŋ  NOUN  Tone: MI.

Hen.

æ̃˩miŋ-H  hen.

æ̃˩miŋ-H  CL: mɪŋ

æ̃˩miŋ-H  hen.

æ̃˩miŋ-H  CL: mɪŋ

æ̃˩miŋ-H  hen.

æ̃˩miŋ-H  CL: mɪŋ

æ̃˩miŋ-H  hen.

æ̃˩miŋ-H  CL: mɪŋ

æ̃˩miŋ-H  hen.

æ̃˩miŋ-H  CL: mɪŋ

æ̃˩miŋ-H  hen.

æ̃˩miŋ-H  CL: mɪŋ

æ̃˩miŋ-H  hen.

æ̃˩miŋ-H  CL: mɪŋ

æ̃˩miŋ-H  hen.

æ̃˩miŋ-H  CL: mɪŋ

æ̃˩miŋ-H  hen.

æ̃˩miŋ-H  CL: mɪŋ

æ̃˩miŋ-H  hen.

æ̃˩miŋ-H  CL: mɪŋ

æ̃˩miŋ-H  hen.

æ̃˩miŋ-H  CL: mɪŋ

æ̃˩miŋ-H  hen.

æ̃˩miŋ-H  CL: mɪŋ

æ̃˩miŋ-H  hen.

æ̃˩miŋ-H  CL: mɪŋ

æ̃˩miŋ-H  hen.

æ̃˩miŋ-H  CL: mɪŋ

æ̃˩miŋ-H  hen.

æ̃˩miŋ-H  CL: mɪŋ

æ̃˩miŋ-H  hen.

æ̃˩miŋ-H  CL: mɪŋ

æ̃˩miŋ-H  hen.

æ̃˩miŋ-H  CL: mɪŋ

æ̃˩miŋ-H  hen.

æ̃˩miŋ-H  CL: mɪŋ

æ̃˩miŋ-H  hen.

æ̃˩miŋ-H  CL: mɪŋ

æ̃˩miŋ-H  hen.

æ̃˩miŋ-H  CL: mɪŋ

æ̃˩miŋ-H  hen.

æ̃˩miŋ-H  CL: mɪŋ

æ̃˩miŋ-H  hen.

æ̃˩miŋ-H  CL: mɪŋ

æ̃˩miŋ-H  hen.

æ̃˩miŋ-H  CL: mɪŋ

æ̃˩miŋ-H  hen.
æ̃˥ʂe˧li˥-mo˩ NOUN Tone: LM + H#.
“Chicken-meat mushroom”: an edible mushroom, Amanita spissa.麻母鸡菌:一种可以吃的菌子，块鳞灰毒鹅膏菌。

æ̃˩ʂe˩ NOUN Tone: L.
Muscle.肌肉。

æ̃˩ʂe˩ tsʰi˦

to run a temperature, to have a fever发烧

CL: kʰwɤ˥

æ̃˩zɯ˩ NOUN Tone: L.
Agate. Agate of various colours is used in ornamentation. Beads range from the size of a quail egg to that of a chicken’s egg.玛瑙。

swi˧-æ̃˩zɯ˩

pearl-shaped agate bead珠子形状的玛瑙

æ̃˩zɯ˩-ʂo˩~ʂo˥

with lots of agate on it (of a piece of clothing)
（衣服上）都镶嵌着玛瑙

CL: lɯ˧

æ̃˩ NOUN Tone: LH.
Soul (monosyllable).灵魂。

CL: v˧

æ̃˩ NOUN Tone: LM.
Chicken.鸡。

æ̃˩dzɯ˥-ze˩

...has eaten (a/some) chicken吃了鸡

æ̃˩hwæ˧-ze˧

...has bought (a) chicken买了鸡

æ̃˩, | kʰv˧, | bo˧, | hwɤ˧, | ji˧, | ler˧, | tʰo˧li˧, |
mv˧gv˧, | bv˧ʐv˧, | žwæ˧, | jo˧, | ži˩˥

the twelve years of the duodenary cycle

æ̃˩-mɤ˥

chicken grease, chicken fat

æ̃˩-mɤ˥dzɯ˩

to eat chicken fat

æ̃˩-mɤ˥ dzɯ˩

CL: mi˩
- b -

**ba-l-la-kʰɯ˧-tˢʰɤ˧** NOUN Tone: M.
Spider. 蜘蛛。
CL: kʰɯ˩

**ba-l-la** NOUN Tone: L.
Jacket; upper outer garment. 上衣，衣服。

\[\text{yɯ˨-ba-l-la˦ (}^{+}\text{nǐ˨)}\]
leather jacket
皮衣
CL: [tu˦]

**ba/** DISCOURSE PARTICLE Tone: L?.
Affirmative final particle; comparable to question-tag in English. 句尾助词，表示肯定：“……是吧。”。

**bæ˧** 1 ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Stupid, idiot. 傻、笨、蠢。

\[\text{ba˧-hi˦}\]
REL
傻的

**bæ˧** 2 VERB Tone: M intrns.
To let go, to forget about something (as when providing consolation to someone who has failed, telling her/him not to feel desperate). 放弃。

\[\text{no˧|} \text{bæ˧-ze˩!}\]
Forget it! (Consolation to someone who has tried and failed.)
你算了吧！（感叹）

\[\text{bæ˧-ze˩ mæ˨!}\]
Forget it! (Consolation to someone who has tried and failed.)
算了嘛！（感叹）

**bæ˧** a CLASSIFIER Tone: M_a.
Classifier for sorts of things; used in statements of identity: “it is the same”. 量词：东西（一样）。

\[\text{qɯ˧-bæ˧-l-a˧ ni˧!}\]
It’s the same! 是一样的！

\[\text{jɪ˧kʰv˧-dʑo˨, jɪ˧-l-bæ˧ | zwró˨-tʰa˧! | jɪ˧-kʰv˧-dʑo˨, jɪ˧-l-bæ˧-l-a˧ zwró˨-tʰa˧!}\]
Some (phrases/combinations between words) can be said two different ways; whereas others can only be said in one way / only have one possible realization! (Context: the investigation bears on tonal variants for phrases, such as numeral-plus-classifier phrases; the consultant confirms that some combinations admit two variants, whereas others only have one possible tone pattern.)

**bæ˧bv˥** NOUN Tone: H#.
Piglet. 猪崽。

\[\text{bæ˧bv˧ zo˨}\]
same meaning: piglet
猪崽
CL: [tu˦]

**bæ˧dæ˧** NOUN Tone: M.
Small rope, string. 细绳。
CL: kʰɯ˩

**bæ˧mi˧** 1 NOUN Tone: M. ☀ Duck (without a specification of gender). 鸭子。
♀ Female duck. 母鸭子。

\[\text{bæ˧mi˧-bæ˧pʰv#˥}\]
female duck and male duck
母鸭与公鸭子

\[\text{bæ˧mi˧-bæ˧zo#˥}\]
female duck and duckling
母鸭与小鸭子
CL: mi˩

\[\text{bæ˧mi˧-pʰv#˥}\]
N + DEM + CLF
这只公鸭子
CL: mi˩ See: bæ_ipʰv#˥
**bæ_ipʰv#˧** NOUN  Tone: #H.  
Male duck. 公鸭子。

\[bæ_ipʰv˧ tʰv˧-mi˧˥\] / \[bæ_ipʰv˧ tʰv˧-mi˥#˧\]
N + DEM + CLF
这个公鸭子

**bæ_ipʰv˧-bæ˨mi#˧˥**
male duck and female duck

公鸭子与母鸭子

CL: mi˧ See: bæ˨-imi-pʰv#˧˥

**bæ˨irwɤ˧** NOUN  Tone: M.  
A village close to the Hot Springs. 温泉乡的一个村落。

\[bæ˨irwɤ˧ \text{和} \overline{\text{wɤ˧}}\]


\[\text{几} \text{个} \text{公} \text{鸭} \text{子} \text{与} \text{母} \text{鸭} \text{子}\]


**bæ˨zo#˧˥** NOUN  Tone: #H.  
Duckling. 小鸭子。

\[bæ˨zo˧ tʰv˧-ɭɯ˧#˥\]
N + DEM + CLF

这条绳子

**bæ˨ zo˧tʰv˧-ɭɯ#˥**
N + DEM + CLF

这个小鸭子

\[bæ˨zo˧-bæ˨mi#˧˥\]
duckling and female duck

小鸭子与母鸭

CL: ɭɯ˧

**bæ˨** NOUN  Tone: L.  
Rope. 绳子。

\[bæ˨ tʰv˧-bæ˨\]
N + DEM + CLF

这条绳子

**bæ˨** 2 VERB  Tone: L.  
To sweep, to clean up. 扫。

\[dæ˨ bæ˨\]
to sweep the dust, to sweep the floor

**bæ˨** 1 VERB  Tone: L.  
To sweep the granary. 扫仓廪

\[dʒi˨ bæ˨\]
to sweep the stairs

**bæ˨** 2 ADJECTIVE  Tone: L.  
Spotted. 花的（蛋、石头、鸟）。

\[tʰv˧-bæ˨\]
DEM _ (tone: H#/ H$)
指示代词 _ : 这朵（花）

**bæ˨** 1 CLASSIFIER  Tone: L.  
Self-classifier for flowers. 量词：花（一朵）。

\[tʰv˧-bæ˨\]
DEM _ (tone: H#/ H$)

**bæ˨** 1 NOUN  Tone: L.  
Flower. 花。

\[bæ˨ lei˨-bæ˨\]
ACCOMP RED

**bæ˨** 1 NOUN  Tone: L.  
Flower. 花。

\[bæ˨ bæ˨tʰi˨-di˧˥\]
same meaning: spotted (e.g. an egg, a bird, a stone)

花的，有花纹

See: bæ˨ bæ˨ 1

See: bæ˨ bæ˨ 2
bæ˩dʑɯ˥ NOUN Tone: L.H. Harvest. 庄稼。

The harvest is not good!
庄家不好！

May a thousand crops come to maturity! (A blessing to elders, used for instance during the rite of coming of age)
祝：一千棵庄稼成熟!(成年礼、过年等节庆时的祝福用语，晚辈对长辈的祝福)

CL: bæ˩

bæ˩-la˩~la˩ ADJECTIVE Tone: L. Soft, weak, pliant. 软，柔软、软塌塌。

CL: [urɪ]

bæ˩-ljɤ˧~ljɤ˧ NOUN Tone: L- China fir cone. 杉树果。

CL: [lɪ]

bæ˩pʰv˥ NOUN Tone: L+H# Crowndaisy chrysanthemum, Glebionis coronaria. 茏蒿。

the flower of crowndaisy chrysanthemum 茏蒿的顶花
crowndaisy chrysanthemum flower 茏蒿顶花

CL: bæ˩

bæ˩-radius˥~radius˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: L. Loose, slack, lax. 松。

It’s loose! / It’s not well-fastened! (About a load on a mule’s back) 松动了！

CL: [po˧]

bæ˩-radius˥~radius˥ NOUN Tone: L+H# A village in Yongning. 八珠（永宁的一个村落）。

the six villages of the plain of Yongning, in traditional order: by order of increasing distance from the Lake 永宁坝的六个村落，按传统排序：从距离泸沽湖最近的村落说起。

CL: bæ˩

bæ˩-radius˥~radius˥ NOUN Tone: L. Reins. 鞭绳。

CL: [kʰɯ˩]

bæ˩ VERB Tone: MH. To run. 跑。

bæ˩-zi˩ ~ bæ˩-ze˩ ACCOMP _ PFV 跑了

bæ˩ NOUN Tone: L.H. Crops. 庄稼。

bæ˩ ji˧ COP 是庄家
du˧-kʰv˧ | tv˧-bæ˩ mv˩, | ci˧-kʰv˧ | le˧-mɤ˧-dʑɯ˧!

“This year, even if we had had a thousand harvests, it would not have lasted a hundred years!” This proverb is a consolation for years of bad harvests: “If the harvest had been excellent, it would not have lasted forever anyway! Everything begins anew every year, so let us look forward!” “一年收千棵，不够吃百年！”（这个谚语，用宽慰收成不好的年份。）

CL: bæ˩

bɤ˧-ʐwɤ˧so˥ to learn the Pumi language 学普米语

CL: v˧

bɤ˧dzi˩ NOUN Tone: L# A village in Yongning. 八珠（永宁的一个村落）。

the six villages of the plain of Yongning, in traditional order: by order of increasing distance from the Lake 永宁坝的六个村落，按传统排序：从距离泸沽湖最近的村落说起。

CL: [kʰɯ˩]

bɤ˧mi#˥ NOUN Tone: #H. Pumi woman. 普米族女人。

CL: [v˧]

bɤ˧mi#˥ NOUN Tone: M. Sifter, sieve. 筛子。

CL: [na˧]

bɤ˧mi#˥ NOUN Tone: #H. Pumi (Prinmi) (ethnic group). 普米族。
bɤ˧mi˥-ʂe˩  NOUN  Tone: H#-.
Copper-nickel alloy. 白铜。

bɤ˧su˨  NOUN  Tone: L#.
Baisha: name of a village of the Lijiang plain. The village had a tradition of trading and peddling to faraway places, hence its familiarity to people in Yongning. Its Naxi name is /bɤ˧su˨/. 白沙（丽江坝子里的一个村落）。

bɤ˧tʰv˨  NOUN  Tone: L#.
Footprints. 脚印。

hĩ˧-bɤ˧tʰv˥  human footprints 人的脚印
kʰv˩mi˩-bɤ˨tʰv˥  dog’s footprints 狗爪印

bɤ˧tsʰo˧gv˥-hĩ˩  someone from Bacuogu 从巴搓古来的一个人

bɤ˧zo#˥  NOUN  Tone: #H.
Pumi man. 普米族男人。

bɤ˧˩a 2  CLASSIFIER  Tone: L.<
Classifier for halves. 量词：半。

bɤ˧˩a 1  CLASSIFIER  Tone: L.<
Classifier for corncobs. 積词：玉米棒子（一根）。

ha˨bɤ˧  a corncob 一根玉米棒子

bɤ˧˩a 3  CLASSIFIER  Tone: MH.<
Classifier for scarves. 量词：头帕（一条）。

-bi  CONJUNCTION  Tone: 0.
ADVERSAIVE: no matter…, 虽然⋯⋯。
Although (s)he is Na, (s)he cannot speak the Na language!
他虽然是摩梭人但不会讲摩梭话。

*tsʰu˥ | na˩ ni˧-bi˩,…/*tsʰu˧ | na˩ ni˧-bi˩-

an ungrammatical sentence; the intended meaning was ‘although (s)he is Na…’

病句：不能这样说“他虽然是摩梭人……”
bi˧tɕo˧ NOUN Tone: M.
Neighbouring villages, neighbourhood. 周围的村落。

bi˧zɯ˧ NOUN Tone: M.
Lower abdomen. 小肚子。

-bi˩ POSTPOSITION Tone: L.
On; at. 向、至、往。

gv˧mi˧-bi˩ on the body 在身上
kʰu˧tsʰɤ˧-bi˥ on the feet 在脚上
zæ˩sɯ˩-bi˥|tʰi˧-ʈʂʰɤ˧˥ to hold grip of the felt cape 抓住毡子
lo˩qʰwɤ˧-bi˩ on the hand 手上
kʰu˧tsʰɤ˧-bi˥ on the foot 脚上
pʰæ˧qʰwɤ˩-bi˩,|mɤ˩tʰi˩-jɤ˩˥. to put on oil onto the face, to put on suncream 抹防晒霜

bi˩ CLASSIFIER Tone: Lc.
Self-classifier for animal hooves; also used for footprints。量词: 动物的脚或脚印(一只)。

bi˩bi˧ NOUN Tone: LM.
Pod (of bean). 豆荚。

bi˩bi˧ɲi˩ COP 是豆荚
nv˨˩ɭɯ˧-bi˩bi˩ soybean pods 黄豆荚

CL: kʰwɤ˥

bi˩bi˥ NOUN Tone: LM + MH#.
Flood. 洪水。

bi˩pʰv˧˥ NOUN Tone: LM + MH#.
Bottle gourd; its fruit is the calabash, which becomes hard when dry．葫芦。

bi˩ʒʊ˥ NOUN Tone: LH.
Purse (used to be attached to the belt, on the inside). 钱包（过去：是系在腰带上）。

bi˩ʒʊ˧ tʰi˧-ʴæ˦ to attach (one’s) purse (to the belt) 系上钱包（在腰带上）

CL: tʊ˦

bi˩ta˨ VERB Tone: L.
To pull, to drag．拖。

bi˩ta˨-ze˥ PFV 拖了

bi˩-tsɯ˧tsɯ˧ NOUN Tone: L-.
Wild strawberry, Fragaria vesca．野草莓。

bi˩ʈʂʰɤ#˥ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Whiskers．胡须。

CL: kʰwɤ˥

bi˩wɤ˧ NOUN Tone: LM.
Services (or money) offered as a reward to a priest．酬劳。

CL: ɭɯ˧

bo DISCOURSE PARTICLE Tone: 0.
Final particle expressing vigorous affirmation．句尾助词: 嗦(汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 嗦

bo˧ NOUN Tone: M.
Small dike (as at the edge of a field; one can walk on it)．田埂、小堤坝。

ʦʰu˧-ʴo˧| bo˧ ɭɯ˧-tʊ˧-tʰi˧-di˩. Here, there is a small dike．这里有一个小堤坝。

bo˧-kʰi˧ the edge of the small dike 小堤坝的边

[FS] bo˧ ɭɯ˧-pʰæ˦ a small dike 一个小堤坝

CL: tʊ˦
**bo˧ 2** ADJECTIVE  Tone: M.
Bright, shining. 亮, 光明。

* tʰi˧-bo˧-dʑo˧
It casts light / it is bright. (Definition of a lamp.) (它)在发光。（描写灯）

bo˧-hi˧
REL
发亮的

**boimonial** VERB  Tone: M6.
To spin. 纺（麻线），使旋转。

* tso˧~tso˧bo˧
to spin something, to spin things
使东西旋转

See: saibono˥

**bo˧tsi˩** NOUN  Tone: L#.
Mane. (马)鬃。

* zwæ˧-bo˧tsi˥#
horse mane 马鬃

bo˩-bo˧tsi˩
hog bristle 猪鬃

CL: kʰɤ˥ qɑ˩

**bo˧tɕei˧qʰi˧v˧ hɑ#˥** NOUN  Tone: #H.
Echo (in some places in the mountains, there is an echo). 回音。

* bo˧tɕei˧qʰi˧v˧ tʰi˧-dʑu˨˩-dʑu˨˩!
the echo resonates 有回音

bo˩a **VERB**  Tone: L2.
To kiss. 亲吻。

* dʑu˨˨-bo˩-q˩
DELIMITATIVE _ INCEPTIVE
吻一下

* dʑu˨˨-bo˩-bo˩-q˩
DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE
吻一下

**bo˩** CLASSIFIER  Tone: L6.
Classifier for women’s traditional hair dresses / head-dresses. 量词: 绗子发带（一条）。

**bo˩-bi˧mi˧** NOUN  Tone: L-.
Meat of the pig’s belly. 猪肚肉。

CL: [uيمن]

**bo˩-bv˥** NOUN  Tone: LH.
Pigsty, pigpen. 猪圈。

CL: [uيمن]

**bo˩dze˧** NOUN  Tone: LM.
Lark. 百灵鸟。
See: bo˩dze˧-ko˩dze˩

**bo˩dze˧-ko˩dze˩** NOUN  Tone: LM-L.
Lark. 百灵鸟。
See: bo˩dze˧

**bo˩-yu˩** NOUN  Tone: LH.
Pigskin, hogs skin. 猪皮。

* bo˩-yu˩-ku˩
same meaning: pigskin 同上：猪皮

CL: tsʰi˥

**bo˩-ha#˥** NOUN  Tone: LM+ #H.
Pig feed, swill. 猪食。

CL: kʰɤ˦+

**bo˩-kʰwˤ** NOUN  Tone: LM.
Pig’s feet: dried meat preserved in the skin of the pig’s foot. 猪脚腊肉：把猪腿的皮剥下来，缝成筒形，塞满瘦肉。

CL: [uيمن]

**bo˩-kʰv˧˥** NOUN  Tone: LM+MH#.
Year of the pig. 猪年。

**bo˩ɬɑ˥** NOUN  Tone: LH.
Boar. 种公猪。

CL: [uيمن]

**bo˩-ɬo˥** NOUN  Tone: LH.
Porkribs. 猪肋骨。

* bo˩-ɬo工业园|ɖɯ˧-do˥
a large piece of pork ribs; this also designates (metaphorically) a family, to emphasize the strong bonds between all family members

一大块猪肋骨。也来比喻一个家庭，强调家所有成员之间的亲密关系。

CL: [uيمن]

**bo˩-mæ˧qv˩** NOUN  Tone: L-L#.
Pig’s tail. 猪尾巴。

CL: [uيمن]
bo˩-mi˧ NOUN Tone: LH.
Lard. 猪油。

bo˩mi˧ NOUN Tone: LM.
Sow. 母猪。

bo˩mi˧ zi˥
to catch (a/the) sow
抓母猪

bo˩mi˧ do˧ (+ ze˩)
...has seen (a/the) sow
见了母猪

bo˩mi˧-bæ˧bv˥
sow and piglets
母猪与猪仔

bo˩mi˧-dʑɯ˩pv˩ NOUN Tone: LM-L.
(Dytiscus, a predaceous diving beetle. 龙虱。

bo˩mi˧-dʑɯ˩pʰv˩ NOUN Tone: LM-L.
Weevil, snout beetle. 象鼻虫,米象。

bo˩mi˧-ɳæ˧tɕʰɯ˩ NOUN Tone: LM-L#.
Dandelion. 蒲公英。

bo˩pʰv˧ NOUN Tone: LM.
Boar. 种公猪。

bo˩sqʰæ˥-pv˧ʈɤ˥-ɻ˩ NOUN Tone: LM-H#-.
Dungbeetle. 蟣螂。

bo˩tv#˥ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Wildboar. 野猪。

bo˩tv˧hwæ˥ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
To buy (a/the) wildboar
买野猪

bo˩˧ NOUN Tone: LM.
Pig. 猪。

bo˩hwæ˧-ze˧ NOUN Tone: LM.
...bought (some/a) pig
买了猪

bo˩dzɯ˥-ze˩ NOUN Tone: LM.
...ate (some/the) pig
吃了猪

bo˩-mi#˥ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.
“Piggy-Sow”: a term used as a temporary name for little girls, during the first months of their life, before they are given a real name. This ugly term is intended to disgust evil spirits, which will therefore turn their attention away from the infant. (In the early 21st century, the registry office requires a name to be given at birth; but this name only begins to be used by the family after the first months of life have elapsed.) 猪崽子（给刚出生的女孩起的名字,让鬼对她不感兴趣,不会来害小孩）。

bo˩ IDEOPHONE Tone: 0.
Noise of a shock between two hard objects, for instance the sound of an axe hitting a tree trunk: Bang! 形声词: 斧头砍树。砰! / 啪! 。

-bv SUFFIX Tone: 0.
Possessive. 属式: 的。

bɔ MEANING Tone: H.
Worm; insect. 虫。

bo˩ NOUN Tone: #H.
Thick (tree trunk); coarse (flour, powder). 粗（树粗大,粉末不精细……）。

bo˩˧ gw˨˧ NOUN Tone: H.
Very thick

bo˩-bv˧-gv˧ NOUN Tone: H.
Very thick (as above)

qʰa˧-bv˧-gv˧ NOUN Tone: H.
very thick

qʰa˧-bv˧-gv˧ NOUN Tone: H.
very thick (as above)

qʰa˧-bv˧-gv˧ NOUN Tone: H.
very thick (as above)

qʰa˧-bv˧-gv˧ NOUN Tone: H.
very thick (as above)
b vão | 2  | VERB  | Tone: H.  
To distribute things, to allot things, to divide things between several persons.  
分东西。

 dragons- vön- kʰwɪʔ | let- b vão- b vão 
 to share, giving each person a piece  
分给一人一块

 let- b vão- b vão tʰi+i-kwɪʔ 
 to scatter all over the place, to lay out in no good order  
弄乱，散开

 b vão | 3  | VERB  | Tone: H.  
To roast, to grill.  
烤，炙。

 hɑʔ tʰi+i-b vão 
 to roast food, to roast cereals  
烤饭

 b vão | NOUN  | Tone: M.  
Intestine.  
肠子。

 CL: kʰɯ˨˩

 b vão qiɛ | ADJECTIVE  | Tone: M. From: b vão and qiɛ  
With a bad temper. Literally ‘short-intestined’: in folk representation, short intestines are associated with hasty emotional reactions, whereas long intestines allow their owner to digest vexations calmly.  
脾气很坏。

 tsʰwʊʔ | b vão qiɛ-ze˨˩!  
He is/is a bad mood now.  
他现在脾气很坏！/他生气了！

 b vão hu | NOUN  | Tone: MH#.  
Bowels: intestine + stomach.  
胃与肠。

 CL: kwɪʔ

 b vão kʰu | NOUN  | Tone: MH#.  
Silkworm.  
蚕。

 CL: kʰu˨˩

 b vão mi | 1  | NOUN  | Tone: M.  
Female yak, dri, drimo, nak.  
母牦牛。

 b vão mi+b vão jswæ˨˩ 
female yak and castrated yak  
母牦牛与阉割牦牛

 b vão mi+b vão ʔzo˨˩ 
female yak and baby yak  
母牦牛与小牦牛

 CL: mi˨˩

 b vão mi | 2  | NOUN  | Tone: M.  
Large food steamer.  
大蒸笼。

 CL: mi˨˩
Cymbals. 钹。

Baby yak. 小牦牛。

This head little yak

Pen, corral for cattle. 牲畜圈(单音节)。

Inside the corral

Inside the corral

To enclose (cattle) inside the pen

关在圈里

To hatch, to incubate. 孵。

The hen is hatching eggs. 母鸡孵蛋

To steam, to cook by steaming. 蒸。

To steam buns

蒸馒头

To steam rice

蒸米饭

To live (one’s life). 过（日子）。

He never had to do the washing-up (in his entire life)! That’s how he spent his lifetime (= without any practical concerns)! (About an office-holder whose every need in daily life was attended to by servants.)

How easily days go by! / How time flies!

To sprinkle water. 泼水。

泼了

To sow (seeds). 撒（种子）。

撒种子
bv˩a 5 ADJECTIVE Tone: L₉a.
Thin, scarce, sparse (e.g. hair). 细、薄。

bv˩di˩ NOUN Tone: L.
Food steamer. 蒸笼。

bv˩dze˩ 1 NOUN Tone: L.
Large spoon, used for rice. 大调羹。

bv˩dze˩ 2 CLASSIFIER Tone: L.
Ladleful. 量词: 勺。

bv˩hwɤ˩ NOUN Tone: L.
Wooden hut where shepherds stay while herding their flock on the mountain. 山上放牧的人暂时住的木头小房。

bv˩jw]\ NOUN Tone: L.
Kidneys. 肾。

bv˩jo˨-bv˧qʰæ˨ NOUN Tone: L-L#.
Manure, dung. 肥料、粪。

bv˩jw]\ NOUN Tone: L.
Manure, excrement. 肥料、粪。

bv˩jw]\ NOUN Tone: L.
Conch shell, Turbinella pyrum L.. It is used in ceremonies. Each family has a pair of conchs. 法螺、海螺、螺号。

bv˩jo˨-qʰæ˨ tʰv˩-ʁwɤ˥ N + DEM + CLF
这堆肥料

bv˩jw]\ NOUN Tone: L.
Castrated yak. 阉割过的牦牛。

bv˩jw]\ NOUN Tone: L.
Small food steamer. 小蒸笼。

bv˩jw]\ NOUN Tone: L.
Ivy. 常春藤。
**bv˩˧ 1** NOUN  Tone: L.M.
Yak, Bos grunniens. The same term is used for wild yaks and domesticated yaks. 牦牛/野牦牛。

- **bv˩˧-hv˩˧**
  yak hair
  牦牛毛

- **bv˩˧ dzui-t-ze˩**
  ...ate (some) yak
  吃了牦牛

- **bv˩˧ hwa˦-t-ze˩**
  ...bought (some) yak
  买了牦牛

CL: pʰo˦

**bv˩˧ 2** NOUN  Tone: L.M.
Food steamer. 蒸笼。

CL: mi˩ See: bv˩di˩
- ɕ -

ɕi˥a CLASSIFIER Tone: Hₐ.
100. 百。

ฐว-ɕi
one hundred 一百
ฐว-ɕi kʰv
one hundred years 一百年
ฐว-ɕi kʰv-ฐวล-ɕi kʰv]
century after century 一百年又一百年
ɕi-kʰv
a century, one hundred years (abridged formulation)
百年（“一百年” 的省略说法）

ɕi˥b CLASSIFIER Tone: Hₐ.
One hundredth of a yuan, one penny. 量词: 分 (一分钱)。

ɕi˧ NOUN Tone: M.
Rice (monosyllable). 米(单音节)。

ɕi˧-lo˩ NOUN Tone: L#-.
The smallest cutlets. 最细的肋骨。

ɕi˧-ho˩ʂɯ˩ NOUN Tone: -L.
Tomato. 西红柿（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 西红柿

ɕi˧ lv˧ NOUN Tone: LH.
Paddy field. 水田。

ɕi˧ lv˧-mv˧di˧˥ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Paddy field. 水田。

ɕi˧ ltv˧di˩-lv˧ NOUN Tone: L.
Paddy field. 水田。

ɕi˧ tci˧i#˩ NOUN Tone: #H.
Chaff; bran; husk (of rice). 米糠。

ɕi˧ tc˧i#˩
cooked rice; literally “cooked-rice food”, specifying the term /ha˧/, which refers to food in general.

ɕi˧ tɕʰwæ˧ NOUN Tone: M.
Husked rice. 米。

ɕi˧ tɕʰwæ˧-ha˧
cooked rice; literally “cooked-rice food”, specifying the term /ha˧/, which refers to food in general.

ɕi˧ V-TERM Tone: L-a?. Archaic [古语] To be afraid of.

ɕi˧ tɕʰwæ˧-dɔ˧˥ | νɔ˧ ɕi˧ tɕʰwæ˧-dɔ˧˥
Don’t you fancy I am afraid of you! / Don’t you imagine you frighten me!
不要以为我害怕你！（挑衅的话）

ɕi˧ tɕʰwæ˧-mɤ˩-ʒi˧˥!
You don’t frighten me! / I’m not afraid of you! 你不让我害怕 / 我不害怕你!

ɕi˧ tɕʰwæ˧-mɤ˩-ʒi˧˥!
I’m not afraid of him! 我不怕他！

ɕi˧ tɕʰwæ˧-mɤ˩-ʒi˧˥!
When I see him, I’m terribly afraid! / When I see him, I get frightened!
我见他, 非常害怕!

ɕi˧ lv˧ NOUN Tone: LH.
Incense. 香。

ɕi˧ lv˧ qæ˩
to burn incense 烧香

ɕi˧ dzi˥ NOUN Tone: LH.
Cypress. 柏树。

ɕi˧ tɕʰæ˧ NOUN Tone: LM + MH#.
To be a stammerer; to have a stammer. 结巴。

ɕi˧ tɕʰæ˧
(S)he has a stammer. 他有一点结巴。

ɕi˧ tɕʰæ˧-zo˥.
(S)he stammers a lot. 他很结巴。

See: ɕi˧ tɕʰæ˧
ɕi˩ʈʰæ˧˥ NOUN Tone: LM + MH#. Stammerer, stutterer. 结巴。

ʦʰɯ˧ɕi˩ʈʰæ˧ɲi˥ (S)he is a stammerer.

他是结巴。

See: ɕi˩ʈʰæ˧˥ 1

ɕi˩qiаем NOUN Tone: LH. Incense (2nd syll.). 香（单音节）。

ɕi˩ি to burn incense 烧香

ɕjɤ˥ VERB Tone: H. To invent, to think out/up, to come up with (an idea, a solution). 发明、想出、找到（办法）。

le˧-ɕjɤ˥ ACCOMP 想出了

ʈʂʰɯ˧ɕjɤ˧-bv˧nv˧ɲi˩. It smells good.

ʈʂʰɯ˧ɕjɤ˧-ɕjɤ˩ Verbs: M. From: bv˧nv˧ Good (smell) 香（气味）。

ʈʂʰɯ˧ɕjɤ˧-bv˧nv˧ɲi˩. It smells good.

ʈʂʰɯ˧ɕjɤ˧-ɕjɤ˩-mv˩-zo˩˥! / ʈʂʰɯ˧ɕjɤ˧-ɕjɤ˩-ze˥! You have treated me badly! / You have bullied me!

ɕjɤ˩jo˩ NOUN Tone: L. Fritillaria cirrhosa. 贝母。

ɕjɤ˩jo˩ NOUN Tone: LM + #H. Flute. 笛子。
- d -

**dɑ˨˩jì˨˩** NOUN  Tone: L#.  
Mule. 骡子。  

dɑ˨˩jì˨˩-dʑo˨˩,|ɖɯ˩mi˧dʑo˧-kv˥-mæ˩!|ɖɯ˩zo˧  
As for mules, there exist female mules, (and) male mules! / Among mules, there is a distinction between females and males! (Explanation provided to a city dweller on a visit, who knew precious little about animal breeding.)  
骡子呢,有母骡子!(也)有公骡子! / 骡子，分母的和公的!(这个说明是给一个不懂畜牧业的城里人听）

**da˨˩pɾɪ˧** NOUN  Tone: M.  
Priest of the local religion. 宗教礼师。音译: 达巴。  

da˨˩pɾɪ˧-jì˧-hĩ˧ hi˧  
priest, person who performs the function of priest  
当达巴的人

**da˨˩pɤ˧v#˧** NOUN  Tone: #H.  
Host. 主人。  

ziːdã˧v˧ da˨˩pɤ˧v˧  
the family host, the member of the family who has the role of host  
家的主人

ziːdã˧v˧-jì˧-hĩ˧ da˨˩pɤ˧v˧  
ditto  
同上

**da˨˩pʰo˧l** NOUN  Tone: L.H.  
Dapo. 达坡（永宁的一个村落）。  

dæ˨˩ʂɯ˧|tɕo˧ʂɯ˧|bɤ˧tɕʰɯ˩˥|da˨˩pʰo˧l|bɤ˧dzi˩,|dze˧bo˧  
the six villages of the plain of Yongning, in traditional order: by order of increasing distance from the Lake  
永宁坝的六个村落,按传统排序: 从距离泸沽湖最近的村落说起。

**da˨˩kwɤ˧˥** NOUN  Tone: #H.  
A village downstream from Qiansuo; the language spoken there is reported to be close to that of the Yongning plain.  
一个村落，在前所的下游。据说那边的方言跟丽江坝比较接近。  

**da˨˩** ADJECTIVE  Tone: L. Archaic [古语] Happy. 幸福、平安、安好。

**mɤ˧-dɑ˨˩-qʰwɤ˩**  
Melancholy song; song telling of one’s unhappiness. This is one of the genres of singing, lamenting one’s hardships.  
悲情歌，讲述自己日子痛苦

**mɤ˧-dɑ˨˩!!**  
Introductory formula for melancholy songs, and sometimes at the beginning of stories. (The same formula is also used in the Laze language.)  
悲情歌的开头词

**mɤ˧-dɑ˨˩-mi˩**  
As above: same meaning as the form without a /-mi/ suffix.  
同上

**ɖwæ˧˥|hɤ˩-dɑ˥!|ɖwæ˧˥|hɤ˩˥!**  
Good job! / Well done! (Context: compliment to a toddler who has climbed on a piece of furniture.)  
很了不起啊！（情景：表扬一个小孩子成功地爬了一个家具）

**ɖʐɯ˩dɑ˥-kʰɤ˩dɑ˨˩-ɻ˩**  
All is well. / All is for the best. (Used for instance to describe a period without food shortage, earthquake, epidemic, war or other catastrophe)  
一切都安好。（如：来指一段时间没有饥荒、地震、流行病、战争等灾难）

**da˨˩b** VERB  Tone: L.b.  
To weave. 织。  

yur˧ da˨˩  
to weave fabric  
织布

yur˧|le˧-da˨˩  
to weave fabric  
织布

tso˧~tso˧˧da˨˩  
to weave things  
织东西

**qur˧-dɑ˨˩-mi˩**  
DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE  
织一下

**da˨˩kʰɤ˧˥** NOUN  Tone: L.  
Drum. 鼓。  

da˨˩kʰɤ˧˥ la˧(zẽ)  
to play a drum  
打鼓  

CL: ɭɯ˧
**da˨˩to˧**  ADVERBIAL  Tone: LM + #H.  
Politely. This term was only observed in association with the verb 'to say', with the meaning 'to say polite words, polite small-talk'。

**da˨˩to˧ zvw˧˥**
to say some polite things  
说客气话

**da˨˩ to˧ʐwɤ˧˥**
It's just polite words! (Comment about an invitation by a neighbour, which was intended to be declined: it was not a true invitation.)  
这只是客气话而已！

**da˨˩**  ADVERBIAL  Tone: L.  
At bottom, in reality, when all is said and done.  
说到, 从根本上, 归根结底。

**da˦  NOUN**  Tone: MH.  
Misfortune, mishaps. Local Chinese dialect: 苦。

**da˦ zvw˧˥**
to complain, to tell one’s misfortunes  
诉苦

** dài˧zvw˧ | da˨˩zvw˧˨˧**
to bemoan one’s misfortunes  
讲自己的不幸

**tʂʰɯ˧ | ma˨˦da˨˦-qʰwɤ˩, | dài˧zvw˧˨˧**
(S)he is unhappy; (s)he is constantly complaining!  
他不幸福, 他一直在诉苦!

**da˦ 1**  VERB  Tone: MH.  
To build (a house...).  
建（房子）。

**zi˧ mi˧ da˦**
to build a house  
建房

**da˦ 2**  VERB  Tone: MH.  
To fell (a tree); to cut into pieces (a large piece of meat); to create a breach (in a dike).  
砍（树）, 割（肉）。

**le˧-da˧-ze˩**  
ACCOMP, PFV  
砍了（树）, 割了（肉）

**qu˧-da˧ tʰ˧-t³˩-da˨˦**
to hit a blow  
砍一下

**da˨˩–da˨˦**  
RED  
重叠

**le˧-da˧–da˨˩(-ze˩)**
(I) have cut (e.g. a chicken) into pieces  
（我把一只鸡）割成块了

**ge˧ da˨˩–da˨˦**
to cut meat to pieces, to mince meat  
把肉剁碎

**da˧ H**  CLASSIFIER  Tone: MHb.  
Self-classifier for blows.  
量词: 下（打下）。

**qu˧-da˧**
a blow  
当头一棒

**qu˧-da˧ tʰ˧˧-t³˩-da˨˦**
to strike a blow, to give a blow  
打一下

**dv˦–qo˧**  ADVERBIAL  Tone: M.  
Way over there.  
那里（远指）。

**dv˦–tʰv˧–gi˧˥**  ADVERBIAL  Tone: #H.  
Way over there.  
那边（远指）。

**dv˦–tʰv˧–qo˧**  ADVERBIAL  Tone: M.  
Way over there.  
那边（远指）。  
See: **dv˦–tʰv˧qo˧**

**dv˦–tˢʰu˧–qo˧**  ADVERBIAL  Tone: M.  
Way over there.  
那边（远指）。  
See: **dv˦–tʰv˧qo˧**

**-di**  SUFFIX  Tone: L.  
Nominalizer; locative or purposive.  
名物化/处所格/目的格。

**tso˧–tso˧–tɕɯ˧–di˧˥**  
(piece of furniture/object) on which one can put things  
可以摆东西的（家具）

**di˨˩mi˨˩**  NOUN  Tone: M.  
Large plain.  
平坝。

**ti˧ di˨˩–di˨˩mi˨˩**  
the plain of Yongning  
永宁坝  
CL: di˨˩

**di˨˩qo˧**  NOUN  Tone: M.  
Plain.  
平坝。  
CL: di˨˩

**di˨˩qæ˧**  NOUN  Tone: M.  
Plain.  
平坝。  
CL: di˨˩
di˩ | VERB | Tone: MH.
To hunt; to scatter, to drive out, to drive away. 打散，
驱赶，撵，赶，打猎。

tɕʰu˩di˩
to hunt the muntjac; to hunt
赶麂子，狩猎
tɕʰu˩di˩-bi˩-ni˩g˩ الجمهور
to have a habit of hunting, to have a fondness for
有打猎的习惯，喜欢打猎
di˩-di˩ / di˩-di˩-ze˩
RED: to hunt, to track
重叠：跟着，追着
tʰi˧-di˩~di˩
DUR RED
DUR RED

di˩ 2 | VERB | Tone: MH.
To run; to have a runny belly = to have diarrhea. 拉
（肚子）。

bimʰ di˩
to have diarrhea
拉肚子

di˩ | NOUN | Tone: L.
Earth (as in: the sky and the earth). 地（天地的地）。

di˩ dʰv˩-ze˩
to dig the earth
挖土
di˩ hwaę˧-ze˩
bought some earth
买了土

di˩ | NOUN | Tone: L.
Earth (as in: the sky and the earth). 地（天地的地）。

di˩-wo˩jبوت (ton: L+ HW#)
dandy shoots
海菜花的萌芽
di˩-wo˨jبوت hwæ˨
to buy dandy shoots
买海菜花萌芽
di˩-wo˨jبوت tʰi˨j

to sell dandy shoots
卖海菜花萌芽
di˩-wo˨jبوت dzɯ˨
to eat dandy shoots
吃海菜花萌芽
di˩-wo˨jبوت dze˨
to cut dandy shoots
割海菜花萌芽
di˩-wo˨jبوت tɛ˨j

to boil dandy shoots
煮海菜花萌芽

CL: qa˨
do˥1 VERB  Tone: H.
To climb. 爬，上去，上山。

ʈʂo˩bo˩do˩˥
to climb a wall
爬

gɤ˩-do˧
to escalate, to climb up
爬上

ʈʂʰɯ˧-do#˥
this partition/wall
这堵(墙壁)

do˧bæ˧|ɖɯ˩-hĩ˩˥
thigh
大腿

do˧bæ˧|tɕi˩-hĩ˩˥
calf
小腿

CL:
ʈv˩

do˧bv˧
NOUN  Tone: M.
Buttocks. 屁股。

CL: ʈu˥1

do˩ ADJECTIVE  Tone: L. Archaic [古语] Immature, lacking maturity. 不成熟、晚熟。

ŋwɤ˩ɬi˩-mi˩˥, | ʂe˧ mɤ˧-mv˥, | ʂe˧ do˧˥!

In the fifth month, if cereals are still green (=if they do not yet yield grain), the crop is immature (and may not yield any harvest). At age 15, if a boy does not become an adult (=if a boy does not visit girls), he is immature (he is not developing normally)!

五月份，谷物还是小草（还不出谷粒），算是晚熟！男人十五岁还不成熟（=还不见姑娘），算是晚熟！

do˩b h VARCHAR  Tone: Lb.
To see; to come across someone. 看见，遇见，见。

ɖɯ˧-do˥~do˩-ɻ˩
see; meet

ɖɯ˧-kʰwɤ˧do˧˥
to see a piece
看见一块(东西)

do˩-mɤ˩-ho˥

do˩kv#˥
NOUN  Tone: LM+ #H.
Small beams upholding the ceiling of the ground floor. 小梁子，作为楼上（第二层）木地板的底。

CL: ʈu˥1

dv˥ VERB  Tone: H.
To dig. 挖。

ʈʂe˧dv˧(-ze˩)
to dig the earth
挖土

dv˩2 CLASSIFIER  Tone: L *.
Classifier for flocks of cattle; only used in the singular.

量词：人，牲畜（一群，一队）。

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**dv˩˧** PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL  Tone: L?.
Distal demonstrative, appearing in the phrase “this way, in this direction”. 指示代词：那边（远指），从“那个方向”这个短语提取出来的。

* **dv˩˧-tɕo˧**
  that way
  那个方向

**dv˩**a VERB  Tone: L. 1 To poison. 毒害、毒化。

* **tsʰɯ˧, hĩ˧dv˩-mvj-kv˩!**
  This one is not poisonous / is edible (literally “this one does not poison people”)! That one [on the other hand] is poisonous / is not edible! (About different sorts of mushrooms.)
  这个，不会让人中毒！那个（反倒）会让人中毒！（情况：谈不同菌子种类。）

* **tsʰɯ˧, dv˩-mvj-kv˩!**
  This one is not poisonous / is edible (literally “this one does not poison people”)! (About a mushroom species.)
  这个，不会让人中毒！（情况：谈不同菌子种类。）

**θ** To hate, to detest. 讨厌、恨。

* **le˧-dv˩-ze˩**
  I hate him/her!
  我很讨厌他！

* **dv˩-zo˧-mv˧-tʰɑ˧˥**
  to hate deeply
  讨厌得不行

**See:** dv˩2

**dv˩b** CLASSIFIER  Tone: L.3.
Classifier for small groups of people: 3 or more. 量词：人（一些）。

* **hĩ˧ dv˩-mv˧**
  a few people, a group of people
  一些人

* **hĩ˧ tsʰɯ˧-dv˩**
  these people, this group of people
  这些人

**dv˩bi** ADVERBIAL  Tone: L.
Opposite. 对面。
dzɑ˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: H.
1 Bad (action...) 坏（行为）。

$tʰ uri-ŋur | njv-i-ki | dzɑ-i-ji | zwaɛ!
He really despises me!
他很瞧不起我！

hi˧ $tʰ uri-v di zo,i, | ő+i-ki˧ | dzɑ+i-ji-ze˩‼
This person has no self-respect! (literally: This person is doing herself harm)
这个人，不尊重自己！

mv˧ dzɑ˩.
The weather is bad.
天气很坏。

mv˧ dzɑ˧-ze˩
The weather is getting bad.
天气变坏了。

lo˧ dzɑ˨
poor (work), bad (job: e.g. someone has done a bad job)
(工作) 差

ơPoor (person). 穷（人）。

dzɑ˧ | -zwaɛ-ze‼
(He/she) is really poor!
他很穷！

dzɑ˨ $tʂɤ#˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: #H.
Destitute, impoverished. 穷苦, 寒苦, 拮据。

$ə˨ ʃu˧ $tʂɤ˧-i mv˧-dzo,i, | dzɑ˧ $tʂɤ˧-kv˩‼
If there is no fleshless preserved pork at home, it appears as if the family is really destitute!
如果家里没有猪膘，会显得很穷！

dzɑ˧ $tʂɤ˧ | zwaɛ‼
It’s really a shame / it’s really something to be ashamed of! (Talking about a socially stigmatized situation, such as not having the required food items or pieces of clothing for important ceremonies.)
真羞耻啊！

dzɑ˨ $qʰwɤ˥ NOUN Tone: L.
Shoe. 鞋、鞋子。

CL: dzi˧

dzɛ˥ NOUN Tone: #H.
Sugar. 糖。
Do you have plans to get married? (Literally: Are you going to enter an 'in-law' relationship?)

你打算结婚吗?

**dze˨˩**  CLASSIFIER  Tone: L-a.
To fly. 飞。

**dze˩a**  VERB  Tone: L-a.
To cut (with a knife). 切（用刀）。

**dze˩b**  VERB  Tone: L.
To be left over (food or drink). 剩下（饭或饮料）。

**dzu˧-dze˨˩-ze˨˩!**
There are some leftovers! / The food has not been eaten up!
剩了一些饭！/ 剩了一些吃的！

**gv˧-dze˩ + ze˨˩!**
There are some leftovers!
有剩下的！

**tʰɯ˩ dze˩-ze˨˩!**
Some of the drink is left over! / (The drink) has not been drunk up!
喝剩了、没喝完
dze˩mi˧ NOUN Tone: LM.
Bee. 蜜蜂。

*dze˩mi˧-bæ˩bæ˩ NOUN Tone: L#.
Artemisia suboligata. 茶绒蒿。

dze˩mi˧-dze˧ NOUN Tone: LM + H. From: dze˩mi˧ and dze˧ Honey. 蜂蜜。
dze˩mi˧-dze˧ dzɯ˧
to eat honey 吃蜂蜜

*dze˩mi˧-kʰv˩ NOUN Tone: LM-L.
Beehive, honeycomb. 蜂窝。
dzie˧dzi˧

*dze˩mi˧-pv˥ɻ˩ NOUN Tone: LM + H.
Adenophora sp.: root of straight ladybell (flower). 沙参。
dze˩mi˧-pvɻ˩-kʰu˩ɭɯ˧ root of straight ladybell 沙参根

*dze˩ NOUN Tone: LM.
Bee. 蜜蜂。
dze˩

dzɤ˩ a
To collapse, to topple over, to fall into ruin. 塌毁，倒塌。

mv˩tɕo˧dzɤ˩ same meaning: to collapse

le˧-dzɤ˩-ze˩ ACCOMP, PFV 塌毁了

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dzi˩a VERB  Tone: L₁. ③ To sit.  坐。

 tù˧ tʰi˧-dzi˩!
Sit down!
坐下！

hĩ˧ bæ˧ tʰi˧-dzi˩-
The guest sits here.
客人是坐在这边的。

(tʰi˧ | ) tʰi˧-dzi˩-kʰɯ˩-se˩.
(S)he has got seated.
他坐下了。

le˧ dzi˩-bi˩-ni˩ gw˩-
To remain seated; used as a euphemism to mean: to sit with others at a funeral wake, to keep a deathwatch.
坐一坐。来指：居丧、守灵（委婉语）

③ To dwell, to live at a place.  住。

dziɩ-ɓi˩-ni˩ gw˩
be accustomed to; get accustomed to, to feel at ease, to adapt (to an environment)
习惯（一个新的环境、一个地方的饮食……）

dziɩ-ɓi˩-ni˩-my˩-gv˩
not to get accustomed; to feel awkward
不习惯

njɤ˨˩ dzi˨˩ | tʰu˧-qo˧ dzi˩
I can’t get accustomed (to this place)! / I can’t make myself at ease here! / I don’t like it here!
我不习惯这里！/ 我不喜欢这里!/ 我不想待了！

dzi˩a 2 VERB  Tone: L₁.
To gather, to assemble (people gather together) 聚集。

dzi˩ le˧-dzɪ˧-dzɪ˥
the whole village gathered together
全村都聚集在一起

hi˥ tʰu˧-tʰi˧-gɛ˧-dzi˩-
Someone has passed away! Come and join the gathering!
一个人去世了！来参加丧礼吧！

dzi˩a 3 VERB  Tone: L₁.
To drop, to fall, to sink (e.g. boat slowly sinking down into a lake). 掉入、沉下去。

mv˩ tɛo˧ dzi˩
to sink down
往下掉入、沉下去

dzi˩a 2 VERB  Tone: L₁.
To dwell, to live at a place. 住。

dziɩ-ɓi˩-ni˩ gw˩
be accustomed to; get accustomed to, to feel at ease, to adapt (to an environment)
习惯（一个新的环境、一个地方的饮食……）

dziɩ-ɓi˩-ni˩-my˩-gv˩
not to get accustomed; to feel awkward
不习惯

njɤ˨˩ dzi˨˩ | tʰu˧-qo˧ dzi˩
I can’t get accustomed (to this place)! / I can’t make myself at ease here! / I don’t like it here!
我不习惯这里！/ 我不喜欢这里!/ 我不想待了！

Dzi˩a 3 VERB  Tone: L₁.
To drop, to fall, to sink (e.g. boat slowly sinking down into a lake). 掉入、沉下去。

mv˩ tɛo˧ dzi˩
to sink down
往下掉入、沉下去

Dzi˩b  CLASSIFIER  Tone: L₉.
Classifier for trees, bamboos... 量词：树（一棵），竹子（一根）。

si˧ dzi˩ | qur˧ dzi˩
a tree
一棵树

tʰu˧-dzi˩
that tree
那棵树

Dzi˩ko˨˩ NOUN  Tone: L₁.
Seat, place. 座位。

 Dzi˩tsʰɤ˨˩ NOUN  Tone: L₁.
A shrub with sharp thorns. 永宁的一种灌木。

Dzi˩ NOUN  Tone: MH.
To tremble, to shake. 颤抖、抖动。

njɤ˨˩ dzi˨˩ the eyelid trembles (literally 'the eye trembles')
眼皮跳

njɤ˨˩ dzi˨˩-ze˥ the eyelid trembles terribly
眼皮跳得很厉害

njɤ˨˩ | le˧-dzi˨˩-ze˥ the eyelid trembles
眼皮跳

njɤ˨˩ | mv˩-dzi˨˩ the eyelid does not tremble
眼皮不跳

Dzo˨˩ NOUN  Tone: #H.
Hail. 冰雹。

Dzo˨˩ la˨˩ there is some hail 下冰雹

Dzo˨˩ gi˧-ze˩ there is some hail 下冰雹了

Dzo˨˩-lɯ˧-lɯ˧ NOUN  Tone: H#.
Hailstone. 冰雹。

CL: ɭɯ˧ 28
dzɔ̃mi˧ NOUN  Tone: M.
Large vat. 大桶。
CL: [tɯ˦]

dzɔ̃zo#˥ NOUN  Tone: #H.
Small vat. 小桶。
CL: [tɯ˦]

dzɔ̃ NOUN  Tone: L.
Bridge. 桥。
dzɔ̃ | dzu˦ prj˧ a bridge
dzɔ̃ jæ˦ to sweep (a/the) bridge
nrvj˧ | dzɔ̃ jæ˨j-zo˨-ho˦, I have to sweep the bridge.
I也要扫桥了。
dzɔ̃ j gw˨ to build (/repair) a bridge
nzrj˧ | dzɔ̃ j gw˨j-zo˨-ho˦. I have to build (/repair) a bridge.
CL: [prj na˦]

dzɔ̃~dzɔ̃ VERB  Tone: MH.
To laugh at, to poke fun at, to mock, to ridicule. 嘲笑、取笑。
hi˧ dzɔ̃~dzɔ̃^{-}ho˨-ni˨зо˨! It looks like (he/she) is going to poke fun (at...)
他好像要开始取笑人家了！
tʰɑ˧ dzɔ̃~dzɔ̃! Don’t laugh at people!
别嘲笑（人家）！
dzɔ̃ jmi#˥ NOUN  Tone: LM + #H.
Female lizard. 母壁虎。
dzɔ̃ jmi˧~dzɔ̃ j pʰv˨ j female lizard and male lizard
母壁虎与公壁虎
CL: [mi˨]

dzɔ̃ j pʰv˨ j NOUN  Tone: L.
Male lizard. 公壁虎。
dzɔ̃ j pʰv˨ j~dzɔ̃ jmi˧ male lizard and female lizard
公壁虎与母壁虎
CL: [mi˨ [tɯ˦]

dzɔ̃ jzo#˥ NOUN  Tone: LM + #H.
Baby lizard. 小壁虎。
CL: [mi˨ [tɯ˦

dzɔ̃ j NOUN  Tone: LM.
Lizard. 壁虎, 蜥蜴, 四脚蛇。
dzɔ̃ j hwa˨-ze˨...bought (a) lizard
买了壁虎
dzɔ̃ j dzu˧-ze˨...ate (a) lizard
吃了壁虎
CL: [mi˨

dzu˨ VERB  Tone: H.
To eat. 吃。
le˨-dzu˨ ACCOMP
实施
ha˨ dzu˨ to have a meal; to take some food
吃饭
nrvj˧ | ha˨ le˨-dzu˨-ze˨ I have eaten. / I have had a meal.
我吃过饭了。
dzu˨-di˨ food, thing to eat
吃的（东西）
dzu˨-bi˨-ze˨ Let’s eat! / It’s time to eat!
要吃饭了！
dzu˨-ɪsɯ˦ NOUN  Tone: MH#.
A shrub that grows in Yongning. 永宁的一种灌木。
CL: [pʰæ˦
**dʑɤ˧bo˩**  NOUN  Tone: L#.  粮仓。
Granary (a special building).

**dʑɤ˩qʰɑ˥**  ADVERB(IAL)  Tone: LH.  继续，一个劲地。
连续不断地，一个劲地。

**dʑɤ˧do˩**  NOUN  Tone: L#.  Zhongdian (place name).  中甸。

**dʑɤ˧do˩-bɤ˩** the Pumi people of Zhongdian 中甸普米族

**dʑɤ˩bh**  ADJECTIVE  Tone: Lh.  好的 (good decision).  好的。

**dʑɤ˩bv˥**  VERB  Tone: LH.  To play.  玩。

**dʑɤ˩bv˩+ze˩**  ACCOMP  PFV  玩耍了

**dʑɤ˩qʰɑ˥lɑ˩** to beat with full might 一个劲地打

**dʑɤ˩vi˩-ʁwɤ˩**  NOUN  Tone: LM-#.  Jiabowa (name of a village).  甲波瓦（永宁的一个村落）。

**dʑɤ˩jɪjɪ** It’s very useful!
很有用，有很多用处

**dʑɤ˩qʰɑ˥-ʁwɤ˩**  NOUN  Tone: LM.  Distance.  距离。

**dʑɤ˩pi#˥**  ADJECTIVE  Tone: LM+#H.  Plenty of.  多的。

**dʑɤ˩qʰɑ˥ InputStreamReader  NOUN  Tone: LM.  Gaoming, a village north-east of Yongning).  高明 （摩梭话名称的汉译：嘎撒瓦）（永宁的一个村落）。

**dʑɤ˩pi PitchAccent  NOUN  Tone: L.  Shoe-pad; insole.  鞋垫。
Many, a great number of. 好几个。

Many days; a long time
好几天

Masculine given name. 男性名字。

Pronoun flag. 经幡、风马旗（挂在家旁边的树上，或房顶上）。

Housewarming party. 乔迁庆宴、乔迁聚会。

To throw a housewarming party in a newly built house
在新房子举办乔迁宴会

To dance.
跳舞。

Urine.
尿。

To sweep urine
扫尿

Excrements: urine and faeces
大小便的统称

Female water buffalo.
母水牛。

This head water buffalo
母水牛

Female water buffalo and male water buffalo
母水牛与公水牛

Stirrup.
马镫。

Progressive aspect.
进行式。
**dzɔ˧˨** VERB  Tone: M₉b,
To possess. 有，拥有。

- **my˧˧-dzɔ˧˨-ze˧˥!**
  There isn’t any left!
  没有了！

- **le˧-dzɔ˧˨-ze˧˥!**
  There is some, now!
  有了！

- **tʂʰɯ˧|ɑ˩ʁo˧|ɖɯ˧-sɑ˥|mɤ˧-dzɔ˧˨!**
  A this home, they have nothing at all = he is needy
  他家什么也没有 = 他家贫穷

- **ŋj˧˧|mv˩zɯ˩-ni˧˥mij | ni˧-kv˧ dzo˨!**
  I have two siblings!
  我有两个兄弟姐妹！

- **dzɔ˧˨-tʰɑ˧˥!**
  There could be some! / It’s possible that there will be some!
  会有的！

- **tsɔ˧~tso˧˧ dzɔ˨!**
  he has some things
  他有东西

- **ŋj˧˧-ɻ˩,|ɖɯ˧-ɭɯ˧-lɑ˧dʐo˥!**
  We only have one (child)!
  我们只有一个(孩子)！

- **dɔw˧˥|dzɔ˧˨-ɲi˧!**
  There are lots! (For instance, when preparing to build a house, one needs large quantities of lumber; someone may comment: “There are lots!”)
  有很多!(如: 准备建房, 积累的木材有很多)

**-dzɔ˨** SUFFIX  Tone: L.
Topic-marker. 主题。

**dzɔ˨˩b** VERB  Tone: L₉b,
Existential: there is someone in the toilets/at home; there are n people in the family. 存在动词: 有, 存在着。 如: 某人在家或家里有几口人。

- **my˧˧-dzɔ˨˩j**
  NEG
  没有、不在

- **tʂʰɯ˧|ɑ˩ʁo˧|my˧˧-dzɔ˨˩j!**
  (S)he is not at home!
  他不在家！

**-dzu˧** SUFFIX  Tone: M.
EXPERIENTIAL. ……过。

**dzu˧** NOUN  Tone: M.
Moment, time (of a certain event).  ……的时间。

- **tʂʰw˨˩dzu˧-bi˩-dzu˧!**
  dinner-time
  吃晚餐的时间

- **ɑ˩pʰo˩ bi˩-dzu˧!**
  time to go out; the right time to go outside
  出去的（合适）时间

- **le˧-zi˧˧-bi˩-dzu˧ tʰv˧-ze˧˥!**
  It is time to go to sleep!
  睡觉的时间到了！

- **zo˩ dzu˧˨-bi˩-dzu˧!**
  lunch-time
  午饭的时间

**dzu˧˨dv˧** NOUN  Tone: M.
Earthworm. 蚯蚓。

- **dzu˧˨dv˧-mi˧˩ | ɑ˩-dzɔ˨?**
  Do female earthworms exist? (An artificially designed question, so as to elicit a form of 'earthworm' with the 'female' suffix, with a view to understanding the synchronically productive tone assignment rules for the gender suffixes.)
  有母蚯蚓吗？

- **dzu˧˨dv˧-pʰv˩, | ɑ˩-dzɔ˨?**
  Do male earthworms exist? (An artificially designed question, so as to elicit a form of 'earthworm' with the 'male' suffix, with a view to understanding the synchronically productive tone assignment rules for the gender suffixes.)
  有公蚯蚓吗？

**CL: kʰu˩**

**dzu˧˨dʑe˧˧mi˧˥** NOUN  Tone: #H.
Cicada. 蝉。

- **dzu˧˨dʑe˧˧-mi˧˥ tʰv˧-mi˧˥ / dzu˧˨dʑe˧˧-mi˧˥ tʰv˧-mi˧˥!**
  N + DEM + CLF
  这只蝉

**CL: mi˩**

**dzu˧˨iki˧** NOUN  Tone: H#.
Girdle, waistband (a large piece of fabric worn at the waist; can be used to carry a child). 布带子/腰带，用来背小孩的带子。

**CL: kʰu˩**
dzʊ́n-li˧ VERB Tone: M.
To irrigate. 灌溉。

dzʊ́n-li˧-ze˧ PFV
灌溉了

dzʊ́n-mɤ˧-li˧-hĩ˧lv˧ dry farmland, dry field: a field that is not irrigated
旱田：不灌溉的田

dzʊ́n-wu˧ NOUN Tone: M.
Broomcorn millet, *Panicum miliaceum*. 黍, 小米。

dzʊ́n-wu˧-ho#˥ millet gruel 小米粥

See: dzʊ́n-jɤ˧, dzʊ́n-ʈʂʰwæ#˥

dzʊ́n-mi˧ NOUN Tone: M.
Large river. 大河。
CL: kʰɯ˩

dzʊ́n-jɤ˧ NOUN Tone: M.
Broomcorn millet, *Panicum miliaceum*. 黍, 小米。

dzʊ́n-jɤ˧, |ʐɯ˧tɕɤ˧˥! Millet is used to make wine!
小米，用来酿酒！
dzʊ́n-jɤ˧-ha#aaPFV cooked millet 小米饭

See: dzʊ́n-ɯ˦, dzʊ́n-ʈʂʰwæ#aa

dzʊ́n-ʈʂʰwæ#aa NOUN Tone: M.
Large-leaved gentian. 秦艽。

dzʊ́n-ʈʂʰwæ#aa-ḅea˨bæ˨ gentian flowers 秦艽花

CL: qa˨

dzʊ́n-ʈʰɯ˧ NOUN Tone: M.
Well. 井、水井。

a约定 | dzʊ́n-ʈʰɯ˧-tʰi˧-lɪ˧-di˨j.| There is a well at home / in the farm. 家里有水井。

CL: ɯ˦

dzʊ́n-ʈʰɯ˧ NOUN Tone: L. Water. 水。
dzʊ́n tʰɯ˧ to drink water 喝水
tʰɯ˧ dzʊ́n tʰɯ˧-dzoǃ (S)he is drinking water 他在喝水
dzʊ́n kʰɯ˧ to put water 放水
dzʊ́n mæ˧ to irrigate, to water 浇灌、灌溉

dzʊ́n qa˨, hɔ˨ qa˨! | a description of the traveller’s changes in environment: ‘to change water, to change food’. This requires using strategies to avoid ailments: in particular, it was customary to boil in water a little earth of the place where one had arrived, and to drink this preparation.

