

Na (Mosuo) – English – Chinese dictionary

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Orthographic transcription

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Title: Na (Mosuo) – English – Chinese dictionary.

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Dictionaries from the collection already realized:

1. Japhug – Chinese – French.
2. Yuanga – French – English.
3. Na – Chinese – French – English.

se^l ḫ -dzo^l, | se^l-mṛ^l-t^ha^l! | dzṛ^l ḫ -dzo^l, | dzṛ^l-k^hu^l t^ha^l!
Seiq jjo, seiq meta! Jjaq jjo, jjaq keeq ta!

This is not something that can ever be brought to full completion. We can arrive at something nice, though!

INTRODUCTION

This introduction is divided into five sections. It opens with a presentation of the language (§1), then zooms in on the dialect studied and the participants in the documentation work (§2). The objectives and chronology of the fieldwork and lexicographical work are then outlined (§3). The following section, §4, constitutes a User’s Guide. Finally, some research perspectives are outlined (§5), with the aim of bringing out some of the broader topics that are at stake in lexicographical work on endangered languages.

1 The Na and the Yongning Na language

The Na (Mosuo) are famous, both among anthropologists and among the general public, for their distinctive family structures. Cai Hua depicts them as *A Society Without Fathers or Husbands* (CAI 1997), but one of his readers (WELLENS 2003, p. 147) points out that, in his desire to depict Na society as diametrically opposed to Chinese (Han) society, the author discreetly disregards observations that do not align with the sweeping generalization expressed in the title of his book. A far more adequate description portrays the Na as an exemplary case of a society that is both matrilineal and matrilocal. Such a characterization has been present in Chinese ethnological studies since the early works of the 1980s (SHIH 1993, 2010, WENG 1993, YÁN RUXIÁN & SÒNG ZHÀOLÍN 1983, ZHĀN CHÉNGXÙ *et al.* 1980); however, these studies focus on theories of descent while describing a diversity of practices that strongly contrast with the rigid interpretation given to them.

Detailed ethnography of Na villages (MILAN 2016, 2019) invites us to a shift in perspective whereby Na family structures are interpreted within the specific context of the Sino-Tibetan borderlands, an area where remarkable diversity in kinship systems is found. Rather than focusing on a classification based on notions such as ‘matrilineality’, it is enlightening to approach these diverse family structures in terms of the dynamics of the *houses*. This perspective, stemming from early critiques of the lineage paradigm, deserves to be integrated as a central element in any analysis of Na family structures (HO 2006, ZHOU 2003). It brings out a coherence among practices which models of descent struggled to capture: the various forms of cohabitation and marriage can be understood as *strategies aimed at ensuring the social reproduction of houses*. Thus, “taking a wife” (*chumi shei*) is a way for a house to ensure its balance and continuity.¹ These practices allow houses to adapt to the various political regimes that have succeeded one another, dating back to historical periods well before the communist takeover in 1958. In this perspective, the study of how Na families adapt to the social changes brought about by the rapid development of tourism in the Lugu Lake region in recent years (MATTISON 2010, MILAN 2019, WALSH 2001) is a coherent extension of a body of anthropological research that has, decade after decade, profoundly renewed approaches to the anthropology of kinship and family.

In comparison to the amount of ethnographic and anthropological work carried out in the Na area, much less attention was directed to linguistic topics. The Na (Mosuo) language had scarcely been the subject of in-depth research until the early 21st century. Yet this language exhibits fascinating properties, including a very rich morphophonology, where tones play a role across the entire grammatical system (MICHAUD 2017). The present dictionary is part of a broader endeavour to produce substantial,

1. This strand of research is pursued in a talk by Pascale-Marie Milan, “Gender balance strategies and social engineering pressures: ‘Taking wives’ (*chumi shei*) in the context of the Na family of Lijiazui in feudal times and in present-day China”, delivered at the workshop “Family resemblances: kinship practices along the Sino-Tibetan borderlands”, CNRS-École Française d’Extrême-Orient, October 2024.

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Figure 1 – A sketch map of the Yongning area. Designed by Jérôme Picard. Sources: Geofabrik, ASTER GDEM (a product of METI and NASA) and OpenStreetMap.



reliable documentation on the Yongning Na language.

The language's endonym (autonym) is /na˥-zwɔ˥/, an autonym romanized as 'Narua' (DOBBS & XIÓNG 2018). It is known in China as 'Mosuo' 摩梭话, and classified as an 'Eastern dialect' of the Naxi language (HÉ JÍRÉN & JIĀNG ZHÚYÍ 1985, p. 107). The language's Ethnologue code is NRU (LEWIS *et al.* 2016) and its Glottolog code is YONG1270 (NORDHOFF 2012). The name 'Yongning Na' was coined by Liberty LIDZ (2006) by associating the people's endonym with the name of the place where the language is spoken: the plain of Yongning 永宁, a basin located in Southwestern China, at the border between Yunnan and Sichuan, at a latitude of 27°50' N and a longitude of 100°41' (see map 1). Yongning is close to Lugu Lake 泸沽湖 (in Na: /lo˧sy˥-hi˥na˧mi˧/), a lake of about fifty square kilometres which creates a microclimate that is suitable for farming despite the high altitude (about 2,800 meters above sea level).

The total number of speakers was estimated at about 40,000 on the basis of survey data from the late 1950s (HÉ JÍRÉN & JIĀNG ZHÚYÍ 1985, p. 107); the same figure is taken up by (YANG 2009). The number of proficient speakers in the 2020s is much lower: language replacement (by Mandarin) is under way.

Since the 1990s, and especially in the 21st century, the Yongning region has become a major tourist destination. An

anthropological study of the impacts of this new industry (MILAN 2019) echoes the intuition of a contemporary poet:

Tourism has spread like floodwaters carrying wrecks. It dislocates even the most remote villages, and trumpets its empty, arrogant formulas in the most secret chambers of temples: stereotypes that are, alas, typical of our Western culture. Advertising brochures are nobody's speech; they tend to force the inhabitants of the places visited to see themselves from the outside, to tell their own stories in the way that lazy visitors wish them to, and to replace their own intuitions and memories by gaudy pictures to cater for the taste of visitors. (Yves Bonnefoy, *L'Inachevable. Entretiens sur la poésie*, 1990-2010. Paris: Albin Michel, 2014, p. 232.)

This context lends extra significance to the task of paying attention to the language of the Na, at a time when it is being rapidly replaced by Mandarin Chinese (the language of schooling, of the media, and of tourism). I have a hope that the recordings made in the field, and gradually transcribed, translated and annotated, will succeed in preserving and transmitting, in all its freshness, the speech of this volume's co-author, which she has agreed to make public for the sake of research and of posterity. The dictionary is intended as a tool for accessing these documents, which document a disappearing language and culture that have value, not only in the abstract sense of being possible and attested forms of human language and society (to be taken into account in typological models and in historical accounts), but in and of themselves.

The world, to us, (...) is it not first and foremost fields which have been cleared and ploughed by people who were thereby founding, grounding, their presence in a specific place? If it be thus, words would be a way to inscribe and express a sense of presence projected onto a rough 'out there' (...). Or let's put it this way: What if words were not means to handle general, abstract notions, but windows onto the relationship established between a human presence and a place? Then words would not serve as a "lexicon" of what we call *nature*: they would constitute doors opening onto a land (a 'sojourn', as Mallarmé put it) where we can be at home, where familiar names create bounding horizons. If it be so, each and every encounter would be a chunk of our destiny, not an abstract event feeding into some scientific generalizations. Our awakened consciousness should hold onto it as something open and possible (even though the swift course of time robs us of so many of such possibilities). We should not erase living encounters from our speech, dismissing them as mere examples of some abstract, timeless scheme. (Yves Bonnefoy, «La fleur double, la sente étroite: la nuée», reprinted in *La Vérité de parole et autres essais*, Paris: Gallimard, 1995, pp. 566-567).

Bibliographical indications

Important references on Na include a reference grammar of a dialect close to the one described here: that of Luoshui 落水 (LIDZ 2010), as well as research into the tone systems of previously undocumented dialects (Ā HUÌ 2016, DOBBS & LA 2016, FILY 2022). Concerning lexicographic work, *An anthology of everyday words and expressions in the Mosuo language* (ZHÍBĀ ĚRCHĒ & XŪ RUÌJUĀN 2013) presents vocabulary and expressions arranged by semantic field. Approximations in phonetic notation make the volume less than fully reliable as a work of reference. There is thus still a gap to be filled in lexicographic work on Na. Dictionaries on neighbouring Naxi provide a brilliant example to be emulated (HÉ JÍRÉN & ZHÀO QÌNGLIÁN, *et al.* 2011, PINSON 2012).

2 Dialect and language consultants

2.1 Language consultants

Unless otherwise stated, all the data are from the second author, Mrs. Latami Daeshi Lhamu (/laɪtʰaɪmɪl tæʃsu˧˥˧˧˧˧/; Chinese: 拉他咪打史拉姆 Lātāmǐ Dǎshílāmǔ). She was born in 1950 in the hamlet called Alawua /əɿɿaɿ-kwɤ˧˥˧˧˧˧/ close to the monastery of Yongning. The administrative coordinates of this hamlet are: Yúnnán province, Lijiang municipality,

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Nínglàng Yí autonomous county, Yǒngníng town, Ālāwǎ village (云南省丽江市宁蒗彝族自治县永宁镇² 阿拉瓦村). This language variety corresponds to the Glottolog code YONG1288, as distinct from the Lataddi variety (Lataddi Narua), spoken on the shore of Lugu Lake (code: LATAI234).

The choice to work in one location only, and essentially with one consultant, is based on the investigator's initial 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). The collaboration went well, so much so that Mrs. Latami accepted (in 2024) the proposal to have her name appear as coauthor of the present volume.

Data from other speakers are indicated in the dictionary using two-letter initials, provided in the leftmost column in Table 1. The table indicates the correspondence with the speaker codes in A. Michaud's database (such as 'F4' for the main consultant and coauthor of this volume). The numbering of Na consultants in terms of these speaker codes is discontinuous (F4, F5, F6, F22 and M18, M21, M23 instead of F1 through F4 and M1 through M3) because they were assigned as part of a list of consultants for all three languages of the Naish group: Naxi, Na and Laze.

Table 1: Language consultants

initials	name in orthography	name in phonetic alphabet	name in Chinese	year of birth	speaker code
La	Latami Daeshi Lhamu	la:tʰa:tmi: tæ:ʃu:t-ka:my:	拉他咪打史拉姆	1950	F4
Gi	Gisso	ki:zɔ:	郭给若	1973	F5
Qi	Qiddeu	tɛ:hɪ:dʒy:#	郭园芝	1987	F6
Sg	Siggeema	sui:gwi:mə:	思格玛	1987	F22
Da	Latami Daeshi Daedeu	la:tʰa:tmi: tæ:ʃu:t-tæ:ʃy:	拉他咪王勇	1972	M18
Jj	Ho Jjacee	ho:dʒɔ:tsʰe:	何甲泽	1942	M21
Dd	Ddeezzhi	dʒui:dʒu:	何独知	1974	M23

The small circle of consultants has grown organically over time. The first contact was Latami Daeshi (M18), who kindly undertook to look for language consultants in the village. As explained elsewhere (MICHAUD 2017, pp. 28–29), this search did not prove fruitful at first, and it was his mother (F4) who agreed to take on the role of consultant-teacher. She remains a constant point of reference, the main source for the linguist's work and a daily dialogue partner in the field. Her daughter-in-law (F5) agreed to lend a hand, as did one of the latter's nieces (F6). Later, one of F4's cousins (M21) and his son (M23) also took part in the survey. Finally, Siggeema (F22) is from the village of Wualabbi; she participates in the project through orthography testing and correction work with Roselle Dobbs, and by providing insider information on various topics of Na phonetics, semantics, grammar and dialectology.

The small sample that has thus been built up over time, without any fixed overall plan, is not balanced according to any particular criterion, and no claim is made that it is representative in any sense. Nevertheless, some of its characteristics can be noted in retrospect.

In terms of generations, the sample shows a certain diversity. The speakers do not all belong to the same house, and belong to three successive generations. F4, co-author of the volume, was born in 1950 and is of the same generation as M21. The next

2. Yongning Township in Ninglang Yi Autonomous County, Lijiang City, Yunnan Province, China (云南省丽江市宁蒗彝族自治县永宁乡) was renamed Yongning Town 永宁镇 on February 11th, 2019.

generation is represented by M18 (her son), F5 (her daughter-in-law) and M23 (M21's son). F6 and F22 are younger, so much so that they can be considered as belonging to a third generation.

In terms of relationship to the language and culture:

- F4 is the most immersed in Na culture, having resided continuously in Yongning for sixty years (from birth until 2010).
- F5 and M23 belong to the next generation of speakers who remained in the village (where they still live as of 2024), for whom local Chinese (Southwestern Mandarin) is a language spoken fluently from a young age, close to a *second mother tongue*.
- M18 has a lifelong commitment to research on the Na culture, to which he has deep attachment. He uses the language on a day-to-day basis with his mother (F4). He expresses himself fluently in Na³. However, the title of 心碎与忧伤 (*Grief and sorrow*) that he gave to a collection of his papers (LATAMÍ 2016) speaks volumes about the tensions inherent in living one's life as a reader, researcher and writer in a language which is not that of one's "mother culture".
- M21 has lived in various places in the region, and the dialectal adjustments made in the course of his life naturally led to a certain distance between his speech and that of speakers with a less diverse experience. We are particularly grateful for his efforts to take part in the work despite his partial deafness.

Today, as in the past, a constant goal and hope is to involve speakers as closely as possible in research into their language. The decision to have this book co-authored by the main consultant is in keeping with this logic. Her son Latami Wangyong did not wait for the exchanges with Alexis Michaud to enter the circle of scholars. As an ethnologist specializing in Na culture, his contribution to this book is grounded in his scholarly perspective, rather than in his status as a native speaker.

2.2 Other collaborators

Other collaborators include:

- Pascale-Marie Milan, who brings her expert ethnological-anthropological perspective to the work. From version 2 onwards, her seminal contribution is recognized by the status of co-author.
- Roselle Dobbs (Ddeema Lhaco, 杜玫瑰) and her Na friends and collaborators, to whom I owe, in addition to the spelling with which Roselle has endowed this dictionary, a flow of information, corrections and advice since the beginning of my research into Yongning Na.
- Benjamin Galliot, who has been editing the dictionary since 2016 to the highest computational and typographic standards, with an exceptional degree of attention to detail as well as to overall structure.

The term *consultant* could also be used for these collaborators, insofar as they provide expert advice, corrections and observations of all kinds as the work progresses. This usage is certainly too paradoxical in the light of current practices (where the term is used for *language consultants*, referred to in the past as *informants*) for us to be tempted to adopt it; however, it would have the advantage of not creating a boundary between two groups: native speakers and others, but on the contrary of emphasizing that the dictionary is the fruit of team work.

2.3 The Alawua speech variety and its dialectal context

The contours of the *communities* within which the Na dialects are spoken are not necessarily as clearly delineated as in Native American or Aboriginal Australian societies, which constitute an important reference in most contemporary English-language methodological work.⁴ Na speakers' sense of belonging is an area that is not only complex (as is natural in human

3. Eight recordings (audio and video) that he has made on the following themes can be consulted online: 1: Yongning and the Na; 2: the ethnonym 'Mosuo': its history and relevance; 3: personal narrative; 4 and 5: a look back at the collaboration with the linguist-investigator; 6: a review of Mosuo (Na) studies; 7: the cultural values inherited by young people; 8: the symbolic importance of the hearth in Mosuo (Na) culture.

4. Thus, the term 'community' appears no less than thirty-one times in an article about immersion language fieldwork methods written by a colleague affiliated with the University of Sydney: "Enhancing data collection through linguistic competence in a field language: Perspectives from rural China". Manuel David González Pérez's article is based on in-depth reflections on fieldwork carried out on a Yi language from Yunnan; close to 200 references are cited, reporting experiences that concern a wide variety of languages, but all are English-language references (with the exception of two in German and two in Spanish), which entails a slight risk of cultural bias. This cultural bias could have consequences comparable to the linguistic bias whereby too few languages are taken into consideration when formulating linguistic generalizations (it has been pointed

societies) but also politically sensitive, in the context of a contemporary China whose resolutely assimilationist plans aim to melt the former “minority nationalities” (少数民族) into the melting-pot of the “Chinese people” (中华民族). No attempt will be made here to define the geographical boundaries of a “Alawua dialect of Na” that would extend beyond this hamlet to cover such and such an area on a dialect map. The label “speech variety spoken in Alawua” is considered as a sufficient language tag for the corpus collected in this one location: no attempt is made to place this speech variety within a comprehensive list of all Na dialects.

It could be argued, however, that the mere fact of endowing this speech variety with a dictionary gives it a prominent place in a contemporary lexicographical landscape that is still very sparse. Seen in this light, the orthographic representation provided in the dictionary has special value, as it aims to achieve a certain balance between dialects: it is not based on one dialect only (or have one specific speaker as an authoritative reference).

3 Aims and chronology of the project

Adams, our head-boy, who had a turn for mathematics, had made a calculation, I was informed, of the time this Dictionary [a new Dictionary which Dr. Strong, the headmaster, had in contemplation] would take in completing, on the Doctor's plan, and at the Doctor's rate of going. He considered that it might be done in one thousand six hundred and forty-nine years, counting from the Doctor's last, or sixty-second, birthday. (Charles Dickens, *David Copperfield* (1850), Chapter 16.)

Since the project is constrained by limited resources of money, staff and time, the project must be organized in such a way that even after a very short period the dictionary makers can produce a useful piece of work. (“Dictionary making in endangered speech communities”: MOSEL 2004, p. 42)

3.1 Elicitation method

In the classical tradition of linguistic fieldwork, a language description should include a dictionary, a grammar, and a collection of texts. Linguistic fieldwork consists in “going into a community where a language is spoken, collecting data from fluent native speakers, analysing the data, and providing a comprehensive description, consisting of grammar, texts and dictionary” (DIXON 2007, p. 12). The grammar, texts and dictionary are referred to as the “Boasian trilogy” (FOLEY 1999) by reference to Franz Boas’s foundational work collecting North American languages (BOAS 1902, BOAS & SWANTON 1911). Thus, the lexicographic data presented in this volume were collected as part of all-out fieldwork on Yongning Na. Trips to the field were made in 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009, followed in 2011-2012 by a one-year stay in the city of Lijiang, where Mrs. Latami Daeshi Lhamu had settled to take care of a grandchild. Shorter stays were made in 2013, 2014, 2018 and 2024.

A list of words was begun through elicitation, and gradually expanded and corrected as narratives were recorded and transcribed. A drawback of not eliciting large amounts of vocabulary is that addition of new words is a slow process. Hence the limited number of entries: on the order of 3,000 (the current count stands at 3305). On the other hand, 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 with language consultants.

The native speaker interviewees might feel very embarrassed when they are asked to translate a word they do not understand, or even worse, a word which they cannot translate because they have forgotten the native language equivalent.

out that “language research shows a lack of openness to diverse languages and populations”: BOCHYNSKA *et al.* 2023, p. 23). González Pérez does not mention local (Chinese or Yi) equivalents for the term ‘community’, or specificities in the understanding of group dynamics as they relate to language use: no mention is made of language policies or the political context of present-day China – which may seem paradoxical given the observation of other foreign visitors that politics is by no means absent from people’s preoccupations in the Middle Kingdom (among many examples, see Henri Michaux, *Un barbare en Asie*, Paris: Gallimard, 1967, pages 178sq). It goes without saying that this remark does not constitute a criticism aimed at the author, who could not possibly go into all and every issue related to the vast topic broached in the article cited. The idea is simply to point out the ever-present risk of being wrapped up in one’s own views, forgetting that the socio-geo-political diversity of situations is virtually infinite, and putting forward unwarranted generalizations about situations in the field.

Words which have been elicited by translation always need to be counterchecked by translating them later back into English or by explaining their meaning. The meaning of the indigenous word may be broader or narrower than its English counterpart, and the words in either language may be polysemous in different ways so that their meanings only partly overlap. (MOSEL 2004, p. 44)

The word list as of 2011 was deposited in the Sino-Tibetan Etymological Dictionary and Thesaurus (STEDT) database (COOK & LOWE 2000), at the request of the curators. The same year, under the impetus of Guillaume Jacques and Aimée Lahaussois, plans were made to bring the word list closer to the standards of a full-fledged dictionary. A project was deposited with the *Agence Nationale de la Recherche*, accepted in 2012, and begun in 2013: the HimalCo project (ANR-12-CORP-0006).

Dictionaries constitute work-in-progress. Successive versions are numbered, following the model used in software development. The versions produced so far are presented below in chronological order. A summary in table form is provided in Table 2 for English-language editions. Chinese-language editions are shown in Table 3, and French-language editions in Table 4.

Table 2: Successive versions of the English-language edition

number	date	link to online deposit	software library
1.0	September 2015	halshs-01204638v1	PyLMFlib
1.1	November 2016	halshs-01204638v2	PyLMFlib
1.2.1	April 2018	halshs-01204638v3	PLexika (language: Python)
1.2.2	July 2018	<i>no deposit in HAL</i>	PLexika (language: Python)
2.0	2024	halshs-01204638v4	(J)Lexika (language: Julia)

Table 3: Successive versions of the Chinese-language edition

number	date	link to online deposit	software library
1.2	March 2018	halshs-01744420v1	PLexika (language: Python)
2.0	2024	halshs-01744420v2	(J)Lexika (language: Julia)

Table 4: Successive versions of the French-language edition

number	date	link to online deposit	software library
1.0	September 2015	halshs-01204645v1	PyLMFlib
1.1	November 2016	halshs-01204645v2	PyLMFlib
1.2.1	April 2018	halshs-01204645v3	PLexika (language: Python)
2.0	2024	halshs-01204645v4	(J)Lexika (language: Julia)

3.2 Versions 1.0 and 1.1: adhering to the Lexical Markup Framework (LMF) standard

During a first stage of the project, the team adopted the Lexical Markup Framework (LMF) standard, a pivotal format designed for machine-readable dictionaries (FRANCOPOULO 2013, ROMARY 2013). Céline Buret, a computer science engineer who worked with the project team for two years (Nov. 2014-Oct. 2015), produced scripts for converting the lexicographic data from the format of the Field Linguist’s Toolbox (Multi-Dictionary Formatter, MDF) to an XML format complying with the LMF standard. A Python 2 library was developed: PyLMFlib, for *Python LMF library*. In 2015, version 1.0 of the online and

PDF versions of the dictionary were released, along with the source database in MDF (Toolbox) format. Version 1.1, released in 2016, used the same library of computer scripts.

3.3 The Lexika software and the Lexica collection of dictionaries

A limitation of the Lexical Markup Framework in its 2013 formulation gradually became apparent: it places a constraint on what an entry can contain. Subentries that belong to different grammatical categories need to have separate entries set up. For instance, /lət-kʰyːl/ can mean both ‘year of the Tiger’ and ‘born in the year of the Tiger’ (in Chinese: 虎年 and 屬虎). From the linguist’s point of view, it is desirable to set up two subentries within the same entry. But the part-of-speech categories are different: ‘year of the Tiger’ is a noun phrase, and ‘born in the year of the Tiger’ is a predicate, categorized as an adjective. In the Lexical Markup Framework, this situation requires setting up two different entries, a requirement which is at variance with widespread lexicographic practice.

In 2016, Benjamin Galliot, working at CNRS-LACITO under a fixed-term (six-month) contract, wrote a new library, Lexika,⁵ using version 3 of the Python language, which allows for native management of the Unicode standard. At the time, Benjamin Galliot was instructed to stick to the *Lexical Markup Framework* (LMF) standard, although he had soon realized its limitations, and had expressed a wish to start again from scratch on a less constrained basis. One argument for not changing this choice was the short duration of Benjamin Galliot’s contract, which seemed incompatible with the ambitious overhaul which he wanted to design and implement.

In mid-2017, Benjamin Galliot, during a period when he did not have an employment contract, took the initiative to develop a complete overhaul of Lexika (GALLIOT 2017). This development was, for a time, referred to as “JLexika” because it was developed in the Julia language and not in Python. It was carried out as a personal challenge, one aspect of which consisted in gaining proficiency in a new programming language that he found appealing and which proved to be in tune with his turn of mind as a programmer. Some of the issues raised in the course of his work, and the solutions developed to address them, are set out in GALLIOT 2023.

At the end of the year 2017 (during a very short contract, lasting less than three months), in the light of exchanges with Laurent Romary and Mathieu Mangeot-Nagata, it was concluded that adherence to the LMF standard was definitely not bringing clear benefits, while it was necessitating the implementation of complex procedures in order to circumvent inherent limitations imposed by this standard. As Benjamin Galliot’s personal work on JLexika at the time was based on a standard-free format, PLexika’s XML model departed from the LMF standard in early 2018, focusing on the core objective of embracing the full diversity of languages (and linguists’ visions) in shaping each dictionary’s design. Customization is the cornerstone of both the collection and the software, allowing each dictionary to evolve with its own unique structure, design, and layout, fully adapted to the specific features of the language and the vision of its lexicographers. A constant concern throughout this work has been to maintain a high degree of internal coherence: in other words, to avoid any effect similar to a ‘Procrustean bed,’ where lexicographic practices would be forced, without any real internal necessity, to conform to externally imposed constraints.

Some years later, when Benjamin Galliot returned to the CNRS as a civil servant, he decided that it was more appropriate to continue developing JLexika, which was much more powerful and robust than PLexika. Lexika’s guiding principle, pushed to the extreme in its latest version, is to allow each dictionary to evolve with its own unique structure, design, and layout, fully adapted to the specific features of the language and the vision of its lexicographers. The format can be customized as required for each dictionary, while maintaining a common core for the dictionaries in the Lexica collection.⁶ The format remains compatible with the Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) standard via an XSL stylesheet. Among other features, it is possible to have the desired hierarchy (sub-entries and/or polysemy, various subdivisions, etc.), enriched text at all levels (various styles, links, mix of languages and scripts, etc.) as well as all the information deemed necessary (notes/comments, labels, encyclopaedic information, and explanations on etymology), attaching to various levels of the structure.

5. The name of the software, *Lexika*, differs (in its written form) from that chosen for the series of dictionaries of the Pangloss Collection: *Lexica* (BONNET *et al.* 2017). This is intended to prevent confusion between the software package, on the one hand, and the dictionary series.

6. <https://hal.science/LEXICA>

In the Lexika processing chain, PDF versions of the dictionary are generated from the XML file, itself generated from the source file, which remains in MDF format. New versions are generated as the lexicographic work progresses and made available via the GitHub repository that hosts the database.⁷

4 User guide

The Lexica series aims to combine (i) readability for users who browse through the dictionaries with (ii) computer-readable encoding suitable for Natural Language Processing purposes. Dictionaries are therefore offered in several formats:

- as PDF documents such as the present one
- as online dictionaries in HTML format
- as databases in Toolbox/MDF format (master file)
- as XML files produced through the Lexika software.

The database is available from the GitHub repository⁸ in two formats:

- an XML file using the model designed by Benjamin Galliot
- the master file in MDF format, which can be opened with the Toolbox software package

Three language settings are offered in Portable Document Format (PDF), addressing the needs of different linguistic communities: English-based (this version, [halshs-01204638](#)), Chinese-based ([halshs-01744420](#)), and French-based ([halshs-01204645](#)).

Chinese translations are often a useful complement to the translation in English, as there are often closer equivalents: for instance, */gʒɪl/* translates straightforwardly as Chinese 护 whereas the English translation is more roundabout: ‘to carry on one’s shoulder’. French translations, on the other hand, could be dispensed with in the English PDF. They are nonetheless retained until the current version because they reflect most directly the first author’s understanding of the Na forms. At the current stage, English translations are still a little uneven despite efforts by the first author and corrections by Roselle Dobbs, so the presence of French (which is often not too hard for English speakers to decipher) can be of help in cases where the English is deficient.

The database structure will be presented first, then the typesetting choices.

4.1 Structure of the database

The extract of XML code shown below answers most of the questions about the structure of the database.

Code 1 – Excerpt from the Lexika XML code illustrating the structure of the entries

```
<EntréeLexicale identifiant="@hī-l-tʂɻ#1">
<Lemme>
  <Forme>hī-l-tʂɻ#1</Forme>
  <Ton>#H</Ton>
  <Orthographe>hinzhe</Orthographe>
  <FormeDeSurface>hī-l-tʂɻ</FormeDeSurface>
</Lemme>
<PartieDuDiscours langue="eng">n</PartieDuDiscours>
<ListeDeSens>
  <Sens>
    <DomainesSémantiques>
      <DomaineSémantique langue="fra">société</DomaineSémantique>
      <DomaineSémantique langue="eng">society</DomaineSémantique>
    </DomainesSémantiques>
    <Définitions>
      <Définition langue="eng">Family member belonging to the same lineage (on the mother's side).</Définition>
      <Définition langue="cnn">亲戚: 有共同祖先（祖母）的家人</Définition>
      <Définition langue="fra">Membre de la famille de même lignage (du côté maternel).</Définition>
    </Définitions>
    <Gloses>
      <Close langue="eng">family_members_of_same_lineage</Close>
```

7. <https://github.com/alexis-michaud/na/tree/master/DICTIONARY>

8. <https://github.com/alexis-michaud/na/tree/master/DICTIONARY>

```

<Glose langue="cnn">亲戚</Glose>
<Glose langue="fra">membre_de_la_famille_de_même_lignage</Glose>
</Gloses>
<Exemples>
  <Exemple>
    <Original langue="nru">hǐ-l-téhui - hǐ-l-tʂ́y#</Original>
    <Traduction langue="eng">same meaning: the family members belonging to the same lineage</Traduction>
    <Traduction langue="cmn">同上：亲戚，有共同祖先（祖母）的家人</Traduction>
    <Traduction langue="fra">même sens: les gens de même lignage</Traduction>
  </Exemple>
</Exemples>
<RelationsSémantiques>
  <RelationSémantique>
    <Cible identifiant="@hǐ-l-téhui#1">hǐ-l-téhui#1</Cible>
    <Type langue="fra">synonyme</Type>
  </RelationSémantique>
</RelationsSémantiques>
</Sens>
</ListeDeSens>
</EntréeLexicale>

```

The dictionary is made up of *lexical entries*. Each entry has a computer identifier. This identifier is not displayed in the PDF version of the dictionary, as its function is to enable computer manipulation, and not to be recognized by human eyes. This identifier is made up of the special character © followed by the phonological representation of the word (here, /hǐ-l-tʂ́y#1/), with a tone notation system that uses special symbols (\$) and (#) to distinguish the various kinds of high tones, depending on how they are associated with syllables. Full explanations of this system can be found in the monograph *Tone in Yongning Na*, available online in open access (MICHAUD 2017, pp. 80–90).

The *lemma* of the lexical entry comprises four pieces of information: its abstract phonological form, its tone, an orthographic representation (provided by Roselle Dobbs), and finally its surface form (which corresponds to its realization when the word is spoken in isolation).

The part of speech (morphosyntactic class) is then provided.

This is followed by a description of the meaning(s) of the word. An indication of the semantic domain is provided, from a closed list of terms (in French and English): ‘society’, ‘house’, ‘body’, ‘plant’, ‘animal’, and so on. This is a rough division, relying partly on form, and partly on semantic contents. 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 synonyms (FELLBAUM 2005).

Definitions are provided in English, Chinese and French. In a few cases, a definition in the vernacular language is provided. The process of producing explanations in the language under study is extremely useful (DINGEMANSE 2015), and the co-author of the dictionary is good at it; such definitions nonetheless remain very few to date because too little time was devoted to this task so far.

Glosses are also provided, with a view to future systematic glossing of texts.

The examples are also considered part of the ‘Meaning’ block, insofar as they illustrate one of the meanings of the word. Each example includes a transcription and a translation in the three target languages. Many examples are accompanied by notes, which include an attribute indicating the linguistic field concerned: semantics, syntax, morphology, phonology, tonology,⁹ or dialectology. This additional information appears in the PDF file (unless it carries a print="n" label in the database).

Notes carrying a ‘history’ tag trace the history of notations from the earliest fieldwork to the current version. They provide explanations about the trial-and-error process, the date of adoption of a change in notation, and the arguments in its favour. For instance, the entry /ŋwɔ̃lphæl/ ‘tile’ has a note that indicates that it was initially written with a M.H tone pattern, and with a /æ/ vowel in both syllables: [ŋwælphæl]. 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. This sometimes roundabout history did not seem relevant to most readers, so it does not appear in the PDFs.

9. (Tonology is coded differently from phonology because of the important role it plays in the documentation and research work carried out)

Semantic relationships such as synonymy are encoded, as is etymology. In the current state of the dictionary, the information somewhat misleadingly labelled as “etymological” essentially consists of synchronic links between a disyllabic or polysyllabic word and the morphemes of which it is (uncontroversially) composed: for example to point out that /ǣsǣ-pīmȳ/ ‘tale’ is formed from the two words /ǣsǣ#/ ‘formerly’ and /pīmȳ\$/ ‘saying, adage’.

4.2 Structure of dictionary entries in the PDF document

In the typeset version, each entry begins with the headword in phonological transcription – here, /a|pʰy#/. As explained above, tone is indicated in terms of phonological categories as analyzed in the monograph *Tone in Yongning Na*, available online in open access (MICHAUD 2017, pp. 80–90). The International Phonetic Alphabet is supplemented by the special symbols \$ and #, which are used to distinguish among the various types of High tones, based on their mode of association with syllables.

A surface form is provided to its right, between slanting lines (slashes). It is the surface-phonological form of the word in phonetic alphabet, commonly referred to as the “citation form”. Tone is indicated in terms of surface tonal realizations. This form (here: [a|pʰȳ]) can be read by anyone with a knowledge of the International Phonetic Alphabet, without requiring an understanding of the mapping of underlying phonological tone categories to surface tone in Yongning Na.

For surface-phonological forms, the aim was to achieve greatest simplicity. Special symbols used in the word’s underlying phonological form are removed from the surface form: dashes indicating junctures internal to the word, tilde in reduplicated forms, and the special symbols \$ and # (used to distinguish among the various types of High tones). For classifiers, the numeral ‘one’ is added before the classifier, because classifiers are not free forms: they cannot be said on their own. For other bound morphemes, such as affixes and clitics, no surface form is indicated.

An orthographic representation is also provided: a notation in a Romanized script devised by Roselle Dobbs and Xióng Yán (DOBBS & XIÓNG 2018) – here, *opu*. Orthography was added by Roselle Dobbs, starting in 2017. The transcription was developed with a view to use within the Na community. Importantly, this is not a transliteration of the phonological representation provided in International Phonetic Alphabet. Phonological forms are all based on the dialect of the second author, whereas proposed orthographic representations are intended by Roselle Dobbs, Xiong Yan and their collaborators as a cross-dialect writing system. Given the high degree of dialectal diversity, proposing a transcription that is acceptable for speakers of several dialects implies some compromises. For instance, only the low tone (L) is indicated (with the letter *q* at the end of monosyllabic words), because it was found to be more stable than the other tones across the dialects taken into account when devising the orthography.

Idiolectal similarities and differences in pronunciation are then indicated, by associating the speaker code with the label ‘same’ (if the consultant’s pronunciation is identical to that of the co-author of the dictionary, who is the reference speaker) or with an International Phonetic Alphabet transcription of their pronunciation.

The part of speech is indicated using a simple set of labels shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Parts of speech

abbreviation	meaning	number of occurrences in dictionary
ADJ	adjective	243
ADV	adverb	122
CLF	classifier	139
CLITIC	clitic	3
CNJ	conjunction	8
DISC.PTCL	discourse particle	13

Continued on next page

Table 5: Parts of speech (Continued)

abbreviation	meaning	number of occurrences in dictionary
IDEOPHONE	ideophone	28
INTJ	interjection	17
N	noun	2014
NUM	numeral	36
POSTP	postposition	16
PREF	prefix	5
PREP	preposition	2
PRO	pronoun	45
SUFF	suffix	30
V	verb	583

The tone category of the word is provided to the right of the part-of-speech label. The tonal class indicated is the underlying phonological category of the word. This information is already present in the phonological transcription, but having it repeated on its own facilitates searches.

The English and Chinese translations follow. The lexicographical database also includes a French translation, but the presence of English and French side by side, even when distinguished by typography (through the use of different colours), made reading less smooth, which led to the exclusion of French from this version of the dictionary. On the other hand, Chinese translations are often a useful complement to the English translation, as there are often closer equivalents. For example, /gɔ̃/ translates into the simple 拴 in Chinese, whereas the English translation is less straightforward: ‘to carry on one’s shoulder’.

Examples (expressions and sentences illustrating the use of the word) begin with a ¶ mark. They fall into three main categories: (i) “dictionary examples”, collected in fieldwork and published specifically as part of the dictionary; (ii) examples excerpted from the set of Na texts (transcribed audio recordings) in the Pangloss Collection, an open-access online archive (about which see MICHAILOVSKY *et al.* 2014); and (iii) simple pointers (hyperlinks) to examples in the online archive that appear especially illuminating for the study of the word at issue. Among examples in set (i), those elicited to study the tones of specific word combinations are preceded by the mention “(Phonological elicitation)”. Proverbs and sayings are marked as “(Proverb)”. The source of the examples is indicated, except in the case of information provided by the reference speaker.

Finally, there are links to related words, such as synonyms, or constituent parts of complex words. For nouns, the most commonly used classifiers are indicated (here, /mi]/).

Archaic words are singled out as such through the mention “Archaic”.

The dictionary adopts the abbreviations recommended in the Leipzig Glossing Rules (COMRIE *et al.* 2008); all other terms are provided in full. Glosses mostly follow the choices made by LIDZ (2010).

Some monosyllabic roots extracted from disyllables are indicated by the symbol †. No surface form is provided, as these monosyllabic forms are not currently in use in the language.

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: the donor language, the form in the donor language, and occasionally an explanatory note.

4.3 Links to online texts

As mentioned in §4.2, some of the examples are excerpted from the set of Na texts (transcribed audio recordings) in the Pangloss Collection, an open-access online archive (about which see MICHAILOVSKY *et al.* 2014). A one-click link from the PDF to the exact location of the example in the online archive is offered, by means of the document’s Digital Object Identifier (DOI). Simple pointers (a reference and a hyperlink) are also provided for some examples in the online archive that appear especially illuminating for the study of the word at issue, but which it did not seem highly relevant to reproduce in full in the dictionary.

A prospect for future improvement beyond these hand-picked links consists in creating *systematic*, dynamic links between resources, so that dictionaries, primary documentation (the texts that constitute the core of linguistic resources) and grammars can become more and more interconnected (MAXWELL 2012). Textual occurrences ultimately constitute the best resource to document a word’s usage. The examples currently presented in the dictionary are few in number, compared to the occurrences in texts, and their context of use may not be clear, despite efforts at providing contextual information for examples jotted down during fieldwork. No time line can be offered as yet concerning the production of complete concordances of occurrences in texts. This development will require glossing the texts at the level of the word and deploying identifiers (such as those used in the lexical database) allowing for error-free mapping from words in texts to dictionary entries.

5 Lexicology as a research programme

Lexicography has been considered as somewhat peripheral among the language sciences: its task would consist in carrying out a simple inventory. Thus Samuel Johnson, in the Preface to his 1755 *Dictionary of the English Language*, bemoans that

It is the fate of those who toil at the lower employments of life, to be rather driven by the fear of evil, than attracted by the prospect of good; to be exposed to censure, without hope of praise; to be disgraced by miscarriage, or punished for neglect, where success would have been without applause, and diligence without reward.

Among these unhappy mortals is the writer of dictionaries; whom mankind have considered, not as the pupil, but the slave of science (...). Every other authour (*sic.*) may aspire to praise; the lexicographer can only hope to escape reproach, and even this negative recompence (*sic.*) has been yet granted to very few.

Two and a half centuries later, a professor of linguistics in England provided a pithy summary of the same observation: “the lexicographer is the equivalent in linguistics to the guy stacking the shelves at Sainsbury’s” (anonymized personal communication, 1996). In contrast to the description of the morphosyntax of a language, which aims to highlight the cogency of the grammatical system as a whole, the description of the lexicon tends to be seen as piecemeal in nature. The alphabetical order in which dictionaries are presented looks like a confession that the lexicon lacks internal organization.

This somewhat disparaging view overlooks the many possibilities for developing lexicography into *lexicology*. To write a dictionary is to explore the structure of the lexicon of a language (FRANÇOIS 2008), in connection with the study of social and cultural structures. Writing a dictionary requires delving into meaning, attempting to delineate connotations, polysemy, and relationships between words. Many dictionary entries could easily be expanded into essays. Thus, the vocabulary of kinship provides valuable insights about family structures and their history. (In the case of the Na language, the usefulness of this source of information has long been recognized (FÙ MÀOJÌ 1983), but it remains to be exploited systematically in light of social dynamics (MILAN 2021).) Beyond the semantic domain of kinship (a classic in the field of ethnolinguistic studies), various areas call for exploration, including emotions (TERSIS & BOYELDIEU 2017) and spirituality (FRANÇOIS 2013). In-depth lexicographical descriptions can serve as a basis for various research approaches, which combine typology with a dynamic (diachronic) dimension.

One promising strand of research is the study of contact effects on the lexicon.

“The tendency for bilingual individuals to align the semantic structures of the languages they speak leads to the diffusion of certain lexical categorizations across vast linguistic and cultural areas: thus, specific semantic

distinctions, specific patterns of polysemy, specific set phrases become telltale signs of a given area. It is sometimes possible to explain these areal phenomena in terms of links between language use and social practices in the region: certain modes of family organization, for example, may be correlated with specific lexical structures in the field of kinship, or in the vocabulary of marriage and interpersonal relationships.” (Alexandre François & Lameen Souag, argument of the seminar « *Structures du lexique : typologie et dynamiques* », LACITO, January 2018)

Specifically, comparative research into the lexicon of Na and Pumi (DAUDEY 2014) appears especially promising for an in-depth understanding of the languages and cultures of these two peoples which coexist in the Yongning Plain. This is one of many research issues which it is hoped that the present dictionary will help investigate. Thanks to the work of Gerong Pincuo 给汝品初, terms of comparison (comparanda) in the Pumi language are proposed for a number of words in the dictionary (around a hundred at the time of this version): Gerong Pincuo went through the entire word list (in its 2012 state) and provided the Pumi word where it seemed comparable. These may be words borrowed by Na and Pumi from a third language, such as Tibetan (particularly for religious vocabulary) or Chinese, or words borrowed from Na by Pumi (or vice versa), or inherited vocabulary.

As a conclusion, it must be emphasized that the dictionary contains many gaps, as well as approximations and, no doubt, errors. Criticisms and corrections from readers are most welcome.

Acknowledgments

First and foremost, special thanks to Latami Dashilamu 拉他咪打史拉姆, reference speaker and co-author of this work, for the motivation, perseverance and generosity with which she has been engaged in our collaboration since 2006. My warm thanks to her son Latami Dashi 拉他咪王勇 (拉他咪达石) for encouraging and supporting my work with his mother, and for giving the dictionary the benefit of his expert knowledge about Na society. My thanks to all family members for their patience and good humour over the years.

My special thanks go to Benjamin Galliot, who has been in charge of the Information Technology and typographic aspects since late 2016. The philosophy behind his work is that the software used should not put limitations on the development of the dictionary, but instead support and encourage it. His exceptional level of involvement allows each dictionary to be unique in its structure, development and layout, in order to best adapt to the specific features of the language described and the wishes of the lexicographers. It is his work that has given shape to the dictionary since version 1.2, from its general structure to the smallest typographical details. His commitment to beautiful typesetting has encouraged us to double our efforts to ensure that there is not too strong a contrast between the dictionary’s beautiful form, on the one hand, and the shortcomings of the contents, on the other (inaccuracies, gaps and errors are to some extent inevitable when exploring a language with an oral tradition). The flexible and dynamic processing chain that Benjamin has put in place, which allows the XML and PDF files to be updated as the documentation work progresses, is also a strong incentive to forge ahead and achieve regular progress of the dictionary contents.

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I dedicate this work to Juliette Zhao 赵筱筠, my beloved wife.

Alexis Michaud

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DICTIONARY

A

aɻ /aɻ/ oq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Goose. • 鹅 ¶ (phonological elicitation) aɻ dzuiɻ-zeɻ • ...has eaten (a/the) goose • 吃了鹅 ¶ (phonological elicitation) aɻ hwæt-zeɻ • ...has bought (a/the) goose • 买了鹅 ❁ Classifier: miɻ_b
aɻmiɻ# /aɻmiɻ/ omi

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H ▶ Female goose. • 母鹅 ¶ aɻmiɻ-aɻphvɻ • goose and gander • 公鹅与母鹅 ◇ (tonology) LM+H- ❁ Classifier: miɻ_b ❁ Morphological makeup: aɻ, -miɻ

aɻphoɻ /aɻphoɻ/ apo (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: L ▶ Outside. • 外面 ¶ aɻphoɻ biɻ
• to go outside; to attend to the call of nature • 出去, 解手 (委婉语) ¶ aɻphoɻ biɻ-zeɻ! • Let's go out! / I must answer the call of nature! • 出去了! / 去解手! ¶ aɻphoɻ biɻ svɻdyɻ! • [She] wants to go out! (Context: on a sunny day, a family member senses that an infant wants to go and play outside.) • (她) 想出去! (情景: 在阳光明媚的一日, 一个家庭成员感觉到一个婴儿想去外面玩.) ¶ aɻdaɻ | aɻphoɻ huiɻ-zeɻ! • Daddy went out! (Explanation provided by her grandmother to an infant who has just woken up from a nap and is looking around for her dad.) • 爸爸出去了! (奶奶向刚刚午睡醒来、寻找父亲的婴儿这样解释: 爸爸出去了。) ¶ aɻphoɻ=byɻ | loɻ jiɻ • 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 ¶ aɻphoɻ kwrɻ • to throw away • 扔掉

aɻphoɻ-hiɻ /aɻphoɻhiɻ/ apohin (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Outsiders; strangers; other people.

• 外人, 别人。当地人称从外地来的人为“外人”。

❁ Morphological makeup: aɻphoɻ, hiɻ

aɻphvɻ /aɻphvɻ/ apu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To belch, to burp. • 打饱嗝儿 ¶ (phonological elicitation) aɻphvɻ-zeɻ • ~ PFV: belched • 整体体: 打饱嗝儿了

aɻphvɻ# /aɻphvɻ/ opu

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H ▶ Gander; male goose. • 公鹅
❁ Classifier: miɻ_b ❁ Morphological makeup: aɻ, -phvɻ

aɻkoɻ /aɻkoɻ/ awo (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ① ▶ Home. Characterized by Fu Maoji as “a building, a house, that is one’s home”. • 家、家里。傅懋勣形容为: “当一个人的家的一所房子”。

¶ njxɻ | aɻkoɻ • my home, my house • 我家 ¶ noɻ | aɻkoɻ • your home, your house • 你家 ¶ aɻkoɻ jiɻ • 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) • 在家里做事情、管家 (如: 分配工作、做家务事等)

¶ noɻ | khiɻ-qhvɻ leɻ tħvɻ, | aɻtsɔɻ jiɻ | mrvɻ-tsħwɻ? | aɻkoɻ joɻ! • You have reached the door of the house, so why won’t you enter? Come into the house! • 既然到达家门口了, 你怎么不进去? 请进, 到家里来!

¶ (BuriedAlive3.6, 10.24397/pangloss-0004539#S6) dħuɻ-hiɻ tħħuɻ-tseiɻ F | loɻ jiɻ-huɻ-dzoɻ | tħiɻ, | dħuɻ-dżuɻ-ħaɻtsħoɻ-tħħuɻ-dzoɻ | tħiɻ, | aɻkoɻ dziɻ-kħuɻ! • While the other adults went off to work (in the fields), Ddeezzhi Lhaco was told to stay at home / she was assigned to domestic tasks! • 当其他成年人都去 (田里) 工作时, 独知拉搓却被安排待在家里 / 她被分配

做家务! ♪ (Sister.9, 10.24397/pangloss-0004342#S9)
 go[˧]mi[˧]-dzo[˥] | t[˧]il, | a_lkɔt dzo[˥] tsu[˧] -my[˨]. • As for the sister, she stayed at home [while her brother went out hunting in the wilderness for months on end]. • 妹妹呢, 她待在家里 (而她的哥哥则连续几个月到野外打猎)。 ♪ (Housebuilding.2, 10.24397/pangloss-0004449#S2) na[˧]-by[˥] | t[˧]h^bw[˧] | zi[˧]hq^bw[˧] | pi[˧]-hĩ[˧]-ts^bw[˧]-dzo[˥] | t[˧]il, | zi[˧]mi[˧] | pi[˧]-hĩ[˧]-ts^bw[˧]-dzo[˥], | a_lkɔt | t[˧]hi[˧]-dzi[˧]-hĩ[˧] | ts^bw[˧]-lw[˧], | ... • What the Na refer to as ‘the buildings’; what they call ‘the main building’; this home, in which we are now sitting... • (我们) 摩梭人所说的“楼房”; 所说的“主屋”; 咱们所坐的这个家…… ※ Classifier: [w[˧]] ② ► The household as a family. • 家庭 ♪ a_lkɔt=ɻæ• the members of the family, the family group (living under the same roof) • 家人 (住在一起的家人) ♪ n[˧]yr[˧] | a_lkɔt=ɻɻ• my family, my lineage, my kin • 我的家人

a_lkɔt-hĩ#] /a_lkɔt hĩ/ awo hin (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: LM+H ► Members of the family: relatives who live together under the same roof. They can have several houses: what matters is not that they are always in one and the same place, but that they are – or can be –

together under the same roof. The notion by and large corresponds to that of lineage. • 家人、住在一起的家人、家庭成员: 共同生活在同一屋檐下的亲属。他们可以有几栋房子: 重要的不是他们总是在同一个地方, 而是他们在一起在同一个屋檐下, 或者可以在一起在同一个屋檐下。这个概念大体上与血缘关系的概念一致。 ※ Classifier: y[˧] ※ Morphological makeup: a_lkɔt, hĩ

a_lkɔt-zi^bdy[˧] /a_lkɔt zi^bdy[˧]/ awo xxiddu

NOUN ※ Tone: LM- ► The home, the household: where one is at home. This concept covers the various places where the family has settled: it can consist of several dwellings built or acquired by members of the immediate family, not necessarily in the same neighbourhood or even in the same region. • 家: 能看作自己家的房子们。这一概念涵盖了家庭定居的不同房子: 直系亲属建造或购置了的住所, 不一定在同一地点。

※ Morphological makeup: a_lkɔt, zi^bdy[˧]

a_lzo#] /a_lzo/] osso

NOUN ※ Tone: LM+H ► Gosling, baby goose. • 小鹅
 ※ Classifiers: [w[˧]]_b, mi_b ※ Morphological makeup: a_l, -zo[˥]

æ

æ|bæ| /æ|bæ|/ aebbae (Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Goitre. • 甲状腺肿瘤 ❁ Classifier: [juŋ]

æ|bæ|-[tʂʰæ̯-yŋu#] /æ|bæ|-[tʂʰæ̯-yŋu]/ aebbae chaehree

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Kelp (literally “medicine against goitre”, because kelp was introduced in Yongning as a means to provide iodine as a diet supplement, to prevent goitres). • 海带 (字面意思是“治甲状腺肿瘤的药”，因为永宁引进海带是为了预防甲状腺肿大)。

æ|gy| /æ|gy|/ aeggu (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Ard. There are no distinct words for ‘ard’ (symmetrical) and ‘plough’ (asymmetrical). Only ards were in use at the time of fieldwork (2006). • 犁头 (摩梭语不区分对称和不对称的犁，2006年调查时用的是对称的犁) ♪ (phonological elicitation) æ|gy| tʰy|-na] • ~ DEM CLF: that ard • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那把犁头 ❁ Classifier: naŋ_a

æ|gy|-mæ] /æ|gy|mæ]/ aeggu mae

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Handle (stilt) of the ard, used to control the ard’s direction and the furrow’s depth. • 犁把, 用于控制犁的方向和犁沟的深度 ♦ (usage) The noun æ|gy|mæ] has (as of 2024) only been observed in the expression æ|gy|-mæ] zi]-hi]. ♪ æ|gy|-mæ] zi]-hi] • the person holding the handle of the ard • 抓着犁把的人 □ See also: æ|gy|-mæ] qo] ❁ Classifier: naŋ_a

æ|gy|-mæ] qo] /æ|gy|mæ] qo]/ aeggu maegheu

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ▶ Handle (stilt) of the ard, used to control the ard’s direction and the furrow’s depth. • 犁把, 用于控制犁的方向和犁沟的深度 ♪ (phonological elicitation) æ|gy|-mæ] qo] tʰy|-na] • ~ DEM CLF: that ard handle • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那个犁把 □ Synonym: æ|gy|-mæ] ❁ Classifier: naŋ_a

æ|gy|-mo] /æ|gy|mo]/ aeggumo

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ▶ Beam of the ard, pole of the ard: a long piece of wood linking the yoke to the sole. • 犁杆 □ See also: æ|gy| □ Synonym: æ|mo] ❁ Classifier: naŋ_a

æ|-hi]hi] /æ|-hi]hi]/ ehihi

INTERJECTION ❁ Tone: -L ▶ Cry of defiance or provocation. It can also express triumph and exultation. • 啊嘿嘿! (蔑视、挑衅或欢呼愉悦的叫声) ♪ æ|-hi]hi] kʰu] • to shout a cry of defiance or provocation • 喊出蔑视、挑衅或欢呼的叫声

æ|ji| /æ|ji|/ eyi

INTERJECTION ❁ Tone: M ▶ Interjection: “Oh nooo! / Dear me!” This exclamation is intended to warn or discourage someone from doing something. Example of context: A tells B that she is going to buy a coat, and B thinks the coat doesn’t suit her at all. B then says: ‘æ|ji|, that coat doesn’t suit you’. Another example: when a baby picks up something dirty (mud, for example) and puts it in his mouth, the adult will say ‘æ|ji|, that’s dirty’. • 感叹词。表示劝阻语气 (不好的方面), 比如, 两个人在谈话中, 其中甲告诉乙自己准备买一件大衣, 乙觉得甲非常不适合那款衣服, 就会说“æ|ji|”, 那个衣服不适合你。再比如, 婴儿抓到脏东西 (如泥巴) 就往嘴里放, 大人就会说“æ|ji|”, 脏 □ See also: æ|ji|

æ|ji| /æ|ji|/ eyi

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Cry. • 鸣声 ♪ æ|ji| kʰu] • to shout • 叫 ♪ no]+ | æ|ji| tʰa]-kʰu]! | no]+ se]-dzæ]-qæ]-gy]! • Don’t make noise! You are annoying everyone! (Context: a reprimand given to people who spoke too loudly) • 请你不要大声／别那么大声! 你就是叽叽喳喳! (你在麻烦大家、你很烦人)

æ|mi|-my|ty] /æ|mi|my|ty]/ aemi mudeu (Gi, Jj, Dd: same, Da: æ|m|m|m| my|dzy])

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H# ▶ Anklebone, bone of the top of the foot. • 跗骨 ♦ (morphemic make-up) To date, it has not been possible to extract disyllabic components tæ|mi| and tmy|ty]. ❁ Classifier: [juŋ]

æ|mi|-kwʌ#] /æ|mi|kwʌ]/ Aemiwua

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H# ▶ Aemiwua. This is the first village along the road from /qʰæ|tch|i]/ to /tʂoŋsu#/. In traditional Na geography, which takes Lugu Lake as a point of origin, Aemiwua is the third village of the plain. Latitude: 27.77579, longitude: 100.66367. • 阿咪瓦、阿米瓦 (永宁坝子的一个村落)。经 纬 度: 100.66367, 27.77579 ♪ dzr|by]-kwʌsal-kwʌ], | hi]-kwʌ]-lo], | æ|mi|-kwʌ#], | la]-lo]-kwʌ], | la]-kwʌ], | bʐ]-tsʰo]-gy], | ə]-la]-kwʌ#], | gæ]-qæ], | qʰæ]-tch|i], | tʰo]-tʃu#] • 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: 佳部嘎萨瓦、习瓦洛、阿咪瓦、拉洛瓦、拉瓦、巴搓古、阿拉瓦、嘎拉、开基、拖支

ǣlmō /ǣlmō/ aemo

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Used ard, plough which cannot be used anymore. • 陈旧的犁架子（不能再用了）
¶ (phonological elicitation) ǣlmō tʰȳl-nā • ~ **DEM CLF**: that used ard • ~ 指示代词 量词：那个旧犁架子（犁杆） ❁ Classifier: nāl̄a

ǣlmō /ǣlmō/ aemo

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Beam of the ard, pole of the ard: a long piece of wood linking the yoke to the sole. • 犁杆 □ See also: ǣlgȳl □ **Synonym:** ǣlgȳl-mō ❁ Classifier: nāl̄a

ǣlni# /ǣlni# / aeni (Gi, Jj: same, Da: ǣlni#)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Suona, trumpet. • 喷呐 ❁ Classifier: l̄ūt̄b̄

ǣlpʰǣl /ǣlpʰǣl / aenpae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

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 /lālb̄i/ ‘steep slope’. • 岩石、悬崖、崖山、崖壁 □ See also: ǣlpʰǣl-lālb̄i ❁ Classifier: pʰǣl̄a

ǣlpʰǣl-lālb̄i /ǣlpʰǣl / aenpae labbi

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H# ▶ The steep (vertical) side of the cliff. • 悬崖陡峭（垂直）的一面。 □ See also: ǣlpʰǣl-lālb̄i ❁ Classifier: pʰǣl̄a ❁ Morphological makeup: ǣlpʰǣl, lālb̄i#

ǣlqʰȳl /ǣlqʰȳl / aenkheu (Da: same, Gi: ǣlqʰȳl#)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Cave, cavern; rock shelter (where one can spend the night). • 小洞穴、岩洞；岩石庇护所（可在此过夜） ❁ Classifier: l̄ūt̄b̄

ǣlkwǣl /ǣlkwǣl / aewae (Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Apricot. • 杏 ¶ ǣlkwǣl | d̄w̄l̄ | l̄ūt̄b̄ • an apricot • 一颗杏 ❁ Classifier: l̄ūt̄b̄

ǣlsǣl /ǣlsǣl / aesae

DISC.PTCL ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Respectful final particle. • 句尾助词，表示尊重。 ¶ ǣlsǣl-zēl | ǣlsǣl! • Thank you! (Polite formulation) • 谢谢！（礼貌说法）

ǣlṣǣl /ǣlṣǣl / Aeshae

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Aeshae, 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”: /pʰǣlseīl/), the counterpart to the feminine mountain /kṣ̄lmȳl/ (“the young woman”: /mīlzūl/). Latitude: 27.74883, longitude: 100.63379. • 一座山的名字：安山，也称作‘阿沙五’。位于永宁坝的西面，格

姆女神山的对面。经纬度: 100.63379, 27.74883

¶ kṣ̄lmȳl, | ǣlṣǣl, | jw̄r̄hāl, | ṣwǣlgȳl, | nālts̄hīl | -t̄s̄h̄x̄lpx̄lmīl, | qȳl̄l̄-l̄s̄h̄ǣlnāl • The six mountains of Yongning that carry a name and have a definite symbolic value: Gemu, Aesha, Nguahan, Shuaeggu, Nacee-Qebemi, Gheu'er-Chaena. 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：格姆，安山，瓦哈，双古，纳慈巧吧咪，古尔川纳。

ǣlṣǣl# /ǣlṣǣl / eshae

ADVERB ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Yore, long ago. • 古时候，从前

¶ (phonological elicitation) ǣlṣǣl-bv̄l • **POSS:** ...of the past ♦ (tonology) The tonal pattern is regular. • 属性：从前的…… □ See also: ǣlṣǣl-pīlmȳl, ǣlṣǣl-qʰwǣl, ǣlṣǣl-tālmȳl, ǣlṣǣl-kṣ̄lts̄ūl ǣlṣǣl-kṣ̄lts̄ūl /ǣlṣǣl-kṣ̄lts̄ūl / eshae gezhi

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H- ▶ Sayings of the old times, oral traditions of the old times. • 古时候的说法、从前的说法、口传话语 □ See also: ǣlṣǣl-pīlmȳl, ǣlṣǣl-qʰwǣl, ǣlṣǣl-qʰwṣ̄l, ǣlṣǣl-tālmȳl ❁ Classifier: kʰwṣ̄l̄a ❁ Morphological makeup: ǣlṣǣl#, kṣ̄lts̄ūl

ǣlṣǣl-pīlmȳl /ǣlṣǣlpīlmȳl / eshae bimu

NOUN ❁ Tone: -MH# ▶ Folk tale, tradition; this term is more colloquial than /ǣlṣǣl-tālmȳl/. • 古时候的说法、从前的说法，传统故事 □ See also: ǣlṣǣl-qʰwǣl, ǣlṣǣl-qʰwṣ̄l, ǣlṣǣl-tālmȳl, ǣlṣǣl-kṣ̄lts̄ūl ❁ Classifier: kʰwṣ̄l̄a ❁ Morphological makeup: ǣlṣǣl#, pīlmȳl\$

ǣlṣǣl-qʰwǣl /ǣlṣǣlqʰwǣl / eshae khuae

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Oral tradition; literally: “messages from old times”. • 古时候的传说。直译：“（来自）古时候的寓意” ¶ ǣlṣǣl-qʰwǣl-nūl | dzōl-nīl! • “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，强调这是有根据、有源头的，是重要的一个道理。） □ See also: ǣlṣǣl-pīlmȳl, ǣlṣǣl-qʰwṣ̄l, ǣlṣǣl-tālmȳl, ǣlṣǣl-kṣ̄lts̄ūl ❁ Morphological makeup: ǣlṣǣl#, qʰwǣl

ǣlṣǣl-qʰwṣ̄l /ǣlṣǣlqʰwṣ̄l / eshae khua (Gi, Jj: same, Da: ǣlṣǣlqʰwṣ̄l)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Story, folk tale. • 故事

¶ æ|ſæ|-q^hwṣ|-zwṣ| • to tell a story • 讲故事 ¶ ə|jɪ|-ſu|ji|, | æ|ſæ|-q^hwṣ|-zws|-ky|! • In the old times, (people) used to tell stories! • 在过去，大家经常讲故事！ ¶ æ|ſæ|-q^hwṣ|-tsṣ|-ni|-ze| mæ|! • It has become a story / it has now entered oral tradition! (About events that happened in Yongning in recent years, less than a decade before, and that are now narrated in much the same way as folk stories.) • 现在，已经变成故事了！ (关于近期，十年以内发生过的小故事：现在已经入口传文化了，流传方式跟老故事差不多。) □ See also: æ|ſæ|-pi|my|, æ|ſæ|-q^hwæ#|, æ|ſæ|-ta|my|, æ|ſæ|-kṣ|tsu| ※ Classifier: k^hwṣ]_a

æ|ſæ|-ta|my| /æ|ſæ|ta|my|/ eshae damu

NOUN ※ Tone: -L ► Proverb, saying, adage. • 谚语、习语 ¶ (phonological elicitation) æ|ſæ|-

ta|my| t̪y|-k^hwṣ| • that proverb • 那个习语 □ See also: æ|ſæ|-pi|my|, æ|ſæ|-q^hwæ#|, æ|ſæ|-q^hwṣ|, æ|ſæ|-kṣ|tsu| ※ Classifier: k^hwṣ]_a ※ Morphological makeup: æ|ſæ#|, ta|my|

æ|tse|p^hæ| /æ|tse|p^hæ|/ aezeipae (Da, Dd: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: H#-L ► Kneebone. • 膝盖骨 □ Synonym: յwṣ|լս-тse|p^hæ| ※ Classifier: լս|_b

æ|tsu|p^hly| /æ|tsu|p^hly|/ aezi belu (Da: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: H#-L ► Nape of neck. • 项、脖颈儿 □ See also: p^hly| 1 ※ Classifier: լս|_b

æ|t̪y| /æ|t̪y|/ aendeu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: LH ► Large rock. • 一大片大岩石 ◇ (phonology) It has not been possible to elicit a monosyllabic form of 'rock'. ※ Classifier: t̪y]_b

ǣ

ǣl /ǣl/ aen (Gi: ǣl, Da, Jj, Dd: ǣl)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Brass, copper, bronze. • 铜, 包括黄铜、红铜、青铜 ¶ ǣltso-ǣlmōl • instruments and objects made of brass • 铜做的工具、物品 ¶ (proverb) ǣla-za-ŋūl, | se-ŋy-la! • “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：打铁的师傅需要体力，打铜的师傅需要技巧。这句谚语意指：每个人都有他的专攻（不能随便跨越到其它领域）。 ¶ (Gi) ǣl | su-ŋkwǣl-hīl • ‘yellow copper’: calque of the Chinese noun 黄铜. • 汉语“黄铜”的直译。

ǣl_a 1 /ǣl/ aeq

VERB ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ To reflect (a mirror reflects light; a rainproof roof ‘reflects’ rainwater). • 反射、辉映（镜子反射光线；防雨屋顶‘反射雨水’）。

ǣl_a 2 /ǣl/ aenq

VERB ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ To get stuck. • 堵塞、塞 ¶ jīlmīl | dza-ŋhǣl-qōl ǣl! • The cow is stuck in the mud. • 牛陷在泥巴里。

ǣl_a 3 /dwīl ǣl/ aen

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ Classifier for fires and sacrificial offerings. • 量词：火（一团）、祭品 ¶ my- | ts-ŋwǣl-ǣl • this fire (tone: H# / H\$) • 这团火

ǣl /ǣl/ aenq (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: ǣl)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM ▶ Chicken. • 鸡 ¶ (phonological elicitation) ǣl dzuīl-zēl • ...has eaten (a/some) chicken • 吃了鸡 ¶ (phonological elicitation) ǣl hwǣl-zēl • ...has bought (a) chicken • 买了鸡 ¶ ǣl, | k^hy- | bōl, | hwȳl, | jīl, | lāl, | t^hōl-līl, | mȳlgȳl, | bȳlzȳl, | zwǣl, | jōl, | zīl • the twelve years of the duodenary cycle • 十二个生肖：鸡肉、狗、猪、鼠、牛、虎、兔、龙、蛇、马、羊、猴 ¶ ǣl-mȳl • chicken grease, chicken fat • 鸡油 ¶ (phonological elicitation) ǣl-mȳl dzuīl • to eat chicken fat • 吃鸡油 ⚡ Classifier: mīl_b

ǣl /ǣl/ aenq

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LH ▶ Soul (monosyllable). • 灵魂 ⚡ Classifier: ȳl

ǣlbīl /ǣlbīl/ Aenbbi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Aenbbi, a village just over the river

on the Sichuan side of the road to Qiansuo. Latitude: 27.80191, longitude: 100.75047. • 阿比村：从阿拉瓦村到前所乡路上经过的一个村落。也称作‘阿碧’。经纬度：100.75047, 27.80191 ◇ (dialectology) Indication from Roselle Dobbs: this name is /wǣbī/ in the village of Aggowua 阿古瓦, north of Alawua. ¶ ǣlbīl-hīljīl! • [(S)he] is from the village of Aenbbi (/ǣlbīl/)! • 是阿比村的人！ ☐ Synonym: ǣlbīl-kwǣl

ǣlbīl-kwǣl /ǣlbīlkwǣl/ Aenbbiwua

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Aenbbiwua (Aenbbi), a village just over the river on the Sichuan side of the road to Qiansuo. Latitude: 27.80191, longitude: 100.75047. • 阿比村：从阿拉瓦村到前所乡路上经过的一个村落。也称作‘阿碧’。经纬度：100.75047, 27.80191 ☐ Synonym: ǣlbīl

ǣlbīl /ǣlbīl/ aenbbu (Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LH ▶ Poultry yard. • 鸡圈 ◇ (tonology) The tonal pattern is regular. ⚡ Classifier: lūl_b ⚡ Morphological makeup: ǣl, bīl

ǣl-k^hȳl 1 /ǣlk^hȳl/ aenqku (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Year of the Rooster. • 鸡年, 属鸡 ⚡ Morphological makeup: ǣl, k^hȳl

ǣl-k^hȳl 2 /ǣlk^hȳl/ aenq kuq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Born in the year of the Rooster. • 属鸡（属相） ⚡ Morphological makeup: ǣl, k^hȳl

ǣllīl-p^hǣl /ǣllīl-p^hǣl/ aelipae (Gi, Da: same, Jj: ǣllīl-p^hǣl)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+H# ▶ Mirror. • 镜子 ⚡ Classifier: p^hǣl_a ⚡ Morphological makeup: līl_a, p^hǣl_a The origin of the first syllable is not clear. It could be the same morpheme as in the first syllable of ‘soul’.

ǣllīl /ǣllīl/ aenli (Jj: same, Da: Ø)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+H# ▶ Soul. • 灵魂、魂魄 ⚡ Classifier: ȳl (CLF for an individual) ⚡ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) bla བୋ (< brla བୋ)

ǣlmīl /ǣlmīl/ aenmi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM ▶ Hen. • 母鸡 ⚡ Classifier: mīl_b ⚡ Morphological makeup: ǣl

ǣlmīl-ǣlswǣl /ǣlmīl-ǣlswǣl/ aenmi aenshuae

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+H# ▶ Hen and rooster. • 母鸡与公鸡 ⚡ Morphological makeup: ǣlmīl, ǣlswǣl

ǣlmi-ǣltsūl /ǣlmi-ǣltsūl/ aenmi aenzi

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H# ▶ Hen and chick. • 母鸡与稚鸡 ❁ Morphological makeup: ǣlmi-, ǣltsūl

ǣlqǣl 1 /ǣlqǣl/ aeghae (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: ǣlqǣl)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Parrot. • 鹦鹉 ¶ tsʰw̄l | ǣlqǣl-nēl-jīl | z̄w̄r̄l-zōl! • (S)he speaks well, (s)he is a good talker, (s)he is someone you listen to with pleasure. Literally: “(S)he talks like a parrot”. This is a compliment: unlike the connotations retained by the English language, in which psittacism is first and foremost a mechanical act devoid of reflection, the Na language assigns the same beautiful colours to the parrot’s voice as to its plumage (note that ‘parrot[-coloured]’ is used to designate a pleasant blue-green colour). Specifically, for the Na, beautiful speech must be delicate: not too abrupt. • 他是个能说会道的人，他是让你听得津津有味的人。字面意思是：“他说话像鹦鹉”。这是一种赞美：在英语或法语中，“鹦鹉学舌”首先是一种缺乏思考的机械行为，与此不同，摩梭文化认为鹦鹉说话好听，像奇思妙想。具体来说，摩梭人认为优美的语言必须细腻：不能太唐突。 □ See also: ǣlqǣl 2 ❁ Classifier: mīl_b

ǣlqǣl 2 /ǣlqǣl/ aeghae

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Blue-green; literally ‘parrot[-coloured]’. • 像鹦鹉的颜色：介于青色、蓝色、绿色之间的颜色（摩梭语基本颜色为黄、红、青、黑、白、灰等）◆ (semantics) This is the word for ‘parrot’, used by extension to refer to a colour: blue-green. ¶ (La, Jj) ǣlqǣl-nīlgȳl • vivid-coloured, blue-green; literally ‘like a parrot’, i.e. ‘parrot-coloured’ • 像鹦鹉的颜色：青、蓝色、绿色 ¶ (Gi) ǣlqǣl-ballāl • vivid-coloured, blue-green jacket: literally ‘parrot(-coloured) jacket’ • 青、蓝色、绿色衣服 ¶ (Gi) ǣlqǣl-nīl-~ǣlqǣl-nīlgȳl • RED; same meaning: blue-green ◆ (dialectology) Not accepted by Mrs. Latami and Mr. He Jiaze (consultant Jj). • 重叠。同上：青色 ¶ (La, Jj) ǣlqǣl-~ǣlqǣl nīlgȳl • RED; same meaning: blue-green • 重叠。同上：青色 □ See also: ǣlqǣl 1

ǣlkȳl /ǣlkȳl/ aenweu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Egg. • 蛋 ◆ (tonology) The tone of the compound allows us to formulate a hypothesis concerning the tone of the monosyllable ‘egg’. If the tonal rules at the stage when the compound was formed were indeed identical to those currently observed, with ‘chicken’ in the LM tone category, the monosyllable ‘egg’ can be

reconstructed as also having LM tone: *kȳl. ¶ bǣlmi-ǣlkȳl • cane egg • 鸭子蛋 ¶ (phonological elicitation) ǣlkȳl dz̄w̄l • to eat eggs • 吃蛋 ❁ Classifier: l̄w̄t_b ❁ Morphological makeup: ǣl

ǣlsēl /ǣlsēl/ aenshei (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Muscle. • 肌肉 ¶ (Da) ǣlsēl | dz̄v̄l | z̄w̄ǣl • (He/she) is in great shape! • 身体状况很好！（包括气色好） ❁ Classifier: k̄hw̄l_a

ǣlsēlilīl-mōl /ǣlsēlilīlmōl/ aensheili moq

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H#- ▶ Grey spotted Amanita: an edible mushroom, *Amanita spissa*. Literally “chicken-meat mushroom”: its flavour is reminiscent of the taste of chicken. • 麻母鸡菌：一种可以吃的菌子，块鳞灰鹅膏菌 (*Amanita spissa*)。以味鲜，类似于鸡肉味道而得名。别名：块鳞灰毒伞、麒麟灰毒伞、角鳞灰鹅膏。

ǣlsēl ts̄hīl /ǣlsēl ts̄hīl/ aenshei cee

VERB ❁ Tone: L ▶ To run a temperature, to have a fever. • 发烧。 ❁ Morphological makeup: ǣlsēl, ts̄hīl 1

ǣlswǣl /ǣlswǣl/ aenshuae (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Rooster. • 公鸡 ❁ Classifier: mīl_b

ǣlswǣl-ǣlmīl /ǣlswǣlǣlmīl/ aenshuae aenmi

NOUN ❁ Tone: H#- ▶ Rooster and hen, cock and hen. • 公鸡与母鸡 □ See also: ǣlmīl-ǣlswǣl ❁ Morphological makeup: ǣlswǣl, ǣlmīl

ǣltsūl /ǣltsūl/ aenzi

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Chick. • 雏鸡、稚鸡 ❁ Classifier: l̄w̄t_b

ǣltsūl-k̄hūlts̄ȳl-mōl /ǣltsūl-k̄hūlts̄ȳlmōl/ aenzi keeche moq

NOUN ❁ Tone: H#- ▶ “Chicken-claw mushroom”: an edible mushroom. • 扫把菌，扫帚菌（一种菌子），长得像鸡爪子的菌子。 ❁ Morphological makeup: ǣltsūl, k̄hūlts̄ȳl#, mōl

ǣlt̄ch̄īl /ǣlt̄ch̄īl/ aenqié

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H# ▶ Wolfberry (goji) leaves: the edible stem and leaves of *Lycium barbarum*, belonging to the *Solanaceae* family. • 枸杞尖（别名：枸杞芽、枸杞叶、枸杞头），是茄科植物枸杞的嫩茎叶。

ǣlwȳl /ǣlwȳl/ aendua

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ The early morning; early in the morning. • 凌晨、一大早（鸡叫的时候）

ǣlwȳl-mȳlk̄hȳl /ǣlwȳlmȳlk̄hȳl/ aendua muku

ADVERB ❁ Tone: L#- ▶ Constantly, all the time; liter-

ally: ‘[from] the early morning [till] nightfall’. • 从凌晨到傍晚，从早到晚，一直不停地。直译：‘(从)早上鸡叫的时候(到)天黑’。 ● Morphological makeup: æ˧˥twy˧˥, my˨˩lkʰy˧˥

æ˧˥-y#] /æ˧˥y˧˥/ aenvu (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ● Tone: #H ▶ Copper pot. • 铜锅 ● Classifier: |ju˧˥b|

æ˧˥zui] /æ˧˥zui]/ onssi (Dd: same, Jj: æ˧˥zui])

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 ◇ (dialectology) Roselle Dobbs indicates the form /õ˥zui]/. ¶ swi˧˥-tɿ˧˥-æ˧˥zui] • pearl-shaped agate bead • 珠子形状的玛瑙 ¶ æ˧˥zui]-sol~sol• with lots of agate on it (of a piece of clothing) • (衣服上) 都镶嵌着玛瑙 ● Classifier: |ju˧˥b|

b

bál /bál/ bbaq

DISC.PTCL ⚡ Tone: L? ▶ Affirmative final particle; comparable to question-tag in English. • 句尾助词, 表示肯定: “……是吧。”

bállá /bállá/ bbala (Gi, Da, Dd: same, Jj: bállá)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ① ▶ Jacket, upper outer garment; clothes. • 上衣, 衣服 ¶ yuu-|bállá# • leather jacket • 皮衣 ⚡ Classifier: luu₁ ② ▶ Placenta. • 胎盘、衣胞 ⚡ Classifier: luu₁

bálláḱuútśý /bálláḱuútśý/ bbalakeece (Gi: same, Jj: bálláḱuútśý#, Dd: bálláḱuútśý#)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: MH# ① ▶ Spider. • 蜘蛛 ⚡ Classifier: ḱuu₁ ② ▶ Spider web, cobweb. • 蜘蛛网 ¶ bálláḱuútśý+t̚híl-suúl-dzól • There's a cobweb hanging there. • 有蜘蛛网 ⚡ Classifier: ḱuu₁ ⚡ Comparanda: (Pumi) ba22la55qx55tc̚hō22

bállá-mǽlsǽ /bállámǽlsǽ/ bbala maeshae

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L+H# ▶ Kaftan: clothing that children used to wear before they came of age: a loose robe (the same for girls and boys); also worn by adult men in earlier times. • 祢、卡夫坦长衣: 成年前男女小孩均穿的祢, 成年男人也穿 □ Synonym: mǽlsǽ, sǽtsúl, bállá-sǽtsúl ⚡ Classifier: luu₁ ⚡ Morphological makeup: bállá, mǽlsǽ

bállá-sǽtsúl /bállásǽtsúl/ bbala shaezi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L+H# ▶ Kaftan: clothing that children used to wear before they came of age: a loose robe (the same for girls and boys); also worn by adult men in earlier times. • 祢、卡夫坦长衣: 成年前男女小孩均穿的祢, 成年男人也穿 □ Synonym: sǽtsúl, mǽlsǽ, bállá-mǽlsǽ ⚡ Classifier: luu₁ ⚡ Morphological makeup: bállá, sǽtsúl ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 衫子

bǽl /bǽl/ bbae (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Stupid, idiot. • 傻、笨、蠢 ¶ bǽl-hí•~ REL • 傻的 ¶ nōl | bǽl-zél! • Well, you have had a hard time, haven't you! (Consolation to someone who complains about having had a hard time.) • 你这傻劲, 你辛苦了! (人家诉苦的时候, 安慰的话) ¶ bǽl-zél mǽl! • You have had a hard time! (Consolation to someone.) • 你这傻劲, 你辛苦了! □ Synonym: zōlbaé, mȳl-bǽlmī ⚡ Comparanda: (Pumi) bǽl51

bǽla /d̚ūl bǽl/ bbae

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: M_a ▶ Classifier for sorts of things; used in statements of identity: “it is the same”. • 量词: 东西 (一样) ¶ d̚ūl-bǽl-lá nīl! • It's the same! • 是一样的! ¶ jílk̚ýl-dzól, |nīl-bǽl| z̚w̚ý-t̚ál! |jílk̚ýl-dzól, |d̚ūl-bǽl-láz̚w̚ý-t̚ál! • Some (phrases or 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, 而有些只有一种声调模型。) ¶ nīl-bǽl-nūl | d̚ūl-bǽl-jīl • to confuse two things, e.g. to confuse two sounds (phonemes), and to write them in the same way, missing their opposition • 把两个音 (其实是两个不同的音位) 写成一样, 等于把两者弄混淆了。 □ See also: kōl₂

bǽl 1 /bǽl/ bbae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Rope. • 绳子 ¶ (phonological elicitation) bǽl ts̚húl-k̚uúl • ~ DEM CLF: this rope • ~ 指示代词 量词: 这条绳子 ¶ bǽl ts̚híl • string, thin rope • 细绳 ¶ bǽl | ts̚íl-híl • string, thin rope • 细的绳子 ⚡ Classifiers: t̚ýl_a (CLF for a short piece of rope), d̚ǽl_a 2 (CLF for a section of rope (up to several meters)), k̚uúl_b (CLF for a whole rope)

bǽl 2 /bǽl/ bbaeq

VERB ⚡ Tone: L ▶ To fester (with pus), to suppurate, to be purulent. • 化脓 ¶ bǽl bǽl-zél • the wound suppurates, the wound is pussy • 伤口在化脓 ¶ bǽl | lēl-bǽl-zél • the wound suppurates, the wound is pussy • 伤口在化脓 □ See also: bǽl

bǽla 1 /bǽl/ bbaeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ To sweep, to clean up. • 扫 ¶ d̚ǽl bǽl • to sweep the dust, to sweep the floor • 扫地 ¶ (phonological elicitation) d̚ǽl bǽl-zél • to sweep the dust, to sweep the floor+PFV • 扫地了 ¶ (phonological elicitation) lēl-bǽl-bǽl • ACCOMP RED • 扫一扫 ¶ (phonological elicitation) d̚z̚x̚l bǽl • to sweep the stairs • 扫楼梯 ¶ (phonological elicitation) n̚j̚x̚l | d̚z̚x̚l

bæl-zoł-hoł. • I have to sweep the stairs! • 我要扫楼梯了！ ¶ (phonological elicitation) gił bæł • to sweep the granary • 扫仓库 ¶ (phonological elicitation) njɔł | gił bæł-zoł-hoł. • I have to sweep the granary! • 我要扫仓库了！

bæl_a 2 /bæł/ bbaeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✽ Tone: L_a ▶ To bloom. • 开花 ¶ bæłbæłbæłzeł. • The flower has bloomed. • 花开了。

bæl_a 3 /djuł bæł/ bbae

CLASSIFIER ✽ Tone: L_a ▶ Self-classifier for flowers. • 量词：花（一朵） ¶ thyl-bæł • DEM ~ (tone: H# / H\$) • 指示代词～：这朵（花）

bæl_b /djuł bæł/ bbae

CLASSIFIER ✽ Tone: L_b ▶ Self-classifier for harvests. • 量词：庄稼

bæł /bæł/ bbaeq

NOUN ✽ Tone: LM ▶ Crops. • 庄稼 ¶ (phonological elicitation) bæłnił • COP • 是庄稼 ¶ (proverb) djułkhył tyl-bæł mył, | cił-khył | leł-mył-dzuł! • “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!” ◇ (phonology) In ordinary speech one would say /cił-khył/, and this would yield /cił-khył | leł-mył-dzuł/ or /cił-khył leł-mył-dzuł/. These formulations are acceptable, but this is not how the proverb is pronounced. It has a peculiar pronunciation: /cił-khył/, instead of the /cił-khył/ of the ordinary language. • “一年收千棵，不够吃百年！”（这个谚语，来慰藉收成不好的年份。）

¶ (proverb) (Gi) djuł-khył tyl-bæł mył, | cił-khył | dzuł mył-mył! • As above: “This year, even if we had had a thousand harvests, it would not have lasted a hundred years!” ◇ (dialectology) Mrs. Latami is not aware of the existence of such a proverb. • 同上：“今年收成千担，也不够吃一百年！”（这个谚语，来慰藉收成不好的年份。） □ See also: bæłdzuł ✽ Classifier: bæł_b

bæł /bæł/ bbaeq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: LH ▶ Pus. • 脓 ¶ bæłbæłzeł • the wound suppurates, the wound is pussy • 伤口在化脓 ¶ bæł | leł-bæłzeł • the wound suppurates, the wound is pussy • 伤口化脓了。 □ See also: bæł 2 ✽ Classifier: tħył_a

bæł /bæł/ bbaeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✽ Tone: MH ▶ To run. • 跑 ¶ leł-bæł-zeł • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has run • 实施～整体体：跑了

bæłbæł 1 /bæłbæł/ bbaebbae (Jj: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: L ▶ Flower. • 花 ¶ bæłbæłtħił-dil. • There are flowers, it's flowery. The expression can be used literally or figuratively to describe a flowery speech: a speech rich in ornamentation and rhetorical flourishes. • 花团锦簇。这个说法既可用于字面意思，也可用于比喻花言巧语：指富于装饰和华丽辞藻的话语。 □ See also: bæłbæł 2 ✽ Classifier: bæł_a 3

bæłbæł 2 /bæłbæł/ bbaebbae (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ✽ Tone: L ▶ Spotted. • 花的（花蛋、花石头、花鸟） ¶ bæłbæłtħił-dil • there are spots (e.g. on an egg, a bird, a stone) • 有花纹 □ See also: bæłbæł 1

bæłbył /bæłbył/ bbaebbu (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: H# ▶ Piglet. • 猪崽 □ Synonym: bæłbyłzoł ✽ Classifier: ljuł_b

bæłbyłzoł /bæłbyłzoł/ bbaebbusso (Gi: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: H#- ▶ Piglet. • 猪崽 □ Synonym: bæłbył ✽ Classifier: ljuł_b

bæłdzuł /bæłdzuł/ bbejji (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: LH ▶ Crops, harvest. • 庄稼 ¶ bæłdzuł | mył-dzuł! • The harvest is not good! • 庄稼不好！／收成不好！ ¶ (proverb) (Gi) bæłdzuł | tył-bæł leł-mył-khył! • May a thousand crops come to maturity! (A blessing to elders, used for instance during the rite of coming of age) ◇ (dialectology) Mrs. Latami is not aware of the existence of such a proverb. • 祝：一千棵庄稼都成熟起来！（成年礼、过年等节庆时的祝福用语，晚辈对长辈的祝福） ✽ Classifier: bæł_b ✽ Morphological makeup: bæł

bæłdæł /bæłdæł/ bbaeddae

NOUN ✽ Tone: M ▶ Short rope. • 短绳 ✽ Classifier: khyuł_b

bæł-lał-lał /bæłlałlał/ bbaelala

ADJECTIVE ✽ Tone: L ▶ Soft, weak, pliant. • 软，柔軟、软塌塌、软绵绵 ¶ bæł-lał-lał-gvı • Soft, weak, pliant. • 软塌塌

bæłlił /bæłlił/ bbaeli

NOUN ✽ Tone: H# ▶ Sweetened tea. • 甜茶 ¶ “bæłlił”, | nałhīł-zwysłnił! • “bæłlił” [a Naxi word for sweetened tea] is a Naxi word! / It's in the Naxi language! • “bæłlił” [纳西语词语：‘甜茶’]，是纳西语！ □ Synonym: dzełlił ✽ Classifier: qħwysł_a (CLF

for bowlfuls) • Etymology: (Naxi loanword) mbæl-le] bæl-ljɔ̄l-jɔ̄l /bæl-ljɔ̄l-jɔ̄l/ bbaelialia (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN • Tone: L- ► China fir cone. • 松树果、杉树果 • Classifier: [ui]b

bælmi#1 /bælmi#1/ bbaemi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: M ① ► Duck (without a specification of gender). • 鸭子 • Classifier: mi]b ② ► Female duck. • 母鸭子 • Comparanda: (Pumi) bæ55

bælmi#2 /bælmi#2/ bbaemi

NOUN • Tone: M ① ► Thick rope. • 粗绳索 • Classifier: kʰui]b ② ► Long rope. • 长绳索 • Classifier: kʰui]b

bælmi+-bælpʰy#1 /bælmi-bælpʰy#1/ bbaemi bbaepu

NOUN • Tone: #H ► Female duck and male duck. • 母鸭子与公鸭子 • Morphological makeup: bælmi#1, bælpʰy#1

bælmi+-bælzo#1 /bælmi-bælzo#1/ bbaemi bbaesso

NOUN • Tone: #H ► Female duck and duckling. • 母鸭子与小鸭子 • Morphological makeup: bælmi#1, bælzo#1

bælmi+-mi] /bælmi-mi]/ bbaemimi

NOUN • Tone: -L ► Female duck. This form with a feminine suffix is cumbersome and clumsy, and is only used in cases where the aim is to remove any ambiguity about the sex of the animal. • 母鸭子。这种带有女性后缀的词比较笨拙，只有在需要消除对动物性别的疑问才会使用。 • Classifier: mi]b

bælmi+-pʰy#1 /bælmi-pʰy#1/ bbaemipu

NOUN • Tone: #H ► Male duck. • 公鸭子 ♪ bælmi+-pʰy] tʰy]-mi] • ~ DEM CLF: that duck • ~ 指示代词量词: 那只公鸭子 □ See also: bælpʰy#1 • Classifier: mi]b

bælpʰy#1 /bælpʰy#1/ bbaepu

NOUN • Tone: #H ► Male duck. • 公鸭子 ♪ bælpʰy] tʰy]-mi] ~ bælpʰy] tʰy]-mi]# • ~ DEM CLF: that duck • ~ 指示代词量词: 那只公鸭子 □ See also: bælmi+-pʰy#1 • Classifier: mi]b

bælpʰy] /bælpʰy]/ bbaepu

NOUN • Tone: L+H# ► Crowndaisy chrysanthemum, *Glebionis coronaria* (Linnaeus) Cassini ex Spach. It is used as a medicinal plant, both for humans and in veterinary medicine (for pigs). • 茼蒿。它是一种药用植物，既可用于人类，也可用于兽医（猪）。 ♪ bælpʰy]-bv] | bælbæl • the flower of crowndaisy chrysanthemum • 茼蒿的顶花 ♪ bælpʰy]-bælbæl • crowndaisy chrysanthemum flower

• 茼蒿顶花 • Classifier: po]a (CLF for plants with a stalk)

bælpʰy]-bælmi#1 /bælpʰy]-bælmi#1/ bbaepu bbaemi

NOUN • Tone: #H ► Male duck and female duck. • 公鸭子与母鸭子 • Morphological makeup: bælpʰy#1, bælmi#1

bælkwæl-kwæl /bælkwæl-kwæl/ bbaewaewae (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE • Tone: L ► Loose, slack, lax. • 松松的

❖ (morphemic make-up) In the current state of the language, the word cannot seem to be said without reduplication. I have not been able to find a monosyllable †bæ meaning ‘soft, slack’. ♪ tsʰui] dwa1 | bælkwæl-kwæl-ji! • It's loose! / It's not well-fastened! (About a load on a mule's back) • 松松的！松动了！(情景：看见驮在马上面的货物没系好) ♪ bælkwæl-kwæl gy] • It is loose. • 是松松的。

bælkwæl /bælkwæl/ Bbaewua

NOUN • Tone: M ► Bbaewua, a village close to the Hot Springs. • 巴瓦：温泉乡的一个村落 ♪ a]go1-kwæl, | kwælla]-bi], | bælkwæl, | tholts'e#], | pi-ts'he]-di], | p'z-dz'a]-di], | kwæltv] • Seven villages that one encounters as one leaves the plain of Yongning (towards 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 two are Pumi; the last used to be predominantly Pumi, but as of the 2010s, it had an important Chinese (Han) population.

