

Online Na-English-Chinese Dictionary (version 1.0)

Alexis Michaud

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Introduction

About the language

This dictionary documents the lexicon of the Na language (na˩-zwɔ̃ʔ) 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 (la˩-tʰa˩-mi˩ ʔæ˩-ʂwɔ̃-˩a˩-mv˩; Chinese: 拉它米打史拉么). She was born in 1950 in the hamlet called ǝ˩-la˩-ɬwɔ̃ʔ#˩ in Na, close to the monastery of Yongning. The administrative coordinates of this village are: Yúnnán province, Lìjiāng municipality, Nínglàng Yí autonomous county, Yǒngníng district, Ālāwǎ 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 1: Language consultant codes

speaker code	name	year of birth
F4 (main consultant)	la˩-tʰa˩-mi˩ ʔæ˩-ʂwɔ̃-˩a˩-mv˩	1950
F5	ki˩-zo˩	1973
F6	tɕʰi˩-dʒvʔ#˩	1987
M18	la˩-tʰa˩-mi˩ ʔæ˩-ʂwɔ̃-˩a˩-tv˩	1972
M21	ho˩-dzɔ̃ʔ-tʰe˩	1942
M23	dʒwɔ̃-dzɔ̃	1974

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 Lahaussais, 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 𐎎𐎗𐎙 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 𐎎𐎗𐎙 ‘tile’ has a note that indicates that it was initially written with a M.H tone pattern, and with vowel æ in both syllables: *𐎎𐎗𐎙𐎗𐎙. 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 sound 𐎎𐎗. 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, 𐎎𐎗 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

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

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^hwɿ^l.

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 morpho-
tonology 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

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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。作为一名语音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音的独特性。

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Michaud 2015。

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>。

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- a -

aɿmi#ɿ **NOUN** Tone: LM + #H.
Female goose. 母鹅。

aɿmiɿ-aɿpʰvɿ
goose and gander
公鹅与母鹅

CL: **miɿ**

aɿpʰoɿ **ADVERB(IAL)** Tone: L.
Outside. 外面。

aɿpʰoɿ biɿ
to go out
出去

aɿpʰoɿ biɿ-zeɿ!
Let's go out! / Out we go!
出去了!

aɿpʰoɿ biɿ-svɿqɿvɿ!
[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, 觉得她好像想出去。)

əɿdaɿ | əɿpʰoɿ huɿ-zeɿ!
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!

əɿpʰoɿ-bvɿ | loɿ jiɿ
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

aɿpʰoɿ-hɿɿ **NOUN** Tone: L.
Outsiders; strangers; other people. 外人, 别人。

aɿpʰv#ɿ **NOUN** Tone: LM + #H.
Gander; male goose. 公鹅。
CL: **miɿ**

aɿpʰvɿ **VERB** Tone: LM + MH#.
To belch, to burp. 打饱嗝儿。

aɿkoɿ **NOUN** Tone: LM.
Home, central room in the house. 家、家里。

aɿkoɿ-hɿ#ɿ
the members of the family, the family (who live under the same roof)
家人 (住在一起的家人)

aɿkoɿ=ɿæɿ
the members of the family, the family group (living under the same roof)
家人、家族 (住在一起的家人)

njɿɿ | aɿkoɿ
my home, my house
我家

njɿɿ | aɿkoɿ=ɿɿ
my family, my lineage, my kin
我的家族

noɿ | aɿkoɿ
your home, your house
你家

aɿkoɿ jiɿ
to take care of the household, to look after the affairs of the family (in particular: distributing work to the various members, and ensuring that the supplies are not running low)
管家里的事情 (如: 分配工作、家务等)

CL: **[ɿɿ]**

aɿzo#ɿ **NOUN** Tone: LM + #H.
Baby goose. 小鹅。

aɿ **NOUN** Tone: LM.
Goose. 鹅。

aɿ dzɿɿ-zeɿ
...has eaten (a/the) goose
吃了鹅

aɿ hwæɿ-zeɿ
...has bought (a/the) goose
买了鹅

CL: **miɿ**

- æ ǣ -

æˈbæː NOUN Tone: M.

Goitre. 甲状腺肿瘤。

CL: ʅuː

æˈbæː-tʂʰæːyʉ#ː 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。

æˈhiːhiː 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）。

æˈhiːhiː kʰuː

to shout a cry of defiance or provocation

喊出蔑视、挑衅或欢呼的叫声

æˈjiː NOUN Tone: L#.

Amusement, enjoyment, recreation, mirth. 娱乐。

æˈjiː kʰuː

to have fun, to crack jokes, to enjoy oneself

玩耍、开玩笑：大声聊天、唱唱歌、讲笑话……

æˈniː#ː NOUN Tone: #H.

Clarinet. 唢呐。

CL: ʅuː

æˈɬwæː NOUN Tone: M.

Apricot. 杏。

æˈɬwæː | dʉː-ʅuː

an apricot

一颗杏

CL: ʅuː

æˈʂæː#ː ADVERB(IAL) Tone: #H.

Yore, long ago. 从前。

æˈʂæː-kɹɪtʂuː

Sayings of the old times, oral traditions of the old times

过去的说法，过去的口传文化

æˈʂæː 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”: /pʰæˈtɕiː/), the counterpart to the feminine mountain /kɹɪˈmvː/ (“the young woman”: miːʂuː/). 一座山的名字。

kɹɪˈmvː | æˈʂæː | ŋwɹɪˈhãː | ʂwæˈgv#ː | naːtʂʰiː | -tɕʰɹɪˈpɹɪmiː#ː | qvɪˈtʂʰaːnaː |

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。

æˈʂæː-piˈmvː NOUN Tone: MH#. From: æˈʂæː#ː and piˈmvː Folk tale, tradition; this term is more colloquial than /æˈʂæː-taːmvː/. 传统故事。

CL: kʰwɹɪ

æˈʂæː-qʰwæː#ː NOUN Tone: #H. From: æˈʂæː#ː and qʰwæː Oral tradition; literally: “messages from old times”. 口传文化。直译：“（来自）古时候的寓意”。**æˈʂæː-qʰwæː-ŋuː | dzoː-niː!**

“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.)

“（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。）

æˈʂæː-qʰwɹɪ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Story, folk tale. 故事。

æˈʂæː-qʰwɹɪ ʂwɹɪ

to tell a story

讲故事

æˈjiː-ʂuːjiː | æˈʂæː-qʰwɹɪ ʂwɹɪ-kvː!

In the old times, (people) used to tell stories!

在过去，大家经常讲故事！

CL: kʰwɹɪ

æˈʂæː-taːmvː NOUN Tone: L. From: æˈʂæː#ː and taːmvː Folk tale, tradition. 传统故事、传说。**æˈʂæː-taːmvː tʰvː-kʰwɹɪ**

that legend

那个传统故事

CL: kʰwɹɪ

æˈtseːl-pʰæː NOUN Tone: H#-L.

Kneebone. 膝盖骨。

CL: ʅuː

æˈtsuːl-pɹɪlvː NOUN Tone: H#-L.

Nape. 项背、项、脖颈儿。

CL: ʅuː

æ̌[twɿ] NOUN Tone: L#.

The early morning; early in the morning. 清晨、一大早（鸡叫的时候）。

æ̌[twɿ]-mv̌[kʰv̌] 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’。

æ̌gv̌] NOUN Tone: L.

Ard. There are no distinct words for 'ard' and 'plough'; only ards were in use at the time of fieldwork. 犁。

æ̌gv̌] tʰv̌-nǎ]

N + DEM + CLF

这个犁

æ̌]-mǒ]

used ard, plough which cannot be used anymore
陈旧的犁头（不能再用了）

æ̌]mǒ] tʰv̌-nǎ]

N + DEM + CLF

这个旧犁杆

æ̌]-sɿ/

new ard, brand new ard

新的犁头

CL: nǎ]

æ̌gv̌]-mæ̌qǒ] NOUN Tone: L + H#.

Handle (stilt) of the ard, used to control the ard's direction and the furrow's depth. 犁耙子。

æ̌gv̌]-mæ̌] ʒǐ-hǐ]

the person holding the handle of the ard

抓着犁耙子的人

æ̌gv̌]-mæ̌qǒ] tʰv̌-nǎ]

N + DEM + CLF

这个犁耙子

CL: nǎ]

æ̌]mǐ]-mv̌-[tv̌] NOUN Tone: LM + H#.

Anklebone, bone of the top of the foot. 踝骨。

CL: [tv̌]

æ̌]mǐ]-ɿwɿ#] NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Amiwa. This is the first village along the road from /qʰæ̌-tɕʰǐ/ to /tʂǒ-sɿwɿ#]/. 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）。

dʒɿ]bv̌-[kɿ]-sǎ]ɿwɿ], | hǐ]ɿwɿ]-lǒ], |
æ̌]mǐ]-ɿwɿ#], | lǎ]-lǒ]-ɿwɿ], | lǎ]-ɿwɿ]-,
| bɿ]-tsʰǒ-gv̌], | ə̌]-lǎ]-ɿwɿ#], | gæ̌]-ɿæ̌], |
qʰæ̌-tɕʰǐ], | tʰǒ]-[wɿ#]

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

æ̌]mǒ] NOUN Tone: LM.

Beam of the ard, pole of the ard: a long piece of wood linking the yoke to the sole. 犁杆。

æ̌gv̌]-mǒ]

same meaning

同上

CL: nǎ] See: æ̌gv̌]

æ̌]pʰæ̌] 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 /lǎ]-bǐ]/ 'steep slope'. 悬崖、崖山、崖壁。

æ̌]pʰæ̌]-lǎ]-bǐ]

same meaning

同上

CL: pʰæ̌]

æ̌]qʰv̌] 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: [w̌]

æ̌]tv̌] NOUN Tone: LH.

Large rock. 大岩石。

CL: [tv̌]

æ̌] NOUN Tone: #H.

Brass, copper, bronze. 铜，包括黄铜、红铜、青铜。

æ̌]-tsǒ]-æ̌]-mǒ]

instruments and objects made of brass

铜做的工具、物品

æ̌]-lǎ]-zǒ]-ɿw̌], | ʒě]-mɿ̌]-lǎ]!

“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。

ǎ˩˥qæ˩˥ 1 **NOUN** Tone: L#.

Parrot. 鹦鹉。

CL: **mi˩˥** See: ǎ˩˥qæ˩˥ 2

ǎ˩˥qæ˩˥ 2 **ADJECTIVE** Tone: L#.

Blue-green; literally 'parrot[-coloured]'. 像鹦鹉的颜色: 青色、蓝色、绿色。

ǎ˩˥qæ˩˥-ni˩˥gv˩˥

vivid-coloured, blue-green; literally 'like a parrot', i.e. 'parrot-coloured'

像鹦鹉的颜色: 青、蓝色、绿色

[F5] ǎ˩˥qæ˩˥-ba˩˥la˩˥

vivid-coloured, blue-green jacket: literally 'parrot(-coloured) jacket'

青、蓝色、绿色衣服

[F5] ǎ˩˥qæ˩˥ni˩˥~ǎ˩˥qæ˩˥ni˩˥gv˩˥

RED; same meaning: blue-green

重叠。同上: 青色

See: ǎ˩˥qæ˩˥ 1

ǎ˩˥ɣwæ˩˥ **NOUN** Tone: H#.

Rooster. 公鸡。

ǎ˩˥ɣwæ˩˥-ǎ˩˥mi˩˥

cock and hen

公鸡与母鸡

CL: **mi˩˥**

ǎ˩˥tsu˩˥ **NOUN** Tone: H#.

Chick. 雏鸡、稚鸡。

CL: **ɣw˩˥**

ǎ˩˥tsu˩˥-kʰu˩˥ɣɣ˩˥-mo˩˥ **NOUN** Tone: H#.

"chicken-claw mushroom": an edible mushroom. 扫把菌, 扫帚菌 (一种菌子)。

ǎ˩˥v#˩˥ **NOUN** Tone: #H.

Copper pot. 铜锅。

CL: **ɣw˩˥**

ǎ˩˥a **CLASSIFIER** Tone: L_a.

Classifier for fires. 量词: 火 (一团)。

mv˩˥ | tɕʰu˩˥-ǎ˩˥

this fire (tone: H# / H\$)

这团火

ǎ˩˥a 1 **VERB** Tone: L_a.

To reflect (a mirror reflects light). 反射、辉映。

ǎ˩˥a 2 **VERB** Tone: L_a.

To get stuck. 堵塞、塞。

ji˩˥mi˩˥ | dʒæ˩˥qʰæ˩˥-qo˩˥ ǎ˩˥!

The cow is stuck in the mud.

牛陷在泥巴里。

ǎ˩˥bi˩˥ **NOUN** Tone: L.

A village just over the river on the Sichuan side of road to Qiansuo. 从阿拉瓦村到前所路上经过的一个村落。

ǎ˩˥bi˩˥-ɣw˩˥ɣ

same meaning: the village of /ǎ˩˥bi˩˥/

同上

ǎ˩˥bi˩˥-hi˩˥ ni˩˥!

[(S)he] is from the village of /ǎ˩˥bi˩˥/!

是/ǎ˩˥bi˩˥/村的人!

ǎ˩˥bv˩˥ **NOUN** Tone: LH.

Poultry yard. 鸡圈。

CL: **ɣw˩˥**

ǎ˩˥-kʰv˩˥ **NOUN** Tone: LM + MH#.

Year of the cock. 鸡年。

ǎ˩˥li˩˥-pʰæ˩˥ **NOUN** Tone: LM + H#.

Mirror. 镜子。

CL: **pʰæ˩˥**

ǎ˩˥li˩˥#˩˥ **NOUN** Tone: LM + #H.

Soul. 灵魂、魂魄。

Borrowing: Tibetan bla(olderform:brla)

CL: **v˩˥**

ǎ˩˥mi˩˥ **NOUN** Tone: LM.

Hen. 母鸡。

ǎ˩˥mi˩˥-ǎ˩˥ɣwæ˩˥#

hen and rooster

母鸡与公鸡

ǎ˩˥mi˩˥-ǎ˩˥tsu˩˥#

hen and chick

母鸡与稚鸡

CL: **mi˩˥**

ǎ˩˥ɣv˩˥ **NOUN** Tone: L.

Egg. 蛋。

bæ˩˥mi˩˥-ǎ˩˥ɣv˩˥

cane egg

鸭子蛋

ǎ˩˥ɣv˩˥ dzu˩˥

to eat eggs

吃蛋

CL: **ɣw˩˥**

ǎ̃ʃe-liŋ-moŋ 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。

ǎ̃ʃeŋ NOUN Tone: L.

Muscle. 肌肉。

ǎ̃ʃeŋ tsʰiŋ

to run a temperature, to have a fever
发烧

CL: **kʰwɿŋ**

ǎ̃ʃzuŋ 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。

suŋ-tɕʰ-ǎ̃ʃzuŋ

pearl-shaped agate bead
珠子形状的玛瑙

ǎ̃ʃzuŋ-ʃoŋ~ʃoŋ

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

CL: **ʃuŋ**

ǎ̃ NOUN Tone: LH.

Soul (monosyllable). 灵魂。

CL: **vŋ**

ǎ̃ NOUN Tone: LM.

Chicken. 鸡。

ǎ̃ dzuŋ-zeŋ

...has eaten (a/some) chicken
吃了鸡

ǎ̃ hwæŋ-zeŋ

...has bought (a) chicken
买了鸡

ǎ̃, | kʰvŋ, | boŋ, | hwɿŋ, | jiŋ, | laŋ, | tʰoŋ-liŋ, | mvŋ-gvŋ, | bvŋ-zvŋ, | zɰwæŋ, | joŋ, | ziŋ

the twelve years of the duodenary cycle
十二个生肖

ǎ̃-mvŋ

chicken grease, chicken fat
鸡油

ǎ̃-mvŋ dzuŋ

to eat chicken fat
吃鸡油

CL: **miŋ**

- b -

ba˧˥la˧˥kʰu˧˥tsʰɿ˧˥ NOUN Tone: M.

Spider. 蜘蛛。

CL: kʰu˧˥

ba˧˥la˧˥ NOUN Tone: L.

Jacket; upper outer garment. 上衣, 衣服。

ywu˧˥-ba˧˥la˧˥ (+ji˧˥)

leather jacket

皮衣

CL: [wu˧˥]

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。

bæ˧˥-hi˧˥

REL

傻的

bæ˧˥ 2 VERB Tone: M intrans.

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。

no˧˥ | bæ˧˥-ze˧˥!

Forget it! (Consolation to someone who has tried and failed.)

你算了吧! (感叹)

bæ˧˥-ze˧˥ mæ˧˥!

Forget it! (Consolation to someone who has tried and failed.)

算了嘛! (感叹)

bæ˧˥la˧˥ CLASSIFIER Tone: M_a.

Classifier for sorts of things; used in statements of identity: “it is the same”. 量词: 东西 (一样)。

qwu˧˥-bæ˧˥-la˧˥ji˧˥!

It's the same!

是一样的!

ji˧˥kʰv˧˥-dzo˧˥, | ni˧˥-bæ˧˥ | zwu˧˥-tʰa˧˥! | ji˧˥kʰv˧˥-dzo˧˥, | qwu˧˥-bæ˧˥-la˧˥ zwu˧˥-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.)

有些 (词组) 有两种说法, 有些只有一种说法! (情景: 讨论的是一些有两种不同变调发音的词组, 发音合作人确定: 确实有些有两种不同的变调, 而有些倒只有一种声调模型。)

ji˧˥-bæ˧˥-qu˧˥ | qwu˧˥-bæ˧˥ji˧˥

to confuse two things, e.g. to confuse two sounds (phonemes), and to write them in the same way, missing their opposition

把两种 (东西) 混在一起, 例如把两个音 (两个不同的音位) 写成一样

bæ˧˥bv˧˥ NOUN Tone: H#.

Piglet. 猪崽。

bæ˧˥bv˧˥-zo˧˥

same meaning: piglet

猪崽

CL: [wu˧˥]

bæ˧˥qæ˧˥ NOUN Tone: M.

Small rope, string. 细绳。

CL: kʰu˧˥

bæ˧˥mi˧˥ 1 NOUN Tone: M. ① Duck (without a specification of gender). 鸭子。

② Female duck. 母鸭子。

bæ˧˥mi˧˥-bæ˧˥pʰv#˧˥

female duck and male duck

母鸭子与公鸭子

bæ˧˥mi˧˥-bæ˧˥zo˧˥#˧˥

female duck and duckling

母鸭与小鸭子

CL: mi˧˥

bæ˧˥mi˧˥ 2 NOUN Tone: M.

Thick rope. 粗绳索。

CL: kʰu˧˥

bæ˧˥mi˧˥-pʰv#˧˥ NOUN Tone: #H.

Male duck. 公鸭子。

bæ˧˥mi˧˥-pʰv˧˥ tʰv˧˥-mi˧˥

N + DEM + CLF

这只公鸭子

CL: mi˧˥ See: bæ˧˥pʰv#˧˥

bæ·p^hv#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Male duck. 公鸭子。

bæ·p^hv+ t^hv+ -mi / bæ·p^hv+ t^hv+ -mi#

N + DEM + CLF

这个公鸭子

bæ·p^hv+ -bæ+mi#]

male duck and female duck

公鸭子与母鸭子

CL: mi] See: bæ+mi+ -p^hv#]**bæ·ɬwɣ+]** NOUN Tone: M.

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

bæ·ɬwɣ+ -ɬwɣ+]

same meaning: the village of /bæ·ɬwɣ+ /

同上: /bæ·ɬwɣ+ / 村

ə+go+ -ɬwɣ+], | ɣwɣ+la+ -bi], | bæ·ɬwɣ+], |
t^ho+ts^he#], | pi+ts^he+ -di], | pɣ+dzɣ+ -di], |
ɣwɣ+tv+]

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。

bæ·ɬwɣ+: | na+!

/bæ·ɬwɣ+ / is a Na village!

/bæ·ɬwɣ+ / 是一个摩梭人村落!

bæ·zo#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Duckling. 小鸭子。

bæ·zo+ t^hv+ -[w#]

N + DEM + CLF

这个小鸭子

bæ·zo+ -bæ+mi#]

duckling and female duck

小鸭子与母鸭

CL: [w+

bæ] NOUN Tone: L.

Rope. 绳子。

bæ] t^hɣ+ -k^hw+]

N + DEM + CLF

这条绳子

CL: t^hɣ+ dæ] k^hw+]**bæ]a** CLASSIFIER Tone: L_a.

Self-classifier for flowers. 量词: 花 (一朵)。

t^hv+ -bæ]

DEM _ (tone: H# / H\$)

指示代词 _ : 这朵 (花)

bæ]a 1 VERB Tone: L_a.

To sweep, to clean up. 扫。

dæ] bæ+

to sweep the dust, to sweep the floor

扫地

le+ -bæ+ -bæ]

ACCOMP RED

扫一扫

dɣɣ+ bæ/

to sweep the stairs

扫楼梯

njɣ+ | dɣɣ+ bæ+ -zo+ -ho+]

I have to sweep the stairs!

我要扫楼梯了!

gi] bæ/

to sweep the granary

扫仓廩

njɣ+ | gi] bæ+ -zo+ -ho+]

I have to sweep the granary!

我要扫仓廩了!

bæ]a 2 VERB Tone: L_a.

To bloom. 开花。

bæ]bæ] bæ+ -ze]

The flower has bloomed.

花开了。

bæ]bæ] 1 NOUN Tone: L.

Flower. 花。

CL: bæ] See: bæ]bæ] 2

bæ]bæ] 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: L.

Spotted. 花的 (蛋、石头、鸟)。

bæ]bæ] t^hi+ -di]

same meaning: spotted (e.g. an egg, a bird, a stone)

花的, 有花纹

See: bæ]bæ] 1

bæɫdzuɿ NOUN Tone: LH.
Harvest. 庄稼。

bæɫdzuɿ | **myɿɿ-dzɿ!**

The harvest is not good!
庄家不好!

bæɫdzuɿ | **tvɿɿ-bæɿ leɿ-mvɿ-kʰuɿ!**

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: **bæɿ**

bæɿ-laɿ~laɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: L.
Soft, weak, pliant. 软，柔软、软塌塌。

bæɿ-ljɿɿ~ljɿɿ NOUN Tone: L-.
China fir cone. 杉树果。
CL: **ɿuɿ**

bæɿpʰvɿ NOUN Tone: L + H#.
Crowndaisy chrysanthemum, *Glebionis coronaria*. 茼蒿。

bæɿpʰvɿ-bvɿ | **bæɿbæɿ**

the flower of crowndaisy chrysanthemum
茼蒿的顶花

bæɿpʰvɿ-bæɿbæɿ

crowndaisy chrysanthemum flower
茼蒿顶花

CL: **poɿ**

bæɿ-kwæɿ~kwæɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: L.
Loose, slack, lax. 松。

ʈʂʰuɿ | **qwaɿ** | **bæɿkwæɿ~kwæɿ-jiɿ!**

It's loose! / It's not well-fastened! (About a load on a mule's back)
（驮在马上面的货物没系好）松动了！

bæɿtsoɿ NOUN Tone: LH.
Broom. 扫帚。
CL: **naɿ**

bæɿtʂwæɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Reins. 缰绳。

ʈʂwæɿ-bæɿtʂwæɿ

horse's reins
马缰绳

CL: **kʰuɿ**

bæɿ VERB Tone: MH.
To run. 跑。

leɿ-bæɿ-zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV
跑了

bæɿ NOUN Tone: LH.
Pus. 脓。
CL: **ʈʰɿɿ**

bæɿ NOUN Tone: LM.
Crops. 庄稼。

bæɿniɿ

COP
是庄家

qwaɿ-kʰvɿ | **ʈʂvɿ-bæɿ mvɿ**, | **ʈʂvɿ-kʰvɿ** | **leɿ-myɿ-dzuɿ!**

“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，来慰藉收成不好的年份。）

CL: **bæɿ**

byɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Pumi (Prinmi) (ethnic group). 普米族。

byɿ-zwɿɿ soɿ

to learn the Pumi language
学普米语

CL: **vɿ**

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

qæɿʂuɿ#ɿ, | **ʈʂoɿʂuɿ#ɿ**, | **byɿtʂʰuɿ**, | **daɿpʰoɿ**, | **byɿldziɿ**, | **dzeɿboɿ**

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。

byɿkwɿɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Sifter, sieve. 筛子。
CL: **naɿ**

byɿmi#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Pumi woman. 普米族女人。
CL: **vɿ**

by-mi-l-se] NOUN Tone: H#.
Copper-nickel alloy. 白铜。

by-lsu] 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 /by-lsu]/. 白沙（丽江坝子里的一个村落）。

by-t^hv] NOUN Tone: L#.
Footprints. 脚印。

hi-t-by-t^hv]

human footprints
人的脚印

k^hv]mi]-by-t^hv]

dog's footprints
狗爪印

CL: t^hv]

by-t^ho-gv] NOUN Tone: H#.

A village of the Lijiang plain: the central village of the plain, where the marketplace was still located in the early 21st century. 巴搓古（永宁的一个村落）。

by-t^ho-gv]-hi]

someone from Bacuogu
从巴搓古来的一个人

dʒɿ]bv]kɿ]-sa]ɣwɿ], | hi]ɣwɿ]-lo], |
æ]mi]-ɣwɿ]#, | la]lo]-ɣwɿ], | la]ŋwɿ]-
| by-t^ho-gv], | ə]la]-ɣwɿ]#, | gæ]tɕæ], |
q^hæ]tɕ^hi]-, | t^ho]-tɕw]#]

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

by-zo#] NOUN Tone: #H.
Pumi man. 普米族男人。
CL: v]

by]a 1 CLASSIFIER Tone: L_a.
Classifier for corncocks. 量词：玉米棒子（一根）。

ha-by] | q^hu]-by]

a corncock
一根玉米棒子

t^hv]-by]

DEM _ (tone: H# / H\$)
指示代词 _：那根（玉米棒子）

by]a 2 CLASSIFIER Tone: L_a.
Classifier for halves. 量词：半。

q^hu]-by]-la] t^hv]-su]! | q^hu]-hu]-ɿ]!

I have only done one half as yet! Wait a bit!
(Context: someone is sorting out clothes, and is midway through the task.)

我才干了一半！稍等！（情景：一个在收拾衣服，告诉对方：工作没完，还需要时间。）

q^hu]-by]-la] t^hv]-ze]!

You are only half-way through! (An observation about the investigator's progress in studying the Na language. It emphasizes the road ahead; still, this is a more encouraging formulation than the previous example: this one uses the perfective, acknowledging that part of the path that has already been covered, whereas q^hu]-by]-la] t^hv]-su] would essentially emphasize all that remains ahead.)

你才到了一半！（合作人对调查者学摩梭话的评定）

zæ]sæ] | zɣwæ]! | le]-se], | q^hu]-by]-qo]-la] t^hv]-su]!

It's really far! We have walked (for quite some time), and only got mid-way!

真远！走啊走，才走了一半的路！

zɿ]mi] | q^hu]-by]

half the way
半路

ə]mi]-! | wɿ] | q^hu]-by] dzo]-su]-wɿ]!

Wow! (How far!) There is still half the way to go!

啊呀嘛！还剩一半的路啊！

by]tɕ^hu] NOUN Tone: L.

A village in the plain of Lijiang. 八七（永宁的一个村落）。

q^hæ]sɿ]#, | tso]-sɿ]#, | by]tɕ^hu], | da]-p^ho], |
by]-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。

by]a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.
Classifier for scarves. 量词：头帕（一条）。

-bi CONJUNCTION Tone: 0.
ADVERSATIVE: no matter.... 虽然……。

[ʂʰwɪ | na | ɲi-ɲi-bi-bi, | na | ʒwɪ | mɪ-
kv!]

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。

*[ʂʰwɪ | na | ɲi-bi, ... / *[ʂʰwɪ | na | ɲi-bi-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] **NOUN** Tone: #H.

Snow. 雪。

bi- gi-ze]

it is snowing; it has snowed

下雪了

CL: ɣwɪ, etc

bi] **ADJECTIVE** Tone: H.

Thin; shallow. 薄, 浅(水浅)。

bi | ʒwæ!

It's very shallow!

很浅!

dʒwɪ | dʒwɪ-pi- bi]

The water is rather shallow.

水有点浅。

dʒwɪ bi-t-hi-, | mɪ-dʒwæ!

Shallow water is not frightening! / There is nothing frightening about shallow water! / Come on, don't be afraid: it's (just) shallow water!

水很浅, 不用怕!

-bi- **SUFFIX** Tone: M.

Immediate future. 要近将来。

bi-₁ **VERB** Tone: M' intrans.

To go. 去。

bi-tʰa-!

ABILITIVE

可以去!

bi-tʰa-ze!]

ABILITIVE + PFV: We can go now!

可以去了!

le-bi]

to go back

回去, 返回

bi-₂ **NOUN** Tone: M.

Village; neighbours, people in the village. 村落, 邻居、村里的人们。

bi-₃ **VERB** Tone: M.

To dare. 敢。

ji-mɪ-bi-

not to dare to do

不敢做

bi-bv] **VERB** Tone: H#.

To flow profusely. 流淌, 冲下去, 下泻, 很快地流。

tʰi-tʰwæ!, | sɪ- | bi-bv-ze!]

(She/he) fell down; blood is flowing profusely!

(他)摔倒了, 流了很多血

dʒwɪ | bi-bv-ze!]

The water is flowing profusely!

水流如注!

dʒwɪna | mi | bi-bv-ze-pʰæ | di!]

There seems to be a flood / landslide out on the mountain!

山上好像有了泥石流!

bi-ŋi-kv] **NOUN** Tone: H#.

Cheek. 腮, 腮帮子。

CL: [wɪ

bi-hæ] **NOUN** Tone: MH#.

Girth (for horse). 马肚带。

ʒwæ-t-bi-hæ]

horse's girth

马肚带

CL: kʰwɪ

bi-lv-~lv] **NOUN** Tone: H#.

Snow flakes. 雪花。

CL: [wɪ

bi-mi- **NOUN** Tone: M.

Belly, abdomen. 肚子。

bi-mi-dʒwɪ

covetous, greedy

贪心不足, 贪吃

CL: [wɪ

bi-ta- **NOUN** Tone: M.

Broad piece of fabric worn as a belt, also strapped around the shoulders. 宽腰带。

CL: tsʰi]

bi-ŋɛɹ] **NOUN** Tone: L#.

Navel. 肚脐。

CL: kʰwɪ]

bi-tɕoɫ NOUN Tone: M.
Neighbouring villages, neighbourhood. 周围的村落。

bi-tzuɫ NOUN Tone: M.
Lower abdomen. 小肚子。
CL: ɬɯɫ

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

gv-miɫ-biɫ

on the body

在身上

kʰuɫ-tsʰɯɫ-biɫ

on the feet

在脚上

zæɫsuɫ-biɫ | tʰiɫ-tɕʰvɫ

to hold grip of the felt cape

抓住毡子

loɫqʰwɯɫ-biɫ

on the hand

手上

kʰuɫ-tsʰɯɫ-biɫ

on the foot

脚上

pʰæɫqʰwɯɫ-biɫ, | mɯɫ tʰiɫ-jɯɫ.

to put oil onto the face, to put on sunscreen

抹防晒霜

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

biɫbiɫ NOUN Tone: LM.
Pod (of bean). 豆荚。

biɫbiɫ ɲiɫ

COP

是豆荚

nvɫɬɯɫ-biɫbiɫ

soybean pods

黄豆荚

CL: kʰwɯɫ

biɫmiɫ NOUN Tone: L.
Axe. 斧头。
CL: naɫ

biɫpʰvɫ-dzuɫ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Flood. 洪水。

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

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

biɫkoɫ tʰiɫ-gæɫ

to attach (one's) purse (to the belt)

系上钱包（在腰带上）

CL: ɬɯɫ

biɫtaɫ VERB Tone: L.
To pull, to drag. 拖。

biɫtaɫ-zeɫ

PFV

拖了

biɫ-tsuɫtsuɫ NOUN Tone: L-.
Wild strawberry, *Fragaria vesca*. 野草莓。

biɫtɕʰɯɫ#ɫ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Whiskers. 胡须。
CL: kʰwɯɫ

biɫwɯɫ NOUN Tone: LM.
Services (or money) offered as a reward to a priest. 酬劳。
CL: ɬɯɫ

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

boɫ 1 NOUN Tone: M.
Small dike (as at the edge of a field; one can walk on it). 田埂、小堤坝。

tɕʰuɫ-qoɫ | boɫ ɬɯɫ-ɬɯɫ tʰiɫ-diɫ.

Here, there is a small dike.

这里有一个小堤坝。

boɫ-kʰiɫ

the edge of the small dike

小堤坝的边

[F5] boɫ ɬɯɫ-pʰæɫ

a small dike

一个小堤坝

CL: ɬɯɫ

boɿ₂ **ADJECTIVE** Tone: M.
Bright, shining. 亮, 光明。

tʰiɿ-boɿ-dzoɿ

It casts light / it is bright. (Definition of a lamp.)
(它) 在发光。(描写灯)

boɿ-hĩɿ

REL
发亮的

boɿ_b **VERB** Tone: M_b.
To spin. 纺(麻线), 使旋转。

tsoɿ~tsoɿ boɿ

to spin something, to spin things
使东西旋转

See: **saɿboɿ#ɿ**

boɿtsiɿ **NOUN** Tone: L#.
Mane. (马) 鬃。

zwæɿ-boɿtsiɿ#

horse mane
马鬃

boɿ-boɿtsiɿ

hog bristle
猪鬃

CL: **kʰwɿɿ qaɿ**

boɿzæɿtæɿqʰvɿ#ɿ **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Echo (in some places in the mountains, there is an echo).
回音。

boɿzæɿtæɿqʰvɿ | tʰiɿ-dzɿɿ~dzɿɿ!

the echo resonates
有回音

boɿ_a **VERB** Tone: L_a.
To kiss. 亲吻。

qwaɿ-boɿ-ɿɿ

DELIMITATIVE _ INCEPTIVE
吻一下

qwaɿ-boɿ~boɿ-ɿɿ

DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE
吻一下

boɿ_b **CLASSIFIER** Tone: L_b.
Classifier for women's traditional hair dresses / head-dresses. 量词: 缎子发带(一条)。

boɿ-biɿmiɿ **NOUN** Tone: L-.
Meat of the pig's belly. 猪肚肉。
CL: **ɿɿ**

boɿ-bvɿ **NOUN** Tone: LH.
Pigsty, pigpen. 猪圈。
CL: **ɿɿ**

boɿdzeɿ **NOUN** Tone: LM.
Lark. 百灵鸟。
See: **boɿdzeɿ-koɿdzeɿ**

boɿdzeɿ-koɿdzeɿ **NOUN** Tone: LM-L.
Lark. 百灵鸟。
See: **boɿdzeɿ**

boɿ-ywɿ **NOUN** Tone: LH.
Pigskin, hogskin. 猪皮。

boɿ-ywɿkwɿ

same meaning: pigskin
同上: 猪皮

CL: **tsʰiɿ**

boɿ-haɿ#ɿ **NOUN** Tone: LM + #H.
Pig feed, swill. 猪食。
CL: **kʰɿɿ**

boɿ-kʰwɿ **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: **ɿɿ**

boɿ-kʰvɿ **NOUN** Tone: LM + MH#.
Year of the pig. 猪年。

boɿtaɿ **NOUN** Tone: LH.
Boar. 种公猪。
CL: **vɿ**

boɿ-tɔɿ **NOUN** Tone: LH.
Pork ribs. 猪肋骨。

boɿtɔɿ | qwaɿ-doɿ

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密切关系。

CL: **ɿɿ**

boɿ-mæɿqvɿ **NOUN** Tone: L-L#.
Pig's tail. 猪尾巴。
CL: **ɿɿ**

boꞥ-mɿꞥ NOUN Tone: LH.
Lard. 猪油。

boꞥmiꞥ NOUN Tone: LM.
Sow. 母猪。

boꞥmiꞥ ziꞥ
to catch (a/the) sow
抓母猪

boꞥmiꞥ doꞥ (+zeꞥ)
...has seen (a/the) sow
见了母猪

boꞥmiꞥ-bæꞥbvꞥ
sow and piglets
母猪与猪仔

CL: **miꞥ vꞥ**

boꞥmiꞥ-dzɿꞥpvꞥ NOUN Tone: LM-L.
(*Dytiscus*, a predaceous diving beetle. 龙虱。

boꞥmiꞥ-dzɿꞥpʰvꞥ NOUN Tone: LM-L.
Weevil, snout beetle. 象鼻虫, 米象。

boꞥmiꞥ-ŋæꞥtɕʰuꞥ NOUN Tone: LM-L#.
Dandelion. 蒲公英。
CL: **poꞥ**

boꞥpʰvꞥ NOUN Tone: LM.
Boar. 种公猪。
CL: **vꞥ**

boꞥqʰæꞥ-pvꞥ[tɕꞥ]-ɿꞥ NOUN Tone: LM - H# -.
Dung beetle. 蜣螂。

boꞥtvꞥ#ꞥ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.
Wild boar. 野猪。

boꞥtvꞥ hwæꞥ
to buy (a/the) wild boar
买野猪

CL: **miꞥ**

boꞥ[tɕʰæꞥ] NOUN Tone: LH.
Lard, fat meat of pig; also: boneless, fleshless preserved pork: cured pork made from a whole pig by removing all its internal organs from the opened stomach, seasoned with salt and spices and then the opening is stitched together. The whole sewn pig is then pressed with a slab-stone. 猪膘, 琵琶肉。

boꞥzaꞥmiꞥ#ꞥ 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)。

boꞥ NOUN Tone: LM.
Pig. 猪。

boꞥ hwæꞥ-zeꞥ
...bought (some/a) pig
买了猪

boꞥ dzɿꞥ-zeꞥ
...ate (some/the) pig
吃了猪

CL: **miꞥ vꞥ**

bõ 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。

bvꞥ NOUN Tone: #H.
Worm; insect. 虫。

bvꞥ tʰvꞥ-miꞥ / bvꞥ tʰvꞥ-miꞥ#
N + DEM + CLF
这只虫

CL: **miꞥ**

bvꞥ 1 ADJECTIVE Tone: H.
Thick (tree trunk); coarse (flour, powder). 粗 (树粗大, 粉末不精细……)。

qʰaꞥ-bvꞥ-gvꞥ
very thick
很粗

qʰaꞥbvꞥ~bvꞥ-gvꞥ
very thick (as above)
很粗 (同上)

bvɿ₂ VERB Tone: H.

To distribute things, to allot things, to divide things between several persons. 分东西。

ɖuɿ-vɿ ɖuɿ-kʰwɿ | leɿ-bvɿ~bvɿ

to share, giving each person a piece

分给一人一块

leɿ-bvɿ~bvɿ tʰiɿ-kwɿ

to scatter all over the place, to lay out in no good order

弄乱，散开

bvɿ₃ VERB Tone: H.

To roast, to grill. 烤，炙。

haɿ tʰiɿ-bvɿ

to roast food, to roast cereals

烤饭

bvɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Intestine. 肠子。

CL: kʰuɿ

bvɿdʒæɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: M. *From: bvɿ and dʒæɿ*

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。

tʃʰuɿ | bvɿdʒæɿ-zeɿ

He is in a bad mood now.

他现在脾气很坏！ / 他生气了！

bvɿhuɿ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Bowels: intestine + stomach. 胃与肠。

CL: kwɿ

bvɿkʰuɿ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Silkworm. 蚕。

CL: kʰuɿ

bvɿmiɿ₁ NOUN Tone: M.

Female yak, dri, drimo, nak. 母牦牛。

bvɿmiɿ-bvɿʃwæɿ

female yak and castrated yak

母牦牛与阉割牦牛

bvɿmiɿ-bvɿzo#ɿ

female yak and baby yak

母牦牛与小牦牛

CL: miɿ

bvɿmiɿ₂ NOUN Tone: M.

Large food steamer. 大蒸笼。

CL: miɿ

bvɿ-naɿmiɿ NOUN Tone: #H-.

Mythimna separata (Walker). 玉米黏虫。

bvɿnvɿ₁ VERB Tone: M intrans.

To smell, to perceive by smelling. 闻到（嗅觉）。

noɿ | ɖuɿ-bvɿnvɿ-ɿ! | ɖwæɿ | ɕjɿ!

Have a smell! It smells great!

你闻一闻吧！好香！

See: bvɿnvɿ₂

bvɿnvɿ₂ ADJECTIVE Tone: M intrans.

Stinking, smelly. 臭。

bvɿnvɿ-zeɿ

PFV

臭了

See: bvɿnvɿ₁

bvɿpʰvɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Male yak (elicited form; the commonly used form is / bvɿʃwæɿ/). 公牦牛。

CL: miɿ

bvɿqʰvɿ-ziɿ-hiɿ NOUN Tone: L#.

Snail. 蜗牛，螺蛳。

CL: miɿ

bvɿɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Fly. 苍蝇。

bvɿɿ tʃʰuɿ-miɿ / bvɿɿ tʃʰuɿ-miɿ#

N + DEM + CLF

这只苍蝇

CL: miɿ

bvɿʃæɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: M. *From: bvɿ and ʃæɿ*

Good-tempered, with a good mood, good-humoured. 脾气好。

tʃʰuɿ | bvɿʃæɿ-zeɿ

He is in a good mood now.

他现在脾气好。 / 他高兴了。

bvɿʃæɿ | zɿwæɿ

in a very good mood

脾气很好

bvɿtɕiɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Wild peach. 毛桃。

CL: tɕiɿ ɿuɿ

bvɿtʃuɿ NOUN Tone: H#.

Sifter, sieve. 筛子。

CL: naɿ

bv-ʈʂʰv-ʈ NOUN Tone: M.

Cymbals. 钹。

CL: na-ʈ

bv-ʈzo-ʈ NOUN Tone: #H.

Baby yak. 小牦牛。

bv-ʈzo-ʈ tʰv-ʈ-mi-ʈ / bv-ʈzo-ʈ tʰv-ʈ-mi-ʈ#

N + DEM + CLF

这头小牦牛

CL: mi-ʈ

bv-ʈzy-ʈ-kʰv-ʈ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Year of the serpent. 蛇年。

bv-ʈ NOUN Tone: L.

Pen, corral for cattle. 牲畜圈（单音节）。

bv-ʈ-qo-ʈ

inside the corral

牲畜圈里面

bv-ʈ-qo-ʈ ʈæ-ʈ

to enclose (cattle) inside the pen

关在圈里

CL: ʈw-ʈ

bv-ʈa 1 VERB Tone: L_a.

To hatch, to incubate. 孵。

æ-ʈmi-ʈ bv-ʈ

The hen is hatching eggs.

母鸡孵蛋

bv-ʈa 2 VERB Tone: L_a.

To steam, to cook by steaming. 蒸。

le-ʈ-bv-ʈ-ze-ʈ

ACCOMP _ PFV

蒸了

pɣ-ʈjɣ-ʈ bv-ʈ

to steam buns

蒸馒头

ha-ʈ bv-ʈ~bv-ʈ

to steam rice

蒸米饭

bv-ʈa 3 VERB Tone: L_a.

To live (one's life). 过（日子）。

zu-ʈ bv-ʈ

to live one's life

过日子

hɪ-ʈ-zu-ʈ bv-ʈ, | lo-ʈha-ʈ!

Living one's life is hard! / Life is tough!

生活，是艰难的！

hɪ-ʈ-zu-ʈ | le-ʈ-bv-ʈ-ze-ʈ

(Her/his) life has gone by! / (Her/his) life is over!
(A reflection after someone's decease.)

他的日子，就结束了！（情景：一个人去世了，葬礼的时候，有人这样说。）

qʰwɣ-ʈ-ʈw-ʈ, | ʈʂʰæ-ʈ-mɣ-ʈ-dzɣ-ʈ! | ʈʂʰw-ʈ qʰw-ʈ-zu-ʈ bv-ʈ-ze-ʈ!

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.)

他从来没有洗过碗！他这辈子就是这么过来的！（关于一个官员，完全不用管家务、日常生活中的活儿：有人来管一切。）

qʰw-ʈ-ni-ʈ~qʰw-ʈ-ni-ʈ | bv-ʈ lo-ʈ fv-ʈ!

How easily days go by! / How time flies!

日子过得真快！

bv-ʈa 4 VERB Tone: L_a. ① To sprinkle water. 泼水，

浇（浇菜）。

le-ʈ-bv-ʈ-ze-ʈ

ACCOMP _ PFV

泼了

dzɣ-ʈ bv-ʈ

to sprinkle water

泼水

qʰw-ʈ-bv-ʈ~bv-ʈ-ʈ

DELIMITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE

泼一泼

le-ʈ-bv-ʈ~bv-ʈ-ze-ʈ

ACCOMP RED PFV

泼了一点

② To sow (seeds). 撒（种子）。

ɣæ-ʈ bv-ʈ

to sow seeds

撒种子

tʰiɿ-bvɿ-ɿɿ

Go ahead and sow!

撒吧！

tʰiɿ-bvɿ-qɑɿ!

Sow!

撒吧！

bvɿa 5 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Thin, scarce, sparse (e.g. hair). 细、薄。

ɿoɿ bvɿ

bald (literally “the head (has) scarce (hair)”)

头秃、头发很少

ɿoɿ-bvɿ-hiɿ

bald person

秃子

ɿoɿ-bvɿ-zoɿ

as above

同上

[ʂʰuɿ | ɿoɿ bvɿ-zeɿ]

He lost his hair, he went bald

他秃头了，他头发掉了

ɿoɿqʰwɿɿ | leɿ-bvɿ-zeɿ

(his) head has gone bald

(他) 秃头了。

bvɿ-hiɿ

REL

秃的

bvɿdiɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Food steamer. 蒸笼。

CL: [uɿ See: bvɿɿ 2

bvɿdzeɿ 1 NOUN Tone: L.

Large spoon, used for rice. 大调羹。

CL: naɿ See: bvɿdzeɿ 2

bvɿdzeɿ 2 CLASSIFIER Tone: L.

Ladleful. 量词：勺。

ɿuɿ-bvɿdzeɿ

one ladleful

一勺

See: bvɿdzeɿ 1

bvɿhwɿɿ 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。

CL: [uɿ

bvɿ[uɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Kidneys. 肾。

CL: [uɿ

bvɿqoɿ-bvɿqʰæɿ NOUN Tone: L-L#.

Manure, dung. 肥料、粪。

CL: ɿwɿɿ

bvɿqoɿ-qʰæɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Manure, excrement. 肥料，粪。

bvɿqoɿ-qʰæɿ tʰvɿ-ɿwɿɿ

N + DEM + CLF

这堆肥料

CL: ɿwɿɿ

bvɿ-qʰæɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Manure, dung. 肥料、粪。

bvɿqʰæɿ tʰvɿ-ɿwɿɿ

N + DEM + CLF

这堆肥料

CL: ɿwɿɿ

bvɿqʰvɿ NOUN Tone: L. ❶ Conch shell, *Turbinella pyrum* L.. It is used in ceremonies. Each family has a pair of conchs. 法螺、海螺、螺号。

❷ Lines of the hand. 手纹。

loɿqʰwɿɿ-bvɿ | bvɿqʰvɿ

the lines of the hand

手纹

CL: dzeɿ

bvɿʂwæɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Castrated yak. 阉割过的牦牛。

bvɿʂwæɿ-bvɿmiɿ

castrated yak and female yak

阉割牦牛与母牦牛

CL: pʰoɿ

bvɿzoɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Small food steamer. 小蒸笼。

CL: [uɿ

bvɿzyɿ-dziɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Ivy. 常春藤。

CL: dziɿ

bvɿ₁ NOUN Tone: LM.

Yak, *Bos grunniens*. The same term is used for wild yaks and domesticated yaks. 牦牛/野牦牛。

bvɿ-hṽɿ

yak hair

牦牛毛

bvɿ dzuɿ-zeɿ

...ate (some) yak

吃了牦牛

bvɿ hwæɿ-zeɿ

...bought (some) yak

买了牦牛

CL: **pʰoɿ**

bvɿ₂ NOUN Tone: LM.

Food steamer. 蒸笼。

CL: **miɿ** See: **bvɿdiɿ**

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ci_a CLASSIFIER Tone: H_a.
100. 百。

qwa⁺-ci_l
one hundred

一百

qwa⁺-ci_l k^hv_l
one hundred years
一百年

qwa⁺-ci_l k^hv_l~qwa⁺-ci_l k^hv_l
century after century
一百年又一百年

ci_l-k^hv_l
a century, one hundred years (abridged formula-
tion)
百年（“一百年”的省略说法）

ci_b CLASSIFIER Tone: H_b.
One hundredth of a yuan, one penny. 量词：分（一分
钱）。

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

ci_lci_l-lo_l NOUN Tone: L#.
The smallest cutlets. 最细的肋骨。

ci_l-ho_lsu_l NOUN Tone: -L.
Tomato. 西红柿（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 西红柿

ci_llv_l NOUN Tone: M.
Paddy field. 水田。
CL: p^hæ_l, k^hv_l

ci_llv_l-mv_ldi_l NOUN Tone: MH#.
Paddy field. 水田。
CL: p^hæ_l, k^hv_l

ci_llw_l NOUN Tone: M.
Paddy rice; by extension: paddy field. 稻子，稻田。
CL: k^hv_l (pour le grain) p^hæ_l (pour un champ)

ci_llw_l-lv_lp^hv_l NOUN Tone: L#.
Paddy field. 水田。
CL: p^hæ_l, k^hv_l

ci_ltv_ldi_l-lv_l NOUN Tone: L.
Paddy field. 水田。
CL: p^hæ_l, k^hv_l

ci_ltc^hi#_l NOUN Tone: #H.
Chaff; bran; husk (of rice). 米糠。
CL: mv_l

ci_lts^hwæ_l NOUN Tone: M.
Husked rice. 米。

ci_lts^hwæ_l-ha_l
cooked rice; literally “cooked-rice food”, spec-
ifying the term /ha_l/, which refers to food in
general.
米饭

ci_l VERB Tone: L_a?. Archaic [古语] To be afraid of.
怕、害怕。

**nj^hv_l | no_l ci_l t^ha_l-mv_l-ji_l! | nj^hv_l | no_l qwa_l
t^ha_l-mv_l-ji_l!**
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）

nj^hv_l | no_l ci_l-mv_l-ji_l!
You don't frighten me! / I'm not afraid of you!
你不让我害怕 / 我不害怕你！

nj^hv_l | t^hv_l ci_l-mv_l-ji_l!
I'm not afraid of him!
我不怕他！

nj^hv_l | ts^hu⁺-v_l do_l, | xo_l ci_l | zwa_l!
When I see him, I'm terribly afraid! / When I see
him, I get frightened!
我见他，非常害怕！

ci_ldv_l NOUN Tone: LH.
Incense. 香。

ci_ldv_l qæ_l
to burn incense
烧香

ci_ldzi_l NOUN Tone: LH.
Cypress. 柏树。
CL: dzi_l

ci_lt^hæ_l₁ ADJECTIVE Tone: LM+MH#.
To be a stammerer; to have a stammer. 结巴。

ts^hu⁺ | qwa⁺-pi_l | ci_lt^hæ_l
(S)he has a stammer.
他有一点结巴。

ts^hu⁺ | ci_lt^hæ_l-zo_l.
(S)he stammers a lot.
他很结巴。

See: ci_lt^hæ_l₂

ciɿʰæ¹ ₂ **NOUN** Tone: LM+MH#.
Stammerer, stutterer. 结巴。

ʈʂʰuɿ ciɿʰæ¹ niɿ
(S)he is a stammerer.
他是结巴。

See: **ciɿʰæ¹ ₁**

ciɿ **NOUN** Tone: LH.
Incense (2nd syll.). 香（单音节）。

ciɿ qæ¹
to burn incense
烧香

ɕjɿ¹ **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）。

leɿ-ɕjɿ¹
ACCOMP
想出了

ʈʂʰuɿ | pæ¹hwɿɿ | ɕjɿ¹ yuɿ!
(S)he knows to find solutions under all circumstances! / (S)he is good of finding solutions to all problems!
他很会想办法的！

ɕjɿ¹-bvɿnvɿ **ADJECTIVE** Tone: M. From: bvɿnvɿ
Good (smell). 香（气味）。

ʈʂʰuɿ ɕjɿ¹-bvɿnvɿ niɿ.
It smells good.
这很香（气味香）。

ɕjɿ¹~ɕjɿ¹ **VERB** Tone: L.
To browbeat, to ill-treat. 欺负。

hiɿ ɕjɿ¹~ɕjɿ¹
to ill-treat someone, to ill-treat people
欺负人

noɿ | njɿ¹ ɕjɿ¹~ɕjɿ¹-mvɿ-zoɿ! / noɿ | njɿ¹ ɕjɿ¹~ɕjɿ¹!
You are treating me badly! / You are bullying me!
你对我不好！你欺负我！

noɿ | njɿ¹ ɕjɿ¹~ɕjɿ¹-zeɿ!
You have treated me badly! / You have bullied me!
你欺负了我！

ɕjɿ¹joɿ **NOUN** Tone: L.
Fritillaria cirrhosa. 贝母。
CL: **ɿwɿ**

ɕjɿ¹tʰvɿ **VERB** Tone: LM+MH#.
To insult; to criticize. 骂, 批评。

hiɿ ɕjɿ¹tʰvɿ
to insult people; to criticize people
骂人、批评人

ɕjɿ¹ **VERB** Tone: MH.
To try; to taste. 尝试、体会、经过。

leɿ-ɕjɿ¹-zeɿ
ACCOMP _ PFV
试了

tsoɿ~tsoɿ ɕjɿ¹
to taste something
尝一个东西

noɿ qɿwɿ-kʰwɿ¹ ɕjɿ¹!
Have a taste! / Taste a bite!
你尝一口吧！

qɿwɿ-ɕjɿ¹-ɿ!
Have a try!
尝一尝吧！ / 试一试吧！

ɕjoɿli#¹ **NOUN** Tone: LM+#H.
Flute. 笛子。
CL: **ɿwɿ**

- d -

da-tji NOUN Tone: L#.

Mule. 骡子。

da-tji-dzo, | **dɯlmi-t-dzo-kv-mæ**! | **dɯlzo-t-dzo-kv-mæ**!

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）

CL: v

da-px NOUN Tone: M.

Priest of the local religion. 宗教礼师。音译：达巴。

da-px ji-t-hi hi

priest, person who performs the function of priest
当达巴的人

CL: v

da-pv# NOUN Tone: #H.

Host. 主人。

zi-dv da-pv

the family host, the member of the family who has the role of host

家的主人

zi-dv-ji-t-hi da-pv

ditto

同上

CL: v

da-pho NOUN Tone: LH.

Dapo. 达坡（永宁的一个村落）。

dæŋu#, | **tso-tŋu#**, | **br-tɕhɯ**, | **da-pho**, | **br-dzi**, | **dze-tbo**

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-bwɿ# 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。**mx-t-da-qh-wɿ**

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

mx-t-da!

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

mx-t-da-mi

As above: same meaning as the form without a /-mi/ suffix.

同上

dɯæ | hɿ-da | dɯæ | hɿ!

Good job! / Well done! (Context: compliment to a toddler who has climbed on a piece of furniture.)

很了不起啊！（情景：表扬一个小孩成功地爬上了一个家具）

dɯ-da-khɿ-da-t

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。

yw da

to weave fabric

织布

yw | le-da

to weave fabric

织布

tso-t-tso da

to weave things

织东西

dɯ-t-da-t-da-t

DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE

织一下

da-khɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Drum. 鼓。

da-khɿ la(-ze)

to play a drum

打鼓

CL: **ɬw**

daŋto#1 ADVERB(IAL) 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'. 客气地。

daŋtoŋ zɿwɿŋ

to say some polite things

说客气话

daŋtoŋ zɿwɿŋ-hiŋ-laŋ niŋ!

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!

daŋtoŋ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L.

At bottom, in reality, when all is said and done. 说到底, 根本上, 归根结底。

daŋ1 NOUN Tone: MH.

Misfortune, mishaps. Local Chinese dialect: 苦。

daŋ-zɿwɿŋ

to complain, to tell one's misfortunes

诉苦

ŋiŋ-zɿwɿŋ | daŋ-zɿwɿŋ-ŋiŋ

to bemoan one's misfortunes

讲自己的不幸

ŋiŋhɿwɿŋ | maŋdaŋ-qhɿwɿŋ, | ŋiŋ-zɿwɿŋ | daŋ-zɿwɿŋ-ŋiŋ!

(S)he is unhappy; (s)he is constantly complaining!

他不幸福, 他一直在诉苦!

daŋ1 VERB Tone: MH.

To build (a house...). 建 (房子)。

ziŋmiŋ daŋ

to build a house

建房

daŋ2 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)。

leŋ-daŋ-zeŋ

ACCOMP _ PFV

砍了(树), 割了(肉)

qɿwɿŋ-daŋ tʰiŋ-daŋ

to hit a blow

砍一下

daŋ~daŋ

RED

重叠

leŋ-daŋ~daŋ(-zeŋ)

(I) have cut (e.g. a chicken) into pieces

(我把一只鸡) 割成块了

ŋeŋ daŋ~daŋ

to cut meat to pieces, to mince meat

把肉剁碎

daŋb CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_b.

Self-classifier for blows. 量词: 下 (打一下)。

qɿwɿŋ-daŋ

a blow

当头一棒

qɿwɿŋ-daŋ tʰiŋ-daŋ

to strike a blow, to give a blow

打一下

dɿŋŋ-qoŋ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.

Way over there. 那里 (远指)。

dɿŋŋ-tʰvŋ-gi#1 ADVERB(IAL) Tone: #H.

Way over there. 那边 (远指)。

dɿŋŋ-tʰvŋ-qoŋ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.

Way over there. 那边 (远指)。

See: **dɿŋŋ-ŋiŋhɿwɿŋ-qoŋ**

dɿŋŋ-ŋiŋhɿwɿŋ-qoŋ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.

Way over there. 那边 (远指)。

See: **dɿŋŋ-tʰvŋ-qoŋ**

-di SUFFIX Tone: L.

Nominalizer; locative or purposive. 名物化/处所格/目的格。

tsoŋ~tsoŋ-tɕwɿŋ-diŋ

(piece of furniture/object) on which one can put things

可以摆东西的 (家具)

diŋmiŋ NOUN Tone: M.

Large plain. 平坝。

ŋiŋdiŋ-diŋmiŋ

the plain of Yongning

永宁坝

CL: **diŋ**

diŋ-qoŋ NOUN Tone: M.

Plain. 平坝。

CL: **diŋ**

diŋtɕæŋ NOUN Tone: M.

Plain. 平坝。

CL: **diŋ**

diꞵc CLASSIFIER Tone: L_c.

Self-classifier for plains, and places. 量词: 坝子、地方 (一个)。

qwaꞵ-vꞵ | qwaꞵ-diꞵ huꞵ

to separate, each going their separate ways
分开, 每个人去不同的地方

diꞵa VERB Tone: L_a.

To possess (non-movable thing, located in space, e.g. a house). 存在动词: 有, 拥有 (不能移动的东西, 如: 有房子)。

tʰwaꞵ aꞵxoꞵ mꞵꞵ-diꞵ-hĩꞵ.

(S)he does not have a home. / (S)he is homeless.
他没有家。

mꞵꞵ tʰiꞵ-diꞵ

there is grease (eg there is grease around the mouth of someone who has been biting away at large slabs of meat)

有油 (例如: 一个人的嘴巴周围油乎乎, 有油)

qwaꞵ-kʰwꞵꞵ diꞵ

there is something
有一块东西

diꞵ-gꞵꞵlaꞵ NOUN Tone: L + H#.

Earth spirit. 地菩萨。
CL: vꞵ

diꞵliꞵ NOUN Tone: L.

Dandy: *Ottelia Acuminata*, *Boottia acuminata*, *Ottelia yunnanensis*. 海菜花。Local Chinese dialect: 龙爪菜。

diꞵliꞵ-xoꞵbvꞵ (ton: L + H#)

dandy shoots
海菜花的萌芽

diꞵliꞵ-xoꞵbvꞵ hwæꞵ

to buy dandy shoots
买海菜花萌芽

diꞵliꞵ-xoꞵbvꞵ tɕʰiꞵ

to sell dandy shoots
卖海菜花萌芽

diꞵliꞵ-xoꞵbvꞵ dzuꞵ

to eat dandy shoots
吃海菜花萌芽

diꞵliꞵ-xoꞵbvꞵ dzeꞵ

to cut dandy shoots
割海菜花萌芽

diꞵliꞵ-xoꞵbvꞵ tɕꞵꞵ

to boil dandy shoots
煮海菜花萌芽

CL: qaꞵ

diꞵ₁ VERB Tone: MH.

To hunt; to scatter, to drive out, to drive away. 打散, 驱赶, 撵, 赶, 打猎。

tɕʰwaꞵdiꞵ

to hunt the muntjac; to hunt
赶麂子, 狩猎

tɕʰwaꞵdiꞵ-biꞵ-niꞵgvꞵ

to have a habit of hunting, to have a fondness for hunting
有打猎的习惯、喜欢打猎

diꞵ~diꞵ / diꞵ~diꞵ-zeꞵ

RED: to hunt, to track
重叠: 跟着、追着

tʰiꞵ-diꞵ~diꞵ

DUR RED
DUR RED

diꞵ₂ VERB Tone: MH.

To run; to have a runny belly = to have diarrhea. 拉 (肚子)。

biꞵmiꞵ diꞵ

to have diarrhea
拉肚子

diꞵ NOUN Tone: LH.

Earth (as in: the sky and the earth). 地 (天地的地)。

diꞵ dvꞵ-zeꞵ

to dig the earth
挖土

diꞵ hwæꞵ-zeꞵ

bought some earth
买了土

qwaꞵ-diꞵ qwaꞵ-bæꞵ!

Each place is different! (In particular, each place has its own pronunciation: its own dialect of the Na language)

一个地方, 一个样! = 每个地方有自己的特色 (如: 每个村落有自己的摩梭方言/土语)

CL: diꞵ

do˩ 1 VERB Tone: H.
To climb. 爬, 上去, 上山。

ʈʂo˩bo˩ do˩
to climb a wall
爬墙

gɻ˩do˩
to escalate, to climb up
爬上

ɤwɻ˩ do˩
to climb a mountain, to go hiking in the mountains
爬山

to˩ do˩
to ascend a slope, to climb a slope
爬上一个山坡

do˩ 2 VERB Tone: H.
To mate with; to pair (of animal). 交配、交尾。

bo˩ʈa˩ | bo˩mi˩ do˩
The pig mates with the sow.
公猪与母猪交配。

do˩a CLASSIFIER Tone: H_a.
Classifier for partitions/walls. 量词. 墙壁 (一堵)。

ʈʂɰ˩do˩#˩
this partition/wall
这堵 (墙壁)

do˩ 1 ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Stupid, silly, idiotic. 笨、愚蠢。

zo˩ do˩
idiot, village idiot
傻瓜

do˩ 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Sterile. 不能生育。

do˩bæ˩ NOUN Tone: M.
Thigh. 大腿。

do˩bæ˩ | dɰ˩hĩ˩
thigh
大腿

do˩bæ˩ | tɕi˩hĩ˩
calf
小腿

CL: ʈʂ˩

do˩bv˩ NOUN Tone: M.
Buttocks. 屁股。
CL: ʈʂ˩

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

ŋwɻ˩ʈi˩-mi˩, | ʂe˩ mɻ˩-mv˩, | ʂe˩ do˩! | tsʰe˩ŋwɻ˩ kʰv˩, | zo˩ mɻ˩-ti˩, | zo˩ 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 VERB Tone: L_b.

To see; to come across someone. 看见, 遇见, 见。

dɰ˩do˩~do˩-ɻ˩
DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE
见一见

dɰ˩-kʰwɻ˩ do˩
to see a piece
看见一块 (东西)

tso˩~tso˩ do˩
to see things, to see something
看见东西

do˩-mɻ˩-ho˩
_ NEG DESIDERATIVE
不许 (看) 见

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

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: ʈʂ˩

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)。

dv 3 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 3-tɕo 1

that way

那个方向

dv 1a VERB Tone: L_a. ❶ To poison. 毒害、毒化。

ʈʂʰw 1, | hɪ 1 dv 1-mɤ 1-kv 1! | ʈʂʰw 1, | hɪ 1 dv 1-kv 1!

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！（情景：谈不同菌子种类。）

ʈʂʰw 1, | dv 1-mɤ 1-kv 1!

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！（情景：谈不同菌子种类。）

❷ To hate, to detest. 讨厌、恨。

le 1-dv 1-ze 1

njɤ 1 | ʈʂʰw 1 dv 1 | zɥwæ 1!

I hate him/her!

我很讨厌他！

dv 1-zo 1-mɤ 1-tʰa 1

to hate deeply

讨厌得不行

See: **dv 2**

dv 1b CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.

Classifier for small groups of people: 3 or more. 量词：人（一些）。

hɪ 1 qw 1-dv 1

a few people, a group of people

一些人

hɪ 1 ʈʂʰw 1-dv 1

these people, this group of people

这些人

dv 1bi 1 ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L.

Opposite. 对面。

dv 1mi # 1 NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Female weasel. 母黄鼠狼。

dv 1mi 1-dv 1pʰv 1

female weasel and male weasel

母黄鼠狼与公黄鼠狼

CL: **mi 1**

dv 1pʰæ 1 NOUN Tone: LM.

The room in the main building of the farm where cereals were kept: the granary. 仓廩。摩梭话音译：‘独帕’。

CL: **ɬw 1**

dv 1pʰv # 1 NOUN Tone: LM + #H / LM.

Male weasel. 公黄鼠狼。

CL: **mi 1**

dv 1zo # 1 NOUN Tone: LM + #H / LM.

Baby weasel. 黄鼠狼的崽子。

dv 1 NOUN Tone: LM.

Weasel. 黄鼠狼，黄喉貂。

dv 1 hwæ 1-ze 1

...bought (a) weasel

买了黄鼠狼

dv 1 dzw 1-ze 1

...ate a weasel

吃了黄鼠狼

CL: **mi 1**

dv 2 NOUN Tone: LM.

Poison. 毒。

See: **dv 1a**

- dz -

dza˧ ADJECTIVE Tone: H.

① Bad (action...). 坏 (行为)。

[ʃʰu˧-ŋu˧ | nɲɪ˧-ki˧ | dza˧-ji˧ | zɥæ˧!]

He really despises me!

他很瞧不起我!

hi˧ [ʃʰu˧-v˧ dzo˧, | ɔ˧-ki˧ | dza˧-ji˧-ze˧!]

This person has no self-respect! (literally: This person is doing herself harm)

这个人，不尊重自己!

mv˧ dza˧.

The weather is bad.

天气很坏。

mv˧ dza˧-ze˧

The weather is getting bad.

天气变坏了。

lo˧ dza˧

poor (work), bad (job: e.g. someone has done a bad job)

(工作) 差

② Poor (person). 穷 (人)。

dza˧ | -zɥæ˧-ze˧!

(He/she) is really poor!

他很穷!

dza˧[ʃɣɣ#] ADJECTIVE Tone: #H.

Destitute, impoverished. 穷苦, 寒苦, 拮据。

a˧ko˧ | bo˧[ʃʰæ˧ mɣ˧-dzo˧, | dza˧[ʃɣɣ-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!

dza˧[ʃɣɣ | zɥæ˧!

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!

dza˧[qʰwɣ] NOUN Tone: L.

Shoe. 鞋、鞋子。

CL: dzi˧

dze˧ NOUN Tone: #H.

Sugar. 糖。

dze˧[bɣ] NOUN Tone: L#.

Bat; used for all species, including the flying squirrel. 蝙蝠、飞鼠。

dze˧[bɣ]-zo˧ | dɥ˧-lɥ˧

a baby bat

一只小蝙蝠

dze˧[bɣ]-pʰv˧ | dɥ˧-mi˧

a male bat

一只公蝙蝠

dze˧[bɣ]-mi˧ | dɥ˧-mi˧

a female bat

一只母蝙蝠

CL: mi˧

dze˧[bo˧] NOUN Tone: M. ① A family name from Yongning. 者波 (姓)。这个家族有三个家庭。

dze˧[bo˧]=ɣ˧

the /dze˧[bo˧]/ clan, the /dze˧[bo˧]/ family

者波家族

② A village in the Yongning plain. It consists of two parts, "upper" and "lower": /gɣ˧[kwɣɣ-]/ and /mv˧[kwɣɣ-]/. 者波 (永宁的一个村落)。村落有两个部分, /gɣ˧[kwɣɣ-]/ '上村' 与 /mv˧[kwɣɣ-]/ '下村'。

dʒæ˧[ʃu˧#], | ʃo˧[ʃu˧#], | bɣ˧[tɕʰu˧], | da˧[pʰo˧], | bɣ˧[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。

dze˧[dv] NOUN Tone: L#.

Cake, bread. 饼。

dze˧[dv]-pɣ˧[jɣ]

cake of cereals

粮食饼

dze˧[hi˧] NOUN Tone: M.

In-laws. 丈人。

nɲɪ˧ | dze˧[hi˧]-ki˧ bi˧!

I'm going to my in-laws' place! / I'm going to visit my in-laws!

我去我丈人 (那边)!

no˧ | dze˧[hi˧] | ə˧-to˧-ze˧? - le˧-to˧-ze˧!

Do you have in-laws? / Do you stand in an 'in-law' relationship? (=Are you married?) - Yes, I have entered into such a relationship! (=Yes, I am married!)

你有丈人吗? (=你结婚了吗?) - 有的! (=结婚了!)

no| | dze|hi| to| ə| -bi|?

Do you have plans to get married? (Literally:
Are you going to enter an 'in-law' relationship?)
你打算结婚吗?

dze|k^hɿ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Commoner (2nd of the 3 ranks in feudal society). 百姓。
音译: “贵卡”。
CL: v|

dze|lɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Wheat. 小麦。

dze|lɿ-ĩ#| NOUN Tone: #H.

Wheat straw. 麦秆。

dze|l-ĩ#| NOUN Tone: #H.

Wheat straw. 小麦秆。

dze|l-tɕ^hi#| NOUN Tone: #H.

Wheat beard. 麦芒。

dze|l-tɕæ| NOUN Tone: H#.

Sting organ. 蜜蜂的螫针。
CL: lɿ

dze|tɕɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Sifter, sieve. 筛子。
CL: na|

NOUN Tone: H\$.

Cereals; the main cereal crop used to be barley, but the meaning of this word currently tends to become identified with the five main sorts of grains referred to in Chinese as 'the five cereals', 五谷, namely rice, two kinds of millet, wheat, and beans. 粮食。现在, 这个词的含义受到汉语‘五谷’这个词的影响, 用来指代‘五谷杂粮’, 相当于所有粮食类, 如: 小米类、稻谷、麦子、玉米以及豆类与薯类。

dze| VERB Tone: L.

To be left over (food or drink). 剩下 (饭或饮料)。

dzɿ-dze|-ze|!

There are some leftovers! / The food has not been eaten up!

剩了一些饭! / 剩了一些吃的!

gɿ-dze| + ze|!

There are some leftovers!

有剩下的!

t^hɿ dze|-ze|

Some of the drink is left over! / (The drink) has not been drunk up!

喝剩了、没喝完

le|-se|-ze|! | gɿ-mɿ-dze|!

It's completely finished (= eaten up / drunk up)!
There are no leftovers!
完了! (=全部吃/喝完了!) 没有剩!

dze|_a CLASSIFIER Tone: L_a.

Classifier for pairs of separable objects: a pair of pots, a pair of bottles.... 量词: 瓶子、锅 (一对)。

zo|mv| | dɿ-dze|

twins (literally: 'a pair of children') (F5)
双胞胎 (直译: “一对孩子”)

tɕ^hɿ-dze|

DEM _ (tone: H# / H\$)

指示代词 _

dze|_a 1 VERB Tone: L_a.

To fly. 飞。

le|-dze|-hu|-ze|

(The bird) has flown away.
(鸟) 飞走了。

mv|ɿo| dze|

to fly in the sky
在天空中飞

dze|_a 2 VERB Tone: L_a.

To cut (with a knife). 切 (用刀)。

le|-dze|

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

dze|~dze|

RED

RED

le|-dze|~dze|

ACCOMP _ RED

ACCOMP _ RED

v|ts^hɿ dze|~dze|

to cut vegetables
切菜

nv|dzɿ dze|~dze|

to cut tofu
切豆腐

dze|dzɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: LM + MH#.

Arrogant, conceited. 骄傲, 自以为是。

tɕ^hɿ | hĩ|-bi| | mɿ-li! | dze|dzɿ | zɿæ|!

He despises others! He is very arrogant!
他看不起别人! 他很骄傲!

dzeɭmiɫ NOUN Tone: LM.

Bee. 蜜蜂。

CL: miɭ

dzeɭmiɫ-bæɭbæɭ NOUN Tone: L#.

Artemisia suboligata. 茶绒蒿。

CL: bæɭ

dzeɭmiɫ-dzeɭ NOUN Tone: LM + #H. From:

dzeɭmiɫ and dzeɭ Honey. 蜂蜜。

dzeɭmiɫ-dzeɭ dzuɫ

to eat honey

吃蜂蜜

CL: kʰwɻɻ

dzeɭmiɫ-kʰvɻ NOUN Tone: LM-L.

Beehive, honeycomb. 蜂窝。

CL: ɭwɻ

dzeɭmiɫ-pvɻɻɻ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Adenophora sp.: root of straight ladybell (flower). 沙参。

dzeɭmiɫ-pvɻɻɻ-kʰwɻɻɻɻɻ

root of straight ladybell

沙参根

***dzeɭ** NOUN Tone: LM.

Bee. 蜜蜂。

dzeɭ NOUN Tone: LM.

Wild pepper, Szechuan pepper. 花椒。

CL: mɻɻɻ

dzɻɻɻ CLASSIFIER Tone: Hɻ.

Classifier for sides. 量词: 面。

ɬsʰwɻɻ-dzɻɻɻ

this side

这面

ɬwɻɻ-dzɻɻɻ

one side

一面

dzɻɻɻ VERB Tone: L_a.

To collapse, to topple over, to fall into ruin. 塌毁, 倒塌, 倒。

mɻɻɻɻɻ dzɻɻɻ

same meaning: to collapse

同上: 塌毁

leɫ-dzɻɻɻ-zeɭ

ACCOMP _ PFV

塌毁了

dziɭ NOUN Tone: #H.

Chisel. 凿子。

CL: ɭwɻɻ (*naɫ)

dziɻɻ CLASSIFIER Tone: Mɻ.

Classifier for pairs of objects, when the pair makes up a unit: e.g. a pair of shoes. 量词: 鞋 (一双)。

ɻwɻɻ-dzaɻɻqʰwɻɻɻ | ɬwɻɻ-dziɻɻ

a pair of leather shoes

一双皮鞋

dziɻɻdziɻɻ NOUN Tone: M.

Oriental white oak. 青冈树、榲桲。

dziɻɻdziɻɻ, | siɻɻdziɻɻ-mvɻɻ!

/dziɻɻdziɻɻ/ is the name of a tree!

/dziɻɻdziɻɻ/ □□□□□□□□

Syn: dziɻɻsiɻɻ.

dziɻɻdziɻɻ-moɻ NOUN Tone: MH#.

A species of edible mushroom that grows on fallen trees; it is used as a medicine against stomach-ache. 一种可以吃的菌子, 长在枯木上。

dziɻɻɬæɻɻ NOUN Tone: M.

Location. 位置、所在地。

CL: kʰwɻɻɻ

dziɻɻ 1 VERB Tone: L.

To fall, to come (of night); to get (dark). 来 (晚上来了)。

naɻ | leɫ-dziɻɻ-zeɭ!

The night has fallen! / It has got dark!

天黑了!

naɻ | leɫ-dziɻɻ | leɫ-seɻɻ-zeɭ!

It has got completely dark!

天完全黑了!

dziɻɻ 2 CLASSIFIER Tone: L_c.

Classifier for entire dresses. 量词: 衣服 (一套)。

dziɻɻɬɻɻɻ | ɬwɻɻ-dziɻɻ

a full set of dress, a complete dress

一套衣服

dziɻɻɬɻɻɻɻ ɬwɻɻ-dziɻɻ

a full set of dress, a complete dress (same as preceding example, integrated into a single tone group)

一套衣服 (同上, 但将短语合在一起, 构成一个单一的声调短语)

dzi_a 1 VERB Tone: L_a. ❶ To sit. 坐。

tʰi_l-dzi_l!

Sit down!

坐下!

hĩ_l-bæ_l tʰw_l-qo_l dzi_l.

The guest sits here.

客人是坐在这边的。

(tʰw_l |) tʰi_l-dzi_l-kʰw_l-se_l.

(S)he has got seated.

他坐下了。

le_l-dzi_l~dzi_l

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）

❷ To dwell, to live at a place. 住。

dzi_l-bi_l-ni_l-gv_l

to be accustomed to; 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……）

dzi_l-bi_l-ni_l-mɣ_l-gv_l

not to get accustomed; to feel awkward

不习惯

njɣ_l | tʰw_l-qo_l | dzi_l-bi_l-ni_l-mɣ_l-gv_l

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: L_a.

To gather, to assemble (people gather together). 聚集。

q̣w_l-ɣwɣ_l | le_l-dzi_l~dzi_l

the whole village gathered together

全村都聚集在一起

hĩ_l q̣w_l-v_l | le_l-ɣw_l-ze_l! le_l-dzi_l~dzi_l jo_l!

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: L_a.

To drop, to fall, to sink (e.g. boat slowly sinking down
into a lake). 掉入、沉下去。

mv_lɬɕo_l dzi_l

to sink down

往下掉入、沉下去

dzi_b CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.

Classifier for trees, bamboos.... 量词：树（一棵），竹
子（一根）。

si_l-dzi_l | q̣w_l-dzi_l

a tree

一棵树

tʰv_l-dzi_l

that tree

那棵树

dzi_lɣo_l NOUN Tone: L.

Seat, place. 座位。

CL: kʰwɣ_l

dzi_ltsʰɣ_l NOUN Tone: L.

A shrub with sharp thorns. 永宁的一种灌木。

CL: dzi_l

dzi_l VERB Tone: MH.

To tremble, to shake. 颤抖、抖动。

njɣ_l dzi_l

the eyelid trembles (literally 'the eye trembles')

眼皮跳

njɣ_l dzi_l-ze_l

the eyelid trembles

眼皮跳

njɣ_l dzi_l | ɣwæ_l

the eyelid trembles terribly

眼皮跳得很厉害

njɣ_l | le_l-dzi_l-ze_l

the eyelid trembles

眼皮跳

njɣ_l | mɣ_l-dzi_l

the eyelid does not tremble

眼皮不跳

dzo_l NOUN Tone: #H.

Hail. 冰雹。

dzo_l la_l

there is some hail

下冰雹

dzo_l gi_l-ze_l

there is some hail

下冰雹了

dzo_l-lv_l~lv_l NOUN Tone: H#.

Hailstone. 冰雹。

CL: ɬw_l

dzo-mi NOUN Tone: M.
Large vat. 大桶。
CL: [w]

dzo-zo# NOUN Tone: #H.
Small vat. 小桶。
CL: [w]

dzo NOUN Tone: L.
Bridge. 桥。

dzo | d[wa] p[ɣ]

a bridge

一辆桥

dzo b[æ]

to sweep (a/the) bridge

扫桥

nj[ɣ] | dzo b[æ]-zo-ho

I have to sweep the bridge.

我要扫桥了。

dzo gv

to build (/repair) a bridge

建一辆桥

nj[ɣ] | dzo gv-zo-ho

I have to build (/repair) a bridge.

CL: p[ɣ] na

dzo~dzo VERB Tone: MH.
To laugh at, to poke fun at, to mock, to ridicule. 嘲笑、取笑。

hi dzo-dzo-ho-ni-zo

It looks like (he/she) is going to poke fun (at...)

他好像要开始取笑人家了！

t[ɰ] dzo~dzo

Don't laugh at people!

别嘲笑（人家）！

dzo-mi# NOUN Tone: LM + #H.
Female lizard. 母壁虎。

dzo-mi-dzo-ph

female lizard and male lizard

母壁虎与公壁虎

CL: mi

dzo-ph NOUN Tone: L.
Male lizard. 公壁虎。

dzo-ph-dzo-mi

male lizard and female lizard

公壁虎与母壁虎

CL: mi [w]

dzo-zo# NOUN Tone: LM + #H.
Baby lizard. 小壁虎。
CL: mi [w]

dzo NOUN Tone: LM.
Lizard. 壁虎，蜥蜴，四脚蛇。

dzo hw[æ]-ze

...bought (a) lizard

买了壁虎

dzo dzur-ze

...ate (a) lizard

吃了壁虎

CL: mi

dzur VERB Tone: H.
To eat. 吃。

le-dzur

ACCOMP

实施

ha dzur

to have a meal; to take some food

吃饭

nj[ɣ] | ha le-dzur-ze

I have eaten. / I have had a meal.

我吃过饭了。

dzur-di

food, thing to eat

吃的（东西）

dzur-bi-ze

Let's eat! / It's time to eat!

要吃饭了！

dzur-tsu NOUN Tone: MH#.
A shrub that grows in Yongning. 永宁的一种灌木。
CL: p[ɰ]

- dz -

dzɤ́ɓɔ **NOUN** Tone: L#.
Granary (a special building). 粮仓。
CL: [wɪ]

dzɤ́ɔ **NOUN** Tone: L#.
Zhongdian (place name). 中甸。

dzɤ́ɔ-bɪ
the Pumi people of Zhongdian
中甸普米族

dzɤ́ɓ **ADJECTIVE** Tone: L#.
Good (good decision). 好。

mɪ-dzɤ́ɓ

bad

坏

dzɤ́ɓ-hɪ

REL

REL

(noɪ) dɥwæɪ | dzɤ́ɓ!

You're great!

你很好!

dzɤ́ɓ-kʰwɪ

A benediction used on the New Year: "Let there be good (things)!", i.e. "Prosperity!", "All the best for the New Year!"

新年祝福: "祝一切好! / 万事如意!"

dzɤ́ɓvɪ **VERB** Tone: LH.
To play. 玩, 玩耍。

dzɤ́ɓvɪ -biɪ/-zeɪ

_ FUT.imm/PFV

要玩耍 / 玩耍了

leɪ-dzɤ́ɓvɪ + zeɪ

ACCOMP _ PFV

玩耍了

tʰiɪ-dzɤ́ɓvɪ, | tʰiɪ-dzɤ́ɓvɪ, | leɪ-fvɪ!

They play, they play... they're happy! / (By) playing on and on, they get really happy! (About children playing together)

他们玩着玩着, 很高兴! (情景: 几个小孩子一起玩)

dzɤ́ɓvɪ-diɪ **NOUN** Tone: LH-.
Toy. 玩具。

dzɤ́ɓvɪ-ɛwɪ **NOUN** Tone: LH-.
Jiabowa (name of a village). 甲波瓦 (永宁的一个村落)。

dzɤ́ɓvɪ-kɪ-saɪɛwɪ **NOUN** Tone: LM + MH#-.

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)。

dzɤ́ɓvɪ-kɪ-saɪɛwɪ, | hiɪɛwɪ-loɪ, | æɪmiɪ-ɛwɪ#ɪ, | laɪloɪ-ɛwɪ, | laɪɣwɪ, | bɪtsʰoɪgɪ, | əɪlaɪ-ɛwɪ#ɪ, | gæɪɬæɪ, | qʰæɪtɕʰiɪ, | tʰoɪtɕʰɪ

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

dzɤ́ɓɕjɪ **NOUN** Tone: L.
Shoe-pad; insole. 鞋垫。

dzɤ́ɓkʰwɪ **NOUN** Tone: LM.
Distance. 距离。

noɪ | tɕʰwɪ | əɪ-zæɪsæɪ? | dzɤ́ɓkʰwɪ əɪ-diɪ? | - dzɤ́ɓ | dzɤ́ɓkʰwɪ mɪ-diɪ! | mɪ-zæɪsæɪ!

Are you distant from him? Is there distance (between you)? - There is not much distance to speak of! We are not distant! (=we are close friends)

你们很熟吗? / 你们很亲吗? - 不很熟! / 不很亲!

dzɤ́ɓpiɪ#ɪ **ADJECTIVE** Tone: LM + #H.
Plenty of. 多。

dzɤ́ɓpiɪ jiɪ

It's very useful!