‘换水换土’：这个短语描述旅人到他人乡的情况，带来水土不服的危险。为了预防这类不良反应，摩梭旅人习惯水煮一点当地的土，喝下去，为了适应当地的水土。

[F5] dzʊ́n | mɤ˧lɛo˨ do˦ the water flows downwards 水往下流

River, waterway. 河流。
CL: kʰɯ˩
搓 (搓绳子)

to twist (strings) together (to make a rope).

le- dzui-ze

ACCOMP - PFV 搓了

bæ dzui

to twist (strings into) a rope 搓绳子

qʰv.idzæ dzui
to twist a string, a small rope 搓一根小绳子

qʰv+kʰwv dzui
to twist a little 搓一下

Sandpiper, Calidris. The main consultant also uses this word when shown images of other birds including avocet, Baillon’s crane, and blue-breasted banded rail. 鹬。

CL: ɭɯ˧

dzui.l-ã.tsu

NOUN Tone: L-LM.
Sandpiper, Calidris. The main consultant also uses this word when shown images of other birds including avocet, Baillon’s crane, and blue-breasted banded rail. 鹬。

CL: ɭɯ˧

dzui.ldze

NOUN Tone: L.
Ladle used for people’s food. 茶汤的勺子。

CL: ɭɯ˧

dzui.l-ã.vl.di

NOUN Tone: L.
Carrying/shoulder pole. 扁担。

CL: ɭɯ˧

dzui.l-ã.vl

ADJECTIVE Tone: L-H.
Round-shouldered, stooping. 驼背。

CL: ɭɯ˧

dzui.l-ã.vl

NOUN Tone: L.
Large barrel where drinking water is kept; water trough. 大水桶，水槽。

CL: ɭɯ˧


dzui.l-ã.vl

NOUN Tone: L+MH#.
Dough made of flour and water. 面和水和成的浆糊。

CL: ɭɯ˧

dzui.l-hwæ.ã.tsu

NOUN Tone: L+H#.
Shrew: the consultant uses a periphrasis: “wild mouse”. 尖鼠，鼩鼱。

CL: ɭɯ˧

dzui.l-ã.ki

NOUN Tone: L.
Water’s edge. 水边。

CL: ɭɯ˧

dzui.l-ã.kv

NOUN Tone: L.
Moss. 青苔。

CL: ɭɯ˧

dzui.l-ã.hæ.ã.l-ã.a

NOUN Tone: L.
Water-mill. 水磨。

CL: pvJ

dzui.l-ã.mi

NOUN Tone: L.
Mountain areas (uncultivated), mountain forest, wilderness. 深山老林，高山上的地方。
See: dzui.l-ã.mi-ʁo, dzui.l-ã.ro

CL: ɭɯ˧

dzui.l-ã.mi-ʁo

NOUN Tone: L.
Mountain areas (uncultivated), mountain forest, wilderness. 深山老林，高山上的地方。
See: dzui.l-ã.mi, dzui.l-ã.ro

CL: ɭɯ˥

dzui.l-ã.pvJ-ã.kv+ã.hi

NOUN Tone: L-L#.
Spring. 水泉、山泉。

See: dzui.l-ã.pvJ-lq+ã.v, dzui.l-ã.pvJtv+ã+v

CL: ɭɯ˧

dzui.l-ã.pvJ+ã.hv

NOUN Tone: L.
Spring. 水泉、山泉。
See: dzui.l-ã.pvJ-ã.kv+ã.hi, dzui.l-ã.pvJtv+ã+v

CL: ɭɯ˧

dzui.l-ã.pvJtv+ã+hv

NOUN Tone: L+H#.
Spring. 水泉、山泉。
See: dzui.l-ã.pvJ+ã.v, dzui.l-ã.pvJ-ã.kv+ã.hi

CL: ɭɯ˧

dzui.l-ã.pvJ+ã.v

NOUN Tone: L.
Ice. 冰。

CL: ɭɯ˧

dzui.l-ã.qv

NOUN Tone: L.
Cold water. 冷水。

CL: ɭɯ˧

dzui.l-ã.wvJ-ã.lv

NOUN Tone: L.
Marsh, bog, swamp (unsuitable for agriculture). 沼泽、湿地。Local Chinese dialect: 潮地。

CL: ɭɯ˧

dzui.l-ã.ro

NOUN Tone: L.
Mountain areas (uncultivated), mountain forest, wilderness. 深山老林，高山上的地方。
See: dzui.l-ã.mi, dzui.l-ã.mi-ʁo

CL: ɭɯ˧

dzui.l-ã.ro-ã.ã.e

NOUN Tone: L-M.
Quail, rail, Coturnix; used when identifying pictures of various species of Turnix, Coturnix, and Crex. 鹌鹑。

CL: ɭɯ˧

dzui.l-ã.ro-ã.l-ã.ro

NOUN Tone: L-M.
Wild boar. 野猪。

CL: ɭɯ˧ Syn: bo.tv#˥.
dzɯ˨˩ɿ˨˩-ɗzɛ˧ NOUN  Tone: L-M.
Wild pepper. 野花椒。

dzɯ˨˩ɿ˨˩-hwɤ˨˩li˧ NOUN  Tone: L-LM.
Yunnan wild cat, Felis temmincki. 野猫。
CL: mɪj

dzɯ˨˩ɿ˨˩-li˨˩bi˧ NOUN  Tone: L-LM.
Chinese yam (shan-yao). 山药。
CL: ɭɯ˧

dzɯ˨˩ɿ˨˩-zʊ˨˩ NOUN  Tone: L.
Wild herbs. 野草。

dzɯ˨˩ɿ˨˩-tsɑ˨˩bɤ˨˩ NOUN  Tone: L+H#.
Flour used for ceremonies; it must not contain oatmeal. After the ceremony, it is thrown away (not eaten).
做仪式时所使用的面粉。这种面粉里不要含有燕麦。仪式结束后，面粉被扔掉。

dzɯ˨˩ɿ˨˩-tsʰi˨˩ NOUN  Tone: L+H#.
Boiled water, hot water. 开水，热水。
\[ \text{ɖæ˥} \]

**ɖæ˥**

**ADJECTIVE** Tone: H. 短。 Short.

**ɖæ˧~ɖæ˩**

**ADJECTIVE** Tone: L#. 横着(横躺在路上)。 Horizontal. 横着放

**ɖæ˩ a**

**CLASSIFIER** Tone: L. 量词: 路(段)/布 (匹)。

**ʐɤ˩mi˩˥|ɖɯ˧-ɖæ˩**

a section of road, a stretch of road 一段路

**ɲi˧,ɲi˩-ɖæ˩!|**

Twostretchesaday!(Setphrase:inoneday,one
cancoveradistanceoftwostretches'.Ifone
canget somewhere before lunch, the distance counts
asonestretch/section;ifonecanonlyarrive there
in the afternoon, it counts as two stretches/sections.)

一天两段路！（说明：早上出发，如果午饭前
能到目的地，距离算是一段，如果下午晚上才
到，算两段。）

**ʈʂʰɯ˧-ɖæ˥**

**DEM** (tone: H#/H$) 指示代词

**ɖæ˩dʑɯ˥**

**NOUN** Tone: LH. 土, 土壤. Dirt, filth.

**ɖæ˩-lɑ˧so˧**

Name of a ceremony conducted at home once a year, during
the first two weeks of the year, by one or two monks
invited to the farm: offering grain (or fruit) to the gods.
The aim is to ensure prosperity for the household.一种
祈福仪式,和尚在过年时主持行礼。

Borrowing: Tibetan 'braslhagsol

**ɖæ˩mi˧**

**NOUN** Tone: LM. 永宁大寺。 The Yongning monastery.

Borrowing: Tibetan dgramed
dgonpa

**ɖæ˩mi˧-ʈæ˩bɤ˩**

永宁大寺的和尚

**ɖæ˩mi˧-go˧bɤ˩**

永宁大寺。

**ɖæ˩pʰv˥**

**NOUN** Tone: LH. 灰尘。

**ɖæ˩ʂɯ#˥**

**NOUN** Tone: LM+#. 扎实 (永宁的一个村落)。

**ɖæ˩ʂɯ˧-ʁwɤ#˥**

同上: 扎实村

**ɖæ˩ʂɯ#˥, |ʈʂo˧ʂɯ#˥, |bɤ˩tɕʰɯ˩˥, |dɑ˧pʰo˥, |bɤ˧dzi˩, |dze˧bo˧**

the six villages of the plain of Yongning, in traditional orders: by order of increasing distance from the Lake

永宁坝的六个村落, 按传统排序: 从距离泸沽
湖最近的村落说起。

**ɖæ˩˧Ê**

**Dust.尘土。**

**ɖæ˩˥|ɖɯ˧-tʰi˧-di˥**

there is a layer of dust 有一层灰

**ɖæ˩æ˧**

**NOUN** Tone: LM. Dust, dirt. 灰尘.

**ɖɤ˥**

**VERB** Tone: H. 爬行, 匍匐。 Tocrawl, tocreep.

**ɖɤ˧~ɖɤ˧(-ze˩)**

RED

She can crawl! / She knows how to crawl! (About a baby that crawls around.)

她会爬了！

**ɖɤ˧~ɖɤ˧-ʁo˧-ze˩!**

(About a baby that crawls around.)

She can crawl! / She knows how to crawl! (About a baby that crawls around.)

她会爬了！

**ɖɤ˧~ɖɤ˧-tʰi˧-di˧!**

there is a layer of dust 有一层灰

**ɖɤ˧**

**VERB** Tone: H. Dust, dirt. 灰尘.

**ɖɤ˧~ɖɤ˧-(ze˩)**

RED

She can crawl! / She knows how to crawl! (About a baby that crawls around.)

她会爬了！
ɗɤ˧mi˧  NOUN  Tone: M.  
Fox. 狐狸。

ɗɤ˧mi˧-zo#˥  little fox, baby fox  
小狐狸

ɗɤ˧mi˧-pʰv#˥  male fox  
公狐狸

ɗɤ˧mi˧, | mi˩ɲi˥!  This fox is a female!  
这只狐狸是母的!

CL: pʰo˧˥

ɗɤ˩  ADJECTIVE  Tone: L.  
Hot (weather). 非常热(天气), 阳光强烈。

ɲi˧mi˧ | ɗɤ˩-ze˥!  The sun is burning hot, scalding  
太阳很大、很强烈

ɗɤ˩-hĩ˩˥  REL  
热的

ɗo˧  VERB  Tone: M intrans.  
To allow, to permit; also: to order about; to run errands for. 让, 指使、使唤。

po˧ mr˧-ɗo˧!  (You) are not allowed to take it! / You must not take it! (eg telling a child that (s)he is not allowed to take a knife)  
不许拿！

tʰu˧, | po˧ ɗo˧!  That one, you can have it / you can take it / you can play with it! (Context: as above: telling a child what (s)he can and cannot toy with.)  
那个，是可以拿的！ / 那个，是可以玩的！  
(情景同上：告诉一个小孩子什么东西可以拿，什么不可以拿。)

gɤ˩ do˧ mr˧-ɗo˧!  (You) are not allowed to climb (on the table,……)  
不许爬上（桌子……）

lɑ˧-kʰv˧˥, | zi˧qʰwɤ˧tsʰi˧-mɤ˧-ɗo˧! | zi˧kʰv˧, | zi˧qʰwɤ˧tsʰi˧-mɤ˧-ɗo˧! |  
(During) the year of the Tiger, one should not build a house! (During) the year of the Monkey, one should not build a house! (These years are considered too “hard”, /wu˨˧/, by astrology.)  
虎年, 不要建房！猴年, 不要建房！（这样的年，被认为是太‘硬’的。）

ji˧ mr˧-ɗo˧!  (One) must not do (that)!  
不要做！

PREPOSITION  Tone: M.  
DELIMITATIVE. 进行时态。

ɗu˧b  VERB  Tone: M0.  
To obtain, to get. 得到。

le˧-ge˧ le˧-ɗu˧-ze‼!  (I) have looked for something and found it! / I have found (something by looking around for it)!  
找到了！

ɗu˧-tʰa˧‼!  It is possible to obtain it! / It can be obtained!  
可以得到的！

ɗu˧-tʰa˧-ze‼!  We have managed to obtain it! / We found it possible to obtain it!  
（我们）成功地得到了！

tso˧~tso˧ ɗu˧ (+ ze‼)  to obtain something  
得到东西

ɗu˧-li˧mi˧  NOUN  Tone: M.  
1st month. 正月。

ɗu˧-nj لماذا́  ADVERB(IAL)  Tone: M.  
Continuously, ceaselessly. 一直，一直不停。

ɗu˧-nj˧ | so˧  
to study ceaselessly  
一直不停地学习

ɗu˧-nj˧ | loi˩ jii˧  
to work ceaselessly  
一直不停地工作

ɗu˧-nj˧-zo˥  
often  
经常，常

ɗu˧-nj˧ hwa˧; ɗu˧-nj˧ te˧i˧; ɗu˧-nj˧ dzw˧; ɗu˧-nj˧ dze˧; ɗu˧-nj˧ zwv˧; ɗu˧-nj˧ la˦  
combinations with verbs in the six tones: to buy, to sell, to eat, to cut, to speak, to strike  
跟六个调类的动词结合：买，卖，吃，切，说，打
qdú-ŋi˧-qú˨˩-hã˨˩
NOUN  Tone: #H-.
One day and one night. 一天一夜。

qdú˨˩-so˩  NOUN  Tone: L₃.
Some, a few. Made up of ‘one’ and ‘three’. 一些、两三
几个

qdú˨˩-tæ˩  NOUN  Tone: L#.
A ritual performed by monks after someone’s decease. 一个葬礼仪式，由和尚主持。

qdú˨˩a  ADJECTIVE  Tone: L₃.
Big, large. 大。

qdú˨˩jǭm  NOUN  Tone: L₃.
Masculine given name. 男性名字: 独知。

qdú˨˩jǭm˨˩-tsʰɯ˨˩ɻ˨˩  NOUN  Tone: LM-L.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。

qdú˨˩hĩ˩  NOUN  Tone: L.
Important people (including elders). 大人、重要的人
（包括长辈）。

qdú˨˩jǭm˨˩-tsʰɯ˨˩-kʰwɤ˥|tʰi˧-so˥-ɻ˨˩  NOUN  Tone: LM +#H.
Male mule. This is a sterile animal. It is docile, and
suitable for tasks such as leading a caravan. It is therefore
a highly valued animal. 母骡子、母马骡。

qdú˨˩jǭm˨˩-pʃʲtʰu˨˩  NOUN  Tone: LM-L.
Male mule and female mule 公骡子与母骡子

qdú˨˩l  NUMBER  Tone: MH.
1. 1。

qdú˨˩qæ˧  NOUN  Tone: M.
Wing. 翅膀。

qdú˨˩hĩ˨˩-kɤ˩nɑ˧-ɖv˧qæ˥  NOUN  Tone: L.
Eagle wings 老鹰翅膀

qdú˨˩  NUMBER  Tone: MH.
1. 1。

qdú˨˩jǭm˨˩-qú˨˩zo˨˩  NOUN  Tone: LM +#H.
Female mule and male mule 母骡子与公骡子

qdú˨˩jǭm˨˩-qú˨˩mi˨˩  NOUN  Tone: LM +#H.
Male mule. 公骡子。
ɖwae˧˥ NOUN Tone: #H. Pond. 池塘。

[F5] ɖwae˨˩ɬo˧˥
large pond
大池塘

Pool (artificial). 水坑。
CL: ɭɯ˧

ɖwae˧˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: H. Muddy, turbid. 浑浊 (水)。

dzui ɖwae˧˥
turbid water
浑浊的水
dzui | ɖwae˧-ze˨˩!!
The water has become turbid.
水浑浊了。

ɖwae˧˥ Classifier Tone: H. Classifier for steps (of stairs). 量词: 梯级、楼梯 (一节)。

dwui-dwae˧ nui
It’s a step (of stairs). (Elicited to investigate the word’s tonal behaviour)
是一节/一节阶梯。（引出这句是为了了解这个词在不同语境的声调变化。）
tʂʰɯ˧-dwae˧-vi
this step
这节阶梯

ɖwae˧˥ NOUN Tone: H#. Puddle, pool (natural). 水潭。

dwae˧ tʰi˧-pɤ˧ɭɯ˩
there is water in the pool; a puddle has formed
有水潭

ɖwae˨˩ NOUN Tone: L. To be afraid. 害怕。

njɤ˧ | ɖwae˨˩!!
I am afraid!
我害怕！
jɤ˧ | tʂʰɯ˧-v˧ | ɖwae˨˩ | ʐwae˨˩!!
I am really afraid of this person!
我很害怕那个人！
- ɖʐə- 

ɖʐə˧˧牢固

ɖʐə˧˧  VERB  Tone: M.耐久
To ride (a horse). 骑马。

le˧-ɖʐə˧-ze˧
ACCOMP _ PFV

ʐwə˧-ɖʐə˧
to ride a horse 骑马

ɖʐə˧-tʰɑ˧˥!
It’s possible to ride (it)! / It’s OK to ride (it)!
可以骑的！

ɖʐə˧qʰæ˥

ɖʐə˧qʰæ˧ʐæ˥(-ze˩)
There is mud; mud has formed.
有泥巴了。

ɖʐə˩

ɖʐə˩ɖwæ˩

ɖʐə˩kɤ˥$
 зрɤ˧˥ 1 VERB Tone: MH. 1 To pluck (fruit, weeds), to pick (vegetables). 摘 (果子、蔬菜)、扯 (草)。

le-i-dʐɤ˧-po˧-jo˩! Pluck some (fruit) and pass them over (to us)! （你）去给摘(一些)过来吧!

v. itsʰɤ˧ dʐɤ˧˥ to pick vegetables 摘蔬菜

le-i-dʐɤ˧, | mwj-teo˧ kwɤ˩ to pluck and throw away (weeds) 扯(荒草)，扔掉

 зрɤ˧˥ 2 VERB Tone: MH. To prop open (a tent). 撑开 (帐篷)。

le-i-dʐɤ˧-dʐɤ˧˥ RED 再叠: 拆拆

zi-iqʰwɤ˧ dʐɤ˧˥ to destroy a house 拆房子

le-i-dʐɤ˧ | ni-i-gi˧ gv˧ to tear into two pieces 拆成两半

 зрɤ˧˥ NOUN Tone: #H. Major roof beam. 大梁。

CL: dʐo˥

 зрɤ˧˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: H. Cold (weather). 冷 (天气……)。

 зрɤ˧˥ a CLASSIFIER Tone: H. Classifier for beams (in carpentry). 量词: 梁 (一根)。

 зрɤ˧˥ a CLASSIFIER Tone: H. Classifier for marketplaces/towns. 量词: 市场 (一个)，城市 (一个)。

 зрɤ˧˥ | qw-i-dʐɯ˩ a marketplace, a town 一个市场

 зрɤ˧˥ kʰɤ˨˩ NOUN Tone: . Moment. 一会儿。

qw-i-dʐɯ˩ kʰɤ˨˩ a moment 一会儿

 зрɤ˧˥~ зрɤ˧˥ NOUN Tone: . (一)一会儿。

qw-i-dʐɯ˩~ зрɤ˧˥ a moment 一会儿

qw-i-dʐɯ˩~ зрɤ˧˥ ji˩ to work for a moment 工作一会儿

 зрɤ˧˥ ADVERBIAL Tone: L#. In town, in the street. 在城里、在市里。

qw-i-dʐɯ˩ qo˩ to go into town 上街

 зрɤ˧˥ NOUN Tone: H#. Chopsticks. 筷子。

CL: dzɨ˧

 зрɤ˧˥ NOUN Tone: H#. Sifter, sieve. 筛子。

CL: na˧
dʐɯ˧˥ ㄉʐɯ˧˥
VERB Tone: MH.
To shake (one’s head).  搖（头）。

\[\text{ŋo} \dʐɯ˧˥ \~ \dʐɯ˩ ~ \text{dʐɯ˧˥} \]
to shake one’s head

\[\text{ŋo} \~ \text{le} \~ \dʐɯ˧˥ \~ \dʐɯ˩ ~ \dʐɯ˩ ~ \text{zɛ}˩ \]
shook (her/his) head

dʐɯ˩kʰɤ˥ ㄉʐɯ˩kʰɤ˥
NOUN Tone: LH.
From: dʐɯ˩a Society, the present times, the current times.  社会、社会状况。

dʐɯ˩tso#˥ ㄉʐɯ˩tso#˥
NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Rules of society.  社会规矩。

\[\dʐɯ˩tso˥ \~ \text{hĩ˧} \~ \text{ɖʐv˧} \~ \text{ni˩} \~ \text{tsu˩} \~ \text{mɛ˩}!\]
The rules of society, the moral teachings (including proverbs, tales...) come from people / are human creations / are the fruit of human experience!

社会规矩, 是通过人类的经验形成的！社会规矩, 是人(按一代代的经验)创造的！

CL: kʰwɤ˥

dʐv˥ ㄉʐv˥
VERB Tone: H.
To rise, to go up, to increase.  涨。

\[\text{ŋo} \~ \text{dʐv˧} \~ \text{zɛ}˩!\]
people become numerous

\[\text{ŋo} \~ \text{ɪo˧} \~ \text{dʐv˧} \~ \text{ni˩} \~ \text{tsu˩} \~ \text{mɛ˩}!\]
mushrooms multiply, become numerous

dʐv˧ ㄉʐv˧
ADJECTIVE Tone: H.
Moist, wet, damp, humid.  湿。

\[\text{le} \~ \text{dʐv˧} \~ \text{zɛ}˩!\]
ACCUMP_ PFV

\[\text{le} \~ \text{dʐv˧} \~ \text{zɛ}˩!\]
ACCUMP_ PFV

\[\text{dʐv˧} \~ \text{dʐv˧} \~ \text{zɛ}˩!\]
RED

\[\text{tɕe}˧ \~ \text{dʐv˧} \~ \text{zɛ}˩!\]
The earth is damp!  土濕了。

\[\text{dʐv˧} \~ \text{dʐv˧} \~ \text{zɛ}˩!\]
NOUN Tone: #H.
Large vein, artery.  动脉。

\[\text{dʐv˧} \~ \text{dʐv˧} \~ \text{zɛ}˩!\]
CL: kʰw˩

\[\text{dʐv˧} \~ \text{dʐv˧} \~ \text{zɛ}˩!\]
VERB Tone: M intrans.
To burn, to catch fire.  燃烧。

\[\text{mv} \~ \text{dʐv˧} \~ \text{zɛ}˩!\]
It has caught fire!

\[\text{mv} \~ \text{le} \~ \text{dʐv˧} \~ \text{zɛ}˩!\]
The fire has caught!

\[\text{tʰi˧} \~ \text{dʐv˧} \~ \text{dзо}˧!\]
The fire is burning!

\[\text{dʐv˧} \~ \text{dʐv锦标} \~ \text{zɛ}˩!\]
NOUN Tone: M.
Friend, companion, partner.  朋友、伙伴、伴侣。

\[\text{ŋj}˧ \~ \text{dʐv˧} \~ \text{ni˩} \]
[(S)he] is my friend.

\[\text{ŋj}˧ \~ \text{dʐv˧} \~ \text{ni˩} \]
是我朋友。

\[\text{ŋj}˧ \~ \text{dʐv˧} \~ \text{ni˩} \]
‘One is easily influenced by one’s friends!’ (Literally: ‘One’s friends, one observes’.) The proverb refers to influence from friends, good or bad: good friends exert good influences; bad friends exert bad influences.

“大家都容易受朋友的影响!” (直译: “自己的朋友，自己看 (=自己爱学他们的习惯)”)  

CL: v˧

\[\text{dʐv˧} \~ \text{dʐv锦标} \~ \text{zɛ}˩!\]
NOUN Tone: M.
An important and unfortunate event, such as a serious accident.  事故，（不幸的）大事。

\[\text{dʐv锦标} \~ \text{kʰw˩}\]
to cause an accident; to commit a fault; something serious happens

\[\text{dʐv锦标} \~ \text{kʰw˩} \~ \text{zɛ}˩!\]
As above, with the PFV morpheme

\[\text{dʐv锦标} \~ \text{ʨw}˧ \~ \text{dʐv锦标} \~ \text{kʰw˩} \~ \text{zɛ}˩!\]
An accident has happened! / There’s been an accident!

CL: dʐv锦标

\[\text{dʐv锦标} \~ \text{dʐv锦标} \~ \text{zɛ}˩!\]
NOUN Tone: M.
Dew.  露水。

\[\text{dʐv锦标} \~ \text{dʐv锦标} \~ \text{zɛ}˩!\]
See: dʐv锦标
Self-classifier for accidents.

**dzv˧-nɑ˥mi˩**  NOUN  Tone: #H-.
Heron.

**dzv˧-qʰɑ˧**  NOUN  Tone: M.
Dew.

**dzv˧tsi˥**  NOUN  Tone: H#.
Artery.

**dzv˧-dzv˧-mi#˥**  NOUN  Tone: #H.
Friend, companion, partner.

**dzv˩a**  ADJECTIVE  Tone: L₂.
Ugly.

**dzv˨a**  VERB  Tone: L₂.
To decide, to make a decision.

**dzv˩ti#˥**  NOUN  Tone: LM+#H.
Spear.

**dzwæ˧ Joanna**  NOUN  Tone: #H.
Baby sparrow, little sparrow.

**dzwæ˩a**  VERB  Tone: L₁.
To quarrel.

**dzwæ˩za#˥**  NOUN  Tone: #H.
Baby sparrow, little sparrow.

**dzwæ˩ a**  VERB  Tone: MH.
To fall down; to release, to drop.

**dzwæ˩mi˩**  NOUN  Tone: M.
Sparrow.

**dzwæ˨pʰv#˥**  NOUN  Tone: #H.
Male sparrow.
\[\text{idz}\text{-dz\text{}}\text{ royalties} \text{ Tone: } H\#.

Father and mother. 父母。

\text{idz}\text{-dz\text{}}\text{-mi\text{#}}\text{l}

the father and mother, as a pair 父母亲

\text{idz}\text{-zo\text{#}}\text{l}

Father and son. 父子。

\text{idz}\text{-n}\text{ royalties} \text{ Tone: } H\#

Purple gromwell, red-root gromwell, \text{Lithospermum erythrorhizon Sieb. et Zucc.} 紫草。Local Chinese dialect: 紫红草。

\text{idz}\text{-n}\text{ royalties}\text{-h\text{o\text{}}\text{!}}

same meaning: purple gromwell

紫草

\text{idz}\text{-ba\text{}}\text{ royalties}
gromwell flowers

紫草花

\text{idz}\text{-dz\text{}}\text{ royalties} \text{ Tone: } H\#

Slowly. 慢。

\text{idz}\text{-j}\text{l}
to work slowly, to do slowly

慢慢做

\text{idz}\text{-h\text{o\text{}}\text{!}}

Goodbye! (Said by the host to their guest. Literally: “Walk slowly!” = “Take your time on the way!”)

慢走！

\text{idz}\text{-le\text{}}\text{-h\text{o\text{}}\text{!}}

Goodbye!

慢走！

\text{idz}\text{-le\text{}}\text{-dzi\text{!}}

Goodbye! (Said by the guest to their host. Literally: “Sit quietly!” = “Take it easy!”)

慢慢坐！

See: \text{idz}\text{-j}\text{l}, \text{idz}\text{-dz\text{}}\text{-dz\text{}}

\text{idz}\text{-dz\text{}}\text{-dz\text{}}\text{ royalties} \text{ Tone: } H\#. From: \text{idz}\text{-dz\text{}}\text{l}\text{ royalties}, \text{idz}\text{-j}\text{l.} Slowly.

\text{idz}\text{-dz\text{}}\text{-dz\text{}}\text{-j}\text{ royalties}\text{-di\text{!}}\text{-j}\text{-ku\text{!}}

(S)he works very carefully. (The literal meaning is ‘very slowly’; this is not a criticism, however: it means that they know to take their time in order to do a good job.)

他工作很细致。（直译：‘他工作很慢’，但不是批评；意味着那个人懂得慢慢来做，做得更仔细。）
慢慢地做 (todo(something)slowly)
慢慢地做 (todo(something)slowly)

See: ə˧-dzɤ˥$

 Lover, boy/girl-friend. (音译：阿注)。

A family name from Yongning. There are three families in Yongning that carry this name.

Name of a village of the Hot Springs area.

Villages that one encounters as one leaves the plain of Yongning (away from the Lake); the first two are perceived as villages with a high proportion of Na members, and the third as a mostly Na village, whereas the next ones are Pumi (Prinmi).

A hamlet of Yongning, close to the monastery. Yongning寺旁边的村落（主合作人住的地方）。(音译：阿拉瓦，旧名：七家村，因为村落在1960年左右有七个家庭)。

A family name from Yongning. There are three families in Yongning that carry this name. 一个姓。这个姓，永宁县有三家。

One of the ten villages traditionally considered as part of Yongning.

A hamlet of Yongning, close to the monastery. 一个姓。这个姓，永宁县有三家。

A hamlet of Yongning, close to the monastery. 永宁寺旁边的村落（主合作人住的地方）。(音译：阿拉瓦，旧名：七家村，因为村落在1960年左右有七个家庭)。

A hamlet of Yongning, close to the monastery. 永宁寺旁边的村落（主合作人住的地方）。(音译：阿拉瓦，旧名：七家村，因为村落在1960年左右有七个家庭)。

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外甥女

母女，母亲与女孩。

小指

近来。
We are between ourselves! (Context: a grandmother encourages her one-year-old granddaughter to defecate; there are other people present, which may be intimidating to the child, so her grandmother reassures her: “These are all family members! You can relax, there’s nothing to be afraid of!”)

只有我们!(=没有人在看!)(情景:一位奶奶鼓励一岁的小孙女拉屎。周围有人,这可能会让小姑娘害羞,所以奶奶安慰她:“都是家人,可以轻松!”)

The past few days. 前几天。

The city of Weixi, in Yunnan. 维西。

Maternal aunt (mother’s younger sister). 姨母 (比母亲小)。

Why. 为什么。

Why? (Two variants; same meaning)

Why didn’t you come?

Why don’t you eat?

What does that mean?

What (repeated).

What (shortened form of the previous example: /tso˧/ and the following /ji˧/ fuse into a single syllable, [tse˧]).

What (repeated).

Maternal uncle (mother’s brother: same term for older brother and younger brother). 舅舅、舅父 (比母亲大或比母亲小不区分)。

Mother’s elder brother 比母亲大的男男

Mother’s younger brother 比母亲小的男男

Slowly. 慢慢地。

Walk slowly! / Take your time on the road! / Have a quiet and pleasant journey! (Polite salutation to someone who is leaving.)

慢走!
Just stay seated! (Polite salutation when leaving someone.)

慢慢坐！

See: ə˧-ʣӱ˩$ ə˧-ʣɤ˥

A village close to the Hot Springs. 温泉乡的一个村落。

Avillageclose to the Hot Springs.

温泉乡的一个村落。

Old, used. 陈旧。

第 2 次: ə˧-ʣɤ˥

Old meat, meat that is not fresh

陈肉、不新鲜的肉

Elders by two generations: the grandmother and her brothers. 奶奶与她的兄弟。

Eldersbytwo generations: the grandmother and her brothers.

奶奶与她的兄弟。

Grandmother and granddaughter. 奶奶与孙女。

Grandmotherandgranddaughter.

Grandmother(on mother’s side); elderly woman. 祖母，姥姥，老妪。

Grandmother(on mother’s side);elderly woman.

祖母，姥姥，老妪。

I shall have to learn to be a grandmother! / I shall have to learn to behave as a grandmother!

(Ihumorous remark by the main consultant, after a doctor has advised her to avoid low, soft seats such as sofas and to adopt a taller wooden chair. Paraphrase: “I guess I have entered the category of elderly persons!”)

我要学习当老太太了！(情景 : 一位医生建议合作人不要坐在小凳子或者软沙发上，而要坐更高的木头椅子。她幽默地说: “看来我是老年人了!”)

PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L.

Total interrogation. ……吗？。

Is there any water?

有谁吗？

Is that right? / Is that correct? / … isn’t it?

对吗？ / 对吧？
- f -

**fɑ˩** VERB Tone: L<sub>0</sub>.  
To ferment. 酵（汉语借词：发）。  
Borrowing: Chinese 发（酵）

- tsa˦b˦v˨˧  dɯ˧-mɤ˩ | tʰi˧-fɑ˩ -
  to make a little flour ferment, to prepare a little bread dough
  发一点面

- tsa˦b˦v˨ tʰi˧-fɑ˩! | pɤ˩jɤ˧gv˥-bi˨! -
  Make some flour to ferment! We’re going to prepare buns!
  你发一点面吧！要做馒头！

**fæ˧** NOUN Tone: M.  
Direction. 方（汉语借词）。  
Borrowing: Chinese 方

**fv˧** ADJECTIVE Tone: M.  
Glad, pleased, happy, delighted; to like. 高兴、起劲,  
喜欢、爱、愿意。

- dʒwæ˧ | fv˧ -
  INTENSIVE very: really glad, very happy
  非常

- dzv˧ | fv˧ -
  really glad, very happy
  非常

- mv˧-fv˧ jɪ˧ -
  to get angry, to lose one’s temper, to air one’s anger
  生气

- tsʰw˧ mv˧-fv˧ jɪ˧! -
  He/she is angry.
  他在生气。

  [F5] dʒwæ˧ | fv˧ hɪ˧ dɯ˧-v˧ pɪ˨ -
  It’s a very agreeable person.
  他是很善良的人。

**fv˨bi˧** NOUN Tone: L.  
Neighbourhood (in the extended sense: encompasses several small villages). 邻里、邻村：大家族居住的那片地方，包括几个小村落。

**fv˨** NOUN Tone: LM.  
Neighbours. 邻居，村里的人们。

**fv˨kʰo˧** NOUN Tone: H<sub>3</sub>.  
Fengke: a village located close to the Yangtze river, on the right bank. 奉科（金沙江边的一个地区）。

**fv˨sũ˧** NOUN Tone: L<sub>3</sub>.  
Rhumatism. 风湿（汉语借词）。  
Borrowing: Chinese 风湿

- fvsũ˧ go˨ -
  to suffer from rhumatism, to have rhumatism
  有风湿、得风湿
The name of a village located about 1,500 meters West of Yongning towards Eya; Chinese: Gaer. 摩梭传统地理概念中,属于永宁的十个村落

- Top part of body.
- Storeroom, larder: a room where food is kept. 蘆藏室、库房:存粮食、火腿的房间。
- Shadow.
- Spirit, Pusa, Buddha, Bodhisattva. 神,菩萨,佛。
- Room where the ancestors are worshipped. 经堂(拜佛、拜祖先的房间)。
**gɤ˩** ADJECTIVE  Tone: L.
Quarrelsome. This term is used to describe the personality associated with certain astrological signs: some, such as the Tiger and the Monkey, are considered as quarrelsome, making the people born during the corresponding years less suitable for participating in certain rites (e.g. the Coming of Age rite), and more suitable for certain other rites and occasions. 爱吵架。

**kʰv˧ gɤ˧˥**
"quarrelsome year": a year whose astrological sign is a quarrelsome animal. Astrological signs such as the Tiger and the Monkey are considered as quarrelsome; people born during one of these years are said to be tough and quarrelsome. 爱打架的年份/生肖: 十二个生肖中，虎、猴……被认为是爱打架的。

**kʰv˧ gɤ˧-hĩ˥**
person whose astrological sign is a quarrelsome animal. Astrological signs such as the Tiger and the Monkey are considered as quarrelsome. 属一个爱打架的年份/生肖的人。十二个生肖中，虎、猴……被认为是爱打架的。

**zi˩hĩ˥, | la˧˥ | kʰv˧ gɤ˧˥!**
The Monkey and the Ape are quarrelsome birth signs! 属猴和属虎的人很爱吵架！

**zi˩, | la˧, | kʰv˧ gɤ˧!**
Same meaning as above; the investigator substituted the colloquial term for 'ape, monkey'.

**gv˩ 3 VERB  Tone: L.**
To be afraid. 害怕、吃惊、惊。

**mv˧|le˧-gɤ˩(-ze˩)**
The fire has gone out. / The fire went out. 火灭了。

**gv˩ 2 VERB  Tone: L.**
To be satisfied/happy; to feel that things are fair. 满意，幸福，甘心，服气。

**hɤ˩-zo˧, | le˧-gɤ˩-ze˩!**
(S)he has made a good job of it; (s)he is satisfied/happy! 很成功，真高兴！ / 他成功了，很满意！

**tˢʰu˧ | dwa˧ | le˧-gɤ˩-ze˩!**
(S)he is very satisfied/happy! 他很满意！

**gv˩ 2 VERB  Tone: L.**
To go out (fire). 灭，熄。

**mv˧|le˧-gɤ˩(-ze˩)**
The fire has gone out. / The fire went out. 火灭了。

**gv˩ 3 VERB  Tone: L.**
To be satisfied/happy; to feel that things are fair. 满意，幸福，甘心，服气。

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To be satisfied/happy; to feel that things are fair. 满意，幸福，甘心，服气。

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To be satisfied/happy; to feel that things are fair. 满意，幸福，甘心，服气。

**hɤ˩-zo˧, | le˧-gɤ˩-ze˩!**
(S)he has made a good job of it; (s)he is satisfied/happy! 很成功，真高兴！ / 他成功了，很满意！

**tˢʰu˧ | dwa˧ | le˧-gɤ˩-ze˩!**
(S)he is very satisfied/happy! 他很满意！
gy˨-tʰv˧-gi#˥  ADVERBIAL Tone: L-#H. Way up there. 那里（指高处）.
See: gy˨, gy˨-qo˧, gy˨-tʰv˧qo˧, gy˨-tsʰɯ˧qo˧

gy˨-tʰv˧qo˧  ADVERBIAL Tone: L-#H. Way up there. 那里（指高处）.
See: gy˨, gy˨-qo˧, gy˨-tʰv˧qo˧

gi˧dʑɯ˧  NOUN Tone: M. The Yangtze River (Yellow Sands River). 金沙江。

gi˧dʑɯ˧-kʰi˧-hĩ#˥  inhabitants of the banks of the Yangtze: people of Labai, Fengke...

Today, it is raining; that's good! / it's a good thing! (A comment made at the beginning of the rainy season, after a long drought.)

今天，下雨了，真好！（情景：大旱灾过后，雨季终于来了，这对庄稼很好。）

dʒe˧| tʰi˧-gi˩  to owe money 欠钱

gi˨  VERB Tone: H. To fall (snow, rain), to snow/to rain. 下（雨，雪）。

bî gi˧, / bî gi˧-ze˥.
It snows. / It has snowed.
下雪。 / 下雪了。

hî gi˩, / hî gi˩-ze˥.
It rains. / It has rained.
下雨。 / 下雨了。

gi˨  VERB Tone: H. To carry something on the shoulder, to carry on a shoulder pole.
扛，担。

tʰi˧-gy˨  DUR

le˧-gy˨-ze˥  ACCOMP _ PFV

Let me carry it!
我来扛吧！

tʰi˧-ny˨-gi˥  DUR

tʰi˧-ny˨-ze˥  DUR _ PFV

ej˨-gi˨  ACCOMP _ PFV

Let me carry it!

qa˨-gi˧  CLASSIFIER Tone: H. A half. 量词：一半。

one half 一半

tʰe˨-njɤ˧-bi˥!  fourteen halves (combination elicited to determine the tonal category of the classifier) 十四个半（注：这是为了确定调类而问的短语）

tv˧-tsʰɯ˧|ɖɯ˧-gi˥  half the time, half the duration 一半的时间

qur˨-gi˧  to go in a certain direction, to go one’s way 往一个方向走、走自己的方向

qur˨-v˧| qur˨-gi˧ hɯ˧  to go each one’s separate way; to go each in a different direction 分开：每个人去自己的方向

gi˨-dzɯ˧  NOUN Tone: M. The Yangtze River (Yellow Sands River). 金沙江。

gi˨-dzɯ˧-kʰi˧#˥  the banks of the Yangtze River: Fengke, Labai...

金沙江边：奉科，拉伯……

gi˨-dzɯ˧-kʰi˧-hĩ#˥  inhabitants of the banks of the Yangtze: people of Labai, Fengke...

金沙江边的人：奉科人，拉伯人……
Bear; she-bear. There is no way to refer unambiguously to a female bear, as the same term is used for bears irrespective of sex. 

熊, 母熊。

He-bear, male bear. 公熊。

Little bear, cub. 小熊。

Little brother, younger brother; the term is also used to refer to younger cousins. 弟弟（也可指更年轻的表弟）。

Musk (literally: 'bear’s gall'). 麝香（直译: 大熊胆）。

ADJECTIVE True, real; really, truly。真的, 真的。

It is not true! 不是的！/ 不是真的！

Right? / Is that true? / It is true, isn’t it? 对吧？/ 对吗？

Is that right? - Yes, it is! (One speaker asks for confirmation; the other provides confirmation.) 对吧？- 对的！

to speak the truth, to tell the truth说实话，老实说

truly, veritably 真的，真正的

Musk (literally: 'bear’s gall'). 麝香（直译: 大熊胆）。

behind mummy 妈妈后面

behind the tiger 老虎后面

behind the pig 猪后面

behind the daughter 女儿后面

behind the horse 马后面

to hide in there (literally 'behind there") 藏那后面
go˧bɤ˩
I follow in your footsteps! / I follow you! / I imitate you!
我跟你走! / 都按你说的来做吧！

qu˧+v˧+gi˧˥, | qu˧+v˧ hwæ˧˨!
to buy one after the other (context: someone buys one horse after the other, to put together a complete caravan of his own)
一个接着一个地买（情景：一个人接二连三地买马，最后组成自己的马帮队）

[FS] gi˧˥ | qu˧+qa˨ gv˧j˨-bi˨˨!
Let’s do one last bundle! (Context: women are extracting flax fiber, processing bundle after bundle; towards the end of a long work session, someone says: “Let’s do one last bundle! / One last bundle and we shall call it a day!”)
再做一捆吧！（情景：女人们在纺麻线，工作了很久，一个人就说：“再做最后一捆（就收工吧）！”）

gi˧-se˧!
to walk after, to follow after
在后面走, 在后面跟着

[54] go˧bɤ˩
NOUN Tone: L#.
Temple, monastery. 庙，寺。
Borrowing: Tibetan gdonpa
CL: ɭɯ˧

[54] go˧mi˧
NOUN Tone: M.
Younger sister. 妹妹。

[54] go˧mi˧=ɻæ˩
ASSOCIATIVE: younger sisters, younger cousins
联想复数：妹妹们，表妹们
CL: v˧

[54] go˨˩a
VERB Tone: L˨.
To suffer; to be sick, to be ill. 痛，病（生病）。

nj˧˩˧ | go˨˩!
I am suffering! / It hurts!
我痛！

nj˧˩˧ | go˨˩ | zwæ˧˨!
I am suffering a lot! / It hurts a lot!
我好疼！

go˨˩-hi˧˥
NMLZ: patient, sick person
病人，病的（人）

hi˧ | go˨˩-hi˧˥
sick person, person who is ill, patient
病人

[54] bi˧mi˧ | go˨˩|
to have stomach-ache
肚子疼

[54] go˨˩bi˧
NOUN Tone: L.M.
The city of Lijiang. 丽江城。

[54] go˨˩bi˧-qɯ˩qo˨˩
the city of Lijiang
丽江城

[54] go˨˩bo˨˩
NOUN Tone: L.H.
Livestock. 牲畜。
CL: ʋo˨˦

[54] gu˨˩a 1
VERB Tone: L˨.
To believe. 相信。

[54] tʂʰɯ˧-ɳɯ˧ʐwɤ˩-hĩ˩, | nj˧˩˧ | mj˧-gɯ˩!
I do not believe what (s)he says!
他说的话，我不相信！

[54] gu˨˩a 2
ADJECTIVE Tone: L˨.
True, authentic, veritable. 真，真的。

[54] mj˧-gɯ˩
not true
不是真的

[54] gu˨˩-hi˧˥
NMLZ 真的

[54] a˨-j-gu˨˩?
Is that true?
真的吗？

[54] gu˨˩ wv˧j-qo˨˩!
It’s really like that! / Yes, it is indeed true!
就是这样啊！ / 的确是这样啊！

[54] gu˨˩-ji˧˥?
Really?
原来是这样吗？

[54] gu˨˩ ʒwv˧˧
VERB to believe in (something); literally: ‘to think (that something is) true’
相信

[54] gu˨˩ ʒwv˧˧
VERB to say the truth
说实话
**guī/lù 1** VERB Tone: LM + MH#. To rub, to knead (e.g. rub one’s hands). 揉。
- **guī/lù-ze˥** PFV 揉了
- **le˧-guī/lù+ze˥** ACCOMP _ PFV 揉了
- **le˧-guī/lù~le˧-guī/lù** ACCOMP RED PFV 揉一揉

**-gv** SUFFIX Tone: 0. Nominalizer for adjectives. 形容词名词化语素。

- **tʂʰɯ˧|no˧|ɲi˧gɤ˧|ʂwæ˧-mɤ˧-gv˧!** Hernose is less straight than yours! (About a little girl whose nose does not resemble her father’s straight nose).
  - 她的鼻子没有你的直！（关于一个鼻子比较扁的小女孩）

**gvŋ 1** NOUN Tone: #H. Manger. 马槽。
- **zwæː-gvŋ#˥** horse’s manger 马槽

CL: [uŋ]

**gvŋ 2** ADJECTIVE Tone: M. Good (good heart). 好 (心好)。
- **็ดwæ˧˥|gvŋ!** very很好!
- **mɤ˧-gvŋ!** NEG 不好

**gvŋ 3** NUMBER Tone: M? H#? (pas L). 9, 9。

**gv-dvŋ 1** NOUN Tone: M. Back. 马槽。

**gv-dvŋ-gv-miŋ** NOUN Tone: M. From: gv-dvŋ and gv-miŋ Body. 身体。

**gv-kuŋ** NOUN Tone: L#. Intonation, way of speaking; can be used, by extension, to refer to tones. 语调，声调。

**gv-kuŋ-gv-liŋ | ʂwɤ˩˧** to speak with a pleasant style, to deliver one’s speech with elegance 说话说得好听、有口才、口若悬河、能言善辩

**gv-maŋ** NOUN Tone: M. Masculine given name. 男性名字。

**hĩ˧|ʈʂʰɯ˧-v˧,|gv-maŋ-mv˧ʈʂæ˧˥!** This person is called /gv-maŋ/! 这个人，名叫/gv-maŋ/！

**gv-imiŋ** NOUN Tone: M. Body. 身体。

**gv-suŋ-pvŋ** NOUN Tone: H#-L. Shoulderblade, scapula. 肩胛骨。

**gv-teŋwuŋ 1** VERB Tone: MH#. To catch a cold. 着凉。
**gvʦʰi˩**  NUMBER  Tone: L#.  90. 90.

**GV˩a** 1  VERB  Tone: L.a.  ዆ To prepare (a meal), to cook.  做（饭）。

- ha˧gv˥  to cook, to prepare a meal
  做饭
- le˧-gv˩-ze˩  ACCOMP _ PFV
  做（饭）了

njɤ˧| ha˧ gv˧-bi˩!
Let me do the cooking! / I’m doing the cooking!
我来做饭吧！

ظه To construct, to build (a house).  盖、建（房子）。

ziʔwvr˧-gv˩  to build a house
建房

ظه To repair; to make (a tool, a machine...)。 修理、做出（工具）。

le˧-gv˧~gv˥  RED: to repair
重叠: 修理

le˧-gv˩ | le˧-tʰv˧-ze˩!
It’s repaired! / It’s done! / I have finished doing it!
修理好了!/ 修理出来了！

**GV˩a** 2  VERB  Tone: L.a.  ያ To tidy up, to sort out.  收拾。

- tʰŋi˧-gv˥-gv˩  DUR
  DUR
- dviʔ-gv˥-gvl  to clear up a little
  收拾一下
- le˧-gv˧~gv˥ | tʰŋi˧-tɕɯ˥  to tidy up and put (everything) into place
  收拾，摆好

**GV˩a** 3  VERB  Tone: L.a.  ያ To set (the sun sets), to decline.  落下（太阳落山）。

- ni˧mi˧ | le˧-gv˩-se˩.
  The sun has set.
  太阳落山了。

- ni˧mi˧ | mv˧-gv˩-su˩.
  The sun has not set yet.
  太阳还没有落。

**gvdlzui˩**  ADJECTIVE  Tone: L.  Angry; afflicted.  生气。

**gvHj˩mi˩**  NOUN  Tone: L.  9th month.  九月。

**gvHpʰæ˩**  NOUN  Tone: L.  Thin plank.  相当薄的木板。
CL: pʰæ˩

**GWY˩a**  VERB  Tone: L.a.  ዦ To sing.  唱，唱歌。

njɤ˧| dviʔ-dzo˨| gwv˩-ze˩!
I have sung a song!
我唱了一首歌！

njɤ˧| dviʔ-dzo˨ gwv˩!
Please sing a song! / Go ahead and sing us a song!
你唱一首吧！

qur˧-kʰwvr˧ gwv˩  to sing a song
唱一下

qur˧-kʰwvr˧ gwv˩-tɻ˩  to sing a song
唱一下

naj-gwv˩  Na songs
摩梭民歌

ʦʰu˧| naj-gwv˩ F | kv˦! | hae˧-gwv˩ F | kv˦!
| so˧dzi˩-gwv˩ F | kv˨˧i˨! |
He can sing (lots of different styles:) Na songs! and also Chinese (Han) songs! and also Tibetan songs!
他会唱很多种风格的歌曲: 摩梭的，会唱！汉族的，会唱！藏族的，会唱！
gwɤ˩~gwɤ˦  VERB  Tone: L.
To stroll, to ramble, to roam. 逛，走，游。

le˧-gwɤ˩~gwɤ˩ | le˧-tsʰɯ˩-ze˥!
So you are back from a stroll! / You are back from your little walk, eh?
你已经散步回来了！

tʂʰɯ˧|gwɤ˩~gwɤ˩-hɯ˩-ze˥!
(S)he has gone out for a walk!
他散步去了！

æ˧ʂæ˧gwɤ˩; | qv˧ɻ˧gwɤ˥; | nɑ˩tsʰi˩gwɤ˥
“to walk around Mount /æ˧ʂæ˧/; to walk around Mount /qv˧ɻ#˥/; to walk around Mount /nɑ˩tsʰi˩/” i.e. to do rituals on these mountains, in particular to obtain fertility, or to obtain a cure for a child who did not learn to speak.
绕/æ˧ʂæ˧/；绕/qv˧ɻ#˥/；绕/nɑ˩tsʰi˩/这山山上的道观

gwɤ˨˩  ADVERBIAL  Tone: LM.
In good order.  齊。

tso˧~tso˧|gwɤ˨˩ tʰi˧-tɕɯ˥|
to put things in good order
把东西摆整齐
- ɣɯ˧ -

ɣɯ˧ ADJECTIVE  Tone: H.  Competent, able. 能干、好（做事情做得好）。

- ɣɯ˧-

ɣɯ˧ NEG  不能干

- ɣɯ˧-

ɣɯ˧  He/she is very good at buying clothes! / He/she has talent for choosing clothes! 他很会买衣服！

ɣɯ˧  NOUN  Tone: #H.  Cloth. 布料。

ɣɯ˧dzo˩, ɣɯ˧ni˧˥, ɣɯ˧, ɖɯ˧-ʑi˩ɲi˩-ze˩!  The weaving-machine, the bamboo structure keeping the threads together, and fabric: these belong to the same family! / these are all part of the same sphere!  织布机、竹子的框（让线不乱混）、布料, 属于同一类！（直译：“都是一家的！”）

CL: bo˩

ɣɯ˧bo˩ NOUN  Tone: MH#.  Weft, weft thread, pick. 纬线、纬纱。

ɣɯ˧dzo˩ NOUN  Tone: L#.  Loom. 织布机。

ɣɯ˧ni˧˥ NOUN  Tone: MH#.  A part of the loom: a small bamboo structure hanging from the top of the loom, keeping the threads together. 织布机的一部分：竹子的框，让线不乱混。

CL: dze˩

ɣɯ˧kwu˧ NOUN  Tone: LM + MH#.  Peel, rind. 皮、鸡蛋壳、麦麸。

- ɣɯ˧kwu˧-

ɣɯ˧kwu˧  peel of an apple  苹果皮

ɣɯ˧kwu˧  potato peel  洋芋皮

ɣɯ˧kwu˧  skin of meat, i.e. skin on a piece of meat  肉皮：鸡皮、猪肉的皮……

- ɣɯ˧-

ɣɯ˧  Eggshell. 蛋壳。

ɣɯ˧  Bran. 嫩。

ɣɯ˧  燕麦麸

CL: kʰwɤ˥

ɣɯ˧-na˥mi˩ NOUN  Tone: LH-.  Yi (derogatory term). 彝族（带偏见的说法）。

ɣɯ˧-na˥mi˩  Yi man  彝族男人

ɣɯ˧-na˥mi˩  Yi woman  彝族女人

CL: v˧

ɣɯ˧  NOUN  Tone: LH.  Skin. 皮肤。

ɣɯ˧  to eat skin  吃皮

CL: tsʰi˥
- h -

**hɑ˥**
Food. 饭，米饭。

**hɑ˧˥**
ball of cereals 饭坨坨，饭团
**hɑ˧-ʈv˧~ʈv˥**
ballofcereals 饭坨坨、饭团
**hɑ˧dzɯ˧**
to eat 吃饭
**ʈʂʰɯ˧|hɑ˧dzɯ˧-dʑo˩!**
(S)he is eating! 他在吃饭!

**hɑ˧ʂɯ˩**
fresh cereals (freshly reaped; they yield especially good-tasting cakes)
新鲜的粮食 (可以用来烤很香的饼)
**hɑ˧bɤ˥**
Corncob. 玉米棒子。
**qʰɑ˧dze˧-hɑ˧bɤ˥**
sweetcornear 玉米棒子
**CL:** bɤ˩

**hɑ˧by˥**
**NOUN** Tone: H#.
Corncob. 玉米棒子。
**qʰɑ˧dze˧-hɑ˧by˥**
sweetcornear 玉米棒子
**CL:** by˥

**hɑ˧bv˥~bv˩-di˩**
**NOUN** Tone: H#–.
Rice steamer. 甑。
**CL:** ɭɯ˧

**hɑ˧gv˥-di˩**
**NOUN** Tone: H#.
Stove. 炉子、灶头。

**hɑ˧wu˥**
**NOUN** Tone: #H.
Cereals. 粮食。

**hɑ˧mi˥**
**NOUN** Tone: H#.
Beggar. 乞丐。

**hɑ˧mi˥-hĩ˩**
_REL; same meaning: [person] who begs 要饭的、乞丐

**CL:** v˧

**hɑ˧su˥**
**LINKER** Tone: H#.
Expletive, borrowed from the Chinese: “still/also...” 还是 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 还是

**hɑ˧zwy˥**
**ADJECTIVE** Tone: L#.
Hungry. 饿（饭）。
**See:** zwv˧

---

**hɑ˩**

**VERB** Tone: L#.
To open (one’s eyes). 睁开（眼睛）。

**ʈʰi˧-hɑ˩**
**DUR**

**njv.ɭu˧|gy˧-hɑ˩**
to open one’s eyes 睁开眼睛

**hɑ˧mo˥**
**ADJECTIVE** Tone: H#.
Old (person). 年老。

This person is extremely old/extremely advanced in years! 这个人，年纪非常大！

**hɑ˩**
**VERB** Tone: MH.
To put out (e.g. the fire of the stove). 把火炉灭了。

**mv˧le˧-hɑ˩**
to put out the fire 灭火

**hɑ˩**
**VERB** Tone: MH.
To spend the night (at a certain place). 过夜。

**ㄆㄨ˨-hɑ˩**
to spend a night (somewhere), to stay for the night 过夜

**ʑi˧qʰwɤ˧ɖɯ˧-ɭɯ˧-qo˧hɑ˧˥**
to spend the night in a house 在一个人家过夜

**hɑ˩**
**CLASSIFIER** Tone: MH#.
Classifier for nights. 量词: 夜。

**ㄆㄨ˨-hɑ˩**
one night 一夜

**tsʰe˨-hɑ˥**
ten nights = ten days 十夜（等于十天）

**ㄆㄨ˨-lɑ˧-dзо˨!**
There is only one day left! 只有一个晚上了！
He has entirely read it in one night! / He has read the whole (book) in just one night! (Imagined context: someone is given a book; he finishes reading it within a day)

一个晚上就读完了!/一天之内都读完了!
（情景：送一个人一本书，他马上全部读完）

**haːt̚**

**noun**

Tone: M.

Chinese (Han). 汉人。

*a Chinese woman, a Han Chinese woman 汉族女人

*(Han) Chinese territory: Chengdu, Kunming...

*(Han) Chinese territory, including Chengdu, Kunming...; used to mean 'the south'

Han Chinese man (derogatory; literally 'Chinese idiot')

汉人（带偏见的称呼）

**CL:** v˧

**haːt̚-dɪ̞j-tæ̞lɪ̞bɹj**

**noun**

Tone: L.

Beggar-monk (of the Buddhist religion). 比丘、游僧。

**haːt̚-ʊµ#1**

Chinese sorghum. 高粱。

See: kʰwɤ˥

**haːt̚-sez̚**

**noun**

Tone: M.

Agar. 石花菜、海参。

Borrowing: Chinese dialect 海参

**haːt̚-gɤy̌r̚**

**noun**

Tone: L#.

The Chinese language. 汉语。

**haːt̚-a**

**verb**

Tone: L.

To harm, to cause trouble. 祸害、害。

*hiː haːt̚*

to harm people 害人

*hiː haːt̚-kv̚*

who can harm people; cruel 会害人的、残忍、凶狠

*hiː haːt̚-zo̞*

terrifying person, frightening person, creepy person 可怕的人

**hæ̃˧**

**noun**

Tone: M.

Wind. 风。

*t̚v̚-t̚v̚-t̚v̚-ze̞-

the wind has risen, the wind is blowing 刮风了

*ɔɾ̚-* t̚v̚-hoj̚-ze̞-

There’s going to be some wind again! 风又要刮起来了！

**CL:** kʰwɤ˥

**hæ̃-a**

**verb**

Tone: M.