• 永宁背向泸沽湖方向经过的七个村落：阿古瓦、瓦拉比、巴瓦、拖其、比其地、巴甲地、瓦都。前两个村落拥有相当大的摩梭人口比例，第三主要是摩梭村。拖其、比其地、巴甲地是普米村。瓦都，过去主要是普米族村，到了 2010 年代有了相当多的汉族人口。

♪ bælkwæl: | na! • Bbaewua /bælkwæl/ is a Na village!

• bælkwæl 是一个摩梭人村落！ ♪ bælkwæl-na] • Na (Mosuo) people from Bbaewua /bælkwæl/. • 巴瓦摩梭 □ Synonym: bælkwæl-kwæl

bælkwæl-kwæl /bælkwæl-kwæl/ Bbaewua wua

NOUN • Tone: M ► The village of Bbaewua, close to the Hot Springs. • 巴瓦村：温泉乡的一个村落 □ Synonym: bælkwæl

bæltso] /bæltso]/ bbaezho (Da, Jj: same, Gi: bætsy#1)

NOUN • Tone: LH ► Broom. • 扫帚 • Classifier: na]a

bæltswæl /bæltswæl/ bbaezhuæ (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Reins. • 缰 绳 ¶ z̤wæ̤-bæ̤l̤s̤wæ̤l̤ • horse's reins • 马 缰 绳 ¶ (Gi) z̤wæ̤-bæ̤l̤s̤wæ̤l̤ • horse's reins ♦ (tonology) Tone is different from that of the reference speaker. • 马 缰 绳 ❁ Classifier: kʰṳl̤_b

bæ̤zo#] /bæ̤zo#] bbaesso

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Duckling. • 小 鸭 子 ¶ bæ̤zo̤-tʰy̤-l̤ṳ#] • ~ DEM CLF: that duckling • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只小鸭子 ¶ bæ̤zo̤-bæ̤mi#] • duckling and female duck • 小 鸭 子 与 母 鸭 ♦ (tonology) #H ❁ Classifier: l̤ṳl̤_b

bx̤l̤ /bx̤l̤/ Bbe (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Pumi (Prinmi) (ethnic group). • 普 米 族 ❁ Classifier: y̤l̤

bx̤l̤_a 1 /d̤ṳl̤ bx̤l̤/ bbe

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ Classifier for corncobs. • 量词: 玉米棒子 (一根) ¶ ha̤l̤bx̤l̤ | d̤ṳl̤-bx̤l̤ • a corn-cob • 一根玉米棒子 ¶ tʰy̤-bx̤l̤ • DEM ~ (tone: H# / H\$): that corncob • 指示代词 ~: 那根 (玉米棒子) ¶ m̤y̤-my̤ k̤o̤l̤t̤h̤o̤ d̤z̤o̤l̤, | ha̤l̤bx̤l̤! • When [the maize] has not yet dried, we have an ear of maize / it's maize on the cob! Literally: "when [the maize] is not yet ripe, it's an ear of maize". In reality, 'ripe' here does not really refer to maturity, but to the stage at which the cereal has fully dried out and can be stored. In this sense, maize on the cob, although fit for consumption, is not considered 'ripe' because it is not yet dry. • 当 [玉米] 还没有干的时候, 我们有一穗玉米/这是玉米棒子! 字面意思是: "[玉米] 还没有成熟时, 就是玉米棒子"。实际上, 这里的‘熟’并不是指成熟, 而是指谷物完全变干并可以储存的阶段。从这个意义上说, 玉米棒子虽然可以食用, 但并不能算作‘成熟’, 因为它还没有干透。

bx̤l̤_a 2 /d̤ṳl̤ bx̤l̤/ bbe

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ Classifier for halves. • 量词: 半 ¶ d̤ṳl̤-bx̤l̤-la̤l̤ tʰy̤-s̤ṳl̤! | d̤ṳl̤-hṳ-y̤l̤! • 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: 才 收拾 了 一 半, 还 要 等 等。) ¶ d̤ṳl̤-bx̤l̤-la̤l̤ tʰy̤-ze̤l̤! • 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 d̤ṳl̤-bx̤l̤-la̤l̤ tʰy̤-s̤ṳl̤ would essentially emphasize all that remains ahead.) • (你) 才 到 了 一 半! (合作人对调查者学摩梭语的评定) ¶ z̤æ̤l̤s̤æ̤l̤ | z̤wæ̤l̤! | le̤-se̤l̤, | d̤ṳl̤-bx̤l̤-qo̤l̤-la̤l̤ tʰy̤-s̤ṳl̤! • It's really far! We have walked (for quite some time), and only got mid-way! • 真 远 啊! 走 啊 走, 才 走 了 一 半 的 路! ¶ z̤x̤l̤mi̤l̤ | d̤ṳl̤-bx̤l̤-d̤z̤o̤l̤-s̤ṳl̤-w̤x̤l̤! • Wow! (How far!) There is still half the way to go! • 哇 呀 嘿! 还 剩 一 半 的 路 啊!

bx̤l̤_a /d̤ṳl̤ bx̤l̤/ bbe

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: MH_a ▶ Classifier for scarves. • 量词: 头 帕 (一条)

bx̤l̤d̤zi̤l̤ /bx̤l̤d̤zi̤l̤/ Bbezze

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Bbezze, a village in Yongning. Latitude: 27.74451, longitude: 100.70505. • 八珠 (永宁坝子的一个村落)。经纬度: 100.70505, 27.74451 ¶ d̤æ̤l̤s̤ṳl̤, | t̤s̤o̤l̤s̤ṳl̤, | bx̤l̤te̤h̤ṳl̤, | da̤l̤p̤h̤o̤l̤, | bx̤l̤d̤zi̤l̤, | d̤z̤e̤l̤b̤o̤l̤ • Six villages of the plain of Yongning that lie relatively close to the Lake. • 永宁摩梭地理概念中, 距离泸沽湖比较近的六个村落: 扎实、忠实、八旗、达坡、八珠、者波。

bx̤l̤kṳl̤ /bx̤l̤kṳl̤/ bbegee (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Sifter, sieve. • 筛 子 □ See also: bx̤l̤s̤ṳl̤ ❁ Classifier: na̤l̤_a

bx̤l̤mi̤l̤-s̤e̤l̤ /bx̤l̤mi̤l̤s̤e̤l̤/ bbemishei (Jj: æ̤l̤p̤h̤y̤l̤)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H#- ▶ Copper-nickel alloy. • 白 铜

bx̤l̤s̤ṳl̤ /bx̤l̤s̤ṳl̤/ Bbeshi

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. The Na rendering is identical to the Naxi name, /bx̤l̤s̤ṳl̤/. • 白沙 (丽江坝子里的一个村落)。这个村子有做买卖、贩货到远方的传统, 这也解释了为什么像永宁离丽江坝子那么远的村子里的人过去都听说过白沙这个小村子。 ❁ Etymology: (Naxi loanword) bx̤l̤s̤ṳl̤

bx̤l̤t̤h̤y̤l̤ /bx̤l̤t̤h̤y̤l̤/ bbetu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Footprints. • 脚 印 ¶ h̤i̤l̤-bx̤l̤t̤h̤y̤l̤ • human footprints • 人 的 脚 印 ¶ k̤h̤y̤l̤mi̤l̤-bx̤l̤t̤h̤y̤l̤ • dog's footprints • 狗 爪 印 ❁ Classifier: t̤h̤y̤l̤_a

bɔ̄ts^hōgv̄] /bɔ̄ts^hōgv̄]/ *Bbecoggu*

NOUN ★ Tone: H# ► Bbecoggu, a village of the Li-jiang plain: the central village of the plain, where the marketplace was still located in the early 21st century. Latitude: 27.75625, longitude: 100.66164. • 巴搓古 (永宁坝子的一个村落), 在今永宁乡中心。经纬度: 100.66164, 27.75625 [bətsʰoŋgy]-hǐ] • someone from Bbecoggu • 巴搓古的人 [dʐəlby]-kʂ̥sal-ʂwʂ], [hi]-ʂwʂ-lo], [æ]-mi-ʂwʂ#], [la]-lo-ʂwʂ], [la]-ʂwʂ-, [bətsʰoŋgy], [ə]-la-ʂwʂ#], [gæ]-ɻæ], [qʰæ]-tʂ̥hɪ], [tʰo]-tʂ̥wʂ#] • The ten Na villages considered in traditional geography as belonging to the vicinity of the Yongning temple. • 永宁摩梭地理概念中, 距离扎美寺最近的十个村落: 佳部嘎萨瓦、习瓦洛、阿咪瓦、拉洛瓦、拉瓦、巴搓古、阿拉瓦、嘎尔、开基、拖支。

bɣ̥tçʰwɪ /bɣ̥tçʰwɪ/ Bbeqi

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Bbeqi: a village in the plain of Yongning, just across the river from the Yongning administrative centre. Latitude: 27.74959, longitude: 100.66084. • 八旗 (永宁坝子的一个村落，也称作‘八七’). 经纬度: 100.66084, 27.74959 |dæʃsu#, |tsoʃsu#, |bɹɿtəhɯl, |daɿpʰoɿl, |bɹɿdziɿl, |dzeɿboɿl• Six villages of the plain of Yongning that lie relatively close to the Lake.

• 永宁摩梭地理概念中，距离泸沽湖比较近的六个村落：扎实、忠实、八旗、达坡、八珠、者波。

bɛ̃zɔ#l /bɛ̃zɔl/ Bbesso

NOUN Tone: #H ► Pumi man. • 普米族男人
Classifier: v+

bɣɪ-zwɣɪ /bɣɪz̥wɣɪ/ Bberua

NOUN ★ Tone: MH# ► The Pumi language. • 普米语
¶ **bɹ̩-zwx̩-sɔl** • to learn the Pumi language • 学普米语

-bi /-/ *bbi*

CONJUNCTION ★ Tone: 0? ► **ADVERSATIVE**: no matter... • 虽然…… ¶ **tsʰw˧˥ | na˩ níl˧˥-pi˧˥-bi˧˥-bi˧˥, | na˩-zwx˧˥ | mx˧˥-ky˥!** • 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语。 ¶ **#tsʰw˧˥ | na˩ níl˧˥-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……” ¶ **#tsʰw˧˥ | na˩ níl˧˥-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……”

bil /biːl/ *bbi* (*Gi, Da, Jj*: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Snow. • 雪 ¶ **bi+** **gi-ze]** • it is snowing; it has snowed • 下雪了 ❁ Classifier: **kwʌɪ_a 2** [l2 /bi+/ bbi (Gi, Da: same)

ADJECTIVE ⚜ Tone: H ► Thin; shallow. • 薄, 浅 (水浅) | **bi˧˥ | zwæ˥˥!** • It's very shallow! • 很浅! | **dzu˧˥ | dzu˧˥-pi˧˥ bi˧˥** • The water is rather shallow. • 水有点浅。 | **dzu˧˥ bi˧˥-h˧˥, | m˧˥-dzwæ˥˥!** • 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-1 /bi-1/ bbi

VERB ❁ Tone: M ► To dare. • 敢 **gji+mx+bi+** • Not to dare to do something. • 不敢做 ❁ Cognates: (Naxi) by+

bi-2 /bi-/*bibi*

NOUN ★ Tone: M ► Village; neighbours, people in the village. • 村落, 邻居、村里的人们 □ See also: **fylbi** /fɪlbi/ /bi:/ bbi

SUFFIX ❁ Tone: M ▶ Immediate future. • 要 (近将来) □ See also: [bi1c](#)

biːt̪_c /biːt̪/ bbi (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M_c ▶ To go. • 去 (tonology) The M.L.L tone sequence that obtains for this verb in the frame ACCOMP ~ PFV, le˧-bi˩-ze˩, was noted as early as the first field trips (2007, 2008 and 2009). It was a puzzle, because this verb behaves like an L-tone verb in this frame, whereas it behaves like an M-tone verb in all the other frames used (to begin with: when preceded by the negation, my˧-). This peculiarity, which distinguishes this verb (alongside ‘to go by, to elapse (time); to take place’, gy˧, and the 3rd person past form of the verb ‘to go’, hu˧) from the rest of M-tone verbs, leads to it being placed in a specific tonal subclass within M-tone verbs: the M_c class. ¶ 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 ¶ njy˧|a˩pʰo˩bi˩. • I go out. • 我去外边。 ¶ njy˧|a˩pʰo˩bi˩-zo˩-ho˩ni˩. • I'm going to have to go outside. • 我要去外边了。 ¶ tsʰw˧|a˩pʰo˩bi˩-zo˩-ho˩ni˩. • (S)he is going to have to go outside. • 他要去外边了。 ¶ tsʰw˧|ə˧tse˧-ji˧|a˩pʰo˩bi˩-ho˩ni˩? • Why will (s)he go outside? / Why would (s)he go outside? • 她出去干什么? □ See also: hu˧, kʰi˧, hɔ˧-a

bi /-/
bbi

POSTPOSITION * Tone: L ► On; at. • 向、至、

往 ¶ (Sister.162, 10.24397/pangloss-0004342#S162) zæ_{lsu}_l bi_l | t^{hi}-t^s^hy_l • to hold grip of the felt cape • 抓住毡子 ¶ p^hæ_lq^hw_x_l bi_l, | m_x_l t^{hi}_l-j_x_l. • To put oil onto the face (animal fat, to protect the skin); this phrase was also used to describe the investigator putting on suncream. • 脸上擦油 (为了保护皮肤)。 (看见调查者抹防晒霜, 也这样描述了。) ¶ (phonological elicitation) lo_lq^hw_x_l bi_l • on the hand • 手上 ¶ (phonological elicitation) gy^lmi_l bi_l • on the body • 身上 ¶ (phonological elicitation) k^hu_lts^hy_l bi_l • on the feet • 脚上 ¶ (phonological elicitation) k^hi_l bi_l • on the door • 门上 ¶ (phonological elicitation) bo_l bi_l • on the pig • 猪上

bi_c /d_u_lbi_l/ bbi

CLASSIFIER ※ Tone: L_c ► Self-classifier for animal hooves; also used for footprints; also used for mountains (with emphasis on the visible face of the mountain, rather than on the mountain as a whole). • 量词: 脚或脚印 (一只)。也用于山峰: 一片山峰, 被视为一个物理实体 (而不是将山峰视为一个整体, “一座山”, 通常被人格化)。 ¶ (Da) kw_x_l | d_u_l-bi_l • a mountain face • 一片山

bi_lbi_l /bi_lbi_l/ bbibbi

NOUN ※ Tone: LM ► Pod (of bean). • 豆荚 ¶ (phonological elicitation) bi_lbi_l ni_l • COP • 是豆荚 ¶ ny_l|u_l-bi_lbi_l • soybean pods • 黄豆荚 ※ Classifier: k^hw_x_l_a

bi_lb_q_l /bi_lb_q_l/ bbibbeu

VERB ※ Tone: H# ► To burst out, to erupt. • 暴发 (如: 洪水暴发)、爆炸、爆破、冲破、流淌, 冲下去, 下泻, 很快地流 ¶ t^{hi}-t^{wæ}_l, | s_x_l | bi_lb_q_l-ze_l! • (She/he) fell down; blood is flowing profusely! • (他)摔倒了, 流了很多血/血破了! ¶ d_{zu}_l | bi_lb_q_l-ze_l! • The water is flowing profusely! • 水暴发了! /水流如注! ¶ d_{zu}_l-na_l mi_l bi_lb_q_l-ze_l-p^hæ_ldi_l! • There seems to be a flood / landslide out on the mountain! • 山上的水爆发了的样子! (激流流得很冲, 好像山肚子爆炸了一样) /山上好像有了泥石流!

bi_lci_lky_l /bi_lci_lky_l/ bbixigu (Dd: same, Gi: bi_lgeju_lku_l)

NOUN ※ Tone: H# ► Cheek. • 腮, 腮帮子 □ Synonym: zu_lj_# ※ Classifier: l_u_l_b

bi_lhæ_l /bi_lhæ_l/ bbihae (Gi, Da: same, Jj: bi_lhæ_l, Dd: bi_lhæ_l)

NOUN ※ Tone: MH# ► Girth (for horse). • 马肚带 ¶ zwæ_l-bi_lhæ_l • horse's girth • 马肚带 ¶ (Jj) zwæ_l-

bi_lhæ_l • horse's girth ◇ (tonology) Tone is different from that of the reference speaker. • 马肚带 ※ Classifier: k^hu_l_b

bi_l-ly_l-ly_l /bi_lly_lly_l/ bbilulu (Dd: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: H# ► Snow flakes. • 雪花 ◇ (morphemic make-up) It was not possible to extract a word tly_lly_l. □ See also: dzot_l-ly_l-ly_l ※ Classifier: l_u_l_b

bi_lmi_l /bi_lmi_l/ bbimi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: M ► Belly, abdomen. • 肚子 ¶ bi_lmi_l du_l • Who has a big appetite. Like the corresponding Chinese expression, 肚量大, the expression also has the abstract meaning of: broad-minded, calm and composed, not nitpicking, to describe someone who does not haggle over small matters. The connection between the literal meaning (a big belly) and the figurative meaning (an elevated mind) is that a strong stomach allows one to ingest and digest large quantities of food, and that a good breadth of vision similarly requires one to ingest and digest information, knowledge and emotions without confining oneself to a few scraps of information, piecemeal impressions and sudden emotions. • 能吃、饭量大。与汉语的‘肚量大’相同, 这个说法还有一个抽象的意思: 心胸宽广, 能够包容他人, 不计较小事 (随便说说不生气), 看待问题的角度长远而全面, 有较强的承受和化解矛盾的能力。 ¶ bi_lmi_l ts_x_l • Irritable, with little self-control; narrow-minded, parochial. • 肚量小, 心胸狭隘 ※ Classifier: l_u_l_b

bi_lmi_l /bi_lmi_l/ bbimi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: L ► Axe. • 斧头 ※ Classifier: na_l_a

bi_lp^hy_l /bi_lp^hy_l/ bbipu

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

bi_lp^hy_l-d_{zu}_l /bi_lp^hy_ld_{zu}_l/ bbipeujji

NOUN ※ Tone: LM+MH# ► Flood. • 洪水

bi_lko_l /bi_lko_l/ bbiwo

NOUN ※ Tone: LH ► d_{ze}_l k^hu_l-di_l • Purse (used to be attached to the belt, on the inside). • 钱包 (过去: 是系在腰上的) ¶ bi_lko_l t^{hi}-sæ_l • to attach (one's) purse (to the belt) • 系上钱包 (在腰上) ※ Classifier: l_u_l_b

bi_lta_l /bi_lta_l/ bbida (Jj: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: M ► Cape made of sheepskin and padded with felt, worn on the upper back. It kept the back warm and protected it against friction with loads carried on the shoulder. • 垫背、披肩 ※ Classifier: ts^hil_a₁

条) ◇ (tonology) Among classifiers belonging to the tone category L_b, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants (both of which are acceptable). The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is MH#.

bo /bo/ bboq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Pig. • 猪 ♫ (phonological elicitation) bo hwaəl-zeɪ • ...bought (some/a) pig • 买了猪 ♫ (phonological elicitation) bo dzui-zeɪ • ...ate (some/the) pig • 吃了猪 ❁ Classifiers: mi_b, y₁

bo...bi-mi /bo...bi-mi/ bbobbimi (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L- ▶ Pig's belly. • 猪肚子 ❁ Classifier: lu_b

bo...bo /bo...bo/ bbo-bbo

IDEOPHONE ❁ Tone: 0 ▶ Onomatopoeia for the noise of wind: Whooosh!, Howl! • 形声词: 刮大风的声音: 嗒！，呼啸！ ♫ (Mountains.87, 10.24397/pangloss-0004574#S87) hæt-ts^hwɪt, |“bo...bo!”| pi+| le+thvɪ. • The wind rises: Whoosh! • 开始刮风: 嗒！

bo...b /bo...b/ bbobbu (Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Pigsty, pigpen. • 猪圈 ❁ Classifier: lu_b

bo...dzeɪ /bo...dzeɪ/ bbozzei

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Lark. • 百灵鸟 □ See also: bo...dzeɪ-ko...dzeɪ

bo...dzeɪ-ko...dzeɪ /bo...dzeɪ-ko...dzeɪ/ bbozzeigozzei

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM-L ▶ Lark. • 百灵鸟 □ See also: bo...dzeɪ

bo...yuu /bo...yuu/ bbohree (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Pigskin, hogskin. • 猪皮 □ Synonym: bo...yuu|kuu| ❁ Classifier: ts^{hi}l_a 1

bo...yuu|kuu| /bo...yuu|kuu|/ bbohreegee (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H- ▶ Pigskin, hogskin. • 猪皮 □ Synonym: bo...yuu ❁ Classifier: ts^{hi}l_a 1

bo...ha# /bo...ha/ bboha (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H ▶ Pig feed, swill. • 猪食 ❁ Classifier: k^hy_a

bo...k^huu /bo...k^huu/ bbokee (Jj: same, Gi: bo...k^huu|ts^hy_a#)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Pig's feet: dried meat preserved in the skin of the pig's foot. • 风干猪脚: 把小猪腿的骨头取出来, 在筒形的猪皮内塞满瘦肉和香料, 缝

起来, 风干。 ❁ Classifier: lu_b

bo...k^hy₁ 1 /bo...k^hy₁/ bboku (Jj: same, Gi, Da: bo...k^hy₁)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Year of the Pig. • 猪年 ❁ Morphological makeup: bo, k^hy₁

bo...k^hy₁ 2 /bo...k^hy₁/ bboq kuq

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Born in the year of the Pig. • 属猪 (属相) ❁ Morphological makeup: bo, k^hy₁

bo...lo /bo...lo/ bbolo

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Mortise. • 卵眼 ♫ bo...lo| dui-lu_b • a mortise • 一个卵眼 ❁ Classifier: lu_b

bo...la /bo...la/ bbolha (Gi: bo...la, Jj: bo...la)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Boar. • 种猪、公猪 ❁ Classifier: y₁

bo...lo /bo...lo/ bbolho

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Pork ribs. • 猪肋骨 ♫ (phonology) The initial of the second syllable is phonetically close to a simple [l]: [bbollo]. ♫ bo...lo| dui+do₁\$ ~ dui+do₂# • A large piece of pork ribs. This is the piece of meat that households within the extended family offered one another as a token of closeness and kinship, to emphasize the strong bonds between households inside the clan. • 一大块猪肋骨。用来祭祀。(情景: 摩梭大家庭相互敬献, 强调家屋与家屋之间的亲密关系。) ❁ Classifiers: lu_b, do₁

bo...mæ+lqv /bo...mæ+lqv/ bbomaegheu

NOUN ❁ Tone: L-L# ▶ Pig's tail. • 猪尾巴 ❁ Classifier: lu_b (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF) ❁ Morphological makeup: bo, mæ+lqv

bo...mr /bo...mr/ bbome (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Lard, pig fat. • 猪油 ❁ Morphological makeup: bo, mr

bo...mi /bo...mi/ bbomi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Sow. • 母猪 ♫ (phonological elicitation) bo...mi zi • to catch (a/the) sow ♦ (tonology) The tonal pattern is regular. • 抓母猪 ♫ (phonological elicitation) bo...mi do (+zeɪ) • ...has seen (a/the) sow • 见了母猪 ❁ Classifiers: mi_b, y₁ ❁ Morphological makeup: bo, -mi

bo...mi-bæ+by /bo...mi-bæ+by/ bbomi bbaebbu

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H# ▶ Sow and piglets. • 母猪与猪仔 ♦ (semantics) It is not usual to build the coordinative compound the other way round, 'piglets and sow': /#bæ+by/ -bo...mi/. ❁ Morphological makeup: bo...mi, bæ+by

bo|mɪ+dzwa|pɸ| /bo|mɪ+dzwa|pɸ|/ bbomijjipu (Gi: Ø, Jj: hwa|ʂwa|la|iþv|)

NOUN ⚜ Tone: LM-L ► Weevil, snout beetle, *Elaeodius kamerunicus*. • 象鼻虫, 米象

bo̥lmi-ñæ̥ltsʰw̥j /bo̥lmi-ñæ̥ltsʰw̥j/ bbominaeqi (Jj:
æ̥lmi-ñwæ̥ltsʰw̥j)

NOUN ☀ Tone: LM-L# ▶ Dandelion. • 蒲公英 ☀
Classifier: **po₄₉ₐ** (**CLF** for plants with a stalk)

bo.jpʰy| /bo.jpʰy|/ bbopu (Jj: Ø ◇ (dialectology)) The speaker uses the word **bo.tʂʰy|** (tone: LM). According to him, this is an archaic word. The speaker translates it into Chinese as **种猪**. He does not use the term **/bo.jpʰy|/.**)

NOUN ☈ Tone: LM ▶ Boar. • 种猪、公猪 ☈ Usage:
archaic ☈ Classifier: 量

bołq^hæł-pçłtʂ-ł /bołq^hæłpçłtʂł/ bbokhae bude'er
(Gi, Jj: Ø)

NOUN ☀ Tone: LM - H# - ► Dung beetle. • 蜣螂
local Chinese dialect: 屎壳郎 ☀ Classifier: mi₁l_b

bo_lty#] /bo_lty]/ bbodu (Jj: same)
NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+H ► Wild boar. • 野猪
¶(phonological elicitation) bo_lty˧ hwæ˥ • to buy
(a/the) wild boar • 买野猪 ⚡ Classifier: mi˩_b

bo-tsí /bo̚tsi]/ bbozee (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)
NOUN ⚜ Tone: L# ► Mane. • (马) 鬃 չ zwæt-
bo̚tsi# • horse mane • 马鬃 չ **bo̚-bo̚tsi]** • Hog bris-
tle. • 猪鬃 ⚜ Classifiers: **kʰwɔŋ**_a (CLF for pieces/chunks),
qaŋ_c (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles)

bɔ̽ltsʰæl /bɔ̽ltsʰæl/ bbochae (Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ① ► Lard, fat meat of pig. • 腊肉
❁ Classifiers: **sa₁a**, **ty₁b** ② ► Cured whole pork: preserved meat made (by the Na, the Naxi, the Pumi and other ethnic groups) from a whole pig. The bones and internal organs are removed. The piece is then seasoned with salt-peter, salt, and spices (such as Sichuan pepper), sewn shut, and pressed with a slabstone. Its shape resembles a pipa (a Chinese lute), hence its alternative name: “pipa” pork. This preservation method allows for conservation for as long as a decade. • 猪膘肉，又称琵琶肉。将整只生猪宰杀后去内脏、剔除骨头，用硝、盐和花椒等香料腌制，然后将猪缝合，用石板压扁。因其外形酷似琵琶，故又称“琵琶肉”。这种腌制方法使肉可长期保存，据说保质期能达到十年。 ¶ (Funeral.176, 10.24397/pangloss-0004572#S176) ❁ Classifiers: **sa₁a**, **ty₁b**

bo̞za̞-mi#1 /bo̞za̞-mi-1/ bbossami

NOUN ⚜ Tone: LM+H ► “Piggy-Sow”: a term used as a temporary name for baby girls, during the first months of their life, before they are given a real name. The practice of giving newborns a temporary, often unpleasant or degrading name is intended to keep them safe from evil spirits and misfortune. The practice stems from a belief (shared with other ethnic groups in China) that by giving a child an unattractive name, malevolent spirits and demons would be disgusted by the ugly name, and therefore overlook or ignore the child. (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。乳名 (贱名、护身符名): 摩梭人 (同汉族人) 相信给新生儿取一个不好听或贬低的名字可以保护她们免受邪灵和疾病的侵害。名字越贬低，鬼怪就越会鄙视这个孩子，从而不去打扰他。

bo̞zo#1 /bo̞zo₁/ bbosso

NOUN  Tone: LM+#H ► “Piggy-Boy”: a term used as a temporary name for baby boys, during the first months of their life, before they are given a real name. The practice of giving newborns a temporary, often unpleasant or degrading name is intended to keep them safe from evil spirits and misfortune. The practice stems from a belief (shared with other ethnic groups in China) that by giving a child an unattractive name, malevolent spirits and demons would be disgusted by the ugly name, and therefore overlook or ignore the child. (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.)

bora /boʊzæɪ/ bborae

NOUN ⚜ Tone: M ► Glass (as a substance: window panes, drinking glasses... are made of glass). • 玻璃
⌚ **bo|zæ|i-тс^hə|tsy|** • goblet for drinking tea (made of glass) • 玻璃茶杯

bo-tzæ-tʃæ-lq^hv#] /bo-tzæ-tʃæ-lq^hv/] bboraedaekheu

NOUN ☀ Tone: #H ▶ Echo (in some places in the mountains, there is an echo). • 有回音的地方，回音
¶ *bɔ:lzæltælqʰyɪl tʰiɫ-dzjuɫ-dzjuɫ!* • the echo resonates • 有回音，回音一阵阵

bō /bō/ bbon

IDEOPHONE ⚡ Tone: 0 ▶ Noise of a shock between two hard objects, for instance the sound of an axe splitting a log: Bang! • 形声词: 斧头把粗的木头开花成两半。砰! /啪! □ See also: pō

bō /bō/ bbeu (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Insect. • 虫 ¶ (phonological elicitation) bō thy-l-mi ~ bō thy-l-mi# • ~ DEM CLF: that insect • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只虫 ⚡ Classifier: mi_b ⚡ Comparanda: (Pumi) bu51

bō /bō/ bbeu (Gi: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Intestine. • 肠子 ¶ bō dui • who has a big appetite; literally: ‘who has a big intestine’ • (一个人) 饭量大。直译: ‘肠子大’。 ¶ bō ts^hi ~ who has a small appetite; literally: ‘thin intestine’ • (一个人) 饭量小。直译: ‘肠子细’。 ⚡ Classifier: k^hui_b

bō /bō/ bbu (Da: by_b)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Pen, corral for cattle. • 牲畜圈 (单音节) ¶ bō qo ~ inside the corral • 牲畜圈里面 ¶ bō qo l tæ ~ to enclose (cattle) inside the pen • 关在圈里 ⚡ Classifier: lui_b

bō_a 1 /bō_a/ bbeuq (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: L_a ① ▶ To sprinkle water. • 泼水, 浇 (浇菜), 撒 (水) ¶ (phonological elicitation) le-l-bō-l-ze ~ ACCOMP ~ PVF: has sprinkled • 实施 ~ 整体体: 泼了 ◇ (phonology) [læ-l-bō-l-ze]. ¶ dzui_b bō ~ to sprinkle water • 泼水、撒水 ¶ (phonological elicitation) dui-l-bō-l-bō-l- ~ DELIMITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE • 泼一泼 ¶ (phonological elicitation) le-l-bō-l-bō-l-ze ~ ACCOMP RED PVF • 泼了一点 ② ▶ To sow (seeds). • 撒 (种子) ¶ jæ-l bō ~ to sow seeds • 撒种子 ¶ (phonological elicitation) t^hi-l-bō-l- ~ Go ahead and sow! • 撒吧! ¶ (phonological elicitation) t^hi-l-bō-l-q_a! • Sow! • 撒吧!

bō_a 2 /bō_a/ bbeuq (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ Thin, scarce, sparse (e.g. hair). • 少、薄 ¶ ko+l bō ~ bald (literally “the head (has) scarce (hair)”) • 头秃、头发很少 ¶ ko+l bō hī ~ bald person • 头发少的人 ¶ ko+l bō zol ~ Man who has scarce hair. • 头发少的男人 ¶ ts^hwu+l ko+l bō-zel ~ He lost his hair, he went bald • 他秃头了, 他头发掉了 ¶ ko+l q^hwx ~ le-l-bō-l-ze ~ (his) head has gone bald • (他) 秃头了。 ¶ (phonological elicitation) bō-hī ~ REL • 禿的

bō /bō/ bbeuq (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM ▶ Yak, *Bos grunniens*. The same term is used for wild yaks and domesticated yaks. • 牦牛 / 野牦牛 ¶ bō-hī ~ yak hair • 牦牛毛 ¶ (phonological elicitation) bō dzui-l-ze ~ ...ate (some) yak • 吃了牦牛 ¶ (phonological elicitation) bō hwæ-l-ze ~ ...bought (some) yak • 买了牦牛 ⚡ Classifier: p^ho_a

bōdæ ~ /bōdæ/ bbeuddae

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: M ▶ With a bad temper, impatient. • 脾气坏。 ¶ ts^hwi+l bōdæ-l-ze ~ He is in a bad mood now. • 他脾气坏了! / 他生气了! ¶ ts^hwi+l bōdæ+l zwa ~ He has a really bad temper. • 他脾气很坏。 ⚡ Morphological makeup: bō, dæ Literally ‘short-intestined’: in folk representation, short intestines are associated with hasty emotional reactions, whereas long intestines allow their owner to digest vexations calmly.

bōhu ~ /bōhu/ bbeuhu (Gi, Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: MH# ▶ Bowels: intestine and stomach. • 胃与肠 ⚡ Classifier: kw^hui_a 3 (CLF for sets of objects woven, threaded or tied together) ⚡ Morphological makeup: bō, hu₁ 2 The word is a compound of morphemes for ‘intestine’ and ‘stomach’.

bōkhw ~ /bōkhw/ bbeukee

NOUN ⚡ Tone: MH# ▶ Worm. • 蠕虫 ⚡ Classifier: k^hui_b ⚡ Morphological makeup: bō

bōmi ~ /bōmi/ bbeumi (Dd: by_bmi)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Female yak, dri, drimo, nak. • 母牦牛 ¶ bōmi-l-bōswæ ~ female yak and castrated yak • 母牦牛与阉割牦牛 ◇ (tonology) -L ¶ bōmi-l-bōzo ~ female yak and yak calf (baby yak) • 母牦牛与小牦牛 ◇ (tonology) #H ⚡ Classifier: mi_b ⚡ Morphological makeup: bō

bōna ~ /bōna/ bbeuna

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ Large intestine. • 大肠 ⚡ Classifier: k^hui_b ⚡ Morphological makeup: bō

bōnalmi ~ /bōnalmi/ bbeunami (Gi: Ø)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H- ▶ Black insects. This term can cover a variety of insects. It is used, for instance, to describe the Northern armyworm: *Mythimna separata* (Walker), a moth of the Noctuidae family. (rice ear-cutting caterpillar). The caterpillars feed on the leaves, causing damage to the tips and margins, sometimes leaving only the midrib intact (skeletonization). Older caterpillars can destroy entire seedlings from the base. A characteristic sign is the cutting of the base of panicles, causing them to fall or fold, hence the name ‘rice ear-cutting caterpillar’. • 黑色昆虫。

let-by]~by]. ¶ d̥w̥i+~y| d̥w̥i+kʰw̥r̥l | le+~by]~by] • to share, giving each person a piece • 分给一人一块 ¶ le+~by]~by] tʰi+~kʰw̥r̥l • to scatter all over the place, to lay out in no good order • 弄乱丢着, 散开丢着

by] 3 /by]/ bbu (Dd: same)

VERB ※ Tone: H ▶ To roast, to grill. • 烤, 炙 ¶ ha+thi+~by] • to roast food, to roast cereals ♦ (phonology)

The tone and vowel of the verb distinguish this phrase from ‘to steam food’: ha+thi+~bbu. • 烤饭

~by] /by]/ bbu

CLITIC ※ Tone: M ▶ Possessive. • 属式: 的

by]_a 1 /by]/ bbuq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ※ Tone: L_a ▶ To hatch, to incubate. • 孵 ¶ æ̥m̥i+~by]

• The hen is hatching eggs. • 母鸡孵蛋

by]_a 2 /by]/ bbuq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ※ Tone: L_a ▶ To steam, to cook by steaming. • 蒸

¶ (phonological elicitation) le+~by]-ze] • ACCOMP

~PFV: has steamed • 实施 ~ 整体体: 蒸了 ¶ pr̥j̥r̥

by] • to steam buns • 蒸馒头 ¶ ha+~by]~by] • to steam

rice • 蒸米饭

by]_a 3 /by]/ bbuq

VERB ※ Tone: L_a ▶ To live (one's life). • 过 (日子)

¶ zu+~by] • to live one's life • 过日子 ¶ h̥i+zu+~by],

| lo+ha!] • Living one's life is hard! / Life is tough! • 人

一生, 不容易! / 生活, 是艰难的! ¶ h̥i+zu+~

le+~by]-ze]. • (Her/his) life has gone by! / (Her/his) life

is over! (A reflection after someone's decease.) • 他的人

生, 就结束了! (情景: 一个人去世了, 葬礼的时

候, 有人这样说。) ¶ qʰw̥r̥+~l̥u], | tsʰæ+~m̥r̥+~

dzu+! | tsʰu+~d̥u+~zu+~by]-ze]! • 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 Ox-

ford professor whose every need in daily life was attended

to by the college scouts.) • 他从来没有洗过碗! 他这

辈子, 是这样过去的! (情景: 关于一个英国知识

分子, 完全不用管家务、日常生活中的活儿: 有

人来管一切。) ¶ d̥u+~ji]~d̥u+~ji] | by] lo] fy]/! •

How easily days go by! / How time flies! • 日子过得真快! (直译: ‘一天又一天, 日子过得真容易’)

by] /by]/ bbuq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: LM ▶ Food steamer. • 蒸笼 □ See also:

by]di]

by]di] /by]di]/ bbuddi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: L ▶ Food steamer. • 蒸笼 ※ Classifier:

|w̥b̥ | Morphological makeup: by], -di]

by]dze] 1 /by]dze]/ bbuzzei (Gi, Jj: same, Da: by]dze])

NOUN ※ Tone: L ▶ Large spoon, used for rice and soup.

• 粥饭的勺, 粥汤的勺 □ See also: by]dze] 2 ※ Classifier: na+_a

by]dze] 2 /d̥u+~by]dze]/ bbuzzei

CLASSIFIER ※ Tone: L ▶ Ladleful. • 量词: 勺 ¶ d̥u+~by]dze] • one ladleful • 一勺 □ See also: by]dze] 1

by]hw̥r̥] /by]hw̥r̥]/ bbuhua

NOUN ※ Tone: L ▶ Shepherd's hut: a wooden hut where shepherds stay while herding their flock on the mountain. It is not inhabited all year round, but is solid enough to be used year after year, unlike the temporary

huts built when a team stays for some days on the mountain to cut wood. • 山上的牧羊人小屋。这种暂时住的木头小房很坚固, 可以年复一年地使用, 不像要在山上砍柴停留几天时所搭的临时小屋。※ Classifier: |w̥b̥ |

by]lu] /by]lu]/ bbulee (Gi, Da, Dd: same, Jj: by]ly])

NOUN ※ Tone: L ▶ Kidneys. • 肾 ※ Classifier: |w̥b̥ |

by]mi] /by]mi]/ bbumi

NOUN ※ Tone: M ▶ Large food steamer. • 大蒸笼 ※

Classifier: mi+_b ※ Morphological makeup: by], -mi]

by]ny] 1 /by]ny]/ bbunu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ※ Tone: M intrans ▶ To smell, to perceive by smelling. • 嗅觉, 闻到 ¶ no+ | d̥u+~by]ny]-y|! | d̥wæ+ | ej+! • Have a smell! It smells great! • 你闻一闻吧! 好香! □ See also: by]ny] 2

by]ny] 2 /by]ny]/ bbunu (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ※ Tone: M intrans ▶ Stinking, smelly. • 臭

¶ by]ny]-ze] • ~PFV: it stinks, it has become stinky, it has rotten • ~ 整体体: 臭了 □ See also: by]ny] 1

by]tei] /by]tei]/ bbujie (Gi, Jj: same, Da: Ø)

NOUN ※ Tone: M ▶ Wild peach. • 毛桃 ※ Classifiers: t̥eu]_a 2 (CLF for pounds: weight unit), |w̥b̥ | (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF for counting the fruit piece by piece)

by]tsu] /by]tsu]/ bbuzhi (Jj: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: H# ▶ Sifter, sieve. • 筛子 □ See also: by]ku+ | Classifier: na+_a

by]tsʰy] /by]tsʰy]/ bbuchu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: M ▶ Cymbals. • 镔 ※ Classifier: na+_a

※ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) sbug chal བྲྷ ཆଳ

※ Comparanda: (Japhug) zuuy.t̥eʰy!

by]zo] /by]zo]/ bbusso

NOUN ※ Tone: L ▶ Small food steamer. • 小蒸笼 ※

Classifier: u⁺_b * Morphological makeup: b_y⁺, -zo_l

bv̥-zv̥ /bv̥-zv̥/ bburu

NOUN * Tone: M ► Dragon. • 龙 □ See also:

my-þy-zý] ✽ Classifier: mi-þ

bv̥zv̥-dzi /bv̥zv̥dzi/ bburuzzee

NOUN * Tone: L ▶ Ivy. • 常春藤 * Classifier: dzi**˥**

bv̥ɪzv̥ɪ-kʰv̥ɪ /bv̥ɪzv̥ɪkʰv̥ɪ/ bburuku (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚜ Tone: MH# ► Year of the Snake. Literally ‘Year of the Dragon’: /bɪ̯tʂɿ/ does not mean ‘snake’ (which

is /zɪ'bæt/), but 'dragon'. • 蛇年。字面意思是‘龙

年’：bytzyt 不是‘蛇’的意思，而是‘龙’的意思。

□ See also: **z̥y̥lbae̥l** Morphological makeup: **b̥y̥-z̥y̥l-k̥h̥v̥l**

bv̥-zv̥-kʰv̥1 2 /bv̥-zv̥-kʰv̥1/ bburu kuq

ADJECTIVE * Tone: MH# ► Born in the year of the

Snake. • 属蛇 See

G

ɕi˥_a /dʐu˧ ɕi˥/ xie (Jj: same, Gi, Da: dʐu˧ hi˧)

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: H_a ▶ 100. • 百 ɕi˥-ɕi˥ • one hundred • 一百 ɕi˥-ɕi˥ kʰy˧ • one hundred years • 一百年, 一百岁 ɕi˥-ɕi˥ kʰy˧-dʐu˧-ɕi˥ kʰy˧ • century after century • 一百年又一百年 ɕi˥-kʰy˧ • a century, one hundred years (abridged formulation) • 百年 (“一百年”的省略说法)

ɕi˥_b /dʐu˧ ɕi˥/ xie

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: H_b ▶ One hundredth of a yuan, one penny. • 量词: 分 (一分钱)

ɕi˧ /ɕi˧/ xi

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Rice (monosyllable). • 米 (单音节) ♦ (usage) The monosyllable is seldom used as such. It is found in phrases such as ‘to plant rice’, ɕi˧ tʂ˧. ɕi˧ tʂ˧ • to plant rice • 种稻谷 ɕi˧ tʂ˧ bi˧-tʂo˧-ji˧! • We’re going to have to plant rice! • 该去种稻谷了!

ɕi˥_a 1 /ɕi˧/ xiq

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To raise (children). (This is a more elevated term than ʐɿ˧_b.) • 养 (孩子) □ See also: ʐɿ˧_b

ɕi˥_a 2 /ɕi˧/ xiq

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To be afraid of. • 怕、害怕 ❁ Usage: archaic ɕi˧ nɟ˧ | no˧ ɕi˧ tʰa˧-mʂ˧-ji˧! | nɟ˧ | no˧ dʐae˧ tʰa˧-mʂ˧-ji˧! • Don’t you fancy I am afraid of you! / Don’t you imagine you frighten me! • 我不会屈服于你! / 我不会害怕你! (回敬的话) ɕi˧ nɟ˧ | no˧ ɕi˧-mʂ˧-ji˧! • You don’t frighten me! / I’m not afraid of you! • 我不会害怕你! ɕi˧ nɟ˧ | tʰy˧ ɕi˧-mʂ˧-ji˧! • I’m not afraid of him! • 我不会害怕他! ɕi˧ nɟ˧ | tʂʰw˧-y˧ do˧, | ʂo˧ ɕi˧ | zwae˧! • When I see him, I have a feeling of reverence! (Typically: seeing someone in the family who has authority, such as one’s mother’s brother.) • 我一看见他，有敬畏之感!

ɕi˧ /ɕi˧/ xiq (Jj: ɕy˧)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Incense (second syllable). • 香 (单音节) ɕi˧ qæ˧ • to burn incense • 烧香 ɕi˧ (Jj) ɕy˧ kæ˧ • proper pronunciation of ‘to burn incense’ according to consultant Jj. He considers that ɕi˧ kæ˧ refers to the burning of woodland in swidden (slash-and-burn) agriculture (i.e. interpreting the syllable ɕi˧ as corresponding to the morpheme found in si˧-ɕi˧ ‘forest’). • 根据何甲泽先生, 这是‘烧香’的正确读音。他认为, ɕi˧ kæ˧ 指的是烧荒(刀耕火种)中烧林地(即把 ɕi˧ 音节解释为与 si˧-ɕi˧ ‘森林’中的语素相对应)。

ɕi˧-ɕi˧-lo˩ /ɕi˧-ɕi˧-lo˩/ xixilo

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ▶ The smallest cutlets. • 最细的肋骨 ɕi˧ (Sister.38, 10.24397/pangloss-0004342#S38) «ɕi˧-ɕi˧-lo˩ dzo˩ | kʰy˧ mi˩ | no˧ dʐu˧-hõ˧!» | pi˧ tsu˩ ♦ my˩. “Xixilo jjo kumi no zzi hon!” bi zimu. • “Dog, you go and eat (these) tiny ribs!” (he) said. • 他说: “(这些) 细小的肋骨, 狗你吃了吧!” ɕi˧ (Sister.3.39, 10.24397/pangloss-0004345#S39, Sister.5.43, 10.24397/pangloss-0009082#S43)

ɕi˧-dy˧ /ɕi˧-dy˧/ xiddu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Incense. • 香, 烧香火用的 ɕi˧-dy˧ qæ˧ • to burn incense • 烧香 □ See also: ɕi˧

ɕi˧-dzi˧ /ɕi˧-dzi˧/ xizzee (Da: same, Gi: Ⓜ, Jj: ɕy˧-dʐu˧)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Cypress. • 柏树 ❁ Classifier: dzi˩

ɕi˧-ho˧-ʂu˩ /ɕi˧-ho˧-ʂu˩/ xihoshi

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ▶ Tomato. • 西红柿 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 西红柿

ɕi˧-ly˧ /ɕi˧-ly˧/ xilu (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Paddy field. • 水稻田 ♦ (morphemic make-up) This phrase is deemed less clear (and less commonly used) than ɕi˧-lɯ˧-ly˧-pʰy˧. □ Synonym: ɕi˧-lɯ˧-ly˧-pʰy˧ ❁ Classifiers: pʰæ˧_a, kʂ˧_a 2 (CLF for tracts of land: a paddy field)

ɕi˧-ly˧-my˧-di˧ /ɕi˧-ly˧-my˧-di˧/ xilu muddi

NOUN ❁ Tone: -MH# ▶ Paddy field. • 水田 □ See also: ly˧-pʰy˧ 2, ɕi˧-lɯ˧-ly˧-pʰy˧ ❁ Classifiers: pʰæ˧_a, kʂ˧_a 2 (CLF for tracts of land: a paddy field)

ɕi˧-lɯ˧ /ɕi˧-lɯ˧/ xilee (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: ɕi˧-ly˧)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Paddy rice; by extension: paddy field. • 稻子 ❁ Classifiers: kʂ˧_a 2 (CLF for tracts of land: a paddy field), pʰæ˧_a (CLF for flat objects: to refer to paddy fields)

ɕi˧-lɯ˧-ly˧-pʰy˧ /ɕi˧-lɯ˧-ly˧-pʰy˧/ xilee lupu

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L# ▶ Paddy field. • 水稻田 □ See also: ɕi˧-ly˧-my˧-di˧ ❁ Classifier: pʰæ˧_a ❁ Morphological makeup: ɕi˧-lɯ˧, ly˧-pʰy˧ 2

ɕi˧-mi˧ /ɕi˧-mi˧/ xiemi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Tongue. • 舌头 ɕi˧ (proverb) ɕi˧-mi˧, | ʂ˧ mʂ˧-zʂ˧! | ə˧ tsɔ˧ zwʂ˧-bi˧, | ʂ˧-la˧ dʐy˧! • 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!” ¶ (proverb) no¹ | ci¹mi¹ t¹hi¹-di¹, | h¹i¹-ki¹ | z¹w¹z¹-zo¹-ky¹! • “You have a tongue, and you should use it!” This saying encourages one not to remain silent, but to engage in constant dialogue with others. Awkward situations and misunderstandings easily arise; they can only be dispelled by talking to others.

• 你有舌头, 是用来跟别人说话的啊! (鼓励对方跟别人聊天: 如果不说话, 不多交流, 就容易发生误会、容易发生尴尬的情况。主动交流, 谈天, 才能互相理解, 好好一起生活。) ● Classifier: lu¹

ci¹ty¹-di¹ | ly¹ /ci¹ty¹dilly¹/ xiduddi lu**NOUN** ● Tone: -L- ▶ Paddy field. • 种水稻的田Classifiers: p^hæ¹_a, k^y₁_a 2 (CLF for tracts of land: a paddy field)ci¹te¹hi¹ /ci¹te¹hi¹/ xiqie (Gi, Jj: same)**NOUN** ● Tone: #H ▶ Chaff; bran; husk (of rice). • 米糠Classifier: my¹_a (CLF for small quantities: a little)ci¹te¹hi¹-t^hjæ¹ /ci¹te¹hi¹t^hjæ¹/ xiqitian**NOUN** ● Tone: M ▶ Sunday. • 星期天

● Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 星期天

ci¹l^hæ¹ 1 /ci¹l^hæ¹/ xietae (Gi, Jj: same, Da: hi¹ t^hæ¹)**ADJECTIVE** ● Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To be a stammerer; to have a stammer. • 结巴 ¶ ts^hw¹ | d^uu¹-pi¹ | ci¹l^hæ¹ • (S)he has a stammer. • 他有一点结巴。 □ See also: ci¹l^hæ¹ 2● Morphological makeup: t^hæ¹ ‘tongue’+‘to bite’ci¹l^hæ¹ 2 /ci¹l^hæ¹/ xietae**NOUN** ● Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Stammerer, stutterer. • 结巴 ¶ ts^hw¹ | ci¹l^hæ¹ji¹. • (S)he is a stammerer. • 他是结巴的。 ¶ ts^hw¹ | ci¹l^hæ¹-zo¹. • (S)he is a stammerer.• 他是结巴。 □ See also: ci¹l^hæ¹ 1ci¹ts^hwæ¹ /ci¹ts^hwæ¹/ xichuae (Gi, Jj: same)**NOUN** ● Tone: M ▶ Husked rice. • 大米¶ ci¹ts^hwæ¹-ha¹ • cooked rice; literally “cooked-rice food”, specifying the term /ha¹/, which refers to food in general. • 米饭● Comparanda: (Pumi) ts^hw¹A35ci¹zo¹# /ci¹zo¹/ xisso**NOUN** ● Tone: #H ▶ Rice seedling. • 水稻秧苗¶ ci¹zo¹ ty¹ • to plant rice seedlings • 种水稻秧苗Classifier: k^hw¹_b, qa¹_c (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles)ci¹zo¹# /ci¹zo¹/ xisso**NOUN** ● Tone: LM+H ▶ Adopted child. • 养儿● (proverb) ho¹zo¹-ci¹zo¹, | æ¹ m^y₁-t^hsy¹! | h¹-

zo¹my¹, | z¹y¹ t^ha¹-m^y₁-ji¹! • The adopted baby pheasant does not become a chicken (=does not become domesticated)! One should not bring up other people’s children! (Proverb which does not apply to the adoption of children who have lost ties with their biological family, but to the adoption of children who remain in touch with their relatives: no matter how much care one puts into bringing them up, they remain more attached to their lineage.) • 养的小雉, 不会变成鸡! 人家的孩子, 不要养! (指的不是领养孤儿, 而是无端端地养别人的孩子: 无论多么关心孩子, 最终他还是会无情, 会更爱自己原来的家人。) ● Morphological makeup: ci¹l_a 1, zo¹

cjæ¹ /cjæ¹/ xiang rrrr**ADJECTIVE** ● Tone: M ▶ Fragrant, good (taste, smell).• 香 □ Synonym: ej¹-by¹ny¹ □ Antonym: by¹ny¹ 2● Morphological makeup: by¹ny¹ 2 ● Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 香cj^else¹ /cj^else¹/ xiese**NOUN** ● Tone: L ▶ Sir: respectful term of address • 先生 (尊敬的称呼)● (phonological elicitation) cj^else¹ /cj^else¹ ni¹! • This person is a “Sir” / a distinguished person!

• 这个人就是“先生”／杰出人士! (～系动词) ● Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 先生

ej¹ /ej¹/ xe**VERB** ● Tone: H ▶ To invent, to think out something, to come up with (an idea, a solution). • 想、发明、想出、找到(办法)● (phonological elicitation) le¹-ej¹ • ACCOMP • 想了 ¶ ts^hw¹ | pæ¹hw¹ | ej¹ yu¹!

• (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!

● Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 想

ej¹ /ej¹/ xeq (Gi, Jj: same)**VERB** ● Tone: MH ▶ To try; to taste. • 尝试、体会、经过● (phonological elicitation) le¹-ej¹-ze¹ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has tried • 实施～整体体: 试了● (phonological elicitation) tso¹-tso¹ ej¹ • to try something • 试用一个东西 ¶ no¹ | d^uu¹-k^hw¹ ej¹!• Have a taste! / Taste a bite! • 你尝一口吧! ¶ d^uu¹-ej¹-q¹! • Have a try! • 尝一尝吧! / 试一试吧!ej¹-by¹ny¹ /ej¹-by¹ny¹/ xebbunu (Gi: ej¹-by¹ny¹, Jj: ej^e-by¹ny¹)**ADJECTIVE** ● Tone: M ▶ Good (smell), fragrant. • 香(气味香) ◇ (morphemic make-up) The link between the first syllable of the adjective, ej¹, and the Chinese loan

ejæl 香 is not entirely clear. In the eyes of the main speaker, ejæl-bylny| is a Na word, whereas ejæl is a Chinese word. However, the patterns of variability between speakers suggests that ejæl- was borrowed from the Chinese 香 at a slightly earlier, relatively recent date: a few decades? a century at most? ¶ (phonological elicitation) tsʰwʌl | ejæl-bylny| jɪl. • It smells good. • 这是香的 (气味香). □ See also: ejæl □ Antonym: bylny| 2 ✽ Morphological makeup: bylny| 2 ✽ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 香

ejəl~ejəl /ejəl ejəl/ xexe (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ✽ Tone: L ► To browbeat, to ill-treat. • 欺负
 ¶ hǐl ejəl~ejəl • to ill-treat someone, to ill-treat people
 • 欺负人 ¶ no˧ | njəl ejəl~ejəl! • You are treating me badly! / You are bullying me! • 你欺负我! ¶ no˧ | njəl ejəl~ejəl-ze˧! • You have treated me badly! / You have bullied me! • 你欺负了我! ¶ no˧ | njəl ejəl~ejəl-mv˧-zo˧! • You should not treat me badly! • 你不要欺负我!

ejəljo˧ /ejəljo˧/ xeyo

NOUN ✽ Tone: L ► gi˧-na˧-mi˧=by˧ | mv˧ • Bear grease.
 • 熊油 (熊油是一种中药材, 为黑熊的脂肪油)。

ejəlpʰje˧ /ejəlpʰje˧/ xepian

NOUN ✽ Tone: H# ► Photograph. • 相片 ◇
 (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [ejəlpʰje˧].

¶ ejəlpʰje˧ | le˧-la˧ • to take a picture • 拍相片
 ¶ ejəlpʰje˧ | le˧-pʰæ˧ • to take a picture (the verb is also a Chinese loanword) • 拍相片 (动词也是汉语借词)
 □ See also: pʰy˧ 1 ✽ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 相片

ejəltʰy˧ /ejəltʰy˧/ xietu (Gi: same, Jj, Dd: si˧tʰy˧)

VERB ✽ Tone: LM+MH# ► To insult; to criticize. • 骂, 批评 ¶ hǐl ejəltʰy˧ • to insult people; to criticize people • 骂人、批评人 ¶ (Da) tsʰwʌl njəl ejəltʰy˧. • He insults me. • 他骂我。

ejɔl ejəl /ejɔl ejəl/ xoxe

NOUN ✽ Tone: L ► School. • 学校 ¶ ejɔl ejəl-zilqʰwʌl • the building(s) of the school, the school buildings • 学校的楼 ✽ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 学校

eo.ho~eo.ho~eo.ho /eo.ho.eo.ho.eo.ho/ xoho-xoho-xoho

IDEOPHONE ✽ Tone: 0 ► Onomatopoeia for the sound of soup bubbling in a large saucepan. • 形声词: 汤在锅里冒泡的声音 ¶ (Beneficence.180, 10.24397/pangloss-0004582#S180)

eolli#] /eolli/] xoli (Gi, Da: same, Jj: ejulli])

NOUN ✽ Tone: LM+H# ► Flute. • 笛子 ✽ Classifier: |w˧|b

d

da₁ /da₁/ ddaq

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Happy. • 幸福、平安、安好
 ⚡ Usage: archaic ¶ dwæ₁ | hɔ₁-də₁! | dwæ₁ | hɔ₁! • Good job! / Well done! (Context: compliment to a toddler who has managed to do something impressive for her age.) • 很了不起啊! 了不起! (情景: 表扬一个小孩子成功地完成一件事情。) ¶ dzwæ₁da₁-kʰy₁da₁-₁
 • 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: 一段时间没有饥荒、地震、流行病、战争等灾难)
 □ See also: mꝫ₁-da₁, mꝫ₁-da₁mi₁, mꝫ₁-da₁qʰwɔ₁

da₂b /da₂/ ddaq (Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: Lb ▶ To weave. • 织 ¶ yu₁ da₁ • to weave fabric • 织布 ¶ yu₁ | le₁-da₁ • to weave fabric • 织布 ¶ (phonological elicitation) dwu₁-da₁~da₁-₁
 DELIMITATIVE ~ RED INCEPTIVE • 织一下

da₃₁ /da₃/ ddaq

VERB ⚡ Tone: MH ▶ To build (a house...). • 建 (房子) ¶ zi₁mi₁ da₁ • to build a house • 修建 ‘依咪’、建房

da₃₂ /da₃/ ddaq (Jj: same)

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), 砍 (肉) ¶ (phonological elicitation) le₁-da₁-ze₁ • ACCOMP ~ PVF: has cut • 实施 ~ 整体体: 砍了 (树), 割了 (肉) ¶ dwu₁-da₁tʰi₁-da₁ • to hit a blow • 砍一下 ¶ da₁~da₁ • RED • 重叠 ¶ le₁-da₁~da₁(-ze₁)
 • (I) have cut (e.g. a chicken) into pieces • (我把一只鸡) 砍成块了。 ¶ se₁-da₁~da₁ • to cut meat to small pieces • 把肉砍成小块 ¶ (phonological elicitation) tsɔ₁-tso₁ da₁ • to cut things • 砍东西 ¶ (Sister.85, 10.24397/pangloss-0004342#S85)

da₃₃ /da₃/ ddaq

NOUN ⚡ Tone: MH ▶ Misfortune, mishaps. • 苦、苦难、悲戚 ¶ da₁-zwɔ₁ • to complain, to tell one's misfortunes • 诉苦 ¶ ɿ₁-zwɔ₁ da₁-zwɔ₁-₁ • to bemoan one's misfortunes • 讲自己苦难的事情 ¶ tsʰw₁ | mꝫ₁-da₁-qʰwɔ₁, | ɿ₁-zwɔ₁ da₁-zwɔ₁-₁! • (S)he is unhappy; (s)he is constantly complaining! • 他“玛达夸”，一直在诉说苦难的事情！

da₄b /dʒu₁ da₁/ dda

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: MHb ▶ Self-classifier for blows. •

量词: 下 (打一下) ¶ dwu₁-də₁ • a blow • (砍) 一刀 ¶ dwu₁-də₁tʰi₁-da₁ • to strike a blow, to give a blow • 砍一刀 ⚡ Morphological makeup: da₁ 2

da₅₁ /da₅/ ddayi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Mule. • 骡子 ¶ da₁ji₁-dzɔ₁, | dwu₁mi₁ dzɔ₁-ky₁-mæ₁! | dwu₁zo₁ dzɔ₁-ky₁-mæ₁! • 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) □ See also: dwu₁mi₁#, dwu₁zo₁# ⚡ Classifier: y₁

da₆kʰy₁ /da₆kʰy₁/ ddake (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Drum. • 鼓 ¶ da₁kʰy₁la₁(-ze₁)
 • to play a drum • 打鼓 (了) ⚡ Classifier: lɯ₁b

da₇pʂ₁ /da₇pʂ₁/ ddabe (Gi, Jj: same, Da: dʂ₁bʂ₁)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Priest of the local religion. • 宗教礼师。音译: 达巴 ¶ da₁pʂ₁ji₁-hi₁hi₁ • priest, person who performs the function of priest • 当达巴的人 ⚡ Classifier: y₁

da₈pʂ₁# /da₈pʂ₁#/ ddabu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Host. • 主人 ¶ zi₁dy₁ da₈pʂ₁
 • the family host, the member of the family who has the role of host • 家的主人。 ¶ zi₁dy₁-ji₁-hi₁ da₈pʂ₁ • the member of the family who has the role of host • 家的主人 ⚡ Classifier: y₁

da₉pʰo₁ /da₉pʰo₁/ Ddapo

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ Ddapo (a village name). Latitude: 27.74073, longitude: 100.68455. • 达坡 (永宁坝子的一个村落)。经纬度: 100.68455, 27.74073 ¶ dæʃsu₁#, | tʂo₁ʃsu₁#, | bʂ₁tsʰw₁, | da₉pʰo₁, | bʂ₁dzi₁, | dzelbo₁ • Six villages of the plain of Yongning that lie relatively close to the Lake. • 永宁摩梭地理概念中, 距离泸沽湖比较近的六个村落: 扎实、忠实、八旗、达坡、八珠、者波。

da₁kwɔ₁# /da₁kwɔ₁#/ Ddawua

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Ddawua, a village downstream from Qiansuo. The language spoken there is reported to be close to that of the Yongning plain. Latitude: 27.85735, longitude: 100.89630. • 达瓦村 (也称作‘大洼’: 凉山彝族自治州盐源县泸沽湖镇大洼): 四川凉山州

木里县、盐源县、丽江市宁蒗县交界的一个村落，在前所的下游。经纬度：100.89630, 27.85735

da₁to₁ /da₁to₁/ ddado

ADVERB ❁ Tone: L ▶ At bottom, in reality, when all is said and done. • 说到底，根本上，归根结底

da₁to₁#1 /da₁to₁/ ddado

ADVERB ❁ 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 ¶ da₁to₁ zyw₁ • to say some polite things • 说客气话 ¶ da₁to₁ zyw₁-hī₁-la₁ ni₁! • It's just polite words! (Comment about an invitation by a neighbour, which was intended to be declined: it was not a true invitation.) • 只是说客气话而已！／这只是客气话而已！

dy₁-qo₁ /dy₁qo₁/ ddegho

ADVERB ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Way over there. • 那里（远指）

❖ (phonology) The syllable /dy₁/ carries a low phonological tone, but is realized with contours that are rising, high, or extra-high-falling to varying degrees, in proportion to the distance that the enunciator wishes to represent to her/his co-enunciator. Using Chao Yuen-ren's tone bars for intonational notation, these could be approximated as: [dy₁-qo₁], [dy₁-qo₁]... Its systematic association with an emphasis would allow this emphasis to be included in its lexical form: /↑dy₁-qo₁/.

dy₁-t^hy₁-gi#1 /dy₁t^hy₁gi₁/ ddeq teeggi

ADVERB ❁ Tone: L-^H ▶ Way over there. • 那边（远指）❖ (phonology) The syllable /dy₁/ carries a low phonological tone, but is realized with contours that are rising, high, or extra-high-falling to varying degrees, in proportion to the distance that the enunciator wishes to represent to her/his co-enunciator. Using Chao Yuen-ren's tone bars for intonational notation, these could be approximated as: [dy₁-qo₁], [dy₁-qo₁]... Its systematic association with an emphasis would allow this emphasis to be included in its lexical form: /↑dy₁-qo₁/.

dy₁-t^hy₁-qo₁ /dy₁t^hy₁qo₁/ ddeq tugho

ADVERB ❁ Tone: L-M ▶ Way over there. • 那边（远指）❖ (phonology) The syllable /dy₁/ carries a low phonological tone, but is realized with contours that are rising, high, or extra-high-falling to varying degrees, in proportion to the distance that the enunciator wishes to represent to her/his co-enunciator. Using Chao Yuen-ren's tone bars for intonational notation, these could be approximated as: [dy₁-qo₁], [dy₁-qo₁]... Its systematic association with an

emphasis would allow this emphasis to be included in its lexical form: /↑dy₁-qo₁/. □ See also: dy₁-ts^hw₁-qo₁

dy₁-ts^hw₁-qo₁ /dy₁ts^hw₁qo₁/ ddeq teegho

ADVERB ❁ Tone: L-M ▶ Way over there. • 那边（远指）

❖ (phonology) The syllable /dy₁/ carries a low phonological tone, but is realized with contours that are rising, high, or extra-high-falling to varying degrees, in proportion to the distance that the enunciator wishes to represent to her/his co-enunciator. Using Chao Yuen-ren's tone bars for intonational notation, these could be approximated as: [dy₁-qo₁], [dy₁-qo₁]... Its systematic association with an emphasis would allow this emphasis to be included in its lexical form: /↑dy₁-qo₁/. □ See also: dy₁-t^hy₁-qo₁

-di₁ /di₁/ -ddi

SUFFIX ❁ Tone: L ① ▶ Nominalizer (NMLZ). • 名物化

¶ tsō₁-tsō₁-teu₁-di₁ • (piece of furniture/object) on which one can put things • 可以摆东西的（家具）

¶ (Gi) ts^hæ₁-ts^hæ₁ di₁ | le₁-po₁! • Take your stuff for washing! (soap, shampoo, towel...) (Context: someone is going to spend the night in a guest house that has running water and a hot water tank.) • 要记得拿洗澡用品！（情景：一个人要到有热水的一家去过夜。）

¶ dzui₁ts^hi₁-k^hwu₁-di₁ • Periphrase: ‘container for hot water’. This was applied to a glass beer mug, in which tea was offered to the visitor during work sessions. Its capacity (around 25 centilitres) was considerably greater than that of the small glasses used by the Na to serve alcohol. There is no close equivalent in Na: the closest in terms of capacity would be ‘bowl’, but the object was clearly not shaped like a bowl, hence the use of this periphrase. • 短语：“盛热水的容器”。指的是一个玻璃啤酒杯，大小相当于一个大杯子，在工作期间用来给来访者倒茶。它的容量比摩梭人用来盛酒的小杯子大得多。摩梭语中没有与之相近的词语：就容量而言，最接近的词语是“碗”，但该器物的形状显然不像碗，因此使用了这个词组。

② ▶ Locative (LOC). • 处所格
③ ▶ Purposive (PURP). • 目的格

di₁a /di₁/ ddia

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ Existential verb: to be present; to have (a home); to have dirt on one's clothes; to have a different in length (two objects have a difference in length).

• 存在动词：在，有，拥有。例如：有家，有污垢在衣服上，有长短区别（两个物品有长短区别） ¶ t^hwi₁-a₁ko₁ m^hy₁-di₁-hi₁. • (S)he does not have a home. / (S)he is homeless. • 他没有家。 ¶ m^hy₁-t^hi₁-

di_c • 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)

¶ hi_h-na_h-mi_h | du_h-lu_h-t^hi_h-di_h. • there is a lake (there)

• 有一片湖 ¶ (phonological elicitation) du_h-k^hw_h-

di_c • there is something • 有一块东西

di_c /du_h di_h/ ddi

CLASSIFIER ※ Tone: L_c ► Self-classifier for plains, and

places. • 量词：坝子、地方（一个） ¶ du_h-y_h | du_h-

di_c hui_h • to separate, each going their separate ways • 分

开，每个人去不同的地方 ¶ t^hu_h-di_h | m_h-t^hy_h-

sui_h! • I've never been to that place! • 那个地方，我从

没去过！

di_h /di_h/ ddi (Gi, Jj: same, Da: di_c)

NOUN ※ Tone: LH ► Earth (as in: the sky and the earth).

• 地 (天地的地) ¶ (phonological elicitation) di_h

dy_h-ze_h • to dig the earth • 挖土 ¶ (phonological elicitation) di_h hwæ_h-ze_h • bought some earth • 买了土

¶ du_h-di_h du_h-bæ_h! • Each place is different! (In partic-

ular, 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）。 □ Antonym: my_h 1 ※ Classifier: di_c

※ Comparanda: (Pumi) dī35

di_h 1 /di_h/ ddiq (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ※ Tone: MH ► To hunt; to scatter, to drive out, to

drive away: for example, chasing poultry to the barnyard,

when hens and geese venture into the house. • 打散，驱

赶，撵，赶，打猎 ¶ (phonological elicitation) m_h-

di_h • NEG ~: not to hunt • 否定 ~: 不赶 □ See also:

t^hu_h-di_h, di_h-di_h

di_h 2 /di_h/ ddiq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ※ Tone: MH ► To run; to have a runny belly =

to have diarrhea. • 拉（肚子） ¶ bi_h-mi_h di_h • to have

diarrhea, to have the runs • 拉肚子

di_h-di_h /di_hdi_h/ ddiddi

VERB ※ Tone: L+MH# ► To hunt, to track; to scatter,

to drive out, to drive away: for example, chasing poultry

to the barnyard, when hens and geese venture into

the house. • 跟、追，打散，驱赶，撵，赶，打猎

¶ (phonological elicitation) di_h-di_h-ze_h • ~ RED PVF:

has hunted, has tracked • 重叠 + 整体体：追了 ¶ t^hhi_h-

di_h-di_h • DUR ~ RED ♦ (phonology) The M.L.L se-

quence in t^hh-di_h-di_h is not obvious to the ear. It is pho-

netically similar to M.M.L. The phonological interpreta-

tion as M.L.L is well established nevertheless. • 持续体

~ 重叠 □ Synonym: di_h 1 ※ Morphological makeup:

di_h 1

di_h-gy_hlla /di_hgy_hlla/ ddiggela

NOUN ※ Tone: L+H# ► Earth spirit. • 地菩萨 ※ Clas-

sifier: y_h

di_hli_c /di_hli_c/ ddili

NOUN ※ Tone: L ► Bracken. It was used as famine

food. • 蕨菜 ♦ In local Chinese dialect: 龙爪菜 □ See

also: di_hli_c-ko_hby_h! ※ Classifier: qal_c (CLF for armfuls,

for large bundles)

di_hli_c-ko_hby_h /di_hli_cko_hby_h/ ddili wobbu

NOUN ※ Tone: L+H# ► Bracken shoots. They were used

as famine food. • 蕨菜的萌芽 ¶ (phonological elicita-

tion) di_hli_c-ko_hby_h hwæ_h • to buy bracken shoots

• 买蕨菜萌芽 ¶ (phonological elicitation) di_hli_c-

ko_hby_h t^hehi_h • to sell bracken shoots • 卖蕨菜萌芽

¶ (phonological elicitation) di_hli_c-ko_hby_h dzu_h • to

eat bracken shoots • 吃蕨菜萌芽 ¶ (phonological elici-

tation) di_hli_c-ko_hby_h dze_h • to cut bracken shoots • 割

蕨菜萌芽 ¶ (phonological elicitation) di_hli_c-ko_hby_h t^her_h • to boil bracken shoots • 煮蕨菜嫩芽 ※ Classifier:

qal_c (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles) ※ Morphologi-

cal makeup: di_hli_c, ko_hby_h

di_hmæ_c /di_hmæ_c/ ddimae

ADVERB ※ Tone: L ► Downhill, down the slope, to

wards the bottom. • 下坡的，向下的，往下 ¶ di_hko_h

◊ -dzo_h, | gæ_hlæ_h! | di_hmæ_c ◊ -dzo_h, | kw_hzy_h! • Up-

hill is the village of gæ_hlæ_h! Downhill is the village of

kw_hzy_h! (A comment about the geography of the Yongn-

ing plain, and the location of the hamlet of Alawua.) • 上

面是 gæ_hlæ_h 村！下面是 kw_hzy_h 村！（关于阿拉瓦

村在永宁坝子里的地理位置） □ Antonym: di_hko_h

di_hmi_c /di_hmi_c/ ddimi (Gi, Jj: same, Da: di_hæ_c; di_hmil, Dd: di_hlæ_c)

NOUN ※ Tone: M ► Large plain. • 平坝、大平坝

¶ hi_h-di_h-di_hmi_h • the plain of Yongning • 永宁坝 ※

Classifier: di_hc

di_hqo_h /di_hqo_h/ ddigho

NOUN ※ Tone: M ► Fields, cultivated lands. • 田地 ※

Classifier: di_hc ※ Morphological makeup: di_h, -qo_h

di_hqo_h-k^hy_hmi_h /di_hqo_h-k^hy_hmi_h/ ddigho kumi

NOUN ※ Tone: -L ► Dog of the plain (either he-dog or

she-dog). The dogs of the plain, unlike dogs in mountain

hamlets, get to see lots of passers-by, and are less likely to

bite strangers suddenly. • 平坝的狗 ⚡ Classifiers: y˧˥, j˧˥a 1 ⚡ Morphological makeup: di˧˥qo˧˥, kʰy˧˥mi˧˥
di˧˥æ˧˧ /di˧˥æ˧˧/ ddilae (Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Plain. • 平地 ⚡ Classifier: di˧˥c
di˧˥ko˧˥ /di˧˥ko˧˥/ ddiwo

ADVERB ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Uphill, up the slope, towards the top. • 上坡的, 向上的, 往上 ¶ di˧˥ko˧˥ ɸ -dzo˧˥, | gæ˧˥æ˧˧! | di˧˥ma˧˥ ɸ -dzo˧˥, | kw˧˥-zv˧˥! • Uphill is the village of gæ˧˥æ˧˧! Downhill is the village of kw˧˥-zv˧˥! (A comment about the geography of the Yongning plain, and the location of the hamlet of Alawua.) • 上面是 gæ˧˥æ˧˧ 村! 下面是 kw˧˥-zv˧˥ 村! (关于阿拉瓦村在永宁坝子里的地理位置) □ Antonym: di˧˥mæ˧˧

do˧˥ 1 /do˧˥/ ddo (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: H ▶ To climb. • 爬, 上去, 上山 ¶ tso˧˥bo˧˥ do˧˥ • to climb a wall • 爬墙 ¶ gɣ˧˥-do˧˥ • to escalate, to climb up • 爬上 ¶ kw˧˥-do˧˥ • to climb a mountain, to go hiking in the mountains • 爬山 ¶ to do˧˥ • to ascend a slope, to climb a slope • 爬坡

do˧˥ 2 /do˧˥/ ddo (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: H ▶ To mate with; to pair (of animal). • 交配、交尾 ¶ bo˧˥-ha˧˥ | bo˧˥-mi˧˥ do˧˥ • The pig mates with the sow. • 公猪与母猪交配。

do˧˥a /du˧˥ do˧˥/ ddo

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: Ha ▶ Classifier for partitions and walls, and for large pieces of pork ribs. • 量词: 墙壁 (一堵)、猪肋骨 (一大块) ¶ (phonological elicitation) tsʰwʌ˧˥-do˧˥# • this partition/wall • 这堵 (墙壁) ¶ tso˧˥bo˧˥ | du˧˥-do˧˥ • an earthen wall • 一堵土墙 ¶ bo˧˥-ho˧˥ | du˧˥-do˧˥ • A large piece of pork ribs. This is the piece of meat that households within the extended family offered one another as a token of closeness and kinship, to emphasize the strong bonds between households inside the clan. • 一大块猪肋骨。用来祭祀。(情景: 摩梭大家庭相互敬献, 强调家屋与家屋之间的亲密关系。)

do˧˥ 1 /do˧˥/ ddo

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Stupid, silly, idiotic. • 笨、愚蠢 ⚡ Cognates: (Naxi) ndo˧˥

do˧˥ 2 /do˧˥/ ddo

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Sterile. • 不能生育

do˧˥ /do˧˥/ ddoq

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Immature, lacking maturity. • 不成熟、晚熟 ⚡ Usage: archaic ¶ ywʌ˧˥-hi˧˥-mi˧˥, | se˧˥-my˧˥-my˧˥, | se˧˥-do˧˥! | tsʰe˧˥-ywʌ˧˥-kʰy˧˥, | zo˧˥-my˧˥-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! ⚡ Cognates: (Naxi) do˧˥

do˧˥b /do˧˥/ ddoq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: Lb ▶ To see; to come across someone. • 看见, 遇见, 见 ¶ (phonological elicitation) du˧˥-do˧˥-do˧˥-b • DELIMITATIVE ~ RED INCEPTIVE • 见一见 ¶ (phonological elicitation) du˧˥-kʰwʌ˧˥ do˧˥ • to see a piece • 看见一块 (东西) ¶ (phonological elicitation) tso˧˥-tso˧˥ do˧˥ • to see things, to see something • 看见东西 ¶ (phonological elicitation) do˧˥-mɛ˧˥-ho˧˥ • ~ NEG DESIDERATIVE • ~ 否定 未来/愿望: 不许 (看) 见 ¶ (phonological elicitation) bo˧˥-mi˧˥ do˧˥ (+ze˧˥) • ...has seen (a/the) sow • 看见了母猪

do˧˥bæ˧˧ /do˧˥bæ˧˧/ ddobbae (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Thigh. • 大腿 ¶ do˧˥bæ˧˧ | du˧˥-hī˧˧ • thigh • 大腿 ¶ do˧˥bæ˧˧ | tei˧˧-hī˧˧ • calf • 小腿 ⚡ Classifier: tv˧˥b

do˧˥by˧˧ /do˧˥by˧˧/ ddobbu (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Buttocks. • 屁股 ⚡ Classifier: lu˧˥b

do˧˥by˧˧# /do˧˥by˧˧#/ ddobbu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+H ▶ Mani wall, Mani pile: pile built of rubble and sand, with carved stone tablets, most with the inscription Om Mani Padme Hum. A Mani wall should be passed or circumvented from the left side, the clockwise direction in which the universe revolves, according to Buddhist doctrine. • 嘛呢堆 □ See also: ma˥˥nu˧˥-do˧˥by˧˧, ma˥˥nu˧˧# ⚡ Classifier: lu˧˥b

do˧˥ky˧˧# /do˧˥ky˧˧#/ ddogu

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 ⚡ Classifier: lu˧˥b

dy˩ /dy˩/ ddu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: H ▶ To dig. • 挖 ¶ tse˧˥ dy˩(-ze˧˥) • to dig the earth • 挖土

dy˩ 1 /du˧˥ dy˩/ ddu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: L* ▶ Classifier for flocks of cattle; only used in the singular. • 量词: 人、牲畜 (一群、一队) □ See also: dy˩-thv˧˧-gi#

dy 2 /-/*duq*

PRONOUN ⚜ Tone: L? ► Distal demonstrative, appearing in the phrase “that 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 □ See also: `dy-]-tʰv-]-gi#]`, `dy-]-tɕoŋ`

dy \downarrow_a 1 /dyʌ/ dduq (Gi: same, Dd: t \downarrow yʌ)

VERB ❀ Tone: L_a ① ► To poison. • 毒害、毒化
¶ ts^hwʌl, | h̥ɪ̥l dyl-mɔ̥l-ky̥l! | ts^hwʌl, | h̥ɪ̥l dyl-ky̥l! •
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。） ¶ ts^hwʌl, | dyl-mɔ̥l-ky̥l! • 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。） □ See also: dyl_a 2, dyl_a 2 ② ►
To hate, to detest. • 讨厌、恨 ¶ (phonological elicitation) le+l-dyl-ze! • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has hated • 实施 ~ 整体体：恨了 ¶ njx+l ts^hwʌl dyl | zwæl! • I hate him/her! • 我很讨厌他！ ¶ dyl-zo+l-mɔ̥l-tʰəl • to hate deeply • 讨厌得不行

dy_a 2 /dy/ dduq

ADJECTIVE ☀ Tone: L_a ① ► Poisonous. • 有毒 □ See also: dyʌl 2, dyʌl_a 1 ② ► Obnoxious. • 厌恶 ¶ dwæl | dyʌl! | ts^hwʌl | hɪt-kə-to!, | dzət jɪt ky! | • This person is obnoxious! (S)he hurts other people! • 这个人非常厌恶, 他伤害其他人!

dy₁b /dut dy/ *du*

CLASSIFIER ⚜ Tone: L_b ► Classifier for small groups of people: 3 or more. • 量词: 人(一些) ♦ (phonology)
 Among classifiers belonging to the tone category L_b, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among

variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is MH#. [h̥ɪɿ d̥wɪl-dy] • a few people, a group of people • 一些人 [h̥ɪɿ tʂʰwɪl-dy] • these people, this group of people • 这些人

dyʌl /dʌɪl/ *dduq*

NOUN ⚜ Tone: LM ▶ Weasel. • 黃鼠狼, 黃喉貂
⌚ (phonological elicitation) $dy\downarrow hwæt-ze\downarrow$ • ...bought
(a) weasel • 买了黃鼠狼 ⚜ (phonological elicitation)
 $dy\downarrow dzui-ze\downarrow$ • ...ate a weasel • 吃了黃鼠狼 ⚜ Classifier: $mi\downarrow b$

dy 2 /dy/ dduq (**Gi**, **Da**, **Jj**: same)

NOUN ☈ Tone: LM ▶ Poison. • 毒 □ See also: $\text{dy}_{\text{J}_a} 1$,
 $\text{dy}_{\text{J}_a} 2$ ☈ Classifier: $\text{f}^{\text{h}\gamma}_{\text{J}_a}$

dy_lbi_l /dylbil/ ddubbi

ADVERB ⚜ Tone: L ▶ Opposite. • 对面

dy̯lmi#] /dy̯lmi]/ *ddumi*

NOUN ☀ Tone: LM+[#]H ▶ Female weasel. • 母黃鼠狼
¶ dy̪lmi-⁻dy̪lpʰy̪] • female weasel and male weasel • 母黃鼠狼与公黃鼠狼 ♦ (tonology) LM+[#]H- ☀ Classifier: mi_b

dylpʰæl /dylpʰæl/ ddupae

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► The room in the main building of the farm where cereals were kept: the granary. • 仓库。摩梭语音译：‘独帕’ □ See also: my|pʰæt, gæ|pʰæt
❁ Classifier: 间.