很有用、有很多用处

dzɤ́ɓpiɪ dzoɪ!

(I) have plenty! / (I) have a lot! (possession)

我有很多!

dzɤ́ɓpiɪ dzoɪ

There is plenty / there is a lot. (Note: existence, and not possession)

有很多。

dzɤ́qʰaɪ **ADVERB(IAL)** Tone: LH.
Continuously, with full might. 一直、一个劲地。

dzɤ́qʰaɪ tɕɪ

to pull with full might

一个劲地拉

dzɤ́qʰaɪ miɪ

to push with full might

一个劲地推

dzɤ́qʰaɪ laɪ

to beat with full might

一个劲地打

dzɤlso˧ ADJECTIVE Tone: LM.
Many, a great number of. 好几(个)。

dzɤl-so˧ ni˧
many days; a long time
好几天

dzɤltsʰi#˧ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。

dzɤltsʰi˧-dɯ˧ma˧ NOUN Tone: LM-L.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

dzɤltsʰi˧-tsi˧mv˧ NOUN Tone: LM-L.
Prayer flag. 经幡、风马旗（挂在家旁边的树上，或房顶上）。
CL: **dzi˧**

dzɤltsʰo#˧ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.
Housewarming party. 乔迁庆宴、乔迁聚会。

zi˧qʰwɤl-sɯ˧l-qo˧ | dzɤltsʰo˧ ɤ˧ ʃe˧
to throw a housewarming party in a newly built house
在新房子举办乔迁宴会

dzɤltsʰo˧ VERB Tone: LM.
To dance. 跳舞。

ʃɤ˧wɤl | dzɤltsʰo˧ mɤ˧l-dzɤl!
(S)he does not dance well!
他舞跳得不好！

dzɤltsʰo˧ | dɯ˧l-hã˧ tsʰo˧
to dance all evening, to dance a whole night
跳一整夜舞

dzi˧¹ NOUN Tone: #H.
Urine. 尿。

dzi˧ bæ˧
to sweep urine
扫尿

dzi˧-lɑ˧ | qʰæ˧
excrements: urine and faeces
大小便的统称

dzi˧² NOUN Tone: H.
Clothes, clothing (monosyllabic form). 衣服。

kʰvɤl-sɯ˧l, | dzi˧ qæ˧!
On New Year's Eve, one changes one's clothing / one wears new clothes!
过年，换衣服！ / 过年，要穿新衣服！

dzi˧ qæ˧-ze˧!
(He/she) has changed clothes!
换衣服了！

na˧-dzi#˧
Na clothing
摩梭服装

hæ˧-dzi#˧
Chinese (Han) clothing
汉族服装

CL: **ɬwɤl**

dzi˧-hṽ˧l\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.
Clothes, clothing. 衣服。
CL: **ɬwɤl**

dzi˧-mi#˧ NOUN Tone: #H.
Female water buffalo. 母水牛。

dzi˧-mi˧ tʰvɤl-pʰo˧
N + DEM + CLF
这头母水牛

dzi˧-mi˧-dzi˧zo#˧ / dzi˧-mi˧-dzi˧zo˧
female water buffalo and male water buffalo
母水牛与公水牛

CL: **pʰo˧**

dzi˧-zo#˧ NOUN Tone: #H.
Male baby buffalo. 小水牛（水牛崽子），一般指公的小水牛。

dzi˧-zo˧ tʰvɤl-ɬwɤl
N + DEM + CLF
这只水牛崽子

CL: **ɬwɤl**

dzi˧-wɤl NOUN Tone: L.
Stirrup. 马镫。
CL: **dze˧**

-dzo˧ SUFFIX Tone: M.
Progressive aspect. 进行式。

dzoɿ VERB Tone: M_b.
To possess. 有, 拥有。

mxɿ-dzoɿ-zeɿ!

There isn't any left!

没有了!

leɿ-dzoɿ-zeɿ!

There is some, now!

有了!

tʂɿwɿ | aɿxoɿ | dʒɿ-saɿ | mxɿ-dzoɿ!

At his home, they have nothing at all = he is needy

他家什么也没有 = 他家贫穷

njɿɿ | mvɿzɿ-niɿmiɿ | ɲiɿ-kvɿ dzoɿ!

I have two siblings!

我有两个兄弟姐妹!

dzoɿ-tʰaɿ!

There could be some! / It's possible that there will be some!

会有的!

tsoɿ~tsoɿ dzoɿ

he has some things

他有东西

njɿɿ-ɿ, | dʒɿ-ɿ-wɿ-laɿ dzoɿ!

We only have one (child)!

我们只有一个(孩子)!

dʒwæɿ | dzoɿ-ɲiɿ!

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)

-dzoɿ SUFFIX Tone: L.
Topic-marker. 主题。

dzoɿ VERB Tone: L_b.

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。

mxɿ-dzoɿ

NEG

没有、不在

tʂɿwɿ | aɿxoɿ mxɿ-dzoɿ!

(S)he is not at home!

他不在家!

-dzɿ SUFFIX Tone: M.
EXPERIENTIAL. 过。

dzɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Moment, time (of a certain event). 的时间。

tʂɿwɿ dzɿ-biɿ-dzɿ

dinner-time

吃晚餐的时间

aɿpʰoɿ biɿ-dzɿ

time to go out; the right time to go outside

出去的(合适)时间

leɿ-ziɿ-biɿ-dzɿ tʰvɿ-zeɿ!

It is time to go to sleep!

睡觉的时间到了!

zoɿ dzɿ-biɿ-dzɿ

lunch-time

午饭的时间

dzɿ-dvɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Earthworm. 蚯蚓。

dzɿ-dvɿ-miɿ, | əɿ-dzoɿ?

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?

dzɿ-dvɿ-pʰvɿ, | əɿ-dzoɿ?

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: **kʰwɿ**

dzɿ-dzeɿ-miɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Cicada. 蝉。

dzɿ-dzeɿ-miɿ tʰvɿ-miɿ / dzɿ-dzeɿ-miɿ tʰvɿ-miɿ#

N + DEM + CLF

这只蝉

CL: **miɿ**

dzɿ-kiɿ 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: **kʰwɿ**

dzaw-li VERB Tone: M.
To irrigate. 灌溉。

dzaw-li-ze

PFV

灌溉了

dzaw-mv-li-hi lv

dry farmland, dry field: a field that is not irrigated

旱田：不灌溉的田

dzaw-lw NOUN Tone: M.
Broomcorn millet, *Panicum miliaceum*. 黍，小米。

dzaw-lw-ho

millet gruel

小米粥

See: **dzaw-njv**, **dzaw-tshwæ**

dzaw-mi NOUN Tone: M.
Large river. 大河。
CL: **khw**

dzaw-njv NOUN Tone: M.
Broomcorn millet, *Panicum miliaceum*. 黍，小米。

dzaw-njv, | **zwa tcv**!

Millet is used to make wine!

小米，用来酿酒！

dzaw-njv-ha

cooked millet

小米饭

See: **dzaw-lw**, **dzaw-tshwæ**

dzaw-qh NOUN Tone: M.
Large-leaved gentian. 秦艽。

dzaw-qh-bæ

gentian flowers

秦艽花

CL: **qa**

dzaw-qhv NOUN Tone: M.
Well. 井、水井。

a kw | **dzaw-qhv t^{hi}-di**.

There is a well at home / in the farm.

家里有水井。

CL: **lw**

dzaw-qhv NOUN Tone: L#.
A wild plant of Yongning. 永宁的一种植物。

dzaw-qhv-lv lv

the grains of this plant

这种植物的种子

CL: **lw**

dzaw-ko NOUN Tone: L#.
Peach. 桃子。

dzaw-tshwæ NOUN Tone: #H.
Husked broomcorn millet, *Panicum miliaceum*. 已碾的小米。
See: **dzaw-lw**, **dzaw-njv**

dzaw NOUN Tone: L. ① Water. 水。

dzaw t^hw

to drink water

喝水

tshw dzaw t^hw-dzo!

(S)he is drinking water

他在喝水

dzaw | qwa-t^hv t^hw

to drink a little water (literally 'a drop of water')

喝一点水（直译：‘一滴水’）

dzaw khw

to put water

放水

dzaw mæ

to irrigate, to water

浇灌、灌溉

dzaw qæ, **ha qæ** |

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] **dzaw | mv t^{co}-da**

the water flows downwards

水往下流

② River, waterway. 河流。
CL: **khw**

dzɯɹa VERB Tone: L_a.

To twist (strings) together (to make a rope). 搓(搓绳子)。

leɹ-dzɯɹ-zeɹ

ACCOMP _ PFV

搓了

bæɹ dzɯɹ

to twist (strings into) a rope

搓绳子

q^hvɹ-dzæɹ dzɯɹ

to twist a string, a small rope

搓一根小绳子

qɯɹ-k^hwɹɹ dzɯɹ

to twist a little

搓一下

dzɯɹ-æɹtsɯɹɹ 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: [ɯɹɹ]

dzɯɹdzeɹ NOUN Tone: L.

Ladle used for people's food. 舀汤的勺子。

CL: naɹ

dzɯɹgɹɹdiɹ NOUN Tone: L.

Carrying/shoulder pole. 扁担。

CL: naɹ

dzɯɹgvɹ ADJECTIVE Tone: LH.

Round-shouldered, stooping. 驼背。

dzɯɹgvɹ NOUN Tone: L.

Large barrel where drinking water is kept; water trough. 大水桶, 水槽。

[F5] pɹɹ-dzɯɹgvɹ

CL: [ɯɹɹ]

dzɯɹhɹɹɹ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.

Dough made of flour and water. 面和水和成的浆糊。

dzɯɹ-hwæɹtsɯɹɹ NOUN Tone: L+H#.

Shrew: the consultant uses a periphrasis: "wild mouse". 尖鼠、鼯鼠。

dzɯɹk^hiɹ NOUN Tone: L.

Water's edge. 水边。

dzɯɹk^hvɹ NOUN Tone: L.

Moss. 青苔。

dzɯɹnaɹhæɹt^haɹ NOUN Tone: L.

Water-mill. 水磨。

CL: pɹɹ

dzɯɹnaɹmiɹ NOUN Tone: L.

Mountain areas (uncultivated), mountain forest, wilderness. 深山老林、高山上的地方。

See: dzɯɹnaɹmiɹ-ɹɔɹ, dzɯɹɹɔɹ

dzɯɹnaɹmiɹ-ɹɔɹ NOUN Tone: L.

Mountain areas (uncultivated), mountain forest, wilderness. 深山老林、高山上的地方。

See: dzɯɹnaɹmiɹ, dzɯɹɹɔɹ

dzɯɹpɹɹ-kvɹt^hiɹ NOUN Tone: L-L#.

Spring. 水泉、山泉。

dzɯɹpɹɹ-kvɹt^hiɹ | t^hiɹ-diɹ

there is a spring

有水泉

See: dzɯɹpɹɹ-q^hvɹɹ, dzɯɹpɹɹ-tvɹq^hvɹɹ

dzɯɹpɹɹ-q^hvɹɹ NOUN Tone: L.

Spring. 水泉、山泉。

See: dzɯɹpɹɹ-kvɹt^hiɹ, dzɯɹpɹɹ-tvɹq^hvɹɹ

dzɯɹpɹɹ-tvɹq^hvɹɹ NOUN Tone: L+H#.

Spring. 水泉、山泉。

See: dzɯɹpɹɹ-q^hvɹɹ, dzɯɹpɹɹ-kvɹt^hiɹ

dzɯɹp^hæɹ NOUN Tone: L.

Ice. 冰。

CL: p^hæɹ

dzɯɹq^hæɹ NOUN Tone: L.

Cold water. 凉水。

dzɯɹq^hwɹɹ-lvɹ NOUN Tone: L.

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

CL: kɹɹ

dzɯɹɹɔɹ NOUN Tone: L.

Mountain areas (uncultivated), mountain forest, wilderness. 深山老林、高山上的地方。

See: dzɯɹnaɹmiɹ, dzɯɹnaɹmiɹ-ɹɔɹ

dzɯɹɹɔɹ-æɹɹ NOUN Tone: L-M.

Quail, rail, *Coturnix*; used when identifying pictures of various species of *Turnix*, *Coturnix*, and *Crex*. 鹌鹑。

CL: miɹ

dzɯɹɹɔɹ-boɹ NOUN Tone: L-M.

Wild boar. 野猪。

CL: miɹ Syn: boɹtvɹɹɹ.

dzɯɯɯ-dzeɪ NOUN Tone: L-M.
Wild pepper. 野花椒。

dzɯɯɯ-hwɯɯliɪ NOUN Tone: L-LM.
Yunnan wild cat, *Felis temincki*. 野猫。
CL: **miɪ**

dzɯɯɯ-tɕiɪbiɪ NOUN Tone: L-LM.
Chinese yam (shan-yao). 山药。
CL: **ɕɯɪ**

dzɯɯɯ-zuɪ NOUN Tone: L.
Wild herbs. 野草。

ɕɯɯɯ | dzɯɯɯ-zuɪ ɲiɪ.
DEM _ COP
指示代词 _ 系词

CL: **qaɪ poɪ**

dzɯɯɯ-siɪ NOUN Tone: L.
Oriental white oak. 青冈树、榲桲。
Syn: **dziɪdziɪ**.

dzɯɯɯ-soɪ NOUN Tone: L.
Wave. 波浪。

dzɯɯɯ-soɪ pʰvɪ
there is a wave, a wave breaks
有波浪

CL: **pʰæɪ**

dzɯɯɯ-soɪ NOUN Tone: L + H#.
Name of a ritual. 一项仪式。

dzɯɯɯ-soɪ-tsaɪbɯɪ
flour used for ceremonies; it must not contain oat-meal. 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。

dzɯɯɯ-tɕɪɪɕɪ ADJECTIVE Tone: L + H#.
Humid, moist. 湿。

dzɯɯɯ-tɕɪɪɕɪ gvɪ-zeɪ
It got wet.
湿了！

dzɯɯɯ-tɕɯɯlaɪqʰaɪ NOUN Tone: L + H#.
Plum. 一种梅子。

dzɯɯɯ-tɕɯɯlaɪqʰæɪ NOUN Tone: L + H#.
Buckthorn, *Hippophae rhamnoides* Linn.. 沙棘。

dzɯɯɯ-tsɕiɪ NOUN Tone: L.
Boiled water, hot water. 开水，热水。

dzɯɯɯ-tsɕiɪɕɯɯdiɪ NOUN Tone: L.
Small container for hot water (for 1 person). 口杯。
CL: **ɕɯɪ**

dzɯɯɯ-tvɪ ADJECTIVE Tone: LM.
To be a hunchback/humpback. 驼背（严重的病）。

dzɯɯɯ-tvɪ-zeɪ
PFV
驼背了

dzɯɯɯ-zoɪ NOUN Tone: L.
Brook, rivulet. 溪流。
CL: **kʰɯɪ**

dzɯɯɯ-zvɪ VERB Tone: L.
To swim. 游泳。

dzɯɯɯ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.
Many, much. 多。

hɪɪ dzɯɯɯ
There are many people.
人多。

- d -

dæŋ₁ **ADJECTIVE** Tone: H.
Short. 短。

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

dæŋ~dæŋ | tʰi-tɕuŋ
to lay flat
横着放

dæŋ_a **CLASSIFIER** Tone: L_a.
A section of (road); a bolt of cloth. 量词：路（段）/布（匹）。

zɣŋmi/ | dʁŋ-dæŋ
a section of road, a stretch of road
一段路

ni-t, ni-t-dæŋ! |
Two stretches a day! (Set phrase: in one day, one can cover a distance of two 'stretches'. If one can get somewhere before lunch, the distance counts as one stretch/section; if one can only arrive 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。）

tʂʰuŋ-dæŋ
DEM _ (tone: H# / H\$)
指示代词 _

dæŋ_a **VERB** Tone: L_a.
To pass over, to cross (a river on a boat, a mountain...).
渡（坐船渡河……）。

dʒuŋ dæŋ / dʒuŋ dæŋ-zeŋ
to cross a river
渡河

dʒuŋ | dʁŋ-kʰuŋ dæŋ
as above
同上

dæŋdʒuŋ **NOUN** Tone: LH.
Dirt, filth. 污垢。
CL: **ɣwɣŋ-l**, etc

dæŋ-la-tsoŋ **NOUN** Tone: L-.
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

dæŋmi-t **NOUN** Tone: LM.
The Yongning monastery. 永宁大寺。
Borrowing: Tibetan dgramed

dæŋmi-t-tæŋbɣŋ
a priest from the monastery
永宁大寺的和尚

dæŋmi-t-goŋbɣŋ **NOUN** Tone: LM-L#.
Yongning temple. 永宁大寺。
Borrowing: Tibetan dgrameddgonpa

dæŋpʰvŋ **NOUN** Tone: LH.
Dust, dirt. 灰尘。
CL: **tiŋ**

dæŋɣuŋ#ŋ **NOUN** Tone: LM+ #H.
A village name. 扎实（永宁的一个村落）。

dæŋɣuŋ-t-ɣwɣŋ#ŋ
same meaning
同上：扎实村

dæŋɣuŋ#ŋ, | tʂo-tɣuŋ#ŋ, | bɣŋ-tɕʰuŋ, | da-tʰoŋ, | bɣŋ-lɔŋ, | dzeŋ-boŋ
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。

dæŋ **NOUN** Tone: LM.
① Dust. 尘土。

dæŋ | dʁŋ-ti-tʰi-diŋ
there is a layer of dust
有一层灰

dæŋ bæŋ
to sweep the dust
扫灰

② Dirt, filth. 污垢。
CL: **tiŋ**

dʁŋ **VERB** Tone: H.
To crawl, to creep. 爬行，匍匐。

dʁŋ~dʁŋ (-zeŋ)
RED
重叠：爬一爬

tʂʰuŋ | dʁŋ~dʁŋ-t-ɣoŋ-zeŋ!
She can crawl! / She knows how to crawl!
(About a baby that crawls around.)
她会爬了！

q̣x̣-mi-1 NOUN Tone: M.
Fox. 狐狸。

q̣x̣-mi-1-zo#1
little fox, baby fox
小狐狸

q̣x̣-mi-1-p^hv#1
male fox
公狐狸

q̣x̣-mi-1, | mi-1 ni-1!
This fox is a female!
这只狐狸是母的！

CL: p^ho-1

q̣x̣-1a ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.
Hot (weather). 很热（天气），阳光强烈。

ni-1 mi-1 | q̣x̣-1 ze-1!
The sun is burning hot, scalding
太阳很大、很强烈

q̣x̣-1 hi-1
REL
热的

q̣o-1 VERB Tone: M intrans.
To allow, to permit; also: to order about; to run errands for. 让，指使、使唤。

po-1 mx̣-1 q̣o-1!
(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！

ṭʂ^hu-1, | po-1 q̣o-1!
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：告诉一个小孩什么东西可以拿，什么不可以拿。）

q̣x̣-1 do-1 mx̣-1 q̣o-1!
(You) are not allowed to climb (on the table,...)
不许爬上（桌子……）

la-1-k^hv-1, | zi-1 q^hwx̣-1 ts^hi-1-mx̣-1 q̣o-1! | zi-1-k^hv-1, | zi-1 q^hwx̣-1 ts^hi-1-mx̣-1 q̣o-1! |
(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-1/, 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-1 mx̣-1 q̣o-1!
(One) must not do (that)!
不要做！

PREPOSITION Tone: M.
DELIMITATIVE. 进行时态。

q̣ẉ-1b VERB Tone: M_b.
To obtain, to get. 得到。

le-1-ʂe-1 le-1-q̣ẉ-1 ze-1!
(I) have looked for something and found it! / I have found (something by looking around for it)!
找到了！

q̣ẉ-1 t^ha-1!
It is possible to obtain it! / It can be obtained!
可以得到的！

q̣ẉ-1 t^ha-1 ze-1!
We have managed to obtain it! / We found it possible to obtain it!
（我们）成功地得到了！

tso-1~tso-1 q̣ẉ-1 (+ ze-1)
to obtain something
得到东西

q̣ẉ-1-ti-1 mi-1 NOUN Tone: M.
1st month. 正月。

q̣ẉ-1-njx̣-1 ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.
Continuously, ceaselessly. 一直、一直不停。

q̣ẉ-1-njx̣-1 | so-1
to study ceaselessly
一直不停地学习

q̣ẉ-1-njx̣-1 | lo-1 ji-1
to work ceaselessly
一直不停地工作

q̣ẉ-1-njx̣-1 zo-1
often
经常、常

q̣ẉ-1-njx̣-1 hwæ-1; q̣ẉ-1-njx̣-1 ṭʂ^hi-1; q̣ẉ-1-njx̣-1 dzu-1; q̣ẉ-1-njx̣-1 dze-1; q̣ẉ-1-njx̣-1 zwx̣-1; q̣ẉ-1-njx̣-1 la-1
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

ɕwæ˧ **NOUN** Tone: #H. ① Pond. 池塘。

[F5] ɕwæ˧ho˧mi˧

large pond

大池塘

② Pool (artificial). 水坑。

CL: ɕw˧

ɕwæ˧ **ADJECTIVE** Tone: H.

Muddy, turbid. 浑浊 (水)。

dʒw˧ ɕwæ˧#˧

turbid water

浑浊的水

dʒw˧ | ɕwæ˧-ze˧!

The water has become turbid.

水浑浊了。

ɕwæ˧a **CLASSIFIER** Tone: Ha.

Classifier for steps (of stairs). 量词：梯级、楼梯（一节）。

ɕw˧-ɕwæ˧ni˧

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。）

tʂʰw˧-ɕwæ˧#˧

this step

这节阶梯

ɕwæ˧-pɕ˧ɕw˧ **NOUN** Tone: H#.

Puddle, pool (natural). 水潭。

ɕwæ˧ tʰi˧-pɕ˧ɕw˧

there is water in the pool; a puddle has formed

有水潭

CL: ɕw˧

ɕwæ˧a **VERB** Tone: La.

To be afraid. 害怕。

njɕ˧ | ɕwæ˧!

I am afraid!

我害怕！

njɕ˧ | tʂʰw˧-v˧ | ɕwæ˧ | zɕwæ˧!

I am really afraid of this person!

我很害怕那个人！

ɕwæ˧ **1** **VERB** Tone: MH.

To whip. 鞭打、抽打、加鞭。

mæ˧qɕ˧-po˧-ɕw˧ | ɕwæ˧

to whip with the tail (e.g. a tiger whips the ground with its tail)

用尾巴来抽打（如：老虎用尾巴来抽打地面）

ɕwæ˧ **2** **ADVERB(IAL)** Tone: MH.

Intensive: very. 很、极。

tʂʰw˧ | ɕwæ˧ | æ˧mv˧ fv˧!

She likes her elder sister very much!

她很喜欢她姐姐！

- dz -

dzæɿ VERB Tone: M_b.
To ride (a horse). 骑马。

leɿ-dzæɿ-zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV

ACCOMP _ PFV

zɿwæɿ dzæɿ

to ride a horse

骑马

dzæɿ-tʰaɿ!

It's possible to ride (it)! / It's OK to ride (it)!

可以骑的!

dzæɿ-qʰæɿ\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.
Mud. 泥巴。

dzæɿ-qʰæɿ zæɿ(-zeɿ)

There is mud; mud has formed.

有泥巴了。

[F5] **dzæɿ-qʰæɿ zæɿ~zæɿ**

There is mud; mud has formed.

有泥巴了

dzæɿ VERB Tone: L_a.
To melt; to thaw. 融化。

mɿ | leɿ-dzæɿ-zeɿ

The grease has melted.

油融化了。

dziɿpʰæɿ | leɿ-dzæɿ-zeɿ

The ice has melted.

冰融化了。

dzeɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Money. 钱。

dzeɿ-gɿɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Yongsheng (place name). 永胜 (地名)。

dzeɿ-gɿɿ-toɿmiɿ

a high mountain located in Yongsheng

永胜的一座高山

dzeɿ-gɿɿ-hæɿ

Yongsheng Chinese (Han) (note: Yongsheng is mainly populated by Han Chinese)

永胜汉族

dzeɿ-gɿɿ-dzoɿ, | hæɿ-ʂoɿ~ʂoɿ!

In Yongsheng, there are lots of Chinese (Han) people!

永胜, 汉族群多!

dzeɿ-kɿɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Money. 钱。

dzɿ-qʰwɿɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Cold, flu. 感冒。

dzɿ-qʰwɿɿ goɿ

to have a cold; to have a flu

感冒

dzɿ-qʰwɿɿ mɿɿ-goɿ

...has no cold / does not have a cold

没感冒

CL: ʂɿɿ

dzɿ-qʰwɿɿ-tʂeɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Awl. 锥、锥子。

CL: ɿɿɿ

dzɿɿ NOUN Tone: L. ① Ladder. 梯子。

dzɿɿ doɿ

to climb a ladder

爬上一个梯子

dzɿɿ | gɿɿ-doɿ

to climb up a ladder

爬上一个梯子

② Stairs. 楼梯。

lvɿmiɿ-dzɿɿ (+ɿɿɿ)

stone stairs

石头楼梯

CL: ɿɿɿ

dzɿɿ-dwæɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Step of stairs. 台阶。

CL: dwæɿ

dzɿɿkɿɿ\$ NOUN Tone: LM+H\$.

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。

dzɿɿkɿɿ=ɿɿ\$

the /dzɿɿkɿɿ\$/ clan

/dzɿɿkɿɿ\$/家族

dzɿ¹ 1 VERB Tone: MH. ① To pluck (fruit, weeds), to pick (vegetables). 摘 (果子、蔬菜)、扯(草)。

le¹-dzɿ¹-po¹-jo¹!

Pluck some (fruit) and pass them over (to us)!
(你) 去给摘 (一些) 过来吧!

v¹tsʰɿ¹ dzɿ¹

to pick vegetables
摘蔬菜

le¹-dzɿ¹, | mv¹-tɕo¹ kwɿ¹

to pluck and throw away (weeds)
扯(荒草), 扔掉

② To snap, to cut (thread); to smash; to destroy (a building). 拆 (线), 拔, 捣碎。

le¹-dzɿ¹~dzɿ¹

RED
重叠: 拆拆

zi¹qʰwɿ¹ dzɿ¹

to destroy a house
拆房子

le¹-dzɿ¹ | ni¹-gi¹ gv¹

to tear into two pieces
拆成两半

dzɿ¹ 2 VERB Tone: MH.
To prop open (a tent). 撑开 (帐篷)。

le¹-dzɿ¹~dzɿ¹

RED
重叠

dzɔ¹ NOUN Tone: #H.

Major roof beam. 大梁。
CL: dzɔ¹

dzɔ¹ ADJECTIVE Tone: H.
Cold (weather). 冷 (天气……)。

dzɔ¹a CLASSIFIER Tone: H_a.
Classifier for beams (in carpentry). 量词: 梁 (一根)。

dzɔ¹b VERB Tone: L_b.
To crush, to crumble (with the teeth or with a grindstone).
弄碎 (用牙齿、手磨)。

tʃo¹-lw¹ dzɔ¹

to crush with a grindstone
用手磨弄碎

dzwa¹-kʰwɿ¹ dzɔ¹

to crush a piece (of something)
弄碎一块

dzwa¹-mɿ¹ dzɔ¹

to crush a little (of something)
弄碎一点 (东西)

dzwa¹ NOUN Tone: #H.
Market. 集市 (圩场, 街子)。
CL: dzwa¹

dzwa¹a CLASSIFIER Tone: H_a.
Self-classifier for marketplaces/towns. 量词: 市场 (一个), 城市 (一个)。

dzwa¹ | dzwa¹-dzwa¹

a marketplace, a town
一个市场

dzwa¹kʰɿ¹ NOUN Tone: .
Moment. (一) 会儿。

dzwa¹-dzwa¹kʰɿ¹

a moment
一会儿

dzwa¹~dzwa¹ NOUN Tone: .
(一) 会儿。

dzwa¹-dzwa¹~dzwa¹

a moment
一会儿

dzwa¹-dzwa¹~dzwa¹ ɕi¹

to work for a moment
工作一会儿

dzwa¹qo¹ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L#.
In town, in the street. 在城里、在市里。

dzwa¹qo¹ kʰi¹

to go into town
上街

dzwa¹ʃsw¹ NOUN Tone: H#.
Chopsticks. 筷子。
CL: dzi¹

dzwa¹tʃsw¹ NOUN Tone: H#.
Sifter, sieve. 筛子。
CL: na¹

dzɯɯ~dzɯɯ VERB Tone: MH.
To shake (one's head). 摇(头)。

ɤoɫ dzɯɯ~dzɯɯ
to shake one's head
摇头

ɤoɫ | leɫ-dzɯɯ~dzɯɯ-zeɫ
shook (her/his) head
摇了头

dzɯɯk^hɣɯ NOUN Tone: LH. From: dzɯɯla Society,
the present times, the current times. 社会、社会状况。
CL: dzɯɯ

dzɯɯtso#ɯ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Rules of society. 社会规矩。

dzɯɯtsoɯ | hɪɫ-qoɯ-ŋɯɯ | leɫ-ts^hɯɯ-ŋiɯ-tsuɯ-mæɯ!
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: k^hwɣɯ

dzɯɯ VERB Tone: H.
To rise, to go up, to increase. 涨。

hɪɫ dzɯɯ
people become numerous
人变多

moɫ dzɯɯ
mushrooms multiply, become numerous
菌子长得多

dzɯɯ ADJECTIVE Tone: H.
Moist, wet, damp, humid. 湿。

leɫ-dzɯɯ-zeɫ
ACCOMP _ PFV
ACCOMP _ PFV

dzɯɯ~dzɯɯ
RED
RED

tʂeɫ dzɯɯ-zeɫ!
The earth is damp!
土湿了。

dzɯɯ NOUN Tone: #H.
Large vein, artery. 动脉。
CL: k^hɯɯ See: dzɯɯtsiɯ

dzɯɯ₁ VERB Tone: M intrans.
To burn, to catch fire. 燃烧。

mvɫ dzɯɯ-zeɫ!
It has caught fire!
着火了！

mvɫ leɫ-dzɯɯ-zeɫ!
The fire has caught!
开始着火了！

t^hiɫ-dzɯɯ-dzoɫ!
The fire is burning!
火在燃烧！

dzɯɯ₂ NOUN Tone: M.
Friend, companion, partner. 朋友、伙伴、伴侣。

ŋjɣɯ | dzɯɯ ɲiɯ.
[(S)he] is my friend.
是我朋友。

ōɫ dzɯɯ, ōɫ liɯ!
'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: vɫ

dzɯɯ₃ NOUN Tone: M.
An important and unfortunate event, such as a serious accident. 事故，（不幸的）大事。

dzɯɯ k^hɯɯ
to cause an accident; to commit a fault; something serious happens
犯错误，出大事

dzɯɯ k^hɯɯ-zeɫ
As above, with the PFV morpheme
同上，加上PFV语素

dzɯɯ dɯɯ-dzɯɯ | k^hɯɯ-zeɫ!
An accident has happened! / There's been an accident!
出大事了！

CL: dzɯɯ

dzɯɯ₄ NOUN Tone: M.
Dew. 露水。
See: dzɯɯq^hɯɯ

dzvɿ_b CLASSIFIER Tone: M_b.
Self-classifier for accidents. 量词: 事故 (一场)。

dzvɿ-naɿmiɿ NOUN Tone: #H-.
Heron. 鹤。
CL: miɿ

dzvɿ-q^haɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Dew. 露水。
See: dzvɿ 4

dzvɿ-tsiɿ NOUN Tone: H#. ① Artery. 动脉。
② Stem, stalk. 茎。
CL: k^huɿ See: dzvɿ

dzvɿ-zvɿ-dzvɿ-miɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Friend, companion, partner. 朋友、伙伴、伴侣。

dzvɿ_a 1 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.
Ugly. 丑陋。

dzvɿ-hiɿ
REL/NMLZ
丑的

tʂ^huɿ-vɿ | dzwæɿ | dzvɿ!
This one is really ugly!
这个好丑!

dzvɿ_a 2 VERB Tone: L_a.
To decide, to make a decision. 决定、选择、拿主意。

njɿɿ-nuɿ | dzvɿ ʒiɿ-biɿ!
I'm going to decide!
我来决定吧!

dzvɿ-tiɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.
Spear. 矛。

dzwæɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Small hoe (smaller than /hwæɿp^hæɿ/). 锄头。
CL: naɿ

dzwæɿ-laɿ-koɿ-dwɿ NOUN Tone: MH#.
A type of sparrow. 雀。
CL: miɿ

dzwæɿ-miɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Sparrow. 麻雀。
CL: miɿ

dzwæɿ-p^hvɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Male sparrow. 公麻雀。
dzwæɿ-p^hvɿ t^hvɿ-miɿ / dzwæɿ-p^hvɿ t^hvɿ-miɿ#
N + DEM + CLF
这只公麻雀
CL: miɿ

dzwæɿ-zoɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Baby sparrow, little sparrow. 小麻雀。
CL: vɿ, miɿ

dzwæɿ_a VERB Tone: L_a.
To quarrel. 吵架。

dzwæɿ~dzwæɿ
RED
重叠

dzwæɿ_{hiɿ} NOUN Tone: L. ① Canine teeth. 獠牙。
② Fang. 动物的牙 (犬牙)。
CL: luɿ

dzwæɿ VERB Tone: MH.
To fall down; to release, to drop. 掉下。

mvɿtɕoɿ dzwæɿ / mvɿtɕoɿ dzwæɿ-zeɿ
to fall down
掉下去 (了)

dzwæɿ NOUN Tone: LM.
Sparrow (monosyllabic form; not in common use). 麻雀。
CL: miɿ

- ə -

ə INTERJECTION Tone: .
Interjection. 感叹词。

ə-tba-t-la-tba-t NOUN Tone: L#-.
Cactus. 仙人掌。

ə-tba-t-la-tba-t | qwa-t-dzi-t
a cactus plant
一棵仙人掌

ə-tbo-t\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.
Paternal uncle. 父亲的兄弟。

ə-tbo-t-qwa-t
paternal uncle, father's elder brother
伯父：父亲的哥哥

ə-tbo-t-tɕi-t (+ni-t)
paternal uncle, father's younger brother
叔叔：父亲的弟弟

CL: v-t

ə-tbo-t-tɕo-t-li-t NOUN Tone: M.
Cricket. 蟋蟀。
CL: mi-t

ə-tbv-t-ɣwɻ-t NOUN Tone: M.
Name of a village. 阿布瓦村。

ə-tbv-t NOUN Tone: L#.
Oven to make bricks, ceramics... 烤砖、陶器等用的烤炉。
CL: [wa-t]

ə-tɕjɻ-t NOUN Tone: L#.
Lover, boy/girl-friend. 情人。
CL: v-t See: ə-tɕo-t

ə-tɕjo-t 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。

ə-tɕjo-t = ɻ-t
the /ə-tɕjo-t/ clan
/ə-tɕjo-t/ 家族

ə-tɕa-t\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.
Father. 父亲。
CL: v-t

ə-tɕa-t-ə-tmi-t#-t NOUN Tone: #H.
Father and mother. 父母。

ə-tɕa-t-ə-tmi-t-ni-t-kv-t
the father and mother, as a pair
父母亲

ə-tɕa-t-zo-t#-t NOUN Tone: #H.
Father and son. 父子。

ə-tdze-t NOUN Tone: M.
Purple gromwell, red-root gromwell, *Lithospermum erythrorhizon* Sieb. et Zucc.. 紫草。Local Chinese dialect: 紫红草。

ə-tdze-t-njɻ-t-hv-t
same meaning: purple gromwell
紫草

ə-tdze-t-bæ-tbæ-t
gromwell flowers
紫草花

ə-t-dzɻ-t\$ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H\$.
Slowly. 慢。

ə-t-dzɻ-t-ji-t
to work slowly, to do slowly
慢慢做

ə-t-dzɻ-t-le-t-hō-t! |
Goodbye! (Said by the host to their guest. Literally: "Walk slowly!" = "Take your time on the way!")
慢走!

ə-t-dzɻ-t | le-t-hō-t! |
Goodbye!
慢走!

ə-t-dzɻ-t-le-t-dzi-t! |
Goodbye! (Said by the guest to their host. Literally: "Sit quietly!" = "Take it easy!")
慢慢坐!

See: ə-tze-t, ə-t-dzɻ-t~dzɻ-t

ə-t-dzɻ-t~dzɻ-t ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H#. From: ə-t-dzɻ-t\$, ə-tze-t Slowly. 慢慢地。

tɕʰwa-t | qwa-t | ə-t-dzɻ-t~dzɻ-t-ji-t-kv-t!
(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。)

[F5] ə-ɬzɻ-ɬ~ɬzɻ ɟi-ɬ

to do (something) slowly

慢慢地做

[M21] ə-ɬzɻ-ɬ~ɬzɻ ɟi-ɬ

to do (something) slowly

慢慢地做

See: ə-ɬzɻ-ɬ\$

ə-ɬɬo-ɬ NOUN Tone: M.

Lover, boy/girl-friend. 情人 (音译: 阿注)。

CL: v-ɬ See: ə-ɬɬɻ-ɬ

ə-ɬgo-ɬ NOUN Tone: M.

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

ə-ɬgo-ɬ=ɬ-ɬ

the /ə-ɬgo-ɬ/ clan

/ə-ɬgo-ɬ/ 家族

ə-ɬgo-ɬ | ɬzɻ-ɬtsʰi-ɬ

The person called /ɬzɻ-ɬtsʰi-ɬ/, of the /ə-ɬgo-ɬ/ clan

/ə-ɬgo-ɬ/ 家族名叫/ɬzɻ-ɬtsʰi-ɬ/那个人

ə-ɬgo-ɬ-ɬwɻ-ɬ NOUN Tone: M.

Name of a village of the Hot Springs area. 温泉乡的一个村落。

ə-ɬgo-ɬ-ɬwɻ-ɬ, | ɬwɻ-ɬla-ɬ-bi-ɬ, | bæ-ɬwɻ-ɬ, |
tʰo-ɬtsʰe-ɬ, | pi-ɬtsʰe-ɬ-di-ɬ, | pɻ-ɬɬzɻ-ɬ-di-ɬ, |
ɬwɻ-ɬtv-ɬ

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。

ə-ɬgɻ-ɬ NOUN Tone: L#.

Peppermint. 薄荷。

CL: po-ɬ

ə-ɬha-ɬ-ba-ɬla-ɬ NOUN Tone: L#-.

Traditional song. 民歌。

ə-ɬha-ɬba-ɬla-ɬ | ɬwɻ-ɬɬzo-ɬ gɻ-ɬ

to sing a song

唱一首摩梭歌

CL: ɬzo-ɬ

ə-ɬhɻ-ɬ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H#.

In a moment. 一会儿、待会儿、等一下。

ə-ɬhɻ-ɬ-ɬwɻ, | li-ɬ-kʰwɻ-ɬ-bi-ɬ!

I will show you in a moment!

待会儿，我给你看吧！

ə-ɬhwɻ-ɬ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.

Yesterday evening. 昨晚。

ə-ɬhwɻ-ɬ | mɻ-ɬkʰv-ɬ

yesterday evening, during the night

昨晚，夜里

ə-ɬhwɻ-ɬ-zo-ɬhɻ-ɬ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Newborn baby. 婴儿。

ə-ɬjɻ-ɬ NOUN Tone: L#.

Maternal aunt (mother's elder sister). 姨母 (比母亲大)。

CL: v-ɬ

ə-ɬji-ɬ\$ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H\$.

Last year. 去年。

ə-ɬji-ɬ-ɬwɻ-ɬji-ɬ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: #H-.

Long ago; in the past; once upon a time. 很久以前，古时候，传说古代。

ə-ɬji-ɬ-tsʰi-ɬji-ɬ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: #H.

These years, currently. 这几年、现在这个时代。

ə-ɬla-ɬ NOUN Tone: M.

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

ə-ɬla-ɬ=ɬ-ɬ

the /ə-ɬla-ɬ/ clan

/ə-ɬla-ɬ/ 家族

ə-ɬla-ɬ-ɬwɻ-ɬ NOUN Tone: #H.

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)。

ɬzɻ-ɬbv-ɬkɻ-ɬ-sa-ɬwɻ-ɬ, | hi-ɬwɻ-ɬ-lo-ɬ, |
æ-ɬmi-ɬ-ɬwɻ-ɬ, | la-ɬlo-ɬ-ɬwɻ-ɬ, | la-ɬwɻ-ɬ,
| bɻ-ɬtsʰo-ɬgɻ-ɬ, | ə-ɬla-ɬ-ɬwɻ-ɬ, | gæ-ɬæ-ɬ, |
qʰæ-ɬtɬ-ɬ, | tʰo-ɬtɻ-ɬ

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

ə-ɬma-ɬ NOUN Tone: M.

Mother (term of address used by children). 阿妈 (孩子对母亲的称呼)。

CL: v-ɬ

ə-tmi-t NOUN Tone: M.

Mother; aunt. 母亲、姑母、姨母、伯母、叔母、大娘、婶、大妈、姨、伯母、舅母、大婶、大姨、阿姨、妗母、妗子、舅妈、婶母、婶娘、婶子、叔母、姨妈、姨母、姨娘。

ə-tmi-t = ɬæ-t

_ ASSOCIATIVE

母亲们 = 长辈女性

CL: v-t jɿ

ə-tmi-t-qw-t NOUN Tone: L#.

Maternal aunt (mother's elder sister). 姨母 (比母亲大)。

CL: v-t

ə-tmi-t-mv-t NOUN Tone: L.

Mother and daughter. 母女, 母亲与女孩。

ə-tmi-t-tɕi-t NOUN Tone: L#.

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

CL: v-t

ə-tmi-t-ze-tmi-t NOUN Tone: L.

Aunt and niece. 姑母、姨母、伯母、或叔母(=婶母)与侄女或外甥女。

ə-tmi-t-zo-t NOUN Tone: #H.

Mother and son. 母子。

ə-tmv-t-tɕi-t ADJECTIVE Tone: H#.

Very small, diminutive. 小、细小。

ə-tmv-t-tɕi-t-gv-t

very small, diminutive

小、细小

ə-tmv-t-tɕi-t-hi-t

very small

细小的

ə-tmv-t-tɕi-t | qw-t-kʰwɿ-t

a little piece, a little bit

一小块

ə-tmv-t-gi-tzw-t NOUN Tone: #H-.

Brothers, irrespective of age (elder or younger). 兄弟 (哥哥们与弟弟们)。

ə-tmv-t-go-tmi-t NOUN Tone: H#.

Sisters (elder as well as younger). 姐妹。

ə-tmv-t NOUN Tone: L#.

Elder sibling (brother or sister). 哥哥, 姐姐 (也指堂哥堂姐)。

ə-tmv-t = ɬæ-t

ASSOCIATIVE: elder siblings

联想复数: 哥哥们、姐姐们

CL: v-t

ə-tɲi-t\$ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H\$.

Yesterday. 昨天。

ə-tɲi-t-tsæ-tqæ-t NOUN Tone: H#-L.

Little finger. 小指。

CL: ɬw-t

ə-tɲi-t-mɿ-t NOUN Tone: .

Buddhist nun. 尼姑。

[F5] mi-tzw-t-ɬæ-tɲi-t

woman priest

尼姑

ə-tɲi-t-tsʰi-tɲi-t# ADVERB(IAL) Tone: #H.

These days. 近来。

ə-tph-v-t NOUN Tone: M.

Grandmother's elder brother = mother's uncle (on her mother's side); extended meaning: male elder two generations above oneself. 姥姥的哥哥 = 舅舅的舅舅 = 母亲的舅舅。泛指: “祖父”。

CL: v-t

ə-tsi-t NOUN Tone: M.

Elders, four generations above oneself: great-grandmother on the mother's side, and her elder brothers. 祖母与其哥哥。

CL: v-t

ə-tsi-t-ə-tph-v-t# NOUN Tone: #H.

Ancestors of the third and fourth generations. 祖宗 (三、四代以前)。

ə-tso-t ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.

A short time ago, a moment ago. 刚才。

ə-t-sw-ŋkv-t PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L / LMH.

1pl inclusive. 咱们。

ə-t-sw-ŋkv-t | qw-t-ta-t | na-tɲi-t!

We are Na, all of us!

咱们都是摩梭人!

ə-ʃwɪ-ŋi-ŋi-ŋi

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！”）

ə-ʃwɪ-ŋi-ŋi-ŋi ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H#-H\$.
The past few days. 前几天。

ə-ti-ŋi-ŋi NOUN Tone: H#-.
The city of Weixi, in Yunnan. 维西。

ə-tɕi NOUN Tone: L#.
Maternal aunt (mother’s younger sister). 姨母（比母亲小）。

ə-tɕi = ɣæ
ASSOCIATIVE: aunts
姨母们

CL: vɪ

ə-tseɪ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H\$.
Why. 为什么。

ə-tseɪ-ji / ə-tseɪ-ji
Why? (Two variants; same meaning)
为什么？（有两个变体，意思一致）

no | ə-tseɪ-ji | mɪ-tɕɪ-ŋi? / no | ə-tseɪ-ji-
zo | mɪ-tɕɪ-ŋi?
Why didn’t you come?
你为什么没有来？

no | ə-tseɪ-ji | mɪ-dzɪ-ŋi? = no | ə-tseɪ-ji-
| mɪ-dzɪ-ŋi?
Why don’t you eat?
你为什么不吃？

tɕɪ-ŋi | ə-tseɪ-ŋi-ŋi?
What does that mean?
这是怎么回事？

ə-tsoɪ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: M.
What. 什么。

ə-tsoɪ-ŋi?
What is it?
是什么？

no | ə-tsoɪ-ji bi?

What are you going to do?
你要做什么？

no | ə-tseɪ bi?

contracted form of the previous example: /tsoɪ/ and the following /ji-/ fuse into a single syllable, [tseɪ].

上面例子的缩短格式：/tsoɪ/与/ji-/合成一个音节，[tseɪ]。

ə-tsoɪ~ə-tsoɪ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: H#.
What (reduplicated). 什么（重叠）。

ə-tsoɪ-mɪ-ŋi PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L#.
All, all sorts of. 各种。

ə-vɪ-zeɪ NOUN Tone: H#-.
Uncle and nephew. 叔叔侄子。

ə-vɪ₁ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH#.
Beautiful, pretty. 美，好看，美丽。

qwaɪ | ə-vɪ
INTENSIVE: very
很好看！

ə-mɪ-vɪ
NEG: ugly
丑陋

ə-vɪ₂ NOUN Tone: MH#.
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）。

ə-vɪ-ŋi
mother’s elder brother
比母亲大的舅舅

ə-vɪ-tɕi
mother’s younger brother
比母亲小的舅舅

CL: vɪ

ə-zeɪ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H#.
Slowly. 慢慢地。

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

əˈtzeːl leːt-dziːl

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

慢慢坐!

See: əˈt-dzɔːl\$

əˈtsoːl-ɣwɔːl NOUN Tone: L#.

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

əˈtzuːl PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L# / L.

Dual: us two. 咱们两个。

əˈtzyːl ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.

Old, used. 陈旧。

ʃeːt zyːl

old meat, meat that is not fresh

陈肉、不新鲜的肉

əˈtziːt-əˈpʰvːl NOUN Tone: MH#.

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

əˈtziːt-zyːlmiːl NOUN Tone: H#.

Grandmother and granddaughter. 奶奶与孙女。

əˈtziːl NOUN Tone: MH#.

Grandmother (on mother's side); elderly woman. 祖母, 姥姥, 老嫗。

əˈtziːl jiːt soːl-zoːl-hoːl-zeːl

I shall have to learn to be a grandmother! / I shall have to learn to behave as a grandmother! (Humorous 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了, 而要坐更高的木头椅子。她幽默地说: "看来我是老年人了!")

CL: vːl

PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L.

Total interrogation.吗? 。

dzuːl | əˈt-dzoːl?

Is there any water?

有谁吗?

əˈt-ŋiːl?

Is that right? / Is that correct? / ... isn't it?

对吗? / 对吧?

əˈlkʰuːl NOUN Tone: L.

Turnip, wild cabbage, *Brassica rapa*. 芜菁、扁萝卜、大头菜、蔓菁。

əˈlkʰuːl-bvːl | kʰuːlʈuːl

the root of wild cabbage

芜菁的根

CL: ʈuːl

əˈljɔːlʰæːʃuːl-moːl NOUN Tone: L + H#.

A sort of mushroom: *Hygrophorus lucorum* Kalc hbr.. 柠檬黄蜡伞 (一种菌子)。Local Chinese dialect: 黄蜡伞。

əˈlqoːl ADVERB(IAL) Tone: LH.

Inward. 往里。

- f -

fa┘a VERB Tone: L_a.
To ferment. 发酵（汉语借词：发）。
Borrowing: Chinese 发（酵）

tʂa┘bɿ┘ qʷ┘-l-mɿ┘ | tʰi┘-fa┘

to make a little flour ferment, to prepare a little bread dough

发一点面

tʂa┘bɿ┘ tʰi┘-fa┘! | pɿ┘jɿ┘ gɿ┘-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。

qʷæ┘ | fv┘

INTENSIVE.very: really glad, very happy

很高兴

dʒɿ┘ | fv┘

really glad, very happy

很高兴

mɿ┘-fv┘ ji┘

to get angry, to lose one's temper, to air one's anger

生气

tʂʰu┘ mɿ┘-fv┘ ji┘!

He/she is angry.

他在生气。

[F5] qʷæ┘ | fv┘hĩ┘ qʷ┘-v┘ ni┘

It's a very agreeable person.

他是很善良的人。

fv┘lkʰo┘ NOUN Tone: H#.

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┘ʃɿ┘ NOUN Tone: L#.
Rheumatism. 风湿（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 风湿

fv┘ʃɿ┘ go┘

to suffer from rheumatism, to have rheumatism

有风湿、得风湿

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。

- g -

gæɬɬæɬ NOUN Tone: L#.

The name of a village located about 1,500 meters West of /əɬlaɬɬwɔɣ#ɬ/: to the left when leaving the plain of Yongning towards Eya; Chinese: Gaer. 嘎尔村。

dʒɣɬbɔɬkɣɬsaɬɬwɔɣɬ, | hiɬɬwɔɣɬloɬ, |
æɬmiɬɬwɔɣ#ɬ, | laɬloɬɬwɔɣɬ, | laɬɬwɔɣɬ,
| bɣɬtsʰoɬɬgɣɬ, | əɬlaɬɬwɔɣ#ɬ, | gæɬɬæɬ, |
qʰæɬtɕʰiɬ, | tʰoɬɬwɔɣ#ɬ

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

gæɬdæɬ NOUN Tone: LM.

Top part of body. 上半身。

gæɬpʰæɬ NOUN Tone: LM.

Storeroom, larder: a room where food is kept. 储藏室、
库房：存粮食、火腿的房间。

CL: tsoɬ

-gɣɬ NOUN Tone: M. ① Place. 地方。

njɣɬ | dʒaɬɬjiɬ (-gɣɬ) biɬzoɬhoɬ!

I have to go somewhere! / I have to make a trip!
/ I'm off!

我要去一个别的地方！ / 我要换一个地方了！
/ 我要走了！

zeɬ gɣɬ

which place

什么地方

tʂʰaɬ-gɣɬ

this place

这个地方

tʰvɬ-gɣɬ

that place

那个地方

② Moment. 时候。

ʂaɬɬiɬmiɬqoɬ-gɣɬ tʰvɬ

when the seventh month has come, when one is
in the seventh month

七月到了的时候

ʂaɬɬiɬmiɬqoɬ-gɣɬ dzoɬ

in the seventh month, during the seventh month

七月的时候

gɣɬɬ VERB Tone: Mb.

To lack something (someone lacks a certain ability). 缺乏。

mɣɬ-gɣɬ

NEG: not to lack

不缺乏

gɣɬbɣɬ NOUN Tone: M.

Shadow. 影子。

gɣɬbɣɬ liɬ

to watch television (coinage to avoid the loan-word 'television')

看电视

CL: vɬ

-gɣɬbiɬ#ɬ POSTPOSITION Tone: #H.

On top. 上面。

ziɬqʰwɣɬ-gɣɬbiɬ

on the (roof of) the house = on the roof

在房顶上

gɣɬlaɬ NOUN Tone: M.

Spirit, Pusa, Buddha, Bodhisattva. 神，菩萨，佛。

Borrowing: Tibetan lha

CL: vɬ

gɣɬlaɬpɣ#ɬ NOUN Tone: #H.

Image of Buddha. 佛像。

CL: pɣɬ

gɣɬlaɬziɬ NOUN Tone: L.

Room where the ancestors are worshipped. 经堂（拜佛、拜祖先的房间）。

gɣɬlaɬziɬ-diɬ

same meaning

同上

CL: ɬaɬ

gɣɬqoɬ NOUN Tone: MH.

Higher part of the main room. 主屋的高处：人吃饭的地方。

CL: ɬaɬ

ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L.

Directional prefix: upward. 向上、往上。

See: gɣɬqoɬ, gɣɬtʰvɬqoɬ, gɣɬtʂʰaɬqoɬ

gyj 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。

k^hv- gyj

“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。

k^hv- gyj- hī

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. hī, | la- : | k^hv- gyj!

The Monkey and the Ape are quarrelsome birth signs!

属猴和属虎的人很爱吵架！

zi, | la- , | k^hv- gyj!

Same meaning as above; the investigator substituted the colloquial term for ‘ape, monkey’.

同上

gyja 1 VERB Tone: L_a.

To go out (fire). 灭，熄。

mv- | le- gyj(-ze)

The fire has gone out. / The fire went out.

火灭了。

gyja 2 VERB Tone: L_a.

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

hyj-zo, | le- gyj-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！

ts^hu- | dwæ- | le- gyj-ze!

(S)he is very satisfied/happy!

他很满意！

no- se, | dwæ- | le- gyj-ze: | zo- mv hyj-zo!

You have grounds for satisfaction: your children are really bright!

你呢，（应该）很满意：（你的）孩子很成功！

mv- gyj

to be dissatisfied, not resigned, recalcitrant

不满意、不甘心、不服气

gyja 3 VERB Tone: L_a.

To be afraid. 害怕、吃惊，惊。

le- gyj-ze

ACCOMP _ PFV

害怕了

no- | hī- gyj- k^hu!

You frighten people! / People are afraid of you!

你让人害怕！

gyj bv- VERB Tone: LM.

To overflow. 溢出来。

gyj bv- ze

PFV

溢出来了

gyj dzv- ADVERB(IAL) Tone: LM.

At the top part: inside a room, at a table..., this is the place of honour. 在上部分，上座。

gyj dzv- dzi

to sit at a place of honour, to sit at the superior part (of a table, a room...)

坐上座

no- | gyj dzv- dzi!

Please be seated at the place of honour!

请您坐在上座！

See: **gyj-**

gyj- qo- ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.

Way up there. 那上面（指高处）。

See: **gyj-**, **gyj- ts^hu- qo-**, **gyj- t^h v- qo-**,

gyj qwyl NOUN Tone: LM.

Altar above the hearth (where gifts made to the family are displayed). 火炉旁边的祭坛（上面摆礼物等）。

CL: **l-**

gyj kwyl # NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

The village of Gewa. 格瓦村：永宁的一个村落。直译：上村。音译：格瓦。

gyj kwyl NOUN Tone: LM.

Upper reaches of a river; upstream. 上游。

gyj-tʰv-t-gi#l ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L-#H.

Way up there. 那里（指高处）。

See: gyj-, gyj-qoɬ, gyj-tʰv-t-qoɬ, gyj-tʃʰw-t-qoɬ

gyj-tʰv-t-qoɬ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L-#H.

Way up there. 那里（指高处）。

See: gyj-, gyj-qoɬ, gyj-tʃʰw-t-qoɬ

gyj-tʃʰæɬ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.

Top part (of the body = above the waist). 上半（身）。

gyj-tʃʰæɬ-hĩɬ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.

Ancestors, past generations. 祖先。

gyj-tʃʰw-t-gi#l ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L-#H.

Way up there. 那里（指高处）。

See: gyj-, gyj-qoɬ, gyj-tʰv-t-qoɬ, gyj-tʃʰw-t-qoɬ

gyj-tʃʰw-t-qoɬ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L-#H.

Way up there. 那里（指高处）。

See: gyj-, gyj-qoɬ, gyj-tʰv-t-qoɬ

gyɬ VERB Tone: MH.

To carry on the shoulder; to carry on a shoulder pole.
扛, 担。

tʰi-t-gyɬ

DUR

DUR

tʰi-t-gyɬ-zeɬ

DUR _ PFV

DUR _ PFV

le-t-gyɬ-zeɬ

ACCOMP _ PFV

扛了

tsoɬ~tsoɬ gyɬ

to carry something on the shoulder

扛东西

njɹɹ(-ɲwɹɹ) | gyɬ-biɬ!

Let me carry it!

我来扛吧!

giɬ₁ VERB Tone: H.

To fall (snow, rain), to snow/to rain. 下（雨，雪）。

biɬ giɬ. / biɬ giɬ-zeɬ.

It snows. / It has snowed.

下雪。 / 下雪了。

hiɬ giɬ. / hiɬ giɬ-zeɬ.

It rains. / It has rained.

下雨。 / 下雨了。

tʰi-t-ni-t-dzoɬ, | hiɬ giɬ-zeɬ, | le-t-gyɬ-zeɬ!

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。）

giɬ₂ VERB Tone: H.

To owe money. 欠（钱）。

dzeɬ | tʰi-t-giɬ

to owe money

欠钱

giɬ_a CLASSIFIER Tone: H_a. ① A half. 量词：一半。

ɬw-t-giɬ

one half

一半

tʰeɬzɹɹ-giɬ

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-tʰwɹɹ | ɬw-t-giɬ

half the time, half the duration

一半的时间

② A side; a direction. 量词：一面（房屋的一面）。

ɬw-t-giɬ hōɬ

to go in a certain direction, to go one's way

往一个方向走、走自己的方向

ɬw-t-vɹɹ | ɬw-t-giɬ hwɹɹ

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-dzɹɹ NOUN Tone: M.

The Yangtze river (Yellow Sands river). 金沙江。

gi-dzɹɹ-t-kʰi#l

the banks of the Yangtze river: Fengke, Labai...

金沙江边：奉科，拉伯……

gi-dzɹɹ-t-kʰi-t-hĩ#l

inhabitants of the banks of the Yangtze: people of Labai, Fengke...

金沙江边的人：奉科人，拉伯人……

gi-t-na-tmi#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

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。

gi-t-na-tmi-t^hv-t-p^ho1

N + DEM + CLF

这只熊

CL: p^ho1**gi-t-na-tmi-t-p^hv#1** NOUN Tone: #H.

He-bear, male bear. 公熊。

gi-t-na-tmi-t-p^hv-t^hv-t-p^ho1

N + DEM + CLF

这只公熊

CL: p^ho1**gi-t-na-tmi-t-zo#1** NOUN Tone: #H.

Little bear, cub. 小熊。

gi-t-na-tmi-t-zo-t^hv-t-lu#1

N + DEM + CLF

这只小熊

CL: lu1

gi-tzu#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

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）。

gi-tzu-t=ɬæ1

ASSOCIATIVE: younger brothers, cousins...

联想复数：弟弟们，表弟们

CL: v1

gi-tzu-t-go-tmi#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Younger siblings (brothers and sisters). 弟弟妹妹。

gi1 NOUN Tone: L.

Bear. 大熊。

gi1 NOUN Tone: L.

Granary (room within the house where grain is stored). 粮仓。

gi-tmi-t

large granary

大粮仓

gi1zo1

small granary

小粮仓

njɣ1 | gi1 gv1-zo1-ho1

I shall have to repair the granary!

我应该修粮仓！

CL: lu1

gi1a ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a. From: /gu1a 2/ and /ji1/ True, real; really, truly. 真，真的。

mv1-gi1!

(It) is not true!

不是的！ / 不是真的！

ə1-gi1?

Right? / Is that true? / It is true, isn't it?

对吧？ / 对吗？

ə1-gi1? - gi1!

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

对吧？ - 对的！

gi1-hi1 ɬwɣ1

to speak the truth, to tell the truth

说实话，老实说

gi1 | -gu1

truly, veritably

真的，真正的

gi1ku1 NOUN Tone: L.

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

-gi1 POSTPOSITION Tone: MH.

Behind. 后面，（最）后。

ə1ma-t-gi1

behind mummy

妈妈后面

la-t-gi1

behind the tiger

老虎后面

bo1-gi1

behind the pig

猪后面

mv1-gi1

behind the daughter

女儿后面

ɬwæ-t-gi1

behind the horse

马后面

ɬɬw1-gi1 | t^hi-t^ho1

to hide in there (literally 'behind there')

藏那后面

noɪ-giɪ njɪrɪ [ʃwæɪ]

I follow in your footsteps! / I follow you! / I imitate you!

我跟你走! / 我都按你说的来做吧!

ɬwɪ-vɪ-giɪ, | ɬwɪ-vɪ hwæɪ!

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)

[F5] giɪ | ɬwɪ-qɑɪ gvɪ-biɪ!

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)! ")

giɪ-seɪ

to walk after, to follow after

在后面走, 在后面跟着

goɪbrɪ NOUN Tone: L#.

Temple, monastery. 庙, 寺。

Borrowing: Tibetan dgonpa

CL: [wɪɪ]

goɪmiɪ NOUN Tone: M.

Younger sister. 妹妹。

goɪmiɪ=ɬæɪ

ASSOCIATIVE: younger sisters, younger cousins

联想复数: 妹妹们, 表妹们

CL: vɪɪ

goɪa VERB Tone: La.

To suffer; to be sick, to be ill. 痛, 病 (生病)。

njɪrɪ | goɪ!

I am suffering! / It hurts!

我痛!

njɪrɪ | goɪ | ɬwæɪ!

I am suffering a lot! / It hurts a lot!

我好疼!

goɪ-hɪɪ

NMLZ: patient, sick person

病人, 病的 (人)

hɪɪ | goɪ-hɪɪ

sick person, person who is ill, patient

病人

biɪmiɪ goɪ

to have stomach-ache

肚子疼

goɪbiɪ NOUN Tone: LM.

The city of Lijiang. 丽江城。

goɪbiɪ-ɬɬwɪ-ɬqoɪ

the city of Lijiang

丽江城

goɪboɪ NOUN Tone: LH.

Livestock. 牲畜。

CL: pʰoɪ

gwɪa 1 VERB Tone: La.

To believe. 相信。

ʃɬwɪɪ-ɬwɪɪ ɬwɪɪ-hɪɪ, | njɪrɪ | mɪrɪ-gwɪɪ!

I do not believe what (s)he says!

他说的话, 我不相信!

gwɪa 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: La.

True, authentic, veritable. 真, 真的。

mɪrɪ-gwɪɪ

not true

不是真的

gwɪɪ-hɪɪ

NMLZ

真的

əɪ-gwɪɪ?

Is that true?

真的吗?

gwɪɪ wɪɪ-ɬɬ!

It's really like that! / Yes, it is indeed true!

就是真的啊! / 的确是这样啊!

gwɪɪ-ɬɬ?

Really?

原来是这样吗?

gwɪɪ ɬwɪɪ-ɬɬ

to believe in (something); literally: 'to think (that something is) true'

相信

gwɪɪ ɬwɪɪ

to say the truth

说实话

gwɿɿ VERB Tone: LM+MH#.
To rub, to knead (e.g. rub one's hands). 揉。

gwɿɿ-zeɿ

PFV

揉了

leɿ-gwɿɿ+zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV

揉了

leɿ-gwɿɿ~leɿ-gwɿɿ

ACCOMP RED PFV

揉一揉

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

ʈʂhɿɿ | noɿ | ɲiɿ-gvɿ | ʂwæɿ-mvɿ-gvɿ!

Her nose 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)

gvɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Manger. 马槽。

zɿwæɿ-gvɿ#ɿ

horse's manger

马槽

CL: ɿɿ

gvɿ VERB Tone: H.
To cross, to get over (a river, a lake...). 过 (一条河、一个湖……)。

dzɿɿ gvɿ

to cross a river

过河

gvɿ₁ VERB Tone: M' intrans.
To flow, to go by, to elapse (time); to take place, to occur (event). 过去 (时间)、过, 发生。

leɿ-gvɿ-zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV

已经过去了

ɿɿ-ɿɿ gvɿ

an hour goes by

一个小时过去了

tsʰeɿ-ɲiɿ gvɿ-zeɿ!

Ten days have gone by/ten days have elapsed
十天过去了

mvɿ-gvɿ-zeɿ!

It won't do! / It won't work! / It's no good!

不好了! / 不行了!

ʈʂhɿɿ-neɿ-ɲiɿ | gvɿ, -tsɿɿ-mvɿ!

They say that's how it happened!

据说是这样发生的!

gvɿ₂ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Good (good heart). 好 (心好)。

ɿwæɿ | gvɿ!

INTENSIVE.very

很好!

mvɿ-gvɿ!

NEG

不好

gvɿ₃ NUMBER Tone: M? H#? (pas L).
9. 9。

gvɿ-dvɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Back. 脊背。
CL: ɿɿ

gvɿ-dvɿ-gvɿ-miɿ NOUN Tone: M. From: gvɿ-dvɿ
and gvɿ-miɿ Body. 身体。
CL: ɿɿ

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

gvɿ-kvɿ-gvɿ-liɿ | zɿwɿɿ

to speak with a pleasant style, to deliver one's
speech with elegance

说话说得好看、有口才、口若悬河、能言善辩

gvɿ-maɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。

hiɿ | ʈʂhɿɿ-vɿ, | gvɿ-maɿ mvɿ-ʈʂæɿ!

This person is called /gvɿ-maɿ/!

这个人, 名叫/gvɿ-maɿ/!

gvɿ-miɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Body. 身体。
CL: ɿɿ

gvɿ-sɿɿ-pvɿ NOUN Tone: H#-L.
Shoulderblade, scapula. 肩胛骨。
CL: kʰwɿɿ

gvɿ-tɕhɿ VERB Tone: MH#.
To catch a cold. 着凉。

gv-tshɿ NUMBER Tone: L#.
90. 90。

gvɿ_a 1 VERB Tone: L_a. ❶ To prepare (a meal), to cook. 做（饭）。

haɿ gvɿ

to cook, to prepare a meal

做饭

leɿ-gvɿ-zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV

做（饭）了

njɿɿ | haɿ gvɿ-biɿ!

Let me do the cooking! / I'm doing the cooking!

我来做饭吧！

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

ziɿ-qhwɿ gvɿ

to build a house

建房

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

leɿ-gvɿ~gvɿ

RED: to repair

重叠：修理

leɿ-gvɿ | leɿ-tʰvɿ-zeɿ!

It's repaired! / It's done! / I have finished doing it!

修理好了！ / 修理出来了！

gvɿ_a 2 VERB Tone: L_a.
To tidy up, to sort out. 收拾。

tʰiɿ-gvɿ~gvɿ

DUR

DUR

ɬwɿ-gvɿ~gvɿ-ɿɿ

to clear up a little

收拾一下

leɿ-gvɿ~gvɿ | tʰiɿ-tɕwɿ

to tidy up and put (everything) into place

收拾，摆好

gvɿ_a 3 VERB Tone: L_a.
To set (the sun sets), to decline. 落下（太阳落山）。

niɿ-miɿ | gvɿ-seɿ

after the sun has set, after sunset

在太阳落山之后，在太阳落山了以后

niɿ-miɿ | leɿ-gvɿ-zeɿ.

The sun has set.

太阳落山了。

niɿ-miɿ | mɿɿ-gvɿ-suwɿ.

The sun has not set yet.

太阳还没有落。

gvɿdzwɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: L.
Angry; afflicted. 生气。

gvɿɿi-miɿ NOUN Tone: L.
9th month. 九月。

gvɿpʰæɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Thin plank. 相当薄的木板。
CL: pʰæɿ

gwxɿ_a VERB Tone: L_a.
To sing. 唱、唱歌。

njɿɿ | ɬwɿ-ɬzɔɿ | gwxɿ-zeɿ!

I have sung a song!

我唱了一首歌！

noɿ | ɬwɿ-ɬzɔɿ gwxɿ!

Please sing a song! / Go ahead and sing us a song!

你唱一首吧！

ɬwɿ-kʰwɿ gwxɿ

to sing a song

唱一下

ɬwɿ-kʰwɿ gwxɿ-ɿɿ

to sing a song

唱一下

naɿ-gwxɿ

Na songs

摩梭民歌

[ʂwɿ | naɿ-gwxɿ F | kvɿ! | hæɿ-gwxɿ F | kvɿ! | ʂoɿdziɿ-gwxɿ F | kvɿ-jiɿ! |

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！

gwx~gwx VERB Tone: L.

To stroll, to ramble, to roam. 逛, 玩, 游。

le-t-gwx~gwx | le-ts^hu-ze!

So you are back from a stroll! / You are back from your little walk, eh?

你已经散步回来了!

ts^hu | gwx~gwx-hu-ze!

(S)he has gone out for a walk!

他散步去了!

æ-sæ-gwx; | qv-l-gwx; | na-ts^hi-gwx“to walk around Mount /æ-sæ-/; to walk around Mount /qv-l#-/; to walk around Mount /na-ts^hi-/”: 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-sæ-/ 绕/qv-l#-/ 绕/na-ts^hi-/**gwxji** ADVERB(IAL) Tone: LM.

In good order. 整齐。

tso~tso | gwxji t^hi-təu |

to put things in good order

把东西摆整齐

- y -

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

mɣŋ-yɯŋ

NEG

不能干

ʈʂʰɯŋ-ŋɯŋ, | baŋlaŋ hwæŋ | yɯŋ!

He/she is very good at buying clothes! / He/she has talent for choosing clothes!

他很会买衣服！

yɯŋ NOUN Tone: #H.
Cloth. 布料。

yɯŋdzoŋ, | yɯŋniŋ, | yɯŋ, | dɯŋ-tziŋ niŋ-zeŋ!

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: **boŋ**

yɯŋboŋ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Weft, weft thread, pick. 纬线、纬纱。
CL: **boŋ**

yɯŋdzoŋ NOUN Tone: L#.
Loom. 织布机。
CL: **naŋ**

yɯŋniŋ 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: **dzeŋ**

yɯŋkwɯŋ NOUN Tone: LM + MH#. ① Peel, rind.
皮、鸡蛋壳、麦麸。

pʰiŋkoŋ-yɯŋkwɯŋ

peel of an apple

苹果皮

jɣŋjoŋ-yɯŋkwɯŋ

potato peel

洋芋皮

② Fur, pelt, skin (of animal). 皮。

ʂeŋ-yɯŋkwɯŋ

skin of meat, i.e. skin on a piece of meat

肉皮：鸡皮、猪肉的皮……

③ Eggshell. 蛋壳。
④ Bran. 麸。

dzeŋ[ɯŋ-yɯŋkwɯŋ]

oatmeal bran

燕麦麸

CL: **kʰwɣŋ**

yɯŋ-naŋmiŋ NOUN Tone: LH-.
Yi (derogatory term). 彝族（带偏见的说法）。

yɯŋ-naŋmiŋ-zoŋ

Yi man

彝族男人

yɯŋ-naŋmiŋ-mvŋ

Yi woman

彝族女人

CL: **vŋ**

yɯŋ NOUN Tone: LH.
Skin. 皮肤。

yɯŋ dzɯŋ

to eat skin

吃皮

CL: **tsʰiŋ**

- h -

ha] NOUN Tone: #H.
Food. 饭, 米饭。

ha-[-v-[-v]
ball of cereals
饭坨坨、饭团

ha- dzu-
to eat
吃饭

[ʂʰu- | ha- dzu- dzo:]
(S)he is eating!
他在吃饭!

ha-ʂu-
fresh cereals (freshly reaped; they yield especially good-tasting cakes)
新鲜的粮食 (可以用来烤很香的饼)

ha-[-bɣ-] NOUN Tone: H#.
Corn cob. 玉米棒子。

qʰa-[-dze-[-ha-[-bɣ-]
sweetcorn ear
玉米棒子

CL: **bɣ-**

ha-[-bv-[-bv-[-di-] NOUN Tone: #H-.
Rice steamer. 甑。
CL: **[u-]**

ha-[-gv-[-di-] NOUN Tone: H#-.
Stove. 炉子、灶头。

ha-[u#] NOUN Tone: #H.
Cereals. 粮食。

ha-[-mi-] NOUN Tone: H#.
Beggars. 乞丐。

ha-[-mi-[-hĩ-]
_ REL; same meaning: [person] who begs
要饭的、乞丐

CL: **v-**

ha-[-ʂu-] LINKER Tone: H#.
Expletive, borrowed from the Chinese: “still/also...”. 还是 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 还是

ha-[-zɣɣ-] ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.
Hungry. 饿 (饭)。
See: **zɣɣ-**

ha]a VERB Tone: L#a.
To open (one's eyes). 睁开 (眼睛)。

tʰi-[-ha]

DUR

DUR

njɣ-[u- | gɣ-[-ha] |
to open one's eyes
睁开眼睛

njɣ-[u- ha]
to open one's eyes
睁开眼睛

hã-[-mo] ADJECTIVE Tone: H#.
Old (person). 年老。

hĩ- [ʂʰu-[-v- | hã-[-mo] | zɣwæ:]

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

hã¹ 1 VERB Tone: MH.

To put out (e.g. the fire of the stove). 把火炉灭了。

mv-[-le-[-hã¹]

to put out the fire
灭火

hã¹ 2 VERB Tone: MH.

To spend the night (at a certain place). 过夜。

qɣ-[-hã¹ tʰi-[-hã¹] |

to spend a night (somewhere), to stay for the night
过夜

zi-[-qʰwɣ- qɣ-[-[u-[-qo- hã¹]

to spend the night in a house
在一个人家过夜

hã¹a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH#a.
Classifier for nights. 量词: 夜。

qɣ-[-hã¹]

one night
一夜

tʰe-[-hã¹]

ten nights = ten days
十夜 (等于十天)

qɣ-[-hã¹ la-[-dzɔ:]

There is only one day left!
只有一个晚上!

[F5] **ɬw˩-hā˩-ŋw˩ | le˩-li˩-le˩-se˩-ze˩!**

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)

hæ˩ **NOUN** Tone: M.
Chinese (Han). 汉人。

hæ˩-mi#˩

a Chinese woman, a Han Chinese woman
汉族女人

hæ˩-mv˩ hæ˩-di˩

(Han) Chinese territory: Chengdu, Kunming...
汉族地区, 包括成都、昆明等等

hæ˩-di˩

(Han) Chinese territory: Chengdu, Kunming...;
used to mean 'the south'
汉族地区, 包括成都、昆明等等, 来代指南方

hæ˩-zo˩-bæ˩

Han Chinese man (derogatory: literally 'Chinese idiot')
汉男人 (带偏见的称呼)

CL: **v˩**

hæ˩-di˩-ʈæ˩bɣ˩ **NOUN** Tone: L.
Beggar-monk (of the Buddhist religion). 比丘、游僧。

hæ˩-lu#˩ **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Chinese sorghum. 高粱。
See: **kv˩-ljɣ˩**

hæ˩-se˩ **NOUN** Tone: M.
Agar. 石花菜、海参。
Borrowing: Chinese dialect 海参

hæ˩-zwɣ˩ **NOUN** Tone: L#.
The Chinese language. 汉语。

hæ˩_a **VERB** Tone: L_a.
To harm, to cause trouble. 祸害、害。

hĩ˩ hæ˩

to harm people
害人

hĩ˩ hæ˩-kv˩

who can harm people; cruel
会害人的、残忍、凶狠

hĩ˩ hæ˩-zo˩

terrifying person, frightening person, creepy person
可怕的人

hæ˩ **1** **ADJECTIVE** Tone: MH. ① Supple, lithe. 软、柔软 (树枝……)。

hæ˩-njæ˩ | -gv˩

soft, lithe, supple

软、柔软 (树枝……)

② Thin, watery (soup, gruel). 稀 (粥、汤)。

hæ˩ **2** **NOUN** Tone: MH.
Lime. 石灰。

hæ˩ hwæ˩

to buy lime
买石灰

hæ˩ tɕʰi˩

to sell lime
卖石灰

hæ˩ ki˩

to give lime
给石灰

hæ˩ dv˩

to dig lime
挖石灰

hæ˩ bæ˩

to sweep lime
扫石灰

hæ˩ gɣ˩

to carry lime
扛石灰

hæ˩ **NOUN** Tone: M.
Wind. 风。

hæ˩ tʰv˩ / hæ˩ tʰv˩-ze˩

the wind has risen, the wind is blowing
刮风了

wɣ˩ | hæ˩ tʰv˩-ho˩-ze˩!

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

CL: **kʰwɣ˩**

hæ˩_a **VERB** Tone: M_a.
To use the wind to winnow. 扬 (粮食)。

ha˩ hæ˩

to winnow cereals
扬粮食

tso˩~tso˩ hæ˩

to winnow things
扬东西

hǎi-doɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Threshing ground. 打场。

hǎi-doɿ bæɿ

to sweep the threshing ground
清扫打场

CL: [ɿɿ]

hǎi-kʰɿɿ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Rafter; beam. 椽子。
CL: [ɿɿ]

hǎi-kʰoɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Princess, young lady of the nobility. 小姐、公主。

hǎi-kʰoɿ-miɿ

same meaning: young lady
同上：小姐、公主

CL: ɿɿ

hǎi-pɿɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Plait; braid. 辫子。
CL: kʰɿɿ

hǎi-qʰvɿɿ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H\$.
Late at night, in the middle of night. 半夜。

NOUN Tone: L#.

'precious': a prefix added to certain nouns to coin a prestige term. This prefix is not currently productive: it cannot be added to terms such as 'mother', 'house'...

hǎi-ɿɿ-toɿmiɿ

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: naɿ

hǎi-ɿɿ-pæɿpʰæɿ NOUN Tone: L#-.
Rack for drying grain. 粮架。
CL: pʰæɿ

hǎi-ɿvɿpɿɿ NOUN Tone: H#.
Husband. 丈夫。

hǎi-zɿɿ NOUN Tone: H#.
Trace of cutting. 切割的痕迹。

hǎi-zɿɿ tʰvɿ-kʰwɿɿ

N + DEM + CLF: this trace of cutting
这道割痕

CL: kʰwɿɿ

hǎi NOUN Tone: L.
Gold. 金子。
CL: [ɿɿ]

hǎi-baɿlaɿ NOUN Tone: L-L#.
Silk. 丝绸。
CL: [ɿɿ]

hǎi-bæɿ VERB Tone: L.
To dance a ritual dance. 跳大神。

hǎi-diɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Ruler. 尺。
CL: naɿ

hǎi-qʰwɿɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Lavender. 薰衣草（永宁的一种植物）。
CL: [ɿɿ]

hǎi-sɿɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Magpie. 喜鹊。
CL: miɿ

hǎi VERB Tone: MH. ① To cut (with a blade: sword...), e.g. to cut cloth (to make clothes). 切，裁。

leɿ-hǎi-zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV

切了

tʰaɿ-hǎi!

PROHIB

别切！

baɿlaɿ | leɿ-hǎi, | leɿ-zvɿ

to cut cloth to make clothes, and to sew clothes
裁（布料来做）衣服，又缝（衣服） / 先裁布料，再缝衣服

② To castrate. 阉割。

hɿɿ NOUN Tone: M.
All. 全部。

ɿɿ-hɿɿ | mɿɿ-goɿ

to have no ailment at all, to be free from any pain
一点也没病、没有任何痛苦

ɿɿ-hɿɿ | mɿɿ-suɿ

to be ignorant of everything (literally: not to know a thing)

什么也不知道

ɿɿ-hɿɿ | ɿɿ-hɿɿ hwæɿ

(S)he buys everything / buys the lot
他全部都买。/他什么都买。

hɤ́_a 1 VERB Tone: L_a.

To dry beside or over a fire. 烘干。

tʰi-t-hɤ́

DUR

DUR

le-t-hɤ́

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

ɖw-t-hɤ́-t

DELIMITATIVE _ INCEPTIVE

烘干一下

le-t-hɤ́-ze, | le-t-pv-t-ze-t!

It was dried beside the fire, and it got dry / and it is now dry!

烘干了，（现在）干了！

ɖw-t-kʰwɤ́-t hɤ́

to dry something beside the fire

烘干一个东西

hɤ́_a 2 VERB Tone: L_a.

To go, past perfective form: has gone. 去，过去式，° 整体体。

hɤ́_a 3 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Appropriate, good; of person: able, good at a certain technique. 好（技巧好），好（表扬一个人的行为）。

ɖwæ | hɤ́!

INTENSIVE.very

很好！

mɤ́-t-hɤ́

NEG

不好

hɤ́-hi

REL/NMLZ

好的

hi NOUN Tone: #H.

Tooth. 牙齿。

hi-t go

(a) tooth aches; to have a tooth-ache

牙疼

CL: [w]

***hi** ADJECTIVE Tone: H?. *Archaic* [古语] Fast. 快。

hi-le | ji

to do quickly

快速做

hi-le | le-t-jo!

Come quickly!

快来！

tʰw-t | ɖwæ | hi-le | ji-t-kv!

(S)he knows how to work really fast!

他做事很麻利！

hi-dzi NOUN Tone: M.

Rain cape, rainware made from straw, rush.... 蓑衣。

hi gi-ze, | hi-dzi-tʰi-t-mv.

It has begun to rain / it's raining; put on a rain cape.

下雨了，披蓑衣（雨衣）吧。

CL: [w]

hi-kʰw# NOUN Tone: #H.

Gum; gingiva. 牙龈。

hi-kʰw-t tʰæ

to brush one's teeth

刷牙

hi-kʰw-t-tv

root of the teeth

牙根

hi-qʰwɤ́ NOUN Tone: L#.

Decayed teeth; dental caries. 蛀牙。

CL: [w]

hi-tʰa ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.

Sharp, keen (blade). 锋利。

hi-tʰo NOUN Tone: MH#.

Tooth. 牙齿。

CL: [w]

hi-tsu NOUN Tone: L#.

Incisives (teeth). 门牙。

CL: [w]

hi₁ NOUN Tone: L.

Lake (monosyllabic word). 湖、海（单音节）。

CL: [w]

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 1 na 1 mi 1 | tʰi 1 -hi 1

the Lake exists/is there

有（泸沽）湖（在那儿）

hi 1 dzu 1 NOUN Tone: L.

Charcoal. 炭。

CL: kʰy 1

hi 1 mi 1 NOUN Tone: L.

Tongue. 舌头。

hi 1 mi 1, | ʃi 1 mɿ 1 -zi 1! | ə 1 tso 1 zɿ 1 -bi 1, | ō 1 -la 1
dzy 1!

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: ʃu 1

hi 1 na 1 mi 1 # 7 NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Lake. 湖。

CL: ʃu 1

hi 1 pi 1 zo 1 NOUN Tone: L.

Salamander. 娃娃鱼。

CL: mi 1

hi 1 qʰa 1 NOUN Tone: L.

Torrential rain, cloudburst. 暴雨。

hi 1 qʰa 1 la 1 (-ze 1)

torrential rain is falling

下暴雨了

CL: ʃu 1

hi 1 ɣwɿ 1 -lo 1 NOUN Tone: L.

The name of a village in the plain of Yongning. 永宁的一个村落。

dzy 1 bv 1 kɿ 1 -sa 1 ɣwɿ 1, | hi 1 ɣwɿ 1 -lo 1, |
æ 1 mi 1 -ɣwɿ 1 # 7, | la 1 lo 1 -ɣwɿ 1, | la 1 ŋwɿ 1,
| bɿ 1 tsʰo 1 -gv 1, | ə 1 la 1 -ɣwɿ 1 # 7, | gæ 1 ɬæ 1,
qʰæ 1 tɕʰi 1, | tʰo 1 -tɕʰu 1

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 1 zæ 1 NOUN Tone: LH. ① Uvula. 小舌。

qv 1 tɕʰæ 1 -bv 1 | hi 1 zæ 1

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 1 zæ 1/.

小舌

② Tendon of the tongue. 舌头的筋。

hi 1 mi 1 -bv 1 | hi 1 zæ 1

the tendon of the tongue; specifying 'the tongue's...' disambiguates between the uvula and the tendon of the tongue, which are referred to by the same term, /hi 1 zæ 1/.