To use the wind to winnow. 扬（粮食）。

*tso̞-tso̞-tso̞ hæ̃-a*

to winnow cereals 扬粮食

*tso̞-tso̞ hæ̃-a*

to winnow things 扬东西
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<th>Tone: M.</th>
<th>Threshing ground. 打场。</th>
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<tr>
<td>hæ̃˧do˧ hɤ˧</td>
<td>NOUN</td>
<td>Tone: M.</td>
<td>to sweep the threshing ground 清扫打场</td>
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<td>hæ̃˧kʰɤ˧˥</td>
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<td>Rafter; beam. 橿子。</td>
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<tr>
<td>hæ̃˧kʰo˧</td>
<td>NOUN</td>
<td>Tone: M.</td>
<td>Princess, young lady of the nobility. 小姐, 公主。</td>
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<td>hæ̃˧kʰo˧-mi˧</td>
<td>same meaning: young lady 同上: 小姐, 公主</td>
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<tr>
<td>hæ̃˧pɤ˧</td>
<td>NOUN</td>
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<td>Plait; braid. 辫子。</td>
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<td>hæ̃˧ʂɯ˩-to˩mi˩</td>
<td>the Precious Pillars, the Golden Pillars: a solemn designation for the two pillars of the main building ‘黄金柱’、‘宝贵柱’：对主屋两个柱子的庄严称呼</td>
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<tr>
<td>hæ̃˧ʂɯ˩-pæ˩pʰæ˩</td>
<td>NOUN</td>
<td>Tone: L-.</td>
<td>Rack for drying grain. 粮架。</td>
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<tr>
<td>hæ̃˧ʂɤ˥</td>
<td>NOUN</td>
<td>Tone: H#.</td>
<td>Trace of cutting. 切割的痕迹。</td>
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<tr>
<td>hæ̃˨CEPTIVE</td>
<td>VERB</td>
<td>Tone: MH.</td>
<td>To cut (with a blade: sword…), e.g. to cut cloth (to make clothes). 切, 裁。</td>
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<tr>
<td>hæ̃˩bɑ˧lɑ˩</td>
<td>NOUN</td>
<td>Tone: L-L#.</td>
<td>Silk. 丝绸。</td>
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<tr>
<td>hæ̃˩di˩</td>
<td>NOUN</td>
<td>Tone: L.</td>
<td>Ruler. 尺。</td>
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<tr>
<td>hæ̃˩qʰwɤ˩</td>
<td>NOUN</td>
<td>Tone: L.</td>
<td>Lavender. 薰衣草（永宁的一种植物）。</td>
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<tr>
<td>hæ̃˩sɤ˩</td>
<td>NOUN</td>
<td>Tone: L.</td>
<td>Magpie. 喜鹊。</td>
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<tr>
<td>hæ̃˧˥</td>
<td>VERB</td>
<td>Tone: L.</td>
<td>To dance a ritual dance. 跳大神。</td>
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<tr>
<td>hɤ˧</td>
<td>NOUN</td>
<td>Tone: M.</td>
<td>All. 全。</td>
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61
**hi˧**  **ADJECTIVE**  **Tone:** H.  *Archaic [古语]  Fast.  快。

- hi˧levator  | ji˦˧˨˩!  to do quickly  快速做

**hi˨˧˨**  **NOUN**  **Tone:** #H.  Gum; gingivo.  牙龈。

- hi˨˧˨kwv˧  to brush one’s teeth  刷牙

**hi˨˧˨tʰv˧**  **NOUN**  **Tone:** #M.  Tooth.  牙齿。

**hi˨˧˨tsu˨˩**  **NOUN**  **Tone:** L#.  Incisives (teeth).  门牙。

**hi˨˩**  **NOUN**  **Tone:** L.  Tooth.  牙齿。

**hi˥**  **NOUN**  **Tone:** #H.  Tooth.  牙齿。

- hi˥go˧˥  (a) tooth aches; to have a tooth-ache  牙疼

- hi˧kʰ tung˧/kʰ tʰɑ˩  Sharp, keen (blade).  锋利。

- hi˧kʰ tʰo˨˩  Tooth.  牙齿。

- hi˧tsu˨˩  Incisives (teeth).  门牙。

**hi˨˩**  **NOUN**  **Tone:** L.  Lake (monosyllabic word).  湖、海 (单音节)。

**hɤ˩ a**  **VERB**  **Tone:** L.  To dry beside or over a fire.  烘干。

- tʰi˧-hɤ˩  DUR  DUR

- le˧-hɤ˩  ACCOMP  ACCOMP

- dɯ˧-hɤ˩-ɻ˩  DELIMITATIVE_ INCEPTIVE

- le˧-hɤ˩-ze˨˩, | le˧-pv˧-ze˧!  It was dried beside the fire, and it got dry / and it is now dry!  烘干了，（现在）干了！

- dɯ˧-kʰwɤ˧hɤ˥  to dry something beside the fire  烘干一个东西

- dɯ˧|hɤ˩˥!  INTENSIVE  . very

- mɤ˧-hɤ˩  NEG  不好

- hi˧le˩|le˧-jo˨˩!  Come quickly!  快来！

- tʂʰɯ˧|dɯ˧|hi˧le˩|ʝi˧-kv˩!  (S)he knows how to work really fast!  他做事很麻利！
hi˩ 2 VERB Tone: L.
Existential verb, for unmovable objects: e.g. the Lake exists/is at a certain place. 存在动词：固定不动的物体，如：泸沽湖。

hi˩na˧mi˧ | tʰi˧-hi˩
the Lake exists/is there
有（泸沽）湖（在那儿）

hi˩dzɯ˩ NOUN Tone: L.
Charcoal. 炭。
CL: kʰɤ˧˥

hi˩mi˩ NOUN Tone: L.
Tongue. 舌头。

hi˩mi˩, | i˨ mɤ˧-zi˨! | ə˧so˧ ʐɤv˨-bi˨, | ʔi˧-lɑ˥ dɤ˨! The tongue has no bone! Only oneself knows what one is going to say! (Proverb meaning that one is responsible for one’s speech: only oneself knows whether one is telling the truth or not.)
“舌头没有骨头。讲的是什么（=是否真的），只有自己才知道！”（谚语）

CL: [u˧]

hi˩na˦mi#˥ NOUN Tone: LM +#H.
Lake. 湖。
CL: [u˧]

hi˩ni˨zo˨ J NOUN Tone: L.
Salamander. 娃娃鱼。
CL: mi˨

hi˩qʰa˩ NOUN Tone: L.
Torrential rain, cloudburst. 暴雨。

hi˩qʰa˩ la˨(-ze˨) torrential rain is falling 下暴雨了

CL: [u˧]

hi˩ʁwɤ˨-lo˧ NOUN Tone: L-.
The name of a village in the plain of Yongning. 永宁的一个村落。

the ten villages traditionally considered as part of Yongning
摩梭传统地理概念中，属于永宁的十个村落

hi˩qозвращ|-ze˨! the uvula; specifying 'the throat’s...’ disambiguates between the uvula and the tendon of the tongue, which are referred to by the same term, /hi˩qæ˨/. 小舌

hĩ˥ CONJUNCTION Tone: 0.
Relativizer and nominalizer. 关系从句/名词化。

hi˩ NOUN Tone: L.H.
Rain. 雨。

hi˩ gi˨ / hi˩ gi˨-ze˨ it’s raining 下雨了

CL: ʂɯ˩

-hĩ˥ CONJUNCTION Tone: 0.
Relativizer and nominalizer. 关系从句/名词化。

hĩ˥ NOUN Tone: #H.
Person, human being, man (without any indication of gender). 人。

hĩ˥ | qɯ˧-v˦ one person, an individual
一个

hĩ˧-ʔi˨ | qɯ˧-lo˨ a lineage, a family
一个家族

CL: [v˧]

hĩ˨bæ˧ NOUN Tone: #H.
Guest, visitor. 客人。

hĩ˨bæ˧ ji˨ to be a guest, to be invited, to attend a party
做客

hĩ˨bæ˧ tsʰu˧-ze˨! | A guest has arrived!
客人来了！

CL: [v˧]

hĩ˨hi˨ NOUN Tone: #H.
Strangers, people outside the family. 外人。

CL: [v˧]
**hĩ˧-lɑ˩-kv˩-hĩ˩**  NOUN  Tone: -L–.
Dangerous person; enemy. 危险的人，仇人，敌人。

**hĩ˧my˧-gy˥**  VERB  Tone: .
To envy, to be jealous of. 嫉妒。

**hĩ˧mo˩**  NOUN  Tone: H#.
Elderly person. 老人。

**hĩ˧-my˧-hĩ˩**  REL; same meaning
老人、老的人

**hĩ˧-my˧-ɲi˥**  VERB  Tone:.
To disobey, be naughty. 不听话、调皮。

**hĩ˧-tɕʰɯ˧-hĩ˧-ʈʂɤ#˥**  samemeaning: the family members belonging to the same generation
同一辈的亲戚: 兄弟姐妹、堂兄弟姐妹

**ho˥** 1  NOUN  Tone: #H.
Partridge. 雉。

**ho˧tʰv˧-mi˧˥/ho˧tʰv˧-mi˥#**  N + DEM + CLF
这只雉

**ho˧di˧**  NOUN  Tone: M.
Chinese (Han) areas of Sichuan: Yanyuan, Yanbian, Xichang... 四川（盐边，盐源……）。

**hĩ˧-tɕɣ#˥**  NOUN  Tone: #H.
Family member belonging to the same generation: brother, sister, or cousin (on the mother's side). 同一辈的亲戚: 兄弟姐妹、堂兄弟姐妹

**hĩ˧-tɕʰɯ˧-hĩ˧-ʈʂɤ#˥**  same meaning: the family members belonging to the same generation
同一辈的亲戚: 兄弟姐妹、堂兄弟姐妹

**hĩ˧-my˧-ɲi˥**  VERB  Tone:.
To have to, to be necessary. 应该。

**ho˧tʰv˧-mi˧˥/ho˧tʰv˧-mi˥#**  N + DEM + CLF
这只雉

**no˧|ŋi˧-hĩ˧-hĩ˥| (ɖɯ˧-pi˧)ŋi˧-ze˩!**  I have done something I shouldn’t have!

**ho˧tʰv˧-mi˧˥**  N + DEM + CLF
这只雉

**ho˧di˧**  NOUN  Tone: M.
Chinese (Han) areas of Sichuan: Yanyuan, Yanbian, Xichang... 四川（盐边，盐源……）。

**no˧|lo˧ŋi˧-hĩ˧!**  You have to work! / You must work!
你应该工作啊！
-ho SUFFIX Tone: L.  
Future / desiderative / conjecture. 未来愿望。  

hiğiə-hoʔ - hiɻ giɻ hoɿ!  
Is it going to rain? - Yes, it is going to rain!  
要下雨了吗？ - 是的，要下雨了！

Is he going to come tomorrow? - (Yes,) he will come tomorrow.  
他明天要来买？ - (是的,) 他明天会来的。  
（回答表示：比较肯定。）

soɿ-niɿ | leɻ-tɿ | mɿɿ-hoɿ!  
Tomorrow, they won’t be on holiday anymore!  
（Context: on a Sunday, talking about a kindergarten that has been on holiday during the previous week.)  
明天就不休息了！

tɿɿ-tɿ-hoʔ?  
Is (she/he) going to sell?  
要卖吗？/ 会卖吗？

hwæɿ aɿ-hoʔ?  
Is (she/he) going to buy?  
要买吗？/ 会买吗？

hoɿə ADJECTIVE Tone: Lə. 
Correct; suitable, appropriate.  
准确，合适。  
Borrowing: chinois ancien:合？

mɿɿ-hoɿ  
NEG  
不合适，不准，不对

hoɿ-zeɿ!  
PFV  
对了！/ 准确！

hoɿ-hiɿ  
REL/NMLZ  
准确的

hoɿcæɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: LM.  
Wrinkled giant hyssop, Elsholtzia sp. 鼻香。  
Borrowing: Chinese 鼻香

hoɿdzui ADJECTIVE Tone: L.  
Destitute, impoverished, down and out. #穷，凋蔽，寒苦、竭蹶、穷乏。  

hoɿdzui-zeɿ!  
PFV  
变穷苦了
ho˨˩lo˧pv˥  NOUN  Tone: LM + H#.
Carrot. 胡萝卜。
Borrowing: Chinese 胡萝卜
CL: [wu˧]

ho˧˥  VERB  Tone: MH.
To sip: to drink by small mouthfuls. 小口地喝。

ho˧˥ ho˧˥
 to sip wine
小口地喝酒

ho˧˥ ho˧~ho˧˥
 to sip wine
小口地喝酒

ho˧˥ | ho˧~ho˧˥
 to sip wine
喝一小口酒

hô˧  VERB  Tone: M intrans. ❶ To go away (imperative). 走（离开），命令式。

no˧ hô˧!  
Go!

no˧ | le˧-hô˧!
Go!

ô˧-ze˧~ze˧ hô˧! / ò˧-zû˥ | le˧-hô˧!
Walk slowly! / Take your time on the road! / Have a quiet and pleasant journey! (Polite salutation to someone who is leaving.)
慢走！

ô˧-pŬŬ hô˧!
Get out!
出去！走开！滚出去！

❶ Imperative. 命令式。

no˧ | dzû˧-hô˧!
Eat!
你吃吧！

hô˧-li˧-mi˥#˥  NOUN  Tone: #H.
8th month. 八月。

hô˧-tsʰĩ˥  NUMBER  Tone: LM + MH#.
80. 80。

hô˧  NUMBER  Tone: MH.
8. 8。
**hṽ˥** VERB  Tone: H.
To stir-fry. 炒（肉、菜）。

- hṽ˧ hṽ˧
  RED
  重叠

- le+t-hṽ˧ hṽ˧
  ACCOMP RED
  ACCOMP RED

- hṽ˧ hṽ˧ ze˩
  RED PFV
  炒了

- şe+t hṽ˧ hṽ˧
  to stir-fry some meat
  炒肉

- vštsʰɤ˥ hṽ˧ hṽ˧
  to stir-fry some vegetables
  炒蔬菜

- lae+tsu˥ hṽ˧ hṽ˧
  to stir-fry chili peppers
  炒辣椒

- ha+t hṽ˧ hṽ˧
  to stir-fry some rice, to stir-fry some food
  炒饭

**hṽ˥** NOUN  Tone: #H.
Body hair; animal’s hair; porcupine’s quills. 毛、豪猪的翎。
CL: kʰɯ˩

**hṽ˨˦˦˦˨˦˨** ADJECTIVE  Tone: #H.
Clumsy, incapable. 笨拙，经常损坏东西。

- hṽ˧ hṽ˧
  REL
  笨拙的

- hṽ˧ hṽ˧ zo˥
  clumsy person / clumsy boy
  笨手笨脚的（男）人

- [F5] hṽ˧ hṽ˧ gv˩
  RED
  重叠: 笨笨的

**hṽ˨˩˧ hṽ˧** VERB  Tone: L.
To disturb, to interfere, to hinder, to obstruct, to impede.
干扰、防碍。

- hĩ˧ hṽ˥ hṽ˩
  to annoy people
  干扰人家

**hwæ˨˩˦˧** NOUN  Tone: LM.
Cucumber. 黄瓜（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 黄瓜
CL: ɭɯ˧

**hwæ˨˩˦˧** VERB  Tone: M.
To buy. 买。

- le+t-hwæ˨˩˦˧
  ACCOMP
  ACCOMP

- tso˧ tso˧ hwæ˨˩˦˧
  to buy things
  买东西

- du˧ tšwɤ˧ hwæ˨˩˦˧
  to buy a piece (of something)
  买一块

**hwæ˨˩˦˧** NOUN  Tone: H.
Squirrel. 松鼠，灰鼠。
CL: mi˩

**hwæ˨˩˦˧** NOUN  Tone: L+H#. From: hṽ˨˩˧ 1 Intensely red, red all over. 红红的。

- hṽ˨˩˧ dżæ˨˩˧ dżæ˨˩˧
  intensely red, red all over
  红红的

- [F5] hṽ˨˩˧ dżæ˨˩˧ | hṽ˨˩˧ dżæ˨˩˧ gv˩
  RED; the first two syllables are higher-pitched than the following two
  重叠

**hwæ˨˩˦˧** VERB  Tone: M.
To buy. 买。

- le+t-hwæ˨˩˧
  ACCOMP
  ACCOMP

- tso˧ tso˧ hwæ˨˩˦˧
  to buy things
  买东西

- du˧ tšwɤ˧ hwæ˨˩˦˧
  to buy a piece (of something)
  买一块

**hwæ˨˩˦˧** NOUN  Tone: L+H#.
Squirrel. 松鼠，灰鼠。
CL: mi˩
female squirrel

Wart.

dermatoma, wart

A wart forms!

A wart has formed!

A wart has formed!

hæ˧ʈʂæ˥tʰv˩ awartforms

长瘊子

hæ˧ʈʂæ˥|le˧-tʰv˧-ze˧!

A wart has formed!

长瘊子了!

CL: mi˩

hæ˧pʰæ˥ A piece of cloth.

A piece of cloth.

CL: pʰæ˥

hæ˧pʰæ˩ Large hoe. Local Chinese dialect: 挖锄。

This is a large hoe.

CL: no˧

hæ˧pʰæ˩-gv˩-di˩ Loom. 织布机。

This is a loom.

CL: no˧

hæ˧tsɯ˥ Rat. 老鼠 (Chinese借词)。

Rat. 老鼠 (Chinese借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 老鼠

hæ˧tsɯ˥-pʰv˩ male rat

公老鼠

hæ˧tsɯ˥-mi˩ female rat

母老鼠

CL: mi˩

hæ˧tsɯ˥-njɤ˩di˩

Setose thistle. 大蓟。

CL: dzi

hæ˧tsɯ˥-njɤ˩di˩-li˧ NOUN Tone: H#.

Setose thistle. 大蓟。

CL: dzi

hæ˧tsɯ˥-njɤ˩di˩-li˧ NOUN Tone: H#.

Setose thistle. 大蓟。

CL: dzi
hwɤ˧˩ a ADJECTIVE Tone: La.
Late. 迟, 晚。

hwɤ˧˩-hĩ˩˧˥
REL/NMLZ
迟的
[t⁸w˥ zi˧-t˧] hwɤ˧˩
He/she gets up late!
他起床起得晚！

hwɤ˧˥ NOUN Tone: #H.
Gift made on important occasions (weddings, etc). 在大
事发生的时候送的礼物（近期一般给钱）：婚礼、葬
礼。

hwɤ˧˩-dɯ˧-kʰɤ˥ a gift, a donation
一份大礼物

CL: kʰɤ˥

hwɤ˧˥ VERB Tone: H.
To participate in a funeral ceremony (literally 'to see [the
deceased] out'). 执绋送丧。

hwɤ˧˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Broad, vast, extensive; big (plain; piece of cloth, vegetable…). 宽, 辽阔, 宽敞。

qʰu˧-hwɤ˧-gv˧ extremely vast

非常宽敞

CL: kʰɤ˥

hwɤ˧˥ NOUN Tone: H#.
Year of the Cat (corresponding to the Chinese year of the
Rat). 猫年（摩梭话称作“猫年”）。

hwɤ˧˥-bɤ˧˥ NOUN Tone: H#.
Lower balcony, mezzanine. 夹层：主屋的夹层。因为
烟多，所以人不能将这个空间当卧室。只有一层薄的木地板。


hwɤ˧˥-li˧-se˧-di˧˥ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Lower balcony, mezzanine. 夹层：主屋的夹层。因为
烟多，所以人不能将这个空间当卧室。只有一层薄的木地板。


hwɤ˧˥-li˧-tʰv˧-ɭɯ˧ N
DEM
CLF
那个小猫

hwɤ˧˥-li˧-mi˥ cats, the cat family: kitten and parents
猫，包括小猫、母猫和公猫

CL: ɭɯ˧
hwɤ˩  VERB  Tone: L.  To pack, to tie together into a bundle. 捆（捆成捆儿）。
zu-i- hwɤ˩  to make a bundle of hay 将草捆成一垛、捆垛草
si- wɤ˧ hwɤ˥  to make a bundle of wood 将木头捆成一堆、一堆木头
ha-i- wɤ˧ hwɤ˥  to make a bundle of cut cereals 将粮食捆成一包、捆一包粮食
wɤ˩ hwɤ˩  to tie together into a bundle, to make a bundle 捆成一包。  
wɤ˩ [tʰi˧- hwɤ˩  and then, (we) tie (it) into a bundle! 然后, 捆成一包!
wɤ˩ [qɯ- wɤ˩ hwɤ˥  to tie another bundle, to make (yet) another bundle  又捆一包

Θ To be in trouble, to put oneself into trouble (figurative sense: as if one were all tied up with a rope, unable to move, to live one’s life normally). 有困难，像把自己捆起来一样。
hi˧, [=wɤ˩ jɪ+i-ni˧ gɤ˩!  The people seem to be unhappy / under strain! (Figuratively: they look all tied up, as if they were tied with a rope, unable to move = to live a normal life.) 人家难受，像被捆一样
wɤ˩ jɪ+i-ni˧ gɤ˩-ni˨-ze˨!  I have put myself in trouble! / I have made a lot of trouble for myself! / I have put my knickers in a twist! 我给自己找麻烦了！

hwɤ˩  a  VERB  Tone: L.  To hand over, to pass over, to send. 递过去。
hi˧, [tso˧- tso˨ hwɤ˩  to send some stuff to someone 给人家寄东西

hwɤ˩  jæ˧  NOUN  Tone: LM.  Red birch; its wood is good: it is used to make ards. 红桦树。
hwɤ˩ jæ˧-si˧ dzij˧  same meaning: red birch 同上：红桦树

hwɤ˩ jɪ˧  VERB  Tone: LH.  To become rusty, to get rusty, to rust. 生锈。
hwɤ˩ jɪ˧-ze˨  PFV: it has become rusty 生锈了

hwɤ˩  1  VERB  Tone: MH.  To mend, to patch.  补。
le˧- hwɤ˩  ACCOMP
ba˨-la˨ hwɤ˩  to mend clothes 补衣服

hwɤ˩  2  NOUN  Tone: MH.  Cat (monosyllable). 猫（单音节）。
CL: mi˩

hwɤ˩  3  NOUN  Tone: MH.  Rust (monosyllable). 锈（单音节）。

Yes, OK. 是的，好的。

[S]he said “Yes! yes!”
他说：“是的，是的！”
- j æ j v j o j e -

jɤ˧ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.  
Good (only appears in negative construction). 好（只出现在否定词后面）。

my˧+jɤ˧  
NEG: it’s not good! It’s not right! (About someone’s behaviour)  
不好（形容一个人的行为）

jɤ˨˩ ɕjo˧-dzɑ˧qʰwɤ˩-

jɤ˧ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.  
Flat. 平（土地）。  
my˧+jɤ˧  
NEG: not flat; uneven  
不平

jɤ˧ NOUN Tone: M.  
Tobacco, cigarettes. 烟。  
Borrowing: Chinese 烟。  
jɤ˧ tʰɯ˩  
to smoke tobacco  
抽烟

CL: ko˧

jɤ˧ɣュー NOUN Tone: L#.  
Buckwheat, *Fagopyrum esculentum*. 甜荞/荞麦/花荞。  
CL: kɤ˧ See: jɤ˧qʰɑ#˥

jɤ˧ɣゅ NOUN Tone: M.  
The city of Chengdu, in Sichuan. 成都。  
hoːdi+i-jɤ˧ɣゅ  
same meaning  
网上

jɤ˧qʰa#ab NOUN Tone: #H.  
Bitter buckwheat, *Fagopyrum tataricum Gaertn*. 苦荞。  
CL: kɤ˧ See: jɤ˧ɣュー

jɤ˧qʰa˧-tʰɤ˧ hungry NOUN Tone: #H.  
Cep, *Boletus edulis*. 牛肝菌。  
See: njo˨˩kæ˧tɕi˩˥

jɤ˧wo˧ VERB Tone: MH#.  
To regress. 倒退、退步。  
no˧ | jɤ˧wo˧ | swi˨˩qæː˨! / no˧ | le˧-wo˧ | swi˨˩qæː˨!  
You are regressing! (Said to a child who had already developed a habit of going to the loo in the previous weeks, but who, that day, poed in her trousers.)  
你这是在退步！（情景：一个小孩已经几个礼拜有了上厕所的习惯，那天又把屎拉在裤头里）

jɤ˧ ADJECTIVE Tone: L.  
To be listless, to be dejected. 没精神。  
tʰi˧-jɤ˧ ho˩-ze˩!  
(S)he is getting listless/dispersitied!  
他没精神了！

a˨˧-jɤ˧ ho˩-tsɯ˩!  
When one misses home, one gets listless/dispirited!  
想家的时候，没精神！

a˨˧-jɤ˧ zo˧-zo˩, | tʰi˧-jɤ˧ ho˩!  
When one misses home, one gets listless/dispirited!  
想家的时候，没精神！

ni˧mi˧ tʰi˧-zo˩, | tʰi˧-jɤ˧ ho˩!  
When the weather is hot, one gets listless/dispirited!  
天气很热，没精神！

jɤ˧-myɾ˧-jɤ˧  
NEG  

jɤ˨˩ ɕjo˧-dzɑ˧qʰwɤ˩  
NOUN Tone: LM-L#.  
Sandal. 凉鞋。  
CL: dzɪ
火柴(洋火)。

Potato.

From: jɤ˩jo# cripple

YangChieftain: afamilynamefromYongning, containing a name borrowed from Chinese (Yang 杨) plus a term referring to the lowest degree in the hierarchy of feudal leaders: the hamlet chieflain, 把事. Only one family in Yongning carries this name. 杨把事。这个姓，由两部分组成的：‘杨’姓（汉语借词）与封建社会最低领导层次：‘把事’。

阳把事家族

the proper name of a person of the Yang Chieftain family (given name: Dashi): 'Dashiofthe YangChieftain family'.

杨把事家的一个人的名字：杨把事•达石

野山菜，/ʝi˧ʂæ˧tsʰɤ˩/。

"The wild radish is bitter; and its harvest costs tears! / The wild radish tastes bitter; and its harvest is bitter, too! / The wild radish is all bitterness inside, and all bitterness at the harvest!" Thisproverb evokesthe difficulty of the harvest, which requires long wanderings up high on the mountain.

摘红萝卜菜, 味道苦, 去摘也要流眼泪! / 红萝卜菜, 吃起来苦, 摘起来也苦!”摘红萝卜菜, 需要爬高山, 寻找时间长, 永宁坝子的农民觉得这比较苦。

楊把事的性: 母性、雌性（人或动物）（一个/一只）。

jɤ˧˥ a

Classifier used for women, and for some female domestic animals; it does not carry any hint of deprecation, nor does it convey any hint of respect by itself. 量词: 母性、雌性（人或动物）（一个/一只）。

æ˩ʁv˩-pɤ˥jɤ˩|ɖɯ˧-jɤ˧˥

aballofeggdough

一个鸡蛋面团

jɤ˧˥ a

Classifier for dough balls and teacakes. One dough ball is the quantity of dough that can be prepared with one egg. Tea consumed in the Yongning area in the first half of the 20th century was green tea from a large leaf variety of Camellia sinensis (C. sinensis assamica) found in the mountains of southern Yunnan; it used to be pressed into 'teacake' shape. 量词: 面（一团），茶饼（一个）等。（一团面，是和了一个鸡蛋的面团的量。）。

æ˩ɾɤ˩-prjɤ˨ jɤ˧˥

a ball of egg dough

一个鸡蛋面团

jɪ˧-jɤ˧˥

oneball/cake

一个团/并

jɤ˩ 2 NOUN Tone: MH.

A wild radish that grows on the mountains; it is edible; it is picked and eaten in the Spring, when vegetables are not ripe yet. Yi people harvest it and sell it in the plain. 红萝卜菜：一种山上的野菜。春天的时候，菜园的蔬菜还没有成熟的时候，永宁的人吃红萝卜菜。彝族在山上采下来，在永宁卖。

Local Chinese dialect: 野山菜，/ɲi˧ʂæʦʰɤ˨/.

jɤ˧˥ jɤ˩tʰi˧-ʁæ˩bæ˩

Porcelain plate.

classee: 瓷盘。
to come; to come in. 来。

来！

Lijiang. 丽江（包括丽江坝子）。

Yulong snow mountain; literally 'Lijiang’s snow mountain'. 玉龙雪山。

Ewe. 母绵羊。

母绵羊与公羊

CL: pʰo˥

ep, 2nd village that one crosses when going from /qʰæ˧tɕʰi˧/ to /ʈʂo˧ʂɯ#˥/. 有米瓦村。

Sheep. 绵羊。

羊皮

CL: pʰo˥

An ounce. 量词: 两（一两）。

Right (opposite of left). 右边。

the side to the right, the right

See: jo˩

Year of the goat. 羊年。

Westerners. 西方人（“洋人”）（汉语借词）。Local Chinese dialect: 洋人。
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<td>ɖwæ˧˥</td>
<td>lo˧ʝi˧</td>
<td>hard-working, who works hard</td>
<td>勤劳、努力</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ɖɯ˧-sɑ˥</td>
<td>mɤ˧-ʝi˥</td>
<td>to do nothing at all</td>
<td>什么也不干</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʈʂʰɯ˧</td>
<td>ne-ʝi˥</td>
<td>This is how it must be done! / This is how it is done!</td>
<td>应该这样做的！</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ox.</td>
<td>Ox.</td>
<td>ox skin</td>
<td>牛皮</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>N + DEM + CLF</td>
<td>那头牛</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>le˧-ʃe˧, le˧-ʝi˥</td>
<td>We get all sorts of things (all the necessary paraphernalia for a ritual, a feast...) and we have it (at hand for when we need it) / We get all sorts of things ready (for the ritual / the feast)!</td>
<td>所有的东西都备好了</td>
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<tr>
<td>le˧-ʝi˩-ze˩!</td>
<td>A tiger is coming! / A tiger has come round!</td>
<td>老虎来了!</td>
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<tr>
<td>le˧-ʝi˩-ze˩!</td>
<td>The tiger is coming back! / The tiger is coming again!</td>
<td>老虎又来了！</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zo˧mv˥</td>
<td>ŋi˧-ɭɯ˧ʂv˧</td>
<td>to take care of a child</td>
<td>管一个孩子</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qʰwæ˧mi˧ʝi˧-ze˩</td>
<td>to provide a piece of news, to provide some information</td>
<td>告诉（一个）消息</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>qʰwæ˧mi˧</td>
<td></td>
<td>I have told people the news.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ʈʂɑ˧tɑ˥ʝi˩</td>
<td>to draw a sign</td>
<td>画一个符号</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>le˧-ʝi˥-ze˩</td>
<td>to inform, to tell. 通知、告诉。</td>
<td>通知了</td>
<td></td>
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<td>qʰwæ˧mi˧</td>
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<td>画一个符号</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʰɑ˧-ʝi˥!</td>
<td>to inform, to tell. 通知、告诉。</td>
<td>通知了</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>qʰwæ˧mi˧</td>
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<td>I have told people the news.</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ji˦b  CLASSIFIER  Tone: M➋
Classifier for places.
量词: 地方（一个）。

- ɖɯ˧-ʝi˧  a place, somewhere
- ɖɯ˧-ʝi˧ dzi˩ to live somewhere; to move to somewhere
- ɖɯ˧-ʝi˧ 住在一个地方，搬家到一个地方

ji˦-bv˦  NOUN  Tone: MH#.
Cow pen. 牛圈。

ji˦kʰv˥  PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL  Tone: H#.
Some, a few. 一些。

- hĩ˧-ji˦kʰv˥ some people, part of the people
- ɖɯ˧-ʝi˧ 住在一个地方，搬家到一个地方

ji˦kʰv˩  NOUN  Tone: L#.
Year of the ox. 牛年。

ji˦kʰwɤ˥$  PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL  Tone: HS.
A little, some. 一点。

ji˦lo˧#˥  NOUN  Tone: #H.
Attitude towards others. 态度、对待的态度。

- ʈʂʰɯ˧|ʝi˧lo˧|dʑɤ˩˥! (He/she) has a good attitude!
- ʈʂʰɯ˧|ə˧tso˧|ʝi˧lo˧ɲi˥? What sort of an attitude is this? (Criticism of someone who does not have a proper attitude)
- ʈʂʰɯ˧|ə˧tso˧|ʝi˧lo˧ɲi˥? What sort of an attitude is this? (Criticism of someone who does not have a proper attitude)

ji˦mi˧  NOUN  Tone: M.
Jar. 坛子，罐子（陶器）。

ji˦pʰv#˥  NOUN  Tone: #H.
Male ox, bull. 公牛。

ji˦hã˥  NOUN  Tone: H#.
Neck strap: a part of the buffalo’s harness for ploughing; a strap that fastens the yoke. 轭的一个部分，将牛轭安在牛的脖子上。

ji˦æ˥  NOUN  Tone: H#.
Cow, beef. 黄牛。

ji˦lo˧$  ADJECTIVE  Tone: #H. From: ji˧1 and lo˧2
Able, capable, able-bodied. 能干、不缺劳力。

- ʈʂʰɯ˧|ji˧ro˧-hĩ˧|ɖɯ˧-v˧ɲi˩ It’s an able/competent person.
- ʈʂʰɯ˧|ji˧ro˧-zo˥ a competent lad, a capable fellow
- ʈʂʰɯ˧|ə˧tso˧|ji˧lo˧ɲi˥? What sort of an attitude is this? (Criticism of someone who does not have a proper attitude)

ji˦sɐ˧  NOUN  Tone: M.
Umbrella. 雨伞。

- ʈʂʰɯ˧|ə˧tso˧|ji˧lo˧ɲi˥? What sort of an attitude is this? (Criticism of someone who does not have a proper attitude)

ji˦sə˧  NOUN  Tone: M.
Doctor. 医生。

ji˦su˧  NOUN  Tone: H#.
Meaning, sense. 意思（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 雨伞

Borrowing: Chinese 医生

Borrowing: Chinese 意思
A wild radish that grows on the mountains; it is edible; it is picked and eaten in the Spring, when vegetables are not ripe yet. Yi people harvest it and sell it in the plain. Local Chinese dialect: "wild radish". Red radish (Mandarin: 野山菜) is a wild vegetable picked from the mountains and sold in the plain.

Local Chinese dialect: "野山菜".

See: ji˧ʃɪ˧tsʰɤ˩

Borrowing: Chinese 野山菜

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**ji˧ʃɪ˧tsʰɤ˩** NOUN Tone: L#. A wild radish that grows on the mountains; it is edible; it is picked and eaten in the Spring, when vegetables are not ripe yet. Yi people harvest it and sell it in the plain. Local Chinese dialect: "wild radish". Red radish (Mandarin: 野山菜) is a wild vegetable picked from the mountains and sold in the plain.

**ji˧ʃɪ˧-ɖɯ˩mɑ˨** NOUN Feminine given name.女性名字。同上

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**ji˧ʃɪ˧-ɬɑ˨mɿ˨** NOUN Feminine given name.女性名字。同上

---

**ji˧ʃɪ˧-ɬɑ˨mɿ˨** NOUN Feminine given name.女性名字。同上
- k -

**kæ˧ʈʂe˧**  NOUN  Tone: M.
Acupuncture needles; acupuncture. 针灸（汉语借词：干针）。Local Chinese dialect: 干针。
Borrowing: Chinese:

kæ˧ʈʂe˧ la˧
do an acupuncture session, to use acupuncture needles
扎针灸

**kæ˧ʈʂɯ˩**  NOUN  Tone: M.
Sugar cane. 甘蔗。
Borrowing: Chinese 甘蔗

**ky˧dзи˧**  VERB  Tone: M.
To take a seat, to get seated. 坐下（在饭桌）。

alpha˧-hi˧ | ky˧dзи˧-ze˧.
The members of the family took their seats / got seated.
家人入座了。

**ky˧kɾy˩**  ADVERBIAL  Tone: L#.
Next to, close to. 挨着（坐……）。

(tso˧~tso˧) kæ˧ʈʂɯ˩ | tʰi˧-tɕɯ˥
to arrange, to put in good order
摆整齐、使均匀, 如: 一排排挨着

[Tiger2] ky˧kɾy˩ | tʰi˧-se˥
to walk in a line, one behind the other
并排走

ky˧kɾy˩ | tʰi˧-dзи˧
sit close to one another
挨着坐

**ky˧lɾy˩**  NOUN  Tone: L#.
Chinese sorghum. 高粱（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 高粱
See: hæ˧ɭɯ#˥

**ky˧mi˧**  1  NOUN  Tone: M.
Female falcon. 母隼。

ky˧mi˧-kv˧pʰv˥
female falcon and male falcon
母隼与公隼
CL: mi˩

**ky˧mi˧**  2  NOUN  Tone: M.
A large jar; a large bottle. 大坛子，大瓶。
CL: ɭɯ˧
kɤ˧ʈʂɯ˩ 2

kɤ˧ʈʂɯ˩ɲi˨
well-behaved, obedient (child) (literally: who listens to what (s)he is told)
听话，乖（来形容一个孩子）

See: kɤ˧ʈʂɯ˩ 2

kɤ˧ʈʂɯ˩ 2  NOUN Tone: L#.
Speech.

kɤ˧ʈʂɯ˩ jì˨

to promise; to make an oath; also: to swear before the gods: when people had a disagreement
before the gods, they would go to the monastery and present their point of view before
the gods, so that they were telling the truth; the gods would then punish the guilty one
(through plagues and misfortunes).

答应，誓、发誓。两个人发生矛盾的时候，如果
无法协调，他们也会去寺，向神像讲他们自己讲的是真的。神
会惩罚说谎人（他家会有祸害）。

ʈʂʰɯ˧|kɤ˧ʈʂɯ˩-ʒi˨
(s)he promises
他答应

ʈʂʰɯ˧|kɤ˧ʈʂɯ˩|mɤ˧-ʒi˥!
(s)he has not promised!
他没有答应！

CL: kʰwɤ˥ See: kɤ˧ʈʂɯ˩

kɤ˧v#˥  NOUN Tone: #H.
Amulet.

kɤ˧wɤ#˥  NOUN Tone: #H.
Predestination, predestined affinity.
有缘分、有共同命运

kɤ˧zo#˥  NOUN Tone: #H.
Masculine given name.

kɤ˧zo˨-tsʰɯ˩ɻ˩  NOUN Tone: L.
Masculine given name.

kɤ˩  NOUN Tone: L.
Bottle.

zu˨-kv˨
wine bottle
酒瓶

zu˨-qv˨-kv˨
one bottle of wine
一瓶酒

CL: [ʈʂɯ˧-kɤ˩]

kɤ˨|kɤ˧v˨
one bottle of wine
一瓶酒

CL: [ʈʂʰɯ˧|kɤ˧ʈʂɯ˩-ʒi˨]

kɤ˨|kɤ˧v˨ (s)he promises
他答应

ŋjɤ˧-ɳɯ˧|no˧|kɤ˩~kɤ˧-bi˥!
I am going to slap your buttocks! (An adult
threatens a child.)

我要打你屁股了！（大人对孩子说）

ʈʂo˧tsɯ˥kɤ˩~kɤ˩(-ze˨/-bi˨)
tap the table, to rap on the table
拍拍桌子

gv˧dv˧kɤ˧~kɤ˩
tap someone’s back (to relieve back pain)
敲敲背

See: kɤ˨

kɤ˨|kɤ˨|kɤ˨|kɤ˨
branch of tree

si˧dzi˨-kɤ˨|kɤ˨|kɤ˨
branch of tree

si˨|kɤ˨|kɤ˨
as above

同上

CL: [kɤ˨]

kɤ˨|nɑ˧mi˧
Eagle.

CL: [mi˨]
**kɤ˩pʰv˩** NOUN  Tone: L.
Male falcon. 公隼。

**kɤ˩pʰv˩-kɤ˩mi˥**
male falcon and female falcon
公隼与母隼

**CL: mī˩**

**kɤ˩-tjɤ˧-liy金属** NOUN  Tone: L-#H.
Small bell hung to an animal’s neck (e.g. horse’s bell).
铃铛。

**CL: tʃɨ˧**

**kɤ˨˩zə˨˩ 1** NOUN  Tone: L.
Baby falcon. 小隼。

**kɤ˨˩zə˨˩ 2** NOUN  Tone: L.
Small bottle. 小瓶子。

**kɤ˧˧** VERB  Tone: MH.
To knock on the door. 敲门。

**tʰi˧-kɤ˧˧**
DUR

**See: kɤ˩kɤ˧˧**

**kɤ˧˧ 1** CLASSIFIER  Tone: MH。
Classifier for sticks/rods. 量词：棍子、树枝（一根）。

**si˧-kɤ˦** | **d̥u˧-kɤ˦**
a branch (of a tree)
一根树枝

**kɤ˧˧ 2** CLASSIFIER  Tone: MH。
A tract of land. 量词：地（一片）。

**kɤ˦tʰa˨˩** NOUN  Tone: MH+L.
A family name from Yongning. There are two families in Yongning that carry this name. 一个姓。这个姓，永宁有两家。

**kɤ˦tʰa˨˩=ɻ˩**
the /kɤ˦tʰa˨˩/ clan
/kɤ˦tʰa˨˩/家族

**kɤ˩** NOUN  Tone: LM.
Falcon. 小鹰”。“小鹰”

**kɤ˩ hwæ˧-ze˧**
...bought (a) falcon
买了隼

**kɤ˩ dzɯ˧-ze˧**
...ate (a) falcon
吃了隼

**CL: mī˩**

**ki˧˧** CLASSIFIER  Tone: Hn。
In association with the numeral ’one’, this classifier means ’together’. 量词；加上数词 ‘一’，这个量词表示 ‘一起’。

**d̥u˧-ki˧**
together

**d̥u˧-ki˧ tʰv˧**
to arrive together/at the same time
同时到达

**d̥u˧-ji˧-ɻɯ˧ tʰw˧, | d̥u˧-ki˧ tʰv˧!**
Coming from the same place, we arrive together!
从一个地方，一起到！

**d̥u˧-ki˧ dзи˧**
to live together
住在一起

**-ki˧** SUFFIX  Tone: M。
Dative (particle indicating the recipient) / allative (indicating a direction). 对与格/向格。

**tʰw˧-ki˧ zɤw˧**
to speak to her/him
给他讲

**tʰw˧-ki˧ zɣw˧-bi˧**
as above, with immediate future
要给他讲

**ə˧mɑ˧-ɻɯ˧|nɤ˧-ki˧|nɑ˩-ʐwɤ˧so˩!**
Ama teaches me the Na language!
阿妈教我摩梭话！

**ki˧˧** VERB  Tone: M4。
To give, to pass on, to transmit, to offer. 给、传、献
give, transmit, offer.

**ki˧˧~ki˩**
RED

**tso˧-tso˧ ki˩**
to give things
give things
ki˧li˥
1. to give to someone. 2. to give oneself (in marriage) to someone, to marry someone (for a woman)
1. 许配给人家。2. 嫁给人

ki˧-ki˧ | dʰwɤ˧˥ | pʰi˧-ki˧
to be generous, to be open-handed
大方

hĩ˧-ki˧ ki˩ fv˩
to like to make gifts, to like to give things to people
爱送礼, 爱给别人送东西

pʰɤ˧bɤ˧ ki˧(-bi˧)
to offer gifts
送礼物

ha˧ ki˩
to feed, to give food
喂饭

ki˧ li˥
ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H#-LM+#H.
In a mess. 乱七八糟。

ki˧ zo#˥ NOUN Tone: #H.
A unisex given name: a given name used for both men and women. 男女通用名。

ki˧ zo˧-ɖɯ˩ mɑ˩ NOUN Tone: L.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

ki˧ zo˧-ɬɑ˩ mv˩ NOUN Tone: L.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

ki˩ a VERB Tone: L3.
To put on (a skirt, trousers...). 穿上（裤子，袜子，鞋子）。

ti˧ ki˥ 'to put on trousers'; this is the name of the ritual of entry into adulthood, after a boy has reached age 13
“穿裤”：这是成年礼的名称（穿裤礼：男孩满了13岁，即为成人）

ki˨˩ mi˧ NOUN Tone: LM.
A large fly with a green head; its larvas are particularly harmful. 绿头苍蝇。

ko˧ li#˥ NOUN Tone: #H.
A bag made of leather and linen, in which silver coins used to be kept, buried somewhere in the house to hide it from robbers. 皮袋，来装家里的财物：金币、银币……这个皮袋，埋在房子里的一个保密地方，防贼。为了让它很结实，袋子有四、五层麻布内衬。可以保存很长时间。

æ˧-tse˥ pʰæ˩ | dʰwɤ˧-ki˧ tɑ˨˩
a bag of bronzecoins
一袋铜币

ko˧ ti#˥ NOUN Tone: LM +#H.
Leather belt. 皮腰带。

ko˧ la NOUN Tone: #H.
Hill, small mountain. 小山。

ko˧ ɬæ˧-zo˧ NOUN Tone: #H.
Sculpture of Buddha (Tibetan borrowing). 佛像。
Borrowing: Tibetan sku-vdra(sku-'dra)

ko˧ ɖæ˧-zo˧-ɖɯ˧-ki˧ tɑ˨˩ small statue of Buddha 小佛像

ko˧ li˧ NOUN Tone: #H.
Blow tube: tube to blow on a fire. 吹火筒，用来吹火的小管子。

ko˧ no˧-ɡo#˥ NOUN Tone: #H.
Mountain ridge; bridge in the mountains. 山梁。

ko˧ su˧ NOUN Tone: #H.
Shop. 商店，小卖部（汉语借词：公司）。
Borrowing: Chinese 公司
ko˩a VERB Tone: L.
To warm oneself at a fire; to bask in the sun. 烤火取暖，晒太阳。

mvi ko˩
to warm oneself at a fire 烤火取暖
le˧-ko˩-ze˨˩ ACCOMP_ PFV 烤火

ni˧mi˧ ko˩ to bask in the sun 晒太阳
ni˧mi˧ qʊ˨˩-ko˨˩-q˨˩ to bask in the sun for a while 晒晒太阳

ko˨˩dze˨˩ NOUN Tone: LM.
A sort of dove. 一种鸽子。
CL: mi˩

ko˨˩dzo˩ NOUN Tone: .
Peacock. 孔雀。

ko˨˩q죀昶 NOUN Tone: L.
Flail. 连枷。
CL: na˨˩

ko˨˩ ADVERBIAL Tone: MH.
Too much, excessively. 过于，太（汉语借词）。 Borrowing: Chinese 过

ko˨˩ 2 VERB Tone: MH.
To happen, to take place, to pass, to go by (days, existence). 过（汉语借词）。 Borrowing: Chinese 过

kɯ˧ NOUN Tone: #H. ① Gallbladder. 胆。
② Gall. 胆汁。
CL: [ɯ˧]

kɯ˧ ADJECTIVE Tone: H.
Tight, tense. 紧。

le˨˧-tsɯ˨˩ | le˨˧-kɯ˧-kʰɯ˩ to attach tightly, to attach so that it will be quite tight 纠紧

kɯ˧ NOUN Tone: M.
Star. 星星。

mv˦ko˥ | kɯ˧ there are stars in the sky, one can see stars 天上有星星，天上看得见星星

naj˧-tʂʰɯ˨˩, | kɯ˧ mv˦-li˧ | di˧-mi˧-la˨˩ li˧ The Na do not look at the stars! They only look at the plain (= at the plain of Yongning)! (A comment by the consultant about her lack of knowledge of the names of stars and constellations.) 摩梭呢，不看星星，只看平坝（= 永宁坝）子！（合作人说明她为什么不知道星星、星座的名字：摩梭人本来对天文不太感兴趣。）

CL: [ɯ˧, kɯ˧]

kɯ˧q˦-|$e˨˩ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Comet. 流星。
CL: [ʂɯ˩]

kɯ˧ NOUN Tone: L.
To ignore someone who would need help, to leave someone alone with difficulties one could help with. This is a term for which no straightforward Chinese equivalent has been found; it refers to a situation where lack of real attachment to someone shows up in the lack of impulse to go out of one’s way and help them. 不理需要帮忙的人：知道一个人需要帮助，自己也有能力帮忙，但假装没看见，什么事没有。

hĩ˧kɯ˧ same meaning 同上

hĩ˧-ŋɯ˧ | kɯ˧-kɤ˦! People will sometimes ignore you when you are in need! / (You will realize that, in cases where you need help) people will sometimes ignore you and leave you alone with your difficulties!

人家在你需要帮忙的时候就会不理你的！（如果处不好关系，人家对你没有什么好感，到时候你需要帮忙他们就不理你了。）
(They) are not going to help you! / You’re not going to get any help (from them)!
人家在你需要帮忙的时候就会不理你的!

Don’t (behave in such a way as to) let people ignore you when you are in need! (Explanation: one should build trust for oneself; making others feel real trust and gratitude, so that they will help as a matter of course when the need for it arises; otherwise they will ignore us when we are in need of help.)

Don’t (behave in such a way as to) let people ignore you when you are in need!

I am not neglecting you at all! (On the contrary) I am teaching you good things / I am doing my best to teach you! (Context: a student considers himself neglected by a teacher; the teacher realizes that the student is dissatisfied, and provides a clarification.)

我不是不重视你!(刚好相反:) 我是用心教你的 / 我努力教你最好的!(情景:一名学生认为老师忽视他,老师发现学生不高兴,就说明。)

Two-string violin, erhu. 胡琴,二胡。

Garlic, *Allium sativum*. 大蒜。

Tent. 帐篷。

Carbon braid: garlic bulbs with long leaves, braided into a large clump. 蒜辫。

Empty. 空手,空。

Garlic sprouts (consumed as a vegetable). 蒜苗。

Family name (that of the Mulu feudal lord, belonging to the Pumi/Primi ethnic group). 一个姓(木里土司，普米族，的姓)。

Head of garlic. 蒜头。

Nail. 指甲。
kwɑːtsʰɑːl  NOUN  Tone: M.
Coffin. 棺材（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 棺材
kwɑːtsʰɑːl, | hɪː-moː-kʰwɜːl-dɪj niːj!
The coffin is the thing in which the corpse is put!
/ The coffin is the thing to put the corpse!
棺材, 是装尸体的！/ 棺材, 是用来装尸体的！

CL: [wʊ]

kwæːfæl  NOUN  Tone: H#
Medium-sized beam. 中等大小的梁。

CL: [pʰæf]

kwæːpæl  NOUN  Tone: H#
Harrow (made of wood). 耙（可能是汉语借词。原来
借来的词？刮板?? 刮耙??）。

CL: [nɑ]

kwæːtsɯːl  NOUN  Tone: M.
Sunflower seed. 葵花瓜籽（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 瓜子

-kwɤ  CONJUNCTION  Tone: 0.
When. ……的时候。

kwɤːtʃuːl  NOUN  Tone: L#
Jug; jar; pitcher; also: treasure, valuable possession. 坛
子、罐子（陶器），宝贝。

-tsʰuːl | njɤː kwɤːɭɯːɲiːj!
(S)he is my treasure! (About a child)
他是我宝贝！（母亲说孩子是她的宝贝）

CL: [wʊ]

kwaːtpɤːb  NOUN  Tone: M.
Teaching, explanation. 解释, 教导、教诲。

kwaːtpɤːb | kʰwɤːl ʻlɑːj
to provide an explanation, to teach something
解释一个道理、教一件事

kwaːtpɤːb | kʰwɤːl | tʰiː-ʻlɑːj
As above: to provide an explanation, to teach something
同上：解释一个道理、教一件事

[M23] kwaːtpɤːb ʻlɑːj
to teach
教、解释

CL: [kʰwɤːl]
**-kwɤ˧tɕɯ˥**  **CONJUNCTION**  Tone: H#.
After; because, since, as. 因为，由于，既然。

same meaning
同上

-tsʉ˧ː |-goː-kwɤ˧tɕɯ˥-la˩, |-hɑ˧ː my˧-dzʉ˨.
Because (s)he is ill, (s)he does not eat.
他病了，吃不下饭。

[M18] tsʉ˦ːur|-i˨-jɪ˧ | pi˨-kwɤ˧tɕɯ˥-la˩, | wʉ˧ | laʔ-ha˨ | dʉ˦ː-kʰwɤ˧zʉ˨.
After he said that, he went on to say something different / he changed his mind and said something quite different.
他这样说完以后，又讲了些其它的。

[M18] tsʉ˦ː | tʰi˧-dzi˩-kwɤ˧-tɕɯ˩, | dʉ˧ː-kʰwɤ˧zʉ˨: | “ʂɤ˧ ʂɤ˧˥ ʐwæ˧˥!”
After he got seated, he said the following: “How comfortable!”
他坐下后，说了这么一句：“真舒服！”

**kwɤ˩**a  **CLASSIFIER**  Tone: L_a.
A string, a cluster of. 量词：串。

kv˧ | dʉ˧ː-kwɤ˧
a braid of garlic
一辫大蒜

la˨tsʉ˧ | dʉ˧ː-kwɤ˧
a braid of hot peppers
一辫辣椒

-tsʉ˧ː |-goː-kwɤ˧
DEM_ (tone: H#/HS)
指示代词_

**kwɤ˩**a 1  **VERB**  Tone: L_a.
To throw away (rubbish). 扔掉。

mv˨tɕo˧ kwɤ˧
to throw away (rubbish)
扔掉（垃圾）

tso˧~tso˧ kwɤ˧
to throw stuff away
扔东西

**kwɤ˩**a 2  **VERB**  Tone: L_a.
To manage, to be in charge of, to take care of. 管（汉语借词）。

dʉ˧ː-kʰwɤ˧ kwɤ˧
to supervise a bit
管一些
kʰɤ˧ɕjɤ˧
VERB  Tone:. 花掉。
kʰɤ˧ɕjɤ˧-ze˩!
PFV 花掉了！
le˧-kʰɤ˧ɕjɤ˧|le˧-se˩-kʰɯ˩
to spend all the money, to spend all the money up
全部都花完
mɤ˧-dʑo˧, | ɖwæ˩-mɤ˧-zo˧!
to spend all the money, to spend all the money up
全部都花完

If we have nothing if we are poor, we should not worry! Go ahead: earn some money and spend it! (This is one of the teachings of the elders: money is something that circulates, not something to be accumulated for its own sake.)
如果没有（钱），不用担心！要赚也要花！（这是长辈的一个教诲：钱赚了又花、花了又赚，不是来积累的。）

kʰɤ˧mi˥$ NOUN  Tone:$H. 大背篓。
CL: kʰɤ˧˥

kʰɤ˧ʂɯ˧ VERB  Tone:M. 开始(汉语借词)。

kʰɤ˧zo˥$ NOUN  Tone:$H. 小背篓。
CL: kʰɤ˧˥

kʰɤ˧ŋjɤ˩~kʰɤ˧ŋjɤ˧ ADJECTIVE  Tone:L-. Supple (movement). 柔软（动作）。

kʰɤ˧ $ NOUN  Tone:MH.
To put out (a fire). 灭（火）。
See: hɑ̃˧˥

kʰɤ˧ $ NOUN  Tone:MH.
Basket carried on the back. 背篓。
CL: kʰɤ˧˥

kʰɤ˧a CLASSIFIER  Tone:MHa.
A basket of. 量词: 筐。

kʰi˧ VERB  Tone:H. To separate, to take apart (e.g. to separate fibers of linen to make thread). 拆开、分离（几根线）。
sə˧ | le˧-kʰi˧
to separate linen fibres (to make thread)
拆开粗麻（为了纺出细麻线）

kʰi˧ $ NOUN  Tone: #H. Door. 门。
kʰi˧-zo#˥ small door 小门

kʰi˧ $ NOUN  Tone: #H. Edge (monosyllable). 边（单音节）。

kʰi˧ $ NOUN  Tone: #H. Threshold. 门槛。
CL: ʨɯ˧

kʰi˧ $ NOUN  Tone: #H. Hinge. （门的）合页。
CL: ʨɯ˧ See: kʰi˧-qʰwɤ˩

-kʰi˧~kʰi˧ POSTPOSITION  Tone: #H. Around, close to, near, nearby. 周围、左右、旁边。

ziːqʰwɤ˧-kʰi˧~kʰi˧ near the house, in the vicinity of the house 房子周围

[F5] njɤ˧-bv˧| kʰi˧~kʰi˧ near me, around me 我的周围

[M21] ʐɤ˩mi˩-kʰi˩~kʰi˩se˩˥ to walk on the roadside, to walk by the side of the road 走在马路边

kʰi˧ $ NOUN  Tone: M. Main entrance, main door. 大门。
CL: py˩

kʰi˧ $ NOUN  Tone: #H. Hinge. 门的合页。
CL: ʨɯ˧ Syn: kʰi˧-bv˧l╬˩.

kʰi˧-qʰwɤ˨˩ NOUN  Tone: L#.
A poisonous mushroom. 一种有毒的菌子。

[tsæːmo˧-kʰi˧-ʨʰɯ˨˩-mo˩] same meaning 同上

Syn: [tsæːmo#˧].
**kʰi˧˥** VERB Tone: MH.
Past form of verb 'to leave'. 走（过去式）。

tpʰu˧˧ | zo˨˦˨˩ kʰi˧˥
Where has (s)he gone to? / Where has (s)he left for?
他到哪里去了？

[M23] no˧˧ | tsʰi˧˧|i˧ː˧ i˩˧ kʰi˧˥?
Did you go outside today? / Did you take a stroll today?
你今天出去了吗？

**kʰo˥** VERB Tone: H.
To spread (e.g. to do a bed; to spread/scatter objects all over the floor). 铺（床……）、铺得满地（果子、工具……）。

kʰwæ˧ɻæ˧ kʰo˧
铺垫子

**kʰo˧lo˧** NOUN Tone: M.
Prayer wheel. 转经筒。
Local Chinese dialect: 祈祷轱辘。
CL: ɭɯ˧

**kʰu˧di˧˥** NOUN Tone: MH#.
Container (general term). 容器。
CL: ɭɯ˧

**kʰu˧dv#˧** NOUN Tone: #H.
Cripple, lame person. 跛。

kʰu˧dv˧-hi˧
cripple
d跛

kʰu˧dv˧-tsʰo˧qʰwɤ˧
lame demon
d跛鬼

CL: v˧

**kʰu˧dzɯ˧˥** NOUN Tone: MH#.
Puttee. 裹腿。
CL: dzi˧

**kʰu˧pi˧** VERB Tone: .
To stumble, to trip. 绊。

njɤ˧ kʰu˧pi˧-ze˧!
I have stumbled!
我绊了一跤!

**kʰu˧pʰv˩** NOUN Tone: L#. Archaic [古语] Chinese, Han. 汉族。
CL: v˧

**kʰɯ˧tʰo˧˥** NOUN Tone: H#.
Chains (to tie a criminal’s feet), made of iron. 脚链。

kʰɯ˧tʰo˧˥ kʰɯ˨˩
to put chains (on someone’s feet)
戴上脚链（在一个人的脚上）

**kʰɯ˧tʰv#˧** NOUN Tone: #H.
Pedal of the loom (to invert the vertical position of the threads). 织布机的脚蹬子=踏板。
CL: dze]

**kʰɯ˧tsɯ˧bæ˥** NOUN Tone: H#.
Strip of fabric used to tie the bottom part of trousers, which were wide; in addition to this function, this piece of clothing was also decorative; it came from Tibetan regions. 绷腿布:用来绑裤腿的一块缠布,也有装饰功能（从藏族地区传过来的）。

**kʰɯ˧tsʰɤ˧˥** NOUN Tone: MH#.
Leg. 腿, 脚。
CL: pʰo˧˥

**kʰɯ˧tʂæ˧˥** NOUN Tone: MH#.
Ankle. 踝关节。
CL: ʈʂæ˧˥

**kʰɯ˧ʈʂɤ#˥** NOUN Tone: #H.
Chicken feet. 鸡爪。

kʰɯ˧ʈʂɤ˧tʰv˧-ɭɯ#˥
N + DEM + CLF
这只鸡爪

kʰɯ˧ʈʂɤ˧tʰv˧-ʈv˥#
N + DEM + CLF
这只鸡爪

CL: ʈv˩/ɭɯ˧

**kʰɯ˧ʐɯ˥$** NOUN Tone: H$.
Rice wine (low alcohol). 黄酒。
CL: qʰwɤ˧˥

**kʰɯ˩** NOUN Tone: L.
Thread. 线。
CL: kʰɯ˩
 Classifier for threads. 量词: 线（一根、一条）。

- kʰɯ˩ b
  a thread of string
- zuװ | qɯ˨˧-kʰɯ˨˩
  a blade of grass
- bæ˩ qɯ˨˧-kʰɯ˨˩
  a thread of rope

NOUN

- kʰɯ˨˩ pq˩
  Shuttle. 梭, 梭子。

- kʰɯ˨˩ tɯ˨˩
  Root. 根。

VERB

- kʰɯ˨˩ kʰɯ˨˩
  To put into (e.g. to put into a bag); to dibble in seeds. 放, 裝 (如: 裝进袋里), 点种, 收下。

- kʰɯ˨˩ qɯ˨˧-qo˧ | s˨˧ tʰi˧-kʰɯ˨˩
  to add wood into the fire
  放木头在火中

- kʰɯ˨˩ kʰɯ˨˩
  To throw. 甩、扔 (石头)。

- kʰɯ˨˩ lo˨˩ dʑo˧ kʰɯ˨˩
  to wear a bracelet
  戴手镯

- kʰɯ˨˩ či˧ kʰɯ˧ə˥-bi˩?
  Do you agree to sell?
  （你）让卖吗?

- kʰɯ˨˩ dzu˨˧ kʰɯ˨˩ a˨˨-bi˩?
  Do you agree to eat?
  （你）让吃吗?

- kʰɯ˨˩ te˨˧ kʰɯ˨˩ a˨˨-bi˩?
  Do you agree to write?
  （你）让写吗?

- kʰɯ˨˩ tʰu˨˩ kʰɯ˨˩ a˨˨-bi˩?
  Do you agree to drink?
  （你）让喝吗?

- kʰɯ˨˩ zy˨˧ kʰɯ˨˩ a˨˨-bi˩?
  Do you agree to sew?
  （你）让缝吗?

VERB

- kʰɯ˨˩
  To harvest grass, to cut grass. 割（草）。

- kʰɯ˨˩
  To wear a bracelet. 袋 (手镯)。

- kʰɯ˨˩
  To throw a stone
  扔石头

VERB

- kʰɯ˨˩
  To allow; to let; to cause (causative value). 让, 使动。

- kʰɯ˨˩
  Dog’s lifespan was made shorter, and man’s lifespan was made longer! (A summary of the legend “How dog and man exchanged their lifespans.”).

- kʰɯ˨˩
  Dog’s寿命, 变短了/使得变短！（而）人的寿命，变长了/使得变长！（《狗和人交换寿命》故事的一个提要）
NOUN  Tone: #H.  
Nest (monosyllable).  （鸟）巢。

Noun  Tone: H.  
To steal.  偷。

Noun  Tone: #H.  
Dog (monosyllable).  狗。

Noun  Tone: H#.  
Female puppy.  The term is also used as a temporary name for little girls, during the first months of their life, before they are given a real name. This ugly term is intended to disgust evil spirits, which will therefore turn their attention away from the infant. (In the early 21st century, the registry office requires a name to be given at birth; but this name only begins to be used by the family after the first months of life have elapsed).  小母狗（给刚出生的女孩起的名字，让鬼对她不感兴趣，不会来害小孩）。
**kʰv˧pʰv#˥**

NOUN Tone: #H.
He-dog. 公狗.

**kʰv˧pʰv˧ʈʂʰɯ˧-ɭɯ#˥**

N + DEM + CLF
这只公狗

**kʰv˧pʰv˧tʰv˧-mi˧˥**

N + DEM + CLF
这只公狗

**kʰv˧pʰv˧tʰv˧-v#˥**

N + DEM + CLF
这个公狗

CL: v˧/mi˩/ɭɯ˧

**kʰv˧qʰwɤ˧˥**

NOUN Tone: MH#.
Bad year, year when the crops are bad. 庄稼收成不好的 (一) 年。

**kʰv˧qʰwɤ˧tʰv˧˥**

theyearisbad;cropsarebadthisyear;abad yearhascome
今年,收成不好。

**kʰv˧sɯ˧sɯ˩**

NOUN Tone: L#.
Afloweringplantinthelegumefamily: *Flemingia stipulifera*, also known as *Moghania fruticulosa*. 球穗千斤拔、半灌木千斤拔、大苞千斤拔。

Local Chinese dialect: 耗子耳朵。

CL: kɤ˧˥

**kʰv˧ʂæ˧˥**

VERB Tone: MH.
To hunt (leading a dog). 打猎、赶走、驱逐。

**kʰv˧ʂɯ˥**

VERB Tone: .
To celebrate the New Year. 过年。

**kʰv˧tsʰi˥$**

NOUN Tone: H$.
Solution, way out. 办法。

**kʰv˧tsʰi˧-bo˥tsʰi˩**

Moleshrew. 鼹鼠。

CL: pʰoit vɿ

**kʰv˧zo#˥**

NOUN Tone: #H.
Male dog. The term is also used as a temporary name for little boys, during the first months of their life, before they are given a real name. This ugly term is intended to disgust evil spirits, which will therefore turn their attention away from the infant. (In the early 21st century, the registry office requires a name to be given at birth; but this name only begins to be used by the family after the first months of life have elapsed.). 公狗（给刚出生的男孩子的名字，让鬼对他不感兴趣，不过来害小孩）。

**kʰv˧zo˧ʈʂʰɯ˧-ɭɯ#˥**

N + DEM + CLF
这只公狗

**kʰv˧zo˧tʰv˧-mi˧˥**

N + DEM + CLF
这只公狗

**kʰv˧zo˧tʰv˧-v#˥**

N + DEM + CLF
这只公狗

**kʰv˧zo˥-kʰv˩mv˩**

puppy and she-dog
小狗与母狗

CL: v˧/mi˩/ɭɯ˧

**kʰv˧zo˥$**

NOUN Tone: H$.
A family name from Yongning. There are two families in Yongning that carry this name. 个姓。这个姓, 永宁有两家。

**kʰv˧zo˧=ɻ˥$**

the /kʰv˧zo˥$/ clan, the /kʰv˧zo˥$/ family

**kʰv˧zo˥-tsʰɯ˩ɻ˩**

the name of a person, containing both a family name: /kʰv˧zo˥$/, and a given name: /tsʰɯ˧ɻ#˥/

一个人的名字: 姓为 /kʰv˧zo˥$/, 名为 /tsʰɯ˧ɻ#˥/

NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Dog-pig, doggy-piggy. The term is used as a temporary name for little boys, during the first months of their life, before they are given a real name. This ugly term is intended to disgust evil spirits, which will therefore turn their attention away from the infant. (In the early 21st century, the registry office requires a name to be given at birth; but this name only begins to be used by the family after the first months of life have elapsed.). 小畜生, 直译: 猪崽子、狗崽子。

**kʰv˧tˢʰi˧-bolɿtsʰiɿ**

NOUN Tone: H$.
Mole shrew. 鼹鼠。

CL: pʰoit vɿ

**kʰv˧-kʰɤ˩**

NOUN Tone: L.
Chickennest. 鸡窝。

CL: ɿuɿ
**kʰv˩mi˩** NOUN  Tone: L.  
Dog (either he-dog or she-dog). 狗。

- **kʰv˩mi˩ [tʰu˩-jv˦**  
  N + DEM + CLF
  这条狗
- **di˧qo˧-kʰv˩mi˩**  
  the dogs of the plain (which, unlike dogs in mountain hamlets, get to see lots of passers-by, and less likely to bite strangers)

  - **kʰv˩-gɤ˥ljɤ˩**  
    roving dog
  - **kʰv˩mi˩ʈʂʰɯ˩-jɤ˧**  
    N + DEM + CLF
    这条狗

**kʰv˩tsɤ˩mi˥** NOUN  Tone: L+H#.  
She-dog. 母狗。

- **kʰv˧-mæ˥**  
  end of the year
  年尾
- **kʰv˧-mæ˥ʂæ˩**  
  intercalary year: a year with 13 months; this happens every 4 years or so
  闰年（有13个月）
- **kʰv˧-mæ˥ɖæ˩**  
  normal year, usual year: a year that has 12 months
  正常的年份，普通年：一年十二个月

  - **kʰv˧-mæ˥|ə˧tso˧kʰv˧ɲi˥?**  
    What is your astrological sign?
    你是属什么的?