$\frac{dv}{dt}|_{p^{hv\#}} / \frac{dv}{dt}|_{p^{hv}} / dd_{\mu} p_{\mu} (L_a; \frac{dv}{dt}|_{p^{hv\#}})$

NOUN ⚜ Tone: LM+[#]H ≈ LM ➤ Male weasel. • 公黃鼠狼 ⚜ Classifier: mi₄₁

dy|-tɕoŋ /dyltʂoŋ/ ddujɔ

ADVERB ⚜ Tone: LM ► That way, in that direction. •
那边, 那个方向 ¶ dy]-tɕə˧˥ fæ˧˥• that way (using the Chinese loanword 方 'direction') • 那个方向 (借用汉语的‘方’)

dy|zo#] /dy|zo]/ *ddusso* (*La:* dy|zo])

NOUN ⚜ Tone: LM+ $\#H$ \approx LM ➤ Baby weasel. • 黃鼠狼
的崽子

dz

dza] /dza]/ zza (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: ⚡)

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: H ① ▶ Bad, mean (action), inferior. • 坏、差、下级 (行为……) ♫ tsʰwɔ̃-ŋwũ | njɔ̃-kĩ | dza-jĩ | zwæl! • He really despises me! • 他很瞧不起我! ♫ h̄ĩ tsʰwɔ̃-ỹ dzõ, | ðĩ-kĩ | dza-jĩ-zẽ! • This person has no self-respect! (literally: This person is doing herself harm) • 这个人，不尊重自己! ♫ mỹ dza]. • The weather is bad. • 天气很坏。 ♫ mỹ dza]-zẽ! • The weather is getting bad. • 天气变坏了。 ♫ lõ dza] • poor (work), bad (job: e.g. someone has done a bad job) • (工作) 差 ② ▶ Poor (person). • 穷 (人) ♫ dza]-zwæl-zẽ! • (He/she) is really poor! • 他很穷! ♫ aksɔ̃ | bõtsʰæ̃ mỹ-dzõ, | dza]-ts̄ỹ-kỹ! • If there is no fleshless preserved pork at home, it appears as if the family is really destitute! ♦ (semantics) from ‘inferior’ plus ‘consider’ • 如果家里没有猪膘，会显得很穷! ♫ dza]-ts̄ỹ-zwæl! • 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]qʰwɔ̃] /dza]-qʰwɔ̃/ zzakhua (Gi, Da, Dd: same, Jj: dze]qʰwa])

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Shoe. • 鞋、鞋子 ⚡ Classifier: dzĩb (CLF for pairs of objects, when the pair makes up a unit)

dze] /dze]/ zzei (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Sugar. • 糖

†dze] /-/ zzei

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M? H? ▶ Wheat (monosyllabic root inferred from disyllabic forms). • 小麦 (依据共时形态调系规则从双音节词推导的单音节词根)。♦ (tonology) According to the current synchronic rules, the disyllabic compounds dze]-j̄#] (‘wheat straw’, literally ‘wheat bone’) and dze]-t̄ẽh̄i#] (‘wheat beard’, literally ‘wheat thorns’), with a #H tone, whose head (‘bone’, ‘thorn’) carries an H tone, must have a determiner that carries either an M tone or an H tone. We deduce that the monosyllabic root for ‘wheat’ carries either an M or an H tone. However, other diachronic scenarios are possible, such as the reduction to disyllabic forms dze]-j̄#] ‘wheat straw’ and dze]-t̄ẽh̄i#] ‘wheat beard’ of earlier compounds that would have contained more than two syllables: for ex-

ample, if compounds formed on the basis of the disyllable dze]-jũ ‘wheat’ had then been reduced to two syllables, by ellipsis of the syllable jũ. □ See also: dze]-t̄ẽh̄i#], dze]-j̄#], dze]-jũ, dze]-jũ-j̄#]

dze] /dzel]/ zzeiq

VERB ⚡ Tone: L ▶ To be left over (food or drink). • 剩下 (饭或饮料) ♫ dzur]-dzel]-zẽ! • There are some leftovers! / The food has not been eaten up! • 剩了一些饭! / 剩了一些吃的! ♫ ḡv]-dzel]-zẽ! • There are some leftovers! • 有剩下的! ♫ t̄hũ dzel]-zẽ! • Some of the drink is left over! / (The drink) has not been drunk up! • 喝剩了、没喝完 ♫ lẽ-sẽ-zẽ! | ḡv]-mỹ-dzel]-zẽ! • It’s completely finished (=eaten up / drunk up)! There are no leftovers! • 完了! (=全部吃了 / 喝完了!) 没有剩!

dze]_a 1 /dzel]/ zzeiq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: La ▶ To fly. • 飞 ♫ lẽ-dzel]-hũ-zẽ! • (The bird) has flown away. • (鸟) 飞走了。 ♫ mỹ-kõ-dzẽ! • to fly in the sky • 在天空中飞

dze]_a 2 /dzel]/ zzeiq (Gi: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: La ▶ To cut (with a knife). • 切 (用刀) ♫ lẽ-dzel]- • ACCOMP ~: to cut • 实施 ~: 切 (用刀) □ See also: dze]-dzel]

dze]_a 3 /djũ dze]/ zzei (Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: La ▶ Classifier for pairs of separable objects: a pair of pots, a pair of bottles... • 量词: 瓶子、锅 (一对) ♦ (semantics) This concept is important for the Na (as for other ethnic groups of the area, too), in that everyday objects must be bought in pairs, otherwise they risk breaking, it is said. One does not buy (or offer) one bowl, or one saucepan, or one knife, but pairs: sets of 2, 4, 6, 8, 10... Any odd numbers would bring bad luck. ♫ zõ-mỹ | djũ-dze]- • twins (literally: ‘a pair of children’) • 双胞胎 (直译: “一对孩子”) ♫ djũ-dze]-dzõ-tsuĩ mỹ! • She has twins! (literally: ‘(she) has a pair of children’) • 双胞胎 (直译: “一对孩子”) ♫ (phonological elicitation) tsʰwɔ̃-dzel]- • DEM ~: this pair • 指示代词 ~: 这对 ♦ (tonology) H# ≈ H\$ □ See also: dzĩb

dze] /dzel]/ zzeiq (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM ▶ Wild pepper, Szechuan pepper. • 花椒 ⚡ Classifier: mỹ_a (CLF for small quantities: a little)

†dzel /-/ zzeiq

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Bee (root extracted from the disyllabic form /dzelmi/). • 蜜蜂 (依据共时形态调系规则从双音节词推导的单音节词根)。 □ Synonym: dzelmi

dzelbva /dzelbva/ zzeibbe (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Bat; used for all species, including the flying squirrel. • 蝙蝠、飞鼠 ↗ dzelbva-zoŋ | qwɔŋ-lwɔŋ • a baby bat • 一只小蝙蝠 ↗ dzelbva-pʰvŋ | qwɔŋ-miŋ • a male bat • 一只公蝙蝠 ↗ dzelbva-miŋ | qwɔŋ-miŋ • a female bat • 一只母蝙蝠 ❁ Classifier: miŋ_b

dzelbo /dzelbo/ Zzeibbo

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ① ▶ Zzeibbo, a clan name from Yongning. • 者波 (姓)。这个家族有三个家庭。 ↗ dzelbo=ŋ • the /dzelbo/ clan, the /dzelbo/ family • 者波家族 ↗ dzelbo=ŋ, | soŋ-ziŋ, | qwɔŋ-ŋ! • There are three families carrying the name Zzeibbo /dzelbo/, making up one clan! • 姓者波的，有三家，形成一个家族! ② ▶ Zzeibbo, a village in the Yongning plain. It consists of two parts, “upper” and “lower”: /gɔŋkwɔŋ/ and /mɔŋkwɔŋ/. Latitude: 27.76531, longitude: 100.71124. • 者波 (永宁坝子的一个村落)。村落有两个部分, gɔŋkwɔŋ ‘上村’ 与 mɔŋkwɔŋ ‘下村’。经纬度: 100.71124, 27.76531 ↗ dælʂuŋ, | tʂoŋʂuŋ, | bʂŋtʂuŋ, | daŋphoŋ, | bʂŋdʐiŋ, | dzelboŋ • Six villages of the plain of Yongning that lie relatively close to the Lake. • 永宁摩梭地理概念中, 距离泸沽湖比较近的六个村落: 扎实、忠实、八旗、达坡、八珠、者波。

dzeldy /dzeldy/ zzeiddu

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Cake, bread. • 饼 ↗ dzeldy-pʂŋjv • cake of cereals • 粮食饼

dzel-dzel /dzel-dzel/ zzeizzei (Gi: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H# ▶ To cut (with a knife). Reduplicated form. • 切 (用刀)。重叠形式。 ↗ leŋ-dzel-dzel • ACCOMP ~ RED: to cut • 实施 ~ 重叠: 切 (用刀) ↗ yʂtsʰŋ-dzel-dzel • to cut vegetables • 切菜 ↗ nyŋdʐuŋ dzel-dzel • to cut tofu • 切豆腐 ❁ Morphological makeup: dzeŋ_a 2

dzeldzui /dzeldzui/ zzeiji (Gi, Dd: same, Jj: dzil-dzil)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Arrogant, conceited. • 骄傲, 自以为好 ↗ tsʰwŋ | hĩŋ-biŋ | mʂŋ-liŋ! | dzel-dzui | zwaŋ! • He despises others! He is very arrogant! • 他看不起别人! 他很骄傲!

dzelhi /dzelhi/ zzeixie

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ In-laws. • 丈人 ↗ njyŋ | dzelhi-kiŋbiŋ! • I'm going to my in-laws' place! / I'm going to visit my in-laws! • 我去我丈人 (那边)! ↗ noŋ | dzelhi-əl-toŋ-zeŋ? — leŋ-toŋ-zeŋ! • 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!) ↗ noŋ | dzelhi-toŋəl-biŋ? • Do you have plans to get married? (Literally: Are you going to enter an ‘in-law’ relationship?) • 你打算结婚吗?

dzelkʰŋ /dzelkʰŋ/ zzeike (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Commoner (second of the three ranks in feudal society). • 百姓。音译: “责卡” ❁ Classifier: vŋ

dzelli /dzelli/ zzeili

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Tea with sugar, sweetened tea. • 甜茶 ❁ Classifier: qʰwɔŋŋ_a (CLF for bowlfuls) ❁ Morphological makeup: dzeŋ, liŋ

dzelwu /dzelwu/ zzeilee (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Wheat. • 小麦

dzelwu-ŋ#/ /dzelwuŋ#/ zzeilee'eun (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Wheat straw. • 麦秆 ◇ (phonology) Phonetically: [dzelwuŋʔ]. The third syllable begins with a glottal stop. ❁ Morphological makeup: dzelwu, ŋ₁

dzelmi /dzelmi/ zzeimi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Bee. • 蜜蜂 ❁ Classifier: miŋ_b

dzelmi-bælbæ /dzelmi-bælbæ/ zzeimi bbaebbae

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM-L ▶ *Artemisia suboligata*, a plant with medicinal properties (to treat digestive ailments). The name literally means “bees’ flower”. • 茶绒蒿, 一种具有药用价值 (治疗消化系统疾病) 的植物。这个名词的字面意思是“蜜蜂花”。 ❁ Classifier: bæl_a 3 ❁ Morphological makeup: dzelmi, bælbæ₁

dzelmi-dze#/ /dzelmidze#/ zzeimizzei (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H ▶ Honey. • 蜂蜜 ↗ dzelmidze-dzuŋ • to eat honey • 吃蜂蜜 ❁ Classifier: kʰwɔŋŋ_a ❁ Morphological makeup: dzelmi, dzeŋ dzelmi-kʰŋ /dzelmi-kʰŋ/ zzeimiku (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM-L ▶ Beehive, honeycomb. • 蜂窝 ❁ Classifier: lwuŋ_b ❁ Morphological makeup: dzelmi, kʰŋ₁

dzelmi-pjʌŋ /dzelmi-pjʌŋ/ zzeimipeu'er

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H- ▶ This name is applied to various flowers of which bees are particularly fond, such as

the Straight ladybell, *Adenophora*, and the gentian. • 蜜蜂喜欢的一些花，包括沙参、秦艽等。 ¶ **dze.mi-pʰŋ-kʰwŋtʃŋ** • root of Straight ladybell • 沙参根 ¶ Classifier: qaŋ_c (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles) ¶ Morphological makeup: dze.mi Daeshi Daedeu proposes an (etymological) interpretation as ‘bees’ rest’. Mrs. Latami feels that the expression is not transparent: the third and fourth syllables have no meaning on their own.

dze+pʰŋ /dze+pʰŋ/ zzeipeu

NOUN ¶ Tone: MH# ► Sesame candy. • 麻糖 □ See also: mxl̩tʰaŋ

Morphological makeup: dzeŋ, pʰŋ_a

dze-tʃʰŋ /dze-tʃʰŋ/ zzei'eun (Gi, Dd: same)

NOUN ¶ Tone: #H ► Wheat straw. • 小麦秆 ¶ Morphological makeup: t+dze+tʃʰŋ

dze-tɕʰiŋ /dze-tɕʰiŋ/ zzeiqie

NOUN ¶ Tone: #H ► Wheat beard. • 麦芒

dze-tʂæŋ /dze-tʂæŋ/ zzeizhae

NOUN ¶ Tone: H# ► Stinging organ of a bee. • 蜜蜂的螯针 ¶ Classifier: luŋ_b

dze-tʂwŋ /dze-tʂwŋ/ zzeizhi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ¶ Tone: M ► Sifter, sieve. • 筛子 □ See also: dʐwŋtʂwŋ

dze-tʂʰŋ\$ /dze-tʂʰŋ\$/ zzeiche

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。

dʐŋ_b /dʐŋ_b dʐŋ/ zze

CLASSIFIER ¶ Tone: H_b ► Classifier for sides. • 量词：面 ¶ tʂʰwŋ-dʐŋ_b • this side • 这面 ¶ dʐŋ-dʐŋ_b • one side • 一面

dʐŋ_a /dʐŋ_a/ zzeq (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ¶ Tone: L_a ► To collapse, to topple over, to fall into ruin. • 塌毁，倒塌，倒 ¶ myl̩-tɕoŋ-dʐŋ_a • to collapse, to topple down • 塌毁，倒下 ¶ leŋ-dʐŋ_a-zeŋ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has collapsed • 实施～整体体：塌毁了

dziŋ /dziŋ/ zzee (Gi: same, Jj: dzyŋ)

NOUN ¶ Tone: #H ► Chisel. • 凿子 ¶ Classifier: luŋ_b (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF. The classifier for tools, naŋ, is not used for this noun.)

dziŋ_b /dʐŋ_b dziŋ/ zze (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ¶ Tone: M_b ► Classifier for pairs of objects, when the pair makes up a unit: e.g. a pair of shoes. • 量词：鞋（一双） ¶ ywŋ-dzaŋqʰwŋ_b | dʐŋ_b-dziŋ_b • a pair of leather shoes • 一双皮鞋

dziŋ /dziŋ/ zzeeq

VERB ¶ Tone: L ► To fall, to come (of night); to get (dark). • 来（晚上来了） ¶ naŋ | leŋ-dziŋ-zeŋ! • The night has fallen! / It has got dark! • 天黑了！ ¶ naŋ | leŋ-dziŋ | leŋ-seŋ-zeŋ! • It has got completely dark! • 天完全黑了！

dziŋ_a 1 /dziŋ_a/ zzeeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ¶ Tone: L_a ① ► To sit. • 坐 ¶ tʰiŋ-dziŋ! • Sit down! • 坐下！ ¶ hǐ-bæŋtʂʰwŋ-qoŋdziŋ. • The guest sits here. • 客人是坐在这边的。 ¶ (tʂʰwŋ) tʰiŋ-dziŋ-kʰwŋ-seŋ. • (S)he has got seated. • 他坐下了。 ¶ leŋ-dziŋ-dziŋ • 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） ② ► To dwell, to live at a place. • 住 ¶ dziŋ-biŋ-niŋ-gyŋ! • 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……） ¶ dziŋ-biŋ-niŋ-mxŋ-gyŋ! • not to get accustomed; to feel awkward • 不习惯 ¶ njɔŋtʂʰwŋ-qoŋdziŋ-biŋ-niŋ-mxŋ-gyŋ! • 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！

dziŋ_a 2 /dziŋ_a/ zzeeq

VERB ¶ Tone: L_a ► To gather, to assemble (people gather together). • 聚集 ¶ (Gi) aŋkɔŋ, | myl̩-kʰvŋ-dziŋ-zeŋ! • Smoke has accumulated inside the house! / The house is full of smoke! • 家里烟很浓了！（直译：“家里积累了很多烟”） □ See also: dziŋ-dziŋ

dziŋ_a 3 /dziŋ_a/ zzeeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ¶ Tone: L_a ► To drop, to fall, to sink (e.g. boat slowly sinking down into a lake). • 掉入、沉下去 ¶ myl̩-tɕoŋ-dziŋ • to sink down • 往下掉入、沉下去

dziŋ_b /dʐŋ_b dziŋ/ zze (Gi, Da: same)

CLASSIFIER ¶ Tone: L_b ► Classifier for trees, bamboos... • 量词：树（一棵），竹子（一根） ◇ (phonology) Among classifiers belonging to the tone category L_b, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the

language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is MH#. ¶ si₁dzi₁ | dzu₁-dzi₁ • a tree • 一棵树 ¶ t₁hy₁-dzi₁ • that tree • 那棵树

dzi_c /dzu₁dzi₁/ zzee

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: L_c ▶ Classifier for entire dresses. Also used for prayer flags. • 量词: 衣服 (一套)。也用于经幡 (风马旗)。 ¶ dzi₁h₁y₁ | dzu₁-dzi₁ • a full set of dress, a complete dress ♦ (phonology) Here, this expression is divided into two tone groups. • 一套衣服 ¶ dzi₁h₁y₁ dzu₁-dzi₁ • a full set of dress, a complete dress ♦ (phonology) Here, this expression is integrated into a single tone group. • 一套衣服

dzi₁ /dzu₁/ zzeeq

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To tremble, to shake. • 颤抖、抖动 ♦ (phonology) Unexpectedly, the word does not have a reduplicated form. ¶ nj₁y₁ dzi₁ • the eyelid trembles (literally ‘the eye trembles’) • 眼皮跳 ¶ (phonological elicitation) nj₁y₁ dzi₁-ze₁ • the eyelid trembles • 眼皮跳 ¶ nj₁y₁ dzi₁ | zwæl • the eyelid trembles terribly • 眼皮跳得很厉害 ¶ (phonological elicitation) nj₁y₁ | le₁-dzi₁-ze₁ • the eyelid trembles • 眼皮跳 ¶ (phonological elicitation) nj₁y₁ | m₁x₁-dzi₁ • the eyelid does not tremble • 眼皮不跳

dzi₁~dzi₁ /dzi₁dzi₁/ zzeezzee

VERB ❁ Tone: H# ▶ To gather, to assemble (people gather together). • 聚集 ¶ dzu₁-kw₁y₁ | le₁-dzi₁~dzi₁ • the whole village gathered together • 全村都聚集在一起 ¶ (Gi) h₁i₁ dzu₁-y₁ | le₁-sw₁-ze₁! le₁-dzi₁~dzi₁ jo₁! • Someone has passed away! Come and join the gathering! • 一个人去世了！来参加丧礼吧！ ¶ le₁-dzi₁~dzi₁ ts₁hu₁-ze₁ • (People) have come together. • 人们走到一起，汇聚在一起了 ❁ Morphological makeup: dzi_a 2

dzi₁dzi₁ /dzi₁dzi₁/ zzeezzee (Jj: dzi₁dzu₁)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Oriental white oak. • 青冈树、槲栎 ¶ dzi₁dzi₁, si₁dzi₁-my₁! • ‘dzi₁dzi₁’ is the name of a tree! • ‘dzi₁dzi₁’ 是一种树的名字！ □ Synonym: dzu₁si₁

dzi₁dzi₁-mo₁ /dzi₁dzi₁mo₁/ zzeezzee mo₁

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 ❁ Morphological makeup: dzi₁dzi₁, mo₁

dzi₁dæ₁ /dzi₁dæ₁/ zzeeddae

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Location. • 位置、所在地 ❁

Classifier: k^hw₁y₁ a

dzi₁ko₁ /dzi₁ko₁/ zzeewo

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Seat, place. • 座位 ❁ Classifier: k^hw₁y₁ a ❁ Morphological makeup: dzi_a 1

dzi₁ts^hy₁ /dzi₁ts^hy₁/ zzeece (Jj: dzu₁ts^hy₁)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ A shrub with sharp thorns. • 永宁的一种灌木 ❁ Classifier: dzi_b

dzo₁ /dzo₁/ zzo (Gi, Da, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Hail. • 冰雹 ♦ (semantics) The noun ‘hail’ cannot easily be isolated, as it is embedded in collocations meaning ‘to hail, to fall (hail)’. The tangible manifestation, the hailstones, is expressed by another word. ¶ dzo₁ la₁ • to hail • 下冰雹 ¶ dzo₁ gi₁-ze₁ • it is hailing • 下冰雹了

dzo₁ /dzo₁/ zzo (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Bridge. • 桥 ¶ dzo₁ | dzu₁ p₁y₁ • a bridge • 一辆桥 ¶ (phonological elicitation) dzo₁ba₁ • to sweep (a/the) bridge • 扫桥 ¶ (phonological elicitation) nj₁y₁ | dzo₁ba₁-zo₁-ho₁. • I have to sweep the bridge. • 我要扫桥了。 ¶ dzo₁gy₁ • to build (/repair) a bridge • 建一辆桥 ¶ (phonological elicitation) nj₁y₁ | dzo₁gy₁-zo₁-ho₁. • I have to build (/repair) a bridge. • 我必须要建 (／修) 一座桥。 ❁ Classifiers: p₁y₁ b₁, na_a

dzo₁ /dzo₁/ zzoq (Gi: Ø)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Lizard. • 壁虎, 蜥蜴, 四脚蛇 ¶ (phonological elicitation) dzo₁hwæ₁-ze₁! • ...bought (a) lizard • 买了壁虎 ¶ (phonological elicitation) dzo₁ dzu₁-ze₁ • ...ate (a) lizard • 吃了壁虎 ❁ Classifier: mi₁b

dzo₁ /dzo₁/ zzoq

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To touch, to paw. • 抚摸、触摸 ¶ (phonological elicitation) m₁x₁-dzo₁! • NEG ~: not to paw • 否定 ~: 不触摸 ¶ t₁ha₁-dzo₁! • Don’t touch (this)! • 不要碰！ ¶ t₁ha₁-dzo₁-dzo₁! • Stop pawing around! • 不要动来动去！／不要碰来碰去！ ¶ (phonological elicitation) le₁-dzo₁-ze₁ • AC-COMP ~ PFV: has pawed • 实施 ~ 整体体 □ Synonym: ts₁h₁y₁~ts₁h₁y₁

dzo₁~dzo₁ /dzo₁dzo₁/ zzozzo

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To laugh at, to poke fun at, to mock, to ridicule. • 嘲笑、取笑 ¶ h₁i₁ dzo₁-dzo₁-ho₁-ne₁-ji₁zo₁! • It looks like (he/she) is going to poke fun (at...) • 他好像要开始取笑人家了！ ¶ t₁ha₁-dzo₁~dzo₁! • Don’t laugh at people! • 别嘲笑 (人家) !

dzo+l-ly+~ly] /dzo+lly+lly]/ zzolulu (Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Hailstone. • 冰雹 ◆ (morphemic make-up) It was not possible to extract a word tly.ly. □ See also: bi+l-ly+~ly] ❁ Classifier: [ju+] ❁ Morphological makeup: dzo]

dzo+lmi+] /dzo+lmi+/ zzomi

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Large vat. • 大桶 ¶ dzo+lmi+tcae+læ] • Pickled vegetables prepared in a large vat. The type of pot is associated with a specific recipe, and hence serves as a determiner in the name for the resulting product (a type of pickled vegetables). • 用大桶制作的酸菜。大缸的类型与特定的配方有关，因此也是一种腌制蔬菜名称的因素。 ❁ Classifier: [ju+]

dzo+lmi#] /dzo+lmi/] zzomi

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ▶ Female lizard. • 母壁虎 ¶ dzo+lmi+dzo+lphv] • female lizard and male lizard • 母壁虎与公壁虎 ◆ (tonology) -L ❁ Classifier: mi]

dzo+lphv] /dzo+lphv/] zzopu (La: dzo+lphv#] ◆ (tonology) LM+#H)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Male lizard. • 公壁虎 ¶ dzo+lphv]-dzo+lmi] • male lizard and female lizard • 公壁虎与母壁虎 ◆ (tonology) L+H# ❁ Classifiers: mi], [ju+]

dzo+lzo#] /dzo+lzo/] zzosso

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Small vat. • 小桶 ◆ (morphemic make-up) It has not been possible so far to extract a monosyllabic form. ❁ Classifier: [ju+]

dzo+lzo#] /dzo+lzo/] zzosso

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ▶ Baby lizard. • 小壁虎 ❁ Classifiers: mi], [ju+]

dzui] /dzui/] zzi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H ▶ To eat. • 吃 ¶ (phonological elic-

itation) le+l-dzui] • ACCOMP • 实施 ◆ (phonology)

[læ+l-dzui] ¶ ha+l dzui+ to have a meal; to take some food • 吃饭 ¶ njx+l ha+l le+l-dzui+ze] • I have eaten. / I have had a meal. • 我吃过饭了。 ¶ dzui+bi+l-ze]! • Let's eat! / It's time to eat! • 要吃饭了! ¶ dzui+t^ha]! • It is edible. / I/you/(s)he can eat it. • 可以吃的。 / (我/你/他) 能吃。 ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) dzui55

dzui+di1] /dzui+di1/] zziddi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Food, thing to eat. • 吃的 (东西) ❁ Morphological makeup: dzui+, -di1]

dzui+dzo] /dzui+dzo/] Zzijjo

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Zzijjo, one of the seven Ddabe da+p^hy classic epics. This is a classic that is recited for the healthy continuation of life. The main ceremony is held at the time of the coming of age ritual, at the age of 13. In Na (Mosuo) people's view, 13 years old means the renewal of life. The ages of 25, 37, 49 and 61 are likewise junctures of life, at which ceremonies must be held so the wheel of life rolls on smoothly. (Information supplied by Latami Wangyong.) • 《仔迥经》。拉他咪王勇解释：这部经典是为了生命的延续、绵长而念诵的经典。主要仪式在年满 13 岁虚岁举行成年礼时举行。在摩梭人看来，虚岁 13 岁意味着生命的重续。此外，25 岁，37 岁，49 岁，61 岁都是生命的关口，也必须举行仪式来重续年轮，使生命长寿。

dzui+t^hy+-ts^ho+l^hy+] /dzui+t^hy+ts^ho+l^hy+] / Zzitu Cotu

NOUN ❁ Tone: M □ Synonym: ts^ho+l-dzui+ | di+lmy+l-dzui]

dzui+tsui1] /dzui+tsui1/] zzizi (Jj: dzi+lts^hx+)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ A shrub that grows in Yongning. • 永宁的一种灌木 ❁ Classifier: p^hæ1_a

dz

dzχɬ /dχɬ/ jjaq (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ⚜ Tone: L_b ► Good (good action, good decision). • 好 ¶ (phonological elicitation) mɤ˧˥-dʐɤ˥•
NEG ~: bad • 否定 ~: 坏 ¶ (phonological elicitation) dʐɤ˥-hǐ˥ • ~ REL • ~ 关系从句 / 名词化 ¶ (not) dʐæ˥ | dʐɤ˥! • You're great! • 你很好! ¶ le˧˥-ji˧˥ | dʐɤ˧˥ • to do a good job, to work well • (事情) 做得好 ¶ le˧˥-dʐɤ˧˥-ji˧˥ • to do good deeds • 做好事 ¶ hǐ˧˥-kɔ˧˥-to˥, | dʐɤ˧˥-ji˧˥! | dza˧˥-ji˧˥-mɤ˧˥-do˧˥! | dza˧˥-tʰa˧˥-ji˧˥!
• Towards others, do good deeds! One must not do bad things! Don't do bad things! • 对别人, (要) 做好事! 不要干坏事! 别干坏事! ¶ dʐɤ˧˥-kʰwɯ˥! • 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!” ¶ (proverb) no˧˥ | le˧˥-ji˧˥ | dʐɤ˧˥, | hǐ˧˥-ɳuu˧˥ | do˧˥! | tʂʰwɯ˧˥ | le˧˥-ji˧˥ | mɤ˧˥-dʐɤ˧˥, | hǐ˧˥-ɳuu˧˥ | zwɤ˧˥! • “If you do well, people see it / people realize so! If (s)he does badly, people say so!” = “A job well done earns recognition; a job badly done earns criticism!” (Context: talking about a bad book. In the Na world view as remembered by the consultant, there is no question that it is better to do good, that good deeds and good attitudes eventually get rewarded, and bad deeds and bad attitudes eventually get punished. ♦ (usage) This formulation is not, strictly speaking, a proverb or an adage, but the speaker sees it as akin to the proverbs of old: reflecting the same clear vision of life, distinguishing between good deeds and bad deeds. • 你做得好, 人家(会)发现! 他做的不好, 人家(会)说(他)!

dʒʌbbo /dʒʌbbo/ *jjabbo* (**Gi**, **Da**, **Jj**: same)

NOUN ☀ Tone: L# ▶ Granary. • 粮 仓 ☀ Classifier:
[lɯŋ˧ b]

dżɔ̄łbył /džɔ̄łbył/ jjabbu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: LH ► To play. • 玩, 玩耍
﴿ (phonological elicitation) **dzv̚lby]**-bi] • ~ FUT.IMM:
is going to play • 要玩耍 ﴿ (phonological elicitation)
dzv̚lby]-ze] • ~ PFV: played • ~ 整体体: 玩耍了
﴿ (phonological elicitation) **le]-dzv̚lby]** +ze] • AC-
COMP ~ PFV: played • 实施 ~ 整体体: 玩耍了 ﴿ **thi]-**
dzv̚lby], | **thi]-dzv̚lby]**, | **le]-fy!]** • 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)

dzv̥lby̥-di /dzv̥lby̥di/ jjabbuddi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN *

dʒɔ̄lbyɪ-kwɪsaŋ-kwɔ̄s /dʒɔ̄lbyɪkwi:səŋkwɔ̄s/ *Jjabbu Ge-sawua*

NOUN  Tone: LM+MH#- ► Jjabbu Gesawua, a village north-east of Yongning. Referred to in Chinese as Gaoming (borrowed as [ky+lmi](#) in Na). Latitude: 27.79152, longitude: 100.69004. • 高明 (永宁坝子的一个村落). 摩梭语名称的音译: 佳部嘎萨瓦, 也称作嘎撒瓦、戛撒瓦。经纬度: 100.69004, 27.79152  [dzyʌlbvɪ+kvylsa\]-kwyl|, hi\]kwyl-lo\], ælmi\]-kwyl#, la\]-lo\]-kwyl|, la\]-kwyl|, bylts'hɔlgvyl|, ælal-kwyl#, gælqæ\], qʰælts'hɪl|, tʰo\]-tju#\]](#) • The ten Na villages considered in traditional geography as belonging to the vicinity of the Yongning temple. • 永宁摩梭地理概念中, 距离扎美寺最近的十个村落: 佳部嘎萨瓦、习瓦洛、阿咪瓦、拉洛瓦、拉瓦、巴搓古、阿拉瓦、嘎尔、开基、施支。  See also: [ky+lmi](#)  Morphological makeup: [ky+lsa\]\\$](#), [kwyl2](#)

dʒæɫɛjɪɫ /dʒəɫɛjɪɫ/ jjaxe (Da: Ø, Jj: dzeɫtʰæɫ) ♦ (syn-tax) calque of 鞋底)

NOUN ⚜ Tone: L ► Shoe-pad; insole. • 鞋垫

dżę́do /dżę́do/ Jjaddo

NOUN ⚜ Tone: L# ► Zhongdian (place name). • 中甸

¶ dʐə˧də˩bʐ˩ • the Pumi people of Zhongdian • 中甸
普米族 ⚡ Comparanda: (Pumi) dʐʌ55dõ22

dżę́żukhwýć /dżę́żukhwýć/ jjakua

NOUN ★ Tone: LM ▶ Distance. • 距离 ¶ (Da) no-
| tʂʰwɪ | ət-zæ]ʂæ]? | dʐɿkʰwɪ əl-di]? | -dʐɿ |
dʐɿkʰwɪ mɪl! | mɪl-zæ]ʂæ]! • 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) • 你们之间有距离吗? (=你们很
熟吗? / 你们很亲吗?) — 没什么距离! (我们)
比较近, 不远!

dzχ̥[pi#] /dzχ̥[pi]/ *jjabi* (**Gi**, **Da**: same)

ADJECTIVE ⚜ Tone: LM+^H ▶ Plenty of. • 多 ◇
(phonology) The tonal category is established on the basis of the behaviour of the word when associated with the existential verb /dzoɿ_b/.

¶ dzyɿpiɭji^H • It's very useful! • 很有用、有很多用处 ¶ dzyɿpiɭ dzo^H! • (I) have plenty!
/ (I) have a lot! (possession) • 我有很多! ¶ dzyɿpiɭ dzo^H! • There is plenty / there is a lot. (Refers to existence,

not to possession.) • 有很多。 ¶ no⁺-n^uw⁺ | n^ys⁺-ki⁺ | dzy⁺pi⁺ so[!]! • You teach me a great deal! (Context: expression of gratitude on the part of the linguist. The sentence could also be used ironically, in the course of a conversation: "What great things you're teaching me!") ◇ (tonology) The M.M tone pattern of the ISG-DAT expression (...n^ys⁺-ki⁺) is regular. • 你教我很多! (情景: 调查者对合作人表示欣赏与感激。这句话, 在摩梭人的对话中, 也可以有幽默或讽刺的用法: “你教我的, 有一点多!”) ¶ no⁺ | n^ys⁺-ki⁺ | dzy⁺pi⁺ so[!]! • As above. • 同上。

dzyjq^ha¹ /dzyjq^ha¹/ jjakha

ADVERB ※ Tone: LH ▶ Continuously, with full might.
• 一直、一个劲地 ¶ dzyjq^ha¹ t^y! • to pull with full might
• 一个劲地拉 ¶ dzyjq^ha¹ mi¹! • to push with full might
• 一个劲地推 ¶ dzyjq^ha¹ la¹! • to beat with full might
• 一个劲地打

dzyjs^o /dzyjs^o/ jjaso

ADJECTIVE ※ Tone: LH ▶ Many, a great number of. • 好几(个) ¶ dzyjs^o jni¹! • many days; a long time
• 好几天 ¶ dzyjs^o hā¹! • many days; a long time • 好几天 ¶ dzyjs^o lu¹! • many... • 好几……

dzyts^{he} /dzyts^{he}/ jjacei

NOON ※ Tone: L# ▶ Palm bark rain cape (Naxi loanword). • 裳衣 (纳西语借词) ¶ dzyts^{he}, | hi⁺dzi⁺ jni¹! • Explanation of the Naxi loanword through its synonymy with the Na word: "The rain cape [Naxi loanword] is a rain cape [word in Narua]!" • 用摩梭语的词来解释纳西语借词: “裳衣 (纳西语借词), 意思是‘裳衣’[摩梭语]!” □ Synonym: hi⁺dzi⁺ ※ Classifier: |lu¹b¹ ※ Etymology: (Naxi loanword) ji⁺ts^{he}

dzyts^{hi}# /dzyts^{hi}/ Jjacee

NOON ※ Tone: LM+H ▶ Jjacee, a given name. • 甲次: 一个名字 (还音译为‘加次’). ※ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Bde skyid (?) བད་ཤེ རྒྱ

dzyts^{hi}-d^uma¹ /dzyts^{hi}-d^uma¹/ Jjacee Ddeema

NOON ※ Tone: LM-L ▶ Jjacee Ddeema, a feminine given name. • 甲次独玛: 一个女性名字 ※ Morphological makeup: dzyts^{hi}#, d^uma¹! ※ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Bde skyid (?) Sgrol ma བད་ཤེ (?) རྒྱ

dzyts^{hi}-mi¹ /dzyts^{hi}-mi¹/ Jjaceemi

NOON ※ Tone: LM+H ▶ Jjaceemi, a given name. (This is the given name of Mrs. Latami's mother.) • 甲次咪: 一个名字。这个名字, 是第二作者的母亲的名字。 □ See also: dzyts^{hi}#! ※ Morphological makeup:

dzyts^{hi}#! ※ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Bde skyid (?) བད་ཤེ

dzyts^{hi}-py^hu¹ /dzyts^{hi}-py^hu¹/ Jjacee Butee

NOUN ※ Tone: LM-L ▶ Jjacee Butee, a feminine given name. • 甲次布尺: 一个女性名字 ¶ (Elders3.26, 10.24397/pangloss-0004533#S26) ※ Morphological makeup: dzyts^{hi}#!, py^hu¹! ※ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Bde skyid (?) Bu khrid (/Bu phrug?) བད་ཤེ (?) སྔ གྲୟ དྲ୍ଯ གྲ୍ྱ ?

dzyts^{hi}-tsi¹my¹ /dzyts^{hi}-tsi¹my¹/ jjaceezeemu

NOUN ※ Tone: LM-L ▶ Prayer flag. • 经幡、风马旗 (挂在家旁边的树上, 或房顶上) ※ Classifier: dzi¹c¹
※ Morphological makeup: dzyts^{hi}#!

dzyts^{ho} /dzyts^{ho}/ jjaco

VERB ※ Tone: LM ▶ To dance. • 跳舞 ¶ ts^hu¹ | dzyts^{ho} m^y+dzy[!]! • (S)he does not dance well! • 他舞跳得不好! ¶ dzyts^{ho} | du⁺hā⁺ ts^ho¹ • to dance all evening, to dance a whole night • 跳一整夜舞 ¶ zi⁺q^hw^y+-sw⁺-qo¹ | dzyts^{ho} ka¹ se¹ • to throw a housewarming party in a newly built house • 在新房子举办乔迁宴会

dzi¹1 /dzi¹/ jjie (Gi: same, Jj: dzi¹)

NOON ※ Tone: #H ▶ Urine. • 尿 ¶ dzi¹ se¹ • to urinate, to piss • 撒尿 ¶ dzi¹-la¹ | q^hæ¹ • excrements: urine and faeces • 大小便的统称 ¶ (phonological elicitation) dzi¹ bæ¹ • to sweep urine ◇ (tonology) This example was elicited to determine the tone of the object+verb phrase. The imagined context was: a horse has urinated on a cement surface, and the urine has to be swept away. • 扫尿

dzi¹2 /dzi¹/ jjie (Gi: same)

NOON ※ Tone: #H ▶ Clothes, clothing (monosyllabic form). • 衣服 (单音节) ◇ (semantics) The monosyllabic form /dzi¹/ appears in a compound with the noun /na¹/ ‘the Na’ in the saying /na¹-dzi¹(-dzot), | sa¹! / ‘the Na’s garments are (made of) hemp’, in the expression ‘funeral garment’, and in a few other expressions. It is not easily understood outside these contexts, presumably due to widespread homophony. ¶ k^hy⁺sw¹, | dzi¹ qæ¹! • 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! ¶ dzi¹ qæ¹-ze¹! • (He/she) has changed clothes!
• 换衣服了! ¶ na¹-dzi¹#! • Na clothing • 摩梭服装 ¶ hæ¹-dzi¹#! • Chinese (Han) clothing • 汉族服装
□ Synonym: dzi¹h^hy¹\$! ※ Classifier: |lu¹b¹

dži+hýŋ\$ /dži+hýŋ/ jjiehun (**Gi:** same, **Jj:** dži+hýŋ, **Dd:** dži+hýŋ)

NOUN ☀ Tone: H\$ ▶ Clothes, clothing. • 衣服 ☀
Classifier: [juŋ_b] ☀ Morphological makeup: dʒi|[2]

dzi+mi#】 /dzi+mɪ/ *jiemi* (**Gi**, **Jj**: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Female water buffalo. • 母水牛
¶ **dzi˧mi˧ tʰy˧-pʰo˩** • ~ DEM CLF: that female water
buffalo • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那头母水牛 ¶ **dzi˧mi˧-dzi˧zo˧** ~ **dzi˧mi˧-dzi˧zo˧** • female water buffalo and
male water buffalo • 母水牛与公水牛 ♦ (tonology)
#H ~ #H- ❁ Classifier: **pʰo˩a** ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi)
dzi22gi51

dzi-tɕʰi- /dʑi-tʂʰi-/ *jjieqie*

NOUN ★ Tone: M ► Trip. • 旅途 ¶dzi˧˥təhɪ˧˥bi˧˥• to travel • 旅游、出差 ¶dzi˧˥təhɪ˧˥gwr˥• to travel, to make a (long) trip • 旅游、出差 ¶dzi˧˥təhɪ˧˥dʒu˧˥-sui˧˥gwr˥-bi˧˥• to travel around • 旅游 ★ Classifier: ſuŋ˥ (CLF for times)

dʒi|wʌʃ| /dʒi|wʌʃ/ jjie'ua (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ☀ Tone: L ► Stirrup. • 马 笙 ☀ Classifier:
dze˩_a 3

dziżzo#1 /dziżzoħ/ jjieso

NOUN * Tone: #H ▶ Male baby buffalo. • 小水牛 (水牛崽子), 一般指公的小水牛 ʂ dʑi˧ zo˧ tʰy˧˥ -ɿu˧˥ 7
 • ~ DEM CLF: that young water buffalo • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只水牛崽子 * Classifier: ɿu˧˥ h

-dzo] /-/ ijo

SUFFIX ⚡ Tone: H ► Topic marker. • 主题

-dzo- /-/ jjo

SUFFIX ⚜ Tone: M ▶ Progressive aspect. • **进行式** ◇
(semantics) Analysis as ‘progressive’ is taken up from Liberty Lidz.

dzo+l_b /dzo+l/ *jjo* (Jj: same)

VERB ★ Tone: M_b ► To possess. • 有, 拥有 ¶ **mɤ˧˥-dzo˧˥-ze˧˥!** • I don't have any left! / There isn't any left!
• 我没有了! / 没有了! ¶ **le˧˥-dzo˧˥-ze˧˥!** • There is some, now! • 有了! ¶ **tsʰɯ˧˧ | a˥kɔ˧˧ | ɿɯ˧˧-sa˥ | mɤ˧˥-dzo˧˧!** • At his home, they have nothing at all = he is needy • 他家什么也没有 = 他家贫穷 ¶ **njɤ˧˧ | my˥zɯ˧˧-ni˥mi˧˧ | ji˧˧-ky˧˧ dzo˧˧!** • I have two siblings! • 我有两个兄弟姐妹! ¶ **dzo˧˧-tʰa˧˧!** • There could be some! / It's possible that there will be some! • 会有的!
¶ (phonological elicitation) **tso˧˧-tso˧˧ dzo˧˧** • to have some things • (他) 有东西 ¶ **njɤ˧˧-ɿ˧˧, ɿɯ˧˧-ɿɯ˧˧-la˧˧ dzo˧˧!** • We only have one (child)! • 我们只有一个 (孩

子) ! ¶ **dwæl | dzoł-ni!** • 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) ¶ **no+** | **kɔłdɔł | əł-dzoł?** • Do you have some walnuts? • 你有核桃吗? (问一个人家里有没有核桃) ¶ **mɔł-dzoł!** • NEG ~: No, I/we don't have any! • 否定 ~: 没有! / 我没有! ¶ **no+** | **əł-dzoł suł?** • Do you have any walnuts left? / Do you still have some walnuts? • 你还有核桃吗? ¶ **dzoł-suł!** • Yes, there is some left! • 还有!

dzo]_b /dzoʌl/ jjo

VERB ❁ Tone: L_b ➤ Existential: there is someone in the toilets, there is someone 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 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **mʂ-t-dzo!** • NEG ~: is not present • 否定 ~: 没有、不在 ¶ **tʂʰwɪ́ | aɿkɔ́t ə́t-dzo!?** • Is (s)he at home? • 他在家吗? ¶ **tʂʰwɪ́ | aɿkɔ́t dzo!!** • Yes, (s)he is at home! • 在家! ¶ **tʂʰwɪ́ | aɿkɔ́t mʂ-t-dzo!!** • (S)he is not at home! • 他不在家! ¶ **hří-tʂʰwɪ́, | ə́tsót mʂ-t-ji! | hří F | dzo!, ə́t-gi!?** • There's all kinds of people, right! • 人吧, 什么人都有, 对吧! ¶ (Sister 5.8, 10.24397/pangloss-0004940#S8)

dʒwɪt̪ /dʒwɪt̪/ *ji* (**Gi**: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Moment, time (of a certain event).

- 的时间 ¶ zə] dzu] bi] -dzu] • lunch-time •
- 午饭的时间 ¶ ts^{hwʌ]} dzu] bi] -dzu] • dinner-time
- 吃晚餐的时间 ¶ a] p^ho] bi] -dzu] • time to go out;
the right time to go outside • 出去的(合适)时间
- ¶ le] -zi] -bi] -dzu] t^hy] -ze]! • It is time to go to sleep!
- 睡觉的时间到了!

-d_zwł_a /d_zwuł/ jji

SUFFIX ✽ Tone: M ► **EXPERIENTIAL**. • 过

dżw /dżw/ *ji* (Gi, Da, Jj: same ♦ (tonology) M)

NOUN * Tone: L ① ► Water. • 水 ¶ **dzuw¹t^hwu¹** • to drink water • 喝水 ¶ **ts^hwu¹ dzuw¹t^hwu¹-dzo¹!** • (S)he is drinking water • 他在喝水 ¶ **dzuw¹ | dwu¹-t^hx¹ | t^hwu¹** • to drink a little water (literally ‘a drop of water’) • 喝一点水 (直译: ‘一滴水’) ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **dzuw¹k^hwu¹** • to put water • 放水 ¶ **dzuw¹qæ¹,** **ha¹qæ¹** • 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。 ¶ (Gi) dzuu_a | my_L-tso_L da_L • the water flows downwards • 水往下流 □ See also: dzuu_a mae_a • Classifier: k^huu_b ② ► River, waterway. • 河流 ¶ gy_L-dzuu_a • The whole universe, lands far and away; literally “The Nine Rivers”. (The figure ‘nine’ in this phrase is symbolic, meaning ‘all’; it is not possible to say “the Six Rivers” or “the Seven Rivers”.) • “九条河”，指的是宇宙的全部：东西南北。 ¶ gy_L-ti_L qo_L zw_L-bi_L-ky_L, | gy_L-dzuu_a qo_L zw_L-bi_L-ky_L! • It is going to be the talk of the town! / Rumour will spread all over! Literally: “This will be talked about in the Nine Strata of the universe; this will be talked about all along the Nine Rivers!” • 大家都会知道的！直译：‘在宇宙的九层都会说，在九条河边都会说！’ ¶ (proverb) gy_L-dzuu_a | duu_L-ts^ho_L ji_L, | sw_L lo_L | duu_L-ka_L ji_L • “Crossing the Nine Rivers in one leap, traversing the Seven Valleys in one step”: this set phrase expresses the idea of a magical journey whereby one travels effortlessly and rapidly over the greatest distances. This phrase is used to comfort someone who worries about a family member who is on a faraway journey: the young person will “crossing the Nine Rivers in one leap, traverse the Seven Valleys in one step” and be safe home very soon. • “一跳就过了九河，一步就过了七谷”：在一个人担心去了远方的亲戚，有人会安慰说：他“一跳就过了九河，一步就过了七谷”，很快就安全回家。

dzuu_a /dzuu_a/ jjiq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB • Tone: L_a ► To twist (strings) together (to make a rope). • 搓（搓绳子） ¶ (phonological elicitation) le_L-dzuu_L-ze_L • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: has twisted • 实施 ~ 整体体：搓了 ¶ bæ_L dzuu_L • to twist (strings into) a rope • 搓绳子 ¶ q^hvy_Ldzæ_L dzuu_L • to twist a string, a small rope • 搓一根小绳子 ¶ (phonological elicitation) duu_L-k^hwy_L dzuu_L • to twist a little • 搓一下

dzuu₁ /dzuu₁/ jjiq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE • Tone: MH ► Many, much. • 多 ¶ hī_L dzuu_L • There are many people. • 人多。 ¶ dzv_L-hī_L, | le_L-npu_L! | my_L-dzv_L-hī_L, | le_L-dzuu_L! • 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）

dzuu_L-æ_Ltsu_L /dzuu_Læ_Ltsu_L/ jji aenzi (Dd: same)

NOUN • Tone: L-LM ► Water fowl: used as a cover term for a variety of birds including sandpiper (*Calidris*), avocet, Baillon’s crake, and blue-breasted banded rail. • 水禽，包括几种不同的小鸟，如：鹬 • Classifier: l_uu_b • Morphological makeup: dzuu_L, æ_Ltsu_L

dzuu_Ldy_L-q_L /dzuu_Ldy_Lq_L/ jjidde'er

ADJECTIVE • Tone: L+H# ► Humid, moist. • 湿 □ Synonym: dzuu_Lt_uu_L

dzuu_Ldy_L /dzuu_Ldy_L/ jjiddu (Gi, Jj: dzuu_Ldy_L ◇ (tonology) M)

NOUN • Tone: M ► Earthworm. • 蚯蚓 ¶ dzuu_Ldy_L-mi_L, | a_L-dzo_L? • 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？ ¶ dzuu_Ldy_L-p^hy_L, | a_L-dzo_L? • 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？ • Classifier: k^huu_b

dzuu_Ldze_L /dzuu_Ldze_L/ jjizzei (Gi, Da: same, Jj: dzuu_Ldze_L, Dd: dzuu_Ldze_L)

NOUN • Tone: L ► Ladle used for people’s food. • 羹汤的勺子 • Classifier: na_a

dzuu_Ldze_Lmi_{#L} /dzuu_Ldze_Lmi_{#L}/ jjizzeimi (Jj: dzuu_Ldze_Lmi_{#L})

NOUN • Tone: #H ► Cicada. • 蝉 ¶ dzuu_Ldze_L-mi_{#L} t^hy_L-mi_{#L} ~ dzuu_Ldze_L-mi_{#L} t^hy_L-mi_{#L} • ~ **DEM CLF**: that cicada • ~ 指示代词 量词：那只蝉 • Classifier: mi_b

dzuu_Lgy_Ldi_L /dzuu_Lgy_Ldi_L/ jjiggeddi (Gi, Jj: same, Da: dzuu_Lgy_L di_L)

NOUN • Tone: L ► Carrying pole, shoulder pole. • 扁担 • Classifier: na_a • Morphological makeup: gy_L

dzuu_Lgy_L /dzuu_Lgy_L/ jjiggu (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE • Tone: LH ► Round-shouldered, stooping. • 驼背

dzuu_Lgy_L /dzuu_Lgy_L/ jjiggu (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN • Tone: L ► Large barrel where drinking water is kept; water trough. • 大水桶，水槽 ¶ (Gi) pu_L-dzuu_Lgy_L • same meaning: water trough • 同上：水槽 • Classifier: l_uu_b

dzulh̄ȳl /dzulh̄ȳl/ jjihun (Gi: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Dough made of flour and water. • 面和水和成的浆糊

dzul-hwæ^ltsul /dzulhwæ^ltsul/ jjihuaezi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L+H# ▶ Shrew: the consultant uses a periphrasis: “wild mouse”. • 尖鼠、鼩鼱

dzulji[#]l /dzulji[#]l/ jjieyi (Jj: dzulko^lji^l)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Wild ox. • 野牛 □ See also: ji^l 1
 Classifier: p̄ho^la

dzulki^l /dzulki^l/ jjigi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ Girdle, waistband (a large piece of fabric worn at the waist; can be used to carry a child); belt.
• 布带子，用来背小孩的带子，腰带 ⚡ Classifier: k̄hu^lb

dzulk̄hi^l /dzulk̄hi^l/ jjiki (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Water's edge. • 水边

dzulk̄hȳl /dzulk̄hȳl/ jjiku

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Moss. • 青苔

dzulli^l /dzulli^l/ jjili

VERB ⚡ Tone: M ▶ To irrigate. • 灌溉 ¶ dzulli^l-ze^l
• PFV • 灌溉了 ¶ dzulmy^l-li^l-h̄i^l ly^l • dry farmland, dry field: a field that is not irrigated • 旱田：不灌溉的田 □ Synonym: dzulmæ^l ⚡ Morphological makeup: dzul, li^la The morpheme composition of the disyllable would simply be ‘water’ and ‘to look, to watch’: ‘to look after the water’, ‘to see to the water’.

dzullju^l /dzullju^l/ jjilee

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Broomcorn millet, *Panicum milia-*
ceum. • 粽，小米 ¶ dzullju^l-ho[#]l • millet gruel • 小米粥 □ See also: dzuln̄jȳl, dzult̄shwæ[#]l

dzulmæ^l /dzulmæ^l/ jjimae

VERB ⚡ Tone: L ▶ To water, to irrigate. • 灌溉、浇灌
□ Synonym: dzulli^l ⚡ Morphological makeup: dzul, mæ^l

dzulmi^l /dzulmi^l/ jjimi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Large river. • 大河 ⚡ Classifier:
k̄hu^lb

dzulnalhæ^lt̄ha^l /dzulnalhæ^lt̄ha^l/ jjinahaenta (Gi:
dzi^ltsy^llu^l, Da: dzi^ltsy^lly^l, Jj: dzi^lnalhæ^lt̄ha^l)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Water-mill. • 水磨 ⚡ Classifier:
p̄x^lb

dzul-nalmi^l /dzulnalmi^l/ jjinami

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Mountain areas (uncultivated), mountain forest, wilderness. • 深山老林、高山上的地方 □ See also: dzul-nalmi^l-ko^l, dzulko^l

dzul-nalmi^l-ko^l /dzulnalmi^lko^l/ jjinamiwo

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Mountain areas (uncultivated), mountain forest, wilderness. • 深山老林、高山上的地方 □ See also: dzul-nalmi^l, dzulko^l

dzuln̄jȳl /dzuln̄jȳl/ jjinya (Gi: Ø)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Broomcorn millet, *Panicum milia-*
ceum. • 粽，小米 ¶ dzuln̄jȳl, | z̄u^l t̄er^l! • Millet is used to make wine! • 小米，用来酿酒！ ¶ dzuln̄jȳl-
ha[#]l • cooked millet • 小米饭 □ See also: dzullju^l,
dzult̄shwæ[#]l

dzulp̄x^l-kȳh̄i^l /dzulp̄x^lkȳh̄i^l/ jjibe guhin

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L-L# ▶ Spring (where water flows out). • 水泉、山泉 ¶ dzulp̄x^l-kȳh̄i^l | t̄hi^l-di^l • there is a spring • 有水泉 □ Synonym: dzulp̄x^lq̄hȳl,
dzulp̄x^lty^lq̄hȳl

dzul-p̄x^lmi^l /dzulp̄x^lmi^l/ jjibemi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ 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。 ⚡ Classifier: mi^l ⚡ Morphological makeup: dzul, p̄x^lmi^l

dzulp̄x^lq̄hȳl /dzulp̄x^lq̄hȳl/ jjibekheu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Spring (where water flows out). • 水泉、山泉 □ Synonym: dzulp̄x^l-kȳh̄i^l,
dzulp̄x^lty^lq̄hȳl

dzulp̄x^lty^lq̄hȳl /dzulp̄x^lty^lq̄hȳl/ jjibedukheu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L+H# ▶ Spring (where water flows out). • 水泉、山泉 □ Synonym: dzulp̄x^lq̄hȳl, dzulp̄x^l-
kȳh̄i^l

dzulp̄hæ^l /dzulp̄hæ^l/ jjipae (Gi, Da: same, Jj: dzul
t̄wæ^l)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Ice. • 冰 ⚡ Classifier: p̄hæ^la

dzulp̄h̄ȳl /dzulp̄h̄ȳl/ jjipu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Bull (male). • 公牛 □ See also:
z̄y^lqo^l □ Synonym: ji^lby^l ⚡ Classifier: p̄ho^la

dzulq̄ha^l /dzulq̄ha^l/ jjikha

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Selfheal, *Prunella vulgaris*: a plant used in Chinese medicine. It yields a decoction that was used in Yongning to cure a sore throat. The decoction is bitter, hence the name. • 夏枯草。煮出的夏枯草汤液，用来治嗓子痛。 ¶ dzulq̄ha^l-ba^lbæ^l • Selfheal flowers. • 夏枯草花 ⚡ Classifier: qa^lc (CLF for armfuls,

for large bundles)

dzuu|q^hæ| /dzuu|q^hæ|/ jjikhae

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Cold water. • 凉水 ❁ Morphological makeup: dzuu|, q^hæ| 2

dzuu|q^hy| /dzuu|q^hy|/ jjikheu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Well. • 井、水井 ♀ a|ko| |

dzuu|q^hy| t^{hi}|+di|. • There is a well at home, in the farm. • 家里有水井。 ❁ Classifier: l|u|b ❁ Morphological makeup: dzuu|, q^hy| 1

dzuu|q^hy| /dzuu|q^hy|/ jjikheu (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ A wild plant of Yongning. • 永宁的一种植物 ♀ dzuu|q^hy|+ly|ly| • the grains of this plant • 这种植物的种子 ❁ Classifier: l|u|b

dzuu|q^hy| /dzuu|q^hy|/ jjikheu

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Post (made of wood), used to make a fence. • 木制柱子, 用于制作栅栏。 ♀ dzuu|q^hy| t^{hi}|+la| • to hammer a wooden post (into the ground, in order to make a fence) • 将木柱锤入地面, 以作出篱笆

dzuu|q^hwy|+ly| /dzuu|q^hwy|+ly|/ jjikhualu (Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Marsh, bog, swamp (unsuitable for agriculture). • 沼泽、湿地 ♦ In local Chinese dialect: 潮地 ❁ Classifier: k^{ya}|a 2 (CLF for tracts of land)

dzuu|k^o| /dzuu|k^o|/ jjiko (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Peach. • 桃子

dzuu|k^o| /dzuu|k^o|/ jjiko

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Mountain areas (uncultivated), mountain forest, wilderness. • 深山老林、高山上的地方 ♦ (morphemic make-up) It has not been possible so far to extract a monosyllabic form. □ See also: dzuu|na|mi|, dzuu|na|mi|+k^o|

dzuu|k^o|+æ| /dzuu|k^o|æ|/ jjiko'æn (Gi, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L-M ▶ Quail, rail, *Coturnix*; used when identifying pictures of various species of *Turnix*, *Coturnix*, and *Crex*. • 鹤鹑 ❁ Classifier: mi|b ❁ Morphological makeup: dzuu|k^o|, æ| literally ‘wild chicken’

dzuu|k^o|+bo| /dzuu|k^o|bo|/ jjiwobbo (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L-M ▶ Wild boar. • 野猪 □ Synonym: bo|ty#| ❁ Classifier: mi|b ❁ Morphological makeup: dzuu|k^o|, bo| literally ‘wild pig’

dzuu|k^o|+dze| /dzuu|k^o|dze|/ jjiwozzei (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L-M ▶ Wild pepper. • 野花椒 ♦ (semantics) This expression, obtained through elicitation, is not in common use. ❁ Morphological makeup: dzuu|k^o|, dze|

dzuu|ko|+hwy|li| /dzuu|ko|hwy|li|/ jjiko huali (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L-LM ▶ Yunnan wild cat, *Felis temmincki*. • 野猫 ❁ Classifier: mi|b ❁ Morphological makeup: dzuu|ko|, hwy|li| literally: ‘wild cat’

dzuu|ko|+hi|bi| /dzuu|ko|hi|bi|/ jjiko libbi

NOUN ❁ Tone: L-LM ▶ Chinese yam (shan-yao). • 山药 ❁ Classifier: l|u|b ❁ Morphological makeup: dzuu|ko|, hi|bi|

dzuu|ko|+zu| /dzuu|ko|zu|/ jjiko zui (Gi: same, Jj: dzi|ky|+zu|)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Wild herbs. • 野草 ♀ ts^hu| | dzuu|ko|+zu| ni|. • DEM ~ COP • 指示代词 ~ 系动词 ❁ Classifiers: qa|c (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles), po|a (CLF for plants with a stalk) ❁ Morphological makeup: dzuu|ko|

dzuu|si| /dzuu|si|/ jjisee (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Oriental white oak. • 青冈树、槲栎 □ Synonym: dzi|dzi|

dzuu|so| /dzuu|so|/ jjiso (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Wave. • 波浪 ♀ dzuu|so| p^hy| • there is a wave, a wave breaks • 有波浪 ❁ Classifier: p^hæ|a

dzuu|ʃo| /dzuu|ʃo|/ jjisho

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ▶ Name of a ritual. • 一项仪式 ♀ dzuu|ʃo|+tsa|b^hy| • flour used for ceremonies; it must not contain oatmeal. After the ceremony, it is thrown away (not eaten). • 做仪式时所使用的面粉。这种面粉里不要含有燕麦。仪式结束后, 面粉被扔掉。

dzuu|ʃwæ| /dzuu|ʃwæ|/ jjishuae

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ *Lysimachia christinae Hance*, a medicinal plant • 过路黄 ♀ dzuu|ʃwæ|+bæ|bæ| • Flower of *Lysimachia christinae Hance*. • 过路黄花

dzuu|t^{ri}|l| /dzuu|t^{ri}|l|/ jjide'er (Gi: same, La: dzuu|d^{ri}|l|)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L+H# ▶ Humid, moist. • 湿 ♀ dzuu|t^{ri}|l| gy|+ze| • It got wet. • 湿了! □ Synonym: d^zu|, dzuu|d^{ri}|l|

dzuu|ts^hi| /dzuu|ts^hi|/ jjicee (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Boiled water, hot water. • 开水, 热水 □ Synonym: dzuu|, ts^hi| 1

dzuu|ts^hi|+t^hwu|di| /dzuu|ts^hi|+t^hwu|di|/ jjicee teeddi

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Small container for hot water (for 1 person). • 口杯 □ Synonym: dzuu|, ts^hi| 1, t^hwu|b, -di| ❁ Classifier: l|u|b

dzuu|tse^huulla|q^ha] /dzuu|tse^huulla|q^ha]/ jjiqielakha

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ▶ Plum. • 一种梅子

dzuu|tse^huulla|q^hæ] /dzuu|tse^huulla|q^hæ]/ jjiqielakhae

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ▶ Buckthorn, *Hippophae rhamnoides* Linn. • 沙棘

dzuu|ty] /dzuu|ty]/ jjideu (Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: LM ▶ To be a hunchback, to be a humpback. • 驼背 (严重的病) ¶ dzuu|ty|-ze] • PFV

• 驼背了 □ See also: dzuu|gy]

dzuu|ts^hwæ#] /dzuu|ts^hwæ]/ jjichuae

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Husked broomcorn millet, *Panicum miliaceum*. • 已碾的小米 □ See also: dzuu|hju|,

dzuu|njy|

dzuu|zo] /dzuu|zo]/ jjisso

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Brook, rivulet. • 溪流 ❁ Classifier: k^hui|b

dzuu|zy] /dzuu|zy]/ jjiru (Dd: same, Jj: dzuu|dzy|)

VERB ❁ Tone: L ▶ To swim. • 游泳 ¶ dzuu|zy] a]-bi]? • Shall we swim? / Are you going to swim? • 要游泳吗? / 你要游泳吗? ❁ Morphological makeup: dzuu] One would like to be able to isolate the second syllable, which would be the verb ‘to swim’, with the noun ‘water’, dzuu], as an incorporated object. But it has not proved possible to separate this syllable from the first.

d

dæl /dæl/ ddae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE Tone: H ▶ Short. • 短

dæl_a 1 /dæl/ ddaeq (Jj: same)

VERB Tone: L_a ▶ To pass over, to cross (a river on a boat, a mountain...). • 渡 (坐船渡河……) ¶ dzuu
dæl • to cross a river • 渡河 ¶ dzuu | dæl-ze | crossed a river • 渡了河 ¶ dzuu | dæl-khi | dæl ~ dzuu | dæl-khi | dæl • crossed a river • 渡了一条河

dæl_a 2 /dæl dæl/ ddae (Gi, Da, Dd: same, Jj: zyldæl)

CLASSIFIER Tone: L_a ▶ A section of (road); a bolt of cloth. • 量词: 路 (段) / 布 (匹) ¶ zyldmi | dui-dæl • a section of road, a stretch of road • 一段路 ¶ ni | ni-dæl! • 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。) ¶ ts'hui-dæl • DEM ~: this section • 指示代词 ~: 这段 ◇ (tonology) H# ≈ H\$

dæl /dæl/ ddaeq (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN Tone: LM ① ▶ Dust. • 尘土 ¶ dæl | dui-ti | thi-di | there is a layer of dust • 有一层灰 ¶ dæl bæl • to sweep the dust • 扫灰 • Classifier: ti_a (CLF for layers) ② ▶ Dirt, filth. • 污垢 ¶ (Da) dæl hu | sui-sui | dust is flying everywhere • 尘土飞扬

dældzul /dældzul/ ddaeji (Gi, Dd: same)

NOUN Tone: LH ▶ Dirt, filth. • 污垢 ◇ (morphemic make-up) The meaning is not (or is no longer) 'dirty water', 'garbage water': the syllable /dzul/ is not perceived by Mrs. Latami as meaning 'water'. • Classifier: kwz_a 2

dæl-dæl /dæl-dæl/ ddaeddae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE Tone: L# ▶ Horizontal. • 横着 (横躺在路上) ◇ (phonology) Attempts to identify a simplex (monosyllabic) form, repeated over the years (2009, 2014...), have remained fruitless. ¶ dæl-dæl | thi-teul • to lay flat • 横着放

dæl-la-so# /dælla-so/ ddaelaso

NOUN Tone: L-#H ▶ 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 ¶ dæl-la-so qæl • to carry out the Ddaelaso ritual • 进行这种仪式 ¶ dæl-la-so li • to watch the Ddaelaso ritual • 看这种仪式 • Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) 'bras lha gsol རྩ་ལྷ་གླྷ

dælmi /dælmi/ Ddaemi

NOUN Tone: LM ▶ The Yongning monastery. Latitude: 27.76501, longitude: 100.66145. • 永宁大寺 (扎美寺)。经度: 100.66145, 27.76501 ¶ dælmi-tælbz • a priest from the Ddaemi monastery • 永宁大寺的和尚 ¶ dælmi-su | phij • the lord of the Ddaemi monastery • 永宁大寺的土司 ¶ dælmi-su | phij = q • the family of the lord of the Ddaemi monastery • 永宁大寺土司的家、永宁大寺土司那家 □ Synonym: dælmi-gotbz • Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) dgra med དྔର୍ମ

dælmi-əllat-kwz# /dælmi-əllat-kwz/ Ddaemi Alawua

NOUN Tone: #H ▶ Ddaemi Alawua: another name of Alawua, a hamlet of Yongning. The hamlet is so called because it is close to the Ddaemi monastery. (This hamlet is the birthplace of the main consultant: the dictionary's second author.) Latitude: 27.7676599, longitude: 100.6571941. • “扎美阿拉瓦”: 阿拉瓦村的别名。因为阿拉瓦这个村庄离扎美寺很近, 于是可以称做“扎美阿拉瓦”。这个村子是拉他咪女士的家乡。经度: 100.6571941, 27.7676599 □ Synonym: əllat-kwz#, dælmi+khi • Morphological makeup: dælmi, əllat-kwz

dælmi-gotbz /dælmi-gotbz/ Ddaemi ggobbe

NOUN Tone: LM-L# ▶ Ddaemi ggobbe: the name of the Yongning temple. • 永宁大寺 □ Synonym: dælmi • Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) dgra med dgon pa དྔର୍ମ རྔଙ୍ ཚ

dælmi+khi /dælmi+khi/ Ddaemi ki

NOUN Tone: LM- ▶ '(at) the door of Ddaemi': a periphrase referring to Alawua, a hamlet of Yongning. The position of this village very close to the monastery can be described as '(at) the monastery gate', a designation that can serve as a synonym for the name 'Alawua'. (This hamlet is the birthplace of the main consultant: the dictionary's second author.) Latitude: 27.7676599, longitude:

100.6571941. • “扎美门（口）”：阿拉瓦村的别名。因为阿拉瓦这个村庄离扎美寺很近，于是可以称作 dælmi-h^ki “扎美门（口）”，作为‘阿拉瓦’这一村名的同义词。这个村子是拉他咪女士的家乡。经纬度：100.6571941, 27.7676599 □ Synonym: əlla-kwʌ#, dælmi-əlla-kwʌ# ● Morphological makeup: dælmi, k^hi 1

dælpʰy] /dælpʰy/ ddaepu (Dd: same)

NOUN ● Tone: LH ▶ Dust, dirt. • 灰尘 ● Classifier: ti_a (CLF for layers)

dælsø] /dælsø/ shoq (Gi, Dd: same)

VERB ● Tone: L ① ▶ To slide down. • 往下滑 □ See also: sɔl ② ▶ Cunning, dishonest. • 滑头 ¶ no¹ | dælsø~dælsø! • 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!

dælsu#] /dælsu]/ Ddaeshi

NOUN ● Tone: LM+#H ▶ Ddaeshi, a village name. Latitude: 27.72497, longitude: 100.68828. • 扎实 (永宁坝子的一个村落)。经纬度: 100.68828, 27.72497 ¶ dælsu#, | tso-lsui#, | bɔltsehu#, | da-pho#, | bɔldzi#, | dze-bɔl • Six villages of the plain of Yongning that lie relatively close to the Lake. • 永宁摩梭地理概念中，距离泸沽湖比较近的六个村落：扎实、忠实、八旗、达坡、八珠、者波。 □ Synonym: dælsu-kwʌ#]

dælsu-kwʌ#] /dælsu-kwʌ#/ Ddaeshi wua

NOUN ● Tone: LM+#H ▶ The village of Ddaeshi. Latitude: 27.72497, longitude: 100.68828. • 扎实 (永宁坝子的一个村落)。经纬度: 100.68828, 27.72497 □

Synonym: dælsu#]

dɔl /dɔl/ dde (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ● Tone: H ▶ To crawl, to creep. • 爬行, 舒匐 ¶ dɔl-dɔl(-ze!) • RED • 重叠: 爬一爬 ¶ tsʰwɔl | dɔl-dɔl-ko-l-ze! • She can crawl! / She knows how to crawl! (About a baby that crawls around.) • 她会爬了!

dɔl_a /dɔl/ ddeq (Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ● Tone: L_a ▶ Hot (weather). • 很热 (天气), 阳光强烈 ¶ ni^hmi^h | dɔl-ze! • The sun is burning hot, scalding • 太阳很大、很强烈 ¶ (phonological elicitation) dɔl-hil • ~ REL • 热的

dɔlmi^h /dɔlmi^h/ ddemi (Jj: same, Gi: dy) ♦ (tonology) LM)

NOUN ● Tone: M ▶ Fox. • 狐狸 ¶ dɔlmi^h mi^hni^h!

• It is a female fox! / (This fox) is a female fox! • 是母狐狸! / (这只狐狸) 是母的! □ See also: dɔlmi-zo#, dɔlmi-pʰy# ● Classifier: pʰo_a

dɔlmi-pʰy#] /dɔlmi-pʰy/ ddemipu

NOUN ● Tone: #H ▶ Male fox. • 公狐狸 ● Classifier: pʰo_a ● Morphological makeup: dɔlmi-, -pʰy]

dɔlmi-zo#] /dɔlmi-zo/ ddemisso

NOUN ● Tone: #H ▶ Little fox, baby fox. • 小狐狸 ● Classifier: pʰo_a ● Morphological makeup: dɔlmi-, -zo]

dɔl_a /dɔl/ ddeo

VERB ● Tone: M intrans ▶ To allow, to permit; also: to order about; to run errands for. • 让, 指使、使唤 ¶ po-l mɔ-l-dɔl! • (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! ¶ tsʰwɔl, | po-l dɔl! • That one, you can have it / you can take it / you can play with it! (Context: as above: telling a child what (s)he can and cannot toy with.) • 那个, 是可以拿的! / 那个, 是可以玩的! (情景同上: 告诉一个小孩子什么东西可以拿, 什么不可以拿。) ¶ gɔl-dɔl-mɔ-l-dɔl! • (You) are not allowed to climb (on the table,...) • 不许爬上 (桌子……) ¶ la-kʰy!, | zi-qʰwɔl-tsʰi-l-mɔ-l-dɔl! • (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”, /wo/, 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-l mɔ-l-dɔl! • (One) must not do (that)! • 不要做!

qwu^h /-/ ddee-

PREPOSITION ● Tone: M ▶ DELIMITATIVE. • 进行时态

qwu_b /qwu_b/ ddee (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ● Tone: M_b ▶ To obtain, to get. • 得到 ¶ le-l-ge^h le-l-qwu^h-ze! • (I) have looked for something and found it! / I have found (something by looking around for it)! • 找到了! ¶ qwu^h-tʰa^h! • It is possible to obtain it! / It can be obtained! • 可以得到的! ¶ qwu^h-tʰa^h-ze! • We have managed to obtain it! / We found it possible to obtain it! • (我们) 成功地得到了! ¶ tso-l-tso^h qwu^h(+ze!) • to obtain something • 得到东西

qwu_a /qwu_a/ ddee (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ● Tone: L_a ▶ Big, large. • 大 ¶ (phonological elicitation) my-l-qwu_a • NEG ~: not

large • 否定 ~: 不大 ¶ (phonological elicitation) d̥uŋ-hiŋ • ~ REL • 变大了、长大了 ¶ (phonological elicitation) leŋ-d̥uŋ(-zeŋ) • ACCOMP+PFV • 实施 ~ 整体体 ¶ (La, Gi) aŋ-pvŋ-d̥uŋ-gvŋ • very big • 好大、大得很

d̥uŋ /d̥uŋ/ ddee (Jj: same, Gi, Da: d̥uŋ)

NUMERAL ✎ Tone: LH ▶ One (numeral). • — ¶ d̥uŋ, |niŋ|, |soŋ|, |zyŋ|, |ŋwŋ|, |qʰyŋ|, |suŋ|, |hɔŋ|, |gyŋ|, |tsʰeŋ| • Numbers from one to ten. • 数字从一到十。

d̥uŋ-d̥z̥uŋ /d̥uŋ-d̥z̥uŋ/ Ddeezzhi

NOUN ✎ Tone: LM ▶ Ddeezzhi, a masculine given name. • 独知: 一个男性名字 ✎ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Rdo rje རྡོ་རྗྱེ

d̥uŋ-d̥z̥uŋ-taŋtsʰoŋ /d̥uŋ-d̥z̥uŋ-taŋtsʰoŋ/ Ddeezzhi Lhaco

NOUN ✎ Tone: LM-L ▶ Ddeezzhi Lhaco, a feminine given name. • 独知拉搓: 一个女性名字 ✎ Morphological makeup: d̥uŋ-d̥z̥uŋ, taŋtsʰoŋ# ✎ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Rdo rje Lha mtsho རྡོ་རྗྱེ བླା ཡྷྲྷ ཡྷྲྷ

d̥uŋ-d̥z̥uŋ-tsʰuŋl̥ /d̥uŋ-d̥z̥uŋ-tsʰuŋl̥/ Ddeezzhi Ci'er

NOUN ✎ Tone: LM-L ▶ Ddeezzhi Ci'er, a masculine given name. • 独知次尔: 一个男性名字 ✎ Morphological makeup: d̥uŋ-d̥z̥uŋ, tsʰuŋl̥# ✎ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Rdo rje Tshe ring རྡོ་රྗྱེ བླྷ དྲྷ ཁྲྷ ཁྲྷ

d̥uŋ-hvŋ /d̥uŋ-hvŋ/ ddeehee

NOUN ✎ Tone: M ▶ All. • 全部 ¶ d̥uŋ-hvŋ | mvŋ-goŋ • to have no ailment at all, to be free from any pain • 一点也没病、没有任何痛苦 ¶ d̥uŋ-hvŋ | mvŋ-suŋ • to be ignorant of everything (literally: not to know a thing) • 什么也不知道 ¶ tsʰuŋl̥ | d̥uŋ-hvŋ hwæŋ • (S)he buys everything / buys the lot • 他全部都买。／他什么都买。 ✎ Morphological makeup: d̥uŋ, hvŋ

d̥uŋ-hiŋ /d̥uŋ-hiŋ/ ddeehin

NOUN ✎ Tone: L ▶ Important people (including elders). • 大人、重要的人 (包括长辈) ◆ (morphemic make-up) The order of morphemes (adjective+noun) is the opposite of that found in Naxi /hiŋ d̥uŋ/. ✎ Classifier: yŋ
d̥uŋ-loŋ /d̥uŋ-loŋ/ ddeelo

NOUN ✎ Tone: LM+#H ① ▶ Tradition. • 传统 ¶ d̥uŋ-loŋ d̥uŋ-kʰwŋ | tʰiŋ-soŋ-ŋ • to teach a custom • 教授一个传统、一个习俗 ¶ (Funeral.75, 10.24397/pangloss-0004572#S75) ✎ Classifier: kʰwŋ_a
② ▶ Good manners. • 礼仪、礼貌 ¶ tsʰuŋl̥ | d̥uŋ-loŋ dz̥yŋ! • (S)he knows the customs / (s)he has good manners • 他懂礼貌、他会做人 ③ ▶ The order of things. • 道理

d̥uŋ-tiŋmiŋ /d̥uŋ-tiŋmiŋ/ ddeelhimi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✎ Tone: M ▶ 1st month. • 正月

d̥uŋ-maŋ /d̥uŋ-maŋ/ Ddeema

NOUN ✎ Tone: LM+H ▶ Ddeema, a feminine given name. • 独玛: 一个女性名字 (还音译为‘独玛’、‘笃玛’、‘直玛’、‘祝玛’) ✎ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Sgrol ma བླྷ ༄ མା

d̥uŋ-maŋ-taŋtsʰoŋ /d̥uŋ-maŋ-taŋtsʰoŋ/ Ddeema Lhaco

NOUN ✎ Tone: LM-L ▶ Ddeema Lhaco, a feminine given name. • 独玛拉搓: 一个女性名字 ✎ Morphological makeup: d̥uŋ-maŋ, taŋtsʰoŋ# ✎ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Sgrol ma Lha mtsho བླྷ ༄ མା རྷྲྷ ཡྷྲྷ

d̥uŋ-maŋ-pvŋtʰuŋ /d̥uŋ-maŋ-pvŋtʰuŋ/ Ddeema Butee

NOUN ✎ Tone: LM-L ▶ Ddeema Butee, a feminine given name. • 祝玛布尺: (还音译为‘独玛布尺’) ✎ Morphological makeup: d̥uŋ-maŋ, pvŋtʰuŋ ✎ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Sgrol ma Bu khrid (/Bu phrug ?) བླྷ ༄ མା ཚୁ ག རྷྲྷ

d̥uŋ-miŋ /d̥uŋ-miŋ/ ddeemi

NOUN ✎ Tone: LM+H ▶ Female mule. This is a sterile animal. It is docile and strong, and can perform important tasks such as being the lead animal in a caravan. It is therefore a highly prized animal. • 母骡子、母马骡 ◆ (morphemic make-up) It has not been possible so far to extract a monosyllabic form. ¶ d̥uŋ-miŋ-d̥uŋzoŋ • Female mule and male mule • 母骡子与公骡子 ◆ (tonology) LM+#H- □ See also: daŋjiŋ, d̥uŋzoŋ# ✎ Classifier: miŋ

d̥uŋ-njɔŋ /d̥uŋ-njɔŋ/ ddeenya

ADVERB ✎ Tone: M ▶ Continuously, ceaselessly. • 一直、一直不停 ¶ d̥uŋ-njɔŋ | soŋ • to study ceaselessly • 一直不停地学习 ¶ d̥uŋ-njɔŋ | loŋ jiŋ • to work ceaselessly • 一直不停地工作 ¶ d̥uŋ-njɔŋ-zoŋ • often • 经常、常 ¶ (phonological elicitation) d̥uŋ-njɔŋ hwæŋ; d̥uŋ-njɔŋ tɕʰiŋ; d̥uŋ-njɔŋ dz̥uŋ; d̥uŋ-njɔŋ dzeŋ; d̥uŋ-njɔŋ zwŋ; d̥uŋ-njɔŋ laŋ • 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 ¶ (phonological elicitation) d̥uŋ-njɔŋ | hwæŋ; d̥uŋ-njɔŋ | tɕʰiŋ; d̥uŋ-njɔŋ | dz̥uŋ; d̥uŋ-njɔŋ | dzeŋ; d̥uŋ-njɔŋ | zwŋ; d̥uŋ-njɔŋ | laŋ • combinations with verbs in the six tones: to buy, to sell, to eat, to cut, to speak, to strike (separating into two tone groups, one for the adverb and one for the verb) • 跟六个调类的动词结合: 买, 卖, 吃, 切, 说, 打 (分为

两个声调组，副词为一组，动词为另外一组)

d̥w̥i-ŋi-ŋw̥l-hā] /d̥w̥iŋiŋw̥lhā]/ ddeeni ddeehan
(Gi: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H- ▶ One day and one night. • 一天一夜

d̥w̥i-so] /d̥w̥isɔ]/ ddeeso

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ Some, a few. Made up of ‘one’ and ‘three’. • 一些、两三个 (直译: ‘一三(个)’) ¶ h̥i- | d̥w̥i-so] ky] • a few people • 几个人 ¶ d̥w̥i-so] ni] • a few days • 几天

d̥w̥i-tæ] /d̥w̥itæ]/ ddeedae

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ A ritual performed by monks after someone’s decease. • 一个葬礼仪式，由和尚主持

d̥w̥i-zo#] /d̥w̥izo]/ ddeesso

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+H ▶ Male mule. • 公骡子 ◆ (morphemic make-up) It has not been possible so far to extract a monosyllabic form. ¶ d̥w̥i-zo]-d̥w̥i-mi] • male mule and female mule • 公骡子与母骡子 ◆ (tonology) LM+H- □ See also: d̥w̥i-mi#], da-ji] ⚡ Classifier: l̥w̥i-b

d̥y] /d̥y]/ ddeu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Wing (monosyllabic form; the commonly used form is the disyllable d̥y-lqæt). • 翅膀 (依据共时形态调系规则从双音节词推导的单音节词根)。一般用双音节词 d̥y-lqæt。 □ Synonym: d̥y-lqæt ⚡ Classifier: dze]_a 3 (CLF for separable pairs) ⚡ Comparanda: (Pumi) dō51

d̥y-lqæt /d̥y-lqæt/ ddeughae (Jj: d̥y-lqv, Dd: du-lkæt)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Wing. • 翅膀 ¶ k̥y-lna-mi- | d̥y-lqæt] • eagle wings • 老鹰翅膀 ⚡ Classifier: dze]_a 3 (CLF for separable pairs)

d̥w̥æ-1 /d̥w̥æ-/ dduae (Gi: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ① ▶ Pond. • 池塘 ¶ (Gi) d̥w̥æ-l̥o-mi- • large pond • 大池塘 ⚡ Classifier: l̥w̥i-b (CLF for round objects) ② ▶ Pool (artificial). • 水坑

d̥w̥æ-2 /d̥w̥æ-/ dduae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: H ▶ Muddy, turbid. • 浑浊 (水)

¶ d̥z̥w̥i- d̥w̥æ-] • turbid water • 浑浊的水 ¶ d̥z̥w̥i |

d̥w̥æ-1-ze!] • The water has become turbid. • 水浑浊了。

d̥w̥æ-1_a /d̥w̥æ-1 d̥w̥æ-] / dduae

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: H_a ▶ Classifier for steps (of stairs).