舌头的筋

CL: ʃu 1

hi 1 NOUN Tone: LH.

Rain. 雨。

hi 1 gi 1 / hi 1 gi 1 -ze 1

it's raining

下雨了

CL: ʃu 1

-hī 7 CONJUNCTION Tone: 0.

Relativizer and nominalizer. 关系从句/名词化。

hī 7 NOUN Tone: #H.

Person, human being, man (without any indication of gender). 人。

hī 1 | dɿ 1 -v 1

one person, an individual

一个人

hī 1 -ʃi 1 | dɿ 1 -lo 1

a lineage, a family

一个家族

CL: v 1

hī 1 bæ 1 # 7 NOUN Tone: #H.

Guest, visitor. 客人。

hī 1 bæ 1 ʃi 1

to be a guest, to be invited, to attend a party

做客

hī 1 bæ 1 tsʰu 1 -ze 1 ! |

A guest has arrived!

客人来了！

CL: v 1

hī 1 hī 1 # 7 NOUN Tone: #H.

Strangers, people outside the family. 外人。

CL: v 1

hĩ-t-la-kv-j-hĩ NOUN Tone: -L-

Dangerous person; enemy. 危险的人, 仇人, 敌人。

hĩ-mv-gv VERB Tone: .

To envy, to be jealous of. 妒忌。

hĩ-mv-gv jil

to be jealous (of someone), to have a fit of jealousy

妒忌

hĩ-mo NOUN Tone: H#.

Elderly person. 老人。

hĩ-mo-hĩ

_ REL; same meaning

老人、老的人

CL: v-

hĩ-mo NOUN Tone: L#. ① Corpse. 尸体。

hĩ-mo-k^hu-di

coffin; literally 'thing (in which) to put a corpse'

棺材

② Tomb. 坟墓。

CL: mo-

hĩ-nv VERB Tone: .

To be disobedient, naughty. 不听话、调皮。

hĩ-t-ç^hu# 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-t-ç^hu - **hĩ-t-ç^hu#**

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

ç^hu | **njv** | **hĩ-t-ç^hu** jil!

(S)he is someone of my generation! (= my cousin, my brother/sister...)

他是跟我同一辈的亲戚! (=堂兄弟姐妹)

hĩ-t-ç^hu **mv**-jil F | **hĩ-t-ç^hu** **ji** t^ha-kv!!

"Even if one is not (born) a family member, it is possible to become one!" A saying that refers to quasi-family links between friends, which amount to a form of adoption into the family circle.

“不是亲戚, 也可以变成亲戚!” 这个俗语来形容朋友之间的深情, 变成像家人之间的感情。

Syn: **hĩ-t-ç^hu#**.

hĩ-t-ç^hu# 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-t-ç^hu - **hĩ-t-ç^hu#**

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

Syn: **hĩ-t-ç^hu#**.

hĩ₁ VERB Tone: MH.

To stand, to stand upright. 站(站立)。

hĩ₂ VERB Tone: MH.

To have to, to be necessary. 应该。

mv-hĩ

NEG

否定

no | **ji**-hĩ!

You have to do it!

你应该做!

njv | **ji**-**mv**-hĩ-hĩ | (**q^hu**-pi-) **ji**-ze!! |

I have done something I shouldn't have!

我做了一件不应该做的事!

no | **lo** **ji**-hĩ!

You have to work! / You must work!

你应该工作啊!

ho₁ NOUN Tone: #H.

Partridge. 雉。

ho t^hv-mi / **ho** t^hv-mi#

N + DEM + CLF

这只雉

CL: mi

ho₂ NOUN Tone: #H.

Porridge, gruel, congee. 粥。

ho t^hu

to drink gruel

喝粥

ho-çjæ NOUN Tone: LM.

Cord to which fire is put in order to shoot. 火绳, 导火索。Local Chinese dialect: 火线。

Borrowing: Chinese 火线

ho-di NOUN Tone: M.

Chinese (Han) areas of Sichuan: Yanyuan, Yanbian, Xi-chang... 四川(盐边, 盐源……)。

ho-dzu-tɻɿɿ NOUN Tone: #H-

Paste; starch. 浆糊, 浆子。

See: ho-dzuɿ

ho-dzuɿ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Paste; starch. 浆糊, 浆子。

See: ho-dzu-tɻɿɿ

ho-koɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Cooking pot for making hotpot; traditionally made of copper, with a hole in the centre. 火锅 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 火锅

æɿ-ho-koɿ

copper pot for hotpot

铜火锅

ho-mi#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Female pheasant. 母雉。

ho-miɿ tʰvɿ-miɿ / ho-miɿ tʰvɿ-miɿ#

N + DEM + CLF

这个母雉

ho-miɿ-hoɿpʰvɿ / ho-miɿ-hoɿpʰvɿ

female and male pheasant

母雉与公雉

CL: miɿ

ho-pʰv#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Male pheasant. 公雉。

ho-pʰvɿ tʰvɿ-miɿ / ho-pʰvɿ tʰvɿ-miɿ#

N + DEM + CLF

这只公雉

CL: miɿ

ho-tɕsuɿ NOUN Tone: M.Mugwort, wormwood, *Artemisia vulgaris*. 蒿 (汉语借词: 蒿枝)。Local Chinese dialect: 蒿草、蒿枝。

Borrowing: Chinese 蒿枝

See: tɕɻɿ-qʰa#ɿ

ho-zo#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Baby pheasant. 小雉。

ho-zoɿ tʰvɿ-ɿu#ɿ

N + DEM + CLF

这只小雉

CL: ɿuɿ

-hoɿ SUFFIX Tone: L.

Future / desiderative / conjecture. 未来_愿望。

hiɿgiɿ əɿ-hoɿ? - hiɿgiɿ hoɿ!

Is it going to rain? - Yes, it is going to rain!

要下雨了吗? - 是的, 要下雨了!

tɕʰuɿ | soɿɿniɿ | leɿ-joɿ hoɿ-hiɿ | əɿ-ɿniɿ? - tɕʰuɿ | soɿɿniɿ | leɿ-joɿ-hoɿ-ɿniɿ-mæɿ.

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。)**soɿɿniɿ | leɿ-ɿiɿ | mɻɿ-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!

tɕʰiɿ əɿ-hoɿ?

Is (she/he) going to sell?

要卖吗? / 会卖吗?

hwæɿ əɿ-hoɿ?

Is (she/he) going to buy?

要买吗? / 会买吗?

hoɿa ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Correct; suitable, appropriate. 准确, 合适。

Borrowing: chinois ancien: 合?

mɻɿ-hoɿ

NEG

不合适, 不准, 不对

hoɿ-zeɿ!

PFV

对了! / 准确!

hoɿ-hiɿ

REL/NMLZ

准确的

hoɿcɶæɿ NOUN Tone: LM.Wrinkled giant hyssop, *Elshotzia* sp.. 藿香。

Borrowing: Chinese 藿香

hoɿdzuɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: L.

Destitute, impoverished, down and out. 穷苦、凋敝、寒苦、竭蹶、穷乏。

hoɿdzuɿ-zeɿ

PFV

变穷苦了

hoŋlo˥pv˧ NOUN Tone: LM+H#.
Carrot. 胡萝卜。
Borrowing: Chinese 胡萝卜
CL: ɿw˧˥

ho˧˥ 1 VERB Tone: MH.
To sip: to drink by small mouthfuls. 小口地喝。

zɿw˧˥ ho˧˥
to sip wine
小口地喝酒

zɿw˧˥ ho˧˥~ho˧˥
to sip wine
小口地喝酒

zɿw˧˥ | ɬw˧˥~ho˧˥~ho˧˥
to sip wine
喝一小口酒

hō˧˥ VERB Tone: M intrans. ❶ To go away (imperative). 走(离开), 命令式。

no˧˥ hō˧˥!
Go!
你走吧!

no˧˥ | le˧˥~hō˧˥!
Go!
你走吧!

ə˧˥~ze˧˥~ze˧˥ hō˧˥! / ə˧˥~dzɿ˧˥ | le˧˥~hō˧˥!
Walk slowly! / Take your time on the road! /
Have a quiet and pleasant journey! (Polite salu-
tation to someone who is leaving.)
慢走!

ɑ˧˥pʰo˧˥ hō˧˥!
Get out!
出去! 走开! 滚出去!

❷ Imperative. 命令式。

no˧˥ | dzɿw˧˥~hō˧˥!
Eat!
你吃吧!

hō˧˥~ɬi˧˥~mi˧˥#˧˥ NOUN Tone: #H.
8th month. 八月。

hō˧˥~tsʰi˧˥ NUMBER Tone: LM+MH#.
80. 80。

hō˧˥ NUMBER Tone: MH.
8. 8。

hu˧˥ VERB Tone: H.
To wait. 等候。

le˧˥~hu˧˥~ze˧˥
ACCOMP _ PFV
等了

ɬw˧˥~hu˧˥ / ɬw˧˥~hu˧˥~ɬ˧˥
to wait a while / Wait a while!
等一下 / 请等一下!

hĩ˧˥ hu˧˥
to wait for someone
等人

hu˧˥~mi˧˥\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.
Stomach. 胃。
CL: ɿw˧˥

hu˧˥ 2 VERB Tone: MH.
To miss, to long for, to have the nostalgia of. 想念。

ə˧˥~mi˧˥ hu˧˥
to miss (one's) mother
想念母亲

hu˧˥ 3 NOUN Tone: MH.
Entrails. 内脏: 胃、肠子等。
CL: ɿw˧˥

huw˧˥ VERB Tone: M' intrans.
To go, past form. 走(过去式)。

(ki˧˥~zo˧˥) | lo˧˥~ji˧˥~huw˧˥~(-ze˧˥)!
Kizo has gone to work!
给若(人名)干活去了!

le˧˥~huw˧˥~hĩ˧˥ hĩ˧˥
euphemism for 'deceased person': literally 'per-
son who has gone'
委婉语: '走了的人' = 去世了的人

huw˧˥ CLASSIFIER Tone: M_b.
A few, some, a little. 量词: 一点。

tsʰæ˧˥~ɿw˧˥ ɬw˧˥~huw˧˥
some medicines, a few medicines
一些药

hwæ-ɖzæ̌-mǐ

female squirrel

母松鼠

CL: mǐ

hwæ-ɖzæ̌ 2 NOUN Tone: H#.

Wart. 瘡子、肉贅。

hwæ-ɖzæ̌ tʰv̌

a wart forms

长瘡子

hwæ-ɖzæ̌ | le-tʰv̌-zě!

A wart has formed!

长瘡子了!

CL: mǐ

hwæ-pʰæ̌ NOUN Tone: H#.

A piece of cloth. 一块布。

CL: pʰæ̌

hwæ-pʰæ̌ NOUN Tone: L#.

Large hoe. 大锄。Local Chinese dialect: 挖锄。

hwæ-pʰæ̌ tʰv̌-nǎ

N + DEM + CLF

这把大锄

CL: nǎ

hwæ-pʰæ̌-gv̌-dǐ NOUN Tone: L#-.

Loom. 织布机。

hwæ-pʰæ̌-gv̌-dǐ-tɕǐ-tɕʰǐ

industrial sewing machine (formed of the Na word plus the Chinese word for 'engine')

工业织布机。直译：“织布机器”（在摩梭词后面加上汉语的“机器”）

CL: nǎ

hwæ-tsǔ NOUN Tone: H#.

Rat. 老鼠（汉语借词）。Local Chinese dialect: 耗子。

Borrowing: Chinese 耗子

hwæ-tsǔ-pʰv̌

male rat

公老鼠

hwæ-tsǔ-mǐ

female rat

母老鼠

CL: mǐ

hwæ-tsǔ-nǰ-dǐ NOUN Tone: H#-.

Setose thisle. 大薊。

CL: dzǐ

NOUN Tone: H#-.

Burdock. 牛蒡。Local Chinese dialect: 牛蒡子。

hwæ̌a VERB Tone: L_a.

To close the door (from outside). 关（出门，就关门）。

kʰǐ | tʰǐ-hwæ̌!

Close the door!

关门吧!

ɕě-bæ̌ | lě-wǒ-hwæ̌

kʰǐ-bǐ dǐ-hǐ ɕě-bæ̌

See: ɕæ̌a

hwæ̌a 1 VERB Tone: L_a.

To suspend, to hang (in a place). 悬挂、挂在墙上。

tsǒ~tsǒ | ɣv̌-bǐ hwæ̌

to suspend things up high (e.g. on a hook)

挂东西在上面

tsǒ~tsǒ hwæ̌

to suspend things

挂东西

ɕě | tʰǐ-hwæ̌

to hang meat (above the hearth, to smoke it)

挂肉（在火塘上，为了熏肉）

tsǒ~tsǒ | tʰǐ-hwæ̌

to suspend things

挂东西

ɕě-hwæ̌-dǐ

A small beam in the main room (right under the main beams) where meat is suspended to smoke it. The word literally means “thing to hang meat”.

主屋里面的小梁（大梁下面），用来挂肉，熏肉。直译：“挂肉的东西”。

tsǒ~tsǒ-hwæ̌-dǐ

object used to suspend things; this can refer to any object from a hook to a beam on which things are hung

挂（东西）用的（东西），如：钩子、用来挂肉的小梁……

hwɿ̃˥˩_a ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.
Late. 迟, 晚。

hwɿ̃˥˩-hĩ˥˩

REL/NMLZ

迟的

tʂʰu˥˩ ʒi˥˩-tʃi˥˩ hwɿ̃˥˩!

He/she gets up late!

他起床起得晚!

hwɿ̃˥˩ 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。

hwɿ̃˥˩ | dʒu˥˩-kʰwɿ̃˥˩

a gift, a donation

一份大礼物

CL: kʰwɿ̃˥˩

hwɿ̃˥˩ VERB Tone: H.

To participate in a funeral ceremony (literally 'to see [the
deceased] out'). 执绋送丧。

hwɿ̃˥˩ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.

Broad, vast, extensive; big (plain; piece of cloth, veg-
etable...). 宽, 辽阔, 宽敞。

qʰa˥˩-hwɿ̃˥˩-gv˥˩

extremely vast

非常宽敞

hwɿ̃˥˩-kʰv˥˩ NOUN Tone: H#.

Year of the Cat (corresponding to the Chinese year of the
Rat). 鼠年（摩梭话称作“猫年”）。

hwɿ̃˥˩-li˥˩-bv˥˩ 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。

CL: kʰv˥˩ Syn: hwɿ̃˥˩-li˥˩-se˥˩-di˥˩.

hwɿ̃˥˩-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。

CL: kʰv˥˩ Syn: hwɿ̃˥˩-li˥˩-bv˥˩.

hwɿ̃˥˩-li˥˩-ʂu˥˩-mo˥˩ NOUN Tone: H#.

Old cat (male or female). 老猫（不分公、母）。

CL: mi˥˩

hwɿ̃˥˩-li˥˩-zo˥˩ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Kitten, cub. 小猫。

CL: ɬu˥˩

hwɿ̃˥˩-li˥˩ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Cat. 猫。

CL: mi˥˩

hwɿ̃˥˩-mi˥˩\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.

She-cat, queen. 母猫。

hwɿ̃˥˩-mi˥˩-hwɿ̃˥˩pʰv˥˩ / hwɿ̃˥˩-mi˥˩-hwɿ̃˥˩pʰv˥˩#

she-cat and tom-cat

母猫与公猫

CL: mi˥˩

hwɿ̃˥˩-pʰv˥˩#˥˩ NOUN Tone: #H.

Tom-cat, tom. 公猫。

hwɿ̃˥˩-pʰv˥˩ tʰv˥˩-mi˥˩#

N + DEM + CLF

那个公猫

hwɿ̃˥˩-pʰv˥˩-hwɿ̃˥˩-mi˥˩

tom-cat and she-cat

公猫与母猫

CL: mi˥˩

hwɿ̃˥˩-se˥˩ NOUN Tone: M.

Peanuts. 花生。

Borrowing: Chinese: 花生

hwɿ̃˥˩-se˥˩-qo˥˩-tv˥˩

peanuts

花生米

hwɿ̃˥˩-tɕi˥˩ NOUN Tone: H#.

Curly dock, *Rumex crispus*. It is one of three sorts of
plants used as pig fodder; it is also used as food for hu-
mans. 土大黄（学名：皱叶酸模）（喂猪的牧草）。

hwɿ̃˥˩-tɕi˥˩-bæ˥˩bæ˥˩

same meaning

同上

hwɿ̃˥˩-tɕi˥˩-i˥˩-ɬo˥˩bv˥˩

sprouts of curly dock

土大黄的嫩芽

CL: po˥˩

hwɿ̃˥˩-zo˥˩#˥˩ NOUN Tone: #H.

Kitten. 小猫。

hwɿ̃˥˩-zo˥˩ tʰv˥˩-ɬu˥˩#˥˩

N + DEM + CLF

那个小猫

hwɿ̃˥˩-zo˥˩-hwɿ̃˥˩-mi˥˩

cats, the cat family: kitten and parents

猫，包括小猫、母猫和公猫

CL: ɬu˥˩

hwxɿ VERB Tone: L_a. ① To pack, to tie together into a bundle. 捆（捆成捆儿）。

zuɿ-wxɿ hwxɿ

to make a bundle of hay

将草捆成一垛、捆一垛草

siɿ-wxɿ hwxɿ

to make a bundle of wood

将木头捆成一堆、捆一堆木头

haɿ-wxɿ hwxɿ

to make a bundle of cut cereals

将粮食捆成一包、捆一包粮食

wxɿ hwxɿ

to tie together into a bundle, to make a bundle

捆成一包

wxɿ | tʰiɿ-hwxɿ

and then, (we) tie (it) into a bundle!

然后，捆成一包！

wxɿ | qur-wxɿ hwxɿ

to tie another bundle, to make (yet) another bundle

又捆一包

② 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。

hɿɿ, | wxɿ hwxɿ jiɿ-niŋgv!

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

wxɿ hwxɿ jiɿ-niŋgv-jiɿ-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！

hwxɿ_a VERB Tone: L_a.

To hand over, to pass over, to send. 递过去。

hɿɿ-kiɿ | tsoɿ~tsoɿ hwxɿ

to send some stuff to someone

给人家寄东西

hwxɿ dzuɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Cabin, hut. 山上过夜的小木房。

CL: **luɿ**

hwxɿ kæɿ NOUN Tone: LM.

Red birch; its wood is good: it is used to make ards. 红桦树。

hwxɿ kæɿ-siɿ-dziɿ

same meaning: red birch

同上：红桦树

hwxɿ tiɿ VERB Tone: LH.

To become rusty, to get rusty, to rust. 生锈。

hwxɿ tiɿ-zeɿ

PFV: it has become rusty

生锈了

hwxɿ₁ VERB Tone: MH.

To mend, to patch. 补。

leɿ-hwxɿ

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

baɿ laɿ hwxɿ

to mend clothes

补衣服

hwxɿ₂ NOUN Tone: MH.

Cat (monosyllable). 猫（单音节）。

CL: **miɿ**

hwxɿ₃ NOUN Tone: MH.

Rust (monosyllable). 锈（单音节）。

- ã -

ĩ INTERJECTION Tone: M.

Yes, OK. 是的，好的。

ts^huɾ-nuɾ | “ĩ! ĩ!” | piɾ. |

(S)he said “Yes! yes!”

他说：“是的，是的！”

- j jæ jɿ jo je -

jɿ 1 ADJECTIVE Tone: M.

Good (only appears in negative construction). 好（只出现在否定词后面）。

mɿ-t-jɿ

NEG: it's not good! It's not right! (About someone's behaviour)

不好（形容一个人的行为）

jɿ 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: M.

Flat. 平（土地）。

mɿ-t-jɿ

NEG: not flat; uneven

不平

jɿ 3 NOUN Tone: M.

Tobacco, cigarettes. 烟。

Borrowing: Chinese 烟?

jɿ-tʰu

to smoke tobacco

抽烟

CL: ko-t

jɿ-tɕu 1 NOUN Tone: L#.

Buckwheat, *Fagopyrum esculentum*. 甜荞/荞麦/花荞。

CL: kɿ See: jɿ-tqʰa#1

jɿ-tɕu 2 NOUN Tone: M.

The city of Chengdu, in Sichuan. 成都。

ho-tɕi-t-jɿ-tɕu

same meaning

同上

jɿ-tqʰa#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Bitter buckwheat, *Fagopyrum tataricum* Gaertn. 苦荞。

CL: kɿ See: jɿ-tɕu 1

jɿ-tqʰa-t-pɿ-tɕu-mo 1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Cep, *Boletus edulis*. 牛肝菌。

See: njo-tkæ-tɕi

jɿ-two 1 VERB Tone: MH#.

To regress. 倒退、退步。

no-t | jɿ-two 1 | su-tɕzæ! / no-t | le-two 1 | su-tɕzæ!

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, pooped 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）

jɿ VERB Tone: Lb.

To be listless, to be dejected. 没精神。

tʰi-t-jɿ-tɕu-ze!

(S)he is getting listless/dispersed!

他没精神了！

a-tɕo-t ɕv-tɕv-t | tʰi-t-jɿ-tɕu-tsu!

When one misses home, one gets listless/dispersed!

想家的时候，没精神！

a-tɕo-t ɕv-tɕv-t-zo, | tʰi-t-jɿ-tɕu!

When one misses home, one gets listless/dispersed!

想家的时候，没精神！

ni-tmi-t tʰi-t-zo, | tʰi-t-jɿ-tɕu!

When the weather is hot, one gets listless/dispersed!

天气很热，没精神！

jɿ-t-mɿ-t-jɿ

_ NEG _

_ NEG _

jɿ-ta 1 VERB Tone: La.

To coil. 盘、盘绕（线）。

sa-t jɿ

to coil linen thread

盘麻线

sa-t | le-t-jɿ

to coil linen thread

盘麻线

See: tɕu-tɕu

jɿ-ta 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: La.

Overcooked, overdone, mushy, sodden, mushed. （煮）烂。

le-t-tɕu | le-t-jɿ-ze!

It got sodden after boiling! / After boiling, it got all mushy/overdone!

煮烂了！

jɿ-t-hi

REL/NMLZ

烂的

jɿ-tɕjo-t-dza-tqʰwɿ NOUN Tone: LM-L#.

Sandal. 凉鞋。

CL: dzi-t

jɿlho˩ NOUN Tone: LM.

Matches. 火柴 (洋火)。

Borrowing: Chinese 洋火

CL: po˩

jɿljo#˩ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Potato. 洋芋、土豆、马铃薯。

Borrowing: Chinese 洋芋

CL: kɿ˩

jɿljo˩-bv#˩ NOUN Tone: LM + #H. From: jɿljo#˩ and bv˩ Grub, *Agriotes lineatus*. 蛴螬。

CL: mi˩

jɿlpæ˩-su˩˩\$ NOUN Tone: LM + H\$.

Yang Chieftain: a family name from Yongning, containing a name borrowed from Chinese (Yang 杨) plus a term referring to the lowest degree in the hierarchy of feudal leaders: the hamlet chieftain, 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) 与封建社会最小领导层次: ‘把事’。

jɿlpæ˩-su˩˩=ɿ˩\$

_ ASSOCIATIVE: the people of the Yang Chieftain family

杨把事家族

jɿlpæ˩-su˩˩ | tæ˩-su˩˩

the proper name of a person of the Yang Chieftain family (given name: Dashi): ‘Dashi of the Yang Chieftain family’.

杨把事家的一个人的名字: 杨把事•达石

See: pæ˩-su˩˩

jɿlpo˩ VERB Tone: LM.

To gamble, to bet, to wager. 赌博、打赌。

jɿlpo˩ VERB Tone: LM.

To gamble. 赌。

jɿltʰi˩-kæ˩lbæ˩ NOUN Tone: LM-L.

Porcelain plate. 瓷盘。

CL: lu˩

jɿ˩ VERB Tone: MH.

To lick. 舔。

tso˩~tso˩ jɿ˩

to lick something

舔东西

dzɿ˩-di˩ jɿ˩

to lick food

舔食品

[F5] tso˩tso˩ dʷɿ˩-kʰwɿ˩ jɿ˩-ze˩

(S)he has licked something.

他舔了一个东西。

jɿ˩ 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。彝族在高山采下来, 在永宁卖。Local Chinese dialect: 野山菜, /ji˩-ʃæ˩-tsʰɿ˩/。

jɿ˩ dzɿ˩ | qʰa˩-su˩˩~su˩˩, | jɿ˩ tʃɿ˩ ɳv˩-lu˩~lu˩!

“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!” This proverb evokes the difficulty of the harvest, which requires long wanderings up high on the mountain.

“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。

See: ji˩-ʃæ˩-tsʰɿ˩

jɿ˩a 1 CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_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)。

jɿ˩a 2 CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_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, 是和一个鸡蛋的面团的量。)

æ˩kɿ˩-pɿ˩jɿ˩ | dʷɿ˩-jɿ˩

a ball of egg dough

一个鸡蛋面团

ji˩-jɿ˩

one ball/cake

一个团/并

jo˩ NOUN Tone: #H.

Jade. 玉石。

Borrowing: Chinese 玉

CL: pʰo˩

jo˩ VERB Tone: M intrans.
To come; to come in. 来。

le˩-jo˩-ze˩!

ACCOMP _ PFV: (s)he has come
来了!

jo˩gv˩ NOUN Tone: M.
Lijiang. 丽江 (包括丽江坝子)。

jo˩gv˩-ŋv˩lv˩ NOUN Tone: M.
Yulong snow mountain; literally 'Lijiang's snow mountain'. 玉龙雪山。

jo˩mi˩ NOUN Tone: M.
Ewe. 母绵羊。

jo˩mi˩-po˩lo˩

ewe and ram
母绵羊与公羊

CL: pʰo˩

jo˩mi˩-lɣwɣ˩ NOUN Tone: M.
The second village that one crosses when going from / qʰæ˩tɕʰi˩/ to /tɕo˩ɣwɣ˩#. 有米瓦村。

jo˩ NOUN Tone: L.
Sheep. 绵羊。

jo˩-yw˩

sheep skin
羊皮

CL: pʰo˩

jo˩b CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.
An ounce. 量词: 两 (一两)。

jo˩gi˩ NOUN Tone: L.
Right (opposite of left). 右边。

jo˩gi˩dzɣ˩

the side to the right, the right
右边

See: jo˩

jo˩kʰv˩ NOUN Tone: L.
Year of the goat. 羊年。

jo˩lo˩ NOUN Tone: L.
Right (opposite of left). 右边。
See: jo˩

jo˩pv˩ NOUN Tone: LM / LM + MH#.
Oilcloth; tarpaulin. 油布。
Borrowing: Chinese 油布

jo˩pv˩

oilcloth (tonal variant)
油布 (声调变体)

CL: tsʰi˩

jo˩pʰv˩ NOUN Tone: L.
Male sheep. 公绵羊。

jo˩pʰv˩ tʰv˩-mi˩#

_ DEM CLF: that ram
这头公羊

CL: pʰo˩ mi˩ See: po˩lo˩

jo˩ɣwæ˩ NOUN Tone: L.
Wether (castrated ram, neutered ram). 阉羊。
CL: pʰo˩

jo˩zo˩ NOUN Tone: L.
Lamb. 绵羊羔。
CL: lɣ˩

jo˩ VERB Tone: MH.
To offer. 赠给。

jo˩ NOUN Tone: LM.
Right (opposite of: left). 右边。
See: jo˩gi˩

je˩pʰi˩-jɣ#˩ NOUN Tone: #H. From: 鸦片 and jɣ˩
Opium. 鸦片 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 鸦片

je˩ze˩ NOUN Tone: LM.
Westerner. 西方人 (‘‘洋人’’ (汉语借词)。Local Chinese dialect: 洋人。
Borrowing: Chinese 洋人
CL: v˩

- j -

ji¹ ₁ VERB Tone: H.
To do, to work. 做, 工作。

qwa¹ | lo¹ ji¹
hard-working, who works hard
勤劳、努力

qwa¹-sa¹ | mv¹-ji¹
to do nothing at all
什么也不干

a¹-tso¹-mv¹-ji¹ | ji¹-bi¹-zo¹-ho¹!
[I/we] will have to take charge of everything / [I/we] will have to do all the work!
什么都要做! / 我什么都要干 (/管)!

ts^hwa¹-ne¹-ji¹ | ji¹-zo¹-ho¹-ji¹!
This is how it must be done! / This is how it is done!
应该这样做的!

a¹-xo¹ ji¹
to take care of the household, to look after the affairs of the family; in particular: distributing work to the various members, and ensuring that the supplies are not running low
管理家里的大小事情 (如: 分配工作、家务等)

ji¹ ₁ NOUN Tone: #H.
Ox. 牛。

ji¹-yu¹
ox skin
牛皮

ji¹ t^hv¹-p^ho¹
N + DEM + CLF
那头牛

CL: p^ho¹

ji¹ ₂ NOUN Tone: #H.
Earthen jar. 坛子, 罐子 (陶器)。
CL: lwa¹

ji¹ ₂ VERB Tone: H.
To draw. 画。

mv¹-ji¹
NEG
不画

t^ha¹-ji¹!
PROHIB
别画!

tsa¹-ta¹ ji¹
to draw a sign
画一个符号

ji¹ ₃ NOUN Tone: #H. *Archaic* [古语] Man, male person. 男人。

ji¹ ₃ VERB Tone: H.
To inform, to tell. 通知、告诉。

le¹-ji¹-ze¹
ACCOMP _ PFV
通知了

q^hwa¹ mi¹ ji¹
to provide a piece of news, to provide some information
告诉 (一个) 消息

nj¹- | h¹i¹-ki¹ | q^hwa¹-mi¹ ji¹-ze¹
I have told people the news.
我告诉了人家 (那个消息)。

ji¹ ₄ VERB Tone: H.
Verb of existence, for movable things. 存在动词: 有 (可移动物品)。

a¹-tso¹-mv¹-ji¹, | le¹-se¹, | le¹-ji¹!
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)!
所有 (的东西都) 找, (就) 有了 = 所有的东西都备好了

ji¹ ₁ VERB Tone: M' intrans.
To come. 来。

la¹ ji¹-ze¹!
A tiger is coming! / A tiger has come round!
老虎来了!

la¹ le¹-ji¹-ze¹!
The tiger is coming back! / The tiger is coming again!
老虎又来了!

mv¹-ji¹-ze¹!
It's going wrong! / Something is going wrong! / We're in for trouble!
不好了! 不行了!

ji¹ ₂ NOUN Tone: M.
One (restricted use: only in association with /lwa¹/). 一。

zo¹-mv¹ | ji¹-lwa¹ sv¹
to take care of a child
管一个孩子

ji+_b CLASSIFIER Tone: M_b.
Classifier for places. 量词：地方（一个）。

qwa+ji+
a place, somewhere
一个地方

qwa+ji+ dzi
to live somewhere; to move to somewhere
住在一个地方，搬家到一个地方

ji+_{bv} NOUN Tone: MH#.
Cow pen. 牛圈。
CL: **lwa+**

ji+_{khv} PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: H#.
Some, a few. 一些。

hi+ ji+_{khv}
some people, part of the people
一些人

ji+_{khv} NOUN Tone: L#.
Year of the ox. 牛年。

ji+_{khv} w_l\$ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: H\$.
A little, some. 一点。

ji+_{lo}# NOUN Tone: #H.
Attitude towards others. 态度、对待的态度。

ji+_{lo} dzv!
(He/she) has a good attitude!
态度积极

ts^hwa+ | ji+_{lo} | dzv! | hi+ki+ | dzv+ji!
He/she has a good attitude towards people! He/she is kind to people / does some good around him/her!

他（对人）态度好！对人好/做好事！

ji+_{lo} dza+
(to have) a bad attitude: to be lazy, dissipated...
态度不好

njv+_l qwa+ ha+ gv_l, | ji+_{lo} dza+!
When I cook, I don't make a good job of it / I don't (manage to) put any heart into it / I make a mess of it!
我做饭，集中不了精神 / 做的乱七八糟！

ts^hwa+ | ə+tsə+ ji+_{lo} ni?
What sort of an attitude is this? (Criticism of someone who does not have a proper attitude)
这是什么态度啊？（批评一个人的态度）

ji+_{mi} NOUN Tone: M.
Jar. 坛子，罐子（陶器）。
CL: **lwa+**

ji+_{p^hv}# NOUN Tone: #H.
Male ox, bull. 公牛。

ji+_{p^hv} t^hv+_l mi
N + DEM + CLF
那头公牛

ji+_{p^hv} t^hv+_l lwa#
N + DEM + CLF. animaux
那头公牛

CL: **lwa+ / mi**

ji+_{qv} 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。
CL: **lwa+**

ji+_{kae} NOUN Tone: H#.
Cow, beef. 黄牛。
CL: **p^ho+**

ji+_{ko}# ADJECTIVE Tone: #H. From: ji_l 1 and ko_l 2
Able, capable, able-bodied. 能干、不缺劳力。

ts^hwa+ | ji+_{ko} hi+ | qwa+v ni
It's an able/competent person.
他是一个能干/称职的人。

ji+_{ko} zo
a competent lad, a capable fellow
一个能干的男人

ji+_{ko} ni
COP
COP

ji+_{sa} NOUN Tone: M.
Umbrella. 雨伞。
Borrowing: Chinese 雨伞
CL: **na+**

ji+_{se} NOUN Tone: M.
Doctor. 医生。
Borrowing: Chinese 医生

ji+_{su} NOUN Tone: H#.
Meaning, sense. 意思（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 意思

ji-tsæ-tsʰɿ **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. 红萝卜菜（汉语借词：野山菜）：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。彝族人从高山上采下来，在永宁卖。Local Chinese dialect: 野山菜。
Borrowing: Chinese 野山菜
See: jɿ²

ji-tsɯ **NOUN** Tone: H#.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。**ji-tɕi** **NOUN** Tone: M.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。**ji-tɕi-tɕu-ma** **NOUN** Tone: L.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。**ji-tɕi-tɕa-mv** **NOUN** Tone: L.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。**ji-tsu** **NOUN** Tone: M.
Chair (borrowing). 椅子。
Borrowing: Chinese 椅子
CL: na**ji-tsʰe-mi** **NOUN** Tone: H#-.
South. 南方。

ji-tsʰe-mi-gi-dzɿ se
to walk towards the south
往南方走

ji-zo# **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Calf. 小牛。

ji-zo tʰv-tɕu#
N + DEM + CLF
那头小牛

CL: pʰo / ɿ

ji-bv₁ **NOUN** Tone: L.
Pockmarked person. 麻子。

ji-bv-ji-tv-tv
same meaning
同上

CL: v

ji-bv₂ **NOUN** Tone: L.
Bull (male). 公牛。
CL: pʰo**ji-di-mi** **NOUN** Tone: L + H#.

Heifer; also used for a female pianniu: hybrid of yak and cattle. 小牦牛（包括黄牛和小母犏牛）。
CL: ɿ pʰo

ji-mi **NOUN** Tone: L.
Cow (female). 母牛。

ji-mi-zɿ-qo
cow and calf
母牛与小牛

CL: pʰo

ji-næ-se **NOUN** Tone: L-M.
Kunming, and the Eastern part of the province of Yunnan. 云南，昆明……。
Borrowing: Chinese 云南省

su-pʰi | ji-næ-se-qo hu-tɕi!
The (feudal) lord has gone to Kunming!
土司到昆明去了！

ji-ŋɿ **VERB** Tone: LM + MH#.
To bend (one's body) backwards. 往后仰。

ji-ŋɿ-ze
PFV
往后仰了

ji-ŋɿ | tʰi-dzi
to be seated leaning backwards, to lean against the back of one's seat
坐着往后仰

ji-qʰv **NOUN** Tone: L.
Sleeve. 袖子。
CL: ɿ**ji-tsæ** **NOUN** Tone: LM + MH#.
Waist. 腰。
CL: ɿ**ji** **NOUN** Tone: LH.
Spot, pimple. 痘痘。

ji tʰv
to have spots, to get pimples
出痘痘

CL: ɿ

- k -

kæʈtseʈ NOUN Tone: M.

Acupuncture needles; acupuncture. 针灸（汉语借词：干针）。Local Chinese dialect: 干针。

Borrowing: Chinese: 干针

kæʈtseʈ laʈ

to do an acupuncture session, to use acupuncture needles

扎针灸

kæʈʂwɪ NOUN Tone: M.

Sugar cane. 甘蔗。

Borrowing: Chinese 甘蔗

kʁʈdziʈ VERB Tone: M.

To take a seat, to get seated. 坐下（在饭桌）。

aʈxoʈ-hiʈ | kʁʈdziʈ-zeʈ.

The members of the family took their seats / got seated.

家人入座了。

kʁʈkʁʈ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L#.

Next to, close to. 挨着（坐……）。

(tsoʈ~tsoʈ) kʁʈkʁʈ | tʰiʈ-tʂwɪʈ

to arrange, to put in good order

摆整齐、使均匀，如：一排排挨着

[Tiger2] kʁʈkʁʈ | tʰiʈ-seʈ

to walk in a line, one behind the other

并排走

kʁʈkʁʈ | tʰiʈ-dziʈ

to sit close to one another

挨着坐

kʁʈljɔʈ NOUN Tone: L#.

Chinese sorghum. 高粱（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 高粱

See: hæʈlɔʈ#ʈ

kʁʈmiʈ 1 NOUN Tone: M.

Female falcon. 母隼。

kʁʈmiʈ-kʁʈpʰvʈ

female falcon and male falcon

母隼与公隼

CL: miʈ

kʁʈmiʈ 2 NOUN Tone: M.

A large jar; a large bottle. 大坛子，大瓶。

CL: lɔʈ

kʁʈmvʈ NOUN Tone: MH#.

The Gemu mountain (Yongning). 格母山。

hiʈdiʈ-kʁʈmvʈ

Mount Gemu, in Yongning

永宁格姆山

kʁʈmvʈ-hæʈkʰoʈ

the Gemu princess: another name for Mount Gemu, considered as a female deity

格姆公主：格姆山别名（格姆山被看作女神）

kʁʈmvʈ, | æʈsæʈ, | ŋwɔʈ-hāʈ, | ʂwæʈgv#ʈ, | naʈtsʰiʈ | -tʂʰvʈpʁʈmiʈ#ʈ, | qvʈ-tʈʈʈʂʰaʈnaʈ |

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。其它山，没有重要的象征意义，因此也没有固定名称。

kʁʈʂwɪ 1 VERB Tone: L#.

To tell. 讲。

hiʈ-kiʈ | tʰaʈ-kʁʈʂwɪ!

Don't tell it! / Don't tell anyone!

不要告诉人家！

kʁʈ-tʰaʈʂwɪ!

Don't tell it! / Don't tell anyone!

不要告诉人家！

ŋjɔʈ-ŋwɪʈ | kʁʈʂwɪ-biʈ!

I'm going to (jump in and) say something!

我要说一点事情！

noʈ | kʁʈʂwɪ dzoʈ-niʈ!

You have to say something!

你得说话啊！

ʂʰwɪʈ | kʁʈʂwɪʈ | dzɔʈ | mɔʈ-mvʈ-swʈ! / ʂʰwɪʈ | kʁʈʂwɪʈ dzɔʈ | mɔʈ-mvʈ~mvʈ-swʈ!

She does not really understand yet! (About a toddler aged 2 who does not yet speak distinctly or follow conversations)

她还不怎么听得懂话！（关于一个不会说话的两岁小孩）

tʰaʈ-kʁʈʂwɪʈ! | hiʈ ŋvʈ tʰaʈ-kʰwɪʈ!

Don't talk about it! Don't let people know!

不要告诉（人家）！别让人家知道！

hiʈ-kiʈ | kʁʈ-mvʈʂwɪʈ

not to tell people; (to do something secretly) without telling anyone

不跟人家说（自己做什么事）

ky-[tɕʰu] ni

well-behaved, obedient (child) (literally: who listens to what (s)he is told)

听话, 乖 (来形容一个孩子)

See: ky-[tɕʰu] 2

ky-[tɕʰu] 2 **NOUN** Tone: L#.
Speech. 话。

ky-[tɕʰu] ji

to promise; to make an oath; also: to swear before the gods: when people had a disagreement that they were unable to settle, they would go to the monastery and present their point of view before the gods, swearing 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, 他们会去大寺, 在神像前讲述他们各自的观点, 发誓他们自己讲的是真的。神会惩罚说谎的人 (他家会有祸害)。

[tɕʰu] | ky-[tɕʰu]-ji

(s)he promises

他答应

[tɕʰu] | ky-[tɕʰu] | my-[ji]!

(s)he has not promised!

他没有答应!

CL: kʰwɿ See: ky-[tɕʰu] 1

ky-[v#] **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Amulet. 护符, 护身符。
CL: [u]

ky-[wɿ#] **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Predestination, predestined affinity. 缘分、共同命运。

ky-[wɿ]-ljɿ

to have a predestined affinity; to have a common destiny

有缘分、有共同命运

ky-[zo#] **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。

ky-[zo]-tsʰu.l] **NOUN** Tone: L.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。

ky] **NOUN** Tone: L.
Bottle. 瓶子。

zu-[ky]

wine bottle

酒瓶

zu-[u]-ky]

one bottle of wine

一瓶酒

CL: [u]

ky]a **CLASSIFIER** Tone: L_a.
A bottle of. 量词: 瓶。

ky]zo/

small bottle

一小瓶

[tɕʰu]-ky]

DEM _ (tone: H# / H\$)

指示代词 _

ky]~ky] **VERB** Tone: MH.
To knock, to tap, to poke. 敲、拍。

kʰi- ky]~ky]

to knock at the door

敲门

njɿ-ŋu- | no- | ky]~ky]-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)

[so]-tsu- ky]~ky] (-ze-/-bi)]

to tap the table, to rap on the table

拍拍桌子

gv-[dv- ky]~ky]

to tap someone's back (to relieve back pain)

敲敲背

See: ky]

ky]lo] **NOUN** Tone: LM + MH#.
Branch. 树枝。

si-[dzi]-ky]lo]

branch of tree

树枝

si-[ky]lo]

as above

同上

CL: ky]

ky]-na-mi- **NOUN** Tone: L-.
Eagle. 老鹰。
CL: mi]

kɤpʰv] NOUN Tone: L.

Male falcon. 公隼。

kɤpʰv]-kɤmi]

male falcon and female falcon

公隼与母隼

CL: **mi]**

kɤ-tjɤ-ljɤ#] NOUN Tone: L-#H.

Small bell hung to an animal's neck (e.g. horse's bell).

铃铛。

CL: **ɬw-**

kɤzo] ₁ NOUN Tone: L.

Baby falcon. 小隼。

kɤzo] ₂ NOUN Tone: L.

Small bottle. 小瓶子。

kɤ VERB Tone: MH.

To knock on the door. 敲门。

tʰi-t-kɤ

DUR

DUR

See: **kɤlkɤ**

kɤ_a ₁ CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.

Classifier for sticks/rods. 量词：棍子、树枝（一根）。

si-t-kɤ | ɬw-t-kɤ

a branch (of a tree)

一根树枝

kɤ_a ₂ CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.

A tract of land. 量词：地（一片）。

kɤtʰa] 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。

kɤtʰa]=ɣ]

the /kɤtʰa]/ clan

/kɤtʰa]/家族

kɤ NOUN Tone: LM.

Falcon. 隼、“小鹰”。

kɤ hwæ-t-ze-

...bought (a) falcon

买了隼

kɤ dzu-t-ze-

...ate (a) falcon

吃了隼

CL: **mi]**

ki_a CLASSIFIER Tone: H_a.

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’。

ɬw-t-ki]

together

一起（共事）

ɬw-t-ki-tʰv-

to arrive together/at the same time

同时到达

ɬw-t-ji-t-ɲw-t tsʰw₁ | ɬw-t-ki-tʰv-!

Coming from the same place, we arrive together!

从一个地方，一起到！

ɬw-t-ki-t dzi₁

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。

tsʰw-t-ki-t zɣw₁

to speak to her/him

给他讲

tsʰw-t-ki-t zɣw-t-bi]

as above, with immediate future

要给他讲

ə-ma-t-ɲw-t | nɲ-t-ki-t | na-t-zɣw₁ so!

Ama teaches me the Na language!

阿妈教我摩梭话！

ki_a VERB Tone: M_a.

To give, to pass on, to transmit, to offer. 给、传、献给、发（工资），嫁给。

ki-t~ki]

RED

重叠

tso-t~tso-t-ki]

to give things

给东西

tso-t~tso-t ki-t~ki]

to give things

给东西

hi-t-ki-t ki

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

hi-t-ki-t | qwæŋ | tʰi-t-ki-t

to be generous, to be open-handed

大方

hi-t-ki-t 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-t-bɤ-t ki-t (-bi-t)

to offer gifts

送礼物

ha-t ki

to feed, to give food

喂饭

ki-liŋ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H#-LM + #H.

In a mess. 乱七八糟。

ki-zo#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.

A unisex given name: a given name used for both men and women. 男女通用名。

ki-zo-t-qwŋma NOUN Tone: L.

Feminine given name. 女性名字。

ki-zo-t-taŋmv NOUN Tone: L.

Feminine given name. 女性名字。

ki-ja VERB Tone: L_a.

To put on (a skirt, trousers...). 穿上(裤子、袜子、鞋子)。

ti-t-qʰwɤŋ | qw-t-[w-t ki]

to put on trousers

穿上裤子

dzaŋ-qʰwɤŋ | qw-t-dzi-t ki

to put on a pair of shoes

穿上一双鞋

tʰæŋ ki

'to put on a skirt'; this is the name of the ritual of entry into adulthood, after a girl has reached age 13

“穿裙”：这是成年礼的名称（穿裙礼：女孩满13岁，即为成人）

ti-t 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）

kiŋmi-t NOUN Tone: LM.

A large fly with a green head; its larvae are particularly harmful. 绿头苍蝇。

CL: mi

kiŋta#ŋ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

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-t-tseŋpʰæŋ | qw-t-kiŋta

a bag of bronze coins

一袋铜币

kiŋti#ŋ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Leather belt. 皮腰带。

CL: kʰw

ko NOUN Tone: #H.

Hill, small mountain. 小山。

CL: [w-t

ko-ta CLASSIFIER Tone: M_a.

Classifier for small objects, e.g. cigarettes. 量词：小东西，例如烟（一只）。

ko-tqæ#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.

Sculpture of Buddha (Tibetan borrowing). 佛像。

Borrowing: Tibetan sku-vdra(sku-'dra)

ko-tqæ-t-zo

small statue of Buddha

小佛像

CL: [w-t

ko-li#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.

Blow tube: tube to blow on a fire. 吹火筒，用来吹火的小管子。

CL: [w-t

ko-no-t-ɣo#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.

Mountain ridge; bridge in the mountains. 山梁。

CL: kʰwɤŋ

ko-su#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.

Shop. 商店、小卖部（汉语借词：公司）。

Borrowing: Chinese 公司

koꞵa VERB Tone: L_a.

To warm oneself at a fire; to bask in the sun. 烤火取暖, 晒太阳。

mvꞵ koꞵ

to warm oneself at a fire

烤火取暖

leꞵ-koꞵ-zeꞵ

ACCOMP _ PFV

烤火了

niꞵmiꞵ koꞵ

to bask in the sun

晒太阳

niꞵmiꞵ dꞵwꞵ-koꞵ-ꞵꞵ

to bask in the sun for a while

晒晒太阳

niꞵmiꞵ dꞵwꞵ-koꞵ~koꞵ-ꞵꞵ

to bask in the sun for a while

晒晒太阳

koꞵdzeꞵ NOUN Tone: LM.

A sort of dove. 一种鸽子。

CL: **miꞵ**

koꞵdzoꞵ NOUN Tone: .

Peacock. 孔雀。

koꞵdzoꞵ NOUN Tone: L.

Flail. 连枷。

CL: **naꞵ**

koꞵ₁ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: MH.

Too much, excessively. 过于, 太 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 过

koꞵ₂ VERB Tone: MH.

To happen, to take place, to pass, to go by (days, existence). 过 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 过

kwꞵ NOUN Tone: #H. ① Gallbladder. 胆。

② Gall. 胆汁。

CL: **ꞵwꞵ**

kwꞵ ADJECTIVE Tone: H.

Tight, tense. 紧。

leꞵ-tsuꞵ | leꞵ-kwꞵ-kꞵwꞵ

to attach tightly, to attach so that it will be quite tight

绑紧

leꞵ-kwꞵ-seꞵ

ACCOMP _ PFV

紧了

kwꞵ NOUN Tone: M.

Star. 星星。

mvꞵ-ꞵoꞵ | kwꞵ

there are stars in the sky, one can see stars

天上有星星、天上看得见星星

naꞵ-tꞵꞵwꞵ, | kwꞵ mvꞵ-liꞵ! | diꞵmiꞵ-laꞵ liꞵ!

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)! (合作人说明为什么她不知道星星、星座的名字: 摩梭人本来对天文不太感兴趣。)

CL: **ꞵwꞵ, kwꞵ**

kwꞵꞵ CLASSIFIER Tone: M_b.

Self-classifier for stars. 量词: 星星 (一个)。

kwꞵ-ꞵwꞵ NOUN Tone: M.

Spirit. 神。

kwꞵ-ꞵwꞵ | dꞵwꞵ-dzeꞵ

a pair of (good) spirits, two (good) spirits

两个 (好) 神

CL: **dzeꞵ**

kwꞵ-qꞵꞵæꞵ-ꞵeꞵ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Comet. 流星。

CL: **ꞵwꞵ**

kwꞵ_a VERB Tone: L_a.

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。

hiꞵ kwꞵ

same meaning

同上

hiꞵ-ꞵwꞵ | kwꞵ-kvꞵ!

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。)

kwɿ-mvɿ-kvɿ!

(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!

hɿ-tɿwɿ | kwɿ-tʰaɿ-kʰwɿ!

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.)

别让人家（在你需要帮忙的时候）不理你!

njɿ | noɿ kwɿ-hɿ mvɿ-jiɿ! | njɿ | no-t-kiɿ | dzɿ-soɿ-jiɿ!

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。）

kwɿɿ NOUN Tone: LM.

Two-string violin, erhu. 胡琴, 二胡。

kwɿɿ tɿɿ

to play erhu

拉二胡

CL: naɿ

kvɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Garlic, *Allium sativum*. 大蒜。

CL: [wɿ tsʰɿɿ]

kvɿ-dzɿwɿ NOUN Tone: MH.

Tent. 帐篷。

kvɿ-dzɿwɿ laɿ

to put up a tent, to set up a tent

安装帐篷、搭建帐篷

CL: naɿ

kvɿ-jiɿ\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Life, existence, lifetime. 生命。

kvɿ-jiɿ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H#.

Truly, really, for good. 真的、的确、确实。

kvɿ-lvɿ-lvɿ NOUN Tone: H#.

Garlic braid: garlic bulbs with long leaves, braided into a large clump. 蒜瓣。

CL: [wɿ]

kvɿ-jiɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: H#.

Empty. 空手, 空。

biɿ-koɿ | kvɿ-jiɿ-kʰwɿ

to empty (someone's) purse, i.e. to take someone's money

（把一个人的）钱包弄空

tʰɿwɿ diɿ-hwɿ, | mvɿ-dwɿ, | kvɿ-jiɿ | le-t-tsʰwɿ!

He went to hunt the muntjac, but did not kill any, and came back empty-handed!

他去狩猎, 没得（任何猎物）, 空手回来!

kvɿ-koɿ-bvɿ NOUN Tone: H#.

Garlic sprouts (consumed as a vegetable). 蒜苗。

CL: kvɿ

kvɿ-ʃeɿ\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Flea. 跳蚤。

CL: miɿ

kvɿ-tsʰaɿ\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Family name (that of the Muli feudal lord, belonging to the Pumi/Prinmi ethnic group). 一个姓（木里土司, 普米族, 的姓）。

kvɿ-tsʰaɿ=ɿɿ\$

the /kvɿ-tsʰaɿ\$ / clan, the /kvɿ-tsʰaɿ\$ / family

/kvɿ-tsʰaɿ\$ / 家族

kvɿ-tsʰaɿ=ɿɿ piɿ-zoɿ!

They were called “the /kvɿ-tsʰaɿ\$ / family”!

人家把他们称作 “/kvɿ-tsʰaɿ\$ / 家族”!

kvɿ-tsʰɿ NOUN Tone: L#.

Head of garlic. 蒜头。

CL: tsʰɿɿ

kvɿ-tʃwɿ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Nail. 指甲。

CL: [wɿ]

kvɿa 1 VERB Tone: La. ① To pick up (from the ground), to gather. 捡起来, 拾。

kvɿ~kvɿ

RED

重叠

gvɿ-kvɿ~kvɿ

to pick up (something that was on the ground)

捡起来（地上的东西）

leɪ-kvɿ~kvɿ

to pick up (something that was on the ground)
捡起来（地上的东西）

② To fish. 钓鱼。

niɪzoɪ kvɿ

to fish
钓鱼

kv_a 2 VERB Tone: L_a.
To cross. 过。

tʂʰwæɪ kvɿ

to cross (a river) in a boat
坐船过（河）

kvɿkvɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Cheekbone. 颧骨。
CL: [wɿ See: njɿkvɿ]

kvɿnaɪ NOUN Tone: LM + MH#.
Silk. 丝绸。

kvɿnaɪ-baɪlaɪ

silk garment
丝绸衣服

CL: tʂʰiɪ

kvɿtaɪ VERB Tone: L.
To assemble, to group, to bring together (e.g. after felling trees, putting pieces of timber together). 集中在一起（如：砍木材后，把木材堆在一起）。

-kvɿ SUFFIX Tone: MH.
ABILITIVE; also indicates future. 能。

kvɿ VERB Tone: MH.
To be able to. 会、有能力做。

kvɿ_b CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_b.
Classifier for persons (from 2 upwards). 量词：人（两个以上）。

kwaɪfæɪ NOUN Tone: L#.
Name of a hotel. 官房（汉语借词），酒店名称。
Borrowing: Chinese 官房

kwaɪfæɪ

the abridged name of a five-star hotel where one of the main consultant's daughters works
丽江官房大酒店的简称。注：发音合作人的女儿在丽江官房大酒店工作。

kwaɪtsʰaɪ NOUN Tone: M.
Coffin. 棺材（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 棺材

kwaɪtsʰaɪ, | hɿɪ-moɪ-kʰwɿ-diɪ niɪ!

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: [wɿ

kwæɪfæɪ NOUN Tone: H#.
Medium-sized beam. 中等大小的梁。
CL: pʰæɪ

kwæɪpæɪ 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: naɪ

kwæɪtsuɪ NOUN Tone: M.
Sunflower seed. 葵花瓜子（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 瓜子

-kwɿ CONJUNCTION Tone: 0.
When.的时候。

kwɿɪwɿ NOUN Tone: L#.
Jug; jar; pitcher; also: treasure, valuable possession. 坛子、罐子（陶器），宝贝。

tʂʰwɿ | njɿ kwɿɪwɿ niɪ!

(S)he is my treasure! (About a child)
他是我宝贝！（母亲说孩子是她宝贝）

CL: [wɿ

kwɿpxɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Teaching, explanation. 解释，教导、教诲。

kwɿpxɿ qwɿ-kʰwɿɪ laɪ

to provide an explanation, to teach something
解释一个道理、教一件事

kwɿpxɿ qwɿ-kʰwɿɪ | tʰiɪ-laɪ-ɿɪ

As above: to provide an explanation, to teach something
同上：解释一个道理、教一件事

[M23] kwɿpxɿ laɪ

to teach
教、解释

CL: kʰwɿɪ

-kwx-tɕu] CONJUNCTION Tone: H#.

After; because, since, as. 因为, 由于, 既然。

-kwx-tɕu]-la]

same meaning

同上

[ʂʰu- | go]-kwx]tɕu]-la], | ha- mɣ- dzu].

Because (s)he is ill, (s)he does not eat.

他病了, 吃不下饭。

[M18] [ʂʰu-ne-ji] | pi-kwx]tɕu]-la], | wɣ- | la-ha] | qɯ-kʰwɣ- zɣwɣ.

After he said that, he went on to say something different / he changed his mind and said something quite different.

他这样说完后, 又讲了些其它的。

[M18] [ʂʰu- | tʰi-dzi]-kwx]-tɕu], | qɯ-kʰwɣ- zɣwɣ-ɿ: | "sɣ-sɣ | zɣæ!"

After he got seated, he said the following: "How comfortable!"

他坐下后, 说了这么一句: "真舒服!"

kwx]a CLASSIFIER Tone: L_a.

A string, a cluster of. 量词: 串。

kv- | qɯ-kwx]

a braid of garlic

一瓣大蒜

la-tsu- | qɯ-kwx]

a braid of hot peppers

一瓣辣椒

[ʂʰu-kwx]

DEM _ (tone: H# / H\$)

指示代词 _

kwx]a 1 VERB Tone: L_a.

To throw away (rubbish). 扔掉。

mv]tɕo- kwx]

to throw away (rubbish)

扔掉 (垃圾)

tso-~tso- kwx]

to throw stuff away

扔东西

kwx]a 2 VERB Tone: L_a.

To manage, to be in charge of, to take care of. 管 (汉语借词)。

qɯ-kʰwɣ- kwx]

to supervise a bit

管一些

kwx]-tjɣ-ljɣ#] NOUN Tone: L-#H.

Small bell. 铃铛。

CL: [w-

kwx]to] NOUN Tone: LH.

Jawbone, mandible, lower jaw. 颌骨。

CL: [w-

- kʰ -

kʰɿ-ɕjɿ VERB Tone: .

To spend (money). 花掉。

kʰɿ-ɕjɿ-zeɿ!

PFV

花掉了!

le-t-kʰɿ-ɕjɿ | le-seɿ-kʰuɿ

to spend all the money, to spend all the money up

全部都花完

mɿ-t-dzoɿ, | qwæɿ-mɿ-t-zoɿ! | tʰi-t-seɿ tʰi-t-kʰɿ-ɕjɿ-tsæɿ-niɿ!

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。)**kʰɿ-mil\$** NOUN Tone: \$H.

Large basket carried on the back. 大背篓。

CL: kʰɿ

kʰɿ-ɕɯɿ VERB Tone: M.

To begin. 开始(汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 开始

kʰɿ-zoɿ\$ NOUN Tone: \$H.

Small basket carried on the back. 小背篓。

CL: kʰɿ

kʰɿ-njɿ~kʰɿ-njɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: L-.

Supple (movement). 柔软(动作)。

kʰɿ₁ VERB Tone: MH.

To put out (a fire). 灭(火)。

See: hāɿ₁**kʰɿ**₂ NOUN Tone: MH.

Basket carried on the back. 背篓。

CL: kʰɿ

kʰɿ_a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.

A basket of. 量词: 筐。

kʰiɿ 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)。

səɿ | le-t-kʰiɿ

to separate linen fibres (to make thread)

拆开粗麻(为了纺出细麻线)

kʰiɿ₁ NOUN Tone: #H.

Door. 门。

kʰi-t-zo#ɿ

small door

小门

CL: pɿɿ

kʰiɿ₂ NOUN Tone: #H.

Edge (monosyllable). 边(单音节)。

kʰi-bɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Threshold. 门槛。

CL: lɯɿ

kʰi-t-bv-tlvɿ NOUN Tone: L#.

Hinge. (门的)合页。

CL: lɯɿ See: kʰi-t-qʰwɿɿ

-kʰi-t~kʰi-t POSTPOSITION Tone: #H.

Around, close to, near, nearby. 周围、左右、旁边。

zi-t-qʰwɿ-t-kʰi-t~kʰi-t

near the house, in the vicinity of the house

房子周围

[F5] njɿ-t-bv-t | kʰi-t~kʰi-t

near me, around me

我的周围

[M21] zɿɿmiɿ-kʰi-t~kʰi-t seɿ

to walk on the roadside, to walk by the side of the road

走在马路边

kʰi-t-mi-t NOUN Tone: M.

Main entrance, main door. 大门。

CL: pɿɿ

kʰi-t-qʰwɿɿ NOUN Tone: L#.

Hinge. 门的合页。

CL: lɯɿ Syn: kʰi-t-bv-tlvɿ.

kʰi-tɕʰuɿ-moɿ NOUN Tone: L#-.

A poisonous mushroom. 一种有毒的菌子。

tsæɿ-mo-t-kʰi-tɕʰuɿ-moɿ

same meaning

同上

Syn: tsæɿ-mo#ɿ.

kʰi1 VERB Tone: MH.

Past form of verb 'to leave'. 走 (过去式)。

tʂʰu1 | zo1qo1 kʰi1?

Where has (s)he gone to? / Where has (s)he left for?

他到哪里去了?

[M23] no1 | tsʰi1ji1 | a1pʰo1 | ə1-kʰi1?

Did you go outside today? / Did you take a stroll today?

你今天出去了吗?

kʰo1 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……)。

kʰwæ1tʂæ1 kʰo1

to spread a mat

铺垫子

kʰo1lo1 NOUN Tone: M.

Prayer wheel. 转经筒。Local Chinese dialect: 祈祷轱辘。

CL: **lʰu1**

kʰu1di1 NOUN Tone: MH#.

Container (general term). 容器。

CL: **lʰu1**

kʰu1dv#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Cripple, lame person. 跛。

kʰu1dv1-hi1

cripple

跛

kʰu1dv1-tsʰo1qʰwɿ1

lame demon

跛鬼

CL: **v1**

kʰu1dzɹ1 NOUN Tone: MH#.

Puttee. 裹腿。

CL: **dzi1**

kʰu1pi1 VERB Tone: .

To stumble, to trip. 绊。

njɿ1 kʰu1pi1-ze1!

I have stumbled!

我绊了一跤!

kʰu1pʰv1 NOUN Tone: L#. *Archaic* [古语] Chinese,

Han. 汉族。

CL: **v1**

kʰu1tʰo1 NOUN Tone: H#.

Chains (to tie a criminal's feet), made of iron. 脚链。

kʰu1tʰo1 kʰu1

to put chains (on someone's feet)

戴上脚链 (在一个人的脚上)

kʰu1tʰv#1 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: **dze1**

kʰu1tsu1bæ1 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. 绑腿布: 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)。

kʰu1tsʰɿ1 NOUN Tone: MH#.

Leg. 腿, 脚。

CL: **pʰo1**

kʰu1tʂæ1 NOUN Tone: MH#.

Ankle. 踝关节。

CL: **tʂæ1**

kʰu1tʂɿ#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Chicken feet. 鸡爪。

kʰu1tʂɿ1 tʰv1-lʰu1#1

N + DEM + CLF

这只鸡爪

kʰu1tʂɿ1 tʰv1-tʂɿ1#

N + DEM + CLF

这只鸡爪

CL: **tʂɿ1** / **lʰu1**

kʰu1zɹ1\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Rice wine (low alcohol). 黄酒。

CL: **qʰwɿ1**

kʰu1 NOUN Tone: L.

Thread. 线。

CL: **kʰu1**

kʰuɿ CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.

Classifier for threads. 量词：线（一根、一条）。

kʰuɿ | dʷɿ-kʰuɿ

a thread of string

一根线

zuɿ | dʷɿ-kʰuɿ

a blade of grass

一根草

bæɿ dʷɿ-kʰuɿ

a thread of rope

一条绳子

kʰuɿ | tʂʰuɿ-kʰuɿ

this thread (note: irregular tone pattern)

这根线

kʰuɿpvɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Shuttle. 梭，梭子。

CL: [uɿ] See: **pvɿqʰwɿ****kʰuɿtʷɿ** NOUN Tone: L.

Root. 根。

siɿdziɿ-kʰuɿtʷɿ

tree root

树根

CL: [vɿ]

kʰuɿ₁ VERB Tone: MH. ① To put into (e.g. to put into a bag); to dibble in seeds. 放，装（如：装进袋里），点种，收下。**kʰuɿ~kʰuɿ**

RED

RED

qʷɿtʰ-qoɿ | siɿ tʰiɿ-kʰuɿ

to add wood into the fire

放木头在火中

② To allow; to let; to cause (causative value). 让，使动。

kʰvɿɿmiɿ-zuɿ~zuɿ, | leɿ-dʰæɿ-kʰuɿ! | hĩɿ-zuɿ~zuɿ, | leɿ-ʂæɿ-kʰuɿ!

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".)

够的寿命，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）

hwæɿ kʰuɿ ɿɿ-biɿ? | - hwæɿ kʰuɿ-biɿ!

Do you agree to buy? - Yes!

（你）让买吗？ - 让买！

tʂʰiɿ kʰuɿ ɿɿ-biɿ?

Do you agree to sell?

（你）让卖吗？

dzuɿ kʰuɿ ɿɿ-biɿ?

Do you agree to eat?

（你）让吃吗？

tʂiɿ kʰuɿ ɿɿ-biɿ?

Do you agree to write?

（你）让写吗？

tʰuɿ kʰuɿ ɿɿ-biɿ?

Do you agree to drink?

（你）让喝吗？

zyɿ kʰuɿ ɿɿ-biɿ?

Do you agree to sew?

（你）让缝吗？

kʰuɿ₂ VERB Tone: MH.

To throw. 甩，扔（石头）。

leɿ-kʰuɿ-zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV

甩了

lvɿmiɿ kʰuɿ

to throw a stone

扔石头

kʰuɿ₃ VERB Tone: MH.

To wear (a bracelet). 戴（手镯）。

leɿ-kʰuɿ-zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV

戴了

loɿdzoɿ kʰuɿ

to wear a bracelet

戴手镯

kʰvɿ₁ VERB Tone: H.

To harvest grass, to cut grass. 割（草）。

leɿ-kʰvɿ-zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV

割了

zuɿ-kʰvɿ

to cut grass

割草

k^hv^l 1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Nest (monosyllable). (鸟) 巢。

k^hv^l tʂ^hu^l-[u#]

N + DEM + CLF

这只鸟巢

CL: [u^l]

k^hv^l 2 VERB Tone: H.
To steal. 偷。

hī^l-bv^l tso^l~tso^l k^hv^l

to steal someone's stuff, to steal someone else's property

偷别人的东西

k^hv^l 2 NOUN Tone: #H.
Dog (monosyllable). 狗。

k^hv^l-ʂe^l dzu^l

to eat dog meat (a practice which is strongly antagonistic to Na culture, which considers dog as man's benefactor)

吃狗肉

k^hv^l-zu^l~zu^l

dog's existence, dog's life (which dog exchanged with man, according to the legend)

狗的生命 (传说狗与人交换了生命)

k^hv^l t^hv^l-mi^l#

N + DEM + CLF

那条狗

k^hv^l-gɣ^lljɣ^l

roving dog

流浪狗

CL: mi^l v^l jɣ^l

k^hv^l-bv^l NOUN Tone: MH#.
Kennel, doghouse. 狗窝。
CL: [u^l]

k^hv^l-kwæ^l NOUN Tone: M.
Bitter melon. 苦瓜。
Borrowing: Chinese 苦瓜
CL: [u^l]

k^hv^l-[k^hv^l] NOUN Tone: L#.
Year of the dog. 狗年。

k^hv^l-mæ^l NOUN Tone: M.
Robber, bandit. 强盗。

k^hv^l-mæ^l ji^l-hī^l-hī^l

person who robs, robber

当强盗的人=强盗

k^hv^l-mæ^l-ni^l-zo^l! | hī^l la^l-ho^l!

He's like a bandit! He may hit people!

他像强盗似的! 会打人的!

k^hv^l-mæ^l-zi^l

prison: literally "house for thieves"

监狱。直译: "贼家"

k^hv^l-mæ^l-ji^l-hī^l, | lo^l-zi^llv^l-go^l tæ^l!

Thieves are tied up in prisons / are sent to prison!

贼, 被关在监狱!

no^l | k^hv^l-mæ^l-p^hæ^l-q^hwɣ^l-ne^l-ji^l-zo^l!

You have the face of a thief! / You really look like a thief! (An accusation about someone one thinks is a thief)

你有一张贼脸! (控告一个人)

CL: v^l

k^hv^l-mv^l 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)。

CL: v^l

k^hv^l-na^l NOUN Tone: H#.

Dog. 狗。

CL: mi^l

k^hv^l-p^hæ^l NOUN Tone: M.
Age. 年龄。

k^hv^l-p^hæ^l tɕi^l

young

年轻

k^hv^l-p^hæ^l | tɕi^l-hī^l

young

年轻的

k^hv^l-p^ho^l NOUN Tone: H#.
Half a year. 半年。

q^hu^l-k^hv^l-[k^hv^l]-p^ho^l

one year and a half

一年半

k^hv-|p^hv#]

NOUN Tone: #H.

He-dog. 公狗。

k^hv-|p^hv-| t^hʊ-|w#]

N + DEM + CLF

这只公狗

k^hv-|p^hv-| t^hv-|mi]

N + DEM + CLF

这只公狗

k^hv-|p^hv-| t^hv-|v#]

N + DEM + CLF

这个公狗

CL: v-| / mi] / [w]

k^hv-|q^hwʏ]

NOUN Tone: MH#.

Bad year, year when the crops are bad. 庄稼收成不好的(一)年。

k^hv-|q^hwʏ-| t^hv]

the year is bad; crops are bad this year; a bad year has come

今年, 收成不好。

k^hv-|sʉ-|sʉ]

NOUN Tone: L#.

A flowering plant in the legume family: *Flemingia strobilifera*, 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: kʏ]

k^hv-|sæ]

VERB Tone: MH.

To hunt (leading a dog). 打猎、赶走、驱逐。

k^hv-|sæ-| hʉ]

(He/she) has gone hunting

狩猎去了

k^hv-|sʉ]

VERB Tone: .

To celebrate the New Year. 过年。

k^hv-|tɕ^hi]

NOUN Tone: H\$.

Solution, way out. 办法。

k^hv-|tɕ^hi] | mʏ-|dzo-|ze-| | ʔ-|t^ho]

There is nothing we can do anymore! It's a catastrophe!

没有办法了! 糟糕了!

k^hv-|ts^hi-|bo]

NOUN Tone: #H-.

Mole shrew. 鼯鼠。

CL: p^ho] v-k^hv-|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)。

k^hv-|zo-| t^hʊ-|w#]

N + DEM + CLF

这只公狗

k^hv-|zo-| t^hv-|mi]

N + DEM + CLF

这只公狗

k^hv-|zo-| t^hv-|v#]

N + DEM + CLF

这只公狗

k^hv-|zo]-k^hv-|mv]

puppy and she-dog

小狗与母狗

CL: v-| / mi] / [w]

k^hv-|zo]

NOUN Tone: H\$.

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。

k^hv-|zo-|=ɿ]the /k^hv-|zo]/ clan, the /k^hv-|zo]/ family/k^hv-|zo]/家族k^hv-|zo]-ts^hʉ-|ɿ]the name of a person, containing both a family name: /k^hv-|zo]/, and a given name: /ts^hʉ-|ɿ]/一个人的名字: 姓为 /k^hv-|zo]/, 名为 /ts^hʉ-|ɿ]/

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。

CL: v-

k^hv]-k^hʏ]

NOUN Tone: L.

Chicken nest. 鸡窝。

CL: [w]

k^hv]mi] NOUN Tone: L.

Dog (either he-dog or she-dog). 狗。

k^hv]mi] tɕ^hu]-jɿ-

N + DEM + CLF

这条狗

di-tqo]-k^hv]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)

平坝的狗

k^hv]mi]-gɿ]ljɿ]

roving dog

流浪的狗

CL: v], **terme respectueux (le même que pour les humains) on peut aussi dire: jɿ****k^hv]tsɿ]mi]** NOUN Tone: L + H#.

She-dog. 母狗。

CL: v]

k^hv] NOUN Tone: MH. ① Year; year of age. 年、岁。k^hv]-mæ]

end of the year

年尾

k^hv]-mæ] gæ]

intercalary year: a year with 13 months; this happens every 4 years or so

闰年（有13个月）

k^hv]-mæ] dæ]

normal year, usual year: a year that has 12 months

正常的年份，普通年：一年十二个月

② Astrological sign. 生肖。

no- | ə-tso- k^hv] jɿ?

What is your astrological sign?

你是属什么的？

k^hv]_a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.

Year; year of age. 量词：年、岁。

dɿ]-k^hv]

one year

一年

k^hwæ]hwæ] VERB Tone: .

To drape oneself in (a cape, a piece of fabric). 披上。

k^hwæ]ɬæ#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Felt; extended use: mat (even if not made of felt), cushion.... 毡子。也用来指席子，垫子等。

k^hwæ]ɬæ- t^hi]-k^ho]

to spread a mat

铺席子

CL: ts^hi]**k^hwɿ]**_a CLASSIFIER Tone: H_a.

A piece of, a chunk of; a mouthful of. 量词：块。一块肉、一口饭。

dɿ]-k^hwɿ]~dɿ]-k^hwɿ]

chunk by chunk, one chunk after the other

一块一块地

k^hwɿ- | dɿ]-gɛ]-ɬ!

Go ahead and decide! / Please make a decision!

你们得要做出决定！

dɿ]-k^hwɿ- so!, | dɿ]-k^hwɿ- fɿ!]

Each new word is a new joy! (A comment by the consultant about the investigator's enjoyment of fieldwork. She takes a look at a draft dictionary, and comments that it represents a great deal of work, and that what matters is that the investigator should feel an interest in it, considering each new 'piece' – each addition to the dictionary – as a source of joy.)

学一点，就高兴一点！（评说语言调查工作：合作人看着本词典的初稿，说：这是一项很大的工程，关键的是调查者要有兴趣，欣赏每个新学的语言信息。）

k^hwɿp^hv] NOUN Tone: M.

Meadow. 草坪、草地。

k^hwɿp^hv]-mo] NOUN Tone: MH#.

Prairie mushroom: a sort of edible mushroom (not yet identified). 可以吃的一种菌子。

- 1 1 -

-la₁ **ADVERB(IAL)** Tone: 0.

Only. 只, 才。

[ʂʰwɪ-lɑ₁ ni₁-ze₁-mæ₁!]

That's all!

就这些了! / 就这些而已! / 就这样!

-la₂ **CONJUNCTION** Tone: 0.

Coordination conjunction: and. 和、与、跟。

[dʷɪ-kʰvɪ-lɑ₁ | so₁-ti₁]

one year and three months (context: indicating the age of an infant)

一岁三个月

[ʂʰwɪ-lɑ₁ | mɪ₁-bi₁, | nɲɪ-lɑ₁ mɪ₁-bi₁!]

(If) (s)he does not go, I'm not going either!

他不去(的话), 我也不去!

[hɪ₁-la₁ | dʒɪ₁, | mɪ₁-di₁-la₁ | dʒɪ₁! / hɪ₁-la₁ | dʒɪ₁, | lɪ₁-la₁ | dʒɪ₁!]

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!”)

[hɪ₁ F | dʒɪ₁, | mɪ₁-di₁ F | dʒɪ₁!]

as above

同上

[mɪ₁-la₁ dʒɪ₁!]

The grease too is good! (Elicited variant on the preceding examples)

猪油也好! (按照上面例子的变体)

[qæ₁-la₁ | dʒɪ₁!]

The oil too is good! (Elicited variant on the preceding examples)

油也好!

[ʂʰwɪ-lɑ₁ | mɪ₁-bi₁, | nɲɪ₁ | mɪ₁-bi₁-ze₁! / ʂʰwɪ₁ mɪ₁-bi₁-ze₁-dʒo₁, | nɲɪ₁-la₁ | mɪ₁-bi₁-ze₁!]

If he doesn't go, I'm not going either!

他如果不去, 我也不去!

la₁ **NOUN** Tone: M.

Tiger. 老虎。

CL: p^ho₁**la₁bi₁#** **NOUN** Tone: #H.

Steep slope. 陡坡、土坡、斜坡。

[la₁bi₁-tsɪ₁]

steep (literally 'like a steep slope')

‘像陡坡’, 等于: 很陡

[la₁bi₁-tsɪ₁ | zɰæ₁!]

It is really steep!

陡得很!

la₁do₁# **NOUN** Tone: #H.

Horse groom. 马夫(参加马帮)。

la₁hwɪ₁ **NOUN** Tone: L#.A Na village outside the Yongning plain, close to the Lake, not far from /la₁t^ha₁-di₁/, 村落名。**la₁kɪ₁** **NOUN** Tone: L#.

Small jar used to preserve wine. 小坛子, 用来存酒。

CL: [wɪ]

la₁k^hvɪ₁ **NOUN** Tone: MH#.

Year of the Tiger. 虎年。

la₁~la₁ **ADJECTIVE** Tone: M.

Flaccid, flabby. 松弛。

la₁~la₁b₁ **VERB** Tone: Mb.

To dilute in water. 掺水。

[dʒwɪ-qo₁] le₁-la₁~la₁

to dilute in water

掺水

la₁lo₁-ɛwɪ₁ **NOUN** Tone: H#.

A village of Yongning; Chinese name: Luluowa. 拉洛瓦村(永宁的一个村落)。

[dʒɪ₁bvɪ₁-kɪ₁-sa₁ɛwɪ₁, | hi₁ɛwɪ₁-lo₁, | æ₁mi₁-ɛwɪ₁#, | la₁lo₁-ɛwɪ₁, | la₁ɲwɪ₁, | bɪ₁ts^ho₁-gɪ₁, | ə₁-la₁-ɛwɪ₁#, | gæ₁-ɬæ₁, | q^hæ₁-tɕ^hi₁, | t^ho₁-tɰ#]

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

la₁la₁ **CONJUNCTION** Tone: MH#.

Apart from, aside of, other than. 这以外。

[tsa₁bɪ₁ mɪ₁-p^hvɪ₁-dʷɪ₁! | la₁la₁, | ə₁tso₁-mɪ₁-ni₁ | p^hvɪ₁-dʷɪ₁!]

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)

la-ha1 1 PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: MH#.

Other. 别的。

la-ha1 | qw-t-ci1

some others, a few others

其它一些

la-ha1 | tʂʰw-t-ci1

those other, those few others, the few that remained

其它的那些

la-ha1 | qw-t-ko1 ni1!

It's something different! / That's a different matter!

是另一回事! / 是另一码事!

See: **la-ha1** 2**la-ha1** 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: MH#.

Other. 别的。

la-ha1 hi1

other people

其它人

qw-t-bæ1 | le-t-se1, | qw-t-bæ1 ji1! / qw-t-bæ1 | le-t-se1, | wɣ1 | la-ha1 | qw-t-bæ1 ji1! |

When one has finished one task, one moves on to another!

做完一件事情，就轮到另一个!

See: **la-ha1** 1**la-ma1** NOUN Tone: M.

Lama. 喇嘛。

Borrowing: Tibetan bla-ma

hæ-t-la1ma1

Chinese lama

汉族喇嘛

CL: v1

la-mi#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Female tiger. 母老虎。

la-mi1 tʰv1-mi1 / la-mi1 tʰv1-mi1#

N + DEM + CLF

那只老虎

CL: pʰo1 / mi1

la-ŋwɣ1 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. 一座山的名字。

dʒɣ1bv1kɣ1-sa1kwɣ1, | hi1kwɣ1-lo1, | æ1mi1-kwɣ1#1, | la-lo1-kwɣ1, | la-ŋwɣ1, | bɣ1tsʰo1gv1, | ə1la1-kwɣ1#1, | gæ1ɣæ1, | qʰæ1tɕʰi1, | tʰo1-tu1#1

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

la-pʰv#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Male tiger. 公老虎。

la-pʰv1 tʰv1-lu1#1

N + DEM + CLF

那只老虎

CL: pʰo1 / lu1

la-tʰa1-di1 NOUN Tone: MH#.

The entire Na area around Lugu lake, including Zuosuo (currently Lugu 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）、落水村等。

hi1ki1, | ni1-se1, | ta1dzi1, | mv1qʰwæ1, | la-tʰa1-di1

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, /la-tʰa1-di1/, is not a village name like the preceding four: it refers to the entire Na area beyond the fourth village.

从永宁往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、落水村等）

la-tʰa1-mi1\$ 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。音译：拉他咪。

la-tʰa1-mi1=ɣ1\$

the /la-tʰa1-mi1\$/ clan, the /la-tʰa1-mi1\$/ family

/la-tʰa1-mi1\$/家族

NOUN Tone: H#-M-L.

Proper name of the main consultant (reference speaker) for this volume (speaker code: F4). 拉他咪·达石拉么：本著作的标准发音合作人。

la˥zi˧ NOUN Tone: H#.

Painter. 画家。

tʂʰu˥-v˥, | la˥zi˧ ni˥!

(S)he is a painter! / (S)he can paint!

他是画家！

la˥zo#˧ NOUN Tone: #H.

Baby tiger, child of tiger. 小老虎。

la˥zo˥ tʰv˥-lɯ#˧

N + DEM + CLF

那只小老虎

CL: lɯ˥

la˥gv˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: LM.

Curved, crooked, bent (e.g. tree). 弯（树...）。

si˥dzɿ˥ | la˥-gv˥-ze˥

The tree got crooked.

树弯了。

la˥gv˥-la˥ni˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: LM-L. *From:*

la˥gv˥ Crooked, curved, bent (e.g. road, person's limbs).

弯（路，植物，人的四肢）。

la˥jɣ˥-tɕi˥ NOUN Tone: LM-.

12th month. 十二月。

la˥~la˥ VERB Tone: MH.

To fight, to scuffle, to come to blows. 打架、吵架。

la˥la˥-tɕi˥ | tʂʰu˥-tɕi˥

those people who are fighting

打架的这些（人）

See: la˥

la˥ma˥ NOUN Tone: L.

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。

la˥ma˥=ɣ˥\$

the /la˥ma˥/ clan, the /la˥ma˥/ family

/la˥ma˥/家族

la˥ma˥-gv˥ma˥

the name of a person, containing both a family name: /la˥ma˥/, and a given name: /gv˥ma˥/

一个人的名字：姓为 /la˥ma˥/, 名为 /gv˥ma˥/

la˥ta˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: LM.

Askew, slanting (e.g. hat). 歪，偏（帽子戴得歪）。

-la˥ta˥ POSTPOSITION Tone: L.

Close to.

a˥ɣo˥ | -la˥ta˥

the perimeter of the house: the surface on which the house (farm) extends

家的面积

la˥tʂv˥ NOUN Tone: L.

Candle. 蜡烛。

Borrowing: Chinese 蜡烛

CL: kɣ˥

la˥ 1 VERB Tone: MH.

To strike someone, to beat someone. 打（打人，钉钉子……）。

hɿ˥ la˥

to strike someone

打人

ha˥ la˥

to beat the grain

打粮食

nv˥lɯ˥ la˥

to beat soy

打大豆

sw˥tɕi˥-po˥-ŋw˥ | la˥

to break with a knife (brick tea: compressed tea leaves)

用刀子来砍（沱茶、茶饼）

ə˥ji˥-tʂw˥ji˥, | tɕi˥di˥-dzo˥, | æ˥ la˥-hɿ˥ F | dzo˥!
| ʂe˥ la˥-hɿ˥ F | dzo˥! | hæ˥ la˥-hɿ˥ F | dzo˥! |
ŋv˥ la˥-hɿ˥ F | dzo˥!

In the past, in Yongning, there were craftsmen who forged copper! craftsmen who forged iron! craftsmen who forged gold! and craftsmen who forged silver!

过去，在永宁，有铜匠、铁匠、金匠、银匠。

ə˥ji˥-tʂw˥ji˥, | tɕi˥di˥-dzo˥, | æ˥ la˥-hɿ˥ dzo˥, |
ʂe˥ la˥-hɿ˥ dzo˥, | hæ˥ la˥-hɿ˥ dzo˥, | ŋv˥ la˥-hɿ˥ dzo˥.

In the past, in Yongning, there were craftsmen who forged copper; craftsmen who forged iron; craftsmen who forged gold; and craftsmen who forged silver.

过去，在永宁，有铜匠、铁匠、金匠、银匠。

See: la˥ la˥

la₁ 2 VERB Tone: MH.

To form, to be there, to have appeared (dew). 有, 结 (露水)。

dzy⁺ la₁

Some dew has appeared; there is some dew
结露水了。

dzy⁺ q^ha⁺ la₁

Some dew has appeared; there is some dew
结露水了。

-la₁ SUFFIX Tone: M.

This TOP marker introduces a new element, without necessarily contrasting it with others. Possible gloss: concerning... 主题: ...的话、关于……。

q^hu⁺ ma⁺ | -la₁...