**kʰv˧˥** NOUN  Tone: MH.  
Year; year of age. 年、岁。

- **kʰv˧-mæ˩**  
  end of the year
  年尾
- **kʰv˧-mæ˩ ɡæ˩**  
  intercalary year: a year with 13 months; this happens every 4 years or so
  闰年（有13个月）
- **kʰv˧-mæ˩ ɡæ˩**  
  normal year, usual year: a year that has 12 months
  正常的年份，普通年：一年十二个月

  - **no˧|ə˧tso˧kʰv˧ɲi˥?**  
    What is your astrological sign?
    你是属什么的?

**kʰwɤ˧pʰv˧** NOUN  Tone: M.  
Meadow. 草坪，草地。

- **kʰwɤ˧pʰv˧-mo˧˥**  
  prairiemushroom: asort of edible mushroom (not yet identified). 可以吃的一种菌子。

**kʰwæ˧læ#** NOUN  Tone: #H.  
Felt; extended use: mat (even if not made of felt), cushion…. 布垫子。也用来指席子，垫子等。

- **kʰwæ˧læ tʰi˧-kʰo˥**  
  to spread a mat
  铺席子

**kʰwɤ˧pʰv˧-mo˧˥** NOUN  Tone: MH#.  
Prairiemushroom: asort of edible mushroom (not yet identified). 可以吃的一种菌子。
- 1 -

-1a | ADVERBIAL Tone: 0.
Only. 只，才。

-tsʰu˧-lɑ˨-ni˧-ze˨-mæ˨! 
That’s all! 
就这些了！/ 就这些而已！/ 就这样！

-1a | CONJUNCTION Tone: 0.
Coordination conjunction: and. 和、与、跟。

-qu˨-kʰv˧-la˧ | so˨-hi˨/ 
one year and three months (context: indicating 
the age of an infant)
一岁三个月
-tsʰu˧-la˧ | my˧-bi˧, | nj˧-la˧ | my˧-bi˧! 
(IF) (s)he does not go, I’m not going either!
他不去（的话），我也不去！

-hi˧-la˧ | dzv˧, | mv˧-di˧-la˧ | dzv˧! / hi˧-la˧ | 
dzv˧, | lv˧-la˧ | dzv˧! 
The people are good; and the land is good! / 
The people are good; and the fields are good! (A 
set phrase to recommend a family which a young
woman is considering joining through marriage: 
the people are good, and their land is good.)
人也好，田也好！（习语：将女孩嫁出去前，
一家人打听对方家如何，推荐的人保证：“他们
家，人也好，田也好！”）

-hi˧ F | dzv˧, | mv˧-di˧ F | dzv˧! 
as above
同上

-my˧-la˧ dzv˧! 
The grease too is good! (Elicited variant on the 
preceding examples)
猪油也好！（按照上面例子的变体）

-q æ˨-la˧ | dzv˧! 
The oil too is good! (Elicited variant on the 
preceding examples)
油也好！
-tsʰu˧-la˧ | my˧-bi˧, | nj˧ | my˧-bi˧-ze˨!! / 
-tʰu˧ my˧-bi˧-ze˨-dzo˨, | nj˧-la˧ | my˧-bi˧- 
-zе˨!! 
If he doesn’t go, I’m not going either!
他如果不去，我也不去！

1a | NOUN Tone: M. 
Tiger. 老虎。

6la | NOUN Tone: #H. 
Steep slope. 陡坡、土坡、斜坡。

-tsʰu˧-la˧-tsv˧! 
steep (literally ‘like a steep slope’) 
‘像陡坡’
-tsʰu˧-la˧-tsv˧! | zwæ˨!! 
It is really steep! 
陡得很！

-2 -

-2a | NOUN Tone: #H. 
Horse groom. 马夫（参加马帮）。

-2b | NOUN Tone: L#. 
A Na village outside the Yongning plain, close to the
Lake, not far from /la˧tʰɑ˧-di˧˥/. 村落名。

-2b | ADJECTIVE Tone: M. 
Flaccid, flabby. 松弛。

-2b | VERB Tone: M. 
To dilute in water. 拌水。 

(dzv˨-qo˧) le˧-la˧-la˧ | dʑɤ˧˥ 
to dilute in water
拌水

-2c | NOUN Tone: H#. 
A village of Yongning; Chinese name: Laluowa. 拉洛 
瓦村（永宁的一个村落）。

-dzv˨-bوية-ka˨-saw˧, | hĩ˨-swŋ˨-lo˧, | 
a˨-mĩ˨-swŋ˨, | la˨-tˢaw˧, | la˨-ŋw˥, | 
bv˧-tʰi˧gv˧, | ə˧-lui˨-swŋ˨, | gæ˨-qæ˨, | 
qʰæ˨-tɕʰi˧, | tʰo˧-tɯ˨! 
the ten villages traditionally considered as part of 
Yongning
摩梭传统地理概念中，属于永宁的十个村落

3a | CONJUNCTION Tone: MH#. 
Apart from, aside of, other than. 这以外。

-tsʰo˧-la˧-pʰv˧-qɯ˨! | la˧la˧, | aʔ-tsʰo˧-my˧- 
ni˧ | pʰv˧-dɯ˨! 
Flour is not expensive; apart from it, everything 
is expensive! / Flour is cheap; but everything else 
is expensive! (An observation about the cost 
of living in early 21st-century Yongning)
面粉不贵。其它的呢，什么都贵！（题目：讲 
今日永宁食品物价）
1. **la˧˧ɬɑ˧˥** | **PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL** | Tone: MH#.
Other. 别的。

2. **la˧˧ɬɑ˧˥** | **PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL** | Tone: MH#.
some others, a few others
其它一些

3. **la˧˧ɬɑ˧˥** | **PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL** | Tone: MH#.
those other, those few others, the few that remained
其它的那些

4. **la˧˧ɬɑ˧˥** | **PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL** | Tone: MH#.
It’s something different! / That’s a different matter!
是另一回事！/ 是另一码事！

5. **la˧˧ɬɑ˧˥** | **ADJECTIVE** | Tone: MH#.
other people
其它人

6. **la˧˧ɬɑ˧˧hĩ˥** | **NOUN** | Tone: M.
other people
其它人

7. **hæ˧-la˩mɑ˩** | **NOUN** | Tone: H.
Chinese lama
汉族喇嘛

8. **lɑ˧ŋwɤ˧** | **NOUN** | Tone: M.
The name of a mountain on the way from Yongning to Wujiao; this name is also used to refer to the hamlets on the slope of this mountain。座山的名字。

9. **lɑ˧pʰv#˥** | **NOUN** | Tone: #H.
Male tiger. 公老虎。

10. **lɑ˧tʰɑ˧-di˧˥** | **NOUN** | Tone: MH#.
The entire Na area around Lugu lake, including Zuosuo (currently Luguhu Zhen) and the village of Luoshui。泸沽湖周边的摩梭地区,包括左所(今为泸沽湖镇)、洛水村等。

11. **lɑ˧tʰɑ˧mi˥$** | **NOUN** | Tone: H#.
A family name from Yongning. There are five families in Yongning that carry this name。一个姓。这个姓,永宁有五个家。

12. **la˧pʰv˧tʰv˧-ɭɯ#˥** | **N** + **DEM** + **CLF**
那只老虎

13. **la˧tʰɑ˧-mi˥$** | **NOUN** | Tone: H#.
proper name of the main consultant (reference speaker) for this volume (speaker code: F4)。本著作的标准发音合作人。
lɑ˧zi˥ NOUN  Tone: H#. Painter. 画家。

ʦʰɯ˧-v˧, lɑ˧zi˥ɲi˩!
(S)he is a painter! / (S) he can paint!

lɑ˧zo#˥ NOUN  Tone: #H. Baby tiger, child of tiger. 小老虎。

ʈʂʰɯ˧-v˧, lɑ˧zi˥ɲi˩!
(S)he is a painter! / (S) he can paint!

lɑ˧zo˧tʰv˧-ɭɯ#˥ NOUN  Tone: #H. 那只小老虎

lɑ˨gv˧ ADJECTIVE  Tone: LM. Curved, crooked, bent (e.g. tree). 弯(树...)。

sɪʣɪj | lɑ˨gv˧-ze˩
The tree got crooked.

lɑ˨gv˧-lɑ˨ɲi˩ ADJECTIVE  Tone: LM-L. From: lɑ˨gv˧ Crooked, curved, bent (e.g. road, person’s limbs). 弯（路,植物,人的四肢）。

lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧ NOUN  Tone: LM-. 12th month. 十二月。

lɑ˨~lɑ˧˥ VERB  Tone: MH. To fight, to scuffle, to come to blows. 打架、吵架。

siʣɪj | lɑ˨gv˧-ze˩
The tree got crooked.

lɑ˨lɑ˧-hĩ˥ | ʈʂʰɯ˧-tɕi˩ those people who are fighting
打架的这些(人)

See: lɑ˧˥

lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧ NOUN  Tone: LM-. A family name from Yongning. There are four families in Yongning that carry this name. 一个姓。这个姓,永宁有四个家。

lɑ˨lɑ˧-hĩ˥ | ʈʂʰɯ˧-tɕi˩
the /lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧/ clan, the /lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧/ family

lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧
the name of a person, containing both a family name: /lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧/ and a given name: /ɡvĩма˩/一个人的名字: 姓/lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧/, 名/gvĩма˩/

lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧
the name of a person, containing both a family name: /lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧/ and a given name: /ɡvĩма˩/一个人的名字: 姓/lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧/, 名/gvĩма˩/

lɑ˨lɑ˧-hĩ˥ | ʈʂʰɯ˧-tɕi˩
those people who are fighting
打架的这些(人)

See: lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧

lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧
the name of a person, containing both a family name: /lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧/ and a given name: /ɡvĩма˩/一个人的名字: 姓/lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧/, 名/gvĩма˩/

lɑ˨lɑ˧-hĩ˥ | ʈʂʰɯ˧-tɕi˩
those people who are fighting
打架的这些(人)

See: lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧

lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧
the name of a person, containing both a family name: /lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧/ and a given name: /ɡvĩма˩/一个人的名字: 姓/lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧/, 名/gvĩма˩/

lɑ˨lɑ˧-hĩ˥ | ʈʂʰɯ˧-tɕi˩
those people who are fighting
打架的这些(人)

See: lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧

lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧
the name of a person, containing both a family name: /lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧/ and a given name: /ɡvĩма˩/一个人的名字: 姓/lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧/, 名/gvĩма˩/

lɑ˨lɑ˧-hĩ˥ | ʈʂʰɯ˧-tɕi˩
those people who are fighting
打架的这些(人)

See: lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧

lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧
the name of a person, containing both a family name: /lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧/ and a given name: /ɡvĩма˩/一个人的名字: 姓/lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧/, 名/gvĩма˩/

lɑ˨lɑ˧-hĩ˥ | ʈʂʰɯ˧-tɕi˩
those people who are fighting
打架的这些(人)

See: lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧

lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧
the name of a person, containing both a family name: /lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧/ and a given name: /ɡvĩма˩/一个人的名字: 姓/lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧/, 名/gvĩма˩/

lɑ˨lɑ˧-hĩ˥ | ʈʂʰɯ˧-tɕi˩
those people who are fighting
打架的这些(人)

See: lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧

lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧
the name of a person, containing both a family name: /lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧/ and a given name: /ɡvĩма˩/一个人的名字: 姓/lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧/, 名/gvĩма˩/

lɑ˨lɑ˧-hĩ˥ | ʈʂʰɯ˧-tɕi˩
those people who are fighting
打架的这些(人)

See: lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧

lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧
the name of a person, containing both a family name: /lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧/ and a given name: /ɡvĩма˩/一个人的名字: 姓/lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧/, 名/gvĩма˩/

lɑ˨lɑ˧-hĩ˥ | ʈʂʰɯ˧-tɕi˩
those people who are fighting
打架的这些(人)

See: lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧

lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧
the name of a person, containing both a family name: /lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧/ and a given name: /ɡvĩма˩/一个人的名字: 姓/lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧/, 名/gvĩма˩/

lɑ˨lɑ˧-hĩ˥ | ʈʂʰɯ˧-tɕi˩
those people who are fighting
打架的这些(人)

See: lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧

lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧
the name of a person, containing both a family name: /lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧/ and a given name: /ɡvĩма˩/一个人的名字: 姓/lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧/, 名/gvĩма˩/

lɑ˨lɑ˧-hĩ˥ | ʈʂʰɯ˧-tɕi˩
those people who are fighting
打架的这些(人)

See: lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧

lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧
the name of a person, containing both a family name: /lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧/ and a given name: /ɡvĩма˩/一个人的名字: 姓/lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧/, 名/gvĩма˩/

lɑ˨lɑ˧-hĩ˥ | ʈʂʰɯ˧-tɕi˩
those people who are fighting
打架的这些(人)

See: lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧

lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧
the name of a person, containing both a family name: /lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧/ and a given name: /ɡvĩма˩/一个人的名字: 姓/lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧/, 名/gvĩма˩/

lɑ˨lɑ˧-hĩ˥ | ʈʂʰɯ˧-tɕi˩
those people who are fighting
打架的这些(人)

See: lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧

lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧
the name of a person, containing both a family name: /lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧/ and a given name: /ɡvĩма˩/一个人的名字: 姓/lɑ˨jɤ˧-ɬi˧/, 名/gvĩма˩/
Some dew has appeared; there is some dew 结露水了。

Concerning (my granddaughter) ᵃ وبينا، …
关于独妈呢，……

Concerning ᵃ وبين a [a given name], …
关于拉妈呢，……

Concerning tiunchecked [a given name], …
关于tiUnchecked [人的名字]呢，……

Armpit. 腋下。Local Chinese dialect: 腋肢窝。

Raven. 乌鸦。

Female raven. 母乌鸦。

Male raven. 公乌鸦。

Chilly peppers. 辣椒（汉语借词：辣子）。Local Chinese dialect: 辣子。

Borrowing: Chinese 辣子

Well done! / Great!
好了！/ 太好了！

To look at. 看。

To manage, to be in charge of. 管理。

DUR _ PROG
正在看

to look at things
看东西

To form, to be there, to have appeared (dew). 有，结（露水）。

Up to, all the way to; even. 到……为止、一直到……、
连……。

Over again, once over again; back. 再、又、重新。

Again; back. 又，……回去。

Concerning (my granddaughter) ᵃ وبينا，……
关于独妈呢，……

Concerning ᵃ وبين a [a given name], …
关于拉妈呢，……

Concerning tiUnchecked [a given name], …
关于tiUnchecked [人的名字]呢，……
To visit, to go and see (someone). 访问。

They young man sees the young woman. (Euphemistic phrasing, meaning "the young man has sexual intercourse with the young woman").

小伙子去拜访年轻女人（委婉语，指性交）

Tenderloins. 里脊肉。

Tea that has infused for too long, tea dregs. 已经泡了太久的茶叶。

'bitter tea': herbal tea prepared with leaves of Chinese peony, when there was no tea available; it had medicinal properties.

'苦茶':用白芍药来泡的饮料,没有茶的时候就喝这种'苦茶'。它有医疗作用,帮助消化。

Major (supporting) beam. 大梁。

Decoration of major (supporting) beam: symbolically, this is the beam’s 'ear'. 大梁的装饰: 大梁的'耳朵'。

Weeding hoe: hand instrument with three spikes perpendicular to the handle, to loosen the soil. At the time of fieldwork, this tool had a metal head. 三齿耙。

Mungo bean jelly. 凉粉。

It’s no use / it does not have any usefulness. (Context: talking about ivy, which cannot be fed to cattle and is not used for medical purposes, or for firewood, or for making ropes, tools...)

没有用!(情景:谈到常春藤,说它是没有用处的植物)

Self-classifier for lives/destinies. 量词: 命、命运。

Self-classifier for tasks/occupations. 量词: 事情(一件)、活(一个)。

Suspended bridge; zip line, flying fox. 索桥, 溜索。

Weeding hoe instrument with three spikes perpendicular to the handle, to loosen the soil. At the time of fieldwork, this tool had a metal head. 三齿耙。
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Definition</th>
<th>Tone</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lo˧fv˧</td>
<td>ADJECTIVE Easy. 容易,容易做。</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lo˧fv˧</td>
<td>very easy</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lo˧fv˧</td>
<td>NOUN Tone: L#. Ninglang. 宁蒗.</td>
<td>L#</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lo˧fv˧</td>
<td>the Ninglang plain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lo˧ha˧</td>
<td>ADJECTIVE Tone:. Difficult, hard to do. 难做。</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ji˧lo˧ha˧</td>
<td>difficult to do</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ji˧lo˧ha˧</td>
<td>extremely difficult to do</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lo˧ji˧</td>
<td>VERB Tone:. To work. 劳动。</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lo˧lo˧</td>
<td>NOUN Tone: M. Yi (ethnic group). 彝族。</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lo˧-qo˧</td>
<td>in the valley</td>
<td>#</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lo˧-ʂv˩</td>
<td>The village of Luoshui. 洛水村。</td>
<td>#L</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lo˧ʈɑ˧-lo˧tɕi˧</td>
<td>to print a streamer of scriptures; more generally: to string together a streamer of scriptures</td>
<td>#H</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lo˧ɲi˥</td>
<td>H#</td>
<td>CL: ɭɯ˧</td>
<td></td>
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<td>CL: ɭɯ˧</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
lo˩dv#˥  NOUN  Tone: LM + #H.
Person with a single arm or hand, one-armed (or one-handed) person. 独臂人: 缺一只胳膊（手）的人。

lo˩dzi˩  CLASSIFIER  Tone: L.
A handful (using both hands). 量词：捧（用两只手）。

lo˩dzɔ˥  NOUN  Tone: LH.
Bracelet. 手镯。

ŋv˨-lo˩dzɔ˧ (+ni˨) silver bracelet 银手镯
hæ̃˨-lo˩dzɔ˧ (+ni˨) gold bracelet 金手镯
jo˧-lo˥dzɔ˧ jade bracelet 玉手镯
lo˩dzɔ˥ kʰɯ˩ to put on a bracelet 戴上手镯

CL: pʰo˧˥

lo˩dʑɔ˥  NOUN  Tone: LM.
Back of the hand. 手背。

ŋv˨-lo˨-dʑo˧ (+ɲi˨) silver bracelet 银手镯
hæ̃˨-lo˨-dʑo˧ gold bracelet 金手镯
jo˧-lo˨-dʑo˧ jade bracelet 玉手镯
lo˨-dʑo˥ kʰɯ˨ to put on a bracelet 戴上手镯

CL: pʰo˧˥

lo˩jɯ˧  ADJECTIVE  Tone: LM.
Generous. 大方。

lo˨-jɤ˧dv˧  NOUN  Tone: L.
Silver coin, silver yuan. 银元。

ŋv˨-lo˨-jɤ˧dv˧ one silver coin 一块银元

CL: kʰwɤ˧

lo˨-jɤ˧  NOUN  Tone: LM.
Pot for cooking rice, soup...; used to be made of copper. 煮饭或煮汤的锣锅。在过去,锣锅一般是铜做的。

Borrowing: Chinese 锣锅

lo˨-jɤ˧ kʰɯ˨-kʰɯ˧-ʑi˧˥ to put handcuffs, to put on chains (on someone’s hands) 戴上手铐

CL: hɑ˧tɕɤ˩-di˨! æ˧-v˧, dʑɯ˨-kʰɯ˨-di˨! The cooking pot is for cooking cereals! The copper pot is for putting water! The boiler is for boiling water! (A summary of the respective uses of the three types of pots in use in Yongning about the middle of the 20th century.) 锣锅，是用来煮饭的！铜锅，是放水用的！水壶，是来煮水的！（描写永宁二十世纪中使用的三种锅）
lo˥˧tv˧ NOUN Tone: LM.
Fist. 拳。
CL: [tv]

lo˨˩tv˧ NOUN Tone: LM.
Elbow. 肘。
CL: [tv]

lo˨˩tv˧ NOUN Tone: LM + MH#.
Joints of the arm: wrist, elbow. 手臂的关节（手腕、肘弯）。
CL: [tsae]

lo˧˥ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.
Thick. 厚。

*tʂʰɯ˧|lo˧-φæ˧-ɻæ˥-gv˩! It’s really thick!
很厚啊！

lo˧˥VERB Tone: MH.
To join hands in an indication of submission. 拱手作揖。

*lo˧˥NOUN Tone: L.M.
Thumb. 大拇指（单音节，按照双音节构拟出来的）。

lv˧VERB Tone: H.
To wind, to coil, to wrap. 缠（线……）、裹（毡子……）。

le˧-qo˥-lv˧ to wrap, to coil
裹起来
kʰwʳ˧qo˧-lv˧ to wind a thread
缠线
qo˧-lv˧ to wrap, to coil
裹

lv˧NOUN Tone: M.
Field. 田地。
CL: [kv]

lv˧ZO NOUN Tone: M.
Cereals for horses or cattle. 喂给马或牛的粮食。

/zwæ˧-lv˧ cereals fed to horses; same meaning as /zwæ˧-tu˧/
喂给马的粮食
See: /zwæ˧-tu˧/

lv˧dzʊ˨˩ NOUN Tone: H#.
Stone chips, little slabs of stone. 零碎的石头块。
CL: [tswy]

lv˧mi˧ NOUN Tone: M.
Stone. 石头。

kʰv˧pʰæ˧tɕi˩,|lv˧mi˧dzʊ˨˩-bi˧-zo˧-ho˩! ‘When one is young, one could eat stones!’ (Meaning: when one is young, one can eat anything; one has an excellent digestion; as one gets old, one is less tolerant of food that is not easy to digest.)

‘年轻人,石头都能吃!’（意思:年轻人消化好，吃什么都行，而人变老就不那么容易消化了，要注意吃什么。）

*lv˧NOUN Tone: #H.
Stone wall. 石墙。

lv˧mi˧-bo#˧ NOUN Tone: #H.
Little slabs of stone, stone chips. 零碎的石块。
CL: [kv]

lv˧mi˧-dzʊ˨˩dzʊ˨˩ NOUN Tone: L#.
Paddy field. 水田。
CL: [pʰv]

lv˧pʰv˨˩VERB Tone: .
To open new land for cultivation, to cultivate virgin land. 开荒。

lv˧pʰv˨˩-hɯ˩ [(S)he] has gone to open new land. 他开荒去了。

lv˧pʰv˨˩-bi˧-tso˨˩-ɲi˩ It’s necessary to go and open new land for cultivation. / We’re going to have to open new land for cultivation. 应该去开荒了。

lv˧pʰv˨˩ NOUN Tone: L#.
Paddy field. 水田。
CL: [pʰv]

lv˧qa˧ NOUN Tone: #l.
Limit, boundary between fields belonging to different families. It is typically materialized by a small dike. 地界:不同家庭田地之间的界限。
**lv˧sɯ˥** NOUN Tone: H#.
Lisu (ethnic group). 傈僳族。

**lv˧˥** NOUN Tone: H#.
Oven. 炉子（汉语借词）。

**lv˧sɯ˥** NOUN Tone: H#.
Lisu(ethnic group). 傈僳族。

**lv˧˥** NOUN Tone: H#.
Oven. 炉子(汉语借词)。

**lv˧a 1** VERB Tone: L.
To bark (a dog barks). 狗吠。

**lv˧a 2** VERB Tone: L.
To roll, to coil (fabric). 把布卷起来。

**lv˦a 3** VERB Tone: L.
To plough, to till. 耕种。

**lv˧˦** NOUN Tone: MH.
Maggot. 蛆。

**lv˩a 4** VERB Tone: L.
To suffice, to be enough. 足够。

**ɑ˨-lv˧˥? / ɑ˨-lv˧-ze˥?**
Is it enough? Is it sufficient? 够了吗?

**lv˩ji˧** VERB Tone: LM.
To record sound. 录音（汉语借词）。

**lv˩~lv˧˥** VERB Tone: MH.
To move. 动（虫、桌子、小孩子动）。

**kv˩mi˩lv˥|**
thedogbarks
dog吠

**kʰv˩mi˩lv˧˥|**
thedogbarks
dog在叫
d叫一叫

**le˧-qæ˥-lv˩**
to coil
卷起来

**le˧-lv˧~lv˧**
to coil things
卷东西

**dlu˧-lv˧~lv˧-q˨**
to coil something
卷一块(东西)

**le˧-lv˩-ze˩**
ACCOMP _ PFV
耕种了

**jɪ˧-lv˩**
to plough
耕种

**dzɪ˧mi˧ lv˩ / dzɪ˧mi˧ lv˧-ze˥**
to plough with a water buffalo
用水牛耕田

**jɪ˧ dlu˧-lv˧~lv˧-q˨**
to plough a little
耕一耕

**kv˩tsʰɤ˧lv˥~lv˩**
to move one’s leg around
活动一下(自己的)腿

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**kv˩tsʰɤ˧lvesModule**
The village of Fengke (close to the Yangtze river): this is the former name of the area in Chinese. 六区，今奉科乡（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 六区

**kv˩tsʰɤ˧lv˨ hi˧#**
The inhabitants of the village of Fengke (Fv-kho). 奉科的人。
Borrowing: Chinese 六区

**lv˧˥** NOUN Tone: MH.
Maggot. 蛆。
放牧。放牧牲畜
放牧马
放牧牛
放牧猪
放牧山羊

逃跑，逃掉。

灰，灰烬（包括草木灰等等）。

一粒米
八粒

Don’t buy just one / Don’t buy a single one: it would break! (Explanation: objects must be bought by pairs: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10…, not by sets of odd numbers (1, 3, 5, 7, 9…), otherwise it bears ill luck and the objects get broken or lost)
不要（只）买一个！会碎的！（东西要一对一对买：2、4、6、8、10……，单数不吉利，东西会碎的。）

她有个很漂亮的孩子！

衣服（一件）。

一件裙子
一件衣服

This classifier cannot combine with /dziʔhɤ˩$/ as its classifier.
（这个量词不能与/diʔhv$/结合。）
- 1 -

tia|mov\$ NOUN Tone: HS. Feminine given name. 女性名字。

tia|pr$ ADVERBIAL Tone: L#. A lot, hard. 多，使劲。

tia|pr$ ji$ to work hard, to work in a concentrated manner 使劲工作，使劲干

tia|pr$ | dwi|^k^v$ ji$ to work hard for a while, to get some solid work done 使劲工作一下

tia|pr$ | dwi|^k^v$ so$ to study hard, to make headway in one’s studies 努力学习一下

tia|sa NOUN Tone: M. Lhasa. 拉萨。

tia|ta NOUN Tone: H#. Archaic [古语] Jerkin, leather vest. 皮革背心。 CL: tui$-

tia|tsb$ NOUN Tone: #H. Feminine given name. 女性名字。

tia ADJECTIVE Tone: MH. Numerous, abundant, plentiful. 多、丰富、充分。

dzw|^hi$, | le-t^nu$! | mvy|-dzw|^hi$, | le-t^la$! Good ones are few! Not-so-good ones are numerous! (Context: discussing universities, among which high-school graduates choose.) 好的，不多！不好的，就很多了！(情景：读高中学生想入大学)

\li\verb\ NOUN Tone: M. Bai (ethnic group). 白族。 CL: v$-

\li|v$-mi# NOUN Tone: #H. Bai woman. 白族女人。 CL: v$-

\li|bvi|-zo# NOUN Tone: #H. Bai man. Local Chinese dialect: 白族男人。 CL: v$-

\li|v$ NOUN Tone: L# | LM + #H. Chinese toon, fragrant cedar, Ailanthus chinensis. 香椿、香椿树。

\li|dij NOUN Tone: L#. Yongning (place name). 永宁（地名）。

\li|di$h# NOUN Tone: L#. People of Yongning. Unless otherwise specified, this is mainly understood as referring to the Na (Mosuo). 永宁人（纳人）。 CL: v$-

\li|zu\ NOUN Tone: L#. The river that flows through the plain of Yongning. 永宁坝子的河流。 CL: k$u$-

\li|gv$ NOUN Tone: #H. Middle part; (in) the centre. 中部，中间。

\li|gv$ dzi to sit in the centre 坐在中间

\li|h$# NOUN Tone: #H. Man in middle position among siblings: neither eldest brother nor youngest brother; literal translation: “person in the middle” . 兄弟里面夹中的男孩（上有哥哥下有弟弟的孩子）。

\li|h$# 1 NOUN Tone: #H. Inhabitant of Yongning; as used by the main consultant, the term includes Pumi (Prinmi) people along with Na people. 永宁的人。
The name of a Na village, outside the plain of Yongning, close to the Lake.

Villages that one passes when moving away from the Yongning plain, towards Lugu lake. These villages do not count as part of Yongning proper. The last, /lɑ˧tʰɑ˧-di˧˥/, is not a village name like the preceding four: it refers to the entire Na area beyond the fourth village.

永宁到泸沽湖所经过的村落,依次是: 里格、尼赛、大祖、木垮, 然后到拉塔地(拉塔地指的是泸沽湖周边的摩梭地区,包括左所、洛水村等)

Ritual for boys coming of age, i.e. reaching the age of 13 years: “wearing trousers”; at that age adolescents begin to wear trousers instead of children’s robes.

There is a lunar eclipse! (Context: about a 2-year old girl who wakes up from her siesta as soon as guests come in.)

She has a sensitive ear! / 她耳朵很尖!(情景: 一有客人到家的声音, 睡午觉的两岁女孩子立即醒来。)
 Asiatic plantain. 车前草。

To measure (e.g. a piece of fabric) to find its length, in armspans. 量(一块布料……)有多长:有多少庹。

Roebuck, hornless river deer. 獐子。

A span, an armspread. 量词:庹。

Turnip; radish. 萝卜。

Infuriated, in a rage (connotation: attitude of a violent and overbearing person). 大发雷霆。

Lower part of the main room. 主屋里面没有火铺的地方:没有木地板、小狗可以偶尔进来的地方(家人就给它扔骨头)。

Our family, this dog is often seated in the lower part of the room.

Baby roebuck. 小獐子。

To dry in the sun. 晒干。

to put in the sun to dry 晒干

Rib. 肋骨。

Blister (on the hands or feet). 水泡。

to pierce a blister with a needle 用针来扎水泡

Kow-tow. 跪下磕头 (叩头)

to abandon oneself to one’s rage 大发雷霆

to have a headache; one’s temples are throbbing (literally: 'to hurt on the sides of the head') 头疼，太阳穴阵痛
To the vicinity, in the surroundings. 周围，附近。

Rib. 助骨。

Ritual offering of food to the deceased, seven days after cremation. 火葬后第七天的送食物仪式。

Praying mantis. 螳螂。

Villagename. 村落名。

To hold in the mouth; to let melt in the mouth. 含在嘴巴里、在嘴巴里溶化。

To warm up (food). 热饭。

Nice and warm. 温暖，暖和。

Warm. 温暖，暖和。
- m -

**ma˧pʰv˧**  NOUN  Tone: M.
Butter. 酥油。

**maˑtsa˥**  NOUN  Tone: H#.
Origin, distant cause, remote cause. 来历、发源地、深层次原因/来源、来龙去脉、脉络。

(Of an event) It comes from afar! / It does not take place simply by chance: there is a long story behind it!
这（件事情）出处很远！/ 有它的来龙去脉（=不是突然一下子出现的）！

**mɑ˧mɑ˧nɑ˧-mɑ˧pʰv˧**
N + DEM + CLF: this cause, this origin
这个来历

CL: kʰwɤ˧

**ma˩dzɑ˩**  NOUN  Tone: L.
Ink (solid). 墨。
CL: qʰwɤ˧

**ma˩ɳu˧-dɔˑlɒv˨˩**  NOUN  Tone: LM+#H-.
Chorten (reliquary). 佛塔。

**mæ**  DISCOURSE PARTICLE  Tone: ?.
Final particle conveying obviousness. 句尾助词, 表示显然，理所当然: “……呗!”。

**ŋjɤ˧ɖʐɤ˧˥|tʰi˧-mɤ˧-mæ˧!**
我够不着!(例如: 够不着树枝上的果子)

**ŋjɤ˧|mɤ˧-mæ˧.**
我忙、我没有空

**ŋjɤ˧|mæ˧-mɤ˧-ho˩.**
我不会有时间。

**ŋjɤ˧-tʰi˧-mɤ˧-mæ˧! |tɕi˩-hĩ˩lə˥-mɤ˩-mæ˨! |ɖɯ˩-hĩ˩˥,|qʰɑ˧mæ˥~mæ˨! |tɕi˩-hĩ˩˥,|le˧-mɤ˧-mæ˧!**
“Adults can manage all sorts of things, (whereas) children can’t manage (that much) yet!” This saying is used when someone puts high demands on children or adolescents: Let the children play! To each age its occupations: children should play, not work. Adults’ tasks are not their business!

“大人管干活, 小孩管玩耍!”这个谚语的意思是: 不要让孩子干活, 每个年龄有自己的事, 孩子的事就是玩。成年人的事儿, 不是他们的事!

**ŋjɤ˧|mɤ˧-mæ˧.**
我忙、我没有空

**ŋjɤ˧|mæ˧-mɤ˧-ho˩.**
我不会有时间。

**ŋjɤ˧|mɤ˧-mæ˧! |tɕi˩-hĩ˩lə˥-mɤ˩-mæ˨! |ɖɯ˩-hĩ˩˥,|qʰɑ˧mæ˥~mæ˨! |tɕi˩-hĩ˩˥,|le˧-mɤ˧-mæ˧!**
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**ŋjɤ˧|mɤ˧-mæ˧.**
我忙、我没有空

**ŋjɤ˧|mæ˧-mɤ˧-ho˩.**
我不会有时间。

**ŋjɤ˧-tʰi˧-mɤ˧-mæ˧! |tɕi˩-hĩ˩lə˥-mɤ˩-mæ˨! |ɖɯ˩-hĩ˩˥,|qʰɑ˧mæ˥~mæ˨! |tɕi˩-hĩ˩˥,|le˧-mɤ˧-mæ˧!**
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**ŋjɤ˧|mɤ˧-mæ˧.**
我忙、我没有空

**ŋjɤ˧|mæ˧-mɤ˧-ho˩.**
我不会有时间。

**ŋjɤ˧-tʰi˧-mɤ˧-mæ˧! |tɕi˩-hĩ˩lə˥-mɤ˩-mæ˨! |ɖɯ˩-hĩ˩˥,|qʰɑ˧mæ˥~mæ˨! |tɕi˩-hĩ˩˥,|le˧-mɤ˧-mæ˧!**
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**ŋjɤ˧|mɤ˧-mæ˧.**
我忙、我没有空

**ŋjɤ˧|mæ˧-mɤ˧-ho˩.**
我不会有时间。

**ŋjɤ˧|mɤ˧-mæ˧! |tɕi˩-hĩ˩lə˥-mɤ˩-mæ˨! |ɖɯ˩-hĩ˩˥,|qʰɑ˧mæ˥~mæ˨! |tɕi˩-hĩ˩˥,|le˧-mɤ˧-mæ˧!**
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**ŋjɤ˧|mɤ˧-mæ˧.**
我忙、我没有空

**ŋjɤ˧|mæ˧-mɤ˧-ho˩.**
我不会有时间。

**ŋjɤ˧-tʰi˧-mɤ˧-mæ˧! |tɕi˩-hĩ˩lə˥-mɤ˩-mæ˨! |ɖɯ˩-hĩ˩˥,|qʰɑ˧mæ˥~mæ˨! |tɕi˩-hĩ˩˥,|le˧-mɤ˧-mæ˧!**
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**ŋjɤ˧|mɤ˧-mæ˧.**
我忙、我没有空

**ŋjɤ˧|mæ˧-mɤ˧-ho˩.**
我不会有时间。

**ŋjɤ˧-tʰi˧-mɤ˧-mæ˧! |tɕi˩-hĩ˩lə˥-mɤ˩-mæ˨! |ɖɯ˩-hĩ˩˥,|qʰɑ˧mæ˥~mæ˨! |tɕi˩-hĩ˩˥,|le˧-mɤ˧-mæ˧!**
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**ŋjɤ˧|mɤ˧-mæ˧.**
我忙、我没有空

**ŋjɤ˧|mæ˧-mɤ˧-ho˩.**
我不会有时间。
maeiqvl  NOUN  Tone: L#.  
Tail. 尾巴。

ji-maeiqvl  
cow's tail
牛尾巴

CL: [wu]

maeiqje  NOUN  Tone: L#.  
Vegetable oil. 植物油。

maeiq#l  NOUN  Tone: #H.  
Coccyx. 尾椎骨。Local Chinese dialect: 尾结骨。

CL: [wu]

mael  VERB  Tone: L.  
To water, to irrigate (making small trenches and pouring water into them). 灌溉。
dzu|maeI  
to irrigate, to water 浇灌
dzu|m le-maeI  ACCOMP: to water, to irrigate 浇灌

maela  VERB  Tone: L3.  
To aim at; to point at. 瞄准, 指。
ti+mael, | qaet-bl-zel.  
[(S)he] has aimed; [(s)he] will now shoot. 瞄准了, 要开枪了。
lojnihl maeI  
to point at with the finger 用手指出
tsao~tsao| maeI  
to point at things 指东西

mael  1  CLASSIFIER  Tone: L2.  
Monetary unit: yuan. 量词: 钱(一元)。

[twiri-maeI]  
DEM_ (tone: H#/HS) 指示代词_

mael  2  CLASSIFIER  Tone: L3.  
10,000. 万(数词充当量词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 元,MC*mjonoH(Baxter2000)

qwu-maeI  
10,000 一万

maedzol  NOUN  Tone: LH.  
Whip. 筵子。

zwaemaeidzol  
horse whip 马鞭

CL: [ku]

maelkoI  NOUN  Tone: LH.  
Harness. 挽具, 后鞧。

zwaemaeelkoI  
horse harness 马后鞧

CL: [ku]

maem  VERB  Tone: MH.  
To close (the mouth). 闭(嘴)。

ni|tem  
to close the mouth 闭嘴

maem~maem  
RED 重叠

ni|tem  
to close the mouth 闭嘴

\ To purse (one’s lips). 拱（嘴巴）。

 PREFIX  Tone: M.  
Negation. 否定: 不, 没。

myldaj  INTERJECTION  Tone: L.  
Alas! 感叹词: 唉呀！(自怨自艾的语气)。

myldamji  INTERJECTION  Tone: L.  
Alas! 感叹词: 唉呀啊！(自怨自艾的语气)。

myldajwv  INTERJECTION  Tone: L.  
Alas! 感叹词: 唉呀啊！(自怨自艾的语气)。
**my+ni~ni**  ADJECTIVE  Tone: .  Different from, not identical with. 不一样，有区别。

It’s not the same! 不是一回事！

**my+ni~ni-hi~la~pi~ze**!

It’s not just the same old thing! / It’s really extraordinary!

这非常特别！

(S)he is someone really exceptional!

这很厉害的人！

**my+tsʰv~l**  NOUN  Tone: M.

Cart. 马车（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 马车

**mɤ˩**  NOUN  Tone: L.

Animal fat. 动物油。

**mɤ˩a**  CLASSIFIER  Tone: Lₐ.

A few, a little. 量词: 一些、一点。

ci[lui~qei] | qur~my]
a few seeds of rice

一些稻谷种子

**mɤ˩**  VERB  Tone: Lₚ.

To eat food in powder form, typically tsamba. 将粉状的食品放在嘴里（如：干糌粑）。

tsa vulnerability

tsa vulnerability to eat dry tsamba: one takes a spoonful, pours it into the mouth, and lets it get impregnated with saliva

吃干糌粑

tsa vulnerability to eat a little dry tsamba, to take the time to appreciate some dry tsamba

品干糌粑、慢慢享受一点干糌粑

**my+lv**  NOUN  Tone: L.

Butter tea. 酥油茶。

CL: qʰwɤ˧˥

**my+jmv**  NOUN  Tone: L.

Candle holder. 烛台。

CL: qʰwɤ˧˥

**my+jta**  NOUN  Tone: Lₐ.

Sesame candy. 麻糖（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 麻糖

**mi˧**  NOUN  Tone: M.

Wound. 伤口。

CL: kʰwɤ˧˥

**miʶkʰwɤ#˧˥**  NOUN  Tone: #H.  Wound. 伤口。

Ulcer. 疮。

CL: kʰwɤ˧˥

**miʶlo#˧˥**  NOUN  Tone: #H.

Prayer. 祈祷。

CL: kʰwɤ˧˥  See: ɬo˧˥

**mi+mi㈤**  NOUN  Tone: M.

Kernel (of a seed). 核，仁。

Borrowing: Chinese (dialectal) 米米

**mi+pv#˧˥**  NOUN  Tone: #H.

Scar. 疤。

CL: kʰwɤ˧˥

**mi+tvвести**  NOUN  Tone: #H.

Walking-stick. 拐棍。

CL: kɤ˧˥
**mi˩ a**  VERB  Tone: L.
To ask for. 请求、要，讨饭。

- **ha˧ mi˥**
  to beg (literally: ‘to ask for food’)
  讨饭

- **ha˧ | qɯ˧-mi˧-mi˧˨-ɻ˨**
  to beg a little, to ask around for some food
  讨点饭

**mi˩ b**  CLASSIFIER  Tone: L0.
Classifier for small animals. 量词: 小动物（一只）。

- **ʈʂʰɯ˧-mi˧˥**
  this animal
  这只

**mi˩hwa˧**  NOUN  Tone: LM.
Cotton. 棉花（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: 棉花

- **mi˩hwa˧-ba˨˨˩a˨**
  cotton clothes
  棉布衣服

**mi˩Hi˨**  NOUN  Tone: L.
Large bamboo. 大竹子。

- **mi˩Hi˨-ɕtso˧˥**
  bamboo broom
  竹扫帚

- **mi˩Hi˨-ʨɑ˨ɗo˨˩**
  bamboo bucket to carry water (on one’s back)
  竹桶，用来背水

CL: dʑi˨

**mi˩Hi˨-ʁo˩bɻ˧˥**  NOUN  Tone: L+H#.
Bamboo shoot. 竹笋。
CL: kɻ˧˥

**mi˩mo˨**  NOUN  Tone: L.
Small sifter. 小筛子。
CL: nɑ˨

**mi˩pʰv˩**  NOUN  Tone: L.
Nettle. 荨麻。
CL: dʑi˨

**mi˩zɯ˩**  NOUN  Tone: LM.
Woman; also the name of the second pillar in the main room (the feminine pillar). 女人，主屋的第二个柱子（代表女性的那个柱子）也是用这个名字。
CL: v˧

**mi˩**  VERB  Tone: MH.
To push. 推、拥挤。

- **le˧-mi˧-ze˧˥**
  ACCOMP PFV
  推开了

- **le˧-mi˧˥**
  DUR
  推

- **tșo˧~tșo˧ mi˩**
  to push something
  推开一个东西

**mi˩~mi˨**
RED: to push and squeeze
重叠: 推、拥挤

**mi˩~mi˨-tɕd˧**
RED INCEPTIVE
重叠: 推、拥挤

**mi˩**  NOUN  Tone: LM.
Female. 母的（动物）。

- **ʈʂʰɯ˧,|mi˩˨|ʈʂʰɯ˧,|mi˩ɲi˥!**
  It’s a female!
  是母的!

CL: v˧

**mje˧**  NOUN  Tone: .
Noodles. 面条。
Borrowing: Chinese 面

- **mja˧˧ | dzɯ˧-bi˧! ~ mja˧ dzɯ˧-bi˧! ~ mja˧ dzɯ˧-bi˧!**
  Let’s eat noodles!
  吃面吧！

- **mja˧˧ | qɯ˧-qʰwɤ˧ tɕɤ˧˥**
  to boil a bowl of noodles, to cook a bowl of noodles
  煮一碗面

- **mja˧˧ hwa˥-bi˨˩**
  (we) will buy noodles
  要买面

**mo˩a**  CLASSIFIER  Tone: H.
One Chinese acre, amounting to one-sixth of an acre. 量词: 地（一亩地）（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 庄
mo˧ ADJECTIVE Tone: .
Greedy, covetous. 贪心不足，贪吃，贪喝酒，贪抽烟。

hɑ˧ mo˧
as above: greedy; refers specifically to food 贪吃

hɑ˧ mo˧ | zwæ˩ extremely greedy for food 很贪吃

my˧-hɑ˧ mo˧!!
NEG: not greedy 不贪吃

ha˧ | my˧-mo˧!!
NEG: not greedy 不贪吃

mo˧ a CLASSIFIER Tone: M.
Classifier for corpses. 量词: 尸体。

mo˧ɖʐv˥ NOUN Tone: H#.
Morel, hickory chick: an edible mushroom. 羊肚菌。

ʂɯ˧-ɬi˧ mi˧- mo˧ɖʐv˥!
Theseventhmonthistheseasonofmorels! 七月份，是羊肚菌的季节!

ʂɯ˧-ɬi˧ mi˧-zo˩-ne˩-ʝi˩-zo˩!
'[They have kids] like (= as numerous as) morels in theseventhmonth!”, i.e. they have children in great abundance. This is a humorous comment made about people who had one child after the other. The abundance of morels in the seventh month is spectacular and proverbial。

(你们家孩子)生得像七月份的羊肚菌一样！(来形容一家有很多孩子出生，一个又一个。)

mo˧ jo˩-mi˩ NOUN Tone: L#.
Owl.猫头鹰。

mo˧ jo˩-mi˩-pʰv˩ NOUN Tone: L#.
Male owl. 公猫头鹰。

mo˧ jo˩-mi˩-zo˩ NOUN Tone: L#.
Baby owl. 小的猫头鹰。

mo˧ mo˥ NOUN Tone: H#.
Steamed bun. 馒头、包子。

mo˧ qʰɤ˥ NOUN Tone: H#.
Wooden shuttle of zip line (flying fox): it glides along the rope; the passenger, horse, or load of goods is tied to the shuttle. 溜索上往返移动的木头梭。

mo˧ qʰɤ˧˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.
Fond of food; voracious (can range from neutral uses to clearly negative uses). 胃口好，或：贪吃。

mo˧ mo˥ DISCOURSE PARTICLE Tone: L.
Final particle indicating invitation/suggestion to do something. 句尾助词: 请……。

no˧ | ɖɯ˧-ʈʰɯ˩-ɻ˩ mo˩!
Please drink a little! / Do have a sip!
请你喝一点！
mo˩ la 1  ADJECTIVE  Tone: L$_{a}$.
Old. 年老。

mo˩ hi˧
old person 老人

si˧ mo˧ old wood; dead wood 老干柴、老木头

le˧-mo˩-ze˩ ACCOMP _ PFV: (he/she) has become old / has aged.
ACCOMP _ PFV
le˧-mo˩-hi˩ Old person, person who has become old 老了的人

hi˧ mo˩, | ō˧-di˧ fv˥ | zwa˧ mo˩, | to˩do˩ dqwa˥!
Old folk like their own place (= their own home); old horses are afraid to climb slopes! (Proverb.) 老人爱自家，老马怕山坡！（谚语，描写不爱到处跑的老年人）

lv˧ mo˥ F | dzʉ˧ | le˧-qv˩; | si˧ mo˥ F | le˧-dze˩-kv˩! | no˧ F | ʂtse˧ | le˧-ʂɯ˧-mɤ˧-tʰɑ˧˥ | -di˩!
Old stones are carried away by the stream; and old wood gets chopped down! And you, why can’t you die? (Mocking an elderly person. Na tradition assigns man a lifespan of sixty years; people getting past seventy are considered to have reached the end of their lifespan.) 老石头要被河流冲走，老木头要被砍掉。你呢，怎么还不死？（嘲笑一个年龄很高的人。摩梭传统中，人的寿命是六十岁：过了七十岁以上的人，被认为是已经到达了命的尽头。）

mo˩ la 2  VERB  Tone: L$_{a}$.
To die. 死、去世。

mv˧-mo˩-su˨˩!
(She/he/it) is not dead yet! 还没死！

si˧ mo˩ dead wood 老干柴（直译：死了的木头）

mo˩ kv# 1 NOUN  Tone: LM + #H.
Mushrooms that grows on fallen trunks, e.g. oaks. 蘑菇：长在倒在地上的树（如青冈等树木）上的菌子（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 蘑菇

mo˩ kvˌ, | si˧dzʅ˨˨-mo˩!
/mo˩ kv# 1/ refers to mushrooms that grow on trees!
/mo˩ kv# 1/, 指的是长在（倒在地上的）树上的菌子！

mo˩ la 1 NOUN  Tone: LM + #H.
Black mushroom, ‘wood ear’ (an edible fungus). 木耳（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 木耳

mo˩ zoˌ 1 NOUN  Tone: LM + #H.
Soldier. 士兵。

mo˩ zoˌ jì˧-hu˩˧ jì˨˨!! He went to the army! / He joined the army! / He became a soldier!
当兵去了！

CL: v˨ERCHANT:

mo˩ 1 NOUN  Tone: MH.
Mushroom. 菌子、蘑菇。
CL: [lu˧ mo˩ See: mo˩ a

mo˩ a CLASSIFIER  Tone: MH$_{a}$.
Self-classifier for mushrooms. 量词：蘑菇（一只）。See: mo˩

mv˩ 1 VERB  Tone: H. 〇 To hear. 懂，听见。

njɤ˧|le˧-mv˩-ze˩ I have heard 我听见了

njɤ˧|le˧-mv˩-ze˩ I have understood 我懂了

〇 To understand. 懂。

mv˨˩ 1 NOUN  Tone: #H.
Sky. 天。

mv˨˩ v˨˩(-ze˩) the day is bright, the sky is clear 天晴，天色亮

hĩ˧-ŋu˨˩ mv˨˩-do˩, | mv˨˩-ŋu˨˩ | do˨˨!! “What humans do not see, the Heavens see it!” (Meaning: a good deed earns one happiness in future; and a count of bad deeds, even those that go unseen by humans, is also kept in the Heavens.) “人看不见的，老天能看见！”

CL: [wu˧
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>m̄v˧</td>
<td>kʰɯ˨˩</td>
<td>to light a fire, to do a fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOUN</td>
<td>Tone: M.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mv˧kʰɯ˩</td>
<td>tolightafire,todoafire</td>
<td>点火</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISCOURSE PARTICLE</td>
<td>Tone: M.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tense: due to imminent/future event; terminus ad quem; imminent/future event.</td>
<td>即将、快要、马上会、立即。</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m̄v˧-lɑ˩-kwɤ˩tɕɯ˩</td>
<td>since (she/he) is about to eat...</td>
<td>因为要吃……</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-m̄v˧</td>
<td>DISCOURSE PARTICLE</td>
<td>Tone: M.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affirmative final particle.</td>
<td>句尾助词，表示肯定；“嘛”。</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREFIX</td>
<td>Tone: M.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspect/mood: the event is about to take place; the event is imminent.</td>
<td>即将、快要、马上会、立即。</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See: kija</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m̄v˧-bɤ#˥</td>
<td>NOUN</td>
<td>Tone: #H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sole of the foot.</td>
<td>脚底。</td>
<td>CL: kʰwv˦</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m̄v˧-bɤ#˥</td>
<td>NOUN</td>
<td>Tone: H#-L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainbow.</td>
<td>彩虹。</td>
<td>CL: kʰw˨˩</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m̄v˧-qɯ˨˧-kʰw˨˧-te̛ʊ˨˧</td>
<td>Dragon.</td>
<td>CL: mi˩</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m̄v˧-qɯ˨˧-kʰw˨˧-te̛ʊ˨˧</td>
<td>NOUN</td>
<td>Tone: #H.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainbow.</td>
<td>彩虹。</td>
<td>CL: kʰw˨˩</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m̄v˧-hɤ˧-lɑ˩-kwɤ˩</td>
<td>about to buy; about to sell</td>
<td>即将买/卖</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verb</td>
<td>Tone: M.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m̄v˧-dze˧#˥</td>
<td>Highländ barley beard.</td>
<td>青稞芒。</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Descendants. 下一代，后裔，后人。

Sky spirit. 天宫菩萨。

Clap of thunder. 雷，雷声。

there is a clap of thunder 打雷了

there is a clap of thunder 打雷了

Instep, top part of the foot. 脚背。

there is a lot of smoke 烟很多

Year of the dragon. 龙年。

Smoke. 烟。

a liquid prepared from the papaya, which served as an equivalent of vinegar (vinegar was introduced later: it was bought in Chinese areas)

Men and women of thirty must be pulled along like an old cow; a man of sixty stills rides tigers bareback in the land of the Pumi!” This proverb is about ageing in both sexes, with special emphasis on the appeal that they exert on the opposite sex: at thirty, a woman is old; at sixty, a man is still ready for the greatest exploits. The proverb is reported to be used by women, as an ironic (covertly mocking) comment about an ageing man.

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Villages that are not part of the Pumi. 永宁到泸沽湖所经过的村落，依次是：里格、尼赛、大祖、木垮，然后到拉塔地（拉塔地指的是泸沽湖周边的摩梭地区，包括左所、洛水村等）

The name of a village outside the plain of Yongning, close to the Lake. 木垮：村落名。

The name of a village outside the plain of Yongning, close to the Lake. 木垮：村落名。

A liquid prepared from the papaya, which served as an equivalent of vinegar (vinegar was introduced later: it was bought in Chinese areas)

Wooden leaves.

The name of a village outside the plain of Yongning, close to the Lake. 木垮：村落名。

The name of a village outside the plain of Yongning, close to the Lake. 木垮：村落名。

There is a clap of thunder 打雷了

there is a clap of thunder 打雷了

Heavens, sky. 天空。

Torch. 火把。
Beard. 胡子。

mv˧tsɯ˧˥

mv˧tsɯ˧.Pointer: Tone: MH#.
to have a beard

有胡子

CL: kʰwɤ˥
News, gossip. 消息、闲话、八卦。

mv˧ʑi˩ NOUN Tone: L. 一个八卦

mv˧ʑi˩ | ɖɯ˥-kʰɤ˥ a piece of gossip

mv˩ ❶ VERB Tone: L₃. To blow (e.g. to blow the fire, to blow a horn). 吹 (灰, 乐器)

mv˧~mv˥(-ze˩) RED 重叠: 吹吹

ji˧qʰv˧mv˥ to blow a horn 吹号角

mv˨ ❷ VERB Tone: L₃. To flush away, to carry away: a strong current carries a swimmer away. 冲 (走)

mv˩ ❸ ADJECTIVE Tone: L₃. Ripe. 熟、成熟 (植物、水果)

mv˨-hĩ˨ REL 熟的

Θ Cooked, well-cooked, done. 熟 (食物)

mv˨ ❹ VERB Tone: L₃. To burn, to become consumed (e.g. a body on the funeral pyre becomes consumed). 燃烧

mv˨-hæ˧multipart NOUN Tone: L-L#. Fool, idiot (female). 傻女人、笨女人

mv˨-do˩ VERB Tone: L. To ask. 问

le˧-mv˨do˩ ACCOMP

mv˨ ❶ VERB Tone: L. Bottom part (symbolically: “the tail”). 下部分

mv˨dzɤ˧ NOUN Tone: LM. Lower reaches of a river; downstream. 下游

mv˨dzɤ˧dzi˧˥ to be seated in the bottom part (of the room) 坐在 (房间的) 下面部分

mv˨dzɤ˧dzi˧˥! Go and get seated in the bottom part (of the room)! 你到下面去坐!

mv˨ ❷ NOUN Tone: LM. Bottom part of body. 下半身

mv˨kʰɤ˥ NOUN Tone: LM + MH#. Evening (starting when it begins to get dark). 晚上

mv˨ ❷ NOUN Tone: L. Eldest daughter. 大女儿

zo˨ɑ˨+mv˨kʰɤ˥ eldest son and eldest daughter (i.e. eldest male and female siblings) 大儿子与大女儿

mv˨ ❷ NOUN Tone: L. Kitchen: the room where pig swill is cooked, where wine is distilled, and where some of the dishes of people are prepared too. 备料房: 煮猪食、煮酒的地方, 有时候也在那边准备人的饭

mv˨pʰæ˧ NOUN Tone: LM. Kitchen: the room where pig swill is cooked, where wine is distilled, and where some of the dishes of people are prepared too. 备料房: 煮猪食、煮酒的地方, 有时候也在那边准备人的饭

mv˨ ❷ VERB Tone: . To forget. 忘记、落下

mv˨pʰæ˧-ze˩ (I) forgot! 忘记了

mv˨ ❷ VERB Tone: . To forget. 忘记、落下

mv˨pʰæ˧-ze˩ ¼ I have no idea what (s)he has in mind; (s)he keeps forgetting things! 不知道 (他) 在想什么呢! 他 (一直在) 落东西! / 他一直在丢三落四

mv˨ ❷ VERB Tone: . To forget. 忘记、落下

mv˨ ❷ VERB Tone: . To forget. 忘记、落下

mv˨ ❷ VERB Tone: . To forget. 忘记、落下

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mv˨ ❷ VERB Tone: . To forget. 忘记、落下

mv˨ ❷ VERB Tone: . To forget. 忘记、落下

mv˨ ❷ VERB Tone: . To forget. 忘记、落下

mv˨ ❷ VERB Tone: . To forget. 忘记、落下
The name of a village. 比如者波下村（永宁的一个村落）。

Early in the morning. 一大早。

To praise, to commend. 表扬。

Only daughter. 独生女。

Intelligent. 聪明。

Youngest daughter. 最小的女儿。

Downward. 往下。

Firewood full of resin, used to start a fire. 含很多树脂的木头，用来引火。

Lower part (of the body = below the waist). 下半（身）。

A young lady and her mother. 姑娘与母亲。

Brothers and sisters, siblings. 兄弟姐妹，堂兄弟姐妹。

Adopted daughter. 义女。

Daughter. 女儿。
- n -

**na˥** ADJECTIVE Tone: H.
Important, serious (e.g. a wound). 严重要。

mv˧-na˥
not serious
不严重

**na˦a** CLASSIFIER Tone: M.
Classifier for tools. 量词: 工具（一把）。

**na˧dzi˥** NOUN Tone: #H.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

**na˧mi˥** NOUN Tone: #H.
Difficulties, complications, hardship, overwork, great fatigue. 受累、劳累、辛苦、困难、艰难、艰苦。

na˧mi˧tʰv˧!
Hardship has come! 现在是艰苦的时候！/

**na˨~na˥** ADJECTIVE Tone: . From: na˩ Secretly.
偷偷、暗暗、私自、暗地、暗里。

na˩na˩| le˧-li˧ le˧-do˧ |
to see (someone) for whom one was secretly on the lookout
偷偷地看见

na˨~na˥ sel˧ |
to walk furtively
贼头贼脑地走

**na˦-na˩** ADJECTIVE Tone: . From: na˩ Secretly.
偷偷、暗暗、私自、暗地、暗里。

na˨-hĩ˥
REL
黑的

**na˨-hĩ˧-mi˧ɲi˥!**
She is a Naxi woman! / It’s a Naxi woman!
她是纳西族女人！

**na˨-hĩ˧-bɑ˧lɑ˥**
the Naxi costume, Naxi garments
纳西族服装

**na˨-hĩ˧-ʐwɤ˧so˥**
to study the Naxi language
学纳西语

**na˨-hĩ˧-tʰæ˧ɻæ˥**
Naxi books
纳西族的书

**na˨kwɤ˧** NOUN Tone: LM.
Pumpkin; cushaw. 南瓜。

**na˨-mi˧ŋi˥!**
Name of a mountain. 一座山的名字。

**na˨pv˧-qʰwɤ˧**
Emperor (borrowed from the Mongolian?). 皇帝。

\tsciąg˧| na˨pv˧-qʰwɤ˧-ni˩gv˩!
He’s got an emperor’s looks! / He thinks he’s the emperor! (Mocking someone who thinks he or she can impose his/her decisions to everyone, who thinks (s)he is a great leader.)
他摆出做皇帝的样子! / 他以为他是皇帝吧！

**na˨pv˧-qʰwɤ˧-hĩ˧-bɑ˧lɑ˥**
the Naxi costume, Naxi garments
纳西族服装
na˩tsʰi˨˩ NOUN Tone: L.
Name of a mountain. 一座山的名字。

The six mountains of Yongning that carry a name and have a definite symbolic value. The other mountains do not have comparable symbolic value, and fewer people use specific names for them.

永宁地区有固定名字的六座山。其它的山,因为没有重要的象征意义,因此没有取名。

na˨˩zo˨˦ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Na man. 摩梭男人。

na˨˩-zung˨˦ NOUN Tone: LH.
Autonym of the language: the Na language. 本语言: 摩梭话 (纳语)。

na˨ Verb Tone: MH.
To tremble. 发抖,颤抖。

na˩–na˧-ze˥ RED PFV
发抖了

le˧-na˩–na˨ ACCOMP RED

lo˩qʰwɤ˥|na˨–na˨ the hand trembles
手抖

na˨ NOUN Tone: L.M.
Endonym: Na. 自称: 摩梭族。

na˨–mv˧ na˨–di˨˩ | Na territory
摩梭人地区

æ˨˨-ʒu˨˨|i˨˨, | na˨˨-tu˨˨mv˨˨-ŋu˨˨ | dzə˨˧-ni˨˨-tsɯ˨˨!
Na traditions used to mention this! / There used to be Na traditions about this! (Context: when reference is made to local customs, to explain what is allowed and what is not.)

过去,摩梭人的传统(里)有(关于这些问题的说法)嘛!

CL: v˨

næ˨˨-qʰæ˨˦[tsʰei˨] ADJECTIVE Tone: .
Dark all over, completely dark. 黑乎乎、很黑。

-ne SUFFIX Tone: .
Like, as if. 像。

[M18] noi˧-ŋu˧ hwæ˧-ne˨˧-jί˧|zo˨˩!
as if you were buying
就像你来买一样！

[M18] noi˧-ŋu˧ la˦ | -ne˨˧-jί˧|zo˨˩!
as if you were striking
就像你来打一样！

[M18] noi˧-ŋu˧ pɪ˧-ne˨˧-jί˧|zo˨˩!
as if you decided
就像你来说一样！

[tsʰwa]-ne˨˧-jί˧ thus, in this way 这样

ni˨˥ NOUN Tone: #H.
Amaranth. 茅米。

ni˨˧fv˨ NOUN Tone: H#.
A very large bag, either made of leather (to carry products over long distances by caravan) or of linen (to wrap up a corpse for temporary inhumation). 大包: 用来包装物品的皮包 (马帮用的) , 或者来装尸体的麻布包 (为了在火葬前暂时存放尸体)。

jɤ˧ŋɤ˧-ni˨˧fv˨ Chengdu bag (note: this kind of large, solid bag was often purchased in the area of Chengdu, hence their association with this place name.) 成都大包。(据说这类的包一般是成都地区产的。)

CL: lw˨

-ni˨˧gv˨ ADVERBIAL Tone: MH#.
Like. 如、像。

zur˧hw˨˨-ni˨˧gv˨ like grass 像草

æ˨˨qæ˨˧-ni˨˧gv˨ like a parrot (i.e. blue/green-coloured) 像鹦鹉=青色

sur˧pv˨˨-ni˨˧gv˨ like a urinary bladder 像膀胱

(ŋv˨mi˨) | ɖur˧-vi˨˧-ni˨˧gv˨ (their heart is) like one, as one 一条心,想得一致
dzi˨˨bi˨˧-ni˨˧gv˨ to be accustomed to, to get accustomed to 习惯（一个环境）
like ashes, i.e. grey-coloured

It looks like it’s going to die! / It looks as if it were going to die!

他好像要死了！

Sisters.