• 量词：梯级、楼梯 (一节) ¶ (phonological elicitation) d̥w̥i-d̥w̥æ-1 ni] • It’s a step (of stairs). • 是一节 (一节阶梯)。 ¶ (phonological elicitation) ts^hu- | d̥w̥æ-#] • this step • 这节阶梯

d̥w̥æ-1_a /d̥w̥æ-1/ dduaeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ To be afraid. • 害怕 ¶ n̥y- |

d̥w̥æ-1! • I am afraid! • 我害怕！ ¶ n̥y- | ts^hu-1-y- |

d̥w̥æ-1 | zwæ-1! • I am really afraid of this person! • 我

很害怕那个人！ ¶ le-1-su-1-ji-1-sv-1-dy-1, | d̥w̥æ-1! • She

thought she was going to die; she was afraid! (About a woman seated in the car of a driver who wanted to impress her by driving at break-neck speed.) • 她以为她会死的，

她很害怕！ (情景：一个女人做很自信的男人的车，他为了显示自己作为开车高手的本事，开得过快。) ¶ ts^hu- | d̥w̥æ-1-ji-1-1. • She’s anxious, she’s

scared (about a young girl facing a school entrance exam).

• 她焦虑，她害怕 (关于一个面临入高中考试的年轻女孩)。

d̥w̥æ-1-1 /d̥w̥æ-1/ dduaeq

VERB ⚡ Tone: MH ▶ To whip. • 鞭打、抽打、加鞭

¶ mæ-lqy-1-po-1-nw̥u] | d̥w̥æ-1 • 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) ¶ (Tiger.7,

10.24397/pangloss-0004445#S7)

d̥w̥æ-1-2 /d̥w̥æ-1/ dduaeq (Dd: same)

ADVERB ⚡ Tone: MH ▶ Intensive: very, terribly. • 很、

极 ¶ ts^hu- | d̥w̥æ-1 | æ-1-my-1 fy-1! • She likes her elder

sister very much! • 她很喜欢她姐姐！

d̥w̥æ-1-p̥y-1-w̥l /d̥w̥æ-1-p̥y-1-w̥l/ dduaebelee (Dd: d̥w̥æ-1-p̥y-1-w̥l)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ Puddle, pool (natural). • 水潭

¶ d̥w̥æ-1-thi-1-p̥y-1-w̥l • there is water in the pool; a puddle

has formed • 有水潭 ⚡ Classifier: l̥w̥i-b (CLF for round

objects)

dʒy̚lky̚\$ /dʒy̚lky̚/ Zzhege

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+H\$ ▶ Zzhege, a clan name from Yongning. There are two families in Yongning that carry this name. • 一个姓。这个姓，永宁有两家。音译：哲格。 ¶ dʒy̚lky̚=j\$ • the /dʒy̚lky̚\$/ clan • 哲格家族 ¶ dʒy̚lky̚=j, |ni+zi|, |dwi+j! • There are two families carrying the name Zzhege; they make up one clan! • 姓哲格的，有两家，形成一个家族!

dʒy̚lqʰwɔ̚r /dʒy̚lqʰwɔ̚r/ zzhekhu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Cold, flu. • 感冒 ¶ dʒy̚lqʰwɔ̚r go] • to have a cold; to have a flu • 感冒 ¶ (phonological elicitation) dʒy̚lqʰwɔ̚r my̚l-go] • ...has no cold / does not have a cold • 没感冒 ⚡ Classifier: ʂw̚l_b (CLF for times)

dʒy̚lqʰwɔ̚r[tsə#] /dʒy̚lqʰwɔ̚r[tsə]/ zzhekhuazhei (Gi, Dd: dza+lqʰwɔ̚r[tsə], Jj: dze+lqʰwɔ̚r[tsə#])

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Awl. • 锥、锥子 ⚡ Classifier: lɯ̚l_b (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF. The classifier for tools, na+l, is not used for this noun.)

dzo̚l 1 /dzo̚l/ zzhō (Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Major roof beam. • 大梁 ⚡ Classifier: dzo̚l_a (self-classifier)

dzo̚l 2 /dzo̚l/ zzhō (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: H ▶ Cold (weather). • 冷 (天气.....)

dzo̚l_a /dwi+dzo̚l/ zzhō

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: H_a ▶ Classifier for beams (in carpentry). • 量词：梁（一根）

dzo̚l /dwi+dzo̚l/ zzhōq

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Classifier for songs. • 量词：歌（一首） ¶ ə+həl-ba+l|dwi+dzo̚l g̚wɔ̚r • to sing a song • 唱一首摩梭歌

dzo̚l_b /dzo̚l/ zzhōq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: L_b ▶ To crush, to crumble (with the teeth or with a grindstone). • 弄碎（用牙齿、手磨） ¶ tso+lwi+dzo̚l • to crush with a grindstone • 用手磨弄碎 ¶ (phonological elicitation) dwi+kʰwɔ̚r dzo̚l • to crush a piece (of something) • 弄碎一块 ¶ (phonological elicitation) dwi+m̚l dzo̚l • to crush a little (of something) • 弄碎一点（东西）

dʒy̚l /dʒy̚l/ zzheu (Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: H ▶ Moist, wet, damp, humid. • 湿 ¶ (phonological elicitation) le+l dʒy̚l-ze] • AC-COMP ~ PFV: has become damp, has gone wet • 实施 ~ 整体体：湿了 ¶ (phonological elicitation) dʒy̚l-dʒy̚l

• RED • ~ 重叠 ¶ tset dʒy̚l-ze]! • The earth is damp! •

土湿了。 □ See also: si+l dʒy̚l# □ Synonym: dʒw̚l t̚y̚l

dʒy̚l /dʒy̚l/ zzheu

VERB ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Wish, desire, aspiration. • 愿意、愿望、渴望 ¶ ə+l dʒy̚l, ə+l li!] • “One does as one pleases, right!” This set phrase is used as a critical observation, an ironic comment: “Oh well, you go ahead and do as you like, don’t you!” It underlines the distance between the initiatives taken by the individual and alternatives that would take into account the points of view of others. • “就按照自己的意愿来！”这句话，用来讽刺批评不考虑别人的行为：“哦，好吧，想做什么就做什么，对不对！” ¶ no+l | ə+l dʒy̚l ə+l li] | zwæl! • You’re really selfish! / You only care about your own pleasure! • 你真的很自私！／你只关心自己的快乐！

dʒy̚l_a /dʒy̚l/ zzheuq (Gi: same)

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ Unpleasant, disgusting, repulsive. • 令人讨厌、令人憎恶。 ¶ (phonological elicitation) dʒy̚l-h̚l • ~ REL/NMLZ • 很讨厌的 ¶ tsʰw̚l-y̚l | dwæl | dʒy̚l! • This one is really horrid! • 这个人真的很讨厌！ □ See also: kæ+l dʒy̚l

dʒw̚l /dʒw̚l/ zzhi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Market. • 集市（圩场，街子） ⚡ Classifier: dʒw̚l_a

dʒw̚l_a /dwi+dʒw̚l/ zzhi

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: H_a ▶ Self-classifier for market-places and towns. • 量词：市场（一个），城市（一个） ¶ džw̚l | dwi+dʒw̚l • a marketplace, a town • 一个市场

dʒw̚l_a /dwi+dʒw̚l/ zzhiq

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ Classifier for moments, periods of time. • 量词：时候、时间

dʒw̚l-dʒw̚l /dʒw̚l+dʒw̚l/ zzhizzhi (Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ (一) 会儿 ¶ dwi+dʒw̚l-dʒw̚l • a moment • 一会儿 ¶ dwi+dʒw̚l+dʒw̚l ji] • to work for a moment • 工作一会儿

dʒw̚l-dʒw̚l /dʒw̚l+dʒw̚l/ zzhizzhi

VERB ⚡ Tone: MH ▶ To shake (one’s head). • 摆（头） ◇ (phonology) It has not been possible so far to elicit a simplex (non-reduplicated) form. ¶ bo+l dʒw̚l-dʒw̚l • to shake one’s head • 摆头 ¶ (phonological elicitation) bo+l | le+l dʒw̚l-dʒw̚l • shook (her/his) head • 摆了头 ¶ bo+l zæ+l tæ+l qʰy̚l | tʰi+l-dʒw̚l-dʒw̚l! • the echo resonates • 有回音，回音一阵阵

- dʒwʌlkʰy]** /dʒwʌlkʰy]/ zzhike (Da, Jj, Dd: same)
NOUN ▶ Moment. • (一) 会儿 ¶ dʒwʌl-dʒwʌlkʰy] •
 a moment • 一会儿
- dʒwʌlkʰy]** /dʒwʌlkʰy]/ zzhike
NOUN ※ Tone: LH ▶ Period of time, era. • 时代 ※
 Classifier: dʒwʌl_a
- dʒwʌlqo]** /dʒwʌlqo]/ zzhigo (Gi, Jj: same)
ADVERB ※ Tone: L# ▶ In town, in the street. • 在城里、在市里 ¶ dʒwʌlqo] kʰi] • to go into town • 上街
 ※ Morphological makeup: dʒwʌl, -qo]
- dʒwʌlsu]** /dʒwʌlsu]/ zzhishi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ※ Tone: H# ▶ Chopsticks. • 筷子 ※ Classifier:
 dzi_b (CLF for pairs of objects, when the pair makes up a
 unit)
- dʒwʌltso#]** /dʒwʌltso]/ zzhizo
NOUN ※ Tone: LM+H ▶ Rules of society. • 社会规矩 ¶ dʒwʌltso] | hĩ]-qo]-ŋu] | le]-tsʰu]-ni]-tsu]-mæ!] • 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！ ※ Classifier: kʰwɔyl_a
- dʒwʌltsu]** /dʒwʌltsu]/ zzhizhi (Gi, Dd: same)
NOUN ※ Tone: H# ▶ Sifter, sieve. Coarser than dze_btsu]. • 筛子 □ See also: dze_btsu] ※ Classifier:
 na]
- dʒyɪl 1** /dʒyɪl/ zzhu (Gi: same)
NOUN ※ Tone: #H ▶ Large vein, artery. • 动脉 ¶ lo]-qʰwɔyl dʒyɪl • Wrist artery (literally: ‘arm artery’)
 • 腕动脉（字面意思为“手臂动脉”）。 □ Synonym: dʒyɪltsi] ※ Classifier: kʰwɔl_b
- dʒyɪl 2** /dʒyɪl/ zzhu
VERB ※ Tone: H ▶ To rise, to go up, to increase. • 涨 ¶ hĩ]-dʒyɪl • people become numerous • 人变多 ¶ mo]-dʒyɪl • mushrooms multiply, become numerous • 菌子长得多
- dʒyɪl 1** /dʒyɪl/ zzhu (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)
VERB ※ Tone: M intrans ▶ To burn, to catch fire. • 燃烧 ¶ my]-dʒyɪl-ze!] • It has caught fire! • 着火了! ¶ my]-le]-dʒyɪl-ze!] • The fire has caught! • 开始着火了! ¶ tʰi]-dʒyɪl-dzo!] • DUR ~ PROG: [the fire] is burning! • 持续体～进行式: 火在燃烧!
- dʒyɪl 2** /dʒyɪl/ zzhu (Gi, Dd: same, Da: dʒyɪl, e]-dʒyɪl, Jj: e]-dʒu])
NOUN ※ Tone: M ▶ Friend, companion, partner. • 朋友

- 友、伙伴、伴侣 ¶ njɔyl|dʒyɪl-ni]. • [(S)he] is my friend.
 • 是我朋友。 ※ Classifier: yl
- dʒyɪl 3** /dʒyɪl/ zzheu (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)
NOUN ※ Tone: M ▶ An important and unfortunate event, such as a serious accident. • 事故, (不幸的) 大事 ◇ (usage) This word can be used in a context where an apology is being offered. An equivalent of Chinese 不好意思 would be: /dʒyɪl kʰwɔl-ze]/. ¶ dʒyɪl kʰwɔl • to cause an accident; to commit a fault • 犯错误, 出大事 ¶ dʒyɪl kʰwɔl-ze] • something serious has happened; a bad mistake has been made • 犯错误了, 出大事了 ¶ dʒyɪl dʒu]-dʒyɪl | kʰwɔl-ze]! • An accident has happened! / There's been an accident! • 出大事了! ※ Classifier: dʒyɪl_b
- dʒyɪl 4** /dʒyɪl/ zzhu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ※ Tone: M ▶ Dew. • 露水 □ Synonym: dʒyɪlqʰa]
- dʒyɪl_b** /dʒu]-dʒyɪl/ zzheu
CLASSIFIER ※ Tone: M_b ▶ Self-classifier for accidents. • 量词: 事故 (一场) ※ Morphological makeup: dʒyɪl 3
- dʒyɪl_a** /dʒyɪl/ zzhuaq
VERB ※ Tone: L_a ▶ To decide, to make a decision. • 决定、选择、拿主意 ¶ (Da) njɔyl-ŋu]-dʒyɪl ji]-bi!] • I'm going to decide! • 我来决定吧! ¶ e]-zua] | dʒyɪl ji]-e]-bi!] • Why don't you and I make a decision? • 咱们俩作出决定吧?
- dʒyɪl-na]-mi]** /dʒyɪl-na]-mi]/ zzhunami
NOUN ※ Tone: #H- ▶ Heron, a non-migratory bird. • 鸳鸯, 是鹤形目鸳科的鸟类, 具有长嘴、长颈、长脚的外形。 ※ Classifier: mi]_b
- dʒyɪlqʰa]** /dʒyɪlqʰa]/ zzheukha
NOUN ※ Tone: M ▶ Dew. • 露水 ¶ dʒyɪlqʰa]-la]- • Dew forms, dew appears. • 露水形成, 露水出现。 ※ Morphological makeup: dʒyɪl 4
- dʒyɪlti#]** /dʒyɪlti]/ zzhudi
NOUN ※ Tone: LM+H ▶ Spear. • 矛
- dʒyɪltsi]** /dʒyɪltsi]/ zzhuzee (Gi, Jj: same)
NOUN ※ Tone: H# ① ▶ Artery. • 动脉 □ See also: dʒyɪl 1 ※ Classifier: kʰwɔl_b ② ▶ Stem, stalk. • 茎
- dʒyɪl-zyɪl-dʒyɪl-mi#]** /dʒyɪl-zyɪl-dʒyɪl-mi]/ zzhuru zzhumi
NOUN ※ Tone: #H ▶ Friend, companion, partner. • 朋友、伙伴、伴侣
- dʒwæl** /dʒwæl/ zzhuae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ※ Tone: #H ▶ Small hoe (smaller than /hwælphæl/). • 锄头 ※ Classifier: na]

dzwæ̯₁a /dzwæ̯₁/ zzhuaeq (Gi: same, Jj: dzwæ̯₁)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To quarrel (monosyllabic form). •

吵架 □ Synonym: dzwæ̯₁~dzwæ̯₁

dzwæ̯₁ /dzwæ̯₁/ zzhuaeq

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Sparrow (monosyllabic form; not in common use). The commonly used form is disyllabic: /dzwæ̯₁mi₁/. • 麻雀 (依据共时形态调系规则从双音节词推导的单音节词根)。一般用双音节词 dzwæ̯₁mi₁。 □ Synonym: dzwæ̯₁mi₁ ❁ Classifier: mi₁b

dzwæ̯₁ /dzwæ̯₁/ zzhuaeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To fall down; to release, to drop.

• 掉下 ♪ my₁-tso₁ dzwæ̯₁ • to fall down • 掉下去 ♪ my₁-tso₁ dzwæ̯₁-ze₁ • has fallen down • 掉下去了 ♪ hæ̯₁ nyu₁ | my₁tʰæ̯₁ dzwæ̯₁. • The wind made it fall to the ground. (About a piece of clothing that was hung on a tree, on a hanger, to dry.) • 风让它掉下来了! (一件衣服, 挂在树上晾干, 风刮起来了, 衣服掉下来了)

dzwæ̯₁~dzwæ̯₁ /dzwæ̯₁~dzwæ̯₁/ zzhuaezzhuae (Gi: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H# ▶ To quarrel. • 吵架 ♪ (Jj) hĩ₁

ni₁-ky₁ | dzwæ̯₁~dzwæ̯₁-ze₁! • Two people have started quarrelling! • 两个人开始争吵了! ❁ Morphological makeup: dzwæ̯₁a

dzwæ̯₁hi₁ /dzwæ̯₁hi₁/ zzhuaexie (Da, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ① ▶ Canine tooth, fang. • 獬牙 ❁

Classifier: lu₁b ② ▶ Fang. • 动物的牙 (犬牙)

dzwæ̯₁ji₁ /dzwæ̯₁ji₁/ zzhuaeq yi

VERB ❁ Tone: H# ▶ To rest assured; to have confidence

• 放心 ♪ no₁-nu₁ | dzwæ̯₁ji₁ tsæ̯₁ji₁! • Rest assured! / Set your mind at rest! • 你放心吧! / 请你放心! □

See also: fæ̯₁ci₁

dzwæ̯₁la₁-ko₁qwu₁ /dzwæ̯₁la₁ko₁qwu₁/ zzhuaelawoddee (Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ A type of sparrow. • 雀 ❁

Classifier: mi₁b

dzwæ̯₁mi₁ /dzwæ̯₁mi₁/ zzhuaemi

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Sparrow. • 麻雀 ❁ Classifier:

mi₁b ❁ Morphological makeup: dzwæ̯₁

dzwæ̯₁pʰy₁#₁ /dzwæ̯₁pʰy₁#₁/ zzhuaepu

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Male sparrow. • 公麻雀

♪ (phonological elicitation) dzwæ̯₁pʰy₁ tʰy₁-mi₁ ~ dzwæ̯₁pʰy₁ tʰy₁-mi₁# • ~ DEM CLF: that male sparrow

• ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只公麻雀 ❁ Classifier: mi₁b

❖ Morphological makeup: dzwæ̯₁, -pʰy₁]

dzwæ̯₁zo₁#₁ /dzwæ̯₁zo₁#₁/ zzhuaesso

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Baby sparrow, little sparrow. • 小

麻雀 ❁ Classifiers: y₁, mi₁b ❁ Morphological makeup:

dzwæ̯₁, -zo₁

E

æl- /-/ ae-

PRONOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Total interrogation. •吗?

¶ dzu- | æl-dzo? - dzu- dzo! / - mə- dzo! • Is there any water? — Yes, there is some! / — No, there isn't any! • 有水吗? — 有水! / — 没有! ¶ æl-ni? • Is that right? / Is that correct? / ... isn't it? • 对吗? / 对吧?

ælbəl-la-lba /ælbəllalbə/ ebbalabba

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ► Cactus. • 仙人掌 ¶ ælbəl-la-lba | dzu-l-dzi • a cactus plant • 一棵仙人掌 ❁ Classifier: dzi₃b

ælbo\$ /ælbo/ abbo (Jj: ælbo)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H\$ ► Father's brother. (The term refers to a member of the father's family). • 父亲的兄弟 □ See also: ælbo- dzu₁, ælbo- tsɛl ❁ Classifier: y₁

ælbo- dzu₁ /ælbo- dzu₁/ abbo ddee

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Father's elder brother. (The term refers to a member of the father's family). • 父亲的哥哥 ❁ Classifier: y₁ ❁ Morphological makeup: ælbo₁\$, dzu₁a

ælbo- tsɛl /ælbo- tsɛl/ abbo jieq

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Father's younger brother. (The term refers to a member of the father's family). • 父亲的弟弟 ❁ Classifier: y₁ ❁ Morphological makeup: ælbo₁\$, tsɛl₃a

ælbo- teo- li /ælbo- teo- li/ ebbojoli (Jj: same, Gi: ælbo- teo- li)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Cricket. • 蟋蟀 ❁ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [...tsi- li-]. ❁ Classifier: mi₃b

ælby /ælby/ ebbu (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Kiln; oven to make bricks, ceramics etc. • 烤砖、陶器等用的烤炉 □ See also: byl₃ ❁ Classifier: lwt₄b

ælby- kwət /ælby- kwət/ Abbuwua

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Abbuwua, a village name. Latitude: 27.74896, longitude: 100.66355. • 阿布瓦村。已并入海玉角自然村，隶属于永宁村委会。该地名现已不用，属历史地名。经纬度: 100.66355, 27.74896

ælcjəl /ælcjəl/ axe (Da: ælcjət)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Lover, boyfriend, girlfriend. • 情人 □ Synonym: ædət ❁ Classifier: y₁

ælcjo /ælcjo/ Exo

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Exo, a clan name from Yongning. There are two families in Yongning that carry this name. • 一个姓。这个姓, 永宁有两家 ¶ ælcjo /ælcjo/ the Exo /ælcjo/ clan • ælcjo 家族 ¶ ælcjo = ɿ, ni-zi, | dzu- ɿ! • There are two families carrying the name Exo; they make up one clan! • 姓 ælcjo 的, 有两家, 形成一个家族!

ældə\$ /ældə/ adda (Gi, Da: same, Jj: ælda#)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H\$ ► Father. • 父亲 ❁ (semantics) The father can also be referred to as ælbo\$, which usually refers to his brothers (the father's brothers), or as æly₁, the term that refers to the mother's brothers. This flexibility in the use of terms reveals, on the one hand, the symbolic place that may be granted to the father among the men of his generation within the mother's household, and on the other hand, the labile nature of the father's role within the family. ❁ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [ældə]. □ See also: ælbo\$ ❁ Classifier: y₁

ældə-ælmi# /ældə-ælmi/ adda ami

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Father and mother. • 父母 ¶ ældə-ælmi- ni-ky /ældə-ælmi- ni-ky • the father and mother, as a pair • 父母亲

ældə- zo# /ældə- zo/ adda sso

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Father and son. • 父子

ældze /ældze/ ezzei

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Purple gromwell, red-root gromwell, *Lithospermum erythrorhizon* Sieb. et Zucc. • 紫草 ❁ In local Chinese dialect: 紫红草 ¶ ældze- bælbæ /ældze- bælbæ • gromwell flowers • 紫草花

ældze- njəlhŷ /ældze- njəlhŷ/ ezzei nyahun

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Purple gromwell, red-root gromwell, *Lithospermum erythrorhizon* Sieb. et Zucc. • 紫草 ❁ In local Chinese dialect: 紫红草 ❁ Morphological makeup: ældze₄, njəlhŷ

æl-dzəl\$ /æl-dzəl/ essei

ADVERB ❁ Tone: H\$ ► Slowly. • 慢 ¶ æl-dzəl ji /æl-dzəl ji • to work slowly, to do slowly • 慢慢做 ¶ æl-dzəl le- hō! • Goodbye! (Said by the host to their guest. Literally: "Walk slowly!" = "Take your time on the way!") • 慢走! ¶ (phonological elicitation) æl-dzəl /æl-dzəl / le- hō! • Goodbye! ❁ (phonology) This example is the result of a manipulation: dividing the phrase into two tonal groups, to

bring out the tone of the first part of the phrase. • 慢走!

¶ ə˧˥-dʐə˧˥-le˧˥-dzi˧˥! • Goodbye! (Said by the guest to their host. Literally: “Sit quietly!” = “Take it easy!”) • 慢慢坐!

□ See also: ə˧˥-ze˧˥, ə˧˥-dʐə˧˥-dʐə˧˥

ə˧˥-dʐə˧˥-dʐə˧˥ / ə˧˥-dʐə˧˥-dʐə˧˥/ esseissei (Gi: same, La: ə˧˥-ze˧˥-ze˧˥, Jj: ə˧˥-zʐə˧˥-zʐə˧˥)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Slowly. • 慢慢地 ¶ tsʰw˧˥ | dʐə˧˥ | ə˧˥-dʐə˧˥-dʐə˧˥ ji˧˥-kʂv˧˥! • (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。) ¶ (Gi) ə˧˥-dʐə˧˥-dʐə˧˥-ji˧˥ • to do (something) slowly • 慢慢地做 ¶ (Jj) ə˧˥-zʐə˧˥-zʐə˧˥-ji˧˥ • to do (something) slowly • 慢慢地做 □ Synonym: ə˧˥-ze˧˥, ə˧˥-dʐə˧˥\$ ❁ Morphological makeup: ə˧˥-dʐə˧˥\$

ə˧˥-dʐə˧˥ / ə˧˥-dʐə˧˥/ addeo (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Lover, boyfriend, girlfriend. • 情人 (音译: 阿注) □ Synonym: ə˧˥-jʂə˧˥ ❁ Classifier: y˧˥ ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) ɖu35

ə˧˥ / ?əo! ~ ?əu!/ e

INTERJECTION ❁ Tone: 0 ▶ Interjection: Come on! • 感叹词: 快点! / 来吧! / 加油! ¶ (ComingOfAge2.28, 10.24397/pangloss-0004589#S28) “əo!” pi˧˥, | “no˧˥ | tʰi˧˥-hǐ˧˥-hō˧˥!”, | “te!” pi˧˥, | “no˧˥ | tʰi˧˥-hǐ˧˥-hō˧˥!” pi˧˥-zo˧˥, | to˧˥-mi˧˥-pi˧˥ | ba˧˥-la˧˥-swu˧˥ | tʰi˧˥-my˧˥-kʰw˧˥! • “Come on, stand upright!” people say to the pillar. “Bravo, stand upright!” So saying, we put the young person’s clothes on the pillar, as if to dress it! • “快点, 立正!” 人们对柱子说。 “好样的, 立正!” 说着, 我们把年轻人的那套新衣服放在柱子上, 就像给它穿衣服一样!

ə˧˥-go˧˥ / ə˧˥-go˧˥/ Eggo

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Eggo, a clan name from Yongning. There are three families in Yongning that carry this name. • 阿古: 一个姓。这个姓, 永宁有三家 ¶ ə˧˥-go˧˥-ɻu˧˥ • the Eggo /ə˧˥-go˧˥/ clan • 阿古家族 ¶ ə˧˥-go˧˥ | dʐə˧˥-tsʰi˧˥ • The person called Jjacee /dʐə˧˥-tsʰi˧˥/, of the Eggo /ə˧˥-go˧˥/ clan • 阿古家族名叫甲次那个人 ¶ ə˧˥-go˧˥-ɻu˧˥, | so˧˥-zi˧˥, | dʐu˧˥-ɻu˧˥! • There are three families carrying the name Eggo /ə˧˥-go˧˥/; they make up one clan! • 姓阿古的, 有三家, 形成一个家族!

ə˧˥-go˧˥-kwʂə˧˥ / ə˧˥-go˧˥-kwʂə˧˥/ Aggowua

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Aggowua, a village of the Hot Springs area. Latitude: 27.79405, longitude: 100.70133.

• 阿古瓦村: 温泉乡的一个村落。经纬度: 100.70133, 27.79405 ¶ ə˧˥-go˧˥-kwʂə˧˥, | kwʂə˧˥-la˧˥-bi˧˥, | bæ˧˥-kwʂə˧˥, | tʰo˧˥-tsʰe˧˥#, | pi˧˥-tsʰe˧˥-di˧˥, | pʂə˧˥-dʐə˧˥-di˧˥, | kwʂə˧˥-ty˧˥ • Seven villages that one encounters as one leaves the plain of Yongning (towards 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 two are Pumi; the last used to be predominantly Pumi, but as of the 2010s, it had an important Chinese (Han) population. • 永宁背向泸沽湖方向经过的七个村落: 阿古瓦、瓦拉比、巴瓦、拖其、比其地、巴甲地、瓦都。前两个村落拥有相当大的摩梭人口比例, 第三主要是摩梭村。拖其、比其地、巴甲地是普米村。瓦都, 过去主要是普米族村, 到了 2010 年代有了相当多的汉族人口。

ə˧˥-gu˧˥ / ə˧˥-gu˧˥/ eggee

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Peppermint. • 薄荷 ❁ Classifier: po˧˥-a (CLF for plants with a stalk)

ə˧˥-ha˧˥-ba˧˥-la˧˥ / ə˧˥-ha˧˥-ba˧˥-la˧˥/ aha bbala (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ▶ Traditional song. • 民歌 ¶ ə˧˥-ha˧˥-ba˧˥-la˧˥ | ɖu˧˥-dʐo˧˥-gwsu˧˥ • to sing a song • 唱一首摩梭歌 ❁ Classifier: dʐo˧˥

ə˧˥-hi˧˥ / ə˧˥-hi˧˥/ ehin

ADVERB ❁ Tone: H# ▶ In a moment. • 一会儿、待会儿、等一下 ¶ ə˧˥-hi˧˥-ɳuu˧˥, | li˧˥-kʰw˧˥-bi˧˥! • I will show you in a moment! • 待会儿, 我给你看吧!

ə˧˥-hwʂə˧˥ / ə˧˥-hwʂə˧˥/ ehua (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: M ▶ Yesterday evening. • 昨晚 ◆ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [ə˧˥-hwʂə˧˥]. ¶ ə˧˥-hwʂə˧˥ | my˨˩-kʰy˧˥ • yesterday evening, during the night • 昨晚, 夜里

ə˧˥-hwʂə˧˥-zo˧˥-h̪y˧˥ / ə˧˥-hwʂə˧˥-zo˧˥-h̪y˧˥/ ehua ssuhun (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: -MH# ▶ Newborn baby. • 婴儿 ❁ Morphological makeup: ə˧˥-hwʂə˧˥, zo˧˥-h̪y˧˥ Literally ‘child [born] last night’, i.e. new-born.

ə˧˥-jʂə˧˥ / ə˧˥-jʂə˧˥/ aye (Jj: Ø)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Maternal aunt (mother’s elder sister). • 姨母 (比母亲大) ◆ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [ə˧˥-jʂə˧˥]. □ See also: ə˧˥-mi˧˥-tɕi˧˥, ə˧˥-tɕi˧˥ • Synonym: ə˧˥-mi˧˥-du˧˥ ❁ Classifier: y˧˥

ə˧˥-ji˧˥\$ / ə˧˥-ji˧˥/ eyi (Gi, Jj: same, Da: ə˧˥-ji˧˥)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: H\$ ▶ Last year. • 去年

ə˧˥-ji˧˥-ʂwə˧˥-jɪ˧˥ / ə˧˥-ji˧˥-ʂwə˧˥-jɪ˧˥/ eyishei (Gi, Da, Jj: same, Dd: e˧˥-ʂe˧˥)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: #H- ▶ Long ago; in the past; once upon a time. • 很久以前, 古时候, 传说古代 ◇ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization is close to [eɿiʂɯlɪ], with a strong degree of coarticulation between the first two syllables. ❁ Morphological makeup: əɿjɪ\$, ʂɯlɪ#] əɿjɪ-tʂʰiɿjɪ#] /eɿjɪtʂʰiɿjɪ/ eyiceeyi

ADVERB ❁ Tone: #H ▶ These years, currently. • 这几年、现在这个时代

əɿkʰwɪ] /əɿkʰwɪ/ ekee

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Turnip, wild cabbage, *Brassica rapa*. • 芥菜、扁萝卜、大头菜、蔓菁 ¶ əɿkʰwɪ=by] | kʰwɪɿtɯl • the root of wild cabbage • 芥菜的根 ¶ (Agriculture.74, 10.24397/pangloss-0004441#S74) ❁ Classifier: [wɪt̪]

əɿlaɿ] /əɿlaɿ/ Ela

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Ela, a clan name from Yongning. There are three families in Yongning that carry this name. This is one of the three first Na clans who settled in the vicinity of the monastery, the other two being /kʂɿtʰa]/ and /laɿtʰaɿmɪ]/. • 阿拉: 一个姓。这个姓, 永宁有三家 ¶ əɿlaɿ=ɿ] • the /əɿlaɿ/ clan • 阿拉家族 ¶ əɿlaɿ=ɿ, | soɿ-zɿɿ, | dɿwɿ-ɿ! • There are three families carrying the name Ela; they make up one clan! • 姓阿拉的, 有三家, 形成一个家族!

əɿlaɿ-ʂwʂ#] /əɿlaɿʂwʂ/ Alawua

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Alawua, a hamlet of Yongning, close to the monastery. (This hamlet is the birthplace of the main consultant: the dictionary's second author.) Latitude: 27.7676599, longitude: 100.6571941. • 阿拉瓦村: 永宁寺旁边的村落 (主合作人出生的地方)。(旧名: 七家村, 因为村落于1960年左右有七个家庭。) 经纬度: 100.6571941, 27.7676599 ¶ dʐɿlby]-kʂɿsaɿ-ʂwʂ], | hɪɿʂwʂ]-loɿ], | æɿmɪɿ-ʂwʂ#], | laɿloɿ-ʂwʂ], | laɿŋwʂ], | bʂɿtsʰoɿgȶ], | əɿlaɿ-ʂwʂ#], | gæɿɿæɿ], | qʰæɿtʂʰiɿ, | tʰoɿtʂu#] • The ten Na villages considered in traditional geography as belonging to the vicinity of the Yongning temple. • 永宁摩梭地理概念中, 距离扎美寺最近的十个村落: 佳部嘎萨瓦、习瓦洛、阿咪瓦、拉洛瓦、拉瓦、巴搓古、阿拉瓦、嘎尔、开基、拖支。 □ Synonym: dɿɛɿmɪɿ-əɿlaɿ-ʂwʂ#], dɿɛɿmɪɿ-kʰiɿ]

əɿljɪɿhæɿʂɯl-moɿ] /əɿljɪɿhæɿʂɯlmoɿ/ eliahaenshi moq

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H#- ▶ Larch waxy cap, *Hygrophorus lucorum var. speciosus* (Peck) Kriegslst (formerly *Hygrophorus lucorum* Kalchbr.). Literally ‘golden mushroom’. This

fungus is specifically associated with larches in a mycorrhizal relationship. It is distinguished by its slimy, bright yellow to orange cap and white to cream-coloured blades. It is one of the mushrooms eaten by the Na. • 柠檬黄蜡伞 (一种菌子), *Hygrophorus lucorum var. speciosus* (Peck) Kriegslst. ◇ In local Chinese dialect: 黄蜡伞

əɿmaɿ] /aɿmaɿ/ ama (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Mother (term of address used by children). • 阿妈 (孩子对母亲的称呼) ◇ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization is close to [aɿmaɿ]. ❁ Classifier: ɿɿ

əɿmiɿ] /eɿmiɿ/ ami (Da: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Mother. The word is also used as a term of address for maternal aunts, and for women of the mother's generation outside the household and even outside the family. Literal and extended uses of the word are distinguished, not only by context, but also by various combinations with adjectives ('little mother' and 'elder mother' refer to aunts younger and older than the mother, respectively) or with a family name or given name. • 母亲。该词也用作对母亲姨妈的称呼, 以及对家庭外的母亲辈女人们的称呼。该词的字面用法和引申用法不仅根据情景 (上下文), 还根据与形容词的不同组合 ('小母亲' 和 '大母亲' 分别指比母亲年轻和年长的阿姨) 或与姓氏或名字的不同组合来区分。于是, 摩梭语的‘母亲’能对应汉语许多种称呼, 包括姑母、姨母、伯母、叔母、大娘、婶、大妈、姨、伯母、舅母、大娘、大姨、阿姨、妗母、妗子、舅妈、婶母、婶娘、婶子、叔母、姨妈、姨母、姨娘等等。◇ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization is close to [eɿmiɿ]. ¶ əɿmiɿ=ɿæɿ] ~ PL: ‘mothers’, understood as: all women who have children (i.e. who are older than young girls, and younger than grandmothers). • 母亲们 = 长辈女性 ❁ Classifiers: ɿɿ, jʂɿɿ_a 1

əɿmiɿ-dɿuɿ] /eɿmiɿdɿuɿ/ amidee (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Maternal aunt (mother's elder sister). • 姨母 (比母亲大) ◇ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization is close to [eɿmiɿdɿuɿ]. □ Synonym: əɿjɪɿ] ❁ Classifier: ɿɿ

əɿmiɿ-myɿ] /eɿmiɿmyɿ/ ami muq

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Mother and daughter. • 母女, 母亲与女孩

əɿmiɿ-tɕiɿ] /eɿmiɿtɕiɿ/ amijie

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Maternal aunt (mother's younger sister). • 姨母 (比母亲小) □ Synonym: əɿtɕiɿ] ❁

Classifier: ყ

ə̄mī-zēmī /ə̄mī-zēmī/ ami sseimi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: -L ▶ Aunt and niece. • 姑母、姨母、伯母、或叔母（=婶母）与侄女或外甥女

ə̄mī-zo#] /ə̄mī-zo]/ amisso (Da: same, Jj: ə̄mī-zo#])

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Mother and son. • 母子

ə̄my] /ə̄my]/ amu (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Elder sibling (brother or sister). The term is also used to refer to the daughters and sons of one's mother's sisters who are older than self. • 哥哥，姐姐。该词也用于指比自己年龄大的母亲姐妹的孩子们。 ¶ ə̄my]=qæ] • PL: elder siblings. The term is also used to refer to the daughters and sons of one's mother's sisters who are older than self. • 复数：哥哥们、姐姐们。该词也用于指比自己年龄大的母亲姐妹的孩子们。 □ Synonym: ə̄my] ⚡ Classifier: ყ

ə̄my] /ə̄my]/ amu (Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: MH# ▶ Elder sibling (brother or sister). The term is also used to refer to the daughters and sons of one's mother's sisters who are older than self. • 哥哥，姐姐。该词也用于指比自己年龄大的母亲姐妹的孩子们。 □ Synonym: ə̄my] ⚡ Classifier: ყ

ə̄my]-gīzu] /ə̄my]-gīzu]/ amuggissi (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H- ▶ Brothers, irrespective of age (elder or younger). The term is also used to refer to the sons of one's mother's sisters. • 兄弟：哥哥们与弟弟们。该词也用于指堂哥堂弟：母亲姐妹的儿子们。 ◇ (phonology) One cannot say /fə̄my]-gīzu/, the form that would be expected if the compound were based on the /ə̄my]/ variant and not on the /ə̄my]/ variant. ⚡ Morphological makeup: ə̄my], gīzu#]

ə̄my]-gōmi] /ə̄my]-gōmi]/ amuggomi (Jj: same, Da: ə̄my]-gūmi, Dd: ə̄my]-gūmi])

NOUN ⚡ Tone: -H# ▶ Sisters, irrespective of age (elder as well as younger). The term is also used to refer to the daughters of one's mother's sisters. • 姐妹：姐姐们与妹妹们。该词也用于指母亲姐妹的女孩子。 ⚡ Morphological makeup: ə̄my], gōmi]

ə̄my]-tēi] /ə̄my]-tēi]/ aemujie (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: H#- ▶ Very small, diminutive. • 小、细小 ¶ ə̄my]-tēi]-gy] • very small, diminutive • 小、细小 ¶ ə̄my]-tēi]-hi] • very small • 细小的 ¶ ə̄my]-tēi] | dū-kʰwɔ̄] • a little piece, a little bit • 一小块 ⚡ Morphological makeup: tēi]

ə̄nī\$ /ə̄nī/ eni (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ⚡ Tone: H\$ ▶ Yesterday. • 昨天

ə̄nī-mꝫ] /ə̄nī-mꝫ]/ enime (Da: ə̄nī-mꝫ])

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Buddhist nun. • 尼姑 □ See also: tǣibꝫ]

ə̄nī-tsǣlqǣ] /ə̄nītsǣlqǣ/ enizaeghae (Da: same, Gi: ǣtsǣlkǣ, Jj: ǣlkǣtsu])

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H#-L ▶ Little finger. • 小指 ⚡ Classifier: լստ

ə̄nī-ts̄hī-nī#] /ə̄nīts̄hī-nī/ eniceeni (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ These days. • 近来

ə̄px̄-dꝫ] /ə̄px̄-dꝫ]/ Abeddee (Da: āpātō)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: -L ▶ Abeddee: a character from Na mythology who sets the length of life. • 阿包笃 (神名) ¶ (Dog.51, 10.24397/pangloss-0004443#S51)

ə̄px̄-dꝫ] pī-zo], | ə̄jī-sū-jī; | ə̄px̄-dꝫ] -nꝫ] | lē-ts̄hī-nī! | pī-zo]. Abeddee bi sso, eyishei; Abeddee nee lecee niq! • The one called Abeddee (/ə̄px̄-dꝫ/), i.e. ‘great [deity] Abe (/ə̄px̄/), long, long ago... Abeddee restricted [literally: cut] (lifespans) [i.e., Abeddee was considered as the deity that cuts off life when it has come to an end]. • 将寿命斩断的(神)，从前称作阿包笃（即：“伟大的阿包[神]”）！（生命结束时，是阿包笃切割人的生命） ¶ (Dog.2.28, 10.24397/pangloss-0004555#S28, Dog.2.89, 10.24397/pangloss-0004555#S89)

ə̄pʰy] /ə̄pʰy]/ apeu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Brother of the mother's mother. The term is also used in an extended sense to refer respectfully to a male elder two generations above oneself. • 母亲的母亲的兄弟。这个词也用来泛指比自己高两辈的男性人物。 ◇ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [ə̄pʰy]. ⚡ Classifier: ყ

ə̄qo] /ə̄qo]/ egho

ADVERB ⚡ Tone: LH ▶ Inward. • 往里

ə̄ka] /ə̄ka]/ Ahra

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Ahra, a given name carried by a ddabe priest from Yongning. • 一个名字（过去一位达巴有这个名字） ¶ ə̄ka]-da]px]

• ‘the Ahra ddabe’, ‘Ahra the priest’: the name of a ddabe priest from Yongning • 过去一位达巴有这个名字 ¶ (Healing.58, 10.24397/pangloss-0004541#S58) ə̄ka]-da]px] | pī, | ɿ̄dī-dīmī-qo] | ts̄hūnē-jī] | dū-v̄ dzō-kȳ] •

In Yongning, there was a character known as ‘the Ahra

ddabe'. • 在永宁坝，曾经有一位被称为“Ahra 达巴”的人物。

ə̄tsīl /ə̄tsīl/ asee (Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: M ▶ Great-grandmother (on the mother's side); extended meaning: great-grandmother and her siblings (brothers and sisters): third-generation elders.

• 祖母。泛指：祖母与其兄弟姐妹 • Classifier: ȳl
ə̄tsīl-ə̄pʰȳ# /ə̄tsīlə̄pʰȳ/ asee apeu (Gi, Dd: same, Jj: Ø)

NOUN • Tone: #H ▶ Ancestors of the third and fourth generations. • 祖宗（三、四代以前）◆ (phonology)
Phonetic realization is close to [ə̄tsīlǣpʰȳ].

ə̄tsɔ̄l /ə̄tsɔ̄l/ eso

ADVERB • Tone: M ▶ A short time ago, a moment ago.

• 刚才 ◆ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [ātsɔ̄l].

ə̄tsūlkȳ /ə̄tsūlkȳ ~ ə̄lsūlkȳ/ osigu (Gi, Jj, Dd: same, La: ə̄-sūlkȳ)

PRONOUN • Tone: -L ~ LMH ▶ First person plural, inclusive. • 咱们 ə̄tsūlkȳ | ɖur̄-tāl | nāl jiī! • We are Na, all of us! • 咱们都是摩梭人! ə̄tsūlkȳ lā jiī! • 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!”) ¶ (Reward.93, 10.24397/pangloss-0004447#S93)

ə̄ʃūljīl /ə̄ʃūljīl/ eshini (Gi: ə̄ʃūljīl\$)

ADVERB • Tone: H# ▶ The past few days. • 前几天

¶ ə̄ʃūljīl | ɖur̄-jīl • One day, some time ago. • 前段时间的一天

ə̄tīl-dzīl /ə̄tīl dzīl/ Adizzee

NOUN • Tone: H#- ▶ The county of Weixi, in Yunnan.

• 云南维西

ə̄tsēl\$ /ə̄tsēl/ aezei

ADVERB • Tone: H\$ ▶ Why? • 为什么? ¶ tsʰw̄ūl |

ə̄tsēljīl-hūūl? • Why is that? / What does that mean? •

为什么呢? / 这是怎么一回事? ¶ Synonym: ə̄tsēl-

jiī\$, ə̄tsēl-jīl

ə̄tsēl-jīl\$ /ə̄tsēl-jīl/ aezeiyi

ADVERB • Tone: H\$ ▶ Why? • 为什么? ¶ nōl |

ə̄tsēl-jīl | m̄s̄l-ts̄hūl jiī? • Why? • Why didn't you come? • 为什么? • 你为什么没有来? ¶ nōl | ə̄tsēl-jīl-zōl | m̄s̄l-ts̄hūl jiī? • Why didn't you come? • 你为什么没有来? ¶ nōl | ə̄tsēl-jīl | m̄s̄l-dzūl-jiī? • Why don't you eat? • 你不吃? ¶ nōl | ə̄tsēl-jīl | m̄s̄l-dzūl-jiī? • Why don't you eat? • 你不吃? ¶ Synonym: ə̄tsēl-jīl, ə̄tsēl\$

ə̄tsēl-jīl /ə̄tsēl-jīl/ aezeiyi

ADVERB • Tone: M ◇ (semantics) No difference in meaning has been detected between the two variants ə̄tsēl-jīl and ə̄tsēl-jīl\$. ¶ Synonym: ə̄tsēl-jīl\$

ə̄tsōl /ə̄tsōl/ aezo (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

PRONOUN • Tone: M ▶ What. • 什么 ◆ (phonology)

Phonetic realization is close to [ātsōl]. ¶ ə̄tsōl jiī? •

What is it? • 是什么? ¶ nōl | ə̄tsōl-jīl-bīl? • What are

you going to do? • 你要做什么? ¶ nōl | ə̄tsēl-bīl?

• contracted form of the previous example: /tsōl/ and the following /jīl/ fuse into a single syllable, [tsēl]. • 上面例子的缩短格式: /tsōl/ 与 /jīl/ 合成一个音节, [tsēl]。 ¶ ə̄tsōl dōl, | ə̄tsōl dzūl! • He is greedy / he is a glutton! Literally: ‘He eats whatever he sees!’ • 他很贪吃! 直译: ‘见什么就吃什么! ’ ¶ ə̄tsōl dōl, | ə̄tsōl-jīl! • He is covetous / he is greedy! (in a broad sense, not limited to eating) Literally: ‘He wants whatever he sees!’ • 他贪心不足, 他很贪心! 直译: ‘见什么就想要什么! ’

ə̄tsōl-ə̄tsōl /ə̄tsōlə̄tsōl/ aezo aezo

PRONOUN • Tone: H# ▶ What (reduplicated). • 什么 (重叠) • Morphological makeup: ə̄tsōl

ə̄tsōl-m̄s̄l-jiī /ə̄tsōl-m̄s̄l-jiī/ aezo meni

PRONOUN • Tone: L# ▶ All, all sorts of. • 各种

Morphological makeup: ə̄tsōl, m̄s̄l-, jiī_a 3 This expression is made up of /ə̄tsōl/ ‘what’ followed by the negation and the copula. Its composition remains transparent; it is nevertheless considered to form a set phrase deserving a dictionary entry of its own.

ə̄tcīl /ə̄tcīl/ ajie

NOUN • Tone: L# ▶ Maternal aunt (mother's younger sister). • 姨母 (比母亲小) ◆ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [ētcīl]. ¶ ə̄tcīl=jaēl • PL: aunts • 姨母们 ¶ Synonym: ə̄m̄īl-tcīl • Classifier: ȳl

ə̄v̄ȳl /ə̄v̄ȳl/ evu (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE • Tone: MH# ▶ Beautiful, pretty. • 美, 好看, 美丽 ¶ dw̄aēl | ə̄v̄ȳl • INTENSIVE.VERY • 很好看!

¶ ə̄l-m̄s̄l-v̄ȳl • NEG: ugly • 否定 ~: 丑陋

ə̄v̄l 2 /ə̄v̄l/ avu (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Mother's brother (same term for older brother and younger brother). The term is now extended to the husbands of one's mother's sisters. • 母亲的兄弟（弟弟或哥哥）。（比母亲大或比母亲小不区分：“舅舅”、“舅父”） ¶ (proverb) (Da) mȳk̄o | t̄hi-̄dze |, | k̄ȳ-nāmī d̄u! | dīqōt̄s̄h̄w̄-d̄zo |, | ə̄v̄l d̄u! | • “As the Eagle is greatest of all that fly in the sky, so the mother's brother is greatest of all that walk the earth.” • “天上飞的，是老鹰最大。天下走的，是母亲的兄弟（“舅舅”）最大。” ¶ (proverb) (Da) mȳk̄o | dze-̄h̄i-̄dzo |, | k̄ȳ-nāmī; | dīqōt̄s̄e-̄dzo |, | ə̄v̄l! | • “As the Eagle is greatest of all that fly in the sky, so the mother's brother is greatest of all that walk the earth.” • “天上飞的，是老鹰最大。天下走的，是母亲的兄弟（“舅舅”）最大。” ¶ (proverb) (Da) mȳk̄o | dze-̄h̄i-̄dzo |, | k̄ȳ-nāmī; | dīqōt̄s̄e-̄dzo |, | ə̄v̄l! | • “As the Eagle is greatest of all that fly in the sky, so the mother's brother is greatest of all that walk the earth.” • “天上飞的，是老鹰最大。天下走的，是母亲的兄弟（“舅舅”）最大。” ¶ (proverb) (Da) mȳk̄o | dze-̄h̄i-̄dzo |, | k̄ȳ-nāmī; | dīqōt̄s̄e-̄dzo |, | ə̄v̄l! | • “As the Eagle is greatest of all that fly in the sky, so the mother's brother is greatest of all that walk the earth.” • “天上飞的，是老鹰最大。天下走的，是母亲的兄弟（“舅舅”）最大。” ¶ (proverb) (Da) mȳk̄o | dze-̄h̄i-̄dzo |, | k̄ȳ-nāmī; | dīqōt̄s̄e-̄dzo |, | ə̄v̄l! | • “As the Eagle is greatest of all that fly in the sky, so the mother's brother is greatest of all that walk the earth.” • “天上飞的，是老鹰最大。天下走的，是母亲的兄弟（“舅舅”）最大。” ¶ (proverb) (Da) mȳk̄o | dze-̄h̄i-̄dzo |, | k̄ȳ-nāmī; | dīqōt̄s̄e-̄dzo |, | ə̄v̄l! | • “As the Eagle is greatest of all that fly in the sky, so the mother's brother is greatest of all that walk the earth.” • “天上飞的，是老鹰最大。天下走的，是母亲的兄弟（“舅舅”）最大。” ¶ (proverb) (Da) mȳk̄o | dze-̄h̄i-̄dzo |, | k̄ȳ-nāmī; | dīqōt̄s̄e-̄dzo |, | ə̄v̄l! | • “As the Eagle is greatest of all that fly in the sky, so the mother's brother is greatest of all that walk the earth.” • “天上飞的，是老鹰最大。天下走的，是母亲的兄弟（“舅舅”）最大。” ¶ (proverb) (Da) mȳk̄o | dze-̄h̄i-̄dzo |, | k̄ȳ-nāmī; | dīqōt̄s̄e-̄dzo |, | ə̄v̄l! | • “As the Eagle is greatest of all that fly in the sky, so the mother's brother is greatest of all that walk the earth.” • “天上飞的，是老鹰最大。天下走的，是母亲的兄弟（“舅舅”）最大。” ¶ See also: ə̄v̄l-d̄u!, ə̄v̄l-t̄s̄i | ❁ Classifier: ȳl

ə̄v̄l-d̄u! /ə̄v̄l-d̄u!/ avu ddee (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Mother's elder brother. Also used for the husband of one of the mother's elder sisters. • 母亲的哥哥（比母亲大的“舅舅”）。现在，这个词也用于母亲姐姐的丈夫。（根据其妻子在兄弟姐妹顺序中的位置，姨父在摩梭语中的称呼也不同。） □ See also: ə̄v̄l-t̄s̄i | ❁ Classifier: ȳl ❁ Morphological makeup: ə̄v̄l 2, d̄u!

ə̄v̄l-t̄s̄i /ə̄v̄l-t̄s̄i/ avu jieq (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Mother's younger brother. Also used for the husband of one of the mother's younger sisters. • 母亲的弟弟（比母亲小的“舅舅”）。现在，

这个词也用于母亲妹妹的丈夫。（根据其妻子在兄弟姐妹顺序中的位置，姨父在摩梭语中的称呼也不同。） □ See also: ə̄v̄l-d̄u! ❁ Classifier: ȳl ❁ Morphological makeup: ə̄v̄l 2, ts̄i

ə̄v̄l-zēlȳ /ə̄v̄l-zēlȳ/ avu sseivu

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H- ▶ Mother's brother(s) and sisters' son(s). • 母亲的兄弟与姐妹的儿子（“叔叔侄子”）

ə̄zel /ə̄zel/ essei (Jj: ə̄z̄e-̄z̄e)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: H# ♦ (etymology) Reduced form of ə̄l-̄dz̄ȳ\$ / ▶ Slowly. • 慢慢地 ¶ ə̄zēl lē-̄h̄o! | • Walk slowly! / Take your time on the road! / Have a quiet and pleasant journey! (Polite salutation to someone who is leaving.) • 慢走！ ¶ ə̄zēl lē-̄dzi! | • Just stay seated! (Polite salutation when leaving someone.) • 慢慢坐！ □ See also: ə̄l-̄dz̄ȳ\$

ə̄zo-̄kw̄ȳ /ə̄zo-̄kw̄ȳ/ Assowua

NOUN ❁ Tone: L-# ▶ A village close to the Hot Springs.

• 温泉乡的一个村落

ə̄z̄u! /ə̄z̄u!/ ossi

PRONOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Dual inclusive first person pronoun: us two, the two of us (the speaker and the addressee).

• 咱们两个 □ Synonym: ə̄l=zu!

ə̄l=zu! /ə̄lzu!/ ossi

PRONOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Dual inclusive first person pronoun: us two, the two of us (the speaker and the addressee).

• 咱们两个 □ Synonym: ə̄l=zu!

ə̄zi! /ēzi!/ axxi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Grandmother (on mother's side); elderly woman. • 母亲的母亲（祖母，姥姥，老嫗）♦ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [ēzi]. ¶ ə̄zi-̄jī sol-̄zo-̄hol-̄ze | • 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，而要坐更高的木头椅子。她幽默地说：“看来我是老年人了！”） ¶ (Jj) ə̄zi-̄le-̄mo-̄ze | • The grandmother has aged, the grandmother is getting old. • 奶奶老了。 ❁ Classifier: ȳl

ə̄zi-̄ə̄p̄hȳ /ēzi-̄ə̄p̄hȳ/ axxi apeu

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Elders by two generations: the grandmother and her brothers. • 奶奶与她的

兄弟 ◆ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [eɿziɿæɿpʰɿɿ]. ❁ Morphological makeup: əɿziɿ, əɿpʰɿɿ
əɿziɿ-zɿɿlmiɿ /eɿziɿzɿɿlmiɿ/ axxi rumi

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H- ▶ Grandmother and granddaughter. • 奶奶与孙女 ❁ Morphological makeup: əɿziɿ,

zɿɿlmi#]
əɿzɿɿl /əɿzɿɿl/ eru (Gi, Jj: same)
ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Old, used. • 陈旧 □ See also: ʂeɿ zɿɿl

f

fa]_a /fa]/ faq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To ferment. • 发酵 (汉语借词: ‘发’) ♪ tsa]bɔ] d̥wɔ]mɔ] | tʰi]fa] • to make a little flour ferment, to prepare a little bread dough • **发一点面** ♪ tsa]bɔ] tʰi]fa]! | pɔ]jɔ]gɔ]bi]! • Make some flour to ferment! We're going to prepare buns! • **你发一点面吧!** 要做馒头! ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) **发** (酵)

fa]ta] /fa]ta]/ fada (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: MH ▶ let-ji] le]-hwɔ]ze] • Developed, flourishing. • **发达** ♪ (phonological elicitation) **fa]ta]-ze]** • **PFV** • 很发达的了 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) **发达**

fæ] /fæ]/ fae

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Direction. • **方** ♪ dy]tɕo] fæ] • that way • **那个方向** □ See also: dɔ]tʰy]gi] ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) **方**

fæ]ɕi] /fæ]ɕi]/ faexi

VERB ❁ Tone: LM ▶ To rest assured; to have confidence • **放心** □ See also: dʐwæ]ji] ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) **放心**

fy] /fy]/ fu

IDEOPHONE ❁ Tone: 0 ▶ Sound of an object gliding or sliding rapidly along a rope, e.g. a shuttle to cross the Yangtze River: ‘Swish!', ‘Whoosh!', ‘Whizz!' • **形容词:** 物体沿绳索快速滑动的声音, 如横渡长江用的竹子工具: ‘唰! ’、‘嗖! ’、‘咝! ’。

♪ (Caravans.137, 10.24397/pangloss-0004531#S137) bæ]po]ɳu] | zwæ] | tʰi]tsu]~tsu]kwɔ]tɕew]zo] | gi]dʐu]qo]my] | fy]pi] | d̥wɔ]tɕo] | kʰu]w!] • When one had tied a horse with a small rope [to the shuttle that slid on the massive rope], above the Yangtze, Whizz!!! we sent it over there! (=the horse was sent over the river on the rope, to reach the other bank) • **当人们用一根小绳子[把马拴在梭子上, 梭子在巨大的绳子上滑动]把马拴在长江上面时, “唰!”人家把它送过去!** (马被拴在绳索上越过长江, 到达对岸)。

fy]1 /fy]/ fu (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M ▶ Glad, pleased, happy, delighted • **高兴、起劲** ♪ d̥wæ]1 | fy] • **INTENSIVE.VERY:** really glad, very happy • **很高兴** ♪ dʐy] | fy] • really glad, very happy • **很高兴** ♪ mɔ]fy]ji] • to get angry, to lose one's temper, to air one's anger • **生气** ♪ tsʰu]

mɔ]fy]ji]! • He/she is angry. • **他在生气。** ♪ d̥wæ] | fy]hĩ] d̥wɔ]y]ni] • It's a very agreeable person. • **他是很善良的人。** ♪ (Gi) mɔ]fy]mɔ]ji]! • To have no discontent, not to be angry. (Context: someone has made a video recording, and asks for oral consent from people who appear in the recording: do they agree to appear in a film that will be made publicly available online? Do they have any topic of discontent? They answer: ‘[No,] we do not have any topic of dissatisfaction! / We do not have any objections!' • **没有不高兴的事, 没有什么不愉快的!** (景况: 一个人拍了录像, 给被录的人看, 问他们: 这次的录像, 可以公布在网络上吗? 有什么问题吗, 有什么反对意见, 有什么不安的吗? 人家回答: ‘**没有不愉快的事!**’、‘**不反对!**’)

□ See also: fy]2

fy]2 /fy]/ fu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M ▶ To like. • **喜欢、爱、愿意** □ See also: fy]1

fy] /d̥wɔ]fy]/ fu

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: L ▶ Classifier for pairs or sets of objects (such as cups for offerings in religious rituals). • **量词: 副。** 常用于表示成套或成对的物品, 例如工具、眼镜、对联等。有时也可以指某些非成对但功能相辅相成的物件, 或带有特定象征意义的成套器具 (如: 做仪式用的铜杯盏)。 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) **副?**

fy]1 /fy]/ fuq

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Neighbours. • **邻居, 村里的人们** □ See also: fy]bi]

fy]bi] /fy]bi]/ fubbi (Gi, Da: same)

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 ❁ Morphological makeup: fy]

fy]kʰo] /fy]kʰo]/ Fuko

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Fuko: a village located close to the Yangtze river, on the right bank. Chinese: Fengke. • **奉科** (金沙江边的一个地区)

fy]ʂui] /fy]ʂui]/ fushi

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Rheumatism. • **风湿** ♪ fy]ʂui] go] • to suffer from rheumatism, to have rheumatism • **有风湿、得风湿** ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) **风湿**

g

gǽdǽt /gǽdǽt/ *ggeddae* (**Jj**: same, **Gi**: gɣ́dǽt, **Da**: gɣ́dǽt)

NOUN ☀ Tone: LM ▶ Top part of body. • 上半身 □
Antonym: mylæl

gælp^hæl /gælp^hæl/ ggaepae

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► *tso˥~tso˥ tɕui˧~di˧* • Pantry, storeroom, larder: a room where food is kept. • 储藏室、库房: 存粮食、火腿的房间 ◇ (etymology) It seems perfectly clear that this term comes from **gɣɪjphæ˧*, by vowel harmony. □ See also: *my˥phæ˧*, *dy˥phæ˧* ❁ Classifier: *tso˩_c* ❁ Morphological makeup: *gɣɪj-*

gæ-ʌæ]/ /gæ-ʌæ]/ Ggae'er

NOUN ★ Tone: L# ► Ggae'er: the name of a village located about 1,500 meters West of /əɿlaɿ-kwʌʃ#/ to the left when leaving the plain of Yongning towards Eya; Chinese: Gaer. Latitude: 27.76394, longitude: 100.64822. • 嘎尔村, 80 年代起行政称作嘎拉村民小组。经纬度: 100.64822, 27.76394 ¶ dʐəɿlbyɿ-kʂɿsaɿ-kwʌʃɿ, | hɪɿkwʌʃɿ-loɿ, | æɿmiɿ-kwʌʃ#/ | laɿloɿ-kwʌʃɿ, | laɿŋwʌʃɿ, | bʂɿtsʰoɿg�ɿ, | əɿlaɿ-kwʌʃ#/ | gæɿɿæɿ, | qʰæɿtʂɿhiɿ, | tʂʰoɿtʂuɿ# • The ten Na villages considered in traditional geography as belonging to the vicinity of the Yongning temple. • 永宁摩梭地理概念中, 距离扎美寺最近的十个村落: 佳部嘎萨瓦、习瓦洛、阿咪瓦、拉洛瓦、拉瓦、巴搓古、阿拉瓦、嘎尔、开基、拖支。

gɣt /gɣt/ gge

NOTE Tone: M ① ► Place. • 地方 ¶ **njx- | qwɪ- | ji- (-gɤŋ) bi-zo- ho!** • 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! ¶ **ze | gɤŋ** • which place • 什么地方 ¶ **tsʰwɪ- -gɤŋ** • this place • 这个地方 ◇ (tonology) M ¶ **tʰy- -gɤŋ** • that place • 那个地方 ◇ (tonology) M ② ► Moment. • 时候 ¶ **swɪ- -hi- mi- -qo- -gɤŋ tʰy-** • when the seventh month has come, when one is in the seventh month • 七月到了的时候 ¶ **swɪ- -hi- mi- -qo- -gɤŋ -dzoŋ** • in the seventh month, during the seventh month • 七月的时候

gɣ˧ b /gɣ˧/ gge

VERB ⚜ Tone: M_b ► To lack something (someone lacks a certain ability). • 缺乏 ¶ m̥r̥-l-g̥y̥-l • NEG ~: not to lack • 否定 ~: 不缺乏

gꝝ]/ /gꝝ]/ / ggeq

ADJECTIVE ☀ Tone: L ▶ Quarrelsome. This term is, for instance, 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 □ See also: *kʰyʌŋgɣʌl*

gꝝ]- /-/ gge-

ADVERB ⚜ Tone: L ▶ Directional prefix: upward. • 向上、往上 □ See also: *gvɿ-qot*, *gvɿ-thy|qot*, *gvɿ-ts^hwu|qot*

gꝝ ↴_a 1 /gꝝʌ/ ggeq (**Gi,Jj,Dd**: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ► To go out (fire). • 灭, 熄 ¶ my| | le|-gr̩|(-ze|) • The fire has gone out. / The fire went out.
• 火灭了。

$g\chi \downarrow_a 2$ / $g\chi \parallel$ / ggeq

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ► To be satisfied, to be happy; to feel that things are fair. • 满意, 幸福, 甘心, 服气 | tʂʰwət̚ | dʒwæt̚ | leɪt̚-gʊt̚-zeɪl̚ | • (S)he has made a good job of it; (s)he is satisfied, she is happy! • 很成功, 真高兴! / 他成功了, 很满意! | tsʰwət̚ | dʒwæt̚ | leɪt̚-gʊt̚-zeɪl̚ | • (S)he is very satisfied / very happy. • 他很满意! | nəʊz̚ | | dʒwæt̚ | leɪt̚-gʊt̚-zeɪl̚ | zoʊt̚-mɪt̚ hʊt̚-zəl̚ | • You have grounds for satisfaction: your children are really bright! • 你呢, (应该) 很满意: (你的) 孩子很成功! | məʊt̚-gʊt̚ | • **NEG** ~: to be dissatisfied, not resigned, recalcitrant • 否定 ~: 不满意、不甘心、不服气

gɣ|_a 3 /gɣ|/ ggeq (Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ✽ Tone: L_a ► Startled, amazed, shocked, awestruck; terrified. • 震惊 ↗ (phonological elicitation) **le+gɤ̯-ze]** • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: has been startled • 实施 ~ 整体体: 震惊了 ↗ **no˧˥ h˥ gɤ̯-kʰw˥!** • You frighten people! / People are afraid of you! • 你让人害怕!

$\text{g}\mathfrak{x}^1 / \text{g}\mathfrak{x}^1/ \ g\text{geq}$ (**Gi, Jj**: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To carry on the shoulder; to carry on a shoulder pole. • 扛, 担 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **tʰi˥-gʂ˥** • DUR • 持续体 ~ ¶ (phonological elicitation) **tʰi˧-gʂ˧-ze˥** • DUR ~ PFV • 持续体 ~ 整体体 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **le˧-gʂ˧-ze˥** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has carried on the shoulder • 实施 ~ 整体体: 扛了 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **tso˧-tso˧ gʂ˥** • to

carry something on the shoulder • 扛东西 **¶ njyl(-ŋw)**
| gy-l-bil! • Let me carry it! • 我来扛吧!

gy-lb /gy-lb/ *ggebbe* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ① ► Shadow. • 影子 ⚡ Classifier: **y** ② ► Television (coinage to avoid the Chinese loanword). • 电视 (为避免使用汉语借词而创造的新词). **¶ gy-lb li** • to watch television • 看电视

gy-lbi# /gy-lbi/ *ggebbi* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

POSTPOSITION ⚡ Tone: #H ► On top. • 上面 **¶ zi-lqhwyl-gy-lbi** • on the (roof of) the house = on the roof • 在房頂上

gy-lby /gy-lby/ *ggebbu* (Jj: Ø)

VERB ⚡ Tone: LM ► To overflow. For example, when one puts a lid on a saucepan and the fire is strong, the liquid can overflow. • 溢出。例如，在汤锅上盖上盖子，液体浓稠地沸腾的话，就溢出。 **¶ gy-lby-ze** • **PFV** • 整体体：溢出来了 **¶ gy-lby-ho-ze**! • **FUT PFV**: It's going to boil over! • 未来+整体体：要溢出来了！要沸腾了！

gy-ldzi /gy-ldzi/ *ggezze*

ADVERB ⚡ Tone: LM ► At the top part: inside a room, at a table..., this is the place of honour. • 在上部分, 上座 **¶ gy-ldzi dzil** • to sit at a place of honour, to sit at the superior part (of a table, a room...) • 坐上座 **¶ no-| gy-ldzi dzil**! • Please be seated at the place of honour! • 请您坐在上座！ □ See also: **gy-**

gy-lla /gy-lla/ *ggela* (Gi: same, Da, Dd: **ga-lat**, Jj: **g-y-lat**)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ► God, Pusa, Buddha, Bodhisattva. • 神, 菩萨, 佛 ◆ (**etymology**) The second syllable of this word is borrowed from Tibetan, and not a cognate, otherwise its vowel *a would have changed to i in Yongning Na, to ie in Laze, and to e in Naxi. The disyllable is probably a Na+Tibetan compound, with the gy yet to be identified. **¶ ha-| gy-lla** • Chinese deity • 汉族的神仙 **¶ no-| ha-| gy-lla ni**, | e-| ni? • So you're a Chinese deity, are you? (An ironic comment directed at someone who just sits there doing nothing, taking no part in household activities: motionless like the deities of the Chinese pantheon) • 你是汉神灵, 对吗? (这是对一个人的讽刺, 他只是坐在那里无所事事, 不参与家庭活动: 像汉族万神殿的神灵一样, 一动不动) ⚡ Classifier: **y** ⚡ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) lha

gy-lla-pv# /gy-lla-pv/ *ggelabe* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ► Image of Buddha. • 佛像 ⚡

Classifier: **pv**

gy-llat-zi /gy-llat-zi/ *ggelaxxi*

NOUN ⚡ Tone: -L ► Cult room: room of the spirits, room of the ancestors, where there is an altar. A ritual is performed here every morning. By extension, the name refers to the entire building that houses this room on the farm. • 经堂 (拜佛、拜祖先的房间) **¶ gy-llat-zi-di** • Room where the ancestors are worshipped (same meaning as the main entry, with addition of the **LOCATIVE** /-di/). • 经堂 (与 **gy-llat-zi** 含义相同, 但增加了处所格: -di)。 ⚡ Classifier: **luh** (**CLF** for round objects, used as generic **CLF**.)

gy-lqo /gy-lqo/ *ggegho*

NOUN ⚡ Tone: MH ► Higher part of the main room. • 主屋的高处: 人吃饭的地方 ⚡ Classifier: **luh** (**CLF** for round objects, used as generic **CLF**.)

gy-l-qo /gy-lqo/ *ggegho*

ADVERB ⚡ Tone: L-M ► Way up there. • 那上面 (指高处) ◆ (**phonology**) The syllable /gy/ carries a low phonological tone, but is realized with contours that are rising, high, or extra-high-falling to varying degrees, in proportion to the distance that the enunciator wishes to represent to her/his co-enunciator. Using Chao Yuen-ren's tone bars for intonational notation, these could be approximated as: [gy-|qo], [gy-|qo]... Its systematic association with an emphasis would allow this emphasis to be included in its lexical form: /↑gy-l-qo/. □ See also: **gy-**, **gy-l-ts^hwl-qo**, **gy-l-thy-qo**

gy-lqw /gy-lqw/ *ggeghua*

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) ⚡ Classifier: **luh** ⚡ Morphological makeup: **gy-|**, **qw**

gy-lkw /gy-lkw/ *ggewua*

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+H ► Upper reaches of a river; upstream.

• 上游 □ Antonym: **my-lkw** 1

gy-lkw# /gy-lkw/ *Ggewua*

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+H ► The village of Gewa. Literally: upper village. • 格瓦村: 永宁坝子的一个村落。直译: 上村。音译: 格瓦。

gy-l-thy-gi# /gy-lthygi/ *ggeq tuggi*

ADVERB ⚡ Tone: L-H ► Way up there. • 那里 (指高处) ◆ (**phonology**) The syllable /gy/ carries a low phonological tone, but is realized with contours that are rising, high, or extra-high-falling to varying degrees, in pro-

portion to the distance that the enunciator wishes to represent to her/his co-enunciator. Using Chao Yuen-ren's tone bars for intonational notation, these could be approximated as: [gɣ˥-tʰy˧-gi˧], [gɣ˥-tʰy˧-gi˧]... Its systematic association with an emphasis would allow this emphasis to be included in its lexical form: /↑gɣ˩-tʰy˧-gi˧#/.

□ See also: gɣ˩-, gɣ˩-qo˧, gɣ˩-tʰy˧qo˧, gɣ˩-tʂʰw˧qo˧

gɣ˩-tʰy˧qo˧ /gɣ˩tʰy˧qo˧/ ggeq tuqho

ADVERB ⚡ Tone: L-#H ▶ Way up there. • 那里 (指高处) ◇ (**phonology**) The syllable /gɣ˩/ carries a low phonological tone, but is realized with contours that are rising, high, or extra-high-falling to varying degrees, in proportion to the distance that the enunciator wishes to represent to her/his co-enunciator. Using Chao Yuen-ren's tone bars for intonational notation, these could be approximated as: [gɣ˥-tʰy˧-gi˧], [gɣ˥-tʰy˧-gi˧]... Its systematic association with an emphasis would allow this emphasis to be included in its lexical form: /↑gɣ˩-tʰy˧-gi˧#/.

□ See also: gɣ˩-, gɣ˩-qo˧, gɣ˩-tʂʰw˧qo˧

gɣ˩-tɕo˧ /gɣ˩tɕo˧/ ggejo

ADVERB ⚡ Tone: LM ▶ Upward, towards the top. • 向上, 往上 □ Antonym: my˩-tɕo˧

gɣ˩tʂæ˧ /gɣ˩tʂæ˧/ ggezhæ (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Top part (of the body=above the waist). • 上半 (身)

gɣ˩tʂʰæ˧-hǐ˧ /gɣ˩tʂʰæ˧-hǐ˧/ ggechaehin

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+H# ▶ Ancestors, past generations. • 祖先 □ See also: tʂʰæ˧-2

gɣ˩-tʂʰw˧-gi˧#/ /gɣ˩tʂʰw˧gi˧/ ggeq teeggi

ADVERB ⚡ Tone: L-#H ▶ Way up there. • 那里 (指高处) ◇ (**phonology**) The syllable /gɣ˩/ carries a low phonological tone, but is realized with contours that are rising, high, or extra-high-falling to varying degrees, in proportion to the distance that the enunciator wishes to represent to her/his co-enunciator. Using Chao Yuen-ren's tone bars for intonational notation, these could be approximated as: [gɣ˥-tʂʰw˧-gi˧], [gɣ˥-tʂʰw˧-gi˧]... Its systematic association with an emphasis would allow this emphasis to be included in its lexical form: /↑gɣ˩-tʂʰw˧-gi˧#/.

□ See also: gɣ˩-, gɣ˩-qo˧, gɣ˩-tʰy˧qo˧, gɣ˩-tʂʰw˧qo˧

gɣ˩-tʂʰw˧-qo˧ /gɣ˩tʂʰw˧qo˧/ ggeq teegho

ADVERB ⚡ Tone: L-#H ▶ Way up there. • 那里 (指高处) ◇ (**phonology**) The syllable /gɣ˩/ carries a low phonological tone, but is realized with contours that are rising, high, or extra-high-falling to varying degrees, in propor-

tion to the distance that the enunciator wishes to represent to her/his co-enunciator. Using Chao Yuen-ren's tone bars for intonational notation, these could be approximated as: [gɣ˥-tʂʰw˧-qo˧], [gɣ˥-tʂʰw˧-qo˧]... Its systematic association with an emphasis would allow this emphasis to be included in its lexical form: /↑gɣ˩-tʂʰw˧-qo˧#/.

□ See also: gɣ˩-, gɣ˩-qo˧, gɣ˩-tʰy˧qo˧

gi˩ 1 /gi˩/ ggi

VERB ⚡ Tone: H ▶ To fall (snow, rain), to snow, to rain. • 下 (雨, 雪) ¶ bi˧ gi˧. • It snows. • 下雪。 ¶ bi˧ gi˧-ze˧. • It has snowed. / It has begun to snow. • 下雪了。 ¶ hi˧ gi˧. • It rains. • 下雨。 ¶ hi˧ gi˧-ze˧. • It has rained. / It has begun to rain. / It is raining. • 下雨了。 ¶ tsʰi˧-ni˧-dzo˧, | hi˧ gi˧-ze˧, | le˧-gɣ˩-ze˧! • 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。)

gi˩ 2 /gi˩/ ggi (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: H ▶ To owe money. • 欠 (钱) ¶ dze˧ | tʰi˧-gi˧ • to owe money • 欠钱

gi˩_a /dɯ˧ gi˧/ ggi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: H_a ① ▶ A half. • 量词: 一半 ¶ dɯ˧-gi˧ • one half • 一半 ¶ (phonological elicitation) tsʰe˧-zy˧-gi˧ • 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) ¶ ty˧-tsʰw˧ | dɯ˧-gi˧ • 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) ¶ dɯ˧-gi˧ hɔ˧ • to go in a certain direction, to go one's way • 往一个方向走、走自己的方向 ¶ dɯ˧-v˧ | dɯ˧-gi˧ hɯ˧ • to go each one's separate way; to go each in a different direction • 分开: 每个人去自己的方向

gi˩ 1 /gi˩/ ggi (Da, Jj, Dd: Ø)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Bear. • 大熊

gi˩ 2 /gi˩/ ggi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Granary (room within the house where grain is stored). • 粮仓 ¶ (phonological elicitation) gi˧-mi˧ • large granary • 大粮仓 ◇ (**tonology**) M ¶ (phonological elicitation) gi˧-zo˧ • small granary • 小粮仓 ¶ njɔ˧-gi˧ gy˧-zo˧-ho˧ • I shall have to repair the granary! • 我应该修粮仓! • Classifier: lɯ˧-

gi˩_a /gi˩/ ggiq (Gi: same)

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ True, real; really, truly. • 真,

真的 **¶ my¹-gi¹!** • NEG ~: (It) is not true! • 否定 ~: 不是的! / 不是真的! **¶ a¹-gi¹?** • Right? / Is that true? / It is true, isn't it? • 对吧? / 对吗? **¶ a¹-gi¹! - gi¹!** • Is that right? — Yes, it is! (One speaker asks for confirmation; the other provides confirmation.) • 对吧? -对的! **¶ gi¹-hī¹ zyw¹!** • to speak the truth, to tell the truth • 说实话, 老实说 **¶ gi¹ | gu¹!** • truly, veritably ♦ (morphemic make-up) This phrase is a coalescent (contracted) form of /gu¹-ji¹ | gu¹/. ♦ (phonology) Phonetically, the first syllable, /gi¹/, has greater duration than the second one, and its rising tone reaches higher pitch. • 真的, 真正的 ♦ Morphological makeup: gu¹_a 2, ji¹ 5 This morpheme originates in the coalescence of gu¹_a 2 and ji¹ 5.