Concerning (my granddaughter) **q^hu⁺ ma⁺**, ...
关于独妈呢, ……

la⁺ mv⁺ | -la₁...

Concerning **la⁺ mv⁺** [a given name], ...
关于拉姆呢, ……

ti⁺ qo⁺ | -la₁...

Concerning **ti⁺ qo⁺** [a given name], ...
关于 **ti⁺ qo⁺** [人的名字] 呢, ……

la₁ dæ⁺ qæ⁺ NOUN Tone: H#.

Armpit. 腋下。Local Chinese dialect: 膈肢窝。
CL: **[w⁺**

la₁ xæ⁺ \$ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Raven. 乌鸦。
CL: **mi⁺**

la₁ xæ⁺ mi⁺ \$ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Female raven. 母乌鸦。
CL: **mi⁺**

la₁ xæ⁺ p^hv⁺ # NOUN Tone: #H.

Male raven. 公乌鸦。

la₁ xæ⁺ p^hv⁺ t^hv⁺ mi⁺ \$

N + DEM + CLF
那只公乌鸦

CL: **mi⁺**

la₁ tsw⁺ NOUN Tone: H#.

Chilly peppers. 辣椒 (汉语借词: 辣子)。Local Chinese dialect: 辣子。
Borrowing: Chinese 辣子

la₁ tsw⁺ h^h~h^h

to fry chilly peppers
炒辣椒

CL: **[w⁺**

PREFIX Tone: M/0.

ACCOMPLISHED aspect. 实施。

le⁺ ta⁺ CONJUNCTION Tone: MH.

Up to, all the way to; even. 到……为止、一直到……、连……。

le⁺ wo⁺ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H#.

Over again, once over again; back. 再、又、重新。

le⁺ wo⁺ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.

Again; back. 又, ……回去。

le⁺ wo⁺ jo⁺

to come back
回

le⁺ wo⁺ le⁺ gv⁺

to do over again
从头开始

le⁺ wo⁺ le⁺ gv⁺ ~ gv⁺

to build anew, to make anew, to rebuild
重新做、重新建

le⁺ wo⁺ le⁺ tso⁺ z^hvr⁺

to speak over and over again, to rant, to repeat
ceaselessly
重复讲说过的话

le⁺ wo⁺ t^ho⁺ tso⁺ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .

Then, afterwards. 后来 (原意: 翻篇)。

-le⁺ DISCOURSE PARTICLE Tone: L?.

Exclamative final particle. 句尾助词: 感叹。

dzy⁺ le⁺!

Well done! / Great!
好了! / 太好了!

li_a VERB Tone: Ma. ① To look at. 看。

t^hi⁺ li⁺ dzo⁺

DUR _ PROG
正在看

tso⁺ ~ tso⁺ li⁺

to look at things
看东西

② To manage, to be in charge of. 管理。

a⁺ xo⁺ li⁺

to manage the household, to look after the house;
to keep watch over the house
管家、管家里的事情, 看守家

③ To visit, to go and see (someone). 访问。

pʰæ+tei-ŋw- | mv]zo] li]

The 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）

li+zy] NOUN Tone: L#.

Tenderloins. 里脊肉。

li]pi] NOUN Tone: LH.

Tea that has infused for too long, tea dregs. 已经泡了太久的茶叶。

CL: kʰwɿ]

li/ NOUN Tone: LH.

Tea. 茶。

li]qʰa]

‘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。

CL: qʰwɿ]

ljɿ]a CLASSIFIER Tone: L_a.

Self-classifier for lives/destinies. 量词：命、命运。

tʂʰw-+ljɿ]

DEM _ (tone: H# / H\$)

指示代词 _

ljɿ]mi] NOUN Tone: LH.

Major (supporting) beam. 大梁。

CL: pʰæ]

ljɿ]mi]-tʂæ]qo] NOUN Tone: LH-.

Decoration of major (supporting) beam: symbolically, this is the beam’s ‘ear’. 大梁的装饰：大梁的‘耳朵’。

CL: pʰæ]

ljɿ]ʂw- NOUN Tone: L.

Cereals. 粮食（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 粮食

ljɿ] NOUN Tone: LH.

Beam. 梁。

CL: pʰæ]

ljɿ] 2 NOUN Tone: LM?LH?.

Life, existence, destiny, fate. 命、生命、命运。

no+ | ljɿ] tʂʰw-+ljɿ]-dzo], | qʰæ/ | zwaæ/!

You really have a happy lot!

你命好！

hi+ljɿ]

human existence, the human lot

人命、人类的命运

CL: ljɿ]

lje]fe] NOUN Tone: LM.

Mungo bean jelly. 凉粉。

Borrowing: Chinese 凉粉

lo+ NOUN Tone: M. ① Work, occupation, task. 事情。

lo+ dzo+

to be busy, to have work to do

忙，有活要干

njɿ+ | lo+ mɿ-+dzo+.

I am not busy. / I have some free time.

我不忙。

② Usefulness. 用处。

lo+ mɿ-+dzo+

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）

CL: lo+

lo+ɓ CLASSIFIER Tone: M_b.

Self-classifier for tasks/occupations. 量词：事情（一件）、活（一个）。

lo+bae] NOUN Tone: MH#.

Suspended bridge; zip line, flying fox. 索桥，溜索。

lo+bv]-tʂʰw- NOUN Tone: L#-.

Elephant. 象、大象。

Borrowing: Tibetan

CL: pʰo+ v+

lo+dzɿ] NOUN Tone: L#.

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。

lo+dzɿ] tʂʰw-+na]

N + DEM + CLF

这把三齿耙

CL: na+

loʰfvʌ ADJECTIVE Tone: .
Easy. 容易, 容易做。

loʰfvʌ | z̥wæʌ
very easy
很容易

loʰgvʌ NOUN Tone: L#.
Ninglang. 宁蒍。

loʰgvʌ-diʌmiʌ
the Ninglang plain
宁蒍坝子

loʰhaʌ ADJECTIVE Tone: .
Difficult, hard to do. 难做。

jiʌ loʰhaʌ
difficult to do
难做

jiʌ loʰhaʌ | z̥wæʌ
extremely difficult to do
非常难做

loʰjiʌ VERB Tone: .
To work. 劳动。
See: **loʰ; jiʌʌ**

loʰjiʌ-hĩʌ-hĩʌ#ʌ NOUN Tone: #H.
Worker (in the fields or elsewhere). 劳动人民, 农民。
CL: **vʌ**

loʰloʰ NOUN Tone: M.
Yi (ethnic group). 彝族。
CL: **vʌ**

loʰnaʌ-bvʌ NOUN Tone: .
Prison. 监狱。

loʰnaʌ-bvʌ-qoʌ [æʌ]
to jail, to put into prison
放在监狱、关在监狱里

See: **tɕvʌʈʷoʌ**

loʰniʌ NOUN Tone: H#.
Finger. 手指。
CL: **ʈʷʌʌ**

loʰniʌ | q̥wʌ-ʈʷʌʌ NOUN Tone: H# | M.
Index. 食指。

loʰniʌ | niʌ-ʈʷʌʌ NOUN Tone: H# | M.
Middle finger. 中指。

loʰniʌ | soʰ-ʈʷʌʌ NOUN Tone: .
Ring finger, fourth finger. 第四根手指。

loʰʂvʌ NOUN Tone: L#.
The village of Luoshui. 洛水村。

NOUN Tone: L# | L-.
Lugu lake. 泸沽湖。

loʰtaʌ-loʰtɕiʌ#ʌ NOUN Tone: #H.
Streamer of scriptures. 经幡、风马旗（挂在山上）。
Borrowing: Tibetan *rlungrta*

loʰtaʌ-loʰtɕiʌ | leʌ-laʌ

to print a streamer of scriptures; more generally:
to string together a streamer of scriptures
直译：印出一个经幡。也来指准备经幡的工作
（到山上去挂之前）

CL: **pɕʌʌ pʰæʌ**

loʰ 1 VERB Tone: L.
To cross (a mountain pass). 过（垭口）。

mvʌtɕoʰ-loʰ

to go down (after crossing a mountain pass)
往下过去（过了垭口以后）

loʰ 2 NOUN Tone: L.
Mountain valley. 山谷。

loʰ-qoʰ
in the valley
山谷里

CL: **loʰ**

loʰᵇ CLASSIFIER Tone: Lᵇ.
Self-classifier for valleys. 量词：谷。

hĩʌ-ʂĩʌ | q̥wʌ-loʰ

literally 'a valley of people', to mean: all the population of that valley
住在一座山谷里的所有人（直译：‘一山谷的人’）

siʌdziʌ | q̥wʌ-loʰ

'a valley [of/covered with] trees', i.e. a large tract of woodland
一山谷的树，一片森林（直译：‘一山谷的树’）

loʰbɕʌ NOUN Tone: L.
Palm of the hand. 手掌。
CL: **ʈʷʌʌ**

loʰbvʌ-ʈʷʌʌ NOUN Tone: LM-L.
Elbow. 肘。
CL: **ʈʷʌʌ**

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。

CL: v]

lo|dzi] **CLASSIFIER** Tone: L.

A handful (using both hands). 量词: 捧(用两只手)。

lo|dzo] **NOUN** Tone: LH.

Bracelet. 手镯。

ɲv]-lo|dzo] (+ɲi])

silver bracelet

银手镯

hæ]-lo|dzo] (+ɲi])

gold bracelet

金手镯

jo]-lo|dzo]

jade bracelet

玉手镯

lo|dzo] k^hu]

to put on a bracelet

戴上手镯

CL: p^ho]

lo|dɯ] **ADJECTIVE** Tone: LM.

Generous. 大方。

lo]-gv|dv] **NOUN** Tone: L-.

Back of the hand. 手背。

CL: k^hwɯ]

lo|jɯ] **NOUN** Tone: LM.

Silver coin, silver yuan. 银元。

lo|jɯ] | dɯ]-p^hæ]

one silver coin

一块银元

lo|ko] **NOUN** Tone: LM.

Pot for cooking rice, soup...; used to be made of copper. 煮饭或煮汤的铝锅。在过去, 铝锅一般是铜做的。

Borrowing: Chinese 铝锅

lo|ko]: | ha] tɕɯ]-di]! | æ]-v], | dʒu]-k^hu]-di]! | tɕ^hɯ]-ho], | dʒu] tɕu]-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.)

铝锅, 是用来煮饭的! 铜锅, 是放水用的! 水壶, 是用来煮水的! (描写永宁二十世纪中使用的三种锅)

CL:]u]

lo|mi] **NOUN** Tone: LM.

Thumb. 大拇指。

CL:]u]

lo|mi]-qa] **NOUN** Tone: LM-L.

Space between thumb and index finger. 虎口。

CL:]u]

lo|pv] **NOUN** Tone: LM + MH#.

Ring. 戒指。

ɲv]-lo|pv]

silver ring

银戒指

hæ]-lo|pv]

gold ring

金戒指

CL:]u]

lo|q^hv] **NOUN** Tone: L.

Gully; ravine; valley. 山沟。

CL: lo]

lo|q^hwɯ] **NOUN** Tone: LM. ① Arm. 胳膊。

lo|q^hwɯ] li-

to look at (the) arm

看胳膊

② Hand. 手。

lo|q^hwɯ] tɕ^hæ-

to wash one's hands

洗手

CL: p^ho]

lo|q^hwɯ]-k^hu]-zi] **NOUN** Tone: LM + MH#.

Glove. 手套。

lo|ɣwæ#] **NOUN** Tone: LM + #H.

Left-handed person. 左撇子。

lo|t^ho] **NOUN** Tone: LM.

Handcuffs, chains to tie a criminal's hands. 手铐。

lo|t^ho] k^hu]

to put handcuffs, to put on chains (on someone's hands)

戴上手铐

lo|ts^hu]-sa] **NOUN** Tone: LH-.

Meat of the anterior limbs of cattle. 牲畜前腿的肉。

loꞵꞵ **NOUN** Tone: LM.

Fist. 拳。

CL: ꞵꞵ

loꞵꞵ^h **NOUN** Tone: LM.

Elbow. 肘。

CL: ꞵꞵ

loꞵꞵsæꞵ **NOUN** Tone: LM+MH#.

Joints of the arm: wrist, elbow. 手臂的关节（手腕、肘弯）。

CL: ꞵsæꞵ

loꞵ₁ **ADJECTIVE** Tone: MH.

Thick. 厚。

ꞵs^hꞵꞵ | loꞵ-pæꞵ-ꞵæꞵ-gvꞵ!

It's really thick!

很厚啊！

loꞵ₂ **VERB** Tone: MH.

To join hands in an indication of submission. 拱手作揖。

ts^hꞵꞵts^hꞵꞵ loꞵ

to join hands in an indication of submission

拱手作揖

ts^hꞵꞵts^hꞵꞵ | leꞵ-loꞵ-zeꞵ

ACCOMP _ PFV

ACCOMP _ PFV

***loꞵ** **NOUN** Tone: LM.

Thumb. 大拇指（单音节，按照双音节词构拟出来的）。

lvꞵ **VERB** Tone: H.

To wind, to coil, to wrap. 缠（线……）、裹（毡子……）。

leꞵ-qoꞵ-lvꞵ

to wrap, to coil

裹起来

k^hꞵꞵ qoꞵ-lvꞵ

to wind a thread

缠线

qoꞵ-lvꞵ

to wrap, to coil

裹

lvꞵ₁ **NOUN** Tone: M.

Field. 田地。

CL: kꞵꞵ

lvꞵ₂ **NOUN** Tone: M.

Cereals for horses or cattle. 喂给马或牛的粮食。

ꞵwæꞵ-lvꞵ

cereals fed to horses; same meaning as /ꞵwæꞵ-
ꞵꞵ#ꞵ/

喂给马的粮食

See: ꞵwæꞵ-ꞵꞵ#ꞵ

lvꞵdzꞵꞵ **NOUN** Tone: H#.

Stone chips, little slabs of stone. 零碎的石头块。

CL: ꞵsꞵꞵ

lvꞵmiꞵ **NOUN** Tone: M.

Stone. 石头。

k^hvꞵp^hæꞵtꞵiꞵ, | lvꞵmiꞵ dzꞵꞵ-biꞵ-ꞵoꞵ-hoꞵ!

'When one is young, one could eat stones!'
(Meaning: when one is young, one can eat any-
thing, 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。）

CL: ꞵꞵ

lvꞵmiꞵ-boꞵꞵ **NOUN** Tone: #H.

Stone wall. 石墙。

CL: ꞵꞵ

lvꞵmiꞵ-dꝼꝼꝼ-dꝼꝼꝼ **NOUN** Tone: L#.

Little slabs of stone, stone chips. 零碎的石块。

CL: k^hwꝼꝼꝼ

lvꝼꝼꝼ₁ **VERB** Tone: .

To open new land for cultivation, to cultivate virgin land.
开荒。

lvꝼꝼꝼ-hꝼꝼꝼ

[(S)he] has gone to open new land.

他开荒去了。

lvꝼꝼꝼ-biꝼꝼꝼ-tsoꝼꝼꝼ-niꝼꝼꝼ

It's necessary to go and open new land for cul-
tivation. / We're going to have to open new land
for cultivation.

应该去开荒了。

lvꝼꝼꝼ₂ **NOUN** Tone: L#.

Paddy field. 水田。

CL: p^hvꝼꝼꝼ

lvꝼꝼqæꝼꝼꝼ **NOUN** Tone: #ꝼꝼ.

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-tsuɿ **NOUN** Tone: H#.
Lisu (ethnic group). 傈僳族。
CL: vɿ

lv-tsuɿ **NOUN** Tone: H#.
Oven. 炉子 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 炉子
CL: naɿ

lvɿ_a 1 **VERB** Tone: L_a.
To bark (a dog barks). 狗吠。

k^hvɿmiɿ lvɿ |

the dog barks

狗吠

k^hvɿ lvɿ-dzoɿ |

the dog is barking

狗在叫

ɬwɿ-lvɿ~lvɿ-ɬɿ

DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE

叫一叫

lvɿ_a 2 **VERB** Tone: L_a.
To roll, to coil (fabric). 把布卷起来。

leɿ-qæɿ-lvɿ

to coil

卷起来

leɿ-lvɿ~lvɿ

tsoɿ~tsoɿ lvɿ~lvɿ

to coil things

卷东西

ɬwɿ-k^hwɿ lvɿ

to coil something

卷一块 (东西)

lvɿ_a 3 **VERB** Tone: L_a.
To plough, to till. 耕种。

leɿ-lvɿ-zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV

耕种了

jiɿ-lvɿ

to plough

耕种

dziɿ-miɿ lvɿ / dziɿ-miɿ lvɿ-zeɿ

to plough with a water buffalo

用水牛耕田

jiɿ ɬwɿ-lvɿ~lvɿ-ɬɿ

to plough a little

耕一耕

lvɿ_a 4 **VERB** Tone: L_a.
To suffice, to be enough. 足够。

əɿ-lvɿ? / əɿ-lvɿ-zeɿ?

Is it enough? Is it sufficient?

够了吗?

lvɿjiɿ **VERB** Tone: LM.

To record sound. 录音 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 录音

haɿ leɿ-dzuɿ-seɿ, | lvɿ jiɿ-biɿ!

After the meal, we'll do a recording!

吃完饭, 就录音吧! / 吃完饭就可以录音了!

lvɿ~lvɿ **VERB** Tone: MH.

To move. 动 (虫、桌子、小孩子动)。

lvɿ~lvɿ-zeɿ

PFV

动了

t^hiɿ-lvɿ~lvɿ(-zeɿ)

DUR RED

DUR RED

t^hiɿ-lvɿ~lvɿ | seɿ

to walk askance, to walk askew: e.g. a lame person walks with difficulty

歪着走、扭着走、例如: 残疾人走路有困难

k^hwɿ-ts^hɿ lvɿ~lvɿ

to move one's leg around

活动一下 (自己的) 腿

lvɿtɕ^hwɿ **NOUN** Tone: LM.

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

lvɿtɕ^hwɿ-hĩ#ɿ **NOUN** Tone: LM + #H.

The inhabitants of the village of Fengke (Fv-kho). 奉科的人。

Borrowing: Chinese 六区

lvɿ **NOUN** Tone: MH.

Maggot. 蛆。

lv1 ₁ VERB Tone: MH.
To herd. 放牧。

go|bo| lv1

to graze cattle, to herd cattle
放牧牲畜

zwa: lv1

to graze horses, to herd horses
放马

ji: lv1

to graze cows, to herd cows
放牛

bo| lv1

to herd pigs
放猪

ts^hwa: lv1

to graze goats, to herd goats
放山羊

qwa:lv1 hv1 mɿ~lv1~lv1

lazy, who does not take care of anything
懒，什么也不管

lv1 ₂ VERB Tone: MH.
To escape, to flee. 逃跑，逃掉。

lwæ|p^hv| NOUN Tone: L.
Ashes. 灰。

[F5] lwæ|p^hv|-ni|gv|

grey; literally: “like ashes”
灰色的（直译：“像白灰”）

lwɿ| NOUN Tone: LH.
Ashes (of plants, charcoal...), cinders. 灰，灰烬（包括草木灰等等）。

lwɿ|-p^hæ:di|

like ashes; gray-coloured
像灰烬，灰色

CL: **tswɿ|**

lv1b CLASSIFIER Tone: Mb.

Originally a classifier for round objects: grains, bowls...
Now a generic classifier, used e.g. for pieces of clothing.
最常用的量词，相当于汉语中‘个’的用法。本意是圆形颗粒。一粒（米……），一个（碗……），件（衣服……）。

ei: qwa:lv1 |

a grain of rice
一粒米

hō:lv1

eight grains
八粒

qwa:lv1 hwæ:lv1-mɿ-qo: | le:q^hwæ:lv1-kv|

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。）

ts^hwa: | zo:lv1 hv1 | dzɿ|-lv1 dzo:|

She has a really pretty child! (Context: the main
consultant had a polite conversation with a neigh-
bour who had a lovely grandson; later on, she
told me: “She has a really pretty child!”)

她有个很漂亮的孩子！

lv1a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.
量词：衣服（一件）。

t^hæ:q^hwɿ: qwa:lv1

a skirt
一件裙子

ba:la: | qwa:lv1 |

a piece of clothing; a shirt
一件衣服

***dzi:lv1 hv1 \$ + qwa:lv1**

This classifier cannot combine with /dzi:lv1 hv1 \$/,
which takes /qwa:lv1-dzi/ as its classifier.

（这个量词不能与/d i hv \$/结合。）

- ṣ -

ṣa-mvṽ\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

ṣa-ṣṽ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L#.
A lot, hard. 多、使劲。

ṣa-ṣṽ jiṽ
to work hard, to work in a concentrated manner
使劲工作、使劲干

ṣa-ṣṽ | dṽ-kḥwṽ jiṽ
to work hard for a while, to get some solid work done
使劲工作一下

ṣa-ṣṽ | dṽ-kḥwṽ soṽ
to study hard, to make headway in one's studies
努力学习一下

ṣa-ṣaṽ NOUN Tone: M.
Lhasa. 拉萨。

ṣa-taṽ NOUN Tone: H#. Archaic [古语] Jerkin,
leather vest. 皮革背心。
CL: [wṽ]

ṣa-tsḥo#ṽ NOUN Tone: #H.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

ṣaṽ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.
Numerous, abundant, plentiful. 多、丰富、充分。

dṽṽ-hĩṽ, | leṽ-ṽwṽ! | mṽṽ-dṽṽ-hĩṽ, | leṽ-ṣaṽ!
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：谈高中学生想入大学）

ṣiṽ VERB Tone: H.
To rest, to relax. 休息，松懈。

leṽ-ṣiṽ
ACCOMP _
ACCOMP _

ṣi-ṽ CLASSIFIER Tone: Mḥ.
Month. 量词：月。

ṣi-bo#ṽ NOUN Tone: #H.
Deaf person. 聋子。

ṣi-boṽ-hĩṽ
deaf person
耳朵聋的人

CL: ṽṽ

ṣi-bvṽ NOUN Tone: M.
Bai (ethnic group). 白族。
CL: ṽṽ

ṣi-bvṽ-mi#ṽ NOUN Tone: #H.
Bai woman. 白族女人。
CL: ṽṽ

ṣi-bvṽ-zo#ṽ NOUN Tone: #H.
Bai man. Local Chinese dialect: 白族男人。
CL: ṽṽ

NOUN Tone: L# | LM + #H.
Chinese toon, fragrant cedar, *Ailanthus chinensis*. 香椿、香椿树。

ṣi-diṽ NOUN Tone: L#.
Yongning (place name). 永宁（地名）。

ṣi-diṽ-hĩṽ 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: ṽṽ

ṣi-dṽwṽ NOUN Tone: L#.
The river that flows through the plain of Yongning. 永宁坝子的河流。
CL: kḥwṽ

ṣi-gvṽṽ NOUN Tone: #H.
Middle part; (in) the centre. 中部，中间。

ṣi-gvṽṽ dziṽ
to sit in the centre
坐在中间

ṣi-hĩ#ṽ 1 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）。

ṣi-hĩ#ṽ 2 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。

fi-ki#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

The name of a Na village, outside the plain of Yongning, close to the Lake. 泸沽湖附近的一个村落。

fi-ki1, | ni1se1, | ta1dzi1, | mv1qhwæ1, | la1tʰa1-di1

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, /la1tʰa1-di1/, 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）

fi-ki1 NOUN Tone: H#.

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. 男性成年礼：直译“穿裤”。

fi-mi1 1 NOUN Tone: M. ① Moon (disyllable). 月亮（双音节）。

② Month (disyllable). 月（双音节）。

fi-mi1 qw1-gi1

half a month

半个月

fi-mi1 le1-gv1

the latter half of the month; literally ‘the declining half of the month’

下半月份

CL: [w1

fi-mi1 2 NOUN Tone: M.

Female roebuck. 母獐子。

CL: v1

fi-mi1-da1-dzu#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Lunar eclipse. 月蚀。

fi-mi1-da1-dzu1 tʰv1

there is a lunar eclipse

有月蚀

tʰw1 | fi-mi1-da1-dzu1 ni1!

This is a lunar eclipse! (Answer to the question ‘What is happening? / What is that supposed to mean?’)

这是月蚀！（一个人问：‘这是怎么回事？’，另一个回答：‘这是月蚀！’）

CL: ʃw1

fi-ŋæ1 NOUN Tone: L#.

Menses; period. 月经。

tʰw1 | fi-ŋæ1-ze1

She is having her menses.

她来了月经。

fi-ŋæ1 go1

to have painful menses

来了月经，疼

CL: fi1

fi-pæ1 NOUN Tone: H#.

Earring. 耳环。

ŋv1-fi1pæ1 (+ni1)

silver earring

银耳环

hæ1-fi1pæ1 (+ni1)

gold earring

金耳环

CL: dze1

fi-pi1 NOUN Tone: L#.

Ear. 耳朵。

CL: pʰo1

fi-pv1-lv1 NOUN Tone: H#.

Pathological excrescence of the ear. 耳朵瘤。

CL: [w1

fi-pʰv#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Male roebuck, male hornless river deer. 公獐子。

fi-pʰv1 tʰv1-mi1# / fi-pʰv1 tʰv1-mi1

N + DEM + CLF

那只公獐子

CL: v1 [w1 mi1

fi-qʰæ#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Earwax. 耳垢。

CL: kʰwɿ1

fi-qʰv#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Auditory canal. 耳孔。

tʰw1 | fi-qʰv1 | qw1-pi1 | tʰa1!

She has a sensitive ear! (Context: about a 2-year old girl who wakes up from her siesta as soon as guests come in.)

她耳朵很好使！ / 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。）

CL: [w1

hi-tv] NOUN Tone: H#.

Asiatic plantain. 车前草。

CL: po]

hi]₁ VERB Tone: L_a.

To measure (e.g. a piece of fabric) to find its length, in armspans. 量（一块布料……）有多长：有多少度。

hi-se] (-ze)]

_ ACHEV (PFV)

量完（了）

hi]₂ NOUN Tone: L.

Roebuck, hornless river deer. 獐子。

CL: p^ho] mi]

hi]_b CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.

A span, an armspread. 量词：度。

ts^he-t-hi]

10 spans, 10 armspreads

十度

hi]bi] NOUN Tone: L.

Turnip; radish. 萝卜。

CL: [w]

hi]q^hwx] NOUN Tone: L.

Trousers. 裤子。

CL: [w]

hi]ka] ADJECTIVE Tone: L.

Infuriated, in a rage (connotation: attitude of a violent and overbearing person). 大发雷霆。

hi]ka] ji]

to abandon oneself to one's rage

大发雷霆

hi]twa]mæ] NOUN Tone: L + H#.

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）。

wo]=ɿ, | k^hv]mi] t^hwa]-jx] | qwa]-njx]-zo] | hi]twa]mæ] hi] dzo].

Us (= in our family), this dog is often seated in the lower part of the room.

我们家这只狗经常呆在主屋火塘下面的地方。

CL: k^hwx]

hi]zo] NOUN Tone: L.

Baby roebuck. 小獐子。

hi] VERB Tone: MH.

To dry in the sun. 晒干。

le-t-pv] t^hi-t-hi]

to put in the sun to dry

晒干

to] NOUN Tone: #H.

Rib. 肋骨。

bo]to]

pork rib

猪肋骨

CL: [w]

to-k^hv] NOUN Tone: M.

Hip. 胯。

CL: [w] Syn: to]ts^he]mæ].

to-px] NOUN Tone: H#.

Blister (on the hands or feet). 水泡。

to-px] q^hwæ]-ze!]

(I/you/(s)he) got a blister!

起了水泡！

to-px] | qwa]-[w] | q^hwæ]-ze!]

(I/you/(s)he) got a blister!

起了一个水泡！

to-px] | xo]-po]-ŋw] | tse]

to pierce a blister with a needle

用针来扎水泡

CL: [w]

to-pv] NOUN Tone: H#.

Kow-tow. 跪下磕头（叩头）。

to-pv] ti]

to kow-tow

跪下磕头

to-pv] | le-t-ti]

to kow-tow

跪下磕头

See: to]

to-ta] PREPOSITION Tone: M.

On the side of, beside. 旁边。

to-ta] ɿ]

to turn to the side

向侧面转

xo]-q^hwx] | to-ta] | go]

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+ta+to+ji ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L.
In the vicinity, in the surroundings. 周围, 附近。

to+ky NOUN Tone: L.
Rib. 肋骨。
CL: ky

to+ts^he+ma NOUN Tone: L + H#. *Archaic* [古语]
Hip. 胯。
CL: ju Syn: to+khv.

to ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.
Deep (water). 深 (水深)。

iv+gv# NOUN Tone: #H.
Ritual offering of food to the deceased, seven days after cremation. 火葬后第七天的送食物仪式。

iv+mi+ma+dv+mi# NOUN Tone: #H.
Praying mantis. 螳螂。

iv+mi+ma+dv+mi+t^hv+mi / iv+mi+ma+dv+mi+t^hv+mi#
N + DEM + CLF
那只螳螂

CL: mi

iv+kw# NOUN Tone: #H.
Village name. 村落名。

ivJa 1 VERB Tone: L_a.
To hold in the mouth; to let melt in the mouth. 含在嘴里、在嘴巴里溶化。

tso+~tso+iv
to hold something in the mouth, to have something in the mouth (context: a small child who does not yet know to distinguish between food and non-edible stuff puts things in its mouth)
含在嘴里 (情景: 一个小孩把不能吃的东西含在嘴巴里)

ivJa 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.
Warm. 温暖, 暖和。

dzv | iv
nice and warm
温暖

qwa | iv
INTENSIVE.very
很暖和

iv-hi
REL/NMLZ
温暖的

ivJa 3 VERB Tone: L_a. *From: ivJa 2* To warm up (food). 热饭。

ha+iv
to warm up rice / food
热饭

ha+ | le+iv
to warm up rice / food
热饭

ha+ | qv+iv+~iv+iv
to warm up food a little
饭热一热

ivJp^hae ADJECTIVE Tone: .
Nice and warm. 温暖, 暖和。

iv1 NOUN Tone: MH. ① Brains. 脑子、脑髓。
② Marrow. 骨髓。
CL: tv

- m -

ma·p^hv· NOUN Tone: M.
Butter. 酥油。

ma·tsa· NOUN Tone: H#.
Origin, distant cause, remote cause. 来历、发源地、深层原因/来源、来龙去脉、脉络。

ma·tsa· | t^hu·-qo· le·-ts^hu·-ji· |

(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）！

ma·tsa· | t^hu·-k^hw· |

N + DEM + CLF: this cause, this origin

这个来历

CL: k^hw·

ma·dza· NOUN Tone: L.
Ink (solid). 墨。
CL: q^hw·

ma·ŋu·-do·lv· 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！”。

ho·mi·-t^hæ·y· | le·-t^hu·, | le·-q^hw·-ze·-mæ·! |

[Nowadays] one simply takes medicines for the stomach, and one is healed! [unlike in the old times, when there were no hospitals] (from the narrative “Healing”)

吃了胃药，就好了呗！

-mæ.mæ POSTPOSITION Tone: .
At the end of, towards the end of, in the latter part of. ……末/底。

ŋi·ŋi·mi·-mæ·mæ·, | q^ha·-dze· tv·!

Towards the end of the second month, one plants sweet corn!

二月底，就种玉米！ / 玉米是在二月底种的！

gv·ŋi·mi·-mæ·mæ·

towards the end of the ninth month

九月底

mæ· VERB Tone: M.
To achieve, to succeed in, to complete (a task). ……成、……成功。

ŋj·-d^hz· | t^hi·-m·-mæ·!

I can't fetch it!

我够不着！（例如：够不着树枝上的果子）

mæ·₁ VERB Tone: M.
To be free to, to have the time to. （有）空。

ŋj·- | m·-mæ·.

I do not have the time; I am busy

我忙、我没有空

ŋj·- | mæ·-m·-ho·.

I won't have the time.

我不会有时间。

mæ·₂ VERB Tone: M.
To manage (to do something). 能够（做）。

q^hu·-hī· q^ha· mæ·~mæ·! | t^hi·-hī· lə·-m·-mæ·! / q^hu·-hī·, | q^ha· mæ·~mæ·! | t^hi·-hī·, | le·-m·-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。成年人的活儿，不是他们的事！

mæ·_a VERB Tone: M_a. ① To clutch, to catch hold of. 钩住（东西）。

t^hi·-mæ·-ze·

DUR _ PFV

钩住了

② To catch up with (someone). 跟上。

mæ·pæ· NOUN Tone: M.
Large sifter. 大筛子。
CL: na·

-mæ·lqo· POSTPOSITION Tone: L#.
Below, behind. 下面，后面。
See: mæ·lqo·

mæ·lqo· ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L#.
At the extremity, at the end; at the bottom, in the lower part. 在尽头、在极点，在下面、在后面。
See: -mæ·lqo·

mæ˩qʋ˩ **NOUN** Tone: L#.
Tail. 尾巴。

ji˩˥-mæ˩qʋ˩
cow's tail
牛尾巴

CL: **ɬw˩˥**

mæ˩˥æ˩ **NOUN** Tone: L#.
Vegetable oil. 植物油。

mæ˩˥ʃ#˩ **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Coccyx. 尾椎骨。Local Chinese dialect: 尾结骨。
CL: **ɬw˩˥**

mæ˩ **VERB** Tone: L.
To water, to irrigate (making small trenches and pouring water into them). 灌溉。

dʒw˩˥ mæ˩
to irrigate, to water
浇灌

dʒw˩˥ | le˩-mæ˩
ACCOMP: to water, to irrigate
浇灌

mæ˩a **VERB** Tone: La.
To aim at; to point at. 瞄准，指。

tʰi˩˥-mæ˩˥ze˩˥, | qʰæ˩˥bi˩˥ze˩˥
[(S)he] has aimed; [(s)he] will now shoot.
瞄准了，要开枪了。

lo˩˥ɲi˩˥ mæ˩
to point at with the finger
用手指出

tso˩˥~tso˩˥ mæ˩
to point at things
指东西

mæ˩a **1** **CLASSIFIER** Tone: La.
Monetary unit: yuan. 量词：钱（一元）。

ɬʂw˩˥-mæ˩
DEM _ (tone: H# / H\$)
指示代词 _

mæ˩a **2** **CLASSIFIER** Tone: La.
10,000. 万（数词充当量词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 元, MC*mjonH(Baxter2000)

qʰw˩˥-mæ˩
10,000
一万

tsʰe˩˥-tv˩˥ mæ˩
ten thousand times 10,000, i.e. one hundred million
十千万，等于一亿

qʰw˩˥-ci˩˥ mæ˩
one hundred times 10,000, i.e. one million
一百万

mæ˩dʒo˩˥ **NOUN** Tone: LH.
Whip. 鞭子。

zʷæ˩˥-mæ˩dʒo˩˥
horse whip
马鞭

CL: **kʰw˩˥**

mæ˩ko˩˥ **NOUN** Tone: LH.
Harness. 挽具，后轡。

zʷæ˩˥-mæ˩ko˩˥
horse harness
马后轡

CL: **ɬw˩˥**

mæ˩ **VERB** Tone: MH. ❶ To close (the mouth). 闭（嘴）。

ɲi˩˥to˩˥ | tʰi˩˥-mæ˩
to close the mouth
闭嘴

mæ˩~mæ˩
RED
重叠

ɲi˩˥to˩˥ | tʰi˩˥-mæ˩~mæ˩
to close the mouth
闭嘴

❷ To purse (one's lips). 抿（嘴巴）。

PREFIX Tone: M.
Negation. 否定：不，没。

mɤ˩˥da˩ **INTERJECTION** Tone: L.
Alas! 感叹词：唉呀！（自怨自艾的语气）。

mɤ˩˥da˩mi˩˥ **INTERJECTION** Tone: L.
Alas! 感叹词：唉呀啊！（自怨自艾的语气）。

mɤ˩˥da˩qʰwɤ˩˥ **INTERJECTION** Tone: L.
Alas! 感叹词：唉呀啊！（自怨自艾的语气）。

mɤt-ni~ni ADJECTIVE Tone: . ① Different from, not identical with. 不一样、有区别。

mɤt-ni~ni-hĩ-la jil-ze!

It's not the same!

不是一样的！不是一回事！

② Incredible, extraordinary, astounding. 难以相信、了不起、很特别。

mɤt-ni~ni-hĩ-la jil-ze!

It's not just the same old thing! / It's really extraordinary!

这非常特别！

tʂʰw- | mɤt-ni~ni-hĩ- | dʒw-v- jil!

(S)he is someone really exceptional!

这是很厉害的一个！

mɤt-tʂʰv- NOUN Tone: M.

Cart. 马车（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 马车

mɤ NOUN Tone: L.

Animal fat. 动物油。

njɤ- | mɤ- mɤ- dzw-!

I don't eat animal fat! (One of the investigator's peculiarities)

我不吃猪油！（这是调查者的特点之一）

mɤ_a CLASSIFIER Tone: L_a.

A few, a little. 量词：一些、一点。

ɕi- | w- | tʂ- | dʒw- mɤ-

a few seeds of rice

一些稻谷种子

tʂ- | dʒw- mɤ-

a few seeds

一些种子

tʂa- | bɤ- | dʒw- mɤ-, | tʂa- | bɤ- | jil- mɤ-

a small quantity of flour; two small quantities of flour; etc

一小捧面粉、两小捧面粉……

tʂʰw- mɤ-

DEM _ (tone: H# / H\$)

指示代词 _

mɤ_b VERB Tone: L_b.

To eat food in powder form, typically tsamba. 将粉状的食品放在嘴里（如：干糍粑）。

tʂa- | bɤ- mɤ-

to eat dry tsamba: one takes a spoonful, pours it into the mouth, and lets it get impregnated with saliva

吃干糍粑

tʂa- | bɤ- | dʒw- mɤ- | mɤ- | tʂ-

to eat a little dry tsamba, to take the time to appreciate some dry tsamba

品干糍粑、慢慢享受一点干糍粑

mɤ_{li} NOUN Tone: L.

Butter tea. 酥油茶。

CL: qʰwɤ

mɤ_{mv} NOUN Tone: L.

Candle holder. 烛台。

CL: qʰwɤ

mɤ_{tʰa} NOUN Tone: LM.

Sesame candy. 麻糖（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 麻糖

mi- NOUN Tone: M.

Wound. 伤口。

CL: kʰwɤ

mi-kʰwɤ# NOUN Tone: #H. ① Wound. 伤口。

② Ulcer. 疮。

CL: kʰwɤ

mi-tʰo# NOUN Tone: #H.

Prayer. 祈祷。

mi-tʰo- la

to pray

祈祷

CL: kʰwɤ See: tʰo

mi-mi- NOUN Tone: M.

Kernel (of a seed). 核，仁。

Borrowing: Chinese (dialectal) 米米

mi-tpɤ# NOUN Tone: #H.

Scar. 疤。

CL: kʰwɤ

mi-tʰv# NOUN Tone: #H.

Walking-stick. 拐棍。

CL: kɤ

miꞵa VERB Tone: L_a.

To ask for. 请求、要，讨饭。

haꞵ miꞵ

to beg (literally: 'to ask for food')

讨饭

haꞵ | dꞵaꞵ-miꞵ~miꞵ-ꞵꞵ

to beg a little, to ask around for some food

讨点饭

miꞵb CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.

Classifier for small animals. 量词：小动物（一只）。

tʂʰwꞵ-miꞵ

this animal

这只

miꞵhwaꞵ NOUN Tone: LM.

Cotton. 棉花（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: 棉花

miꞵhwaꞵ-baꞵlaꞵ

cotton clothes

棉布衣服

miꞵtiꞵ NOUN Tone: L.

Large bamboo. 大竹子。

miꞵtiꞵ-bæꞵtʂoꞵ

bamboo broom

竹扫帚

miꞵtiꞵ-tʂæꞵdoꞵ

bamboo bucket to carry water (on one's back)

竹桶，用来背水

CL: dziꞵ

miꞵtiꞵ-koꞵbvꞵ NOUN Tone: L + H#.

Bamboo shoot. 竹笋。

CL: kꞵꞵ

miꞵmoꞵ NOUN Tone: L.

Small sifter. 小筛子。

CL: naꞵ

miꞵpʰvꞵ NOUN Tone: L.

Nettle. 荨麻。

CL: dziꞵ

miꞵzuꞵ NOUN Tone: L.

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: vꞵ

miꞵ VERB Tone: MH.

To push. 推、拥挤。

leꞵ-miꞵ-zeꞵ

ACCOMP _ PFV

推开了

leꞵ-miꞵ

ACCOMP

推

tʰiꞵ-miꞵ

DUR

推

tsoꞵ~tsoꞵ miꞵ

to push something

推开一个东西

miꞵ~miꞵ

RED: to push and squeeze

重叠：推、拥挤

miꞵ~miꞵ-ꞵꞵ

RED INCEPTIVE

重叠：推、拥挤

miꞵ NOUN Tone: LM.

Female. 母的（动物）。

tʂʰwꞵ, | miꞵ! / tʂʰwꞵ, | miꞵ niꞵ!

It's a female!

是母的！

CL: vꞵ

mjeꞵ NOUN Tone: .

Noodles. 面条。

Borrowing: Chinese 面

mjæꞵ | dzwꞵ-biꞵ! ~ mjæꞵ dzwꞵ-biꞵ! ~ mjæꞵ dzwꞵ-biꞵ!

Let's eat noodles!

吃面吧！

mjæꞵ | dꞵaꞵ-qʰwꞵꞵ tʂꞵꞵ

to boil a bowl of noodles, to cook a bowl of noodles

煮一碗面

mjæꞵ hwæꞵ-biꞵ

(we) will buy noodles

要买面

moꞵa CLASSIFIER Tone: H_a.

One Chinese acre, amounting to one-sixth of an acre. 量词：地（一亩地）（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 亩

mo˩ ADJECTIVE Tone: .

Greedy, covetous. 贪心不足, 贪吃、贪喝酒、贪抽烟。

ha˩ mo˩

as above: greedy; refers specifically to food
贪吃

ha˩ mo˩ | zɥwæ˩

extremely greedy for food
很贪吃

mɥ˩-ha˩-mo˩!

NEG: not greedy
不贪吃

ha˩ | mɥ˩-mo˩!

NEG: not greedy
不贪吃

mo˩a CLASSIFIER Tone: Ma.

Classifier for corpses. 量词: 尸体。

mo˩dzy˩ NOUN Tone: H#.

Morel, hickory chick: an edible mushroom. 羊肚菌。Local Chinese dialect: 羊菌。

ʂw˩-ti˩-mi˩ | mo˩dzy˩!

The seventh month is the season of morels!
七月份, 是羊肚菌的季节!

ʂw˩-ti˩-mi˩ | mo˩dzy˩-ne˩-ji˩-zo˩!

'[They have kids] like (= as numerous as) morels in the seventh month!', 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。
在永宁地区, 七月份羊肚菌很多。)

mo˩jo˩-mi˩ NOUN Tone: L#.

Owl. 猫头鹰。

CL: mi˩

mo˩jo˩mi˩-pʰv˩ NOUN Tone: L#.

Male owl. 公猫头鹰。

CL: mi˩

mo˩jo˩mi˩-zo˩ NOUN Tone: L#.

Baby owl. 小的猫头鹰。

CL: [w˩

mo˩ky˩ NOUN Tone: L#.

Azalea. 杜鹃花、踯躅、山石榴、照山红、唐杜鹃。Local Chinese dialect: 杨花木。

mo˩ky˩-bæ˩bæ˩

azalea flowers
杜鹃花

mo˩ta˩ NOUN Tone: H#.

Slander. 诬蔑、坏话。

mo˩ta˩ zɥw˩

to slander, to speak ill of others
说人的坏话

mo˩mo˩ NOUN Tone: H#.

Steamed bun. 馒头、包子。

CL: [w˩

mo˩na˩ NOUN Tone: H#.

Gossip. 闲话。

mo˩na˩ zɥw˩

to indulge in gossip, to speak badly of others
八卦、讲别人的坏话

ʂʰw˩ | dɥ˩-ni˩ | mo˩na˩ zɥw˩-dzo˩!

(S)he gossips all day!
他一天到晚都在八卦!

mo˩na˩-çi˩mi˩

same meaning: gossip
同上: 八卦、坏话

mo˩na˩-çi˩mi˩ zɥw˩

to indulge in gossip, to speak badly of others
八卦、讲别人的坏话

hi˩ | ʂʰw˩-v˩ | mo˩na˩-çi˩mi˩ | dɥ˩-v˩ ni˩!

He's a gossip, he talks badly of other people
他爱八卦、爱说别人坏话

mo˩qʰw˩ 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。

CL: [w˩

mo˩qʰw˩ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.

Fond of food; voracious (can range from neutral uses to clearly negative uses). 胃口好, 或: 贪吃。

mo˩ DISCOURSE PARTICLE Tone: L.

Final particle indicating invitation/ suggestion to do something. 句尾助词: 请……。

no˩ | dɥ˩-tʰw˩-ɿ mo˩!

Please drink a little! / Do have a sip!
请你喝一点!

mo_a 1 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.
Old. 年老。

mo₁ hī
old person
老人

si₁ mo₁
old wood; dead wood
老干柴、老木头

le₁-mo₁-ze₁
ACCOMP _ PFV: (he/she) has become old / has aged.
ACCOMP _ PFV

le₁-mo₁-hī₁
Old person, person who has become old
老了的人

hī₁ mo₁, | ō₁-di₁ fv₁! | zwa₁ mo₁, | to₁do₁ qwa₁!
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）

lv₁ mo₁ F | dzu₁ | le₁-qv₁; | si₁ mo₁ F | le₁-dze₁-kv₁! | no₁ F | ə₁tse₁ | le₁-su₁-m₁-t₁α₁ | -di₁!
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：过了七十岁的人，被认为是已经到达了命的尽头。）

mo_a 2 VERB Tone: L_a.
To die. 死、去世。

mx₁-mo₁-su₁!
(She/he/it) is not dead yet!
还没死！

si₁ mo₁
dead wood
老干柴（直译：死了的木头）

mo₁kv#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

mo₁kv₁, | si₁-dzi₁-mo₁!

/mo₁kv#₁/ refers to mushrooms that grow on trees!

/mo₁kv#₁/, 指的是长在（倒在地上的）树上的菌子！

mo₁q#₁ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.
Black mushroom, 'wood ear' (an edible fungus). 木耳（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 木耳

mo₁zo#₁ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.
Soldier. 士兵。

mo₁zo₁ ji₁-hu₁ ji₁!

He went to the army! / He joined the army! / He became a soldier!

当兵去了！

CL: v₁

mo₁ NOUN Tone: MH.
Mushroom. 菌子、蘑菇。
CL: [w₁ mo₁ See: mo₁a

mo₁a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.
Self-classifier for mushrooms. 量词：蘑菇（一只）。
See: mo₁

mv₁ VERB Tone: H. ① To hear. 懂，听见。

nj₁- | le₁-mv₁-ze₁
I have heard
我听见了

② To understand. 懂。

nj₁- | le₁-mv₁-ze₁
I have understood
我懂了

mv₁ 1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Sky. 天。

mv₁-t₁v₁(-ze₁)
the day is bright, the sky is clear
天晴，天色亮

hī₁-q₁ m₁-do₁, | mv₁-q₁ | do₁!

“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: [w₁

mvɿ 2 NOUN Tone: #H.

Fire. 火。

mvɿ kʰuɿ

to light a fire, to do a fire

点火

CL: æɿ

-mvɿ DISCOURSE PARTICLE Tone: M.

Affirmative final particle. 句尾助词，表示肯定：“嘛”。

PREFIX Tone: M.

Aspect/mood: the event is about to take place: the event is imminent. 即将、快要、马上会、立即。

tɕʰuɿ | mvɿ-dzuɿ-kwɿ-tɕuɿ!

Come on, eat it up! / Come on, finish your bowl!

你吃完吧！

tʰiɿ-mvɿ-dzuɿ-kwɿ-tɕuɿ!

Same as previous example, with the DURATIVE

同上

[M18] tɕʰuɿ mvɿ-ɕuɿ biɿ-niɿgvɿ! njɿ | gvɿdzuɿ | zɕwæɿ! |

(S)he is going to die! I am devastated!

他要死了！我很伤心！

hiɿ tɕʰuɿ-vɿ tʰvɿ mvɿ-ɕuɿ-kwɿ-tɕuɿ-laɿ...

as this person is going to die soon...

因为这个人快要去世……

mvɿ-dzuɿ-biɿ-zeɿ!

[We are] about to eat! / We are going to eat right now!

马上要吃了！

mvɿ-hwæɿ

about to buy

即将买

mvɿ-tɕʰiɿ

about to sell

即将卖

mvɿ-dzuɿ-kwɿ-tɕuɿ-laɿ...

since (she/he) is about to eat...

因为马上要吃……

mvɿ-laɿ-kwɿ-tɕuɿ-laɿ...

since (she/he) is about to strike...

因为要打……

mvɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Name (given name or family name). 姓名。

ɑɿkoɿ-bvɿ | mvɿ (+jiɿ)

This is the family name! / This is my family name!

这是家里的姓！ / 这是我家的姓！

njɿɿ | mvɿ dɕuɿ-kʰwɿɿ | ɕeɪ-zoɿ-hoɿ!

I have to go and get a name (from the monks at the monastery) (for a newborn child)

我得去（向大寺里的和尚）求一个名字（给刚出生的孩子起名）

mvɿ_a VERB Tone: M_a.

To put on (a shirt, a jacket). 穿(衣服、上衣)。

baɿlaɿ mvɿ

to put on a shirt/jacket

穿衣服

baɿlaɿ | tʰiɿ-mvɿ

to put on a shirt/jacket

穿衣服

dziɿ-hvɿ mvɿ

to put on clothes

穿衣服

See: **kila**

mvɿbvɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Sole of the foot. 脚底。

CL: **kʰwɿɿ**

mvɿbvɿ-zvɿ NOUN Tone: H#.

Dragon. 龙。

CL: **miɿ**

mvɿtɕiɿ NOUN Tone: H#.

Spark. 火花。

CL: **æɿ**

mvɿtɕiɿdzɿɿtʰuɿ NOUN Tone: H#-L.

Rainbow. 彩虹。

CL: **kʰuɿ**

mvɿdiɿ NOUN Tone: MH#. ① Field. 田地。

② The Earth, the place where mankind lives (as opposed to the Heavens). 天下。

CL: **kɿɿ**

mvɿdzeɪ NOUN Tone: M.

Barley, *Hordeum vulgare* L. 大麦。

CL: **kɿɿ**

mvɿdzeɪ-tɕʰi#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Highland barley beard. 青稞芒。

mv-ɣɿɣɿ **NOUN** Tone: .
Descendants. 下一代、后裔、后人。

mv-t-ɣɿ-laɿ **NOUN** Tone: H#.
Sky spirit. 天宫菩萨。
CL: vɿ

mv-ɣv#ɿ **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Clap of thunder. 雷、雷声。

mv-ɣvɿ | ɣv-t-zeɿ
there is a clap of thunder
打雷了

mv-ɣvɿ laɿ
there is a clap of thunder
打雷了

CL: ɿɿ

mv-t-ɣv-dvɿ **NOUN** Tone: M.
Instep, top part of the foot. 脚背。
CL: ɿɿ

mv-ɣv-t-kʰvɿ **NOUN** Tone: L#.
Year of the dragon. 龙年。

mv-tkʰvɿ **NOUN** Tone: MH#.
Smoke. 烟。

mv-tkʰvɿ lvɿ
there is a lot of smoke
烟很多

CL: æɿ

mv-tɿɿ **NOUN** Tone: L#.
Muli county. 木里。

mv-tmiɿ **NOUN** Tone: M.
Woman. 女人。

mv-tmiɿ soɿtsʰiɿ-kʰvɿ, | qʰo-tmoɿ giɿ leɿ-tɿɿ! |
jiɿ=ɿæɿ qʰv-tʰiɿ-kʰvɿ, | bɿ-diɿ laɿ h̃vɿ d̃zæɿ!
“A woman of thirty must be pulled along like an old cow; a man of sixty stills rides tigers bare-back 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.

“女人，到三十岁就算是得拉着的老牛。男人，到六十岁还能在普米山上骑老虎！”这个谚语讲男人与女人老化过程，特别描写相互吸引的程度：三十岁女人算是老了，六十岁男人

还认为自己有伟大的威力。女人可以用这个谚语隐蔽地嘲弄一个老男人。

CL: vɿ

mv-t~mv#ɿ **ADJECTIVE** Tone: . From: mvɿ Clear (speech). 清楚（话、事情）。

zɿvɿ mv-t~mvɿ
to speak clearly; clear speech
讲清楚

le-t-mv-t~mv-t-kʰuɿ
to clarify, to explain
弄明白、讲清楚

mv-t~mv-t-diɿ **NOUN** Tone: H#-.
Bellows. 风箱。
CL: ɿɿ

mv-tɿiɿ **NOUN** Tone: M.
Toe. 脚趾。
CL: ɿɿ

mv-tqoɿ **NOUN** Tone: L#.
Papaya. 木瓜。

mv-tqoɿ-dzɿɿ
a liquid prepared from the papaya, which served as an equivalent of vinegar (vinegar was introduced late: it was bought in Chinese areas)
用木瓜做的一种汁，用法类似于醋。过去，永宁没有醋，醋是从内地（汉族地区）买来的。

CL: ɿɿ

mv-tqʰwæɿ **NOUN** Tone: L#.
The name of a village outside the plain of Yongning, close to the Lake. 木垮：村落名。

ti-tkiɿ, | ɿi-tseɿ, | ta-tdziɿ, | mv-tqʰwæɿ, |
la-tʰa-t-diɿ

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, /la-tʰa-t-diɿ/, 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）

mv-tkoɿ\$ **NOUN** Tone: H\$.
Heavens, sky. 天空。
CL: ɿɿ

mv-tʰvɿ **NOUN** Tone: MH#.
Torch. 火把。
CL: qɑɿ

mv-tsuw1 NOUN Tone: MH#.
Beard. 胡子。

mv-tsuw1 zi1
to have a beard
有胡子

CL: k^hwɿ1

mv-tshⁱ#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Dry season (winter and spring: from the 9th lunar month to the 2nd lunar month). 旱季 (冬天与春天: 农历九月到二月)。

mv-tshⁱ-qo1
during the dry season
旱季的时候

mv-t^hæ#1 ADVERB(IAL) Tone: #H.
Under. 下面。

tʂ^hu- | mv-t^hæ-1a1 li1! | gɿ-bi-1 mɿ-1li1!
He only looks down, he never glances up!
(About someone who constantly sits at his desk,
and complains about headaches and a sore neck:
the speaker points out that it may be due to a bad
posture while at work.)
他老低头是往下看, 不往上看! (情景: 有人
经常脖子疼、头疼, 阿妈提出, 这应该跟工作
姿势不对有关: 那个人一直坐在办公桌前, 低
着头)

mv-t^hu-1 NOUN Tone: M.
Heel. 脚跟。
CL: k^hwɿ1

mv-tʂæ1 VERB Tone: MH#.
To call, to give the name... to, to refer to... as... 叫做、
称作、名叫。

(tʂ^hu- |) ə-tso-1 mv-tʂæ1?
What's her/his name? / What is (it/he/she)
called?
他叫什么名字?

njɿ-1 | ... mv-tʂæ1
My name is...
我名字叫……

mv-tʂo1-ti1-bv1 NOUN Tone: .
Water striders, water bugs, magic bugs, pond skaters,
Gerridae. 水黾。

mv-tʂv1 1 ADJECTIVE Tone: H#. ① Creased. 皱
(衣服)。
② Wrinkled. (脸)有皱纹。

to-1kɿ-1 | mv-tʂv1 ze1.
(His/her) forehead became wrinkled.
他的前额有了皱纹。

to-1kɿ-1 | le-1-mv-tʂv1
(His/her) forehead is wrinkled.
他的前额有皱纹。

[F5] æ1ʂe1 | le-1-mv-tʂv1
The skin is wrinkled (literally “the flesh is wrin-
kled”)
皮肤有皱纹 (直译: “肉有皱纹”)

③ Withered. 谢 (花谢了)。

bæ1bæ1 | le-1-mv-tʂv1-ze1
The flower has withered.
花谢了。

See: **mv-tʂv1** 2

mv-tʂv1 2 NOUN Tone: H#.
Wrinkle. 皱纹。
CL: k^hu1 See: **mv-tʂv1** 1

mv-tʂv1 NOUN Tone: L#.
Mortar. 臼。
CL: na1

mv-tʂv1-nv1mi1 NOUN Tone: L#-. From:
mv-tʂv1 and nv1mi1 Small pestle. 杵。
CL: na1

mv-tʂ^hɿ1 NOUN Tone: L#.
Chin. 下巴。
CL: k^hwɿ1

mv-tze1#1 2 NOUN Tone: #H.
Gun; firelock. 枪, 明火枪。
CL: k^hu1

mv-tze1-tʂ^hæ1-yu#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Gunpowder. 火药。
CL: po1

mv-tze1 1 NOUN Tone: MH#.
Rainy season (summer and autumn: from the 3rd to the
8th month of the lunar calendar). 雨季 (夏天与秋天:
三月份至八月份)。

mv-tze1-qo1
during the rainy season
雨季的时候

mvɿzi NOUN Tone: L.
News, gossip. 消息、闲话、八卦。

mvɿzi | **ɬuɿ-kʰwɿɿ**
a piece of gossip
一个八卦

CL: **kʰwɿɿ**

mvɿa 1 VERB Tone: L_a.
To blow (e.g. to blow the fire, to blow a horn). 吹（灰，乐器）。

mvɿ~mvɿ(-zeɿ)
RED
重叠：吹吹

jiɿ-qʰvɿ mvɿ
to blow a horn
吹号角

mvɿa 2 VERB Tone: L_a.
To flush away, to carry away: a strong current carries a swimmer away. 冲（走）。

mvɿa 3 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a. ① Ripe. 熟、成熟（植物、水果）。

mvɿ-hĩɿ
REL
熟的

② Cooked, well-cooked, done. 熟（食物）。

mvɿa 4 VERB Tone: L_a.
To burn, to become consumed (e.g. a body on the funeral pyre becomes consumed). 燃烧。

mvɿ-bæɿmiɿ NOUN Tone: L-L#.
Fool, idiot (female). 傻女人、笨女人。
CL: **vɿ**

mvɿdoɿ VERB Tone: L.
To ask. 问。

leɿ-mvɿdoɿ
ACCOMP
ACCOMP

mvɿdoɿ-zeɿ
PFV
问了

əɿtsoɿ mvɿdoɿ-biɿ? |
What would [you] like to ask? / What is your question?
要问什么呢？

mvɿdzɿɿ NOUN Tone: LM.
Bottom part (symbolically: “the tail”). 下面部分。

mvɿdzɿɿ dziɿ
to be seated in the bottom part (of the room)
坐在（房间的）下面部分

noɿ | mvɿdzɿɿ dziɿ!
Go and get seated in the bottom part (of the room)!
你到下面去坐！

mvɿdæɿ NOUN Tone: LM.
Bottom part of body. 下半身。

mvɿdɿɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Eldest daughter. 大女儿。

zoɿ-dɿɿ-mvɿdɿɿ
eldest son and eldest daughter (i.e. eldest male and female siblings)
大儿子与大女儿

mvɿkʰvɿ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Evening (starting when it begins to get dark). 晚上。

mvɿɦɿɿ NOUN Tone: LH.
Second daughter. 二女儿。

mvɿpʰæɿ 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。
CL: **ɿɿ**

mvɿpʰæɿ VERB Tone: .
To forget. 忘记、落下。

mvɿpʰæɿ-zeɿ
(I) forgot!
忘记了

leɿ-mvɿpʰæɿ(-zeɿ)
ACCOMP _ PFV
忘记了

əɿtsoɿ-lɿɿ ɣvɿdɿɿ, | mvɿ-doɿ! | tsoɿ~tsoɿ mvɿpʰæɿ!
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

mvɿɣwɿɿ 1 NOUN Tone: LM.
Lower reaches of a river; downstream. 下游。

mvɿkwɿ 2 **NOUN** Tone: LM.

The name of a village. 下村, 比如者波下村 (永宁的一个村落)。

mvɿsiɿ-njɿ **ADVERB(IAL)** Tone: LM+MH#.

Early in the morning. 一大早。

mvɿsi **NOUN** Tone: LM+MH#.

Morning. 早晨。

mvɿta#ɿ **VERB** Tone: LM+#H.

To praise, to commend. 表扬。

mvɿtaɿ jiɿ

to praise

表扬

hĩɿ-nwɿ | mvɿtaɿ F | jiɿ leɿ-hwɿ-zeɿ.

(She/he did some good things, and) people praised him.

(他做了好事情, 于是) 人家大大地表扬他了。

mvɿtvɿ **NOUN** Tone: L.

Only daughter. 独生女。

mvɿtvɿ | qwɿ-vɿ-laɿ dzoɿ!

(She) just has an only daughter!

她只有一个独生女!

mvɿtʰiɿ **ADJECTIVE** Tone: L. *From: mvɿ and tʰiɿ* Intelligent. 聪明。

tʰwɿ | mvɿtʰiɿ | zɰwæɿ!

She is very intelligent!

她很聪明!

mvɿtɕiɿ **NOUN** Tone: LH.

Youngest daughter. 最小的女儿。

mvɿtɕoɿ **ADVERB(IAL)** Tone: LM.

Downward. 往下。

mvɿtɕoɿ kwɿɿ

to throw down

往下扔

mvɿtɕoɿ seɿ!

Get down! Go down! (Command to the dog if it climbs onto the floorboard of the house, contrary to the rule)

下去! (命令狗从主屋的地板下去: 狗不准来上面)

mvɿtsʰoɿ **NOUN** Tone: L.

Firewood full of resin, used to start a fire. 含很多树脂的木头, 用来引火。

CL: **kwɿ**

mvɿtʰsæɿ **NOUN** Tone: LM+MH#.

Lower part (of the body=below the waist). 下半(身)。

mvɿzoɿ **NOUN** Tone: L.

Young lady. 姑娘。

mvɿzoɿ = ɰæɿ

young ladies

姑娘们

CL: **ɰwɿ vɿ**

mvɿzoɿ-əɿmiɿ **NOUN** Tone: L+H#.

A young lady and her mother. 姑娘与母亲。

mvɿzuɿ 1 **NOUN** Tone: L.

Brothers. 兄弟 (哥哥们与弟弟们)。

tʰwɿ | naɿdʒiɿ-bvɿ | mvɿzuɿ-jiɿ-hĩɿ piɿ!

He is **naɿdʒiɿ**'s brother!

他是 **naɿdʒiɿ** 的兄弟!

CL: **vɿ**

mvɿzuɿ 2 **NOUN** Tone: L.

Oats. 燕麦。

CL: **kwɿ**

mvɿzuɿ-niɿmiɿ **NOUN** Tone: L+#H-.

Brothers and sisters, siblings. 兄弟姐妹, 堂兄弟姐妹。

mvɿzɰɿ **NOUN** Tone: L.

Adopted daughter. 义女。

mvɿ **NOUN** Tone: LH.

Daughter. 女儿。

CL: **vɿ**

- n -

na] ADJECTIVE Tone: H.
Important, serious (e.g. a wound). 严重, 重要。

mɣ-t-na]
not serious
不严重

na]a CLASSIFIER Tone: M_a.
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-t^hv-]
Hardship has come!
现在是艰苦的时候! / 现在很贫困!

CL: k^hwɣ]

na]~na] ADVERB(IAL) Tone: . From: na] Secretly.
偷偷、暗暗、私自、暗地、暗里。

na]na] | le-t-li-t le-do-]
to see (someone) for whom one was secretly on
the lookout
偷偷地看见

na]~na] se]
to walk furtively
贼头贼脑地走

na]tʂ^hō-t-ō]di]-pɣ] NOUN Tone: .
Streamer of scriptures, attached to pillars within the house. 经幡、风马旗 (挂在家里的柱子上)。
CL: p^hæ]

na]b ADJECTIVE Tone: L_b.
Black. 黑, 暗 (颜色, 天色)。

na]-hi]
REL
黑的
mɣ-t-na]
NEG
不黑

na]ba-t-xa-]u#] NOUN Tone: LM + #H.
Name of a mountain. 一座山的名字。

na]dzi- ADVERB(IAL) Tone: LM.
Dark (at twilight, dusk). 暗 (黄昏/暮的时候, 天变暗)。

na]dzi-t-ze!]
It has got dark! Twilight has come!
天变暗了! / 黄昏到了!

na]dzi-t-ho]-ze!]
It's going to get dark!
(天) 要变暗了!

na]hĩ#] NOUN Tone: LM + #H.
Naxi (ethnic group). 纳西族。

na]hĩ-t-mi-t-pi!]
She is a Naxi women! / It's a Naxi woman!
她是纳西族女人!

na]hĩ-t-ba-]la]
the Naxi costume, Naxi garments
纳西族服装

na]hĩ-t-zwɣ-t so]
to study the Naxi language
学纳西语

na]hĩ-t-t^hæ-tʂæ]
Naxi books
纳西族的书

CL: v-]

na]kwɣ-t NOUN Tone: LM.
Pumpkin; cushaw. 南瓜。
CL:]w-]

na]mi#] NOUN Tone: LM + #H.
Na woman. 摩梭女人。

na]mv]-na]dzi]dzi] ADJECTIVE Tone: .
All dark, quite dark (at twilight, dusk). 很暗 (天变得很暗)。

na]pv-t-q^hwɣ-t NOUN Tone: LM-.
Emperor (borrowed from the Mongolian?). 皇帝。

tʂw- | na]p^hv-t-q^hwɣ-t-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!
(嘲笑一个自以为是的人)

na|ts^hi] NOUN Tone: L.

Name of a mountain. 一座山的名字。

kr|mv], | æ|sæ|, | ŋwɿ|hã], | swæ|gv], |
na|ts^hi] | -tɕ^hɿ|pɿ|mi#], | qv|ɿ|tɕ^ha|na]

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|zwx] 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

ACCOMP RED

lo|q^hwɿ | na|~na|

the hand trembles

手抖

na| NOUN Tone: LM.

Endonym: Na. 自称：摩梭族。

na|~mv| na|~di| |

Na territory

摩梭人地区

ə|ji|~sɿ|ji], | na|zo|~ta|mv|~ŋwɿ | dzo|~ji|~tsɿ|!

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|~q^hæ|tɕ^he] ADJECTIVE Tone: .

Dark all over, completely dark. 黑乎乎、很黑。

-ne SUFFIX Tone: .

Like, as if. 像。

[M18] no|~ŋwɿ| hwæ|~ne|~ji| | zo|!

as if you were buying

就像你来买一样！

[M18] no|~ŋwɿ| la| | ~ne|~ji| | zo|!

as if you were striking

就像你来打一样！

[M18] no|~ŋwɿ| pi|~ne|~ji| | zo|!

as if you decided

就像你来说一样！

tɕ^hɿ|~ne|~ji|

thus, in this way

这样

ni] NOUN Tone: #H.

Amaranth. 苋米。

CL: po|

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）。

jɿ|ŋɿ|~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生产的。）

CL: |w|

-ni|gv] ADVERB(IAL) Tone: MH#.

Like. 如、像。

zw|~hɿ|~ni|gv|

like grass

像草

æ|qæ|~ni|gv|

like a parrot (i.e. blue/green-coloured)

像鹦鹉=青色

sw|~pv|~ni|gv|

like a urinary bladder

像膀胱

(nv|mi| |) q^hɿ|~v|~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）

lwæ1pʰv1-ni1gv1

like ashes, i.e. grey-coloured

灰色

ʈʂʰw1 | ʂw1-bi1-ni1gv1!

It looks like it's going to die! / It looks as if it were going to die!

他好像要死了!

ni-mi#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Sisters. 姐妹。

ʈʂʰw1 | ʈʂʰw1-bv1 | ni-mi1 ni1.

She is /ʈʂʰw1/'s sister.

她是达石的姐姐（或妹妹）

CL: v1

njæ1-qv1 VERB Tone: H#.

To look away from. 看别的方向（蔑视态度）。

hi1 njæ1-qv1

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）

mɿ1-njæ1qv1

NEG

NEG

njæ1-bæ1 NOUN Tone: H#.

Tear. 眼泪。

CL: ʈʂʰ1

njæ1-sw1kv1 PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L.

First person plural pronoun, exclusive. 我们。

njæ1-sw1-kv1 | mɿ1-sw1!

We (exclusive) don't know!

我们不知道!

ʈʂʰw1-sw1-kv1, | njæ1-sw1-kv1-bv1 | mɿ1-sw1!

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!

njæ1-tsw1 NOUN Tone: L#. ① Eyebrow. 眉毛。**njæ1-tsw1-qæ1**

eyebrow (this formulation avoids ambiguity between 'eyebrow' and 'eyelashes')

眉毛

njæ1-tsw1 | mv1-tɕo1 kʰw1

to knit the brows (literally "to lower the brows")

皱眉毛

② Eyelashes. 睫毛、眼睫毛、眼毛。

njæ1-tsw1-ʂæ1

CL: kʰwɿ1

njæ1-zw1 PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L#.

First person pronoun, dual. 我们两个。

ɑ1ɕo1(-hi1) | njæ1-zw1 ho1-dzo1!

(We cannot stay any longer because) our family is waiting for us!

(我们两个不能再呆在这里了,) 家里在等我们!

njæ1pʰv1 NOUN Tone: LM.

White of the eye. 白眼球。

CL: ʈw1

njæ1qwæ1 ADJECTIVE Tone: LM + MH#.

Blind. 眼睛瞎了。

ʈʂʰw1 | njæ1qwæ1-ze1

(S)he went blind.

他眼睛瞎了。

ʈʂʰw1 | njæ1qwæ1 ni1.

(S)he is blind.

他是瞎子。

njæ1qwæ1-mi#1

blind woman

眼睛瞎了的女人

njæ1qwæ1-zo#1

blind man

眼睛瞎了的男人

njæ1qwæ1-hi#1

blind person

瞎子

CL: v1

njæ1qʰæ#1 NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Gum in the eyes. 眼屎。

CL: kʰwɿ1

njɿ1-di1 NOUN Tone: MH#.

Glue. 胶。

CL: kʰwɿ1

njɿ1-kv1 NOUN Tone: L#.

Cheekbone. 颧骨。

CL: ʈw1 See: kv1kv1

njɤ˥˥kv˥˥-njɤ˥˥tsʰɤ˥˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.

Beautiful; with a pretty face (of a woman). 美丽、面貌美。

ə˥mi˥! | mv˥zo˥ | tʂʰu˥-lɯ˥ | njɤ˥˥kv˥˥-njɤ˥˥tsʰɤ˥˥!
| qwæ˥! | ə˥v˥!

Wow! This young lady is really beautiful! Very pretty!

啊呀，这个少女真美丽！很漂亮！

njɤ˥˥kv˥˥njɤ˥˥tsʰɤ˥˥ | zɥæ˥

extremely beautiful

非常美

See: njɤ˥˥kv˥˥, tsʰɤ˥˥la

njɤ˥˥la˥ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .

Early. 早、黎明的时候。

njɤ˥˥la˥ | gɤ˥-tɕi˥

to rise early

起得早

njɤ˥˥le˥gv˥#˥ NOUN Tone: #H.

Daytime. 白天、大白天。

ni˥mi˥-njɤ˥˥le˥gv˥

daytime

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: qa˥

njɤ˥˥mv˥-mi˥ NOUN Tone: H#-L.

Camel. 骆驼。

njɤ˥˥mv˥mi˥-zo˥

baby camel

小骆驼

njɤ˥˥mv˥mi˥-pʰv˥

male camel

公骆驼

CL: mi˥

njɤ˥˥na˥ NOUN Tone: L#.

Eyeball. 眼珠。

CL: lɯ˥

njɤ˥˥tʂɤ˥ 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˥˥ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L.

1st singular pronoun, 1SG. 我。

njɤ˥˥ni˥!

It's me! (Typical answer at the door)

是我！（情景：一个人敲门，里面的人问是谁，人家回答：“是我！”）

njɤ˥˥no˥ la˥

I strike you

我打你

njɤ˥˥b VERB Tone: L_b.

To husk. 舂米。

le˥-njɤ˥˥ze˥

ACCOMP _ PFV

舂了

ha˥ njɤ˥˥

to husk rice

舂米

ha˥ | le˥-njɤ˥˥

to husk rice

舂米

ha˥ | qɯ˥-njɤ˥˥~njɤ˥˥-ɿ˥

rice - DELIMITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE

把米舂一舂

njɤ˥˥bi˥ NOUN Tone: LH.

Eyelid (top eyelid). 上眼皮。

CL: lɯ˥

njɤ˥˥-gɤ˥la˥ NOUN Tone: L-L#.

Eyeball. 眼珠。

CL: lɯ˥

njɤ˥˥kʰi˥#˥ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Bottom eyelid. 下眼皮。

CL: kʰwɤ˥

njɤ˥˥lɯ˥ NOUN Tone: LM.

Eye. 眼睛。

CL: lɯ˥

njɤ˥˥qʰwɤ˥ NOUN Tone: LM + MH#.

Orbit; eye socket. 眼眶。

CL: lɯ˥

njɤ˥˥-tse˥˥~tse˥˥ NOUN Tone: L-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˥

njɤ́tʂvɔ́ **NOUN** Tone: LM+MH#.
Loach (a kind of fish). 泥鳅。
CL: miɿ

njɤ́₁ **VERB** Tone: MH.
To glue (two objects together). 贴。

le-t-njɤ́-t-zeɿ!

ACCOMP _ PFV: It's glued!

粘在一起了!

tso-t~tso-t le-t-qzɤ́-t, | le-t-njɤ́!

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: njɤ́₂

njɤ́₂ **ADJECTIVE** Tone: MH.
Sticky. 黏 (胶, 树脂)。
See: njɤ́₁

njɤ́₃ **ADJECTIVE** Tone: MH.
Early (to rise early). 早。

njɤ́ **NOUN** Tone: LH.
Eye (monosyllable). 眼睛 (单音节)。
CL: ɿwɔ́

njoɿ **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Cucurbit flute, hulusi: a free reed wind instrument. 葫芦丝、葫芦箫。

njo-t mvɿ

to play the cucurbit flute

吹响葫芦丝

njo-t **NOUN** Tone: M.
Ear (of wheat, barley). 谷穗。

ha-t-njoɿ

ear of cereals

谷穗

mv-t-dze-t-njo-t (+niɿ)

ear of barley

大麦穗

tsʰi-tzi-t-ha-t-njoɿ (+niɿ)

ear of highland barley

青稞穗

njo-t-bi-tliɿ **NOUN** Tone: H#.
Lips. 嘴唇。
CL: ɿwɔ́

njoɿbiɿ **NOUN** Tone: LH.
Breast. 乳房。

ji-t-njoɿbiɿ

cow's breast

牛的奶头

[F5] njoɿbi-t-ko-t-qʰwɤ́

nipple, teat

乳头

CL: ɿwɔ́

njoɿkæ-tɕiɿ **NOUN** Tone: LM+LH.
Cep, *Boletus edulis*. 牛肝菌 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 牛肝菌
See: jɤ́-t-qʰa-t-prɿjɤ́-moɿ

njoɿprɿlvɿ **NOUN** Tone: L+H#.
Udder. 牛的奶头。
CL: ɿwɔ́

njoɿ **NOUN** Tone: LH.
Milk. 奶汁。

njoɿ ki-t

to breast-feed (literally 'to give milk')

给 (喂) 奶

njoɿ tʰwɔ́

to drink milk

喝奶

no-t-no-t **NOUN** Tone: M.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

no-t-no-t-qwɿmaɿ **NOUN** Tone: L.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

no-t=ɿ **PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL** Tone: L#.
2nd person plural. 你们。
See: no-t-suɿkvɔ́

no-t-suɿkvɔ́ **PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL** Tone: L.
Second-person plural pronoun. 你们。

no-t-suɿ-kvɿ | mɤ́-t-suɿ!

You (plural) don't know (about this)!

你们不知道!

njɤ́ | no-t-suɿ-kvɿ | mɤ́-t-suɿ!

I don't know you! / I am not familiar with your situation/business!

我不认识你们! / 我不熟悉你们!

njɤ́ | no-t-suɿ-kvɿ laɿ | njɤ́ | no-t-suɿ-kvɿ laɿ-biɿ

I strike you (PL) / I am going to strike you

我打你们 / 我要打你们

no|su|kv] la|bi]

you are going to strike

你们要打了

no|su|kv] | su|!

you know, you are aware (of this)

你们知道

no|su|kv] | le|li|

you are looking

你们在看

no|su|kv] | li|bi|!

you are going to look

你们去看吧！

no|zu] PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L#.

Dual second person singular pronoun: you two. 你们俩。

See: no|zu|

no] PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L.

2nd person singular pronoun. 你。

no]ji|

It's you!

是你！

no|bv| NOUN Tone: LM.

Masculine given name. 男性名字。

no|qo] ADVERB(IAL) Tone: LH.

Close to, next to. ……附近。

no|zu| PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: LM + MH#.

Dual second person singular pronoun: you two. 你们俩。

See: no|zu]

-no| DISCOURSE PARTICLE Tone: MH.

Contrastive topic. 主题：对于、关于。

qæ|do| | -no|

As for lumber, ...

关于木材，……

zi|q^hw^x| | -no|

As for the main room, ...

关于主屋……

nv] 1 VERB Tone: H.

To chase after, to pursue. 追赶。

le|nv]

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

]s^x]nv]

to chase after, to pursue

追赶

le|]s^x]nv]

to chase after, to pursue

追赶

le|]s^x]nv] | le|hu]

He went to chase after

追赶去了

nv] 2 VERB Tone: H.

To bury. 埋。

nv|h^ũ] NOUN Tone: L#.

Bean; string bean, kidney bean. 豆子，四季豆，花腰豆。

CL: v]

nv|h^ũ]-bi|bi] NOUN Tone: L#-.

Green bean, snap bean, string bean; one consumes the pod with the seed inside. 四季豆、玉豆、带荚豌豆、菜豆、刀豆、豆角、敏豆仔、敏豆。

CL: k^hx]nv|p^x] NOUN Tone: L#.

Broad beans; lima beans. 蚕豆。

nv|tv] NOUN Tone: H#.

Nosebag. (挂在马脖子下面的) 饲料袋子、马粮袋子。

CL:]w]

nv|dzw] 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|]w] NOUN Tone: LM.

Soy beans. 黄豆。

CL: w^x]

nvɿmiɿ NOUN Tone: L. ① Heart. 心脏。

hɿɿ tʂʰuɿ-vɿ, | nvɿmiɿ tʂiɿ! |

This person lacks courage! (literally “...(his/her) heart is small”)

这个人，胆小！（直译：“心小”）

nvɿmiɿ | ɬuɿ-ɬuɿ tsɿɿ |

in sympathy, in unison

情投意合

nvɿmiɿ | tʰiɿ-tʂuɿ | soɿ

to study patiently / to teach patiently

耐心地学习 / 耐心地教

nvɿmiɿ-qoɿ | tʰiɿ-ziɿ

to remember, to keep in mind

记住、记得（直译：“心里存着”、“心里有”）

nvɿmiɿ-qoɿ | tʰiɿ-kʰuɿ

to make an effort to remember, to carry in mind

记住（直译：“放在心里”）

② State of mind. 心情。

nvɿmiɿ dzuɿ~dzuɿ-ɿɿ

not to get along well; to quarrel all the time; to poison each other's life

经常吵架、过不到一起去

CL: ɬuɿ

nvɿmiɿ-ɬuɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: L. From: nvɿmiɿ and ɬuɿɿ Courageous, brave. 勇敢、有勇气的。

tʂʰuɿɿ | nvɿmiɿ | ɬwæɿ | ɬuɿ! | hɿɿ | mɿɿ-ɬwæɿ!

(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！

pɿɿmiɿ | nvɿmiɿ ɬuɿ, | ɿiɿ-ŋuɿ tʰvɿ; | miɿzuɿ nvɿmiɿ ɬuɿ (-dzoɿ), | hɿɿ-ŋuɿ laɿ!

“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，被人家打！”（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。）

nvɿmiɿ-kiɿkiɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: . From: nvɿmiɿ and kiɿɿ With similar mood/frame of mind. 心意相通。

nvɿmiɿ-tʰiɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: L. From: nvɿmiɿ and tʰiɿɿ Weak, worn out. 累得没精神了。

nvɿpiɿ NOUN Tone: LM.

Soybean dregs. 豆粕。

nvɿtʂʰiɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.

Fine chaff of beans (used to feed cows). 豆类的细糠秕，来喂牛。

CL: kʰɿɿ

nvɿtsaɿ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.

Coarse chaff of beans. 粗的豆糠。

CL: mɿɿ, etc

nvɿzeɿ 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。

- ṇ -

ṇæ̃ VERB Tone: H.
To hide, to conceal oneself. 躲藏。

tʰi-ṇæ̃

DUR _

DUR _

ṇæ̃=ɿ̃ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L#.
2nd person plural. This is a variant of /nõ=ɿ̃/; the form /nõ=ɿ̃/ is considered more correct. 你们。这是/nõ=ɿ̃/的一个变体。/nõ=ɿ̃/被认为是更标准的。
See: ṇæ̃=ɿ̃, nõ=ɿ̃

ṇæ̃=ɿ̃ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: LM.
2nd person associative plural. 你们家、你们家族。
See: ṇæ̃=ɿ̃, nõ=ɿ̃

ṇæ̃ VERB Tone: MH. ① To press, to push down (with the hand); to press flat, to flatten; to squeeze. 按（用手）、压扁、挤压。

mṽtso-ṇæ̃

to push down, to press down

往下按

lẽ-ṇæ̃~ṇæ̃

② To oppress. 压迫。

hĩ̃ kʰṽ, | hĩ̃ ṇæ̃

to steal and oppress (description of a despot's behaviour)

偷和迫（描述专制统治者的行为）

-ṇã 1 POSTPOSITION Tone: .
Ablative, agent, and topic marker. 离格，施动者，主题。接近汉语的‘由’。

-ṇã 2 CONJUNCTION Tone: .
Or. 或者、还是。

ṇã ADJECTIVE Tone: H.
Few. 少。

hĩ̃ ṇã

people are few / there are few people

好的，不多！不好的，就很多了！

tsõ~tsõ | ṇã-zẽ

there are fewer things, the amount of things has decreased

东西（变）少了

dzɿ̃-hĩ̃, | lẽ-ṇã! | mɿ̃-dzɿ̃-hĩ̃, | lẽ-dzɿ̃!

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）

ṇãcĩ VERB Tone: .
Lovely. 可爱。

ṇãgõ ADJECTIVE Tone: .
Pitiable, wretched, pitiful. 可怜。

nõ | tʰw̃-kĩ | d̃wæ̃ | ṇãgõ! / ...d̃wæ̃ | ṇãgõ jĩ!

You pity her/him a lot! / You feel a lot of pity for her/him!

你真的很可怜他。

ṇã VERB Tone: MH.
To wring, to tighten, to clamp. 拧。

lẽ-ṇã-zẽ

ACCOMP _ PFV

拧了

sõ-qã | tʰw̃-|w̃ | lẽ-ṇã-qã-jõ!

Tighten the lid! (of a glass jar, used as drinking glass)

（你）拧一下盖子吧！

ṇỹ VERB Tone: H. ① To sniff. 闻嗅。
② To hear, to get to know (good news...). 听到（消息）、风闻。

mɿ̃-ṇỹ

I am not aware of this piece of news! / I didn't know about that!

（我）不知道这个消息！

nõ ətsõ ṇỹ?

Which piece of news did you get? / What did you get to know?

你听到了什么消息呢？

ṇỹ NOUN Tone: LM.

Moth; insect that eats into wood, books, clothes etc. 蛀虫。

CL: mĩ

- ɲ -

niŋ₁ VERB Tone: H.
To listen. 听。

tʰi-t-niŋ

DUR

DUR

tso-t~tso-t ni-t

to listen to things

听东西

le-t-niŋ-zeŋ

ACCOMP _ PFV

听了

niŋ₂ VERB Tone: H.
To borrow from someone. 向别人借。

hi-t-ki-t | tso-t~tso-t ni-t |

to borrow things from someone

向别人借东西

niŋ₃ VERB Tone: H.
To lose, to be defeated. 败、输。

niŋ_b CLASSIFIER Tone: H_b.
Day. 日、天。

qʷa-t-niŋ

one day

一天

ni-t ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Full, satiated. 饱。

le-t-ni-t-ze-t

ACCOMP _ PFV

饱了

ha-t-ni-t(-ze-t)

I am full. / I am satiated.