She is /æːəvɪl’s sister.

她是达石的姐姐（或妹妹）

To look away from. 看别的方向（蔑视态度）。

to turn away the head from, to look away from (someone that one despises, hates...)

看别的方向，不直接看（蔑视态度）

We (exclusive) don’t know!

我们不知道！

They do not understand us! (Context: about people coming from other areas, who do not understand local custom and habits)

他们不了解我们！

We (exclusive) don’t know!

We (exclusive) don’t know!

We (exclusive) don’t know!

We (exclusive) don’t know!

We (exclusive) don’t know!

We (exclusive) don’t know!

We (exclusive) don’t know!

We (exclusive) don’t know!

We (exclusive) don’t know!

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njɤ˧kv˩-njɤ˩tsʰɤ˩ ADJECTIVE Tone: L#. Beautiful; with a pretty face (of a woman). 美丽、面貌美。

Wow! This young lady is really beautiful! Very pretty! 啊呀, 这个少女真美丽！很漂亮！

See: njɤ˧kv˩, tsʰɤ˧˥ a njɤ˧lɑ˥ ADVERB(IAL) Tone:. Early. 早、黎明的时候。

ejɤ˧le˧gv#˥ NOUN Tone: #H. Daytime. 白天、大白天。

njɤ˧mv˥ NOUN Tone: H#. A plant used as fodder for the pigs, Chenopodium album.灰条菜、灰灰菜: 喂猪的牧草。Local Chinese dialect: 灰凋。 CL: qɑ˩ njɤ˧mvi˩ mi˩-zo˩ baby camel 小骆驼

ejɤ˧mvi˩ mi˩-pʰv˩ male camel 公骆驼

njɤ˧na˨˩ NOUN Tone: L#. Eyeball. 眼珠。

njɤ˧[sy˥] NOUN Tone: H#. Black-jack, beggar-ticks, cobbler’s pegs, Spanish needle, Bidens pilosa L., a species of flowering plant in the aster family. The barbed awns of the seeds catch onto fur or clothing, and can injure flesh. 鬼针草。

njɤ˧ŋŋ˨˩ tse˧~tse˩ NOUN Tone: L-. Branched horsetail, Equisetum ramosissimum Desf. This is a wild herb used in traditional medicine; its stem consists of small segments; when pulled/plucked, the stem breaks at one of these articulations. 节节草。 Local Chinese dialect: 节节高。 CL: po˧
njɤ˩ʈʂv˧˥ NOUN  Tone: LM + MH#.
Loach (a kind of fish). 泥鳅。
CL: mi˩

njɤ˩ʈʂv˧˥ 1 VERB  Tone: MH.
To glue (two objects together). 贴。
le˧-njɤ˧-ze˥!
ACCOMP  _ PFV: It’s glued!
粘在一起了！
tso˧~tso˧ le˧-ŋi˩ACL:
When something (e.g. a book) is torn, (we) glue it together!
东西撕破了, 粘在一起（就好了）

See: njɤ˩ʈʂv˧˥ 2

njɤ˩ʈʂv˧˥ 2 ADJECTIVE  Tone: MH.
Sticky. 貼（胶, 树脂）。
See: njɤ˩ʈʂv˧˥ 1

njɤ˩ʈʂv˧˥ 3 ADJECTIVE  Tone: MH.
Early (to rise early). 早。

njɤ˩˧˥ NOUN  Tone: LH.
Eye (monosyllable). 眼睛（单音节）。
CL: ɭɯ˧

njɤ˩˧˥ NOUN  Tone: #H.
Cucurbit flute, hulusi: a free reed wind instrument. 葫芦丝、葫芦箫。

njɤ˩˧˥ mv˧ to play the cucurbit flute
吹响葫芦丝

njɤ˩˧˥ NOUN  Tone: M.
Ear (of wheat, barley). 谷穗。

ha˩+njɤ˩˧˥ ear of cereals
谷穗
mv˧dze˧+njɤ˧˨˧ (+ni˩) ear of barley
大麦穗
tsʰi˧zi˧+ha˩+njɤ˩˧˨˧ (+ni˩) ear of highland barley
青稞穗

njɤ˩bi˧li˧˥ NOUN  Tone: H#.
Lips. 嘴脣。
CL: ɭɯ˧
no˧zɯ˩ PRONOUN/Pronominal  Tone: L#.
  Dual second person singular pronoun: you two. 你们俩。
  See: no˨zɯ˨˧

no˧ PRONOUN/Pronominal  Tone: L.
  2nd person singular pronoun. 你。

  no˩ni˨
  It’s you!
  是你！

no˩bɤ˧ NOUN  Tone: LM.
  Masculine given name. 男性名字。

no˩qo˧ ADVERBIAL  Tone: LH.
  Close to, next to. ……附近。

-ŋo˧ PRONOUN/Pronominal  Tone: LM+MH#.
  Dual second person singular pronoun: you two. 你们
  俩。  See: no˧zɯ˨˧

-no˧ DISCOURSE PARTICLE  Tone: MH.
  Contrastive topic. 主题: 对于、关于。

  qæ˧do˧ |-no˧
  As for lumber, …
  关于木材，……

  zĩ˧qʰwɤ˧|-no˧
  As for the main room, …
  关于主屋……

nv˧  VERB  Tone: H.
  To chase after, to pursue. 追赶。

  le˧-nv˧
  ACCOMP
  ACCOMP

  [ʃy˧nv˧]
  to chase after, to pursue
  追赶

  le˦-qy˧nv˧
  to chase after, to pursue
  追赶

  le˦-qy˧nv˧ | le˧-hu˩
  He went to chase after
  追赶去了

nv˧  VERB  Tone: H.
  To bury. 埋。

  -nv˧

  [ŋv˧]

nv˧hɤ˧ NOUN  Tone: L#.
  Bean; string bean, kidney bean. 豆子, 四季豆, 花腰豆。
  CL: v˧

nv˧hɤ˧-bi˧bi˧ NOUN  Tone: L#-
  Green bean, snap bean, string bean; one consumes the pod with the seed inside. 四季豆、玉豆、帶莢豌豆、菜豆、刀豆、豆角、敏豆仔、敏豆。
  CL: kʰɤ˧˥

nv˧pɤ˨ NOUN  Tone: L#.
  Broad beans; lima beans. 蚕豆。

nv˧tɤ˧ NOUN  Tone: H#.
  Nosebag. （挂在马脖子下面的）饲料袋子、马粮袋子。
  CL: [tu˦]

nv˧du˨˧ NOUN  Tone: LH.
  Tofu, bean curd. 豆腐。
  CL: v˧

nv˧ho#˧ NOUN  Tone: LM+#{H.
  Long-boiled soft beancurd. 豆花。
  CL: v˧

nv˧wphi˧ NOUN  Tone: LM.
  Soy beans. 黄豆。
  CL: wɤ˧
nv˩mi˩ NOUN  Tone: L. 心脏。

hĩ˧ tʂʰɯ˧-v˧, | nv˩mi˩ tɕi˥! |
This person lacks courage! (literally "...his/her heart is small")
这个人, 胆小! （直译：“心小”）

nv˩mi˩ qo˥| tʰi˧-ʑi˥
to remember, to keep in mind
记住，记得（直译：‘心里存着’、‘心里有’）

nv˩mi˩-ɖɯ˩ ADJECTIVE  Tone: L.  From: nv˩mi˩ and ɖɯ˩ a Courageous, brave. 勇敢，有勇气的。

ʈʂʰɯ˧ | nv˩mi˩| dʒwʌ˥| dʒwʌ! | hĩ˧ | nv˩- ɖwʌ! 
(S)he is very brave! (S)he is not afraid of others / (s)he fears no one!
他很勇敢！谁也不怕！

nv˩mi˩-jqo˥| jɪ˧-ŋwư˧-tʰv˧;| mi˩zɯ˩
nv˩mi˩ qx˨| -dʑo˨, | hĩ˧-ŋwû˧lɑ˧!
“If the frog is brave, it gets stamped on by the ox; if the woman is brave, she gets beaten!”
(Explanation: weaker creatures must not be too brave: if a frog fears nothing and ventures onto the roads, it can easily get crushed to death; if a woman behaves with masculine self-assurance and courage, she gets into situations where people come to hands, and she eventually has the lower hand.)

“勇敢的青蛙，被牛压死。勇敢的女人，被人打！”（说明：青蛙太勇敢，上马路，就容易被压死，而女人太勇敢，容易跟别人发生矛盾，最后就打不过男人。）

nv˩mi˩-ki˨ki˨ ADJECTIVE  Tone: .  From: nv˩mi˩ and ki˧a With similar mood/frame of mind. 心意相通。

nv˩mi˩-ʈʰi˨ ADJECTIVE  Tone: L. From: nv˩mi˩ and ʈʰi˩a Weak, worn out. 累得没精神了。

nv˩pi˧ NOUN  Tone: LM. Soybean dregs. 豆粕。

nv˩tɕʰi#˥ ADJECTIVE  Tone: LM+#H. Fine chaff of beans (used to feed cows). 豆类的细糠，来喂牛。
CL: kʰɤ˧˥

nv˩tsɑ˧˥ NOUN  Tone: LM+MH#. Coarse chaff of beans. 粗的豆糠。
CL: mv˩j, etc

nv˩ze˨ NOUN  Tone: LM. Chickpea, Cicer arietinum, black-coloured; the dish 黑色凉粉 is made out of this pea. 鹰嘴豆、桃尔豆、鸡豆、鸡心豆。Local Chinese dialect: 鸡豆。
To hide, to conceal oneself.

躲藏。

这一个是变体。/no˧=ɻ˩/被认为是更标准的。

你们。这

你们家、你们家族。

按(用

手)、压扁、挤压。

按一下盖子吧！

你真的很可怜他。

东西(变)少了

Good one are few; bad ones are many! / There are few good ones, but many bad ones! (A comment about higher education institutions, among which laureates of the national University entrance examination are given a choice.)

好的少，不好的多！（关于大学：高考后，学生要报志愿）

你真的很可怜他。

你听到了什么消息呢?

Which piece of news did you get? / What did you get to know?

你听到了什么消息呢?

Which piece of news did you get? / What did you get to know?

你听到了什么消息呢?
- نى -

نىيُ VERB Tone: H. To listen. 听。


رى-نىيُ DUR DUR

رى~رى-نىيُ to listen to things

لى-نىيُ-زئٌ ACCOMP. PFV 听了

نىيُ VERB Tone: H. To borrow from someone. 向别人借。

هى-كيُ | رى~رى-نىيُ |
to borrow things from someone

نىيُ VERB Tone: H. To lose, to be defeated. 败、输。

نىيُب CLASSIFIER Tone: Hb. Day. 日、天。

دى-نىيُ one day

نىيُ ADJECTIVE Tone: M. Full, satiated. 饱。

لى-نىيُ-زئٌ ACCOMP. PFV 饱了

هى-نىيُ(زئٌ) I am full. / I am satiated.

نىيُ VERB Tone: Ma. To need. 需要。

نىيُ ألى-نىيُ? | مرى-نىيُ!

Do you want (some)? - No! 你要吗？ - 不要！
niːmiːtʰv#˥ NOUN Tone: #H.
East, orient. 东方。

niːmiːtʰv˧-gi˧ the direction of the east 东方方向

niːmiːtʰv˧-gi˧ | se˧ to walk toward the east 向东面走

niːmiːtʰv˧-gi˧ | dzɔ˨˩
to live in the East, to live in the Orient. (Context: the consultant imagines that I am in Europe, thinking of her, saying: 'She lives in the Orient'.)

niːmiːtʰv˧-ʈæ˧ʂɯ˧ NOUN Tone: M.
Sunflower. 葵花。

niːni˨˩ NOUN Tone: L.#.
Cane; rattan. 藤子。

niːpʰv˩ NOUN Tone: L.#.
Frost. 冻。

niːpʰv˩ la˨-ze˩ there is some frost 有霜

niːqʰv˧ NOUN Tone: M. Nostril. 鼻孔。
Θ Snivel, nasal mucus. 鼻涕。

niːse˩ NOUN Tone: L.#.
The name of a village. 小落水（村落名）。

niːse˩, | na˨-la˨˧ ni˧! Nhissei is a thoroughly Na village! / Na is populated entirely by Na people!

niːtiːs˧-hæ̃˩ze˩ Swift. 雨燕。

niːtʰo˧ NOUN Tone: M.
The mouth, seen as including the part of the face surrounding the mouth, in particular the jaw. 嘴巴，包括嘴周围的部位：颚等。

niːtʰo˧ tʰwæ˩ talkative 多嘴、拉不断扯不断（直译： “嘴快”）

niːtsi˧ NOUN Tone: .
20. 20.

niːtsi˧-ɖɯ˧˥ NUMBER Tone: MH#.
21. 21.

niːtsi˧-gv˧ NUMBER Tone: .
29. 29.

niːtsi˧-hō˧ NUMBER Tone: MH#.
28. 28.

niːtsi˧-ni˧ NUMBER Tone: MH#.
22. 22.

niːtsi˧-ŋwɤ˧ NUMBER Tone: .
25. 25.

niːtsi˧-qʰv˧ NUMBER Tone: MH#.

niːtsi˧-sɔ˨˩ NUMBER Tone: L.
23. 23.

niːtsi˧-ʂɯ˧ NUMBER Tone: .
27. 27.

niːtsi˧-ʐv˧ NUMBER Tone: .
24. 24.

niː-ʈʂæ˧-ʑi˧˧ NOUN Tone: MH#.
The building inside the farm where the bedrooms are located, and a living-room (downstairs in the centre). Literally 'the two-floor building', as this is the only building that has rooms on two floors. 二层房: 农场里面的一栋楼，正对着农场大门。

niː-ʈʂæ˧-zi˧˧ same meaning 同上

niːze˨˩-hæ˨˩je˨˩ NOUN Tone: L.
Swift. 雨燕。

CL: mi˧
Fish. 鱼。

ɲi˧zo#˥ NOUN Tone: #H.

ɲi˧zo tʰv-v-mi˥# / ɲi˧zo tʰv-i-mi˥ N + DEM + CLF
那条鱼
ɲi˧zo-taɻpv˧ dried fish
干鱼

CL: miɻ

-ɲi DISCOURSE PARTICLE Tone: L.
A particle derived from the copula, described by L. Lidz (2010:497) as conveying “an epistemic strategy that marks a high degree of certitude”. 肯定（系词）。

ɲi˨ŋ VERB Tone: L₂.
To press, to hold (clamped under the arm, between the legs...). 夹、夹持。

ɖɯ˧-ɲi˧~ɲi˥-ɻ˩ DELIMITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE
拈一捻

ɲi˧ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L.
Who.

ɲi˨ŋ who?
Who is this person?
他是谁?

no˧|ɲi˨ŋ who are you?
你是谁?

tsʰu˧|ɲi˨ŋ who is that?
是誰?

ɲi˨ŋ-ki˩ biɻ-pi˨, | ɖɯ˧-ba˨ɻ˧ɻ˧ ɻ˧ɻ˧
No matter where you go, it’s the same everywhere!
无论你去谁（家），都一样！

ɲi˨ŋ-ki˨ biɻ-pi˨, | ɖɯ˧-ba˨ɻ˧ɻ˧ ɻ˧ɻ˧
As previous example, with a different division into tone groups
同上，声调段界不同

ɲi˨ŋ VERB Tone: L₂.
To twine, to wind; twist with the fingers (e.g. linen, to make thread). 捻，缠线。

le˨ŋ-ɲi˨ ACCOMP

ɲi˨ŋ-za˨ɻ

sa˨ŋ who?
to twine hemp (to make thread)
捻

ɖɯ˧-ni˨-ni˨-q˨
DELIMITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE
捻一捻

ɲi˨ŋ VERB Tone: L₂.
To break (tool), to be broken. 设备坏了。

le˨ŋ-ɲi˨-ze˨ ACCOMP _ PFV: it’s broken!
坏了！/破了！

tsə˨~tsə˨ ni˨
to break things
东西坏了

ɲi˨ŋ VERB Tone: L₂.
Copula. 是系词。

ɲi˨ŋbv˧ NOUN Tone: L.
Grasshopper, cricket. 蟋蟀。

CL: miɻ

ɲi˨ŋbv˧-ʃə˨ʃə˧ NOUN Tone: LM.
Dragonfly.

ɲi˨ŋpj˧ NOUN Tone: L.
Water mint, Mentha aquatica, Mentha hirsuta Huds.

ɲi˨ŋpj˧-bæɻ bæ˨ɻ
flower of water mint, water mint flower
水薄荷花

ɲi˨ŋ =ɻ˦ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: LM+H#.
Second person associative pronoun: you (exclusive) and your clan/family/friends. 第二人称，联想复数；你与周边的人（家人、家族、亲戚、朋友们……）。

ɲi˨ŋtsɯ#˥ NOUN Tone: LM+#.
Hmong (ethnic group). 苗族。

CL: viɻ

ɲi˨ŋtʃə˨ NOUN Tone: L.
Door bar. 门闩。

ɲi˨ŋtʃə˨ tʰi˧-kʰɯ˨ɻ, | tʰi˧-tə˨ɻ
Put on the door bar, to lock (the main door)! 放门闩，（好好）锁（门）！
2.2.
Easy and comfortable, at ease.  
安逸（汉语借词）。

Palate.  
上腭。

To cry, to weep.  
哭。

Oven to make bricks.  
烧瓦的烤炉。

'the seven families of the Brick Oven': an expression formerly used to designate the people from Alawav village, at a time when there were only seven families living there.  
‘瓦炉七家’：过去来指阿拉瓦村的人，当时那里只有七家住。

'the twelve families of Alawav and the Brick Oven': an expression formerly used to designate the people from Alawav village, at a time when the number of families had increased from seven to twelve through migration.  
‘阿拉瓦瓦炉十二家’：过去来指阿拉瓦村的人，当时那里住的人家，从七家已经增加到十二家。

The six mountains of Yongning that carry a name and have a definite symbolic value. The other mountains do not have comparable symbolic value, and fewer people use specific names for them.  
永宁地区有固定名字的六座山。其它的山，因为没有重要的象征意义，因此没有取名。
- ō -

ō-idv-li NOUN Tone: M.
Foundation, fundamentals. 根本。

ō-idv-li-ŋu˨˧, | hi˧ tsʰu˨˧-vi˧ | tsʰu˨˧-ne˧ gvi˧ | -ni˩!
So that is how he really behaves / does! (Comment on someone whose behaviour is not respectful of good manners)
他原来是这样做事情的！ / 他原来这么不懂事！

ō-tʰv˧ni˧ NOUN Tone:．
That day (long ago). (早以前的)那天。

ō-tʂwɤ˧ NOUN Tone: M.
Mosquito. 蚊子。

ō-tʂwɤ˧ let-tʰv˧-ze‼
Here comes a mosquito! / A mosquito has come in! (= into the room, into the mosquito net...)
有一只蚊子！

ʂɯ˧-ɬi˧mi˧, | ō-tʂwɤ˧‼ |
In the seventh month, there are lots of mosquitoes!
七月份，蚊子多！ / 七月份，是蚊子多的一个月！

CL: mi˩

ō-tʂwɤ˧-kv˧dzɯ˧ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Mosquito net. 网帐。
CL: [ɯ˧]

ō-tʂʰu˨˧-ne˧-jি˧ ADVERBIAL Tone: MH#.
In that way. 那样。

ō-ldv˧-kʰv˥mi˩ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Wolfhound. 狼狗。
CL: mi˩

ō-ldv˧-mi˩ NOUN Tone: LM+H#.
Female wolf. 母狼。
CL: mi˩

ō-ldv˧-pʰv#˧ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Male wolf. 公狼。
CL: mi˩

ō-ldv˧-zo#˧ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Little wolf. 小狼。

ō-ldv˧ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Wolf. 狼。
CL: mi˩
one’s own maternal uncle
自家舅舅（母亲的兄弟）
- p -

pæ˧tɕɤ˧ NOUN Tone: M.
Plantain. 芭蕉（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 芭蕉

pæ˥ VERB Tone: H.
To move house. 搬（家）。
Borrowing: Chinese 搬

pæ˥a CLASSIFIER Tone: H.
Classifier for packs/ herds (of horses...), troops (of soldiers)... 量词：马、军人……（一队）。

pæ˧kʰwɤ#˥ NOUN Tone: #H.
Silver coin of the imperial times. 民国之前的银币。

ə˧mi˧!|pæ˧kʰwɤ˧so˧-ɭɯ˥ki˩-mæ˩!
Wow! [S]he is giving you three silver coins!!
(According to the main consultant’s memories, this is the type of comment that uncles and aunts would make when a child who turned 13 received significant amounts of money on the occasion of their coming of age. The equivalent today would be about half a month’s salary. To give only one coin would not be right, because gifts have to come in pairs. To give two coins is appropriate and sufficient. To give three coins is an impressive gift, beyond expectations.)

哇! (他)给三块银币!（在一个孩子成年时, 亲戚会给孩子银币。给一块, 不合适，因为礼物不能只给一个，要给两个，给两块银币，是合适的，也是够的。给三块银币，超出期望，是大礼物了。按现在的标准/说法, 三个银币等于半个月的工资左右。)

pæ˧kʰwɤ˧ɖɯ˧-ɭɯ˥# ; pæ˧kʰwɤ˧ɲi˧-ɭɯ˥# ; pæ˧kʰwɤ˧so˧-ɭɯ˥#
one silver coin, two silver coins, three silver coins

pæikʰwɤ˧ɖɯ˧-ki˩tɑ˩
a bag of silver coins (to be interred in a secret place)

pæ˧li˩ NOUN Tone: L#.
Chinese chestnut. 板栗。
Borrowing: Chinese 板栗

hɑ˧tʰi˧-pæ˩tsæ˩-ɲi˩-ze˩!|hɑ˧dzɯ˧-bi˧-ze˩!
The table is set / everything is ready! Let’s eat!

pæ˨pʰæ˧˥ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Ê Thick wood plank. A well-prepared plank, used in construction, could last a hundred years. 厚的木板、木板子。

Harrow; the term is the same as that for 'plank’, as the harrow essentially consisted in a large, squared piece of lumber, without teeth. 耙。

pæ˨pʰæ˧˥ 2 NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。

pæ˨ VERB Tone: MH.
To cultivate land. 种（地）。

pæ˨tɕɤ˧ NOUN Tone: M.
Hongqiao, a (mostly Han Chinese) village on the road from Ninglang to Yongning. 红桥。

no˧!|pæ�回蹉 Vimeo ni˧-zo˩!“You look like someone from Hongqiao!” This is an insult, meaning “You are ugly”. Popular Na geography had it that the people of Hongqiao (a village which the caravans crossed) had coarse, unlovely physical features, such as big snub noses.

解放前用的侮辱语句:“你 像红 桥 人!” = “你很丑！”摩梭民间文化中, 红桥（马帮路过的一个乡）的人被认为难看, 面貌不“眉清目秀”，比如有扁鼻子。
“超过,错过。”

It’s not good to let (an auspicious day) slip by! / It’s not good to miss the opportunity (of an auspicious day; for the building of a house, for instance)

错过（一个吉日），不好！

Don’t let (this opportunity) slip by! / (You/we) mustn’t miss this opportunity!

不要错过（机会）！

It’s too late! / We have let the opportunity slip by!

错过了!

Solution, method (early borrowing from Chinese). 办法（早期汉语借词）。

He/she is great at finding solutions / at handling all sorts of difficult situations!

他很会想办法的！

Itself, per se. 本身（汉语借词）。

I’ll do the carrying! / Let me carry (it)!

来背！

to carry manure
背肥料

to carry a dorsal basket
背背篓

to carry grass
背草

to carry things
背东西

to carry things (this expression is well-formed syntactically, but apparently not in use)

背东西（语法上，这个短语没有问题，但发音合作人不那么说。）

I’ll do the carrying! / Let me carry (it)!

来背！

to carry water
背水

to carry a child on the back
背孩子

A village close to the Hot Springs. 温泉乡的一个村落。

Villages that one encounters as one leaves the plain of Yongning (away from the Lake); the first two are perceived as villages with a high proportion of Na members, and the third as a mostly Na village, whereas the next ones are Pumi (Prinmi).

永宁背向泸沽湖方向经过的村落。前两个村落拥有相当大的摩梭人口比例，第三个村落是摩梭村，最后一个是普米村。
**py-tli** NOUN  Tone: L#.  
Photo, photography (newly coined word). 相片，照片。  
CL: *pʰæ˧˥*

**py-ka** CLASSIFIER  Tone: M.  
A big step. 量词: 一大步。  
*ŋi-≡pɤ˧ʁɑ˧*  
two great strides 两大步

**-py-to** CONJUNCTION  Tone: L#.  
Even.  连。

She even drinks tea! (About the eating and drinking habits of a one-year-old child)  
她连茶都喝！（关于一个一岁孩子的饮食习惯）

She even eats bread! (About the eating and drinking habits of a one-year-old child)  
她连面包都吃！

The (Han) Chinese even eat dog meat! (Note: consumption of dog meat is forbidden in Na culture)  
汉族连狗肉都吃！（注：摩梭人不吃狗肉）

as above  
同上

some water comes out  
涌出水来

Water emerges at the source.  
水泉里面，涌出水来。

to emerge, to come up, to appear (e.g. the sun comes out)  
出现，上来：太阳出来

**py-tli** NOUN  Tone: L#.  
A family name from Yongning. There are two families in Yongning that carry this name. 一个姓。这个姓，永宁有两家。  
*py-tli*=ŋi  
the /py-tli/ clan, the /py-tli/ family /py-tli/家族

**py-tsʰwae** ADJECTIVE  Tone:  
Flat, flat-shaped, flattened.  
（鼻子）扁、被压扁、凹下去。

flat (-faced) Chinese woman (derogatory comment on noses that are not high enough by local standards)  
（脸、鼻子）扁的汉族女人（带偏见的称呼）

**py-la** VERB  Tone: Lə.  
To come out, to emerge, to appear. 出现、出来、浮现。

dzuːj  
some water comes out  
涌出水来

dzuːj qʰv˧-qo˧ | dzuːj py-l  
Water emerges at the source.  
水泉里面，涌出水来。

py-l  
to emerge, to come up, to appear (e.g. the sun comes out)  
出现，上来：太阳出来

**py-lb** CLASSIFIER  Tone: Lə.  
Classifier for ladders, doors…  
量词: 木工件，如梯子、门等等（一扇门，一把梯子）。

**py-dzu** NOUN  Tone: L.  
Spring water. 泉水。
A beautiful species of frog, with a long body. It is only found in the forest, on the mountain. This is the second of three species distinguished by the consultant.

A species of frog with a small head and large eyes, considered by the consultant as spending most of the time in the water. This is the third of three species of frogs distinguished by the consultant. The Naxi hunt it, especially in the fifth month.

A beautiful species of frog, with a long body. It is abundant in the Yongning plain. This is one of three species distinguished by the consultant. It is not eaten by the Naxi (nor by the Na, who do not eat any sort of frog).

A species of large frog or toad, which is abundant in the Yongning plain. This is one of three species distinguished by the consultant. It is not eaten by the Naxi (nor by the Na, who do not eat any sort of frog).

A species of large frog or toad, which is abundant in the Yongning plain. This is one of three species distinguished by the consultant. It is not eaten by the Naxi (nor by the Na, who do not eat any sort of frog).
Mattress.褥子（汉语借词：被褥）。Local Chinesedi-}

a|go˧-tʂɤ˧-pi˧! | ʂɤ˧-tʂɤ˧-pi˧! | ɓɤ˩-pi˧! | ʂɤ˧-tʂɤ˧-pi˧! | tʰɑ˧-pi˥!  Don’t say it! / Don’t speak about it! 别说!
ə˧tso˧pi˧?  What did you say? (Call for repetition) 你刚才说什么？（请人家重新说一遍）
ə˧tso˧pi˧-ɲi˥?  What did you say? (Call for repetition) (你刚才)说什么？(请人家重新说一遍)

pi˧kʰv˧ NOUN  Tone: M.  
Dustpan, wicker scoop, dirt-scooping implement.畚箕。

pi˧lv˧,|hĩ˧|dzɯ˧-mɤ˧-kv˩!  Distiller’s grains are not suitable for human consumption! / People don’t eat distiller’s grains! 酒糟,人不能吃!

pi˧tsʰe˩-di˩: fv:/pi˧tsʰe˩/ is a Pumi village! fv:/pi˧tsʰe˨/是一个普米村村落!

pi˩ɻ˥ NOUN  Tone: LH.  
Double cheek; flesh under the chin. 双下巴。

pi˩ti#˥ NOUN  Tone: LM + #H.  
Silver nugget, piece of raw silver. 银块。

pi˨a CLASSIFIER  Tone: MH˨.  
A little (noncount); mostly appears in combination with the numeral ‘one’. 量词：少。

ŋv˧-pi˧  a little money 一点钱
ŋv˧-ʈʂʰɯ˧  a little money 一点钱
ŋv˧|ɖɯ˧-pi˧  a little money 一点钱

pi˨ la CLASSIFIER  Tone: MH˨.  
A unixex given name: a given name used for both men and women. 男女通用名。

pi˧ma˨ NOUN  Tone: M.  
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

pi˧ma˨-ɬɑ˩mv˨ NOUN  Tone: L.  
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

pi˧ma˨-ɬɑ˨tsʰo˨ NOUN  Tone: L.  
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

pi˧mv˩$ NOUN  Tone: HS.  
Set phrase, idiom, adage. 成语、俗语。

pi˧tsʰe˨-di˨ NOUN  Tone: L˨.  
A village close to the Hot Springs. 温泉乡的一个村落。
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>pjɤ˥</th>
<th><strong>ADJECTIVE</strong></th>
<th>Tone: H.</th>
<th>Square. 方形的。</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>tɑ˧-pjɤ˧~pjɤ˥(-zo˩)</strong></td>
<td>(of a face or object) unpleasantly squarish, lacking smoothness</td>
<td>（脸、物品）太方，不圆滑</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>po˥</td>
<td><strong>VERB</strong></td>
<td>Tone: .</td>
<td>To pack. 包(量词)（汉语借词）。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>lei-po˥</strong></td>
<td>ACCOMP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>ACCOMP</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>po˥</td>
<td><strong>CLASSIFIER</strong></td>
<td>Tone: M.</td>
<td>Classifier for plants with a stalk; also used for pieces of clothing. 量词: 有根的植物, 衣服(一棵, 一件)。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>po˧dzu#˥</td>
<td><strong>NOUN</strong></td>
<td>Tone: #H.</td>
<td>Craftsman. 工匠。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>po˧dzu˧ ji˧-hĩ˧-hĩ˧</strong></td>
<td>person who works as a craftsman</td>
<td>当工匠的人</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>CL:</strong> v˧</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>po˧lo˧</td>
<td><strong>NOUN</strong></td>
<td>Tone: M.</td>
<td>Ram. 公绵羊。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>po˧lo˧ la˧</strong></td>
<td>to strike a ram</td>
<td>打公绵羊</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>CL:</strong> pʰo˧</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>po˧po˧</td>
<td><strong>NOUN</strong></td>
<td>Tone: M.</td>
<td>Ball. 球。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>[F5] po˧po˧ la˧</strong></td>
<td>to play (foot)ball</td>
<td>打球</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>CL:</strong> tɯ˧</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>po˧po˧tsʰɤ˧</td>
<td><strong>NOUN</strong></td>
<td>Tone: MH#.</td>
<td>Cabbage. 圆白菜。Local Chinese dialect: 包包菜。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>lei-pv˧-ze˧</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>ACCOMP</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>po˨</td>
<td><strong>CLASSIFIER</strong></td>
<td>Tone: L˧.</td>
<td>Classifier for packs (e.g. a pack of cigarettes). 量词：包（汉语借词）。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>po˨</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>po˨</td>
<td><strong>VERB</strong></td>
<td>Tone: MH.</td>
<td>To bring; to send (a letter), to deliver (a message). 寄信、服送、带过来、拿、送。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>qʰwæ˧ po˧˥</strong></td>
<td>to bring a letter/a message</td>
<td>带来一封信/一个消息</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>tso˧~tso˧ tʰi˧-po˧˥</strong></td>
<td>to bring something</td>
<td>带来一个东西</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>**hi˧ dɯ˧-v˧</td>
<td>tsʰi˧-tsʰi˧-kʰwɤ˥</td>
<td>tʰi˧-po˧˥**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>**hi˧ dɯ˧-v˧</td>
<td>tsʰi˧-tsʰi˧-kʰwɤ˥</td>
<td>tʰi˧-po˧˥**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>**tsʰwæ˧</td>
<td>po˧-jʊ˧!**</td>
<td>Bring it over, quick！</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>po˨</td>
<td><strong>NOUN</strong></td>
<td>Tone: MH.</td>
<td>To be pregnant. 怀孕。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>**tsʰwɪ˧</td>
<td>zo˧-mv˥ po˨.**</td>
<td>She is pregnant.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>po˨</td>
<td><strong>VERB</strong></td>
<td>Tone: M’ intrans.</td>
<td>To perform (a sacrifice, a ritual), to celebrate (a festival), to chant (a ritual). 祭。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>kʰv˧ pv˧˥</strong></td>
<td>to do the New Year ceremony, to celebrate the New Year</td>
<td>做过年的祭礼</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>**tsʰi˧ɲi˧,</td>
<td>kʰv˧ pv˧-tsʰi˧-ɲi˧!**</td>
<td>Tonight, we are going to celebrate the New Year!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>po˨</td>
<td><strong>ADJECTIVE</strong></td>
<td>Tone: M.</td>
<td>Dry. 干燥。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>le˧-pv˧-ze˧</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>ACCOMP</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>po˨</td>
<td><strong>VERB</strong></td>
<td>Tone: M.</td>
<td>Nonirrigated farmland; dry land. 旱地。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>pʰv˩</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
to roll (a stone rolls down a slope). 滚动（石头滚动）。

滚动了

滚动了

the shuttle of the loom 织布机的梭子

It was the feudal lord who financed (the caravan)!

他是来投资的!(如: 马帮)

People do not allow access! / Access is not allowed! (Context: a discussion about difficulties for the investigator to be allowed to stay in an area of Sichuan where Naish languages are spoken. The consultant summarizes as: “Access is not allowed!”)

People do not allow access! / Access is not allowed! (Context: a discussion about difficulties for the investigator to be allowed to stay in an area of Sichuan where Naish languages are spoken. The consultant summarizes as: “Access is not allowed!”)

I’m going to press (it)! / Let me press it!

I‘m going to press (it)! / Let me press it!

whether one tells good stories or bad ones, that helps make the long day go by / that does the trick of chipping a long (and tedious) day away of filling a day pleasantly! (A laid-back proverb in praise of small talk and gossip.)

“吃好吃坏，(都)能填满肚子/(都)能吃饱！说好说坏，(都)能让一天(轻松)过去！”(这个谚语，说闲聊的好。)

Variant of the above proverb.

上述谚语的变体

To see off. 送行。

送客

To allow, to authorize (someone to do something, e.g. to marry); to finance (i.e. to invest money in a caravan); to require (someone to do something).

Let,安排,投资,要求。

It was the feudal lord who financed (the caravan)!

It was the feudal lord who financed (the caravan)!

Whether one eats good stuff or bad stuff, that fills the stomach / that does the trick of filling your belly! Whether one tells good stories or bad ones, that helps make the long day go by / that does the trick of chipping a long (and tedious) day away of filling a day pleasantly! (A laid-back proverb in praise of small talk and gossip.)

“吃好吃坏，(都)能填满肚子/(都)能吃饱！说好说坏，(都)能让一天(轻松)过去！”(这个谚语，说闲聊的好。)

Variant of the above proverb.

上述谚语的变体

To see off. 送行。

送客

To allow, to authorize (someone to do something, e.g. to marry); to finance (i.e. to invest money in a caravan); to require (someone to do something).

Let,安排,投资,要求。

It was the feudal lord who financed (the caravan)!

It was the feudal lord who financed (the caravan)!

Whether one eats good stuff or bad stuff, that fills the stomach / that does the trick of filling your belly! Whether one tells good stories or bad ones, that helps make the long day go by / that does the trick of chipping a long (and tedious) day away of filling a day pleasantly! (A laid-back proverb in praise of small talk and gossip.)

“吃好吃坏，(都)能填满肚子/(都)能吃饱！说好说坏，(都)能让一天(轻松)过去！”(这个谚语，说闲聊的好。)

Variant of the above proverb.

上述谚语的变体
**Comb (coarse).** 粗齿梳子。

**Pocket.** 衣兜。

**Pocket of the shirt; it can contain small objects such as tobacco and coins.** 衣兜子

**Syn:** 札袋。

**Bucket, pail.** 桶。

**Combs.** 梳子（总称）。

**Fine comb (used to comb out lice).** 箧子（用来梳虱子）。

**Iron threads in a wooden frame (like a comb in which the weft is caught), used to tamp down the threads while weaving.** 用来夯实布料的木头架子，里面有铁丝。

**Feminine given name.** 女性名字。

**To pull out (weeds), to weed.** 拔、扯（草）。

**To draw (a weapon), to take out of its sheath.** 拉出（剑……）。

---

**PVmi1**

**NOUN** Tone: L.

Comb (coarse).

**CL:** na

**PVpV**

**NOUN** Tone: LM.

Pocket.

**Syn:** 札袋。

**PVta**

**NOUN** Tone: L.

Bucket, pail.

**CL:** lu

**PVtsw|PVmi**

**NOUN** Tone: LM + #H-

Combs.

**CL:** na

**PVt|h|v**

**NOUN** Tone: LM.

Feminine given name.

**PV1 1**

**VERB** Tone: MH.

To pull out (weeds), to weed.

**zu|PV**

to pull out (weeds), to weed; to cut grass for cattle

**PV1 2**

**VERB** Tone: MH.

To draw (a weapon), to take out of its sheath.

**æ|mi|tʰi|PV**

to draw a sword

**æ|j|PV**

to draw (a weapon), to take out of its sheath
- pʰ -

- pʰæ˨˩di˨˩ - ADVERBIAL Tone: .
Like; as if. 像、好像。

my+pʰæ˨˩di˨˩
unlike; for example: seeing a child after several years have elapsed, one finds that (s)he does not look the same as before / is greatly changed
不像（比如：几年没见一个孩子，见的时候，
觉得不像以前的样子了）

pʰæ˨˩b VERB Tone: M. ① To tie, to fasten (an animal).
tʰi˧-pʰæ˨˩+ze˧
DUR_ PFV
pʰæ˨˩~pʰæ˨˩
RED 重复

① To be linked, to have ties: e.g. the members of a family have ties. 有联系，有缘分，有深的关系。
pʰæ˨˩~pʰæ˨˩=ɻæ˩ɲi˩!
They are united / they make up a couple / they are united into a couple (about two young people)
他们有联系了/他们成了一俩了!（关于两个年轻人）

pʰæ˨˩qʰwɤ˧ NOUN Tone: L#. Face. 面。
CL: [wʅ]

pʰæ˨˩ʂv˧-di˧˥ NOUN Tone: . Scarf. 围巾。

pʰæ˨˩teci˧ NOUN Tone: H#. ① Young man, young chap, young lad. 小伙子、 青年男子。
pʰæ˨˩teci˧ zo˩
young man
小伙子
pʰæ˨˩teci˧ =ɻæ˩
young men
小伙子们

① Name of the first pillar in the main room, the one closest to the door (masculine pillar, the other one being feminine). 第一根柱子的名称（代表男人，男性的那根柱子）。

pʰæ˨˩ʈʂʰæ˧lo#˥ NOUN Tone: #H. Washbasin, basin to wash one’s face. 脸盆, 木盆。
CL: [wʅ]

pʰæ˨˩ʈʂʰɤ˧bɤ˧ NOUN Tone: M.
Gift, present (typical gifts are tobacco, tea leaf, candies, and wine; one does not usually offer clothes, apart from specific ritual occasions). 礼物。
pʰɤ˧ fv˩
NOUN Tone: L. Teapot. 茶壶。
Borrowing: Chinese 壶?

pʰɤ˧ fv˩ NOUN Tone: L. Male jackal. 公豺。
CL: [mʅ]

pʰɤ˧ mi˩ NOUN Tone: L. Female jackal. 母豺。
CL: [mʅ]

pʰɤ˧-so˩~so˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: .
Loose (the soil is loose after being forked over). 松（土）。

tsʰ+ | pʰɤ˧-so˩~so˥-gv˩
the soil is loose, the soil has been loosened
土是松的
**pʰɤ˩zo˩** NOUN Tone: L. Baby jackal.豺崽子。

**pʰɤ˩ţtí** NOUN Tone: LM. Jackal, hyena.豺。

**pʰɤ˩˧** NOUN Tone: LM. Noun.

**pʰɤ˩˧̣** NOUN Tone: LM. Noun.

**pʰo˥** VERB Tone: H. To vomit.呕吐。

**pʰi˧˥** VERB Tone: MH. To drap oneself in (a cape, a piece of fabric), without buttoning up.披上（不系扣子）。

**pʰi˧tʰɑ˩** NOUN Tone: L#. Snare to catch birds.抓鸟的圈套。

**pʰi˧mo˩** NOUN Tone: L#. Winnowing fan.簸箕（用来簸粮食等）。See: pʰi˧mo˩_1

**pʰi˧mo˩_2** NOUN Tone: L#. Snare to catch birds. 抓鸟的圈套。

**pʰi˧mo˩** NOUN Tone: L#. Winnowing fan.簸箕（用来簸粮食等）。See: pʰi˧mo˩_1

**pʰi˧tsʰo#˥** NOUN Tone: #H. Masculine given name.男性名字。

**pʰi˧tsʰo˧-ɖɯ˩ɖʐɯ˩** NOUN Tone: L. Masculine given name.男性名字。

**pʰi˧tʂæ˧** VERB Tone: M. To drap oneself in a felt cape, to drape a piece of felt over one’s shoulders.披毡（汉语借词）。

**pʰi˩hæ˩** NOUN Tone: L. Sandal.凉鞋。汉语借词：第一个音节：皮，第二个音节：不明，同/ʈʂæ˧hæ˩/。Borrowing: Chinese 皮

**pʰi˩ko˧** NOUN Tone: LM. Apple.苹果。Borrowing: Chinese 苹果

**pʰi˩li˩** NOUN Tone: L#. Butterfly.蝴蝶。

**pʰi˩kʰv˧** NOUN Tone: M. Clamshell. 贝壳。

**pʰi˩dɑ˩˥** to weave linen 织麻布

**pʰi˩tʰɑ˩** NOUN Tone: L. Tinder, touchwood.火草。

**pʰi˩ko˧** NOUN Tone: MH. To vomit. 呕吐。

**pʰi˩nɑ˧** See: pʰi˧mo˩_1

**pʰi˩hæ˩** NOUN Tone: L. Sandal. 凉鞋。汉语借词：第一个音节：皮，第二个音节：不明，同/ʈʂæ˧hæ˩/。Borrowing: Chinese 皮

**pʰi˩ko˧** NOUN Tone: LM. Apple.苹果。Borrowing: Chinese 苹果

**pʰi˩li˩** NOUN Tone: L#. Butterfly. 蝴蝶。

**pʰi˩kʰv˧** NOUN Tone: M. Clamshell.贝壳。

**pʰi˩ko˧** NOUN Tone: MH. To vomit. 呕吐。

**pʰi˩mo˩** NOUN Tone: L#. Snare to catch birds. 抓鸟的圈套。

**pʰi˧mo˩** NOUN Tone: L#. Winnowing fan. 簸箕（用来簸粮食等）。See: pʰi˧mo˩_1

**pʰi˧tsʰo˧-ɖɯ˩ɖʐɯ˩** NOUN Tone: L. Masculine given name. 男性名字。

**pʰi˧tʂæ˧** VERB Tone: M. To drap oneself in a felt cape, to drape a piece of felt over one’s shoulders. 披毡（汉语借词）。Borrowing: Chinese 披毡

**pʰi˩jhaㄟ** NOUN Tone: L. Sandal. 凉鞋。汉语借词：第一个音节：皮，第二个音节：不明，同/ʈʂæ˧hæ˩/。Borrowing: Chinese 皮

**pʰi˩ko˧** NOUN Tone: LM. Apple. 苹果。Borrowing: Chinese 苹果

**pʰi˩li˩** NOUN Tone: L#. Butterfly. 蝴蝶。

**pʰi˩mo˩** NOUN Tone: L#. Snare to catch birds. 抓鸟的圈套。

**pʰi˩mo˩** NOUN Tone: L#. Winnowing fan. 簸箕（用来簸粮食等）。See: pʰi˧mo˩_1

**pʰi˩mo˩** NOUN Tone: L#. Snare to catch birds. 抓鸟的圈套。

**pʰi˩mo˩** NOUN Tone: L#. Winnowing fan. 簸箕（用来簸粮食等）。See: pʰi˧mo˩_1

**pʰi˩mo˩** NOUN Tone: L#. Snare to catch birds. 抓鸟的圈套。
**pʰo˧**

**VERB**  
Tone: M₀.  
To open (e.g. a door). 打开(例如: 开门)。

- gɤ˩-pʰo˧(-ze˧)
  to open up
  打开
- kʰi˧ pʰo˧
  to open the door
  开门
- kʰi˧mi˧-pʰo˧
  to open the door
  开门
- tso˧~tso˧ pʰo˧
  to open something
  打开东西

**pʰo˩**

**VERB**  
Tone: L.  
To flee, to rush away, to escape. 逃,逃跑,逃掉。

- le˧-pʰo˩-ze˩
  ACCOMP _ PFV
  逃跑了
- le˧-pʰo˩-hɯ˩-ze˩!
  (She/he) has escaped! (他)逃跑了!

**pʰo˨˧**

**VERB**  
Tone: L₃.  
To sow. 撒(种子)、播(种子)。

- qæ˩ pʰo˨˧
  to sow seeds
  撒种子

**CL**  
A member of a pair; also used for some large domestic animals, e.g. oxen. 量词: 一对中的一只(例如一只鞋)，一头大牲畜(牛……)。

**pʰo˧˥**

**NOUN**  
Tone: MH.  
Male. 公的。

- tʂʰɯ˧,|pʰo˧˥ɲi˩!
  It’s a male!
  这(只动物)是公的!
- tʂʰɯ˧,|pʰo˧˥
  It’s a male!
  这(只动物)是公的!

**CL**  
V˧

**pʰo˧˥**

**NOUN**  
Tone: M.  
Price. 价格。

**pʰo˧˨**

**NOUN**  
Tone: #H.  
The village of Labai. 拉伯。

**pʰo˧˨**

**NOUN**  
Tone: #H.  
Inhabitant of Labai, person from Labai. 拉伯的人。

**pʰo˧˨**

**ADJECTIVE**  
Tone: #H.  
Expensive. 贵。

**pʰo˧˨|qɯ˧˨ji˩**

to care for, to give great attention to 关心

**pʰo˧˨**

**NOUN**  
Tone: M.  
Blanket. 被子。

**CL**  
ɭɯ˧

**pʰo˧˨**

**NOUN**  
Tone: #H.  
Tibetan wool fabric. 毯子。

**CL**  
ɭɯ˧
pʰv˧˥[wᵲ+tʰæ˧jwɤ˧]  NOUN  Tone: H#. Woolen skirt. (Not in common use in Yongning.)  羊毛裙子。
CL: [wᵲ]

pʰv˧tv˥  NOUN  Tone: H#. Male water buffalo. 公水牛。

dʑiːmi˧-pʰv˩tv˩  same meaning: male water buffalo 同上: 公水牛
dʑiːmi˧ tʰʊ˨˨pʰo˨˨ dʑo˨, | pʰv˧tv˥ɲi˨!  This buffalo is a male! 这头水牛是公的/是公水牛！

pʰv˧zːo˧˥ ADJECTIVE  Tone: MH#. From: pʰv˧2 and zːo˨Cheap. 便宜。 See: pʰv˧2; zːo˨2

pʰv˩  CLASSIFIER  Tone: Lb. Classifier for fields. 量词: 田地(一块)。

le˧-pʰv˧|le˧-mv˩-ze˩!  It is cooked (from boiling)! / It has been boiled to the point when it is now well-done/cooked 煮熟了!

pʰv˩b  VERB  Tone: Lb. To move around. 摇动、翻滚。

bo˩-tʰi˧-pʰv˨dʑo˨  The pig is moving around (restlessly). 猪在翻滚
bo˨-ŋu˧| pʰv˨-ŋu˧  same meaning as above 猪在翻滚

pʰv˩b  VERB  Tone: Lb. To expand, to spread, to extend. 扩散、发展。

zoːmv˥|tʰi˧-pʰv˨  the children spread into new territory; the family spreads, expands into new areas 孩子们扩散(到新的地方)

pʰv˩tɕæ˩ɻæ˥-gv˩  very white 素白(脸、衣服、头发)。

pʰv˩tɕæ˩ɻæ˥-gv˩  very white 素白
pʰv˩tɕæ˩ɻæ˥-gv˩  very white 素白
pʰv˩tɕæ˩ɻæ˥-gv˩  the face is very white 脸很白

pʰv˩  VERB  Tone: MH. To take off (clothes). 脱(衣服)。

pʰv˩  VERB  Tone: MH. To boil, to cook in water. 煮(鸡蛋、洋芋……)。

æjɤ˩jo˥|pʰv˧˥!|æjɤ˩jo˥|pʰv˧˥!  Potatoes can be boiled! Eggs can be boiled! 洋芋,是(可以)煮的!鸡蛋,是(可以)煮的!

æjɤ˩jo˥|pʰv˧˥!  to cook eggs in water 煮鸡蛋
jrj٪jo˧|pʰv˩  to boil potatoes 煮洋芋

le˨-pʰv˨|le˨-mv˨-ze˩!  It is cooked (from boiling)! / It has been boiled to the point when it is now well-done/cooked 煮熟了!

pʰv˩  VERB  Tone: MH. To pour, to spill. 倒(酒……)，倒出来。

zɯ˨|pʰv˨  to pour wine, to serve wine 倒酒
dʑɯ˨|pʰv˨  to pour water, to serve water (as a beverage) 倒水
mv˩tɕœ˨|pʰv˨  to pour out, to spill on the floor 往外倒

[FS]  dʑœ˨|mv˩tɕœ˨|pʰv˨  to throw out garbage, to pour garbage (out of a bucket onto a dirt heap) 倒垃圾
翻⾝，翻来翻去。

to turn over (when lying down)

翻身

to turn over this way and that (when lying down: turning over restlessly)

翻来翻去
- ɖɑ˩ -

ɖɑ˨˩ ʈʂʰɯ˧-qɑ˥

A large bundle of cut cereals, made of about 10 sheaves. Each sheaf is tied using one stalk, then sheaves are tied together using string. A mule can carry 4 large bundles. Also for: an armful. 量词: 抱。 A large bundle of cut cereals, made of about 10 sheaves. Each sheaf is tied using one stalk, then sheaves are tied together using string. A mule can carry 4 large bundles. Also for: an armful.

ɖɑ˨˩ dze˧ɭɯ˧ɖɯ˧-qɑ˩

a bundle of corn (cut cereals)

ɖɑ˨˩-qɑ˨˩-ə

抱

ɖɑ˨˩

抱

ɖɑ˨˩ tʰi˧-qɑ˨˩-ə

to cover (a television set) with a piece of fabric (to protect it from dust)

ɖɑ˨˩ hæ̃˧qʰv˥|tʰi˧-qɑ˩!

At night, we cover (the television set with a piece of fabric)!

ɖɑ˨˩ tso˧~tso˧qɑ˥

to cover things

ɖɑ˨˩-qɑ˧˥

VERB Tone: MH. To help people; to go and work at someone else’s place (e.g. during the harvest)

ɖɑ˨˩ ɦĩ˧qɑ˩~qɑ˩

to help people; to go and work at someone else’s place (e.g. during the harvest)

ɖɑ˨˩ njɤ˧no˧qɑ˧~qɑ˥

I help you

ɖɑ˨˩-qɑ˨˩-ə

抱

ɖɑ˨˩ tʰi˧-qɑ˨˩-ə

to cover (a television set) with a piece of fabric (to protect it from dust)

ɖɑ˨˩ hæ̃˧qʰv˥|tʰi˧-qɑ˩!

At night, we cover (the television set with a piece of fabric)!

ɖɑ˨˩ tso˧~tso˧qɑ˥

to cover things

ɖɑ˨˩-qɑ˧˥

VERB Tone: MH. To help. 帮助。

ɖɑ˨˩ tʰi˧-qɑ˨˩

DUR

ɖɑ˨˩

RED

ɖɑ˨˩-qɑ˨˩

RED
qæ˧˥ VERB Tone: H. To sculpt. 雕。
le˧-qæ˧˥-ze˩ ACCOMP _ PFV 雕了
bæ˨bæ˨˨ qa˧ to sculpt a flower 雕花

qæ˨do˧ NOUN Tone: M. Timber, lumber. 木材、木料。
zî˧mi˧-qæ˨do˧ lumber for the construction of the main building of a Na farm 建主房的木材
zîqʰwɤ˧-qæ˨do˧ CL: kv˦ Syn: qæ˧˨˦.

qæ˧dzɯ˩ NOUN Tone: L#. A family name from Yongning. There are two families in Yongning that carry this name. 一个姓。这个姓，永宁有两家。
qæ˧dzɯ˩-ʃ˨˧˨ the /qæ˧dzɯ˨˨/ clan, the /qæ˧dzɯ˨˨/ family /qæ˧dzɯ˨˨/ 家族
qæ˧dzɯ˨˨ | -tsʰɯ˧˨˦ the name of a person, containing both a family name: /lqæ˧dzɯ˨˨/, and a given name: /tsʰɯ˧˨˦#˥/ 一个人的名字：姓为 /qæ˧dzɯ˨˨/, 名为 /tsʰɯ˧˨˦#˥/ CL: kv˦ Syn: qæ˨do˧.

qæ˧˨˦ NOUN Tone: M. Timber, lumber. 木材、木料。 CL: kv˦ Syn: qæ˨do˧.

qæ˧˧˥ VERB Tone: MH. To burn something, e.g. to cremate a corpse. 燃烧，如：烧尸体（进行火葬时）。
mv˧qæ˧˨˦-ze˩ the fire has started, the fire is blazing; a fire has caught 火烧着了 / 着火了

qæ˨˩di˧ VERB Tone: L. To flick, to flip. 弹（弹脸）。

qæ˨˦ VERB Tone: L. To cheat, to deceive. 欺骗。
hĩ˧ qæ˨˦-kv˩ sly, who is good at deceiving people 狡猾、很能骗人的
hĩ˧ qæ˨˦ | żwæ˨ sly, who is good at deceiving people 狡猾、很能骗人的
hĩ˧ qæ˨˦ mv˧-do˨‼ One must not cheat others! / One must not deceive people! (A precept taught by the main consultant’s grandmother) 不要骗人! （这个信条，是发音合作人的祖母教的）
qæ˨˦-mv˧-do˨‼ One must not cheat (others)! / One must not deceive people! (A precept taught by the main consultant’s grandmother) 不要骗人! （这个信条，是发音合作人的祖母教的）
mv˧qæ˨˦ NEG 不骗
hĩ˧ qæ˨˦-tsɔ˨˧-tsɔ˨‼ Shoddy stuff! (Literally: 'deceitful stuff!') (Context: a comment about thread of poor quality, bought at the market) 骗人东西! （关于买来的一团线，质量不好）

qæ˨˨˦ VERB Tone: L. To coax (a child). 哄（孩子）。
zɔ˧ qæ˨˧ to coax a child 哄孩子
le˧-qæ˨˧-qæ˨˧ | le˧-zi˧-kʰɯ˧˨˦ to put aslp by coaxing, to coax asleep 哄睡着

mv˧qæ˨˦-ze˩ the fire is burning; a fire has caught 火在烧 / 着火了
mv˧ le˧-qæ˨˧ / mv˧ le˧-qæ˨˧-ze˩ the fire is burning 火在烧 / 火烧着了
mq˧˥ qæ˧˥ kʰɯ˩
to start a fire (as an act of destruction/war), to commit arson
（有人）放火

mq˦˨ qæ˧˨ q Hague hɯ˩
a fire has started
（有人）放火了！

qæ˧˥ 2 VERB Tone: MH.
To suffer, to have pain. 疼。

bi˧mi˧ qæ˧˥
to have a stomach-ache
肚子疼

ʔo˨kʰv˧ qæ˧˥
the waist hurts, the lower back hurts
腰疼

ʔo˨tʰw˨˦ qæ˨˩
to have a headache
头疼

qæ˨˩˥ 1 NOUN Tone: LH.
Oil; cooking oil. 油, 食用油。

qæ˨˩˥ 2 NOUN Tone: LH.
Glue. 胶。

qi˧qi˧ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.
Originally, to begin with. 原来、一开始。

-qo  POSTPOSITION Tone: 0.
In, inside. 里。
See: -qo˨˩˨˩

qo˧˨˩˨˩  ADJECTIVE Tone: .
Well-behaved. 乖, 听话。

qo˧˨˩˨˩  POSTPOSITION Tone: L#.
In. 里面。

See: qo˧˨˩˨˩

qo˧˨˩˨˩ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L#.
Inside, within. 里面。
See: -qo˧˨˩˨˩

qo˧˨˩˨˩ ADJECTIVE Tone: .
Thirsty. 渴。

qo˧˨˩˨˩-ze˧
PFV 渴了

qo˧˨˩˨˩ mɤ˧-tʰa˧-ze˥
terribly thirsty
渴得不行

qo˧˨˩˨˩ NOUN Tone: L#.
Cuckoo. 布谷鸟。

qo˧˨˩˨˩-ʔwə˨˩˨˩ qau˧˧ pi˧˥
Ancestors’ Day, Tomb-Sweeping Day, on the first day of the fifth month; literally: ‘the day when the cuckoo sings’
清明节。直译：“布谷鸟叫的那天”

qo˧˨˩˨˩-zwə˨˩˨˩ dʑe˧˥ NOUN Tone: LM-.
Jay, Garrulus glandarius sinensis. 松鸦。

dʑi˧ʁo˨˩-qo˨˩˨˩ tv˨˩
peach kernel 桃子果核

qo˨˩˨˩-a VERB Tone: L˧.
To put away, to preserve (e.g. to put leftovers in a box so flies won’t land on it). 放、储存。

qo˨˩˨˩ ho˧˥ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Round wicker/bamboo box used to carry gifts. 礼盒。
Mountain pass. 坡口。

Ball, lump. 团。

Tea leaves compressed in bowl shape 沱茶

to make a bowl of tea, using tea leaves compressed in bowl shape 煮一碗沱茶

Pinus massoniana D.Don in Lamb., Masson’s pine, Chinese red pine, horsetail pine. Its seeds are not edible (the fish eat them, but they are poisonous for humans). 马尾松。Local Chinese dialect: 马松树。

One must not eat the seeds of Masson’s pine! (It is poisonous) 马松树的果子, 不要吃! （有毒）

Name of a mountain in Yongning. 永宁的一座山。

the top of the /qv˦˨/ mountain /qv˦˨/山的山顶

He frightens people! 他吓人!

I am going to frighten her/him! 我要吓唬他一下!

Middle part of the main room. 主屋的中庭: 在主屋上

Handle. 把手。
Passageway, small lane, small path. 过道、小道。

to come by the small lane
抄小道

The bench of the main room, close to the hearth, where guests are seated. 主屋里面的长凳：客人和老人坐的地方。

A species of worm. 一种蠕虫。

The bench of the main room, close to the hearth, where guests are seated. 主屋的长凳, 离火塘近。这是客人的尊座。

Jaw; mouth. 颚、嘴、嘴巴、口。

To masticate, to gnaw
咬在嘴里

To engrave. 雕刻。

To scratch.

Bit (of a bridle). 马嚼子。

Fire pit. 火塘。

The fire pit is the place where one puts fire / where one does a fire!
火塘，就是升火的地方！
qwɤ˧ a VERB Tone: M. To accuse, to denounce. 告状。

myɿ-qwɤɿ
NEG
不告状

hiɿ qwɤɿ
to accuse someone, to denounce someone 告一个人

njɤɿ-ɳɯɿ | qwɤɿ-biɿ!
I am going to denounce/accuse 我要告状！

noɿ | leɿ-qwɤɿ-hoɿ!
Go and denounce (him/her)! 你去告状吧！

qwɤɿ~qwɤɿ
RED 重叠

qwɤ˧ɭɯ#˥ NOUN Tone: #H. Campfire. 营火、篝火。

qwɤɭɯɿ-ɭɤɿbɤɿ
the gifts offered to the ancestors, at the fireplace: even when building a campfire for one day only on the mountain, one offers a little food to the ancestors before beginning the meal (in the same way as is done at home)
敬给祖先的礼物：即使在山上升起篝火野餐，还是要像在家里一样，用餐前敬给祖先一些饭。

qwɤ˧ a VERB Tone: L. To grow. 生长、长。

gɤɿ-qwɤɿ
to grow 长大，生长

tʂʰɯɿ | gɤɿ-qwɤɿ-zeɿ!
(S)he has grown up! / (S)he has grown a lot! (About a child) 他长大了！（关于一个小孩）

qwɤɿɿ NOUN Tone: L. Mouth. 嘴巴。

qwɤɿɿ-qoɿɿɿ
inside the mouth 嘴巴里

[F5] koɿɿ-koɿɿɿ
inside the mouth 嘴巴里

CL: ɭɯɿ
- qʰ -

qʰɑ˥ ADJECTIVE  Tone: H.  Bitter. 苦。

ADVERBIAL  Tone: .  Very, extremely. 多么、非常。

qʰɑ˧-ɖɯ˧-hĩ˧ extremely big 非常大

qʰɑ˧-ɖɯ˧-gv˧ extremely large; how large! 非常大

qʰɑ˧-ʂwæ˧-gv˧ extremely tall; how tall! 非常高

qʰɑ˧-ʂwæ˧-mi˧zo˥ extremely tall 非常高

qʰɑ˧-ɖɯ˧-mi˧zo˥ extremely big 大

See: qʰɑ˥ 1

qʰɑ˧ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL  Tone: M.  How many (small number). 几、多少。

hĩ˧ | qʰɑ˧-kv˧˥ how many people? 几个人?

bæ˩bæ˩˥ | qʰɑ˧-bæ˩? how many flowers? 几朵花?

qʰɑ˧-ʑi˩? how many families? 几家?

hɑ˩ | qʰɑ˧-tcʰi˩? how many meals? 几顿饭?

qʰɑ˧-ni˧? how many days? 几天?

qʰɑ˧-kʰv˧gv˧-ze˩? How old are you / is (s)he? 几岁了?