-gi¹ /gi¹/ ggi

POSTPOSITION ♦ Tone: MH ▶ Behind. • 后面, (最)后 **¶ a¹ma¹-gi¹ ama ggi** • behind mummy • 妈妈后面 **¶ la¹-gi¹ la ggi** • behind the tiger • 老虎后面 **¶ bo¹-gi¹ bboq ggi** • behind the pig • 猪后面 **¶ my¹-gi¹ muq ggi** • behind the daughter • 女儿后面 **¶ zwæ¹-gi¹ ruae ggi** • behind the horse • 马后面 **¶ ts¹hu¹-gi¹ | t¹hi¹-te¹ho¹ teeggi teejo** • to hide in there (literally 'behind there') • 藏那后面 **¶ no¹-gi¹ njy¹ tswæ¹!** No ggi nya zhuae! • I follow in your footsteps! / I follow you! / I imitate you! • 我跟你走! / 我都按你说的来做吧! **¶ dju¹-v¹-gi¹, | dju¹-v¹ hwæ¹!** Ddeevu ggi, ddeevu huae! • 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) **¶ gi¹ | dju¹-qa¹ gy¹-bi¹!** Ggi ddeegha gguq bbi! • Let's do one last bundle! (Context: women are extracting flax fiber, processing bundle after bundle; towards the end of a long work session, someone says: "Let's do one last bundle! / One last bundle and we shall call it a day!") • 再做一捆吧! (情景: 女人们在纺麻线, 工作了很久, 一个人就说: “再做最后一捆 (就收工吧)! ”) **¶ (Gi) gi¹-sei¹ ggi sei** • to walk after, to follow after • 在后面走, 在后面跟着

gi¹-dzu¹ /gi¹-dzu¹/ Ggiji

NOUN ♦ Tone: M ▶ The Yangtze river (Yellow Sands river). • 金沙江 **¶ gi¹-dzu¹-k¹hi¹#** • the banks of the Yangtze river: Fengke, Labai... • 金沙江边: 奉科, 拉伯…… **¶ gi¹-dzu¹-k¹hi¹-hī¹!** • inhabitants of the banks of the Yangtze: people of Labai, Fengke... • 金沙江边的人: 奉科人, 拉伯人…… **¶ gi¹-dzu¹ dæ¹** • to cross the Yangtze river • 过金沙江

gi¹ku¹ /gi¹ku¹/ ggigee (Da, Jj, Dd: Ø)

NOUN ♦ Tone: L ▶ Musk (literally: 'bear's gall'). • 麝香 (直译: 大熊胆)

gi¹-na¹mi¹# /gi¹na¹mi¹/ gginami (Jj: same)

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 **¶ gi¹-na¹mi¹ t¹hy¹-p¹ho¹** • ~ DEM CLF: that bear • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只熊 ♦ Classifier: p¹ho¹_a ♦ Comparanda: (Pumi) gwē55

gi¹-na¹mi¹-p¹hy¹# /gi¹na¹mi¹p¹hy¹/ gginamipu

NOUN ♦ Tone: #H ▶ He-bear, male bear. • 公熊 **¶ gi¹-na¹mi¹-p¹hy¹ t¹hy¹-p¹ho¹** • ~ DEM CLF: that male bear • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只公熊 ♦ Classifier: p¹ho¹_a

gi¹-na¹mi¹-zo# /gi¹na¹mi¹zo¹/ gginamisso (Jj: k¹hy¹ gi¹na¹mi¹# ♦ (morphemic make-up) calque of 狗熊)

NOUN ♦ Tone: #H ▶ Little bear, bear cub. • 小熊 **¶ gi¹-na¹mi¹-zo¹ t¹hy¹-l¹u¹#** • ~ DEM CLF: that bear cub • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只小熊 ♦ Classifier: l¹u¹_b

gi¹zu¹# /gi¹zu¹/ ggissi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ♦ Tone: #H ▶ Little brother, younger brother. The term is also used to refer the sons of one's mother's sisters who are younger than oneself. • 弟弟。这个词也用于比自己年龄小的母亲姐妹的男孩子们。 **¶ gi¹-zu¹-qæ¹** • PL: younger brothers. The term is also used to refer the sons of one's mother's sisters who are younger than oneself. • 复数: 弟弟们。这个词也用于比自己年龄小的母亲姐妹的男孩子们。 ♦ Classifier: v¹

gi¹zu¹-go¹mi¹# /gi¹zu¹go¹mi¹/ ggissi ggomi (Jj: same, Dd: gi¹zu¹-gu¹mi¹)

NOUN ♦ Tone: #H ▶ Younger siblings (brothers and sisters). • 弟弟妹妹 ♦ Morphological makeup: gi¹zu¹#, go¹mi¹

go_a /go¹/ ggoq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ♦ Tone: L_a ▶ To suffer; to be sick, to be ill. • 痛, 痘 (生病) **¶ njy¹ | go¹!** • I am suffering! / It hurts! • 我痛! **¶ njy¹ | go¹ | zwæ¹!** • I am suffering a lot! / It hurts a lot! • 我好疼! **¶ go¹-hī¹** • NMLZ: patient, sick person • 病人, 痘的 (人) **¶ hī¹ | go¹-hī¹** • sick person, person who is ill, patient • 病人 **¶ bi¹mi¹ go¹** • to have stomach-ache • 肚子疼 **¶ my¹-go¹ la¹ dzv¹!** • It's only when one has no ailments that one can be happy!

(An observation about the health trouble that comes with older years.) • 不病才（能）高兴！／没有病的时候才能开心！／身体健康才能幸福！（反思高年龄身体不舒服的困难和烦恼）

go·bꝫ /go·bꝫ/ ggobbe (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Temple, monastery. • 庙, 寺 ❁ Classifier: |wut_b (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF.) ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) dgon pa དං ཚ ། ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) gõ55ba22

go·bi¹ /go·bi¹/ Ggobbi

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ The city of Lijiang. • 丽江 ❁ go·bi¹-dzu¹-qo¹ • the city of Lijiang • 丽江城

go·bo¹ /go·bo¹/ ggubbo (Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Livestock. Includes horses, cows, buffalos, sheep, goats... • 牲畜, 包括马、牛、水牛、绵羊、山羊…… ❁ Classifier: p^ho¹a ❁ Cognates: (Lataddi Narua) vubbo

go·li¹ /go·li¹/ ggoli (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M ▶ To consult a doctor, to go to the doctor. • 看病、就医 ◇ (syntax) This expression is perhaps a calque of the Chinese 看病: it is made up of the Narua equivalents of the two Chinese words (reversing, of course, the order between verb and object, as dictated by Narua syntax). ❁ Morphological makeup: go_a, li_a

go·li¹-di¹ /go·li¹-di¹/ ggoli

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ▶ Dispensary: literally, a place where a doctor can be consulted. • 诊所: 字面意思是“看病的地方” □ Synonym: tsəlsol ❁ Morphological makeup: go_ali_a, -di_a

go·mi¹ /go·mi¹/ ggomi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Younger sister. The term is also used for the daughters of the mother's sisters who are younger than oneself. • 妹妹。这个词也用于比自己年龄小的母亲姐妹的女孩子。 ❁ go_ami_a-æ¹ ❁ PL: younger sisters; also: daughters of the mother's sisters who are younger than oneself • 复数: 妹妹们。这个词也用于比自己年龄小的母亲姐妹的女孩子。 ❁ Classifier: y¹

gõ-ndõ /gõ-ndõ/ ggon-ddon

IDEOPHONE ❁ Tone: 0 ▶ Sound of large bells, such as the ones used for mules: ‘Dong-dong!’ • 形声词: 大铃铛发出的声音: “锵！”、“叮叮当！” ❁ (Caravans.169, 10.24397/pangloss-0004531#S169) swr¹-ljx¹-kwx¹ | t^hi¹-t^hsæ¹! | si-li-sã-lã, si-li-sã-lã, si-li-sã-lã, pi¹, | gõ-ndõ, gõ-ndõ, gõ-

ndõ, pi¹! • Little bells were hung on [the horses'] chests, ‘jingle-jingle-jingle?’ [sound of small bells] ‘dong-dong-dong!’ [sound of large bells; there were various bells for livestock, including large ones for the mules, which made a deeper sound] • 马的胸前挂着小铃铛, ‘叮铃铃 – 叮铃铃 – 叮铃铃！’ (小铃铛的声音)。‘锵 – 镒 – 镒！’ (大铃铛的声音; 有各种牲畜用的铃铛, 包括骡子用的大铃铛, 发出的声音更低沉)

gu_a 1 /gu_a/ ggee_a

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To believe. • 相信 ❁ ts^hwi¹-nwi¹ zwx¹-hĩ¹, | njx¹ | mx¹-gu_a! • I do not believe what (s)he says! • 他说的话, 我不相信!

gu_a 2 /gu_a/ ggee_a (Gi, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ True, authentic, veritable. • 真, 真的 ❁ (phonological elicitation) mx¹-gu_a! • NEG ~: not true • 否定 ~: 不是真的 ❁ (phonological elicitation) gu_a-hĩ¹ • NMLZ • 真的 ❁ əl-gu_a? • Is that true? • 真的吗? ❁ gu_a w^hy¹-q¹! • It's really like that! / Yes, it is indeed true! • 就是真的啊! / 的确是这样啊! ❁ gu_a-ji¹ • Really? • 原来是这样吗? ❁ (phonology) [gi¹ | gu_a] ❁ gu_a sv^hdy¹ • to believe in (something); literally: ‘to think (that something is) true’ • 相信 ❁ gu_a zwx¹ • to say the truth • 说实话 □ See also: gi_a

gu_aju¹ /gu_aju¹/ ggelee (Jj: same, Gi: gu_alliy¹; ly¹ly¹)

VERB ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To rub, to knead (e.g. to rub one's hands). • 揉 ❁ (phonological elicitation) gu_aju¹-ze¹ • ~ PFV: rubbed • ~ 整体体: 揉了 ❁ (phonological elicitation) le¹-gu_aju¹+ze¹ • ACC-COMP ~ PFV: has rubbed • 实施 ~ 整体体: 揉了 ❁ (phonological elicitation) le¹-gu_aju¹ | le¹-gu_aju¹ • ACCOMP ~, with repetition • 揉一揉

gy¹ 1 /gy¹/ ggu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Manger. • 马槽 ❁ zwa¹-gy¹#! • horse's manger • 马槽 ❁ bo¹gy¹#! • pig's manger • 猪槽 ❁ Classifier: |wut_b

gy¹ 2 /gy¹/ ggu

VERB ❁ Tone: H ▶ To cross, to get over (a river, a lake...). • 过 (一条河、一个湖……) ❁ dzuu¹ gy¹! • to cross a river • 过河

gy¹ 1 /gy¹/ ggu (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M_c ▶ To flow, to go by, to elapse (time); to take place, to occur (event). • 过去 (时间)、过, 发生 ❁ (phonological elicitation) le¹-gy¹-ze¹ • ACC-

COMP ~ PFV: has gone by • **实施 ~ 整体体:** 已经过去了 **¶ dwi¹-lwi¹ gy¹** • an hour goes by • **一个小时过去了** **¶ ts¹he¹-ni¹ gy¹-ze¹!** • Ten days have gone by, ten days have elapsed. • **十天过去了!** **¶ m¹ya¹-gy¹-ze¹!** • It won't do! / It won't work! / It's no good! • **不好了!** **/ 不行了!** **¶ ts¹hu¹-ne¹-ji¹ | gy¹, tsu¹ my¹!** • They say that's how it happened! • **据说是这样发生的!**

gy¹2 /gy¹/ ggu

ADJECTIVE • Tone: M ▶ Good (good heart). • **好 (心好)** **¶ dwæ¹ | gy¹!** • **INTENSIVE ~:** very good • **很好!** **¶ gy¹ | zwæ¹!** • ~ **INTENSIVE:** extremely good • **非常好.** **¶ (phonological elicitation) m¹ya¹-gy¹** • **NEG ~:** not good • **否定 ~:** **不好**

gy¹3 /gy¹/ ggu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NUMERAL • Tone: M? H#? ▶ Nine. • **九** **¶ d¹u¹ | ni¹, | so¹, | z¹y¹, | yw¹x¹, | q¹h¹y¹, | s¹u¹, | h¹o¹, | gy¹, | ts¹he¹** • Numbers from one to ten. • **数字从一到十。**

gy¹4 /gy¹/ ggu

VERB • Tone: M ▶ To be; to become (stative verb). • **系动词 (系词): 是、成为、算** **¶ ts¹hu¹ | no¹ | ni¹-gy¹ | swæ¹-m¹ya¹-gy¹!** • 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) **¶ zæ¹-ni¹ | m¹ya¹-gy¹!** • not tall, not impressive, not great-looking • **个子不高**

†gy¹a /-/ gguq

VERB • Tone: L_a ▶ To tidy up, to sort out (monosyllabic root extracted from the reduplicated form based on synchronic tone rules). • **收拾。这是依据共时形态调系规则从双音节的重叠词推导的单音节词根。** □ See also: gy¹~gy¹

gy¹a 1 /gy¹/ gguq (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB • Tone: L_a ① ▶ To prepare (a meal), to cook. • **做 (饭)** **¶ ha¹ gy¹** • to cook, to prepare a meal • **做饭** **¶ le¹-gy¹-ze¹** • **ACCOMP ~ PFV:** has cooked • **实施 ~ 整体体: 做 (饭) 了** **¶ nj¹ry¹ | ha¹ gy¹-bi¹!** • Let me do the cooking! / I'm doing the cooking! • **我来做饭吧!** ② ▶ To construct, to build (a house). • **盖、建 (房子)** **¶ zi¹q¹hw¹x¹ gy¹** • to build a house • **建房** ③ ▶ To repair; to make (a tool, a machine...). • **修理、做出来 (工具)** **¶ le¹-gy¹-gy¹** • **RED:** to repair • **重叠: 修理** **¶ le¹-gy¹ | le¹-t¹hy¹-ze¹!** • It's repaired! / It's done! / I have finished doing it! • **修理好了!** **/ 修理出来了!**

gy¹a 2 /gy¹/ gguq

VERB • Tone: L_a ▶ To set (the sun sets), to decline. • **落**

下 (太阳落山) **¶ ji¹mi¹ gy¹-se¹** • after the sun has set, after sunset • **在太阳落山之后, 在太阳落山了以后** **¶ ji¹mi¹ | le¹-gy¹-ze¹.** • The sun has set. • **太阳落山了。** **¶ ji¹mi¹ | m¹ya¹-gy¹-su¹.** • The sun has not set yet. • **太阳还没有落。**

gy¹dy¹ /gy¹dy¹/ gguddu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: M ▶ Back. • **脊背** • **Classifier:** **ty¹b**

gy¹dy¹-gy¹mi¹ /gy¹dy¹gy¹mi¹/ ggudduggumi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: M ▶ Body. A more refined term than gy¹mi¹. • **身体** • **Classifier:** **|ju¹b** • **Morphological makeup:** gy¹dy¹, gy¹mi¹

gy¹dzu¹ /gy¹dzu¹/ gguppi

ADJECTIVE • Tone: L ▶ Angry; afflicted. • **生气**

gy¹~gy¹ /gy¹gy¹/ ggugu

VERB • Tone: L_a ▶ To tidy up, to sort out. • **收拾** **¶ (phonological elicitation) t¹hi¹-gy¹~gy¹-q¹!** • **DUR • 持续体 ~** **¶ dwi¹-gy¹~gy¹-q¹** • to clear up a little • **收拾一下** **¶ le¹-gy¹~gy¹ | t¹hi¹-t¹e¹w¹** • to tidy up and put (everything) into place • **收拾, 摆好** • **Morphological makeup:** †gy¹a

gy¹ky¹ /gy¹ky¹/ ggugu

NOUN • Tone: L# ① ▶ Intonation, way of speaking. • **语调** **¶ gy¹ky¹-gy¹li¹ | zw¹y¹** • to speak with a pleasant style, to deliver one's speech with elegance • **说话说得好听、有口才、口若悬河、能言善辩** ② ▶ Tone (an innovative use of the term 'intonation' to refer to linguistic tone). • **声调 (创新性地使用‘语调’一词来指声调)。**

gy¹hi¹mi¹ /gy¹hi¹mi¹/ ggulhimi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: L ▶ 9th month. • **九月**

gy¹ma¹ /gy¹ma¹/ Gguma

NOUN • Tone: M ▶ Gguma, a masculine given name. • **男性名字** **¶ h¹i¹ | ts¹hu¹-y¹, | gy¹ma¹ my¹tsæ¹!** • This person is called Gguma /gy¹ma¹!/ • **这个人, 名叫 gy¹ma¹!** • **Etymology:** (Tibetan loanword) ? ?

gy¹ma¹-ts¹hu¹ /gy¹ma¹ts¹hu¹/ Gguma Ci'er

NOUN • Tone: M ▶ Gguma Ci'er, a feminine given name. • **女性名字** **¶ (Elders3.17, 10.24397/pangloss-0004533#S17)** • **Morphological makeup:** gy¹ma¹, ts¹hu¹# • **Etymology:** (Tibetan loanword) ? ?

gy¹mi¹ /gy¹mi¹/ ggumi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: M ▶ Body. • **身体** • **Classifier:** **|ju¹b** • **Comparanda:** (Pumi) gu55mī51

gv̥[p^hæ] /gv̥[p^hæ]/ ggupae

NOUN ☀ Tone: L ► Thin plank. • 相当薄的木板 ☀

Classifier: $p^h \text{æ} \backslash_a$

gv̚-sui̚-py̚ /gv̚-sui̚-py̚/ ggusibu (Gi, Da, Dd: same)

NOUN ⚜ Tone: H#-L ► Shoulderblade, scapula. • 肩胛骨 ◇ (morphemic make-up) The morphological breakdown is not yet well established. It does not appear to be **tgy-lsru** followed by a monosyllable /tpy/: these forms have not been observed to date. There is also currently no argument for a /gy-lsru-py/ analysis. ⚜ Classifier: **kʰwŋ-a**

gy̚ts^{hi}] /g'y̚ts^{hi}]/ ggucee (Gi, Jj: same, Da: g'y̚ts^hu^{w̚})

NUMERAL * Tone: L# ▶ 90. • 九十

$\text{v-tc}^{\text{h}}\text{u1}$ /gv-tc^hu1/ gguqi (Dd: same)

VERB ❀ Tone: MH# ► To catch a cold. • 着凉

gwaq /gwaq/ gguaq

VERB ⚜ Tone: L ► To stroll. • 逛, 玩, 游 ↗ ætſæt

gwʌʃ; | qvʌʃ| gwʌʃ; | nałtsʰiʃ| gwʌʃ • “to walk around Mount /ætʂætʃ/; to walk around Mount /qvʌʃ#ʃ/; to walk around Mount /nałtsʰiʃ/”: 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. • 纬 **ætʂætʃ**

山，绕 qyʌŋ# 山，绕 naŋtʂʰɿ 山（做“绕山”仪式，为了求生子等）

gwʌɻa /gwʌɻl/ gguaaq (**Gi, Jj:** same)

VERB ★ Tone: L_a ► To sing. • 唱、唱歌 ¶ **njɔːl|dʒwɔːl-**
dzoːl|gwaːl-zeːl! • I have sung a song! • 我唱了一首歌!
¶ **noːl|dʒwɔːl-dzoːl gwaːl!** • Please sing a song! / Go ahead
and sing us a song! • 你唱一首吧! ¶ **dʒwɔːl-kʰwɔːl-**
gwaːl • to sing a song • 唱一下 ¶ **dʒwɔːl-kʰwɔːl gwaːl-**
dʒl! • to sing a song • 唱一下 ¶ **(J) gwaːl | dʒwɔːl-leːl!** •
[You] sing well! • 唱得好! ★ Comparanda: (Pumi)
gwæ35

gwʌʃl~gwʌʃl /gwʌʃlgwʌʃl/ gguaggua

VERB ❁ Tone: L ▶ To stroll, to ramble, to roam. • 逛, 玩, 游 ¶ **le-+gwʌ|~gwʌ| le-+ts^hwi|-ze! •** So you are back from a stroll! / You are back from your little walk, eh?
• 你已经散步回来了! ◇ (phonology) [læ+ts^hwi]
¶ **ts^hwi| gwʌ|~gwʌ| -hui|-ze! •** (S)he has gone out for a walk! • 他散步去了!

gwχɿjɪɬ /gʷχɿjɪɬ/ qquaq yi (Jj, Dd: same)

ADVERB ★ Tone: LM ► In good order. • 整齐
¶ tso˥-tso˧ | gwɤ˩ jɿ˧ tʰi˧-tɕeu˥ • to put things in good order • 把东西摆整齐

Y

yu˥ /yu˧/ hree

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: H ▶ Competent, able. • 能干、好(做事情做得好) ❁ **mɤ˧˧-yu˥** • **NEG** ~: lacking competence, unskilled • **否定** ~: 不能干 ❁ **tsʰw˧˧-ηw˧˧**, | **ba˨˨ la˨˨ hwæ˧˧** | **yu˧˧!** • He/she is very good at buying clothes! / He/she has talent for choosing clothes! • 他很会买衣服!

yu˧˧ /yu˧˧/ hree

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Cloth. • 布料 ❁ **yuu˧˧dzo˩**, | **yuu˧˧ni˧˧**, | **yu˧˧**, | **du˧˧-zi˧˧** **ji˧˧-ze˧˧**! • The weaving-machine, the bamboo structure keeping the threads together, and fabric: these belong to the same family! / these are all part of the same sphere! • 织布机、竹子的框(让线不乱混)、布料, 属于同一类! (直译: “都是家的!”) ❁ **Classifier:** **bo˩_b**

yu˧˧ /yu˧˧/ hreeq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Skin. • 皮肤 ❁ **(phonological elicitation) yuu˧˧dzuu˧˧** • to eat skin • 吃皮 ❁ **yuu˧˧|du˧˧-pʰy˧˧** • literally ‘to shed one’s skin once’; meaning: to be worn out and physically hurt (by an exhausting task, such as felling trees high up on the mountains and carrying lumber back to the plain) • 直译: ‘脱皮一次’。意思: 疲劳而受伤 (因为做了很辛苦的工作, 如: 在深山老林砍树、扛树干回到坝子) ❁ **Classifier:** **tsʰi˧˧_a 1** (**CLF** pelts / hides (animal skins))

yu˧˧bo˩ /yu˧˧bo˩/ hreebbo

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Weft, weft thread, pick. • 纬线、纬纱 ❁ **Classifier:** **bo˩_b**

yu˧˧dzo˩ /yu˧˧dzo˩/ hreezzo (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Loom. • 织布机 ❁ **Classifier:** **na˧˧_a**

yu˧˧ku˧˧ /yu˧˧ku˧˧/ hreegee (Jj: y˥ky˧˧)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ① ▶ Peel, rind. • 皮、鸡蛋壳、麦麸 ❁ **pʰi˧˧ko˧˧-yuu˧˧ku˧˧** • peel of an apple • 苹果皮 ❁ **jy˧˧jo˧˧-yuu˧˧ku˧˧** • potato peel • 洋芋皮 ❁ **Classifier:** **kʰwɤ˧˧_a ②** ▶ Fur, pelt, skin (of animal). • 皮 ❁ **se˧˧-yuu˧˧ku˧˧** • 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. • 麦麸 ❁ **dze˧˧[u˧˧-yuu˧˧ku˧˧]** • wheat bran • 小麦麸

yu˧˧-na˧˧mi˧˧ /yu˧˧na˧˧mi˧˧/ Hreenami (Da: **yu˧˧-na˧˧mi˧˧** ≈ **ky˧˧-na˧˧mi˧˧**)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH- ▶ Yi (derogatory term: ‘Black skins’). • 彝族 (带偏见的说法) ❁ **yuu˧˧-na˧˧mi˧˧-zo˩** • Yi man • 彝族男人 ❁ **yuu˧˧-na˧˧mi˧˧-my˩** • Yi woman • 彝族女人 ❁ **Classifier:** **y˧˧**

yu˧˧ni˧˧ /yu˧˧ni˧˧/ hreeni

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Warp: the set of threads that run parallel to the length of the fabric, arranged longitudinally on a loom during the weaving process. These threads provide the structural foundation for the fabric. (A small bamboo structure hanging from the top of the loom keeps the threads together.) • 经纱: 织布过程中的重要组成部分。它是指在织机上纵向排列的一组线, 构成了织物的基本结构。经纱与横向的纬纱交织, 共同形成完整的布料。经纱决定了织物的长度和强度, 是织布的骨架。(织布机上有一个竹子的框, 让线不乱混。) ❁ **Classifier:** **dze˩_a 3**

h

ha] /ha]/ *ha* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Food. • 饭, 米饭 ¶ **ha-t̪y̪-t̪y̪** • ball of cereals • 饭坨坨、饭团 ¶ **ha-dz̪w̪-dzo!** • to eat • 吃饭 ¶ **tsʰw̪-ha-dz̪w̪-dzo!**! • (S)he is eating! • 他在吃饭!

ha]₂ /ha]/ *haq*

VERB ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ To open (one's eyes). • 睁开 (眼睛) ◇ (morphemic make-up) This verb does not lend itself to reduplication. ¶ **t̪hi-ḥa** • DUR • 持续体 ~ ¶ **n̪j̪y̪-l̪w̪-g̪y̪-ha]** • to open one's eyes • 睁开眼睛 ¶ **n̪j̪y̪-l̪w̪-ha]** • to open one's eyes • 睁开眼睛

ha-bv̪] /ha-bv̪]/ *habbe*

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ Fresh corncob. • 新鲜的玉米棒子 ¶ **q̪a-dze-ha-bv̪]** • sweetcorn ear • 玉米棒子 ⚡ Classifier: b̪v̪]₂

ha-bv̪-b̪v̪-di] /ha-bv̪-b̪v̪-di]/ *ha bbubbuddi* (Da: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H- ▶ Rice steamer. • 瓢 ⚡ Classifier: l̪w̪]₂

ha-gv̪-di] /ha-gv̪-di]/ *ha gguddi*

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H#- ▶ Stove. • 炉子、灶头 ⚡ Morphological makeup: **ha], gy̪]₂ 1, -di]**

ha-l̪w̪#] /ha-l̪w̪]/ *halee* (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: *ha-hly*)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Cereals. • 粮食

ha-mi] /ha-mi]/ *hami* (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: *ha-mi-*)

VERB ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ To beg. • 讨饭 ¶ **ha-mi-hi]** • ~ REL: beggar, [person] who begs • 要饭的、乞丐 ¶ (Gi) **ha-mi-hi-hi]** • ~ REL person: beggar, person who begs • 要饭的、乞丐 ◻ See also: *mi]₂*

ha-na-gv̪] /ha-na-gv̪]/ *Hanaggū*

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM ▶ Hanaggū, one of the seven Ddabe da-p̪y̪- classic epics. It serves as a spectacular introduction to the ceremony, replete with thunder and lightning. The content is mainly about how the Ddape religion came about and the life principles of the Na (Mosuo)'s ancestors. (Information supplied by Latami Wangyong.) • 达巴口诵经典《哈纳鼓经》。拉他咪王勇解释：在开始仪式之前，达巴以雷霆万钧之势讲述。内容主要是达巴教的形成过程和摩梭先民的行为规范等。

ha-p̪u] /ha-p̪u]/ *habeu*

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ 'dry' cooked rice: the type of rice usually served at meals, as distinct from watery rice gruel. • 干的米饭 (与稀饭不同) ⚡ Morphological makeup:

ha], p̪u] 1

ha-ṣw̪] /ha-ṣw̪]/ *haeshi*

CONJUNCTION ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ Conjunction borrowed from the Chinese: "still / also...". In Na, it is often used as a gap-filler. • 还是 ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 还是

ha-ṣw̪] /ha-ṣw̪]/ *hashi*

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Fresh cereals (freshly reaped; they yield especially good-tasting cakes). • 新鲜的粮食 (可以用来烤很香的饼) ⚡ Morphological makeup: **ha], ᷣw̪]₂**

ha-ṭsæ] /ha-ṭsæ]/ *hazhae*

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Dry corncob. • 干了的玉米棒子 ¶ **q̪a-dze-ha-ṭsæ]** • dry sweetcorn ear • 干了的玉米棒子 ◻ See also: *ha-bv̪]* ⚡ Classifier: *ṭsæ]₂* ⚡ Morphological makeup: *ha], ᷣsæ]₂*

ha-zw̪] /ha-zw̪]/ *ha rua* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Hungry; to be hungry. • 饿 ⚡ Morphological makeup: *ha], zw̪]*

hā̄₁ 1 /hā̄₁/ *hanq* (Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: MH ▶ To put out, to extinguish (e.g. the fire of the stove). • 把火炉灭了 ¶ **my-ḥe-hā̄₁** • to put out the fire • 灭火

hā̄₁ 2 /hā̄₁/ *hanq*

VERB ⚡ Tone: MH ① ▶ To spend the night (at a certain place). • 过夜 ¶ **dui-hā̄₁ t̪i-ḥā̄₁** • to spend a night (somewhere), to stay for the night • 过夜 ¶ **zi-ḥw̪-dui-l̪w̪-qo-ḥā̄₁** • to spend the night in a house • 在一个人家过夜 ② ▶ To perch, to rest: a bee lands on a flower, a bird lands on a branch • 栖息、休息 ¶ **y-ḍz̪e-hā̄₁ t̪i-hā̄₁-ze]**! • (Look,) the bird has perched / has landed! • (你看,) 鸟栖息了!

hā̄₁a /dui hā̄₁/ *han* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: MH_a ▶ Classifier for nights. • 量词: 夜 ¶ **dui-hā̄₁** • one night • 一夜 ¶ **tsʰe-ḥā̄₁** • ten nights = ten days • 十夜 (等于十天) ¶ **dui-hā̄₁ la-dzo!**! • There is only one day left! • 只有一个晚上了! ¶ (Gi) **dui-hā̄₁-nui-ḥe-ḥe-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)

hā̤mo̤ /hā̤mo̤/ hanmo

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Old (person). • 年老 ♪ hī̤ ts̤hṳ̄w̤l̤-y̤l̤ | hā̤mo̤ | zwæ̤l̤! • This person is extremely old / extremely advanced in years! • 这个人，年纪非常大!

hā̤t̤hā̤ /hā̤t̤hā̤/ hanta

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Time, moment. • 时间、时候、时机 ♪ hā̤t̤hā̤ | t̤hī̤-t̤h̤y̤l̤-ze̤l̤ p̤hæ̤-di̤l̤! | y̤l̤dze̤l̤ | k̤hy̤l̤ gy̤l̤-ze̤l̤! • It looks like the time (to start sowing) has come! The birds have built their nests! (Context: the building of birds' nests is a sign that spring is here, and that it is time to move on to the next stage in the farmwork.) • 看来（开始播种的）时候到了！鸟已经筑巢了！(语境：鸟筑巢预示着春天已经来临，是时候进入下一阶段的田间劳作了) ♪ hā̤t̤hā̤ | m̤y̤l̤-t̤h̤y̤l̤-sui̤l̤! • The time has not yet come! • 时间没到！时机尚未成熟！ □ See also: hā̤l̤_a

hæ̤l̤ /hæ̤l̤/ Hae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Chinese (Han). • 汉人 □ Synonym: k̤hṳl̤p̤h̤y̤l̤ ❁ Classifier: y̤l̤

hæ̤l̤_a /hæ̤l̤/ haeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To harm, to cause trouble. • 祸害、害 ♦ (etymology) This is not a loanword, according to Mrs. Latami. The surface similarity with Mandarin Chinese seems to be a coincidence. ♪ hī̤ hæ̤l̤ • to harm people • 害人 ♪ hī̤ hæ̤l̤-ky̤l̤ • who can harm people; cruel • 会害人的、残忍、凶狠 ♪ hī̤ hæ̤l̤-zo̤l̤ • terrifying person, frightening person, creepy person • 可怕的人

hæ̤l̤₁ /hæ̤l̤/ haeq (Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: MH ① ▶ Supple, lithe. • 软、柔软 (树枝……) ♪ hæ̤l̤n̤jæ̤l̤-gy̤l̤ • soft, lithe, supple • 软、柔软 (树枝……) ② ▶ Thin, watery (soup, gruel). • 稀 (粥、汤)

hæ̤l̤₂ /hæ̤l̤/ haeq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH ▶ Lime. • 石灰 ♪ (phonological elicitation) hæ̤l̤ hwæ̤l̤ • to buy lime • 买石灰 ♪ (phonological elicitation) hæ̤l̤ te̤hi̤l̤ • to sell lime • 卖石灰 ♪ (phonological elicitation) hæ̤l̤ ki̤l̤ • to give lime • 给石灰 ♪ (phonological elicitation) hæ̤l̤ dy̤l̤ • to dig lime • 挖石灰 ♪ (phonological elicitation) hæ̤l̤ bæ̤l̤ • to sweep lime • 扫石灰 ♪ (phonological elicitation) hæ̤l̤ gy̤l̤ • to carry lime • 扛石灰

hæ̤l̤-e̤je̤-se̤t̤ /hæ̤l̤e̤je̤-se̤t̤/ Hae xiesei

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ “Han sir”: respectful term for Han

(Chinese) people coming to Yongning (teachers, doctors, engineers...). • “汉族先生”：来指到永宁来的内地汉族（尊敬说法）：老师、医生、工程师等等 ❁ Morphological makeup: hæ̤l̤, e̤je̤-se̤t̤

hæ̤l̤-di̤l̤ /hæ̤l̤di̤l̤/ haeddi

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ① ▶ (Han) Chinese territory: Kunming, Chengdu... • 汉族地区，包括昆明昆明、成都等等 □ Synonym: hæ̤l̤-my̤l̤ hæ̤l̤-di̤l̤ ② ▶ The South. Extended from the literal meaning of “(Han) Chinese territory”, because the city of Kunming, located to the South, is a major centre, as seen from early 21st-century Yongning. Yongning is part of Yunnan, the provincial capital (where students can aspire to go to University, in particular) is Kunming. • 南方。从字面意思“汉族地区”延伸而来。从 21 世纪初的永宁来看，位于南方的昆明市是省城（省会），学生向往的大学所在地是昆明。 ❁ Morphological makeup: hæ̤l̤, -di̤l̤

hæ̤l̤-di̤l̤-t̤æ̤l̤b̤y̤l̤ /hæ̤l̤di̤l̤-t̤æ̤l̤b̤y̤l̤/ haeddi daebbe (Gi: hæ̤l̤-mi̤l̤-hī̤l̤ | t̤æ̤l̤b̤y̤l̤, Da: hæ̤l̤di̤l̤-t̤æ̤l̤b̤y̤l̤)

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ▶ Beggar-monk (of the Buddhist religion). • 比丘、游僧 ❁ Morphological makeup: hæ̤l̤-di̤l̤, t̤æ̤l̤b̤y̤l̤

hæ̤l̤-gw̤x̤l̤ /hæ̤l̤gw̤x̤l̤/ Haeggu

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ (Han) Chinese songs. • 汉族民歌 ♪ ts̤hṳ̄l̤ | na̤l̤-gw̤x̤l̤ F | ky̤l̤! | hæ̤l̤-gw̤x̤l̤ F | ky̤l̤! | ko̤l̤dzi̤l̤-gw̤x̤l̤ F | ky̤l̤-ji̤l̤! • 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！ ❁ Morphological makeup: hæ̤l̤, gw̤x̤l̤_a

hæ̤l̤-jṳl̤ /hæ̤l̤jṳl̤/ haelee (Jj: hæ̤l̤l̤w̤y̤l̤)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Chinese sorghum. • 高粱 □ See also: k̤y̤l̤l̤j̤y̤l̤

hæ̤l̤-mi̤#l̤ /hæ̤l̤mi̤l̤/ Haemi

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Chinese woman, Han Chinese woman. • 汉族女人 ❁ Classifier: y̤l̤ ❁ Morphological makeup: hæ̤l̤, -mi̤l̤

hæ̤l̤-my̤l̤ hæ̤l̤-di̤l̤ /hæ̤l̤my̤l̤hæ̤l̤di̤l̤/ haemu-haeddi

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ (Han) Chinese territory: Kunming, Chengdu... • 汉族地区，包括昆明昆明、成都等等 □ Synonym: hæ̤l̤-di̤l̤ ❁ Morphological makeup: hæ̤l̤, my̤l̤di̤l̤

hæ̤l̤-se̤t̤ /hæ̤l̤se̤t̤/ haesei

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Agar. • 石花菜、海参 ❁ Etymology: (Southwestern Mandarin loanword) 海参

hǣt-zōbǣ /hǣtzōbǣ/ Hae ssobbae

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L# ▶ Han Chinese man (derogatory: literally ‘Chinese idiot’) • 汉男人 (带偏见的称呼) ❁ Classifier: ȳl ❁ Morphological makeup: hǣt, zōbǣ

hǣtʂw̄r̄ /hǣtʂw̄r̄/ Haerua

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ The Chinese language. • 汉语 ❁ Morphological makeup: hǣt, ʐw̄r̄l

hǣt /hǣt/ hae (Gi, Da: same, Jj: /jǣtʰȳl/)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Wind. • 风 ♫ hǣtʰȳl-zēl • the wind blows • 刮风 ♫ hǣtʰȳl-zēl • the wind has risen, the wind is blowing • 刮风了 ♫ w̄ȳl | hǣtʰȳl-hōl-zēl!

• There’s going to be some wind again! • 风又要刮起来了! ❁ Classifier: kʰw̄s̄l_a ❁ Cognates: (Lataddi Narua) lhae / shae

hǣt̄a /hǣt̄/ hae (Jj: haɪl̄hǣ)

VERB ❁ Tone: M_a ▶ To use the wind to winnow. • 扬 (粮食) ♫ hāt̄ hǣl • to winnow cereals • 扬粮食 ♫ (phonological elicitation) tsōl~tsōl hǣl • to winnow things • 扬东西

hǣn /hǣn/ haen (Gi, Jj: same, Da: hǣl)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Gold. • 金子 ❁ Classifier: t̄v̄l

hǣn̄ /hǣn̄/ haenq (Gi, Dd: same, Jj: l̄hǣl̄)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ① ▶ To cut (with a blade: sword...), e.g. to cut cloth (to make clothes). • 切, 裁 ♫ (phonological elicitation) lē-hǣl̄-zēl • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has cut • 实施 ~ 整体体: 切了 ♫ (phonological elicitation) t̄hǣl̄-hǣl̄! • PROH • 禁止式: 别切! ♫ bāllāl̄ | lē-hǣl̄, | lē-zȳl̄ • 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 ♫ (Sister3.73, 10.24397/pangloss-0004345#S73) ② ▶ To castrate. • 阖割

hǣl̄-bāllā /hǣl̄bāllā/ haenbbala (Da, Jj: same, Gi: hǣl̄bāllāl̄)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L-L# ▶ Silk. • 丝绸 ❁ Classifier: l̄w̄l̄b ❁ Morphological makeup: hǣl̄, bāllā

hǣl̄bǣ /hǣl̄bǣ/ haenbbae (Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L ▶ To dance a ritual dance. • 跳大神

hǣl̄dī /hǣl̄dī/ haenddi (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Ruler. • 尺 ❁ Classifier: nāl̄_a

hǣl̄dōl̄ /hǣl̄dōl̄/ haeddo (Gi: same, Jj: jǣl̄dūl̄, Dd: hǣl̄dōl̄)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Threshing ground. • 打场 ♫ (phonological elicitation) hǣl̄dōl̄ bǣl̄ • to sweep the threshing ground • 清扫打场 ❁ Classifier: l̄w̄l̄b

hǣl̄kʰȳl̄ /hǣl̄kʰȳl̄/ haenke

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Rafter: a piece of wood placed at an angle, in the direction of the width of the building, on the horizontal beams, ʐȳl̄l̄w̄l̄. The tiles (formerly planks) rest on these beams. In technical terms: the rafter is a piece of wood placed on the purlins (ridge and platform). • 檐子 ❁ Classifier: l̄w̄l̄b

hǣl̄kʰōl̄ /hǣl̄kʰōl̄/ haeko (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Princess, young lady of the nobility. • 小姐、公主 □ Synonym: hǣl̄kʰōl̄-mīl̄ ❁ Classifier: ȳl̄

hǣl̄kʰōl̄-mīl̄ /hǣl̄kʰōl̄mīl̄/ haekomi

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Princess, young lady of the nobility. • 小姐、公主 □ Synonym: hǣl̄kʰōl̄ ❁ Classifier: ȳl̄ ❁ Morphological makeup: hǣl̄kʰōl̄, -mīl̄

hǣl̄p̄ȳl̄ /hǣl̄p̄ȳl̄/ haenbe (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Plait; braid. • 辫子 ❁ Classifier: kʰw̄l̄b

hǣl̄qʰȳl̄ /hǣl̄qʰȳl̄/ huaekheu

ADVERB ❁ Tone: H\$ ▶ Late at night, in the middle of night. • 半夜

hǣl̄qʰȳl̄ /hǣl̄qʰȳl̄/ haenkheu

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ *Ephedra sinica*. • 草麻黄

hǣl̄qʰw̄s̄l̄ /hǣl̄qʰw̄s̄l̄/ haenkhua (Jj: hǣl̄kʰw̄s̄l̄)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Lavender. • 薰衣草 (永宁的一种植物) ❁ Classifier: l̄w̄l̄b

hǣl̄s̄l̄ /hǣl̄s̄l̄/ haese (Gi, Dd: same, Jj: lhǣl̄s̄l̄)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Magpie. • 喜鹊 ❁ Classifier: mīl̄b ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) ejæ22eŋe55

hǣl̄ʂw̄l̄ /hǣl̄ʂw̄l̄/ haenshi

ADJECTIVE ❁ 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’... • ‘珍贵’: 添加到某些名词上的前缀, 表示该物品的重要性。这个前缀仅出现在一些特殊词汇中, 不能随便用于名词(如‘母亲’、‘房子’等等)来创造新的短语。◆ (semantics) The etymology remains transparent: ‘yellow gold’. But this expression cannot be used to designate real gold. It belongs to a sophisticated way of speaking, reserved for the metaphorical register. The tones are not as expected in view of the currently productive tone rules. ❁ Classifier: nāl̄_a ❁ Morphological makeup: hǣl̄, ʂw̄l̄₂

hǣl̄ʂw̄l̄-pǣl̄pʰǣl̄ /hǣl̄ʂw̄l̄pǣl̄pʰǣl̄/ haenshi baepae

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ▶ Rack for drying grain. • 粮架 ❁ Classifier: l̄w̄l̄b

Classifier: pʰǣl_a ❁ Morphological makeup: hǣ-ṣw̄l-, pǣlpʰǣl₁

hǣ-ṣw̄l-pṣ̄lmi] /hǣ-ṣw̄l-pṣ̄lmi]/ haenshi bemi

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ▶ 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。 □ See also: dzw̄l-pṣ̄lmi] ❁ Classifier: mi_b
❁ Morphological makeup: hǣ-ṣw̄l-, pṣ̄lmi]

hǣ-ṣw̄l-tōlmi] /hǣ-ṣw̄l-tōlmi]/ haenshi domi

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ▶ 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 ❁ Classifier: nāl_a ❁ Morphological makeup: hǣ-ṣw̄l-, tōlmi]₁

hǣ-ṣv̄l-pṣ̄l /hǣ-ṣv̄l-pṣ̄l/ haechube

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Husband. • 丈夫

hǣ-zv̄l /hǣ-zv̄l/ haenre

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Cut marks (such as those left by a saw or axe on wood). • 切割的痕迹 ♪ hǣ-zv̄l tʰv̄l-kʰw̄l • ~ DEM CLF: this trace of cutting • ~ 指示代词量词：那道割痕 ❁ Classifier: kʰw̄l_a

hṝl /hṝl/ hee

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ All. • 全部 □ See also: d̄w̄l-hṝl

hṝl_a 1 /hṝl/ heq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To dry beside or over a fire. • 烘干 ♪ (phonological elicitation) tʰīl-hṝl • DUR • 持续体 ~ ♪ (phonological elicitation) lēl-hṝl • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ♪ d̄w̄l-hṝl-ɿl • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 烘干一下 ♪ lēl-hṝl-zēl, | lēl-pɿ̄l-zēl! • It was dried beside the fire, and it got dry / and it is now dry! • 烘干了, (现在) 干了! ♪ (phonological elicitation) d̄w̄l-kʰw̄l-hṝl • to dry something beside the fire • 烘干一个东西

hṝl_a 2 /hṝl/ heq (Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L_a ① ▶ Appropriate, good. • 好 (表扬一个人的行为) ♪ d̄w̄l-hṝl! • INTENSIVE.VERY • 很好! ♪ (phonological elicitation) mṝl-hṝl • NEG ~: not nice, not suitable • 否定 ~: 不好 ♪ (phonological elicitation) hṝl-hīl • ~ REL/NMLZ • 好的 ♪ hṝl sw̄l! • (I'm) still fine! / I'm still in good health! (Answer to the question ‘How are you?’, when acquaintances meet after several years.) • 还好! / 我身体还好! (情景: 认识的人, 几年没有见面, 见面

时间最近怎么样。) ♪ ālmīl hṝl sw̄l! • My mother is still fine! / My mother is still in good health! (Answer to the question ‘How is your mother?’) • 母亲还好! / 母亲身体还好! (情景: 认识的人, 几年没有见面, 见面时问一下家人最近怎么样。) □ See also: hṝl-ṣēlṣēl ② ▶ (Of a person:) able, good at a certain technique; successful. • 好 (技巧好), 能干, 出席 ♪ kīlzōl lot̄ jīl hṝl! • Gisso works well / she is good at her work! • 给若干活干的好! ♪ ālmīl | tsʰw̄l | ālphōl hūl-zōl, | lēl-hṝl | lēl-tsʰw̄l-zēl! • (S)he went away (=left home), was successful, and came back! • 她去外边了, 出席了, 就回来了! ♪ ālmīl | tsʰw̄l | lēl-hṝl-zōl, | ālphōl dzōl tsūl mȳl! • (S)he succeeded / (s)he made it, and now (s)he lives elsewhere / she has struck root somewhere away from home! • 据说她出席了, 就在外边生活了。

hṝl-hwīl hehui (Jj: same, Gi: Ø)

VERB ▶ To regret. • 后悔 ♦ (usage) A close Na-language equivalent to express this uneasy feeling is mṝl-gȳl-zēl! “It's not going well! / I'm not OK!” ♪ tsʰw̄l-nēl-jīl | zv̄l mṝl-dø̄l! | hṝl-hwīl-zēl! | tʰāl-zv̄l-tsōl-jīl mǣl! • I should not have spoken like that! I feel regret! It's something that I should have refrained from saying! • 不应该这么说! (我) 后悔了! 是不应该说的话! ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 后悔

hṝl-ṣēlṣēl /hṝl-ṣēlṣēl/ hesheishei

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L ▶ In excellent health, blooming with health. • 既健康 ♪ hṝl-ṣēlṣēl-hīl • In excellent health, blooming with health. • 既健康 ♪ (La) hṝl-ṣēl-ṣēl-hīl • people blooming with health: typically, young people • 既健康的人 (如: 既健康的年轻人)
□ See also: hṝl_a 2

hīl /hīl/ xie (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Tooth. • 牙齿 ♪ hīl gōl • (a) tooth aches; to have a tooth-ache • 牙疼 ❁ Classifier: l̄w̄l_b

t̄hīl /-/ xie

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M?H? ▶ Fast (root extracted from the disyllabic form /hīl-lēl/). • 快。单音节词根, 取自双音节词 /hīl-lēl/。 □ See also: hīl-lēl

hīl /hīl/ xieq

VERB ❁ Tone: L ▶ To accumulate: the water accumulates, and forms ponds. • 积聚: 如, 传说洪水的水积聚了, 形成了泸沽湖。♦ (usage) The only attestation

in the texts as of 2015 is the example cited here: Lake4.126. ¶ **le̯-hi̯-dzo̯l, hi̯-na̯-mi̯-tsɔ̯-ji̯-tsui̯!** • the Lake accumulated / was formed by the accumulation of water • 传说 (洪水的水) 积聚了, 形成了泸沽湖。 ¶ **hi̯-na̯-mi̯-ne̯l, t̯hi̯-hi̯-zo̯l!** • (Run-off water) is like a lake / looks like a lake: it has accumulated! • (径流水) 像湖 / 看起来像湖: 它是积累起来的! ¶ (Lake4.126, 10.24397/pangloss-0004661#S126) **hi̯-na̯-mi̯-t̯s̯w̯u̯l | t̯s̯w̯u̯-ne̯l-ji̯l | t̯hi̯-hi̯-kwɔ̯l-t̯e̯w̯l-la̯l, | lo̯-sy̯l | pi̯-ji̯l-ky̯l-tsui̯l- my̯l!** • as [the water] had accumulated and formed a lake (literally ‘as the lake had accumulated’)… [this village] was called ‘Loshu’! • 因为 [水] 积聚成湖 (字面意思是: ‘因为湖这样积聚起来了’) 90° ……[这个村庄] 被称为‘落水村’!

hi 1 /hi̯l/ xieq

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Lake (monosyllabic word). • 湖、海 (单音节) ¶ **hi̯l | d̯w̯l-ju̯l t̯hi̯-di̯l**. • there is a lake (there) • 有一片湖 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **n̯j̯x̯-n̯w̯u̯l | hi̯l li̯l-bi̯l**. • I will go and look at the lake. • 我去看湖。 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **n̯j̯x̯-n̯w̯u̯l hi̯l li̯l-ze̯l**. • I have looked at the lake. • 我看了湖。 ¶ **hi̯l g̯w̯r̯l** • to take a (boat) trip on the lake • (乘船) 游湖 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **hi̯l g̯w̯r̯l-bi̯l** • to go and take a (boat) trip on the lake • 去 (乘船) 游湖 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **hi̯l g̯w̯r̯l-ze̯l** • ...went on a (boat) trip on the lake ◇ (tonology) This example establishes that the tone of **hi̯l g̯w̯r̯l** is LH, not LM. • (乘船) 游湖了 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **hi̯l g̯w̯r̯l-k̯i̯l** • ...went on a (boat) trip on the lake • (乘船) 游湖了 ❁ Classifier: **ju̯l**

hi 2 /hi̯l/ xieq (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Rain. • 雨 ¶ **hi̯l gi̯l** • it rains • 下雨 ¶ **hi̯l gi̯l-ze̯l** • it's raining; it has rained • 下雨了 ❁ Classifier: **su̯l b** (CLF for times)

hi̯l-dzi̯l /hi̯l-dzi̯l/ xiejjie (Jj: same, Gi: Ø)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Rain cape, rainware made from straw, rush... • 蓑衣 ¶ **hi̯l gi̯l-ze̯l, hi̯l-dzi̯l t̯hi̯l-my̯l**. • It has begun to rain / it's raining; put on a rain cape. • 下雨了, 披蓑衣 (雨衣) 吧。 ❁ Classifier: **ju̯l b**

hi̯l-dzi̯l-dzɔ̯l-ts̯he̯l /hi̯l-dzi̯l-dzɔ̯l-ts̯he̯l/ xiejjie jjacei

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L# ▶ Palm bark rain cape. • 蓑衣 ◻ Synonym: **hi̯l-dzi̯l, dzɔ̯l-ts̯he̯l** ❁ Classifier: **ju̯l b** ❁ Morphological makeup: **hi̯l-dzi̯l, dzɔ̯l-ts̯he̯l**

hi̯l-dzu̯l /hi̯l-dzu̯l/ xiejji (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Charcoal. • 炭 ❁ Classifier: **k̯h̯y̯l a**

hi̯l-k̯w̯u̯#l /hi̯l-k̯w̯u̯l/ xiekee (Gi, Da, Jj: same, Jj: hi̯l-by̯l)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Gum; gingiva. • 牙龈

¶ **hi̯l-k̯w̯u̯l t̯s̯h̯æ̯l** • to brush one's teeth • 刷牙

¶ **hi̯l-k̯w̯u̯l-ty̯l** • root of the teeth • 牙根 ◇ (tonology)

H# ◇ (syntax) CLF : /d̯w̯l-ju̯l/ ¶ **hi̯l-k̯w̯u̯l g̯r̯l-p̯r̯l-ho̯l-ze̯l!** • (Her) teeth are going to come out! (A small baby will soon be teething.) • 牙要出来了! (小孩要出牙)

hi̯l-le̯l /hi̯l-le̯l/ xielei

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Fast. • 快 ❁ Usage: archaic

¶ **hi̯l-le̯l ji̯l** • to do quickly ◇ (phonology) The form is so reduced that it sounds disyllabic, as if it were simply [hi̯l-le̯l]. • 快速做 ¶ **hi̯l-le̯l le̯l-jo̯l!** • Come quickly! • 快来! ¶ **ts̯h̯w̯l-d̯w̯æ̯l hi̯l-le̯l ji̯l-ky̯l!** • (S)he knows how to work really fast! • 他做事很麻利!

hi̯l-na̯-mi̯#l /hi̯l-na̯-mi̯l/ xienami (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L-#H ① ▶ Lake. • 湖 ¶ **hi̯l-na̯-mi̯l | d̯w̯l-ju̯l dzo̯l**. • There is a lake. • 有一个湖。 ◻ See also: **lo̯-sy̯l | hi̯l-na̯-mi̯#l** ❁ Classifier: **ju̯l b** ② ▶

Lugu Lake. It has so much importance, and it is so much larger than the other lakes and ponds in the area, that the simple term ‘the Lake’ can serve as its proper name. • 泸沽湖。其重要性不言而喻, 它比当地的其他湖泊和池塘要大得多, 因此‘湖’这个词就可以作为它的正名。 ¶ **hi̯l-na̯-mi̯l, d̯w̯l-zui̯l m̯r̯l-p̯l!** • Lugu Lake never dries up, in an entire lifetime! • 泸沽湖, 从来不干! ❁ Morphological makeup: **hi̯l 1**

hi̯l-ni̯l-zo̯l /hi̯l-ni̯l-zo̯l/ xienisso

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Salamander. • 娃娃鱼 ❁ Classifier: **mi̯l b**

hi̯l-q̯ha̯l /hi̯l-q̯ha̯l/ xiekha

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Torrential rain, cloudburst. • 暴雨

¶ **hi̯l-q̯ha̯l la̯l(-ze̯l)** • torrential rain is falling • 下暴雨了 ❁ Classifier: **su̯l b** (CLF for times)

hi̯l-q̯hw̯r̯l /hi̯l-q̯hw̯r̯l/ xiekhua (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Decayed teeth; dental caries. • 蛀牙

◆ Classifier: **ju̯l b**

hi̯l-k̯w̯r̯l-lo̯l /hi̯l-k̯w̯r̯l-lo̯l/ Xiewualo

NOUN ❁ Tone: L-M ▶ The name of a village in the plain of Yongning. • 习瓦洛村: 永宁坝子的一个村落 ¶ **d̯z̯r̯l-by̯l-k̯w̯r̯l-sa̯l-k̯w̯r̯l, hi̯l-k̯w̯r̯l-lo̯l, æ̯l-mi̯l-k̯w̯r̯l#, la̯l-lo̯l-k̯w̯r̯l, la̯l-k̯w̯r̯l, b̯r̯l-ts̯h̯o̯l-g̯y̯l, æ̯l-la̯l-k̯w̯r̯l#, g̯æ̯l-q̯æ̯l, q̯h̯æ̯l-te̯h̯i̯l, t̯h̯o̯l-t̯u̯l#** • The ten Na villages considered in traditional geography as be-

longing to the vicinity of the Yongning temple. • 永宁摩梭地理概念中，距离扎美寺最近的十个村落：佳部嘎萨瓦、习瓦洛、阿咪瓦、拉洛瓦、拉瓦、巴搓古、阿拉瓦、嘎尔、开基、拖支。

hi-tʰa] /hi-tʰa]/ xieta (Gi: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Sharp, keen (blade). • 锋利

hi-tʰo₁ /hi-tʰo₁/ xieto (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Tooth. • 牙齿 ❁ Classifier: [juŋb]

hi-tsu₁ /hi-tsu₁/ xiezi (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Incisors, front teeth. • 门牙 ❁ Classifier: [juŋb]

hi-zæ₁ /hi-zæ₁/ xierae (Gi, Jj: same, Da: hi-kæ₁)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ① ▶ Uvula. • 小舌
¶ qv-tsæ=by] | hi-zæ₁ • 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-zæ₁/. • 小舌 ❁ Classifier: [juŋb] ② ▶ Tendon of the tongue. • 舌头的筋 ¶ hi-mi=by] | hi-zæ₁ • 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-zæ₁/. • 舌头的筋

hī₁ /hī₁/ hin (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ① ▶ Person, human being, man (without any indication of gender). • 人 ¶ hī₁ | qwʌt-y₁
• one person, an individual • 一个人 ¶ hī₁-ʃ₁ | qwʌt-lo₁
• a lineage, a family • 一个家族 ❁ Classifier: y₁
② ▶ Someone. • 某人 ¶ hī₁-nw₁ | zwṛ₁-dzo₁ pʰæ₁-di₁!
• Someone must be talking (about you)! (A sentence one says when somebody sneezes.) • 肯定有人在说(你)! (打喷嚏时说的一句话。) ¶ hī₁-nw₁ | tsʰw₁ zwṛ₁-dzo₁ pʰæ₁-di₁!
• Someone must be talking about her/him! (A sentence one says when somebody sneezes.) • 肯定有人在说他! (打喷嚏时说的一句话。) ¶ hī₁-nw₁ | no₁ zwṛ₁-dzo₁ pʰæ₁-di₁!
• Someone must be talking about you! (A sentence one says when somebody sneezes.) • 肯定有人在说你! (打喷嚏时说的一句话。) ¶ hī₁-nw₁ | njṛ₁ zwṛ₁-dzo₁ pʰæ₁-di₁!
• Someone must be talking about me! (A sentence one says when somebody sneezes.) • 肯定有人在说我! (打喷嚏时说的一句话。) ③ ▶ Other people, others, outsiders to one’s group (family, clan...). • 他人、外人、别人 ¶ hī₁-my₁ hī₁-di₁
• other people’s home, other people’s place (as opposed to one’s home place) ♦ (se-

mantics) contrasts with: /õt-my₁-õl-di₁/ ‘one’s homeland’

• 人家的地方，人家的故乡、他乡 ¶ (proverb) hī₁-my₁ hī₁-di₁ | qʰa₁-dzṛ₁-dzṛ₁, | õt-my₁ õl-di₁ tsʰe₁ mṛ₁-gy₁!
• No matter how beautiful other people’s places are, they can never be equal to one’s own homeland! • 其他人的地方怎么好，也比不过自己的地方! ❁ Classifier: y₁

-hī₁ /-/ -hin

SUFFIX ❁ Tone: H ▶ Relativizer and nominalizer. • 关系从句／名词化

hī₁ 1 /hī₁/ hinq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To stand, to stand upright. • 站(站立)

hī₁ 2 /hī₁/ hinq

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To have to, to be necessary. • 应该
¶ (phonological elicitation) mṛ₁-hī₁ • NEG ~: ...must not
• 否定 ~: 不应该 ¶ no₁ | ji₁-hī₁!
• You have to do it! • 你应该做! ¶ ji₁ mṛ₁-hī₁
• ... need not be done, does not have to be done • 不应该做 ¶ njṛ₁ | ji₁-mṛ₁-hī₁ | (dʒu₁-pi₁) ji₁-ze₁!
• I have done something I shouldn’t have! • 我做了一件不应该做的事! ¶ no₁ | lo₁ ji₁-hī₁!
• You have to work! / You must work! • 你应该工作啊!

hī₁bae#₁ /hī₁bae₁/ hinbbae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Guest, visitor. • 客人 ¶ hī₁bae₁
ji₁ • to be a guest, to be invited, to attend a party • 做客
¶ hī₁bae₁ tsʰw₁-ze₁!
• A guest has arrived! • 客人来了!
❖ Classifier: y₁

hī₁hī₁#₁ /hī₁hī₁/ hinhin

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Strangers, people outside the family. • 外人 ❁ Classifier: y₁

hī₁-la₁-ky₁-hī₁ /hī₁la₁ky₁hī₁/ hin laguhin (Jj: mṛ₁ zi₁zi₁)

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ▶ Dangerous person; enemy. • 危险的人，仇人，敌人

hī₁mo₁ /hī₁mo₁/ hinmo (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Elderly person. • 老人 ❁ Classifier: y₁
❖ Morphological makeup: hī₁, mo₁a 1

hī₁mo₁ /hī₁mo₁/ hinmo (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ① ▶ Corpse. • 尸体 ¶ hī₁mo₁-kʰw₁-di₁
• coffin; literally ‘thing (in which) to put a corpse’ • 棺材 ❁ Classifier: mo₁a ② ▶ Tomb. • 坟墓 ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) mu35

hī₁ny₁ /hī₁ny₁/ hin'nu (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H# ▶ To be disobedient, naughty. • 不

听话、调皮

hī-tə^hw# /hī-tə^hw/ hinqi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Family member belonging to the same lineage (on the mother's side). • 亲戚: 有共同祖先(祖母)的家人 ↗ ts^hw+ | njɔ+ hī-tə^hw+ ni! • (S)he is someone of my lineage! • 他是我的亲戚! ↗ hī-tə^hw+ mɔ+ ni! F | hī-tə^hw+ ji+ tʰa+ -ky! • "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。 □ Synonym: hī-tə^hy#]

hī-tə^hw+ -hī-tə^hy# /hī-tə^hw+ hī-tə^hy/ hinqi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Family member belonging to the same lineage (on the mother's side). • 亲戚: 有共同祖先(祖母)的家人 □ Synonym: hī-tə^hw#, hī-tə^hy#

⚡ Morphological makeup: hī-tə^hw#, hī-tə^hy#

hī-tə^hy# /hī-tə^hy/ hinze

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Family member belonging to the same lineage (on the mother's side). • 亲戚: 有共同祖先(祖母)的家人 □ Synonym: hī-tə^hw#

ho /hhho...ho!/ ho

IDEOPHONE ⚡ Tone: 0 ▶ Onomatopoeia of a sigh of relief: Phew! • 形声词: 松了一口气: 哟! ↗ (BuriedAlive2.75, 10.24397/pangloss-0004539#S75) le+pho, | (...) si+dzi+ -tʰæ+qo | dʒu+ji+ tʰy+ -dzo+, | pō! pi+, | tʰi+ -dzi+ -kʰw+. | hhho...ho! pi+ -tsu+ ◊ -my|. • He ran [carrying her]; when they got to a spot under the trees, boom! they sat down and let out a great big sigh of relief: Phew! • 他[背着她]一路跑着。就到了小树林后面坐下来，歇了一口气: 哟!

ho₁ /ho!/ ho (Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Pheasant, *Phasianus colchicus*. • 雉鸡, *Phasianus colchicus*. 别名: 环颈雉、野鸡、山鸡、七彩山鸡。 ↗ (phonological elicitation) ho+ tʰy+ -mi1 ~ ho+ tʰy+ -mi1# • ~ DEM CLF: that pheasant • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只雉 □ Synonym: ji+tsi+ 2 ⚡ Classifier: mi↓

ho₂ /ho!/ ho (Gi, Jj: same, Da: hu/)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Porridge, gruel, congee. • 粥 ↗ ho+ tʰw1 • to drink gruel • 喝粥

-ho /ho!/ hoq

SUFFIX ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Future / desiderative / conjecture. • 未来/愿望 ↗ hi+gi+əl-ho? - hi+gi+ ho! • Is it

going to rain? — Yes, it is going to rain! • 要下雨了吗?

— 是的，要下雨了! ↗ ts^hw+ | so+ni| le+jo+ ho+ hī | əl-ji!? - ts^hw+ | so+ni| le+jo+ ho+ -ni+ -mæ!.

• 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。) ↗ so+ni| le+ti+ | mɔ+ -ho!? • 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! ↗ te+hi+ əl- -ho!? • Is (she/he) going to sell? • 要卖吗? / 会卖吗? ↗ hwæ+ əl- -ho!? • Is (she/he) going to buy? • 要买吗? / 会买吗?

ho_a /ho/ hoq (Jj, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ Correct; suitable, appropriate. • 准确, 合适 ↗ mɔ+ -ho! • NEG ~: wrong • 否定 ~: 不合适, 不准, 不对 ↗ ho+ -ze! • PFV • 整体体: 对了! / 准确! ↗ ho+ -hī! • ~ REL/NMLZ • 准确的 ⚡ Morphological makeup: This word may be an early borrowing from Chinese 合. ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 合?

ho1 /ho/ hoq (Dd: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: MH ▶ To sip: to drink by small mouthfuls. • 小口地喝 ↗ zwi+ ho1 • to sip wine • 小口地喝酒 ↗ zwi+ ho+ -ho1 • to sip wine • 小口地喝酒 ↗ zwi+ | dʒu+ -ho+ -ho1 • to sip wine • 喝一小口酒

ho_{ejæ} /ho_{ejæ}/ hoxae (Jj: my+ze+lj+e+jæ)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Fuse cord for lighting gunpowder, fireworks etc. • 火绳, 导火索 ⚡ In local Chinese dialect: 火线 ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 火线

ho_{ejæ}1 /ho_{ejæ}/ hoxae

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM ▶ Wrinkled giant hyssop, *Elsholtzia* sp. • 蕙香 ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 蕙香

ho-di1 /ho-di/ Hoddi (Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Chinese (Han) areas of Sichuan: Yanyuan, Yanbian, Xichang... • 四川 (盐源、盐边、西昌……) ⚡ (semantics) This is where salt came from: Yanyuan (the Chinese name means 'salt source'). The term is now used indiscriminately to refer to all the localities close to Yongning on the Sichuan side: not just Yanyuan, but also Yanbian, the town of Xichang...

ho-dzui1 /ho-dzui/ hoji

NOUN ⚡ Tone: MH# ▶ Paste; starch. • 浆糊, 浆子 ⚡ (semantics) No semantic difference has been detected between disyllabic ho-dzui1 and quadrasyllabic ho-dzui+ -tʂɿ. □ See also: ho-dzui+ -tʂɿ

ho₁dzu₁ /ho₁dzu₁/ ho₁ji (Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Destitute, impoverished, down and out. • 穷苦、凋敝、寒苦、竭蹶、穷乏 ◇ (semantics) To date, it has not been possible to break down this expression. ↗ ho₁dzu₁-ze₁ • PFV • 整体体: 变穷苦了

ho₁dzu₁-t₂l₁ /ho₁dzu₁-t₂l₁/ ho₁jide'er (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H- ▶ Paste; starch. • 浆糊, 浆子 □ See also: ho₁dzu₁

ho₁k₁ /ho₁k₁/ hogo

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Cooking pot for making hotpot; traditionally made of copper, with a hole in the centre. • 火锅 ↗ æ₁-ho₁k₁ • copper pot for hotpot • 铜火锅 ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 火锅

ho₁lo₁py₁ /ho₁lo₁py₁/ holobu (Gi: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+H# ▶ Carrot. • 胡萝卜 ⚡ Classifier: lu₁b₁ ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 胡萝卜

ho₁mi₁#1 /ho₁mi₁#1/ homi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Hen pheasant, female pheasant. • 母雉 ↗ ho₁mi₁t₂y₁-mi₁ ~ ho₁mi₁t₂y₁-mi₁#1 ~ DEM CLF: that hen pheasant • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只母雉 ↗ ho₁mi₁-ho₁p₂h₁y₁ ~ ho₁mi₁-ho₁p₂h₁y₁ • female and male pheasant • 母雉与公雉 ◇ (tonology) H# ≈ #H- ⚡ Classifier: mi₁b₁

ho₁p₂h₁y₁#1 /ho₁p₂h₁y₁#1/ hopu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Cock pheasant, male pheasant. • 公雉 ↗ ho₁p₂h₁y₁t₂y₁-mi₁ ~ ho₁p₂h₁y₁t₂y₁-mi₁#1 ~ DEM CLF: that male pheasant • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只公雉 ⚡ Classifier: mi₁b₁

ho₁to₁sæ₁ /ho₁to₁sæ₁/ hodoshae (Gi: Ø, Jj: z₂u₁l₁h₁y₁)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L.L.M ▶ Yew. • 红豆杉 ↗ (phonological elicitation) ho₁to₁sæ₁=by₁ | bæ₁bae₁ jni₁! • It's a yew flower! • 是红豆杉花! ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 红豆杉

ho₁t₂ha₁ /ho₁t₂ha₁/ hota

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Brown sugar. • 红糖 □ See also: sa₁t₂ha₁-dze₁#1 ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 红糖

ho₁t₂y₁ /ho₁t₂y₁/ hotu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Ham. • 火腿 ↗ ho₁t₂y₁ gy₁, | hæ₁ηyu₁ | so₁! • It's from the Chinese (Han) that we learnt to make ham! (The earlier recipe, for se₁sa₁, was slightly different.) • (怎么) 做火腿, (我们) 是向汉人学的! □ See also: se₁sa₁ ⚡ Classifiers: sa₁a, lu₁b₁ ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 火腿

ho₁ts₁ʃ₁e₁ /ho₁ts₁ʃ₁e₁/ hozoshei

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Workers' or agricultural producers' cooperative. • 合作社 ↗ ho₁ts₁ʃ₁e₁, | d₂u₁-zi₁ t₂ʂ₁ ni₁. • The cooperative was like a family. / The cooperative functioned like a family. • 合作社就像一个大家庭 / 合作社的运作就像一个大家庭. ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 合作社

ho₁ts₁u₁ /ho₁ts₁u₁/ hozhi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Mugwort, wormwood, *Artemisia vulgaris*. • 蒿 (汉语借词: ‘蒿枝’). 艾草和蒿枝的外表很像, 但是艾草的背面有点带白色, 蒿枝是全绿的。 ◇ In local Chinese dialect: 蒿草、蒿枝 □ See also: t₂ʂ₁q₁ha₁#1 ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 蒿枝

ho₁zo#1 /ho₁zo#1/ hoso

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Baby pheasant, pheasant chick. • 小雉 ↗ ho₁zo₁t₂hy₁-lu₁#1 • ~ DEM CLF: that pheasant chick • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只小雉 ⚡ Classifier: lu₁b₁

hõ₁a /hõ₁a/ hun

VERB ⚡ Tone: M intrans ① ▶ To go (imperative). • 走 (离开), 命令式 ↗ no₁ hõ₁! • Go! • 你走吧! ↗ no₁ le₁-hõ₁! • Go! • 你去吧! 你走吧! ↗ e₁-ze₁-ze₁ hõ₁! • Walk slowly! / Take your time on the road! / Have a quiet and pleasant journey! (Polite salutation to someone who is leaving.) • 慢走! ↗ e₁-dz₂ʂ₁ le₁-hõ₁! • As above. • 同上 ↗ a₁p₂h₁ hõ₁! • Get out! • 出去! 走开! 滚出去! □ See also: bi₁c, hu₁c, k₁hi₁ ② ▶ Imperative. • 命令式 ↗ no₁ dz₂u₁-hõ₁! • Eat! • 你吃饱吧!

hõ₁ /hõ₁/ honq (Gi, Jj: same, Da: h₁u₁)

NUMERAL ⚡ Tone: MH ▶ Eight. • 八 ↗ d₂u₁, | ni₁, | so₁, | z₂y₁, | ʐwʂ₁, | q₁h₁y₁, | ʂu₁, | hõ₁, | gy₁, | ts₂h₁e₁ • Numbers from one to ten. • 数字从一到十。

hõ₁-li₁mi₁#1 /hõ₁-li₁mi₁#1/ honlhimi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ 8th month. • 八月

hõ₁ts₁h₁i₁ /hõ₁ts₁h₁i₁/ honcee (Gi, Jj: same, Da: h₁u₁ts₁h₁lu₁)

NUMERAL ⚡ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ 80. • 八十

hu₁ /hu₁/ hon (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: H ▶ To wait. • 等候 ↗ le₁-hu₁-ze₁ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has waited • 实施 ~ 整体体: 等了 ↗ d₂u₁-hu₁ • DELIMITATIVE ~: to wait a while • 进行时态: 等一下 ↗ d₂u₁-hu₁-ɿ₁ • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE: to wait a while / Wait a while! • 进行时态 ~

发端：等一下／请等一下！ ¶ h¹-hu¹ • to wait for someone • 等人 ¶ (Gi) n¹-y¹-| no¹-zu¹ hu¹-ji¹! • I shall wait for you! / I will be waiting for you! • 我会等你们的！

hu¹ /hu¹/ huq

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To miss, to long for, to be nostalgic about • 想念 ¶ e¹-mi¹-hu¹ • to miss (one's) mother • 想念母亲

hu¹ /hu¹/ huq

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH ▶ Entrails, bowels. (This monosyllabic form is seldom used.) • 内脏：胃、肠子等。 (这种单音节形式很少使用。) □ See also: hu¹-mi¹\$ □ Synonym: b¹-hu¹ ❁ Classifier: l¹u¹_b

hu¹-mi¹\$ /hu¹-mi¹/ humi (Gi: same, Da: hu¹-mi¹, Jj: hu¹-mi¹#)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H\$ ▶ Stomach. • 胃 ❁ Classifier: l¹u¹_b

hu¹_b /d¹u¹-hu¹/ hee

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: M_b ▶ A few, some, a little. • 量词：一点 ¶ ts¹-æ¹-y¹-u¹-d¹u¹-hu¹ • some medicines, a few medicines • 一些药

hu¹_c /hu¹_c/ hee

VERB ❁ Tone: M_c ▶ To go, past form for the third person. • 去、走（过去式） ¶ (phonological elicitation) le¹-hu¹-ze¹ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has gone • 实施～整体体：去了 ¶ (ki¹-zo¹) | lo¹-ji¹ hu¹-(ze¹)! • Gisso has gone to work! • 给若（人名）干活去了！ ¶ le¹-hu¹-hī¹ hī¹ • euphemism for ‘deceased person’: literally ‘person who has gone’ • 委婉语：‘走了的人’ = 去世了的人 ¶ ts¹-u¹-| ts¹-hi¹-ni¹-| a¹-p¹hō¹-| a¹-hu¹? ~ ts¹-u¹-| ts¹-hi¹-ni¹-| a¹-p¹hō¹- a¹-hu¹? • Did he go outside today? / Did he take a stroll today? • 他今天出去了吗？ ¶ a¹-p¹hō¹- | m¹~-hu¹? ~ a¹-p¹hō¹- m¹~-hu¹? • No, he did not go outside! / No, he did not take a stroll! • 他今天没有出去。 □ See also: bi¹_c, k¹hī¹, hō¹_a

h¹y¹ /h¹y¹/ hun (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Body hair; animal's hair; porcupine's quills. • 毛、豪猪的翎 ❁ Classifier: k¹u¹_b

t¹h¹y¹ /-/ hunq

VERB ❁ Tone: H ▶ To stir-fry (monosyllabic root extracted from the reduplicated form based on synchronic tone rules). • 炒（肉、菜）。这是依据共时形态调系统规则从双音节的重叠词推导的单音节词根。 □ See also: h¹y¹~h¹y¹

h¹y¹_a 1 /h¹y¹/ hunq

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ Red. The monosyllabic form is seldom used: h¹y¹-d¹zæ¹l¹æ is more common. • 红色的。单音节形容词很少使用：一般用 h¹y¹-d¹zæ¹l¹æ。 □ Synonym: h¹y¹-d¹zæ¹l¹æ

h¹y¹_a 2 /h¹y¹/ hunq

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ Of small stature, small in stature, short, not tall; low. • 矮、低

h¹y¹-d¹r¹-l¹# /h¹y¹-d¹r¹-l¹/ hundde'er (Gi: h¹y¹-d¹l¹ | -gy¹, Jj: h¹u¹-dy¹-l¹gy¹)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Clumsy, incapable. • 笨拙，经常损坏东西 ¶ h¹y¹-hī¹ • ~ REL • 笨拙的 ¶ h¹y¹-d¹r¹-l¹~h¹y¹-d¹r¹-l¹-zo¹ • clumsy person / clumsy boy • 笨手笨脚的（男）人 ¶ (Gi) h¹y¹-d¹l¹~h¹y¹-d¹l¹-gy¹ • RED • 重叠：笨笨的

h¹y¹-d¹zæ¹l¹æ /h¹y¹-d¹zæ¹l¹æ/ hunzzhae'er (Da, Jj: same, Gi: h¹y¹-d¹zæ¹l¹gy¹)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L+H# ▶ Intensely red, red all over. • 红红的 ¶ h¹y¹-d¹zæ¹l¹-gy¹ • intensely red, red all over • 红红的 ¶ (Gi) h¹y¹-d¹zæ¹l¹ | h¹y¹-d¹zæ¹l¹gy¹ • RED; the first two syllables are higher-pitched than the following two ◇ (phonology) Reduced form of /h¹y¹-d¹zæ¹l¹~h¹y¹-d¹zæ¹l¹æ/ • 重叠 ❁ Morphological makeup: h¹y¹_a 1

h¹y¹gy¹-lo¹ /h¹y¹gy¹lo¹/ hun'ggulo (Jj, Dd: same, Da: h¹o¹gy¹-lo¹)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L-M ▶ North. • 北方 ¶ h¹y¹gy¹lo¹-gi¹ • towards the north • 北方向 ¶ h¹y¹gy¹lo¹-gi¹ se¹ • to walk towards the north • 往北方向走 ¶ h¹y¹gy¹lo¹-gi¹dz¹ se¹ • to walk towards the north • 往北方向走 □ See also: ko¹-dzi¹-di¹

h¹y¹~h¹y¹ /h¹y¹~h¹y¹/

VERB ❁ Tone: H ▶ To stir-fry. • 炒（肉、菜） ¶ le¹-h¹y¹~h¹y¹ • ACCOMP ~ RED • 实施～重叠 ¶ h¹y¹~h¹y¹-ze¹ • ~ RED PFV • 炒了 ¶ se¹-h¹y¹~h¹y¹ • to stir-fry some meat • 炒肉 ¶ y¹-ts¹-h¹y¹~h¹y¹ • to stir-fry some vegetables • 炒蔬菜 ¶ l¹æ-itsu¹-h¹y¹~h¹y¹ • to stir-fry chilli peppers • 炒辣椒 ¶ ha¹-h¹y¹~h¹y¹ • to stir-fry some rice, to stir-fry some food • 炒饭 ❁ Morphological makeup: t¹h¹y¹

h¹y¹~h¹y¹ /h¹y¹~h¹y¹/ heunheun (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L ▶ To disturb, to interfere, to hinder, to obstruct, to impede. • 干扰、妨碍 ◇ (phonology) It has not been possible so far to elicit a simplex (non-reduplicated) form. ¶ h¹i¹ h¹y¹~h¹y¹ • to annoy people ◇ (tonology) The tonal pattern is regular. ◇ (dialectol-

ogy) According to consultant Ddeezhi, the most accurate Chinese translation of the expression would be 欺负人, ‘to humiliate someone’. This remark does not seem fully justified from a linguistic point of view, but the association of ideas underlines the proximity between one-off annoyance (literal meaning of the word: ‘to annoy’) and the perception that a person may have who feels resentment of a social status that places him or her in an unfavourable position in relations of authority and power. Resentment translates into a feeling of humiliation. • 干扰人家 ¶ (phonological elicitation) m̄ȳl-h̄ȳl~h̄ȳl • NEG ~: not to annoy • 否定 ~: 不干扰

**h̄ȳt~h̄ȳl-dzæl~dzæl /h̄ȳl-h̄ȳl-dzæl~dzæl/ hunhunzz-
haezzae (Da: h̄ȳt~h̄ȳl-zæl~zæl)**

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Intensely red, red all over. • 红红的 ❁ Morphological makeup: h̄ȳl_a 1

h̄ȳl-na /h̄ȳl-na/ hun'na (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Wild animal. • 野兽 ¶ (Sister3.87-88, 10.24397/pangloss-0004345#S87) ❁ Classifier: mi_l_b ❁ Morphological makeup: h̄ȳl, na_l_b

h̄ȳl-ɿ /h̄ȳl-ɿ/ hun'er

VERB ❁ Tone: M ▶ To get busy, to get down to work. • 做事情、忙着做事 ¶ not | lel-h̄ȳl-ɿ m̄ȳl! • You get down to work! • 你做事情吧! ¶ æl-twɔl-mylkʰȳl-h̄ȳl-ɿ zoł-kȳl • to have to be busy from morning until evening, to be constantly busy • 从早得忙到晚

h̄ȳl-sæl /h̄ȳl-sæl/ hunshae

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To hunt. • 打猎、赶走、驱逐 ¶ (Sister5.14, 10.24397/pangloss-0004940#S14) □ Synonym: tɕʰułdił, kʰȳl-sæl ❁ Morphological makeup: h̄ȳl, sæl

hwałfył /hwałfył/ huafu

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH.M ▶ Chemical fertilizers. • 化肥料 (化肥) ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 化肥

hwałkwɔł /hwałkwɔł/ huagua

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Cucumber. • 黄瓜 ◆ (phonology) It is clearly established that the syllable is /hwa/, with a vowel that is not attested in Na, but is specific to recent Chinese loans ending in -ua (话, 花, 化...), -uan and -uang. Put another way, this rhyme is part of the synchronic system used to pronounce Chinese words. If the word conformed to Na phonotactics, one would have expected /hwæ/ or /hwɔ/. ❁ Classifier: lwl_b ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 黄瓜

hwa.la~hwa.la~hwa.la /hwa.la.hwa.la.hwa.la/ huala-

huala-huala

IDEOPHONE ❁ Tone: 0 ▶ Rattling noise: small, hard objects such as dice or Mah-Jong pieces rattling against one another. • 形声词: 骰子或麻将牌等小而硬的物体相互碰撞发出的响声。 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 华啦

hwæl_a /hwæl/ huae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M_a ▶ To buy. • 买 ¶ leł-hwæl • ACC-COMP • 实施 ~ ¶ (phonological elicitation) tsoł~tsoł hwæl • to buy things • 买东西 ¶ (phonological elicitation) dzuł-kʰwɔł hwæl • to buy a piece (of something) • 买一块 ¶ hwæł~hwæl • RED • 重叠

hwæl_a 1 /hwæl/ huaeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To close the door (from outside). • 关 (出门, 就关门) ¶ kʰił | tʰił-hwæl! • Close the door! • 关门吧! ¶ ʂełbæł | leł-woł-hwæl • to put the chain on the door (in the rare cases where all family members leave the house, the door is locked using an iron chain and a lock) • 将铁链锁在门上 (在极少数情况下, 所有家庭成员都离开家, 就用铁链和锁将门锁上) ¶ kʰił-bił dił-hił ʂełbæł • the chain on the main door of the house, used to lock the door • 门锁链。直译: ‘在门上的锁链’。 □ See also: tæl_a

hwæl_a 2 /hwæl/ huaeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To suspend, to hang (in a place). • 悬挂、挂在墙上 ¶ tsoł~tsoł | gɔłbił hwæl • to suspend things up high (e.g. on a hook) • 挂东西在上面 ¶ (phonological elicitation) tsoł~tsoł hwæl • to suspend things • 挂东西 ¶ ʂeł | tʰił-hwæl • to hang meat (above the hearth, to smoke it) • 挂肉 (在火塘上, 为了熏肉) ¶ (phonological elicitation) tsoł~tsoł | tʰił-hwæl • to suspend things • 挂东西 ¶ ʂeł-hwæl-dił • 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”。 ¶ tsoł~tsoł-hwæl-dił • 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……

hwæłdzæl_1 /hwæłdzæl/ huaezzhae (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Squirrel. • 松鼠, 灰鼠 ¶ hwæłdzæł-pʰȳl • male squirrel • 公松鼠 ¶ hwæłdzæł-mił • female squirrel • 母松鼠 ❁ Classifier: mił_b

hwyr12 /hwyr1/ huaq

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH ▶ Cat (monosyllable). • 猫 (单音节) ❁ Classifier: mi_b

hwyr13 /hwyr1/ huaq

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH ▶ Rat (monosyllabic form, only preserved as part of the list of twelve animals of the duodenary cycle, and in the disyllabic expression ‘Year of the Rat’). • 鼠 (phonological elicitation) ¶ æl, | kʰy|, | bol, | hwyr1, | ji|, | la|, | thɔlli|, | mylgv|, | bylzy|, | zwæl, | jo|, | zi| • the twelve animals of the duodenary cycle • 十二个生肖: 鸡肉、狗、猪、鼠、牛、虎、兔、龙、蛇、马、羊、猴 □ See also: **hwyr1-khy1**, **hwyr1-khy2**

hwyr14 /hwyr1/ huaq

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH ▶ Rust (monosyllable). • 锈 (单音节)

hwyldzui /hwyldzui/ huajji

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Cabin, hut. • 山上过夜的小木房
❁ Classifier: lwt_b

hwylkæl /hwylkæl/ huagae (Gi: Ø)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Red birch; its wood is good: it is used to make ards. • 红桦树 ¶ **hwylkæl-si-dzi** • Red birch (same meaning as the main entry, with addition of the word for ‘tree’, /si-dzi/). • 红桦树 (与 **hwylkæl** 含义相同, 但增加了‘树’这个词: si-dzi)。

hwyr1-khy1 /hwyr1-khy1/ huaku (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: -H# ▶ Year of the Rat. • 鼠年 ◇ (tonology) The tonal pattern of the phrase ‘Year of the Rat’ is different from that of other disyllabic expressions designating years in the duodenial cycle. We can conclude from this that the tone of the monosyllabic noun ‘rat’ (not preserved in the contemporary language, where it is replaced by a borrowing from Chinese) was neither #H (tone of ‘horse’, ‘ox’, ‘dog’), nor M (tone of ‘tiger’), nor LM (tone of ‘chicken’ and ‘pig’), nor LH (tone of ‘monkey’), nor L (tone of ‘sheep’). It was therefore probably an MH tone. This analysis is confirmed by the pronunciation of the monosyllable in the list of animals in the cycle. ❁ Morphological makeup: **hwyr13, khy1**

hwyr1-khy12 /hwyr1-khy1/ huaq kuq

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: -H# ▶ Born in the year of the Rat. • 属鼠 □ See also: **hwyr13**

hwyl1 /hwyl1/ huali (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Cat. • 猫 ◇ (morphemic make-up) The second syllable, /-li/, is plausibly a suf-

fix: see also ‘butterfly’. ❁ Classifier: mi_b ❁ Cognates: (Naxi) **hwalle**

hwylili-by1 /hwylili-by1/ hualibbu

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Lower balcony, mezzanine: an area of the main room where a floor is laid under the roof structure, forming a mezzanine, but which the human inhabitants do not use. As the area is very smoky, only a flimsy floor and no railings are used. Hence the name: ‘the cat’s (place)’, as only the cat roams around easily up there. Sometimes objects are stored here (wickerwork, for example): the smoke give them some protection from insects. • 夹层: 主屋的夹层。只有一层薄的木地板。这一个区域, 在屋顶结构下铺设地板, 形成一个夹层。因为烟雾很大, 所以人不能用这个空间当卧室。只铺设一层薄薄的地板, 没有栏杆。因此, 这里被称为“猫的(地方)”, 因为只有猫可以在上面轻松地走来走去。有时会在这里存放一些物品(例如柳条制品): 烟雾可以起到一定的防虫作用。 □ Synonym: **hwylili-set-di1** ❁ Classifier: **kyl_a2** ❁ Morphological makeup: **hwylili, =by1**

hwylili-hwaelqhae# /hwylili-hwaelqhae#/ huali huae-khae

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Scabious. • 山萝卜 □ Synonym: **hwaelqhae#**, sæt-lo-pv̚

hwylili-set-di1 /hwylili-set-di1/ huali seiddi

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Lower balcony, mezzanine. • 夹层: 主屋的夹层。因为烟多, 所以人不能用这个空间当卧室。只有一层薄的木地板。 ❁ Classifier: **kyl_a2**

hwylili-sui-mo1 /hwylili-sui-mo1/ huali shimo

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Old cat (male or female). • 老猫(不分公、母) ❁ Classifier: mi_b

hwylili-zo1 /hwylili-zo1/ hualisso

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Kitten, cub. • 小猫 ◇ (semantics) To specify a kitten’s sex, one may, as early as birth, use the same terms as for adults: /hwylimi\$/ , /hwyp1hy\$/ . ❁ Classifier: lwt_b

hwylimi\$ /hwylimi/ huami (Da: Ø, Jj: hwylimi#)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H\$ ▶ She-cat, queen. • 母猫 ¶ **hwylimi-hwyp1hy** ~ **hwylimi-hwyp1hy#** • she-cat and tom-cat ◇ (tonology) The consultant expresses a preference for the #H- tonal variant. • 母猫与公猫 ◇ (tonology) #H- ~ H# ❁ Classifier: mi_b

hwyp1hy\$ /hwyp1hy/ huapu (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Tom-cat, tom. • 公猫

¶ **hwʌlpʰy|-tʰy|-mi]** • ~ DEM CLF: that tom-cat
 • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那个公猫 ¶ **hwʌlpʰy|-hwʌlmi]** • tom-cat and she-cat ♦ (tonology) the variant /fhwʌlpʰy|-hwʌlmi/ is not acceptable • 公猫与母猫
 ♦ (tonology) H# ※ Classifier: mi_b

hwʌlset /hwʌlset/ huasei

NOUN ※ Tone: M ► Peanuts. • 花生 ¶ **hwʌlseɪ-qɔltʃɪ]** • Peanuts (same meaning as the main entry, with addition of the word for ‘kernel, pit’, /qɔltʃɪ/). • 花生米 (与 hwʌlset 含义相同, 但增加了‘果核’这个词: qɔltʃɪ)。 ※ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 花生

hwʌltʃɪl /hwʌltʃɪl/ huajie

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 humans. • 土大黄 (学名: 纹叶酸模) (喂

猪的牧草) ¶ **hwʌltʃɪl-bælbæ]** • curly dock flowers • 土大黄花 ¶ **hwʌltʃɪl-kɔlbvɪ]** • sprouts of curly dock
 • 土大黄的嫩芽 ※ Classifier: po_a (CLF for plants with a stalk)

hwʌltʃɪl /hwʌltʃɪl/ huadei (Jj: same, Gi: hwʌltʃɪl, hwʌltʃɪl, Da: ho_l tʃɪl)

VERB ※ Tone: LH ► To become rusty, to get rusty, to rust. • 生锈 ¶ **hwʌltʃɪl-ze]** • PFV: it has become rusty • 生锈了

hwʌlzo#] /hwʌlzo#/ huasso

NOUN ※ Tone: #H ► Kitten. • 小猫 ¶ **hwʌlzo-tʰy|-ju#]** • ~ DEM CLF: that kitten • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只小猫 ¶ **hwʌlzo-hwʌlmi]** • cats, the cat family: kitten and parents • 猫, 包括小猫、母猫和公猫 ♦ (tonology) H# ※ Classifier: ju_b

˧

˧ /˧˧!/ in

INTERJECTION ⚡ Tone: M ► Yes, OK. • 是的，好的 ◇ (**phonology**) The choice of indicating a lexical M tone for this word is somewhat arbitrary, in that it is not grounded in morpho-tonological arguments. In the examples observed to date, the word does not interact tonally

with the surrounding morphemes, which makes it impossible to subject it to a set of tonal tests. ¶ **tsʰwʌ˧-nʌ˧ | “˧˧! ˧˧!” | pi˧.** • (S)he said “Yes! yes!” • 他说：“是的，是的！” ¶ ([Agriculture.10, 10.24397/pangloss-0004441#S10](#))

j

jæ̃dzũt /jæ̃dzũt/ yuaezi (Gi: juɛ̃tsũt, Jj: juen̄dzũt)

❖ (dialectology) There is considerable variation between speakers for this loanword. It is well confirmed that the initial is voiced in the speech of F4 (who pronounces /jæ̃dzũt/) and Mr. He Jiaze (consultant Jj, who pronounces /juen̄dzũt/), while Gisso pronounces /juɛ̃tsũt/, with an unvoiced initial.)