吃饱了。 / 吃饱饭了。

njʷ-t | le-t-ni-t-ze-t!

I am full. / I am satiated.

我饱了。

ni-t_a VERB Tone: M_a.
To need. 需要。

no-t | ə-t-ni-t? | mʷ-t-ni-t!

Do you want (some)? - No!

你要吗? - 不要!

ni-t-dzʷa-t NOUN Tone: H#.
Penis. 男生殖器。
CL: ʷa-t

ni-t-gʷʌ#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.
Nose. 鼻子。
CL: ʷa-t

ni-t-gʷʌ-t-bæ-t NOUN Tone: MH#.
Rope attached to a cow's nasal ring. 牛鼻绳。也可以来指牛鼻圈。
CL: kʰuŋ

ni-t-gʷʌ-t-dzʷa-t NOUN Tone: MH.
Nasal mucus, snivel. 鼻涕。

ni-t-ki-t-mi-t NOUN Tone: M.
2nd month. 二月。

ni-t-mi-t NOUN Tone: M. ① Sun. 太阳。

ni-t-mi-t tʰv-t

the sun rises

太阳出来、日出

② Day; daytime; time. 日、时间。
CL: ʷa-t

ni-t-mi-t-da-t-dzʷa-t#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.
Solar eclipse. 日蚀。

ni-t-mi-t-da-t-dzʷa-t tʰv-t

there is a solar eclipse

有日蚀

ni-t-mi-t-da-t-dzʷa-t ni-t!

Yes, it's a solar eclipse!

是的，是日蚀!

CL: ʷaŋ

ni-t-mi-t-gv-t NOUN Tone: L.
West: "[the direction where] the sun sets". 西方。

ni-t-mi-t-gv-t-gi-t-dzʷa-t se-t

to walk towards the west

往西边走

ni-t-mi-t-kʰu-sʷa-t NOUN Tone: M.
Rays (of sunshine). 太阳的光线。
CL: kʰuŋ

ni-mi-t^hv#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

East, orient. 东方。

ni-mi-t^hv-t-gi-t

the direction of the east

东方方向

ni-mi-t^hv-t-gi-t | se-t

to walk towards the east

向东面走

ni-mi-t^hv-t-gi-t | dzo-t

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'.)

住在东方（合作人想象我在欧洲，想着她说：‘她住在东方’。）

ni-mi-t-tæ-su-t NOUN Tone: M.

Sunflower. 葵花。

CL: dziJ

ni-naJ NOUN Tone: L#.

Cane; rattan. 藤子。

ni-p^hvJ NOUN Tone: L#.

Frost. 霜。

ni-p^hvJ laJ-zeJ

there is some frost

有霜

ni-q^hv-t NOUN Tone: M. ① Nostril. 鼻孔。

② Snivel, nasal mucus. 鼻涕。

CL: [w-t

ni-seJ NOUN Tone: L#.

The name of a village. 小落水（村落名）。

ni-seJ, | naJ-la-t niJ!

Nhissey is a thoroughly Na village! / Na is populated entirely by Na people!

小落水，是纯摩梭的一个村落！

ti-tki-t, | ni-seJ, | ta-tdziJ, | mv-tq^hwæJ, | la-t^ha-t-diJ

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, /la-t^ha-t-diJ/, 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）

ni-toJ 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：顎等。

ni-toJ t^hwæJ

talkative

多嘴、拉不断扯不断（直译：“嘴快”）

CL: k^hwyJ

ni-tsi-t NUMBER Tone: .

20. 20。

ni-tsi-t-qurJ NUMBER Tone: MH#.

21. 21。

ni-tsi-t-gv-t NUMBER Tone: .

29. 29。

ni-tsi-t-hōJ NUMBER Tone: MH#.

28. 28。

ni-tsi-t-niJ NUMBER Tone: MH#.

22. 22。

ni-tsi-t-ŋwɣ-t NUMBER Tone: .

25. 25。

ni-tsi-t-q^hv-t NUMBER Tone: MH#.

26. 26。

ni-tsi-t-soJ NUMBER Tone: L.

23. 23。

ni-tsi-t-su-t NUMBER Tone: .

27. 27。

ni-tsi-t-zy-t NUMBER Tone: .

24. 24。

ni-t-tsæ-t-ziJ 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。

ni-t-tsæ-t-zi-t-diJ

same meaning

同上

CL: [w-t

ni-ze-t-hæJzeJ NOUN Tone: L.

Swift. 雨燕。

CL: miJ

ni˩zo#˧ NOUN Tone: #H.
Fish. 鱼。

ni˩zo˩ tʰv˩-mi˩# / ni˩zo˩ tʰv˩-mi˩

N + DEM + CLF

那条鱼

ni˩zo˩-ta˩pv˩

dried fish

干鱼

CL: mi˩

-ni˩ 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）。

ni˩ 1 VERB Tone: L_a.
To press, to hold (clamped under the arm, between the legs...). 夹、夹持。

ɬw˩-ni˩~ni˩-ɬ

to press a little

夹一点

ni˩ 2 PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L.
Who. 谁。

ni˩ ni˩?

Who is that?

是谁?

no˩ | ni˩ ni˩?

Who are you?

你是谁?

tʂʰw˩ | ni˩ ni˩?

Who is this person?

他是谁?

no˩ | ni˩ | -ki˩ bi˩-pi˩, | ɬw˩-bæ˩ la˩ ni˩!

No matter where you go, it's the same everywhere!

无论你去谁（家），都一样！

no˩ | ni˩-ki˩ bi˩-pi˩, | ɬw˩-bæ˩ la˩ ni˩!

As previous example, with a different division into tone groups

同上，声调段界不同

ni˩a 1 VERB Tone: L_a.
To twine, to wind; twist with the fingers (e.g. linen, to make thread). 捻，缠线。

le˩-ni˩

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

sa˩ ni˩

to twine hemp (to make thread)

捻麻

ɬw˩-ni˩~ni˩-ɬ

DELIMITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE

捻一捻

ni˩a 2 VERB Tone: L_a.
To break (tool), to be broken. 设备坏了。

le˩-ni˩-ze˩

ACCOMP _ PFV: it's broken!

坏了！/破了！

tso˩~tso˩ ni˩

to break things

东西坏了

ni˩a 3 VERB Tone: L_a.
Copula. 是系词。

ni˩bv˩ NOUN Tone: L.
Grasshopper, cricket. 蟋蟀。
CL: mi˩

ni˩bv˩-ʂe˩sa˩ NOUN Tone: LM.
Dragonfly. 蜻蜓。
CL: mi˩

ni˩ma#˧ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.
Masculine given name used for the elder of two twins (the child who is born first). 男性名字，起给双胞胎中的老大。

ni˩pʰv˩ NOUN Tone: L.
Water mint, *Mentha aquatica*, *Mentha hirsuta* Huds.. 水薄荷。

ni˩pʰv˩-bæ˩bæ˩

flower of water mint, water mint flower

水薄荷花

ni˩=ɬ 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……）。

ni˩tsu#˧ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.
Hmong (ethnic group). 苗族。
CL: v˩

ni˩tse˩ NOUN Tone: L.
Door bar. 门闩。

ni˩tse˩ tʰi˩-kʰw˩, | tʰi˩-tæ˩!

Put on the door bar, to lock (the main door)!

放门闩，（好好）锁（门）！

ni1 NUMBER Tone: MH.
2. 2.

- ŋ -

ŋæ˧ji˧ ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.
Easy and comfortable, at ease. 安逸 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 安逸

ŋɿ˧ŋɿ˧ NOUN Tone: L.
Palate. 上腭。
CL: kʰwɿ˧

ŋv˧ NOUN Tone: L. ① Silver; money. 银子。
② Money. 钱。

ŋv˧a VERB Tone: L_a.
To cry, to weep. 哭。

(tʰi˧-ŋv˧-ŋv˧)
DUR RED
哭一场

ŋwæ˧qʰv˧ NOUN Tone: M.
Oven to make bricks. 烧瓦的烤炉。

ŋwæ˧qʰv˧ ʃwɿ˧zi˧
'the seven families of the Brick Oven': an expression formerly used to designate the people from Alawa 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

ə˧lɑ˧-ɣwɿ˧ | ŋwæ˧qʰv˧ | tsʰe˧ni˧ zi˧
'the twelve families of Alawa and the Brick Oven': an expression formerly used to designate the people from Alawa 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

CL: ʃwɿ˧

ŋwɿ˧ NUMBER Tone: M? H#? (pas L).
5. 5。

ŋwɿ˧hã˧ NOUN Tone: L#.
A mountain to the South-West of Yongning. 位于永宁西南的一座山。

kɿ˧mv˧, | æ˧ʃæ˧, | ŋwɿ˧hã˧, | ʃwæ˧gv˧#, | na˧tsʰi˧ | -tɕʰɿ˧pɿ˧mi˧#, | qv˧-ɿ˧-ʃɿ˧a˧na˧ |
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。

ŋwɿ˧pʰæ˧ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Tile. 瓦 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 瓦
CL: pʰæ˧

ŋwɿ˧qo˧ NOUN Tone: H#.
Knee. 膝盖。
CL: ʃwɿ˧ See: ŋwɿ˧ɿv˧

ŋwɿ˧tsʰi˧ NUMBER Tone: L#.
50. 50。

ŋwɿ˧ʃwɿ˧-tse˧pʰæ˧ NOUN Tone: LM + #H-.
Kneebone. 膝盖骨。
CL: ʃwɿ˧

ŋwɿ˧hi˧mi˧ NOUN Tone: L.
5th month. 五月。

ŋwɿ˧ɿv˧ NOUN Tone: LM + MH#.
Cartilages of the knee; literally "marrow of the knee". This expression emphasizes the fragility of this articulation. 膝盖 (直译: "膝盖髓")。这个说法强调膝盖的脆弱。

[M23] ŋwɿ˧ɿv˧-ko˧lo˧ go˧.
to feel pain inside the knee
膝盖疼。

CL: ʃwɿ˧ See: ŋwɿ˧qo˧

ŋwɿ˧ VERB Tone: MH.
To sting, to pierce. 刺痛。

tɕʰi˧ ŋwɿ˧-ze˧
(He/she) was stung by a thorn
(他) 被刺扎疼了。

- ǒ -

ō-dx-lx-l NOUN Tone: M.
Foundation, fundamentals. 根本。

ō-dx-lx-l-nw-l, | hī-l tṣʰw-l-v-l | tṣʰw-l-ne-l gv-l | -
ji-l!

So that is how he really behaves / does! (Comment on someone whose behaviour is not respectful of good manners)

他原来是这样做事的! / 他原来这么不懂事!

ō-tʰv-lji-l NOUN Tone: .
That day (long ago). (早以前的) 那天。

ō-tṣw-l NOUN Tone: M.
Mosquito. 蚊子。

ō-tṣw-l le-l-tʰv-l-ze-l!

Here comes a mosquito! / A mosquito has come in! (= into the room, into the mosquito net...)

有一只蚊子!

ṣw-l-i-l-mi-l, | ō-tṣw-l! |

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-l

ō-tṣw-l-kv-l-dz-w-l NOUN Tone: MH#.
Mosquito net. 蚊帐。
CL: [w-l

ō-tṣʰw-l-ne-l-ji-l ADVERB(IAL) Tone: MH#.
In that way. 那样。

ō-l-dv-l-kʰv-l-mi-l NOUN Tone: LM+MH#-.
Wolfhound. 狼狗。
CL: mi-l

ō-l-dv-l-mi-l NOUN Tone: LM+H#.
Female wolf. 母狼。
CL: mi-l

ō-l-dv-l-pʰv-l-#-l NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Male wolf. 公狼。
CL: mi-l

ō-l-dv-l-zo-l-#-l NOUN Tone: LM+#H-.
Little wolf. 小狼。

ō-l-dv-l NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Wolf. 狼。
CL: mi-l

ō1 PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: MH.
(one)self. 自己。

ō-l-α-l-ko-l
one's house
自己家

ō-l-dz-w-l, ō-l tʰw-l! |
Each drinks from her own bottle! (Context: a toddler has grabbed another's milk bottle; parents prevent her from drinking from it.)
自己喝自己的! (情景: 一个婴儿抓另一个婴儿的奶瓶。)

ō-l-ṣe-l, ō-l tʰæ-l! |
Each person eats their own slab of meat! (Describing table manners: each person used to receive one slice of meat and eat it up, unlike Chinese custom, in which each guest picks food mouthful by mouthful, with chopsticks, from the dishes placed on the table.)
自己吃自己的(那块)肉! (关于饮食习惯: 吃饭的时候, 每人分得一块肉, 自己吃完。当地人认为, 汉族没有这种分吃的习惯。)

ō-l-bv-l-ō-l ji-l-nw-l | sw-l-kv-l!
One learns by practising oneself! / It's by practising oneself that one really masters a skill!
自己做, 就能学会! / 要学会, 就得自己熟练!

ō-l-bv-l-ō-l + N |
one's own N
自己的(+名词)

ō-l-bv-l-ō-l z-wæ-l
one's own horse
自己的马

ō-l-bv-l-ō-l ji-l
one's own cow
自己的牛

ō-l-bv-l-ō-l lv-l
one's own field
自己的田地

ō-l-bv-l-ō-l d-ze-l
one's own money
自己的钱

ō-l-mv-l-ō-l di-l
birth place
出生的地方、老家、故乡

ō-l-ə-l-mv-l / ō-l-ə-l-mv-l / ō-l-ə-l-mv-l
one's own elder (brother or sister)
自家姐姐(或哥哥)

ᄒᆞ-ᄒᆞᆫ / ᄒᆞ-ᄒᆞᆫ

one's own maternal uncle

自家舅舅（母亲的兄弟）

- p -

pa-tɕɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Plantain. 芭蕉 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 芭蕉

pæ¹ VERB Tone: H.
To move house. 搬 (家)。
Borrowing: Chinese 搬?

pæ¹a CLASSIFIER Tone: H_a.
Classifier for packs/herds (of horses...), troops (of soldiers)... 量词: 马、军人…… (一队)。

pæ¹kʰwɿ#¹ NOUN Tone: #H.
Silver coin of the imperial times. 民国之前的银币。

ə¹mi¹! | pæ¹kʰwɿ so¹-¹w¹ ki¹-mæ¹!

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。)

pæ¹kʰwɿ ɬw¹-¹w¹# ; pæ¹kʰwɿ ɲi¹-¹w¹# ;
pæ¹kʰwɿ so¹-¹w¹#

one silver coin, two silver coins, three silver coins

一块银币, 两块银币, 三块银币

pæ¹kʰwɿ ɬw¹-ki¹ta¹

a bag of silver coins (to be interred in a secret place)

一包银币 (埋在地里, 为了藏)

CL: ¹w¹

pæ¹li¹ NOUN Tone: L#.
Chinese chestnut. 板栗。
Borrowing: Chinese 板栗

pæ¹li¹-si¹dzi¹

chestnut tree

板栗树

pæ¹li¹-dzi¹

chestnut tree

板栗树

pæ¹tɕɿ-tɕʰo¹ NOUN Tone: L#-.

Hongqiao, a (mostly Han Chinese) village on the road from Ninglang to Yongning. 红桥。

no¹ | pæ¹tɕɿ-tɕʰo¹-hi¹-ni¹-zo¹!

"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。

pæ¹sw¹ NOUN Tone: M.

The lowest rank in the hierarchy of feudal officials. 把事 (封建官员系统中的最低等级) (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 把事

pæ¹te¹ NOUN Tone: L#.

Bench, stool. 板凳。

Borrowing: Chinese 板凳

CL: ¹w¹

pæ¹a VERB Tone: M_a.

To lay (the table). 摆桌子、供应饭菜。

Borrowing: Chinese 摆?

ha¹ tʰi¹-pæ¹ tsæ¹-ɲi¹-ze¹! | ha¹ dzw¹-bi¹-ze¹!

The table is set / everything is ready! Let's eat!

饭摆好了! 吃饭了!

pæ¹pʰæ¹ 1 NOUN Tone: LM + MH#. ① Thick wood plank. A well-prepared plank, used in construction, could last a hundred years. 厚的木板、木板子。

② 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。

CL: pʰæ¹

pæ¹pʰæ¹ 2 NOUN Tone: LM + MH#.

Masculine given name. 男性名字。

pæ¹ 1 VERB Tone: MH.

To cultivate land. 种 (地)。

pæ¹ ₂ VERB Tone: MH.

To exceed; to let slip. 超过, 错过。

pæ¹ | -kʰwɿ-pi, | mɣ¹-tsx¹! |

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!

pæ¹ | -tʰɑ-t-kʰwɿ

Don't let (this opportunity) slip by! / (You/we) mustn't miss this opportunity!

不要错过 (机会)!

le¹-pæ¹-ze¹!

It's too late! / We have let the opportunity slip by!

错过了!

pæ¹hwɣ¹ NOUN Tone: MH.M.

Solution, method (early borrowing from Chinese). 办法 (早期汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 办法

[ʂʰwɿ | pæ¹hwɣ¹ | ɕjɣ¹ ɣwɿ (+ | zɣwæ/)!]

He/she is great at finding solutions / at handling all sorts of difficult situations!

他很会想办法的!

CL: **kʰwɣ¹**

pe¹ʂe¹ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.

Itself, per se. 本身 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 本身

pɣ¹ NOUN Tone: #H.

Drawing, painting. 画。

CL: **pɣ¹ pʰæ¹**

pɣ¹ VERB Tone: H.

To curl up; to hunch, to huddle up. 蜷曲、蜷缩。

æ¹ | ʂʰwɿ-mi | si¹dzi¹-tʰæ¹qo¹ | tʰi¹-pɣ¹-dzo¹!

The hen has huddled up under a tree!

那只鸡, 在树下蜷缩着!

[ʂʰwɿ-qo¹ dɣw¹-pɣ¹ ɕjɣ¹-tɕ!]

Come and lay here (for a rest)!

过来这边躺一下!

pɣ¹b CLASSIFIER Tone: H_b.

Classifier for statues, paintings... 量词: 雕像, 如: 佛像 (一尊)。

pɣ¹a VERB Tone: M_a.

To carry on one's back. 背 (水、柴、孩子……)。

pɣ¹~pɣ¹

RED

重叠: 背一背

tʰi¹-pɣ¹~pɣ¹

DUR RED

背一背

qʰæ¹ pɣ¹~pɣ¹

to carry manure

背肥料

kʰɣ¹ pɣ¹~pɣ¹

to carry a dorsal basket

背背篓

zɣw¹ pɣ¹~pɣ¹

to carry grass

背草

tso¹~tso¹ pɣ¹~pɣ¹

to carry things

背东西

***tso¹~tso¹ pɣ¹**

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。)

njɣ¹-nɣw¹ pɣ¹~pɣ¹ (+ bi¹)!

I'll do the carrying! / Let me carry (it)!

我来背!

dzɣw¹ pɣ¹~pɣ¹

to carry water

背水

zo¹mv¹ pɣ¹~pɣ¹

to carry a child on the back

背孩子

pɣ¹dzɣ¹-di] NOUN Tone: L#.

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

ə¹go¹-ɣwɣ¹, | ɣwɣ¹la¹-bi, | bæ¹ɣwɣ¹, | tʰo¹tsʰe¹#¹, | pi¹tsʰe¹-di, | pɣ¹dzɣ¹-di, | ɣwɣ¹tv¹

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。

px̣˥˥lǎ NOUN Tone: L#.

Photo, photography (newly coined word). 相片, 照片。

CL: p̣hæ̌

px̣˥˥kǎ CLASSIFIER Tone: M.

A big step. 量词: 一大步。

q̣u˥˥-px̣˥˥kǎ~q̣u˥˥-px̣˥˥kǎ

with great strides

大步流星地

ni˥˥-px̣˥˥kǎ

two great strides

两大步

-px̣˥˥tǒ CONJUNCTION Tone: L#.

Even. 连。

ʈʂ̥h̥u˥˥ | li˥˥-px̣˥˥tǒ | t̥h̥u˥˥-ni˥˥!

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)

ʈʂ̥h̥u˥˥ | px̣˥˥j̥x̣˥˥-px̣˥˥tǒ | dẓu˥˥-ni˥˥!

She even eats bread! (About the eating and drinking habits of a one-year-old child)

她连面包都吃!

hæ̌, | ḳh̥v̥˥˥mi˥˥-ʂ̥e˥˥-px̣˥˥tǒ dẓu˥˥-kv̥˥˥!

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)

hæ̌, | ḳh̥v̥˥˥mi˥˥-ʂ̥e˥˥ F dẓu˥˥-kv̥˥˥!

as above

同上

bo˥˥-px̣˥˥tǒ; la˥˥-px̣˥˥tǒ; mv̥˥˥-px̣˥˥tǒ; ẓwæ̌-px̣˥˥tǒ; ʈi˥˥mi˥˥-px̣˥˥tǒ; ni˥˥mi˥˥-px̣˥˥tǒ; h̥w̥x̣˥˥li˥˥-px̣˥˥tǒ; h̥w̥x̣˥˥mi˥˥-px̣˥˥tǒ; ḳh̥v̥˥˥mi˥˥-px̣˥˥tǒ; ʂ̥o˥˥dzi˥˥-px̣˥˥tǒ; ji˥˥[ʂ̥æ̌-px̣˥˥tǒ; nǎh̥i˥˥-px̣˥˥tǒ; bo˥˥mi˥˥-px̣˥˥tǒ; bo˥˥kǎ-px̣˥˥tǒ; ʂ̥æ̌t̥v̥˥˥-px̣˥˥tǒ

combinations with nouns of the various tone categories

与不同声调类的名词结合

px̣˥˥tv̥˥˥ NOUN Tone: H#.

Wickerwork basket. 篮子、竹篮。

q̣dẓu˥˥[ʂ̥u˥˥-px̣˥˥tv̥˥˥

small basket where chopsticks are kept

筷子篮

px̣˥˥t̥hǐ 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。

px̣˥˥t̥hǐ = t̥ǐ

the /px̣˥˥t̥hǐ/ clan, the /px̣˥˥t̥hǐ/ family

/px̣˥˥t̥hǐ/ 家族

px̣˥˥[ʂ̥h̥wæ̌] ADJECTIVE Tone: .

Flat, flat-shaped, flattened. (鼻子) 扁、被压扁、凹下去。

ni˥˥g̥x̣˥˥ px̣˥˥[ʂ̥h̥wæ̌]

flat nose

扁鼻子

le˥˥-px̣˥˥[ʂ̥h̥wæ̌]-zě

ACCOMP _ PFV

被压扁

ʈʂ̥h̥u˥˥-v̥˥˥ le˥˥-t̥hǐ-zǒ, | d̥x̣˥˥-qǒ | t̥hǐ-px̣˥˥[ʂ̥h̥wæ̌]-zě!

That one (=that man/woman) was exhausted, (s)he collapsed over there!

那个(人)筋疲力尽, 躺倒在那边了!

hæ̌mi˥˥-px̣˥˥[ʂ̥h̥wæ̌]

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)

px̣˥˥lǎ VERB Tone: L_a.

To come out, to emerge, to appear. 出现、出来、浮现。

dẓu˥˥ px̣˥˥

some water comes out

涌出水来

dẓu˥˥q̣h̥v̥˥˥-qǒ | dẓu˥˥ px̣˥˥-zě

Water emerges at the source.

水泉里面, 涌出水来。

t̥hǐ-px̣˥˥-dzǒ

DUR _ PROG: it is emerging

正在涌出水来

g̥x̣˥˥-px̣˥˥

to emerge, to come up, to appear (e.g. the sun comes out)

出现、上来: 太阳出来

px̣˥˥ḅ CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.

Classifier for ladders, doors.... 量词: 木工件, 如梯子、门等等(一扇门, 一把梯子)。

px̣˥˥dẓu˥˥ NOUN Tone: L.

Spring water. 泉水。

px̣|ho|~ho| ADJECTIVE Tone: L + H#.

Soft. 柔软。

px̣|ho|~ho|gv|

soft

柔软

ko|q^hwx̣| px̣|ho|~ho|gv|h̃| | t^hv|+k^hwx̣|

the place where the head is soft = the fontanel

头上软软的那块 = 囟门

px̣|jx̣|bv|di| NOUN Tone: LM + #H-.

Steamer used for bread (buns). 用来蒸面团（馒头等等）的蒸笼。

CL: [w]

px̣|jx̣| NOUN Tone: LM + MH#. ① Dough for making steamed bread. 做面包的面团（可以蒸成馒头）。

② Round flat cake. 饼。

li|px̣|jx̣| | qw|+|w|

a piece of brick tea, a brick of tea (tea leaves pressed into the shape of a round flat cake)

一块茶饼

CL: jx̣| jx̣|

px̣|lv| NOUN Tone: LM.

Warehouse, storehouse: a one-floor building, opposite the main building (/zi|mi|/); it is used for storing objects, such as the ard, and preserved meat. 仓库：主屋对面的房子，只有一层。用来收藏大工具，例如犁，或者腊肉。

px̣|lv| NOUN Tone: L.

Nape. 项背、项、脖颈儿。

CL: [w]

px̣|mi| NOUN Tone: L.

Frog. 青蛙。

px̣|mi|px̣|p^hv|

female frog and male frog

母青蛙与公青蛙

px̣|mi|ji|p^hv|

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).

一种大青蛙，在永宁坝子很常见。这是发音合作人认识的三种蛙之一。纳西族人不吃这种动物（摩梭人不吃任何蛙类动物）。

hæ|ʂw|px̣|mi|

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.

一种很美的青蛙，身体很长。只出现在山上森林里。这是发音合作人认识的第二种青蛙。

dʒw|px̣|mi|

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.

一种青蛙，头小、眼睛大。这是发音合作人认识的第三种青蛙。纳西族吃这种青蛙。

na|h̃| | px̣|+ʂe| dzw|; | px̣|+yur| | ʂa|ta| mv|! | px̣|+mæ|, | bæ|ʂo| ji|!

Proverb: “The Naxi eat frog meat; they wear vests made of frog skin; and they make brooms with frog tails!”

谚语：“纳西人吃青蛙，披青蛙皮衣，蛙尾巴当扫帚！”

CL: mi|

px̣|p^hv| NOUN Tone: L.

Male frog. 公青蛙。

CL: mi|

px̣|ti#| NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Stool, small bench. 凳子。

CL: [w]

px̣|tɕw|+px̣|mi| NOUN Tone: LM + #H-.

Tadpole. 蝌蚪。

CL: mi| See: px̣|tɕw|, px̣|tɕw|+ko|q^hw|

px̣|tɕw|+ko|q^hw| NOUN Tone: LM + MH#.

Tadpole. 蝌蚪。

CL: mi| See: px̣|tɕw|, px̣|tɕw|+px̣|mi|

px̣|tɕw| NOUN Tone: LM + MH#.

Tadpole. 蝌蚪。

CL: mi| See: px̣|tɕw|+ko|q^hw|, px̣|tɕw|+px̣|mi|

px̣| VERB Tone: MH.

To harrow. 耙地。

ji| px̣|

to harrow

耙地

ci| tv|+dzo|, | ji| le|+px̣|!

When one plants rice, one must harrow the field (first)!

种稻谷，要（先）耙地！

prɿzvɿ NOUN Tone: LM-L.

Mattress. 褥子 (汉语借词: 被褥)。Local Chinese dialect: 被褥。

Borrowing: Chinese 被褥

CL: ts^hiɿ

piɿ VERB Tone: H.

To say. 说。

ts^haɿ-piɿ!

Don't say it! / Don't speak about it!

别说!

əɿtsoɿ piɿ?

What did you say? (Call for repetition)

(你刚才) 说什么? (请人家重新说一遍)

əɿtsoɿ piɿ-piɿ?

What did you say? (Call for repetition)

(你刚才) 说什么? (请人家重新说一遍)

piɿk^hvɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Dustpan, wicker scoop, dirt-scooping implement. 畚箕。

CL: naɿ

piɿlv#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Residue left by the production of alcohol, distiller's grains: grains that are fed to the pigs. 酒糟: 煮酒剩下的渣滓 (一般给猪吃)。Local Chinese dialect: 酒糟。

piɿlvɿ, | hɿɿ | dzuɿ-mvɿ-kvɿ!

Distiller's grains are not suitable for human consumption! / People don't eat distiller's grains!

酒糟, 人不能吃!

piɿmaɿ NOUN Tone: M.

A unisex given name: a given name used for both men and women. 男女通用名。

piɿmaɿ-taɿmvɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Feminine given name. 女性名字。

piɿmaɿ-taɿts^hoɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Feminine given name. 女性名字。

piɿmvɿ\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Set phrase, idiom, adage. 成语、俗语。

piɿts^heɿ-diɿ NOUN Tone: L#.

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

əɿgoɿ-ɿwɿɿ, | ɿwɿɿ-taɿ-biɿ, | bæɿwɿɿ, | ts^hoɿ-ts^heɿ#ɿ, | piɿts^heɿ-diɿ, | prɿdzɿɿ-diɿ, | ɿwɿɿ-tvɿ

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, 最后一个普米村。

piɿts^heɿ: bɿɿ! |

/piɿts^heɿ/ is a Pumi village!

fv: /pi tshe /是一个普米族村落!

piɿɿɿ NOUN Tone: LH.

Double cheek; flesh under the chin. 双下巴。

CL: ɿwɿ

piɿti#ɿ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Silver nugget, piece of raw silver. 银块。

CL: ɿwɿ

piɿ⁴_a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.

A little (noncount); mostly appears in combination with the numeral 'one'. 量词: 少。

ɿwɿɿ-piɿ⁴

a little

一点

q^hæɿ-piɿ

a little manure

一点粪肥

ɿvɿ-piɿ

a little money

一点钱

ɿvɿ | ɿwɿɿ-piɿ

a little money

一点钱

ɿwɿɿ | ɿwɿɿ piɿ

a little ashes

一点灰

ts^huɿ | dzeɿ ɿwɿɿ-piɿ dzoɿ!

He has a little money! / He is rather affluent!

他有一些钱!

piɿ NOUN Tone: LH.

Brush (Chinese borrowing). 笔。

Borrowing: Chinese 笔

ts^hæɿ-tæɿ tɿwɿɿ-diɿ, | piɿ!

The thing used to write is called "pen"!

用来写字的那个东西, (叫做) “笔”!

pjɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: H.

Square. 方形的。

ta·-pjɿ~pjɿ (-zo)

(of a face or object) unpleasantly squarish, lacking smoothness

(脸、物品) 太方，不圆滑

po VERB Tone: .

To pack. 包 (量词) (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 包

le·-po

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

po_a CLASSIFIER Tone: M_a.

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)。

po·dqɿ# NOUN Tone: #H.

Craftsman. 工匠。

po·dqɿ ji·-hī·-hī·

person who works as a craftsman

当工匠的人

CL: v·

po·lo· NOUN Tone: M.

Ram. 公绵羊。

po·lo· la

to strike a ram

打公绵羊

CL: p^ho·

po·po· NOUN Tone: M.

Ball. 球。

[F5] po·po· la

to play (foot)ball

打球

CL: [ɿ]

po·po·ts^hɿ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Cabbage. 圆白菜。Local Chinese dialect: 包包菜。

Borrowing: Chinese 包包菜

CL: [ɿ]

po_b CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.

Classifier for packs (e.g. a pack of cigarettes). 量词: 包 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 包

po¹ VERB Tone: MH.

To bring; to send (a letter), to deliver (a message). 寄信、服送、带过来、拿、送。

q^hwæ· po

to bring a letter/a message

带来一封信/一个消息

tso·~tso· t^hi·-po

to bring something

带来一个东西

hī· dqɿ·-v· | tso·~tso· dqɿ·-k^hwɿ | t^hi·-po

someone brings something

有人带东西过来

ts^hwæ· | po·-jo!

Bring it over, quick!

快拿过来吧! / 快带过来吧!

po¹ VERB Tone: MH.

To be pregnant. 怀孕。

ts^hu· | zo·mv· po.

She is pregnant.

她怀孕了。

pv¹ VERB Tone: M' intrans.

To perform (a sacrifice, a ritual), to celebrate (a festival), to chant (a ritual). 祭。

k^hv· pv

to do the New Year ceremony, to celebrate the New Year

做过年的祭礼

ts^hi·ji·, | k^hv· pv·-tso·-ji!

Tonight, we are going to celebrate the New Year!

今天就要过年了!

pv¹ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.

Dry. 干燥。

le·-pv·-ze·

ACCOMP _ PFV

干了

le·-pv· le·-z^hwæ·-ze·

It has dried up / it has completely dried / it is now completely dry

干透了

pv·-kæ·-jæ·-gv·

all dry, completely dry

全干、完全干

pv·lv· NOUN Tone: M.

Nonirrigated farmland; dry land. 旱地。

CL: p^hv·

pv-[w] VERB Tone: .

To roll (a stone rolls down a slope). 滚动 (石头滚动)。

pv-[w]-ze

PFV

滚动了

le-[pv]-[w]

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

pv-q^hwɿ NOUN Tone: H#.

Shuttle (traditional shuttle made of wood). 梭, 梭子 (传统的, 木头做的)。

yw-dzo]-bv | pv-q^hwɿ

the shuttle of the loom

织布机的梭子

CL: [w] See: k^hw[pv]

pv-lj# NOUN Tone: #H.

Tibetan wool fabric. 氍毹。

CL: ts^hi

pv-ʂw NOUN Tone: L#.

Amber. 琥珀。

CL: [w]

pv-tʂw VERB Tone: L#.

To press, to squeeze. 挤, 挤压。

njɿ-ŋw | pv-tʂw-bi!

I'm going to press (it)! / Let me press it!

我来压吧!

le-[pv]-tʂw

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

pv VERB Tone: L.

To go by, to flow (of time). 过, 过去 (时间过去、日子过去)。

ni-mi- | pv

time goes by; literally: the day goes by

时间过去。直译: (一)天(慢慢)过(去)

ni-mi- | le-[pv]-ze

time has gone by, the day has gone by

时间过去了, (一)天过去了

dʒɿ-dzu- q^hwɿ-dzu, | bi-mi- ʂv-q^hwɿ-ɿ; | dʒɿ-zwɿ q^hwɿ-zwɿ, | ni-mi- ʂæ-[pv]-di!

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。)

dʒɿ-dzu- q^hwɿ-dzu, | bi-mi- ʂv; | dʒɿ-zwɿ q^hwɿ-zwɿ, | ni-mi- ʂæ-[pv]-di!

Variant of the above proverb.

上述谚语的变体

pv]_a 1 VERB Tone: L_a.

To see off. 送行。

hi-bæ- | pv]

to see a guest off

送客

pv]_a 2 VERB Tone: L_a.

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). 让, 安排, 投资, 要求。

sw-p^hi-ŋw | pv]-k^hw]-ji!

It was the feudal lord who financed (the caravan)!

(马帮)是土司来投资的!

tʂw | dʒe- ʂe- | pv]-k^hw]-tso]-ji!

(S)he is bringing the capital! / (S)he is financing the whole thing! (e.g. a caravan)

是他来投资的! (如: 马帮)

hi-ŋw | pv]-mɿ]-k^hw]!

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!”)

人家不让去!

pv]_a 3 VERB Tone: L_a.

To comb. 梳。

ko-q^hwɿ | pv]

to comb one's head

梳头

ko- | pv]

to comb one's head

梳头

pv-[w] NOUN Tone: LH.

Button. 扣子。

CL: [w]

pvɿmiɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Comb (coarse). 粗齿梳子。
CL: naɿ

pvɿpvɿ NOUN Tone: LM.
Pocket. 衣兜。

baɿlaɿ-pvɿpvɿ

pocket of the shirt; it can contain small objects
such as tobacco and coins.

上衣兜子

Syn: taɿdvɿ.

pvɿtaɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Bucket, pail. 桶。
CL: ɿwɿ

pvɿtsuɿɿ-pvɿmiɿ NOUN Tone: LM + #H-.
Combs. 梳子 (总称)。

pvɿtsuɿɿ NOUN Tone: LM + MH#. ① Fine comb
(used to comb out lice). 篦子 (用来梳虱子)。
② 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。
CL: naɿ

pvɿtʰuɿɿ NOUN Tone: LM.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

pvɿ₁ VERB Tone: MH.
To pull out (weeds), to weed. 拔、扯(草)。

zuɿɿ pvɿɿ

to pull out (weeds), to weed; to cut grass for cat-
tle

拔草

zuɿɿ | leɿ-pvɿɿ

to pull out (weeds), to weed; to cut grass for cat-
tle

拔草

pvɿ₂ VERB Tone: MH.
To draw (a weapon), to take out of its sheath. 拉出
(剑……)。

ɿæɿmiɿɿ | tʰiɿ-pvɿɿ

to draw a sword

拉出剑

gæɿ-pvɿɿ

to draw (a weapon), to take out of its sheath

拉出 (剑……)

ɿæɿmiɿɿ | gæɿ-pvɿɿ

to draw a sword

拉出剑

pvɿ₃ CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.
Classifier for steps / strides. 量词: 步。
Borrowing: Chinese 步

- pʰ -

-pʰæ̌di] ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .
Like; as if. 像、好像。

mɿ̌-pʰæ̌di]

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）

pʰæ̌ɓ VERB Tone: Mb. ① To tie, to fasten (an animal). 拴（牛……）。

tʰǐ-pʰæ̌+zě

DUR _ PFV

DUR _ PFV

pʰæ̌~pʰæ̌

RED

重叠

② 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。

pʰæ̌~pʰæ̌=ɿ̌ɿ̌ nǐ!

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）

pʰæ̌qʰwɿ̌ NOUN Tone: L#.
Face. 脸。
CL: [wɿ̌]

pʰæ̌ʂv̌-dǐ NOUN Tone: .
Scarf. 围巾。

pʰæ̌tɕǐ NOUN Tone: H#. ① Young man, young chap, young lad. 小伙子、青年男子。

pʰæ̌tɕǐ-zǒ

young man

小伙子

pʰæ̌tɕǐ=ɿ̌ɿ̌

young men

小伙子们

② 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）。

CL: v̌ v̌

pʰæ̌tʂɿ̌-lǒ#] NOUN Tone: #H.
Washbasin, basin to wash one's face. 脸盆，木盆。
CL: [wɿ̌]

pʰæ̌1 VERB Tone: MH.
To shove, to push away. 推搡。

ɕwɿ̌-tɕǒ pʰæ̌1, | tʂɿ̌wɿ̌-tɕǒ pʰæ̌1

to shove on this side, to shove on that side (e.g. at a station, when lots of people are shoving their way towards the ticket counter)

东推西挤

pʰæ̌1a CLASSIFIER Tone: MHa.
Classifier for flat objects, e.g. a sheet (of paper). 量词：平面的东西，如：纸（一张、一片）。

pʰě INTERJECTION Tone: M.
Interjection: No way! The speaker signals that the interlocutor is making wrong statements, and that (s)he (the speaker) will now put forward different views. 呸！（表示唾弃的感叹词）。

pʰɿ̌bɿ̌ 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。

pʰɿ̌bɿ̌ pǒ-tɕɿ̌wɿ̌

to bring gifts

带礼物

tʂɿ̌wɿ̌ | tæ̌ɕwɿ̌ kǐ-ťȟ pʰɿ̌bɿ̌ nǐ.

This is a gift from Dashi!

这是达石给的礼物！

tʂɿ̌wɿ̌ | tæ̌ɕwɿ̌ tʰǐ-ťȟ pʰɿ̌bɿ̌ nǐ.

This is a gift from Dashi! / Here is a gift for you from Dashi!

这是达石送你的礼物！

CL: kʰwɿ̌

pʰɿ̌fv̌ NOUN Tone: L#.
Teapot. 茶壶。
Borrowing: Chinese 壶?

pʰɿ̌pʰv̌#] NOUN Tone: #H.
Male jackal. 公豺。
CL: mǐ

pʰɿ̌mǐ NOUN Tone: L.
Female jackal. 母豺。
CL: mǐ

pʰɿ̌-sǒ~sǒ] ADJECTIVE Tone: .
Loose (the soil is loose after being forked over). 松（土）。

tʂě | pʰɿ̌-sǒ~sǒ-gv̌

the soil is loose, the soil has been loosened
土是松的

p^hɿ̌zǒ **NOUN** Tone: L.
Baby jackal. 豺崽子。
CL: 𠬞

p^hɿ̌ **NOUN** Tone: LM.
Jackal, hyena. 豺。
p^hɿ̌ hwæ̌t-zě
...bought (a/the) jackal
买了豺
p^hɿ̌ dzǔt-zě
...ate jackal
吃了豺

CL: mǐ

p^hǐ **NOUN** Tone: M.
Linen cloth. 麻布, 亚麻布。
p^hǐ dǎ
to weave linen
织麻布

CL: k^hwɿ̌

p^hǐt_b **VERB** Tone: M_b.
To winnow with a fan. 簸。

hǎt p^hǐt
to winnow cereals
簸粮食

p^hǐt~p^hǐt
RED

重叠: 簸一簸

lět-p^hǐt(-zět)
ACCOMP _ (PFV)
簸了

p^hǐtk^hv̌ **NOUN** Tone: M.
Clamshell. 贝壳。

p^hǐlǐ **NOUN** Tone: L#.
Butterfly. 蝴蝶。
CL: mǐ

p^hǐmǒ ₁ **NOUN** Tone: L#.
Winnowing fan. 簸箕(用来簸粮食等)。
CL: nǎt See: **p^hǐmǒ** ₂

p^hǐmǒ ₂ **NOUN** Tone: L#.
Snare to catch birds. 抓鸟的圈套。

v̌dzě qǒ-dǐ, | p^hǐmǒ!
The thing to catch birds is called “snare”!
抓鸟的东西, (叫做) 圈套!

See: **p^hǐmǒ** ₁

p^hǐtshǒ#̌ **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。

p^hǐtshǒt-dzǔdzǔ **NOUN** Tone: L.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。

p^hǐtʂæ̌ **VERB** Tone: M.
To drape 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

p^hǐhæ̌ **NOUN** Tone: L.
Sandal. 凉鞋。汉语借词: 第一个音节: 皮, 第二个音节: 不明确, 同/tʂæ̌hæ̌/。
Borrowing: Chinese 皮(2ndsyllable: not identified)
CL: dzǐ

p^hǐkǒ **NOUN** Tone: LM.
Apple. 苹果。
Borrowing: Chinese 苹果
CL: 𠬞

p^hǐt^hǎ **NOUN** Tone: L.
Tinder, touchwood. 火草。
CL: pǒ

p^hǐ **VERB** Tone: MH.
To vomit. 呕吐。

lět-p^hǐt-zět
ACCOMP _ PFV
呕吐了

p^hǒ **VERB** Tone: H.
To drape oneself in (a cape, a piece of fabric), without buttoning up. 披上(不系扣子)。

mv̌t-p^hǒ
NEG
不披

bǎlǎ qǎ-p^hǒ
to put on a shirt without buttoning up
披上衣服(不系扣子)

p^hoɿb VERB Tone: M_b.

To open (e.g. a door). 打开(例如: 开门)。

gɣɿ-p^hoɿ (-zeɿ)

to open up

打开

k^hiɿ p^hoɿ

to open the door

开门

k^hiɿmiɿ leɿ-p^hoɿ

to open the door

开门

tsoɿ~tsoɿ p^hoɿ

to open something

打开东西

p^hoɿa VERB Tone: L_a.

To flee, to rush away, to escape. 逃, 逃跑, 逃掉。

leɿ-p^hoɿ-zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV

逃跑了

leɿ-p^hoɿ-huɿ-zeɿ!

(She/he) has escaped!

(他)逃跑了!

p^hoɿlaɿ VERB Tone: LM+MH#.

To wage war. 战争、打仗。

mɣɿ-p^hoɿlaɿ

NEG

不打仗

p^hoɿlaɿ | dɯɿ-k^hvɿ

a year of war, a year during which there was war

打仗的一年

p^hoɿ VERB Tone: MH.

To sow. 撒(撒种子)、播(种子)。

ɹæɿ p^hoɿ

to sow seeds

撒种子

p^hoɿa CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.

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……)。

p^hvɿ[ɣ^heɿ] VERB Tone: HL.

To distinguish. 分开、区分、区别开来。

leɿ-p^hvɿ[ɣ^heɿ]

to distinguish, to tell apart (e.g. species of mushrooms)

分开、区分、区别开来

dɯɿ-p^hvɿ[ɣ^heɿ]=ɹɿ

DELIMITATIVE _ INCEPTIVE

试着区分

mɣɿ-p^hvɿ[ɣ^heɿ]

not to distinguish, not to make any difference (e.g. between different species of mushrooms)

不分开, 不分, 不区分

p^hvɿ₁ NOUN Tone: M.

Male. 公的。

[ɣ^huɿ, | p^hvɿ.jiɿ]

It's a male!

这(只动物)是公的!

[ɣ^huɿ, | p^hvɿ!

It's a male!

这(只动物)是公的!

CL: vɿ

p^hvɿ₂ NOUN Tone: M.

Price. 价格。

p^hvɿdzo#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

The village of Labai. 拉伯。

p^hvɿdzoɿ dziɿ

to live in Labai, to dwell in Labai

在拉柏住

p^hvɿdzoɿ-hɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Inhabitant of Labai, person from Labai. 拉伯的人。

p^hvɿdɯɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH#. From: p^hvɿ₂ and dɯɿa Expensive. 贵。

p^hvɿdɯɿ jiɿ

to care for, to give great attention to

关心

p^hvɿkɣɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Blanket. 被子。

CL: [ɯɿ]

p^hvɿ[ɯ#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Tibetan wool fabric. 氆氇。

CL: [ɯɿ]

p^hv-[w-]-[t^hæ-]q^hwɿ] NOUN Tone: H#.

Woolen skirt. (Not in common use in Yongning). 羊毛裙子。

CL: [w-]

p^hv-[tv] NOUN Tone: H#.

Male water buffalo. 公水牛。

dzi-mi-[p^hv]-[tv]

same meaning: male water buffalo

同上: 公水牛

dzi-mi-[ʂ^hw-]-[p^ho] dzo], | p^hv-[tv] ni:]

This buffalo is a male!

这头水牛是公的/是公水牛!

CL: p^ho1p^hv-[zo]1 ADJECTIVE Tone: MH#. From: p^hv-1 2 and

zo]a Cheap. 便宜。

See: p^hv-12; zo]a2p^hv]a CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.

Classifier for fields. 量词: 田地 (一块)。

lv- | q^hw-]-[p^hv]

a field

一块田

p^hv]a ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

White. 白色 (脸、衣服)。

p^hv]-[hī]

REL

白的

p^hv]b 1 VERB Tone: L_b.

To move around. 摇动、翻滚。

bo- | t^hi-[p^hv]-[dzo]

The pig is moving around (restlessly).

猪在翻滚

bo]-[q^hw-] | p^hv-~p^hv]

same meaning as above

猪在翻滚

p^hv]b 2 VERB Tone: L_b.

To expand, to spread, to extend. 扩散、发展。

zo-[mv] | t^hi-[p^hv]

the children spread into new territory; the family spreads, expands into new areas

孩子们扩散 (到新的地方)

p^hv]-[tæ]-[jæ] ADJECTIVE Tone: L + H#. From:p^hv]a Very white. 很白 (脸、衣服、头发)。p^hv]-[tæ]-[jæ]-[gv]

very white

很白

p^hv]-[tæ]-[jæ]-[gv]

very white

很白

p^hæ-[q^hwɿ] | p^hv]-[tæ]-[jæ]-[gv]

the face is very white

脸很白

p^hv1 VERB Tone: MH.

To take off (clothes). 脱 (衣服)。

p^hv1 1 VERB Tone: MH.

To boil, to cook in water. 煮 (鸡蛋、洋芋……)。

jɿ]-[jo] F | p^hv1! | æ]-[kv] F | p^hv1!

Potatoes can be boiled! Eggs can be boiled!

洋芋, 是 (可以) 煮的! 鸡蛋, 是 (可以) 煮的!

æ]-[kv] p^hv]

to cook eggs in water

煮鸡蛋

jɿ]-[jo] p^hv]

to boil potatoes

煮洋芋

le-[p^hv-] | 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!

p^hv1 2 VERB Tone: MH.

To pour, to spill. 倒 (酒……), 倒出来。

zɿ]-[p^hv]

to pour wine, to serve wine

倒酒

dzɿ]-[p^hv]

to pour water, to serve water (as a beverage)

倒水

mv]-[təo]-[p^hv]

to pour out, to spill on the floor

往外倒

[F5] dæ- | mv]-[təo]-[p^hv]

to throw out garbage, to pour garbage (out of a bucket onto a dirt heap)

倒垃圾

p^hv1 3 VERB Tone: MH.

To turn over (when lying down). 翻身、翻来翻去。

le1-wo1 tsɿ1-p^hv1 |

to turn over (when lying down)

翻身

ɖu1-tɕo1 tsɿ1-p^hv1, | tɕ^hu1-tɕo1 tsɿ1-p^hv1

to turn over this way and that (when lying down:
turning over restlessly)

翻来翻去

- q -

qaɿc CLASSIFIER Tone: Lc. ① Classifier for armfuls: of firewood, objects... 量词：抱。

tʂʰwɿt-qɑɿ

this armful

这一抱

② 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：粮食垛、干草垛。

dzeɿ[waɿ] dʒwɿt-qɑɿ

a bundle of corn (cut cereals)

一垛小麦（收割时，将十束绑在一起成一垛）

qaɿa VERB Tone: La. ① To cover (e.g. cover a pot with a lid). 盖、覆盖。

leɿt-qɑɿ-zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV

盖了

tʰiɿt-qɑɿ-zeɿ

DUR _ PFV

DUR _ PFV

dʒwɿt-kʰwɿɿ | tʰiɿt-qɑɿ

to cover (a television set) with a piece of fabric (to protect it from dust)

用一块（布料）来盖（电视机，为了防灰）

hæɿqʰvɿ | tʰiɿt-qɑɿ!

At night, we cover (the television set with a piece of fabric)!

晚上，（要）盖上！ / 我们晚上盖电视机（为了防灰）！

tsoɿ~tsoɿ qɑɿ

to cover things

覆盖东西

② To hide from view. 遮（云遮月）、遮挡。

-qaɿ POSTPOSITION Tone: MH.

Dative (to); comitative (with). 给、对。

qaɿ VERB Tone: MH.

To help. 帮助。

tʰiɿt-qaɿ

DUR

DUR

qaɿ~qaɿ

RED

重叠：帮帮忙

hɿt qɑɿ~qɑɿ

to help people; to go and work at someone else's place (e.g. during the harvest)

帮人，到别人家去工作（例如收庄稼的时候）

njɿt noɿ qɑɿ~qɑɿ

I help you

我帮你

qæɿ 1 VERB Tone: H.

To displace, to move (e.g. earth from one spot to another). 搬。Local Chinese dialect: 盘。

leɿt-qæɿ

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

qæɿ 2 VERB Tone: H.

To exchange (an object for another). 换。

leɿt-qæɿ-zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV

换了

dʒiɿhɿvɿ qæɿ

to change clothes

换衣服

baɿlaɿ | tʰiɿt-qæɿ

to change clothes

换衣服

qæɿ~qæɿ

RED

重叠：交换

qæɿ~qæɿ-ɿɿ

RED INCEPTIVE

RED INCEPTIVE

qæɿ~qæɿ-ɿɿ-zeɿ

RED INCEPTIVE PFV

RED INCEPTIVE PFV

tsoɿ~tsoɿ qæɿ~qæɿ

to exchange things

交换东西

leɿt-qæɿ~qæɿ(-zeɿ)

ACCOMP RED (PFV)

ACCOMP RED (PFV)

qæɿ₃ VERB Tone: H.
To sculpt. 雕。

leɪ-qæɿ-zeɪ

ACCOMP _ PFV

雕了

bæɪbæɪ qæɿ

to sculpt a flower

雕花

qæɪdoɪ NOUN Tone: M.
Timber, lumber. 木材、木料。

ziɪmiɪ-qæɪdoɪ

lumber for the construction of the main building of a Na farm

建主房的木材

ziɪqʰwɿɪ-qæɪdoɪ

lumber for the construction of a building

建房子的木材

CL: **kɿɪ** Syn: **qæɪɿɪ**.

qæɪdzɿɪ 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。

qæɪdzɿɪ-ɿɪ

the /**qæɪdzɿɪ**/ clan, the /**qæɪdzɿɪ**/ family

/**qæɪdzɿɪ**/家族

qæɪdzɿɪ | -tsʰwɿɪɿɪ

the name of a person, containing both a family name: /**qæɪdzɿɪ**/, and a given name: /**tsʰwɿɪɿɪ**/

一个人的名字：姓为/**qæɪdzɿɪ**/，名为/**tsʰwɿɪɿɪ**/

qæɪɿɪ NOUN Tone: M.
Timber, lumber. 木材、木料。
CL: **kɿɪ** Syn: **qæɪdoɪ**.

qæɪa VERB Tone: L_a.
To coax (a child). 哄（孩子）。

zoɪ qæɪ

to coax a child

哄孩子

leɪ-qæɪ~qæɪ | leɪ-ziɪ-kʰwɿ

to put asleep by coaxing, to coax asleep

哄睡着

qæɪb VERB Tone: L_b.
To cheat, to deceive. 欺骗。

hiɪ qæɿ-kvɪ

sly, who is good at deceiving people

狡猾、很能骗人的

hiɪ qæɿ | zɿwæɪ

sly, who is good at deceiving people

狡猾、很能骗人的

hiɪ qæɿ mɿɪ-doɪ!

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）

qæɪ-mɿɪ-doɪ!

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）

mɿɪ-qæɪ

NEG

不骗

hiɪ qæɿ-tsoɪ~tsoɪ!

Shoddy stuff! (Literally: 'deceitful stuff!') (Context: a comment about thread of poor quality, bought at the market)

骗人的东西！（关于买来的一团线，质量不好）

qæɪdiɪ VERB Tone: L.
To flick, to flip. 弹（弹脸）。

qæɪ₁ VERB Tone: MH.

To burn something, e.g. to cremate a corpse. 燃烧，如：烧尸体（进行火葬时）。

mɿɪ qæɪ-zeɪ

the fire has started, the fire is blazing; a fire has caught

火烧着了 / 着火了

mɿɪ leɪ-qæɪ / mɿɪ leɪ-qæɪ-zeɪ

the fire is burning; a fire has caught

火在烧 / 着火了

mɿɪ qæɿ-ɿɪ

the fire is burning

火在烧 / 火烧着了

mv¹ qæ¹-ɿ¹ kʰw¹

to start a fire (as an act of destruction/war), to commit arson

(有人) 放火

mv¹ qæ¹-ɿ¹-hw¹

a fire has started

(有人) 放火了!

qæ¹ ₂ VERB Tone: MH.

To suffer, to have pain. 疼。

bi¹mi¹ qæ¹

to have a stomach-ache

肚子疼

fo¹kʰv¹ qæ¹

the waist hurts, the lower back hurts

腰疼

xo¹qʰw¹ qæ¹

to have a headache

头疼

qæ¹ ₁ NOUN Tone: LH.

Oil; cooking oil. 油, 食用油。

qæ¹ ₂ NOUN Tone: LH.

Glue. 胶。

CL: kʰw¹

qi¹qi¹ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.

Originally, to begin with. 原来、一开始。

-qo POSTPOSITION Tone: 0.

In. 里、里面。

qo¹ ₁ VERB Tone: H.

To kneel down. 跪下。

qo¹ ₂ VERB Tone: H.

To love. 爱, 关心。

m¹-¹-qo¹

NEG

不爱

zo¹mv¹zo¹ qo¹

to love (one's) children

爱孩子

õ¹-hi¹ qo¹

to love one's family

爱自己家人

-qo¹ POSTPOSITION Tone: M.

In, inside. 里。

See: -qo¹lo¹

qo¹lo¹-ɿv¹ ADJECTIVE Tone: .

Well-behaved. 乖、听话。

-qo¹lo¹ POSTPOSITION Tone: L#.

In. 里面。

[sʰw¹ | a¹xo¹-qo¹lo¹] dzo¹

(S)he is in the house. / (S)he is inside.

他在家。

See: qo¹lo¹

qo¹lo¹ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L#.

Inside, within. 里面。

See: -qo¹lo¹

qo¹pv¹ ADJECTIVE Tone: .

Thirsty. 渴。

qo¹pv¹-ze¹

PFV

渴了

qo¹pv¹ m¹-tʰa¹-ze¹

terribly thirsty

渴得不行

qo¹pv¹ NOUN Tone: L#.

Cuckoo. 布谷鸟。

qo¹pv¹-ɿwæ¹ | dʰw¹-ni¹

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”

CL: mi¹

qo¹pv¹-zwæ¹dʰzæ¹ NOUN Tone: LM-.

Jay, *Garrulus glandarius sinensis*. 松鸦。

qo¹tv¹ NOUN Tone: L#/LM.

Kernel, fruit stone, pit. 果核。

dʰi¹xo¹-qo¹tv¹

peach kernel

桃子果核

CL: [w¹

qo¹a VERB Tone: Lₐ.

To put away, to preserve (e.g. to put leftovers in a box so flies won't land on it). 放、储存。

qo¹ho¹ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.

Round wicker/bamboo box used to carry gifts. 礼盒。

CL: [w¹

qoŋqaŋ NOUN Tone: L.

Mountain pass. 垭口。

CL: ɿwŋ

qoŋtvŋ-lvŋ NOUN Tone: L + H#.

Ball, lump. 团。

liŋ-qoŋtvŋ-lvŋ

tea leaves compressed in bowl shape

沱茶

liŋ-qoŋtvŋ-lvŋ | dŋwŋ-qʰwŋŋ tɕɿŋŋ

to make a bowl of tea, using tea leaves compressed in bowl shape

煮一碗沱茶

CL: ɿwŋ

qvŋ-dziŋ NOUN Tone: L#.*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。

qvŋ-dziŋ-lvŋ~lvŋ | dzwŋ mŋŋ-dʒoŋ!

One must not eat the seeds of Masson's pine! (It is poisonous)

马松树的果子，不要吃！（有毒）

CL: dziŋ, jiŋ

qvŋ-ŋ#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.

Name of a mountain in Yongning. 永宁的一座山。

qvŋ-ŋŋ-koŋ-qʰwŋŋ

the top of the /qvŋ-ŋŋ/ mountain

/qvŋ-ŋŋ/ 山的山顶

qvŋ-tɕiŋ NOUN Tone: H#.

Spittle, phlegm, sputum. 痰。

qvŋ-tɕæŋ NOUN Tone: MH#. ① Throat. 喉咙。

② Voice. 声音。

tɕʰwŋŋ | qvŋ-tɕæŋ dzɿŋ!

(S)he has a beautiful voice.

他嗓子好。

tɕʰwŋŋ | qvŋ-tɕæŋ | dŋwæŋ | dzɿŋ!

(S)he has a really beautiful voice.

他嗓子很好。

CL: ɿwŋ

qvŋ VERB Tone: L_a.

To wash along, to carry (heavy objects, e.g. a stream carries rocks; the verb cannot be used for light objects, such as leaves). 冲走。

leŋ-qvŋ | leŋ-poŋ-tsʰwŋŋ

to carry to a certain place, to wash along all the way to a certain place

冲到某个地方

lvŋ-miŋ | ɿiŋ-dzɿwŋŋ-ŋwŋŋ | qvŋ.

The stones are carried (down into the plain) by (the strong current of) the river of Yongning.

石头被永宁河水冲（到坝子）

dzwŋŋ-ŋwŋŋ | leŋ-qvŋ | leŋ-poŋ-tsʰwŋŋ-hiŋ | lvŋ-miŋ

stones carried over (to this place) by the stream

水流冲下来的石头

qvŋ VERB Tone: MH.

To frighten. 吓（吓唬）。

hiŋ qvŋ

to frighten people

吓人

noŋ | hiŋ qvŋ-zoŋ! / tɕʰwŋŋ-ŋwŋŋ | hiŋ qvŋ-zoŋ!

You frighten people! / He frightens people!

你吓人！ / 他吓人！

tɕʰwŋŋ | njæŋ qvŋ-tsʰwŋŋ!

He frightens people!

他吓人！

njɿŋŋwŋŋ | tɕʰwŋŋ qvŋ-biŋ!

I am going to frighten her/him!

我要吓唬他一下！

tʰaŋ-qvŋ!

PROHIB

别吓唬（人家）！

qvŋ NOUN Tone: LH.

Handle. 把手。

CL: kʰwŋŋ

qwaŋ-mæŋ#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.

Middle part of the main room. 主屋的中庭：在主屋上半部分与门之间的空间。

CL: kʰwŋŋ

qwæŋ NOUN Tone: M.

Mat, bed mat. 床垫子。

qwæŋ-miŋ#ŋ

large mat

大床垫子

CL: naŋ

qwa˧llo˧ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Passageway, small lane, small path. 过道、小道。

qwa˧llo˧-qo˧ | gɿ˧tɕo˧ le˧-jo˧

to come by the small lane

抄小道

CL: kʰu˧

qwa˧tɕo˧#˧ NOUN Tone: #H.

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。

CL: ʎu˧

qwa˧tɕe˧#˧ NOUN Tone: #H.

Bedbug. 臭虫。

CL: mi˧

qwa˧tɕe˧-la˧-bv˧ NOUN Tone: H#.

A species of worm. 一种蠕虫。

CL: mi˧

qwa˧tɕo˧-zo˧-zo˧ NOUN Tone: L#.

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。

CL: pɿ˧

qwa˧dɕæ˧ NOUN Tone: L.

Jaw; mouth. 颚、嘴、嘴巴、口。

qwa˧dɕæ˧-qo˧-ŋu˧ | tʰæ˧

to masticate, to gnaw

咬在嘴里

CL: ʎu˧

qwa˧~qwa˧ VERB Tone: .

To scratch. 挠痒。

le˧-t-qwa˧~qwa˧-ze˧

ACCOMP _ RED PFV

ACCOMP _ RED PFV

qwa˧ʂv˧ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.

Bit (of a bridle). 马嚼子。

zwa˧t-kwa˧ʂv˧

bit of a horse's bridle

马嚼子

CL: na˧

qwa˧ 1 VERB Tone: MH. ① To dig. 挖（土）。

tv˧-tqʰv˧ qwa˧

to dig a hole

挖洞

tɕe˧ qwa˧

to dig out the soil

挖土

qʰæ˧llo˧ qwa˧

to dig a ditch

挖水沟

jɿ˧jo˧ qwa˧

to dig out potatoes, to harvest potatoes

挖洋芋

② To scoop (water). 舀（水）。

dʒu˧ qwa˧

to scoop water

舀水

qwa˧ 2 VERB Tone: MH.

To engrave. 雕刻。

bæ˧bæ˧ qwa˧

to engrave a flower

刻花

qwa˧~qwa˧

RED

重叠

bæ˧bæ˧ qwa˧~qwa˧

to engrave flowers

刻一朵花

qwa˧ NOUN Tone: LH.

Jaw (monosyllable). 嘴巴（单音节）。

CL: ʎu˧

qwa˧ NOUN Tone: M.

Fire pit. 火塘。

qwa˧, | mv˧ kʰu˧-di˧!

The fire pit is the place where one puts fire / where one does a fire!

火塘，就是升火的地方！

CL: ʎu˧

qwrɿa VERB Tone: M_a.

To accuse, to denounce. 告状。

mɿɿ-qwrɿ

NEG

不告状

hɿɿ qwrɿ

to accuse someone, to denounce someone

告一个人

njɿɿ-ŋwɿ | qwrɿ-biɿ!

I am going to denounce/accuse

我要告状!

noɿ | leɿ-qwrɿ-hōɿ!

Go and denounce (him/her)!

你去告状吧!

qwrɿ~qwrɿ

RED

重叠

qwrɿɿɿɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Campfire. 营火、篝火。

qwrɿɿɿɿ-p^hɿɿɿɿ

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，用餐前先敬给祖先一些
饭。

qwrɿa VERB Tone: L_a.

To grow. 生长、长。

gɿɿ-qwrɿ

to grow

长大，生长

tɕ^hwɿ | gɿɿ-qwrɿ-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)

qwrɿpiɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Mouth. 嘴巴。

qwrɿpiɿ-qoɿloɿ

inside the mouth

嘴巴里

[F5] koɿpiɿ-koɿloɿ

inside the mouth

嘴巴里

CL: **ɿɿɿ**

- q^h -

q^ha^l ADJECTIVE Tone: H.
Bitter. 苦。

ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .
Very, extremely. 多么、非常。

q^ha^l-dwa^l-hi^l

extremely big

非常大

q^ha^l-dwa^l-gv^l

extremely large; how large!

非常大

q^ha^l-ḡwæ^l-gv^l

extremely tall; how tall!

很高、非常高

q^ha^l-ḡwæ^l-mi^l-zo^l

extremely tall

很高

q^ha^l-dwa^l-mi^l-zo^l

extremely big

很大

See: q^ha^l 1

q^ha^l 1 PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: M.
How many (small number). 几、多少。

hi^l | q^ha^l-kv^l?

how many people?

几个人?

bæ^lbæ^l | q^ha^l-bæ^l?

how many flowers?

几朵花?

q^ha^l-zi^l?

how many families?

几家?

ha^l | q^ha^l-tɕ^hi^l?

how many meals?

几顿饭?

q^ha^l-ni^l?

how many days?

几天?

q^ha^l-k^hv^l gv^l-ze^l?

How old are you / is (s)he?

几岁了?

q^ha^l-k^hv^l?

how many years?

几年?

q^ha^l-k^hwɣ^l?

how many pieces?

几块?

q^ha^l-na^l?

how many (tools...)?

几把?

swɔ^lt^hi^l | q^ha^l-na^l dzo^l?

How many knives are there?

有几把刀?

q^ha^l-k^hwɔ^l

how many (long objects)

几条

q^ha^l-k^hwɔ^l dzo^l?

How many (long objects) are there?

有几条?

q^ha^l-mæ^l dzo^l?

How much money do (you) have?

有几块(钱)?

si^ldzi^l | q^ha^l-dzi^l?

how many trees?

几棵树?

si^lky^l | q^ha^l-ky^l?

how many branches?

几枝树枝?

q^ha^l-k^hɣ^l?

how many baskets?

几筐?

See: q^ha^l 2

q^ha^l 2 ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.
A few; several; some. 几(如: 十几个)。

ts^he^l-q^ha^l

ten and a few more (i.e. between ten and twenty)

十几个、十来个

ts^he^l-q^ha^l-kv^l

ten and a few more (i.e. between ten and twenty)

十几个、十来个

See: q^ha^l 1

q^ha-dzeɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Sweet corn; maize; Indian corn. 玉米、包谷。

q^ha-dzeɿ-k^huɿ[tuɿ]

the roots of the sweetcorn plant

玉米的根

q^ha-dzeɿ q^hæɿ

to cut ears of sweetcorn, to snap off ears of sweetcorn

采玉米：折断玉米棒子

q^ha-dzeɿ dʒɿɿ

to harvest sweetcorn, to pick sweetcorn

采玉米

q^ha-dzeɿ-tsaɿbɿɿ | dʒuɿ-mɿɿ

a little sweetcorn flour

一点玉米粉

q^ha-dzeɿ-haɿbɿɿ, | q^ha-dzeɿ-haɿ[tuɿ#ɿ], | q^ha-dzeɿ-tsaɿbɿɿ

three forms of sweetcorn: sweetcorn ear; sweetcorn grains; sweetcorn flour

玉米的三种形态：玉米棒子，玉米粒，玉米粉

CL: kɿɿ

q^ha-dzeɿ-hwæɿ-diɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Horizontal beams of the rack for drying grain: 'the place to hang sweetcorn'. 粮架的横梁。

CL: kɿɿ

q^ha-dzeɿ-lvɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Maize field. 包谷田、玉米田。

CL: p^hvɿq^ha-taɿ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: M.

When. 什么时候。

q^ha-taɿ biɿ?

When will you go?

你什么时候去？

q^ha-t[ʂ^hɿɿ~tʂ^hɿɿ] ADJECTIVE Tone: .

Completely dry. 充分干燥。

q^ha-t[ʂ^hɿɿ~tʂ^hɿɿ]-gvɿ

completely dry

充分干燥

leɿ-pvɿ-zoɿ, | q^ha-t[ʂ^hɿɿ~tʂ^hɿɿ]-gvɿ-zeɿ!

Now it is dry: completely dry!

现在，干了：全干了！

q^haɿjɿɿ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L.

How many. 多少。

q^haɿjɿɿ t^hiɿ-kiɿ?

How much does it cost?

要给多少？ = 多少钱？

q^haɿjɿɿ niɿ?

How much do (you) need?

要多少？

dʒeɿ | q^haɿjɿɿ niɿ?

How much money does it cost?

要多少钱？

q^haɿneɿ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L.

How. 怎么样。

q^haɿneɿ jiɿ?

how to do / how is it done?

怎么做？

q^haɿneɿ jiɿ-tsoɿ-niɿ?

how must one do / how is it done?

要怎么做？

q^haɿneɿ gvɿ/?

how to do / how is it done?

怎么做？

q^haɿneɿ gvɿ-hoɿ-zeɿ?

What happened?

怎么样了？发展到什么程度？

q^hæɿ NOUN Tone: #H. ① Excrements, dung, dropping.

屎、垃圾、肥料。

q^hæɿ dʒuɿ-pɿɿ ʂeɿ

to defecate

拉一泡屎

q^hæɿ kvɿ

to pick up dung

捡（马……）屎

q^hæɿ-piɿ kvɿ

to pick up a little dung (to fertilize the fields)

捡一点（马……）屎

q^hæɿ dʒuɿ-piɿ kvɿ

as above: to pick up a little dung (to fertilize the fields)

同上：捡一点（马……）屎

② Flatulence, fart. 屁。

q^hæŋ k^huŋ

to fart

放屁

q^hæŋ | q^huŋ-p^hŋ k^huŋ

to fart, to make a fart

放一个屁

③ Refuse, garbage. 垃圾。

CL: p^hŋ p^hŋq^hæŋ 1 VERB Tone: H.

To gnaw, to nibble. 啃（啃骨头）。

q^hæŋ 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: H.

Cold (water). 冷（水）。

dzɯŋ q^hæŋ

cold water

凉水

q^hæŋ-qjæŋ-gvŋ

very cold

冷得很

q^hæŋ 3 NOUN Tone: #H.

Trench (monosyllable). 水沟（单音节）。

CL: k^huŋq^hæŋ VERB Tone: .

To fart. 放屁。

q^hæŋ-b VERB Tone: Mb.

To break (a stick breaks). 断，破（棍子，竹竿）。

leŋ-q^hæŋ-zeŋ

ACCOMP _ PFV

断了

siŋ q^hæŋ

to break wood

砸木头

q^hæŋ-k^hwɯŋ#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.

Small dam (in canal; made of stones and earth). 小水坝，来堵塞田地里的的小水渠。

q^hæŋ-k^hwɯŋ q^huŋ-luŋ

a small dam

一个小水坝

CL: luŋ

q^hæŋ-loŋ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Small gully, small trench. 小水渠。

CL: k^huŋ See: q^hæŋ-zo#ŋq^hæŋ-miŋ NOUN Tone: M.

Large trench, canal. 大水渠。

CL: k^huŋq^hæŋ-moŋ NOUN Tone: L#.

A poisonous mushroom. 有毒的一种菌子。

q^hæŋ-tvŋ NOUN Tone: M.

Anus. 肛门。

CL: luŋ

q^hæŋ-tc^hiŋ NOUN Tone: M.

A village of Yongning; Chinese name: Kaiji. 开基（永宁的一个村落）。

ts^huŋ | q^hæŋ-tc^hiŋ-hiŋ niŋ!

(S)he is from the village of Kaiji!

他是开基村人！

dzɯŋ.bvŋ-kɯŋ-saŋ.kwɯŋ, | hiŋ.kwɯŋ-loŋ, |
æŋ.miŋ-kwɯŋ#ŋ, | laŋ-loŋ-kwɯŋ, | laŋ.gwɯŋ,
| bvŋ-ts^hoŋ-gvŋ, | əŋ-laŋ-kwɯŋ#ŋ, | gæŋ.tæŋ, |
q^hæŋ-tc^hiŋ, | t^hoŋ-luŋ#ŋthe 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q^hæŋ-tc^hiŋ-tiŋ-dzɯŋ NOUN Tone: L#.The river which runs through the plain of Yongning. 永
宁坝的河流。q^hæŋ-tæŋ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH#. From: q^hæŋ-la 1

Quiet, at peace. 安静。

q^hæŋ-tæŋ | t^hiŋ-dziŋ

to sit quietly, free from toil and care

安静地坐着

q^hæŋ-tæŋ | t^hiŋ-jiŋ

to work quietly

安静地工作

q^hæŋ-zo#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.

Small trench/canal. 小水渠。

CL: k^huŋ See: q^hæŋ-loŋq^hæŋ VERB Tone: La.

To harvest (sweet corn). 采（玉米）。

q^hæŋ-dzeŋ q^hæŋ

to harvest sweet corn

采玉米

q^hæŋ-dzeŋ | leŋ-q^hæŋ-zeŋ

The sweetcorn has been harvested.

玉米收好了。

q^hɑ^hdzɛ | dɯ^h-q^hæ^h~q^hæ^h-ɿ

to harvest some sweet corn

去采些玉米

q^hæ_a 1 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

False, fake. 假。

q^hæ^h-hĩ/, | t^hɑ^h-zɯɣɿ!

Do not tell lies! / Do not tell things that are false!

假话，不要说！ =不要撒谎！

q^hæ^h zɯɣɿ

to tell lies

撒谎、说谎

q^hæ_a 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a. ① Well (to feel well); quiet. 平静、安静，安乐、（身体）健康。

hĩ | əɟ-q^hæ/?

How are you?

你好吗？ / 一切好吗？

nɣɿ | mɣɿ-q^hæ.

I don't feel well.

我不舒服。

② Light, easy (work). 轻松。

q^hæ^h-hĩ/

REL

轻松的

q^hæ₁bæ₁ NOUN Tone: L.

Spoon, used for salt, tsamba... It corresponds to European teaspoons and tablespoons. 调羹。

CL: na^h

q^hæ₁ɿv₁ɿæ₁ ADJECTIVE Tone: L + H#.

Quiet, peaceful. 安宁。

q^hæ₁ɿv₁ɿæ₁ | dɯ^h-dziɿ-ɿ

to sit quietly for a while

安静地坐一会

q^hæ₁ɿv₁ɿæ₁-gv₁

peacefully

安宁地

q^hæ₁ 1 VERB Tone: MH.

To come out (moon, sun). 出来（月亮，太阳）。

t^hi^h-q^hæ^h-ze^h

DUR _ PFV

DUR _ PFV

q^hæ₁ 2 VERB Tone: MH.

To pull down, to dismantle. 拆。

zi^h-q^hwɣɿ q^hæ₁

to demolish a house

拆房子

q^hæ₁ 3 VERB Tone: MH.

To share: several people share something among themselves; someone shares out something. 分东西、（大家）平分东西。

q^hæ₁ 4 VERB Tone: MH.

To shoot (with a gun). 开枪。

le^h-q^hæ^h-ze^h

ACCOMP _ PFV

开枪了

m^hv^h-ze^h q^hæ₁(-ze₁)

to shoot with a gun

开枪

q^hæ₁ 5 ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.

Happy, content, peaceful, at peace. 幸福，安逸，平安。

le^h-q^hæ^h-ze^h

ACCOMP _ PFV

ACCOMP _ PFV

lo^h q^hæ₁

to work in a quiet, relaxed manner

轻松工作

q^hæ₁ 6 VERB Tone: MH.

To burn, to go brown: food or oil gets close to burning point (but remains edible). 糊、变黑（高温让油、食物变黑，变糊了）。

le^h-q^hæ^h-ze^h

ACCOMP _ PFV

ACCOMP _ PFV

m^hɣɿ | le^h-q^hæ^h-ze^h

The oil has burned / has reached boiling point / has gone black!

油焦了！

ha^h | le^h-q^hæ^h-ze^h

The rice has burned / is overcooked.

饭糊了。

v^hts^hɣ^h | h^hv^h~h^hv^h F | le^h-q^hæ^h-ze^h!

The vegetables are going brown / are overcooked / are getting burnt from frying!

菜都炒糊了！

ʒe¹ | h^hv¹~h^hv¹ F | le¹-q^hæ¹-ze¹!

The meat is going brown / is overcooked / is getting burnt from frying!

肉都炒焦了!

q^ho¹_a VERB Tone: M_a.

To pile up (e.g. stones). 堆起来。

lv¹mi¹ t^hi¹-q^ho¹

to pile up stones

石头堆起来

q^ho¹lo¹ NOUN Tone: M.

Wheel. 轮子。

CL: ʃw¹

q^ho¹mo¹ NOUN Tone: H#.

Old cow (which does not give milk anymore). 老牛（不产奶了）。

CL: p^ho¹

q^ho¹_b VERB Tone: L_b.

To invite, to treat. 邀请、请。

h^hi¹ q^ho¹

to invite someone

邀请人

h^hi¹bæ¹ q^ho¹

to invite a guest

邀请客人

h^hi¹bæ¹ | q^ho¹-zo¹-ho¹

We should invite guests!

需要请一下客人!

h^hi¹bæ¹ q^ho¹-di¹

Euphemism for 'rat poison'. This phrase is intended not to attract the mice's attention to these preparations.

‘待客的东西’（老鼠药的委婉语。如果说出来要买老鼠药，老鼠会知道，就不会吃的。）

q^ho¹-m^hʌ¹~q^ho¹-ʃ¹

DELIMITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE

DELIMITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE: 请一下

q^ho¹-m^hʌ¹-q^ho¹

to invite or not

请不请

q^ho¹-m^hʌ¹-ho¹

...will not invite

不请了 / 不要请了

q^ho¹dv¹ NOUN Tone: LM + MH#.

Hammer; typically a large wood hammer. 大锤子。

ʒe¹-q^ho¹dv¹

iron hammer

铁锤子

CL: ʃw¹

q^ho¹mv¹ NOUN Tone: L.

Straw hat. 斗笠。

CL: ʃw¹

q^ho¹tv¹ NOUN Tone: LM + MH#.

Tree stump. 树墩、树桩。

CL: ʃw¹

q^ho¹₁ VERB Tone: MH.

To peck. 啄。

ha¹ q^ho¹(-ze¹)

to peck cereals

啄粮食

ha¹ q^ho¹~q^ho¹(-dzo¹)

to peck cereals

啄粮食

æ¹-ŋw¹ | ha¹ q^ho¹

the chicken is pecking cereals

鸡在啄粮食

q^ho¹₂ VERB Tone: MH.

To kill; to slaughter (an animal). 杀，宰牲畜。

bo¹ q^ho¹ / bo¹ q^ho¹-ze¹

to slaughter a pig

杀猪

bo¹ | le¹-q^ho¹-ze¹

the pig has been slaughtered

杀了猪

æ¹ q^ho¹

to kill a chicken

杀鸡

ji¹ q^ho¹

to kill a cow

杀牛

q^hv¹ NOUN Tone: #H.

Noise, sound. 声音。

ʃʂ^hw¹ | ə¹tso¹ q^hv¹ ni¹?

What is this sound?

这是什么声音?

CL: k^hw^h

q^hv_a 1 CLASSIFIER Tone: H_a.

Classifier for hamlets / small villages. 量词: 村落。

ŋwɿt-q^hv₁ | ts^he-ŋi-t-zɿ

Five hamlets, twelve families! (This formula summarizes the statistics of the village of /ə-lɔ-t-ɛwɿ#l/)

五个村落，十二个家庭！（描写阿拉瓦村的情况）

q^hv₁ 1 NOUN Tone: M. ① Hole. 洞。

② Burrow. 野兽的洞穴、野兽的窝。

dɿt-q^hv₁ (ton M)

fox burrow

狐狸的窝

ɣwæ-t q^hv₁ (ton M)

otter's burrow

水獭的窝

CL: [wɿ]

q^hv₁ 2 NOUN Tone: M.

Horn. 犄角（锯下来的）。

ji-t-q^hv₁#

Ox horn. Ox horns are used as containers for drinking.

牛角（过去，用牛角来当饮料容器）

tɕ^hæ-t-q^hv₁

stag horn

鹿角

CL: [wɿ dze]

q^hv₁-dzɿwɿ\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Hole, cavity (e.g. mouse hole, or trap to catch large animals). 窟窿。

hwæ-tswɿ-t-q^hv₁-dzi

mousehole

耗子洞

q^hv₁-dzɿwɿ ts^hi-t (-ze)

to bore a hole

挖一个洞

CL: [wɿ]

q^hv₁-hi-mi#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

6th month. 六月。

q^hv₁-t^hv₁#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。

dɿ-t-q^hv₁-t^hv₁#1 | ŋi-t-q^hv₁-t^hv₁#1 | so-t-q^hv₁-t^hv₁/
| zɿ-t-q^hv₁-t^hv₁#1 | ŋwɿ-t-q^hv₁-t^hv₁#1 | q^hv₁-t^hv₁-t^hv₁#1 |
| swɿ-t-q^hv₁-t^hv₁#1 | hō-t-q^hv₁-t^hv₁#1 |
| gv-t-q^hv₁-t^hv₁#1 | ts^he-t-q^hv₁-t^hv₁/

association with numerals from 1 to 10

与数词结合，一至十

q^hv₁-dɿwɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Attachment: found in the phrase 'to be attached to someone, to care for someone'. 关心。

q^hv₁-dɿwɿ p^hv₁

to care for someone, to respect, to feel attachment to someone

关心（一个人），重视（如：孩子重视父母）

q^hv₁-dzæ NOUN Tone: L.

String; small rope. 小绳子，细的绳子。

q^hv₁-dzæ [ɕ^hɿwɿ-k^hɿwɿ]

N + DEM + CLF

一条细的绳子

CL: k^hɿwɿq^hv₁~q^hv₁ VERB Tone: MH.

To fold (clothes). 折叠、裹起来。

q^hv₁~q^hv₁-ze

PFV

折起来了

le-t-q^hv₁~q^hv₁

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

q^hv₁-ts^hi1 NUMBER Tone: LM + MH#.

60. 60。

q^hv₁ 1 VERB Tone: MH.

To huddle up, to curl up. 蜷缩。

ŋi-t-q^hv₁ | t^hi-t-dzi

to be seated, leaning forward, torso bent towards the thighs

坐着身体缩成一团

[M23] ŋi-t-q^hv₁-ji | t^hi-t-dzi

to be seated, leaning forward, torso bent towards the thighs

坐着身体缩成一团

q^hv₁ 2 NUMBER Tone: MH.