See: qʰɑ˧ 2

qʰɑ˧-kʰv˧?- how many years? 几年？

qʰɑ˧-kʰv˧?- how many pieces? 几块？

qʰɑ˧-na˧? how many (tools...)? 几把？

suŋtʰi˧ | qʰɑ˧-na˧ dzo˧? How many knives are there? 有几把刀？

qʰɑ˧-kʰu˩ how many (long objects) 几条

qʰɑ˧-kʰu˩ dzo˩? How many (long objects) are there? 有几条？

qʰɑ˧-mæ˩ dzo˩? How much money do (you) have? 有几块（钱）?

si˧dzi˩ | qʰɑ˧-dzi˩? how many trees? 几棵树？

si˧kɤ˧˥ | qʰɑ˧-kɤ˧˥? how many branches? 几枝树枝？

qʰɑ˧-kʰɤ˧˥? how many baskets? 几筐？

See: qʰɑ˧ 2

qʰɑ˧ ADVERBIAL  Tone: M.  A few; several; some. 几（如：十几个）。

tsʰe˩-qʰɑ˧ ten and a few more (i.e. between ten and twenty) 十几个、十来个

tsʰe˩-qʰɑ˧-kʰv˧ ten and a few more (i.e. between ten and twenty) 十几个、十来个

See: qʰɑ˧ 1
qʰɑ˧dze˧ NOUN Tone: M.
Sweet corn; maize; Indian corn. 玉米、包谷。

qʰɑ˧dze˧-kʰɯ˩ʈɯ˩ the roots of the sweetcorn plant

qʰɑ˧dze˧ qʰæ˥ to cut ears of sweetcorn, to snap off ears of sweetcorn
采玉米：折断玉米棒子

qʰɑ˧dze˧ qʰæ˩ to harvest sweetcorn, to pick sweetcorn
采玉米

qʰɑ˧dze˧ qʰɑ˧-kʰɯ˩ʈɯ˩ therootsofthesweetcornplant
玉米的根

qʰɑ˧dze˧-tsɑ˩bɤ˩|ɖɯ˧-mɤ˩ alittlesweetcornflour
一点玉米粉

qʰɑ˧dze˧-hɑ˧bɤ˥, | qʰɑ锦标dze˧-hɑ˧ɭɯ#˥, | qʰɑ锦标dze˧-tsɑ˩bɤ˩ threeformsofsweetcorn:sweetcornear;sweetcorngrains;sweetcornflour
玉米的三种形态: 玉米棒子, 玉米粒, 玉米粉

qʰɑ锦标dze˧-lw˧ NOUN Tone: M.
Maize field. 包谷田、玉米田。

qʰɑ锦标tɑ˧ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: M.
When. 什么时候。

qʰɑ锦标bɪʔ?
When will you go?
你什么时候去？

qʰɑ锦标tʰsʰɤ˧|~tʰsʰɤ˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: .
Completely dry. 充分干燥。

qʰɑ锦标tʰsʰɤ˧|~tʰsʰɤ˥-gv˩ completely dry
充分干燥

le˧-pv˧-zo˩, | qʰɑ锦标tʰsʰɤ˧|~tʰsʰɤ˥-gv˩-ze˩!
Now it is dry: completely dry!
现在，干了：全干了！

qʰɑ锦标]\ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L.
How many. 多少。

qʰɑ锦标]\ tʰiʔ-kiʔ?
How much does it cost?
要给多少？ = 多少钱？

qʰɑ锦标]\ niʔ?
How much do (you) need?
要多少？

qʰɑ锦标]\ niʔ?
How much does it cost?
要多少钱？

qʰa لتحقيق ne˨ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L.
How. 怎么样。

qʰa لتحقيق jiʔ?
how to do / how is it done?
怎么做？

qʰa لتحقيق jiʔ-tso˩-piʔ?
how must one do / how is it done?
要怎么做？

qʰa لتحقيق gv˨? how to do / how is it done?
怎么做？

qʰa لتحقيق gv˨-ho˨-ze˨?
What happened?
怎么样了？发展到什么程度？

qʰæ˧ NOUN Tone: #H. ○ Excrements, dung, dropping.
屎、垃圾、肥料。

qʰæ˧ qʰɑ˧ʈʂʰɤ˧~ʈʂʰɤ˥ to defecate
拉一泡屎

qʰæ˧ kv˩ to pick up dung
捡（马……）屎

qʰæ˧-piʔ kv˩ to pick up a little dung (to fertilize the fields)
捡一点（马……）屎

qʰæ˧ qʰɑ˧ʈʂʰɤ˧~ʈʂʰɤ˥-gv˩ as above: to pick up a little dung (to fertilize the fields)
同上：捡一点（马……）屎

Flatulence, fart. 屎。
qʰæ˥ | qʰæ˩ | kʰɯ˩

- to fart
- 放屁

qʰæ˩ | qʰæ˧-ɡv˧

- to fart, to make a fart
- 放一个屁

- Refuse, garbage. 垃圾。
- CL: pv˥ pv˥

qʰæ˥˥

- VERB Tone: H.
- To gnaw, to nibble. 嚼 (啃骨头)。

qʰæ˨˧

- ADJECTIVE Tone: H.
- Cold (water).
- 冷(水)。

qʰæ˧-ɕjæ˧-gv˧

- very cold
- 冷得很

qʰæ˧kʰɯ˩

- NOUN Tone: #H.
- Small dam (in canal; made of stones and earth). 小水坝，来堵塞田地里的小水渠。

- CL: kʰɯ˩ See: qʰæ˧zo#˥

qʰæ˧tɕʰi˧-ɬi˧dʑɯ˩

- NOUN Tone: L#.
- The river which runs through the plain of Yongning. 永宁坝的河流。

qʰæ˩a1

- VERB Tone: L.
- To harvest (sweet corn). 采（玉米）。

- CL: kʰɯ˩ See: qʰæ˩a1

qʰæ˩a1

- VERB Tone: M.
- To harvest sweet corn
- 采玉米

- CL: kʰɯ˩ See: qʰæ˩a1

qʰæ˧tɕʰi˧-ɬi˧dʑɯ˩

- NOUN Tone: L#.
- The river which runs through the plain of Yongning. 

- From: qʰæ˩a1
- Quiet, at peace. 安静。

- CL: kʰɯ˩ See: qʰæ˩a1

qʰæ˧zo#˥

- NOUN Tone: #H.
- Small trench/canal. 小水渠。

- CL: kʰɯ˩ See: qʰæ˧zo#˥

qʰæ˩

- NOUN Tone: M.
- Large trench, canal. 大水渠。

- CL: kʰɯ˩

qʰæ˧mi˧

- NOUN Tone: MH.
- A poisonous mushroom. 有毒的一种菌子。

- CL: kʰɯ˩ See: qʰæ˧mi˧

qʰæ˧tɕʰi˧

- NOUN Tone: M.
- A village of Yongning; Chinese name: Kaiji. 开基（永宁的一个村落）。

- Tșwu˧ | qʰæ˧tɕʰi˧-hĩ˧pi˩!
- (S)he is from the village of Kaiji!
- 他是开基村人！

- dʑɤ˩bv˧kɤ˧-sɑ˥ʁwɤ˩, hi˩ʁwɤ˩-lo˥, æ˩mi˧-ʁwɤ#˥, lɑ˧lo˧-ʁwɤ˥, lɑ˧ŋwɤ˧, bɤ˧tsʰo˧gv˥, ə˧lɑ˧-ʁwɤ#˥, gæ˧ɻæ˩, qʰæ˧tɕʰi˧, tʰo˧ʈɯ#˥

- the ten villages traditionally considered as part of Yongning

- 摩梭传统地理概念中，属于永宁的十个村落之一

qʰæ˧tɕʰi˧-ɬi˧dʑɯ˩

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- NOUN Tone: L#.
- The river which runs through the plain of Yongning. 永宁坝的河流。
qʰæ˩

1. ADJECTIVE  Tone: L.  False, fake.  假。
   qʰæ˨˩-hĩ˩˥, | tʰɑ˧-ʐwɤ˩!
   Do not tell lies! / Do not tell things that are false!  假话，不要说！

2. ADJECTIVE  Tone: L.  Well (to feel well); quiet.  平静，安静，安乐，(身体)健康。
   hĩ˧|ə˩-qʰæ˩˥?
   How are you? / 一切好吗?

3. NOUN  Tone: L.  Spoon, used for salt, tsamba... It corresponds to European teaspoons and tablespoons.  调羹。
   1. le˧-qʰæ˧-ze˥

4. ADJECTIVE  Tone: L.  Light, easy (work).  轻松。
   qʰæ˨˦-hĩ˩
   REL
   轻松的

5. NOUN  Tone: L.  Spoon, used for salt, tsamba... It corresponds to European teaspoons and tablespoons.  调羹。

6. ADJECTIVE  Tone: L.  Quiet, peaceful.  安静。
   qʰæ˨˦-v˩ɻæ˧˥
   to sit quietly for a while  安静地坐一会
   qʰæ˨˦-v˩ɻæ˧˥-gv˩
   peacefully  安宁地

7. VERB  Tone: MH.  To come out (moon, sun).  出来（月亮，太阳）。
   tʰi˧-qʰæ˧-ze˥

8. VERB  Tone: MH.  To pull down, to dismantle.  拆。
   zi tqʰwɤ˧-qʰæ˥
   to demolish a house  拆房子

9. VERB  Tone: MH.  To share: several people share something among themselves; someone shares out something.  分东西、（大家）平分东西。
   qʰæ˧ʐwɤ˧
   to tell lies  撒谎、说谎

10. VERB  Tone: MH.  To shoot (with a gun).  开枪。
    le˧-qʰæ˧-ze˥

11. VERB  Tone: MH.  To burn, to go brown: food or oil gets close to burning point (but remains edible).  拆，变黑（高温让油、食物变黑，变糊了）。
   le˧-qʰæ˧-ze˥
   ACCOMP _ PFV
   mɤ˧|le˧-qʰæ˧-ze˥
   The oil has burned / has reached boiling point / has gone black!
   油焦了！
   hɑ˧|le˧-qʰæ˧-ze˥
   The rice has burned / is overcooked.
   饭糊了。
   v˩tsʰɤ˩˥|hʊ˧~hʊ˧F | le˧-qʰæ˧-ze˥!
   The vegetables are going brown / are overcooked / are getting burnt from frying!
   菜都炒糊了！

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The meat is getting burnt from frying!
肉都炒焦了！

Verb
To pile up (e.g. stones).
堆起来。

Noun
Wheel. 轮子。

Noun
Old cow (which does not give milk anymore). 老牛 (不产奶了)。

Verb
To invite, to treat. 邀请，请。

Noun
Hammer; typically a large wood hammer.
大锤子。

Noun
Iron hammer
铁锤子

Noun
Tree stump. 树墩、树桩

Verb
To peck. 啄。

Verb
To kill; to slaughter (an animal). 杀，宰牲畜。

Noun
Noise, sound. 声音。

What is this sound?
这是什么声音？
classifier for hamlets / small villages. 量词: 村落。

Five hamlets, twelve families! (This formula summarizes the statistics of the village of /ə˧lɑ˧-ʁwɤ#˥/)

五个村落，十二个家庭！（描写阿拉瓦村的情况）

dê  hole.

ê hole.

hole, cavity (e.g. mouse hole, or trap to catch large animals). 窟窿。

fox burrow

water burrow

fox burrow

animal burrow

qudit-v#1  classifier  tone: #h.
classifier: a hornful. the quantity of liquid (or powder) that can be contained in an ox’s horn. 量词: 一个牛角的容量。

association with numerals from 1 to 10

attachment: found in the phrase 'to be attached to someone, to care for someone'. 关心。

to care for someone, to respect, to feel attachment to someone

one (person), respect (such as: children to parents)

string; small rope. 小绳子，细的绳子。

one fine rope

one fine rope

to fold (clothes). 折叠、裹起来。

one fine rope

sixty.

sixth month.

sixth month.

sixth month.
qʰwæ˧ NOUN Tone: M.
Message (monosyllable). 信息，信。
qʰwæ˧ po˥ to carry a letter; to convey a message
带信息、传信息，传一封信
qʰwæ˧ kʰwɤ˧ to be in touch (with someone)
互通信息、有联系（两个人互相通信信息）
da˧pɤ˧-qʰwɤ˧ the tales of the /da˧pɤ˧/ priests
达巴的故事
CL: kʰwɤ˧

qʰwæ˧ kʰwɤ˧˥ NOUN Tone: #H.
Gossip, idle chatter. 闲话、流言、蜚语、闲言碎语、八卦。
qʰwɤ˧ qʰwæ˧ kʰwɤ˧ to tell a piece of gossip
讲一点八卦
CL: kʰwɤ˧

qʰwæ˧ mi˧ jɪ˧ NOUN Tone: #H.
Message, information (extended meaning: letter). 口 信、信息。
qʰwɤ˧ mi˧ jɪ˧ to carry a message
带一个口信
CL: kʰwɤ˧

qʰwær˩ NOUN Tone: H#.
Scarf, kerchief. 头帕。
CL: bɤ˧

qʰwær˩ NOUN Tone: L.
Fence, made of bamboo or of thorny shrub branches. 篱笆。
CL: kɤ˧

qʰwær˩ a VERB Tone: L-a.
To block. 拦住。

qʰwær˩ 2 VERB Tone: MH.
To slap. 打。
lei- qʰwær˩-ze˧ ACCOMP _ PFV
掴了
zurʔ|-qʰwær˩ to slap/smack someone’s cheek
打嘴巴
zurʔ|-qʰwær˩ | qʰwæ˧|bi˩| tʰi˧-qʰwær˩-bi˥!
I’m going to slap your cheek! (Said by an adult to a child)
我要打嘴巴了！（对孩子说）

qʰwær˩ a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH-a.
Classifier for filaments of hemp before spinning. 量词：丝，如纺之前的麻丝（一根）。

qʰwɤ˧ NOUN Tone: M.
Traces, track (left by an animal). 痕迹。
CL: pʰo˧

qʰwɤ˧ a VERB Tone: M-a.
To heal (wound, disease, broken bone...). 治好（骨折，病）。
lei- qʰwɤ˧-ni˧!
It is healed! / It has healed!
治好了！

qʰwɤ˧-bi˩ NOUN Tone: L. 🐴 Hoof (of horse); foot (of dog). 马蹄、马的脚。
ʐwæ˧-qʰwɤ˧-bi˥# horse hoof
马蹄、（马、狗……的）脚
kʰv˩-qʰwɤ˩-bi˥# dog’s foot
狗脚
 Throne, track, trail, spoor, footprints (of an animal). 动物脚的痕迹、行径。
CL: bi˩ tʰv˧

qʰwɤ˧-mi˥$ NOUN Tone: HS.
Large bowl; it used to be made of wood. 大碗（以前碗是用木头做的）。
See: qʰwɤ˧-pɤ˥$

qʰwɤ˧-pɤ˥$ NOUN Tone: HS.
Large bowl. 大碗。
See: qʰwɤ˧-mi˥$
qʰwɤ˧ʂe˩ NOUN Tone: L#.  Horseshoe. 马蹄铁。

```
zwæ˧-qʰwɤ˧ʂe˥ (+ɲi˩)  
```

CL: na˧ pʰo˥

qʰwɤ˧˥ NOUN Tone: L#.  Tip of the shoulder. 肩膀的末端。

```
hĩ˧ʈʂʰɯ˧-v˧, | qʰwɤ˧to˩ | ñv˩mi˥ | ñdɯ˧-pi˧˥ | qʰwɤ˧-hĩ˩-di˩!  
```

This person’s shoulders are not quite straight! / His/her shoulders don’t align!

```
这个人肩膀不正，一高一低！  
```

CL: [lɯ˧]

qʰwɤ˧tʰv#˥ NOUN Tone: #H.  Bamboo basket to carry water (on back). 竹篓。

```
tsʰi˧-ʅɤ˧-v˧, | qʰwɤ˧io˥ $ | qʰwɤ˧tʰv˧˥!  
```

This year is a bad year! (=a year when crops are not good)

```
今年,年景不好!(收成不好)  
```

```
tʰv˧|qʰwɤ˧tʰv˧˥!  
```

(收成)不好的一年

qʰwɤ˧tsʰi˩-ʁo˩ | hwæ˧pʰæ˩ | ñdɯ˧-nɑ˧-ʈʂʰɯ˧ gɤ˧˥  
to carry a hoe on the shoulder

```
肩上扛一把锄头  
```

CL: [lɯ˧]

qʰwɤ˧zo˥$ NOUN Tone: H$.  Small bowl. 小碗。

```
qʰwɤ˩ a  
```

ADJECTIVE Tone: L

Intelligent. 聪明。

```
qʰwɤ˩-ʃi˩| qʰwɤ˩-izuo˩ $  
```

Small bowl. 碗。

```
qʰwɤ˩-le˩!  
```

(You are/(s)he is) clever! (A comment when someone says/does something clever)

```
很聪明！ / 太聪明了！  
```

qʰwɤ˩ɖɯ˩ NOUN Tone: L.  Relatives, members of the family. 亲戚。

```
qʰwɤ˩ɖɯ˩ɲi˥  
```

Wet two belong to the same family.

```
咱们两个是一家人。  
```

qʰwɤ˩ɖɯ˩to˥ to establish family ties between two families (through marriage)

```
建立起两个家庭之间的联系(通过婚姻)  
```

CL: [v˧]

qʰwɤ˩ NOUN Tone: MH.  Bowl. 碗。

```
qʰwɤ˩ɖɯ˩  
```

CL: [lɯ˧]
qʰwɤ˧˥ 2  NOUN  Tone: MH.
Tale, story, yarn. 故事。

æːsæː-qʰwɤ˧˥
tale, folk tale

老故事  
CL: kʰwɤ˥

qʰwɤ˧˥ a  CLASSIFIER  Tone: MHa.
A bowl(ful) of. 量词: 碗。
VERB  Tone: H.  To cry (man, and animals: cat, cow, horse, donkey, chicken, lion, wolf...); to call out. 喊、吼、叫（人、猫、牛、猪、羊、狼、驴、狮子、老虎、豺狼……）。

NEG
不叫

RED
重叠

Someone is shouting
有人在叫。

to call out
叫一声

the cat is calling/crying
猫在叫

the chicken is cackling
鸡在叫

the donkey is braying
驴在叫

the horse is whinnying
马在嘶

the horse is whinnying
马在嘶

To invite, to call over. 请、叫（来）。

to call out
叫一声

the cat is calling/crying
猫在叫

the chicken is cackling
鸡在叫

the donkey is braying
驴在叫

the horse is whinnying
马在嘶

the horse is whinnying
马在嘶

To invite, to call over. 请、叫（来）。

DELIMITATIVE _ INCEPTIVE
请来一下

PROHIB
不要请！

(We)’re not inviting (him/her)!
不请他！
Shrivelled, flat, shrunken. 瘫。

To face, to turn toward. 对着。

In which direction should (I) look? / Which direction should I turn to?
（我要）往哪边转?

You turn in all directions; what are you looking for/at? / What are you looking for in all directions?
你左转右转，（到底）在看什么?

The horse walking in second position in a caravan. 马帮中的第二匹马。

Masculine given name. 男性名字。

Masculine given name. 男性名字。

Seed. 种子。

Yoke (for one or two animals). 牛轭（单行或双行）。

same meaning as the monosyllabic form: yoke (literally 'ox yoke')

N + DEM + CLF; allows two variants

CL: .wind
Bone. 骨头。

CL: kɤ˧˥

Destitute, impoverished, poor; troubled, helpless. 困难, 贫穷。

le˧-ɻ̃˧-zɛ˩!
(S)he is really poor/helpless!
（他）真的很穷苦！

le˧-ɻ̃˧-bi˧
ACCOMP _ FUT_imm

my˧-ɻ̃˧ NEG
NEG

le˧-ɻ̃˧-zo˥, ɻ̃˧-lɑ˩-mɤ˩-dʑɯ˩!
“Sure, we’re in poverty/we’re hungry, but not to the point where bones are bare!” Play on words on ’poor, destitute’ and ’bone’, which are homophonous. The proverb is used to relativize people’s perceived degree of misfortune.

很困难, 也还没有到饿死的程度啊！再困难, 也没有露出骨头！”这个成语，来安慰认为自己太可怜的人。

ɻ̃˧-ʐwɤ˧˥
to complain
诉苦, 抱怨

ɻ̃˧-ʐwɤ˧˥ | da˦-ʐwɤ˧-ɻ˥
to tell one’s miseries, to complain about one’s fate
诉苦, 讲自己的不幸

ʈʂʰɯ˧-mɑ˧dɑ˩-qʰwɤ˩, ɻ̃˧-ʐwɤ˧-ɻ˥!
He is unhappy; he spends his time complaining / he is always complaining!
他不幸福, 一直在讲自己怎么可怜！

 Clan.

CL: ɻ̃˧
- ʁɑ˥ -

### ʁɑ˥ NOUN Tone: #H.
**Strength. 力气。**

- ʁɑ˧ zi˧
  to have strength
  有力量

- no˧j˨ | hĩ˧tɕʰi˧ʁɑ˧ʑi˧!
  Your family/clan is powerful!
  你们家族很强大!

- ʁɑ˧ tʰv˧ (+ ze˩)
  to exert oneself, to make efforts
  尽力

### ʁɑ˥ VERB Tone: H.
**To invite, to call over. 请。**

### ʁɑ˥ 2 VERB Tone: H.
**To win, to succeed. 赢。**

**le˧-ʁɑ˥-ze˩**
ACCOMP _ PFV

### ʁɑʖʃe˩ VERB Tone: .
**To invite to come over, to call upon the services of. 请来（和尚、医生……）。**

**[æːbr˨ ʁa˧-ʃe˩]**

- to ask a monk to come over
  请和尚到家来

- kʰæ˧tɹ˦ ki˨-hĩ˨ | le˧-ʁa˧-ʃe˨ | le˧-po˨-jo˦ / kʰæ˧tɹ˦ ki˨-hĩ˨ | dʑʅ˨-ʁa˧-ʃe˨-ʑ˨ hĩ˨
  to call the doctor
  请医生来

- njɤ˧-nu˨ | no˨ j˧-ʃe˨
  I invite you to come over
  我请你来

**mɤ˧-ʁa˧-ʃe˨**
NEG

### ʁɑ˧ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
**Good (of good quality). 好（质量好，品质好，脾气好）。**

**mɤ˧-ʁa˧-hi˧-ʃe˧**
bad meat, meat of poor quality
不好的肉（质量不好）

### ʁɑ˧-ʐwɤ˧˥ VERB Tone: MH#.
**To browbeat; to take advantage of; to pick on. 欺负。**

**tsʰw˨-i˧ | hĩ˧-ki˧ ʁa˧-ʒwɤ˧-ji˥!**
(s)he is picking on someone
他欺负人，他对人发脾气
Don't browbeat people!
你不要欺负人!

To apologize. 道歉。

Thank you!
谢谢！

In fact. 其实、事实上。

Neck (monosyllable). 脖子 (单音节)。

Fetters; yoke. 枷锁。

to put fetters (on someone’s neck)
套上一个枷锁 (在一个人的脖子上)

to put fetters (on someone’s neck)
套上枷锁 (在一个人的脖子上)

Sword. 剑。

Collar (a precious part of the dress, with silver thread).
衣领。

Neck. 脖子。

Withers: part of the ox’s body on which the yoke rests.
肩隆。

No matter how many people (guests) there are, I (go to participate and) help! (Context: the consultant explains how, following Na traditions, she volunteers her time to help on important occasions, such as funerals, to help other families.)
无论有多少个人，我都会去帮助！(情景：合作人描写她在永宁有大事时怎么去帮其它家庭的忙，不考虑活多么累，只考虑怎么能给予帮助)

Leave me alone! / Leave me in peace! / Mind your own business!
别管我了！/ 请让我安静！/ 请不要打扰我了！

To fall apart, to scatter, to melt (e.g. clods of dry earth melting in water when a field is irrigated after ploughing). 散、散开，化，溶化（一块土在水里面散开）。

a lump (of earth) melts
一块 (土) 散开
Clods of earth fall apart (after ploughing, the fields are irrigated; clods of earth melt into the water)

Drunk

Drunk

Not propitious / not favourable

Not appropriate / not propitious; it must not / should not be done! (A phrase to caution others against doing something)

Not appropriate (the situation is not propitious; it must not / should not be done!)

It’s not appropriate; one must not talk about it! / One should not talk nonsense! (A phrase to caution others against being carelessly talkative)

(You) must not transcribe the bad ones! / You must not transcribe the messy ones! (Context: the investigator was explaining his wish to choose, among the wealth of recorded narratives, those that are the most interesting and successful, to do a transcription and complete translation and annotation. By her answer, the consultant indicates her approval, at the same time as she shows her understanding of the idea: any materials that may be inappropriate in any way should be left out, and not put to writing.)

He does a bad job of it! / He makes a mess of his work!
**ʁo˥-ʐv˩** VERB  Tone: .  Bless and protect. 保佑。

my˧˧-ʁo˥-ʐv˩  
NEG  
NEG  

ɡv˨˧lɑ˧ɭv˨˧ ɡv˧˧-ʁo˥-ʐv˩-ɻ˨˧!  
May the gods bless (you/us)!  
菩萨保佑！

**ʁo˧** VERB  Tone: M intrans.  
To lay eggs.  下蛋。

æ˨˩wɔ˧  
to lay eggs  
下蛋  

æ˨_mi˧ tʰi˧-wɔ˧-dzo˨˧!  
The hen is laying eggs!  
母鸡在下蛋！

æ˨_mi˧ | æ˨ wɔ˧-ze˨˧!  
The hen has laid eggs!  
母鸡下蛋了！

**ʁo˧** VERB  Tone: M intrans.  
To be able to, to manage to.  能……，有能力做。  

njɤ˧ tɕi˩-mɤ˧-ʁo˩˧!  
I can’t write! / I am not able to write! (Said by someone who has not learnt to write)  
我写不出来！ / 我不会写！  

njɤ˧ tɕi˩-ʁo˩˧!  
I can write! / I am able to write! / I know how to write!  
我会写！ / 我写得出来！

**ʁo˧-ʐv˧** NOUN  Tone: M.  
Sprout, bud.  树的萌芽，新发出来的叶子。  

CL: [ɭɯ˧]

**ʁo˧-ɖɯ˧˥** ADVERB(AL)  Tone: M.  
In front of.  前面，之前。  

ʂɯ˧-kʰv˧-ʁo˧-ɖɯ˧˥  
seven years ago  
七年前  

ʁo˧-ɖɯ˧˥ | ɡw˨-so˨˧ ni˨˧  
the past few days  
前几天

**ʁo˧do˧** 1 NOUN  Tone: M.  
Walnut.  核桃。  

ʁo˧do˧ qʰwæ˧!  
to crack walnuts  
开核桃

ʁo˧do˧ʑwæ˧!  
to weigh walnuts  
称核桃

CL: [mu˨]

**ʁo˧do˧** 2 NOUN  Tone: M.  
Interests.  利息。  

CL: kʰwɤ˥

**ʁo˧dzi˥** VERB  Tone: H#.  
To collide, to run into.  碰撞。  

le˧-ʁo˧dzi˥  
ACCOMP  
ACCOMP  

hĩ˧ tʰi˧-ʁo˧dzi˥tsʰɯ˩(ze˨˧)  
People have ran into one another  
人们（互相）碰撞

**ʁo˧dzi˩** NOUN  Tone: L#.  
Tibetan.  藏族。  

CL: [v˧]

**ʁo˧dzi˩-di˨˩** NOUN  Tone: .  
North; literally 'Tibetan land'.  北方（直译：‘藏族地区’）。  

**ʁo˧dzi˩-di˨˩** NOUN  Tone: L#-.  
Tibet (literally: 'the Tibetan land').  西藏。  

**ʁo˧dzi˩-tʰæ˨˩ɻæ˨˩** NOUN  Tone: L#-.  
Flag, banner, pennant (literally: Tibetan writings).  旗子。  

CL: [pʰæ˧]

**ʁo˧dzi˩-ʐwæ˧** NOUN  Tone: M.  
Bridle; halter.  马笼头。  

ʐwæ˧-ʁo˧dzi˩ (tʂʰɯ˧ | ʐwæ˧-ʁo˧dzi˩ɲi˨˧)  
horse’s halter  
马笼头

CL: [nɑ˧ pɤ˩]

**ʁo˧qɯ˨** NOUN  Tone: MH#:  
Tadpole.  蝌蚪。
ʁo˧gv#˥ NOUN Tone: #H.
Pillow. 枕头。
CL: ʨu˧

ʁo˧hɤ˩ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Hair (of the head). 头发。
CL: kʰu˩

ʁo˧ji˧ ADVERBIAL Tone: M.
The year after next. 后年。
ʁo˧ji˧ ɭɯ˧ kʰv˧˥

ʁo˧kv˩ NOUN Tone: L#.
Woven headdress for women who already have children; for young women who do not yet have children, this same piece of dressing is called /ʁo˧ni˥/. 用来将长辫缠成盘头的黑色丝头饰（已经有孩子的女人戴的）。还没有孩子的青年女人,也戴这种头饰,但称作 /ʁo˧ni˥/。
CL: ʨu˧

ʁo˧lv˧ VERB Tone: M.
To lose one’s way, to become lost. 迷路。
le˧-ʁo˧lv˧ ɭɯ˧

ʁo˧li˧ NOUN Tone: H#.
Large needle with which animal hide can be sewn. 大粗针,用来缝琵琶肉。
ʁo˧li˧, ɭɯ˧ qɤ˧-kʰv˧˥
The large needle is used to sew pipa meat. 大针，是用来缝琵琶肉的。
CL: ʨu˧

ʁo˧mae˧ VERB Tone: .
To care for, to take care of (the aged, children, people in need...). 照顾好,管好、关心（老人、孩子、需要帮助的人）。
ʁo˧mae˧-ze˩ ɭɯ˧

ʁo˧mæ˧ VERB Tone:.
To care for, to take care of (the aged, children, people in need...). 照顾好,管好、关心（老人、孩子、需要帮助的人）。
ʁo˧mæ˧-ze˩ ɭɯ˧

ʁo˧ni˥ NOUN Tone: H#.
Woven headdress for young women who do not yet have children; for women who already have children, this same piece of dressing is called /ʁo˧ni˥/. 用来将长辫缠成盘头的黑色丝头饰（已经有孩子的女人戴的）。还没有孩子的青年女人,也戴这种头饰,但称作 /ʁo˧ni˥/。
CL: ʨu˧

ʁo˧ni˥|bo˩ʈʂʰæ˧ʐv˩-di˩ɲi˩. She is great at taking care of people! (A comment about the lady of the house)

ʁo˧nɭ u˧ lɤ˧-ʁo˧lv˧ ɭɯ˧

ʁo˧pʰɤ˩-ʁo˩dv˩lv˩ NOUN Tone: L#.
Eugeron brevisscapus. 短葶飞蓬。

ʁo˧qa˥ NOUN Tone: H#.
Lid. 锅盖、盖子。
CL: ʨu˧

ʁo˧qʰwɤ˩ NOUN Tone: L#. ɗ Head. 头，上面部分。
ʁo˧qʰwɤ˩ dzi˩ to sit in a place of honour
坐在贵宾的位置上
ɗ˧-ʁo˧qʰwɤ˩ ɭɯ˧ one’s own head
自己的头
ɗ˧-ʁo˧qʰwɤ˩ ɭɯ˧ to hit one’s own head (context: a child hits its own head rhythmically with a stick)
打自己的头（情景：一个小孩用小棍子敲打自己的头）

CLUD: ʨu˧
The day after tomorrow. 后天。

To guide, to show the way. 带头、带路。

A family shows the way/sets an example (which other families follow): for instance, one family begins to harvest rice, and others follow their example.

有一家带头：例如收庄稼时，一个家先开始收割，于是其它家庭也跟着开始收割。

We are showing the way! / We are setting an example for others! (Context: for agricultural activities, one household started first, and the others followed suit.)

We are setting an example for others! (其它家庭是跟着我们来的！)（情景：农业活动，如：收庄稼，是一个家庭先开始的，然后其它家庭也跟着来。）

Behind, since. 后面，自从。

Behind the house (=the place where there is a vegetable garden)

同上：家后院

as above: behind the house

as above: behind the house

Top (e.g. mountain top).

the top of the mountain, the mountain top

the top of the head

Yi (derogatory term: “ungroomed heads”, “messy heads”). 民族（带偏见的说法：“乱糟糟的头发”）。

She/he has a big patch of tinea!

He/She has a big patch of tinea!

Small needle. 小针。
**ko˧˩zi˧˥**  ADVERBIAL  Tone: MH#.
As from…, starting…
从……开始。

**ko˨˩di˨˩**  NOUN  Tone: LH.
Mad person. 疯子。
CL: v˧

**ko˨˩qwu˨˩so˨˩**  ADVERBIAL  Tone: .
In three days. 大后天。

**ko˨˩hi˨˩**  NOUN  Tone: L.
Molars and premolars. 臼齿+后臼齿。
CL: tʰi˧˩

**ko˨˩kʰv˩**  NOUN  Tone: L.
Sandalwood, sandalwood. 香木。Local Chinese dialect: 柏香。

**ko˨˩di˨˩**  NOUN  Tone: LH.
Mad person. 疯子。
CL: v˧

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Sandalwood, sandalwood. 香木。Local Chinese dialect: 柏香。
**ʁv˧˥ NOUN** Tone: MH. Crane (a migratory bird). 黑颈鹤（候鳥）。

same meaning: crane 同上：黑颈鹤

*ʁv˧˥ dzɯ˧-ze˩* ...ate the crane 吃了黑颈鹤

*ʁv˧˥ hwa˧-ze˩* ...bought (a/the) crane 买了黑颈鹤

CL: *mi˩*

**ʁwɤ˧ NOUN** Tone: #H. Left (monosyllable). 左边（单音节）。

**ʁwɤ˧ gi#˥ NOUN** Tone: #H. Left side, left. 左边。

**ʁwɤ˧ gi˧dzɤ#˥ NOUN** Tone: #H. Left, leftside,leftdirection. 左、左边。

**ʁwɤ˧ lo˥ NOUN** Tone: H#. Left side, left direction. 左边,左手。

**ʁwɤ˧ tsɯ˥ NOUN** Tone: H#. Socks. 袜子。Borrowing: Chinese 袜子

**ʁwɤ˧ tʂʰe˩ VERB** Tone: L#. To accomplish, to complete. 完成（汉语借词）。Borrowing: Chinese 完成

le˧-ʁwɤ˧tʂʰe˩-ze˩! It’s complete! / It’s finished! 完成了！

**ʁwɤ˧ NOUN** Tone: M. Village, hamlet. 村寨,村落。

in the village 村子里

[M23] ʁwɤ˧-ʁwɤ˧-ʁwɤ˧-ni˩: | tʂʰɯ˧-ʁwɤ˧-ʁwɤ˧-... | tʂʰɯ˧-ʁwɤ˧-ʁwɤ˧-... These do not belong to the same village: here, it is the village named...; over there, it is the village named...

它们不属于一个村落：这边，是……村，而那边，是……村。

CL: *ʁwɤ˧*

**ʁwɤ˧ gi˧ ولو˥ NOUN** Tone: M. Money. 钱。

money 钱

**ʁwɤ˧ a VERB** Tone: M. To make a heap of (e.g. cereals), to pile up. 堆（例如：堆积泥土）。

tso˧~tso˧ tʂʰɤ˩-ʁwɤ˧lv˩ to pile up objects 东西堆起来
tso˧~tso˧ ʁwɤ˧-lv˩ to pile up things 东西堆在一起

**ʁwɤ˧-ʁwɤ˧-ʁwɤ˧ NOUN** Tone: M. Mountain. 山。

**ʁwɤ˧ sa˧ NOUN** Tone: M. High mountain 高山

CL: *ʁwɤ˧*
Walabie, a village of the Yongning plain. It is inhabited by both Na and Pumi.

Villages that one encounters as one leaves the plain of Yongning (away from the Lake); the first two are perceived as villages with a high proportion of Na members, and the third as a mostly Na village, whereas the next ones are Pumi (Prinmi).

永宁背向泸沽湖方向经过的村落。前两个村落拥有相当大的摩梭人口比例,第三个村落是摩梭村,最后一个是普米村。

A village near the Hot Springs.

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sa˥ NOUN Tone: #H. Flax, Linum usitatissimum. 亚麻。
Hemp, Cannabis sativa. 火麻、胡麻。

CL: qʰwæ˧˥ qʰwæ˧˥

sa˧ bo#˥ NOUN Tone: #H. Distaff. 卷线杆、拉线棒。

CL: na˧

sa˧ bo˧-di˥ same meaning 同上

sa˧ pʰv˧˥ NOUN Tone: MH#. Thread of linen, Cannabis sativa. 麻线。

sa˧ pʰv˧-sa˧ jɤ˥ linen thread 麻线

CL: [wɜ˧]

sa˧ tɕɯ˧ NOUN Tone: M. Vagina. 女生殖器。

CL: [uɜ˧]

sa˧ tɕɪʃu˥ NOUN Tone: L#. Vinegar. 酸醋 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 酸醋
See: tɕɪʃu˥

NOUN Tone: M-LH-. Universe. 宇宙。

sa˧ mi˩ NOUN Tone: L. Marijuana, cannabis, Cannabis indica. 大麻。

sa˧ mi˩-me˧˨qɛ˥, | dzɯ˧-kv˩! Cannabis oil is edible! 大麻油，是可以吃的！

CL: kv˩

sa˧ tɕɪʃu˥ NOUN Tone: L. Oar. 桨。

CL: na˧ See: sa˧ tɕɪʃu˥ 2

sa˧ tɕɪʃu˥ 2 NOUN Tone: L. Wooden instrument resembling an oar, used to stir pigs will. 像桨的木头工具，来搅拌猪食。
See: sa˧ tɕɪʃu˥ 1

sa˧ NOUN Tone: MH. To deliver. 运送（货到目的地）。

le˧-sa˧-tʰi˥-ki˩ to deliver (to someone’s place) 送（东西到人家里）

sa˧ 1 VERB Tone: H. To walk. 走、走路。

le˧-se˧-ze˩ 走了
se˧-ho˥-ze˩! （婴儿）很快就学会走路了！

ʐɤ˩ mi˩-qo˥| so˩-hɑ̃˩ se˩˥ to spend three days on the road, to make a trip that lasts three days 走在路上三天时间、走三天

se˧-ho˥-ze˩! [The baby] will soon walk / will soon be able to walk!

se˧-ho˥-ze˩! (婴儿)很快就学会走路的了！

se˧-ho˥-ze˩!

NOUN Tone: M. Himalayan goral (naemorhedus goral). 岩羊。

CL: pʰo˧˥

se˧ gi#˥ NOUN Tone: #H. The Tibetan name of the mountain /kɤ˧ mɪ˧˥/ (Chinese name: Gemu). 格姆山的藏语名字。

se˧ gi#˥-kɤ˧ mɪ˧˥ same meaning 同上
se˧kʰɯ˩ NOUN Tone: L#. Satin. 绢子。
CL: kʰɯ˩

se˧mi#˥ NOUN Tone: #H. Female goral. 母岩羊。
CL: mi˩

se˧na#˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: #H. Stingy, miserly. 吝啬。

它的，一个吝啬的人!

他吝啬吗？- 非常吝啬!

se˧pʰɤ˧ NOUN Tone: M. Fuss. 大惊小怪, 麻烦。

to make a big fuss about something 小事大作

CL: kʰwɤ˥

se˧pʰɤ˧ʝi˧ to make a big fuss about something 小事大作

se锦标哼奏

se˧pʰɤ˧ NOUN Tone: #H. Male goral. 公岩羊。
CL: mi˩

se˧ʂɯ˩ VERB Tone: L#. To waste. 浪费。

It's a waste!

很浪费! / 太浪费了!

se˧zo#˥ NOUN Tone: #H. Baby goral. 小岩羊。
CL: ɭɯ˧

-ʃe suffix Tone: L. Suffix indicating the completion of an action: the action has reached its end. 完成。

se˧-ʃe˩!

It's finished! / It's completed!

完了!

After you have been seated, (I) pour out a bowl of hot water for you.

让（你）坐下以后，（我）给你倒一杯开水。
**sɤ˧sɤ˧˥ ADJECTIVE**  Tone: MH#.  
Pleasant (circumstances). 舒畅。

*sɪdzi˩-ʈʰæ˩qo˩dzi˩, | sɤ˧sɤ˧˥ | ʐwæ˩˥!*

Being seated under this tree is especially pleasant!  
在树下坐着，感到很舒畅！

[tʂʰɯ˧-ɳɯ˧|ɖɯ˧-ɖʐɯ˩gwɤ˩-dʑo˩, | sɤ˧sɤ˧˥| ʐwæ˩˥!]

He has sung for a while; it was really pleasant!  
他唱了一会，真舒畅！

**sɤ˧tʰo˧˥ NOUN**  Tone: MH#.  
A type of pine. 一种松树。Local Chinese dialect: 阔松。

*sɪtʰo˧-dzi˧˥*

same meaning  
同上

CL: dzi˩

**sɤ˧tsi˥ NOUN**  Tone: H#.  
Vein. 血管。

CL: kʰɯ˩

**sɤ˧ NOUN**  Tone: LH.  
Mole; pigmented naevus. 黑痣。  

CL: [F5] tʰo˧si˧˥

*pʰæ˧˥ si˧dzi˩*

Deadwood. 枯木

CL: kɤ˧˥

**si˧ a VERB**  Tone: M#.
To choose, to select. 挑选。

le˧-si˧-ze˧

ACCOMP _ PFV

选了

no˧ si˧-bi˧!

You choose! / Go ahead and choose!  
你要选！

ŋw˧-ŋw˧ si сраз!

I choose! / Let me choose!  
是我来选！

le˧-si˧~si˧

ACCOMP _ RED

ACCOMP _ RED

**tsɔ˧~tsɔ˧ si˧**

to choose things  
选东西

**tsɔ˧~tsɔ˧ si˧~si˧**

to choose things  
选东西

**dzɔ˩-hi˧ | si˧**

to choose good ones  
挑好的

**si˧bv˧ NOUN**  Tone: M.  
Evil spirit. 鬼。

CL: v˧

**si˧bv˧-mi˩# NOUN**  Tone: #H.  
Evil spirit (female). 妖精。  

CL: v˧

**si˧bv˧-zo# NOUN**  Tone: #H.  
Evil spirit (masculine). 鬼。  

CL: v˧

**si˧qi˧ NOUN**  Tone: MH#.  
Forest. 森林。  

[F5] tʰo˧qi˧

pine forest  
松树森林

CL: pʰae˧˥

**si˧dzi˩ NOUN**  Tone: L#.  
Tree. 树。  

CL: dzi˩, ji˧

**si˧dzi˩-mv˩tsu˩ NOUN**  Tone: #L-L.  
Radical, rootlet, small root. 胚根。  

**si˧dzʊ˩ NOUN**  Tone: H#.  
Kindling. 火煤、火捻、火种、劈柴、引柴。  

CL: kʰwɤ˥

**si˧gu˧ NOUN**  Tone: M.  
Lion. 狮子。  

Borrowing: Tibetan sengge

CL: mi˩

**si˧gu˧-mi˩ NOUN**  Tone: L.  
Lioness. 母狮。  

CL: mi˩

**si˧gu˧-pʰv# NOUN**  Tone: #H.  
Male lion. 公狮子。  

CL: mi˩
Lion Dance: a show organized for the feudal lord. 狮子舞: 土司准备的礼仪性表演。土司也亲自参与舞蹈。

Cub. 小狮子。

Wooden structure (of a house), carpentry. 木头框架。房子的木头框架

White Chinese herbaceous peony, Paeonia lactiflora. 白芍药。

White Chinese herbaceous peony, Paeonia lactiflora. 白芍药。

A piece of furniture of the main room, which constitutes the symbolic dwelling of ancestors, and serves as an altar; on the New Year, some candles are lighted on it. 供桌: 主屋里面的一个家具，是祖先的象征性住所。

The heart of the house is the altar to the ancestors! 屋子的中心，就是祖先的供桌！

Plum tree, prune tree. 梅子。

A liquid prepared from plums, which served as an equivalent of vinegar (vinegar was introduced late: it was bought in Chinese areas)

用梅子做的一种汁，用法类似于醋。过去，永宁没有醋，醋是从内地买来的。

Birch, Betula szechuanica (Betula Pendula var. szechuanica). 四川桦树，白桦树。

The heart of the house is the altar to the ancestors! 屋子的中心，就是祖先的供桌！

A liquid prepared from plums, which served as an equivalent of vinegar (vinegar was introduced late: it was bought in Chinese areas)

用梅子做的一种汁，用法类似于醋。过去，永宁没有醋，醋是从内地买来的。

Cock’s comb. 鸡冠。

Comb of (a) cock

To shave (the beard or the head); to scrub (e.g. to scrub earth off vegetables). 刮，刮。

to scrub mushrooms (to take off the earth, moss...) 刮菌子（刮掉污垢）
Razor: object used to shave the head or the beard. (In the main consultant’s youth, not every family had a razor. One would call someone to the house to shave the head or the beard. It was mostly monks and elderly people who had their heads and beards shaved.)

理发刮刀

To assassinate, to kill a human being. 杀（人）。

hĩ˧si˩

to kill someone 杀人

Liver. 肝。

CL: [ɯ˧]

Offering to the gods, given to them in the morning; it comprises tea, butter, flour, and honey; it is burnt over a fire of pine needles. 早上献给神的食物（含茶、酥油、面、蜂蜜），扔进松针火里烧。

so˧dze˧tʰi˧-qæ˩
to burn honey as an offering 烧蜂蜜献给神

[M23] so˧qe˩
to burn an offering 烧献给神（食物，……）

A thing (no plural; only used in the negative construction “there is not a thing”). 量词: 样东西, 如: ‘一样东西都没有’。

[qu˧tʰi˧] mɤ˧-dʑo˨! to burn honey as an offering 烧蜂蜜献给神

There is simply nothing at all! (A polite statement made by the host when welcoming a guest for a meal, apologizing, in self-deprecation, for not offering a meal commensurate to one’s wishes.)

一样也没有！/ 没什么东西！（请客时的礼貌、自我贬低说法：请客人原谅菜不够丰盛）

See: so˥

A classifier Tone: H*.

A thing (no plural; only used in the negative construction “there is not a thing”). 量词：样东西，如：‘一样东西都没有’。

[qu˧tʰi˧] mɤ˧-dʑo˨!

same meaning as previous example: His/her example/influence is not good.

so˧lo˧ mɤ˧-dʑo˨!

Samemeansingaspreviousexample: His/her example/influence is not good.

He/she has a bad influence / he/she gives a bad example! (His/her family) is a bad family!

他（对周围的人）有一个不好的影响！（他的家庭）是个不好的家庭！

so锦标

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so锦标
good influence; good example; good education 好榜样、好例子、好教育

CL: kʰwɤ˧
so˧tsʰi˥ VERB  Tone: .
To breathe. 呼吸。

so˧tsʰi˥ | zwa˨˩
to breathe heavily, to pant
喘气

my˨-so˧tsʰi˥
NEG
不喘气

so˧tsʰi˥ NUMBER  Tone: .
30. 30。

so˧tsʰi˧ŋi˧ NOUN  Tone: .
The 30th day of the month. 三十号。

so˩ NUMBER  Tone: L.
3. 3。

so˩a 1 ADJECTIVE  Tone: L-a.
Good, pleasant to the taste or smell. 香（吃得香，气味香）。

so˩a 2 VERB  Tone: L-a. 1 To study. 学习。

tʰæ˧ɻæ˩so˩
to study (books)
读书，学习

so˩ my˨-se˥!
There’s no end of it! / One is never done with studying! (A comment about the linguist’s endeavour to study a language: unlike manual work, it is never really finished.)
学不完！（关于语言学家的工作：做不完，不像做手工可以有一个明确的终点。）

du˧-so˧-q˨˩
to study a little
学一学

_quota: kʰu˩

sɯ˥ VERB  Tone: MH. 1 To rub in one’s hands. 揉在手里。

le˧-so˩-so˩
ACCOMP _ RED
揉来揉去

sɯ˥ NOUN  Tone: MH. 1 Breath. (一口)气。

sɯ˥ tʰv˧-ze˩
Vapour is coming out.
热气冒出来了。

CL: kʰu˩

sɯ˥ 1 VERB  Tone: H.
To whet. 磨（刀）。

du˧-sɯ˥-sɯ˧-q˨˩
to whet a little
磨一磨

sɯ˧-p˨˩-sɯ˥
to whet a knife
磨刀

sɯ˥ 2 VERB  Tone: H.
To know. 知道。

my˨-sɯ˥
NEG
不知道

-sɯ˧ SUFFIX  Tone: M.
First, at first, in the first place; anymore (in “not anymore”). 首先，先。

ʃʅ˨˧-sɯ˧-sɯ˨˩ | dzɯ˧-bi˧!
Let me eat this one first! / I’ll eat this one first! 我要先吃这个！

ʃʅ˨˧ | tsʰu˧-sɯ˨˩ | li˨˧-bi˧!
I’ll read this one first! (Context: examining two books, and deciding which one to read first) 我要先读这本！

ʃʅ˨˧-sɯ˨˩ | hwæ˧-bi˧!
Let’s buy this one first! 先买这个吧！

ʃʅ˨˧ | tsʰu˧-sɯ˨˩ | li˨˧-bi˧!
Let’s sell this one first! 先卖这个吧！

ʃʅ˨˧-sɯ˨˩ | dzɯ˧-bi˧!
Let’s eat this one first! 先吃这个吧！
tsʰwː sui˩ | zi˨-bi˧
Let’s pick up this one first!
先拿这个吧！

Let’s drink this one first!
先喝这个吧!

Let’s beat this one first!
先打这个吧！

Put on your hat first! (Injunction to a little child before an outing)
你先戴上帽子!(情景:出门前，让孩子戴上帽子)

Do your own work first! / Please work on your own for a start! (Context: when I arrive for a morning class, the consultant is busy; she knows that I have various tasks to do, some of which I can do on my own, such as verifying texts that have already been transcribed; she tells me: “Please work on your own for a start!”)
你先自己工作(一会)吧!(情景：调查者早上到合作人的家，但她忙着，而她知道调查者有不同种类的工作要做，其中有一些可以自己做，比如重新核对记录过的长篇语料。她说：“你先忙自己的一会吧！”)

su˧kʰu˩ NOUN Tone: L;.
Ritual performed for the death of a female relative who left her maternal home to marry. 斯克: 嫁到外边的女人去世时进行的仪式。

su˧my˥ NOUN Tone: L;.
Purple perilla, Perilla frutescens, akajiso. 紫苏。

Put on your hat first! (Injunction to a little child before an outing)
你先戴上帽子!(情景:出门前，让孩子戴上帽子)

Do your own work first! / Please work on your own for a start! (Context: when I arrive for a morning class, the consultant is busy; she knows that I have various tasks to do, some of which I can do on my own, such as verifying texts that have already been transcribed; she tells me: “Please work on your own for a start!”)
你先自己工作(一会)吧!(情景：调查者早上到合作人的家，但她忙着，而她知道调查者有不同种类的工作要做，其中有一些可以自己做，比如重新核对记录过的长篇语料。她说：“你先忙自己的一会吧！”)

su˧pv˧-su˧nɑ˩ NOUN Tone: #H-.
Caterpillar. 毛虫。

su˧pv˩ NOUN Tone: L;.
Urinary bladder. 膀胱。

su˧pv˩-ni˨gv˩ ADJECTIVE Tone: L;-
Swollen: literally: ‘like a bladder’. 膨胀。

su˧pʰi˧ NOUN Tone: M.
Nobleman: the highest of the three ranks in feudal society. 贵族，奴隶主，官。音译:“司沛”。

su˧pʰi˧-zo˧ NOUN Tone: H;.
Young man of the nobility. 少爷。

su˧tɕ̚i˧ NOUN Tone: M.
Table. 桌子。

su˨˦ NOUN Tone: M.
Bead, pearl. 珠，珠子，珍珠。

su˧ɻ˧ NOUN Tone: M.
Table. 桌子。

su˧ɻ˧ NOUN Tone: M.
Bead, pearl. 珠，珠子，珍珠。
**sɯ˧ɻ̃#˥** NOUN  Tone: #H.
Tree trunk. 树干。

si\dizi\ tʰv\-dzi\, | sɯ˧ɻ̃#˧dʑɤ˥!
This tree has a good trunk! (i.e. it is suitable for use in carpentry, making furniture...)

这是棵好树！（可以用做木材）

CL: lojal

**sɯ˧ɻ̃mi˩#˥** NOUN  Tone: #H.
Backbone. 脊椎骨。

CL: dzijal

**sɯ˧sɯ˩** ADJECTIVE  Tone: L#.
Raw. (生不熟)。

ʂe˧sɯ˧~sɯ˥ raw meat
生肉

ʈʂe˧sɯ˧~sɯ˥ 'raw earth': immature soil, earth that has not been prepared for agriculture by adding manure, etc

‘生土’：没有经过加工（加肥料等等）的土，还不适合种农作物

**sɯ˧tsɯ˥** NOUN  Tone: M.
Lion. 狮子（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 狮子

CL: mij

**sɯ˧tsɯ˨** NOUN  Tone: L#.
Camphor. 樟。

sɯ˧tsɯ˨ dzi˨ camphor tree
樟树

**sɯ˧ʈv˥** NOUN  Tone: H#.
Callus. 疣子。

hĩ˧ tʂʰɯ˧tʰi˧-sɯ˩-dʑo˩!
This person's thumb has a callus / developed a callus!

他活久了!

**sɯ˧zɯ˧ɖɯ˧** NOUN  Tone: #H.
Family community. 家族、支系。

CL: loj, ᵇɤ˧v˧-

**sɯ˧zɯ˧ɖɯ˧-loj**
one family community
一个支系，一条线

**sɯ˧zɯ˧ɖɯ˧-ㄆㄨㄢㄢ**
one family community
一个支系，一条线

**sɯ˧zɯ˧ECTORA**
Is there a (complete) family community? / Is the family large? (Question asked as part of discussions preliminary to marriage: Will the bride have a large family around her, be surrounded by a large family? A small family is considered much less attractive than a large one.)
家族齐全吗? / 家族，人多吗?（谈婚姻前的题目之一：男方家族人多多。以人多为好。）

**sɯ˩pv˩** NOUN  Tone: .
Raised spot, blister. 水泡（例如：开水烫了手，会形成水泡）。

sɯ˩pv˩ qʰwæ˧-ze˩!
a raised spot has formed!
起了水泡!

CL: lua

**sɯ˩tʰi˩** NOUN  Tone: L.
Whetting-stone. 磨刀石。

CL: lua

**sɯ˩tʰi˩-kʰɯ˥ʑi˩** NOUN  Tone: L + #H-.
Knife sheath. 刀鞘。

CL: lua
ADJECTIVE  Tone: M. 长。  长。

-extremely long

-le+-y+-le+-æ+-（+ kʰɯ˧˥）
to lengthen

NOUN  Tone: #H. 长度区别。

-sæ˧ɖæ˧di˥, |mɤ˧-dʑɤ˩!
If there are differences in length, it’s not good / it won’t do! (Context: explaining which trees to fell when in need of timber for housebuilding; the trees need to be about the same size.)

-sæ˧ɖæ˧|mɤ˧-di˩!
There are no differences in length! (i.e. the timber is suitable for use in construction; same context as previous example)

-NOUN  Tone: M.

-sæ˧pʰi˧
Commodity, goods, merchandise. 商品。

-sæ˧ʁwɤ˩
Shuhe: the name of a village in the Lijiang plain. 束河（旧称：龙泉）: 丽江坝子里的一个村落。由于束河商人多, 经常有束河人到永宁等地, 使得相当多的永宁人熟悉那个村落名。

-sæ˧tsɯ˧
Clothing that children used to wear before they came of age: a looser robe (the same for girls and boys). 孩子的衣服: 成年前男女小孩均穿的长袍。

-NOUN  Tone: L.

-sæ˩ɻ̃˩
Bone. 骨头。

VERB  Tone: MH. To lead along (by hand, halter…). 牵（牵着牛）。

-kʰv˧邮政
kʰv˧邮政

VERB  Tone: MH. To tie into bundles. 捆成。

-sæ˧|mɤ˧
ACCOMP

-sæŋj
To tie freshly cut rice into bundles

-sæŋj
To wrap, to pack. 包。

-sæŋj
RED: to wrap, to pack

-sæŋj-æŋj
RED ACCOMP

-tsɑ˧-tsɔ˧|ʂæ˧-ze˧
VERB  Tone: L. To wrap things

-sæ˧-ze˧

-sæ˧-ze˧

-sæ˧-ze˧

-sæ˧-ze˧

-sæ˧-ze˧

-sæ˧-ze˧

CL: kʰɤ˥

-sæ˧-ze˧

CL: kʰɤ˥

CL: ɭɯ˧˥

CL: ɭɯ˧˥

CL: kɤ˧˥

CL: kʰɤ˥

CL: kɤ˧˥

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CL: kɤ˧˥

CL: kʰɤ˥

CL: kɤ /**<Note: There seems to be a format error in the text, possibly missing some symbols or characters. It may be difficult to interpret the text accurately due to this.***/
寻找。
都去找吧，我找到了！

寻找。
都去找吧，我找到了！

寻找。
都去找吧，我找到了！

寻找。
都去找吧，我找到了！

寻找。
都去找吧，我找到了！

寻找。
都去找吧，我找到了！

寻找。
都去找吧，我找到了！

寻找。
都去找吧，我找到了！

寻找。
都去找吧，我找到了！

寻找。
都去找吧，我找到了！
棉布, 布料。

腊肉, 包括不同几类的腊肉, 如火腿等。

铁（单音节）。

小便, 尿; 屐尿; 解溲; 拉(屎)。

尿了

打铁。

打锣

松茸。

虮子。

害羞。

不知羞耻!

他/她很娴静 / 很持重!

你不要问人家的意见!

你为什么要问(他的)意见!

撕东西

撕了

你不要问(他的)意见!

松茸。
收割。

We have one harvest (of rice) every year!

我们每年收一次稻谷！

收割了

We are going to have to gather (things)

该收集一些了。

-interjection- Interjection to get pigs to move forward. 赶猪用的叹词：走！走！。

-ʂo˧/ʂo˧br˨˩!

interjection to get pigs to move forward 赶猪用的叹词

to prepare. 准备。

to put the house in order, that it be very clean

把房子收拾得干干净净

-ʂo˩qæ˩

ADJECTIVE Tone: L. 非常干净。非常干净

very clean

very clean

to put the house in order, that it be very clean

把房子收拾得干干净净
** WCS ** 1 VERB Tone: MH.
To slip, to slide. 滑，光滑（路……）。

mvɊteoi ʂo˧˥
to slide down, to slip to the floor
滑下，滑到
ʈʂʰɯ˧|le˧-ʂo˧˥,|tʰi˧-ʈwæ˧-ze˥
(S)he slipped and fell down
他滑了一跤
ʂo˨~ʂo˧˥
RED
重叠
ɖæ˩ʂo˩-ʂo˥|
slippery with grease
油腻腻，滑腻
ɲi˧|ɖɯ˧-ɭɯ˧|dze˧-ʂo˧~ʂo˥
(her/his) whole mouth was slippery with sugar
他嘴巴被糖粘得黏黏的

See: ʂo˧˥ 2

** WCS ** 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.
Slippery. 滑，光滑（路……）。

myi ʂo˨-ʂo˥|
slippery with grease
油腻腻，滑腻
ɲi-toɊ qurɊ-ɊuɊ | dzeɊ-ʂo˨-ʂo˥
(her/his) whole mouth was slippery with sugar
他嘴巴被糖粘得黏黏的

See: ʂo˧˥ 1

** WCS ** 1 ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.
Full. 満。
leɊ-ʂɻ˧-zeɊ
ACCOMP _ PFV
滿了

** WCS ** 1 NUMBER Tone: M? H#? (pas L).
7. 7。

** WCS ** 2 VERB Tone: Mₙ。
To leak. 漏。
tʰiɊ-ʂwx˧Ɋ-ʂwx˨(ˌ-zeɊ)
it is leaking
漏了！
myɊ-ʂwx˧Ɋ-ʂwx˨ | myɊ-ziɊ!
It does not leak; it does not flow out!
没漏，没流出去！

** WCS ** 1 NUMBER Tone: L#.
70. 70。

** WCS ** 1 CLASSIFIER Tone: Lₙₕ.
Times (repeating an action: doing something n times). 量词；次数。

** WCS ** 1 ADVERB(IAL) Tone: LM + #H.
Two years ago. 前年。

**ʂɯ˩kwæ˩ɻæ˥** ADJECTIVE  Tone: L + H#.
Yellow. 黄。

**ʂɯ˩kwæ˩ɻæ˥-hĩ˩gv˩-ze˩**
[the book] has turned yellow!
[书]变黄了！

[F5] ʂɯ˩kwæ˩ | ʂɯ˩kwæ˩ | gv˩
very yellow
深黄

**ʂɯ˩tsɯ˧** NOUN  Tone: LM.
Persimmon. 柿子（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 柿子

**ʂɯ˩tsɯ˧|ɖɯ˧-so˩-ɭɯ˩hwæ˩-bi˩!**
Let’s buy a few persimmons!
买一些柿子吧！

**ʂɯ˩tsɯ˧** NOUN  Tone: LM.
Pistol. 手枪。

**ʂɯ˩tsɯ˧|ɖɯ˧-nɑ˧|tʰi˧-pɤ˥~pɤ˩**
to carry a pistol
带手枪

**ʂɯ˧˥** ADJECTIVE  Tone: MH.
New, fresh. 新。

**ʂɯ˧-hĩ˧ɲi˥!**
It’s new!
是新的！

**ʂe˧ʂɯ˩** fresh meat
新鲜的肉

**ʂv˧** NOUN  Tone: H.
Dice. 骰子。

**ʂv˧|ʐv˩-tu˧**
four dice (dice came in pairs)
四个骰子

**ʂv˧|zv˧-tu˧**
to take care of (children).
带（孩子……）。

**ʂv˧|zv˧-po˧-bi˧-ho˥!**
Dashi is going to take care of his friends [taking them on a tourist trip to Yongning]
达石要管朋友（带他们去永宁旅游）

**ʂv˧|zv˧-bi˧-ho˩!**
Dashi is going to take care of his friends [taking them on a tourist trip to Yongning]
达石要管朋友（带他们去永宁旅游）

**le˧-ʂv˧tʰi˧-kʰɯ˧˥|tʰæ˧ɻ˩so˩**
to oblige to study (a mother obliges a child to study)
让他学习、要求他学习（家长管孩子，让他学习）

**ʂv˧ɖv˧** SUFFIX  Tone:.
Volitive: to want, to wish. 想、意志。

**ʂv˧ɖv˧** VERB  Tone: M. To think. 想。

**ʂv˧ɖv˧tʰv˧**
to understand
明白，想起

**ʂv˧ɖv˧tʰv˧**
I understand.
我明白。

**ʂv˧ɖv˧tʰv˧**
What are you thinking about? / Where’s your mind?
在想什么？

**ʂv˧ɖv˧tʰv˧**
I’m thinking about something.
我在想一件事情。

**ʂv˧ɖv˧tʰv˧**
to understand
明白，想起

**ʂv˧ɖv˧tʰv˧**
I understand.
我明白。

**ʂv˧ɖv˧** VERB  Tone: M. To think. 想。

**ʂv˧ɖv˧tʰv˧**
to understand
明白，想起

**ʂv˧ɖv˧tʰv˧**
I understand.
我明白。

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He has understood.
他明白了。

To remember, to recollect, to recall. 起想、回忆。

想起、回忆。
I remember
我想起

He remembers, he recollects
他想起来了

To miss, to long for; to feel sorrowful, sad, grieved. 想念、感到悲哀。

想念
我想你!

to have a fit of nostalgia
想念
There’s no need to worry / feel unhappy
不用发愁

To bet. 赌博。

同上

Paper. 纸。

a sheet of paper
一张纸

To stir. 搅拌。

搅拌东西

Sickle. 镰刀。

Tree bur; burl. 树瘤。

Otter. 水獭。 Local Chinese dialect: 水潭猫。

高。

very tall
非常高

(S)he is extremely tall!
他非常高!

tall; literally 'with a tall body'
高、身材高

to stir things
搅拌东西
**Camellia flower. **映山红。Local Chinese dialect: 山茶花。

*Camellia flowers are in bloom.*

山茶花开。

*Camellia flowers bloom in the third month!*

山茶花是在三月份开花的！

*Camellia tree*

山茶树

---

**A mountain to the North-West of Yongning, called “Ji-aze Mountain” in Chinese.** 加泽大山（位于永宁西北的一座山）。

*The six mountains of Yongning that carry a name and have a definite symbolic value. The other mountains do not have comparable symbolic value, and fewer people use specific names for them.*

永宁地区有固定名字的六座山。其它的山，因为没有重要的象征意义，因此没有取名。

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**Lame in the legs.** 瘸腿。

*He is lame in the legs!*

他腿瘸了！

---

**Camellia tree. **山茶树。

---

**Small bell that was attached to horses' breastplate.** 挂在马胸前的铃铛。

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[187]
Only, only. 只才。

On one’s own, it’s really hard to talk! (Reflection about a recording: the speaker was struggling to put together a coherent narrative with the linguist as sole listener.)