NOUN ❖ Tone: M ▶ Vegetable garden. • 菜园 □ Synonym: qʰwæ̃t̄lũt ❖ Classifier: k̄ỹl a 2 (CLF for tracts of land) ❖ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 园子

jỹl 1 /jỹl/ ye

ADJECTIVE ❖ Tone: M ▶ Good (only appears in negative construction). • 好 (只出现在否定词后面) ❖ jỹl-m̄ỹl-jỹl • NEG ~: it's not good! It's not right! (About someone's behaviour) • 否定 ~: 不好 (形容一个人的行为)

jỹl 2 /jỹl/ ye (Gi, Da, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❖ Tone: M ▶ Flat. • 平 (土地) ❖ jỹl (phonological elicitation) m̄ỹl-jỹl • NEG ~: not flat; uneven • 否定 ~: 不平

jỹl 3 /jỹl/ ye (Gi, Jj: same, Da: Ø)

NOUN ❖ Tone: M ▶ Tobacco, cigarettes. • 烟 jỹl t̄hũl • to smoke tobacco • 抽烟 ❖ Classifier: kõl a ❖ Morphological makeup: It could be an early Chinese loan: 烟. ❖ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 烟? ❖ Comparaanda: (Pumi) jæ̃51

jỹl a 1 /jỹl/ yeq

VERB ❖ Tone: L_a ▶ To coil. • 盘、盘绕 (线) ❖ jỹl sãl jỹl • to coil linen thread • 盘麻线 ❖ sãl | lẽ-jỹl • to coil linen thread • 盘麻线 □ See also: t̄eũl-jũl

jỹl a 2 /jỹl/ yeq

ADJECTIVE ❖ Tone: L_a ▶ Overcooked, overdone, mushy, sodden, mashed. • (煮) 烂 ❖ lẽ-t̄ẽl | lẽ-jỹl-zẽl! • It got sodden after boiling! / After boiling, it got all mushy / it got overdone! • 煮烂了! ❖ jỹl-h̄il • ~ REL/NMLZ • 烂的

jỹl b 1 /jỹl/ yeq

VERB ❖ Tone: L_b ▶ To be listless, to be dejected. • 没精神 ❖ t̄ĩl-jỹl-hõl-zẽl! • (S)he is getting listless and dispirited! • 他没精神了! ❖ ãkõl sỹl-dỹl | t̄ĩl-jỹl-hõl-tsuĩl! • When one misses home, one gets listless and dispirited! • 想家的时候，没精神! ❖ ãkõl sỹl-dỹl-zõl, | t̄ĩl-jỹl-hõl! • When one misses home, one

gets listless and dispirited! • 想家的时候，没精神!

❖ nĩl-m̄ĩl-ts̄hĩl-zõl, | t̄ĩl-jỹl-hõl! • When the weather is hot, one gets listless and dispirited! • 天气很热，没精神!

❖ (phonological elicitation) jỹl-m̄ỹl-jỹl • ~ NEG ~ ❖ (tonology) This combination was elicited as a test to establish the tone category: L_a or L_b. It leads to the conclusion that the tone is L_b. • ~ 否定 ~

jỹl b 2 /dũl-jỹl/ ye

CLASSIFIER ❖ Tone: L_b ▶ Row: classifier for rows of vegetables. • 量词: 排 (一排菜) ❖ ỹl ts̄h̄ỹl | dũl-jỹl t̄hĩl-p̄hõl • to plant a row of vegetables • 种一排菜

jỹl 1 /jỹl/ yeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❖ Tone: MH ▶ To lick. • 舔 ❖ (phonological elicitation) t̄sõl-t̄sõl-jỹl • to lick something • 舐东西 ❖ dzuĩl-dĩl-jỹl • to lick food • 舐食品 ❖ t̄sõl-t̄sõl dũl-k̄h̄w̄ỹl-jỹl-zẽl • (S)he has licked something. • 他舔了一个东西。 ❖ (Gi) q̄h̄w̄ỹl-jỹl • to lick a bowl (what one does when there is no food left; a beggar licks a bowl for the last bits of food left) • 舐一个碗 (如: 乞丐舔碗)

jỹl 2 /jỹl/ yeq

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。彝族在高山上采下来，在永宁卖。

❖ In local Chinese dialect: 野山菜 ❖ (proverb) jỹl dzuĩl | q̄h̄al-suĩl~swĩl, | jỹl t̄s̄ỹl nỹl-l̄ũl~l̄ũl! • “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 also: jĩl-sæ̃l-ts̄h̄ỹl

jỹl 3 /jỹl/ yeq

VERB ❖ Tone: MH ▶ To spread, to put on, to smear. • 抹、涂抹 ❖ p̄h̄l-suĩl-jỹl • to put on beauty cream or sunscreen • 抹防晒霜 ❖ m̄ỹl-jỹl • to apply grease (e.g. to the skin) • 涂抹油 ❖ (phonological elicitation) t̄hĩl-

jy¹• DUR ~ • 持续体 ~

jy¹a 1 /d̥wɪl jy¹/ ye

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: MH_a ▶ Classifier used for women, and for some female domestic animals; it does not carry any hint of depreciation, nor does it convey any hint of respect by itself. • 量词: 母性、雌性 (人或动物) (一个／一只)

jy¹a 2 /d̥wɪl jy¹/ ye

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, 是和了一个鸡蛋的面团的量。) ¶ ælksv̩-pʂ̩jy¹ | d̥wɪl-jy¹ • a ball of egg dough • 一个鸡蛋面团 ¶ ji¹-jy¹ • one ball/cake • 一个团／并

jy¹eo¹-dza¹q¹hw¹ /jy¹eo¹dza¹q¹hw¹/ yexo zzakhua

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM-L# ▶ Sandal. • 凉鞋 ⚡ Classifier: dzih_b (**CLF** for pairs of objects, when the pair makes up a unit)

jy¹gu¹ /jy¹gu¹/ yeggee (Da: jy¹gry¹)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Buckwheat, *Fagopyrum esculentum*. • 甜荞／荞麦／花荞 □ See also: jy¹q¹ha#1 ⚡ Classifier: k¹y¹a 2 (**CLF** for tracts of land: a buckwheat field)

jy¹ho¹ /jy¹ho¹/ yeho (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM ▶ Matches. • 火柴 (洋火) ⚡ Classifier: po_b (**CLF** for bags) ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 洋火

jy¹jo#1 /jy¹jo#1/ yeyo (Gi: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+H# ▶ Potato. • 洋芋、土豆、马铃薯 ⚡ Classifier: k¹y¹a 2 (**CLF** for tracts of land) ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 洋芋

jy¹jo¹-b¹#1 /jy¹jo¹b¹#1/ yeyobbeu (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+H# ▶ Potato grub, *Agriotes lineatus*. • 蟑螬 ⚡ Classifier: mi_b ⚡ Morphological makeup: jy¹jo#1, b¹#1

jy¹l¹y¹ /jy¹l¹y¹/ Yenge

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ The city of Chengdu, in Sichuan. • 成都 ¶ ho¹dit¹-jy¹l¹y¹ • The city of Chengdu, specifying ‘in Sichuan’ (ho¹dit¹). • 成都 (这个说法说明: ‘四川 (ho¹dit¹) 成都’). ⚡ (tonology) M

jy¹pæ¹sw¹\$ /jy¹pæ¹sw¹/ Yebaesi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+H\$ ▶ Yebaesi, ‘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’。

¶ jy¹pæ¹sw¹=y¹\$ ~ ASSOCIATIVE: the people of the Yebaesi family • 杨把事家族 ¶ jy¹pæ¹sw¹ | tæ¹sw¹ • the proper name of a person of the Yebaesi family (given name: Daeshi): ‘Daeshi of the Yebaesi family’. • 杨把事家的一个人的名字: 杨把事 · 达石 □ See also: pæ¹sw¹

jy¹po¹ /jy¹po¹/ yebo (Jj: same, Da: dze¹to¹sy¹k¹w¹ | jy¹pu¹)

VERB ⚡ Tone: LM ▶ To gamble, to bet, to wager. • 赌博、打赌

jy¹ph¹-jy¹#1 /jy¹ph¹-jy¹/ yepiye (Gi, Da: same, Dd: Ø ⚡ (semantics) The speaker uses the phrase ts^hæ¹v¹-na], meaning ‘black medicine’.)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Opium. • 鸦片 ⚡ Morphological makeup: jy¹3 Opium is smoked, like tobacco. In Na, it was borrowed as ‘opium tobacco’. The word for ‘tobacco’, /jy¹3/, might be an early borrowing from Chinese, too, but by the time the word ‘opium’ was borrowed, the word ‘tobacco’ was well-integrated (supposing that it was originally a loanword) and could assist in guiding the interpretation of the new loanword, ‘opium’. ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 鸦片

jy¹q¹ha#1 /jy¹q¹ha#1/ yekha

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Bitter buckwheat, *Fagopyrum tataricum* Gaertn. • 苦荞 □ See also: jy¹gu¹ ⚡ Classifier: k¹y¹a 2 (**CLF** for tracts of land) ⚡ Morphological makeup: q¹ha#1

jy¹q¹ha#1-pʂ̩jy¹-mo¹ /jy¹q¹ha#1pʂ̩jy¹mo¹/ yekhabeye mo¹

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H- ▶ Cep, penny bun, porcino, *Boletus edulis* (a type of edible fungus); literally “buckwheat bun mushroom”, due to its texture. • 牛肝菌 □ See also: njo¹kæ¹-tci¹

jy¹l¹h¹ /jy¹l¹h¹/ yeti

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LH ▶ Enamel: found in enamel plates, for instance. Literally ‘Westerners’ iron’. • 搪瓷 (汉语借词: ‘洋铁’) ⚡ (tonology) The tonal behaviour of this loan is not fully consistent. For an LH tone, we

would expect an L.H.L tonal pattern for the phrase ‘enamelled saucepan’, as well as for the phrase ‘made of enamel’, /jy|t̥i|-n̥w̥l | gy|/, but the observed pattern is L.M.M. Conversely, if the tone were LM, we would expect an L.M.M.M pattern for ‘enamelled plate’, which actually carries an L.H.L.L sequence: /jy|t̥i|-kæ|bæ/. The proposed interpretation is that the tone of borrowings still perceived as such is less stable than that of fully established vocabulary (perceived as belonging to the Na language). Other examples of this phenomenon include the Chinese borrowing for ‘oilcloth’. ¶ jy|t̥i|-kæ|bæ • enamelled plate • 搪瓷盘子 ¶ jy|t̥i|-p̥ta • enamelled bucket • 搪瓷桶 ¶ jy|t̥i|-v̥l • enamelled pot • 搪瓷桶 ¶ (phonological elicitation) jy|t̥i|-n̥w̥l | gy| • made in/with enamel • 搪瓷作的 • Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 洋铁

jy|t̥i|-kæ|bæ /jy|t̥i|kæ|bæ/ yeti hraebbae

NOUN • Tone: LM-L ▶ Porcelain plate. • 瓷盘 • Classifier: l̥w̥l_b

jy|wo| /jy|wo|/ ye'uo

VERB • Tone: MH# ▶ To regress. • 倒退、退步 ¶ no| | jy|wo| | su|dza|! • You are regressing! (Said to a child who had already developed a habit of going to the toilet in the previous weeks, but who, that day, soiled 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)

jy|ze| /jy|ze|/ yerei (Gi: ze|ze|)

NOUN • Tone: LM ▶ Westerner. • 西方人 (“洋人”) • Classifier: v̥l • Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 洋人

jy|ze|-hī# /jy|ze|hī/ yereihin

NOUN • Tone: #H ▶ Westerner. • 西方人、老外 (“洋人”) ¶ t̥y-v̥l, | jy|ze|-hī|ni! • This person is a Westerner! • 那个(人)是老外！／那个(人)是西方人！ • Classifier: v̥l

jo|1 /jo|/ yo

VERB • Tone: H ▶ To use. • 用 ¶ le|jo| | le|se|! • It has been used up! / It is used up, there is none left! • 用没了！／用完了，没了！ • Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 用

jo|2 /jo|/ yo (Dd: same)

NOUN • Tone: #H ▶ Jade. • 玉石 • Classifier: p̥hol_a • Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 玉 • Comparanda: (Pumi) ju35

jo| /jo|/ yo (Jj: same)

VERB • Tone: M intrans ▶ To come; to come in. • 来 ¶ le|jo|ze|! • ACCOMP ~ PVF: (s)he has come • 实施 ~ 整体体: 来了！ ¶ hī|le|jo|ze|! • Someone may come at any time! (Context: explaining why, at the time when there was no market, one had to have good food in store at home in case a visitor came round.) • (随时)会有人来的！(情景：合作人解释说，在没有市场的年代，家里必须随时准备好足够的精致食物，为来访的客人准备一顿丰盛的饭菜。) ¶ hī|bæ|le|jo|ze|! • A guest may come at any time! (Context: as above.) • (随时)会有客人来的！(情景：同上。) ¶ jo|m̥y|bi|ze|! • (Tomorrow, I) will not come! (Context: someone who pays daily visits to someone else explains that (s)he will not come on the next day.) • (明天，我)不来了！(情景：一个人平时每天来访，那天他说：第二天不来了，第三天才来。)

jo| /jo|/ yo (Gi: same, Jj, Dd: jo|)

NOUN • Tone: L ▶ Sheep. • 绵羊 ¶ jo|ywl • sheep skin • 羊皮 ¶ jo|h̥yl • wool (sheep wool) • 羊毛 • Classifier: p̥hol_a • Comparanda: (Pumi) zō55

jo|b /d̥w̥l jo|/ yo (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER • Tone: L_b ▶ An ounce. • 量词：两 (一两) ♦ (phonology) Among classifiers belonging to the tone category L_b, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is MH#.

jo| /jo|/ yoq (Da: same)

NOUN • Tone: LM ▶ Right (opposite of: left). • 右边 □ See also: jo|gi|

jo| /jo|/ yo

NOUN • Tone: MH ▶ Oil, grease. • 油。 • Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 油

jo|do# /jo|do|/ yoddo

NOUN • Tone: #H ▶ Name of a Buddhist ritual, practised for curing diseases, specifically for women. • 一项佛教仪式的名称，专门用于治疗女性疾病。 ¶ (Healing.73, 10.24397/pangloss-0004541#S73) e|ji|-sw̥l|ji|, | t̥ae|b̥r̥l|ka|se|l-dzol|, | jo|do| py|pi|! | mi|zu|l-ts̥hui| go|, | pi|, | jo|do| py|pi|ky| my|! • In the old days, when calling in the monks, we used to talk about ‘doing the yoddo ritual’! When a woman was ill, they would perform the yoddo ritual! • 以前，当我

们召集僧侣时，我们常说‘做 yoddo 仪式’！当女人生病时，我们会举行 yoddo 仪式。

jo₁gi₁ /jo₁gi₁/ yoggi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Right (opposite of left). • 右边

¶ jo₁gi₁dzy₁ • the side to the right, the right • 右边 □

See also: jo₁

jo₁gy₁ /jo₁gy₁/ Yoggū

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Lijiang. • 丽江 (包括丽江坝子) ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) dži22gu55dī51

jo₁gy₁-ny₁ly₁ /jo₁gy₁ny₁ly₁/ Yoggū Ngulu

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Yulong snow mountain; literally ‘Lijiang’s snow mountain’. • 玉龙雪山

jo₁-k^hy₁ 1 /jo₁k^hy₁/ yoku (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Year of the Goat. • 羊年 ❁ Morphological makeup: jo₁, k^hy₁

jo₁-k^hy₁ 2 /jo₁k^hy₁/ yo kuq

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L ▶ Born in the year of the Goat. • 属羊

jo₁lo₁ /jo₁lo₁/ yolo

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Right (opposite of left). • 右边 □

See also: jo₁

jo₁ly₁# /jo₁ly₁/ yolu

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Prosperity. • 繁荣、景气

¶ jo₁ly₁ni₁! • Let there be prosperity! (A wish, a benediction.) • 财源广进! ¶ jo₁ly₁ zo₁-ho₁! • Let there be prosperity! (A wish, a benediction.) • 财源广进!

¶ jo₁ly₁ ky₁! • Let there be prosperity! (A wish, a benediction.) • 财源广进!

jo₁mi₁ /jo₁mi₁/ yomi (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Ewe. • 母绵羊 ¶ jo₁mi₁-po₁lo₁

• ewe and ram • 母绵羊与公羊 ❁ Classifier: p^ho₁a

jo₁mi₁-kw₁w₁ /jo₁mi₁kw₁w₁/ Yomiwua

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Yomiwua, the second village that

one crosses when going from /q^hæ^ht^hhi^h/ to /t^hso^hsw^h#/. Latitude: 27.74694, longitude: 100.66463. • 有米瓦村。

经维度: 100.66463, 27.74694

jo₁my₁# /jo₁my₁/ Yomu

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Youmi, a hamlet in Labai. • 拉柏

乡油米村 ¶ jo₁my₁ hī₁# • People of Youmi. • 油米村

人 ¶ jo₁my₁ hī₁, | na₁hī₁-zw₁w₁ ky₁! • The people of the hamlet of Youmi speak Naxi! • 油米村人讲的是纳西语!

jo₁py₁ /jo₁py₁/ yobu

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ~ LM+MH# ▶ Oilcloth; tarpaulin. •

油布 ◇ (**tonology**) This phrase has two tonal variants:

LM and LM+MH#. ¶ jo₁py₁ • oilcloth (tonal variant)

• 油布 (声调变体) ❁ Classifier: ts^hil₁a 1 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 油布

jo₁p^hy₁ /jo₁p^hy₁ ~ jo₁p^hy₁/ yopu (La: jo₁p^hy₁#) ◇

(**tonology**) #H)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ~ #H ▶ Male sheep. • 公绵羊

¶ jo₁p^hy₁ t^hy₁-mi₁# • ~ DEM CLF: that ram • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那头公羊 □ See also: po₁lo₁ ❁ Classifiers: p^ho₁a, mi₁b

jo₁swæ₁ /jo₁swæ₁/ yoshuae (Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Wether (castrated ram, neutered ram). • 阉羊 ❁ Classifier: p^ho₁a

jo₁zo₁# /jo₁zo₁/ yosso (Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Lamb. • 绵羊羔 ◇ (**phonology**)

This is a variant of the L-tone form. □ See also: jo₁zo₁

❖ Classifier: l_uu₁b

jo₁zo₁ /jo₁zo₁/ yosso (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Lamb. • 绵羊羔 ◇ (**phonology**)

This word has a variant carrying #H tone. □ See also:

jo₁zo₁# ❁ Classifier: l_uu₁b

j

ji 1 /dʒi/ yi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Ox. • 牛 **q̥ji+yuŋ** • ox skin • 牛皮 **q̥ji+thv̥l-p̥hoŋ** • ~ DEM CLF: that ox skin • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那头牛 ❁ Classifier: **p̥hol_a**

ji 2 /dʒi/ yi (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H ① ▶ To do, to work. • 做, 工作 **q̥dwæŋ|loŋji+** • hard-working, who works hard • 勤劳、努力 **q̥duŋ-saŋ|mr̥ŋ-jiŋ** • to do nothing at all • 什么也不干 **əltsoŋ-mr̥ŋ-niŋ|jiŋ-biŋ-zoŋ-hoŋ!** • [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)! **ts̥huŋ-ne-jiŋ|jiŋ-zoŋ-hoŋ-jiŋ!** • This is how it must be done! / This is how it is done! • 应该这样做的! **aŋkoŋ-ji+** • 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) **aŋkoŋ-leŋ-jiŋ, seŋmr̥ŋ-thaŋ!** • Taking care of the household is a neverending task! • 管理家里, 是官不完的 (一直有活) **gv̥ŋ-jiŋ-mv̥ŋ-jiŋ** • to be busy on all fronts, to juggle with a variety of tasks • 东忙西忙, 一直非常忙 **əltsoŋ-mr̥ŋ-niŋ, |leŋ-seŋ, |leŋ-jiŋ!** • We get all sorts of things (all the necessary paraphernalia for a ritual, a feast...) and we do (all that needs to be done)! / We get all sorts of things ready (for the ritual / the feast), we do what needs to be done! • 所有 (的东西都) 找、作! = 所有的东西都备好了, 该作的工作都做 ② ▶ To speak (a certain language). • 讲 (某种语言) **naŋ-zwv̥ŋ-jiŋ** • to speak the Na language, to speak in Na • 讲摩梭语 **t̥huŋ|bv̥ŋ-zwv̥ŋ-jiŋ-dzoŋ!** • She is speaking Pumi! • 她在讲普米语!

ji 3 /dʒi/ yi

VERB ❁ Tone: H ▶ To draw. • 画 **(phonological elicitation) mr̥ŋ-jiŋ** • NEG ~: not to draw • 否定 ~: 不画 **(phonological elicitation) t̥haŋ-jiŋ!** • PROH • 禁止式: 别画! **ts̥aŋ-taŋ-jiŋ** • to draw a sign • 画一个符号

ji 4 /dʒi/ yi (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Earthen jar. • 坛子, 罐子 (陶器) ❁ Classifier: **[juŋ]_b**

ji 5 /dʒi/ yi (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H ▶ To inform, to tell. • 通知、告诉 **leŋ-jiŋ-zeŋ** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has informed • 实施 ~

整体体: 通知了 **q̥hwæŋ miŋ-ji+** • to provide a piece of news, to provide some information • 告诉 (一个) 消息 **njɔŋ-|hĩŋ-kiŋ|q̥hwæŋ miŋ-jiŋ-zeŋ** • I have told people the news. • 我告诉了人家 (那个消息)。

ji 6 /dʒi/ yi

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Man, male person. • 男人 ❁ Usage: archaic **(proverb) myŋmiŋ soŋtsʰiŋ-kʰv̥ŋ,** **|q̥oŋmoŋ giŋ leŋ-tv̥ŋ! | jiŋ-jaŋ | q̥v̥ŋtsʰiŋ-kʰv̥ŋ, | bv̥ŋdiŋ laŋ h̥v̥ŋ džæŋ!** • “A woman of thirty must be pulled along like an old cow; men of sixty still ride red tigers 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 occasionally used by women as an ironic (covertly mocking) comment about an ageing beau. • “女人, 到三十岁就算是得拉着的老牛。男人们, 到六十岁还在普米山上骑红老虎!”这个谚语讲男人与女人老化过程的不对称, 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衰老帅哥。

ji 1 /dʒi/ yi

VERB ❁ Tone: M_c ▶ To come. • 来 **(semantics)** Discussions with Mrs. Latami and Daeshi Daedeu have not brought up any nuance of meaning that would distinguish /jiŋ/ from /joŋ/. **laŋ-jiŋ-zeŋ!** • A tiger is coming! / A tiger has come round! • 老虎来了! **laŋ|leŋ-jiŋ-zeŋ!** • The tiger is coming back! / The tiger is coming again! • 老虎又来了! **ts̥huŋ|əŋ-jiŋ?** • Is he coming? / Is he following? (Context: three people are climbing a mountain; the third is lagging behind. The first asks the second: “Is he following?”) • 他来吗? / 他能跟上吗? (情景: 三个人在登山。第三个人走路比较慢, 第一个人看不见第三个人了, 就问第二个人: “他来吗? / 他能跟上吗?”) **(Gi, La) mr̥ŋ-jiŋ-zeŋ!** • It's going wrong! / Something is going wrong! / We're in for trouble! • 不好了! 不行了!

ji 2 /dʒi/ yi

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ One (restricted use: only in association with [juŋ]). • 一 ❁ Usage: archaic **zoŋmyŋ|jiŋ-[juŋ]sv̥ŋ** • to take care of a child • 管一个孩子 **zv̥ŋ-jiŋ-[juŋ]** • a pot of wine • 一壶酒 **q̥hwv̥ŋ|[jiŋ-[juŋ]** • a

bowl • 一个碗 □ See also: ji₁k^hy₁, ji₁k^hw₁\$

ji₁b₁ /ji₁b₁/ yi

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: M_b ► Classifier for places. • 量词:
地方 (一个) ¶ d_uu₁-ji₁ • a place, somewhere • 一个地方 ¶ d_uu₁-ji₁ d_zi₁ • to live somewhere; to move to somewhere • 住在一个地方, 搬家到一个地方 ¶ d_uu₁-y₁ | d_uu₁-ji₁ h_u1 • each goes her/his own way (context: explaining that, in many families, people go to live in different cities for professional reasons) • 个去个的地方! / 每个人去不同的地方! (情景: 由于工作原因, 一家的成员经常需要去不同的城市工作。)

ji₁ /ji₁/ yiq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LH ► Spot, pimple. • 痘痘 ¶ (La, Da)
ji₁t^hy₁ • to have spots, to get pimples • 出痘痘 ¶ ji₁b₁ • to have lots of pimples • 出好多痘痘 ¶ (La, Gi, Da)ji₁b₁ b₁y₁ | ji₁t₁y₁~t₁y₁ • to have lots of pimples • (一个人) 是麻子, 出好多痘痘 ¶ ts^hu₁ p^hæ₁q^hw₁ b₁y₁ | ji₁b₁ ji₁t₁y₁~t₁y₁! • (S)he has lots of pimples on the face. • 他脸上出好多痘痘。 ⚡ Classifier: [w₁b₁]

ji₁b₁ /ji₁b₁/ yibbu (Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: MH# ► Cow pen. • 牛圈 ⚡ Classifier: [w₁b₁]

ji₁b₁y₁ /ji₁b₁y₁/ yibbu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ► Bull (male). • 公牛 ¶ no₁ | ji₁b₁y₁-ne₁ | ji₁-zo₁! • You're like a bull! / You're a real bull! / Hey, don't be such a bull! (Criticism of a man whose behaviour is brutal, the antithesis of the thoughtfulness valued in Na society.) • 你就像一头公牛! / 你真是头公牛! / 嘿, 别这么牛! (批评一个男人的行为粗暴, 与摩梭社会所珍视的深思熟虑截然相反。) □ See also: z₁lqo₁ ⚡ Classifier: p^ho₁a

ji₁di₁-mi₁ /ji₁di₁mi₁/ yiddimi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L+H# ► Heifer. • 小牝牛 (包括黄牛和小母犏牛) □ See also: z₁lqo₁, z₁lqo₁-zo₁ ⚡ Classifiers: [w₁b₁], p^ho₁a

ji₁h₁y₁ /ji₁h₁y₁/ yihun

NOUN ⚡ Tone: MH ► Chestnut-coloured ox. • 栗色牛 □ See also: ji₁ 1 ⚡ Classifiers: p^ho₁a, mi₁b

ji₁k^hy₁ /ji₁k^hy₁/ yiko

PRONOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ► Some, a few. • 一些 ¶ h₁-ji₁k^hy₁ • some people, part of the people • 一些人 ⚡ Morphological makeup: ji₁ 2

ji₁k^hy₁ 1 /ji₁k^hy₁ 1/ yiku (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ► Year of the Ox. • 牛年 ⚡ Morphological makeup: ji₁ 1, k^hy₁

ji₁-k^hy₁ 2 /ji₁k^hy₁ 2/ yi kuq

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: L# ► Born in the year of the Ox. • 属牛

ji₁k^hw₁\$ /ji₁k^hw₁\$/ yikua

PRONOUN ⚡ Tone: H\$ ► A little, some. • 一点 ⚡ Morphological makeup: ji₁ 2, k^hw₁a

ji₁lo₁# /ji₁lo₁#/ yilo

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ► Attitude towards others. • 态度、对待的态度 ¶ ji₁lo₁ d_zv₁! • (He/she) has a good attitude! • 态度积极 ¶ ts^hu₁ | ji₁lo₁ | d_zv₁! | h₁l₁-ki₁ | d_zv₁-ji₁! • 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! ¶ ji₁lo₁ d_za₁! • (to have) a bad attitude: to be lazy, dissipated... • 态度不好 ¶ nj₁-ηw₁ ha₁ gy₁, | ji₁lo₁ d_za₁! • 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／做得乱七八糟! ¶ ts^hu₁ | a₁ts₁ | ji₁lo₁ jni₁? • 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)

ji₁lo₁ /ji₁lo₁/ yilo

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ► Ground floor. • 一楼 ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 一楼

ji₁-l₁-k₁-l₁ /ji₁-l₁-k₁-l₁/ yilo-wolo

IDEOPHONE ⚡ Tone: 0 ► Light, tinkling sound of small bells attached to horse harnesses: ‘Ding-a-ling!’ • 形声词: 马具上挂着的小铃铛发出轻快、叮当的声音: “丁零当啷!” ¶ (Caravans.168, 10.24397/pangloss-0004531#S168) z₁wæ₁-ts^hu₁, | ts^hu₁-qo₁-ηw₁ | d_uu₁-k₁y₁~k₁y₁, | d_uu₁-k₁y₁~k₁y₁, | ji₁-l₁-k₁-l₁, ji₁-l₁-k₁-l₁ pi₁, | k₁y₁-t₁j₁-lj₁y₁ | t₁hi₁-ts₁æ₁! • The horses, from here (=from the point of convergence between the groups coming from the various villages), they followed each other, in a long line. ‘Ding-a-ling, ding-a-ling!’ They had bells hanging [on the harness]! • 从那里 (大家聚集的地方) 起, 马就排成长长的队伍: “丁零当啷, 丁零当啷!” (在它们的马具上) 挂着铃铛!

ji₁mi₁ /ji₁mi₁/ yimi (Jj: ji₁mi₁#)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ► Jar. • 坛子, 罐子 (陶器) ⚡ Classifier: [w₁b₁]

ji₁mi₁ /ji₁mi₁/ yimi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ► Cow (female). • 母牛 ¶ ji₁mi₁-z₁lqo₁ • cow and calf • 母牛与小牛 ◇ (tonology) #H- ⚡ Classifier: p^ho₁a

loanword) Ye shes + ? ཡྺସେ + ?

ji+tho+ /ji+tho+/ yito

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Cherry. • 樱桃 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 樱桃

ji+tsu+ /ji+tsu+/ yizi

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Chair (borrowing). • 椅子 ❁ Classifier: na_a ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 椅子

ji+tei+1 /ji+tei+/ Yijie

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Yijie, a feminine given name. • 央金: 一个女性名字

ji+tei+2 /ji+tei+/ yijie

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Pheasant, *Phasianus colchicus*. • 野鸡: 雉鸡, *Phasianus colchicus*. 别名: 环颈雉、山鸡、七彩山鸡。□ Synonym: ho₁ 1 ❁ Classifier: mi_b ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 野鸡

ji+tei+-duu+ma】 /ji+tei+duu+ma/ Yijie Ddeema

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ▶ Yijie Ddeema, a feminine given name. • 央金独玛: 一个女性名字
¶ (Elders3.27, 10.24397/pangloss-0004533#S27) ❁ Morphological makeup: ji+tei+1, duu+ma#] ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Yid ches (?) Sgrol ma ཕྲ ༌ མ (?)

ji+tei+-ha+my】 /ji+tei+ha+my/ Yijie Lhamu

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ▶ Yijie Lhamu, a feminine given

name. • 央金拉姆: 一个女性名字 ♦ (phonology)

Phonetic realization is close to [ji+tsi+la+my], with a simple lateral consonant [l]. ❁ Morphological makeup: ji+tei+1, ha+my] \$ ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Yid ches (?) Lha mo ཕྲ ༌ མ (?) བླ ༌ ༈

ji+teh+1 /ji+teh+/ yiqie

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Luck, good luck. • 运气
¶ ji+teh+1 dza+1-zo! • It's a stroke of luck! / That's lucky! / How lucky! • 运气真好! ¶ ji+teh+1 dza+1 • to be out of luck, to be unlucky, to have a stroke of ill fortune • 运气不好 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 运气

ji+tsae1 /ji+tsae1/ yizhae (Jj: same, Gi: ji+tsae+, Da: ji+dzæ1)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Waist. • 腰 ❁ Classifier: lu+1

ji+ts+he+1-mi】 /ji+ts+he+1-mi/ yicheimi (Jj, Dd: ji+ts+hu+1-mi)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H#- ▶ South. • 南方 ¶ ji+ts+he+1-mi+1 dza+1 se+1 • to walk towards the south • 往南方走

ji+zo#】 /ji+zo+/ yrosso

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Calf. • 小牛 ¶ ji+zo+t+hv+1-lu+1
• ~ DEM CLF: that calf • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那头小牛
❖ Classifiers: p^ho_a, lu_b

k

kætseɪ /kætseɪ/ gaezhei

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Acupuncture needles; acupuncture. • 针灸 (汉语借词: ‘干针’) ◇ In local Chinese dialect: 干针 ¶ kætseɪ laɪ • to do an acupuncture session, to use acupuncture needles • 扎针灸 ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 干针

kætʃwɪ /kætʃwɪ/ gaezhi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Sugar cane. • 甘蔗 ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 甘蔗

kʂɪ /kʂɪ/ ge (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Bottle. • 瓶子 ¶ zwɪl-kʂɪ • wine bottle • small bottle • 酒瓶 • 一小瓶 ¶ (phonological elicitation) kʂɪ | dʐuɪ-luɪ hwaɪ-zeɪ • ...bought a bottle • 买了瓶子 □ See also: kʂɪzo | ⚡ Classifier: luɪb

kʂɪa /dʐuɪ kʂɪ/ ge (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ A bottle of. • 量词: 瓶 ¶ zwɪl dʐuɪ-kʂɪ • one bottle of wine • 一瓶酒 ¶ (phonological elicitation) tsʰwɪl-kʂɪ • DEM ~: this bottle • 指示代词 ~: 这瓶 ◇ (tonology) H# ≈ H\$

kʂɪb /kʂɪ/ geq

VERB ⚡ Tone: L_b ▶ To saw. • 锯 (木头) ¶ siɪl dʐuɪ-pʰæɪ kʂɪ • to saw a piece of wood • 锯一块木头

kʂɪ /kʂɪ/ geq (Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: MH ▶ To knock on the door. (The monosyllabic form is not in common use: the reduplicated form is used.) • 敲门 (单音节). 一般用重叠形式. ¶ tʰiɪ-kʂɪ • DUR • 持续体 ~ □ See also: kʂɪ~kʂɪ

kʂɪa 1 /dʐuɪ kʂɪ/ ge (Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: MH_a ▶ Classifier for sticks and rods. • 量词: 棍子、树枝 (一根) ¶ siɪl-kʂɪ | dʐuɪ-kʂɪ • a branch (of a tree) • 一根树枝

kʂɪa 2 /dʐuɪ kʂɪ/ ge (Gi, Dd: Ø)

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: MH_a ▶ A tract of land. • 量词: 地 (一片)

kʂɪdʒɪ /kʂɪdʒɪ/ gezzee

VERB ⚡ Tone: M ▶ To take a seat, to get seated. • 坐下 (在饭桌) ¶ aʃkɔɪ-hiɪ | kʂɪdʒɪ-zeɪ. • The members of the family took their seats / got seated. • 家人入座了。

kʂɪfɪ #1 /kʂɪfɪ/ Gefu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Gefu: the name of a family community (sissi, suɪzju#). • 高夫家庭社区 (支系, 汉语音译: ‘斯日’).

kʂɪkʂɪ /kʂɪkʂɪ/ gege (Gi, Jj: same)

ADVERB ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Next to, close to. • 挨着 (坐……) ¶ (tsoɪ-tsoɪ) kʂɪkʂɪ | tʰiɪ-tɕeuɪ • to put in good order • 摆整齐、使均匀, 如: 一排排挨着 ¶ kʂɪkʂɪ | tʰiɪ-seɪ • to walk in a line, one behind the other • 并排走 ¶ (Tiger2.75, 10.24397/pangloss-0004546#S75) kʂɪkʂɪ | tʰiɪ-dziɪ • to sit close to one another • 挨着坐

kʂɪ~kʂɪ /kʂɪkʂɪ/ gege

VERB ⚡ Tone: L+MH# ▶ To tap, to knock, to poke: for example, tapping a sofa to remove crumbs and dust. • 敲击、拍: 例如, 敲击沙发以清除碎屑和灰尘. ¶ kʰiɪ kʂɪ~kʂɪ • to knock at the door ◇ (tonology) The tonal pattern is regular. • 敲门 ¶ njɔɪ-l-nuɪ | noɪ | kʂɪ~kʂɪ-biɪ! • 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) ¶ tsɔɪtsuɪ kʂɪ~kʂɪ(-zeɪ / -biɪ) • to tap the table, to rap on the table • 拍拍桌子 ¶ gyɪdyɪ kʂɪ~kʂɪ • to tap someone's back (to relieve back pain) • 敲敲背 □ See also: kʂɪ

kʂɪljɪ /kʂɪljɪ/ gelia

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Chinese sorghum. • 高粱 □ See also: hæɪlju# | ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 高粱

kʂɪloɪ /kʂɪloɪ/ gelo (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Branch. • 树枝 ¶ siɪdʒɪl-kʂɪloɪ • branch of tree • 树枝 ¶ siɪ-kʂɪloɪ • branch of tree • 树枝 ⚡ Classifier: kʂɪa 1

kʂɪmiɪ /kʂɪmiɪ/ gemi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ A large jar; a large bottle. • 大坛子, 大瓶 ⚡ Classifier: luɪb ⚡ Morphological makeup: kʂɪ,-mi

kʂɪmiɪ /kʂɪmiɪ/ Gemi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Gaoming, the Chinese name of a village north-east of Yongning. Name in Na: Jjabbu Gesawua. Latitude: 27.79152, longitude: 100.69004. • 高明 (永宁坝子的一个村落)。摩梭语名称的音译: 佳部嘎萨瓦, 也称作嘎撒瓦、戛撒瓦。经纬度: 100.69004, 27.79152 □ See also: dzʂɪbɪɪ-kʂɪsal-kwʂɪ ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 高明

kʂɪmyɪ /kʂɪmyɪ/ Gemu (Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: MH# ▶ The Gemu mountain (Yongning). • 格母山 ¶ ɿɪdʒɪ-kʂɪmyɪ • Mount Gemu, in Yongning • 永宁格姆山 ¶ kʂɪmyɪ-hæɪkʰoɪ • 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) ¶ kyʌ-myɪ, | ǣsǣt, | ɲwʌ̄-hã̄, | ʂwǣ-gy#], | nātshi| | -tɛ̄hɣ̄-px̄-mi#], | qv̄-l̄-t̄s̄hǣ-nā] • The six mountains of Yongning that carry a name and have a definite symbolic value: Gemu, Aesha, Nguahan, Shuaeggu, Nacee-Qebemi, Gheuer-Chaena. 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: 格姆, 安山, 瓦哈, 双古, 纳慈巧吧咪, 古尔川纳。

kyʌ-naʌmi# /kʌ̄nāmi/ genami (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L-#H ▶ Eagle. The same term is used by the main consultant for other birds of prey. • 老鹰。主合作者还将该词用于其他猛禽。❖ (phonology) The last two syllables, /-na.mi/, are clearly a suffix. But there is no monosyllabic term in current use for eagles or other birds of prey. ❁ Classifier: mi]

kyʌ̄-sāl\$ /kʌ̄-sāl/ Gesa

NOUN ❁ Tone: H\$ ▶ Gesa, a clan name from Yongning. • 格萨 (姓)。这个家族有一个家庭。 ¶ kyʌ̄-sāl=ɿ, • the Gesa /kʌ̄-sāl\$/ clan, the Gesa /kʌ̄-sāl\$/ family • 格萨家族 ¶ kyʌ̄-sāl=ɿ, | d̄wɪ̄-zī, | d̄wɪ̄-ɿ̄! • There is one family carrying the name Gesa /kʌ̄-sāl\$/, making up one clan! • 姓格萨的, 有一家, 形成一个家族! □ See also: dzv̄lbȳ-kyʌ̄-sāl-ŋwʌ̄

kyʌ̄-tjʌ̄-ljy# /kʌ̄-tjʌ̄-ljy/ gedalia (La: kwʌ̄-tjʌ̄-ljy#)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L-#H ▶ Small bell hung to an animal's neck (e.g. horse's bell). • 铃铛: 如, 挂在马的脖子上的铃铛 ❖ (phonology) The variant /kwʌ̄-tjʌ̄-ljy#/ is fairly common, but when asked about the relative merits of both forms, Mrs. Latami considers it as less good than /kyʌ̄-tjʌ̄-ljy#/ . ❁ Classifier: l̄wɪ̄_b

kyʌ̄t̄hɑ̄ /kyʌ̄t̄hɑ̄/ Geta

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH+L ▶ Geta, a clan name from Yongning. There are two families in Yongning that carry this name. This is one of the first three clans who settled in the vicinity of the Yongning monastery, the other two being /ə̄llā/ and /lāt̄hɑ̄-mi\$/ . • 一个姓。这个姓, 永宁有两家 ❖ (phonology) The tonal pattern of this word is unusual: it is not part of the inventory of lexical tones for common nouns. ¶ kyʌ̄t̄hɑ̄=ɿ, • the Geta /kyʌ̄t̄hɑ̄/ clan • kyʌ̄t̄hɑ̄ 家族 ¶ kyʌ̄t̄hɑ̄=ɿ, | nī-zī, | d̄wɪ̄-ɿ̄! • There are two families carrying the name Geta; they make

up one clan! • 姓 kyʌ̄t̄hɑ̄ 的, 有两家, 形成一个家族! ¶ kyʌ̄t̄hɑ̄=ɿ, | nī-zī dzō, | d̄wɪ̄-ɿ̄ nī! | lāt̄hɑ̄-mi=ɿ, | ts̄h-ē-zī dzō, d̄wɪ̄-ɿ̄! • There are two families carrying the name Geta; they make up one clan! There are ten families carrying the name Latami; they make up one clan! • 姓 kyʌ̄t̄hɑ̄ 的, 有两家, 形成一个家族! 姓拉他咪的, 有十家, 形成一个家族!

kyʌ̄tʃu] /kyʌ̄tʃu]/ gezhi (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: HL ▶ To tell. • 讲 ¶ t̄hɑ̄-kyʌ̄tʃu]! • Stop talking! / Shut up! / Don't say it! • 别说话了! / 别说! ¶ h̄ī-kī | t̄hɑ̄-kyʌ̄tʃu]! • Don't tell it! / Don't tell anyone! • 不要告诉人家! ¶ t̄hɑ̄-kyʌ̄tʃu]! | h̄ī | nȳ-t̄hɑ̄-k̄wɪ̄! • Don't talk about it! Don't let people know! • 不要告诉 (人家)! 别让人家知道! ¶ kyʌ̄-t̄hɑ̄-t̄s̄u]! • Don't tell it! / Don't tell anyone! • 不要告诉人家! ¶ h̄ī-kī | kyʌ̄-m̄ȳ-t̄s̄u] • to keep something secret; not to tell people • 不跟人家说 (自己做什么事) ¶ nj̄r̄-n̄wɪ̄ | kyʌ̄tʃu]-bī! • I'm going to (jump in and) say something! • 我要说一点事情! / 我要告诉 (人家)! ¶ ts̄h-wɪ̄-sē, | kyʌ̄-m̄ȳ-t̄s̄u]! • She's a woman of few words! / He's a man of few words! / (S)he's not a talkative person! • 他是话少的人! / 他是个寡言少语的人! ¶ ts̄h-wɪ̄-sē, | m̄ȳ-kyʌ̄-t̄s̄u]! • As above. • 同上。 ¶ ts̄h-wɪ̄ | m̄ȳ-kyʌ̄-t̄s̄u] zō | d̄wɪ̄-ȳ! • He's a man of few words! / He's not a talkative person! • 他是话少的人! / 他是个寡言少语的人! ¶ nō | kyʌ̄tʃu]-dzō-jī! • You promised! • 你答应了! ¶ kō-dā-d̄wɪ̄-nī-n̄wɪ̄, ts̄h-wɪ̄ | kyʌ̄tʃu]-dzō-jī! • He said yes before; he promised! (A sentence indicating disappointment) • 他以前说好了, 答应好了! / 他曾经答应过; 他曾经承诺过! (表示失望) ¶ (phonological elicitation) lē-kyʌ̄tʃu] • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ □ See also: kyʌ̄tʃu]

kyʌ̄tʃu] /kyʌ̄tʃu]/ gezhi

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Speech. • 话 ¶ kyʌ̄tʃu]-jī • 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)。 ¶ ts̄h-wɪ̄ | kyʌ̄tʃu]-jī • (s)he promises • 他答应

¶ tsʰwʌ | kṣṇtṣwʌ | mṛt-ji! • (S)he has not promised! • 他没有答应! ¶ kṣṇtṣwʌ ni • well-behaved, obedient (child) (literally: who listens to what (s)he is told) • 听话, 乖 (来形容一个孩子) ¶ hīt-kṣṇtṣwʌ ni • to listen to people's advice, to pay attention to what other people say (a good attitude in the consultant's view) • 听别人的建议、把别人的话当回事 ¶ hīt-kṣṇtṣwʌ | le-t-ji! • to listen to people's advice, to pay attention to what other people say (a good attitude in the consultant's view) • 听别人的建议、把别人的话当回事 ¶ hīt-kṣṇtṣwʌ | mṛt-ji! • to fail to listen to people's advice • 听不进去别人的意见与建议 ¶ tsʰwʌ | kṣṇtṣwʌ | dzvʌ | mṛt-myt-su! • She does not really understand yet! (About a toddler aged two 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) ¶ tsʰwʌ | kṣṇtṣwʌ | dzvʌ | mṛt-myt-myt-su! • She does not really understand yet! (About a toddler aged two 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) □ See also: kṣṇtṣwʌ • Classifier: kʰwṣṇa

kṣṇy#] /kṣṇy/ gevū (Jj: same, Gi: kṣṇy) ♦ (tonology) M)

NOUN ※ Tone: #H ▶ Amulet. • 护符, 护身符 ¶ no+ | kṣṇy+ ne+ji+zo! • You are like an amulet to me! • 你像护符一样! • Classifier: lju+

kṣṇwṣṇ#] /kṣṇwṣṇ/ ge'ua

NOUN ※ Tone: #H ▶ Predestination, predestined affinity. • 缘分、共同命运 ¶ kṣṇwṣṇ-ljvʌ • to have a pre-destined affinity; to have a common destiny • 有缘分、有共同命运

kṣṇzo#] /kṣṇzo/ Gesso

NOUN ※ Tone: #H ▶ Gesso, a masculine given name. • 男性名字 • Morphological makeup: It is currently unclear whether the Tibetan Skal bzang གླଙྌ བྱାଙྌ is the origin of the Na given name kṣṇzo#] or the Na given name ki+zo#] (which are two different names). • Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Skal bzang (?) གླଙྌ (?)

kṣṇzo] /kṣṇzo/ gesso

NOUN ※ Tone: L ▶ Small bottle. • 小瓶子 • Classifier: lju+ • Morphological makeup: kṣṇ-, -zo]

kṣṇzo+tsʰwʌl] /kṣṇzo+tsʰwʌl/ Gesso Ci'er

NOUN ※ Tone: -L ▶ Gesso Ci'er, a masculine given name. • 男性名字 • Morphological makeup: kṣṇzo#, tsʰwʌl#] It is currently unclear whether the Tibetan

Skal bzang གླଙྌ བྱାଙྌ is the origin of the Na given name kṣṇzo#] or the Na given name ki+zo#] (which are two different names). • Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Skal bzang (?) Tshe ring གླଙྌ (?) བྱାଙྌ

ki+a /ki+/ gi

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'. ¶ dwi+ki] • together • 一起 (共事) ¶ dwi+ki+ tʰvʌ • to arrive together, to arrive at the same time • 同时到达 ¶ dwi+ji+ηu+tsʰwʌ, | dwi+ki+ tʰvʌ! • Coming from the same place, we arrive together! ♦ (usage) Example proposed by Mrs. Latami • 从一个地方, 一起到! ¶ dwi+ki+dzi] • to live together • 住在一起

-ki+] /ki+/ gi

SUFFIX ※ Tone: M ▶ Dative (particle indicating the recipient). • 与格: 对 (一个人说)、跟 (一个人说)、给 (一个人送一份礼物) ¶ tsʰwʌ+ki+ zwvʌ • to speak to her/him • 给他讲 ¶ tsʰwʌ+ki+ zwvʌ+bi] • ... am going to speak to her/him (as above, with IMMEDIATE FUTURE) • 要给他讲 ¶ a+ma+ηu+ | njv+ki+ | na+ zwvʌ so! • Ama teaches me the Na language! • 阿妈教我摩梭语! ¶ no+ | njv+ki+ so!. • You teach me. ♦ (tonology) The expression ISG-DAT carries an M.M tonal pattern (...njv+ki+). Such is its regular tonal pattern. • 你教我。

ki+a /ki+/ gi (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ※ Tone: M_a ▶ To give, to pass on, to transmit, to offer. • 给、传、献给、发 (工资), 嫁给 ¶ (phonological elicitation) ki+ki] • RED • 重叠 ¶ (phonological elicitation) tʰi+ki+ki] • DUR ~ RED • 持续体 ~+重叠 ¶ (phonological elicitation) tso+tsos+ki] • to give things • 给东西 ¶ (phonological elicitation) tso+tsos+ki+ki] • to give things • 给东西 ¶ hī+ki+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 ¶ hī+ki+ | dwæl | tʰi+ki+ fyl • to be generous, to be open-handed • 大方 ¶ hī+ki+ki] fyl • to like to make gifts, to like to give things to people • 爱送礼, 爱给别人送东西 ¶ pʰv+bv+ ki+ (-bi+) • to offer gifts • 送礼物 ¶ ha+ki] • to feed, to give food • 喂饭

-ki+] /ki+/ gi

SUFFIX ※ Tone: L à confirmer ▶ Allative (indicating a direction). • 向格: 向、往 ¶ (phonological elicita-

tion) bo]_i-ki]_i ts^hwu]₁, | zæ]_i-ki]_i ts^hwu]₁, | la]_i-ki]_i ts^hwu]₁, | jo]_i-ki]_i ts^hwu]₁, | no]_i-ki]_i ts^hwu]₁, | zwæ]_i-ki]_i ts^hwu]₁, | tʃæ]_i-ki]_i ts^hwu]₁, | dʒɪ-mi]_i-ki]_i ts^hwu]₁, | zwæ]_i-zo]_i ts^hwu]₁, | hwr]_i-li]_i ts^hwu]₁, | hwr]_i-mi]_i ts^hwu]₁, | kʰy]_i-mi]_i ts^hwu]₁, | da]_i-ji]_i ts^hwu]₁, | ðdyl]_i-ki]_i ts^hwu]₁, | na]_i-hři]_i ts^hwu]₁ ~ na]_i-hři]_i ts^hwu]₁, | bo]_i-mi]_i ts^hwu]₁, | bo]_i-ka]_i ts^hwu]₁, | hwæ]_i-tsu]_i ts^hwu]₁. • Combinations of the allative and the past form of the verb ‘to come’ (ts^hwu]_a) with all tonal categories of nouns. • 向格跟‘来(过去式)’(ts^hwu]_a)与不同声调类型的名词结合。 ¶ (phonological elicitation) no]_i | njx]_i-ki]_i ts^hwu]₁. • You arrive at my place. • 你到我这里。 ¶ (phonological elicitation) no]_i | njx]_i-ki]_i ts^hwu]₁. • As above. • 同上。

ki]_a /ki// giq

VERB ※ Tone: L_a ► To put on (a skirt, trousers...). • 穿上(裤子、袜子、鞋子) ¶ ɿ i]_i q^hwy]₁ | d̥w̥i]_i-l̥w̥i]_i ~ ɿ i]_i q^hwy]₁ | d̥w̥i]_i-l̥w̥i]_i t̥i]_i-ki]_i • to put on trousers • 穿上裤子 ¶ dza]_i l̥q^hwy]₁ | d̥w̥i]_i-d̥z̥i]_i ki]_i • to put on a pair of shoes • 穿上一双鞋 ¶ t̥æ]_i ki]_i • ‘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：女孩满十三岁，即为成人) ¶ ɿ i]_i ki]_i • ‘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：男孩满了十三岁，即为成人)

ki]_{lli}-ki]_{ta}] /ki]_{lli}ki]_{ta}]/ gili-gida

ADVERB ※ Tone: H# ► In a mess. • 乱七八糟

ki]_{mi}] /ki]_{mi}]/ gimi

NOUN ※ Tone: LM ► A large fly with a green head; its larvae are particularly harmful. • 绿头大苍蝇 ※ Classifier: mi]_b

ki]_{ta}#] /ki]_{ta}]/ gida

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。 ¶ ætse]_i t̥p̥æ]_i | d̥w̥i]_i-ki]_{ta}]_i • a bag of bronze coins • 一袋铜币

ki]_{ti}#] /ki]_{ti}]/ gidi

NOUN ※ Tone: LM+H ► Leather belt. • 皮腰带 ※ Classifier: kʰw]_b

ki]_{zo}#] /ki]_{zo}]/ Gisso

NOUN ※ Tone: #H ► Gisso, a unisex given name: a given name used for both men and women. • 给若：男女通用名(还音译为‘给汝’) ※ Morphological makeup: It is currently unclear whether the Tibetan Skal bzang གཞོ་ བ藏 is the origin of the Na given name k̥yzo#] or the Na given name ki]_{zo}#] (which are two different names). ※ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Skal bzang (?) གཞོ་ བ藏

ki]_{zo}-d̥w̥i]_{ma}] /ki]_{zo}-d̥w̥i]_{ma}]/ Gisso Ddeema

NOUN ※ Tone: -L ► Gisso Ddeema, a feminine given name. • 给若独玛：一个女性名字 ※ Morphological makeup: ki]_{zo}#], d̥w̥i]_{ma}#] It is currently unclear whether the Tibetan Skal bzang གཞོ་ བ藏 is the origin of the Na given name k̥yzo#] or the Na given name ki]_{zo}#] (which are two different names). ※ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Skal bzang (?) Sgrol ma གཞོ་ བ藏 (?) རྒྱྲୋ ມ

ki]_{zo}-t̥a]_{my}] /ki]_{zo}-t̥a]_{my}]/ Gisso Lhamu

NOUN ※ Tone: -L ► Gisso Lhamu, a feminine given name. • 给若拉姆：一个女性名字 ※ Morphological makeup: ki]_{zo}#], t̥a]_{my}#] It is currently unclear whether the Tibetan Skal bzang གཞོ་ བ藏 is the origin of the Na given name k̥yzo#] or the Na given name ki]_{zo}#] (which are two different names). ※ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Skal bzang (?) Lha mo གཞོ་ བ藏 (?) རྒྱྲୋ ມ

ko]₁ /ko// go

NOUN ※ Tone: #H ► Hill, small mountain. • 小山 ※ Classifier: l̥w̥i]_b

ko]_a /d̥w̥i]_{ko}]/ go

CLASSIFIER ※ Tone: M_a ► Classifier for small objects, e.g. cigarettes. • 量词：小东西，例如烟(一只)

ko]_a /ko// goq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ※ Tone: L_a ► To warm oneself at a fire; to bask in the sun. • 烤火取暖，晒太阳 ¶ my]_i ko]_i • to warm oneself at a fire • 烤火取暖 ¶ (phonological elicitation) le]_i-ko]_i-ze]_i • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has warmed (him/herself) • 实施～整体体：烤火了 ¶ ni]_i-mi]_i ko]_i • to bask in the sun • 晒太阳 ¶ ni]_i-mi]_i d̥w̥i]_i-ko]_i-p̥] • to bask in the sun for a while • 晒晒太阳 ¶ ni]_i-mi]_i d̥w̥i]_i-ko]_i-ko]_i-p̥] • to bask in the sun for a while • 晒晒太阳

ko¹ 1 /ko// goq

ADVERB ※ Tone: MH ► Too much, excessively. • 过于，太 ※ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 过

ko¹ 2 /ko// goq

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To happen, to take place, to pass, to go by (days, existence). • 过 ¶ **seɪzwi]** ko] • to celebrate a birthday • **过生日** ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loan-word) **过**

ko-dæ#l /ko-dæl/ goddae (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Sculpture of Buddha (Tibetan borrowing). • 佛像 ♦ (semantics) The disyllabic form is seldom used: the form in common use is trisyllabic ko+dæ+zə+. ¶ ko+dæ+zə+ • small statue of Buddha • 小佛像
❁ Classifier: lju_b ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) sku vdra གྲུབ་ (sku 'dra)

ko₁dzo₁ /ko₁dzo₁/ gozzho (Jj: same)

NOUN ★ Tone: L ▶ Flail. • 连枷 ★ Classifier: *naŋ_a*
[nɔŋ˧˥ #] /koŋ˧˥li˧˥/ *goli* (Dd: \emptyset)

NOUN ★ Tone: #H ► Blow tube: tube to blow on a fire. • 吹火筒, 用来吹火的小管子 □ Synonym: my-l-my-l-di- Classifier: [juŋ_b]

ko+koo#1 /ko+koo/ *gowo*

NOUN * Tone: #H ► Mountain ridge; bridge in the mountains. • 山梁 **¶ k'ułkot-kʰwʂ́ŋ | qwut-ɿw̃** • Same meaning. • 同上: 一个山梁 * Classifier: **kʰwʂ́ŋ_a**

ko-tsu-i#1 /ko-tsu-i/ gosi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ► Shop. • 商店、小卖部 (汉语借词: ‘公司’) ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 公司

ko\u0101tsu\u0101 /ko\u0101tsui\u0101/ gozi

NOUN ☈ Tone: LM ▶ A sort of dove. • 一种鸽子 □
Synonym: *tʰoɹzy]* ☈ Classifier: *mi˩_b* ☈ Etymology:
(Chinese loanword) 鸽子

kõlõ...kõlõ /kõlõ...kõlõ!/ *gonlon-gonlon*

IDEOPHONE ☀ Tone: 0 ► Sound of shaking bells, with a jingling, tinkling effect: ding-dong, gling-gling • 形声词：摇晃的铃铛声：叮当，叮当！ ♪ (Tiger2.65,
10.24397/pangloss-0004546#S65)

kōtō...kōtō /kōtō...kōtō!/ *gondon-gondon*

IDEOPHONE ☀ Tone: 0 ► Sound of footsteps in a swamp: splash, splash / plop, plop • 形声词：沼泽中的脚步声：噗通，噗通！／扑通，扑通！ ♪ (Dog2.104,
10.24397/pangloss-0004660#S104)

ku-ts^hi1 /ku-ts^hi1/ goqie

VERB ❁ Tone: MH# ► dzu˧˥ mʂ˧˥-tʰa˩˥-ze˩˥ • To reach expiry date, to become unsuitable for consumption. • 过期 (食品过期) ¶ le˧˥-ku˧˥-tʰe˧˥-hi˧˥-ze˩˥! • It has reached expiry date, it has become unsuitable for consumption. • 过期了! ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 过期

ku^ul 1 /ku^ul/ gee (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ☀ Tone: #H ① ► Gallbladder. • 胆 ☀ Classifier: [w̥l̥b] ② ► Gall. • 胆汁

ku¹2 /ku¹/ gee (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ⚜ Tone: H ► Tight, tense. • 緊 ¶ **le-tsuŋ | le-t-kwŋ | kʰwŋ** • to attach tightly, to attach so that it will be quite tight • 綁緊 ¶ (**phonological elicitation**) **le-t-kwŋ-zeŋ** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has become tense • **實施** ~ 整體體: 緊了

ku˥b /du˥ ku˥/ *gee*

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: H_b ➤ Self-classifier for stars. • 量词: 星星 (一个)

ku+ /ku+/ *gee* (**Gi**, **Da**, **Jj**: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Star. • 星星 [my-kəŋ] | kuŋ-
there are stars in the sky, one can see stars • 天上有星星、天上看得见星星 [na]-tsʰwŋ] | kuŋ my-ŋ-li! | di-ŋ-mi-ŋ-la-ŋ li! • The Na do not look at the stars! They only look at the plain (=at the plain of Yongning)! (A comment by the consultant about her lack of knowledge of the names of stars and constellations.) • 摩梭呢，不看星星，只看平坝 (=永宁坝子)！（合作人说明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。） ❁ Classifiers: [wut]_b (CLF for round objects), [kuŋ]_b

kwiɬ_a /kwɪɬ/ geeq

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。 ¶ hǐ-kui • To ignore someone who would need help. • 不理需要帮忙的人。 ¶ hǐ-ŋui | kui-ky! • 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。) ¶ kui-my-ky! • (They) are not going to ignore you! / You're not going to be ignored (by them)! • 人家在你需要帮忙的时候就不会不理你的! ¶ hǐ-ŋui | kui-tʰa-kʰui! • 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! ¶ nɟʂ˧˧ | no˩ kɯ˧˧-hĩ˧ mɤ˧˧-ni˧˧! | nɟʂ˧˧ | no˧˧-ki˧˧ | dzɤ˧˧-so˧˧-ni˧˧! • 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。)

kui˧˥lɯ˧ /kui˧˥lɯ˧/ geelee

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Spirit, impersonated by someone wearing a mask and a suit of clothes. • 神 ¶ kui˧˥lɯ˧ | ɖɯ˧˧-dze˧˧ • a pair of (good) spirits, two (good) spirits • 两个 (好) 神 ❁ Classifier: dze˩_a 3

kui˧˥qʰæ˧˧-ʃe˧˧ /kui˧˥qʰæ˧˧-ʃe˧˧/ geekhaeshei

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Comet. • 流星 ❁ Classifier: ʂɯ˧˧_b (CLF for times)

kui˧˥ɿ /kui˧˥ɿ/ gee'er (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Two-string violin, erhu. • 胡琴, 二胡 ¶ kui˧˥ɿ tʂ˧˧ • to play erhu • 拉二胡 ❁ Classifier: na˧˧_a

kui˧˥tʂʰwʂ˧˧ /kui˧˥tʂʰwʂ˧˧/ gechoa

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ A light meal taken at night, at about midnight, after one had worked or played late into the night. Literally ‘stars’ dinner’, because at that time of night (about midnight) the farm was asleep, and only the stars were present to keep company. • 半夜小餐: 如果工作或玩到半夜, 在晚餐以外, 还会在半夜十二点左右准备一顿小吃。直译: ‘星餐’, 因为在那时间全家都已入睡, 只有天上的星星陪伴熬夜的人们。 ¶ kui˧˥tʂʰwʂ˧˧ gy˧˧ • To prepare a midnight meal. • 准备半夜小餐。

ky˧˥ /ky˧˥/ gu (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Garlic, *Allium sativum*. • 大蒜 ❁ Classifiers: lɯ˧˧_b (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF: a clove of garlic.), tsʰwʂ˧˧_a (CLF for dented or bumpy objects: a whole head of garlic.) ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) kə51

ky˧˥_a 1 /ky˧˥/ guq (Gi, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To pick up (from the ground), to

gather. • 捡起来, 拾 ¶ ky˧˥-ky˧˥ • RED • 重叠 ¶ gy˧˧-ky˧˥-ky˧˥ • to pick up (something that was on the ground) • 捡起来 (地上的东西) ¶ le˧˧-ky˧˥-ky˧˥ • to pick up (something that was on the ground) • 捡起来 (地上的东西) ¶ (Gi) le˧˧-ko˧˧-ko˧˧ | po˧˧tsʰwʂ˧˧ (+ tʰy˧˧-y˧˧ / zo˧˧my˧˧) • [This child] has been adopted (literally “has been picked up”) ◇ (phonology) Mrs. Latami pronounces /le˧˧-ky˧˥-ky˧˥/. • (这个孩子) 是被领养的。

ky˧˥_a 2 /ky˧˥/ guq

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To go boating, to sit in a boat. • 划船 ¶ tsʰwæ˧˧ ky˧˥ • to go boating • 划船

ky˧˥_a 3 /ky˧˥/ guq (Gi, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To fish. • 钓鱼 ¶ ni˧˧zo˧˧ ky˧˥ (+ huu˧˧-ze˧˧) • to fish • 钓鱼 ¶ ni˧˧zo˧˧ ky˧˥, | ə˧˧-ɖɯ˧˧? — ɖɯ˧˧-so˧˧ mi˧˧ ɖɯ˧˧! • Did you catch any (fish) while fishing? — Yes, we caught a few (fish)! • 你们在钓鱼时钓到鱼了吗?—是的, 我们钓到了几条鱼!

ky˧˥ /ky˧˥/ guq (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To be able to. • 会、有能力做 -ky˧˥ /ky˧˥/ guq

SUFFIX ❁ Tone: MH ▶ ABILITIVE; also indicates future. • 能

ky˧˥dʐɯ˧˧ /ky˧˥dʐɯ˧˧/ guxxi

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH ▶ Tent. • 帐篷 ¶ ky˧˥dʐɯ˧˧ la˧˧ • to put up a tent, to set up a tent • 安装帐篷、搭建帐篷 ❁ Classifier: na˧˧_a

ky˧˥ky˧˧ /ky˧˥ky˧˧/ gugu (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Cheekbone. • 颧骨 ◇ See also: nɟʂ˧˧-ky˧˧ ❁ Classifier: lɯ˧˧_b

ky˧˥ly˧˧ly˧˧ /ky˧˥ly˧˧ly˧˧/ gululu (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Garlic braid: garlic bulbs with long leaves, braided into a large clump. • 大蒜辫子: 大蒜球茎带长叶子, 编成一大团。 ❁ Classifier: lɯ˧˧_b

ky˧˥na˧˧ /ky˧˥na˧˧/ guna (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Silk. • 丝绸 ¶ ky˧˥na˧˧-ba˧˧la˧˧ • silk garment • 丝绸衣服 ❁ Classifier: tsʰi˧˧_a 1

ky˧˥ŋi˧ /ky˧˥ŋi˧/ gunee

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Empty. • 空手, 空 ¶ bi˧˧ko˧˧ | ky˧˥ŋi˧-kʰwʂ˧˧ • to empty (someone’s) purse, i.e. to take someone’s money • (把一个人的) 钱包弄空 ¶ tsʰwʂ˧˧ di˧˧-hu˧˧, | mɤ˧˧-ɖɯ˧˧, | ky˧˥ŋi˧ | le˧˧-tsʰwʂ˧˧! • 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!

ky˧˥py˧ /ky˧˥py˧/ Gubu

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Gubu, one of the seven Ddabe da˧˥px˧ classic epics. This is a classic for worshipping the well water. It is usually recited in the second month of the lunar calendar every year. If someone cut down a tree next to the well water, threw unclean dirt into the well water, or offended the god of the well water, they may get a wound or get sick. Then the Gubu epic is recited as rituals for healing are performed. (Information supplied by Latami Wangyong.) • 《佑布经》。拉他咪王勇解释：《佑布经》是祭祀井水（龙潭）的经典。通常在每年的农历二月举行念诵仪式。主要讲的是一个叫“比茨若”的人因砍伐井水旁的树木、或者把不干净的污物扔到井水里、或者得罪井水神“日目佑”，就会不明不白的染上伤口或生病，这时就要举行祭祀同时念诵《佑布经》。

ky˧˥še˥\$/ky˧˥še˥/ gushei (Gi, Jj: ky˧˥še˧#) ◇ (tonology)

#H, Dd: ku˧˥še˥ ◇ (tonology) M)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H\$ ▶ Flea. • 跳蚤 ¶ ky˧˥še˥ | qw˧˥-mi˩ | tʰi˧˥-tsʰo˧˥-dzo˧˥. • There's a flea that's jumping around! • 有个跳蚤在跳着！ ❁ Classifier: mi˩

ky˧˥ta˩ /ky˧˥ta˩/ guda

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)

ky˧˥tsʰa˥\$/ky˧˥tsʰa˥/ Guca

NOUN ❁ Tone: H\$ ▶ Guca, a clan name (that of the Muli feudal lord, belonging to the Pumi ethnic group). • 一个姓 (木里土司, 普米族, 的姓) ¶ ky˧˥tsʰa˥\$ • the Guca /ky˧˥tsʰa˥\$/ clan, the Guca /ky˧˥tsʰa˥\$/ family • ky˧˥tsʰa˥\$ 家族 ¶ ky˧˥tsʰa˥=q˧˥ pi˧˥-zo˧˥! • They were called “the Guca /ky˧˥tsʰa˥\$/ family”! • 人家把他们称作 “ky˧˥tsʰa˥\$ 家族” ! ¶ ti˧˥-di˩ tsʰv˧˥-fy˩, | my˧˥-lu˩ | ky˧˥tsʰa˥! • In Yongning, the Prefect [is the authority]; in Muli, the Guca /ky˧˥tsʰa˥\$/ family [is the authority]! (A saying that describes the situation towards the middle of the 20th century.) • 在永宁, 是知府 (说的算)。在木里, 是 ky˧˥tsʰa˥\$ 家族 (说的算) ! ¶ my˧˥-lu˩ ky˧˥tsʰa˥=q˧˥, | qw˧˥-zi˩, | qw˧˥-z˧˥! • The Guca of Muli (the family of the feudal lord), they are just one family; they make up one clan! • 木里 (土司那家) 姓 ky˧˥tsʰa˥ 的, 就有一家, 形成一个家族!

ky˧˥tsʰy˧˥ /ky˧˥tsʰy˧˥/ guce

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Garlic sprout. • 蒜苗 ❁ Classifier:

fier: tsʰy˧˥_a

ky˧˥tsui˩ /ky˧˥tsui˩/ guzhi (Gi: same, Da: ky˧˥dʐui˩, Jj: ky˧˥tsui˩)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ (finger)nail, (toe)nail. • 指甲
❁ Classifier: |ju˧˥_b

kwa˧˥fæ˩ /kwa˧˥fæ˩/ Guafae

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Name of a hotel. • 官房, 酒店名称 ¶ kwa˧˥fæ˩ • 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。 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 官房

kwa˧˥tsʰa˧˥ /kwa˧˥tsʰa˧˥/ guaca

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Coffin. • 棺材 ¶ kwa˧˥tsʰa˧˥, | hĩ˧˥-mo˩-kʰwui˩-di˩-ji˩! • 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!
❁ Classifier: |ju˧˥_b (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF.) ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 棺材

kwæ˧˧ /kwæ˧˧/ guae

VERB ❁ Tone: M ▶ To take care of, to take charge of. • 管 □ Synonym: kwæ˧˧_a 2 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 管

kwæ˧˧ci˧ /kwæ˧˧ci˧/ guaehi

VERB ❁ Tone: M ▶ To care for, to take care of (the aged, children, people in need...). • 关心 ¶ (phonological elicitation) le˧˧-kwæ˧˧ci˧-ze˧˧ • ACCOMP ~ PVF: has taken care of • 实施 ~ 整体体: 关心了 □ See also: ko˧˧mæ˧˧
❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 关心

kwæ˧˧fæ˩ /kwæ˧˧fæ˩/ guaefae

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Ceiling jost: horizontal structural member, resting on a main beam, and supporting two of the purlins (roof beams, /zv˧˧-lu˧˧/), which themselves carry the rafters, /hæ˧˧-kʰy˧˧/. • 中等大小的梁 ❁ Classifier: pʰæ˧˧_a

kwæ˧˧pæ˧ /kwæ˧˧pæ˧/ guaebae

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ tsʰe˧˧ tʂ˧˧-di˩ • Scraper-plank: a tool for levelling dirt roads. In Na, this term, borrowed from the Chinese 刮板 ‘scraper’ (which today refers more to a plasterer’s knife), designates a plank of wood that was pulled with ropes to level the ground, for example to smooth out a dirt road, at a time when tractors and steamrollers were not available. • “刮板”: 平整土路的工具。在摩梭语中, 向汉语借来的“刮板”这个词指的是用绳索拉动的木板, 用来平整土地, 例

如平整土路（当时还没有拖拉机和压路机）。✿
Classifier: **na**_a ✿ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 刮板
kwǽlswi /kwǽlswi/ *quaeshi*

VERB ❁ Tone: #H ► To spoil (a child). • 惯坏、宠坏 **¶ kwæ̚-ʃu̚l | ʐwæ̚l** • to spoil (a child) terribly, to spoil (a child) very much • 宠坏很厉害、宠坏得很 **¶ ə̚-mi̚l ɳu̚l kwæ̚-ʃu̚l kʰwʌ̚l-ze̚l!** • The mother spoiled him/her! • 妈妈给惯坏了! **¶ ə̚-mi̚l ɳu̚l kwæ̚-ʃu̚l kʰwʌ̚l-zo̚l!** • His/her mother made him/her a spoilt child! • 妈妈给惯坏了! ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 惯+?

kwǽtsu̯t /kwǽtsu̯t/ quaetz

NOUN ☀ Tone: M ► Sunflower seed. • 葵花瓜籽 ☀
Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 瓜子

-kwꝝ /-/ gua

CONJUNCTION ☀ Tone: 0 ► When. • 的时候

kwχɁ_a 1 /kwχɁ/ guaq (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ① ► To throw away (rubbish). • 扔掉 ¶ **my-l-tso-l-kwɔ̯l** • to throw away (rubbish) • 扔掉 (垃圾) ¶ (phonological elicitation) **tso-l-tso-l-kwɔ̯l** • to throw stuff away • 扔东西 ② ► To get rid of, to oust, to dismiss (a person). • 摆脱、撵走、解雇 (某人)。 ¶ (Sister3.27, 10.24397/pangloss-0004345#S27)
«ha-l-mi-l-hi-l | tʰy-l-y-l F | le-l-di-l, | my-l-tso-l-kwɔ̯l, | kʰy-l-mi-l F | le-l-di-l | my-l-tso-l-kwɔ̯l!» • ‘Let’s chase that beggar, let’s throw him out (literally: ‘throw him down’), let’s chase that dog, let’s throw him out! • “这个乞丐，(咱们)要赶走了(吧)、扔出去了(直译: 往下扔了)! 狗(也)要赶走了(吧)、扔出去了(直译: 往下扔了)!”

kwʌl_a 2 /kwʌl/ quag

VERB ⚜ Tone: L_a ► To manage, to be in charge of, to take care of. • 管 ◆ (etymology) The Chinese word 管 is borrowed with middle tone and vowel æ. This entry could be an earlier borrowing of the same word, but it is not altogether clear that it is a borrowing. ¶ (phonological elicitation) **d̥wʌt-kʰwɔ́t-kwɔ́t** • to supervise a bit • 管一些 ◻ Synonym: kwæt

kwɔ̝ŋa 3 /d̥w̥t kwɔ̝ŋ/ *qua* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ⚜ Tone: L_a ► **CLASSIFIER** for sets of objects woven, threaded, tied or assembled together: a string,

a cluster of. • 量词: 串、套 (一组编织、穿线或捆绑在一起的物体) ¶ **kyū** | **kwɔːt** • a braid of garlic • 一瓣大蒜 ¶ **lae̯tsui** | **kwɔːt-kwɔːt** • a braid of hot peppers • 一瓣辣椒 ¶ **tsʰwɔːt-kwɔːt** • DEM ~ (tone: H# / H\$) • 指示代词 ~

kwʌ-ɿwə /kwʌ-ɿwə/ *gualee* (Dd: same, Jj: kwʌ-ɿvə)

NOUN ★ Tone: L# ► Jug; jar; pitcher; also: treasure, valuable possession. • 坛子、罐子 (陶器), 宝贝 ¶ **tsʰwʌl | njɔɪ kwyʌlwʌl ni!** • (S)he is my treasure! (About a child) • 他是我宝贝! (母亲说孩子是她的宝贝) ★ Classifier: **lwtʃ**

kwʌ+pʌ+ /kwʌ+pʌ+/ *guabe* (Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Teaching, explanation. • 解释, 教导、教诲 ¶ **kwɔ́hpɔ́t̚ d̚uɪt̚-kʰwɔ́t̚ la]** • to provide an explanation, to teach something • 解释一个道理、教一件事 ¶ **kwɔ́hpɔ́t̚ d̚uɪt̚-kʰwɔ́t̚ | tʰiɪt̚-la]-l̚** • As above: to provide an explanation, to teach something • 同上: 解释一个道理、教一件事 ¶ **(Dd) kwɔ́hpɔ́t̚ laɪt̚** • to teach • 教、解释 ¶ **kwɔ́hpɔ́t̚ laɪt̚ h̚i]** • teacher • 教师、老师 ❁ Classifier: **kʰwɔ́t̚**

kwɔ́ltól /kwɔ́ltól/ guado (**Gi, Jj:** same)

NOUN ★ Tone: LH ▶ Jawbone, mandible, lower jaw. •
颌骨 ★ Classifier: |uŋ_b|

-kwʌltʃuəl /kwʌltʃuəl/ *guaji*

- 因为, 由于, 既然 ¶ (Da) **tsʰwui** | **tʰi˧˥-dzi˩-kwɤ˧˥-tɕeu˩**, | **dʐu˧˥-kʰwɤ˧˥-zɤ˧˥-lʐ˧˥:** | “**sɤ˧˥-sɤ˧˥|zwæ˧˥!**” • After he got seated, he said the following: “How comfortable!”
- 他坐下后, 说了这么一句: “真舒服! ” □ Synonym: **-kwɤ˧˥-tɕeu˩-lʐ˧˥**

-kwʌ̯-tʃəwʌ̯-la] /kwʌ̯-tʃəwʌ̯lla]/ qua ji la

CONJUNCTION ❁ Tone: H#- ▶ After; because, since, as.