6. 6。

q^hwæɫ **NOUN** Tone: M.
Message (monosyllable). 信息, 信。

q^hwæɫ poɫ
to carry a letter; to convey a message
带信息、传信息, 传一封信

q^hwæɫ k^hwɣɫ
to be in touch (with someone)
互相通信息、有联系 (两个人互相通信息)

daɫpɣɫ-q^hwæɫ#ɫ
the tales of the /daɫpɣɫ/ priests
达巴的故事

CL: k^hwɣɫ

q^hwæɫk^hwɣɫ#ɫ **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Gossip, idle chatter. 闲话、流言、蜚语、闲言碎语、八卦。

q^hwæɫ-zuɫ q^hwæɫk^hwɣɫ
to tell a piece of gossip
讲一点八卦

CL: k^hwɣɫ

q^hwæɫɫuɫ **NOUN** Tone: M.
Vegetable garden. 菜园。
CL: kɣɫ

q^hwæɫmi#ɫ **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Message, information (extended meaning: letter). 口信, 信息。

q^hwæɫmiɫ jiɫ
to carry a message
带一个口信

CL: k^hwɣɫ

q^hwæɫɫuɫ **NOUN** Tone: H#.
Scarf, kerchief. 头帕。
CL: bɣɫ

q^hwæɫ **NOUN** Tone: L.
Fence, made of bamboo or of thorny shrub branches. 篱笆。
CL: kɣɫ

q^hwæɫ_a **VERB** Tone: L_a.
To block. 挡住。

q^hwæɫ₁ **VERB** Tone: MH.
To break (bowl, jar), to crack (nuts). 弄碎。

koɫdoɫ q^hwæɫ
to crack walnuts
敲开坚果 (在永宁, 不用夹子: 用锤子敲开)

q^hwæɫ₂ **VERB** Tone: MH.
To slap. 掴、打。

leɫ-q^hwæɫ-zeɫ
ACCOMP _ PFV
掴了

zuɫɫ q^hwæɫ
to slap/smack someone's cheek
打嘴巴

zuɫɫ | q^hwæɫ-luɫ | t^hiɫ-q^hwæɫ-biɫ!
I'm going to slap your cheek! (Said by an adult to a child)
我要打嘴巴了! (对孩子说)

q^hwæɫ_a **CLASSIFIER** Tone: MH_a.
Classifier for filaments of hemp before spinning. 量词: 丝, 如纺之前的麻丝 (一根)。

q^hwɣɫ **NOUN** Tone: M.
Traces, track (left by an animal). 痕迹。
CL: p^hoɫ

q^hwɣɫ_a **VERB** Tone: M_a.
To heal (wound, disease, broken bone...). 治好 (骨折、病)。

leɫ-q^hwɣɫ-niɫ!
It is healed! / It has healed!
治好了!

q^hwɣɫ-biɫ **NOUN** Tone: L#. ① Hoof (of horse); foot (of dog). 马蹄、马脚。

zuɫ-q^hwɣɫ-biɫ#
horse hoof
马蹄、(马、狗……的)脚

k^hvɫ-q^hwɣɫ-biɫ#
dog's foot
狗脚

② Track, trail, spoor, footprints (of an animal). 动物脚的痕迹、行径。
CL: biɫ t^hvɫ

q^hwɣɫ-miɫ\$ **NOUN** Tone: H\$.
Large bowl; it used to be made of wood. 大碗 (以前碗是用木头做的)。
See: q^hwɣɫ-pɣɫ\$

q^hwɣɫ-pɣɫ\$ **NOUN** Tone: H\$.
Large bowl. 大碗。
See: q^hwɣɫ-miɫ\$

q^hwɿ-ʃe] NOUN Tone: L#.
Horseshoe. 马蹄铁。

zɰæ-ʃe] (+ni]

horseshoe

马蹄铁

CL: na- p^ho]

q^hwɿ-to] NOUN Tone: L#.
Tip of the shoulder. 肩膀的末端。

hĩ-ʃe] | q^hwɿ-to] | dɰ-ʃe] | ʃwæ-ʃe]-
di]

This person's shoulders are not quite straight! /
His/her shoulders don't align!

这个人的肩膀不正，一高一低！

CL: [ɰ-

q^hwɿ-t^hv#] NOUN Tone: #H.
Bamboo basket to carry water (on back). 竹篓。

CL: [ɰ-

q^hwɿ-ts^hi] NOUN Tone: L#.
Shoulder. 肩膀。

q^hwɿ-ts^hi]-xo] | hwæ-ʃe] | dɰ-na-ʃe]-
gɰ]

to carry a hoe on the shoulder

肩上扛一把锄头

CL: [ɰ-

q^hwɿ-zo] NOUN Tone: H\$.
Small bowl. 小碗。

q^hwɿ-ʃa 1 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.
Intelligent. 聪明。

q^hwɿ-ʃa

REL/NMLZ

聪明的

q^hwɿ-ʃe]

(You are/(s)he is) clever! (A comment when
someone says/does something clever)

很聪明！ / 太聪明了！

dɰæ | q^hwɿ-ʃa

INTENSIVE.very _

很聪明！

q^hwɿ-ʃa 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.
Bad. 坏。

k^hv-ʃa | q^hwɿ-ʃa

a bad year (a year when crops are not good)
(收成) 不好的一年

k^hv-ʃa

a bad year (a year when crops are not good)
(收成) 不好的一年

ts^hi-ʃe] | k^hv-ʃa | t^hv-ʃa

This year is a bad year! (= a year when crops are
not good)

今年，年景不好！（收成不好）

ʃe] | nɰmi-ʃa | dɰæ | q^hwɿ-ʃa

He has a really bad heart! / He is a really bad
man!

他心很坏！

q^hwɿ-ʃe]

to do bad things: to damage stuff; to annoy peo-
ple...

干坏事：损坏东西，干扰人家……

ʃe]-nɰmi-ʃa | nɰmi-ʃa | tso-ʃe] | tso-ʃe] | tso-ʃe]-
ze]

(S)he has damaged my stuff!

他弄坏了我的东西！

hĩ-ʃe] | q^hwɿ-ʃe]

to annoy people

干扰人家、麻烦人

ʃe] | to-ʃe] | tso-ʃe] | hĩ-ʃe] | q^hwɿ-ʃe]

(S)he purposely annoys people! / (S)he annoys
people on purpose!

他故意麻烦人！

q^hwɿ-dɰ] NOUN Tone: L.
Relatives, members of the family. 亲戚。

ə-ʃe] | q^hwɿ-dɰ] ni]

We two belong to the same family.

咱们两个是一家人。

q^hwɿ-dɰ], | v-dze]

family and friends, extended family circle

亲人：泛指亲戚与亲密朋友们

q^hwɿ-dɰ] 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-

q^hwɿ-ʃa 1 NOUN Tone: MH.
Bowl. 碗。

CL: [ɰ-

q^hwɿ^l₂ NOUN Tone: MH.

Tale, story, yarn. 故事。

æːsæːl-q^hwɿ^l

tale, folk tale

老故事

CL: k^hwɿː

q^hwɿ^l_a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.

A bowl(ful) of. 量词：碗。

- ɕ -

ɕwæɿ VERB Tone: H. ① 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……）。

mɿɿ-ɕwæɿ

NEG

不叫

ɕwæɿ~ɕwæɿ

RED

重叠

hɿɿ ɕwæɿ-dzoɿ

Someone is shouting

有人在叫。

ɕwɿɿ-ɕwæɿ-ɕɿ

to call out

叫一声

hwɿɿliɿ ɕwæɿ-dzoɿ

the cat is calling/crying

猫在叫

æɿ ɕwæɿ

the chicken is cackling

鸡在叫

ɕwæɿpʰæɿdiɿ | tʰiɿ-ɕwæɿ-dzoɿ

the donkey is braying

驴在叫

[F5] ɕwæɿ | tʰiɿ-ɕwæɿ-dzoɿ

the horse is whinnying

马在嘶

ɕwæɿ ɕwæɿ-dzoɿ!

the horse is whinnying

马在嘶

② To invite, to call over. 请、叫（来）。

ɕwɿɿ-ɕwæɿ-ɕɿ

DELIMITATIVE _ INCEPTIVE

请来一下

tʰaɿ-ɕwæɿ!

PROHIB

不要请!

ɕwæɿ-mɿɿ-biɿ!

(We)'re not inviting (him/her)!

不请他!

ɕwæɿɿ CLASSIFIER Tone: H_b.

Classifier for places. 量词：地方（一处）。

tʰvɿ-ɕwæɿ-qoɿ | mɿɿ-tʰvɿ-swɿ!

...has never been to those places

还没到这些地方

ɕɿbɿɿ NOUN Tone: M.

The truth; the facts. 实情，真理。

njɿɿ-ɕwɿɿ | ɕɿbɿɿ | ɕwɿɿ-biɿ!

I am going to tell the truth!

我要把实情说出来!

CL: kʰwɿɿ

ɕɿqʰvɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Warm springs. 温泉。

ɕɿqʰvɿ-dzɿɿ

warm spring water (not drinkable)

温泉水（不可饮用）

CL: ɕwɿɿ

ɕɿtaɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Lymph nodes, glands. 淋巴结。

CL: ɕwɿɿ

=ɕæɿ CLITIC Tone: L.

Plural. 多数。

tʰɿɿ-ɕæɿ\$

these things, this sort of things

这类的东西，……之类

=ɕɿ CLITIC Tone: L.

Associative plural. 联想复数：一家人、一族人、一辈人……。

tʰɿɿ-ziɿ=ɕɿ

this household; the people of this family

这家人

-ɕɿ SUFFIX Tone: L.

INCEPTIVE (INCHOATIVE). 发端。

ɕɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Side, direction. 面（一个四方形物品的四面）。

[“Housebuilding”] ɕvɿɿ-ɕɿ

the four directions, the four sides (e.g. of a house)

四面

ɕæ̌a **ADJECTIVE** Tone: L_a.
Shrivelled, flat, shrunken. 瘪。

ɕæ̌-hĩ
REL/NMLZ
瘪的

ɕæ̌tiɕæ̌ (-gv)
shrivelled, flat, shrunken
瘪瘪的

ɕb **VERB** Tone: L_b.
To face, to turn toward. 对着。

mv̌-ɕ
NEG
NEG

ɕw̌-ɕ~ɕ
DELIMITATIVE _ RED
DELIMITATIVE _ RED

zeɭgǐ ɕ?
In which direction should (I) look? / Which direction should I turn to?
(我要) 往哪边转?

nǒ | tɕʰw̌-tɕǒ ɕ!
Turn this way! / Turn towards this direction!
你往这里转/往这里看!

gv̌-ɕ mv̌-ɕ, | ə̌tsǒ lǐ?
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?

ɕɕ̌-lǒ **NOUN** Tone: LM-L.
The horse walking in second position in a caravan. 马帮中的第二匹马。

ɕtɕʰe#̌ **NOUN** Tone: LM + #H.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。

ɕtɕʰě-tɕʰw̌ɕ **NOUN** Tone: LM-L.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。

ɕæ̌ **NOUN** Tone: LH.
Seed. 种子。
CL: ɕw̌

ɕæ̌ **NOUN** Tone: LH.
Yoke (for one or two animals). 牛轭 (单行或双行)。

jǐ-ɕ
same meaning as the monosyllabic form: yoke (literally 'ox yoke')
牛轭

ɕ tɕʰw̌-ɕ / ɕ tɕʰw̌-ɕ
N + DEM + CLF; allows two variants
这个牛轭

CL: ɕw̌

- ṣ -

ṣ **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Bone. 骨头。
CL: **ky**

ṣ **ADJECTIVE** Tone: H.
Destitute, impoverished, poor; troubled, helpless. 困难、贫穷。

le-t-ṣ-ze!
[(S)he] is really poor/helpless!
(他)真的很穷苦!

le-t-ṣ-bi
ACCOMP _ FUT_imm
ACCOMP _ FUT_imm

my-t-ṣ
NEG
NEG

le-t-ṣ-zo, | ṣ-la bi-my-dzu!
“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，也还没饿死！（直译：“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。）

ṣ-zw
to complain
诉苦、抱怨

ṣ-zw | da-t-zw-t-ṣ
to tell one’s miseries, to complain about one’s fate
诉苦、讲自己的不幸

ts^hu | ma-da-q^hwy, | ṣ-zw | da-t-zw-t-ṣ!
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！

ṣ **NOUN** Tone: M.
Clan. 家族。

ṣ d^hu-t-ṣ
one clan
一个家族

CL: **ṣ**

ṣ^h **CLASSIFIER** Tone: M_b.
Classifier for clans / extended families; literally ‘one bone’. This unit is located one level higher up than the ‘family community’ in Fu Maoji’s (1983) terminology.
量词：家族。

ṣ^hhæ **NOUN** Tone: L#.
Cartilage. 软骨。
CL: **[w^h ky]**

ṣ^hky **NOUN** Tone: L#.
Backbone. 脊椎骨。
CL: **ky**

ṣ^hko **NOUN** Tone: L#.
Shinbone, tibia. 胫骨。

hi-t-dza | dze-t^ha-t^hji, | ṣ^hko mi^h t^ha-t^hv. |
The poor must not borrow money; the shinbone must not receive wounds! (Proverb, to explain that one must avoid hitting weak/sensitive spots.)
“穷人莫借钱，胫骨莫受伤！”

CL: **ky**

ṣ^hmi **NOUN** Tone: M.
Tree trunk. 树干。

si-t-dzi-ṣ^hmi
tree trunk
树干

CL: **ky**

ṣ^htsæ **NOUN** Tone: L#.
Ankle, joint (between the foot and the leg, the arm and the hand...). 关节部位，关节。
CL: **tsæ**

- ㄎ -

ka] **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Strength. 力气。

ka-t zi-t
to have strength
有力量

no-tɕ | hɿ-tɕhɿ-t ka-t zi-t!
Your family/clan is powerful!
你们家族很强大！

ka-t tʰv-t (+ze-t)
to exert oneself, to make efforts
尽力

ka] **1 VERB** Tone: H.
To invite, to call over. 请。

ka] **2 VERB** Tone: H.
To win, to succeed. 赢。

le-t-ka-t-ze-t
ACCOMP _ PFV
赢了

ka]se] **VERB** Tone: .
To invite to come over, to call upon the services of. 请来（和尚、医生……）。

tɕ-tɕ-t ka-t-se]
to ask a monk to come over
请和尚到家来

tɕhæ-tɕw-t ki-t-hɿ | le-t-ka-t-se] | le-t-po-t-jo] /
tɕhæ-tɕw-t ki-t-hɿ | tɕw-t-ka-t-se]-tɕ hɔ]
to call the doctor
请医生来

njɿ-t-ɕw-t | no] ka-t-se]
I invite you to come over
我请你来

mx-t-ka-t-se]
NEG
NEG

ka] **1 ADJECTIVE** Tone: M.
Good (of good quality). 好（质量好，品质好，脾气好）。

mx-t-ka-t-hɿ-t se-t
bad meat, meat of poor quality
不好的肉（质量不好）

mx-t-ka-t-hɿ-t se-t-kʰwɿ-t ki]
to give a piece of bad meat
给一块不好的肉

pʰi]ko-t | mx-t-ka-t-ze-t!

The apples are not good anymore! (Context: in March, apples from the previous harvest are not good anymore: they are either rotten or sour.)
苹果不好了！ / 苹果不新鲜了！（三月份，上一季收获的苹果已经不好吃的了，或者烂了，或者变酸）

hɿ-t tɕw-t-v-t | ka-t-mx-t-zi-t-hɿ-t zwɿ-t!
Someone is talking nonsense!
有人在乱说话！

ka] **2 VERB** Tone: M. *Archaic* [古语] To ask for forgiveness, to apologize. 道歉、请人家原谅。

ka-t-ze-t!
Please accept my apologies! (To a person of high rank)
抱歉！ / 请原谅！（对地位比自己高的人说）

ka-tɕ **VERB** Tone: M_b.
To stride over (an obstacle), to straddle, to go beyond. 跨（跨过小沟）。

le-t-ka-t-ze-t
ACCOMP _ PFV
跨过了

ka-tdzi-t **NOUN** Tone: M.
Poplar. 杨树。
CL: **dzi]**

ka-tpv-t **NOUN** Tone: M.
Chest. 胸脯、胸膛。
CL: **tv]**

ka-tpv-t-ɕ#] **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Clavicle; collarbone. 锁骨。
CL: **pʰæ]**

ka-tphv#] **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Salary, price paid for the work done by a worker. 工资，工钱。
CL: **kʰwɿ]**

ka-t-zwɿ **VERB** Tone: MH#.
To browbeat; to take advantage of; to pick on. 欺负。

tɕhɿ-t-v-t | hɿ-t-ki-t ka-t-zwɿ-t-ji]
(s)he is picking on someone
他欺负人、他对人发脾气

kaɿ ʒwɿt-ɿŋ

as above

同上

noɿ | kaɿ ʒwɿt-tʰaɿ-ɿŋ!

Don't browbeat people!

你不要欺负人!

kaɿmiŋ VERB Tone: LH.

To apologize. 道歉。

kaɿmiŋ-zeɿ!

Thank you!

谢谢!

kaɿʃuɿ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: LM.

In fact. 其实、事实上。

kæɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Neck (monosyllable). 脖子 (单音节)。

CL: [ɿɿ] See: kætɿvɿ

kæɿ 1 ADJECTIVE Tone: M.

Rich. 富。

kætɿbætɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Dish, plate. 盘子。

CL: [ɿɿ]

kætɿ[ɿɿ] NOUN Tone: H#.

Fetters; yoke. 枷锁。

kætɿ[ɿɿ] | ɿ[ɿɿ]-[ɿɿ] kʰɿɿ

to put fetters (on someone's neck)

套上一个枷锁 (在一个人的脖子上)

kætɿ[ɿɿ] kʰɿɿ

to put fetters (on someone's neck)

套上枷锁 (在一个人的脖子上)

kætɿmiɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Sword. 剑。

CL: naɿ

kætɿŋvɿ NOUN Tone: H#.

Collar (a precious part of the dress, with silver thread).

衣领。

CL: [ɿɿ]

kætɿɿ NOUN Tone: H#.

Neck. 脖子。

CL: [ɿɿ] See: kætɿvɿ

kætɿtaɿ NOUN Tone: L#.

Withers: part of the ox's body on which the yoke rests.

肩隆。

jiɿ-kætɿtaɿ

ox's withers

牛肩隆

kætɿtaɿ tʰvɿ-[ɿɿ]

N + DEM + CLF

这只肩隆

CL: [ɿɿ]

kætɿvɿ NOUN Tone: H#.

Neck. 脖子。

CL: [ɿɿ] See: kætɿɿ

kætɿzo#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Short sword. 短剑。

kætɿziɿ VERB Tone: M.

To mind something; to take into account; to take into consideration; to care about. 考虑。

hiɿ | qʰaɿ-kvɿ dzoɿ | mɿt-kætɿziɿ, | njɿt-ŋuɿ
qʰaɿ! |

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)

noɿ | mɿt-kætɿziɿ!

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!

kætɿa 1 VERB Tone: La.

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)。

leɿ-kætɿ-zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV

ACCOMP _ PFV

leɿ-kætɿ~kætɿ (-zeɿ / -biɿ)

RED

重叠

ɿ[ɿɿ]-kʰwɿt kætɿ

a lump (of earth) melts

一块 (土) 散开

[ɕeɭɥɭ | leɭ-ɤæɭ-zeɭ]

Clods of earth fall apart (after ploughing, the fields are irrigated; clods of earth melt into the water)

土块散开在了（耕田后灌溉，土块散在水里）

ɤæɭ_a 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Drunk. 醉。

ɕwɥɭ ɤæɭ(-zeɭ)

drunk

醉酒

ɤæɭ_a 3 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Appropriate; auspicious. 合适，吉利。

ɤæɭ mɥɥɭ-ziɭ

not propitious / not favourable

不吉利、不合适

ɤæɭ mɥɥɭ-ziɭ, | jiɭ mɥɥɭ-tʰaɭ! / jiɭ mɥɥɭ-qoɭ!

It is not appropriate / the situation is not propitious; it must not / should not be done! (A phrase to caution others against doing something)

不吉利 / 不合适（的事情），不能做！ / 不要做！（警告）

ɤæɭ mɥɥɭ-ziɭ, | ɕwɥɭ mɥɥɭ-tʰaɭ! / ɤæɭ mɥɥɭ-ziɭ, | ɕwɥɭ mɥɥɭ-qoɭ!

It's not appropriate; one must not talk about it! / One should not talk nonsense! (A phrase to caution others against being carelessly talkative)

不合适（的话），不能说！ / 不合适（的话），不要说！（警告）

ɤæɭ-mɥɥɭ-ziɭ, | tɕiɭ-mɥɥɭ-qoɭ!

(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.)

乱七八糟的，不要记录！ / 不好的，不要记录！（情景：选择一个故事来做记音翻译等。合作人提出，要考虑好记录哪些、选择好的资料，不能什么都记录。）

[ɕʰwɥɭ | loɭ | ɤæɭ-mɥɥɭ-ziɭ jiɭ!

He does a bad job of it! / He makes a mess of his work!

他工作做得乱七八糟！

ɤæɭ_a 4 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Ugly. 丑陋。

See: ɕɕɥɭ_a 1

ɤæɭbæɭ CLASSIFIER Tone: .

Classifier: a plateful, the contents of a plate. 量词：盘。

ɕwɥɭ-ɤæɭbæɭ, | jiɭ-ɤæɭbæɭ, | soɭ-ɤæɭbæɭ, | ɕɥɥɭ-ɤæɭbæɭ, | ɥwɥɥɭ-ɤæɭbæɭ, | qʰvɥɭ-ɤæɭbæɭ, | ɕwɥɭ-ɤæɭbæɭ, | hõɭ-ɤæɭbæɭ, | gvɥɭ-ɤæɭbæɭ, | tʰeɭ-ɤæɭbæɭ

association with numerals from 1 to 10

与数词结合，一至十

ɤæɭɕɕɥɭ VERB Tone: .

Ugly. 丑陋。

ɤæɭ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.

Nauseous, disgusting. 不好吃，恶心。

ɤæɭ NOUN Tone: LH.

Sap. 树液。

tʰoɭɤæɭ

same meaning

同上

-ko POSTPOSITION Tone: .

On, on top of. 上面。

koɭ NOUN Tone: #H. ① Head (monosyllable). 头（单音节）。

② Beginning. 开头。

tiɭ-koɭ

the beginning of the month, the first days of the month

月初

kʰvɥɭ-koɭ

the beginning of the year

年初

*jiɭ-koɭ

*the beginning of the day

*天初

CL: [wɥɭ

koɭpvɭ VERB Tone: . ① To come across (someone), to meet someone (typically: on a path, meeting someone walking in the other direction). 遇见（如：在路上遇见一个人）。

tʰiɭ-koɭpvɭ

DUR

DUR

② To intercept (bandits intercept a caravan), to attack on the road. 阻截、在路上攻击。

koṽ-zvṽ VERB Tone: .
Bless and protect. 保佑。

myṽ-koṽzvṽ

NEG

NEG

gyṽ-laṽ | dṽṽ-koṽzvṽ-ṽ!

May the gods bless (you/us)!

菩萨保佑!

koṽ 1 VERB Tone: M intrans.
To lay eggs. 下蛋。

æṽ koṽ

to lay eggs

下蛋

æṽmiṽ tṽṽ-koṽ-dzoṽ!

The hen is laying eggs!

母鸡在下蛋!

æṽmiṽ | æṽ koṽ-zeṽ!

The hen has laid eggs!

母鸡下蛋了!

koṽ 2 VERB Tone: M intrans.
To be able to, to manage to. 能……、有能力做。

njṽṽ | tṽṽ-myṽ-koṽ!

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!

njṽṽ | tṽṽ-koṽ!

I can write! / I am able to write! / I know how to write!

我会写! / 我写得出来!

koṽbvṽ NOUN Tone: M.

Sprout, bud. 树的萌芽、新发出来的叶子。

CL: **kṽwṽṽ**

koṽdaṽ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.
In front of. 前面，之前。

ṽṽṽ-kṽvṽ-koṽdaṽ

seven years ago

七年前

koṽdaṽ dṽṽ-soṽ niṽ

the past few days

前几天

koṽdoṽ 1 NOUN Tone: M.
Walnut. 核桃。

koṽdoṽ qṽwæṽ

to crack walnuts

开核桃

koṽdoṽ zṽwæṽ

to weigh walnuts

称核桃

CL: **ṽṽṽ**

koṽdoṽ 2 NOUN Tone: M.
Interests. 利息。
CL: **kṽwṽṽ**

koṽdziṽ VERB Tone: H#.
To collide, to run into. 碰撞。

leṽ-koṽdziṽ

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

hiṽ | tṽṽ-koṽdziṽ tsṽṽ(-zeṽ)

People have ran into one another

人们（互相）碰撞

koṽdziṽ NOUN Tone: L#.
Tibetan. 藏族。
CL: **vṽ**

koṽdziṽ-diṽ NOUN Tone: .
North; literally 'Tibetan land'. 北方（直译：‘藏族地区’）。

koṽdziṽ-diṽ NOUN Tone: L#-.
Tibet (literally: 'the Tibetan land'). 西藏。

koṽdziṽ-tṽṽṽṽṽ NOUN Tone: L#-.
Flag, banner, pennant (literally: Tibetan writings). 旗子。
CL: **pṽṽṽ**

koṽdzṽṽ NOUN Tone: M.
Bridle; halter. 马笼头。

zṽwæṽ-koṽdzṽṽ (tṽṽṽṽ | zṽwæṽ-koṽdzṽṽ niṽ)

horse's halter

马笼头

CL: **naṽ pṽṽ**

koṽdwaṽ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Tadpole. 蝌蚪。

ko|gv#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Pillow. 枕头。

CL: |wɿ]

ko|hɿ̃] NOUN Tone: MH#.

Hair (of the head). 头发。

CL: k^hwɿ]

ko|ji] ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.

The year after next. 后年。

ko|ji] dɿwɿ-k^hvɿ]

the year after next

后年

ko|kɿ] 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 /**ko|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/**ko|ni]**/。

CL: kɿ]

ko|lv] VERB Tone: M.

To lose one's way, to become lost. 迷路。

le|ko|lv]

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

ko|hi] NOUN Tone: H#.

Large needle with which animal hide can be sewn. 大粗针，用来缝琵琶肉。

ko|hi], |bo|tɕ^hæ|zɿ-di] ni].

The large needle is used to sew pipa meat.

大针，是用来缝琵琶肉的。

CL: |wɿ]

ko|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）。

ko|mæ|-ze]

PFV

管好了

hi| ko|mæ]

to take care of people

照顾人

[F5] no| | nɿɿ| ko|mæ!

You take good care of me! (A satisfied comment by an elderly person to someone who takes care of them)

你很关心我啊！（老人满意地说）

tɕ^hwɿ | dɿwæ | hi| ko|mæ|-kv!]

She is great at taking care of people! (A comment about the lady of the house)

她很会管家！（对女主人的表扬）

ko|mi] NOUN Tone: H\$.

Large needle. 大针。

CL: |wɿ]

ko|mi] NOUN Tone: M.

King; high official; chief. 国王、大臣、头领。

ko|mi] ji|-hi| hi|

person who has a role as king/high official/chief

当国王、土司、大臣、头领……的人

k^hv| mæ|-ko|mi]

head of (a band of) robbers

土匪的头领

CL: vɿ]

ko|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 /**ko|kɿ]**/. 用来将长辫缠成盘头的黑色丝头饰（还没有孩子的青年女人戴的）。已经有孩子的女人，也戴这种头饰，但称作/**ko|kɿ]**/。

CL: bo]

ko|p^hɿ]-ko|dv|lv] NOUN Tone: L#.

Eugeron breviscapus. 短葶飞蓬。

ko|qa] NOUN Tone: H#.

Lid. 锅盖、盖子。

CL: |wɿ]

ko|q^hwɿ] NOUN Tone: L#. ① Head. 头，上面部分。

ko|q^hwɿ] dzi]

to sit in a place of honour

坐在贵宾的位置上

õ|-ko|q^hwɿ]

one's own head

自己的头

õ|-ko|q^hwɿ] la]

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）

② Top part, upper part. 上面部分。

CL: |wɿ]

ko|so| ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L#.

The day after tomorrow. 后天。

ko|so| | -dwa|ni|

the day after tomorrow

后天

ko|sv| VERB Tone: M.

To guide, to show the way. 带头、带路。

zɣ|mi| ko|sv|

to show the way

带路

dwa|zi|-nwa| | ko|sv|

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。

ko|sv|-ze|

PFV

带了路

njɣ|=ɣ|-nwa| | ko|sv|

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.)

是我们带头的！（其他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，然后其他家庭也跟着来。）

-ko|to| POSTPOSITION Tone: L#. ① On top of. ……之上。

qo|qa|-ko|to|

at the top of the mountain pass, at the mountain pass

垭口上

ko|q^hwɣ|-ko|to|

on the head, on top of the head

头上

zi|q^hwɣ|-ko|to|

on the house; e.g. there is a bird's nest on the top of the house

房子上面：例如：有鸟窝在房顶上

② While, at the time that, during the time that. ……的时候。

ha|dzwa|-ko|to|, | tɕ^hwa|-nwa| | mɣ|-fv|-ji|.

During the meal, he felt displeased/he got angry.

吃饭的时候，他不高兴了/生气了。

③ To, at, towards. 向、往。

④ Compared to. 跟……相比。

-ko|t^ho| POSTPOSITION Tone: L#.

Behind; since. 后面，自从。

zi|-t^ho|

behind the house (=the place where there is a vegetable garden)

家后院 (=菜园的地方)

zi|-ko|t^ho|

as above: behind the house

同上：家后院

zi|q^hwɣ|-ko|t^ho|

as above: behind the house

同上：家后院

ko|tɕ^hɣ#| ADJECTIVE Tone: #H.

Sharp, pointed. 尖。

[F5] ko|tɕ^hɣ|-tɕ^hɣ|-gv|

sharp

尖

ko|ts^he|-ko#| NOUN Tone: #H.

Top (e.g. mountain top). 顶上，如：山顶。

kwɣ|-bv| | ko|ts^he|-ko|

the top of the mountain, the mountain top

山的顶，山顶

ko|q^hwɣ|-ko|ts^he|

the top of the head

头顶

ko|tv|tv| NOUN Tone: H#.

Yi (derogatory term: “ungroomed heads”, “messy heads”). 彝族（带偏见的说法：“乱糟糟的头”）。

CL: v|

ko|tse| NOUN Tone: L#.

Tinea, ringworm. 癣。

[M23] ku|tɕwɣ| dɰæ¹ t^hi| di|!

(She/he) has a big patch of tinea!

他长了很多癣！

CL: p^hæ¹

ko|zo#| NOUN Tone: #H.

Small needle. 小针。

CL: |w|

ko:zi1 ADVERB(IAL) Tone: MH#.
As from..., starting.... 从.....开始。

qwa:hi1mi1-ko:zi1
from the first month
一月份开始

ts'hi1ni1-ko:zi1
as from today
今天开始

ts'hi1ji1 qwa-k'v1-ko:zi1
from this year on, as from this year
今年开始

gv:hi1mi1-ko:zi1
as from the 9th month, starting from the 9th month
九月份开始

ze1[æ]hi1-ko:zi1
as from the 11th month, starting from the 11th month
十一月份开始

ko1 VERB Tone: L.
To sink (e.g. a boat slowly sinking down into a lake). 掉入、沉下去。

mv1tso1 ko1
to sink
掉入

ko1b CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.
A sort of. 量词: 种。

qwa1-ko1
one type (of clothing, food...)
一种 (衣服、食物.....)

ts'hu1-ko1
this type (of clothing, food...)
这种 (衣服、食物.....)

ko1b VERB Tone: L_b.
To form, to appear: e.g. a callus has formed. 出现、形成 (如: 出了茧子)。

sw1[tv1 ko1-ze1! |
A callus has formed!
磨出了茧子!

ko1-mv1-ho1
_ NEG DESIDERATIVE
不会出 (茧子)

ko1di1 NOUN Tone: LH.
Mad person. 疯子。
CL: v1

ko1qwa1so1 ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .
In three days. 大后天。

ko1hi1 NOUN Tone: L.
Molars and premolars. 白齿+后白齿。
CL: [w1

ko1k'v1 NOUN Tone: L.
Sandalwood, sandlewood. 香木。Local Chinese dialect: 柏香。

ko1k'v1-si1
same meaning
同上

ko1 NOUN Tone: MH.
Needle. 针。
CL: [w1 See: tse1

kv1 VERB Tone: H.
To swallow. 吞, 咽。

le1-kv1
ACCOMP
ACCOMP

kv1-bv1 NOUN Tone: .
Field penny-cress, *Thlaspi arvense*: a foetid plant with round flat pods. 苣荬。
CL: po1

kv1mi1\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.
Female crane. 母鹤。
CL: mi1

kv1p'hv1#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Male crane. 公鹤。

kv1p'hv1-kv1mi1#1
male crane and female crane
公鹤与母鹤

CL: mi1

kv1zo1#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Baby crane. 小鹤。
CL: [w1

ɤv˧ NOUN Tone: MH.

Crane (a migratory bird). 黑颈鹤（候鸟）。

ɤv˧na˧mi˧

same meaning: crane

同上：黑颈鹤

ɤv˧ dzu˧ze˧

...ate the crane

吃了黑颈鹤

ɤv˧ hwæ˧ze˧

...bought (a/the) crane

买了黑颈鹤

CL: **mi˧**

ɤwæ˧ NOUN Tone: #H.

Left (monosyllable). 左边（单音节）。

ɤwæ˧gi˧#˧ NOUN Tone: #H.

Left side, left. 左边。

ɤwæ˧gi˧dzɤ˧#˧ NOUN Tone: #H.

Left, left side, left direction. 左、左边。

ɤwæ˧lo˧ NOUN Tone: H#.

Left side, left direction. 左边，左手。

ɤwæ˧tsu˧ NOUN Tone: H#.

Socks. 袜子。

Borrowing: Chinese 袜子

ɤwæ˧[tʂʰe˧] VERB Tone: L#.

To accomplish, to complete. 完成（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 完成

le˧-ɤwæ˧[tʂʰe˧]-ze˧!

It's complete! / It's finished!

完成了！

ɤwɤ˧ 1 NOUN Tone: M.

Mountain. 山。

ɤo˧-ɤwæ˧

high mountain

高山

CL: **[w˧]**

ɤwɤ˧ 2 NOUN Tone: M.

Village, hamlet. 村寨，村落。

ɤwɤ˧-qo˧

in the village

村子里

[M23] dʒa˧-ɤwɤ˧ mɤ˧-ni˧: | [tʂʰa˧-ɤwɤ˧... | tʂʰa˧-ɤwɤ˧...

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: **ɤwɤ˧**

ɤwɤ˧ 3 NOUN Tone: M.

Money. 钱。

dʒe˧-ɤwɤ˧

money

钱

ɤwɤ˧a CLASSIFIER Tone: M_a.

A heap (e.g. of grains, of cut wood); literally: 'a mountain of'. 量词：堆（一堆粮食、一堆柴……）。

ɤwɤ˧a VERB Tone: M_a.

To make a heap of (e.g. cereals), to pile up. 堆（例如：堆积泥土）。

dʒa˧-ɤwɤ˧ tʰi˧-ɤwɤ˧

to make a heap, to heap together

堆在一起

dʒa˧-ɤwɤ˧ tʰi˧-tɕu˧

to arrange into a heap

收拾成一堆

tso˧~tso˧ | ɣɤ˧-ɤwɤ˧ lv˧

to pile up objects

东西堆起来

dʒa˧-ɤwɤ˧-lv˧

to make into a heap (e.g. nuts, fruit... scattered around)

收拾成一堆（如：有果子散在地上，把它们堆在一起）

tso˧~tso˧ ɤwɤ˧

to pile up things

东西堆在一起

- s -

saɿ **NOUN** Tone: #H. ① Flax, *Linum usitatissimum*. 亚麻。

② Hemp, *Cannabis sativa*. 火麻、胡麻。

CL: q^hwæɿ q^hwæɿ

saɿ **CLASSIFIER** Tone: H*.

A thing (no plural; only used in the negative construction “there is not a thing”). 量词：样，如：‘一样都没有’。

qurɿ-saɿ | mɿɿ-dzoɿ!

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: soɿ₂

saɿbo#ɿ **NOUN** Tone: #H.

Distaff. 卷线杆、拉线棒。

saɿboɿ-diɿ

same meaning

同上

CL: naɿ

saɿp^hvɿ **NOUN** Tone: MH#.

Thread of linen, *Cannabis sativa*. 麻线。

saɿp^hvɿ-saɿjɿɿ

linen thread

麻线

CL: juɿ

saɿtɕurɿ **NOUN** Tone: M.

Vagina. 女生殖器。

CL: juɿ

saɿts^hvɿ **NOUN** Tone: L#.

Vinegar. 醋酸（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 醋酸

See: ts^hvɿ

NOUN Tone: M-LH-.

Universe. 宇宙。

saɿmiɿ **NOUN** Tone: L.

Marijuana, cannabis, *Cannabis indica*. 大麻。

saɿmiɿ-mæɿqæɿ, | dzurɿ-kvɿ!

Cannabis oil is edible!

大麻油，是可以吃的！

CL: kyɿ

saɿts^hiɿ ₁ **NOUN** Tone: L.

Oar. 桨。

CL: naɿ See: saɿts^hiɿ₂

saɿts^hiɿ ₂ **NOUN** Tone: L.

Wooden instrument resembling an oar, used to stir pigswill. 像桨的木头工具，来搅拌猪食。

See: saɿts^hiɿ₁

saɿ ₁ **VERB** Tone: MH.

To deliver. 运送（货到目的地）。

leɿ-saɿ-t^hiɿ-kɿ

to deliver (to someone's place)

送（东西到人家里）

saɿ_a ₂ **CLASSIFIER** Tone: MH_a.

Classifier for salted, smoked hog legs. 量词：腊猪脚（烟熏腊猪蹄子）（一只）。

geɿ-saɿ | qurɿ-saɿ

a salted, smoked hog leg

一只腊猪脚

-se **DISCOURSE PARTICLE** Tone: .

Topic marker, which singles out a precise element or set of elements and delineates it as a unit, against the background of elements that neighbour on it in the conceptual space. 主题。

seɿ **VERB** Tone: H.

To walk. 走、走路。

leɿ-seɿ-zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV

走了

seɿ-hoɿ-zeɿ!

[The baby] will soon walk / will soon be able to walk!

（婴儿）很快就学会走路了！

zɿɿmiɿ-qoɿ | soɿ-hãɿ seɿ

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

seɿ **NOUN** Tone: M.

Himalayan goral (naemoredus goral). 岩羊。

CL: p^hoɿ

seɿgi#ɿ **NOUN** Tone: #H.

The Tibetan name of the mountain /kyɿɿmvɿ/ (Chinese name: Gemu). 格姆山的藏语名字。

seɿgiɿ-kyɿɿmvɿ

same meaning

同上

se-kʰu] NOUN Tone: L#.

Satin. 缎子。

CL: kʰu]

se-mi#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Female goral. 母岩羊。

CL: mi]

se-na#] ADJECTIVE Tone: #H.

Stingy, miserly. 吝啬。

tɕʰu | se-na-t-hi-t qʉ-t-v-t ni!]

It's a stingy person!

他是一个吝啬的人！

tɕʰu | ə-t-se-na-t? - se-na-t | zʉæ!]

Is he stingy? - Oh yes, very much so!

他吝啬吗？ - 非常吝啬！

se-phɿ] NOUN Tone: M.

Fuss. 大惊小怪，麻烦。

se-phɿ-t ji]

to make a big fuss about something

小事大作

CL: kʰɿ]

se-phɿv#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Male goral. 公岩羊。

CL: mi]

se-tɕu] VERB Tone: L#.

To waste. 浪费。

qʉæ | se-tɕu!]

It's a waste!

很浪费！ / 太浪费了！

se-to#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Baby goral. 小岩羊。

CL: tɕu]

-se] SUFFIX Tone: L.

Suffix indicating the completion of an action: the action has reached its end. 完成。

se]-ze!]

It's finished! / It's completed!

完了！

no- | tʰi-t-dzi-t-kʰu]-se]-dzo, | dzu-t-tʰi-t qʉ-t-qʰɿ-t pʰv | tʰi-t-ki!]

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。

se]_a VERB Tone: L_a.

To finish, to complete. 完成。

le-t-ji | le-t-se]-ze!]

It's done and finished! / (I) have finished (the job)!

做完了！ / 完成了！

le-t-se-t-se]-ze!]

It's finished, it's completed! / It's now over and done with!

完成了！

mɿ-t-se]

It's not finished!

没有完！

se/ | -dzo, | se]-mɿ-tʰa/! | dzɿ/ | -dzo, | dzɿ]-kʰu-tʰa!]

A comment about linguistic documentation, summarizing an explanation provided by a student: "One cannot complete the task (=one cannot collect everything: every single word, every single turn of phrase, every single story...); but one can do nice things (=collect stories which constitute complete, interesting documents)".

（想做）完，但是没办法做完！不过最后还是可以做得很好！（情景：谈及收集语言的工作）

se-di] NOUN Tone: L.

Saw. 锯。

CL: na]

se-gwɿ-mi] NOUN Tone: L + H#.

Vulture. This term is not restricted to female vultures, and hence does not provide an indication on sex. 雕（不仅来指母雕）。

se-gwɿ-mi]-pʰv]

male vulture

公雕

se-gwɿ-mi]-zo]

baby vulture

小雕

se-gwɿ-mi]-tɕʰu, | mi]-ni!]

This vulture is a female!

这只雕是母的！

CL: mi]

sɿ] NOUN Tone: #H.

Blood. 血。

CL: tʰɿ]

sɿ-tɕu] NOUN Tone: L#.

Pear. 梨子。

CL: kʰɿ tɕu]

sr̥sr̥ʌ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH#.
Pleasant (circumstances). 舒畅。

si̯dz̥iʌ-ʈʰæʌqoʌdz̥iʌ, | sr̥sr̥ʌ | z̥wæʌ!
Being seated under this tree is especially pleasant!
在树下坐着，感到很舒畅！
ʈʰæʌw̥ʌ-ŋw̥ʌ | d̥w̥ʌ-d̥z̥w̥ʌ gw̥w̥ʌ-d̥zoʌ, | sr̥sr̥ʌ | z̥wæʌ!
He has sung for a while; it was really pleasant!
他唱了一会，真舒畅！

sr̥ʈʰoʌ NOUN Tone: MH#.
A type of pine. 一种松树。Local Chinese dialect: 阔松。

sr̥ʈʰoʌ-d̥ziʌ
same meaning
同上

CL: d̥ziʌ

sr̥ʈsiʌ NOUN Tone: H#.
Vein. 血管。
CL: kʰw̥ʌ

sr̥ʌ NOUN Tone: LH.
Mole; pigmented naevus. 黑痣。
CL: ʈw̥ʌ

siʌ NOUN Tone: #H.
Wood. 木头。

si̯ʌ-moʌ
dead wood
枯木

CL: kʰw̥ʌ

si̯ʌ VERB Tone: M_a.
To choose, to select. 挑选。

le̯ʌ-si̯ʌ-ze̯ʌ
ACCOMP _ PFV
选了
no̯ʌ si̯ʌ-bi̯ʌ!
You choose! / Go ahead and choose!
你要选！
nj̯ʌ-ŋw̥ʌ si̯ʌ-bi̯ʌ!
I choose! / Let me choose!
是我来选！

le̯ʌ-si̯ʌ~si̯ʌ
ACCOMP _ RED
ACCOMP _ RED

tso̯ʌ~tso̯ʌ si̯ʌ
to choose things
选东西

tso̯ʌ~tso̯ʌ si̯ʌ~si̯ʌ
to choose things
选选东西

d̥z̥ʌ-hi̯ʌ | si̯ʌ
to choose good ones
挑好的

si̯ʌbv̯ʌ NOUN Tone: M.
Evil spirit. 鬼。
CL: v̯ʌ

si̯ʌbv̯ʌ-mi̯ʌ#ʌ NOUN Tone: #H.
Evil spirit (female). 妖精。
CL: v̯ʌ

si̯ʌbv̯ʌ-zo̯ʌ#ʌ NOUN Tone: #H.
Evil spirit (masculine). 鬼。
CL: v̯ʌ

si̯ʌʈiʌ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Forest. 森林。

[F5] ʈʰo̯ʌʈiʌ
pine forest
松树森林

CL: pʰæʌ

si̯ʌdz̥iʌ NOUN Tone: L#.
Tree. 树。
CL: d̥ziʌ, ji̯ʌ

si̯ʌdz̥iʌ-mv̯ʌʈsw̥ʌ NOUN Tone: #L-L.
Radicel, rootlet, small root. 胚根。

si̯ʌdz̥w̥ʌ NOUN Tone: H#.
Kindling. 火煤、火捻、火种、劈柴、引柴。
CL: kʰw̥w̥ʌ

si̯ʌgw̥ʌ NOUN Tone: M.
Lion. 狮子。
Borrowing: Tibetan sengge
CL: mi̯ʌ

si̯ʌgw̥ʌ-mi̯ʌ NOUN Tone: L.
Lioness. 母狮。
CL: mi̯ʌ

si̯ʌgw̥ʌpʰv̯ʌ#ʌ NOUN Tone: #H.
Male lion. 公狮子。
CL: mi̯ʌ

si-gwɪ-tsho#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

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。

si-gwɪ-zo#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Cub. 小狮子。

CL: [wɪ mi]

si-krɪ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Branch; rod, stick. 树枝、小树枝, 棍子。

CL: krɪ

si-kwɪ NOUN Tone: #L.

Wooden structure (of a house), carpentry. 木头框架, 如: 房子的木头框架。

zi-mi-t-si-kwɪ

a house's carpentry, a house's wooden structure
房子的木头框架

CL: kwɪ

si-kʰu#ɿ NOUN Tone: H#.

White Chinese herbaceous peony, *Paeonia lactiflora*. 白芍药。

See: si-kʰu-t[wɪbv]

si-kʰu-t[wɪbv] NOUN Tone: H#.

White Chinese herbaceous peony, *Paeonia lactiflora*. 白芍药。

CL: krɪ See: si-kʰu#ɿ

si-naɿ NOUN Tone: H#.

Deep forest. 森林深处 (难走路)。

CL: pʰæɿ

si-qʰwæɿ VERB Tone: .

To chop wood, to split wood. 劈、剖。

si-t-xæɿbæɿ NOUN Tone: H#.

Wooden plate. 木盘子。

CL: [wɪ]

si-ko#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Fruit tree. 果树。

CL: dziɿ

si-ko-si-[wɪ#ɿ] NOUN Tone: #H.

Fruit. 水果。

si-ko-si-[wɪ pi]

COP

是水果。

CL: [wɪ]

si-t-sæɿqʰvɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Birch, *Betula szechuanica* (*Betula Pendula* var. *szechuanica*). 四川桦树, 白桦树。

si-tʰv#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

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。

zi-dv-t-nv-miɿ, | si-tʰv-!

The heart of the house is the altar to the ancestors!

屋子的中心, 就是祖先的供桌!

si-qʰaɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Plum tree, prune tree. 梅子。

si-qʰaɿ-dzuɿ

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。

si-tsʰɿ NOUN Tone: L. ① Leaf. 叶子。

si-dziɿ-si-tsʰɿ

tree leaf

树叶

② Cock's comb. 鸡冠。

æɿswæɿ-si-tsʰɿ

comb of (a) cock

公鸡冠

CL: tsʰɿ

siɿ 1 VERB Tone: MH.

To shave (the beard or the head); to scrub (e.g. to scrub earth off vegetables). 剔, 刮。

moɿ siɿ

to scrub mushrooms (to take off the earth, moss...)

刮菌子 (刮掉污垢)

mv-tsuɿ siɿ

to shave (one's) beard

刮胡子

ko-qʰwɿɿ siɿ

to shave one's head

剃头

so¹qʰwɿ¹ si¹-di¹

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

si¹ ₂ VERB Tone: MH.

To assassinate, to kill a human being. 杀 (人)。

hĩ¹ si¹

to kill someone

杀人

si¹ NOUN Tone: LH.

Liver. 肝。

CL: [wɿ¹]

so¹ ₁ NOUN Tone: #H.

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。

so¹ dze¹ tʰi¹-qæ¹

to burn honey as an offering

烧蜂蜜献给神

[M23] so¹ qæ¹

to burn an offering

烧献给神 (食物, ……)

so¹ ₂ 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’。

qʷɿ¹-so¹ | mɿ¹-dzo¹!

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: sa¹

so¹a CLASSIFIER Tone: M_a.

Classifier for mornings. 量词: 早晨 (一个)。

mɿ¹si¹-njɿ¹ | qʷɿ¹-so¹, | njɿ¹le¹gv¹ | qʷɿ¹-ni¹, | mɿ¹lkʰv¹ | qʷɿ¹-hã¹!

One morning; one day; [or] one night! (A sentence that summarizes the three ways to count

days: a day can be referred to as “one morning”, “one day”, or “one night”).

一个早晨, 一个白天, (或者说) 一个晚上! (这句话, 总结数日子的三个方式: ‘一天’, 可以说成 ‘一个早晨’、‘一个白天’、或 ‘一个晚上’。)

tʰv¹-so¹

that morning

那天早上

so¹dzɿ¹#¹ NOUN Tone: #H.

Pitfall, pit, trap. 陷阱。

so¹dzɿ¹ | qʷɿ¹-[wɿ¹ | qwæ¹

to dig a pitfall, to dig a trap

挖一个陷阱

so¹hã¹ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L#.

Tomorrow evening. 明晚。

so¹hã¹ | -qʷɿ¹hã¹

tomorrow evening

明天晚上

so¹hwɿ¹ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L#.

Afterwards; later; from now on. 后来、以后, 从此以后。

so¹ji¹\$ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H\$.

Next year. 明年。

so¹lo¹ NOUN Tone: M.

Influence, example (in education). 影响, 榜样。

so¹lo¹ dza¹! | mɿ¹-dzɿ¹-hĩ¹ | qʷɿ¹-zi¹ ni¹!

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!

so¹lo¹ mɿ¹-dzɿ¹!

Same meaning as previous example: His/her example/influence is not good.

同上: (他对别人的) 影响不好。

so¹lo¹ dzɿ¹

good influence; good example; good education

好榜样、好例子、好教育

CL: kʰwɿ¹

so¹hi¹mi¹ NOUN Tone: M.

3rd month. 三月。

so¹pi¹ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .

Tomorrow. 明天、第二天。

so+ts^{hi}l VERB Tone: .
To breathe. 呼吸。

so+ts^{hi}l | zwaːl

to breathe heavily, to pant
喘气

mɿ+so+ts^{hi}l

NEG
不喘气

so+ts^{hi}l NUMBER Tone: .
30. 30。

so+ts^{hi}u+ɲi+ 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。

t^hæ+ɬæ+so

to study (books)
读书、学习

so | mɿ+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！（关于语言学家的的工作：做不完，不像做手工可以有一个明确的终点。）

ɬu+so+so+ɬ

to study a little
学一学

② To follow the example of someone, to imitate someone. 学一个人、模仿一个人。

t^hv+ t^ha+so!

Don't follow his example! / Don't do like him!
别学他！ / 别做得像他一样！

③ To teach. 教。

t^hæ+ɬæ+so

to teach
教书

njɿ+ɲu+ | no+so+bi!

I'm going to teach you! / Let me teach you!

so+so VERB Tone: MH.
To rub in one's hands. 揉在手里。

le+so+so

ACCOMP _ RED
揉来揉去

so NOUN Tone: MH. ① Breath. (一口)气。
② Vapour. 蒸汽。

so+ t^hv+ze

Vapour is coming out.
热气冒出来了。

CL: k^hu

su 1 VERB Tone: H.
To whet. 磨（刀）。

ɬu+su+su+ɬ

to whet a little
磨一磨

su+ t^hi+su

to whet a knife
磨刀

su 2 VERB Tone: H.
To know. 知道。

mɿ+su

NEG
不知道

-su SUFFIX Tone: M.

First, at first, in the first place; anymore (in “not anymore”). 首先、先。

njɿ+ t^hu+su+ | dzu+bi!

Let me eat this one first! / I'll eat this one first!
我要先吃这个！

njɿ+ | t^hu+su+ | 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！

t^hu+su+ | hwæ+bi!

Let's buy this one first!
先买这个吧！

t^hu+su+ | t^hi+bi!

Let's sell this one first!
先卖这个吧！

t^hu+su+ | dzu+bi!

Let's eat this one first!
先吃这个吧！

tsʰw- sw- | ʒi-bi

Let's pick up this one first!

先拿这个吧！

tsʰw- sw- | tʰw-bi

Let's drink this one first!

先喝这个吧！

tsʰw- sw- | la-bi

Let's beat this one first!

先打这个吧！

tv-tv sw- | tʰi-tʰi!

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）

no- | le-t-sw- gv-~gv!

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类型的工作要做，其中有一些可以自己，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！”）

sw-_a VERB Tone: M_a. ① To string (beads). 串（珠）。

sw-_ɿ sw-

to string beads

串珠

le-t-sw- se-ze

(I) have finished to string (beads)

串完了！

tso-~tso- sw-

to string things

串东西

② To put on (a skirt). 穿（裙子）。

tʰæ-qʰw- sw-

to put on a skirt

穿裙子

sw-gv# NOUN Tone: #H.

Box, case. 箱子，柜子。

CL: **lɿ**

sw-kʰw 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。

sw-mɿ NOUN Tone: L#.

Purple perilla, *Perilla frutescens*, akajiso. 紫苏。

sw-mɿ, | ʰi-di | tv-kv!

Purple perilla is cultivated in Yongning! / Purple perilla is among the crops that are grown in Yongning!

在永宁，有紫苏！ / 有人种紫苏！

sw-mɿ-dze

candy containing purple perilla seeds

含紫苏的糖果

sw-mɿ-mæ-læ

purple perilla oil

紫苏油

sw-pv-sw-na NOUN Tone: #H-.

Caterpillar. 毛虫。

CL: **mi**

sw-pv NOUN Tone: L#.

Urinary bladder. 膀胱。

CL: **kv**

sw-pv-ni-gv ADJECTIVE Tone: L#-.

Swollen: literally: 'like a bladder'. 膀胱。

sw-ph-i NOUN Tone: M.

Nobleman: the highest of the three ranks in feudal society. 贵族，奴隶主，官。音译：“司沛”。

dæ-mi-sw-ph-i

the noblemen at the monastery

大寺贵族

sw-ph-i hī

the nobleman's subjects, the nobleman's people

贵族的臣子、贵族手下的人

CL: **v**

sw-ph-i-zo NOUN Tone: H#.

Young man of the nobility. 少爷。

CL: **v**

sw-læ NOUN Tone: M.

Table. 桌子。

CL: **pv** See: **tso-tsw**

sw-lɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Bead, pearl. 珠，珠子，珍珠。

CL: **lɿ**

sw-ɿ#] NOUN Tone: #H.
Tree trunk. 树干。

si-dzi] t^hv-ɿ-dzi], | sw-ɿ#] dʒɿ!

This tree has a good trunk! (i.e. it is suitable for use in carpentry, making furniture...)

这是棵好树！（可以用做木料）

CL: lo]

sw-ɿ-mi#] NOUN Tone: #H.
Backbone. 脊椎骨。
CL: dzi]

sw-ɿsw-ɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.
Raw. 生（不熟）。

ʒe-ɿ sw-ɿ~sw-ɿ

raw meat

生肉

tʒe-ɿ sw-ɿ~sw-ɿ

'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

sw-ɿtsu-ɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Lion. 狮子（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 狮子
CL: mi]

sw-ɿtsu-ɿ NOUN Tone: L#.
Camphor. 樟。

sw-ɿtsu-ɿ-dzi]

camphor tree

樟树

sw-ɿv] NOUN Tone: H#.
Callus. 茧子。

hi-ɿ tʒ^hu-ɿ-v-ɿ-bv-ɿ | mv-ɿni-ɿ, | sw-ɿv] ʒo!]

This person's thumb has a callus / developed a callus!

这个人的拇指有茧子！

sw-ɿv] | mɿ-ɿ-ʒo-ɿ-ze!]

The callus is gone! / There is no callus anymore!
没有茧子了！

sw-ɿv] ʒo-ɿ-ze!]

A callus has formed!

磨出了茧子！

CL: ɿu-ɿ

sw-ɿzu#] NOUN Tone: #H.
Family community. 家族、支系。

sw-ɿzu-ɿ dʒu-ɿ-lo]

one family community

一个支系，一条线

sw-ɿzu-ɿ dʒu-ɿ-ɿwɿ-ɿ

one family community

一个支系，一条线

sw-ɿzu-ɿ ə-ɿ-dʒo!]

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：男方家族人多不多。以人多为好。）

CL: lo], ɿwɿ-ɿ

sw-ɿ_a VERB Tone: L_a.
To live, to be alive. 活。

tʒ^hu-ɿ t^hi-ɿ-sw-ɿ-dʒo!]

(S)he is alive!

他活着！

tʒ^hu-ɿ | mɿ-ɿ-ʒu-ɿ! | t^hi-ɿ-sw-ɿ-dʒo!]

It's not dead! It's alive! (About a plant or animal that looked dead)

它没死，还活着！（一个植物、动物）

sw-ɿpv] NOUN Tone: .
Raised spot, blister. 水泡（例如：开水烫了手，会形成水泡）。

sw-ɿpv] q^hwæ-ɿ-ze!]

a raised spot has formed!

起了水泡！

CL: ɿu-ɿ

sw-ɿɿ] NOUN Tone: L.
Whetting-stone. 磨刀石。
CL: ɿu-ɿ

sw-ɿt^hi] NOUN Tone: L.
Knife. 刀。
CL: na-ɿ

sw-ɿt^hi-ɿ-k^huɿzi] NOUN Tone: L + #H-.
Knife sheath. 刀鞘。
CL: ɿu-ɿ

- ʃ -

sæ¹ ADJECTIVE Tone: M. ① Long. 长。**qʰa¹-sæ¹-gv¹**

extremely long

非常长

le¹-tʃ¹-le¹-sæ¹ (+kʰw¹)

to lengthen

拉长

② Distant, far. 远。

sæ¹-dæ#¹ NOUN Tone: #H.

Difference in length. 长度区别。

sæ¹-dæ¹ di¹, | mɿ¹-dzɿ¹!

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.)

如果长短不一，不好！/不行！（情景：解释砍树时如何选择合适的树）

sæ¹-dæ¹ | mɿ¹-di¹!

There are no differences in length! (i.e. the timber is suitable for use in construction; same context as previous example)

没有长度区别，都一样齐！（等于是好的建房木料）（情景：同上）

CL: kʰwɿ¹

sæ¹-ph¹¹ NOUN Tone: M.

Commodity, goods, merchandise. 商品。

Borrowing: Chinese 商品

sæ¹-kwɿ¹ NOUN Tone: L#.

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。

Borrowing: Naxi /sa¹kwɿ¹/

sæ¹-tsw¹ NOUN Tone: M.

Clothing that children used to wear before they came of age: a loose robe (the same for girls and boys). 孩子的衣服：成年前男女小孩均穿的长袍。

CL: [wɿ¹

sæ¹-ŋ¹ NOUN Tone: L.

Bone. 骨头。

CL: kɿ¹

sæ¹ 1 VERB Tone: MH.

To lead along (by hand, halter...). 牵（牵着牛）。

kʰv¹-sæ¹

to lead a dog; to hunt

遛狗，狩猎

kʰv¹-sæ¹ hu¹

gone hunting, out hunting

狩猎去了

sæ¹ 2 VERB Tone: MH. ① To tie into bundles. 捆成一包。**le¹-sæ¹**

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

ha¹-sæ¹

to tie freshly cut rice into bundles

刚收割的稻子，捆成捆

② To wrap, to pack. 包。

sæ¹~sæ¹

RED: to wrap, to pack

重叠：包一包

sæ¹~sæ¹-ze¹

RED ACCOMP

RED ACCOMP

tso¹~tso¹-sæ¹~sæ¹

to wrap things

包一包东西

sæ¹a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.

A sheaf of cut rice or other crop (the amount cut at one go with a sickle and immediately tied together with one sprig). 量词：捆。

zu¹ | dʷa¹-sæ¹

a sheaf of grass

一捆草

ei¹[wɿ¹ | dʷa¹-sæ¹

a sheaf of rice

一捆稻谷

se¹ 1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Meat, flesh. 肉，肌肉。

se¹ 2 NOUN Tone: #H.

Unripe cereals. 未熟粮食。

se¹-do¹

unripe cereals

未熟粮食

se¹_a VERB Tone: M_a.

To look for, to search for; to procure, to get. 寻找。

le¹-se¹ le¹-q¹u¹-ze¹!

(I) looked for something, and I found it!

(我) 找了……就找到了! / 找到了!

hī¹ q¹u¹-v¹ se¹

literally 'to look for someone'; meaning: to visit someone of the opposite sex, to frequent someone of the opposite sex (this is typically a masculine activity)

直译: '找一个人'。实际含义: 去访问异性的人(一般是男人去访问女人)

hī¹ se¹

to take a wife, to marry a wife

娶媳妇

tso¹~tso¹ se¹

to look for things

找东西

lo¹ m¹x¹-dzo¹, | lo¹ se¹!

[(S)he] looks for complications / creates unnecessary complications! (Literally: 'to look for work when there isn't any'.)

没事找事!

le¹-se¹ t^hi¹-təu¹

to prepare (e.g. ingredients for a recipe, luggage for travel), to get (something) ready

准备(做饭的材料、旅途用品……)

se¹_{bæ} NOUN Tone: M.

Necklace; chain. 项圈、项链, 锁链。

ŋv¹-se¹_{bæ}

silver necklace

银项链

hæ¹-se¹_{bæ}

gold necklace

金项链

se¹_{mo}-se¹_{bæ}, | k^hv¹mi¹ p^hæ¹!

The iron necklace is used to tie the dog!

铁链, 是用来拴狗的!

k^hi¹-se¹_{bæ}, | se¹_{mo} po¹-ŋu¹ | gv¹!

The door's chain (the chain used to lock the door) is made of iron!

铁链, 是用来拴狗的!

CL: **k^hu¹**

se¹_{bv}# NOUN Tone: #H.

Sausage, dried meat preserved in intestines. 香肠, 把瘦肉装在肠子里。

se¹_{di} ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.

Fat (person). 胖。

se¹ di¹-ze¹!

(He/she) has put on weight!

胖了!

se¹_{dzo}# NOUN Tone: #H.

Cooking table: a wooden piece of furniture on which one places the chopping board. 放案板的家具。

CL: **p¹x¹**

se¹_{k^hu} NOUN Tone: M.

Tripod. 三脚架。

CL: **na¹**

se¹_{mi} NOUN Tone: M.

Louse. 虱子。

CL: **mi¹**

se¹_{mo} NOUN Tone: M.

Iron (disyllable). 铁(双音节)。

See: **se¹**

se¹_{na} NOUN Tone: L#.

Lean meat. 瘦肉。

se¹_{ni} NOUN Tone: L#.

Fire tongs. 火钳。

CL: **na¹**

se¹_{pv} NOUN Tone: L#.

Cured meat; bacon. 腊肉。

se¹_{q^hv} NOUN Tone: M.

Iron nail; nail. 铁钉, 钉子。

se¹_{q^hv} la¹

to hammer in a nail, to hit a nail

钉钉子

CL: **[u¹**

se¹_{sa} NOUN Tone: L#.

Meat of the limbs of pig. This includes the four limbs; it usually refers to preserved meat, but can also be used to refer to the limbs of the living animal. 猪腿肉。

CL: **sa¹**

se¹_{su}-su¹ NOUN Tone: H#.

Raw meat. 生肉。

se¹_{se} VERB Tone: M.

To catch a cold. 着凉。

se¹_{se}-ze¹

PFV

着凉了

se-tse] **NOUN** Tone: L#.
Cotton fabric, cloth. 棉布, 布料。
CL: p^hæ1 k^hɿ]

se-ze#] **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Preserved pork meat. 腊肉, 包括不同几类的腊肉, 如火腿等。
CL: ze]

se] **NOUN** Tone: L.
Iron (monosyllable). 铁 (单音节)。

se]_b **VERB** Tone: L_b.
To urinate. 小便, 尿; 屙尿; 解溲; 拉(尿)。

dzi-t se]

to urinate

屙尿

q^hæ-t se]

to defecate

拉屎

le-t-se]-ze]

ACCOMP _ PFV

尿了

q^hu-t-t^hɿ-t se]

to urinate a drop

尿一滴尿

se]la] **NOUN** Tone: L.
To forge. 打铁。

se]-la]-hī] **NOUN** Tone: L + H#.
Blacksmith. 铁匠。

se]la]-hī] hī]

blacksmith

铁匠

CL: v]

se]mɿ] **NOUN** Tone: L.
Fat meat. 肥肉。

se]-mo] **NOUN** Tone: LM + MH#.
Pine mushroom, matsutake, *Tricholoma matsutake*. 松茸。

se]ʂv] **NOUN** Tone: L.
Nit, egg of louse. 虱子。
CL: [w]

sɿ-do] **ADJECTIVE** Tone: MH#.
Ashamed. 害羞。

sɿ-do-t mɿ-t-su]

[(S)he] is sullen / impudent / has no sense of shame

不知羞耻!

② Modest, demure, discreet, polite. 娴静、礼貌。

[ʂ^hu-t sɿ-do-t-zo] / **sɿ-do-t ji]**

(S)he is very modest/discreet/polite!

他/她很娴静 / 很持重!

sɿ-ŋi#] **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Advice, suggestion, recommendation. 建议、意见。

sɿ-ŋi-t zi]

to ask for advice / to ask for counsel

请求意见, 求教

no-t | hī-t-ki-t | sɿ-ŋi-t mɿ-t-zi-t-zo]

You shouldn't ask around for advice! / There is no need for you to ask for anyone's advice! (= You can make a decision by yourself.)

你不要问人家的意见!

ə-tse-tji-t-zo] | **sɿ-ŋi-t zi-t-tso-t-ŋi]**

Why would you want to ask for (his/her) advice?

你为什么还要问 (他的) 意见!

CL: k^hwɿ]

sɿ]a **VERB** Tone: L_a.
To tear, to rip. 撕 (纸……)。

tso-t~tso-t sɿ]

to tear things

撕东西

tso-t~tso-t sɿ-t~sɿ] (+ ze]

to tear things

撕东西

le-t-sɿ-t~sɿ-t + ze]

ACCOMP _ RED PFV

撕了

sɿŋɿ#] **NOUN** Tone: LM + #H.
Gong. 锣。

sɿŋɿ-t la]

to play the gong

打锣

CL: [w]

soʌ VERB Tone: H.
To reap, to gather in. 收割。

leʌ-soʌ-zeʌ
ACCOMP _ PFV
收割了

ɬwʌ-kʰvʌ ɬwʌ-ɕwʌ | ɕwʌ-soʌ-zeʌ!
We have one harvest (of rice) every year!
每年收一次稻谷！

soʌ VERB Tone: M.
To gather. 收集。

leʌ-soʌ~soʌ
ACCOMP _ RED
ACCOMP _ RED

soʌ~soʌ-zoʌ-hoʌ-zeʌ
We are going to have to gather (things)
该收集一些了。

soʌ INTERJECTION Tone: M.
Interjection to get pigs to move forward. 赶猪用的叹词：走！走！。

soʌ! / soʌ-bxʌ!
interjection to get pigs to move forward
赶猪用的叹词

soʌsoʌ VERB Tone: .
To prepare. 准备。

leʌ-soʌ~soʌ
ACCOMP
ACCOMP

-soʌ~soʌ SUFFIX Tone: .
In association with a N, indicates “plenty of, abundance of”. 形容词化：……乎乎。

mɤʌ-soʌ~soʌ
full of grease, greasy
油乎乎

dzeʌ-soʌ~soʌ
full of sugar, sugary all over
甜乎乎

siʌ-soʌ~soʌ
full of wood, replete with wood, entirely made of wood
有很多木头，如：来形容一个新建的木头房子：面面都是新鲜木头，给人的感觉是“木头呼呼”

ɕeʌ-soʌ~soʌ
full of meat, replete with meat, with lots of meat
(e.g. a dish contains lots of meat, not just a few small chippings drowned in vegetables)

肉乎乎：比如一个菜含有很多肉，而不是一点点肉淹在一大堆蔬菜里面。

ɬeʌ-soʌ~soʌ; ɤwɤʌ-soʌ~soʌ; qʰvʌ-soʌ~soʌ
full of clouds
云乎乎

ɤwɤʌ-soʌ~soʌ
full of mountains, covered with mountains, with mountains on all sides
“山乎乎”：到处都是山

qʰvʌ-soʌ~soʌ
full of holes
“洞乎乎”，有很多洞的

ʌvʌ-soʌ~soʌ
full of brains, with lots of brains
脑髓乎乎、有很多脑髓（如：一道菜，里面都是脑髓）

soʌa ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.
Clean; clear (water). 干净、整洁，本质干净，清（水）。

soʌ-hiʌ
NMLZ
干净的

mɤʌ-soʌ
not clean
不干净、脏

ʈɕʰwʌ | soʌ-hiʌ niʌ. |
This is clean.
这是干净的。

dzɤʌ soʌ
clean water, clear water
清水、干净的水

soʌqæʌ ADJECTIVE Tone: L.
Very clean. 很干净。

soʌqæʌ | -gvʌ
very clean
很干净

ɑʌxoʌ | leʌ-gvʌ~gvʌ | soʌqæʌ | -gvʌ
to put the house in order, that it be very clean
家收拾得干干净净

soʌ 1 VERB Tone: MH.

To slip, to slide. 滑, 光滑 (路……)。

mvɿtsoʌ soʌ

to slide down, to slip to the floor

滑下、滑倒

tʃʰwɿ | leʌ-soʌ, | tʰiʌ-twæʌ-zeʌ

(S)he slipped and fell down

他滑了一跤

soʌ~soʌ

RED

重叠

dæʌsoʌ / dæʌsoʌ-zeʌ

to slide down

往下滑

noʌ | dæʌsoʌ~dæʌsoʌ! |

You are really cunning! (A criticism of someone who is not direct, not honest, who does not have a proper attitude: giving a slimy impression.)

你真滑头!

See: **soʌ 2**

soʌ 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.

Slippery. 光滑 (路……)。

mvɿ soʌ-soʌ |

slippery with grease

油腻腻、滑腻

niʌtoʌ dʒwɿ-lwɿ | dzeʌ-soʌ~soʌ

(her/his) whole mouth was slippery with sugar

他嘴巴被糖粘得黏黏的

See: **soʌ 1**

sɿʌ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.

Full. 满。

leʌ-sɿʌ-zeʌ

ACCOMP _ PFV

满了

swɿ NUMBER Tone: M? H#? (pas L).

7. 7。

swɿa 1 VERB Tone: Ma.

To leak. 漏。

tʰiʌ-swɿ~swɿ(-zeʌ)

it is leaking

漏了!

mvɿ-swɿ~swɿ! | mvɿ-ziʌ!

It does not leak; it does not flow out!

没漏, 没流出去!

swɿa 2 VERB Tone: Ma.

To die. 死。

leʌ-swɿ-hoʌ-zeʌ

It's going to die! (About a sick plant or animal)

快要死了! (病了的植物、动物)

mvɿ-swɿ-swɿ!

(He/she/it) is not dead yet!

还没死!

noʌ | leʌ-swɿ-biʌ-tsæʌ-niʌ-zeʌ!

Go and die! / May you die! (Imprecation)

你去死吧!

swɿ-dziʌ NOUN Tone: M.

Shroud, burial suit. 寿衣。

swɿ-dziʌ zyʌ

to sew the burial suit, to sew the shroud

缝寿衣

swɿ-tiʌ-miʌ NOUN Tone: M.

7th month. 七月。

swɿ-tʃiʌ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H#.

The day before yesterday. 前天。

swɿ-tʃiʌ | -dʒwɿ-tʃiʌ

the day before yesterday

前天

swɿ-tʃiʌ-tʃiʌ ADJECTIVE Tone: #H.

Smooth (e.g. carefully planed wood). 平滑。

swɿ-tʃiʌ-tʃiʌ-zoʌ

very smooth

很平滑

swɿ-tʃiʌ-tʃiʌ gvʌ-zeʌ

(it) was made nice and smooth

弄得平滑了

swɿ-tsʰiʌ NUMBER Tone: L#.

70. 70。

swɿb CLASSIFIER Tone: Lb.

Times (repeating an action: doing something n times).

量词: 次数。

swɿjiʌ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: LM + #H.

Two years ago. 前年。

swɿjiʌ | dʒwɿ-kʰvɿ

two years ago

前年

ɕwɔkwæɬɕæɪ ADJECTIVE Tone: L + H#.
Yellow. 黄。

ɕwɔkwæɬɕæɪ-hiɪ ɕvɬ-zeɪ
[the book] has turned yellow!
[书]变黄了!

[F5] ɕwɔkwæɬ | ɕwɔkwæɬ | ɕvɬ
very yellow
深黄

ɕwɔtsuɪ NOUN Tone: LM.
Persimmon. 柿子 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 柿子

ɕwɔtsuɪ | ɕwɔ-soɪ-ɬwɔ hwæɪ-biɪ!
Let's buy a few persimmons!
买一些柿子吧!

ɕwɔtsuɪ NOUN Tone: LM.
Pistol. 手枪。

ɕwɔtsuɪ | ɕwɔ-naɪ | tʰiɪ-pɕɪ~pɕɪ
to carry a pistol
带手枪

ɕwɔ¹ VERB Tone: MH.
To peel (with a knife). 削 (用刀)。

ɕwɔ ɕwɔ / ɕwɔɕwɔ zeɪ
to peel, to peel off the skin
削皮

ɕwɔkwɔ ɕwɔ
to peel, to peel off the skin
削皮

ɕɕɔɔ ɕwɔɕwɔ
to peel potatoes
削洋芋皮

[F5] tsoɪtsoɪ ɕwɔɕwɔ
to peel things
削东西

ɕwɔ² ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.
New, fresh. 新。

ɕwɔ-hiɪ ɕɪɪ!
It's new!
是新的!

ɕeɪ ɕwɔ
fresh meat
新鲜的肉

ɕvɬ NOUN Tone: H.
Dice. 骰子。

ɕvɬ | ɕvɬ-ɬwɔ
four dice (dice came in pairs)
四个骰子

CL: ɬwɔ

ɕvɬɕ VERB Tone: M_b.
To look after, to take care of (children). 带 (孩子……)。

zoɪmvɪ | ɕwɔɪ-ɬwɔ ɕvɬ
to take care of a child, to look after a child
带个孩子

zoɪmvɪ ɕvɬ
to take care of a child, to look after a child
带孩子

tæɪɕwɔɪ | ɕvɬɕ ɕvɬ-poɪ-biɪ-hoɪ!
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)

tæɪɕwɔɪ | ɕvɬɕ ɕvɬ-biɪ-hoɪ!
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)

leɪ-ɕvɬ tʰiɪ-kʰwɔɪ | tʰæɪɬ soɪ
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)

-ɕvɬɕvɬ SUFFIX Tone: .
Volitive: to want, to wish. 想、意志。

ɕvɬɕvɬ VERB Tone: M. ❶ To think. 想。

æɪtsoɪ ɕvɬɕvɬ?
What are you thinking about? / Where's your mind?
在想什么?

nɕɕɪ | ɕwɔɪ bæɪ ɕvɬɕvɬ
I'm thinking about something.
我在想一件事情。

ɕvɬɕvɬ tʰvɬ
to understand
明白, 想起

nɕɕɪ | ɕvɬɕvɬ tʰvɬ
I understand.
我明白。

ʂʰu | le-ʂv-dv-le-tʰv-ze-

He has understood.

他明白了。

② To remember, to recollect, to recall. 想起、回忆。

ʂv-dv tʰv-

to remember

想起

njʰ | ʂv-dv tʰv-

I remember

我想起

ʂʰu | le-ʂv-dv-le-tʰv-ze-

He remembers, he recollects

他想起来了

③ To miss, to long for; to feel sorrowful, sad, grieved.
想念、感到悲哀。

ʂv-dv tʰv | ʂwæ-

to be full of nostalgia

特别想念

njʰ | no ʂv-dv

I miss you!

我想你!

ʂv-dv qʰwʰ tʰv

to have a fit of nostalgia

想念

[F5] ʂv-dv mʰ-zo-

There's no need to worry / feel unhappy

不用发愁

ʂv-kʰu] VERB Tone: .

To bet. 赌博。

ʂv-kʰu] | -jʰpo-

same meaning

同上

ʂv-ʂv] NOUN Tone: MH#.

Paper. 纸。

ʂv-ʂv | dʰu-pʰæ-

a sheet of paper

一张纸

[F5] ʂv-ʂv dʰu pʰæ-

a sheet of paper

一张纸

CL: pʰæ-

ʂv-ʂv] NOUN Tone: L.

Sickle. 镰刀。

CL: na-

ʂv-njʰ] NOUN Tone: LH.

Tree bur; burl. 树瘤。

ʂv-njʰ] ni]

COP

是树瘤。

CL: [u-

ʂv] VERB Tone: MH.

To twist, to wring. 拧(拧毛巾)。

le-ʂv-ze-

ACCOMP _ PFV

拧了

dzi-hv ʂv]

to wring out clothes

拧衣服

ʂwæ- NOUN Tone: #H.

Otter. 水獭。Local Chinese dialect: 水潭猫。

ʂwæ-yu]

otter skin

水獭皮

ʂwæ- ADJECTIVE Tone: M.

Tall. 高。

qʰa-ʂwæ-gv-

very tall

非常高

ʂʰu | ə-pʰ | -ʂwæ-gv/!

(S)he is extremely tall!

他非常高!

gv-mi- ʂwæ-

tall; literally 'with a tall body'

高、身材高

ʂwæ-_a VERB Tone: M_a.

To stir. 搅拌。

le-ʂwæ-

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

mʰ-ʂwæ-

NEG

不搅拌

tso-~tso- ʂwæ]

to stir things

搅拌东西

ɕwæ˥˥bæ˥˥ **NOUN** Tone: L#.

Camellia flower. 映山红。Local Chinese dialect: 山茶花。

ɕwæ˥˥bæ˥˥ bæ˥˥ |

The camellia flowers are in bloom.

山茶花开了。

so˥˥tɕi˥˥mi˥˥, | ɕwæ˥˥bæ˥˥ bæ˥˥! |

Camellia flowers bloom in the third month!

山茶花是在三月份开花的！

ɕwæ˥˥bæ˥˥si˥˥

camellia tree

山茶树

ɕwæ˥˥gv#˥˥ **NOUN** Tone: #H.

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）。

kɤ˥˥mv˥˥, | æ˥˥ɕæ˥˥, | ŋwɤ˥˥hã˥˥, | ɕwæ˥˥gv#˥˥, | na˥˥tsʰi˥˥ | -tɕʰɤ˥˥pɤ˥˥mi˥˥#˥˥, | qv˥˥tɕʰa˥˥na˥˥ |

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。

ɕwæ˥˥tɕæ˥˥ **ADJECTIVE** Tone: .

Lame in the legs. 瘸腿。

tɕʰwɤ˥˥ | ɕwæ˥˥tɕæ˥˥hɪ˥˥ qwɤ˥˥v˥˥ni˥˥!

He is lame in the legs!

他腿瘸了！

ɕwæ˥˥si#˥˥ **NOUN** Tone: #H.

Camellia tree. 山茶树。

ɕwæ˥˥tsu˥˥ **NOUN** Tone: H#.

Brush. 刷子。

Borrowing: Chinese 刷子

CL: **na˥˥**

ɕwæ˥˥a **VERB** Tone: L_a.

To cure (meat etc) with smoke. 熏。

ɕe˥˥ ɕwæ˥˥

to cure meat with smoke

熏肉

ɕwæ˥˥gv˥˥ **NOUN** Tone: L.

Kitchen cabinet, kitchen dresser. 柜子。

CL: **ɕwɤ˥˥**

ɕwæ˥˥ **VERB** Tone: MH.

To defecate. 拉（屎）。

qʰæ˥˥ ɕwæ˥˥

to defecate

拉屎

ɕwæ˥˥ **NOUN** Tone: LH.

Wedge. 楔子。

ɕwæ˥˥ la˥˥ / ɕwæ˥˥ la˥˥ze˥˥

to strike a wedge

打一个楔子

ɕwæ˥˥ hwæ˥˥ze˥˥

...bought a wedge

买了楔子

ɕwæ˥˥ tʰv˥˥-ɕwɤ˥˥ / ɕwæ˥˥ tʰv˥˥-ɕwɤ˥˥

_ DEM + CLF

这个楔子

ɕwæ˥˥ tʰv˥˥-kʰwɤ˥˥

_ DEM + CLF

这个楔子

[F5] ɕwæ˥˥ kʰwɤ˥˥

to place a wedge, to put a wedge

放一个楔子

CL: **kʰwɤ˥˥ / ɕwɤ˥˥**

ɕwɤ˥˥lɕɤ˥˥kwɤ˥˥ **NOUN** Tone: L.

Small bell that was attached to horses' breastplate. 挂在马胸前的铃铛。

CL: **kwɤ˥˥**

- t -

-ta.kr SUFFIX Tone: .

Alone, only. 只、才。

ō-ta-kr̥, | z̥w̥r̥ m̥r̥-ko/!

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。）

nj̥r̥-ta-kr̥

me alone / me, on my own

我一个人

no-ta-kr̥

you alone / you, on your own

你一个人

t̥s̥h̥-ta-kr̥

he alone / he, on his own

他一个人

t̥s̥h̥-t̥ə-mi- | ə-ji-ta-kr̥ | le-t̥i-!

Her mother only got a day off yesterday (=today, she is back to work)! (Context: talking about a child whose mother is absent, as she is at work.)

她母亲昨天那天才有假期！（情景：谈一个孩子的母亲，说她前一天才能休息，而当天在上班。）

a-ko-, | h̥i- d̥w̥-v-ta-kr̥ dzo-!

There is only one person at home!

只有一个人在家！

ta ADJECTIVE Tone: H.

Reliable, trustworthy. 可靠。

le-ta- | (z̥w̥æ/)

very reliable

很靠谱

le-m̥r̥-ta- | (z̥w̥æ/)

not reliable at all

不靠谱

no- | le-m̥r̥-ta-h̥i- d̥w̥-v-ji-!

You are an irresponsible person! / You are not a reliable person!

你是不靠谱的人！

ta-mo VERB Tone: HL.

To wilt, to wither (flower...). 萎、萎蔫。

le-ta-mo-ze-!

It has wilted!

萎蔫了！

ta-la VERB Tone: M_a.

To dry beside or over a fire. 烘干。

kw̥r̥-t̥k̥h̥-t̥i-ta-

to warm up (food...) beside a fire

放在火炉旁边热一下（饭）

ta-dzi NOUN Tone: L#.

A Na village down below Nhissee, upward from Lataddi. 村落名。

ti-ki-, | ji-se-, | ta-dzi-, | mv-q̥h̥w̥æ-, | la-t̥h̥a-di-

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, /la-t̥h̥a-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）

ta-gy ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.

Gaunt, emaciated. 瘦弱、枯瘦。

ta-ho ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.

Together. 一起。

d̥w̥-t̥k̥h̥-ta-ho- k̥h̥i-

The whole village went together.

全村一起去了。

ta-ho-ji-

to work together

一起工作

ta-ho-ts̥h̥o-

to dance together

一起跳舞

ta-ko VERB Tone: M.

To do manual work, to get a job, to do odd jobs to make some money. 打工（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 打工

ta-ko-hu-ze-!

(S)he has gone (to the city, to another place...) to do odd jobs to make some money!

（他）打工去了！

ta|ko| VERB Tone: L#.
To delay, to hold up. 耽误。

hi| ta|ko|
to delay people
耽误人家

ʈʂʰw| hi| ta|ko| | zwa:|
(S)he delays people a lot!
他耽误大家很多！

ta|na| NOUN Tone: L#.
Crossbow. 弩弓。
CL: **px| na|**

ta|pi| ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Identical to, like, to the likeness of. 如、像、像……那样。

no|-bi| ta|pi|, ...
like you; following your example
像你

njx|-bi| ta|pi|...
like me; following my example
像我

no|=x|-bv|, | njx|=x|-bv|, | ta|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.)
你家的房子，我家的房子，都是一样的！
(如：一个村子里的房子，都是按同一个模式建设的。)

no|-ŋw| gv|, | njx|-ŋw| gv|, | ta|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！

ʈʂʰw|-bi| | ta|pi|, | njx|-ŋw| da|-bi|-ze|!
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！

ta|pi| VERB 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

ta|pi|-ze|
PFV
打比方

ta|pv| ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.
Dry (fruit, vegetables), dried in the sun. 晒干的（水果、蔬菜……）。

v|ʈʂʰx|-ta|pv|
dry vegetables, vegetables dried in the sun
晒干的蔬菜

ta|pʰi| NOUN Tone: L#.
Chinese mugwort, *Artemisia argyi*. 艾、艾蒿。
CL: **dzi|**

ta|~ta| ₁ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Serious, reliable, careful; clear (to see clearly). 严肃认真、细心、细致，（看得）清楚、清晰。

mx|-ta|~ta|
sloppy, not careful
邋遢、草率、潦草

lo| ji| mx|-ta|~ta|
to do sloppy work
工作草率

hi| ʈʂʰw|-v|, | ta|~ta|!
(S)he works carefully!
他很认真！

See: **ta| ta|** ₂

ta|~ta| ₂ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.
Exactly (right), just (right). 刚（好）、正（好）。

ta|~ta| | ho|!
Just right, exactly right. (Example: a pair of shoes fits perfectly.)
刚刚好！（如：一双鞋刚好合适）

le|-li| ta|~ta|
to see clearly
看清楚

See: **ta| ta|** ₁

ta|a CLASSIFIER Tone: L_a.
Classifier for sums of money. 量词：钱（一笔）。

dze| | dʷ|-ta|
a (big) sum of money
一笔钱

ta|dv| NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Pocket. 口袋、衣袋、兜子。

njx| | ta|dv|-qo| | ʈʂʰe|ma:-ta|ky|-la| dzo|!
I only have ten yuan in my pocket!
我兜子里只有十元钱！

CL: **ʷ|-**

taɰdzɿ#ɿ 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。

taɰdzoɰdziɿ NOUN Tone: LM + MH#.