自己一个人，说不出话来！/ 一个人说话，很难讲下去！（描述一个发音合作人在录音时的困难：如果只有半懂不懂的调查者在听，很难流利地讲话。）

我自己一个人，说不出话来！/ 一个人说话，很难讲下去！（描述一个发音合作人在录音时的困难：如果只有半懂不懂的调查者在听，很难流利地讲话。）

On one’s own, it’s really hard to talk! (Reflection about a recording: the speaker was struggling to put together a coherent narrative with the linguist as sole listener.)

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taɪko̞Verb Tone: L#. To delay, to hold up. 耽误。

hɪ+i taɪko̞ to delay people 

tɑ˧ko˩耽误人家

ʈʂʰɯ˧hĩ˧tɑ˧ko˥|ʐwæ˩˥! (S)he delays people a lot! 

taɪnaNOUN Tone: L#. Crossbow. 弩弓。

taɪpi̞ADJECTIVE Tone: M. Identical to, like, to the likeness of. 如、像、像……那样。

no˧-bi˧taɪpi,… like you; following your example 

njɤ˧-bi˧taɪpi… like me; following my example 

no˧=ɻ˩-bv˩,|njɤ˧=ɻ˩-bv˩,|tɑ˧pi˧! Yours and ours are built on the same pattern / are identical! (Context: discussing the farms of the village: they are all built on the same model, in the same way, and thus identical.) 

no˧-ŋu˧gv˩,|njɤ˧-ŋu˧-gv˩,|tɑ˧pi˧! Whether it’s you or me who’s building [the house], it’s the same / the result is the same! 无论是谁来盖房，盖出来的都一样！

psʰu˧-biʃ | tɑ˧pi, | njɤ˧-ŋu˧ da+i-biʔ-zeʃ! I am going to build [a house] like that one! / I am going to build [a house] that will be identical to his! 我要盖跟这一样的房子！

taɪpi̞Verb Tone: M. To take as an example, to draw an analog. 打比方（汉语借词: 当地汉语方言‘打比’）。Local Chinese dialect: 打比。 Borrowing: Chinese 打比

taɪpi-zeʃ PFV 打比方
**ta{l}dzv#1** NOUN  Tone: LM + #H.
Masculine given name given to the second among twins.
男性名字，双胞胎中老二的名字。

**ta{l}dzv#1** NOUN  Tone: LM + MH#.
Small prayer flag. 小经幡。

**ta{l}hwv#1** VERB  Tone: L.
Borrowing: Chinese 打发?
To offer gifts outside the family circle. 送礼（给家里以外的人）。

**ta{l}hwv#1** NOUN  Tone: LM+MH#.
Small prayer flag. 小经幡。

**ta{l}hwv#1** VERB  Tone: L.
Borrowing: Chinese 打发?
To offer gifts outside the family circle. 送礼（给家里以外的人）。

**tæ˧ɻæ˩** NOUN  Tone: L#.
Oesophagus; Adam’s apple. 喉管、喉结。

**tæ˧pv˩** ADJECTIVE  Tone: L#.
Skinny, thin (person). 瘦（人很瘦）。
See: **ta{pv}1**
成熟（人成熟）。

这个人，成熟了！/ 是大人了！

这个人，还不成熟！

孩子长成熟（的过程），还是挺难的！
to˧bɤ#˥  ADJECTIVE  Tone: #H.  
Empty. 空。

Empty.

to˧bɤ˧-ze˩  PFV: it’s empty, there is nothing left (e.g. a bowl is entirely emptied)

空了

to˧bɤ˧ ni˥  _ COP: it’s empty

是空的

to˧kɤ#˥  NOUN  Tone:#H.  
Ê  Forehead. 额头。

Eq  Luck, good fortune. 运气。

Eq  dʑɤ˥ to be lucky; to have a good karma

好运气，运气好

ŋɤ˧|tsʰi˧|jo˧|to˧kɤ˧dʑjɤ˥ (+|ʐwæ˥) This year, I am lucky! / This is an auspicious year for me!

我今年运气好！

CL: [tv]  NOUN  Tone:.  
Plant with long filaments. 永宁的一种植物。

CL: [ba驿]

to˧kɤ˧  NOUN  Tone: M.  
Kid. 羔羊。

CL: [lu敳]

to˧~to˧h  VERB  Tone: M9.  
To hold a child in one’s arms; to hug. 抱小孩子，搂，互相拥抱。

zo˧m˧ to˧~to˧l  to hold a child in one’s arms, to hug a child

抱小孩子

to˨˧  NOUN  Tone: M.  
To wrestle. 摔交。

le˧-to˨˧-ze˩  ACCOMP _ RED

ACCOMP _ PFV

dʒɤ˧~dʒɤ˧ tojl  to wrestle

摔交

to˨˧  VERB  Tone: L3.  
To stand in a family relationship, to have family ties. 有亲属关系。

le Tacoma  
ACCOMP _ RED

ACCOMP _ RED

qʰɤ˧|ʃu˧|qu˩ | le˧-to˨˧-ze˩  We have acquired a family tie! (through adoption, marriage……)

我们成了亲戚！（通过领养、婚姻……）

to˨bi#˥  NOUN  Tone: LM+ #H.  
Bottle. 瓶子。

CL: [lu敳]

to˨bi˩  CLASSIFIER  Tone: L.  
Self-classifier for bottles. 量词：瓶。

qurt-to˨bi˨, so˨-to˨bi˨, zy˧-to˨bi˨, qʰv˧-to˨bi˨, sə˧-to˨bi˨, gv˧-to˨bi˨, tsʰe˨-to˨bi˨  association with numerals from 1 to 10

与数词结合，一至十

to˨bi˨  NOUN  Tone: L+ H#.  
Male dog. 公狗。

CL: [mi ɭu敳]

to˨mi˨  NOUN  Tone: L.  
Pillar. 柱子。

hæ̃˧ʂɯ˩-to˨mi˨  the Precious Pillars, the Golden Pillars: a solemn designation for the two pillars of the main building

‘黄金柱’、‘宝贵柱’：对主屋两个柱子的庄严称呼

CL: [lu敳]

to˨mi˨  NOUN  Tone: L.  
Large slope. 大山坡。

hl ʂu˧-to˨mi˨  CL: [mi ɭu敳]

to˨pi˨  CLASSIFIER  Tone: L.  
Classifier for times: n times as many/much as…. 量词：倍（多几倍、少几倍等等）。  
qurt-to˨pi˨, ni˨-to˨pi˨, so˨-to˨pi˨, zy˧-to˨pi˨, qʰv˧-to˨pi˨, sə˧-to˨pi˨, gv˧-to˨pi˨, tsʰe˨-to˨pi˨  association with numerals from 1 to 10

与数词结合，一至十

to˨pv˧  ADVERB(IAL)  Tone: LM.  
To begin with, at first, in the first place. 最初。

Borrowing: Tibetan?
to˩qo˩lvm˧˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: L + H#. Round in shape. 圆形（球很圆）。

to˩qo˩lvm˧˥-gv˩
round in shape
圆形

to˩qo˩ VERB Tone: L + MH#. To turn upside down. 倒过来、倒放倒置。

to˩qo˧˥ | tɕɯ˧
to put upside down
倒过来放

njɤ˧-ɳɯ˧ | to˩qo˧-bi˧!
I am going to turn (this object) upside down! 我要（将这个东西）倒过来放！

to˩qo˧-ze˥ PFV倒过来了

adverbial

to˩to˧mi˥ ADVERBIAL Tone: LM + H#. Carefully. 认真地。

njɤ˧-ɳɯ˧ | to˩to˧ mi˥ | ŋwɤ˩-bi˩˥!
I will explain carefully! / I will explain very clearly, step by step! 我要认真地讲！

to˩to˧-mi˥ | sɑ˧
to study with great care 认真地学习

θ Intentionally, purposefully, on purpose. 故意地。

to˩tɯ˩ ADJECTIVE Tone: L. Short (of person). 矮。

to˩tɯ˩-ŋtɯ˥ short
矮

to˩zo˩ NOUN Tone: L. Small slope. 小山坡。

to˩ NOUN Tone: LH. Mountain slope, hillside. 山坡，岗。

to˩ do˩ to climb a hillside 爬山坡

N

CL: ɭɯ˧ 193
tv˧tsʰɯ˧  NOUN  Tone: M.  Time.  时间。

I don’t have the time.
我没时间。

[F5] njɤ˧ | tv˧tsʰɯ˧ dʑo˧.
I have time.  / I have some free time.  / I have the time.
我有时间。

Spell of time; hour.  时间段、小时。

tv˧tsʰɯ˧ | dɯ˧-ɭɯ˧
one hour
一个小时

tv˧tsʰɯ˧ qʰɑ˧-ɭɯ˧?
What time is it? (Literally: “How many hours?”)
几点了?

CL: [uŋ]

tv˧tsʰɯ˧-li˧-di˩  NOUN  Tone: .  Clock; literally: “thing for seeing the time”.  钟、手表。

tv˩ʃɯ˧ NOUN  Tone: LM+MH#.
Fine, high-quality basket carried on the back; it had a trough shape.  Not in use anymore at the time of field-work.  高级的背篓，过去用它放礼物。

CL: [uŋ]

tv˩tv˩ ADJECTIVE  Tone: L.  Upright.  直, 笔直的（如: 站直）。

Upright, righteous, honest.  耿直。

tv˧ 1 VERB  Tone: MH.
To support, to stabilize, to consolidate.  搀扶, 撑住, 稳住。

tv˧ 2 VERB  Tone: MH.
To pour (a liquid) into someone’s mouth, to pour down someone’s throat (e.g. pouring medicines into the throat of a sick person).  喂，喂到嘴里。

 Français: 194
第3节 - tʰ -

**tʰɑ˨l̃-lɑ˧-zė˨!**

Don’t quarrel!

别吵架了!

**tʰɑ˨-dzo˧~dzo˥!**

Don’t touch!

不要动来动去！/ 不要碰来碰去！

**tʰɑ˧-ni˥-ni˩-gv˩**

ADVERBIAL Tone:. Similar to. 类似，相近。 See: -ni˧gv˧˥

**tʰɑ˨lo˧**

NOUN Tone:LM. The name given to the plain of Yongning by the Tibetans. 永宁的藏语名称。

Borrowing: Tibetan tharlam

*tʰɑ˨lo˧-go˧bɤ˩*

the temple of Thar Lam

永宁大寺

*tʰɑ˨lo˧ se˧gi˧ kɤ˨* mount Gemu, in Yongning

永宁格姆山

**tʰɑ˨mi#˥**

NOUN Tone:LM+#H. Female water buffalo.

水牛。

CL: pʰo˧˥

**tʰɑ˨-ʐwæ˧mi˧**

NOUN Tone:L-.

Donkey, ass (either jack or jenny or foal).

驴子。

CL: pʰo˧˥

**tʰɑ˧˥ 1**

ADJECTIVE Tone:MH. Sharp, keen.

锋利。

**tʰɑ˧˥ 2**

VERB Tone:MH. To be possible, to be allowed: PERMISSIVE. 可以，允许。

*mv˧-tʰɑ˧˥ | mv˧-zv˨! | nj˨ | dzɯ˨-bi˧ni˧-mv˧-gv˧˥!*

It’s not that good! I don’t like to eat that!

不怎么好吃！我不喜欢吃！

["Mushrooms" ə˨˩ljɤ˨˩hæ̃˨˩ʂɯ˥-mo˨-ʈʂʰɯ˨˩-dʑo˨! | hĩ˧ | mɤ˧-tʰɑ˧˥ | dv˨-mɤ˧-kv˧˥!]

The Golden Mushroom is not all that poisonous!/ The Golden Mushroom is not really dangerous!

黄蜡伞不怎么会让人中毒！/ 毒性不太大！

**tʰɑ˨l̃pʰv#˥**

NOUN Tone:LM+#H.

Male water buffalo.

水牛。

CL: pʰo˧˥

**tʰɑ˨l̃tʰɑ˨**

NOUN Tone:L.

A good spot, a good place to find a certain species of plant: for instance, mushrooms that will grow there every year. 采野生植物如菌子等的好地方。

*tʰɑ˨l̃tʰɑ˨ | qɯ˨+kʰwv˥

a good spot (for hunting a certain kind of wild plant)

一个好地方

CL: kʰwv˥
thi˧ ADJECTIVE  Tone: M.
Able; capable; competent; clever.

能干。

thi˩ a VERB  Tone: L_{a}.
To plane (wood flat).

thi˩ a a CLASSIFIER  Tone: H_{a}.
Classifier for sets.

thi˩ ci˥ NOUN  Tone: M#.
Forest of conifers.

thi˩ dzi˩ NOUN  Tone: L#.
Pine tree.

thi˩ mi#˥ NOUN  Tone: L#.
Plane.

thi˩ zo#˥ NOUN  Tone: M#.
Small plane.

thi˩ 1 NOUN  Tone: LH.
Plane.

thi˩ 2 DISCOURSE PARTICLE  Tone: LM? LH?.
Discourse particle: so, then, and then.

tho˩ a CLASSIFIER  Tone: H_{a}.
Classifier for solutions.

tho˩ ci˥ NOUN  Tone: MH#.
Forest of conifers.

tho˩ fv˧ NOUN  Tone: M.
Bandit, brigand.}

tho˩ li˧ NOUN  Tone: M.
Rabbit.

tho˩ li˧-kʰv˧˥ NOUN  Tone: MH#.
Year of the rabbit.

tho˩ li˧-mi˩ NOUN  Tone: L.
Doe hare, jill.

tho˩ li˧-mi˩ NOUN  Tone: H#.
Male rabbit.

tho˩ li˧-zo#˥ NOUN  Tone: #H.
Baby rabbit.

tho˩ mo˩ NOUN  Tone: L#.
"Pine-tree mushroom": an edible mushroom often found close to pine trees. 

tho˩ tʰe˨˧ NOUN  Tone: H#.
Pine-nut kernel.

tho˨˧ tʰe˨˧ li˧ ADVERB(IAL)  Tone:. 
Backward, to the back.

tho˨˧ tʰe˨˧ li˧ a CLASSIFIER  Tone: H.
Classifier for solutions.

tho˨˧ tʰo˨˧ dʑo˨˧-kv˩? What can we do about it? / What can be done about it?

有什么办法？
A village close to the Hot Springs.

Villages that one encounters as one leaves the plain of Yongning (away from the Lake); the first two are perceived as villages with a high proportion of Na members, and the third as a mostly Na village, whereas the next ones are Pumi (Prinmi).

The ten villages traditionally considered as part of Yongning

Pigeon.

A village in Yongning; Chinese: Tuozhikaiji. 拖支开基村（永宁的一个村落）。

The horse walking in front in a caravan.
can’t achieve what they wanted to/can’t work in a focused way)
活做不出来、活做不成（比如：一个人经常被打扰，所以不能集中工作，没有效率，要做的事做不成）

**tʰv˧**<sub>a</sub> **VERB** Tone: M.<sub>a</sub>  To come out. 出来。

α钷ŋoŋ tʰv˦

- to come out: e.g. an animal comes out of its burrow
  出来，如：动物从地洞里爬出来
  
  ɲi˧mi˧ tʰv˧
  the sun comes out
  太阳出来

- To rise (wind). 刮（风）。
  qɑ˩pʰo˩ tʰv˩˥
  to come out: e.g. an animal comes out of its burrow
  出来，如：动物从地洞里爬出来
  
  ɲi˧mi˧ tʰv˧
  the sun comes out
  太阳出来

- To create; to found. 建立、创造、制造出来。
  zı̝ tʰv˩
  to found a new home
  分家、建立新家

  tʰv˧ bi˧! (S)he founded a new home!
  他建了新家！

  tʰv˧ bi˧! (S)he is going to found a new home!
  他要建个新家！

  lo˧ mɤ˧-dʑo˧, | lo˧ tʰv˧! / no˧ | lo˧ mɤ˧-dʑo˧, | lo˧ tʰv˧-pi˧!
  [(S)he] has no obligations, and yet (s)he works a lot / (s)he finds tasks to do! (A compliment to a civil servant who could be content to pocket a salary every month but who sets goals for her/himself and looks for useful tasks to accomplish. The sentence can also be used negatively, to criticize someone who takes up unnecessary tasks instead of keeping quiet.)
  自找麻烦！（这句，除贬义用法，还能用来表扬，如表扬一位当官的人努力去做好事，给自己找有意义的事情干。）

- To lend. 借给人。
  tso˧ tso˧ tʰv˧
  to lend something
  借东西（给人）

- To appear, to happen, to get (a wound). 出现。
  mĩ tʰv˧
  to get wounded
  受伤

  dзу˧ tʰv˧ mi˧ tʰv˧-ze˧! (S)he has got wounded!
  有人受伤了！

- To rise (wind). 刮（风）。
  oŋ tʰv˧
  to come out: e.g. an animal comes out of its burrow
  出来，如：动物从地洞里爬出来

  ɲi˧ mi˧ tʰv˧
  the sun comes out
  太阳出来

  tʰv˧-ʂɯ˥-ne˩-ʝi˩-zo˩
  Every evening. 每天晚上。

  tʰv˧-hã˨-ne˨-ji˨-zo˨
  Every year. 每年。

  tʰv˧-kʰv˩-ne˨-ji˨-zo˨
  Every month. 每个月。

  tʰv˧-ne˨-ji˨
  Every day. 每天。

  tʰv˧-qo˧
  There; that place. 那里、那个地方。

  tʰv˧-se˨-gy˨
  Henceforth. 今后、从此、此后。

  tʰv˧-si˥
  Numerous. 多。

  tʰv˧-ʃɯ˧-ji˨-zo˨
  Third-person plural pronoun. 他们。

- To come out. 出来。

  ɑ˩pʰo˩ tʰv˩˥
  comes out: e.g. the sun comes out
  太阳出来

  ë
  To rise (wind). 刮（风）。

  ì
  To bud, to sprout (atrees sprouts).

  ñi˧ mi˧ tʰv˧
  the sun comes out
  太阳出来

- To create; to found. 建立、创造、制造出来。

  ñi˧ mi˧ tʰv˧
  to get wounded
  受伤

  dзу˧ tʰv˧ mi˧ tʰv˧-ze˧! (S)he has got wounded!
  有人受伤了！

  tʰv˧ bi˧! (S)he founded a new home!
  他建了新家！

  tʰv˧ bi˧! (S)he is going to found a new home!
  他要建个新家！

  lo˧ mɤ˧-dʑo˧, | lo˧ tʰv˧! / no˧ | lo˧ mɤ˧-dʑo˧, | lo˧ tʰv˧-pi˧!
  [(S)he] has no obligations, and yet (s)he works a lot / (s)he finds tasks to do! (A compliment to a civil servant who could be content to pocket a salary every month but who sets goals for her/himself and looks for useful tasks to accomplish. The sentence can also be used negatively, to criticize someone who takes up unnecessary tasks instead of keeping quiet.)
  自找麻烦！（这句，除贬义用法，还能用来表扬，如表扬一位当官的人努力去做好事，给自己找有意义的事情干。）

  tʰv˧ qo˧
  There; that place. 那里、那个地方。

  tʰv˧-se˨-gy˨
  Henceforth. 今后、从此、此后。

  tʰv˧-si˥
  Numerous. 多。

  tʰv˧-ʃɯ˧-ji˨-zo˨
  Third-person plural pronoun. 他们。

  tʰv˧-ʃɯ˧-ji˨-zo˨
  Every time. 每次。
Classifier for sets of tens. The term used to refer to sets of eight. The word remains in use, but its meaning has shifted towards the meaning of ‘sets of ten’, following the generalized use of decimal numeration.

量词: 一套（十个）。更早的意思是八个。

a set of ten bowls
一套十个碗

a set of ten (pairs of) chopsticks
一套十（双）筷子

VERB  Tone: MH.
To step on, to tread on, to trample.

step by step, one step after the other
一步一步

step by step, one step after the other; same as above, but detaching the two parts of the phrase; this is closer to repetition than to reduplication
一步又一步

VERB  Tone: MH.
To take charge of, to foot the bill (e.g. someone invites the whole village to a feast; that person provides the food, but does not necessarily do the cooking).

负担（某个活动的费用，如：请全村人吃饭）
NOUN -tone-
tɕæ˧hæ˩  NOUN  Tone: L#.
Rubber. \(\text{橡胶} (\text{汉语借词。第二个音节：未确定。})\).
Borrowing: Chinese 胶+?
tɕæ˧hæ˩-dza˨.qʰwɤ˩ rubber shoe, shoe with a rubber sole, sports shoe
橡胶鞋、橡胶底鞋

CL: dzi˨
tɕæ˧pʰv˩ ADJECTIVE  Tone: L#.
White. \(\text{白 (脸、衣服。})\).
tɕæ˧pʰv˩-bə˨.lɑ˨ white clothes
白的衣服
tɕæ˧pʰv˩-tɕɤ˧qʰwɤ˩ white skirt
白色裙子

INTERJECTION -tone-
tɕɤ˧ INTERJECTION  Tone: 0.
Interjection: hey! 感叹词：嘿！
tɕɤ˧lop˩  VERB  Tone: H.
To fade (of colours). 褪色。
le˧-tɕɤ˧-ze˩ ACCOMP _ PFV
褪色了
tɕɤ˧tɑ˧  NOUN  Tone: M.
Yoke. \(\text{牛轭 (单行)(汉语借词。})\).
Borrowing: Chinese 夹担
tɕɤ˧tɑ˧-tʰv˧-ɭɯ˧ N+DEM+CLF
这个牛轭
CL: ɭɯ˧
tɕɤ˧tɑ˧-bæ˩ NOUN  Tone: L.  \(\text{From: tɕɤ˧tɑ˧ and bæ˩})\)
Tracking rope, towrope, towline. 牛皮绳 , 带具连轭之绳。
tɕɤ˧tɑ˧-bæ˩ tʰv˨-kʰɯ˩ N+DEM+CLF
这条牛皮绳
CL: kʰɯ˩
tɕɤ˧-tɕɤ˧ ADVERBIAL  Tone: M.
Just; exactly. 将将（汉语借词）。刚刚。Local Chinese dialect: 将将。
Borrowing: Chinese 将将
tɕɤ˩  VERB  Tone: .
To bind together. 打结、系上。
Borrowing: Chinese 架?
tɕɤ˩ ho˩tʂɯ˥ NOUN  Tone: L+H#.
Swindler, cheat. 骗子。
ʈʂʰɯ˧|hĩ˧ʈʂʰɯ˧-v˧|tɕɤ˩ ho˩tʂɯ˥ɲi˩.  This man is a swindler!
这个人是骗子！
CL: v˧
tɕɤ˥  VERB  Tone: MH.
To boil, to cook thoroughly; to cook in a pot. 煮。
get tɕɤ˥ to boil meat
煮肉
bo˨-hɑ˧tɕɤ˥ to boil pigswill, to cook pigswill
煮猪食
dʑɯ˩ʁo˩˥, | mo˧-no˥, | mo˧ tɕɤ˥-hĩ˩ lɑ˨-ɲi˩-mæ˨! |
Upon the mountain, to cook mushrooms, (we) simply cook them in a pot! (This does not refer
to boiling in the sense of ‘cooking in hot water’: the mushrooms are put in a pot; one adds grease and salt, and the mushrooms cook in their own juice.)

在山上，菌子，就是简单煮一下而已！（放在锅里，加油、加盐。用菌子自身的水分）

**tɕi˥ VERB**  Tone: H.
To shake (e.g. clothes after washing; to shake one’s head). 捶、抖动、摇动。

**leː-tɕi˧-tɕi˧-zetɕi˥**
ACCOMP _ PFV
**tʰi˧-tɕi˧+ze˩**
DUR _ PFV
**ʁo˧qʰwɤ˩tɕi˩~tɕi˩**
toshakeone’shead
摇头

**ɖɯ˧-tɕi˧~tɕi˧-ɻ˥**
DEMILITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE
摇一摇

**tɕi˧**
1 **ADJECTIVE**  Tone: M. Acid. 酸。

**tɕʰɯ˩-hĩ˩˥**
[M18] tɕi˧-hĩ˧pʰi˩
to have acid reflux
吐酸水

酸，通过发酵的酸。

**tɕi˧**
2 **NOUN**  Tone: M.
Snare, trap, trick. 围套。

**tɕi˧kʰɯ˧˥**
tosetatrap
设下圈套

CL: [ɭɯ˧

**tɕi˧**
CLASSIFIER  Tone: M
Some, a few. 量词：一些。

**ɖɯ˧-tɑ˧˥**
small melon

**gv˧-mɤ˧-kv˥!**
large melon

CL: [ɭɯ˧

**tɕi˧sɯ˧pɤ˧,|ɖɯ˧-tɑ˧˥|gv˧-mɤ˧-kv˥!|ʝi˧-kʰv˥-lɑ˩gv˩-kv˩!**

Note everyone knew how to make yak cheese! Only a few had this know-how!

不是每个人都会做牦牛奶酪！只有少数（人）才会做！
水，在其中已稀释一些雅克芝士；
它有药用性质

**tɕi˧tɕi˧|læ˩sæ˧-dzi˩**
A type of hardwood (not identified yet).

**tɕi˩a**
Small; short (not tall). 矮，低, 小。

**tɕi˩-hi˩**
NMLZ 坐的

**gv˧mi˧tɕi˩**
short (not tall) 矮

**tɕi˩nv˧˥**
Saddlemat.

**ʐwæ˧-tɕi˥nv˩**
马鞍下面的毯子。

**tɕi˩-hĩ˩˥**
NMLZ 矮的

**gv˧mi˧tɕi˩**
short (not tall) 矮

**tɕi˩qɑ˥**
Carpet.

**ʐwæ˧-tɕi˥**
马鞍

**tɕo˩mv˧**
Wife of maternal uncle. The word consists of a Chinese borrowing, 'maternal uncle', to which is added the Na word for 'woman'.舅妈（舅:汉语借词, 祖:摩梭话“女人”）。

**-[tɕɯ˩-zo˩]**
Grammaticalized form of the verb /tɕɯ˥/ 'to put, to place'; expresses that the action is over and done with: that its goal has been reached, and one now moves on to something different; in the same way as, after an object has been put in the right place, one may turn one’s attention to other objects. 表示: 已完成, 可以轮到其它的了。

**ʐɯ˧-tɕo˥**
that way 那边

**tɕo˩jəo˧**
Whistle, whistling noise. 口哨。

**ʐɯ˧-tɕo˥**
to whistle a little, to whistle a few notes 吹口哨，吹一声口哨

**tɕo˩jəo˧|dʑɯ˩**
upward, towards the top 向上，往上

**ʐwæ˧-tɕo˥**
oneside, in one direction 一边

**tɕi˩-qo˧dzi˩-tɕɯ˩-zo˩!**
(Go ahead and) drink this bowl of wine! 把这碗酒喝了下去！
tɕɯ˥ VERB Tone: H. 1 To put, to lay up. 放置。
tʰi˧-tɕɯ˥ DUR

tɕɯ˩ NOUN Tone: M. 云。

mv˧tɕɯ˥ the weather is cloudy

mv˧ʁo˥ tɕɯ˧-ɲi˥-tsɯ˩! Theskyiscloudy!

le˧-ʐwɤ˩ | tʰi˧-tɕɯ˧-ɲi˥-tsɯ˩! It’s settled!

le˧-ʐwɤ˩ | tʰi˧-tɕɯ˥-ni˥-tsɯ˩! It’s settled!

le˧-tɕɯ˧wɤ˧-ho˥! (She/he) is going to get reincarnated! (About a deceased person)

le˧-tɕɯ˧wɤ˧-ho˥! (She/he) is going to get reincarnated! (About a deceased person)

le˧-tɕɯ˧wɤ˧-ho˥! (She/he) is going to get reincarnated! (About a deceased person)

mv˧tɕɯ˧-ʂe˧~ʂe˧-zo˥ | ɖɯ˧-dzi˩-bi˩-ɻ˩! Let’s have a seat here, happy and relaxed!

mv˧tɕɯ˧-ʂe˧~ʂe˧-zo˥ | ɖɯ˧-dzi˩-bi˩-ɻ˩! Let’s have a seat here, happy and relaxed!

mv˧tɕɯ˧-ʂe˧~ʂe˧-zo˥ | ɖɯ˧-dzi˩-bi˩-ɻ˩! Let’s have a seat here, happy and relaxed!

mv˧nɑ˥-tɕɯ˩nɑ˩-ɻ˩! there is some fog, there is some mist

mv˧nɑ˥-tɕɯ˩nɑ˩-ɻ˩! there is some fog, there is some mist

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le˧-tɕɯ˧wɤ˧-ho˥! (She/he) is going to get reincarnated! (About a deceased person)

le˧-tɕɯ˧wɤ˧-ho娑! (She/he) is going to get reincarnated! (About a deceased person)

le˧-tɕɯ˧wɤ˧-ho娑! (She/he) is going to get reincarnated! (About a deceased person)

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le˧-tɕɯ˧wɤ˧-ho娑! (She/he) is going to get reincarnated! (About a deceased person)
tɕɯ˩lv˩ho˥  NOUN  Tone: L + H#.
Sling. 弹弓。
CL: tɯ˨

| tɕɯ˩ | NOUN  Tone: L.
| Shrike, Lanius tephronotus. 伯劳鸟。 |
| mi˩ | NOUN  Tone: LH.
| Chinese Hwamei or Melodious Laughingthrush (Leuco-dioptron canorum). 画眉鸟。 Local Chinese dialect: 画眉鸟。 |

   tɕɯ˩ | ʔi˧ mi˧ ni˨!  It’s a mummy hwamei! (= a female)  
   是一个画眉鸟妈妈！ (=是母的画眉鸟)
   tɕɯ˩ | zo˧ ni˨!  It’s a baby hwamei!
   是一个小画眉鸟！
   tɕɯ˩ | pʰv˧ ni˨!  It’s a male hwamei!
   是公的画眉鸟！

CL: mi˩

| tɕɯ˩ | VERB  Tone: MH.
| To pack-transport. 驮运。 |

   zwa˨ tɕɯ˩  to pack-transport, to transport on horseback  
   用马驮运，做马帮
   zwa˨ tɕɯ˩ tʰi˧ tɕɯ˨  to transport on horseback  
   用马驮运
   zwa˨ tɕɯ˩ zo˨  person who takes part in a caravan, who works in a caravan  
   加入马帮的男人

| tɕɯ˨ | 2  NOUN  Tone: MH.
| Leech. 水蛭、蚂蟥。 Local Chinese dialect: 蚂蟥。 |
| CL: mi˩

| tɕɯ˨ | 3  NOUN  Tone: MH.
| Wasp. 马蜂（黄蜂）。 |
| tɕɯ˨ | 4  NOUN  Tone: MH.
| Scale. 秤。 |
| tɕɯ˨ | 5  CLASSIFIER  Tone: MHa.
| Classifier: for loads carried by a pack-animal. 量词: 轲子（一匹）。 |
| tɕɯ˨ | 6  CLASSIFIER  Tone: MHa.
| Classifier: a pound of. 量词: 斤（用于固体，也用于液体）（汉语借词）。  
Borrowing: Chinese 斤
   zɯ˨ | ʔi˧ tɕɯ˨  a pint of wine
   一斤酒

| tɕɯ˩ | NOUN  Tone: LH.
| Saliva. 口水、唾、唾沫、唾液。 |
| tɕʰɤ˧ɲi˧-ne˧-ʝi˥  ADVERB(IAL)  Tone: .
| Every day. 每天。 |

| tɕʰɤ˧-ʃo˧#˥  NOUN  Tone: #H.
| The name of a sacred spring located in a cave on mount /na˩tsʰi˩/. 一处神泉。
   /na˩tsʰi˩/  | tɕʰɤ˧-ʃo˧#˥  full name of the mountain where the spring is located  
   神泉所在山的全称

| tɕʰɤ˧-ʃo˧#˥  NOUN  Tone: #H.
| Altar. 祭坛。 |
| CL: na˨
tcʰy-iti#1  NOUN  Tone: #H.
Stupa, tower. 塔。
CL: [tɯ˦]

tcʰy-tcʰy˧˥  ADVERBIAL  Tone: MH#.
 Entirely, completely, totally. 彻底。

tcʰy˨˩tv˩  NOUN  Tone: L.
Lily, lily buds. 百合。

tcʰy˨˩tv˩-hṽ˨˩˦  stir-fried lily buds 炒百合
Lily buds look like garlic! 百合，像大蒜！

tcʰy˨˩tv˩, | dzɯ˨˩-nɑ˨˩-ʁo˥ dzɯ˨˩-nɑ˨˩-ʁo˥  Lilies grow high up on the mountain! 百合长在高山上！

tcʰy˨˩tv˩, | dzɯ˨˩-nɑ˨˩-ʁo˥ | di˨˩-kv˨˦!  Lilies grow high up on the mountain! 百合长在高山上！

tcʰy˨˩sv˧  NOUN  Tone: LM.
Glass used for wine. 满杯。
CL: [tɯ˦]

tcʰy˧  VERB  Tone: MH.
To cheat on someone, to deceive. 欺骗。

le˧-tcʰy˧-ze˥  ACCOMP, PFV
欺骗了

hi˧ tcʰy˧(-ze˩) to cheat on people, to deceive people 骗人

no˧ | hi˧ tcʰy˧! You cheat people! / You deceive people! 你骗人！

(no˧ |) no˨˩ tcʰy˧! People cheat you! 人家骗你！

(tcʰy˧ |) nj˧˨˩ tcʰy˧! You cheat on me! 你骗我！

tcʰy˧  NOUN  Tone: #H.
Thorn. 刺。
CL: [kvi˦]

tcʰi˧˧˦p  VERB  Tone: M晧.
To guard, to defend (e.g. guard a house). 守卫。

a jáʔo tcʰi˧˧˦ to watch over the house, to guard the house 守家

a jáʔo tʰi˧˧˦-tcʰi˧˧˦-dзо˨˩ watching over the house 守着家

tso˨˩-tso˨˩ tcʰi˧˧˦ to watch over things 守着东西

tcʰi˧˧˦p  2 VERB  Tone: M晧.
To sell. 卖。

tcʰi˧˧˦qύ˧˥  NOUN  Tone: #H.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

tcʰi˧˧˦na˧˥  NOUN  Tone: H#.
Prinsepia, Prinsepia utilis Royle. 青刺果、阿娜斯果。

tcʰi˧˧˦˦  NOUN  Tone: H#.
Car. 汽车（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 汽车
CL: [nɑ˦]

tcʰi˧˧˦j˧˧˦  CLASSIFIER  Tone: L晧.
Classifier for meals. 量词：饭（一顿）。

dʑú˨˩-teɕʰi˧˧˦ dzɯ˨˩ to have a meal, to eat a meal 吃一顿

gv˧-tcʰi˧˧˦ nine meals 就顿（饭）

tcʰi˧˧˦ tʰv˧  to contribute food for the meals during a funeral ceremony: when one is invited to a funeral, one brings food as a contribution to the funeral 带饭，“出（一）顿（饭）”：被请参加守孝时，要给那家主人带饭

tcʰi˧˧˦j˧˧˦-hĩ˥ the person who provides the meal at a wake (following a funeral); it is generally someone who is not from the household. 给大家供饭的那个人（不一定是主人）

tcʰi˧˧˦tsɯ˧˥  NOUN  Tone: LM.
Eggplant. 茄子。
Borrowing: Chinese 茄子
tɕʰo˩ CLASSIFIER Tone: L*. Classifier: in combination with ’one’, means ’together’; no plural form. 量词: 一起。

ɖɯ˧-tɕʰo˩ together 一起
tɕʰo˩di˩–tɕʰo˩ same meaning as above: together 同上: 一起

tɕʰo˩ a VERB Tone: L. To accompany someone, to go along with someone. 陪, 伴、一起去、跟着。

hĩ˧tɕʰo˥ to accompany someone 陪伴某人
tɕʰo˩mi#˥ NOUN Tone: LM+#H. Large ladle. 大瓢。

tɕʰo˩qʰwɤ˧ NOUN Tone: LM. Ladle used for pigswill. 用来煮猪食的勺子。

bi˩mi˩-ɳɯ˥|tɕʰo˧˥ to square off with an axe 用斧头砍成方形

tɕʰo˩ NOUN Tone: LM. Ladle, scoop used for water. 勺子、瓢。

|=tɕʰo˩si˩-dʑɤ˩pv˩ NOUN Tone: L#-. Monster, demon. 妖怪。

no˧|tɕʰo˩si˩-dʑɤ˩pv˩-ki˩|le˧-hɯ˩-ɲi˩-ze˩! You have gone away to the world of monsters (and should not come back to trouble the living)! (Speech addressed to a ghost that one beseeches should not come back) 你已经到妖怪的世界那边（就恳求你不要回来了）！（对鬼说的话）

tɕʰo˩ NOUN Tone: LM. Ladle, scoop used for water. 勺子、瓢。

=|tɕʰo˩si˩-dʑɤ˩pv˩-ki˩|le˧-hɯ˩-ɲi˩-ze˩! You have gone away to the world of monsters (and should not come back to trouble the living)! (Speech addressed to a ghost that one beseeches should not come back) 你已经到妖怪的世界那边（就恳求你不要回来了）！（对鬼说的话）

tɕʰo˩di˩ VERB Tone: L. To hunt. 狩猎。

ji˧ tɕʰʊri-i-pʰo˩, | ji˧ tɕʰʊli-ze˩! This ox’s nose was pierced (to put a ring) 这头牛的鼻子被穿刺（为了安一个牛鼻圈）

See: tɕʰʊl, di˩
**teh\u0103\u1eb6\u0103\u1eb1\u1eb7\u1eb9\u1eb1** NOUN  Tone: L.
Hunting dog, hound. 猎狗。

*teh\u0103\u1eb6\u0103\u1eb1-kh\u1eb7\u1eb9\u1eb7\u1eb1*  
same meaning

CL: *mi\u1eb1*

**teh\u0103\u1eb6\u0103\u1eb1\u0103\u1eb7\u1eb9\u1eb9\u1eb7\u1eb7\u1eb1** NOUN  Tone: LM+H / L.
Female muntjac. 母麂子。
CL: *mi\u1eb1*

**teh\u0103\u1eb6\u0103\u1eb1-p\u0103\u1eb7\u1eb9\u1eb9\u1eb7\u1eb7\u1eb7\u1eb1** NOUN  Tone: LM+H / L.
Male muntjac. 公麂子。
CL: *mi\u1eb1*

ADVERBIAL  Tone: L+H#.
Bless you! (what one says when someone sneezes). 旁边的人打嚏喷时说的祝愿话。

**teh\u0103\u1eb6\u0103\u1eb1-\u0103\u1eb6\u0103\u1eb1\u0103\u1eb6\u0103\u1eb1** VERB  Tone: MH.
To suck. 吸吮。

*lo\u1eb1* + *teh\u0103\u0103\u1eb6\u0103\u1eb1*  
to suck one’s thumb
吮拇指

**teh\u0103\u1eb6\u0103\u1eb1\u0103\u1eb7\u1eb9\u1eb7\u1eb7\u1eb1\u0103\u1eb7\u1eb7\u1eb9\u1eb9\u1eb9\u1eb7\u1eb7\u1eb9\u1eb7\u1eb1** NOUN  Tone: LM+H / L.
Baby muntjac. 麂子崽子。
CL: *lu\u0103*

**teh\u0103\u1eb6\u0103\u1eb1\u0103\u1eb6\u0103\u1eb1** NOUN  Tone: MH.
Lacquer, paint. 漆。
Borrowing: Chinese 漆

*teh\u0103\u1eb6\u0103\u1eb1-jo\u0103\u1eb7\u1eb9\u1eb1\u0103\u1eb7\u1eb7\u1eb1*  
It’s time to paint (the room, the house...)! / We’re going to have to paint (the room, the house...)! 该刷漆了！

**teh\u0103\u1eb6\u0103\u1eb1** 1 VERB  Tone: MH.
To throw away. 扔（垃圾）。

*dae\u0103* + *teh\u0103\u1eb6\u0103\u1eb1*  
to throw garbage
扔垃圾

**teh\u0103\u1eb6\u0103\u1eb1** 2 VERB  Tone: MH.
To spit. 吐（吐口水）。
tsa˨˩ "tsa˧" ADJECTIVE  Tone: M.  Busy.  忙。

dwæ˧˥ | tsa˦  INTENSIVE. very: very busy  很忙

tsa˨˩ | zwa˨˩  extremely busy  非常忙

- ts -

jv˦-tsa˨˩-bv˦  tobacco powder  烟草粉

jv˨˦-tsa˨˩-bv˦  tobacco powder  烟草粉

dze˨˩-tsa˨˩-bv˦  Szechuan pepper powder  花椒粉

dze˨˩-tsa˨˩-bv˦  powdered sugar, granulated sugar  砂糖

tsa˨˩-bv˦ mv˦  to eat dry flour (made of grilled barley)  炒糌粑，制作糌粑

tsa˨˩-bv˦ gv˦  to cook tsamba (grilled flour)  炒糌粑，制作糌粑

- ts -

tsa˧˨ ADJECTIVE  Tone: L#.  Diligent, conscientious.  勤快。

jɤ˧-jɤ˧-tsa˧˨  to wink (as a discreet sign of mutual understanding).  眨眼。

-tsɯ˩pʰɤ˨  tsɑ˨˩tɕi˨  NOUN  Tone: L.  Powder; flour.  稞粑、面粉、粉、粉末。

qʰɑ˧dze˧-tsɑ˩bɤ˩  sweetcorn flour  玉米粉

dze˨˩ur˨-tsa˨˩-bv˦  wheat flour  小麦面

li˧mi˧-tsa˨˩-bv˦  stone powder, powdered stone  石头粉、被磨成粉的石头

tsʰi˧zi˧-tsa˧˨bɤ˥  highland barley flour  青稞面粉

mv˩zɯ˩-tsa˨˩-bv˦  oatmeal flour  燕麦面粉

jɤ˨˨jɤ˧-tsa˨˩-bv˦  potato flour (elicted combination)  洋芋面粉

nv˨˨wu˨-tsa˨˩-bv˦  soy flour  黄豆面粉

la˨˨tsɯ˨-tsa˨˩-bv˦  chili powder  辣椒粉

tgʰu˦-tsu˨˩-bv˦  Medicine powder, medicine in powder form.  For instance: the disinfectant commonly used in Yongning at the time of fieldwork, of the brand 药粉,粉状药品。如：“云南白药”消毒粉。

See: tsu˨˩pʰɤ˨

- ts -

tsa˨˩-tsai˨˩ CL  Tone: L.  Various mushrooms, mixed mushrooms.  杂菌（汉语借词）。

sla˨˩-tsai˨˩  bone powder  骨头粉
tsä˧˥ 1 VERB  Tone: MH. 1 To kick, to smash (clods of earth). 打碎（坷拉），踢（一脚）。

le-i-tsä-i-ze˥
ACCOMP + PFV

[tsē̚ tsa˩]
to smash clods of earth, after plowing (with a hand instrument, such as a hoe)
打碎土坷垃

ḍu̯i̯-tsä˩ tʰi˧-tsa˩
to kick repeatedly, to give one kick after the other 踢了又踢

To row (a boat). 划（船）。

tsa˩-hu˧-tsa˩-qɭ

to row in a sustained way, to row with great vigour 用力地划船、一直划船

-tsæ˧ SUFFIX  Tone: M.  Causative. 使动: 让。

tʰi˧-dzu˨˩-kʰu˨˩-tsa˨˩-ni˩!
(We) have to get her to eat!  (Context: comment made by a family member when a young child refused to have a meal) 必须让她吃！（情景：一个小孩拒绝吃饭，家人就说这句。）

tʰi˩-zwy˩-i-kʰu˨˩-tsa˨˩-ni˩!
(We) have to get (him/her) to talk!  (Variant based on the preceding example) 必须让他说话！（在以上例子的基础上编的句子）

tsä˧-qaₑ˥ NOUN  Tone: H#.
Hook. 钩子。

CL: na˧ [wu˧]

tsä˧bæ˥ NOUN  Tone: H#.
Tinder. 火绒。

CL: kʰu˨˩

ntsä˧bo#˥ NOUN  Tone: #H.
Small bell. 铃铛。

CL: [wu˧]

ntsä˧di#˥ NOUN  Tone: #H.
Sandalwood, sandlewood. 檀香木、檀香、檀木。

tsä˧di-i-si#˥
same meaning 同上

ntsä˧kʰo˩ NOUN  Tone: L#.
Sanctuary (small sanctuary on the mountain). 佛龛。

CL: [wu˧]

ntsä˧kʰo˩-dzu˨˩kro˩ NOUN  Tone: H#-L.
The village of Wenquan, in the plain of Yongning, where hot springs are located, hence the Chinese name Wenquan, “hot springs”. 温泉乡的主要村落。

ntsä˩-a 2 VERB  Tone: L-a.
To lay (up/down), to place. 放置、放下。

mv˩tɕo˧tsä˧˥
to lay down, to put down on the floor 放下、放在地上

-tsæ˧ NOUN  Tone: M.  Causative. 使动: 让。

ntsi˧-tsæ˧-ze˥
ACCOMP + PFV

[tse˩ tsa˩]

tse˩pʰæ˧˥ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#. Coins of the imperial times. 民国之前的货币。
æ˧-tse˩pʰæ˩ 松枝铜钱为民国之前的铜币

CL: pʰæ˧˥

bronzecoins oftheimperialtimes
民国之前的铜币

NOUN Tone: LM+MH#. Key. 钥匙。
æ˧-tse˥pʰæ˩

CL: [uu]

ţɯ˧-bæ˧mɤ˧-tsɤ˧ It’snotthesame
有区别、不一样

ADJECTIVE Tone:M. Suitable, correct. 对, 合适。

(tse˩pʰæ˧˥) (le˧-)tsɤ˧-ze‼
It’s okay! / It’s arranged! / Things have been made good!
好了! / 作了好了

tsɤ˧-ji‼
Okay, fine! (Indication of acquiescence to an instruction)
行！ / 好的！（表示同意或接受命令）

tsɤ˧-ni‼
That’s fine!
好的！

no˧|mɤ˧-bi˧mɤ˧-tsɤ˧‼
It wouldn’t be right for you not to go!
你如果不走，就不对！ =你不能不去！

tsɤ˧-bɛ˧mɤ˧-tsɤ˧
It won’t do! / It won’t work! / It’s no good!
不好了！/不行了！

tsɤ˧-ʒi˧-ze‼

See: tse˩pʰæ˧˥

NOUN Tone: L. Scissors. 剪刀。

CL: [na]

ţʃʰv˩-ɭɯ˧ 松枝剪刀

See: tse˩pʰæ˧˥

NOUN Tone: L+H#. Derogatory term of address for a dog. 骂狗的话。
See: tse˩tsɤ˩-kʰv˩

Derogatory term of address for a dog. 骂狗的话。

See: tse˩tsɤ˩-kʰv˩

See: tse˩pʰæ˧˥

NOUN Tone: LH. Lock.

CL: [na]

ţʃʰv˩-kʰv˩

See: tse˩pʰæ˧˥

NOUN Tone: M. Fine (powder). 细（粉状）。

tsɤ˧-bi˧mɤ˧-tsɤ˧‼

See: tse˩tsɤ˩-kʰv˩

ADJECTIVE Tone: M. Greedy. 嘴馋。
See: tse˩tsɤ˩-kʰv˩

VERB Tone: . To give birth (cattle). 生崽子（牛类）。

ADJECTIVE Tone: H#. Greedy. 饶。

See: tse˩
tsɤ˧ʑi˧ VERB Tone: .
To be pregnant. 怀孕。

tsyʃpʰv˧-tśyʃli˩ VERB Tone: .
To turn in all directions, to turn and twist. 东翻西滚。

(tʃu˧ | tsyʃpʰv˧-tsyʃli˩-tʃu˧)
(S)he is turning and twisting in all directions!

tsi˥ NOUN Tone: #H. Crack. 裂缝, 缝隙。

tsi˧qʰwæ˧-ze˥!
A crack has appeared!
有了裂缝!

tsi˧hu˧-ze‼
A crack has appeared!
有了裂缝!

tsi˩ a VERB Tone: L. To boil, to bring to a boil. 烧开。

dzɯ˩ | le˧-tsi˩-tʰv˩-ze‼
The water is boiling!
水开了!

dzɯ˩ tsi˩-tʰv˩-ze‼
The water is boiling!
水开了!

mɐ˧-tsi˩-tʰv˩-su˩‼
It is not boiling yet!
还没有烧开!

qɯiː-tsi˩-tʰv˩-q˧-kʰɯ˩ to leave to boil for a while
煮一会儿

qɯiː-tsi˩-tʰv˩-q˧ kʰɯ˩ to boil a while
煮一会儿

tsi˩a ADJECTIVE Tone: M. Spicy. 辣。

[tʃu˧ tsɪ˧-hĩ˧ ni‼]
It’s spicy!
这是辣的!

tsi˩b VERB Tone: M. To set up, to install. 安装。

tso˧~tso˧ tsi˧ to set up something
安装东西
tso˧~tso˧ | gy˧-tsi˧-q˧ to set up something
安装东西
gy˧-tsi˧ tʰi˧-tɕɯ˥ to set up (vertically)
立起来

tsi˩ɡi˥$ NOUN Tone: HS. Crack, fissure. 缝隙，例如：墙上的。

tsi˩ɡi˥ | qɯiː-kʰwv˥ a fissure
一个缝隙

tsi˩ɡi˥ | qɯiː-kʰwv˥ tʰi˧-di˧ there is a fissure
有一个缝隙

CL: [u˨˧, kʰwv˥]
-tso˨ 2 SUFFIX Tone: M. VOLITIVE 意志。

dʑɤ˨bv˥-tso˩-ɲi˩-mæ˩!
Let's go and play!
玩一玩吧！

ə˧tso˧tv˧-tso˧-ɲi˥?
What do you plant to plant? / Which crop are you going to plant?
要种什么东西?

ə˧tso˧jì˧-bi˧-tso˧-ɲi˥?
What do you plant to do now? 要做什么了？

-čtso˨ 2 SUFFIX Tone: H-. CLASSIFIER 量词: 间（房间，分隔间，包间）。

tsʰw˧-tso˨ to build stairs 修一座楼梯

ts˧-tso˨ to build a bridge 修一座桥

tsitätso˨-tso˨ to build something 修东西
tsɯ˥ 1  VERB  Tone: H.  ♂ To tie (with a rope). 绑、拴。

dʑi˧mi˧tʰi˧-tsɯ˥
to tie a water buffalo
栓水牛

le˧-tsɯ˧~tsɯ˧  RED
重叠

le˧-tsun˨-tsɯ˧  ACCOMP RED
ACCOMP RED

-tsun˨  SUFFIX  Tone: MH.
Reported/hearsay evidential: the speaker indicates that they are not in a position to vouch personally for what they are saying, that it is based on indirect knowledge, from hearsay. 据说

tsɯ˥ 2  VERB  Tone: H.  Dredge for, fish for, scoop up out of water. 打捞。

-le˧-tsun˨  RED

-tsun˨  NOUN  Tone: M.
Letter, Chinese character. 字。
Borrowing: Chinese 字

-tsun˨  NOUN  Tone: L. 2.
To block up. 堵塞、塞住洞口。

tsɯ˨pʰɤ˩  VERB  Tone: L.  ♂ To block up.

-tsɯ˧˥  VERB  Tone: MH.  To call, to give the name of… 叫、叫做。

-tsɯ˧˥  NOUN  Tone: #H.  Cook. 厨师。

-tsɯ˧˥  NOUN  Tone: L#.
Warehouse, storehouse. 仓库
Borrowing: Chinese 仓库

-tsɯ˧˥  NOUN  Tone: MH.
Seedlings. 种苗。

-tsɯ˧˥  NOUN  Tone: L + H#.
Husk of sweet corn (maize) cobs. 包米叶（玉米穰子的叶子）。

-tsɯ˧˥  NOUN  Tone: #H.  Salt. 盐。

-tsɯ˧˥  NUMBER  Tone: L. 10. 10.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Tone</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧do˧˥</td>
<td>MH#</td>
<td>The beginning of the month. 月初。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧do˧-ɖɯ˧ɲi#˥</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>The 1st day of the month 初一</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧do˧-ɲi˧ɲi#˥</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>The 2nd day of the month 初二</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧do˧-ŋwɤ˥ɲi˩</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>The 3rd day of the month 初三</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧do贫困村</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>The 5th day of the month 初五</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧do贫困村</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>The 6th day of the month 初六</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧do贫困村</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>The 7th day of the month 初七</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧do贫困村</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>The 8th day of the month 初八</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧do贫困村</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>The 9th day of the month 初九</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧do贫困村</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>The 10th day of the month 初十</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧do贫困村</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>The 11th day of the month 十一日</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧do贫困村</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>The 11th day of the month 十一</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧do贫困村</td>
<td>MH#</td>
<td>The 12th day of the month 十二</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧do贫困村</td>
<td>MH#</td>
<td>The 13th day of the month 十三</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧do贫困村</td>
<td>MH#</td>
<td>The 14th day of the month 十四</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧do贫困村</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>The 15th day of the month 十五号</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧do贫困村</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>The 16th day of the month 十六</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧do贫困村</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>The 17th day of the month 十七</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧do贫困村</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>The 18th day of the month 十八</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧do贫困村</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>The 19th day of the month 十九</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧do贫困村</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>The 20th day of the month 二十</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧do贫困村</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>The 21st day of the month 二十一</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧do贫困村</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>The 22nd day of the month 二十二</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧do贫困村</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>The 23rd day of the month 二十三</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧do贫困村</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>The 24th day of the month 二十四</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧do贫困村</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>The 25th day of the month 二十五</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧do贫困村</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>The 26th day of the month 二十六</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧do贫困村</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>The 27th day of the month 二十七</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧do贫困村</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>The 28th day of the month 二十八</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧do贫困村</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>The 29th day of the month 二十九</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧do贫困村</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>The 30th day of the month 三十</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧do贫困村</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>The 31st day of the month 三十一</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Adjectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Tone</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧so˧</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Chinese evergreen. 万年青。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧so˧-dzi˨</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>Chinese evergreen tree 万年青树</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧so˧-baɛ˨baɛ˨</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>Flowers of Chinese evergreen 万年青花</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Verbs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Tone</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧kʰv˧</td>
<td></td>
<td>To hiccup. 打嗝。</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Nouns

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Tone</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧li˧mi˧</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>10th month. 十月。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧li˧</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>Number 十</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧li˧-qʰɑ˩</td>
<td>L#</td>
<td>Too salty. 太咸。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧li˧</td>
<td>MH#</td>
<td>Salty (pleasantly salty). 咸。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧li˧-ʂɯ˧</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>Number 十三</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧li˧-ʂɯ˧-ze˨</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>Smallpox has broken out. 天花/麻疹犯了。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧li˧-ʂɯ˧</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>Measles. 麻疹, 疹子。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧li˧-ʂɯ˧</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>Classifier for knots, e.g. in a braid. 量词: 数辫子的节</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧li˧-ʂɯ˧</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>Number 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧li˧-ʂɯ˧</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>Number 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧li˧-ʂɯ˧</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>Number 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧li˧-ʂɯ˧ɲi˨</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>The 15th day of the month 十五号</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧li˧-ʂɯ˧ɲi˨</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>The 16th day of the month 十六</td>
</tr>
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</table>

## Other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Tone</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧li˧-ʂɯ˧</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>11th month. 十一月。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧likʰv˧</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>To hiccup. 打嗝。</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Tone</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧li˧</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>Number 十二</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧li˧-qʰɑ˩</td>
<td>L#</td>
<td>Too salty. 太咸。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧li˧-ʂɯ˧</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>Number 十三</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧li˧-ʂɯ˧-ze˨</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>Smallpox has broken out. 天花/麻疹犯了。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧li˧-ʂɯ˧</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>Measles. 麻疹, 疹子。</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧li˧-ʂɯ˧</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>Classifier for knots, e.g. in a braid. 量词: 数辫子的节</td>
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<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧li˧-ʂɯ˧</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>Number 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧li˧-ʂɯ˧</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>Number 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧li˧-ʂɯ˧</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>Number 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧li˧-ʂɯ˧ɲi˨</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>The 15th day of the month 十五号</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tʂʰe˧li˧-ʂɯ˧ɲi˨</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>The 16th day of the month 十六</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. 月初。
2. 初一。
3. 初二。
4. 初三。
5. 初四。
6. 初五。
7. 初六。
8. 初七。
9. 初八。
10. 初九。
11. 初十。
12. 十一。
13. 十二。
14. 十三。
15. 十四。
16. 十五。
17. 十六。
18. 十七。
19. 十八。
20. 十九。
21. 二十。
22. 二十一。
23. 二十二。
24. 二十三。
25. 二十四。
26. 二十五。
27. 二十六。
28. 二十七。
29. 二十八。
30. 二十九。
31. 三十。
32. 三十一。

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1. 万年青。 万年青。 万年青。 万年青。
2. 万年青树。 万年青花。
3. 万年青。
4. 万年青。
5. 万年青。
6. 万年青。
7. 万年青。
8. 万年青。
9. 万年青。
10. 万年青。
11. 万年青。
12. 万年青。
13. 万年青。
14. 万年青。
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26. 万年青。
27. 万年青。
28. 万年青。
29. 万年青。
30. 万年青。
31. 万年青。

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1. 月初。
2. 初一。
3. 初二。
4. 初三。
5. 初四。
6. 初五。
7. 初六。
8. 初七。
9. 初八。
10. 初九。
11. 初十。
12. 十一。
13. 十二。
14. 十三。
15. 十四。
16. 十五。
17. 十六。
18. 十七。
19. 十八。
20. 十九。
21. 二十。
22. 二十一。
23. 二十二。
24. 二十三。
25. 二十四。
26. 二十五。
27. 二十六。
28. 二十七。
29. 二十八。
30. 二十九。
31. 三十。
32. 三十一。
tsʰe˨˩qʰv˨˩ɲi˨˧ NOUN Tone: .
The 16th day of the month. 十六号。
[56] tsʰe˨˩do˧˨tsʰe˩kʰʶv˨˩ɲi˨˧
same meaning 同上

14. 14。

tsʰɣy˩ NUMBER Tone: L.

14. 14。

tsʰɣy˩a VERB Tone: L.
To plait, to weave (hair, thread). 编 (头发, 线)。

hæ̃˧pɤ˧|нима˧tsʰɤ˩
to plait hair 梳一条辫子

ɖɯ˧-tsʰɤ˧˥-ɻ˩ DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE

tsʰɤ˧˥ VERB Tone: MH.
To milk. 挤奶。

tso˧~tso˧tsʰɤ˩+ze˩
to milk things 挤出东西

ʈv˧tv˥tsʰi˩
toput on a hat 戴上帽子

tsʰɤ˧˥ VERB Tone: MH.
To rub (e.g. rough fabric rubs against the skin). 摩擦。

tso˧~tso˧tsʰɤ˩+ze˩
to milk things 挤出东西

ʈv˧tv˥tsʰi˩
toput on a hat 戴上帽子

tsʰɤ˧˥ VERB Tone: MH.
To attack, to pillage (e.g. bandits attack a caravan). 抢。

tsʰɤ˧˥ VERB Tone: MH.
To give back, to return. 还 (东西)。

tsʰɤ˧˥回调 CLASSIFIER Tone: MH.
Classifier for dented or bumpy objects: cockscombs, leaves, and bulbs of garlic. 量词: 凹凸的物品, 如: 鸡冠 (一顶)、叶子 (一片)、蒜 (一头)。

bæ˩bæ˩|ɖɯ˧-tsʰɤ˧˥
a flower 一朵花

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Today. 今天。

before today; previously 今天之前

The world of spirits, the world of the dead. 神灵的世界、死人的世界。

Masculine given name. 男性名字。

Highland barley straw. 青稞杆。

Highland barley, *Hordeum vulgare var. nudum* Hook. f. 青稞。

black barley 黑青稞
white barley 白青稞

It is really thin!

It is really thin!

To squat. 蹲。

To jump. 跳。

To construct a house, to build a house. 盖，建（房子）。

To bore a hole, to punch a hole. 穿一个洞。

To start (a fire). 点（火）。

to put fire to a piece of wood full of sap (to start a fire) 用含很多树脂的木头来引火

To jump. 跳。

To jump. 跳。
tsʰo˧ɖɯ˩ NOUN  Tone: L#. Group dance. 集体舞。  

to perform a group dance 跳一个集体舞

tsʰo˧ɖɯ˩tsʰo˩ NOUN  Tone: L. to perform a group dance 跳一个集体舞

NOUN  Tone: L#.

Stable: the building at the entrance of the farm, through which one comes when entering the farm. It is made of wood. On the ground floor, there are stables; hay and straw are stored on the first floor. 牲畜圈：家门口的那栋楼，下为畜厩，上存饲料或另辟为房间。

CL: ɭɯ˧

tsʰo˧ɖɯ˩tsʰo˩ NOUN  Tone: L#. to perform a group dance 跳一个集体舞

NOUN  Tone: L.

Human beings; the human species. 人类。

CL: ɭɯ˧


CL: ɖwæ˥


NOUN  Tone: L.

Husband. 丈夫。

CL: ɭɯ˧

Soap. Presumably borrowed from a language of Burma: cp. Nung /tsha³¹pi⁵⁵ts⁵⁵/ [Dai 1992], Luxi Achang and Lianghe Achang /tsha⁵⁵pja⁵⁵/ [Dai 1985], Longchuan Achang /tsha³¹pia⁵⁵/ [Dai 1992]. Culturally, it is not unlikely that soap was first introduced through contact/commerce with ethnic groups of Burma. 肥皂。

CL: ɭɯ˧

NOUN  Tone: #H.

Demon, ghost. 鬼。

CL: ɭɯ˧ See: tsʰo˧ŋʰwʳ˧izo#˥

NOUN  Tone: #H-.

A blue flower, *Delphinium grandiflorum*. 翠雀花。See: tsʰo˧ŋʰwʳ˧mi˧#˥

NOUN  Tone: #H.

Demon, ghost (this word is less common than that with a feminine suffix). 鬼。

See: tsʰo˧ŋʰwʳ˧mi˧#˥

NOUN  Tone: #H.

Demon, ghost (this word is less common than that with a feminine suffix). 鬼。

See: tsʰo˧ŋʰwʳ˧mi˧#˥

ADVERB(IL)  Tone: L#.

Tonight. 今晚。

same meaning: tonight 同上: 今晚

He-goat. 公山羊。

CL: ɭɯ˧

NOUN  Tone: #H.

Stable: the building at the entrance of the farm, through which one comes when entering the farm. It is made of wood. On the ground floor, there are stables; hay and straw are stored on the first floor. 牲畜圈：家门口的那栋楼，下为畜厩，上存饲料或另辟为房间。

CL: ɭɯ˧

NOUN  Tone: #H.

Onion; leek. 葱，韭葱。Borrowing: Chinese 葱子 CL: po˧

NOUN  Tone: L.