- 因为, 由于, 既然 | tsʰuŋ˥ | go˨˩ -kwŋ˥ tɕeu˥˧ la˥ | ha˥˧ mʂ˧˧ -dzuŋ˥. • Because (s)he is ill, (s)he does not eat.
- ❖ (usage) The /la/ portion cannot be removed: /tʂʰuŋ˥ go˨˩ -kwŋ˥ tɕeu˥˧ | ha˥˧ mʂ˧˧ -dzuŋ˥/. • 他病了, 吃不下饭。 ❁ (Da) | tsʰuŋ˥˧ ne˧˧ -ji˥˧ | pi˧˧ -kwŋ˥ tɕeu˥˧ -la˥ | wʂ˧˧ | la˧˧ ha˥˧ | dzuŋ˥˧ kʰwʂ˧˧ zwʂ˧˧. • After he said that, he went on to say something different / he changed his mind and said something quite different. • 他这样说完以后, 又讲了些其它的。 ☐ Synonym: -kwŋ˥ tɕeu˥˧

k^h

k^hγ₁ 1 /k^hγ₁/ keq (Dd: same)

VERB ✽ Tone: MH ▶ To put out (a fire). • 灭 (火)

¶ my₁ | le₁-k^hγ₁ • to put out the fire • 灭火 □ See also: hā₁ 1

k^hγ₁ 2 /k^hγ₁/ keq (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: MH ▶ Basket carried on the back. • 背篓 ✽ Classifier: k^hγ₁_a

k^hγ₁_a /dju₁k^hγ₁/ ke (Jj, Dd: same)

CLASSIFIER ✽ Tone: MH_a ▶ A basket of. • 量词: 筐

k^hγ₁^hejy₁ /k^hγ₁^hejy₁/ kexe

VERB ✽ Tone: M ▶ To spend (money). • 花掉

¶ k^hγ₁^hejy₁-ze₁! • PFV • 花掉了! ¶ le₁-k^hγ₁^hejy₁ | le₁-se₁-k^huw₁ • to spend all the money • 全部都花完 ¶ mγ₁-dzo₁, | dwæ₁-mγ₁-zo₁! | t^hih₁-ṣe₁ t^hih₁-k^hγ₁^hejy₁-tsæ₁-ni₁! • 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。)

k^hγ₁^hmi₁\$ /k^hγ₁^hmi₁/ kemi (Da: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: H\$ ▶ Large basket carried on the back.

• 大背篓 ✽ Classifier: k^hγ₁_a

k^hγ₁^hnjy₁~k^hγ₁^hnjy₁ /k^hγ₁^hnjy₁k^hγ₁^hnjy₁/ kenya kenya (La: k^hγ₁-njy₁-njy₁, Da: k^hγ₁^hnjy₁~k^hγ₁^hnjy₁)

ADJECTIVE ✽ Tone: L-M ▶ Supple (movement). • 柔软 (动作)

k^hγ₁^hsu₁ /k^hγ₁^hsu₁/ keshi

VERB ✽ Tone: M ▶ To begin. • 开始 ¶ (Agriculture.4, 10.24397/pangloss-0004441#S4) ✽ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 开始

k^hγ₁^hzo₁\$ /k^hγ₁^hzo₁/ kesso (Da: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: H\$ ▶ Small basket carried on the back.

• 小背篓 ✽ Classifier: k^hγ₁_a

k^hil₁ /k^hil₁/ ki

VERB ✽ Tone: H ▶ To separate, to take apart (e.g. to separate fibers of linen to make thread; to split lumber into planks). • 拆开、分离 (几根线), 划开 (木根成木板) ¶ sa₁ | le₁-k^hil₁ • to separate linen fibres (to make thread) • 拆开粗麻 (为了纺出细麻线) ¶ gy^hp^hæ₁ k^hil₁ • to split (lumber) into planks, to make planks out of lumber • 划开 (木根) 成木板

k^hil₁ 1 /k^hil₁/ ki (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: #H ▶ Door. • 门 ✽ Classifier: p^hy_b

k^hil₁ 2 /k^hil₁/ ki

NOUN ✽ Tone: #H ▶ Edge (monosyllable). • 边 (单音节)

k^hil₁ /k^hil₁/ ki

VERB ✽ Tone: MH ▶ Past form of verb ‘to leave’, used in the first and second persons. • 走 (过去式), 用于第一和第二人称。 ¶ no₁ | ts^hi^hni₁ | a^hp^ho₁ | a^h-k^hil₁? • Did you go outside today? / Did you take a stroll today? • 你今天出去了吗? ¶ (Dd) no₁ | ts^hi^hni₁ | a^hp^ho₁ | a^h-k^hil₁? • Did you go outside today? / Did you take a stroll today? • 你今天出去了吗? ¶ #ts^hwu₁ | ts^hi^hni₁ | a^hp^ho₁ | a^h-k^hil₁? • #Did he go outside today? / Did he take a stroll today? (Ungrammatical sentence: this verb cannot be used in the third person.) • 他今天出去了吗? (这是病句: 这个动词不能用于第三人称。) □ See also: bi₁_c, hu₁_c, hō₁_a

k^hil₁^hb^h#₁ /k^hil₁^hb^h#₁/ kibbe (Da, Jj: same, Gi: k^hi^hb^h#₁ ◇ (tonology) M)

NOUN ✽ Tone: #H ▶ Threshold. • 门槛 ✽ Classifier: [w]_b (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF.)

k^hil₁^hb^hly₁ /k^hil₁^hb^hly₁/ kibbulu

NOUN ✽ Tone: #H- ▶ Hinge. • (门的) 合页 □ Synonym: k^hi^h-q^hw^hy₁ ✽ Classifier: [w]_b

-k^hil₁^h-k^hil₁ /k^hil₁^h-k^hil₁/ kiki (Gi, Da: same)

POSTPOSITION ✽ Tone: #H ▶ Around, close to, near, nearby. • 周围、左右、旁边 ¶ zi^hq^hw^hy^h-k^hil₁

• near the house, in the vicinity of the house • 房子周围 ¶ (Gi) njy₁^h-b^hy₁ | k^hil₁^h-k^hil₁ • near me, around me ◇

(morphemic make-up) Nominalized use of the postposition. • 我的周围 ¶ (Jj) z^hy^hmi^h-k^hil₁^h-k^hil₁ se₁ • to walk on the roadside, to walk by the side of the road • 走在马路边

k^hil₁^hmi₁ /k^hil₁^hmi₁/ kimi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: M ▶ Main entrance, main door. • 大门 ✽ Classifier: p^hy_b

k^hil₁^hq^hy#₁ /k^hil₁^hq^hy#₁/ kikheu

NOUN ✽ Tone: #H ▶ Door. • 门口 ¶ k^hil₁^hq^hy^h-t^hy^h-ni₁ • to reach the door, to get to the door (context: reaching the door of one’s home, getting back home from a long trip) • 到达 (家) 门口 (情景: 从远方回家, 到达家门) ¶ a^hko₁ k^hil₁^hq^hy^h-t^hy^h-ni₁ • to reach the door of the

house • 到达家门口 ¶ no^t | k^{hi}-q^{hy}-le^ty^l, | a^tso^t ji^t | m^r-ts^hu^l? | a^lso^t jo^l! • You have reached the door of the house, so why won't you enter? Come in! • 既然到达家门口了, 你怎么不进去? 来吧! ¶ nj^r- | k^{hi}-q^{hy}-t^hy^l-ho^l-ze^l! • I'm going to arrive at the door! / I'll be at your door presently! (Someone makes a 'phone call to explain that (s)he will soon arrive.) • 我快到门口了! (一个人打电话, 说明他即将到。)

k^{hi}-q^{hw}् /k^{hi}-q^{hw}्/ kikhua

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Hinge. • 门的合页 □ Synonym: k^{hi}-b^vly^l ❁ Classifier: l^wb (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF.)

k^{hi}-t^eh^w्-mo^l /k^{hi}-t^eh^w्mo^l/ kiqi moq

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ▶ A poisonous mushroom. • 一种有毒的菌子 □ Synonym: t^sa^tmo[#], t^sa^tmo- k^{hi}-t^eh^w्-mo^l

k^{hi}-zo[#] /k^{hi}-zo^l/ kisso

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Small door, back door. • 小门、后门 ❁ Classifier: p^vb (Morphological makeup: k^{hi})

k^ho^l /k^ho^l/ ko (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H ▶ To spread (e.g. to do a bed; to spread objects all over the floor). • 铺 (床……)、铺得满地 (果子、工具……) ¶ k^hwæ^tqæ^t k^ho^l • to spread a mat • 铺垫子

k^ho^l /k^ho^l/ koq

VERB ❁ Tone: L ▶ To present, to put forward (one's bowl to ask for some rice, for instance). • 伸、提出 (例如: 提出自己的碗, 要更多的米饭)。
¶ (Benevolence.181) t^{hi}-k^ho^l-jo^l-ky^l • They would put forward their bowls (to ask for more food). • 他们会把碗伸出来 (要更多饭) ¶ nj^r-n^wl qwæ^l, | no^t-n^wl | t^{hi}-k^ho^l. • I serve (the food), you present (your bowl). • 我给 (饭), 你把碗伸出来。 ¶ no^t | q^{hw}् | d^wl- | l^wl | zil-po^l-jo^l, | t^{hi}-k^ho^l-jo^l! • You take a bowl and bring it over, you present it (to me) (and I'll give you rice). • 你拿一个碗过来, 给 (我) 提出 (我就给你米饭)。

k^ho^l-b^v् /k^ho^l-b^v्/ kobbe

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Home (solemn, formal word). • 家 (文言): 母亲生活的空间: 有家人, 有火塘, 有母亲在那里生活的那个空间 ¶ d^{zi}-t^ehⁱ-le^tg^w् | qo^l ta^l-ze^l, | nj^r-si^l a^lma^l k^ho^lb^v् dz^v् ~ d^{zi}-t^ehⁱ-le^tg^w् qo^l ta^l-ze^l, | nj^r-si^l a^lma^l k^ho^lb^v् dz^v्. • After long journeys come to an end, how beautiful is the home of the mother who raised me! (A

song about homesickness.) • 很远的路程结束了, 养我的母亲家里多么美! ¶ d^{zi}-te^hi-let-gw^l | qo^l ta^l-ze^l, | nj^r-si^l a^lma^l k^ho^lb^v् qo^l. • After long journeys come to an end, how I love the home of the mother who raised me! (A song about homesickness.) • 很远的路程结束了, 我多么爱养我的母亲的家! ❁ Classifier: l^wb (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF.)

k^ho^l-ci^l /k^ho^l-ci^l/ kexi

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Unfortunate; it's a pity; it's a shame. • 可惜 ¶ k^ho^l-ci^l-ze^l! • It's a pity! It's a shame!

• 可惜了! ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 可惜

k^ho^l-p^h्- | k^ho^l-p^h्- /k^ho^l-p^h्-/ kopeu

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Meadow. • 草坪、草地

k^ho^l-p^h्-mo^l /k^ho^l-p^h्mo^l/ kopeu moq

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Meadow mushroom: a sort of edible mushroom that grows on meadows (not yet identified; perhaps *Agaricus campestris*). • 可以吃的一种菌子: 可能是四孢蘑菇。直译: “草坪菌”

k^hu^l-mi^l /k^hu^l-mi^l/ Kumi

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Kunming. • 昆明 ◇ (phonology) The syllable /k^hu/ does not exist in words of the Na stock, only in the pronunciation of Mandarin words. □ See also: jⁱlnæ^l-se^l ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 昆明

k^hu^l /k^hu^l/ kee (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Thread. • 线 ❁ Classifier: k^hu^lb (CLF for elongated objects)

k^hu^lb /d^wl-k^hu^l/ kee (Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: L_b ▶ Classifier for elongated objects: a strand of thread, a blade of grass, a rope... • 用于细长物体的量词: 一根线、一条绳子等等. ◇ (phonology) Among classifiers belonging to the tone category L_b, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is MH#. ¶ k^hu^l | d^wl-k^hu^l • a thread of string • 一根线 ¶ z^wl | d^wl-k^hu^l • a blade of grass • 一根草 ¶ bæ^l d^wl-k^hu^l • a thread of rope • 一条绳子 ¶ k^hu^l | ts^hu^l-k^hu^l • this thread ◇ (tonology) The tone pattern is unexpected. • 这根线

k^hu^l 1 /k^hu^l/ keeq (Gi: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ① ▶ To put into (e.g. to put into a bag); to plant (seeds into soil); to release, to let go (e.g. a

chicken held by its legs); to put (something) away. • 放, 装 (如: 装进袋里), 点种, 收下 ♪ (phonological elicitation) k^hu¹~k^hu¹ • RED • ~ 重叠 ♪ qw^r~qo¹ | si¹ t^hi¹~k^hu¹ • to add wood into the fire • 放木头在火中 ② ► To allow; to let; to cause (causative value). • 让, 使动 ♪ k^hy¹mi¹ zui¹~zui¹, | le¹-dæ¹~k^hu¹! | h¹~zui¹~zui¹, | le¹-sæ¹~k^hu¹! • 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) ♪ le¹-dzui¹ | le¹-se¹~k^hu¹! • Eat up! / Finish your plate! / Eat it all! • 都吃光吧! / 你给吃光啊! / 都吃了吧! ♪ (phonological elicitation) hwæ¹k^hu¹a¹bi¹? | -hwæ¹k^hu¹bi¹! • Do you agree to buy? — Yes! • (你) 让买吗? — 让买! ♦ (tonology) M ♪ (phonological elicitation) ts^hu¹~k^hw^r!, | (no¹-ηω¹) nj^r~t^hi¹k^hu¹a¹bi¹? • Do you agree for me to sell? • (你) 让我卖吗? ♪ (phonological elicitation) ts^hu¹~k^hw^r!, | no¹~t^hi¹k^hu¹a¹bi¹? • Do you agree for me to sell? • 你让卖吗? ♦ (tonology) #H ♪ (phonological elicitation) ts^hu¹~k^hw^r!, | nj^r~dzui¹k^hu¹a¹bi¹? • Do you agree to eat? • 可以让我吃这口吗? ♦ (tonology) H ♪ (phonological elicitation) t^he¹k^hu¹a¹bi¹? • Do you agree to write? • (你) 让写吗? ♦ (tonology) LM ♪ (phonological elicitation) t^hu¹k^hu¹a¹bi¹? • Do you agree to drink? • (你) 让喝吗? ♦ (tonology) L ♪ (phonological elicitation) zy¹k^hu¹a¹bi¹? • Do you agree to sew? • (你) 让缝吗? ♦ (tonology) MH

k^hu¹2 /k^hu¹/ keeq (Gi, Dd: same)

VERB ♦ Tone: MH ► To throw. • 扔、扔 (石头) ♪ le¹-k^hu¹-ze¹ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has thrown • 实施 ~ 整体体: 扔了 ♪ ly¹mi¹k^hu¹ • to throw a stone • 扔石头

k^hu¹3 /k^hu¹/ keeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ♦ Tone: MH ► To wear (a bracelet). • 戴 (手镯) ♪ le¹-k^hu¹-ze¹ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has worn • 实施 ~ 整体体: 戴了 ♪ lo¹dzo¹k^hu¹ • to wear a bracelet • 戴手镯

k^hu¹di¹ /k^hu¹di¹/ keeddi

NOUN ♦ Tone: MH# ► Container (general term). • 容器 ♦ Classifier: l^u_b

k^hu¹dy^{#1} /k^hu¹dy^{#1}/ keeddu (Gi, Jj: same, Da: k^hu¹dy^{#1})

NOUN ♦ Tone: #H ► Cripple, lame person. • 跛

¶ k^hu¹dy^{#1}-hi¹ • cripple • 跛 ¶ k^hu¹dy^{#1}-ts^ho¹q^hw^r! • lame demon ♦ (semantics) This formula was constructed as a translation of a term elicited during the vocabulary survey: 'one-footed demon', 独脚鬼. In fact, this creature from Chinese legends is not part of the local mythology; the speaker translated the Chinese formula as 'lame demon'. • 跛鬼 ♦ (tonology) M ♦ Classifier: y¹

k^hu¹dzui¹ /k^hu¹dzui¹/ keeji (Gi, Jj: same, Da: k^hu¹dzi_b)

NOUN ♦ Tone: MH# ► Leggings, puttee. • 裹腿 ♦ Classifier: dzi_b (CLF for pairs of objects, when the pair makes up a unit)

k^hu¹pi¹ /k^hu¹pi¹/ keebi (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ► To stumble, to trip. • 绊 ¶ nj^r~k^hu¹pi¹-ze¹! • I have stumbled! • 我绊了一跤!

k^hu¹p¹ /k^hu¹p¹/ keebu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ♦ Tone: L ► Shuttle on a weaving loom. • 梭, 梭子 ♦ Classifier: l^u_b

k^hu¹p^h_b /k^hu¹p^h_b/ Keepu

NOUN ♦ Tone: L# ► Chinese, Han. • 汉族 ♦ Usage: archaic □ See also: hæ¹ ♦ Classifier: y¹ ♦ Morphological makeup: p^h_b_a literal translation: 'white-foot'

k^hu¹ṣu^{#1} /k^hu¹ṣu^{#1}/ keeshi

NOUN ♦ Tone: #H ► Visible rays (of sunshine); first rays (of sunshine) in the morning. Made up of 'thread' and 'new'. • 光线 (由‘线’与‘新’组成, 指雾或烟中能看到的光线) □ See also: ni¹mi¹-k^hu¹ṣu^{#1} ♦ Classifier: k^hu¹_b ♦ Morphological makeup: k^hu¹, ṣu^{#1} 2

k^hu¹ty¹l^u_b /k^hu¹ty¹l^u_b/ keedlee

NOUN ♦ Tone: L+H# ► Leg (of chicken). • 鸡腿 ¶ æ¹se¹-k^hu¹ty¹l^u_b • chicken leg • 鸡腿 ¶ do¹bæ¹ | t^he¹-h¹ • calf • 小腿 ♦ Classifier: ty_b

k^hu¹t^ho¹ /k^hu¹t^ho¹/ keeto

NOUN ♦ Tone: H# ► Chains (to tie a criminal's feet), made of iron. • 脚链 ¶ k^hu¹t^ho¹k^hu¹ • to put chains (on someone's feet) • 戴上脚链 (在一个人的脚上) ♦ Classifier: dze_a 3

k^hu¹t^hy^{#1} /k^hu¹t^hy^{#1}/ keetu

NOUN ♦ Tone: #H ► Pedal of the loom (to invert the vertical position of the threads). • 织布机的脚蹬子=踏板 ¶ yu¹dzo¹-k^hu¹t^hy^{#1} • Pedal of the loom (same meaning as the main entry, with the word /yu¹dzo¹/ 'loom' as the determiner of the compound noun). • 织布机的踏板 (与 k^hu¹t^hy^{#1} 含义相同, 但增加了 yu¹dzo¹ ‘织

布机’这个词作为复合词的定语)。 ● Classifier: dze^l_a 3

k^hu^ltsu^lbæ^l /k^hu^ltsu^lbæ^l/ keezibbae

NOUN ● Tone: H# ▶ Strip of decorative fabric used to tie around the ankles of wide-legged trousers; originally 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)

k^hu^lts^hγ^l /k^hu^lts^hγ^l/ keece (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ● Tone: MH# ▶ Leg; foot. • 腿, 脚 ● Classifier: p^ho^l_a

k^hu^ltu^l /k^hu^ltu^l/ keedee (Jj: same)

NOUN ● Tone: L ▶ Root. • 根 **si^ldzi^l-k^hu^ltu^l** • tree root • 树根 ● Classifier: t^hv^l_b

k^hu^ltsæ^l /k^hu^ltsæ^l/ keezhae (Gi, Dd: same)

NOUN ● Tone: MH# ▶ Ankle. • 踝关节 ● Classifier: t^hsæ^l_a

k^hu^lts^hγ^l# /k^hu^lts^hγ^l/ keezhe

NOUN ● Tone: #H ▶ Chicken feet. • 鸡爪 **q^hk^hu^lts^hγ^lt^hy^l-l^hu^l#** • ~ DEM CLF: that chicken foot • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那个鸡爪 **q^hk^hu^lts^hγ^lt^hy^l-t^hv^l#** • ~ DEM CLF: that chicken foot • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那个鸡爪 ● Classifiers: t^hv^l_b, l^hu^l_b (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF.)

k^hu^lz^hu^l\$ /k^hu^lz^hu^l/ keeri

NOUN ● Tone: H\$ ▶ Rice wine (low alcohol). • 黄酒、苏里玛酒 ● Classifier: q^hw^hγ^l_a (CLF for bowlfuls)

k^hy^l 1 /k^hy^l/ ku (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ● Tone: H ▶ To harvest grass, to cut grass. • 割(草) **q^hle^l-k^hy^l-ze^l** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has cut, has harvested • 实施 ~ 整体体: 割了 **q^hzu^l-k^hy^l** • to cut grass • 割草

k^hy^l 2 /k^hy^l/ ku

NOUN ● Tone: #H ▶ Dog (monosyllable). • 狗 **(tonology)** The monosyllable is not commonly used, but it is attested. Its tone is analyzed as #H on the basis of its identical behaviour to that of /zwa^l/ ‘horse’ and /ji^l/ ‘ox’ (monosyllabic nouns which are more commonly used). ‘Year of the Dog’ has the same tone pattern as ‘year of the Horse’ and ‘year of the Ox’, and ‘horse’ and ‘ox’ are both in the #H tone category. This tonal pattern is different from that of the other year names, which correspond to monosyllables in the L, ML, M and MH tone categories. **q^hk^hy^l-se^l dzui^l** • to eat dog meat (a practice which is strongly antagonistic to Na culture, which considers dog as man’s benefactor) • 吃狗肉 (这种行为与摩梭文

化背道而驰, 因为摩梭文化认为狗是人类的重要恩人。) **q^hk^hy^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) **q^hk^hy^l-t^hy^l-mi^l#** • ~ DEM CLF: that dog • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那条狗 **q^hk^hy^l-gv^llj^lγ^l** • roving dog • 流浪狗 ● Classifiers: mi^l_b, γ^l, j^hγ^l_a 1

k^hy^l 3 /k^hy^l/ ku (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ● Tone: H ▶ To steal. • 偷 **q^hh^l=by^l tso^l-tso^l** **k^hy^l** • to steal someone’s stuff, to steal someone else’s property • 偷别人的东西

k^hy^l /k^hy^l/ ku

NOUN ● Tone: L ▶ Nest (monosyllable). • (鸟)巢 (单音节) **q^h(phonological elicitation) k^hy^l | t^hu^l-l^hu^l#** • ~ DEM CLF: this nest • ~ 指示代词 量词: 这只鸟巢 **q^hk^hy^l gv^l** • to build a nest • 筑巢 **q^h(phonological elicitation) k^hy^l hwæ^l-ze^l** • bought a nest • 买了筑巢 **q^h(phonological elicitation) k^hy^l t^he^l-hi^l-ze^l ~ k^hy^l t^he^l-hi^l-ze^l** • sold a nest **◊ (tonology)** Free variation between M.M.M and L.L.H is the general rule for M_b tone verbs associated with an L tone object. • to build a nest **◊ (tonology)** Free variation between M.M.M and L.L.H is the general rule for M_b tone verbs associated with an L tone object. • 卖了筑巢 **q^h(phonological elicitation) k^hy^l ni^l** • ~ COP • ~ 系动词 **q^hk^hy^l dz^hγ^l** • to pluck a nest (from the place where it was built); to crush/destroy a nest • 摘筑巢 **q^ht^hu^l-| k^hy^l dz^hγ^l-ze^l** • he plucked a nest (from the place where it was built) • 他摘了筑巢 **□ See also: v^ldze^l-k^hy^l** ● Classifier: l^hu^l

k^hy^l /k^hy^l/ kuq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ● Tone: MH ① ▶ Year; year of age. • 年、岁 **q^hk^hy^l-ko^l\$** • beginning of the year • 年初 **q^hk^hy^l-mæ^l** • end of the year • 年尾 **q^hk^hy^l-mæ^l sæ^l** • intercalary year: a year with 13 months; this happens every 4 years or so • 闰年 (有 13 个月) **q^hk^hy^l-mæ^l dæ^l** • 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 **q^hno^l | a^ltso^l k^hy^l ni^l?** • What is your astrological sign? • 你是属什么的? **q^h(Da) k^hy^l|l^hu^l** • astrological sign • 生肖

k^hy^l_a /du^lk^hy^l/ ku (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ● Tone: MH_a ▶ Year; year of age. • 量词: 年、岁 **q^hdu^l-k^hy^l** • one year • 一年

k^hy^lbq^l /k^hy^lbq^l/ kubbu (Dd: same)

NOUN ● Tone: MH# ▶ Kennel, doghouse. • 狗窝 ●

Classifier: μH_b

k^hv̄l gꝝl /k^hv̄l gꝝl/ kugge

NOUN  Tone: MH# ▶ “Quarrelsome year”: a year whose astrological sign is a quarrelsome animal. 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. • 爱打架的年份／生肖：十二个生肖中，虎、猴等被认为是爱打架的。  **kʰyʌ gɣɪ hɪl** • person whose astrological sign is a quarrelsome animal. Astrological signs such as the Tiger and the Monkey are considered as quarrelsome. ◇ **(phonology)** /hɪl/ here has its full meaning of ‘person’ and is not phonetically reduced. • 属一个爱打架的年份／生肖的人。十二个生肖中，虎、猴等被认为是爱打架的。  **zɪl hɣɪl, | la:t, | kʰyʌ gɣɪl!** • The Monkey and the Ape are quarrelsome birth signs! ◇ **(diachro)** /zɪl hɣɪl/ means ‘body hair’ –literally ‘monkey hair’– in today’s language. The use of the disyllabic form /zɪl hɣɪl/ for ‘monkey’ in this saying suggests that this disyllabic form once existed, but has now fallen out of use. • 属猴和属虎的人很爱吵架！  **zɪl, | la:t, | kʰyʌ gɣɪl!** • “The Monkey and the Ape are quarrelsome birth signs!” Same meaning as in the preceding example; the investigator substituted the colloquial term for ‘ape, monkey’. • “属猴和属虎的人很爱吵架！”与上例中的意思相同，用单音节的‘猴子’。  Morphological makeup: gɣɪ

kʰv̥kʷæ /kʰv̥kʷæ/ *kugua*
NOUN ★ Tone: M ► Bitter melon. • 苦瓜 ★ Classifier:
|wɪt_b ★ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 苦瓜
kʰv̥l-kʰv̥s /kʰv̥l-kʰv̥s/ *kuke*
NOUN ★ Tone: L ► Chicken nest, nesting box, place where hens lay their eggs. Literally ‘nest basket’: it was made using a wicker backpack, which was hung from a wall inside the farm. • 鸡窝, 巢箱, 母鸡下蛋的地方。字面意思是“巢筐”，因为是用背破旧的簍筐做成，挂在农场的一个墙上。 ¶ **ælmi-kʰv̥lkʰv̥s** •
Chicken nest. • 鸡窝 ★ Classifier: **|wɪt_b** ★ Morphological makeup: **kʰv̥l, kʰv̥s** | 2

k^hv|-k^hv| 1 /k^hv|-k^hv|/ kuku (**Gi**, **Da**, **Jj**: same)

NOUN ☀ Tone: L# ► Year of the Dog. • 狗年 ☀ Morphological makeup: $k^h y \uparrow 2, k^h y \uparrow$

$k^h v \vdash k^h v \rfloor$ 2 / $k^h v \vdash k^h v \rfloor$ / ku kuq

ADJECTIVE ⚜ Tone: L# ► Born in the year of the Dog.

- 属狗 [ts^hwuː | k^hy|-k^hy]. • (S)he was born in the year of the Dog. • 他属狗。

k^hy^lmæ^l /k^hy^lmæ^l/ kumae (**Gi**, **Da**, **Jj**: same)

NOUN ♣ Tone: M ► Robber, bandit. • 强盗 **tsʰwɔːt**
| kʰy|mæt jil! • He's a thief! • 他是小偷! ♣ no˧ |
kʰy|mæt-pʰælqʰwɔːl-ne˥-jil-zo˥! • You have the face
of a thief! / You really look like a thief! (An accusation
about someone one thinks is a thief) ♦ (phonology) The
syllable /-jil/ is phonetically reduced (which had led, prior
to 2014, to a notation /#no˧ | kʰy|mæt-pʰælqʰwɔːl-ne˥-
zo˥/). Its reduction could easily lead to reinterpretation in
the next generation, as /-ne˥-zo˥/, if the language contin-
ues to be transmitted. • 你有一张贼脸! (控告一个
人) ♣ kʰy|mæt-ne˥-jil-zo˥! hǐ˧ tsæl-ho˥! • He's
like a bandit! He may rob people! • 他像强盗似的，会
抢人的! ♣ kʰy|mæt-zil • prison: literally "house for
thieves" • 监狱。直译：“贼家” ♣ kʰy|mæt-ji˧-hǐ˧,
| lo˧zil-bv˥-qo˥ tæl! • Thieves are tied up in prisons / are
sent to prison! • 贼，被关在监狱! ♣ tsʰwɔːt-y˧-se˥,
| kʰy|mæt pʰæl-di˥! • That guy must be a thief! / That
guy looks like a thief to me! • 那个人一定是小偷! //
我看那个人就像小偷! ♣ (Da) kʰy|mæt-ji˧-hǐ˧ hǐ˧
• person who robs, robber ♦ (semantics) In the eyes of
the reference speaker, this turn of phrase, which is the one
used to describe a profession, is not appropriate for thieves.
It is a question of perspective: in the eyes of the honest
ploughman, being a thief is not a trade, it is not a profes-
sion like any other. • 当强盗的人=强盗 ♣ Classifier:
y˧ ♣ Morphological makeup: kʰy˥ 3

k^hvlmil /k^hvlmil/ kumi (**Gi**, **Da**, **Jj**: same)

NOUN ★ Tone: L ► Dog (either he-dog or she-dog). • 狗
¶ **kʰÿlmi˥tsʰwul-jy˧˥** • ~ DEM CLF: this dog • ~ 指示代词 量词: 这条狗 ¶ **hæ˧, |kʰÿlmi˥-se˧| F dzu˥-ky˧˥**!
• The (Han) Chinese even eat dog meat! (Consumption of dog meat is forbidden in Na culture.) • 汉族连狗肉都吃! (注: 摩梭人不吃狗肉) ★ Classifiers: **y˧, jy˧˥_a 1**

k^hv̥lmi-l-gꝫlljꝫl /k^hv̥lmi[l]gꝫlljꝫl/ kumi ggelia

NOUN ☈ Tone: L+H- ▶ Roving dog. • 流浪的狗 ☈
Classifier: jyʌ₁a 1 ☈ Morphological makeup: kʰy̥lmi]

k^hv[my] /k^hv[my]/ kumu

NOUN ★ Tone: H# ① ► Female puppy. • 小母狗 ★
Classifier: y↓ ② ► “Puppy-Girl”: a term used as a temporary name for baby girls, during the first months of their

life, before they are given a real name. The practice of giving newborns a temporary, often unpleasant or degrading name is intended to keep them safe from evil spirits and misfortune. The practice stems from a belief (shared with other ethnic groups in China) that by giving a child an unattractive name, malevolent spirits and demons would be disgusted by the ugly name, and therefore overlook or ignore the child. (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’、‘狗崽子’。乳名（贱名、护身符名）：摩梭人（同汉族人）相信给新生儿取一个不好听或贬低的名字可以保护她们免受邪灵和疾病的侵害。名字越贬低，鬼怪就越会鄙视这个孩子，从而不去打扰他。

kʰy˧na˥ /kʰy˧na˥/ *kuna*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Dog (formal word, used in elevated speech). • 狗 (尊敬用语) ❁ Classifier: *mi˩_b* ❁ Morphological makeup: *kʰy˥2, na˩_b* Presumably from ‘dog’ and ‘black’.

kʰy˧pʰae˧ /kʰy˧pʰae˧/ *kupae*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Age. • 年龄 ❁ *kʰy˧pʰae˧ tɕi˥* • young • 年轻 ❁ *kʰy˧pʰae˧ dɯ˩* • old, elder • 高年龄、老 ❁ *kʰy˧pʰae˧ | tɕi˥-hǐ˥* • young • 年轻的

kʰy˧pʰo˥ /kʰy˧pʰo˥/ *kupo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Half a year. • 半年 ❁ *dɯ˧-kʰy˧-kʰy˧-pʰo˥* • one year and a half • 一年半

kʰy˧pʰy˧#˥ /kʰy˧pʰy˧/ *kupu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ He-dog (elicited form). • 公狗 ❁ (phonological elicitation) *kʰy˧pʰy˧ tsʰw˧-lɯ˧#˥* • ~ DEM CLF: this he-dog • ~ 指示代词 量词：这只公狗 ❁ (phonological elicitation) *kʰy˧pʰy˧ tʰy˧-mi˥* • ~ DEM CLF: that he-dog • ~ 指示代词 量词：那只公狗 ❁ (phonological elicitation) *kʰy˧pʰy˧ tʰy˧-y˧#˥* • ~ DEM CLF: that he-dog • ~ 指示代词 量词：那只公狗 ❁ Classifiers: *y˧, mi˩_b, lɯ˧_b*

kʰy˧qʰwʂ˧ /kʰy˧qʰwʂ˧/ *kukhua*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Bad year, year when the crops are bad. • 庄稼收成不好的（一）年 ◇ (semantics) Placing this noun in the frame ‘this is ...’ is problematic, as this yields *tsʰw˧ | kʰy˧ qʰwʂ˧ ni˥*, the most plausible interpretation of which is ‘this is a dog bowl, this is the dog’s bowl’ (*/kʰy˧qʰwʂ˧#˥* means ‘dog’s bowl’). It is not usual to say ‘it’s a bad year’ using the copular verb: instead, the verb *tʰy˧* ‘to appear, to take place’ is used (*kʰy˧qʰwʂ˧*

tʰy˧). ❁ *kʰy˧qʰwʂ˧ tʰy˧* • the year is bad; crops are bad this year; a bad year has come • 今年，收成不好。

kʰy˧sui˧sui˧ /kʰy˧sui˧sui˧/ *kusisi* (Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ A flowering plant in the legume family: *Flemingia strobilifera*, also known as *Moghania fruticulosa*. (Name in local Chinese: ‘mouse ear’, alluding to the shape of the leaf.) • 球穗千斤拔、半灌木千斤拔、大苞千斤拔 ◇ In local Chinese dialect: 耗子耳朵 ❁ Classifiers: *kʂ˧a˩, dzil˩_b*

kʰy˧sæ˧ /kʰy˧sæ˧/ *kushae* (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To hunt (leading a dog). • 打猎、赶走、驱逐 ❁ *kʰy˧sæ˧ huw˧* • (He/she) has gone hunting • 狩猎去了 ◻ Synonym: *tcʰw˧di˩, h̥y˧sæ˧* ❁ Morphological makeup: *kʰy˧2, sæ˧*

kʰy˧sui˧ /kʰy˧sui˧/ *kushi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ▶ To celebrate the New Year. • 过年

kʰy˧tsɤ˧mi˧ /kʰy˧tsɤ˧mi˧/ *kuzemi* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ▶ She-dog. • 母狗 ❁ Classifier: *y˧*

kʰy˧tsʰi˧bo˧tsʰi˧ /kʰy˧tsʰi˧bo˧tsʰi˧/ *kuceebbocee* (Jj: Ø)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H- ▶ Mole shrew. • 鼬鼠 ❁ Classifiers: *pʰo˧a˩, y˧*

kʰy˧tɕe˧h˧\$ /kʰy˧tɕe˧h˧/ *kuqie*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H\$ ▶ Solution, way out. • 办法 ❁ *kʰy˧tɕe˧h˧ se˧-ze˧! | ɿ˧-ɿ˧ tʰo˧!* • There is nothing we can do anymore! It’s a catastrophe! • 没有办法了！糟糕了！ ❁ *kʰy˧tɕe˧h˧ mr˧-dzo˧-ze˧! | ɿ˧-ɿ˧ tʰo˧!* • There is nothing we can do anymore! It’s a catastrophe! ◇ (syntax) This is a calque of the commonly used Chinese sentence “No way/There is nothing that can be done”: 没有办法 (in Southwestern Mandarin: 没得办法). • 没有办法了！糟糕了！

kʰy˧zo˧\$ /kʰy˧zo˧/ *Kusso*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H\$ ▶ Kusso, a clan name from Yongning. There are two families in Yongning that carry this name.

• 一个姓。这个姓，永宁有两家 ❁ *kʰy˧zo˧=ɿ˧\$* • the Kusso */kʰy˧zo˧\$/* clan, the Kusso */kʰy˧zo˧\$/* family • *kʰy˧zo˧\$*家族 ❁ *kʰy˧zo˧-tsʰw˧ɿ˧* • the name of a person, containing both a clan name: Kusso */kʰy˧zo˧\$/*, and a given name: */tsʰw˧ɿ˧#˥* • 一个人的名字：姓为 *kʰy˧zo˧\$*, 名为 *tsʰw˧ɿ˧#˥* ❁ *kʰy˧zo˧=ɿ˧, |ni˧-zi˧, |dɯ˧-ɿ˧!* • There are two families carrying the name Kusso; they make up one clan! • 姓 *kʰy˧zo˧\$*的，有两家，形成一个家族！

kʰy˧˥zo#] /kʰy˧˥zo˧/ kusso

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ① ► Puppy, young male dog. • 公狗 ♪ (phonological elicitation) kʰy˧˥zo˧ tsʰw˧˥-lju˧˥ • ~ DEM CLF: this puppy • ~ 指示代词 量词: 这只小狗 ♪ (phonological elicitation) kʰy˧˥zo˧ tʰy˧˥-mi˧˥ • ~ DEM CLF: that puppy • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只小狗 ♪ (phonological elicitation) kʰy˧˥zo˧ tʰy˧˥-y#] • DEM CLF: that puppy • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只小狗 ❁ Classifiers: y˧˥, mi˧˥_b, [ju˧˥_b ② ► Male dog. • 公狗 ❁ Classifiers: y˧˥, mi˧˥_b, [ju˧˥_b ③ ► “Puppy-Boy”: a term used as a temporary name for baby boys, during the first months of their life, before they are given a real name. The practice of giving newborns a temporary, often unpleasant or degrading name is intended to keep them safe from evil spirits and misfortune. The practice stems from a belief (shared with other ethnic groups in China) that by giving a child an unattractive name, malevolent spirits and demons would be disgusted by the ugly name, and therefore overlook or ignore the child. (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.) • ‘小狗’、‘狗崽子’。乳名 (贱名、护身符名): 摩梭人 (同汉族人) 相信给新生儿取一个不好听或贬低的名字可以保护她们免受邪恶和疾病的侵害。名字越贬低，鬼怪就越会鄙视这个孩子，从而不去打扰他。

kʰy˧˥zo˧ | -bo˩zo#] /kʰy˧˥zo˧bo˩zo/] Kusso Bbosso

NOUN ❁ Tone: -LM+H ► ‘Dog-pig’, ‘doggy-piggy’: a term used as a temporary name for baby boys, during the first months of their life, before they are given a real name. The practice of giving newborns a temporary, often unpleasant or degrading name is intended to keep them safe from evil spirits and misfortune. The practice stems from a belief (shared with other ethnic groups in China) that by giving a child an unattractive name, malevolent spirits and demons would be disgusted by the ugly name, and therefore overlook or ignore the child. (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。乳名 (贱名、护身符名): 摩梭人 (同汉族人) 相信给新生儿取一个不好听或贬低的名字可以保护她们免受邪恶和疾病的侵害。名字越贬低，鬼怪就越会鄙视这个孩子，从而不去打扰他。 ❁ Classifier: y˧˥

kʰy˧˥zo˧-kʰy˧˥my] /kʰy˧˥zo˧kʰy˧˥my/] kusso kumu

NOUN ❁ Tone: H#- ► Puppy and she-dog. • 小狗与母狗 ❁ Morphological makeup: kʰy˧˥zo#], kʰy˧˥my]

kʰwæ˧˥hwæ˧˥ kuaehuae

VERB ► To drape oneself in (a cape, a piece of fabric). • 披上 ♪ (Sister.55, 10.24397/pangloss-0004342#S55) zæ˧˥swu˧˥ | dɯ˧˥-lju˧˥ | kʰwæ˧˥hwæ˧˥ raesi ddeelee kuaehuae • (He) wrapped himself in a coarse felt cloak. • (他)披着一块粗的毡子。 ♪ (Sister5.44, 10.24397/pangloss-0009082#S44,,)

kʰwæ˧˥læ˧˥#] /kʰwæ˧˥læ˧˥/ kuae'er (Gi: same, Da: kʰwæ˧˥læ˧˥, Jj: kʰu˧˥læ˧˥, Dd: kʰwʂ˥-læ˧˥)

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。♦ (semantics) The original meaning was: a piece of felt (made of wool) on which people slept, and which they could also cover themselves with. By extension, the name refers to anything used for sleeping, such as mattresses, as well as the fabrics used to cover furniture to protect it. ♪ kʰwæ˧˥læ˧˥ tʰi˧˥-kʰo˧˥ • to spread a mat • 铺席子 ❁ Classifier: tsʰi˧˥_a 1

kʰwʂ˥_a /dɯ˧˥ kʰwʂ˥/] kua (Jj: same, Gi: dɯ˧˥-kwæ˧˥)

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: H_a ► A piece of, a chunk of; a mouthful of. • 量词: 块。一块肉、一口饭 ♪ dɯ˧˥-kʰwʂ˥~dɯ˧˥-kʰwʂ˥ • chunk by chunk, one chunk after the other • 一块一块地 ♪ dɯ˧˥-kʰwʂ˥ so˧˥, | dɯ˧˥-kʰwʂ˥ fy˧˥! • 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。) ♪ dɯ˧˥-kʰwʂ˥ so˧˥, | dɯ˧˥-kʰwʂ˥ ky˧˥! • Each little thing you learn is a little skill you acquire! (An example proposed by the consultant on the basis of the previous one, putting together a statement which does not require a highly specific context. Common sense leads all concerned to hope that a student will progress, and that something learnt will be assimilated and become a skill.) • 学到一点东西, 就会那一点! /你学到的每一件小事都是你掌握的一项小技能! (这是发音合作人在前一个例子的基础上提出的例

子，采用了一种更普遍的说法，不需要非常特别的情景：老师和学生一般都会希望学生会进步，

所学的东西被吸收，成为一种技能。)

la¹ 2 /la¹/ laq

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To form, to be there, to have appeared (dew). • 有, 结 (露水) ¶ dzy¹ la¹ • Some dew has appeared; there is some dew • 结露水了。 ¶ dzy¹ q^ha¹ la¹ • Some dew has appeared; there is some dew • 结露水了。

la¹ bⁱ# /la¹bi[#]/ labbi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Steep slope. • 陡坡、土坡、斜坡 ¶ la¹bi[#]-tsy¹ • steep (literally ‘like a steep slope’) • ‘像陡坡’, 等于: 很陡 ¶ la¹bi[#]-tsy¹ | zwæ¹! • It is really steep! • 陡得很!

la¹ do# /la¹do[#]/ laddo

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Horse groom. • 马夫 (参加马帮)

la¹ gy¹ /la¹gy¹/ laggu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Curved, crooked, bent (e.g. tree). • 弯 (树...) ¶ si¹dzi¹ t^hy¹-dzi¹ | la¹-gy¹-ze¹. • The tree got crooked. • 树弯了。

la¹ gy¹-la¹jii¹-q¹ /la¹gy¹la¹jii¹/ laggulani (Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: LM-L ▶ Crooked, curved, bent (e.g. road, person’s limbs). • 弯 (路, 植物, 人的四肢) ❁ Morphological makeup: la¹ gy¹

la¹ hw¹y¹ /la¹hw¹y¹/ Lahua

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Lahua: a Na village outside the Yongning plain, close to the Lake, not far from /la¹t^ha¹-di¹/. • 草海 (村落名)

la¹ jy¹-hi¹ /la¹jy¹hi¹/ layelhi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM- ▶ 12th month. • 十二月

la¹ k^hy¹ /la¹k^hy¹/ lage

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Small jar used to preserve wine. • 小坛子, 用来存酒 ❁ Classifier: [w]¹

la¹ k^hy¹ 1 /la¹k^hy¹/ laku (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Year of the Tiger. • 虎年 ❁ Morphological makeup: la¹ 1, k^hy¹

la¹ k^hy¹ 2 /la¹k^hy¹/ la kuq

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Born in the year of the Tiger. • 属虎

la¹ ~ la¹ /la¹la¹/ lala

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M ▶ Flaccid, flabby. • 松弛 ¶ (Sister.106, 10.24397/pangloss-0004342#S106) hī¹ | ts^hw¹ne¹-ji¹ | lo¹ la¹~la¹ | le¹-jo¹. Hin tee niq yi loq lala leyo. • People come empty handed, like this! • 人是这样胳膊松松 (=空手) 过来的!

la¹ ~ la¹ b[#] /la¹la¹b[#]/ lala (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M_b ▶ To shake (e.g. to shake a jar of alcohol to ascertain whether there is still any liquid in it, to shake a box to find out whether it still has some contents), to blend (e.g. to blend tsampa with butter tea). • 摆晃 (例如, 摆晃一罐酒, 以确定里面是否还有液体; 摆晃一个盒子, 以确定里面是否还有东西), 混合 (例如, 将糌粑与酥油茶混合) ¶ le¹-la¹-la¹ • ACCOMP ~ RED • 实施 ~ 重叠 ¶ tsal¹b¹-t^hi¹-k^hui¹, | t^hi¹-la¹-la¹ • Put some toasted flour (tsampa) [in the butter tea], and stir! • 在酥油茶中放入一些烤面粉 (糌粑), 搅拌均匀! ¶ (phonological elicitation) la¹ ~ la¹ -ze¹ • ~ RED PFV • ~ 重叠 整体体 □ See also: tsawæ¹-tsawæ¹

la¹ ~ la¹ /la¹la¹/ lala (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To fight, to scuffle, to come to blows. • 打架、吵架 ¶ la¹la¹-hi¹ | ts^hw¹-te¹ • those people who are fighting • 打架的这些 (人) □ See also: la¹ 1

la¹ ~ lo¹-kw¹y¹ /la¹lo¹kw¹y¹/ Lalowua

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Lalowua, a village of Yongning. Latitude: 27.76789, longitude: 100.66097. • 拉洛瓦村 (永宁坝子的一个村落)。也称作拉鲁瓦。经度: 100.66097, 27.76789 ¶ dz^hal¹b¹-k^hr¹s¹a¹-kw¹y¹, | hi¹kw¹y¹-lo¹, | æl¹mi¹-kw¹y¹#, | la¹lo¹-kw¹y¹, | la¹ŋw¹y¹, | b¹ts^ho¹gy¹, | æl¹la¹-kw¹y¹, | gæl¹æ¹, | q^hæl¹te¹hi¹, | t^ho¹ts^h# • The ten Na villages considered in traditional geography as belonging to the vicinity of the Yongning temple. • 永宁摩梭地理概念中, 距离扎美寺最近的十个村落: 佳部嘎萨瓦、习瓦洛、阿咪瓦、拉洛瓦、拉瓦、巴搓古、阿拉瓦、嘎尔、开基、拖支。

la¹ ~ 1 /la¹la¹/ lalha

PRONOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Other. • 别的 ¶ la¹la¹ | dwi¹-te¹ • some others, a few others • 其它一些 ¶ la¹la¹ | ts^hw¹-te¹, la¹la¹ ts^hw¹-te¹ • those other, those few others, the few that remained • 其它的那些 ¶ la¹la¹ | dwi¹-ko¹ ni¹! • It’s something different! / That’s a different matter! • 是另一回事! / 是另一码事! ¶ la¹la¹ | dwi¹-te¹ ni¹! • Those are other people! / It’s another set of people! • 那是另一组 (人)! □ See also: la¹la¹ 2

la¹ ~ 2 /la¹la¹/ lalha

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Other. • 别的 ¶ la¹la¹ hī¹ • other people • 其它人 ¶ dwi¹-ba¹-le¹-se¹, | dwi¹

bæ-ji-! • When one has finished one task, one moves on to another! • 做完一件事情，就轮到另一个！  **dui-bæ-| le-| se|, | wʌ| | la-| tɑ| | dui-| bæ-| ji|!** • When one has finished one task, one moves on to another one! • 做完一件事情，就轮到另一个！  See also: **la-| tɑ| 1**

la-ḥa₁₃ /la-ḥa₁/ *lalha*

CONJUNCTION *

Tone: MH# ► Apart from, aside of, other than. • **这以外** |tsa˧˥bɤ˧˥mɤ˧˥-pʰɤ˧˥dɯ˥˧!| |la˧˧tɑ˧˧, |ə˧˧tsɔ˧˧-mɤ˧˧-ni˧˧| |pʰɤ˧˥dɯ˥˧!| • Flour is not expensive; apart from it, everything is expensive! / Flour is cheap; but everything else is expensive! (An observation about the cost of living in early 21st-century Yongning) •

面粉不贵。其它的呢，什么都贵！（题目：讲今日永宁食品物价）

la-ma /la-ma/ *lama*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Lama. • 喇嘛 **[hæt-la]ma** •
Chinese lama • 汉族喇嘛 ❁ Classifier: **yal** ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) **bla ma** བ୍ଲା ମା ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) **la55ma51**

la|mɑː| /la|mɑːl/ Lama

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Lama, a clan name from Yongning. There are four families in Yongning that carry this name. • 拉玛: 一个姓。这个姓, 永宁有四个家
❖ (etymology) In case this word is a Tibetan borrowing (which is by no means certain; it is a surname and not a first name), it could be from Bla ma བླା ମା /bla ma/ \$ • the Lama /la₁ma₂/ clan, the Lama /la₁ma₂/ family • 拉玛家族 /la₁ma₂-gy₁ma₂/ • the name of a person, containing both a clan name: Lama /la₁ma₂/, and a given name: /gy₁ma₂/ • 一个人的名字: 姓为拉玛, 名为 gy₁ma₂ /la₁ma₂=₁, | zy₁-zi₁, | d₁ui₁-₂! • There are four families carrying the name Lama; they make up one clan! • 姓拉玛的, 有四家, 形成一个家族!

la-ḥmi#] /la-ḥmi-ḥ/ lami

NOUN ★ Tone: #H ► Female tiger. • 母老虎 **母** la¹mi¹
t^hy¹-mi¹ ~ la¹mi¹ t^hy¹-mi¹# • ~ DEM CLF: that female
tiger • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只老虎 ★ Classifiers:
p^ho¹a , mi¹b

laŋwɔːl /laŋwɔːl/ Langua

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ① ► The name of a mountain on the way from Yongning to Wujiao. • 拉瓦山: 一座山的名字。② ► The name of a hamlet on the slope of the Langua mountain. Latitude: 27.77222, longitude: 100.65147. • 拉瓦村: 拉瓦山上的一
个村落。经纬度: 100.65147, 27.77222 ¶ **dzv̚lbv̚-**

kyə̯-sa] - kwə̯], | hi]kwə̯-lo], | æ̯-mi- -kwə̯#], | la̯-lo- -kwə̯], | la̯-jwə̯-, | b̯r̯-ts̯h̯o̯-gy], | ə̯-la̯- -kwə̯#], | gæ̯-læ̯], | q̯æ̯-ts̯h̯i̯-, | t̯h̯o̯-t̯ju̯#] • The ten Na villages considered in traditional geography as belonging to the vicinity of the Yongning temple. • 永宁摩梭地理概念中，距离扎美寺最近的十个村落：佳部嘎萨瓦、习瓦洛、阿咪瓦、拉洛瓦、拉瓦、巴搓古、阿拉瓦、嘎尔、开基、施支。

la-pe] /la-pe]/ *Labei*

NOUN ☈ Tone: L# ► The village of Labai. • 拉伯 □
See also: pʰv̥dzo#] ☈ Etymology: (Chinese loanword)
拉伯

la+p^hy# /lapu/

NOUN ★ Tone: #H ▶ Male tiger. • 公老虎 **¶ la-pʰy-
tʰy-[-ju#]** • ~ DEM CLF: that male tiger • ~ 指示代词
量词: 那只公老虎 ★ Classifiers: **pʰo₁a, [ju]b**

la‿**ta**‿ /la‿ta‿/ lada (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ★ Tone: LM ► Askew, slanting (e.g. hat). • 歪, 偏 (帽子戴得歪)

la-t^ha-di¹ /la-t^ha-di¹/ *Lataddi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Lataddi: the entire Na area around Lugu Lake, including Zuoso (currently Luguhu Zhen) and the village of Luoshui. • 拉塔地: 泸沽湖周边的摩梭地区, 包括左所(今为泸沽湖镇)、落水村等 |ɿi˧˥ki˧|, |ni˧˥se˧|, |ta˧˥dzi˧|, |mɯ˧˥qʰwæ˧|, |la˧˥tʰa˧˥-di˧| • Na villages on the shore of the Lake, in the order in which one crosses them when moving away from the Yongning plain and going clockwise around the Lake: Lhigi, Nisei, Dazzee, Mukhuae, Lataddi. These villages do not count as part of Yongning proper. The last, /la˧˥tʰa˧˥-di˧/, is not a village name like the preceding four: it refers to the entire Na area beyond the fourth village. • 泸沽湖边的摩梭村落, 依次是: 里格、尼赛(小落水)、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-t̪a-mi \$ /la-t̪a-mi/ Latami (Da: la-t̪a-mi #)

NOUN ★ Tone: H\$ ► Latami, a clan name from Yongning. There are five families in Yongning that carry this name. This is one of the first three clans who settled in the vicinity of the Yongning monastery, the other two being /kɤɪtʰə/ and /əɿlə/. • 一个姓。这个姓，永宁有五个家。音译：拉他咪、拉它米。 ¶ laɪtʰəmɪ=ɿ]• the Latami /laɪtʰəmɪ]/ clan, the Latami /laɪtʰəmɪ]/ family • 拉他咪家族 ¶ laɪtʰəmɪ=ɿ], | tsʰeɪ-ziɪ, | duɪ-ɿ!] • There are ten families carrying the name Latami; they

处 ¶ **lo˧˥ my˧˥-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)

lo˧˥b /dju˧˥ lo˧˥/ **lo**

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: M_b ▶ Self-classifier for tasks and occupations. • **量词:** 事情 (一件)、活 (一个)

lo˩ 1 /lo˩/ **loq**

VERB ❁ Tone: L ▶ To cross (a mountain pass). • 过 (垭口) ¶ **my˧˥-tso˧˥ lo˩** • to go down (after crossing a mountain pass) • 往下过去 (过了垭口以后)

lo˩ 2 /lo˩/ **loq** (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Mountain valley. • 山谷 ¶ (**phonological elicitation**) **lo˧˥-qo˧˥** • in the valley • 山谷里 ❁ Classifier: **lo˩_b**

lo˩_b /dju˧˥ lo˩/ **lo**

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: L_b ▶ Self-classifier for valleys. • **量词:** 谷 ◆ (**phonology**) Among classifiers belonging to the tone category L_b, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is MH#. ¶ **hĩ˧˥-ɿ˧˥ | dju˧˥-lo˩** • 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’) ¶ **si˧˥dzi˩ | dju˧˥-lo˩** • '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’)

lo˩ /lo˩/ **loq**

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Thumb. • 大拇指 (依据共时形态调系规则从双音节词推导的单音节词根)。

lo˩ 1 /lo˩/ **loq** (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: MH ▶ Thick. • 厚 ¶ **tsʰwui˧˥ | lo˧˥-pæ˧˥-ɻæ˧˥-gvui˧˥** • It's really thick! • 很厚啊!

lo˩ 2 /lo˩/ **loq** (Gi: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To join hands in an indication of submission. • 拱手作揖 □ See also: tsʰvui˧˥ tsʰvui˧˥ lo˩

lo˧˥bæ˧˥ /lo˧˥bæ˧˥/ **lobbae**

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Suspended bridge; zip line, flying fox. • 索桥, 溜索 ❁ Classifier: **kʰwui˩_b**

lo˧˥bɤ˧˥ /lo˧˥bɤ˧˥/ **lobbe** (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Palm of the hand. • 手掌 ❁ Classifier: **lui˩_b**

lo˧˥bui˧˥-lui˩ /lo˧˥bui˧˥-lui˩/ **lobbulee** (Dd: **lo˧˥bui˧˥-lyi˧˥**)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM-L ▶ Elbow. • 肘 □ See also: **lo˧˥hui˧˥** ❁ Classifier: **lui˩_b**

lo˧˥bui˧˥-tsʰwui˧˥ /lo˧˥bui˧˥-tsʰwui˧˥/ **lobbuchi** (Dd: same, Gi: **lo˧˥bui˧˥-hui˧˥, Jj: lo˧˥bui˧˥-tsʰwui˧˥**)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ▶ Elephant. • 象、大象 ❁

Classifiers: **pʰo˧˥a**, **v˧˥** ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) **glang chen** གླང་ཆେନླ ། Comparanda: (Pumi) lō55bu22t6h22 ~ lō55bo55t6h33

lo˧˥dy˧˥ /lo˧˥dy˧˥/ **loddu** (Jj: same)

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 ❁ Classifier: **v˧˥**

lo˧˥dzi˩ /dju˧˥ lo˧˥dzi˩/ **lozzee** (Gi: same, Da: Ø)

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: L ▶ A handful (using both hands). • **量词:** 捧 (用两只手)

lo˧˥dzo˩ /lo˧˥dzo˩/ **lojjo** (Gi, Jj: same, Da: **lo˧˥dzo˩**)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Bracelet. • 手镯 ¶ **ŋy˧˥-lo˧˥dzo˩** (+ni˩) • silver bracelet • 银手镯 ¶ **hæ˧˥-lo˧˥dzo˩** (+ni˩) • gold bracelet • 金手镯 ¶ **jo˧˥-lo˧˥dzo˩** • jade bracelet • 玉手镯 ¶ **lo˧˥dzo˩ kʰwui˧˥** • to put on a bracelet • 戴上手镯 ❁ Classifier: **pʰo˧˥a**

lo˧˥du˧˥ /lo˧˥du˧˥/ **loddee** (Gi, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Generous. • 大方 ❁ Morphological makeup: **dju˧˥_a** Literal translation: '(having a) large hand'.

lo˧˥dzy˧˥ /lo˧˥dzy˧˥/ **lozzhe**

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˧˥dzy˧˥ tsʰwui˧˥-na** • ~ DEM CLF: this weeding hoe • ~ 指示代词 量词: 这把三齿耙 ❁ Classifier: **na˧˥_a**

lo˧˥fy˧˥ /lo˧˥fy˧˥/ **lofu** (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ▶ Easy. • 容易, 容易做 ¶ **lo˧˥fy˧˥ zwa˧˥** • very easy • 很容易 □ Antonym: **lo˧˥ha˧˥**

lo˧˥gy˧˥ /lo˧˥gy˧˥/ **Luggu**

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Ninglang. • 宁蒗 ¶ **lo˧˥gy˧˥-di˩mi˩** • the Ninglang plain • 宁蒗坝子

lo˧˥-gy˧˥-dy˧˥ /lo˧˥gy˧˥-dy˧˥/ **logguddu** (Gi, Jj: same, Da: Ø)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L- ▶ Back of the hand. • 手背 ◆ (**morph**) Literally “the back of the hand”. ❁ Classifiers: **kʰwui˧˥_a, lui˩_b**

lo˧˥ha˧˥ /lo˧˥ha˧˥/ **loha** (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M ▶ Difficult, hard to do. • 难做

¶ ji+lo+ha+ • difficult to do • 难做 ¶ ji+lo+ha+ | zwæl
 • extremely difficult to do • 非常难做 ¶ my+lo+ha+!
 • NEG ~: (it is) not difficult! • 否定 ~: 不难。 □
 Antonym: lofy+

lojy /lojy/ loye

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Silver coin, silver yuan. • 银元
 ¶ lojy+ | dɯ+pʰæl • one silver coin • 一块银元

loji /loji/ loyi

VERB ❁ Tone: M ▶ To work. • 劳动、工作 ¶ loji+ zy+ji+ • Same meaning: ‘to work’. The quadrisyllabic expression is more polished and flowery than the ordinary disyllabic expression. • 意思相同：“工作”。与普通的双音节表达方式相比，四音节表达方式更加精炼和华丽。 □ See also: loj, ji 1

loji+hi hī# /loji+hi hī# / loyihin (Gi: same, Jj: loji+ hī#)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Worker (in the fields or elsewhere).
 • 劳动人民，农民 ♦ (phonology) Phonetically close to [loji:hī] or [lojī:hī], the relativizer /-hī/ being coalescent. The same applies to other agent names built using this /-hī/+/-hī#/ sequence. ❁ Classifier: y+ ❁ Morphological makeup: loji+, -hī, hī

lokhwā /lokhwā/ lokua

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Basket, carried on the back. • 大背篓 □ Synonym: kʰỹ-mi\$ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 篓筐

lolot /lolot/ Lolo (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Yi (ethnic group). • 彝族 ❁ Classifier: y+ ❁

lomae /lomae/ Lomae

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Lomae: the village of Qiansuo. • 前所 □ See also: kwz-zy#

lojmi /lojmi/ lomi (Gi, Jj: same, Da: lojmi)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Thumb. • 大拇指 ❁ Classifier: y+ b

lojmi+qa /lojmi+qa/ lomigha (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM-L ▶ Web of the hand (interdigital fold) between the thumb and index finger. In Chinese anatomy, this spot is significant as it includes Hegu (合谷), an acupressure point on the Large Intestine meridian. Stimulating the Hegu point is considered to alleviate pain, especially headaches and toothaches. • 虎口 ❁ Classifier: y+ b

lonal-by /lonalby/ lonabbu

NOUN ❁ Tone: H#- ▶ Prison. • 监狱 ¶ lonal-by-

qo | tæl • to jail, to put into prison • 放在监狱、关在监狱里 □ Synonym: lozil-by, terjo

lojni /lojni/ loni (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Finger. • 手指 ❁ Classifier: y+ b

lojni | dɯ+-lɯ+ /lojni dɯ+-lɯ+ / loni ddeelee

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# | M ▶ Index finger. • 食指

lojni | ni+-lɯ+ /lojni ni+-lɯ+ / loni nilee (Gi: Ø)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# | M ▶ Middle finger. • 中指

lojni | so+-lɯ+ /lojni so+-lɯ+ / loni solee

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# | M ▶ Ring finger, fourth finger. • 第四根手指

lojpy /lojpy/ lobu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Ring. • 戒指 ¶ jy+
 lojpy • silver ring • 银戒指 ¶ hæ+-lojpy • gold ring
 • 金戒指 ¶ jo+-lojpy • jade ring ♦ (semantics) The Naxi were reputed to wear jade rings. Among the Na, the most prized rings were gold rings and silver rings. • 玉石戒指 ❁ Classifier: y+ b

lojqo1 /lojqo/ logho

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Copper pot for cooking cereals (nowadays, almost exclusively rice) and soup. • 煮饭或煮汤的锣锅。在过去，锣锅一般是铜做的。 ¶ lojqo, | ha+-ter+-di! • The copper pot is for cooking cereals!

• 锣锅，是煮饭用的（东西）！ ¶ lojqo: | ha+-ter+-di! | æ+-y+, | dzɯ+-kʰwə+-di! | tsʰy+-ho+, | dzɯ+-tew+-di! • The cooking pot (/lojqo/) is for cooking cereals! The copper pot (/æ+y+) is for putting water! The boiler (/tsʰy+ho/) is for boiling water! (A summary of the respective uses of the three types of pots and pans in use in Yongning about the middle of the 20th century.)

• 锣锅，是用来煮饭的！铜锅，是放水用的！水壶，是来煮水的！（描写永宁二十世纪中使用的三种锅） ¶ æ+-lojqo • Copper cereal pot • 铜饭锅 ¶ (phonological elicitation) lojqo+-by+ • POSS • 属式：铜饭锅的 ❁ Classifier: y+ b ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 锣锅

lojqo2 /dɯ+-lojqo/ logho

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Classifier for potfuls: the amount of rice (or other cereal) cooked in the copper pot traditionally used for cooking cereals. • 量词：饭锅（饭锅的容量）

loqhy /loqhy/ lokheu (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Gully; ravine; valley. • 山沟 ❁ Classifier: lo+ b

lo₁q^hw₂x₁ /lo₁q^hw₂x₁/ lokhua (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM ① ► Arm. • 胳膊
¶ (phonological elicitation) lo₁q^hw₂x₁ li₁ • to look at (the) arm • 看胳膊 ⚡ Classifier: p^ho₁a ② ► Hand.
 • 手 ↗ lo₁q^hw₂x₁ ts^hæ₁ • to wash one's hands • 洗手

lo₁q^hw₂x₁-k^hu₁zi₁ /lo₁q^hw₂x₁k^hu₁zi₁/ lokhuakeexxi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+MH# ► Glove. (As the periphrase suggests, this accessory was not in use in Yongning in the past.) • 手套 (顾名思义, 永宁过去并不使用这种配件)

lo₁kwæ_{#1} /lo₁kwæ₁/ lowae

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+H# ► Left-handed person. • 左撇子 ↗ (Gi) ts^hu₁ | lo₁kwæ₁g₂y₁t^hy₁! • He's left-handed!
 • 他是左撇子!

lo₁tsu₁ /lo₁tsu₁/ losi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ► Teacher. • 老师 ⚡ Classifier: y₁
 ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 老师

lo₁sy₁ /lo₁sy₁/ Loshu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ► The village of Loshu (Luoshui in Chinese). Latitude: 27.7051, longitude: 100.7931. • 落水村 (也称作洛水村). 经纬度: 100.7931, 27.7051
 ⚡ Comparanda: (Pumi) lu556i22

lo₁sy₁ | hi₁-na₁mi_{#1} /lo₁sy₁hi₁na₁mi₁/ Loshu xienami

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L_# | L- ► Lugu Lake. • 泸沽湖 ◇ (semantics) Lugu Lake can also be referred to simply as “the Lake”, /hi₁-na₁mi_{#1}/. ◇ (morphemic make-up) The expression consists of the simple succession of the place name lo₁sy₁ and the common noun ‘lake’. There is no tonal change. ⚡ Morphological makeup: lo₁sy₁, hi₁-na₁mi_{#1}

lo₁ta₁-lo₁tei_{#1} /lo₁ta₁lo₁tei₁/ loda lojie

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ► Streamer of scriptures. • 经幡、风马旗 (挂在山上) ↗ lo₁ta₁-lo₁tei₁ | le₁-la₁ • to print a streamer of scriptures; more generally: to string together a streamer of scriptures • 印出一个经幡。也来指准备经幡的工作 (到山上去挂之前) ↗ lo₁ta₁-lo₁tei₁ | t^hi₁-hwæ₁ • to hang a streamer of scriptures • 挂一个经幡 ↗ lo₁ta₁-lo₁tei₁ | t^hi₁-tsæ₁ • to set up a streamer of scriptures • 固定一个经幡 ↗ lo₁ta₁-lo₁tei₁ p₂#1 • a streamer of scriptures • 一个经幡 □ See also: na₁ts^hö₁-ö₁di₁-p₂y₁ ⚡ Classifiers: p₂y₁_b, p^hæ₁a ⚡ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) rlung rta རླུང་རྩ་

lo₁t^ho₁ /lo₁t^ho₁/ loto

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM ► Handcuffs, chains to tie a criminal's hands. • 手铐 ↗ lo₁t^ho₁ k^hu₁ ~ lo₁t^ho₁ k^hu₁ • to

put handcuffs, to put on chains (on someone's hands) • 戴上手铐 ⚡ Classifier: dze₁a 3

lo₁ts^hu₁-sa₁ /lo₁ts^hu₁sa₁/ locisa (Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LH- ► Meat of the front legs of cattle. • 牲畜前腿的肉

lo₁ty₁ /lo₁ty₁/ lodeu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM ► Fist. • 拳 ↗ (phonological elicitation) lo₁ty₁=by₁ | yu₁ • “the skin of the fist” ◇ (tonology) This elicited phrase establishes that the noun's tone is LM and not LH. • “拳的皮肤” ⚡ Classifier: ty₁_b

lo₁t^hu₁ /lo₁t^hu₁/ lotee (Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM ► Elbow. • 肘 □ See also: lo₁by₁-lu₁ ⚡ Classifier: ty₁_b

lo₁tsæ₁ /lo₁tsæ₁/ lozhae (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+MH# ► Wrist. • 手腕 (词源: 手的关节) ⚡ Classifier: tsæ₁_a ⚡ Morphological makeup: tsæ₁ 3

lo₁zi₁-by₁ /lo₁zi₁by₁/ loxxibbu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H#- ► Prison. • 监狱 ↗ lo₁zi₁-by₁-qo₁ | tæ₁ • to jail, to put into prison • 放在监狱、关在监狱里 □ Synonym: lo₁na₁-by₁, t₂ç₁-jo₁

ly₁ /ly₁/ lu (Gi: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: H ► To wind, to coil, to wrap. • 缠 (线……)、裹 (毡子……) □ See also: qolly₁

ly₁ 1 /ly₁/ lu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ► Field. • 田地 ⚡ Classifier: k₂y₁_a 2 (CLF for tracts of land)

ly₁ 2 /ly₁/ lu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ► Stone (monosyllable). • 石 ↗ ly₁-kæ₁bæ₁ • Porcelain plate. Literally ‘stone plate’: the Na, being accustomed to wooden plates, first gave the noun ‘stone plate’ to clear-coloured porcelain dishes. • 瓷盘子。直译: ‘石盘’。摩梭人传统用木头盘子, 将瓷盘子称作‘石头盘子’。 □ See also: ly₁mi₁

ly₁a 1 /ly₁/ luq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: L_a ► To bark (a dog barks). • 狗吠 ↗ k₂hy₁mi₁ ly₁ • the dog barks • 狗吠 ↗ k^hv₁ ly₁-dzo₁ • the dog is barking • 狗在叫 ↗ du₁-ly₁-ly₁-y₁ • DELIMITATIVE ~ RED INCEPTIVE • 叫一叫

ly₁a 2 /ly₁/ luq

VERB ⚡ Tone: L_a ► To roll, to coil (fabric). • 把布卷起来 ↗ (phonological elicitation) le₁-ly₁-ly₁ • AC-COMP ~ RED • 实施 ~ 重叠: 卷一卷 ↗ (phonological elicitation) tso₁-tso₁ ly₁-ly₁ • to coil things • 卷东西 ↗ (phonological elicitation) du₁-k^hw₂x₁ ly₁ • to coil

something • 卷一块 (东西)

lvla 3 /lvl/ luq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ★ Tone: L_a ► To plough, to till. • 耕种 ɕ le˥-ly˧-ze˥ • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: has ploughed • 实施 ~ 整体体: 耕种了 ɕ ji˧-ly˧ • to plough ◇ (**semantics**)
The word ‘to plough’ contains the noun /jɪl/ ‘cow/bull’ (which also appears in /jɪ˧ ly˧ ‘to graze the cows’, which is only distinguished from ‘to plough’ by the tones). This word, ‘to plough’, can nevertheless be used even if it is in fact a buffalo that ploughs and not an ox: the disyllable is lexicalized in the general sense of ‘to plough’. ◇ (**syntax**)
Particles such as the accomplished marker are inserted between the two syllables of the verbal compound. • 犁地、耕种 ɕ dʑi˧ mi˧ ly˧ • to plough with a water buffalo • 用水牛耕田 ɕ dʑi˧ mi˧ ly˧-ze˥ • ploughed with a water buffalo • 用水牛耕田了 ɕ (b) (**phonological elicitation**)
ɕ i˧ du˧-ly˧-ly˧-j˧ • to plough a little • 耕一耕

lvu_a 4 /lvu/ luq (Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ► To suffice, to be enough. • 足够
❑ ə]-lv|? • Is it enough? Is it sufficient? • 够了吗? ❑ ə]-lv]-ze|? • As above. • 同上 ❑ le]-lv]-ze|! • Yes, it is enough! • 够了!

luq (Jj, Dd: Ø)

NOUN ⚜ Tone: MH ► Maggot. • 虬

lv¹ 1 /lv¹/ luq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ★ Tone: MH ► To herd. • 放牧 **¶ go|bo|ly|** •
to graze cattle, to herd cattle • 放牧牲畜 **¶ zwæ|l ly|** •
to graze horses, to herd horses • 放马 **¶ ji|l ly|** • to graze
cows, to herd cows • 放牛 **¶ bo|ly|** • to herd pigs • 放
猪 **¶ tsʰwʌ|ly|** • to graze goats, to herd goats • 放山羊
¶ dzi|mi|ly| • to graze water buffalos, to herd water buf-
falos • 放水牛

lvʌ 2 /lvʌ/ luq

VERB ❀ Tone: MH ① ► To escape, to flee. • 逃跑, 逃掉 ↗ **leɪ-ly!**, **| hui-ze-!** • They've escaped, and they're off! • 他们逃走了, 现在又不见了! ↗ **leɪ-ly!**, **| leɪ-ji-ze-!** • It escaped, and now it's back! (About a domestic animal that went off, then came back.) • 它逃走了, 现在又回来了! (关于一只家畜跑掉了, 然后又回来了) ↗ ([Lake3.59](#), [10.24397/pangloss-0004349#S59](#))
② ► To slip out of one's hand. • 滑落: 物体从他手中滑落 ↗ **leɪ-ly!**, **| my-ɪ-təʊ- dʒwæ-ze-!** • It slipped out of my hand and fell to the floor! • (一个东西) 从我手中滑落, 掉在地上!

lvʌbʌvʌ /lvʌbʌvʌ/ lubbu

NOUN ★ Tone: M ► Vegetable bed (in a vegetable garden). • 菜畦 □ Synonym: [y̥ltsʰχ˧˥-ly˧˥-by#](#) ★ Classifier: [jʂ˩˩b](#) 2

lv̚-ci-+-t̚sw̚-n̚a-ḥa /lv̚-ci-+-t̚sw̚-n̚a-ḥa/ Luxi Zhinaha

NOUN ⚜ Tone: M-ML ► Luxi Zhinaha, one of the two family communities in the “Pusso Pudulu and Luxi Zhinaha” epic, pʰy|zo|t-pʰy|ty|ly| ly|ci|i-tʂw̥nha|ha| (one of the seven Ddabe da|pʂɿ| classic epics, which narrates how trivial bickering gradually builds up to a feud between families). (Information supplied by Latami Wangyong.)