Small prayer flag. 小经幡。
CL: dziɿ

taɰhɰɿ VERB Tone: L.

Borrowing: Chinese 打发？

❶ To offer gifts outside the family circle. 送礼（给家里以外的人）。

hiɰ-tiɰ | dɰɰ-t-kʰɰɰɰ taɰhɰɰɰ-zoɰ-jiɰ!

We shall have to make a present to people! / It's going to be an occasion to make a present to people! (For instance, when a child goes through the "Coming of age" rite.)

应该给人家送礼了！（例如，人家为孩子进行成年礼时，要送礼。）

zoɰmvɰ-kiɰ, | taɰhɰɰɰ mvɰ-kvɰ!

Presents are not for the kids! / We don't give big presents to children!

不会专门给孩子送（大）礼的！（说明：送礼，是送给家里的主人）

zɰɰ taɰhɰɰɰ

to offer wine as a present
送酒（作为礼物）

liɰ taɰhɰɰɰ

to offer tea as a present
送茶（作为礼物）

dzeɰ taɰhɰɰɰ

to offer sweets as a present
送糖（作为礼物）

❷ To give a dowry: to give goods to a young woman when she goes to her new home after her wedding. The dowry used to be brought on horseback, in two wood boxes: gifts must come in pairs, and the dowry is no exception. 送陪嫁（嫁妆、陪奁）。

əɰtsəɰ taɰhɰɰɰ-jiɰ? | əɰ-sɰɰkvɰ (-dzoɰ), | dɰɰ-tiɰ-biɰ!

What did they give as a dowry? Let's go and have a look! (At a wedding, the gifts given as a dowry are put on public display, for everyone to appreciate the parents' generosity.)

给的是什么嫁妆？咱们去看一看吧！（结婚的时候，陪嫁展示在大家眼前，显示女方家的大方程度）

tiɰtsɰɰ | qʰaɰ-[ɰɰ taɰhɰɰɰ? - tiɰtsɰɰ | niɰ-[ɰɰ taɰhɰɰɰ!

How many boxes are there in the dowry? - The dowry consists of two boxes!

陪嫁有几个木箱？ - 陪嫁有两个（木箱）！

taɰkɰɰ VERB Tone: .

To tease (by gestures). 逗弄（动作）。

taɰliɰ NOUN Tone: LH.

Dali (city name). 大理（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 大理

taɰmvɰ VERB Tone: L.

Proverb. 谚语。

æɰsæɰ-taɰmvɰ

same meaning: proverb (literally 'proverb of yore')

同上：谚语（直译：‘从前的老话’）

[F5] æɰsæɰ-taɰmvɰ

proverb; traditional story
谚语、传统故事

taɰsoɰkʰoɰ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L + H#.

Crosslegged (bodily posture). 盘腿（而坐）。

taɰsoɰkʰoɰ | tʰiɰ-dziɰ

To sit crosslegged. (This is the usual posture for monks, and also a usual posture for commoners.)
打坐、盘腿而坐（和尚的坐姿）

taɰ VERB Tone: MH.

To give way, to fall backward. 退后。

koɰtʰoɰ taɰ

to give way, to fall backward
往后退

taɰa CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.

Entirely, all; everyone. 量词：全部、一切，大家。

dɰɰ-taɰ

entirely, all; everyone
全部、一切，大家

dɰɰ-taɰ=ɰæɰ

entirely, all; everyone (same meaning as above, with a plural morpheme)
全部、一切，大家（同上，加上多数词素）

tæɰpvɰ ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.

Skinny, thin (person). 瘦（人很瘦）。
See: taɰɰɰ

tæɰɰæɰ NOUN Tone: L#.

Oesophagus; Adam's apple. 喉管、喉结。
CL: ɰɰ

ti VERB Tone: M.

To become mature, to become an adult. 成熟（人成熟）。

hi t^hv-t-v | gɣ-ti-t-ze!

This person has become an adult! / This person has grown up/has become mature!

这个人，成熟了！ / 是大人了！

hi t^hv-t-v | mɣ-ti-t-sw!

This person is not mature yet! / This person is not an adult yet!

这个人，还不成熟！

zoɿmv | gɣ-ti-t | lo ha!

For a child to grow/to become an adult is no easy business! (Refers to difficulty both for the child and for the family)

孩子长成熟（的过程），还是挺难的！

ti dɔ NOUN Tone: H#.

Masculine given name. 男性名字。

ti p^hv# NOUN Tone: #H.

Copper cup for offerings. 铜杯盏，做仪式用的。

CL: **fv**

ti tsw NOUN Tone: H#.

Box (woven out of bamboo or wicker). 竹箱。

CL: **ɿw**

ti tɕ^hu NOUN Tone: L#.

Hammer. 铁锤。

CL: **ɿw**

ti_a VERB Tone: L_a. ❶ To pound, e.g. pounding Szechuan pepper with a small metal pestle, or pounding earth to build a wall of earth. 捣（花椒、大蒜……）。

læ-tsw ti

to pound hot peppers

捣辣椒

ts^ho-ko-ti

to pound cardamom

捣草果

dze ti

to pound Szechuan pepper

捣花椒

tɕoɿbo-ti

to build a wall of earth, by pounding the earth

垒土墙

❷ To hit, to strike lightly. 拍打。

hi ti

to slap someone, to hit someone mildly

拍打人

hi | dɿ-t-v ti-t-ze

(She/he) has slapped someone.

（他）拍打了某人。

ti p^ho NOUN Tone: L.

Ceiling. 天花板。

CL: **na**

ti tje VERB Tone: LM.

To treat, to handle (someone). 对待（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 对待

ti VERB Tone: MH.

To settle, to decide (Chinese borrowing). 决定（汉语借词：定）。

Borrowing: Chinese 定

ti_a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.

Classifier for layers (of dust, of boards...). 量词：层（一层灰、一层木板……）。

dɿw-naɿmi | gv-ti-t-ko t^hv

To arrive at the heart of the heart of the alpine forest. Literally 'in the ninth layer of alpine forest'; 'ninth' here serves as the highest numeral, to refer to an extreme; there is no such thing as a 'first layer', a 'second layer' and so on.

到深山老林的最深处。直译：‘到深山老林的第二层’。这里的‘九’作为最高的数字，表示‘极深’的意思：不能说‘深山老林的第一层’、‘第二层’等。

tjɣ-hwa NOUN Tone: MH#.

Telephone. 电话（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 电话

CL: **ɿw**

tjɣ-po NOUN Tone: M.

Pillbox; blockhouse. 碉堡（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 碉堡

CL: **ɿw**

to_a CLASSIFIER Tone: H_a.

An armful of. 量词：抱。

q^hvɿdɿæ | dɿ-to

an armful of string (i.e. a huge quantity of string; see the narrative TraderAndHisSon)

一抱绳子

to|bɿ#] ADJECTIVE Tone: #H.

Empty. 空。

to|bɿ-ze]

PFV: it's empty, there is nothing left (e.g. a bowl is entirely emptied)

空了

to|bɿ-ji]

_ COP: it's empty

是空的

to|kɿ#] NOUN Tone: #H. ① Forehead. 额头。

② Luck, good fortune. 运气。

to|kɿ-dzɿ]

to be lucky; to have a good karma

好运气, 运气好

njɿ | tsʰi-tji | to|kɿ-dzɿ] (+ | zɿwæ/)

This year, I am lucky! / This is an auspicious year for me!

我今年运气好!

CL: [ɿ]

NOUN Tone: .

Plant with long filaments. 永宁的一种植物。

CL: bæ]

to|qa] NOUN Tone: M.

Kid. 羔羊。

CL: [ɿ]

to|~to|b VERB Tone: Mb.

To hold a child in one's arms; to hug. 抱小孩子、搂、互相拥抱。

zo|mv] to|~to|

to hold a child in one's arms, to hug a child

抱小孩子

to|a 1 VERB Tone: La.

To wrestle. 摔跤。

le|to|ze]

ACCOMP _ PFV

ACCOMP _ PFV

dzæ|~dzæ| to|

to wrestle

摔跤

to|a 2 VERB Tone: La.

To lie down. 躺下。

tʰi|to|gɿ]

to lie down and rest

躺着休息

to|a 3 VERB Tone: La.

To stand in a family relationship, to have family ties. 有亲属关系。

le|to|~to|

ACCOMP _ RED

ACCOMP _ RED

qʰwɿ|dɿw/ | 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: [ɿ]

to|bi] CLASSIFIER Tone: L.

Self-classifier for bottles. 量词: 瓶。

**dɿw|to|bi], so|to|bi], zɿv|to|bi], qʰv|to|bi],
ɣw|to|bi], gv|to|bi], tsʰe|to|bi]**

association with numerals from 1 to 10

与数词结合, 一至十

to|kʰv|mi] NOUN Tone: L+H#.

Male dog. 公狗。

CL: mi] pʰo]

to|mi] 1 NOUN Tone: L.

Pillar. 柱子。

hæ|ɣw|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: [ɿ]

to|mi] 2 NOUN Tone: L.

Large slope. 大山坡。

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)。

**dɿw|to|pi], ni|to|pi], so|to|pi], zɿv|to|pi],
qʰv|to|pi], ɣw|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?

toŋqoŋlv̞ ADJECTIVE Tone: L+H#.
Round in shape. 圆形（球很圆）。

toŋqoŋlv̞-gv̞
round in shape
圆形

toŋqoŋ VERB Tone: L+MH#.
To turn upside down. 倒过来、倒放倒置。

toŋqoŋ | tɕw̞
to put upside down
倒过来放

nj̞v̞-ŋw̞ | toŋqoŋ-bi̞!
I am going to turn (this object) upside down!
我要（将这个东西）倒过来放！

toŋqoŋ-ze̞
PFV
倒过来了

toŋtoŋmi̞ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: LM+H#. ① Carefully. 认真地。

nj̞v̞-ŋw̞ | toŋtoŋmi̞ | z̞w̞-bi̞!
I will explain carefully! / I will explain very clearly, step by step!
我要认真地讲！

toŋtoŋmi̞ | soŋ
to study with great care
认真地学习

② Intentionally, purposely, on purpose. 故意地。

toŋt̞w̞ ADJECTIVE Tone: L.
Short (of person). 矮。

toŋt̞w̞~t̞w̞
short
矮

toŋzoŋ NOUN Tone: L.
Small slope. 小山坡。

toŋ NOUN Tone: LH.
Mountain slope, hillside. 山坡，岗。

toŋ doŋ
to climb a hillside
爬山坡

z̞w̞-t̞toŋ
mountain slope
山坡

CL: t̞w̞

tv̞-t̞a VERB Tone: M_a.
To plant, to bed out (rice). 耕种、插秧。

ɕi̞ tv̞
to bed out rice
插秧

le̞-tv̞-ze̞

le̞-tv̞-tv̞-ze̞

tv̞-t̞a 1 CLASSIFIER Tone: M_a.
1,000. 千（数词充当量词）。

q̞w̞-tv̞
one thousand
一千

q̞w̞-tv̞ tv̞
one thousand thousands = one million
一千千，等于一百万

ts̞h̞-tv̞ m̞æ̞
ten thousand times 10,000, i.e. one hundred million
十千万，等于一亿

tv̞-t̞a 2 CLASSIFIER Tone: M_a.
Classifier: a dime, i.e. one tenth of the monetary unit.
量词：角（钱），一元的十分之一。

tv̞-t̞ci̞ NOUN Tone: L#.
Centipede. 蜈蚣。
CL: mi̞

tv̞-t̞poŋ VERB Tone: L#.
To gamble, to bet, to wager. 赌博（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 赌博

tv̞-t̞q̞hv̞ NOUN Tone: M.
Temporary tomb, where the body is placed prior to cremation. 临时坟墓。

tv̞-tv̞ NOUN Tone: H#.
Hat. 帽子。
CL: t̞w̞

tv-tshwɿ NOUN Tone: M. ① Time. 时间。

[F5] njɿ | tv-tshwɿ mɿ-dzoɿ.

I don't have the time.

我没时间。

[F5] njɿ | tv-tshwɿ dzoɿ.

I have time. / I have some free time. / I have the time.

我有时间。

② Spell of time; hour. 时间段、小时。

tv-tshwɿ | qwɿ-lwɿ

one hour

一个小时

tv-tshwɿ qwɿ-lwɿ gvɿ-zeɿ!

One hour has gone by.

一个小时过去了。

tv-tshwɿ qwɿ-lwɿ leɿ-hwɿ-zeɿ.

One hour has gone by.

一个小时过去了。

[F5] tv-tshwɿ q^hɑɿ-lwɿ?

What time is it? (Literally: "How many hours?")

几点了?

CL: lwɿ

tv-tshwɿ-li-diɿ NOUN Tone: .

Clock; literally: "thing for seeing the time". 钟、手表。

tvɿlwɿ 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: lwɿ

tvɿtvɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: L. ① Upright. 直，笔直的（如：站直）。

② Upright, righteous, honest. 耿直。

tvɿ₁ VERB Tone: MH.

To support, to stabilize, to consolidate. 搀扶、撑住、稳住。

tvɿ₂ 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。

tʂ^hæɿyɿ | t^hiɿ-tvɿ

to give medicines, to pour medicines into the throat of a sick person

喂药

- tʰ -

PREFIX Tone: M/0.

Prohibitive. 不要、别禁止式。

tʰaɪ-laɪ~laɪ-zeɪ!

Don't quarrel!

别吵架了!

tʰaɪ-dzoɪ~dzoɪ!

Don't touch!

不要动来动去! / 不要碰来碰去!

tʰaɪ-niɪ-niɪ-gvɪ **ADVERB(IAL)** Tone: .

Similar to. 类似, 相近。

See: -niɪ-gvɪ

tʰaɪloɪ **NOUN** Tone: LM.

The name given to the plain of Yongning by the Tibetans.

永宁的藏语名称。

Borrowing: Tibetan tharlam

tʰaɪloɪ-goɪbrɪ

the temple of Thar Lam

永宁大寺

tʰaɪloɪ seɪgiɪ kvɪmvɪ

mount Gemu, in Yongning

永宁格姆山

tʰaɪmiɪ#ɪ **NOUN** Tone: LM + #H.

Female water buffalo. 母水牛。

dziɪmiɪ-tʰaɪmiɪ

same meaning: female water buffalo

母水牛

dziɪmiɪ [ʂʰwɪ-pʰoɪ dzoɪ, | tʰaɪmiɪ niɪ!

This buffalo is a female!

这头水牛是母的!

CL: pʰoɪ

tʰaɪpʰvɪ#ɪ **NOUN** Tone: LM + #H.

Male water buffalo. 公水牛。

CL: pʰoɪ

tʰaɪtʰaɪ **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。

tʰaɪtʰaɪ | dʒwɪ-kʰwɪɪ

a good spot (for hunting a certain kind of wild plant)

一个好地方

CL: kʰwɪɪ

tʰaɪzoɪ#ɪ **NOUN** Tone: LM + #H.

Baby water buffalo. 小水牛。

CL: miɪ

tʰaɪ-zwæɪmiɪ **NOUN** Tone: L-.

Donkey, ass (either jack or jenny or foal). 驴子。

CL: pʰoɪ

tʰaɪ₁ **ADJECTIVE** Tone: MH.

Sharp, keen. 锋利。

tʰaɪ₂ **VERB** Tone: MH.

To be possible, to be allowed: PERMISSIVE. 可以, 允许。

mɪɪ-tʰaɪ₁ | mɪɪ-zvɪ! | njɪɪ | dzuɪ-biɪniɪ-mɪɪ-gvɪ!

It's not that good! I don't like to eat that!

不怎么好吃! 我不喜欢吃!

["Mushrooms"] əɪɪjɪhæɪʂwɪ-moɪ-[ʂʰwɪ-dzoɪ, | hɪɪ | mɪɪ-tʰaɪ₁ | dvɪ-mɪɪ-kvɪ!

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!

tʰaɪ **NOUN** Tone: LH.

Water buffalo (monosyllabic form, extracted from disyllables such as /tʰa miɪ# / 'female buffalo'). 水牛。

CL: pʰoɪ

tʰæɪɪæɪ **NOUN** Tone: L#.

Book. 书。

CL: pɪɪ

tʰæɪtsɪwɪ **NOUN** Tone: LM.

Jar. 坛子 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 坛子

PREFIX Tone: M/0.

Durative (DUR). 持续体。

tʰiɪ-dzuɪ-dzoɪ!

(She) is eating!

她在吃东西!

tʰiɪ-mɪɪ-niɪ

otherwise, or else

否则、要不然

tʰi˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.

Able; capable; competent; clever. 能干。

ɖwæ˥ | tʰi˥

INTENSIVE.very

很能干

mv˥ | tʰi˥ | tʰv˥ - v˥

that clever woman

那个聪明女人

zo˥ tʰi˥

clever man

聪明男人

tʰi˥_a VERB Tone: L_a.

To plane (wood flat). 刨。

tso˥ ~ tso˥ | tʰi˥ (-ze˥)

to plane things

刨东西

le˥ - tʰi˥ - ze˥

ACCOMP _ PFV

刨了

tso˥ ~ tso˥ | le˥ - tʰi˥ (-ze˥)

to plane things

刨东西

pæ˥ pʰæ˥ | tʰi˥

to plane a plank

刨木板

tʰi˥_{mi}#₇ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Large plane. 大刨。

CL: na˥

tʰi˥_{zo}#₇ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Small plane. 小刨。

CL: na˥

tʰi˥₁ NOUN Tone: LH.

Plane. 刨。

CL: na˥

tʰi˥₂ DISCOURSE PARTICLE Tone: LM? LH?

Discourse particle: so, then, and then. 然后。

tʰo˥_a CLASSIFIER Tone: H_a.

Classifier for solutions. 量词：办法，解决的方法（一个）。

ə˥ tso˥ | tʰo˥ | dzo˥ - kv˥?

What can we do about it? / What can be done about it?

有什么办法？

tʰo˥_a CLASSIFIER Tone: H_a.

Classifier for sets. 量词：套（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 套

tʰo˥_{ci} NOUN Tone: MH#.

Forest of conifers. 松树林。

CL: pʰæ˥

tʰo˥_{dzi} NOUN Tone: L#.

Pine tree. 松树。

CL: dzi˥

tʰo˥_{dzi} - hwæ˥ tsu˥ NOUN Tone: LM-.

Hedgehog. 刺猬。

tʰo˥_{fv} NOUN Tone: M.

Bandit, brigand. 土匪（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 土匪

tʰo˥_{li} NOUN Tone: M.

Rabbit. 兔子。

CL: mi˥

tʰo˥_{li} - kʰv˥ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Year of the rabbit. 兔年。

tʰo˥_{li} - mi˥ NOUN Tone: L.

Doe hare, jill. 母兔。

CL: mi˥

tʰo˥_{li} - pʰv˥#₇ NOUN Tone: #H.

Male rabbit. 公兔。

CL: mi˥

tʰo˥_{li} - zo˥#₇ NOUN Tone: #H.

Baby rabbit. 小兔。

CL: ɭw˥

tʰo˥_{mo} NOUN Tone: L#.

“Pine-tree mushroom”: an edible mushroom often found close to pine trees. “松树菌”：一种菌子。

tʰo˥_{ɕæ} NOUN Tone: H#.

Pine-nut kernel. 松子。

CL: ɕwv˥

tʰo˥_{tɕo} ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .

Backward, to the back. 往后。

tʰo˥_{tɕo} li˥

to look back

往后看

tʰo˥_{tɕo} ɖw˥ - li˥ - ɕi˥

to glance backward

往后看一眼

tʰoʌtsʰeʌ-ɛwɣ#ʌ NOUN Tone: #H.

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

tʰoʌtsʰeʌ#ʌ

same meaning

同上

əʌgoʌ-ɛwɣʌ, | ɛwɣʌlɑʌ-biʌ, | bæʌwɣʌ, |
tʰoʌtsʰeʌ#ʌ, | piʌtsʰeʌ-diʌ, | pɣʌdzɣʌ-diʌ, |
ɛwɣʌtvʌ

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。

tʰoʌtsʰeʌ: | bɣʌ!

/tʰoʌtsʰeʌ/ is a Pumi village!

fv: /tho tshe /是一个普米族村落！

tʰoʌtɰ#ʌ NOUN Tone: #H.

A village in Yongning; Chinese: Tuozhikaiji. 拖支开基村（永宁的一个村落）。

dʒɣʌbvʌkɣʌ-saʌɛwɣʌ, | hiʌɛwɣʌ-loʌ, |
æʌmiʌ-ɛwɣʌ#ʌ, | laʌloʌ-ɛwɣʌ, | laʌŋwɣʌ,
| bɣʌtsʰoʌgvʌ, | əʌlaʌ-ɛwɣʌ#ʌ, | gæʌɬæʌ, |
qʰæʌtɕʰiʌ, | tʰoʌtɰ#ʌ

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

tʰoʌzɣʌ NOUN Tone: H#.

Pigeon. 鸽子。

tʰoʌzɣʌ-miʌ

female pigeon

母鸽子

tʰoʌzɣʌ-pʰvʌ

male pigeon

公鸽子

tʰoʌzɣʌ-zoʌ

baby pigeon

小鸽子

CL: miʌ

tʰoʌʌ VERB Tone: L_a.

To lean on. 靠。

tʰoʌloʌ NOUN Tone: LM.

The horse walking in front in a caravan. 头马：马帮里走在最前面的那匹马。

tʰoʌpʰvʌtɕʰɣʌ NOUN Tone: LM.

Gun; firelock; rifle. 枪，明火枪。

Borrowing: Chinese?

CL: kʰwʌ

tʰoʌɣæʌ NOUN Tone: L.

Pine resin; colophony. 松香。

CL: tʰɣʌ

tʰoʌʌʌ NOUN Tone: L.

Pine needles. 树针。

CL: qɑʌ

tʰoʌtɕiʌ NOUN Tone: LM + MH#.

Brick. 砖。

CL: ʌwʌ

tʰvʌ 1 PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: #H.

That; distal demonstrative. 那指示. 远指。

tʰvʌ.jiʌ!

It's that one! / That's the one!

是那个！

tʰvʌ-vʌ#ʌ

that one

那个

See: tʰvʌ 3 See: tʰvʌ 2

tʰvʌ 2 PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: #H.

3rd person singular. 他。

tʰvʌ=ɬʌ

his family, his household, his clan, his kin

他家、他家族、他的人

See: tʰvʌ 3 See: tʰvʌ 1

tʰvʌ 3 SUFFIX Tone: #H.

Topic marker; grammaticalized from the distal demonstrative. 主题(°指示. 远指)。

See: tʰvʌ 2 See: tʰvʌ 1

-tʰvʌ 1 POSTPOSITION Tone: M.

Temporal postposition: up to, up until. 到……为止。

-tʰvʌ 2 SUFFIX Tone: M.

To achieve, to attain (a goal), to complete successfully (an action); grammaticalized from the verb 'to come out'. ……成。

loʌ.jiʌ-mɣʌ-tʰvʌ

not to be able to complete one's task, to be unable to do one's work fully (example: someone is constantly being disturbed, and consequently

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）

t^hv_a VERB Tone: M_a. ❶ To come out. 出来。

a_lp^ho_l t^hv_a

to come out: e.g. an animal comes out of its burrow

出来，如：动物从地洞里爬出来

ni_lmi_l t^hv_a

the sun comes out

太阳出来

❷ To rise (wind). 刮（风）。

❸ To bud, to sprout (a tree sprouts). 发芽、抽芽。

si_ldzil_l | xo_llv_l t^hv_a

the tree buds

树抽芽

❹ To appear, to happen, to get (a wound). 出现。

mi_l t^hv_a

to get wounded

受伤

q_ulv_l mi_l t^hv_a-ze_l!

someone has got wounded!

有人受伤了！

❺ To create; to found. 建立、创造、制造出来。

zi_l t^hv_a

to found a new home

分家、建立新家

t_s^hu_l | zi_l t^hv_a-ze_l!

(S)he founded a new home!

他建了新家！

t_s^hu_l | zi_l t^hv_a-bi_l!

(S)he is going to found a new home!

他要建个新家！

lo_l m_r^l-dzo_l, | lo_l t^hv_a! / no_l | lo_l m_r^l-dzo_l, | lo_l t^hv_a-ji_l!

[(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。）

t^hv_b VERB Tone: M_b.

To lend. 借给人。

tso_l~tso_l t^hv_b

to lend something

借东西（给人）

t^hv_lgi_l ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .

In that direction. 那边。

t^hv_l-hã_l-ne_l-ji_l-zo_l ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .

Every evening. 每天晚上。

t^hv_l-k^hv_l-ne_l-ji_l-zo_l ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .

Every year. 每年。

t^hv_l-hi_l-ne_l-ji_l-zo_l ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .

Every month. 每个月。

t^hv_l-ne_l-ji_l ADVERB(IAL) Tone: MH#.

In that way. 那样。

t^hv_l-ni_l#_l ADVERB(IAL) Tone: #H.

That day. 那天。

t^hv_l-ni_l-ne_l-ji_l-zo_l ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .

Every day. 每天。

t^hv_l-qo_l PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: M.

There; that place. 那里、那个地方。

t^hv_l-se_l-gy_l ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L.

Henceforth. 今后、从此、此后。

t^hv_l-si_l ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H#.

Numerous. 多。

mv_lxo_l=x_l-dzo_l, | xæ_l | t^hv_l-si_l | t^hv_l-jx_l dzo_l!

The People of the Sky had seeds in profusion! (from the narrative “Seeds”)

天上的人，有许多许多种子！（故事：“种子”）

t^hv_l-su_lkv_l PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L.

Third-person plural pronoun. 他们。

t^hv_l-sw_l-ne_l-ji_l-zo_l ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .

Every time. 每次。

t^hv_b CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.

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（有十个）。更早的意思是八个。

q^hwɿ | q^hɿ-t^hv

a set of ten bowls

一套十个碗

q^hɿ-t^hv | q^hɿ-t^hv

a set of ten (pairs of) chopsticks

一套十（双）筷子

t^hv₁ VERB Tone: MH.

To step on, to tread on, to trample. 踩。

t^hi-t^ho

DUR

DUR

t^hi-t^ho-ɿ

DUR _ INCEPTIVE

DUR _ INCEPTIVE

q^hɿ-t^ho-ɿ

DELIMITATIVE _ INCEPTIVE

DELIMITATIVE _ INCEPTIVE

t^hv-t^hv

RED

重叠

q^hɿ-t^hv t^hi-t^hv

to give a kick, to stamp the ground

踢一脚

k^hɿ-t^hv t^hi-t^hv

to give a kick, to stamp the ground

踢一脚

k^hɿ-t^hv t^hv-t^hv

to give a kick, to stamp the ground

踢一脚

k^hɿ-t^hv t^hɿ-t^hv!

Do not stamp the ground! / Do not kick/tread on something!

别踢!

t^hv₂ 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）。

t^hv_a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.

Classifier for steps (in walking). 量词：步。

q^hɿ-t^hv-t^hv

step by step, one step after the other

一步一步

q^hɿ-t^hv, | q^hɿ-t^hv

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

- tɕ -

tɕæ˥hæ˨˩ **NOUN** Tone: L#.

Rubber. 橡胶 (汉语借词。第二个音节: 未确定。)

Borrowing: Chinese 胶+?

tɕæ˥hæ˨˩-dza˨˩qʰwɻ˨˩

rubber shoe, shoe with a rubber sole, sports shoe

橡胶鞋、橡胶底鞋

CL: **dzi˨˩****tɕæ˥pʰv˨˩** **ADJECTIVE** Tone: L#.

White. 白 (脸、衣服)。

tɕæ˥pʰv˨˩-ba˨˩la˨˩

white clothes

白的衣服

tɕæ˥pʰv˨˩-tɕæ˨˩qʰwɻ˨˩

white skirt

白色裙子

tɕɻ **INTERJECTION** Tone: 0.

Interjection: hey! 感叹词: 嘿!。

tɕɻ˨˩ **VERB** Tone: H.

To fade (of colours). 褪色。

le˨˩-tɕɻ˨˩-ze˨˩

ACCOMP _ PFV

褪色了

tɕɻ˨˩jo˨˩ **NOUN** Tone: .

Prison. 监狱 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 监狱

tɕɻ˨˩jo˨˩-qo˨˩ | tʰi˨˩-tɕæ˨˩

to put into prison, to imprison

关在监狱

tɕɻ˨˩jo˨˩-qo˨˩-tɕæ˨˩-hw˨˩-ze˨˩!

(He/she) has been jailed/sent to prison!

被关在监狱!

See: **lo˨˩na˨˩-bv˨˩****tɕɻ˨˩qʰa˨˩#˨˩** **NOUN** Tone: #H.Mugwort, wormwood, *Artemisia vulgaris*. 蒿。Local Chinese dialect: 蒿草、蒿枝。**tɕɻ˨˩qʰa˨˩-mo˨˩**

a type of edible mushroom, called 'mugwort mushroom' because it grows close to mugwort

一种可以吃的菌子, 长在蒿附近

See: **ho˨˩tsu˨˩****tɕɻ˨˩ta˨˩** **NOUN** Tone: M.

Yoke. 牛轭 (单行) (汉语借词)。Local Chinese dialect: 牛夹担、牛枷档、牛拴。

Borrowing: Chinese 夹担

tɕɻ˨˩ta˨˩ tʰv˨˩-tɕw˨˩

N + DEM + CLF

这个牛轭

CL: **tɕw˨˩****tɕɻ˨˩ta˨˩-bæ˨˩** **NOUN** Tone: L. From: **tɕɻ˨˩ta˨˩** and **bæ˨˩**

Tracking rope, towrope, towline. 牛皮绳, 犁具连轭之绳。

tɕɻ˨˩ta˨˩-bæ˨˩ tʰv˨˩-kʰw˨˩

N + DEM + CLF

这条牛皮绳

CL: **kʰw˨˩****tɕɻ˨˩~tɕɻ˨˩** **ADVERB(IAL)** Tone: M.

Just; exactly. 将将 (汉语借词)、刚刚。Local Chinese dialect: 将将。

Borrowing: Chinese 将将

tɕɻ˨˩ **VERB** Tone: .

To bind together. 打结、系上。

Borrowing: Chinese 架?

ɾæ˨˩tɕ˩ | tʰi˨˩-tɕɻ˨˩

to attach the yoke (to a buffalo)

系上牛轭

tɕɻ˨˩ho˨˩tsu˨˩ **NOUN** Tone: L + H#.

Swindler, cheat. 骗子。

tɕʰw˨˩ | hɪ˨˩ tɕʰw˨˩-v˨˩ | tɕɻ˨˩ho˨˩tsu˨˩.ji˨˩.

This man is a swindler!

这个人是骗子!

CL: **v˨˩****tɕɻ˨˩** **VERB** Tone: MH.

To boil, to cook thoroughly; to cook in a pot. 煮。

ge˨˩ tɕɻ˨˩

to boil meat

煮肉

bo˨˩-ha˨˩ tɕɻ˨˩

to boil pigswill, to cook pigswill

煮猪食

dzu˨˩ɬo˨˩, | mo˨˩-no˨˩, | mo˨˩ tɕɻ˨˩-hɪ˨˩ la˨˩.ji˨˩-mæ˨˩! |

Up on 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）

tɕiɿ VERB Tone: H.

To shake (e.g. clothes after washing; to shake one's head). 抖、抖动，摇动。

leɪ-tɕiɿ~tɕiɿ-zeɪ

ACCOMP _ PFV

ACCOMP _ PFV

tʰiɿ-tɕiɿ~tɕiɿ+zeɪ

DUR _ PFV

DUR _ PFV

koɪqʰwɿɿ tɕiɿ~tɕiɿ

to shake one's head

摇头

ɕwɿ-tɕiɿ~tɕiɿ-ɿɿ

DEMILITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE

摇一摇

tɕiɿ₁ ADJECTIVE Tone: M. ① Acid. 酸。

tɕʰwɿɿ-hɿɿ

[M18] tɕiɿ-hɿɿ pʰiɿ

to have acid reflux

吐酸水

② Sour, fermented. （通过发酵的）酸。

tɕiɿ₂ NOUN Tone: M.

Snare, trap, trick. 圈套。

tɕiɿ kʰwɿɿ

to set a trap

设下圈套

CL: ɿwɿ

tɕiɿ_a CLASSIFIER Tone: M_a.

Some, a few. 量词：一些。

ɕwɿ-tɕiɿ

some, a few

一些

tɕʰwɿɿ-tɕiɿ

these few

这些

tɕiɿdoɿ NOUN Tone: L#.

Tangerine. 橘子。Local Chinese dialect: 黄果。

CL: ɿwɿ

tɕiɿ-dzɿwɿ NOUN Tone: L#.

Acid potion: a preparation from sour plums or wild berries, used to make people vomit when they had food poisoning (e.g. from eating poisonous mushrooms). 用梅子等野生果子做出来的一种药品（酸水），食物中毒的情况下给病人和这种酸水让他呕吐。

tɕiɿkwɿɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Melon, gourd. 瓜。

tɕiɿkwɿɿ bvɿ-ɿɿ (+ɿɿɿ)

small melon

小瓜

tɕiɿkwɿɿ kwɿɿmoɿ

large melon

大瓜

CL: ɿwɿ

tɕiɿswɿpɿɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Cheese made of yak milk. First, the milk is creamed, then boiled again, with an additive to make it curdle; finally, the preparation is left to dry and harden. It is used in cooking (some of it can be added to gruel), and also as a treatment for diarrhea. It can keep for a long time. 牦牛奶酪。

mvɿ[ɿwɿ-pʰɿɿɿbɿɿ], | tɕiɿswɿpɿɿ!

The gift from Muli is yak cheese! / The gift that people usually bring back from their trips to Muli is yak cheese! / Yak cheese is a specialty of Muli! (Yak cheese used to be one of the delicacies that young men offered to young ladies when coming back from caravan journeys.)

木里的礼物：牦牛的奶酪！ / 牦牛奶酪，是木里的特产！

mvɿ[ɿwɿ pʰɿɿɿbɿɿ], | tɕiɿswɿpɿɿ! | əɪɕoɪ koɪ ɕɕwɿ~ɕɕwɿɿ ɿɿ-zeɪ!

The gift from Muli is yak cheese! (My) beloved will shake her head (when tasting the delightfully acid cheese)! (Words from a song that used to be sung when travelling, imagining the return to Yongning.)

（从）木里（带回来）的礼物，就是牦牛奶酪！亲爱的（=收礼物的那个人），会摇头的！（吃、喝的时候会摇头，是因为牦牛奶酪比较酸）

tɕiɿswɿpɿɿ, | ɕwɿ-taɪ | gvɿ-mɿɿ-kvɿ! | ɿɿ-kʰvɿ-ləɪ gvɿ-kvɿ!

Not 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！

tɕi˥tsu˥˩pɣ˥˩-dzu˨˩

water in which one has diluted some yak cheese;
it has medicinal properties

一种饮料：将牦牛奶酪溶化在水里

tɕi˥tɕi˥ | lə˨sə˥˩-dzi˨ NOUN Tone: M-LH-L.

A type of hardwood (not identified yet). 一种树，木质很硬。

tɕi˨˩_a ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Small; short (not tall). 矮，低，小。

tɕi˨˩-hĩ˨˩

NMLZ

矮的

gɣ˥˩mi˥˩ tɕi˨˩

short (not tall)

矮

tɕi˨˩nv˥˩ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.

Saddle mat. 马鞍下面的毯子。

zwæ˥˩-tɕi˨˩nv˥˩

horse saddle mat

马鞍毯子

CL: pɣ˥˩

tɕi˨˩qa˥˩ NOUN Tone: LH.

Carpet. 毯子。

CL: ʈu˥˩

tɕi˥˩ VERB Tone: .

To invite (guests) to drink wine. 敬（酒）。

zu˥˩ tɕi˥˩

to invite (guests) to drink wine

敬酒

tɕi˥˩ NOUN Tone: LH.

Saddle. 马鞍。

zwæ˥˩-tɕi˥˩

horse saddle

马鞍

CL: pɣ˥˩

tɕo˥˩ NOUN Tone: H.

Direction. 方向。

ʈɕʰu˥˩-tɕo˥˩

this way

这个方向，向这里

ɕu˥˩-tɕo˥˩

one side, in one direction

一边

gɣ˥˩-tɕo˥˩

upward, towards the top

向上，往上

dv˥˩tɕo˥˩

that way

那边

tɕo˥˩ɕjo˥˩ NOUN Tone: LM.

Whistle, whistling noise. 口哨。

tɕo˥˩ɕjo˥˩ | ɕu˥˩-dzo˥˩ kʰu˥˩

to whistle a little, to whistle a few notes

吹口哨、吹一声口哨

tɕo˥˩mv˥˩ NOUN Tone: LM.

Wife of maternal uncle. The word consists of a Chinese borrowing, 舅 'maternal uncle', to which is added the Na word for 'woman'. 舅妈（舅：汉语借词，妈：摩梭话“女人”）。

Borrowing: Chinese 舅

CL: v˥˩

-tɕu˨ SUFFIX Tone: .

Grammaticalized form of the verb /tɕu˨/ '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。

[“Dog”] gɣ˥˩-ʈɕʰwæ˥˩-tɕu˨˩ / gɣ˥˩-ʈɕʰwæ˥˩-tɕu˨˩-zo˥˩

to wake up, to awaken

醒过来、醒来

ʈɕʰu˥˩-qo˥˩ dzi˨˩-tɕu˨˩-zo˥˩

to sit here

在这里坐下来

zu˥˩ ɕu˥˩-qʰwɣ˥˩ tʰi˥˩-mv˥˩-ʈɕʰu˥˩ | -tɕu˨˩-zo˥˩!

(Go ahead and) drink this bowl of wine!

把这碗酒喝了下去！

tɕwɿ VERB Tone: H. ① To put, to lay up. 放置。

tʰi-tɕwɿ

DUR

DUR

[F5] dʷaŋhĩ | dʷa | tʰi-tɕwɿ, | tɕiŋhĩ | tɕi | tʰi-tɕwɿ

to put big ones with big ones, small ones with small ones

大小归类

② To settle, to decide. 决定、定下来。

le-tɕwɿ | tʰi-tɕwɿ

to settle

说好、决定

le-tɕwɿ | tʰi-tɕwɿ-ni-tswɿ!

It's settled!

说好了! / 决定好了!

tɕwɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Cloud. 云。

mv-tɕwɿ

the weather is cloudy

天上多云

mv-koŋ | tɕwɿ!

The sky is cloudy!

天上有云!

mv-koŋ tɕwɿ pʰv |

The sky is cloudy!

天上有云!

tɕwɿ pʰv; tɕwɿ | pʰv-tɕæ/ | -gv

white cloud

白云、白色的云

mv-naŋ-tɕwɿ-naŋ-ɬ!

the sky is dark / the sky is very cloudy

天很黑, 有很多乌云

CL: kʰwɿ

tɕwɿ VERB Tone: Mb.

To shake. 摇晃。

tso-tɕwɿ

to shake things

摇东西

tɕwɿ VERB Tone: M.

To roll, to spool, to reel. 缠绕。

njɿ-ŋwɿ | tɕwɿ-bi!

Let me reel! / Let me do the reeling!

让我来缠吧!

tɕwɿ-mi NOUN Tone: H\$.

Large scale. 大称。

tɕwɿ-pv ADJECTIVE Tone: .

At ease. 轻松快乐、舒畅。

tʰwɿ-qo | tɕwɿ-pv-ɕe-~ɕe | dʷa-tɕi-zo-ho!

Have a seat here, happy and relaxed!

在这边舒畅地坐一会吧!

tʰwɿ-qo | tɕwɿ-pv-ɕe-~ɕe-zo | dʷa-tɕi-bi-ɬ!

Let's have a seat here, happy and relaxed!

在这边舒畅地坐一会吧!

tɕwɿ-swɿ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Mist, fog. 雾。

tɕwɿ-swɿ-mv

there is some fog, there is some mist

有雾

CL: ti

tɕwɿ-wɿ VERB Tone: M.

To reincarnate. 转生、转世。

le-tɕwɿ-wɿ-ho!

(She/he) is going to get reincarnated! (About a deceased person)

他要转生了!

tɕwɿ-zo NOUN Tone: H\$.

Small scale. 小称。

tɕwɿ VERB Tone: La.

To write. 写。

le-tɕwɿ-ze

ACCOMP + PFV

写了

tʰæ-ɬæ tɕwɿ

to write, to write a text, to write a book

写、写书

dʷa-tɕi | tʰe-ŋi-ti | njɿ | tʰe-ŋi bæt tɕwɿ-bi-ɕv-ɬv!

There are twelve months in one year; I would like to transcribe twelve stories (in the coming year)! (Context: the consultant notices that I completed the transcription of two texts in two months; by providing this example sentence, she suggests to me the project of keeping up the same rhythm, transcribing twelve stories in the coming year.)

一年有十二个月, 我就想(一年之内)记十二个故事! (情景: 我两个月内完成了两个故事的记录工作。发音合作人举这个例句, 鼓励我坚持这种速度, 一年内再记十二个故事。)

ɖwɿ-tɕwɿ-~tɕwɿ-ɿ]

DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE

DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE

tɕwɿ-di/

brush, pen; literally 'thing to write'

笔。直译：‘（用来）书写的（东西）’

tʰæ-ɿɕɕɿ-tɕwɿ-di]

brush, pen; literally 'thing to write books'

笔。直译：‘（用来）写书的（东西）’

tɕʰwɿ | tʰi-tɕwɿ-~tɕwɿ dzo]

(S)he is writing

他正在写东西。

tɕwɿlv]ho] NOUN Tone: L+H#.

Sling. 弹弓。

CL: [wɿ]

tɕwɿ[wɿ] NOUN Tone: L.

Shrike, *Lanius tephronotus*. 伯劳鸟。

CL: mi]

tɕwɿmi] NOUN Tone: LH.

Chinese Hwamei or Melodious Laughingthrush (*Leucodipteron canorum*). 画眉鸟。Local Chinese dialect: 画眉鸟。

tɕwɿmi] | ə-mi-ji]

It's a mummy hwamei! (= a female)

是一个画眉鸟妈妈！（=是母的画眉鸟）

tɕwɿmi] | zo-ji]

It's a baby hwamei!

是一个小画眉鸟！

tɕwɿmi] | pʰv-ji]

It's a male hwamei!

是公的画眉鸟！

CL: mi]

tɕwɿ₁ VERB Tone: MH.

To pack-transport. 驮运。

zwæ-tɕwɿ

to pack-transport, to transport on horseback

用马驮运、做马帮

zwæ-ko- tʰi-tɕwɿ

to transport on horseback

用马驮运

zwæ-tɕwɿ-zo]

person who takes part in a caravan, who works in a caravan

加入马帮的男人

tɕwɿ₂ NOUN Tone: MH.

Leech. 水蛭、蚂蟥。Local Chinese dialect: 蚂蟥。

CL: mi]

tɕwɿ₃ NOUN Tone: MH.

Wasp. 马蜂（黄蜂）。

tɕwɿ-mi]

female wasp (elicited combination)

母蚂蜂（人工的词）

tɕwɿ-pʰv#]

male wasp (elicited combination)

公马蜂

tɕwɿ-zo#]

baby wasp (elicited combination)

小马蜂

CL: mi]

tɕwɿ₄ NOUN Tone: MH.

Scale. 称。

CL: na]

tɕwɿ_a₁ CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.

Classifier for loads carried by a pack-animal. 量词：驮子（一匹）。

tɕwɿ_a₂ CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.

Classifier: a pound of. 量词：斤（用于固体，也用于液体）（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 斤

zwɿ | ɖwɿ-tɕwɿ

a pint of wine

一斤酒

tɕwɿ/ NOUN Tone: LH.

Saliva. 口水、唾、唾沫、唾液。

tɕʰɿ-ɿni-t-ne-t-ji] ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .

Every day. 每天。

tɕʰɿ-pɿ-t-mi#] NOUN Tone: #H.

The name of a sacred spring located in a cave on mount /na]tsʰi]/. 一处神泉。

na]tsʰi/ | tɕʰɿ-pɿ-t-mi#]

full name of the mountain where the spring is located

神泉所在山的全称

tɕʰɿ-ʃo#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Altar. 祭坛。

CL: na]

tɕʰɿ-ti#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Stupa, tower. 塔。

CL: [ɿ]

tɕʰɿ-tɕʰɿ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: MH#.

Entirely, completely, totally. 彻底。

tɕʰɿ]lv] NOUN Tone: L.

Lily, lily buds. 百合。

tɕʰɿ]lv]-h̃ṽ]h̃ṽ]

stir-fried lily buds

炒百合

tɕʰɿ]lv], | kvɿ-pʰæ-di!

Lily buds look like garlic!

百合，像大蒜！

**tɕʰɿ]lv], | dzwɿ-na]mi]-ko] dzwɿ-na]mi]-ko]
di]-kv]**

Lilies grow high up on the mountain!

百合长在高山上！

tɕʰɿ]lv], | dzwɿ-na]mi]-ko] | di]-kv! |

Lilies grow high up on the mountain!

百合长在高山上！

tɕʰɿ]tɕv] NOUN Tone: LM.

Glass used for wine. 酒杯。

CL: [ɿ]

tɕʰɿ VERB Tone: MH.

To cheat on someone, to deceive. 欺骗。

le-tɕʰɿ-t-ze]

ACCOMP _ PFV

欺骗了

h̃ɿ tɕʰɿ(-ze)]

to cheat on people, to deceive people

骗人

no- | h̃ɿ tɕʰɿ!

You cheat people! / You deceive people!

你骗人！

(h̃ɿ |) no] tɕʰɿ!

People cheat you!

人家骗你！

(no- |) njɿ tɕʰɿ!

You cheat on me!

你骗我！

tɕʰi] NOUN Tone: #H.

Thorn. 刺。

CL: kv]

tɕʰi]b 1 VERB Tone: Mb.

To guard, to defend (e.g. guard a house). 守卫。

a]ko- tɕʰi]

to watch over the house, to guard the house

守护家

a]ko- tʰi-tɕʰi-dzo-

watching over the house

守着家

tso-~tso- tɕʰi]

to watch over things

守着东西

tɕʰi]b 2 VERB Tone: Mb.

To sell. 卖。

tɕʰi-dv#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Feminine given name. 女性名字。

tɕʰi-na] NOUN Tone: H#.

Prinsepia, *Prinsepia utilis* Royle. 青刺果、阿娜斯果。

tɕʰi]tɕʰɿ] NOUN Tone: H#.

Car. 汽车（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 汽车

CL: na-

tɕʰi]b CLASSIFIER Tone: Lb.

Classifier for meals. 量词：饭（一顿）。

qɿ-tɕʰi] dzw]

to have a meal, to eat a meal

吃一顿

gv-tɕʰi]

nine meals

就顿（饭）

tɕʰi] 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，要给那家主人带上饭）

tɕʰi]tʰv]-h̃ɿ]

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）

tɕʰi]tswɿ 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。

ɕu˥-tɕʰo˥

together

一起

le˥-tɕʰo˥~tɕʰo˥

same meaning as above: together

同上: 一起

tɕʰo˥_a VERB Tone: L_a.

To accompany someone, to go along with someone. 陪伴、一起去、跟着。

hi˥ tɕʰo˥

to accompany someone

陪伴某人

tɕʰo˥_{mi}#˥ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Large ladle. 大瓢。

CL: na˥

tɕʰo˥_{qʰwɣ˥} NOUN Tone: LM.

Ladle used for pigswill. 用来煮猪食的勺子。

CL: na˥

tɕʰo˥_{zo}#˥ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Small ladle. 小瓢。

CL: na˥

tɕʰo˥ VERB Tone: MH.

To square (off). (将木料) 砍成方形。

bi˥mi˥-ŋu˥ | 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。

CL: na˥

tɕʰu˥ VERB Tone: H.

To pierce (e.g. a cow's nose). 穿刺、刺破。

ji˥ [tɕʰu˥-pʰo˥] | ni˥ tɕʰi˥-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)

tɕʰu˥_a 1 VERB Tone: M_a.

To raise (one's arm). 举、抬 (胳膊)。

lo˥qʰwɣ˥ | gɣ˥-tɕʰu˥

to raise one's arm

举手、抬胳膊

kʰu˥tsʰɣ˥ | gɣ˥-tɕʰu˥

to raise one's leg

抬脚

gɣ˥-mɣ˥-tɕʰu˥

not to raise

不抬起来

tɕʰu˥_a 2 VERB Tone: M_a.

To keep a deathwatch, to sit with others at a funeral wake.
居丧、守灵。

hi˥ tɕʰu˥

same meaning: to keep a deathwatch for a deceased person

同上: 守灵

tɕʰu˥_{bo}˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH#.

Fresh, cool. 凉快。

tɕʰu˥_{lo}#˥ NOUN Tone: #H.

Large plate. 大盘子。

CL: [u˥

tɕʰu˥_{si˥}-**dʒɣ˥**_{pv} NOUN Tone: L#.

Monster, demon. 妖怪。

no˥ | tɕʰu˥-si˥-dʒɣ˥pv-ki˥ | le˥-hu˥-ni˥-ze˥!

You have gone away to the world of monstres
(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)

tɕʰu˥_{sw}˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: H#.

Sad, grieved. 悲哀、伤心。

tɕʰu˥_a ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Sweet. 甜。

tɕʰu˥_{di}˥ VERB Tone: L.

To hunt. 狩猎。

See: **tɕʰu˥**, **di˥**

tɕʰu˥di˥kʰv˥ **NOUN** Tone: L.
Hunting dog, hound. 猎狗。

tɕʰu˥di˥-kʰv˥mi˥
same meaning
猎狗

CL: mi˥

tɕʰu˥mi˥#˥ **NOUN** Tone: LM + #H / L.
Female muntjac. 母麂子。
CL: mi˥

tɕʰu˥pʰv˥#˥ **NOUN** Tone: LM + #H / L.
Male muntjac. 公麂子。
CL: mi˥

ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L + H#.
Bless you! (what one says when someone sneezes). 旁边的人打喷嚏时说的祝愿话。

tɕʰu˥~tɕʰu˥ **VERB** Tone: MH.
To suck. 吮吮。

lo˥mi˥ tɕʰi˥~tɕʰi˥
to suck one's thumb
吮拇指

tɕʰu˥zo˥#˥ **NOUN** Tone: LM + #H / L.
Baby muntjac. 麂子崽子。
CL: ʌ˥

tɕʰu˥ **NOUN** Tone: MH.
Lacquer, paint. 漆。
Borrowing: Chinese 漆

tɕʰu˥ ʃv˥-zo˥-ho˥!
It's time to paint (the room, the house...)! / We're going to have to paint (the room, the house...)!
该刷漆了!

tɕʰu˥ **VERB** Tone: MH.
To throw away. 扔 (垃圾)。

qæ˥ | tʰi˥-tɕʰu˥
to throw garbage
扔垃圾

tɕʰu˥ **VERB** Tone: MH.
To spit. 吐 (吐口水)。

tɕʰu˥ **VERB** Tone: MH.
To lose, to misplace. 丢失、弄丢。

le˥-tɕʰu˥-ze˥
ACCOMP _ PFV
丢了

le˥-tɕʰu˥-hu˥-ze˥!
It's lost!
丢掉了!

tɕʰu˥ **ADJECTIVE** Tone: MH.
Anxious, worried. 担心。

nv˥mi˥ tɕʰu˥
anxious, worried
担心

tɕʰu˥ **ADJECTIVE** Tone: MH. *Archaic* [古语] At ease, comfortable. 舒服。

mv˥-tɕʰu˥-bi˥ / mv˥-tɕʰu˥ | -bi˥
even if one is in need, ...
虽然很贫穷,

mv˥-dzo˥ mv˥-tɕʰu˥-ɬi˥-bi˥, | qwæ˥ mv˥-zo˥!
Even if one is in need, one should not worry!
(because the Gods will do something to save us)
虽然穷, 莫担心! (因为菩萨会救好人)

hi˥ tɕʰu˥-v˥-dzo˥, | qwæ˥ | mv˥-tɕʰu˥!
This person is really in need!
这个人, 真的很穷!

tɕʰu˥ **NOUN** Tone: LH.
Muntjac. 麂子。

tɕʰu˥ hwæ˥-ze˥
...has bought (a/the) muntjac
买麂子

tɕʰu˥ dzu˥-ze˥
...has eaten muntjac
吃了麂子

CL: pʰo˥

- ts -

tɕa˧˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.

Busy. 忙。

ɕwæ˧˥ | tɕa˧˥

INTENSIVE.very: very busy

很忙

tɕa˧˥ | ɕwæ˧˥

extremely busy

非常忙

tɕa˧˥bɿ˧˥ NOUN Tone: M.

Powder; flour. 糍粑、面粉、粉、粉末。

ɕʰa˧˥dʒe˧˥-tɕa˧˥bɿ˧˥

sweetcorn flour

玉米粉

dʒe˧˥[w˧˥-tɕa˧˥bɿ˧˥]

wheat flour

小麦面

lv˧˥mi˧˥-tɕa˧˥bɿ˧˥

stone powder, powdered stone

石头粉、被磨成粉的石头

tsʰi˧˥zi˧˥-tɕa˧˥bɿ˧˥

highland barley flour

青稞面粉

mv˧˥zɯ˧˥-tɕa˧˥bɿ˧˥

oatmeal flour

燕麦面粉

jɿ˧˥jo˧˥-tɕa˧˥bɿ˧˥

potato flour (elicited combination)

洋芋面粉

nv˧˥[w˧˥-tɕa˧˥bɿ˧˥]

soy flour

黄豆面粉

læ˧˥tsɯ˧˥-tɕa˧˥bɿ˧˥

chili powder

辣椒粉

ɕʰæ˧˥ɣw˧˥-tɕa˧˥bɿ˧˥Medicine powder, medicine in powder form.
For instance: the disinfectant commonly used in
Yongning at the time of fieldwork, of the brand
云南白药

药粉, 粉状药品。如: “云南白药” 消毒粉。

ɕæ˧˥ɕi˧˥-tɕa˧˥bɿ˧˥

bone powder

骨头粉

jɿ˧˥-tɕa˧˥bɿ˧˥

tobacco powder

烟草粉

jɿ˧˥ɕi˧˥-tɕa˧˥bɿ˧˥

tobacco powder

烟草粉

dʒe˧˥-tɕa˧˥bɿ˧˥

Szechuan pepper powder

花椒粉

dʒe˧˥-tɕa˧˥bɿ˧˥

powdered sugar, granulated sugar

砂糖

tɕa˧˥bɿ˧˥ mɿ˧˥

to eat dry flour (made of grilled barley)

tɕa˧˥bɿ˧˥ ɡv˧˥

to cook tsamba (grilled flour)

炒糍粑, 制作糍粑

tɕa˧˥zɔ˧˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.

Diligent, conscientious. 勤快。

tɕa˧˥ VERB Tone: L.

To wink (as a discreet sign of mutual understanding). 眨眼。

ɕʰw˧˥ | nɿ˧˥[w˧˥ tɕa˧˥~tɕa˧˥-dʒo˧˥]!

RED: (S)he is winking!

重叠: 他在眨眨眼!

ɕʰw˧˥ | nɿ˧˥[w˧˥ tɕa˧˥-dʒo˧˥]!

(S)he is winking!

他在眨眼!

tɕa˧˥~tɕa˧˥

RED

重叠

mɿ˧˥-tɕa˧˥~tɕa˧˥

NEG RED

不眨眼

See: **tsɯ˧˥pʰɿ˧˥****tɕa˧˥tɕei˧˥** NOUN Tone: L.

Various mushrooms, mixed mushrooms. 杂菌 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 杂菌

CL: **[w˧˥ mo˧˥]**

tsa¹₁ VERB Tone: MH. ① To kick, to smash (clods of earth). 打碎（坷拉），踢（一脚）。

le¹-tsa¹-ze¹

ACCOMP + PFV

ACCOMP+PFV

[ʃe¹ tsa¹

to smash clods of earth, after plowing (with a hand instrument, such as a hoe)

打碎土坷拉

qur¹-tsa¹ t^hi¹-tsa¹

to kick repeatedly, to give one kick after the other
踢了又踢

② To row (a boat). 划（船）。

tsa¹-hu¹-tsa¹-ɿ¹

to row in a sustained way, to row with great vigour

用力地划船、一直划船

tsa¹₂ VERB Tone: MH.

To lay (up/down), to place. 放置、放下。

mv¹ tɕo¹ tsa¹

to lay down, to put down on the floor

放下、放在地上

-tsæ¹ SUFFIX Tone: M.

Causative. 使动：让。

t^hi¹-dzu¹-k^hu¹-tsæ¹-ni¹!

(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：一个小女孩拒绝吃饭，家人就说这句。）

t^hi¹-zɣv¹-k^hu¹-tsæ¹-ni¹!

(We) have to get (him/her) to talk! (Variant based on the preceding example)

必须让他说！（在以上例子的基础上编的句子）

tsæ¹qæ¹ NOUN Tone: H#.

Hook. 钩子。

② Firing pin (of a gun). 撞针。

CL: na¹ [ɰ¹

tse¹bæ¹ NOUN Tone: H#.

Tinder. 火绒。

CL: k^hu¹

tse¹bo¹#¹ NOUN Tone: #H.

Small bell. 铃铛。

CL: [ɰ¹

tse¹di¹#¹ NOUN Tone: #H.

Sandalwood, sandalwood. 檀香木、檀香、檀木。

tse¹di¹-si¹#¹

same meaning

同上

tse¹lk^ho¹ NOUN Tone: L#.

Sanctuary (small sanctuary on the mountain). 佛龛。

CL: [ɰ¹

tse¹lv¹ NOUN Tone: H#.

Flint. 燧石。

CL: [ɰ¹

tse¹mi¹ NOUN Tone: H#.

Lighter. 火镰。

CL: na¹

tse¹mi¹-dzu¹ko¹ 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。

tse¹a¹₁ VERB Tone: L_a.

To chase after; to pursue. 追赶。

h¹i¹ tse¹

to chase after someone

追赶某人

tse¹a¹₂ VERB Tone: L_a.

To float. 漂浮（浮在水上）。

g¹ɰ¹tse¹

as above: to float

同上：漂浮（浮在水上）

qur¹-tse¹~tse¹-ɿ¹

DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE

DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE

dzu¹ko¹ | t^hi¹-tse¹ (-dzo¹)

to float (in a torrent) on the mountain (e.g. timber is floated downstream)

让木头漂到下游

dzu¹ko¹ tse¹

as above: to float down from the mountain

同上：让木头漂到下游

tse¹a¹₃ VERB Tone: L_a.

To lock. 锁门。

k^hi¹ tse¹(-ze¹) / k^hi¹ t^hi¹-tse¹

to lock the door

锁门

tseɭpʰæɿ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.

Coins of the imperial times. 民国之前的货币。

æɿ-tseɭpʰæɿ

bronze coins of the imperial times

民国之前的铜币

CL: pʰæɿ

tseɭqwæɿ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.

Key. 钥匙。

CL: ɿɿɿ

tseɭtaɿ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.

Scissors. 剪刀。

CL: naɿ

tseɭtʂʰvɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Derogatory term of address for a dog. 骂狗的话。

See: tseɭtʂʰvɿ-kʰvɿ

tseɭtʂʰvɿ-kʰvɿ NOUN Tone: L+H#.

Derogatory term of address for a dog. 骂狗的话。

tseɭtʂʰvɿ-kʰvɿ! | mvɿtʂoɿ seɿ!

Come down, you damn dog!

你这坏狗，下去！

See: tseɭtʂʰvɿ

tseɿ NOUN Tone: LH.

Lock. 锁。

æɿ-tseɿ

bronze lock

铜锁

CL: naɿ

tsɿɿ 1 VERB Tone: M intrans.

To become, to turn into. 形成，变成。

suɿpvɿ-suɿnaɿ-tʂʰuɿ | əɿdzɿɿ~dzɿɿ-zoɿ |
pʰiɿliɿ tsɿɿ-niɿ-kvɿ-tsuɿ | -mvɿ!

The caterpillar gradually becomes a butterfly,
doesn't it!

毛虫能慢慢变成蝴蝶，不是吗？

ɿɿɿ-bæɿ mvɿ-tsɿɿ

It's not the same

有区别、不一样

tsɿɿ 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: M.

Suitable, correct. 对，合适。

(leɿ)tsɿɿ-zeɿ!

It's okay! / It's arranged! / Things have been
made good!

好了！ / 弄好了

tsɿɿ-jiɿ!

Okay, fine! (Indication of acquiescence to an in-
struction)

行！ / 好的！（表示同意或接受命令）

tsɿɿ niɿ!

That's fine!

好的！

noɿ | mvɿ-biɿ mvɿ-tsɿɿ!

It wouldn't be right for you not to go!

你如果不去，就不对！ =你不能不去！

tʂʰuɿ | ɿɿɿ-piɿ | mvɿ-tsɿɿ!

He is not quite OK! / There's something wrong
with him!

他有一点不对劲吧！

tsɿɿ mvɿ-jiɿ-zeɿ!

It won't do! / It won't work! / It's no good!

不好了！ / 不行了！

tsɿɿ 3 ADJECTIVE Tone: M.

Fine (powder). 细（粉状）。

tsaɿbrɿ tsɿɿ#ɿ

fine flour

细粮

tsɿɿ 4 ADJECTIVE Tone: M.

Greedy. 嘴馋。

See: tsɿɿɿoɿ-tshɿɿɿoɿ

tsɿɿɿɿ VERB Tone: .

To give birth (cattle). 生崽子（牛类）。

tsɿɿɿɿ-zeɿ

PFV

生崽子了

(dziɿmiɿ) tsɿɿɿɿ-zeɿ

(the water buffalo) has given birth.

水牛生崽子了。

tsɿɿɿoɿ-tshɿɿɿoɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: H#.

Greedy. 馋。

tsɿɿɿoɿ-tshɿɿɿoɿ tshɿɿ

to be greedy

馋

See: tsɿɿ 4

tsɿ˧zi˧ VERB Tone: .
To be pregnant. 怀孕。

tsɿ˧pʰv˧-tɿ˧li˧ VERB Tone: .
To turn in all directions, to turn and twist. 东翻西滚。

tsʰu˧ | tsɿ˧pʰv˧-tɿ˧li˧-ɿ!
(S)he is turning and twisting in all directions!
他在东翻西滚！

tsi˧ NOUN Tone: #H. ① 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！

② Stitch. 针脚。
CL: **pʰæ˧**

tsi˧a ADJECTIVE Tone: M_a.
Spicy. 辣。

tsʰu˧ tsi˧-hi˧-ji˧!
It's spicy!
这是辣的！

tsi˧b VERB Tone: M_b.
To set up, to install. 安装。

tso˧~tso˧ tsi˧
to set up something
安装东西

tso˧~tso˧ | gɿ˧-tsi˧-ɿ!
to set up something
安装东西

gɿ˧-tsi˧ tʰi˧-tɕu˧
to set up (vertically)
立起来

tsi˧gi˧\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.
Crack, fissure. 缝隙，例如：墙上的。

tsi˧gi˧ | dʷa˧-kʰwɿ˧
a fissure
一个缝隙

tsi˧gi˧ | dʷa˧-kʰwɿ˧ tʰi˧-di˧
there is a fissure
有一个缝隙

CL: **[w˧, kʰwɿ˧]**

tsi˧a VERB Tone: L_a.
To boil, to bring to a boil. 烧开。

dʷa˧ | le˧-tsi˧-tʰv˧-ze˧!
The water is boiling!
水开了！

dʷa˧ tsi˧-tʰv˧-ze˧!
The water is boiling!
水开了！

mɿ˧-tsi˧-tʰv˧-su˧!
It is not boiling yet!
还没有烧开！

dʷa˧-tsi˧-tʰv˧-ɿ-kʰu˧
to leave to boil for a while
煮一会儿

dʷa˧-tsi˧~tsi˧-ɿ kʰu˧
to boil a while
煮一会儿

tsi˧[w˧] NOUN Tone: L.
A species of small bird. 一种小鸟。
CL: **mi˧**

NOUN Tone: .
Trailing plant. 蔓草。

-tso 1 SUFFIX Tone: .
Nominalizer. 名物化。

bæ˧-ʂo˧-tso˧ tʰi˧-tʰv˧-ho˧-ze˧!
The crop is going to reach maturity!
庄家快要熟了！

tʰu˧-tso˧
Liquid that can be drunk; the meaning is not entirely identical with **/tʰu˧-di˧/** 'drink'.
喝的东西

v˧dʷa˧, | tʰu˧-tso˧ ji˧!
Soup is liquid / is something that one drinks! /
Soup counts among liquids!
汤，是喝的东西！ / 汤是来喝的！ / 汤，算是属于饮料类的！

dʷɿ˧bv˧-tso˧
distraction, game, amusement, piece of entertainment; the meaning is distinct from **/dʷɿ˧bv˧-di˧/** 'toy', which refers specifically to objects
娱乐、游戏

ji˧-tso˧ mɿ˧-ʂv˧dʷ˧, | dʷɿ˧bv˧-tso˧-la˧ ʂv˧dʷ˧!
(He) does not think about his duties, only about his amusements/his pleasures!
不考虑任务，只想到娱乐！ / 干正经事不想，只想玩！

tv-tsoɿ

thing to be planted; crop. (Another nominalized form exists: /tv-di/, but there is homonymy with the compound made of 'to plant' and 'earth': /tv-di/, meaning 'cultivable land, cultivable soil'. The conflict is resolved by using /tv-tsoɿ/ rather than /tv-di/ to mean 'thing to plant, thing that can be planted'.

种的东西=农作物。存在有另外一种名物化: /tv-di/, 可是那个与‘可以种的地、农业土地’/tv-di/同音, 于是用/tv-tsoɿ/来表示‘农作物’而不用/tv-di/。

-tsoɿ 2 SUFFIX Tone: M.

VOLITIVE. 意志。

dʒɿlvɿ-tsoɿ-ni-mæɿ!

Let's go and play!

玩一玩吧!

ə-tsoɿ tv-tsoɿ-ni?

What do you plan to plant? / Which crop are you going to plant?

要种什么东西?

ə-tsoɿ jiɿ-bi-tsoɿ-ni?

What do you plan to do now?

要做什么了?

tsoɿ-kʰwɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Bag (of fabric of leather). 袋子。

CL: ɿ

tsoɿ-loɿ-mvɿtsoɿ NOUN Tone: #H-.

Tool; thing, object. 东西, 工具。

CL: naɿ, ɿ

tsoɿ-qwɿɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Sleeping corner: a part of the main room where there is bedding; some people can sit there during meals or family reunions. Newborn babies sleep there. After a decease, corpses are placed on that bed. 小床角: 主屋里面的一个角落, 有床垫子。用餐、招待客人的时候, 会有人在上面坐。刚出生的婴儿也在此处睡觉。人去世后, 尸体先放在那个地方。

CL: ɿ

tsoɿ-tsoɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Thing, thingummy, stuff. 东西。

tsoɿ~tsoɿ-zoɿ~zoɿ-mvɿ~mvɿ

thingummy, stuff

各种东西、各种各样乱七八糟东西

tsoɿ~tsoɿ hwæɿ

to buy things

买东西

tsoɿ~tsoɿ tɕʰiɿ(-zeɿ)

to sell things

卖东西

tsoɿ~tsoɿ dzurɿ(-zeɿ)

to eat things

吃东西

tsoɿ~tsoɿ dzeɿ

to cut things

切东西

tsoɿ~tsoɿ ɿʰwɿ

to drink things

喝东西

tsoɿ~tsoɿ laɿ

to beat things

打东西

CL: naɿ, ɿ

tsoɿɿ CLASSIFIER Tone: Lc.

Classifier for rooms. 量词: 间 (房间, 分隔间, 包间)。

ɿʰwɿ-tsoɿ

this room

这间

tsoɿa VERB Tone: La.

To build a wall, a bridge.... 砌 (墙)、建 (桥梁)。

dʒɿ tsoɿ

to build stairs

修一座楼梯

dzoɿ tsoɿ

to build a bridge

修一座桥

ɿwɿ-tsoɿ~tsoɿ-ɿɿ

to build something

修东西

tsoɿqʰvɿɿ NOUN Tone: H#.

Vestibule: the part of the main room that one reaches when crossing the threshold. 玄关。

CL: kʰwɿɿ

tsoɿ~tsoɿ VERB Tone: LM + MH#.

To mix, to prepare (dog food). 拌好狗食。

tsuŋ¹ ¹ VERB Tone: H. ① To tie (with a rope). 绑、捆、栓。

dzi-mi-t^hi-tsuŋ¹

to tie a water buffalo

栓水牛

tsuŋ-t^h~tsuŋ-t^h

RED

重叠

le-t^h-tsuŋ-t^h~tsuŋ-t^h

ACCOMP RED

ACCOMP RED

t^hi-t^h-tsuŋ-t^h~tsuŋ-t^h

DUR RED

DUR RED

② To hang oneself. 上吊自杀、缢。

æ-tsuŋ-t^h le-t^h-suŋ-t^h + ze-t^h

to hang oneself

上吊自杀、缢

tsuŋ¹ ² VERB Tone: H.

Dredge for, fish for, scoop up out of water. 打捞。

tsuŋ-t^h NOUN Tone: M.

Letter, Chinese character. 字。

Borrowing: Chinese 字

tsuŋ¹_a VERB Tone: L_a.

To block up. 堵塞、塞住洞口。

tsuŋ¹p^hŋ VERB Tone: L. ① To blink. 眨眼。

mŋ-t^h-tsuŋ¹p^hŋ

NEG

不眨眼

qur-t^h-tsuŋ-t^h~tsuŋ¹-t^h

DELIMITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE

DELIMITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE

njŋ¹[w-t^h tsuŋ¹p^hŋ]

to blink

眨眼

② To wink (as a discreet sign of mutual understanding). 眨眼。

t^hŋ-w-t^h | njŋ¹[w-t^h tsuŋ¹p^hŋ]-dzo!

(S)he is winking!

他在眨眼!

-tsuŋ¹ 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. 据说传闻据素。

tsuŋ¹ VERB Tone: MH.

To call, to give the name of.... 叫、叫做。

tæ-t^h-suŋ-t^hŋ-w-t^h | no-t^h-kiŋ | jŋ¹-ze-t^h ni-t^h-tsuŋ¹-mŋ¹-tsuŋ¹!

/tæ-t^h-suŋ-t^h/ calls you “foreigner”!

达石把你叫作“老外”!

ts^ha-t^hbo#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.

Cook. 厨师。

ts^ha-t^hbo-t^h la

to be a cook, to work as a cook, to get employed as a cook

当厨师

ts^ha-t^hbo-t^h ji

to be a cook, to work as a cook, to get employed as a cook

当厨师

ts^ha-t^hkv NOUN Tone: L#.

Warehouse, storehouse. 仓库 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 仓库

ts^ha-t^hçŋ NOUN Tone: MH.

Seedlings. 青菜幼苗。

ts^ha-t^hp^ha-la NOUN Tone: L + H#.

Husk of sweet corn (maize) cobs. 苞谷叶 (玉米穗子的叶子)。

q^ha-t^hdze-t^h-ts^ha-t^hp^ha-la

same meaning

同上

ts^he#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.

Salt. 盐。

ts^he NUMBER Tone: L.

10. 10。

tsʰe-ɬoɬ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: MH# | L.
The beginning of the month. 月初。

tsʰe-ɬoɬ-qwɿni#ɿ / **tsʰe-ɬoɬ-qwɿni**
the 1st day of the month
初一

tsʰe-ɬoɬ-niɿni#ɿ / **tsʰe-ɬoɬ-niɿni**
the 2nd day of the month
初二

tsʰe-ɬoɬ | -soɿni
the 3rd day of the month
初三

tsʰe-ɬoɬ-ŋwɿni
the 5th day of the month
初五

tsʰe-ɬoɬ-hōɿni
the 8th day of the month
初八

tsʰe-ɬoɬ | -tsʰeɿni
the 10th day of the month
初十

tsʰe-ɬoɬ | -tsʰeɿqʰwɿni
the 11th day of the month
十一日

tsʰe-ɬqʰwɿ NUMBER Tone: .
11. 11。

tsʰe-ɬh̃vɿ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Chinese evergreen. 万年青。

tsʰe-ɬh̃vɿ-dziɿ
Chinese evergreen tree
万年青树

tsʰe-ɬh̃vɿ-bæɿbæɿ
flowers of Chinese evergreen
万年青花

CL: **dziɿ**

tsʰe-ɬjɿ-miɿ NOUN Tone: H#.
Marsh, bog, swamp. 沼泽。

tsʰe-ɬjɿ-miɿ-qoɿ, | **tʰæɿtɕiɿɿ** | **tʰiɿ-diɿ**!
In marshes, there are clumps of wild herbs!
沼泽里，只长野草！

CL: **pʰæɿ**

tsʰe-ɬkʰvɿ VERB Tone: .
To hiccup. 打嗝。

tsʰe-ɬi-miɿ NOUN Tone: M.
10th month. 十月。

tsʰe-ɬniɿ NUMBER Tone: .
12. 12。

tsʰe-ɬqʰaɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.
Too salty. 太咸。
See: **tsʰe-ɬsoɿ**

tsʰe-ɬsoɿ NUMBER Tone: .
13. 13。

tsʰe-ɬsoɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH#.
Salty (pleasantly salty). 咸。
See: **tsʰe-ɬqʰaɿ**

tsʰe-ɬɣwɿ NUMBER Tone: .
17. 17。

tsʰe-ɬtʰvɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H. ① Smallpox. 天花。

tsʰe-ɬtʰvɿ | bæɿbæɿ bæɿ-zeɿ
Smallpox has broken out.
天花/麻疹犯了。

② Measles. 麻疹，疹子。
CL: **ɣwɿ**

tsʰe-ɬɣsæɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Village head, small-ranking official. 村长。
Borrowing: Chinese 村长

tsʰeɿɿ CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.
Classifier: an inch (1/3 decimeter). 量词：寸（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 寸

tsʰeɿɿ CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.
Classifier for knots, e.g. in a braid. 量词：数辫子的节（一节）。

tsʰeɿgvɿ NUMBER Tone: L.
19. 19。

tsʰeɿhōɿ NUMBER Tone: L.
18. 18。

tsʰeɿŋwɿ NUMBER Tone: L.
15. 15。

tsʰeɿŋwɿni NOUN Tone: .
The 15th day of the month. 十五号。

tsʰeɿqʰvɿ NUMBER Tone: L.
16. 16。

tsʰeɭqʰvɿniɿ NOUN Tone: .
The 16th day of the month. 十六号。

[F5] tsʰeɭdoɿtsʰeɭkʰvɿniɿ
same meaning
同上

tsʰeɭzɿɿ NUMBER Tone: L.
14. 14。

tsʰɿɿɿ VERB Tone: L_a.
To plait, to weave (hair, thread). 编 (头发, 线)。

ɿoɿqʰwɿɿ tsʰɿɿ
to weave the hair
编辫子

hæɿpɿɿ leɿtsʰɿɿ
to plait hair
梳一条辫子

ɿwɿtsʰɿɿtsʰɿɿɿɿ
DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE
DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE

tsʰɿɿ₁ VERB Tone: MH.
To milk. 挤奶。

tsoɿtsʰɿɿ + zeɿ
to milk things
挤出东西

jiɿbvɿ | ɿæɿ tsʰɿɿ
to milk a cow
挤牛奶

tsʰɿɿ₂ VERB Tone: MH.
To rub (e.g. rough fabric rubs against the skin). 摩擦。

tsʰɿɿ₃ VERB Tone: MH.
To attack, to pillage (e.g. bandits attack a caravan). 抢。

tsʰɿɿ₄ VERB Tone: MH.
To give back, to return. 还 (东西)。

tsʰɿɿɿ CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.
Classifier for dented or bumpy objects: cockscombs, leaves, and bulbs of garlic. 量词: 凸凹的物品, 如: 鸡冠 (一项)、叶子 (一片)、蒜 (一头)。

bæɿbæɿ | ɿwɿtsʰɿɿ
a flower
一朵花

tsʰiɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Dry season (winter and spring: from the 9th lunar month to the 2nd lunar month). 旱季 (冬天至春天: 农历九月到来年二月)。

tsʰiɿɿ CLASSIFIER Tone: H_a.
Classifier for pelts / hides (animal skins), and for pieces of fabric. 量词: 动物皮 (一张), 布料 (一块)。

ɿwɿtsʰiɿɿ
one pelt
一张动物皮

ɿwɿtsʰiɿɿɿ
It's a pelt.
这是一张 (动物皮)

tsʰiɿ₁ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Hot; scalding. 热, 烫。

tsʰiɿzoɿ mɿɿtsʰaɿ!
The heat is unbearable! / The weather is unbearably hot!
热得受不了!

See: **tsʰiɿ**₂

tsʰiɿ₂ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Bright. 明亮。

jiɿmiɿ tsʰiɿ
the sun shines, the sunlight is strong
太阳很晒

fiɿmiɿ tsʰiɿ
the moon shines, the moonlight is strong
月亮很亮、月光很明亮

See: **tsʰiɿ**₁

tsʰiɿɿ VERB Tone: M_b.
To wear (a hat). 戴帽子。

tvɿtvɿ tsʰiɿ
to put on a hat
戴上帽子

tsʰiɿbvɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.
Sultry, muggy, oppressively hot. 闷热。

tsʰiɿjiɿ#ɿ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: #H.
This year. 今年。

tsʰiɿjiɿseɿ, | ...
Until this year, ...
到了今年,

ts^hi-ŋi#1 ADVERB(IAL) Tone: #H.
Today. 今天。

ts^hi-ŋi-ɬoɬdaɬ

before today; previously
今天之前

ts^hi-q^hæ1 ADVERB(IAL) Tone: MH.
Now, currently, these days. 现在。

ts^hi-si-ɬɹɹɿpvɿ NOUN Tone: L#-.
The world of spirits, the world of the dead. 神灵的世界、死人的世界。

ts^hi-ti#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。

ts^hi-zi#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Highland barley, *Hordeum vulgare* var. *nudum* Hook. f. 青稞。

ts^hi-ziɬ | naɬ-hĩɿ

black barley
黑青稞

ts^hi-ziɬ | p^hvɿ-hĩɿ

white barley
白青稞

CL: kɹɿ

ts^hi-zi-ɿ#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Highland barley straw. 青稞秆。
CL: kɹɿ

ts^hiɿa ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.
Thin. 细 (树、体型细小)。

ts^hiɿ-hĩɿ

NMLZ
细的

q^hɑɬ-ts^hiɿ-gvɿ

very thin
非常细

dɹɹɿ | ts^hiɿ-njæɿ | -gvɿ!

It is really thin!
真细!

ts^hi-mvɿt^hvɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Dancing demon. 跳着的鬼。

ts^hi-tvɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Marrow. 骨髓。
CL: k^hwɹɿ

ts^hiɿts^hiɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Peas, garden peas. 豌豆。
CL: kɹɿ

ts^hiɿ₁ VERB Tone: MH.
To construct a house, to build a house. 盖, 建 (房子)。

zi-q^hwɹɿ ts^hiɿ

to build a house
建 房子

ts^hiɿ₂ VERB Tone: MH.
To bore a hole, to punch a hole. 穿一个洞。

ts^hiɿ₃ VERB Tone: MH.
To start (a fire). 点 (火)。

mvɿ ts^hiɿ

to start a fire
点火

njɹɿ-ŋwɿ | mvɿts^hiɿ-biɿ

I am going to start a fire
我要点个火

mvɿts^hoɿ ts^hiɿ

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

ts^hiɿ₄ VERB Tone: MH.
To squat. 蹲。

leɬ-ts^hiɿ~ts^hiɿ | t^hiɿ-dziɿ

to sit cross-legged
盘腿坐

gvɿ-ts^hiɿ~ts^hiɿ t^hiɿ-dziɿ

as above
盘腿坐

ts^hiɿ₅ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH. Archaic [古语] Sick, ill. 病。

mvɿ-goɿ mvɿ-ts^hiɿ-ɿɿ |

to be in good health: not sick, not suffering
健康: 不病、不痛

ts^ho-ɿ VERB Tone: M_b.
To jump. 跳。

bæɿ ts^ho-ɿ

to skip rope
跳绳

ts^ho-ɿ~ts^ho-ɿ

RED
重叠

tsʰo-ɬɕwɿ NOUN Tone: L#.

Group dance. 集体舞。

tsʰo-ɬɕwɿ tsʰo

to perform a group dance

跳一个集体舞

tsʰo-ɬɕwæ# NOUN Tone: #H.

Stone step. 石头台阶。

ɬv-mi-ɬ-ɬɕwæ

stone step

石头台阶

CL: **ɬwæ**

tsʰo-ɬko NOUN Tone: M.

Cardamom, *Elletaria cardamomum*. 小豆蔻。Local Chinese dialect: 草果。

Borrowing: 草果

CL: **ɬwɿ**

tsʰo-ɬpæ# NOUN Tone: #H.

Caravan chief. 马帮头领。

Borrowing: Tibetan tshong.pa “merchant”

tsʰo-ɬpjɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Soap. Presumably borrowed from a language of Burma: cp. Nung /tsha³¹ pi⁵⁵ iə⁵⁵/ [Dai 1992], Luxi Achang and Lianghe Achang /tshau⁵⁵ pjau⁵⁵/ [Dai 1985], Longchuan Achang /tshau³¹ piau³¹/ [Dai 1992]. Culturally, it is not unlikely that soap was first introduced through contact/commerce with ethnic groups of Burma. 肥皂。

CL: **ɬwɿ**

tsʰo-ɬqʰwɿ-mi# NOUN Tone: #H.

Demon, ghost. 鬼。

CL: **v** See: **tsʰo-ɬqʰwɿ-zo#**

tsʰo-ɬqʰwɿ-mi-ɬ-bæ NOUN Tone: #H-.

A blue flower, *Delphinium grandiflorum*. 翠雀花。

See: **tsʰo-ɬqʰwɿ-mi#**

tsʰo-ɬqʰwɿ-zo# NOUN Tone: #H.

Demon, ghost (this word is less common than that with a feminine suffix). 鬼。

See: **tsʰo-ɬqʰwɿ-mi#**

tsʰo-ɬqʰwɿ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L#.

Tonight. 今晚。

tsʰo-ɬqʰwɿ | mv

same meaning: tonight

同上：今晚

tsʰo-ɬko# 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: **ɬwɿ**

tsʰo-ɬtsuɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Onion; leek. 葱，韭葱。

Borrowing: Chinese 葱子

CL: **po**

tsʰo NOUN Tone: L.

Human beings; the human species. 人类。

tsʰo-mo NOUN Tone: L.

Husband. 丈夫。

tsʰo-ɬtsuɿ NOUN Tone: LM.

File. 锉刀。

Borrowing: Chinese 锉子

CL: **na**

tsʰo NOUN Tone: MH.

Respect, attention, esteem. 重视、关心、恭敬。

tsʰu-ɬɕwɿ | njɿ-ki | ɬwæ | tsʰo-ɬji

He/she treats me with great respect/attention.

他很重视我 / 他对我很尊敬、很关心。

tsʰu-ɬh̃v NOUN Tone: H\$.

Wool. 羊毛。

CL: **kʰwɿ**

tsʰu-ɬmi NOUN Tone: H\$.

Nanny goat. 母山羊。

tsʰu-ɬmi-ɬ-po

nanny goat and billy goat

母山羊与公山羊

CL: **pʰo**

tsʰu-ɬmi-ɬo-ɬqa NOUN Tone: H\$.

Male goat. 公山羊。

CL: **pʰo**

tsʰu-ɬmi-ɬo-ɬqa NOUN Tone: H#.

Kid (young goat). 公山羊羔。

CL: **pʰo**

tsʰu-ɬpʰv# NOUN Tone: #H.