File. 锉刀。Borrowing: Chinese 锉子 CL: na˧

NOUN  Tone: #M.

Respect, attention, esteem. 重视、关心、恭敬。

He/she treats me with great respect/attention. 他很重视我 / 他对我很尊敬、很关心。

NOUN  Tone: #S.

Wool. 羊毛。

CL: kʰwɤ˥

NOUN  Tone: #$. Nanny goat. 母山羊。

nanny goat and billy goat 母山羊与公山羊

CL: pʰo˧

NOUN  Tone: #S.

Male goat. 公山羊。

CL: pʰo˧

Kid (young goat). 公山羊羔。

CL: pʰo˧
A unixex given name: a given name used for both men and women. 男女通用名。

Feminine given name. 女性名字。

Masculine given name. 男性名字。

Wether (castrated goat, neutered goat). 阉山羊。

Kid (child of the goat). 羔羊、羔子。

Young nanny goat. 母山羊羔。

Kid (child of the goat). 山羊羔。

To return; to come. 回,来。

Dry plant of garden peas, garden peas hay. 豌豆干草。

This is garden pea hay. 这是豌豆干草。

to cut to pieces (e.g. to cut away at a piece of clothing with scissors). 剪成片。

to cut clothes to pieces 把衣服剪成片

Goat (male or female). 山羊。

Vinegar. 醋（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 醋

See: saits'v ll
- t -

\[\text{tae} \text{-by} \text{-i} \]

NOUN  Tone: M.
Monk, nun.和尚, 尼姑。

same meaning
同上

person who is a monk
当和尚的人

Chinese monk
汉人和尚

CL: v˧

\[\text{tae} \text{-kwæ} \text{-e} \]

ADJECTIVE  Tone: MH#.
Prodigal, wasteful.

(S)he is a prodigal person.
他是爱浪费的人。

At bottom, at the bottom of.
在湖底下

to place at the bottom of...
放在底下

at the bottom of the Lake
在湖底下

“One can’t see to the bottom of the Lake; one can’t know the heart of men.” (Proverb that comes up in courting songs.)
“人的心，湖底藏；看不清，摸不透！”(情歌里一个谚语)

“人的心，湖底藏；看不清，摸不透！” 直译：“湖，（我们）看不到（它的）底下。人的心，是知道不了的！” (情歌里一个谚语)

\[\text{tae} \text{-qo} \text{-i} \]

ADVERB(IAL)  Tone: M.
At bottom, at the bottom of.

at the bottom of the Lake
在湖底下

to place at the bottom of...
放在底下

at the bottom of
在湖底下

“One can’t see to the bottom of the Lake; one can’t know the heart of men.” (Proverb that comes up in courting songs.)
“人的心，湖底藏；看不清，摸不透！” 直译：“湖，（我们）看不到（它的）底下。人的心，是知道不了的！” (情歌里一个谚语)

\[\text{tae} \text{-sù} \text{-i} \text{-tsʰi} \text{-lti} \]

NOUN  Tone: L.
Masculine given name.  男性名字。

\[\text{tae} \text{-sù} \text{-i} \text{-æl} \text{t} \]

NOUN  Tone: L.
Masculine given name.  男性名字。

\[\text{b} \text{v} \text{.l} \text{q} \text{o} \text{.l} \]

VERB  Tone: L.
To lock up (animals), to close (a door).

at the bottom of
关(门、羊)

to close the stable
关牛圈

tœ-hæ

to close the door
关门

To tie (a knot).

\[\text{tae} \text{-jqu} \text{-i} \]

ADJECTIVE  Tone: LM.
Satisfied, quiet. 安乐。

Today, Ama is sitting quietly!
今天，阿妈安乐地坐着。

He told me unpleasant things! / He told me vexing things! / He told me some things that make me frustrated/dissatisfied!
他跟我说了一些让我不安的(事情)! / 他跟我说的，让我生气!

\[\text{tae} \text{-lt} \text{s} \text{h} \text{b} \text{o} \text{#} \text{i} \text{u} \text{.l} \]

1  NOUN  Tone: LM+.#H.
Class, group, set (of monks).

One group of priests.
一个小组、一帮(和尚)

CL: lui See: [tae]s\text{h}b\text{#o}#1 2

\[\text{tae} \text{-lt} \text{s} \text{h} \text{b} \text{o} \text{#} \text{j} \text{u} \text{.l} \]

CLASSIFIER  Tone: L.
Self-classifier for classes, groups, sets (of monks).

a group of priests.
一个小组、一帮(和尚)

See: [tae]s\text{h}b\text{#o}#1 2
ʈæ˩ʈv#˥
NOUN Tone: LM + #H.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。

ʈv˩
VERB Tone: M₄.
To pull. 拉、拽。

ʈɤ˧
VERB Tone: M.
Topull. 拉。

ʈi˥
VERB Tone: L.
To get up. 起（如：起床，起床）。

ʈi˩
CLASSIFIER Tone: H₄.
A handspan (between the thumb and index). The distance between the thumb and the middle finger is not commonly used. 量词: 拇（大拇指和食指之间的距离。一般不用大拇指和中指之间的距离。）。

ʈi˩
VERB Tone: L₄.
To get up. 起（如：起床，起床）。

ʈv˩
NOUN Tone: L.
Knot. 死扣、死结。

ʈv˩
VERB Tone: L₄.
To weave (bamboo). 编（竹子）。

ʈv˩
VERB Tone: M₄.
To set in place. 安装、摆好。

ʈv˩
VERB Tone: L.
Knot. 死扣、死结。
to weave things
編东西

To throw (a stone at someone).
掷（掷石头）。

Classifier: a large chunk of: a piece larger than a mouthful. The size can range from a chunk of meat corresponding to one serving for one guest, to a quarter of meat weighing several kilos. 量词: 大块, 如: 一块肉, 从一个人的份到几公斤的重量。

Slipknot.
活扣。

To freeze, to solidify.
冻。

To fall down (on a slippery road).
跌倒（路很滑）。
ʈʰæ˧- المتحدة-ji#˥  ADJECTIVE  Tone: #H.
Disorderly. 乱。

ʈʰɯ˩  VERB  Tone: L.
To sneeze. 打喷嚏。

ʈʰæ˧- المتحدة-ɲɯ˩  ADVERB(AL)  Tone: L#.
Really, actually. 真的。

ʈʰæ˧mi˧-ɳɯ˩  ADVERB(IAL)  Tone: L#.
Under. ……之下、下面。

ʈʰæ˧-qo˩  POSTPOSITION  Tone: L#.

ʈʰæ˧mi˧-ɳɯ˩|go˩  (S)he is really ill!
他真的病了！

ʈʰæ˧-qʰwɤ˧  NOUN  Tone: M.
Skirt. 裙子。

ʈʰæ˩  NOUN  Tone: L.
Skirt (monosyllabic form extracted from the set phrase 'to wear the skirt'). 裙子(单音节)。

ʈʰæ˩ ki˩  VERB  Tone: L.
To perform the ceremony for a person’s coming of age. 举行女孩的成年礼。

ʈʰæ˩-ze˥!  She has come of age! / The ceremony for her coming of age has been performed!
穿裙了！ / 行过穿裙礼了！ / 她成年了！

ʈʰæ˩~ʈʰæ˧˥  VERB  Tone: MH.
To itch. 痒。

ʈʰæ˩ ki˩  VERB  Tone: L.
To put on the skirt (ACCOMP)
穿上裙子

ʈʰæ˩ ki˩-ze˩!  She has come of age! / The ceremony for her coming of age has been performed!
穿裙了！ / 行过穿裙礼了！ / 她成年了！

ʈʰæ˩~ʈʰæ˧˥  VERB  Tone: MH.
To itch. 痒。

ʈʰæ˩  VERB  Tone: MH. ① To bite; to sting. 咬、叮。

tsuo˧~tsuo˧ ʈʰæ˧(ze˨˩)  to bite things
咬东西

ʈʰæ˩  to bite someone (e.g. a dog bites a stranger)
咬人

ʈʰæ˩ ki˩-ze˥!  She has come of age! / The ceremony for her coming of age has been performed!
穿裙了！ / 行过穿裙礼了！ / 她成年了！

ʈʰæ˩~ʈʰæ˧˥  VERB  Tone: MH.
To itch. 痒。

ʈʰæ˩  VERB  Tone: MH.
To bite; to sting. 咬、叮。

ʈʰæ˩~ʈʰæ˧˥  to bite things
咬东西

ʈʰæ˩  to bite someone (e.g. a dog bites a stranger)
咬人

ʈʰæ˩ ki˩-ze˥!  She has come of age! / The ceremony for her coming of age has been performed!
穿裙了！ / 行过穿裙礼了！ / 她成年了！

ʈʰæ˩~ʈʰæ˧˥  VERB  Tone: MH.
To itch. 痒。

ʈʰæ˩  VERB  Tone: MH.
To bite; to sting. 咬、叮。

ʈʰæ˩~ʈʰæ˧˥  to bite things
咬东西

ʈʰæ˩  to bite someone (e.g. a dog bites a stranger)
咬人

ʈʰæ˩ ki˩-ze˥!  She has come of age! / The ceremony for her coming of age has been performed!
穿裙了！ / 行过穿裙礼了！ / 她成年了！
njɤ˧|my˨˧-tʰɯ˩
I don’t drink
我不喝

ʈʰɯ˩-ze˥
PFV
喝了

le˨˧-tʰɯ˩-ze˥
ACCOMP PFV

ʈʰɯ˩

ʐɯ˧ʈʰɯ˩
to drink wine
喝酒

jɤ˧ʈʰɯ˩
to smoke (tobacco)
抽烟

dʑɯ˧ʈʰɯ˩˥
to drink cold water
喝凉水

dʑɯ˨˩ʈʰɯ˨˩˥
to drink hot water
喝热水

li˩ʈʰɯ˩
to drink tea
喝茶

v˧ɗʑɯ˨˩ tʰɯ˩
to drink soup
喝汤

dʑɯ˨˩ tʰɯ˨˩
to drink water
喝水

njɤ˧|dzɯ˨˩ tʰɯ˨˩-ze˧
I have drunk some water
我喝了水

njɤ˧|dzɯ˨˩ tʰɯ˨˩-zo˧-ho˩
I’m going to have to drink water.
我应该喝水了。
ʈʂɑ˧tɑ˥
NOUN  Tone: H#.
Sign. 记号。
ʈʂɑ˧tɑ˥ jɪ˩
to make a mark, to write a sign
写一个符号，画一个符号
ʈʂɑ˧tɑ˥ teɪ˩
to write signs, to make marks
写符号，画符号

CL: kʰwɤ˥

ʈʂæ˧mo#˥
NOUN  Tone: #H.
A poisonous mushroom. 一种有毒的菌子。
ʈʂæ˧mo˧-kʰi˧tɕʰɯ˩-mo˩ / kʰi˧tɕʰɯ˩-mo˩
same meaning
同上
Syn: kʰi˧tɕʰɯ˩-mo˩.

ʈʂæ˧tʃʊ˧
ADVER(BIAL)  Tone: M.
Truthfully, accurately, really. 确切，真的。

ʈʂæ˧wɤ˩
NOUN  Tone: L#.
Servant. 仆人，佣人。

ʈʂæ˩do#˥
NOUN  Tone: LM+#H.
Container in which butter-tea is mixed; also: butter churn. 打酥油茶的罐，酥油茶搅拌器，黄油搅乳器。

ʈʂæ˧˥
VERB  Tone: MH.
To rob, to steal. 抢劫，抢。
le˧-[ʈʂæ˧-ze˥]
ACCOMP _ PFV
抢了
tso˧~tso˧ʈʂæ˩
to steal things
抢东西
le˧-[ʈʂæ˧-po˧-huɪ˩(-ze˩)]
[(S)he] stole (something)
把东西抢走了
hi˧ [ʈʂæ˩]
to rob people, to steal from people
抢劫

ʈʂæ˩ 2
VERB  Tone: MH.
To send someone. 派人。
ɖɯ˧-v˧ʈʂæ˧˥
to send someone
派一个人
hi˧ [ʈʂæ˩]
as above
同上

ʈʂæ˩ 3
VERB  Tone: MH.
To set, to attach (e.g. to sew a button, to put a saddle on a horse). 安上（如：缝扣子，安上马鞍）。
pv˩uɪˀ [ʈʂæ˩]
to sew a button
缝扣子
ʐwæ˧tɕi˥ TMPro˩
to put a saddle on a horse, to saddle a horse
备鞍
ɖɯ˧-ɲi˥, | so˧-ʂɯ˧ʈʂæ˧˥!
In one day [of caravan journey], one saddles (horses) three times!
（走马帮，）一天备鞍三次！

ʈʂæ˩ 4
NOUN  Tone: MH. ① Articulation. 关节。
② Period, epoch, age, era, span of time. 段（时间）、时代。

ʈʂæ˩ a
CLASSIFIER  Tone: MH．
Classifier for ears (of sweet corn). 量词，玉米（一棒）。
qʰɑ˧dze˧|ɖɯ˧-ʈʂæ˧˥
an ear of sweet corn
一棒玉米
qʰɑ˧dze˧|ɖɯ˧-ʈʂæ˧ɖʐɤ˥
to pick an ear of sweet corn
掰一棒玉米

ʈse˩ 2
NOUN  Tone: #H.
Earth. 土壤。
ʈse˩ 2
NOUN  Tone: #H.

ʈse˨ pv˨
dry earth
干土
ʈse˨ su˨˧ su˨˧
‘raw earth’: immature soil, earth that has not been prepared for agriculture by adding manure, etc
‘生土’：没有经过加工（加肥料等等）的土，还不适合种农作物

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**tse˥**  NOUN  Tone: #H.
Needle. 针（汉语借词）。
CL: ɭɯ˧ See: ʂwæ˧˥

**tse˨da˥**  NOUN  Tone: H#.
Partition. 隔板。
CL: ɖɯ˧

**tse˨gi˧$**  ADVERBIAL Tone: H$.
In-between, in the middle of. 中间，之间，间。

- tɕʰi˧-ɳɯ˧ tse˨-ze˨
  to be pierced by a thorn, to catch a thorn
被刺所刺痛

- tso˧~tso˧ tse˥
to pierce something
刺到一个东西

**tse˩a**  VERB  Tone: L.
To sting, to pierce (e.g. a thorn). 刺痛。

- le˨-tse˨-ze˨
  ACCOMP _ PFV
  ACCOMP _ PFV

- te˨i˧-ɳɯ˧ tse˨-ze˨
to be pierced by a thorn, to catch a thorn
被刺所刺痛

- tso˧~tso˧ tse˥
to pierce something
刺到一个东西

**tse˨kʰɯ˩**  NOUN  Tone: L.
Seam. 缝。
CL: ɭɯ˧

**tse˨swæ˧˥**  NOUN  Tone: LM+MH#.
Grit, gravel. 砾石。

**tșy˧a**  VERB  Tone: M$. To count; to calculate. 数、算。

- tșy˧~tșy˧
  RED
  重叠: 算一算

- dʑɤ˩ tșy˧
to be good, to count as good, to be considered as good
算是很好的

**tșwulumi**  | $order |-tșy˧
to do some counting, to take a count
算一下

- tso˧~tso˧ tșy˧
to count things
数东西

- hĩ˧ tșy˧
to count people
数人

- hĩ˧ɖɯ˧-v˧ tșy˧-ze˧!
(she/he) now counts as a (grown-up) person! / (she/he) can now be considered an adult! (a comment typically made when a child reaches adulthood, at age 13.)
变成大人了！（十三岁成年礼时常用的一句话）

- dʑɤ˩ tșy˧
to count as remarkable, to be considered as remarkable
算很了不起的，算很能干的

**tșwulumi**  |  getOrder |-tșy˧
He thinks highly of himself! / He is proud of himself / conceited!
他觉得自己很了不起！

- hɤ˩ tșy˩˥
to count as remarkable, to be considered as remarkable
算很了不起的，算很能干的

- dʐawei | hɤ˩ tșy˩_CART
same meaning
同上
ʈʂʰɯ˧|gi˧zɯ˧ʈʂɤ˧-tso˧-ɲi˥.
他有小弟弟的!（强调该人的社会角色）

ʈʂʰɯ˧|gi˧zɯ˧ʈʂɤ˧-ɲi˥!
他有小弟弟的!（强调该人的社会角色）

ʈʂʰɯ˧|bɤ˧ʈʂɤ˧-tso˧-ɲi˥!
He/she is Pumi! (Comment made to emphasize this aspect of someone’s identity.)
他是普米族！（强调该人的民族）

ʈʂʰɯ˧|nɑ˩ʈʂɤ˧-tso˧-ɲi˥!
He/she is Na! (Comment made to emphasize this aspect of someone’s identity.)
他是摩梭人!(强调该人的民族身份)

ʈʂʰɯ˧|æ˧mv˩ʈʂɤ˩-ɲi˩!
She has the status of elder sister! / He has the status of elder brother! (Comment made to emphasize someone’s role in the family.)
她是做姐姐的！/ 他是做哥哥的！（强调该人的社会角色）

ʈʂʰɯ˧|gi˧zɯ˧-go˩mi˩ʈʂɤ˩-ɲi˩!
They are brothers and sisters!
他们是(兄)弟(姐)妹!

ʈʂʰɯ˧|æ˧mv˧-go˧mi˥|ʈʂɤ˧-tso˧mɤ˧-ɲi˥! | mɤ˧-ʈʂɤ˧!
They can’t be considered as brothers and sisters! / They are not actually brothers and sisters!
他们不算是兄弟姐妹!

ʈʂʰɯ˧|kʰɯ˩
Ritual performed on the occasion of the death of a family member. 忠克：亲人去世时举行的仪式。

ʈʂʰɯ˧|tʰi˧-ʈʂɻ˥-dʑo˩ (S)he is coughing.
他在咳嗽

ʈʂɯ˧中国政府

ʈʂɯ˧dzi˩
Varnish tree. 漆树。

ʈʂɻ˥
Tocough.

ʈʂʰɯ˧|tʰi˧-ʈʂɻ˥-dʑo˩ (S)he is coughing.
ʈʂɯ˧fv#˥ NOUN Tone: #H.
Local government. （土）知府，如：永宁知府（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 知府

You think you’re the local government, hey?! (A criticism to people who keep telling others how they should behave, as if they lorded it over everyone else.)
你像永宁土知府！ / 你是永宁知府吧！ (批评独断的人、一手包办的人)

ʈʂɯ˧fv˧-mi˧-ni˧˥|-zo˩!
You are the Princess of Yongning, hey?! (Criticism addressed to an overbearing woman)
你好像是永宁大公主！/ 你好像是永宁知府女主人！ (批评一个独断的女人)

ʈʂɯ˧my˩ NOUN Tone: L#.
Sesame. 芝麻（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 芝麻

ʈʂɯ˧my˩, | hidi˨ | my˩-tʰv˧-ni˧!
Sesame does not grow in Yongning! / Sesame isn’t grown in Yongning!
永宁不产芝麻！

ʈʂu˧ VERB Tone: MH.
To sift. 筛。

le˧-ʈʂu˧-ze˥
ACCOMP _ PFV

ɖɯ˧-ʈʂwæ˧bi˧
togoonceaday,togoonetimeeachday
一天去一趟

ʈʂwæ˧~ʈʂwæ˧-ɻ˩ho˨
To contaminate, to infect. 传染。

hi˧ tʂv˩-ho˨
(the disease) is going to contaminate someone / is going to contaminate people
（病毒）会传染人的

ʈʂv˨ 2 VERB Tone: L。<
To light (a candle). 点（蜡烛……）。

ʈʂv˩ NOUN Tone: LH.
Sweat. 汗。

ʈʂv˨ a CLASSIFIER Tone: L。<
a peaceful, soft astrological sign, such as the Ox, the Rabbit and the Goat
平和的生肖，如牛、兔、羊

ʈʂv˨ a 2 VERB Tone: L。<
To contaminate, to infect. 传染。

hi˧ tʂv˩-ho˨
(the disease) is going to contaminate someone / is going to contaminate people
（病毒）会传染人的

ʈʂv˨ a 1 VERB Tone: L。<
To contaminate, to infect. 传染。

hi˧ tʂv˩-ho˨
(the disease) is going to contaminate someone / is going to contaminate people
（病毒）会传染人的

ʈʂv˨ a CLASSIFIER Tone: L。<
Classifier for journeys. 量词: 征途、路程、路途、征程, 趟。

ʈʂv˨ a 3 VERB Tone: L。<
To mix. 搅拌、使混合。
Drill. 钻子。

Borrowing: Chinese 钻

To hold by the hand, to hold each other’s hands. 手拉手。

安装电话（座机）

It’s installed! / It is now well installed! 装好了！

To repair, to cure (a tooth). 补牙、修好（坏牙）。

The tooth is cured! 牙补好了！

To tie (a string), to make a knot to tie two pieces of thread together. 结线。

to tie pieces of thread together 结线

To savour, to enjoy, to relish. 欣赏、品尝（饮食、音乐……）。

Please enjoy a cup of tea! (A polite invitation) 请您品一点茶！（礼貌说法）

Wine is something to be savoured! Tea is something to be savoured! Food is something to be savoured! (An explanation about the use of the verb.)

酒，是可以品尝的！茶，是可以品尝的！食物，是可以品尝的！（关于‘品尝’这个动词的说明）

to savour food 品尝食物
to savour tea 品茶
to savour wine 品酒
to savour turnip (an ironic but fully acceptable statement) 品尝圆根（玩笑话，因为圆根没有什么滋味）

A handful (with one single hand). 量词: 捧。

to scratch (with claws, e.g. of tiger). 抓（用爪子抓）。

to scratch objects 抓东西

You really touch all and everything, don’t you! (Mildly scolding a baby that crawls around on a table and grabs every object in turn)

What do you touch, if you? （小孩爬在桌子上，试着拿每个东西）

To discuss, to have a talk, to chat. 商量、交谈、谈天、聊天。

I tell you, I narrate to you
我给你讲、我跟你聊聊天

I tell you, I narrate to you
我给你讲、我跟你聊聊天

Wine is something to be savoured! Tea is something to be savoured! Food is something to be savoured! (An explanation about the use of the verb.)

酒，是可以品尝的！茶，是可以品尝的！食物，是可以品尝的！（关于‘品尝’这个动词的说明）
ʈʂʰɑ˧lɑ˧-mv˧lɑ˩ VERB Tone: M.
To discuss, to have a talk, to chat. 商量、交谈、谈天、聊天。

ʈʂʰɑ˧lɑ˧-mv˧lɑ˩-ɻ˩ to have a chat
聊聊天

ʈʂʰɑ˧nɑ˥ NOUN Tone: H#.
The name of a sacred spring, at the foot of a cliff, on the mountain /qv˧ɻ#˥/. 一眼山泉的名字。

qv˧ɻ˧-ʈʂʰɑ˧nɑ˥#
the full name of the mountain
山的全名，包括水泉名

kɤ˧mv˧˥, |æ˧ʂæ˧, |ŋwɤ˧hɑ̃˩, |ʂwæ˧gv#˥, |nɑ˩tsʰi˩˥|-tɕʰɤ˧pɤ˧mi#˥, |qv锦标 Thousand.
The six mountains of Yongning that carry a name and have a definite symbolic value. The other mountains do not have comparable symbolic value, and fewer people use specific names for them.
永宁地区有固定名字的六座山。其它的山，因为没有重要的象征意义，因此没有取名。

ʈʂʰæ˥ VERB Tone: H.
To wash (clothes, oneself…). 洗 (洗 衣 服, 洗 身……)。

dʑi˧hṽ˧ʈʂʰæ˧
to wash clothes
洗衣服

bɑ˩lɑ˩ʈʂʰæ˩˥
to wash shirts
洗上衣

ɬi˧qʰwɤ˩ʈʂʰæ˩
to wash trousers
洗裤子

gv>mì˧ʈʂʰæ˧
to wash oneself, to take a bath/shower
洗洗

gv>mì˧ʈʂʰæ˧～ʈʂʰæ˧
to wash oneself a bit, to do a quick clean-up
洗一下身体

ha˧ʈʂʰæ˧
to rinse cereals (before cooking)
淘洗粮食

ci˧ʈʂʰwæ˧ʈʂʰæ˧(-ze˩)
to rinse rice (before cooking)
淘米

ʈʂʰæ˧lyu#˥ NOUN Tone: #H.
Medicine. 药。

ʈʂʰæ˧lyuɾ tʰwɹ˦ to take a medicine; literally “to drink a medicine”
吃药（直译：“喝药”）

ʈʂʰæ˧lyuɾ la˨ to spread pesticides (in an orchard, a vegetable garden or a field)
打农药

ʈʂʰæ˧lyuɾ-li˨-hɪ˨˨-hɪ˨˨ NOUN Tone: L.
Doctor; literally: “person who gives medicines”. 医生。
CL: v˦

ʈʂʰæ˧mi˧$ NOUN Tone: HS.
Doe, hind. 母马鹿。
CL: pʰo˧˥

ʈʂʰæ˧nɑ˥ NOUN Tone: H#.
Black stag: a legendary species, which only spirits are able to hunt down. 黑鹿。
CL: pʰo˧˥

ʈʂʰæ˧pʰv#˥ NOUN Tone: #H.
Male deer. 公马鹿。
CL: pʰo˧˥

ʈʂʰæ˧qʰv˥$ NOUN Tone: HS.
Antlers; pilose antler (of young stags). 鹿角，鹿茸。
CL: ɭɯ˧

ʈʂʰæ˧-su˨˨˩ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .
Unfortunate, a pity. 太可惜了！

ʈʂʰæ˧-su˨˨˦ It’s a pity! 可惜！

ʈʂʰæ˧zo#˥ NOUN Tone: #H.
Babydeer. 小鹿。
CL: ɭɯ˧

ʈʂʰæ˧˥ 1 NOUN Tone: MH.
Deer, red deer, Cervus elaphus kansuensis. 马鹿。
CL: pʰo˧˥

ʈʂʰæ˧˥ 2 CLASSIFIER Tone: MH.
Classifier for generations. 量词：代、世、辈、世代。
To stretch (one’s hand...). 伸（伸手）。

le˧-ʈʂʰe˧-ze˧
ACCOMP_ PFV
ACCOMP _ PFV

mv˩tɕo˥ tʂʰe˧
to stretch down
向下伸展

lo˩qʰwɤ˧|ə˩pʰo˩ʈʂʰe˩˥
to stretch one’s hand outside (e.g. out the window)
手伸到外边

tso˧~tso˧ tʂʰe˧
to extend something, to stick out something (e.g. to extend a cane out the window of a car)
伸出一个东西，如：从车窗里伸出一个棍子

Classifiers for walls, i.e. the width of a room: for instance, a cupboard can be described as extending over an entire wall, i.e. occupying the entire width of a room.

Quantity: 一面 (墙）。

Love child. 私生子: 没有名分的孩子、不明来路。

ə˦dɑ˥|ɲi˨-ɲi˥|mv˦sɯ˧|ʈʂʰɤ˧ˌmv˥tʂæ˩.
Someone who does not know who his father is, is called a “love child”.
一个人不知道他父亲是谁, 就称作 “私生子”。

əɿŋi˧-ʂɯ˥|ʈʂʰɤ˧ˌmv˥ʐɤ˨hĩ˨-lɑ˨ɲi˨!
In the past, one used to bring up love children, and that was that! / In the past, one used to bring up love children without making any fuss!
过去，大家会公开把“私生子”养大, 不会大惊小怪的！

To share (several people share something among themselves; someone shares something). 分。

dw˧-v˧|dw˧ˌkʰwɤ˥|le˧-ʈʂʰɤ˧~ʈʂʰɤ˥
to share: one piece for each person
平分

Kettle. 水壶。

CL: ɭɯ˧ tʂʰɤ˩

Goblet. 瓶子, 杯子。

CL: kʰwɤ˥

Admirable, with high qualities. 利害, 值得崇拜。

To feel, to touch, to stroke. 抚摸。

One must not touch!
禁止触碰！

Do not touch!
别碰！

tso˧~tso˧ tʂʰɤ˥ tʂʰɤ˩
to touch something
抚摸东西

To pray (to a god). 拜（神）。

to pray to the spirit of the home
祭祀祖先

Deceased members of the family are honoured at the place where they passed away!
要在家人去世地点进行祭拜！
朗读。

le˧-ʈʂʰo˧-ze˧

ACCOMP, PFV

朗读了

le˧-ʈʂʰo˧-le˧-se˩ (I) have finished reading aloud

le˧-ʈʂʰo˧-le˧-se˩

朗读了

tʰæ˧ɻæ˩ʈʂʰo˩
toreadabookaloud

朗读一本书

ʈʂʰo˧~ʈʂʰo˧

RED

重叠

ʈʂʰo˧bɤ#˥

NOUN

Tone:#H.

Masculine clothing worn on special occasions. 男上衣。

CL: ɭɯ˧˥

ʈʂʰo˧bv˩

NOUN

Tone:L#.

Calamus, sweet flag, bitterroot, Acorus calamus. 菖蒲。

CL: dzi˩

ʈʂʰo˧do˩

NOUN

Tone:L#.

Smalleminencenexttothehearth,symbolisingtheancestors,ontopofwhichsomefoodisofferedatthebeginningofeachmeal. 火塘上面祖先灵位。

CL: ɭɯ˧

ʈʂʰɻ˧˥

NOUN

Tone:M.

Ploughshare. 铧头, 犁铧。

ʈʂʰɻ˧mɤ˧-bi˧!

I won’t grasp (this knife, ...)

我不要拿(刀)!

lo˨qʰwɤ˧ʈʂʰɻ˩~ʈʂʰɻ˩|

to tighten the fist

攥紧拳头

ʈʂʰɻ˧˥

NOUN

Tone:MH.

肺。

CL: ɭɯ˧

ʈʂʰɻ˧|

IDEOPHONE

Tone:.  

Hissing noise of water that comes in contact with red-hot metal or incandescent wood: Pssshhh! 形声词:噗嗤!(水浇在很热的金属上的声音)

ʈʂʰɻ˧ postpone

this one

ʈʂʰɻ˧=ɻæ˥

thesethings

这些

See: -ʈʂʰɯ˥ See: ʈʂʰɯ˥ 2

ʈʂʰɯ˧ɲi˥!

This is it! / That’s it! / That’s right!

是这个! / 对的!

ʈʂʰɯ˧-v#˥

this one

这个

ʈʂʰɯ˧-ɻæ˥

thesethings

这些

See: -ʈʂʰɯ˥ See: ʈʂʰɯ˥ 2

ʈʂʰɯ˧-ni˧˥!

This is it! / That’s it! / That’s right!

是这个! / 对的!

ʈʂʰɯ˧-v#˥

this one

这个

ʈʂʰɯ˧=ɻæ˥

thesethings

这些

See: -ʈʂʰɯ˥ See: ʈʂʰɯ˥ 2

ʈʂʰɯ˧-ni˧˥!

That’s her/him!

是他!

See: -ʈʂʰɯ˥ See: ʈʂʰɯ˥ 1
The breakfast shared when coming back from the cremation ceremony. Guests stop at the house of the deceased, where they are offered breakfast before they set home.

丧礼早餐：参加火葬仪式的人留在去世的人家，一起吃一点早饭再回家。

dziːhʊ˧-tsʰv˧dzɯ˧
dyestuff for clothes  染料

dзиːহৃ˧-ট্সʰভ˧dzɯ˧

red dyestuff  红色的染料

CL: kʰwɤ˥

tsʰv˧-mi˧
Wife. 太太、老婆、媳妇。

CL: v˧

ntsʰv˧qʰv#˥
Antnest. 蚂蚁巢。

CL: ɭɯ˧

ntsʰv˧ɻ˧|tɕi˩-hĩ˩˥
It's an ant nest!

是蚂蚁巢!

CL: ɭɯ˧

ntsʰv˧-unce˧|bˠi˧-le˧-ʈʂʰv˩|le˧-se˩-ze˩!
Today’s work is completed! It’s finished!

今天的工作完成了！就算完工了吧！
To set aside, to set apart, to distinguish. 除开。

Your stuff belongs to you; and mine belongs to me!

To dye. 染。

To add water, to pour extra water. 掺和。

To rotate. 腐烂。

To wake up. 醒来。

To rub, to wipe. 擦。

ADJECTIVE  Tone: #H. Bad, spoil, rotten. 食物变味，有臭味道了。

To add water (e.g. in a pot) 加水（如：往锅里加水）
**tsʰwæ˩** ADV  **Tone: L.**  
Rapid, fast.  快 (动作快，跑得快)。

**tsʰwæ˩-hĩ˩˥**  
REL/NMLZ  
快的  

**niːˌtoː tsʰwæ˩**  
who has a loose tongue, to talk too much  嘴快

**tsʰwæ˩-tsʰɯ˩**  
VERB  **Tone: L.**  
To create.  创建（汉语借词）。  
Borrowing: Chinese  创造

**tsʰwæ˧˥**  
VERB  **Tone: MH.**  
To hide (an object).  藏 (东西)。

**tsʰwæ˩**  
VERB  **Tone: MH.**  
To stab.  插、戳。

**tsʰwæ˩**  
NOUN  **Tone: LM.**  
Boat.  船 (汉语借词)。  
Borrowing: Chinese  船  
CL: na˧

**tsʰwɤ˩**  
ADJECTIVE  **Tone: MH#.**  
Narrow.  窄。

**tsʰwɤ˩**  
NOUN  **Tone: L.**  
Dinner.  晚饭。

**tsʰwɤ˩ gv˩**  
to cook dinner  做晚饭

**tsʰwɤ˩ tʰv˩˥**  
to take charge of dinner, to prepare dinner, to provide dinner (this can refer to providing the ingredients for the meal, not necessarily preparing it oneself)  请吃晚饭，提供晚餐（不一定自己做：意思是提供原料）

**tsʰwɤ˩ dzɯ˩˥**  
to eat dinner  吃晚饭
- FTWARE -

v˥ v˧

v˥ NOUN Tone: #H. Pot. 锅。
CL: ɭɯ˧

v˩b CLASSIFIER Tone: ɭɯ˧.
Self-classifier for pots; classifier for potfuls (of food, liquid...). 量词：锅（一口），或锅的容量。

v˧ CLASSIFIER Tone: ɭɯ˧.
Classifier for one individual (human); can only be used after the numeral 'one', i.e. either in the singular or in association with numbers whose last figure is 'one'. 量词：人（一个人）。只能用于单数。

ɖɯ˧-v#˥; ɖɯ˧-v˧ni˥ one person; it is one person (elicited to verify tone)
一个人，是一个人（为了确认声调而问的短语）

tsʰe˧ɖɯ˧-v˧ 11 persons

niʦi˧ɖɯ˧-v˧ 21 persons

soʔʦi˧ɖɯ˧-v˧ 31 persons

zyʔʦi˧ɖɯ˧-v˧ 41 persons

ŋwvʦi˧ɖɯ˧-v˧ 51 persons

qʰvʦi˧ɖɯ˧-v˧ 61 persons

v˧~v˧ a VERB Tone: M. To chew; to chew the cud. 嚼。
le˧-v˧~v˧+ze˨ ACCOMP
le˧-wo˧v˧~v˧ to chew the cud 反刍

v˧zo#˥ NOUN Tone: #H. Small cooking pot. 小锅。

v˩～v˩a VERB Tone: M. To choke; to choke the cud. 嚼。

le˧-v˩～v˩+ze˨ ACCOMP
le˧-wo˧v˩ to choke the cud

v˩～v˩a VERB Tone: M. To hug, to embrace. 搂（人的脖子）。
**v˩dze˩**  NOUN  Tone: L.
Bird. 鸟。

- **v˩dze˩-bi˥** | hṽ˧ zi˥
  There are feathers on the bird.
  鸟（身）上有（羽）毛。

- **v˩dze˩-mi˩**
  female bird
  母鸟

- **v˩dze˩-pʰv˩**
  male bird
  公鸟

- **v˩dze˩-zo˩**
  baby bird
  小鸟

**CL: mi˩**

**v˩dze˩-kʰv˩**  NOUN  Tone: L.
Nest. 鸟窝，鸟巢。

- **v˩dze˩kʰv˩ɲi˥.**
  是鸟窝

**CL: [wu˧]**

**v˩dzɯ˨**  NOUN  Tone: L.
Soup. 汤。

- **æ˩ʂe˧-v˨dzɯ˨**
  chicken soup
  鸡汤

**v˩tsʰɤ˧-v˥**

**v˩tsʰɤ˧-v˥ɲi˩**

**NOUN** Tone: LM+#H.
Ladybug, ladybird. 瓢虫。

**CL: mi˩**

**v˩tsʰɤ˧-pʰv˥**

Chinese cabbage. 白菜。

**CL: po˧**

**v˩tsʰɤ˧-v˥ɲi˨**

**NOUN** Tone: LM+#H-.
Vegetables. 蔬菜。

**CL: qa˩**

**v˩tsʰɤ˧**

**NOUN** Tone: LM+MH#.
Vegetables. 蔬菜。

**CL: po˧**
Serf, slave (lowest of the 3 ranks in feudal society). 奴隶，农奴。音译：“俄”。

Final particle conveying exclamation, with a nuance of obviousness. 句尾助词：吧、呗。

One should not depend on others! 不要依赖别人！
(Whether one wants or not) one depends on others (in some respect or other)!
（无论如何）人都会依靠别人的！（意思是：人不能完全独立，人活在人间就会或多或少需要依靠别人。）

Load, charge, weight. 量词：担，负荷。

to carry a load
背—担
to pile up loads, one after the other
将驮的大包堆起来

To detour past, to bypass. 绕过。

ACCMP. _pfv
绕了

to bypass on foot; to walk past, bypassing (a certain place)
走路绕过

Swing. 秋千（鞦韆）。

Two water buffaloes make up one team!
两头水牛，等于一架！

Swing. 秋千（鞦韆）。

Two water buffaloes make up one team!
两头水牛，等于一架！
wo˧˥ VERB  Tone: MH.  To turn around (e.g. in order to look back). 翻身，转身。

le˧-wo˧-ɻ˥
to turn around (e.g. in order to look back)
转身
le˧-wo˧ li˥
to look back
往后看
la-ːwo˧ tʰo˧-tɕo˩
to turn around (e.g. in order to look back)
转身
le˧-wo˧-tɕo˥!
Turn around! (Said to a baby who is about to get down a bed head first)
（先）转身！

Θ To go back. 回（去）。

le˧-wo˧ | le˧-hɯ˩
has gone back, went back
回去了

wo˩ NOUN  Tone: LH.
Turnip leaves; they used to be eaten as a vegetable. 圆根的叶子。

wo˩bɤ˧˥
same meaning: turnip leaves
同上：圆根叶子
- w wæ -

wæ˧  VERB  Tone: M intrans.
To swell, to inflate (e.g. the belly is swollen). 肿, 膨胀, (肚子) 胀。

ɻ˧tɑ˧wæ˧(-ze˧)
glands are swollen
淋巴结肿了

tso˧~tso˧wæ˩
something has swollen
东西膨胀了
- Z -

**za˥** ADJECTIVE Tone: H. Restricted to, limited to. 仅仅。

*ʁwɤ˧-qo˧-ɳɯ˧-lɑ˧mɤ˧-zɑ˥(…)* not only the people from the village

**za˥-ʑu˧** NOUN Tone: M. Barrow, castrated male pig, neutered pig. 阉猪。

**za˧za˧** ADJECTIVE Tone: M. Careful. 细心、细致。

**zaLaugh** VERB Tone: L.a. To go downward (a mountain), to descend. 下山。

*ʁwɤ˩zɑ˩˥* to go down the mountain 下山

*my˧-za˩-sw˩* not to go down yet 还没下来

*ɖɯ˧-zɑ˧~zɑ˧˥* DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE 下来一下

**za˨-ba˨-la˨** NOUN Tone: L-L. Religious painting (thangka) on wood, on the wall next to the hearth. 火塘旁边墙上的壁画（唐卡：内容来自藏传佛教）。

**za˩ni˧-ʂɤ˩** NOUN Tone: LH-. Vampire: a demon of human shape (the size of a large person), who feeds on blood. 吸血鬼。

**-ze˩** SUFFIX Tone: L. Perfective, PFV. 整体体。

**ze˩** PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L. Which. 哪。

**ze˩** ADJECTIVE Tone: . Archaic [古语] Pure. 纯洁。

*my˧-ʃo˩F | le˧-ʃo˨-kʷu˨! | my˧-ze˩ | le˧-ze˨-kʷu˨!* Let what is not pure be purified! Let what is not clean be cleaned up! 不干净的变得干净！不纯洁的变得纯洁！（仪式用语）

**ze˩ba˨-niʔ?** Which one is it? / Which kind is it? 是哪个？是哪一样？

**ze˩ba˨-je˨!** There has been a flash of lightning! 打闪电了！

**ze˩ba˨| -dzo˨!** There are flashes of lightning! 打着闪电！

**ze˨-jv˩** NOUN Tone: L. Flash of lightning, thunderbolt. 闪电、打闪电、霹雷。

**ze˨ jv˩-je˨!** There has been a flash of lightning! 打闪电了！

**ze˨ jv˩-dzo˨!** There are flashes of lightning! 打着闪电！

**zjv˩-je˨mi˨** NOUN Tone: L-L#. Nephews and nieces. 外甥甥女（姐妹的儿女）。-

**-zo** SUFFIX Tone: . Adverbializer, ADVB. 地副词化。

*gv˩dʑɯ˩-zo˥* sadly, with great sadness 难过乎乎地

*gv˩di˨-zo˨* pensively 沉思地

*ze˨-zo˨* smilingly 笑着地

*ŋu˧ei˨-zo˨* in a lovely/amiable way 可爱地

*tsʰu˨ne˨-ji˨! | pi˨-zo˨! | nj˨ri˨ | my˧-gy˨ | zwa 아닌*M18* His speaking that way makes me terribly cross/ discontented me greatly! （他）这么说/这样的说法，让我非常不满意！
Very pretty! / That’s really sweet! (Said to a little girl who is showing around a pair of brand new shoes)

真漂亮！（情景：一个小姑娘让大家看她的一双新鞋子，妈妈就给予其称赞）

zo˥ NOUN  Tone: #H.  1 Son. 儿子。

zo˧ni˧-lkv˩
two sons

两个儿子

2 Man, Vir.  男人。

zo˧ VOLUME SUFFIX  Tone: M.  Obligative. 应该，必须。

zo˧bæ˨ NOUN  Tone: L#.

Fool, idiot. 笨人，傻瓜。

my˧-zo˧ (-ze˧)!
It’s not necessary! Forget it!
不用了！算了吧！

ʈʂʰɯ˧ne˧-ʝi˥|ʝi˧-zo˧-ho˥-ɲi˩!
That’s how one must do! / That’s how it’s done!
是应该这样做的！

zo˧bæ˨-mv˨bæ˨
silly people, idiots (of both sexes)

傻瓜们 (不分男女)

zo˧bæ˨ VOLUME VERB  Tone: M.  To have to, to be necessary.

my˧-zo˧ (-ze˧)!
It’s not necessary! Forget it!
不用了！算了吧！

ʈʂʰɯ˧ne˧-ʝi˥|ʝi˧-zo˧-ho˥-ɲi˩!
That’s how one must do! / That’s how it’s done!
是应该这样做的！

zo˧qɯ˧ NOUN  Tone: #H.

Eldest son. 大儿子。

zo˧qɯ˧-lkv˧qɯ˩
eldest son and eldest daughter

大儿子与大女儿

zo˧hɤ˧-lmv˧zo˩ NOUN  Tone: MH#.

Descendants. 后代。

zo˧hɤ˧-lmv˧zo˩=ɻæ˩  

zohɤ˧ NOUN  Tone: MH#.  1 Son. 儿子。

zo˧hɤ˧=ɻæ˩  

the sons

儿子们

2 Young chap, young lad, young man. 小伙子、青年男子。

zomv˥ NOUN  Tone: H#.

Child. 孩子。

zomv˥=aeɪmtʃi˨-hĩ˨
newborn baby, infant

新生儿

zogv˧-lmv˧ni˧tʰv˩ NOUN  Tone: .

Orphan. 孤儿。

[F5] le˧-ko˧~ko˧| po˧tsʰɯ˧ (+ tʰv˧-v˧ / zomv˥)
[This child] has been adopted (literally “has been picked up”)

（这个孩子）是被领养的。

zotv#˧ NOUN  Tone: #H.

Only son. 独生子，独生男孩。

zotvi˨ qɯ˧-v˧-la˧ dzo˨!
(She) just has an only son!

（她）只有一个独生男孩子！

ʂɯ˧-ɬi˧mi˧,|zo˧tʰi˧ʐɤ˥-tʰɑ˩-se˨!
“In the seventh month, let not an only son take the road!” (The seventh month is the peak of the rainy season; it was considered as a wrong time for long travels.)

“七月份，独生子不要上路！”（七月份是大 雨季，摩梭人认为七月份的路最不安全：有生命 危险）

zotv˧-mv˧tv˩ NOUN  Tone: #H-.

Only child (boy or girl), 独生子（男女通用）。

zoh˧ NOUN  Tone: M.

Intelligent person. 聪明的人。

zoh˧=qae˩  

an intelligent person

一个聪明的人
zo˩tʰi˧ ADJECTIVE  Tone: M.  
Intelligent. 聪明。

-tsʰu˧ | zo˩tʰi˧ | zwaː˦!  
He is very clever!  
他很聪明！
-tsʰu˧ | mɤ˧-tʰi˧!  
He is not clever!  
他不聪明！

zo˩tɕi˥ NOUN  Tone: H#.  
Youngest son. 最小的儿子。

zo˩tɕi˥-mv˩tɕi˩  
youngest son and youngest daughter  
最小的儿子与女儿

zo˩zo˧-mv˧mv˥ NOUN  Tone: H#.  
Thing, thingummy. 东西。
CL: kʰwɤ˥

zo˩izɤ#˥ NOUN  Tone: #H.  
Adoptive son, foster son. 义子。

zo˩bv˥li˩ NOUN  Tone: .  
Universe. 宇宙。

zo˩no˧ ADVERBIAL#  Tone: LM.  
Now. 现在。

zo˩no˧ | gɤ˨-ʈi˧!!  
She only just woke up! (Context: someone walks into the house in the afternoon, sees a little child playing, and notes: “She has got up!” The child’s grandmother answers: “She only just woke up!”)  
刚起床！/ 刚才才起床！

zo˩qo˧ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL  Tone: LM.  
Where. 哪里。

no˧ | zo˩qo˧ bi˧?  
Where are you going?  
你去哪里？
zo˩qo˧-nu˧ | tsʰu˧?  
Where (are you) coming from?  
从哪里来？
no˧ | ha˨ | zo˩qo˧ dzɯ˧-bi˧-pi˥, | qɯ˧-bae˧ la˧ ɲi˥!  
No matter which one you choose: they’re all the same! (Context: discussing the restaurant scene in Yongning; in the speaker’s view, the newly opened restaurants all share the same qualities and shortcomings, for instance concerning hygiene.)  
无论你到哪里去吃，都一样！（情景：新开的饭馆）

zo˩qo˧ tʰv˧?  
Where are you? (Typical question when calling someone on their mobile phone)  
你到哪里了？（打手机）

zu˦ NOUN  Tone: #H.  
Grass. 草。
CL: kʰv˧

zu˧ NOUN  Tone: M.  
Life, existence. 生命。

zu˧ gæ˧  
long life  
长命、长的人生
zu˧ gæ˧ hâ˧-jî˧-kʰu˩!  
May you have a long life!  
祝你长寿！
zu˧ qæ˧  
short life  
短命

See: zu˨

zu˨b CLASSIFIER  Tone: M6.  
Self-classifier for life, existence. 量词：辈子。

ɖɯ˧-zu˧  
all of (one’s) life, a lifetime  
一辈子（的时间）

See: zu˧

zu˨˦h못 ADJECTIVE  Tone: L#.  
Green. 绿（布料、线）。

-zu˨˦hvoor  
green  
绿
[FS] zu˨˦hvoor | ~zu˨˦hvoor  
all green, green all over  
全绿

zu˨˦pv˩ NOUN  Tone: L#.  
Hay, dry grass. 干草。
CL: kʰv˧

zu˨˦qʰa˧mi#˥ NOUN  Tone: #H.  
Sabai grass, Eulaliopsis binata (Retz.) C. E. Hubb. 尺草、山草、山草根、龙须草、山茅草、羊草、拟金茅。Local Chinese dialect: 狗尾巴草。  
CL: po˧
zuɻ˧ɻ#˥ NOUN  Tone: #H.
Cheek. 腮、腮帮子。

zuɻ˧ɻ qʷæʃ
to slap/smack someone’s cheek
掌掴、打嘴巴

CL: ɭɯ˧

zuɻ˧ɻ˧qʰwæ˩ NOUN  Tone: M.
Life, existence. 生命。

hĩ˧-zuɻ˧ɻ˧qʰwæ˩
human life
人生

hĩ˧ zuɻ˧ɻ˧ zæː zwæ˨˧
a very long life / life is very long
很长的人生 / 人生很长

CL: ɭɤ˩

zuɻ˧ɻ˧qʰwæ˩ NOUN  Tone: L.
To be numb. 麻木。

gv˧dv˧gv˧mi˧ | zuɻ˧ɻ˧qʰwæ˩
to be numb (whole body)
身体麻木、全身麻木

gv˧mi˧ | zuɻ˧ɻ˧qʰwæ˩
to be numb (whole body)
身体麻木、全身麻木

țʰi˧-zuɻ˧ɻ˧qʰwæ˩ DUR RED
DUR RED
Rumbling sound of heavy loads carried over a wooden floor, of lorries. Brroom!

This person looks impressive / tall and big!

This person looks not impressive, not great-looking

This person looks very tall and big

The kids make people laugh

To make people laugh, to amuse people

To joke, to crack a joke.

Linear:

- IDEOPHONE
  Tone: 0.
  Rrumblingsound of heavy load carried over a wooden floor, of lorries... Brroom!

- ADJECTIVE
  Tone: M.
  Tall and big; great; impressive.

- VERB
  Tone: M.
  To laugh.

- NOUN
  Female panther.

- CL:
  Rough felt made only of sheep wool. One drapes it over one's shoulders as an outdoor protection from the cold.

- ADJECTIVE
  Far, distant.
 الزوج الكلمة 

Path, trail. 小路、径道。

家族 

家族一枝箭。也指一个家庭

家族野棉花 (直译：‘洋人花’ )。

家族野棉花

家族野棉花

家族野棉花

家族野棉花

家族野棉花

家族野棉花

家族野棉花

家族野棉花

家族野棉花
Veal.

公犏牛。

花纹、图案。

有花纹

在路上有人走！

旅人，特别指走马帮的商人

中午。

吃午饭

中午的午饭

甩来甩去

轻。

重。

斟酒

地震。

地震了！

醇酒，好酒。
**Mountainspirit**.  
Local Chinese dialect: 山神。

**Goldenpheasant**.  
Local Chinese dialect: 山扎。

**Days;life;time.**  
Borrowing: Chinese 日子。

**Mattress.**  
褥子。

**The snakeshedsskin/exuviates**  
蛇蜕皮

**One of the three types of pig fodder.**  
能喂给猪的三种草

**Femalesnake.**  
母蛇。

**Malesnake.**  
公蛇。

**Babysnake.**  
小蛇。

**Jack-in-the-pulpit,** *Arisaema consanguineum*.  
天南星。

**The Pumi (Prinmi) people of the mountains.**  
高山普米族。

**The warm area on the banks of the Yangtze river:**  
金沙江边的地方（气候热）。

**Willow tree.**  
柳树.

**The territory of the Pumi people on the banks of the Yangtze river. This area is perceived as less central and pleasant than Yongning.**  
江边普米族地区（带偏见的说法）。

**people from the Pumi territories**

**Infourdays.**  
四天以后。

**Square.**  
正方形。

**The Pumi (Prinmi) people of the mountains:**  
高山普米族（永宁以北地区：木里等）。

**Grandchildren.**  
孙子孙女。

**I have a granddaughter.**  
我有一个孙女。

**I have a grandson.**  
我有一个孙子。
小弓。nɑ˧ CL
揉 a VERB Tone: L
揉面 a VERB Tone: L
揉一块 a VERB Tone: L
衣服皱了 bɑ˩lɑ˩ CL
香(气味)。ʐv˩ɭɯ˥ NOUN Tone:LH.
支撑顶板的小梁。ɭɯ˧ CL
弓。nɑ˧ CL
缝。ʐv˩ VERB Tone: MH.
衣服。ʐv˩-ʐv˥ NOUN Tone: MH#.
马圈。ɭɯ˧ CL
马。ʐwæ˧ CL
野马。dʑɯ˩ʁo˩-ʐwæ˩ NOUN Tone: #H.
野马
Oops! The horse scoffed the lot! 野马把饲料都吃光了！
啊呀嚒！

取称, 折叠称。le˧-ʐwæ˧-ze˩ ACCOMP RED PFV
称了 tso˧~tso˧ʐwæ˩ toweighthings 称东西
称核桃 tɔo’dɔ́ tzwæ˧ tzwæ˧VERB Tone: Ma.
To weigh (with scales). 称。

马圈。ɭɯ˧ CL
马料。ʐwæ˧-ɭɯ#˥ NOUN Tone:#H.
马料(粮食)。

马料、马饲料。ʐwæ˧-kʰv˩ NOUN Tone:L#.
年。ʐwæ˧-ɭɯ#˥ NOUN Tone:#H.
马料(粮食)。

拉马链子。ʐwæ˧ʁo˩ NOUN Tone:L#.
骟马。ʁwɤ˧ CL
野马, 公马, 马阉。ʐwæ˧ʁo˩-ʐwæ˩ NOUN Tone: #H.

4th month. 月。ʐv˩mi˩ NOUN Tone: L.
四月。ʐv˩ɭɯ˥ NOUN Tone:LH.

支撐頂板的小梁。ʐv˩-ʐv˥ NOUN Tone: MH#.

拉马链子。ʐwæ˧ʁo˩ NOUN Tone: #H.
Stallion. 公马。

**zwæ:suːj**  NOUN  Tone: L#.

stallion and mare

公马与母马

zwæːsɯ˩-ʐwæːjzo˩  
stallion and colt

公马与小马

**zwæːzo#˥**  NOUN  Tone: #H.

Colt, pony, filly, foal.

马驹子。

zwæːzo˧-ʐwæːjmi˩  
colt and mare

马驹子与母马

**zwæːzo˧-ʐwæːzo#˧**  NOUN  Tone: #H.

Hay for horses, horse hay.

喂马的草。

zwæːzo˧~zwæː˧  VERB  Tone: M.

To put (things) in order.

收拾。

**zwæː[too]  VERB  Tone: L.

To swoon.

昏、昏厥。

zwæː~zwæː˧˥  RED

重叠

jɤ˩jo˥ʐwæː˧~ʐwæː˥  to hoe potatoes, to weed a potato field

洋芋地里锄草

jɤ˩jo˧ʐwæː Bookmark

to hoe potatoes, to weed a potato field

洋芋地里锄草

qʰɑ˧dze˧ʐwæː˧˥  to hoe sweetcorn, to weed a sweetcorn field

苞谷地里锄草

**zwæːj [tsy]  ADJECTIVE  Tone: L.

Remarkable, great, exceptional, outstanding.

了不起。

**zwæːj [tsy]  NMLZ  Tone: L.

能干的

ʈʂʰɯ˧ɖwæː˧˥|ʐwæ˩˥!  He is very capable!

他很能干！

**zwæːj mi˩  NOUN  Tone: L.

Mare.

母马。

ʂe˩-ʐwæːj mi˥  
bicycle

自行车（“铁马”）

zwæːj mi˩-ʐwæːjzo˩  
mare and colt

母马与马驹子

**zwæ³j  VERB  Tone: MH.

To hoe weeds.

薅锄、锄草。

zwæːj~zwæː˧˥  RED

重叠

jɤ˩jo˧ʐwæː˧~ʐwæː˥  to hoe potatoes, to weed a potato field

洋芋地里锄草

jɤ˩jo˧ʐwæː˧~ʐwæː˥  to hoe potatoes, to weed a potato field

洋芋地里锄草

qʰɑ˧dze˧ʐwæː˧˥  to hoe sweetcorn, to weed a sweetcorn field

苞谷地里锄草

**zwæː|j  VERB  Tone: L.

To gather (people).

聚集。

zwæː|  ADVERBIAL  Tone: L.

Extremely.

很、极。

zwæː|ze‼  
That’s too much! / There’s too much!

太多了！

**zwæː˩a 1**  VERB  Tone: L._

To swoon.

昏，昏厥。

le˧-ʈʰi˩|le˧-ʐwæː˩-ze˩  to be so tired as to fall into a swoon, to swoon from exhaustion

累得都昏倒了
**zwɤ˧**  **ADJECTIVE**  **Tone:** M.  
Hungry (monosyllable). 饿。

- ʐwɤ˧  to be hungry
- ʐwɤ˩  饿

**zwɤ˧mv˧**  **NOUN**  **Tone:** M.  **From:** zwɤ˩ Idiom, set phrase, fixed expression. 常用语、习惯语、习语。

- ʐwɤ˧mv˧ dзо˧-kv˧！
  This is how they say! / There’s such a set phrase!
  有这么一句老话！/ 有这么一个说法！

- æ˧ʂæ˧-ʐwɤ˧mv˧|ɖɯ˧-kʰwɤ˥
  a saying, a set phrase of the old times
  一句老话、一个传统的说法

**zwɤ˩b**  **VERB**  **Tone:** L.
To speak. 讲话。

- ʐwɤ˧~ʐwɤ˩mɤ˩-hĩ˩
  dumb person, person who is not able to speak
  哑巴、不会讲话的人

- ʐwɤ˧~ʐwɤ˩ mɤ˩-hĩ˩, |ʈʂʰɯ˧-v˧！
  (S)he is not able to speak! / (S)he won’t speak!
  不会讲话，这个人！/ 这个人，不会讲话！

- le˧-ʐwɤ˩-ze˩
  ACCOMP RED PFV
  讲了

- no˧|ə˧tso˧ʐwɤ˩-ɲi˩?
  What are you saying? / What do you mean?
  你说什么？

**zwɤ˧–zwɤ˧**  **RED**

- le˧-ʐwɤ˩
to answer
- le˧-wo˧ ʐwɤ˩
to answer
- le˧-wo˧ ʐwɤ˩
  as above: to answer
- ʈʂʰɯ˧|le˧-ʐwɤ˩-bi˩-dʑo˩...
  According to her/him... / From her/his point of view...
  依照他的说法……
- z -

zi˥

VERB  Tone: H.
To be present: abstract entity (courage, strength) or concrete entity (beard).

mv˧-zi˥
NEG
没有

zi˧a

VERB  Tone: M.  To leak, leak (water).

mv˩tɕo˧zi˧
to leak, to drip down
(水)往下漏

mv˩tɕo˧zi˧
to flow (a river flows).

mv˩tɕo˧zi˧
to flow down (the water of a brook flows down)
(河)往下游流

zi˧dv˧

NOUN  Tone: M.
The entire farmhouse, comprising the main house and the other buildings; the household.

aŋɤ˧-zi˧dv˧
a household

aŋɤ˧-zi˧dv˧jɪ˧
to take care of the house, to look after the household, to be in charge of the household

管家

zi˧dv˧jɪ˧-hɪ˧#˥

NOUN  Tone: H#.
The person in charge of the house, the master/mistress of the house.

zi˧kv˧wo˧

NOUN  Tone: M.
Roof.

zi˧mi˧

NOUN  Tone: M.
The main building of the house/farm: the building where the hearth is located.

zi˧qʰwɤ˧

NOUN  Tone: M.
Building; houses.

zi˧qʰwɤ˧gv˩
to build a building

zi˧qʰwɤ˧-lɑ˧do˥!
One can only see buildings! (A comment by the consultant about the city of Lijiang: the plain is now thoroughly covered by buildings, and one cannot see fields anymore, unlike in Yongning, where until recently there were only a few hamlets scattered among a landscape of cultivated fields.)

只看到房子！/ 能看见的只有房子！（合作者说：丽江市区都是房子，看不到田。这一点，不像永宁坝：二十世纪的永宁，只有一些小村落分散在一大片田地中。)
The premises: the area of the farm, within the boundaries of the walls and hedges (the farm’s precinct).}

**zi̤l̤-kʰv#1**  
NOUN  
Tone: LM + MH#.  
Year of the monkey.  猴年。

**zi̤l̤mi#1**  
NOUN  
Tone: LM + #H.  
Female monkey.  母猴。

**zi̤l̤pʰv#1**  
NOUN  
Tone: LM + #H.  
Male monkey.  公猴。

**zi̤l̤zo#1**  
NOUN  
Tone: LM + #H.  
Infant monkey/ape.  小猴子。

**zi̤l̤ 1**  
VERB  
Tone: MH.  
To sleep.  睡觉。

`le̤-zi̤`  
ACCOMP  
ACCOMP  
`le̤-zi̤-ze̤!`  
ACCOMP PFV  
ACCOMP PPV  
`æ̤l̤ zi̤-ze̤!`  
the chicken has gone asleep  
鸡睡觉了  
`le̤-zi̤-bi̤-ze̤!`  
`æ̤l̤ le̤-zi̤-bi̤-ze̤!`  
I’m going to sleep!  
要睡觉了！  
`le̤-zi̤, ŋ zì-ʊv̤i̤-tʰɑ̃!`  
Were I to try to sleep, I would not be able to! / I would like to sleep, but I can’t!  
想睡, 但睡不了！  
`pʰæ̤e̤-tɕi̤-zo̤-ŋɯ̃ | mv̤izo̤-qɑ̃ zì̤`  
The young man sleeps with the young woman.  
(This phrasing refers rather bluntly to sexual intercourse, and is considered extremely rude.)  
小伙子跟年轻女人睡！（庸俗说法）

**zi̤l̤ 2**  
NOUN  
Tone: MH.  
Family.  家庭（一户人）。  
`hĩ̤ | qur̤-zi̤`  
a family  
一家人  
`tʂʰṳl̤-zi̤`  
this family  
这家
五个村落，十二个家庭！（阿拉瓦村的人口简介）

*ʑi˩˧

NOUN  Tone: L?LH?

Building; houses.

*ʑi˩tsʰɪ˧˥, | æ̃˩tsʰɪ˥

to build a house, to build a home (set phrase)

*ʑi˩hwæ˧

*to buy a house (example coined by the investigator, to investigate the monosyllable’s potential to combine with other verbs, and its tone category; this example was refused by speaker F4)

*建房立家（固定词语）

*ʑi˩ tʰv˧

to found a new home, to build a new house

分家，建立自己的新房屋比如：孩子多，一个孩子建自己的房子

*ʑi˩ qʰæ˧˥

to demolish a house

d折房子（这个例子是调查者构造的，F4确定是可以说的。造这个例子的目的有两个：看单音节词根“家”能不能跟其它动词结合，也试着确定它的调类。）
**Words for which no close equivalent could be found**

The list that follows groups words for which no close equivalents could be found. These negative pieces of information contain hints about the consultants’ Na vocabulary and its 'soft shoulders'.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Chinese</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sand_badger</td>
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<td>穿山甲</td>
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<td>耳垂</td>
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<td>太阳穴</td>
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<td>dried_cheese</td>
<td>乳扇</td>
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<td>toothbrush_of_pig_hair</td>
<td>猪鬃毛牙刷</td>
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<td>抛石机</td>
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<td>爆弓子</td>
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<td>双胞胎</td>
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<td>to_drink_with_a_pipe</td>
<td>用吸管喝</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to_regret</td>
<td>后悔</td>
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