He-goat. 公山羊。

CL: **pʰo**

ts^hu-ɬɕ#] **NOUN** Tone: #H.
A unixex given name: a given name used for both men and women. 男女通用名。

ts^hu-ɬɕ-dɕma] **NOUN** Tone: L.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

ts^hu-ɬɕ-ɬa]mv] **NOUN** Tone: L.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

ts^hu-ɬɕ-p^hi]ts^ho] **NOUN** Tone: L.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。

ts^hu-ɬɕwæ] **NOUN** Tone: H#.
Wether (castrated goat, neutered goat). 阉山羊。
CL: p^ho1

ts^hu-ɬɕ-to-ɬqa] **NOUN** Tone: H#.
Kid (child of the goat). 羔羊、羔子。
CL: p^ho1 See: ts^hu-zo]\$

ts^hu-zo#] **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Young nanny goat. 母山羊羔。
CL: [u-]

ts^hu-zo]\$ **NOUN** Tone: H\$.
Kid (child of the goat). 山羊羔。

ts^hu-zo-ɬ-to-ɬqa]
young nanny goat(s) and young kid(s)
母山羊羔与公山羊羔

CL: [u-] See: ts^hu-ɬɕ-to-ɬqa]

ts^hu-ɬa **VERB** Tone: L_a.
To return; to come. 回，来。

le-ɬ-gwɕ~gwɕ | le-ɬ-ts^hu-ɬ-ze]
to be back from a stroll
散步回来

le-ɬ-ts^hu-ɬ-ze]
to be back
回来了

ɬu-ɬ-ji-ɬ-nu-ɬ ts^hu-ɬ, | ɬu-ɬ-ki-ɬ t^hv-ɬ!
“We have come from different places, and now we arrive in the same place / we come together!”
This turn of phrase is not intelligible without prior learning, as it literally means “Coming from one place; arriving in one place”.
“我们都来自不同的地方，但现在在一起了！”

ts^hu-ɬts^hu-ɬɕ] **NOUN** Tone: L.
Dry plant of garden peas, garden peas hay. 豌豆干草。

ɬɕw-ɬ | ts^hu-ɬts^hu-ɬɕ] ni]
This is garden pea hay.
这是豌豆干草。

CL: kɕ1

ts^hu-ɬ **1** **VERB** Tone: MH.
To cut to pieces (e.g. to cut away at a piece of clothing with scissors). 剪成片。

t^ha-ɬ-ts^hu-ɬ!
PROHIB
PROHIB
dzi-ɬhɕ-ɬ ts^hu-ɬ
to cut clothes to pieces
把衣服剪成片

ts^hu-ɬ **2** **NOUN** Tone: MH.
Goat (male or female). 山羊。
CL: p^ho1

ts^hv/ **NOUN** Tone: LH.
Vinegar. 醋（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 醋
See: sa-ɬts^hv]

- t -

tæˈbɾ˩ NOUN Tone: M.

Monk, nun. 和尚, 尼姑。

tæˈbɾ˩ tʂʰo˩

same meaning

同上

tæˈbɾ˩ ʒi˩-hĩ˩-hĩ˩

person who is a monk

当和尚的人

hæˈtæˈbɾ˩

Chinese monk

汉人和尚

CL: ɿ˩

tæˈkwæ˩ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH#.

Prodigal, wasteful. 爱浪费。

tʂʰu˩ | **tæˈkwæ˩**-hĩ˩ | **ɖu˩**-v˩ ɲi˩.

(S)he is a prodigal person.

他是爱浪费的人。

tæˈqo˩ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.

At bottom, at the bottom of. 底下。

hi˩na˩mi˩-tæˈqo˩

at the bottom of the Lake

在湖底下

tæˈqo˩ tɕu˩

to place at the bottom of...

放在底下

hi˩na˩mi˩, | **tæˈ** mɾ˩-do˩; | **hi˩**-nv˩mi˩, | **ɲv˩** mɾ˩-tʰa˩.

“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！”（情歌里的一个谚语）

tæˈʂu˩ NOUN Tone: M.

Masculine given name. 男性名字。

tæˈʂu˩-ɖu˩ma˩ NOUN Tone: L.

Feminine given name. 女性名字。

tæˈʂu˩-tʰa˩mv˩ NOUN Tone: L.

Feminine given name. 女性名字。

tæˈʂu˩-pæ˩pʰæ˩ NOUN Tone: L.

Masculine given name. 男性名字。

tæˈʂu˩-tsʰi˩ti˩ NOUN Tone: L.

Masculine given name. 男性名字。

tæˈʂu˩-tæ˩tv˩ NOUN Tone: L.

Masculine given name. 男性名字。

tæ˩a VERB Tone: L_a. ❶ To lock up (animals), to close (a door). 关（门、羊）。**bv˩**qo˩ tæ˩

to close the stable

关牛圈

tʰi˩-tæ˩

DUR: to close

关门

kʰi˩ tæ˩

to close the door

关门

❷ To tie (a knot). 扣（扣子）、系、结。

tæ˩ɖu˩ ADJECTIVE Tone: LM.

Satisfied, quiet. 安乐。

mɾ˩-tæ˩ɖu˩

dissatisfied, restless

不高兴、不安

ə˩ma˩ | **tsʰi˩**-ɲi˩ | **tæ˩**ɖu˩ tʰi˩-dzi˩-dzo˩!

Today, Ama is sitting quietly!

今天，阿妈安乐地坐着。

tʂʰu˩-ɲu˩ | **ɲjɾ˩**-ki˩ | **mɾ˩**-tæ˩ɖu˩-hĩ˩ ʒwɾ˩!

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！

tæˈtsʰo#˩ 1 NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Class, group, set (of monks). 班、小组。

tæˈtsʰo˩ | **ɖu˩**-lɿ˩

a group (of priests)

一个小组、一帮（和尚）

CL: lɿ˩ See: **tæˈtsʰo#˩** 2**tæˈtsʰo#˩** 2 CLASSIFIER Tone: L.

Self-classifier for classes, groups, sets (of monks). 量词：和尚（一帮、一班）。

ɖu˩-tæˈtsʰo˩

a group (of monks)

一班（和尚）

See: **tæˈtsʰo#˩** 1

[æ] [v#] NOUN Tone: LM + #H.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。

[ʁ] a VERB Tone: Ma.
To pull. 拉、拽。

tso-~tso- [ʁ] (-ze)

to pull something

拉拽东西

mv-ze- q^hæ- | le-wo- [ʁ] -di

periphrase to refer to the trigger of a gun: the part that one pulls to shoot

扳机

[i] a CLASSIFIER Tone: Ha.

A handspan (between the thumb and index). The distance between the thumb and the middle finger is not commonly used. 量词：拃 (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。)

[i] a VERB Tone: La.
To get up. 起 (如：起来，起床)。

gʁ- [i]

to get up

起来

zi- [i]

to wake up

醒来

zi- gʁ- [i]

to wake up

醒来

gʁ- mʁ- [i]

not to get up

不起床

mʁ- [i] -su!

(She/he) has not got up yet / is not up yet!

还没起床!

le- [i] -ze!

(She/he) has got up!

起床了!

qʷ- [i] ~ [i] -ɿ

DELIMITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE

起来一下

[w] a VERB Tone: Ma.
To set in place. 安装、摆好。

ge- k^hu- t^hi- [w], | v- | t^hi- [w]

to set the tripod in place (in the hearth); to set the large pot in place (as part of the final steps in setting up the new home, after a new house has been built)

(建完新房后) 安装三脚架、把锅摆好 (在三脚架上)

t^ho- ɿ- | dʒu- mʁ- [w], | la- ge- | k^hv- t^ha- ki!

“Human bones must not be put in water; tiger’s flesh must not be given to the dog!” (Explanation: corpses were not buried in water, unlike in certain Tibetan customs. Neither the body, nor the ashes of cremation, must be put in water.)

“人骨头，莫碰水！老虎肉，莫给狗！” (这个谚语，来强调摩梭与藏族的一些不同习惯：摩梭禁止让尸体或骨灰沾水。)

[w] t^hæ# NOUN Tone: #H.

Patrimony, family wealth, property. 家底、财产 (贵重物品)。

ɿ- kʷ- [w] t^hæ!

Prosperity to the family!

祝你们家发财!

t^hu- | [w] t^hæ- | q^hwæ- | dʒo- ɿ!

(S)he has a large patrimony / His/her family is rich!

他家底很好! / 他家有财!

CL: **k^hwʁ**

[v] NOUN Tone: L.

Knot. 死扣、死结。

qʷ- [v]

a knot

一个死结

qʷ- [v] | t^hi- [v]

to tie a knot

打一个死结

[v] a 1 VERB Tone: La.

To weave (bamboo). 编 (竹子)。

q^hwʁ- t^hv- [v]

to weave a basket for carrying water

编背水的背篓

mi- ɿ [v]

to weave bamboo

编竹子

tso~tso tʃ

to weave things

编东西

tʃa 2 VERB Tone: La.

To throw (a stone at someone). 掷（掷石头）。

mʃ-tʃ

NEG

NEG

lv-mi tʃ

to throw a stone

掷石头

tso~tso tʃ

to throw things

掷东西

tʃb CLASSIFIER Tone: Lb.

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。

tʃqʰv NOUN Tone: L.

Slipknot. 活扣。

tʃqʰv | tʰi-tʃ

to tie a slipknot

打活扣

tʃqʰv | dʉ-tʃ | tʰi-tʃ

to tie a slipknot

打一个活扣

twæa VERB Tone: La.

To freeze, to solidify. 冻。

dʉ twæ

water freezes

水冻成冰

dʉpʰæ twæ-ze

ice has formed

水冻成冰了。

dʉ-tʃ~twæ-tʃ kʰu

to put to freeze, to put in the deep freeze

冷冻，放在冷箱

twæ VERB Tone: MH.

To fall down (on a slippery road). 跌倒（路很滑）。

twæa VERB Tone: Ma.

To sing (of bird), to cock-a-doodle-doo (cock). 啼，鸡叫。

æ twæ (+ze)

The cock sings.

鸡叫。

- tʰ -

tʰæ˧-mɤ˧˥-ji#˧ ADJECTIVE Tone: #H.
Disorderly. 乱。

a˧˥ko˧˥ | tʰæ˧-mɤ˧˥-ji#˧ |

The house is in a mess!

家很乱!

tʰæ˧-mɤ˧˥-ji#˧ ni! |

It's a real mess!

真乱!

tʰæ˧-mi˧˥-ŋu˧˥ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L#.
Really, actually. 真的。

tʰu˧˥ | tʰæ˧-mi˧˥-ŋu˧˥ | go! |

(S)he is really ill!

他真的病了!

-tʰæ˧-qo˧˥ POSTPOSITION Tone: L#.
Under.之下、下面。

tʰæ˧-qʰwɤ˧˥ NOUN Tone: M.
Skirt. 裙子。
CL: [wɤ˧˥]

***tʰæ˧** NOUN Tone: L.
Skirt (monosyllabic form extracted from the set phrase 'to wear the skirt'). 裙子 (单音节)。

tʰæ˧ | le˧˥-ki˧˥

to put on the skirt (ACCOMP)

穿上裙子

tʰæ˧ ki˧˥

the ritual of coming of age for women: "putting on the skirt"

女人成年的礼仪: "穿裙子"

tʰæ˧-ki˧˥ VERB Tone: L.
To perform the ceremony for a person's coming of age.
举行女孩的成年礼。

tʰæ˧-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!

tʰæ˧~tʰæ˧ VERB Tone: MH.
To itch. 痒。

le˧˥-tʰæ˧~tʰæ˧-ze˧˥

ACCOMP RED PFV

ACCOMP RED PFV

tʰæ˧ VERB Tone: MH. ① To bite; to sting. 咬、叮。

tso˧˥~tso˧˥ tʰæ˧(-ze˧˥)

to bite things

咬东西

hi˧˥ tʰæ˧

to bite someone (e.g. a dog bites a stranger)

咬人

② To fit, to adjust, to match: e.g. when building a house, to pieces of carpentry fit each other exactly, and 'bite' into each other to perfection. 对号、合适、相配: 建房时, 两块木材调剂地刚好合适, 好像互相“咬紧”的样子。

tʰɤ˧˥a CLASSIFIER Tone: Ha.
A drop (of liquid). 量词: 滴。

tʰɤ˧˥ VERB Tone: MH.
To drip, to dribble. 滴 (水往下滴)。

tʰi˧˥-tʰɤ˧˥~tʰɤ˧˥

DUR RED

滴着滴着

tʰi˧˥a ADJECTIVE Tone: La.
Tired, weary. 累、疲倦、精疲力竭。

le˧˥-tʰi˧˥-ze˧˥

ACCOMP _ PFV

累了

njɤ˧˥ | tʰi˧˥!

I am tired!

我累了!

njɤ˧˥ | tʰi˧˥-ze˧˥!

I am tired!

我累了!

tʰu˧˥a VERB Tone: La.
To sneeze. 打喷嚏。

qɤ˧˥-tʰu˧˥~tʰu˧˥

INCEPTIVE RED

ṭʰwɿᵛ VERB Tone: Lᵛ.
To drink. 喝。

njɿᵛ | mɿᵛ-ṭʰwɿᵛ

I don't drink

我不喝

ṭʰwɿᵛ-zeᵛ

PFV

喝了

leᵛ-ṭʰwɿᵛ-zeᵛ

ACCOMP _ PFV

ACCOMP _ PFV

zɿᵛ ṭʰwɿᵛ

to drink wine

喝酒

jɿᵛ ṭʰwɿᵛ

to smoke (tobacco)

抽烟

dzɿᵛqʰæᵛ ṭʰwɿᵛ

to drink cold water

喝凉水

dzɿᵛtsʰiᵛ ṭʰwɿᵛ

to drink hot water

喝热水

liᵛ ṭʰwɿᵛ

to drink tea

喝茶

vɿdzɿᵛ ṭʰwɿᵛ

to drink soup

喝汤

dzɿᵛ ṭʰwɿᵛ

to drink water

喝水

njɿᵛ | dzɿᵛ ṭʰwɿᵛ-zeᵛ

I have drunk some water

我喝了水

njɿᵛ | dzɿᵛ ṭʰwɿᵛ-zoᵛ-hoᵛ

I'm going to have to drink water.

我应该喝水了。

- tʂ -

tʂa˧˥ta˧˥ NOUN Tone: H#.

Sign. 记号。

tʂa˧˥ta˧˥ji˧˥

to make a mark, to write a sign

写一个符号、画一个符号

tʂa˧˥ta˧˥tʂi˧˥

to write signs, to make marks

写符号、画符号

CL: kʰwɿ˧˥

tʂæ˧˥mo˧˥#˧˥ NOUN Tone: #H.

A poisonous mushroom. 一种有毒的菌子。

tʂæ˧˥mo˧˥-kʰi˧˥tʂʰu˧˥-mo˧˥ / kʰi˧˥tʂʰu˧˥-mo˧˥

same meaning

同上

Syn: kʰi˧˥tʂʰu˧˥-mo˧˥.

tʂæ˧˥tʂu˧˥ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.

Truthfully, accurately, really. 确切、真的。

tʂæ˧˥wɿ˧˥ NOUN Tone: L#.

Servant. 仆人，佣人。

CL: v˧˥

tʂæ˧˥do˧˥#˧˥ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Container in which butter-tea is mixed; also: butter churn. 打酥油茶的罐、酥油茶搅拌机，黄油搅乳器。

CL: [u˧˥

tʂæ˧˥ 1 VERB Tone: MH.

To rob, to steal. 抢劫、抢。

le˧˥-tʂæ˧˥-ze˧˥

ACCOMP _ PFV

抢了

tso˧˥~tso˧˥-tʂæ˧˥

to steal things

抢东西

le˧˥-tʂæ˧˥-po˧˥-hu˧˥(-ze˧˥)

[(S)he] stole away (something)

把东西抢走了

hi˧˥-tʂæ˧˥

to rob people, to steal from people

抢劫

tʂæ˧˥ 2 VERB Tone: MH.

To send someone. 派人。

ɕu˧˥-v˧˥-tʂæ˧˥

to send someone

派一个人

hi˧˥-tʂæ˧˥

as above

同上

tʂæ˧˥ 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˧˥[u˧˥] tʂæ˧˥

to sew a button

缝扣子

zwa˧˥-tʂi˧˥ tʂæ˧˥

to put a saddle on a horse, to saddle a horse

备鞍

ɕu˧˥-ni˧˥, | so˧˥-su˧˥ tʂæ˧˥!

In one day [of caravan journey], one saddles (horses) three times!

（走马帮，）一天备鞍三次！

tʂæ˧˥ 4 NOUN Tone: MH. ① Articulation. 关节。

② Period, epoch, age, era, span of time. 段（时间）、时代。

CL: tʂæ˧˥

tʂæ˧˥a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.

Classifier for ears (of sweet corn). 量词. 玉米（一棒）。

qʰa˧˥dze˧˥ | ɕu˧˥-tʂæ˧˥

an ear of sweet corn

一棒玉米

qʰa˧˥dze˧˥ | ɕu˧˥-tʂæ˧˥ ɕy˧˥

to pick an ear of sweet corn

掰一棒玉米

tʂe˧˥ NOUN Tone: #H.

Earth. 土壤。

tʂe˧˥ pv˧˥

dry earth

干土

tʂe˧˥ 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

tse˧ NOUN Tone: #H.
Needle. 针 (汉语借词)。
CL: [ɰ˧] See: ʁo˧

tse˧da˧ NOUN Tone: H#.
Partition. 隔板。
CL: do˧

tse˧gi˧\$ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H\$.
In-between, in the middle of. 中间、之间、间。

ə˧-su˧kv˧-tse˧gi˧
(in the space) between us, in the space that separates us
在咱们之间 (的空间)

tse˧a VERB Tone: L_a.
To sting, to pierce (e.g. a thorn). 刺痛。

le˧-tse˧-ze˧
ACCOMP _ PFV
ACCOMP _ PFV
tɕʰi˧-ŋu˧-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˧kʰu˧ NOUN Tone: L.
Seam. 缝。
CL: [ɰ˧]

tse˧ɟwæ˧ NOUN Tone: LM + MH#.
Grit, gravel. 砾石。

tɕʰa VERB Tone: M_a. ① To count; to calculate. 数、算。

tɕʰa~tɕʰa
RED
重叠: 算一算
ɟu˧-tɕʰa~tɕʰa-ɟ
to do some counting, to take a count
算一下
tso˧~tso˧ tɕʰa
to count things
数东西
hɪ˧ tɕʰa
to count people
数人

bo˧ tɕʰa
to count pigs
数猪

le˧-tɕʰa-ze˧
ACCOMP _ PFV
数了

② To do divination, to do fortune-telling. 算命。

le˧-tɕʰa~tɕʰa
to do divination, to do fortune-telling
算命

ɟu˧-tɕʰa~tɕʰa-ɟ
to do some fortune-telling
算一下命

ni˧-ŋwɪ˧hã˧tʰa˧ | ɟu˧-ɰu˧ | tɕʰa-bi˧!
(We are) going to look for an auspicious day (for an event such as a wedding or the building of a house)
要掐算一下日子

ku˧ tɕʰa, | hã˧ tɕʰa
to look for an auspicious day for an important event; literally: “to count stars, to count days”
掐算一下。直译: “算星星, 算日子”。

③ To count as. 算是, 当作。

hɪ˧ ɟu˧-v˧ tɕʰa-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)

dɕʰa tɕʰa
to be good, to count as good, to be considered as good
算是很好的

tɕʰu˧ | ɔ˧-bv˧-ɔ˧ | dɕʰa tɕʰa (+ | ɟwæ˧)
He thinks highly of himself! / He is proud of himself / conceited!
他觉得自己很了不起!

hɪ˧ tɕʰa
to count as remarkable, to be considered as remarkable
算很了不起的, 算很能干的

ɟwæ˧ | hɪ˧ tɕʰa
same meaning
同上

tʂʰu- | gi-tzu- tʂʰ-tso-ni!

He has the status of little brother! (Comment made to emphasize someone's role in the family.)

他是做弟弟的! (强调该人的社会角色)

tʂʰu- | gi-tzu- tʂʰ-ni!

He has the status of little brother! (Comment made to emphasize someone's role in the family.)

他是做弟弟的! (强调该人的社会角色)

tʂʰu- | bʁ- tʂʰ-tso-ni!

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)

tʂʰu- | na- tʂʰ-tso-ni!

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)

tʂʰu- | æ-mv- tʂʰ-ni!

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)

tʂʰu- | gi-tzu-go-mi- tʂʰ-ni!

They are brothers and sisters!

他们是(兄)弟(姐)妹!

tʂʰu- | æ-mv-go-mi- | tʂʰ-tso- mʁ-ni! | mʁ-tʂʰ!

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!

tso-kʰu] NOUN Tone: L#.

Ritual performed on the occasion of the death of a family member. 忠克: 亲人去世时举行的仪式。

tso-lu#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Hand-operated grindstone. 手推磨。

tso-lu-nv-mi]

the axis of the grindstone (literally: its hear)

手推磨的轴心

CL: na-

tso-lu-tso] NOUN Tone: MH#.

A water insect. 一种水虫。

CL: mi]

tso-tsu#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Name of a village: Zhongshi. 忠实 (永宁的一个村落)。

qæ-tsu#], | tso-tsu#], | bʁ-tʂʰu/, | da-pʰo], | bʁ-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。

tso-tsw] NOUN Tone: H#.

Table. 桌子 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 桌子

CL: pʁ- See: sw-tæ-

tso] CLASSIFIER Tone: L.

Classifier for meals. 量词: 饭 (一顿)。

qʷ-tso] tʰi-pæ]

to serve a meal, to set a meal

摆饭, 摆饭桌

zo/, | nʁ-t qʷ-tso] pæ-bi!

For lunch, I will serve a (whole) meal! / I'm taking charge of lunch!

我来管午饭这一顿!

ha- qʷ-tso]

a meal

一顿饭

tso]bo] NOUN Tone: L.

Earthen wall. 土墙。

tso]bo] ti]

to build a wall of earth, by pounding the earth

垒墙

CL: do]

tso]mv] NOUN Tone: L.

Fine sand. 沙子。

tʂʰ] VERB Tone: H.

To cough. 咳嗽。

tʂʰu- | tʰi-tʂʰ-dzo]

(S)he is coughing.

他在咳嗽

tʂʰu- NOUN Tone: M.

Claws. 爪子。

CL: lu- See: kv-tʂʰu-

tʂʰu-dzi] NOUN Tone: L#.

Varnish tree. 漆树。

tɕwɛɪ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Local government. (土) 知府, 如: 永宁知府 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 知府

noɿ | ʔiɿdiɿ-tɕwɛɪ#ɿ-niɿ-zoɿ!

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! / 你是永宁土知府吧! (批评独断的人、一手包办的人)

noɿ | tɕwɛɪ#ɿ-miɿ-niɿ | -zoɿ!

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)

tɕwɛɪmɿ NOUN Tone: L#.

Sesame. 芝麻 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 芝麻

tɕwɛɪmɿ, | ʔiɿdiɿ | mɿ-tʰvɿ-niɿ!

Sesame does not grow in Yongning! / Sesame isn't grown in Yongning!

永宁不产芝麻!

tɕwɛɪ VERB Tone: MH.

To sift. 筛。

leɿ-tɕwɛɪ-zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV

ACCOMP _ PFV

ɬwɛɪ-tɕwɛɪ-ɿ

DELIMITATIVE _ INCEPTIVE

DELIMITATIVE _ INCEPTIVE

tɕvɛɪdiɿ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Name of a village outside the plain of Lijiang, in the vicinity of the Lake, close to /laɿtʰaɿ-diɿ/. 村落名。

tɕvɛɪpɿ NOUN Tone: L#.

Cutting-board; vessel or cutting board for meat. 菜板、俎。

CL: naɿ

tɕvɛɪtɕwɛɪ NOUN Tone: H#.

Spittle, phlegm, sputum. 痰。

tɕvɛɪ ADJECTIVE Tone: L.

Peaceful, soft (astrological sign). 平和的 (生肖)。

kʰvɛɪ tɕvɛɪ

a peaceful, soft astrological sign, such as the Ox, the Rabbit and the Goat

平和的生肖, 如牛、兔、羊

tɕvɛɪa 1 VERB Tone: La.

To contaminate, to infect. 传染。

hiɿ tɕvɛɪ-hoɿ

(the disease) is going to contaminate someone / is going to contaminate people

(病毒) 会传染人的

tɕvɛɪ~tɕvɛɪ

RED

重叠

tɕvɛɪ~tɕvɛɪ-ɿ hoɿ

(the disease) is going to contaminate (people)

(病毒) 会传染的。

njɿ-tɕwɛɪ | noɿ tɕvɛɪ-jiɿ!

(Be careful,) I may contaminate you / pass on my cold to you!

(要小心:) 我会传染你的!

tɕvɛɪa 2 VERB Tone: La.

To light (a candle). 点 (蜡烛……)。

tɕvɛɪdzɛɪ NOUN Tone: LH.

Sweat. 汗。

tɕvɛɪ NOUN Tone: LH.

Sweat (monosyllable). 汗 (单音节)。

tɕvɛɪ bvɛɪnvɛɪ

smelling of sweat, reeking of sweat

有汗 (臭) 的味道

tɕwæɪ~tɕwæɪ-naɿ~naɿ#ɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: #H.

Mixed; diverse, heterogeneous; messy. 杂、混杂。

tɕwæɪ~tɕwæɪ-naɿ~naɿ-hiɿ

REL/nmlz

混杂的

tɕwæɪ~tɕwæɪ-naɿ~naɿ-ɿ

messy

混杂

tɕwæɪa CLASSIFIER Tone: Ha.

Classifier for journeys. 量词: 征途、路程、路途、征程, 趟。

ɬwɛɪ-niɿ | ɬwɛɪ-tɕwæɪ biɿ

to go once a day, to go one time each day

一天去一趟

tɕwæɪ~tɕwæɪ VERB Tone: M.

To mix. 搅拌、使混合。

[tɕwæ]ho-ɿ] NOUN Tone: LM.

Drill. 钻子。

Borrowing: Chinese 钻

[tɕwæ]~[tɕwæ] VERB Tone: MH.

To hold by the hand, to hold each other's hands. 手拉手。

le-ɿ-tɕwæ-ɿ~[tɕwæ-ze-ɿ]

ACCOMP RED PFV

ACCOMP RED PFV

[tɕwæ]~[tɕwæ-ɿ]

RED INCEPTIVE

RED INCEPTIVE

[tɕwæ]₁ VERB Tone: MH. ① To set up, to install. 安装。**tjɿ-hwa-ɿ [tɕwæ]**to set up the telephone, to put up a telephone line
(in a house that did not have it before)

安装电话 (座机)

le-ɿ-tɕwæ-ɿ le-ɿ-tse-ɿ-ze-ɿ!

It's installed! / It is now well installed!

装好了!

② To repair, to cure (a tooth). 补 (牙)、修好 (坏牙)。

hi-ɿ [tɕwæ]

to cure a tooth

补牙、修好坏牙

hi-ɿ | le-ɿ-tɕwæ-ze-ɿ!

The tooth is cured!

牙补好了!

③ To tie (a string), to make a knot to tie two pieces of thread together. 结线。

kʰu-ɿ [tɕwæ]

to tie pieces of thread together

结线

[tɕwæ]₂ VERB Tone: MH.

To savour, to enjoy, to relish. 欣赏、品尝 (饮食、音乐……)。

no-ɿ | li-ɿ [tɕwæ-ɿ]!

Please enjoy a cup of tea! (A polite invitation)

请您品一点茶! (礼貌说法)

zu-ɿ F | [tɕwæ-ɿ] | li-ɿ F | [tɕwæ-ɿ] ha-ɿ F | [tɕwæ-ɿ]

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! 饭, 是可以品尝的! (关于‘品尝’这个动词的说明)

ha-ɿ [tɕwæ]

to savour food

品尝食物

li-ɿ [tɕwæ]

to savour tea

品茶

zu-ɿ [tɕwæ]

to savour wine

品酒

ə]kʰu-ɿ [tɕwæ]

to savour turnip (an ironic but fully acceptable statement)

尝尝圆根 (玩笑话, 因为圆根没有什么滋味)

[tɕwɿ-ɿ] CLASSIFIER Tone: M_a.

A handful (with one single hand). 量词: 捧。

[tɕwɿ-ɿ] VERB Tone: M_a.

To scratch (with claws, e.g. of tiger). 抓 (用爪子抓)。

tso-ɿ~tso-ɿ [tɕwɿ]

to scratch objects

抓东西

[tɕwɿ-ɿ~[tɕwɿ] VERB Tone: M.

To touch. 触碰。

ə]tso-ɿ mɿ-ɿ-ni-ɿ [tɕwɿ-ɿ~[tɕwɿ]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)

你什么都碰, 是吗! (小孩爬在桌子上, 试着拿每个东西)

[tɕʰa-lla] VERB Tone: M.

To discuss, to have a talk, to chat. 商量、交谈、谈天、聊天。

hi-ɿ-qa-ɿ [tɕʰa-lla]

to have a chat with someone

跟人聊天

qɿ-ɿ-kʰwɿ-ɿ [tɕʰa-lla]

to have a small chat

聊聊天

njɿ-ɿ | no-ɿ-qa-ɿ [tɕʰa-lla]

I tell you, I narrate to you

我给你讲、我跟你聊聊天

tʂʰa˥˥la˥˥mv˥˥la˥˥ VERB Tone: M.

To discuss, to have a talk, to chat. 商量、交谈、谈天、聊天。

tʂʰa˥˥la˥˥mv˥˥la˥˥-ɿ˥˥

to have a chat

聊聊天

tʂʰa˥˥na˥˥ NOUN Tone: H#.

The name of a sacred spring, at the foot of a cliff, on the mountain /qv˥˥ɿ˥˥tʂʰa˥˥na˥˥/. 一眼山泉的名字。

qv˥˥ɿ˥˥tʂʰa˥˥na˥˥#

the full name of the mountain

山的全名，包括水泉名

ky˥˥mv˥˥, | æ˥˥ɿ˥˥, | ŋwɿ˥˥hā˥˥, | ʂwæ˥˥gv˥˥#˥˥, | na˥˥tsʰi˥˥ | -tʂʰɿ˥˥pv˥˥mi˥˥#˥˥, | qv˥˥ɿ˥˥tʂʰa˥˥na˥˥ |

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。

tʂʰæ˥˥ VERB Tone: H.

To wash (clothes, oneself...). 洗（洗衣服，洗澡……）。

dzi˥˥hɿ˥˥ tʂʰæ˥˥

to wash clothes

洗衣服

ba˥˥la˥˥ tʂʰæ˥˥

to wash shirts

洗上衣

ti˥˥qʰwɿ˥˥ tʂʰæ˥˥

to wash trousers

洗裤子

gv˥˥mi˥˥ tʂʰæ˥˥

to wash oneself, to take a bath/shower

洗澡

gv˥˥mi˥˥ tʂʰæ˥˥~tʂʰæ˥˥

to wash oneself a bit, to do a quick clean-up

洗一下身体

ha˥˥ tʂʰæ˥˥

to rinse cereals (before cooking)

淘洗粮食

ci˥˥tʂʰwæ˥˥ tʂʰæ˥˥(-ze˥˥)

to rinse rice (before cooking)

淘米

tʂʰæ˥˥yɿ˥˥#˥˥ NOUN Tone: #H.

Medicine. 药。

tʂʰæ˥˥yɿ˥˥ tʰɿ˥˥

to take a medicine; literally “to drink a medicine”

吃药（直译：“喝药”）

tʂʰæ˥˥yɿ˥˥ la˥˥

to spread pesticides (in an orchard, a vegetable garden or a field)

打农药

tʂʰæ˥˥yɿ˥˥ki˥˥hĩ˥˥hĩ˥˥ NOUN Tone: L.

Doctor; literally: “person who gives medicines”. 医生。

CL: v˥˥

tʂʰæ˥˥mi˥˥\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Doe, hind. 母马鹿。

CL: pʰo˥˥

tʂʰæ˥˥na˥˥ NOUN Tone: H#.

Black stag: a legendary species, which only spirits are able to hunt down. 黑鹿。

CL: pʰo˥˥

tʂʰæ˥˥pʰv˥˥#˥˥ NOUN Tone: #H.

Male deer. 公马鹿。

CL: pʰo˥˥

tʂʰæ˥˥qʰv˥˥\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Antlers; pilose antler (of young stags). 鹿角，鹿茸。

CL: ɿ˥˥

tʂʰæ˥˥sɿ˥˥ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .

Unfortunate, a pity. 太可惜了！

tʂʰæ˥˥sɿ˥˥!

It's a pity!

可惜！

tʂʰæ˥˥~tʂʰæ˥˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.

Solid, of good quality. 结实、质量好，（东西）耐用，（人）可靠。

tʂʰæ˥˥zo˥˥#˥˥ NOUN Tone: #H.

Baby deer. 小鹿。

CL: ɿ˥˥

tʂʰæ˥˥₁ NOUN Tone: MH.

Deer, red deer, *Cervus elaphus kansuensis*. 马鹿。

CL: pʰo˥˥

tʂʰæ˥˥₂ CLASSIFIER Tone: MH.

Classifier for generations. 量词：代、世、辈、世代。

tʂʰeɪb VERB Tone: M_b.

To stretch (one's hand...). 伸 (伸手)。

leɪ-tʂʰeɪ-zeɪ

ACCOMP _ PFV

ACCOMP _ PFV

mvɪtʂoɪ tʂʰeɪ

to stretch down

向下伸展

loɪqʰwɪɪ | əɪpʰoɪ tʂʰeɪ

to stretch one's hand outside (e.g. out the window)

手伸到外边

tsoɪ~tsoɪ tʂʰeɪ

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

tʂʰeɪ~tʂʰeɪ CLASSIFIER Tone: M. From: tʂʰeɪb

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. 量词: 一面 (墙)。

tʂʰɪ-zoɪ-tʂʰɪmvɪ NOUN Tone: H#-L.

Love child. 私生子: 没有名分的孩子、不明来路。

əɪdaɪ | ɲiɪ-ɲiɪ | mɪɪ-swɪ | tʂʰuɪ-vɪ, | tʂʰɪ-zoɪ-tʂʰɪmvɪ mvɪtʂæɪ.

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”。

əɪjiɪ-ɣwɪjiɪ, | tʂʰɪ-zoɪ-tʂʰɪmvɪ tʂʰhɪɪ-laɪ ɲiɪ!

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!

tʂʰɪ_a VERB Tone: L_a.

To share (several people share something among themselves; someone shares out something). 分。

qɪɪ-vɪ qɪɪ-kʰwɪɪ | leɪ-tʂʰɪɪ~tʂʰɪɪ

to share: one piece for each person

平分

tʂʰɪhoɪ NOUN Tone: LH.

Kettle. 水壶。

CL: [ɪɪ]

tʂʰɪkɪɪ NOUN Tone: LM.

Goblet. 缸子, 杯子。

CL: [ɪɪ]

tʂʰɪqoɪ NOUN Tone: LM.

Attention, interest, care. 关注、关心。

tʂʰɪqoɪ kʰuɪ

to pay attention to, to care for

关心、关注

tʂʰɪqoɪ | qɪɪɪ | tʰiɪ-kʰuɪ

to pay great attention to, to care greatly for (e.g. a grandmother paying great attention to a little child's feeding)

很关心、很关注

tʂʰɪqoɪ | mɪɪ-kʰuɪ

to pay little attention to, not to care for

不关心、不关注

CL: kʰwɪɪ

tʂʰɪtʂʰuɪ ADJECTIVE Tone: L.

Admirable, with high qualities. 利害, 值得崇拜。

tʂʰɪ~tʂʰɪ VERB Tone: MH.

To feel, to touch, to stroke. 抚摸。

tʂʰɪtʂʰɪ mɪɪ-tʰaɪ!

One must not touch!

禁止触碰!

tʰaɪ-tʂʰɪtʂʰɪ!

Do not touch!

别碰!

tsoɪ~tsoɪ tʂʰɪtʂʰɪ

to touch something

抚摸东西

tʂʰoɪ VERB Tone: H.

To pray (to a god). 拜 (神)。

tʂʰoɪdoɪ tʂʰoɪ

to pray to the spirit of the home

祭祀祖先

hɪɪ-moɪ, | zoɪqoɪ ɣwɪɪ, | zoɪqoɪ-ɲuɪ tʂʰoɪ-zoɪ!

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!

tʂʰoɿ VERB Tone: M_b.
To read aloud. 朗读。

leɿ-tʂʰoɿ-zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV

朗读了

leɿ-tʂʰoɿ-leɿ-seɿ

(I) have finished reading aloud

朗读完了。

tʰæɿɰæɿ tʂʰoɿ

to read a book aloud

朗读一本书

tʂʰoɿ~tʂʰoɿ

RED

重叠

tʂʰoɿ-bɿʃɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Masculine clothing worn on special occasions. 男上衣。

CL: [ɿɿ]

tʂʰoɿ-bvɿ NOUN Tone: L#.

Calamus, sweet flag, bitterroot, *Acorus calamus*. 菖蒲。

CL: **dziɿ**

tʂʰoɿ-doɿ NOUN Tone: L#.

Small eminence next to the hearth, symbolising the ancestors, on top of which some food is offered at the beginning of each meal. 火塘上面祖先灵位。

CL: [ɿɿ]

tʂʰoɿ-loɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Frying pan (large, with flat bottom). 平底大锅（直径大概半米），用来煎洋芋饼等等。

CL: [ɿɿ]

tʂʰɿ 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）。

tʂʰɿɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Ploughshare. 铧头，犁铧。

tʂʰɿɿ tʂʰuɿ-[ɿɿ]

N + DEM + CLF

这把铧头

CL: [ɿɿ]

tʂʰɿɿ 1 VERB Tone: MH.

To grasp (e.g. a sword hilt). 握（握刀把）。

suɿtʰiɿ | (dʒuɿ)-naɿ | tʰiɿ-tʂʰɿɿ (+ dzoɿ)

to grasp a knife

手里握刀

tʂʰɿɿ mɿɿ-biɿ!

I won't grasp (this knife, ...)

我不要拿（刀）！

loɿqʰwɿɿ tʂʰɿɿ~tʂʰɿɿ |

to tighten the fist

攥紧拳头

tʂʰɿɿ 2 NOUN Tone: MH.

Lung. 肺。

CL: [ɿɿ]

tʂʰɿɿ_a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.

Classifier for handfuls / balls: loose substance shaped into ball form by compressing it in the hand, for instance a handful of cooked cereals. 量词：团，掐。指的是一只手里能拿的量，压成团，如：手里拿煮熟的粮食，压成饭团。

-tʂʰuɿ SUFFIX Tone: #H.

Topic marker; grammaticalized from the proximal demonstrative. 主题（°指示，近指）。

See: **tʂʰuɿ** 1 See: **tʂʰuɿ** 2

tʂʰuɿ 1 PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: #H.

This; proximal demonstrative. 这指示，近指。

tʂʰuɿ niɿ!

This is it! / That's it! / That's right!

是这个！ / 对的！

tʂʰuɿ-v#ɿ

this one

这个

tʂʰuɿ=ɰæɿ

these things

这些

See: **-tʂʰuɿ** See: **tʂʰuɿ** 2

tʂʰuɿ 2 PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: #H.

3rd person singular pronoun. 他。

tʂʰuɿ niɿ!

That's her/him!

是他！

See: **-tʂʰuɿ** See: **tʂʰuɿ** 1

tɕʰu-l-gɿ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.

Here. 这里。

See: tɕʰu-l-gi#]

tɕʰu-l-gi#] ADVERB(IAL) Tone: #H.

Here. 这边。

See: tɕʰu-l-gɿ

tɕʰu-l-ne-l-ji] ADVERB(IAL) Tone: MH#.

Thus, in this way. 这样，这么。

tɕʰu-l-ne-l-ji] | le-l-zwɿ!

This is how it's said!

是这样讲的！

tɕʰu-l-ne-l-ji] | le-l-pi]

This is how it's said!

是这样说的！

tɕʰu-l-ne-l-ji] | le-l-ji]

This is how it's done!

是这样做的！

tɕʰu-l-qa-l ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .

Together. 一起。

tɕʰu-l-qo-l ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.

Here. 这里。

tɕʰu-l-su-l-kv] PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L.

3rd person plural. 他们。

tɕʰu-l-su-l-kv-l-bv] | mɿ-l-su]

(We) don't know about their business! / (We) are not privy to their family affairs!

我们不知道他们的事！

tɕʰu-l-ʂo-l ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .

This morning. 今天早上。

tɕʰu-l-tɕi] PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L#.

Third-person plural pronoun. 他们。

tɕʰu-l-zu] PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L#.

Dual third-person pronoun: the two of them. 他们两个。

tɕʰv-l NOUN Tone: M.

Breakfast. 早饭。

tɕʰv-l dzu-l(-ze)]

to have breakfast, to eat breakfast

吃早饭

bæ-l-qʰæ-l tɕʰv#]

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。

tɕʰv-l-dzu-l NOUN Tone: M.

Dyestuff. 染料。

dzi-l-hv-l-tɕʰv-l-dzu-l

dyestuff for clothes

衣服染料

tɕʰv-l-dzu-l | hv-l-hi]

red dyestuff

红色的染料

CL: kʰwɿ]

tɕʰv-l-mi-l NOUN Tone: M.

Wife. 太太、老婆、媳妇。

CL: v-l

tɕʰv-l-tɕ]ʂ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Ant. 蚂蚁。

tɕʰv-l-tɕ] | tɕi-l-hi]

small ant

小蚂蚁

CL: mi]

tɕʰv-l-tɕ]qʰv#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Ant nest. 蚂蚁巢。

tɕʰv-l-tɕ]qʰv-l ni]

It's an ant nest!

是蚂蚁巢！

CL: [u-l See: tɕʰv-l-tɕ]ʂ

tɕʰv] 1 VERB Tone: MH.

To complete, to finish. 完成。

le-l-tɕʰv-l-se]

ACCOMP _ CMPL

完成了

tsʰi-l-ni-l-bv-l | lo-l | le-l-tɕʰv]! | le-l-se-l-ze]!

Today's work is completed! It's finished!

今天的工作完成了！就算完工了吧！

tʂʰvɿ 2 VERB Tone: L.

To set aside, to set apart, to distinguish. 除开。

gɿɿ-tʂʰvɿ, | mvɿ-tʂʰvɿ-tsæɪ-niɿ

to set aside, to distinguish, not to mix

不算在里面、不算在一起

noɪ-bvɿ | gɿɿ-tʂʰvɿ! | njɿɿ-bvɿ, | mvɿ-tʂʰvɿ!

Your stuff belongs to you; and mine belongs to me!

你的算你的，我的算我的！

tʂʰvɿɿa VERB Tone: La.

To dye. 染。

mɿɿ-tʂʰvɿ

NEG

NEG

tʂʰvɿ mɿɿ-biɿ!

_ NEG FUT_imm

_ NEG FUT_imm

tsoɪ~tsoɪ tʂʰvɿ

to dye things

染东西

tʂʰvɿɿ~tʂʰvɿɿ VERB Tone: .

To rub, to wipe. 擦。

tʂʰvɿɿ~tʂʰvɿɿ-zeɪ

RED PFV

RED PFV

leɪ-tʂʰvɿɿ~tʂʰvɿɿ-zeɪ

ACCOMP _ PFV

ACCOMP _ PFV

tsoɪ~tsoɪ tʂʰvɿɿ~tʂʰvɿɿ

to wipe things

擦东西

tʂʰvɿ VERB Tone: MH.

To add water, to pour extra water. 掺和。

leɪ-tʂʰvɿ-zeɪ

ACCOMP _ PFV

ACCOMP _ PFV

dzɿɿ tʂʰvɿ

to add water (e.g. in a pot)

加水（如：往锅里添加水）

tʂʰwæɪɿa 1 VERB Tone: Ma.

To rot. 腐烂。

tʂʰwæɪ-zeɪ

PFV

烂了

leɪ-tʂʰwæɪ-zeɪ

ACCOMP _ PFV

ACCOMP _ PFV

hɿɿ-ŋɿɿ | mɿɿ-dzɿɿ, | leɪ-tʂʰwæɪ-zeɪ! |

No one ate it, and now it's rotten! (About a water melon that was forgotten in the cupboard.)

没人吃，就烂了！（一个西瓜被忘记在橱柜里，就腐烂了）

tʂʰwæɪɿa 2 VERB Tone: Ma.

To wake up. 醒来。

leɪ-tʂʰwæɪ-zeɪ

ACCOMP _ PFV

ACCOMP _ PFV

gɿɿ-tʂʰwæɪ

to wake up

醒来

gɿɿ-tʂʰwæɪ-zeɪ!

[(S)he] has woken up!

醒来了！

tʂʰwæɪ-bvɿɿnvɿ#ɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: #H.

Bad, spoilt, rotten. 食物变味，有臭味了。

tʂʰwæɪ-bvɿɿnvɿɿɿ!

It stinks! / It smells rotten!

臭了、有臭味了

tʂʰwæɪkwɿɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Net. 网。

tʂʰwæɪkwɿɿ tʰvɿɿ-nɿɿ

N + DEM + CLF

这个网

CL: nɿɿ

tʂʰwæɪtsɿɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Window. 窗户。Local Chinese dialect: 窗子。

Borrowing: Chinese 窗子

CL: nɿɿ

tʂʰwæɪtʂʰwæɪ NOUN Tone: M.

Cymbals (Chinese borrowing). 钹。

CL: nɿɿ

tɕʰwæ̌a **ADJECTIVE** Tone: L_a.

Rapid, fast. 快（动作快，跑得快）。

tɕʰwæ̌a-hĩ

REL/NMLZ

快的

ni-to- tɕʰwæ̌a

who has a loose tongue, to talks too much

嘴快

tɕʰwæ̌a tɕʰu **VERB** Tone: L.

To create. 创造（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 创造

tɕʰwæ̌a₁ **VERB** Tone: MH.

To hide (an object). 藏（东西）。

tɕʰwæ̌a₂ **VERB** Tone: MH.

To stab. 插、戳。

tɕʰwæ̌a **NOUN** Tone: LM.

Boat. 船（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 船

CL: na-

tɕʰwɿ̌ tɕʰi **ADJECTIVE** Tone: MH#.

Narrow. 窄。

tɕʰwɿ̌ **NOUN** Tone: L.

Dinner. 晚饭。

tɕʰwɿ̌ gv

to cook dinner

做晚饭

tɕʰwɿ̌ 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）

tɕʰwɿ̌ dzu

to eat dinner

吃晚饭

- v ẽ -

v] NOUN Tone: #H.

Pot. 锅。

CL: [w]

v]_b CLASSIFIER Tone: H_b.

Self-classifier for pots; classifier for potfuls (of food, liquid...). 量词: 锅 (一口), 或锅的容量。

v] CLASSIFIER Tone: M *.

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。

qur-v#]; **qur-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)

ts^he-qur-v]

11 persons

十一个人

ni+tsi-qur-v]

21 persons

二十一个人

so+ts^hi-qur-v]

31 persons

三十一个人

zv+ts^hi-qur-v]

41 persons

四十一个人

ɣwɣ+ts^hi-qur-v]

51 persons

五十一个人

q^hv+ts^hi-qur-v]

61 persons

六十一个人

ɣur+ts^hi-qur-v]

71 persons

七十一人

hō+ts^hi-qur-v]

81 persons

八十一人

gv+ts^hi-qur-v]

91 persons

九十一人

v-dzo#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Wujiao township. 屋脚 (村落名)。

v-ko] NOUN Tone: M.

Tortoise. 乌龟 (汉语借词)。

v-la-j] VERB Tone: L#.

To trade, to do business. 做生意。

v-la-j]-hĩ]-hĩ] NOUN Tone: L#.

Merchant. 商人。

v-la-j]-hĩ]

merchant

商人

CL: v]

v-mi#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Large cooking pot. 大锅。

v~v]_a VERB Tone: M_a.

To chew; to chew the cud. 嚼。

le-v~v] + ze]

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

le-wo-v~v]

to chew the cud

反刍

v-zo#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Small cooking pot. 小锅。

v] VERB Tone: L_a.

To hug, to embrace. 搂 (人的脖子)。

ɣæ | le-v~v]

to embrace someone's neck

搂人的脖子

ɣæ | le-v]

as above

同上

ɣæ v] se]

to walk together with someone, arm curled around the neck

互相搂着走

v|dze] NOUN Tone: L.

Bird. 鸟。

v|dze]-bi] | **h̃v| zi]**

There are feathers on the bird.

鸟（身）上有（羽）毛。

v|dze]-mi]

female bird

母鸟

v|dze]-p^hv]

male bird

公鸟

v|dze]-zo]

baby bird

小鸟

CL: **mi]**

v|dze]-k^hv] NOUN Tone: L.

Nest. 鸟窝，鸟巢。

v|dze]k^hv] **ni]**.

_ COP

是鸟窝

CL: **[u]**

v|dzu] NOUN Tone: L.

Soup. 汤。

æ]ʒe|-v|dzu]

chicken soup

鸡汤

v|ts^hʎ|-bv#] NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Ladybug, ladybird. 瓢虫。

CL: **mi]**

v|ts^hʎ|-p^hv] NOUN Tone: LM + H#.

Chinese cabbage. 白菜。

CL: **po]**

v|ts^hʎ|-v]ni] NOUN Tone: LM + #H-.

Vegetables. 蔬菜。

CL: **qa]**

v|ts^hʎ NOUN Tone: LM + MH#.

Vegetables. 蔬菜。

CL: **po]**

- w wɔ wæ wɤ wo wɥ -

wɤl₁ NOUN Tone: M.

Serf, slave (lowest of the 3 ranks in feudal society). 奴隶, 农奴。音译: “俄”。

CL: vɥ

wɤl₂ DISCOURSE PARTICLE Tone: M.

Final particle conveying exclamation, with a nuance of obviousness. 句尾助词: 吧、噢。

wɤl_a VERB Tone: L_a.

To depend on. 依赖。

hɪt-biŋ | wɤl-mɤl-biŋ!

One should not depend on others!

不要依赖别人!

hɪt-biŋ | wɤl-vɥ-tʰvɥ!

(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。)

wɤl_b CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.

Load, charge, weight. 量词: 担, 负荷。

ɖwɥt-wɤl pɤl~pɤl |

to carry a load

背一担

ɖwɥt-wɤl, | ɖwɥt-wɤl | le-t-kʰwɥ~kʰwɥ | tʰi-tɕwɥ |

to pile up loads, one after the other

将驮的大包堆起来

wɤl~wɤl VERB Tone: L.

To detour past, to bypass. 绕过。

le-t-wɤl-zeŋ

ACCOMP _ pfv

绕了

ɖwɥt-wɤl~wɤl-tɕ

DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE

绕一绕

[PHONO] wɤl~wɤl biŋ

IMM_fut

IMM_fut

[PHONO] wɤl~wɤl-zeŋ

PFV

绕了

le-t-wɤl~wɤl | le-t-seŋ

to bypass on foot; to walk past, bypassing (a certain place)

走路绕过

wɤl ADVERB(IAL) Tone: LM? LH?.

Again. 又, 再。

wɤl | ɖwɥt-ɕwɥ

once again, once more, one more time

再一次、又一次

woŋ ADJECTIVE Tone: H.

Hard, solid, resilient. 硬, 坚硬, 结实。

le-t-woŋ-zeŋ

ACCOMP _ PFV: it hardened

硬了

woŋ-tɕ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L#.

1st person, associative: my family/my people. 我家人、我家族。

woŋ-tɕ | ət-siŋ

my great-grandmother

我家祖母

woŋ_b CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.

Classifier for teams of oxen. In Yongning, the ard is drawn by two oxen, or two small water buffaloes, or one strong water buffalo. 量词: 牛 (一架)。

dzi-tmiŋ | ni-t-pʰoŋ, | ɖwɥt-woŋ!

Two water buffaloes make up one team!

两头水牛, 等于一架!

woŋkɤ#ŋ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Swing. 秋千 (鞦韆)。

woŋkɤ-t-saŋ-t-diŋ

same meaning: swing

同上: 秋千

woŋkɤ-t saŋ

same meaning: swing

同上: 秋千

CL: naŋ

wo¹ VERB Tone: MH. ① To turn around (e.g. in order to look back). 翻身，转身。

le¹-wo¹-ɿ]

to turn around (e.g. in order to look back)

转身

le¹-wo¹ li]

to look back

往后看

lə-¹wo¹ tʰo]ⁿ-tɕo]

to turn around (e.g. in order to look back)

转身

le¹-wo¹-tɕo]!

Turn around! (Said to a baby who is about to get down a bed head first)

(先) 转身!

② To go back. 回(去)。

le¹-wo¹ | le¹-hu]

has gone back, went back

回去了

wo¹ NOUN Tone: LH.

Turnip leaves; they used to be eaten as a vegetable. 圆根的叶子。

wo]bɿ¹

same meaning: turnip leaves

同上：圆根叶子

- w̃ w̃æ -

w̃æ˧˥

VERB Tone: M intrans.

To swell, to inflate (e.g. the belly is swollen). 肿, 膨胀, (肚子) 胀。

ɿ˧˥ta˧˥ w̃æ˧˥ (-ze˧˥)

glands are swollen

淋巴结肿了

tso˧˥~tso˧˥ w̃æ˧˥

something has swollen

东西膨胀了

- z -

za] ADJECTIVE Tone: H.

Restricted to, limited to. 仅仅。

kwɿ-ŋo-ŋw-ŋa- mɿ-za] (...)

not only the people from the village

不仅有村子里的人

za-ŋw] NOUN Tone: M.

Barrow, castrated male pig, neutered pig. 阉猪。

CL: p^ho¹ v¹**za-za]** ADJECTIVE Tone: M.

Careful. 细心、细致。

za] VERB Tone: L_a.To go downward (a mountain), to descend. 下
(山……)。**kwɿ] za]**

to go down the mountain

下山

mɿ-za-ŋw]

not to go down yet

还没下来

q^hw-za-ŋw-ŋa]

DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE

下来一下

za-ŋa-ŋa] 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-ŋi-ŋɿ] 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。**mɿ-ŋo] F | le-ŋo-ŋa-ŋa] | mɿ-ze] F | le-ze-ŋa-ŋa]**

Let what is not pure be purified! Let what is not clean be cleaned up!

让不干净的变得干净! 让不纯洁的变得纯洁!
(仪式用语)**ze]bæ]** PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: LM.

Which; which kind. 哪, 哪个 (哪个碗), 哪一种。

ze]bæ-ŋi]

Which one is it? / Which kind is it?

是哪个? 是哪一样?

ze]bæ] NOUN Tone: L.

Flash of lightning, thunderbolt. 闪电、打闪电、霹雷。

ze]bæ-ze]

There has been a flash of lightning!

打闪电了!

ze]bæ] | -dzo]

There are flashes of lightning!

打着闪电!

CL: bæ]

ze]gy] PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: LM.

At which place, where. 哪里, 什么地方。

ze]mi] NOUN Tone: L.

Niece. 甥女 (姐妹的女儿)。

CL: v¹**ze]v]** NOUN Tone: L.

Nephew (son of one's sister). 外甥 (姐妹的儿子)。

CL: v¹**ze]v-ze]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]dzw-ŋo]

sadly, with great sadness

难过乎乎地

gv]q^h-ŋo]

pensively

沉思地

zæ-ŋo]

smilingly

笑着地

ŋw-ŋi-ŋo]

in a lovely/amiable way

可爱地

ŋ^hw-ŋe-ŋi] | pi-ŋo], | nɿ-ŋo] | mɿ-ŋy] | z^hwæ! (M18)

His speaking that way makes me terribly cross/discontents me greatly!

(他) 这么说/这样的说法, 让我非常不满意!

ə-^v-^l-zo!

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，奶奶就给予所需称赞）

zo] NOUN Tone: #H. ① Son. 儿子。

zo-^lji^l-kv]

two sons

两个儿子

② Man, Vir. 男人。

CL: ^v-

-zo- SUFFIX Tone: M.
Obligative. 应该、必须。

zo-^l_a VERB Tone: M_a.
To have to, to be necessary. 要，应该。

m^v-^l-zo-(-ze-)! | t^hi-^l-kw^v-^l-k^hu!

It's not necessary! Forget it!

不用了！算了吧！

t^hu-^l-ne-^l-ji | ji-^l-zo-^l-ho-^l-ji!

That's how one must do! / That's how it's done!

是应该这样做的！

zo-^lbæ] NOUN Tone: L#.
Fool, idiot. 笨人、傻瓜。

m^v-^l-zo-^lbæ!]

No, (you) are not an idiot! (A reassuring answer to someone who deprecates himself as an idiot.)

（你）不是笨蛋！（情景：一个人批评自己是笨蛋，人家安慰他。）

zo-^lbæ]-m^v]_{bæ]}

silly people, idiots (of both sexes)

傻瓜们（不分男女）

CL: ^v-

zo-^lq^u-^l NOUN Tone: #H.
Eldest son. 大儿子。

zo-^lq^u-^l-m^v]_{q^u]}

eldest son and eldest daughter

大儿子与大女儿

zo-^hv^h-^l-m^v]_{zo]} NOUN Tone: MH#-.
Descendants. 后代。

zo-^hv^h-^l-m^v]_{zo]} = ɣæ]

_ ASSOCIATIVE

_ 联想复数

zo-^hv^h] NOUN Tone: MH#. ① Son. 儿子。

zo-^hv^h-^l = ɣæ]

the sons

儿子们

② Young chap, young lad, young man. 小伙子、青年男子。

CL: ^v-

zo-^lm^v] NOUN Tone: H#.
Child. 孩子。

zo-^lm^v]_l | æ-^l-m^v]_l-tɕi-^l-hī]

newborn baby, infant

新生儿

CL: [w-

zo-^lsv-^lk^hv]_{ji}-^lt^hv] NOUN Tone: .
Orphan. 孤儿。

[F5] le-^l-ko-^l-~ko | po-^l-ts^hu-^l (+ t^hv-^l-v-^l / zo-^lm^v]_l)

[This child] has been adopted (literally “has been picked up”)

（这个孩子）是被领养的。

zo-^ltv#] NOUN Tone: #H.
Only son. 独生子，独生男孩。

zo-^ltv-^l q^u-^l-v-^l-la-^l dzo!

(She) just has an only son!

（她）只有一个独生男孩子！

ɣu-^l-ti-^l-mi-^l, | zo-^ltv-^l zɣ-^l-t^ha-^l-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）

zo-^ltv-^l-m^v]_{tv]} NOUN Tone: #H-.
Only child (boy or girl). 独生子（男女通用）。

zo-^lt^hi] NOUN Tone: M.
Intelligent person. 聪明的人。

zo-^lt^hi-^l q^u-^l-v-^l

an intelligent person

一个聪明的人

zo-tʰi˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Intelligent. 聪明。

[ʂʰu˥ | zo-tʰi˥ | ʒwæ˥!]

He is very clever!

他很聪明!

[ʂʰu˥ | 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-t-mv˥mv˥ NOUN Tone: H#.
Thing, thingummy. 东西。
CL: kʰwɤ˥

zo-zɤ#˥ NOUN Tone: #H.
Adoptive son, foster son. 义子。

zo˥bv˥li˥ NOUN Tone: .
Universe. 宇宙。

zo˥no˥ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: LM.
Now. 现在。

zo˥no˥ | ɡɤ-ti˥!

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˥-ŋu˥ | tsʰu˥/

Where (are you) coming from?

从哪里来?

no˥ | ha˥ | zo˥qo˥ dzu˥-bi˥-pi˥, | ɕu˥-bæ˥ la˥-ji˥!

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: kʰɤ˥

zu˥ NOUN Tone: M.
Life, existence. 生命。

zu˥ ʂæ˥

long life

长命、长的人生

zu˥ ʂæ˥ hã˥-tʰi˥-kʰu˥!

May you have a long life!

祝你长寿!

zu˥ ɕæ˥

short life

短命

See: zu˥b

zu˥b CLASSIFIER Tone: Mb.
Self-classifier for life, existence. 量词: 辈子。

ɕu˥-t-zu˥

all of (one’s) life, a lifetime

一辈子 (的时间)

See: zu˥

zu˥hɤ˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.
Green. 绿 (布料、线)。

zu˥hɤ˥-ni˥gv˥

green

绿

[F5] zu˥hɤ˥ | ~zu˥hɤ˥-ni˥gv˥

all green, green all over

全绿

zu˥pv˥ NOUN Tone: L#.
Hay, dry grass. 干草。
CL: kʰɤ˥

zu˥-qʰa-tmi#˥ NOUN Tone: #H.

Sabai grass, *Eulaliopsis binata* (Retz.) C. E. Hubb.. 蓑草、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˥

zu˩˥ɿ#˩ NOUN Tone: #H.

Cheek. 腮、腮帮子。

zu˩˥ɿ˩ qʰwæ˩˥

to slap/smack someone's cheek

掌掴、打嘴巴

CL: 𑜋𑜨𑜃𑜫

zu˩˥~zu˩˥ NOUN Tone: M.

Life, existence. 生命。

hĩ˩˥-zu˩˥~zu˩˥\$

human life

人生

hĩ˩˥ zu˩˥ | sɛ˩˥ | z̥wæ˩˥

a very long life / life is very long

很长的人生 / 人生很长

CL: 𑜋𑜨𑜃𑜫

zu˩˥~zu˩˥ VERB Tone: L.

To be numb. 麻木。

gv˩˥dv˩˥gv˩˥mi˩˥ | zu˩˥~zu˩˥

to be numb (whole body)

身体麻木、全身麻木

gv˩˥mi˩˥ | zu˩˥~zu˩˥

to be numb (whole body)

身体麻木、全身麻木

tʰi˩˥-zu˩˥~zu˩˥

DUR RED

DUR RED

- z -

z IDEOPHONE Tone: 0.

Rumbling sound of heavy loads carried over a wooden floor, of lorries... Brroom! 形声词：轰隆隆！（拉很重的物品在地板上的隆隆声，卡车的隆隆声）。

zæː ADJECTIVE Tone: M.

Tall and big; great; impressive. 高大。

zæː-niːgvː

tall and big; great; impressive

高大

hīː | tʂʰuːt-vː | zæː-niːgvː!

This person looks impressive / tall and big!

这人很高大！

zæːniː | mɻːt-gvː

not impressive, not great-looking

个子不高

zæː | zwæː

very tall and big

很高大

zæːa VERB Tone: M_a. ① To laugh. 笑。**zoːhɻː | hīː zæː~zæː-kʰuː**

The kids make people laugh

孩子们把大家逗笑了。

hīː | zæː~zæː kʰuː

to make people laugh, to amuse people

让大家笑一笑

zæː~zæː-diː

jokes, funny talk

笑话，好笑的话

② To laugh at; to be impertinent; to deride, to make fun of (people). 嘲笑别人、出言不逊。

leːt-zæːt-zeː

ACCOMP _ PFV

出言不逊了

leːt-zæː~zæː

RED

笑一笑（别人）

hīː zæː

to make fun of other people

嘲笑人家

leːt-zæː~zæːt-zeː

RED PFV

嘲笑了

zæːvː-tʰvː VERB Tone: L#.

To joke, to crack a joke. 开玩笑。

zæːvː-tʰvː | zwæː

to crack jokes all the time, to make lots of jokes

开很多玩笑、一直开玩笑

zæːvː-tʰvː-hīː | zɻː

to crack a joke

开个玩笑

zæːb VERB Tone: L_b.

To mix. 搅拌合混。

leːt-zæː~zæː

ACCOMP _ RED

搅拌

zæːmiː#ː NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Female panther. 母豹子。

zæːmiːt-zæːzoː

female panther and male panther

母豹子与公豹子

CL: pʰoː

zæːpʰvː NOUN Tone: LM.

Male panther. 公豹子。

zæːpʰvːt-zæːmiː

male panther and female panther

公豹子与母豹子

CL: pʰoː

zæːsuː NOUN Tone: L.

Rough felt made only of sheep wool. One drapes it over one's shoulders as an outdoor protection from the cold. 披毡。

CL: [ɰː

zæːsuː-kʰwæːjæː NOUN Tone: .

Felt mat. 毡子（真正的毡子）做的垫子。

CL: tsʰiː

zæːsæː ADJECTIVE Tone: LM.

Far, distant. 远。

noː | tʂʰuː | əːt-zæːsæː? | dʒɻːkʰwɻːt əː-diː? | - dʒɻː | dʒɻːkʰwɻːt mɻːt-diː! | mɻːt-zæːsæː!

Are you distant from him? Is there distance (between you)? - There is not much distance to speak of! We are not distant! (= we are close friends)

你们很熟吗？ - 不很熟！

zæ˧tsu˧˥ **NOUN** Tone: LM + MH#.
Path, trail. 小路、径道。

zæ˧tsu˧˥-zɣ˧mi˧
small trail
径道

CL: **kʰu˧**

zæ˧zo˧#˥ **NOUN** Tone: LM + #H.
Little panther, baby panther. 小豹子。

zæ˧zo˧˥-zæ˧mi˧
baby panther and female panther
小豹子与母豹子

CL: **ɬu˧˥**

zæ˧ **NOUN** Tone: LH.
Leopard, panther. 豹子。

zæ˧ dzu˧˥-ze˧
...ate (a/the) leopard
吃了豹子

zæ˧ hwæ˧˥-ze˧
...bought (a/the) leopard
买了豹子

CL: **pʰo˧˥**

ze˧ **CLASSIFIER** Tone: H_a.
Classifier for quarters of preserved meat. 量词：熏肉（一块）。

ze˧₁ **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Arrow. 箭。

ze˧-tɕ˧ | dʰu˧˥-kʰu˧
an arrow; also, metaphorically: a family, a lineage
一枝箭。也来指一个家庭

CL: **kʰu˧**

ze˧₂ **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Rainy season (summer and autumn: from the 3rd to the 8th month of the lunar calendar). 雨季（夏天至秋天：三月份至八月份）。

ze˧[tæ˧]-ti˧ **NOUN** Tone: H#-L.
11th month. 十一月。

ze˧v#˥ **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Castrated ox, neutered ox. 阉牛。
CL: **pʰo˧˥**

ze˧zo˧#˥ **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Arrow. 箭。

ze˧zo˧˥ | dʰu˧˥-kʰu˧
one arrow
一枝箭

ze˧ze˧˥-bæ˧bæ˧ **NOUN** Tone: LM-L.
Wild cotton (literally: “Westerners’ flower”). 野棉花（直译：‘洋人花’）。
See: **je˧ze˧˥**

ze˧ze˧˥-læ˧tsu˧˥ **NOUN** Tone: LM-H#.
One of the three main types of plants used for pig fodder. 喂猪的牧草。

zɣ˧˥_b **VERB** Tone: M_b.
To raise (animals). 饲养（动物）。

bo˧ zɣ˧˥
to raise pigs
养猪

zɰwæ˧zo˧˥ zɣ˧˥
to raise colts
养小马

zɣ˧˥_c **CLASSIFIER** Tone: L_c.
Classifier for lines/patterns (in weaving, drawing, painting...). 量词：图案（画画或织布）（一个）。

zɣ˧˥_a **ADJECTIVE** Tone: L_a.
Clean. 干净。

tɕʰu˧˥ | zɣ˧˥-hi˧˥ ni˧˥
It is clean
这是干净的

mɣ˧˥-zɣ˧˥
not clean, dirty
不干净

zɣ˧˥mi˧ **NOUN** Tone: L.
Road. 路。

hi˧˥ | dʰu˧˥-v˧˥~dʰu˧˥-v˧˥ | le˧˥-se˧˥, | zɣ˧˥mi˧ tsɣ˧˥!
People walk, one after the other, and they create a path! (Context: when people go to fell trees on the mountain, where there was no path before, their passage open a new path, whose traces remain visible and may become a customary path.)
路是人走出来的！

CL: **kʰu˧**

zɣ˧˥ni˧ **ADJECTIVE** Tone: L.
Near. 近。

zɣɿqoɿ **NOUN** Tone: L. ① Veal. 小牛。
② Male pianniu (hybrid of yak and cattle). 公犏牛。
CL: [ɿ]

zɣɿzɿɿ **NOUN** Tone: LM+MH#.
Lines, pattern. 花纹、图案。

zɣɿzɿɿ tʰiɿ-diɿ

with lines/patterns / there are lines/patterns
有花纹

[F5] baɿlaɿ | tʰɿɿ-ɿɿ-biɿ | zɣɿzɿɿ tʰiɿ-diɿ

There are lines/patterns on this piece of clothing.
这衣服上面有花纹。

CL: zɣɿ

zɣɿ **NOUN** Tone: LM.
Road (monosyllable). 路（单音节）。

zɣɿmiɿ-qoɿ

on the road, on the way
路上

zɣɿmiɿ-qoɿ, | hɿɿ seɿ! |

People are walking on the road/path!
路上有人走！

zɣɿ seɿ-zoɿ

traveller, person who travels; specifically: person who does commerce by caravans
旅人，特别指走马帮的商人

CL: kʰɿɿ

zoɿ **NOUN** Tone: L.
Noon; lunch. 中午。

zoɿ dzɿɿ

to have lunch
吃午饭

zoɿa 1 **VERB** Tone: L_a.
To swing back and forth. 甩来甩去。

ɿɿ-zoɿ-ɿɿ

to swing back and forth
甩来甩去

zoɿ~zoɿ-zeɿ

RED PFV

RED PFV

[PHONO] leɿ-zoɿ~zoɿ

ACCOMP RED

ACCOMP RED

zoɿa 2 **ADJECTIVE** Tone: L_a.
Light. 轻。

zoɿdzɿɿ **VERB** Tone: L.
To eat lunch. 吃午饭。

zoɿ dzɿɿ

to have lunch
吃午饭

zoɿ dzɿɿ-seɿ

afternoon
下午

zoɿ~zoɿ **VERB** Tone: MH.
To swing. 摔、摇摆。

zɿɿ **ADJECTIVE** Tone: H.
Heavy. 重。

zɿɿ **NOUN** Tone: M.
Fermented alcohol, wine. 酒。

zɿɿ pʰvɿ

to pour wine
斟酒

zɿɿ-ɿɿ **VERB** Tone: M.
To shake (of earth), earthquake. 地震。

zɿɿ-ɿɿ-zeɿ!

There is an earthquake!
地震了！

zɿɿ-naɿ **NOUN** Tone: L#.
Good wine, high-quality wine. 醇酒，好酒。

zɿɿdziɿ **NOUN** Tone: LH.
Cedar. 杉树。

CL: dziɿ

zɿɿgvɿ **NOUN** Tone: L.
Boat. 船。

zɿɿgvɿ dziɿ

to sit in a boat
坐船

CL: [ɿɿ naɿ]

zɿɿ-moɿ **NOUN** Tone: LM+MH#.
“mushroom of the cedar tree”: a sort of mushroom often found close to cedar trees. “杉树菌”：一种菌子。

tʰoɿ-moɿ-zɿɿmoɿ

Pine-tree mushroom and cedar-tree mushroom
松树菌与杉树菌

See: zɿɿdziɿ

zɯ˥tse˥ **NOUN** Tone: LM.
Mountain spirit. 山神。
CL: v˥

zɯ˥tse˥-mæ˥sæ˥ **NOUN** Tone: LM-L#.
Golden pheasant. 锦鸡。Local Chinese dialect: 山扎拉。
See: zɯ˥tse˥

zɯ˥tsw˥ **NOUN** Tone: LM.
Days; life; time. 日子（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 日子

zɯ˥tsw˥-mɯ˥[ʂʰɯ˥] **NOUN** Tone: LM-L.
Mattress. 褥子。
CL: tsʰi˧

zy˥ **NUMBER** Tone: M? H#?.
4. 4。

zy˥bæ˥ **NOUN** Tone: M.
Snake, serpent. 蛇。

zy˥bæ˥ yu˥ pʰv˥
The snake sheds skin / exuviates
蛇蜕皮

CL: mi˧

zy˥bæ˥-bv˥-ha˥#˧ **NOUN** Tone: #H.
One of the three types of pig fodder. 能喂给猪的三种草之一。
CL: qa˧

zy˥bæ˥-mi˧ **NOUN** Tone: L.
Female snake. 母蛇。
CL: mi˧

zy˥bæ˥-pʰv˥#˧ **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Male snake. 公蛇。
CL: mi˧

zy˥bæ˥-zo˥#˧ **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Baby snake. 小蛇。
CL: ɬw˥

zy˥bæ˥-zy˥qʰa˥#˧ **NOUN** Tone: .
Jack-in-the-pulpit, *Arisaema consanguineum*. 天南星。

zy˥bɯ˥#˧ **NOUN** Tone: #H.
The Pumi (Prinmi) people of the mountains. 高山普米族（永宁以北地区：木里等）。
CL: v˥

zy˥di˧ **NOUN** Tone: MH#.
The warm area on the banks of the Yangtze river: Fengke, Labai.... 金沙江边的地方（气候热）。

zy˥ldzi˧ **NOUN** Tone: L#.
Willow tree. 柳树，杨柳。
CL: dzi˧

zy˥hĩ˥#˧ **NOUN** Tone: #H.
One of the designations of the Pumi (ethnic group). 普米族。
CL: v˥

zy˥mi˥#˧ **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Granddaughter. 孙女。

njɯ˥ | zy˥mi˥ | dɬw˥-ɬw˥ dzo˥
I have a granddaughter.
我有一个孙女。

CL: ɬw˥

zy˥mv˥-la˥-di˧ **NOUN** Tone: MH#.
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）。

zy˥mv˥-la˥-di˧-hĩ˧
people from the Pumi territories
普米族地区的人们

CL: v˥

zy˥-ɲi˥-ɣo˥tʰo˧ **ADVERB(IAL)** Tone: H#.
In four days. 四天以后。

zy˥ɬ˧ **ADJECTIVE** Tone: H#.
Square. 正方形。

zy˥-hĩ˧
NMLZ
方形的

zy˥ɬ˧-gv˥
square
方形的

zy˥-tsʰi˧ **NUMBER** Tone: L#.
40. 40。

zy˥v˥#˧ **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Grandson. 孙子。

njɯ˥ | zy˥v˥ | dɬw˥-ɬw˥ dzo˥
I have a grandson.
我有一个孙子。

CL: ɬw˥

zy˥v˥-zy˧mi˧ **NOUN** Tone: H#-.
Grandchildren. 孙子孙女。

zyɿ-zo#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Small bow. 小弓。

CL: naɿ

zyɿ_a 1 VERB Tone: L_a. ① To knead (dough). 揉 (面)。

pxɿjɿɿ zyɿ

to knead dough

揉面

zyɿ~zyɿ

RED

重叠

qɿwɿ-k^hwɿɿ zyɿ

to knead a piece (of dough)

揉一块 (面团)

② To crease, to crumple, to wrinkle. 皱 (衣服)。

baɿlaɿ zyɿ(-zeɿ)

to crease clothes; the clothes have been creased;
the clothes are creased

衣服皱了

zyɿ~zyɿ

RED

重叠

leɿ-zyɿ~zyɿ-zeɿ

ACCOMP _ RED PFV

ACCOMP _ RED PFV

zyɿ_a 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.
Good (to the taste). 香 (气味)。

zyɿɿɿ NOUN Tone: LH.

Small beam. 支撑顶板的小梁。

CL: ɿɿɿ

zyɿ-tiɿmiɿ NOUN Tone: L.

4th month. 四月。

zyɿmiɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Bow. 弓。

CL: naɿ

zyɿ VERB Tone: MH.

To sew. 缝。

zwæɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Horse. 马。

dzɿɿkoɿ-zwæɿ

wild horse

野马

o-ho-ho! zwæɿ-ɿɿɿ | dzɿɿ-poɿ-hɿɿ-zeɿ!

Oops! The horse scoffed the lot!

啊呀嘛！马把饲料都吃光了！

CL: vɿ

zwæɿ_a VERB Tone: M_a.

To weigh (with scales). 称。

mxɿɿ-zwæɿ

NEG

不称

leɿ-zwæɿ-zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV

称了

tsoɿ~tsoɿ zwæɿ

to weigh things

称东西

koɿdoɿ zwæɿ

to weigh walnuts

称核桃

zwæɿbvɿ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Horse's stable. 马圈。

CL: ɿɿɿ

zwæɿ-ha#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Horse feed. 马料、马饲料。

zwæɿ-k^hvɿ NOUN Tone: L#.

Year of the Horse. 马年。

zwæɿ-ɿɿɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Cereals for the horse, horse fodder. 马料 (粮食)。

zwæɿp^hæɿdiɿ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Lunge, tether (for a horse). 拉马链子。

CL: ɿɿɿ

zwæɿ-q^hæɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Horse manure. 马粪。

CL: k^hwɿɿ

zwæɿkoɿ NOUN Tone: L#.

Castrated horse, gelding, neutered horse. 骟马。

CL: vɿ

zɿɿɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Hungry (monosyllable). 饿。

haɿ-zɿɿɿ
to be hungry
饿

zɿɿɿmvɿ NOUN Tone: M. *From: zɿɿɿɿb Idiom, set phrase, fixed expression.* 惯用语、习惯语、习语。

zɿɿɿmvɿ dzoɿ-kvɿ!
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!

æɿʂæɿ-zɿɿɿmvɿ | dɿɿ-kʰwɿɿ
a saying, a set phrase of the old times
一句老话、一个传统的说法

CL: kʰwɿɿ

zɿɿɿɿɿ VERB Tone: L_b.
To speak. 讲话。

zɿɿɿɿ~zɿɿɿ mɿɿ-hɿɿ
dumb person, person who is not able to speak
哑巴、不会讲话的人

zɿɿɿɿ~zɿɿɿ mɿɿ-hɿɿ, | tʂʰwɿɿ-vɿ!
(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!

leɿ-zɿɿɿ-zeɿ
ACCOMP _ PFV
讲了

noɿ | əɿtsoɿ zɿɿɿɿ-ɿɿɿ?
What are you saying? / What do you mean?
你说什么?

zɿɿɿɿ~zɿɿɿ
RED
重叠

leɿ-zɿɿɿ
to answer
回答

leɿ-woɿ zɿɿɿ
as above: to answer
同上: 回答

tʂʰwɿɿ | leɿ-zɿɿɿ-biɿ-dzoɿ...
According to her/him... / From her/his point of view...
依照他的说法……

hɿɿ-qaɿ zɿɿɿ~zɿɿɿ
to speak to people
对人家讲

leɿ-zɿɿɿ~zɿɿɿ-zeɿ
ACCOMP RED PFV
ACCOMP RED PFV

- ㄗ -

zi VERB Tone: H.

To be present: abstract entity (courage, strength) or concrete entity (beard). 有, 拥有 (抽象: 有力量, 有勇气)。

mɿ-zi

NEG

没有

zi_a VERB Tone: M_a. ① To leak. 漏 (水)。

mv.tɕo-zi

to leak, to drip down

(水) 往下漏

② To flow (a river flows). 流 (河水流着)。

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. 家, 包括院子、人住的楼、动物住的楼等。

ɕw-zi-dv

a household

一家人, 包括所有成员

a.ʒo-zi-dv ji

to take care of the house, to look after the household, to be in charge of the household

管家

CL: [w]

zi-dv-ji-hi# NOUN Tone: H#.

The person in charge of the house, the master/mistress of the house. 一家之主、家长。

zi-kv-wo NOUN Tone: M.

Roof. 房顶。

CL: ts^hi**zi**-mi NOUN Tone: M. ① The main building of the house/farm: the building where the hearth is located. 家有火塘的那个房子 (“祖母房”)。

② The entire house, the entire farm. 整个家园。

CL: [w]

zi-mv NOUN Tone: MH#.

Dream. 梦。

zi-mv q^hwɿ

to have a dream

做梦

zi-mv sw

to sleep-walk (somnambulism); also: to speak in one's dreams

梦游, 梦呓

njɿ | ə-thwɿ | zi-mv | mɿ-dzɿ!

I have not had good dreams yesterday night! / I had a nightmare yesterday night!

我昨天做了恶梦!

CL: k^hwɿ**zi**-ŋɿ VERB Tone: H#.

To doze off, to nod. 打瞌睡。

zi-ŋɿ-ze

PFV

PFV

zi-ŋv VERB Tone: H#.

To sleep. 睡觉。

le-zi-ŋv

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

zi-ŋv-ho

is going to sleep

要睡了

zi-q^hwɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Building; houses. 房屋。

zi-q^hwɿ gv

to build a building

建房

zi-q^hwɿ-la 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。)

ɕjoŋɕjɿ-ziŋqʰwɿŋ

the building(s) of the school, the school buildings
学校的楼（‘学校’：汉语借词）

ziŋqʰwɿŋ tɕʰv

to paint a house

给房子刷颜色（直译：‘染房’）

ziŋqʰwɿŋ tɕʰiŋ-hiŋ kʰvŋmiŋ

watchdog

看门狗

ziŋqʰwɿŋ tɕʰiŋ-hiŋ kʰvŋ

watchdog

看门狗

CL: [wŋ]

zi-kæŋ\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.

The premises: the area of the farm, within the boundaries of the walls and hedges (the farm's precinct). 家的这块地：院墙以内的地方。

CL: kʰwɿŋ

zi-kɔŋ\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Bed. 床。

CL: [wŋ]

ziŋb VERB Tone: Lb. ① To clutch, to grasp, to grab.
拿，捉（捉鸡）。

æŋ ziŋ

to catch a chicken

捉鸡

æŋ | leŋ-ziŋ

to catch a chicken

捉鸡

hiŋ ziŋ

to grab someone

抓人

kæŋ ziŋ

to hold sb in one's arms (arm over the neck)

搂（用胳膊搂脖子）

② To take along, to bring along. 带、拿过来。

tsoŋ~tsoŋ ziŋ

to bring something

带东西过来

ziŋhŋv#ŋ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Body hair (of humans). 人身上的毛。

CL: kʰwŋ

ziŋ-kʰvŋ NOUN Tone: LM + MH#.

Year of the monkey. 猴年。

ziŋmi#ŋ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Female monkey. 母猴。

CL: miŋ

ziŋpʰv#ŋ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Male monkey. 公猴。

CL: miŋ

ziŋzo#ŋ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Infant monkey/ape. 小猴子。

CL: [wŋ]

ziŋ₁ VERB Tone: MH.

To sleep. 睡觉。

leŋ-ziŋ

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

leŋ-ziŋ-zeŋ

ACCOMP PFV

ACCOMP PFV

æŋ ziŋ-zeŋ

the chicken has gone asleep

鸡睡觉了

leŋ-ziŋ-biŋ-zeŋ!

I'm going to sleep!

要睡觉了！

leŋ-ziŋ, | ziŋ-mvŋ-tʰaŋ!

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！

pʰæŋtɕiŋ-zoŋ-ŋwŋ | mvŋzoŋ-qaŋ ziŋ

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）

ziŋ₂ NOUN Tone: MH.

Family. 家庭（一户人）。

hiŋ | qwŋ-ziŋ

a family

一家人

tɕʰwŋ-ziŋ

this family

这家

ŋwæt-q^hv-ɿ, | ts^he-ɿni-zi

Five hamlets, twelve families! (A summary of the statistics of the village of /ə-ɿla-ɿwɿʃ#/.)

五个村落，十二个家庭！（阿拉瓦村的人口简介）

zi/ NOUN Tone: LH.

Monkey, ape. 猴子。

zi dzu-ze

...has eaten (a/the) monkey

吃了猴子

zi hwæ-ze

...has bought (a/the) monkey

买了猴子

CL: mi

***zi/** NOUN Tone: LM? LH?.

Building; houses. 房屋。

zi ts^hi, | æ ts^hi

to build a house, to build a home (set phrase)

建房立家（固定词语）

zi t^hv/

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）

zi q^hæ

to demolish a house

拆房子（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。）

*zi 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)

*买房（这个例子是调查者构造的，F4确定是不可以说的。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'.

sand_badger	猪獾
lynx	猞猁
pangolin	穿山甲
earlobe	耳垂
temples	太阳穴
dried_cheese	乳扇
toothbrush_of_pig_hair	猪鬃毛牙刷
catapult	抛石机
slingshot	绷弓子
Chinese_angelica	当归
Anisodus_tanguticus	山茛菪
wax_gourd	冬瓜
celery	芹菜
Ephedra_sinica	草麻黄
yew	红豆杉
Ligularia_fischeria	山紫菀
Selaginella	卷柏
wild_man	野人
twins	双胞胎
to_drink_with_a_pipe	用吸管喝
to_regret	后悔