- 嘿细至纳哈。拉他咪王勇解释：嘿细至纳哈是达巴口诵经典《普若普嘟噜和嘿细至纳哈经》中的一个家庭社区名称。 See also: [phy+zed](#) [phy+tv-lly+](#)

ly̯dzuu] /ly̯dzuu/ luji
NOUN ⚜ Tone: H# ► Stone chips, little slabs of stone. •

lvji /lvji/ luyi

VERB ❁ Tone: LM ▶ To record sound. • 录音  ha-
le-+dzu+/-se], | ly|ji+bi+! • After the meal, we'll do a recording! • 吃完饭，就录音吧！／吃完饭就可以录音了！ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 录音

lv] ~ **lv'** /lv[lv'/ lulu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ☀ Tone: L+MH ► To move. • 动 (虫、桌子、小孩子动) ¶ **lv|~ly|~ze]** • PFV • 动了 ¶ **t̥hi|~ly|~ly|(-ze])** • DUR RED • 持续体～重叠 ¶ **t̥hi|~ly|~ly||se|•**
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 ¶ **kʰw|tsʰy|~ly|~ly|** • to move one's leg around
• 活动一下 (自己的) 腿 ¶ **d̥w|~h|~m|~ly|~ly|** •
lazy, who doesn't lift a finger, doesn't take care of anything
• 懒，一动不动，什么也不管

lumíniš /lumíniš/ *lumi* (**Da**, **Jj**: same, **Gi**: [lu̯míniš])

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Stone. • 石头 ¶ (proverb)
kʰy|pʰæ|tɕi|, | ly|mɪ| dzui|bi| | ʂy|ho|! • ‘When one is young, one could eat stones!’ (Meaning: when one is young, one can eat anything, one has an excellent digestion; as one gets old, one is less tolerant of food that is not easy to digest.) • ‘年轻人，石头都能吃！」 (意思：年轻人消化好，吃什么都行，而人变老就不那么容易消化了，要注意吃什么。) ❁ Classifier: |lʊt̪_|_b

ly-mi-bo# /ly-mi-bo/ lumibbo (**Gi, Da, Jj:** same)

NOUN ★ Tone: #H ▶ Stone wall. • 石墙 ★ Classifier:
|wu¹|_b (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF.)

ly|mij-dzwi-dzwi| /ly|mij-dzwi-dzwi|/ lumijiji (Gi, Jj,

Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L# ▶ Little slabs of stone, stone chips. • 零碎的石块 □ See also: ly|dzuŋ | ❁ Classifier: kʰwɔ̄l_a
ly|pʰy| 1 /ly|pʰy|/ lu puq (Dd: same, Gi: si|pʰy| ♦ (usage) The speaker knows the term ly|pʰy|, but prefers the term si|pʰy|., Jj: si|da|)

VERB ❁ Tone: L# ▶ To open up new land for cultivation, to cultivate virgin land. • 开荒 ¶ ly|pʰy| hui | • [(S)he] has gone to open up new land. • 他开荒去了。 ¶ ly|pʰy| bi|tsoŋ-ni| • It's necessary to go and open up new land for cultivation. / We're going to have to open up new land for cultivation. • 应该去开荒了。 ❁ Morphological makeup: ly| 1 The origin of the disyllable has not been established yet: the second syllable does not appear to be pʰy|3 ‘to turn over’, 翻。

ly|pʰy| 2 /ly|pʰy|/ lupu

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Paddy field. • 水田 □ See also: ci|ly|my|di| ❁ Classifier: pʰy|_a

ly|qæ#| /ly|qæ|/ lughae (Da, Dd: ly|qæ|)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ 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 ❁ Classifier: luh|b (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF.)

ly|tsuŋ | /ly|tsuŋ |/ Lusi (Gi, Jj, Dd: same, Da: ly|tsy|)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Lisu (ethnic group). • 傈僳族 ¶ ly|tsuŋ |, | hwæ|tsuŋ -se| dzuŋ |! • The Lisu eat rat meat / they eat rats! (As reported by Stéphane Gros (1996:29n79), “the rats (...) that swarmed on the mountain tops were the object of incessant hunting. Dried under the roofs of houses and then tied in strings, they formed part of the royalties in kind that the Nu 怒 paid, mainly to the

Lisu”.) • 傈僳族吃老鼠肉 / 他们吃老鼠! (Stéphane Gros (1996:29n79) 提到: “山顶上成群的老鼠 (...) 被不停地捕杀。将老鼠晒干后用绳子捆绑在房顶下, 是怒族 (主要向傈僳族) 支付的实物版税的一部分”。) ❁ Classifier: y|

ly|tsuŋ | /ly|tsuŋ |/ luzi (Da: Ø)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Oven. • 炉子 ❁ Classifier: nəŋ_a
❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 炉子

ly|teʰwɔ̄l /ly|teʰwɔ̄l/ Luqihin

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 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 六区

ly|teʰwɔ̄l-hi#| /ly|teʰwɔ̄l-hi|/ Luqihin

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H ▶ The inhabitants of the village of Fengke (Fuko). • 奉科的人 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 六区

lwæ|pʰy| /lwæ|pʰy|/ luapeu (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Ashes. • 灰 ¶ (Gi, La) lwæ|pʰy| -ni|gy| • grey; literally: “like ashes” • 灰色的 (直译: “像白灰”) ¶ noŋ | lwæ|pʰy| -dzuŋ | -zoŋ |! • You're all grey! / You're all ashen! / You're all sad! • 你脸色灰灰的! / 感觉你很灰暗! / 你看起来好悲伤啊! ❁ Morphological makeup: lwɔ̄l, pʰy|_a Confirmed etymology (morphemic composition): ‘white ashes’. The first syllable underwent a vowel change, from lwɔ̄ to lwæ.

lwɔ̄l /lwɔ̄l/ luaq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Ashes (of plants, charcoal...), cinders. • 灰, 灰烬 (包括草木灰等等) ¶ lwɔ̄l-pʰæ|di| • like ashes; gray-coloured • 像灰烬, 灰色 ❁ Classifier: tswoŋ_a 2 (CLF for handfuls) ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) jwʌŋ 51

L

lɯ˧_b /dɯ˧ lɯ˧/ *lee* (Gi, Da: same)

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: M_b ► Generic classifier. Originally a classifier for round objects (such as seeds and fruit), it is now widely used. In particular, it is used for many animals, as well as for bowls, clothes... • 通用的量词 (最常用的量词), 相当于汉语中的‘个’。本意是圆形颗粒与圆形物体 (如: 一粒米)。此量词广泛使用于动物。也用于‘碗’、‘衣服’等等等。 ↗ ci˧ dɯ˧-lɯ˧• a grain of rice • 一粒米 ↗ hõ˧-lɯ˧• eight grains • 八粒 ↗ dɯ˧-lɯ˧ hwæ˧-mɤ˧-dɔ˧! | le˧-qʰwæ˧-kɤ˧! • 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。) ↗ tsʰɯ˧ | zo˧hɤ˧ | dzɤ˧-lɯ˧ dzo˧! • She has a really pretty child! (Context: the main consultant had a polite conversation with a neighbour who had a lovely grandson; later on, she told me: “She has a really pretty child!”) ♦ (syntax) Note the association of the classifier with an adjective. • 她有个很漂亮的孩子!

lɯ˧_a /dɯ˧ lɯ˧/ *lee* (Jj: ɿy˧)

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: MH_a ► 量词: 衣服 (一件) ↗ tʰæ˧qʰwɤ˧ dɯ˧-lɯ˧• a skirt • 一件裙子 ↗ ba˧la˧ | dɯ˧-lɯ˧• a piece of clothing; a shirt • 一件衣服 ↗ (Jj) ba˧la˧ | dɯ˧-ɿy˧• a piece of clothing; a shirt • 一件衣服 ↗ #dzi˧hɤ˧\$+dɯ˧-lɯ˧• This classifier cannot combine with /dzi˧hɤ˧\$/ , which takes /dɯ˧-dzi˧/ as its classifier. • (这个量词不能与dzi˧hɤ˧\$/结合。)

the Na (Mosuo). • 永宁人 (除非有特别的说明, 这个词语指的是摩梭人) • Classifier: y+

tihdzuu /tihdzuu/ Lhiji (Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: L# ► The river that flows through the plain of Yongning. • 永宁坝子的河流 • Classifier: khwub

tihgy# /tihgy/ lhiggu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: #H ► Middle part; (in) the centre. • 中部, 中间 • tihgydzi • to sit in the centre • 坐在中间

tihih# 1 /tihih/ lhhin

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)

tihih# 2 /tihih/ Lhixin

NOUN • Tone: #H ► Inhabitant of Yongning; Na person. • 永宁的人 • tihihzo • man from Yongning, Na man • 永宁男人、永宁摩梭男人 • tihihzojni! • He's a man from Yongning / a Na man! • 他是永宁男人! / 他是永宁摩梭男人!

tihki /tihki/ lhigi

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” • Morphological makeup: tiqhwya, ki_a

tihki# /tihki/ Lhigi

NOUN • Tone: #H ► Lhigi: the name of a Na village, outside the plain of Yongning, close to the Lake. Latitude: 27.72885, longitude: 100.74747 • 里格: 泸沽湖附近的一个村落。经纬度: 100.74747, 27.72885 • tihki, | ni-se, | ta-dzi, | my-qhwae, | la-that-di • Na villages on the shore of the Lake, in the order in which one crosses them when moving away from the Yongning plain and going clockwise around the Lake: Lhigi, Nisei, Dazzee, Mukhuae, Lataddi. These villages do not count as part of Yongning proper. The last, /la-that-di/, is not a village name like the preceding four: it refers to the entire Na area beyond the fourth village. • 泸沽湖边的摩梭村落, 依次是: 里格、尼赛 (小落水)、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)

tihmi 1 /tihmi/ lhami (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN • Tone: M ① ► Moon (disyllable). • 月亮 (双

音节) • Classifier: luhb ② ► Month (disyllable). • 月 (双音节) • tihmi dzu-gi • half a month • 半个月 • tihmi le-gy • the latter half of the month; literally ‘the declining half of the month’ • 下半个月

tihmi 2 /tihmi/ lhami

NOUN • Tone: M ► Female roebuck. • 母獐子 • Classifier: y+

tihmidazdzuu /tihmidazdzuu/ lhimiddazzi

NOUN • Tone: #H ► Lunar eclipse. • 月蚀 • ts'hwi | tihmidazdzujni! • 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!’) • tihmidazdzuthy • there is a lunar eclipse • 有月蚀 • tihmidazdztthy: | tihmi | gozo! • There is a lunar eclipse: the Moon is sick! (It used to be said that an eclipse of the moon was a sign that the celestial body was ill.) • 有月蚀 • Classifier: sujb (CLF for times)

tihnæ /tihnæ/ lhinae

NOUN • Tone: L# ► Menses; period. • 月经 ◇ (etymology) The first syllable, /ti/, is clearly the morpheme for ‘moon’ (not attested in monosyllabic form in the present state of the language). • ts'hwi | tihnæ-zel • She is having her menses. • 她来了月经。 • tihnægo • to have painful menses • 来了月经, 痛 • Classifier: tih

tihny /tihny/ lhinguAM

NOUN • Tone: H# ► Waist of the trousers. • 裤子的上部分: 腰部 • tihny | dwi-gny • one trousers waist • 一个裤子腰部 • Classifier: nyja 2

tihpæ /tihpæ/ lhibae (Gi, Da: same, Jj: tihpæ)

NOUN • Tone: H# ► Earring. • 耳环 • nyj-hipæ (+jni) • silver earring • 银耳环 • hæj-hipæ (+jni) • gold earring • 金耳环 • jo-hipæ (+jni) • jade earring • 玉耳环 • najhñ, | jo-hipæ dzol-ky! • jade earring • 玉耳环 • Classifiers: luhb, dzeja 3

tiipi /tiipi/ lhibi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: L# ► Ear. • 耳朵 • tiipi-qhydzuu • hole in the ear (to put earrings) • 耳垂的洞 (来访耳环) • Classifier: phoja

tiipylluw /tiipylluw/ lhibulu (Jj: tiipyly)

NOUN • Tone: H# ► Ear tumour, pathological excrescence of the ear. • 耳朵瘤 • Classifier: luhb

tiiphv# /tiiphv/ lhipu

NOUN • Tone: #H ► Male roebuck, male hornless river deer. • 公獐子 • tiiphv tphy-mi # ~ tiiphv tphy-mi

ຈຸ່າວ

ຫວັງຫົວ /ຫວັງຫົວ/ lhobu (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Kowtow. • 跪下磕头 (叩头)

¶ ຫວັງຫົວຕີ /to kowtow•跪下磕头 ຫວັງຫົວ|le-ti|

• to kowtow • 跪下磕头 □ See also: ຫວັງ

ຫວັງຫາ /ຫວັງຫາ/ lhoda (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

PREPOSITION ❁ Tone: M ▶ On the side of, beside. •

旁边 ¶ ຫວັງຫາ ພ • to turn to the side • 向侧面转

¶ ຂອງຫວັງ | ຫວັງຫາ | goi • to have a headache; one's

temples are throbbing (literally: 'to hurt on the sides of the head') • 头痛, 太阳穴阵痛

ຫວັງຫາ-ຫວັງນີ /ຫວັງຫາ-ຫວັງນີ/ lhoda lhoni (Gi, Jj: same)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: -L ▶ In the vicinity, in the surroundings. • 周围, 附近 ◇ (semantics) The first part of this disyllabic expression, /ຫວັງຫາ/, can be used on its own, meaning 'beside'. On the other hand, the second part cannot be used on its own. □ See also: ຫວັງຫາ

ຫວັງຫາມັກ /ຫວັງຫາມັກ/ lhoceimae (Dd: same, Da: ຫວັງຫາມັກ)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ▶ Hip. • 膀 ❁ Usage: archaic

□ Synonym: ຫວັງຫົວ ❁ Classifier: ຈຸ່າວ

ຫວັງຫາ 1 /ຫວັງຫາ/ lhuq (Gi: ກຸລ, Jj: ລູກ)

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 ¶ ຕສອງ-ຕສອງຫວັງ • to hold something in the mouth, to have something in the mouth (context: an infant who does not yet know to distinguish between food and non-edible stuff puts things in its mouth) • 含在嘴里 (情景: 一个婴儿把不能吃的东西含在嘴巴里)

ຫວັງຫາ 2 /ຫວັງຫາ/ lhuq (Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ Warm. • 温暖, 暖和

¶ ດ້ວຍ | ຫວັງ • nice and warm • 温暖 ¶ ດວເວັງ | ຫວັງ •

INTENSIVE.VERY • 很暖和 ¶ ຫວັງ-ຫີ / ~ REL/NMLZ •

温暖的

ຫວັງຫາ 3 /ຫວັງຫາ/ lhuq (Jj: same, Gi: ກຸລ ດອວໂລໂພlogy L)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To warm up (food). • 热饭 ¶ ຂາດ

ຫວັງ • to warm up rice / food • 热饭 ¶ ຂາດ | ເລ-ຫວັງ • to

warm up rice / food • 热饭 ¶ ຂາດ | ດຸກ-ຫວັງ-ຫວັງ-ຫວັງ •

to warm up food a little • 饭热一热 ❁ Morphological makeup: ຫວັງຫາ 2

ຫວັງ /ຫວັງ/ lhuq (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH ① ▶ Brains. • 脑子、脑髓 ❁

Classifier: ຕົວບ ② ▶ Marrow. • 骨髓

ຫວັງກົງ # /ຫວັງກົງ/ lhuggu

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 ¶ ສຸວັນຈິນ-ຫວັງກົງ, | ຫວັງກົງ | ດຸກ-ສຸວັນຈິນ •

When seven days have passed (after death), the deceased is offered the ritual meal known as 'lhuggu'. • (死亡) 七天后, 逝者将享用被称为“lhuggu”的祭祀餐。

ຫວັງມີມາດຍ້ມີ # /ຫວັງມີມາດຍ້ມີ/ lhumimaed-dumi (Gi: ຜ, Jj: ຈິ້ມີມາດຍ້ມີ#)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Praying mantis. • 蟬螂

¶ ຫວັງມີມາດຍ້ມີ-ຫວັງມີ-ຫວັງມີ ~ ຫວັງມີມາດຍ້ມີ-ຫວັງມີ-ຫວັງມີ# • ~ DEM CLF: that praying mantis • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只螳螂 ❁ Classifier: ມີບ

ຫວັງຫົວໝາຍ /ຫວັງຫົວໝາຍ/ lhupae (Gi: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L ▶ Nice and warm. • 温暖、温暖

舒适、暖和 ¶ ຫວັງຫົວໝາຍ-ແກ່ລ-ກົງ • Same meaning: nice

and warm. • 同样: 温暖舒适

m

mazza /ma^zza/ mazza (Da, Jj: Ø)

NOUN ☀ Tone: L ▶ Ink (solid). • 墨 ☀ Classifier:
q^hwy¹a (clf for bowlfuls)

maŋŋui#] /maŋŋui]/ manee

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H ► Mani wall, Mani pile: pile built of rubble and sand, with carved stone tablets, most with the inscription Om Mani Padme Hum. A Mani wall should be passed or circumvented from the left side, the clockwise direction in which the universe revolves, according to Buddhist doctrine. • 嘛呢堆 □ See also: *ma˥nui˧˧ do˥bvi˧, do˥bvi˧#* ❁ Classifier: *|wɪ˧˧|*,

maṇḍu+doḷby] /maṇḍu+doḷby]/ *maneeddobbu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H- ▶ Mani wall, Mani pile: pile built of rubble and sand, with carved stone tablets, most with the inscription Om Mani Padme Hum. A Mani wall should be passed or circumvented from the left side, the clockwise direction in which the universe revolves, according to Buddhist doctrine. • 嘛呢堆 □ See also: maṇipū#, doṇby# ❁ Classifier: lɯwɪb

maₙqwa₧-qʰo₧lo₧ /maₙqwa₧qʰo₧lo₧/ *manee kholo*

NOUN * Tone: LM+H- ▶ Prayer wheel. • 转经筒 ◇

In local Chinese dialect: 祈祷轱辘 Classical

Morphological makeup

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-ltsa˥˥ | tʂʰw˧˧-qo˧˧ le˧˧-tsʰw˧˧-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-ltsa˥˥ | tʂʰw˧˧-kʰwʂ˥˥** • ~ DEM CLF: this cause, this origin • ~ 指示代词 量词: 这个来历 * Classifier: **kʰwʂ˥˥**.

mæl /mæl/ *mae*

DISC.PTCL ❁ Tone: M ► Final particle conveying obviousness. • 句尾助词，表示显然、理所当然：“……呗！” ♪ (Healing.66, 10.24397/pangloss-0004540#S66)
hu˧mi˧-tsʰæ˧yuu˧ | le˧-tʰw˥| | le˧-qʰw˥-ze˧ mae˧! •
[Nowadays] one simply takes medicines for the stomach, and one is healed! [unlike in the old times, when there were no hospitals] • 吃了胃药，就好了呗！

mæt 1 /mæt/ *mae*

VERB ☀ Tone: M ► To be free to, to have time to. •

(有) 空 ↗njʌt | mʌt-mæt. • I do not have the time;
I am busy • 我忙、我没有空 ↗njʌt | mæt-mrʌt-ho. •
• I won't have the time. • 我不会有时间。 ↗bi t mʌt-
mæt-ze! • I don't have the time. / I'm afraid I'm busy.
(Answer to an invitation to go out for a walk.) • 我没
有时间去。 (情景：一个人建议出去散步，对方回
答：没时间去。)

mæl² /mæl/ mae

VERB ❁ Tone: M ▶ To manage (to do something). •
能够 (做)、 (做) 成功 ¶ (proverb) **du1-hi1 q^ha1**
mæ1-mæ1! | tci1-hi1 le1-my1-mæ1! • “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！ ¶ (proverb) **du1-hi1, | q^ha1 mæ1-mæ1! | tci1-hi1, | le1-my1-mæ1!** • As above.
• 同上。

mæt_a /mæt_a/ mae (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M_a ① ► To clutch, to catch hold of. • 钩住 (东西) ♪ t̪ɪl-mæl-zeɪ • DUR ~ PFV • 钩住了 ♪ n̪ɪŋ dʒɪl t̪ɪl-mɪl-mæl! • I can't fetch it! • 我够不着! (例如: 够不着树枝上的果子) ② ► To achieve, to succeed in, to complete (a task). • 成、 成功 ③ ► To catch up with (someone). • 跟上

mæ] /mæ/ mæq

VERB * Tone: L → To water, to irrigate (making small trenches and pouring water into them). • 灌溉 [dzuwʌl | leɪ-mæ] • **ACCOMP:** to water, to irrigate • 浇灌 [dzuwʌl | mæ] • **Synonym:** *water*

mǣl_a 1 /d̄wʌl mǣl/ mae (Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ⚜ Tone: L_a ► Monetary unit: yuan. • 量
词: 钱 (一元、一块钱) ¶ [tsʰwɔ̃-mæ] • DEM ~: this
yuan • 指示代词 ~: 这块钱 ◇ (tonology) H# ≈ H\$
mæ] 2 /duɪ mæ/ mae (Gi, Da, Ji; same)

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: L_a ► 10,000. • 万 (数词充当量词) ¶ **d̥wɪl-mæ]** • 10,000 • 一万 ¶ **tsʰeɪl-ty̥mæ]** • ten thousand times 10,000, i.e. one hundred million • **十千万, 等于一亿** ¶ **d̥wɪl-si-l mæ]** • one hundred times 10,000, i.e. one million • **一百万** ⚡ Etymology:

ductory formula for melancholy songs, sometimes used at the beginning of stories. (The same formula is also used in the Laze language.) • 感叹词: “玛达”, 唉呀! (自怨自艾的语气) ¶ (Tiger2.12, 10.24397/pangloss-0004546#S12) ❁ Morphological makeup: mr̥-, da]

mr̥-da.mi /mr̥-da.mi!/ meddami

INTERJECTION ❁ Tone: -L ▶ Alas! • 感叹词: “玛达咪”, 哎呀! (自怨自艾的语气) ❁ Morphological makeup: mr̥-, da]

mr̥-da.qʰwṣ /mr̥-da.qʰwṣ!/ meddakhua

INTERJECTION ❁ Tone: -L ▶ Melancholy expression, telling of one's unhappiness, lamenting one's hardships: 'Alas!' • “玛达夸”: 叹息, 有幸福、高兴、安好, 有悲情、悲伤、哀痛, 有珍惜、可惜、怜悯 (自怨自艾的语气)。 ❁ Morphological makeup: mr̥-, da]

mr̥-gṣ /mr̥-gṣ/ megge (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L ▶ To envy, to be jealous of. • 妒忌 ¶ h̥i mr̥-gṣ ji • to be jealous (of someone), to have a fit of jealousy • 妒忌 ¶ tsʰw̥t | njx̥-ki | mr̥-gṣ ji-zo! • (S)he is jealous of me! • 他妒忌我! ¶ tsʰw̥t | no-t-ki | mr̥-gṣ ji-zo! • (S)he is jealous of you! • 他妒忌你!

mr̥-hi /mr̥-hi/ melhi

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Butter tea. • 酥油茶 ❁ Classifier: qʰwṣ₁ₐ

mr̥-my /mr̥-my/ memu

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Butter lamp. The butter lamp is an important ritual object in Tibetan Buddhism. It consists of a small metal container, often made of copper or bronze, into which a fatty substance is poured (traditionally yak butter; nowadays, vegetable oil or paraffin may be used) and a wick is placed. This lamp, which is like a candle, is used as an offering during rituals. • 酥油灯。酥油灯是藏传佛教中重要的仪式用品。它由一个小型金属容器组成, 通常是铜制或青铜制的, 其中倒入脂肪物质 (传统上使用牦牛酥油; 现在也可以使用植物油或石蜡) 并放置一根灯芯。这种灯, 功能类似蜡烛, 在仪式中被用作供品。 ¶ mr̥-my ts̥y • to light a butter lamp • 点酥油灯 ¶ (Funeral.90, 10.24397/pangloss-0004572#S90) h̥i=qæl | mr̥-my ts̥y-tsʰw̥t-dzo, | p̥x̥-jx̥-gṣ, | po-t-jo-l-ky! | tʰi, | tʰy-ne-ji | tʰi-l-tew! • When people come to light butter lamps [for the funeral ceremony], they make cakes and bring them! Then we arrange [these gifts] like this! • 当人们前来点亮酥油灯 (用于葬礼仪式) 时, 他

们会制作并带来! 然后我们就这样摆放这些礼物! ¶ (Funeral.88, 10.24397/pangloss-0004572#S88) ‘mr̥-my ts̥y-se-pʰæ’ pi! | a-ji-ṣw̥-ji, | se-pʰæ-hæ-l-ky-l-mæ! | ‘mr̥-my ts̥y-se-pʰæ’ pi! • We used to talk about 'the slice of meat of butter-lamps-lighting'! In the old days, a slice of meat was cut: it was called 'the slice of meat of butter-lamps-lighting'! [Explanation: when visiting someone's home as part of the funeral ceremonies, in addition to a butter lamp, a piece of meat was brought as a contribution to the preparation of the funeral meal. The term used refers to the symbolic function of this piece of meat, brought specifically at the visit during which the visitors lit a butter lamp in the room where the body was temporarily buried before cremation.] • 我们有“点酥油灯的肉片”这种说法! 在过去, (每家) 会切一片肉 (带过来): 这, 被称为“点酥油灯的肉片”! [解释: 丧葬仪式的一个组成部分是别人家来做客, 这时要带酥油灯, 还要带一块肉, 作为对准备丧葬餐的贡献。这个词反映这块肉的象征意义, 它是专门在来访者来点燃一盏点酥油时而带来的。] ❁ Classifier: qʰwṣ₁ₐ

mr̥-ni~ni /mr̥-ni~ni/ meni niq (Jj: Ø)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: -L ① ▶ Different from, not identical with. • 不一样、有区别 ¶ mr̥-ni~ni-h̥i-la~ni~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 ¶ mr̥-ni~ni-h̥i-la~ni~ze! • It's not just the same old thing! / It's really extraordinary! • 这非常特别! ¶ tsʰw̥t | mr̥-ni~ni-h̥i | q̥w̥-y~ni! • (S)he is someone really exceptional! • 这是很厉害的一个人!

mr̥-ny~ny /mr̥-ny~ny/ meneuneu

ADVERB ❁ Tone: M ▶ Unconsciously, confusedly, without one being clearly aware (e.g. time flies without one being clearly aware of it) • 不知不觉地, 糊里糊涂地

mr̥-pʰj /mr̥-pʰj/ mepeu (Gi, Da: same, Jj: mae-pʰy)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Butter. • 酥油 ❁ Classifiers: l̥w̥₁, kʰwṣ₁ₐ

mr̥-tʰa /mr̥-tʰa/ meta

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Sesame candy. • 麻糖 □ See also: dze-pʰy / ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 麻糖

mr̥-tṣʰy /mr̥-tṣʰy/ mache

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Cart. • 马车 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 马车

mi /mi/ mi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Wound, injury. • 伤口 | mi¹ | q̪ **du˧˥-kʰw᠁** | tʰy˧˥-ze˧˥! • (She/he) got hurt! • 出伤口了! ❁ Classifier: kʰw᠁_a ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) mѧ51

-mi_a /-/ -mi

SUFFIX ❁ Tone: L ① ▶ Feminine suffix. • 阴性后缀 ② ▶ Augmentative suffix. • 指大词

mi_a /mi˧˥/ miq

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To ask for. • 请求、要, 讨饭 | ha˧˥ mi˧˥ • to beg (literally: ‘to ask for food’) • 讨饭 | ha˧˥ mi˧˥-hǐ˧˥ • beggar (literally: ‘(person) who asks for food’) ♦ (syntax) This phrase is not ha˧˥ mi˧˥ hǐ˧˥ ‘person who asks for food’, but ha˧˥ mi˧˥-hǐ˧˥: ‘(person) who asks for food’. Phonetically, the morpheme -hǐ˧˥ is greatly reduced, particularly with regard to its initial consonant, whereas the noun, hǐ˧˥, has a clear and distinct initial fricative. • 讨饭的 (人), 乞丐 | ha˧˥ | q̪u˧˥-mi˧˥-mi˧˥-ɿ˧˥ • to beg a little, to ask around for some food • 讨点饭 ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) mὶ35

mi_b /q̪u˧˥ mi˧˥/ mi (Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: L_b ▶ Classifier for small animals. • 量词: 小动物 (一只) ♦ (phonology) Among classifiers belonging to the tone category L_b, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is MH#. ♣ (phonological elicitation) tsʰu˧˥-mi_b • this animal • 这只

mi₁ /mi˧˥/ miq

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Female (animal). • 母的 (动物) | tsʰu˧˥, | mi˧˥! • It's a female! • 是母的! | tsʰu˧˥, | mi˧˥! • It's a female! • 是母的! ❁ Classifier: y˧˥

mi₁ /mi˧˥/ miq (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To push. • 推、拥挤
♣ (phonological elicitation) le˧˥-mi˧˥-ze˧˥ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has pushed • 实施 ~ 整体体: 推开了 ♣ (phonological elicitation) le˧˥-mi₁ • ACCOMP • 推 ♣ (phonological elicitation) tʰi˧˥-mi₁ • DUR • 推 ♣ (phonological elicitation) tso˧˥-tso˧˥ mi₁ • to push something • 推开一个东西 | mi˧˥-mi₁ • RED: to push and squeeze • 重叠: 推、拥挤 | hǐ˧˥ mi˧˥-mi₁ • to shove someone • 推人、推搡某人 | mi˧˥-mi˧˥-ɿ˧˥ • RED INCEPTIVE • 重叠: 推、拥挤 | q̪u˧˥-teo˧˥ mi₁, |

tsʰu˧˥-teo˧˥ mi₁ • 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

mi₁hwa˧˥ /mi₁hwa˧˥/ mihua

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Cotton. • 棉花 | mi₁hwa˧˥-ba˧˥la˧˥ • cotton clothes • 棉布衣服 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 棉花

mi₁kʰw᠁# /mi₁kʰw᠁#/ mikua (Gi: same, Da: Ø)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ① ▶ Wound. • 伤口 ❁ Classifier: kʰw᠁_a ② ▶ Ulcer. • 疮

mi₁hi_a /mi₁hi_a/ milhi (Gi: same, Jj: mi₁ly_a, Dd: mi₁li_a ♦)

(phonology) Traces of friction are still perceptible in a careful realisation, which indicates that the old form was mi₁hi_a, with initial /t/. But this initial now seems close to being confused with /l/. In compound expressions, [li] is clearly heard rather than [hi]. For example: [la˧˥-hw᠁-
mi₁li_a].)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Large bamboo. • 大竹子 | mi₁hi_a-ba˧˥-tsɔ˥˧ • bamboo broom • 竹扫帚 | mi₁hi_a-tsældo˧˥ • bamboo bucket to carry water (on one's back) • 竹桶, 用来背水 | mi₁hi_a-kʰw᠁ • bamboo basket • 竹篮子 ❁ Classifier: dzil_a

mi₁hi_a-ko_aby_a /mi₁hi_ako_aby_a/ milhiwobbu (Gi: same, Jj: mi₁ly_a-ky_aby_a)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ▶ Bamboo shoot. • 竹笋 ❁ Classifier: kɤ˥˧_a 1 ❁ Morphological makeup: mi₁hi_a, ko_aby_a

mi₁ho# /mi₁ho/ milo (Gi, Da: same, Jj: mi₁lo#)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Prayer. • 祈祷 | mi₁ho_a la_a • to pray • 祈祷 □ See also: ho_a ❁ Classifier: kʰw᠁_a ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) mὶ55hō51

mi₁hi_a /mi₁hi_a/ mimi

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Kernel (of a seed). • 核, 仁 ❁ Etymology: (Southwestern Mandarin loanword) 米米

mi₁mo_a /mi₁mo_a/ mimo (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Small sifter. • 小筛子 ❁ Classifier: na˧˥_a

mi₁pæ˧˥ /mi₁pæ˧˥/ mibae (Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Large sifter. It is used to dry cooked rice that is no longer fit for human consumption, which is fed to the chickens after drying. • 大筛子。用来晒干不再适合人食用的熟米, 晾晒后喂鸡。 ❁ Classifier: na˧˥_a

mi₁pꝝ# /mi₁pꝝ#/ mibe (Gi: mi₁pꝝ# ♦) (tonology) M, Da, Jj: Ø

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Scar. • 疤 ❁ Classifier: kʰw᠁_a

mi¹pi¹ /mi¹pi¹/ mibi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM ▶ Militiaman. • 民宾 ⚡ Classifier: yi¹ ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 民宾

mi¹p^hu¹ /mi¹p^hu¹/ mipu (Gi, Dd: same, Jj: ni¹p^hy¹)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Nettle. • 荨麻 ⚡ Classifier: dizi¹

mi¹t^hy[#] /mi¹t^hy[#]/ mitu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Walking-stick. • 拐棍 ⚡ Classifiers: k^yl¹a 1 , na¹a

mi¹zu¹ /mi¹zu¹/ missi (Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ① ▶ Woman. • 女人。 ⚡ Classifier: yi¹ ② ▶ Name of the second pillar in the main room (the feminine pillar). • 主屋的第二个柱子 (代表女性的柱子)。

mje¹ /mje¹/ mian (Gi: Ø)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: MH ▶ Noodles. • 面条 ◇ (phonology) The syllable mje is only found in some Chinese loanwords. Its realizations oscillate between [jæ], [je] and [jɛ]. The solution adopted is to add a /je/ rhyme to the inventory, specifically for recent Chinese loans. ¶ mje¹ | dzwu¹-bi¹! ~ mje¹ dzwu¹-bi¹! ~ mje¹ dzwu¹-bi¹! • Let's eat noodles! ◇ (tonology) This phrase has three tonal variants. • 吃面吧! ¶ mje¹ | d^uu¹-q^hw¹-t^gy¹! • to boil a bowl of noodles, to cook a bowl of noodles • 煮一碗面 ¶ (phonological elicitation) mje¹ hwæ¹-bi¹! • (we) will buy noodles • 要买面 ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 面

mo¹_a /d^uu¹ mo¹/ mo (Dd: Ø)

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: H_a ▶ One Chinese acre, amounting to one-sixth of an acre. • 量词: 地 (一亩地) ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 亩

mo¹ /mo¹/ mo (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Greedy, covetous. Applies to food, but also to alcohol, tobacco... • 贪心不足, 贪吃、贪喝酒、贪抽烟 ¶ ha¹ mo¹ • as above: greedy; refers specifically to food • 贪吃 ¶ ha¹ mo¹ | zwæ¹ • extremely greedy for food • 很贪吃 ¶ my¹-ha¹-mo¹! • NEG ~: not greedy ◇ (syntax) Negating the phrase is achieved with negation preceding the entire phrase. • 否定 ~: 不贪吃 ¶ #ha¹ | my¹-mo¹ • #NEG: ungrammatical construction. Intended meaning: not greedy. This phrase cannot be split into two by insertion of the negation right in front of the monosyllabic adjective. • 痘句: 无法将该短语分为两个部分, 中间 (在单音节形容词前) 插入否定词。

mo¹_a /d^uu¹ mo¹/ mo

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: M_a ▶ Classifier for corpses. • 量

词: 尸体

mo¹ /-/ mo

DISC.PTCL ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Final particle indicating invitation or suggestion to do something. • 句尾助词: 请……

¶ no¹ | d^uu¹-t^hu¹-l¹ mo¹! • Please drink a little! / Do have a sip! • 请你喝一点!

• Cognates: (Naxi) my¹

mo¹_a 1 /mo¹/ moq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ Old. • 年老 ¶ mo¹ hī¹ • old person

• 老人 ¶ si¹ mo¹ • old wood; old tree • 老树、老木头 ¶ le¹-mo¹-ze¹ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: (he/she) has become old / has aged.

• 实施 ~ 整体体 ¶ le¹-mo¹-hī¹ • Old person, person who has become old • 老了的人 ¶ hī¹ mo¹-hī¹ • person ~ REL: elderly person ◇ (syntax) There exist two constructions: adjectival hī¹ mo¹-hī¹ and lexicalized hī¹ mo¹. • 老人、老的人 ¶ (proverb)

hī¹ mo¹, | ð¹-di¹ fy¹! | zwæ¹ mo¹, | to¹ do¹ d^uwæ¹! • 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) ¶ (proverb) ly¹ mo¹ F | dzwu¹ | le¹-qv¹; | si¹ mo¹ F | le¹-dze¹-ky¹! | no¹F | ð¹-tse¹ | le¹-s^hu¹-m^hu¹-t^ha¹ | 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。)

mo¹_a 2 /mo¹/ moq

VERB ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ To die. • 死、去世 ¶ my¹-mo¹-sui¹!

• (She/he/it) is not dead yet! • 还没死! □ See also: si¹ mo¹

mo¹ /mo¹/ moq (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: MH ▶ Mushroom. • 菌子、蘑菇 □

See also: mo¹_a ⚡ Classifiers: l^uu¹_b, mo¹_a

mo¹_a /d^uu¹ mo¹/ mo

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: MH_a ▶ Self-classifier for mushrooms. • 量词: 蘑菇 (一只) □ See also: mo¹

mo¹dzy¹ /mo¹dzy¹/ mozzhu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ Morel, hickory chick: an edible mushroom. • 羊肚菌 ◇ In local Chinese dialect:

羊菌 ¶ su¹-hi¹-mi¹, | mo¹dzy¹! • The seventh month is the season of morels! • 七月份, 是羊肚菌的季

节! ♪ (proverb) **swi₁-t₁i₁mi₁ | mo₁dzy₁-ne₁-j₁l-zo₁!**
 • [They have kids] like (=as numerous as) morels in the seventh month!, i.e. they have children in great abundance. This is a comforting message to people who do not yet have as many children as they would want. It can also be 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. ♦ (phonology) The syllable /-j₁l/ is phonetically reduced (which had led, prior to 2014, to a notation /#swi₁-t₁i₁mi₁ | mo₁dzy₁-ne₁-zo₁/). Its reduction could easily lead to reinterpretation in the next generation, as /-ne₁-zo₁/, if the language continues to be transmitted. • (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。)

mo₁jo₁-mi₁ /mo₁jo₁mi₁/ moyomi (Gi, Dd: same)
 NOUN ⚡ Tone: L#- ▶ Owl. • 猫头鹰 ⚡ Classifier: mi₁b

mo₁jo₁mi₁-p^hy₁ /mo₁jo₁mi₁p^hy₁/ moyomipu
 NOUN ⚡ Tone: L#- ▶ Male owl. • 公猫头鹰 ⚡ Classifier: mi₁b

mo₁jo₁mi₁-zo₁ /mo₁jo₁mi₁zo₁/ moyomisso
 NOUN ⚡ Tone: L#- ▶ Baby owl, owlet. • 小的猫头鹰 ⚡ Classifier: [ju₁b]

mo₁k₁y₁ /mo₁k₁y₁/ moge
 NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Azalea, *Rhododendron delavayi*. This plant is poisonous; the mushrooms that grow in its vicinity are not eaten. • 杜鹃花、踯躅、山石榴、照山红、唐杜鹃。这种植物有毒; 在民间经验中, 通常会避免采食生长在杜鹃花附近的蘑菇。♦ In local Chinese dialect: 杨花木 □ See also: mo₁k₁y₁-bae₁bae₁

mo₁k₁y₁-bae₁bae₁ /mo₁k₁y₁bae₁bae₁/ moge bbaebbae
 NOUN ⚡ Tone: L#- ▶ Azalea flowers. • 杜鹃花 ♦ In local Chinese dialect: 杨花木 ⚡ Morphological makeup: mo₁k₁y₁, bae₁bae₁

mo₁ky₁#1 /mo₁ky₁#1/ mogu (Jj: same)
 NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+H ▶ Mushrooms that grow 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 ♪ mo₁ky₁, | si₁dzi₁-mo₁! • /mo₁ky₁#1/ refers to mushrooms that grow on trees! • mo₁ky₁#1, 指的是长在(倒在地上的)树上的菌子! ⚡ Classifier: [ju₁b] ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 蘑菇

mo₁kwæ₁ /mo₁kwæ₁/ mogua
 NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM ▶ Papaya. • 木瓜 □ Synonym:

my₁qo₁ ⚡ Classifier: [ju₁b] ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 木瓜

mo₁ha₁ /mo₁ha₁/ molha (Gi: same, Da: mo₁na₁, Jj: ma₁lla₁)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ Slander. • 诬蔑、坏话

♪ **mo₁ha₁ zws₁** • to slander, to speak ill of others • 说人的话

♪ **mo₁ha₁-k^hy₁q^hw₁** • bag of slander • 逸囊

mo₁mo₁ /mo₁mo₁/ momo

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ Steamed bun. • 馒头、包子

♪ **mo₁mo₁ | le₁-by₁** • to steam buns • 蒸馒头 ⚡ Classifier: [ju₁b] ⚡ Comparanda: (Pumi) mu22mu51

mo₁na₁1 /mo₁na₁/ mona (Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ Gossip. • 闲话 ♪ **mo₁na₁ zws₁**

• to indulge in gossip, to speak badly of others • 八卦、讲别人的坏话 ♪ **ts^hu₁-| d₁u₁-ni₁ | mo₁na₁ zws₁-dzo₁!**

• (S)he gossips all day! • 他一天到晚都在八卦!

mo₁na₁2 /mo₁na₁/ mona

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ Chopped straw. • 剁成粉的秸秆 ♪ **my₁zu₁-mo₁na₁** • chopped oat straw • 剁成粉的燕麦秸秆 ⚡ Classifier: k^hy₁a

mo₁na₁-ci₁mi₁ /mo₁na₁ci₁mi₁/ mona xiemi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H#- ▶ m₁y₁-d₁z₁-h₁ z₁w₁, | kæ₁ my₁-zi₁ z₁w₁ • Gossip, slander. • 闲话、碎言碎语、八卦、坏话 ♪ **mo₁na₁-ci₁mi₁ zws₁** • to indulge in gossip, to speak badly of others • 八卦、讲别人的坏话 ♪ **h₁ | ts^hu₁-y₁, | mo₁na₁-ci₁mi₁ | d₁u₁-y₁ni₁!** • He's a gossiper, he talks badly of other people • 他爱八卦、爱说别人坏话 ⚡ Morphological makeup: mo₁na₁1, ci₁mi₁

mo₁q^hw₁ /mo₁q^hw₁/ mokhua
 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 ⚡ Classifier: [ju₁b]

mo₁q^hw₁1 /mo₁q^hw₁1/ mokhua

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: MH ▶ Fond of food; voracious (can range from neutral uses to clearly negative uses). • 胃口好, 或: 贪吃

mo₁q^h#1 /mo₁q^h#1/ mo'er

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+H ▶ Black mushroom, 'wood ear' (an edible fungus). • 木耳 ⚡ Classifier: [ju₁b] ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 木耳

mo₁zo₁ /mo₁zo₁/ mosso (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
 NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+H ▶ Soldier. • 士兵 ♪ **mo₁zo₁ ji₁-hu₁-ni₁!** • He went to the army! / He joined the army!

my¹2 /my¹/ mu

DISC.PTCL ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Affirmative final particle.
 • 句尾助词，表示肯定：“嘛” ¶(Healing.66, 10.24397/pangloss-0004541#S66) hu¹mi¹ go¹ ♫ -ni¹-ho¹-ze¹, | zo¹no¹-ni¹-pi¹, | zo¹no¹, | hu¹mi¹-ts^hæ¹γw¹ t^hw¹ | le¹-q^hw¹-ze¹-mæ¹ • It must have been a stomachache; nowadays, you can cure that by taking stomach medication! ♦ (tonology) The tone of this particle is inferred from the rare occurrences, such as the present one, where it is not determined by the context. • 应该是胃痛。现在吃点胃药就能治好！

my¹a /my¹/ mu (Gi: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: M_a ▶ To put on (a shirt, a jacket). • 穿 (衣服、上衣) ¶ ba¹la¹ my¹ • to put on a shirt/jacket
 • 穿衣服 ¶ ba¹la¹ | t^hi¹-my¹ • to put on a shirt/jacket
 • 穿衣服 ¶ dzi¹h^hy¹ my¹ • to put on clothes • 穿衣服
 □ See also: ki_a

my¹a 1 /my¹/ muq (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ To blow (e.g. to blow the fire, to blow a horn). • 吹 (灰, 乐器) ¶ my¹-my¹(-ze¹) • RED • 重叠：吹吹 ¶ b^hy¹q^hy¹ my¹ • to blow a conch shell • 吹法螺 ¶ ji¹q^hy¹ my¹ • to blow a horn • 吹号角

my¹a 2 /my¹/ muq

VERB ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ To wash away, to sweep away (of water), to carry away (of water): a strong current swept a swimmer away. • 冲 (走)

my¹a 3 /my¹/ muq (Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: L_a ① ▶ Ripe. • 熟、成熟 (植物、水果) ¶ my¹-h^hi¹ • ~ REL • 熟的 ② ▶ Cooked, well-cooked, done. • 熟 (食物)

my¹a 4 /my¹/ muq

VERB ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ To burn, to become consumed (e.g. a body on the funeral pyre becomes consumed). • 燃烧

my¹ /my¹/ muq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LH ▶ Daughter. • 女儿 ⚡ Classifier: γ¹

my¹-bæ¹mi¹ /my¹bæ¹mi¹/ mubbaemi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L-L# ▶ Fool, idiot (female). • 傻女人、笨女人 ⚡ Classifier: γ¹

my¹b^hy[#] /my¹b^hy[#]/ mubbe (Gi, Da, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Sole of the foot. • 脚底 ¶ my¹b^hy[#]-t^hæ¹qo¹ • same meaning: sole of the foot • 同上: 脚底 □ See also: lo¹b^hy[#] ⚡ Classifier: k^hw¹γ_a

my¹b^hy¹zy¹ /my¹b^hy¹zy¹/ mubburu (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ Dragon. • 龙 ♦ (phonology)

Phonetic realization is close to [m^hby^hzy¹]. □ See also:

by^hzy¹ ⚡ Classifier: mi_b

my¹ei¹ 1 /my¹ei¹/ muxie (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ Spark. • 火花 ¶ my¹ei¹ | g^hv¹-t^hæ¹ze¹ • Sparks fly. • 火花四溅、火花飞溅 ⚡ Classifier: æ_a 3

my¹ei¹ 2 /my¹ei¹/ muxie

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ Rainbow (simplified form of my¹ei¹-dzuu¹t^hw¹). • 彩虹 (my¹ei¹-dzuu¹t^hw¹) 的简化形式) □ Synonym: my¹ei¹-dzuu¹t^hw¹ ⚡ Classifier: k^hw¹γ_b

my¹ei¹-dzuu¹t^hw¹ /my¹ei¹dzuu¹t^hw¹/ muxiejitee (Jj: same, Gi: ni¹hi¹dzuu¹t^hw¹) ♦ (semantics)

This phrase means ‘the sun drinks water’. The speaker knows the form my¹ei¹-dzuu¹t^hw¹, but does not use it. A variant ni¹hi¹dzuu¹t^hw¹ is attested., Da: my¹-h^hi¹ | dzuu¹t^hw¹)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H#-L ▶ Rainbow. • 彩虹 ♦ (syntax) The word can have nominal behaviour: it can be associated with a NUMERICAL+CLASSIFIER expression, /du¹-k^hw¹/. It can also have predicative behaviour, as it can receive a PERFECTIVE suffix, /-ze¹b_a/. ♦ (semantics)

Roselle Dobbs pointed out (in 2015) that La Mingqing analyzes the four syllables as so many distinct morphemes: ‘sky’, ‘rain’, ‘water’ and ‘drink’, respectively. This analysis appears valid for the first, third and fourth syllables. Concerning the second syllable, however, analysis as ‘rain’ does not go without saying, when looked at in dialectal perspective. In the Alawua dialect, the second syllable is not homophonous with ‘rain (its initial consonant is /ɛ/, whereas that of ‘rain is /h/). The sequence /my¹ei¹/ has no identifiable meaning. ¶ my¹ei¹-dzuu¹t^hw¹ | du¹-k^hw¹ • a rainbow ♦ (syntax) This example illustrates the nominal use of the word. • 一道彩虹 ¶ my¹ei¹-dzuu¹t^hw¹-ze¹. • ~ PFV: a rainbow has formed, there is a rainbow ♦ (syntax) This example illustrates the predicative use of the word. • ~ 整体体: 有了一道彩虹

¶ (Da) my¹-h^hi¹ | dzuu¹t^hw¹, | hi¹gi¹ho¹di¹mæ¹. • there is a rainbow (literally: “the sky mandarin is drinking water”), [it means that] it is going to rain. • 天臣在喝水, 要下雨了” (有彩虹, 即将会下雨)。 ⚡ Classifier: k^hw¹b_a ⚡ Morphological makeup: my¹ei¹ 2

my¹di1 /my¹di1/ muddi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: MH# ① ▶ Field. • 田地 ⚡ Classifier: k^hy¹a 2 (CLF for tracts of land) ② ▶ The Earth, the place where mankind lives (as opposed to the Heavens). • 天下

See also: my₁si₁-nj₂ŋ₁, nj₂ŋ₁-le₂gy₁#

my₁llo₂ji₁ /my₁llo₂ji₁/ Muloyi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LH ▶ Muloyi, the name of a legendary family. It could be a distortion of 木老爷, the name given to the Naxi lord of Lijiang in his old age. Mrs. Latami has no knowledge of the meaning of the name, and does not link this family to the Naxi. • Muloyi: 一个传奇家族的姓名字。这可能是‘木老爷’的变形，‘木老爷’是丽江纳西族土司晚年的名字。拉他咪女士不知道这个名字的含义，也没有将这个家族与纳西族联系起来。 ¶ (Mountains.2, 10.24397/pangloss-0004574#S2) æ₁sæ₁-dzo₁ | t^hi₁, | qv₁l₁-k₁-q^hw₁ | h^hi₁ | d₁u₁-z₁i₁=j₁-dzo₁, | my₁llo₂ji₁ my₁tsæ₁-ky₁-tsu₁ o-my₁! • In the past, the family who lived at the top of Mount Gheu'er was called ‘the Muloyi’! • 从前，住在古尔山山顶的家族被称为“Muloyi”！

my₁l₁uu₁ /my₁l₁uu₁/ Mulee (Gi: mur₁l₁uu₁)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Muli county. • 木里

my₁l₁i₁ /my₁l₁i₁/ mulhi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LH ▶ Second daughter; literally “middle daughter”. • 二女儿

my₁lmæ₁ /my₁lmæ₁/ mumae

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LH ▶ Adopted daughter. • 领养的女孩、养女、义女。 ¶ my₁lmæ₁se₁ • to adopt a daughter • 收养义女 ¶ zo₁mæ₁-my₁lmæ₁se₁ • to adopt children • 收养孩子

my₁lmi₁ /my₁lmi₁/ mumi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Woman. • 女人 ¶ (proverb)

my₁lmi₁so₁ts₁hi₁-k^hv₁, | q^ho₁mo₁gi₁le₁-t₁y₁! | ji₁=jæ₁ | q^hv₁ts₁hi₁-k^hv₁, | b₁v₁-di₁ la₁ h₁v₁ d₁zæ₁! • “A woman of thirty must be pulled along like an old cow; men of sixty still ride red tigers 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 occasionally used by women as an ironic (covertly mocking) comment about an ageing beau. • “女人，到三十岁就算是得拉着的老牛。男人们，到六十岁还在普米山上骑红老虎！”这个谚语讲男人与女人老化过程的不对称，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衰老帅哥。 ¶ (Sister1.130, 10.24397/pangloss-0004342#S130) ⚡ Classifier: v₁

my₁lmi₁-mæ₁d₁y₁# /my₁lmi₁mæ₁d₁y₁/ mumi maeddeu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Partridge, *Francolinus pintadeanus* (Scopoli). • 鹧鸪, *Francolinus pintadeanus* (Scopoli).

◻ Synonym: my₁lmi₁-mæ₁d₁y₁-mi₁# ⚡ Classifier: mi₁b my₁lmi₁-mæ₁d₁y₁-mi₁# /my₁lmi₁mæ₁d₁y₁mi₁/ mumi maeddeumi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Partridge, *Francolinus pintadeanus* (Scopoli). • 鹧鸪, *Francolinus pintadeanus* (Scopoli).

◻ Synonym: my₁lmi₁-mæ₁d₁y₁# ⚡ Classifier: mi₁b ⚡ Morphological makeup: my₁lmi₁-mæ₁d₁y₁#, mi₁

my₁l₁my₁# /my₁l₁my₁/ mumu (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Clear (speech). • 清楚（话、事情） ¶ zw₁s₁l₁my₁l₁my₁ • to speak clearly; clear speech

• 讲清楚 ¶ le₁l₁my₁l₁my₁-k^hwi₁ • to clarify, to explain • 弄明白、讲清楚 ¶ my₁l₁my₁l₁my₁, | le₁l₁my₁l₁my₁-k^hwi₁! • What we don’t understand, we need to clarify! • 不明白的事情，必须弄个水落石出！ ⚡ Morphological makeup: my₁l₁3 reduplicated from ‘to understand’

my₁l₁my₁l₁di₁ /my₁l₁my₁l₁di₁/ mu muddi (Jj: ⚡)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H#- ▶ Bellows. • 风箱 ◻ Synonym: ko₁lli₁# ⚡ Classifier: l₁u₁b ⚡ Morphological makeup: my₁l₁2, my₁l₁a₁, -di₁ Roselle Dobbs proposes to analyze this form as: fire-to.blow-**NMLZ**, “thing to blow on the fire”.

my₁l₁ni₁ /my₁l₁ni₁/ muni (Gi, Da, Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Toe. • 脚趾 ⚡ Classifier: l₁u₁b

my₁p^hæ₁ /my₁p^hæ₁/ mupae

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM ▶ Kitchen: the room where pig swill is cooked, wine is distilled, and some of the food for people is prepared. • 备料房：煮猪食、煮酒的地方，有时候也在那边准备人的饭 ◻ See also: gæ₁p^hæ₁, dy₁p^hæ₁ ⚡ Classifier: l₁u₁b

my₁p^hæ₁ /my₁p^hæ₁/ mupae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To forget. • 忘记、落下 ¶ my₁p^hæ₁-ze₁ • (I) forgot! • 忘记了 ¶ le₁l₁my₁p^hæ₁(-ze₁) • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has forgotten • 实施

~ 整体体：忘记了 ¶ a₁ltso₁-la₁ sv₁d₁y₁, | mx₁l₁-do₁! | tso₁l₁-tso₁ my₁p^hæ₁! • 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 • a₁ltso₁-la₁ sv₁d₁y₁ F | mx₁l₁-do₁! | tso₁l₁-tso₁ F my₁p^hæ₁! • 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

my₁l₁qo₁ /my₁l₁qo₁/ mugho

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Papaya. • 木瓜 ◻ Synonym:

ADVERB ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Downward. • 向下, 往下
 ↗ my|t̪eo| kwy] • to throw down • 往下扔 ↗ my|t̪eo| se! • 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) □ Antonym: g̪y]-t̪eo|

my|t̪hæ#] /my|t̪æ/ mutae (Gi, Da, Jj: same, Dd: mæ|t̪æ])

ADVERB ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Under. • 下面 ↗ tsʰwɪ | my|t̪æ|-la] li! | g̪y]-bi] my|-li! • 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)

my|t̪wɪ /my|t̪wɪ/ mutee (Gi, Jj: same, Da: muw|t̪wɪ])

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Heel. • 脚跟 ❁ Classifier: kʰwɔŋ̩_a

my|tsæ1 /my|tsæ1/ muzhae (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ To call, to give the name... to, to refer to... as... • 叫做、称作、名叫 ↗ (tsʰwɪ|) a|tso| my|tsæ1? • What's her/his name? / What is (it/he/she) called? • 他叫什么名字? ↗ njɔŋ̩ | ... my|tsæ1 • My name is... • 我名字叫..... □ See also: my| 1

my|tsæ1 /my|tsæ1/ muzhae (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Lower part (of the body=below the waist). • 下半 (身) □ Synonym: my|dæ1 □ Antonym: gæ|dæ1

my|t̪so|-ti|-b̪y] /my|t̪so|ti|b̪y]/ muzhodibbeu (Jj: Ø)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ▶ A water insect (remains to be identified). • 一种水生昆虫 (尚待确认)。

my|tsv̩y] 1 /my|tsv̩y/ muzhu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: H# ① ▶ Creased. • 皱 (衣服)
 ② ▶ Wrinkled. • (脸) 有皱纹 ↗ to|kɔŋ̩ | my|tsv̩y| ze]. • (His/her) forehead became wrinkled. • 他的前额有了皱纹。 ↗ to|kɔŋ̩ | le|-my|tsv̩y] • (His/her) forehead is wrinkled. • 他的前额有皱纹。 ↗ (Gi) æ|ʃe| | le|-my|tsv̩y] • The skin is wrinkled (literally “the flesh is wrinkled”) • 皮肤有皱纹 (直译: “肉有皱纹”) □ See also: my|tsv̩y] 2 ③ ▶ Withered. • 谢 (花谢了) ↗ bæ|bæ| | le|-my|tsv̩y| ze] • The flower has withered. • 花谢了。

my|tsv̩y] 2 /my|tsv̩y/ muzhu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Wrinkle. • 皱纹 □ See also: my|tsv̩y] 1 ❁ Classifier: kʰwɔŋ̩_b
 my|tsv̩y] /my|tsv̩y/ muzhu (Gi, Jj: same, Da: my|dzu|)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Mortar. • 白 ❁ Classifier: na|_a
 my|tsv̩y]-ny|mi] /my|tsv̩y|ny|mi]/ muzhunumi (Gi: same, Da: my|dzu|ny|mi], Jj: Ø)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ▶ Small pestle. • 杵 ❁ Classifier: na|_a ❁ Morphological makeup: my|tsv̩y|, ny|mi]

my|tsʰy] /my|tsʰy/ muche (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Chin. • 下巴 ❁ Classifiers: kʰwɔŋ̩_a, |wɔŋ̩_b

my|zo] /my|zo/ musso (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Young lady. • 姑娘 ↗ my|zo|=æ| • young ladies • 姑娘们 ❁ Classifiers: |wɔŋ̩_b, v̩

my|zo]-ə|mi] /my|zo|ə|mi]/ musso ami (La: my|zo|-ə|mi])

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ▶ A young lady and her mother. • 姑娘与母亲

my|zui] 1 /my|zui/ mussi

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Brothers (term used by women, i.e. by sisters). • 兄弟 (年长或年幼); 姐妹用语. ◇ (semantics) This term is archaic. Homophony with ‘oats’ may have played a part in the process by which it fell out of common usage. In the current state of the language, it cannot be used on its own, as illustrated by the two ill-formed sentences provided among the examples: thus, one cannot say #tsʰwɪ| na|dzi|=by| | my|zui| ni] ‘this is Najjie’s brother’. ❁ Usage: archaic ↗ tsʰwɪ| na|dzi|=by| | my|zui| -ji|-h̩i| ni] • He is Najjie na|dzi|’s brother! • 他是 na|dzi| 的兄弟! ↗ no| | my|zui| -ji|-h̩i| | e|-dzo|? • Do you have brothers? • 你有兄弟吗? ↗ #no| | my|zui| | e|-dzo|? • Ungrammatical sentence. Intended meaning: “Do you have brothers?” • 病句: 不能这样问“你有兄弟吗?” ↗ #tsʰwɪ| na|dzi|=by| | my|zui| ni]. • Ungrammatical sentence. Intended meaning: “He is Najjie’s brother”. • 病句: 不能这样问“他是娜金的哥哥／弟弟”。 ❁ Classifier: v̩

my|zui] 2 /my|zui/ mussi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Oats. • 燕麦 □ See also: my|zui|-ni|mi] ❁ Classifier: kʰwɔŋ̩_a 2 (CLF for tracts of land)

my|zui]-ni|mi] /my|zui|ni|mi]/ mussinimi (Jj: same, Da: Ø, Dd: my|zui|-ny|mi])

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+#H- ▶ Brothers and sisters, siblings (all children of the same mother). The term is also used in

a broader sense to include all the children of the mother's sisters. • 兄弟姐妹（同一母亲的所有子女）。这个词也有更广泛的含义，包括所有母系堂兄弟姐妹：母亲姐妹的所有子女。 ❁ Morphological makeup: my|zuu| 1, ni|mi#|

my|ze| 1 /my|ze|/ murei (Da, Jj: same)

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）
 ❁ my|ze|+qo| • during the rainy season • 雨季的时候
 ❁ (Gi) my|ze|+qo| ɳuu|, | hi| gi|! • Rain only comes with the rainy season! (Context: in the first days of May, a visitor who sees the sky getting cloudy asks whether it is going to rain. Gisso answers that it only begins to rain in earnest with the coming of the rainy season.) • 雨季的时候，（会）下雨！（情景：五月初，一个人问会不

会下雨，给若回答说，雨季来了才会开始大量下雨。）

my|ze#| /my|ze|/ murei (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Gun; firelock. • 枪，明火枪
 ❁ (Jj) hæ|+my|ze#| • (Han) Chinese gun • 汉枪，汉族的枪 ❁ (Jj) ɳo+dzuu|+my|ze| • Tibetan gun • 藏枪，藏族的枪 ❁ Classifier: kʰuu|_b

my|ze|+tsʰæ+yu#| /my|ze|tsʰæ+yu|/ murei chaehree (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Gunpowder. • 火药 ❁ Classifier: po|_b (CLF for bags)

my|z̥y| /my|z̥y|/ mure

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Daughter. The expression emphasises the fact that it is a child that one has brought up oneself. • 女孩，女婴。这一词强调了这是一个亲手带大的孩子。

n

na] /na]/ na

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: H ▶ Important, serious (e.g. a wound). • 严重, 重要 ¶ my+na] • **NEG** ~: not serious • 否定~: 不严重

na]_a /dʒu+l na]/ na (Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: M_a ▶ Classifier for tools. • 量词: 工具 (一把) ¶ (phonological elicitation) dʒu+l-na+dzo+l • there is one (tool) • 有一把 (工具)

na]_b /na]/ naq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L_b ▶ Black. • 黑, 暗 (颜色, 天色) ¶ (phonological elicitation) na]-hī] • ~ REL • 黑的 ¶ (phonological elicitation) my+na] • **NEG** ~: not dark • 否定~: 不黑

na] /na]/ Naq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Endonym: Na. • 自称: 摩梭族 ¶ na]-my+l na]-di] • Na territory • 摩梭人地区 ¶ ə|ji+l-su]ji], | na]zo+l-ta]my+l-nu] | dzo+l-ni+l-tsui!] • 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! ❁ Classifier: y+

na] /na]/ naq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To tremble. • 发抖, 颤抖 ¶ (phonological elicitation) na]-na+l-ze] • RED PFV • 发抖了 ¶ (phonological elicitation) le+l-na]-na] • ACCOMP RED • 实施 ~ 重叠 ¶ lo]q] | na]-na] • the hand trembles • 手抖

na]ba+l-ka+lju#] /na]ba]ka+lju]/ Nabbahralee

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H ▶ Name of a mountain. • 一座山的名字 ¶ (Mountains.102, 10.24397/pangloss-0004574#S102)

na]dzi+l /na]dzi]/ nazzee (Da: Ⓜ, Jj: na]dzui])

ADVERB ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Dark (at twilight, dusk). • 暗 (黄昏/暮的时候, 天变暗) ¶ na]dzi+l-ze]! • It has got dark! Twilight has come! • 天变暗了! / 黄昏到了! ¶ na]dzi+l-ho]l-ze]! • It's going to get dark! • (天) 要变暗了!

na]dzi#] /na]dzi+/ Najjie

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Najjie, a feminine given name. • 娜金: 一个女性名字 (还音译位‘娜吉’) ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Rnam rgyal རྣମ །

na]gwy] /na]gwy]/ Naggua

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Na songs. • 摩梭民歌 ¶ tsʰui+l na]gwy]F | ky+l! | hæ+l-gwy]F | ky+l! | so+l-dzi+l-gwy]F | ky+l-ji+l! • 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! ❁ Morphological makeup: na], gwy]

na]hi#] /na]hi]/ Nahin (Gi, Jj: same, Da: Ⓜ)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H ▶ Naxi (ethnic group). • 纳西族 ¶ na]hī+l-mi+l-ji+l! • (Yes,) she is a Naxi woman! • 她是纳西族女人! ¶ na]hī+l-ba+lal] • the Naxi costume, Naxi garments • 纳西族服装 ¶ na]hī+l-tʰæ+lja] • Naxi books • 纳西族的书 ❁ Classifier: y+

na]hī+l-zwyl] /na]hī+lzwyl] / Nahinrua

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ The Naxi language. • 纳西语 ¶ na]hī+l-zwyl+so] • to study the Naxi language • 学纳西语 ¶ “bæ+lil]”, | na]hī+l-zwyl+ji+l! • “bæ+lil]” [a Naxi word for sweetened tea] is a Naxi word! / It's in the Naxi language! • “bæ+lil]” [纳西语词语: ‘甜茶’], 是纳西语! ¶ jo]mym+l-hī], | na]hī+l-zwyl+ky+l! • The people of the hamlet of Youmi speak Naxi! • 油米村人讲的是纳西语! ❁ Morphological makeup: na]hī#, zwyl]

na]kwyl] /na]kwyl] / nagua

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Pumpkin; cushaw. Recently introduced to Yongning, where only small gourds were found in the past: tci+lkwyl], used when preparing pigswill. • 南瓜 (最近才传入到永宁) . □ See also: tci+lkwyl] ❁ Classifier: lju+l_b ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 南瓜

na]mi#] /na]mi+/ nami

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Difficulties, complications, hardship, overwork, great fatigue. • 受累、劳累、辛苦、困难、艰难、艰苦 ¶ na]mi+l-thy+l! • Hardship has come! • 现在是艰苦的时候! / 现在很贫困! ¶ (proverb) õ+l-na]mi], õ+l se]! • One is responsible for one's own misfortunes / One is the architect of one's own miseries! (A proverbial expression used when observing people who, by not listening to the good advice they are given, create difficulties for themselves that seem quite unnecessary: for example, by organizing a party that turns into a fiasco.) • 一个人是自己不幸的制造者! / 自己艰苦, 是自己找的! 这是一句俗语, 当看到一些人不听别人

的好建议，给自己制造了看似没有必要的困难：例如，组织一场娱乐活动，结果却弄巧成拙。✿
Classifier: kʰwɔ̄₁a

na.mi#] /na.mi]/ Nami

NOUN ✿ Tone: LM+H ▶ Na woman. • 摩梭女人 □
Synonym: na.my₁

na.my₁ /na.my]/ Namu

NOUN ✿ Tone: LM ▶ Na woman. • 摩梭女人
¶ na.zo₁-na.my₁ • Na men and women; the Na (Mosuo) • 摩梭男人与摩梭女人，摩梭人 □ Synonym: na.mi#]

na.my₁-na.dzi₁.dzi₁ /na.my₁na.dzi₁.dzi₁]/ namu nazeezee (Gi: same)

ADJECTIVE ✿ Tone: H#- ▶ All dark, quite dark (at twilight, dusk). • 很暗（天变得很暗）

na~na₁ /na.na₁]/ nana

ADVERB ✿ Tone: H# ▶ Secretly. • 偷偷、暗暗、私自、暗地、暗里 ¶ na.na₁ | le₁-li₁ le₁-do₁ • to see (someone) for whom one was secretly on the lookout •偷偷地看见 ¶ na~na₁ se₁ • to walk furtively • 贼头贼脑地走 ✿ Morphological makeup: na₁. Probably a reduplicated form of ‘black, dark’

na.py₁-qʰwɔ̄₁ /na.py₁qʰwɔ̄₁/ nabukhua (Jj: same, Gi: Ø)

NOUN ✿ Tone: LM- ▶ Emperor (borrowed from the Mongolian?). • 皇帝 ¶ tsʰui₁ | na.py₁-qʰwɔ̄₁-ni₁gy₁!
• 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） ✿ Comparanda: (Pumi) næ22pu55qʰΛ35

na.tsʰi₁ /na.tsʰi]/ Nacee

NOUN ✿ Tone: L ▶ Nacee, the name of a mountain. Latitude: 27.77143, longitude: 100.61742. • 一座山的名字：纳慈，也称作‘纳刺’。经纬度：100.61742, 27.77143 ¶ kʰmy₁, | ǣsǣ₁, | ɻwɔ̄₁hā₁, | ɻwǣ₁gy₁!, | na.tsʰi₁ | -teʰy₁-py₁-mi₁#, | qv̄₁j̄₁-tsʰǣ₁na₁ • The six mountains of Yongning that carry a name and have a definite symbolic value: Gemu, Aesha, Nguahan, Shuaeggu, Nacee-Qebemi, Gheu'er-Chaena. 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：格姆，安山，瓦哈，双古，纳慈巧吧咪，古尔川纳。 □ See also: na.tsʰi₁ | -teʰy₁-py₁-mi₁#]

na.tsʰi₁ | -teʰy₁-py₁-mi₁#] /na.tsʰi₁ | teʰy₁-py₁-mi₁#/
Nacee-Qebemi

NOUN ✿ Tone: L-H ▶ Name of a mountain: Nacee-Qebemi. • 一座山的名字：纳慈巧吧咪 ¶ kʰmy₁, | ǣsǣ₁, | ɻwɔ̄₁hā₁, | ɻwǣ₁gy₁#, | na.tsʰi₁ | -teʰy₁-py₁-mi₁#, | qv̄₁j̄₁-tsʰǣ₁na₁ • The six mountains of Yongning that carry a name and have a definite symbolic value: Gemu, Aesha, Nguahan, Shuaeggu, Nacee-Qebemi, Gheu'er-Chaena. 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：格姆，安山，瓦哈，双古，纳慈巧吧咪，古尔川纳。 ✿
Morphological makeup: na.tsʰi₁, teʰy₁-py₁-mi₁#]

na.tsʰō₁-õ₁di₁-py₁ /na.tsʰō₁õ₁di₁py₁]/ nachon onddibe

NOUN ✿ Tone: -L ▶ Streamer of scriptures, attached to pillars within the house. • 经幡、风马旗（挂在家里的柱子上） □ See also: lo₄ta₄-lo₄tɕi₄#] ✿ Classifier: pʰǣ₁a

na.zo₁ /na.zo₁]/ Nasso

NOUN ✿ Tone: LM+H ▶ Na man. • 摩梭男人
¶ na.zo₁-na.my₁ • Na men and women; the Mosuo • 摩梭男人与摩梭女人，摩梭人

na.zwɔ̄₁ /na.zwɔ̄₁]/ Narua

NOUN ✿ Tone: LH ▶ Autonym of the language: the Na language. • 本语言：摩梭语（纳语）

næ₁-qʰǣ₁tsʰe₁ nakhaechi (Da: na₁-qʰǣ₁tsʰe₁, Jj: na₁-qʰǣ₁tsʰe₁(+gy₁))

ADJECTIVE ▶ Dark all over, completely dark. • 黑乎乎、很黑 ◇ (phonology) This word is the only example to date of the syllable combination /næ/: a non-retroflex /n/ followed by the vowel /æ/. The obvious link with /na/ ‘black’ suggests that the æ vowel quality in this word results from regressive vowel harmony.

-ne /-/ niq

SUFFIX ✿ Tone: 0? ▶ Like, as if. • 像 ¶ (Da) no₁-ɳu₁-hwǣ₁-ne₁-ji₁ | zo₁! • as if you were buying • 就像你来买一样！ ¶ (Da) no₁-ɳu₁-la₁ | -ne₁-ji₁ | zo₁! • as if you were striking • 就像你来打一样！ ¶ no₁-ɳu₁-pi₁-ne₁-ji₁ | zo₁! • as if you decided • 就像你来说一样！ ¶ tsʰu₁-ne₁-ji₁ • thus, in this way • 这样 ¶ tʰy₁-kʰy₁-ne₁-ji₁-zo₁ • like that year • 像那一年一样、就像那年 ¶ tʰy₁-hi₁-ne₁-ji₁-zo₁ • like that month • 像那个月一样、就像那个月 ¶ tʰy₁-hā₁-ne₁-ji₁-zo₁ • like that evening • 像那天晚上一样、就像那个晚上 ¶ tʰy₁-su₁-ne₁-ji₁-zo₁ • like that time • 像那次一样、

njɔ̄lə̄lḡy#] /njɔ̄lə̄lḡy/ nyalegg (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Daytime. One of the three periods of the day: early morning (when the sun rises); daytime (when it's light); evening. • 白天、大白天。一天中的三个时段之一: 清晨 (太阳升起时); 白天 (光线充足时); 傍晚。❖ (phonology) The morphemic structure of this word is perceived by Mrs. Latami as ‘the day is flowing, going by’: ‘day’, /nīl/, followed by the ACCOMPLISHED and by ‘to flow, to go by; to take place, to occur (event)’. Under this plausible interpretation, the process of lexicalization of a multi-word expression (a three-morpheme expression) into one lexical item went together with a change in vowel in the first syllable, yielding to phonetic pressure towards regressive vowel harmony (a tendency clearly at play in the language). ¶ nīlmī-njɔ̄lə̄lḡy] • daytime • 白天 □ See also: mȳsī-njɔ̄l, mȳlk̄hȳl

njɔ̄ljūl /njɔ̄ljūl/ nyalee (Gi: same, Da, Jj: njɔ̄llȳ)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM ▶ Eye. • 眼睛 ⚡ Classifier: jūt̄b̄
❖ Comparanda: (Pumi) njā51

njɔ̄lm̄ȳl /njɔ̄lm̄ȳl/ nyamu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ A plant used as fodder for the pigs, *Chenopodium album*. • 灰条菜、灰灰菜: 喂猪的牧草 ❖ In local Chinese dialect: 灰凋 ⚡ Classifier: qāl̄c (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles)

njɔ̄lm̄ȳl-mīl /njɔ̄lm̄ȳlmīl/ nyamumi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H#-L ▶ Camel. • 骆驼
¶ njɔ̄lm̄ȳlmīl-zōl • baby camel • 小骆驼
¶ njɔ̄lm̄ȳlmīl-p̄hȳl • male camel • 公骆驼
❖ Classifier: mīl̄b̄ ❚ Comparanda: (Pumi) njæ55m̄ī55dzei22ḡw̄22

njɔ̄lnāl /njɔ̄lnāl/ nyana

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ A dark patch on the skin close to the eye. • 眼睛周围皮肤黑 ¶ njɔ̄lnāl zōl • man with a black patch of skin near the eye. • 眼睛周围皮肤黑的男人。 ¶ h̄īl njɔ̄lnāl • person with a black patch of skin near the eye. • 眼睛周围皮肤黑的人。 ¶ jīlmī-njɔ̄lnāl • Cow with a black patch around the eye. • 眼睛周围皮肤黑的牛。 ❚ Classifier: jūt̄b̄

njɔ̄lq̄hw̄ȳl /njɔ̄lq̄hw̄ȳl/ nyakheu (Gi, Jj: same, Da: Ø)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Orbit; eye socket. • 眼眶
❖ Classifier: jūt̄b̄

njɔ̄l̄ /njɔ̄l̄/ nyalae

PRONOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ First person plural, exclusive.
• 我们 □ See also: njæl̄-suul̄kȳl, njɔ̄l̄=j̄l̄

njɔ̄l̄=j̄l̄ /njɔ̄l̄=j̄l̄/ nyalae

PRONOUN ⚡ Tone: LH ▶ First person plural, exclusive.

• 我们 □ See also: njæl̄-suul̄kȳl, njɔ̄l̄=j̄l̄

njæl̄-suul̄kȳl /njæl̄-suul̄kȳl/ nyasigu

PRONOUN ⚡ Tone: -L ♦ (phonology) Variant of [njæl̄-suul̄kȳl]. □ See also: njæl̄-suul̄kȳl

njɔ̄l̄-tsēl̄-tsēl̄ /njɔ̄l̄-tsēl̄-tsēl̄/ nyazeizei

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 ❖ In local Chinese dialect: 节节高 ⚡ Classifier: pōl̄a (CLF for plants with a stalk)

njɔ̄l̄-ts̄ȳl /njɔ̄l̄-ts̄ȳl/ nyazhe

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
❖ Morphological makeup: njɔ̄l̄2 From njɔ̄l̄1 to glue’, njɔ̄l̄2 ‘sticky’. The seeds of this plant attach themselves very effectively to furs and fabrics.

njɔ̄l̄-ts̄ȳl /njɔ̄l̄-ts̄ȳl/ nyazhu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Loach (a kind of fish). • 泥鳅
❖ Classifier: mīl̄b̄

njōl̄ /njōl̄/ nyo

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Cucurbit flute, hulusi: a free reed wind instrument. • 葫芦丝、葫芦箫 ¶ njōl̄ mȳl̄ • to play the cucurbit flute • 吹响葫芦丝

njōl̄ /njōl̄/ nyo (Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Ear (of wheat, barley). • 谷穗 ¶ hāl-njōl̄ • ear of cereals • 谷穗 ¶ mȳl̄dzei-l-njōl̄ (+jīl̄) • ear of barley • 大麦穗 ¶ ts̄hī-zī-hāl-njōl̄ (+jīl̄) • ear of highland barley • 青稞穗 ❖ (tonology) H# ¶ dzei-lū-hāl-njōl̄ • ear of wheat • 小麦穗

njōl̄ /njōl̄/ nyoq (Gi, Da: same, Jj: nȳl, Dd: njūl)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LH ▶ Milk. • 奶汁 ¶ njōl̄ kīl̄ • to breast-feed (literally ‘to give milk’) • 给 (喂) 奶 ¶ njōl̄ t̄huīl • to drink milk • 喝奶 □ Synonym: ηæl̄

njōl̄bīl /njōl̄bīl/ nyobbi (Gi, Da, Dd: same, Jj: nȳlbīl)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LH ▶ Breast. • 乳房 ¶ jīl-njōl̄bīl • cow’s breast • 牛的奶头 ¶ (Gi) njōl̄bīl-kōl̄q̄hw̄ȳl • nipple, teat • 乳头 ❚ Classifier: jūt̄b̄

njōl̄bīl /njōl̄bīl/ nyobbili (Gi: η̄ūl̄bīl̄, Jj: nȳlbīl̄)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ Lips. • 嘴唇 ❚ Classifier: jūt̄b̄

njo.lkǣl-tcīl /njo.lkǣl-tcīl/ nyogaejie

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM-LH ▶ Cep, *Boletus edulis*. • 牛肝菌
▣ See also: jx̄lq̄nai-px̄lmōl ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 牛肝菌

njo.lpx̄llyl̄ /njo.lpx̄llyl̄/ nyobelu (Dd: same, Jj: nji.lpx̄llyl̄)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L+H# ▶ Udder. • 牛的奶头 ⚡ Classifier: l̄wūb̄

nōl /nōl/ no (Gi, Jj: same)

PRONOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Second person singular pronoun. • 你 ♪ nōl nīl • It's you! • 是你!

nōl_a /nōl/ noq

VERB ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ To add, to blend in, to mix. • 搅 ♪ n̄ǣl | tsāl-b̄r̄l-qōl t̄hīl-nōl • to mix grilled flour with milk, to add milk to grilled flour • 在糌粑里掺奶、糌粑里掺奶 ♪ (phonological elicitation) lēl-nōl • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ♪ hāl-kōl | t̄cǣl-jǣl t̄hīl-nōl: hāl-kōl | t̄cǣl-jǣl t̄hīl-k̄wūl • a paraphrase to explain the verb's meaning: 'to blend pickled vegetables into the food/rice, that means: to add picked vegetables to the food.' • 关于这个动词的说明: '饭里面掺泡菜, 就是说: 在饭里面放泡菜。' ♪ hāl-kōl | t̄cǣl-jǣl t̄hīl-nōl: t̄cǣl-jǣl-lāl | hāl | d̄wūl-tēhōl dzwūl • a paraphrase to explain the verb's meaning: 'to blend pickled vegetables into the food/rice, that means: to eat picked vegetables and food/rice together.' • 关于这个动词的说明: '饭里面掺泡菜, 就是说: 把泡菜和饭一起吃。'

-nōl /nōl/ noq

DISC.PTCL ⚡ Tone: MH ▶ Contrastive topic. • 主题: 对于、关于 ♪ qǣl-dø̄l | -nōl • As for lumber, ... • 关于木材, ♪ zīlq̄hw̄ȳl | -nōl • As for the main room, ... • 关于主屋.....

nōlbȳl /nōlbȳl/ Nobbu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM ▶ Nobbu, a masculine given name. • 诺布: 一个男性名字 ⚡ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Nor bu གྲོ་བུ

nōlbȳl-ts̄hūl̄l̄ /nōlbȳlts̄hūl̄l̄/ Nobbu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM ▶ Nobbu Ci'er, a masculine given name. • 诺布次尔: 一个男性名字 ♪ (BuriedAlive2.113, 10.24397/pangloss-0004537#S113) ⚡ Morphological makeup: nōlbȳl, ts̄hūl̄l̄#l̄ ⚡ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Nor bu Tshe ring གྲོ་བུ བྱྱର୍ଙ

nōlnōl /nōlnōl/ Nono

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Nono, a feminine given name. • 女

性名字 ◆ (etymology) As the given names of the Na are borrowed from Tibetan, it is likely that this one, 'Nono', is no exception. But no plausible identification has yet been found.

nōlnōl-d̄wūlmāl /nōlnōl-d̄wūlmāl/ Nono Ddeema

NOUN ⚡ Tone: -L ▶ Nono Ddeema, a feminine given name. • 女性名字 ◆ (etymology) As the given names of the Na are borrowed from Tibetan, it is likely that this one, 'Nono', is no exception. But no plausible identification has yet been found. ⚡ Morphological makeup: nōlnōl, d̄wūlmāl#l̄ ⚡ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) ? + Sgrol ma ? + གྲྷྱ ମା

nōlqōl /nōlqōl/ nogho

ADVERB ⚡ Tone: LH ▶ In, inside; at (to arrive at a place). • 在 (某个地方) ♪ ālsōl | nōlqōl | lēl-ts̄hūl̄-zēl! • (We/you) have arrived at home! / (We/you) are come home! • 到家里了! ♪ zīldȳl | nōlqōl • inside the house, at the house • 在家 / 在屋子里面 ♪ hīldīl | nōlqōl | lēl-ts̄hūl̄-zēl! • (We've) reached Yongning! / We're in Yongning now! • 到永宁了! ⚡ Morphological makeup: -qōl

nōl=pl̄ /nōlpl̄/ nolae

PRONOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Second person plural. • 你们
▣ See also: nōl-suīlkȳl

nōl-suīlkȳl /nōl-suīlkȳl/ nosigu (Gi, Jj: same)

PRONOUN ⚡ Tone: -L ▶ Second-person plural pronoun. • 你们 ♪ nōl-suīlkȳl | m̄v̄l-suīl! • You (plural) don't know (about this)! • 你们不知道! ♪ nj̄x̄l | nōl-suīlkȳl | m̄v̄l-suīl! • 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! ♪ nj̄x̄l | nōl-suīlkȳl lāl • I strike you (PL) • 我打你们 ♪ (phonological elicitation) nj̄x̄l | nōl-suīlkȳl lāl-bīl! • I am going to strike you (PL) • 我要打你们了! ♪ (phonological elicitation) nōl-suīlkȳl lāl-bīl • you are going to strike • 你们要打了 ♪ (phonological elicitation) nōl-suīlkȳl | suīl! • you know, you are aware (of this) • 你们知道 ♪ (phonological elicitation) nōl-suīlkȳl | lēl-līl • you are looking • 你们在看 ♪ (phonological elicitation) nōl-suīlkȳl | līl-bīl! • you are going to look • 你们去看吧!

nōlzuūl /nōlzuūl/ nossi

PRONOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Dual second person pronoun: you two. • 你们俩 ◆ (tonology) This word has two tonal variants: LM+MH# and L#. ▣ Synonym: nōl=zuūl

no]=zu¹ /no]zu¹/ nossi

PRONOUN ⚜ Tone: LM+MH# ► Dual second person pronoun: you two. • 你们俩 ◇ (**tonology**) This word has two tonal variants: LM+MH# and L#. □ Synonym: no˧˥=zui˩

nyʌl /nʌl/ *nu*

VERB ★ Tone: H ► To chase after, to pursue. • 追赶
¶ **le-t-ny** • ACCOMP • 实施 ~ ¶ **tʂv-lny** • to chase after, to pursue • 追赶 ¶ **le-tʂv-lny** • to chase after, to pursue • 追赶 ¶ **le-tʂv-lny | le-t-hui** • He went to chase after • 追赶去了

ny 2 /nŷ/ nu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB * Tone: H ► To bury. • 埋

nvʌdzeɪ /nvʌdzel/ nuzzei (**Da, Jj:** same, **Dd:** Ø)

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 ◆ In local Chinese dialect: 鸡豆

nuŋdʐwɪ̥l /nʊŋdʐwɪ̥l/ *nujji* (Jj, Dd: same, La: nʊŋdʐwɪ̥l)

NOUN ★ Tone: LH ► Tofu, bean curd. • 豆腐
¶ **ny|dzuu| | dzu+ -y| næ|** • to prepare a pot of tofu (literally: ‘to press a pot of tofu’). • 做一锅豆腐 (字面意思: 挤压一锅豆腐)。 ★ Classifier: **y|b** ★ Comparanda: (Pumi) **nju22dzis35**

ny̥lho#] /ny̥lho]/ *nuho* (Jj, Dd: same, Gi: ɳyu.lhu#] ◆
(tonology) L+H)

NOUN ☀ Tone: LM+#H ▶ Long-boiled soft beancurd. •
豆花 ☀ Classifier: չ

nyʌhñ /nyʌhñ/ *nuhun* (**Gi, Jj**: same)

NOUN ★ Tone: L# ► Bean; string bean, kidney bean. •
豆子, 四季豆, 花腰豆 ★ Classifier: 𠵼 b ★ Com-
paranda: (Pumi) n'u51

ny|h̄b̄|b̄b̄b̄ /ny|h̄b̄b̄b̄/ *nuhunbbibbi* (**Gi**, **Jj**: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ► Green bean, snap bean, string bean; one consumes the pod with the seed inside. • 四季豆、玉豆、帶莢豌豆、菜豆、刀豆、豆角、敏豆仔、敏豆 ❁ Classifier: $k^{h\gamma\lambda}_a$

ny̪ɿw̪ɪ /n̪y̪ɿw̪ɪ/ nulee (**Gi, Jj, Dd: same**)

NOUN ★ Tone: LM ► Soy beans, soya beans. • 黃豆 ★
Classifier: **wչ**↓_b

nv̥ɿw̥-t̥e̥hi̥ /nv̥ɿw̥-t̥e̥hi̥/ nuleejie

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Fine chaff of beans (used to feed cows). • 豆类的细糠粃, 来喂牛 ☐ Synonym: ny₁l₆t₆h₁#1 ❁ Classifier: k^hγ₁a

ny̥lmi /n̥ylmɪ/ numi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ★ Tone: L ① ► Heart. • 心脏 ¶ nȳ.mi| |
d̄w̄-l̄w̄ ts̄r̄ • in sympathy, in unison • 情投意合
¶ nȳ.mi| | t̄hi|-t̄s̄u| | so| • to study patiently / to teach
patiently • 耐心地学习 / 耐心地教 ¶ nȳ.mi| -qo| |
t̄hi|-zi| • to remember, to keep in mind • 记住、记得
(直译: ‘心里存着’、‘心里有’) ¶ nȳ.mi| -qo| |
| t̄hi|-k̄w̄u| • to make an effort to remember, to carry in
mind • 记住 (直译: ‘放在心里’) ★ Classifier: |w̄t̄h̄.
② ► State of mind. • 心情 ¶ nȳ.mi| dz̄w̄-~dz̄w̄-q̄| |
• 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

nylmil-dzal /nylmildzal/ numi zza

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L ► Bad, vicious, mean (of someone's character). Literal meaning: "(who has a) bad heart".

• 坏、恶毒、卑鄙 (指某人的品行)。字面意思是“心坏”。 ¶ **hǐ** | **tsʰw̃-y˧˥**, | **ny˥mi˩-dza˥!** • This person is bad / has a bad heart! (literally "(his/her) heart is bad") • 这个人很坏! (直译: “心坏”) □

See also: **ny˥mi˩-dzu˥**, **ny˥mi˩-tsi˥** ❁ Morphological makeup: **ny˥mi˩**, **dza˥**

numi /nu₁mi/ **ddeeq** (**Gi, Jj:** same)

ADJECTIVE ♣ Tone: L ▶ Courageous, brave. Literal meaning: “(who has a) large heart”. • 勇敢、有勇气的 ♣ **hǐ** | **tsʰwɔ̃-ȳl**, | **nȳlmi** | **ɖwu!** • This person has courage! (literally “...(his/her) heart is large”). • 这个人很勇敢! (直译: “心大”) ♣ **tsʰwɔ̃** | **nȳlmi** | **ɖwæ1** | **ɖwu!** | **hǐ** | **mrɔ̃-ɖwæ1**! • (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! ♣ (**proverb**) **pɤ̃lmi** | **nȳlmi** | **ɖwu**, | **ji-ɳu-ʈʰȳl**; | **mi-ʐuu** | **nȳlmi** | **ɖwu** (-dzo.), | **hǐ-ɳu** | **la!** • “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。） □ Antonym: **nȳlmi-tɕi1** ♣ Morphological makeup: **nȳlmi**, **ɖwu**_a

ny̚_mi̚_ki̚_ki̚ /ny̚_mi̚_ki̚_ki̚/ numi gigi

ADJECTIVE ⚜ Tone: L-L# ► With similar mood, similar

frame of mind. • 心意相通 ⚡ Morphological makeup:

ny̥lmi], kiH_a

ny̥lmil]-qa] /ny̥lmilqa]/ numi ghaq

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Weak, worn out. • 累得没精神了 □ Synonym: **ny̥mil]-t̊hi]** ⚡ Morphological makeup: ny̥lmi]

ny̥lmil]-tei] /ny̥lmiltei]/ numi jieq (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Timid, cowardly, lacking courage. Literal meaning: “(who has a) small heart”. • 胆小、没有勇气 (字面意思是: “心小”)。 ¶ h̊i ts̊hu]-ẙi, | ny̥lmil]-tei]! • This person lacks courage! • 这个人, 胆小! □ Antonym: **ny̥lmil]-duu]** ⚡ Morphological makeup: ny̥lmi], t̊ei]_a

ny̥lmil]-t̊hi] /ny̥lmilt̊hi]/ numi teiq

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Weak, worn out. • 累得没精神了 □ Synonym: **ny̥lmil]-qa]** ⚡ Morphological makeup: ny̥lmi], t̊hi]_a

ny̥lpx̊] /ny̥lpx̊]/ nube

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Broad beans; lima beans. • 蚕豆

ny̥lpi] /ny̥lpi]/ nubi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM ▶ Soybean dregs. Used as pig fodder. • 豆粕

ny̥ltẙ] /ny̥ltẙ]/ nudu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ Nosebag. • (挂在马脖子下面的) 饲料袋子、马粮袋子 ⚡ Classifier: l̊uH_b

ny̥ltsa1 /ny̥ltsa1]/ nuza (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Coarse chaff of beans. • 粗的豆糠 ⚡ Classifier: m̊ẙl_a (CLF for small quantities: a little)

ny̥lt̊hi#] /ny̥lt̊hi]/ nujie (Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+H ▶ Fine chaff of beans (used to feed cows). • 豆类的细糠秕, 来喂牛 □ Synonym: **ny̥lju]-teh̊i]** ⚡ Classifier: k̊h̊ẙl_a

n

ŋæ˥ /ŋæ˧/ nae (**Gi, Jj:** same)

VERB ☀ Tone: H ▶ To hide, to conceal oneself. • 躲藏
[tʰiːl-næŋ] • DUR ~ • 持续体 ~

næl /næl/ nae

NOUN ⚜ Tone: M ► Milk. • 奶汁 □ Synonym: njoʌl

ŋæl /ŋæl/ naeq (**Gi, Jj:** same)

VERB ⚜ Tone: MH ① ► To press, to push down (with the hand); to press flat, to flatten. • 按 (用手)、压扁、挤压 ↗ **my-l-təʊl næl** • to push down, to press down
• 往下按 ↗ **leɪ-l-næl-ŋæl** • ACCOMP ~ RED • 实施 ~ 重叠 ② ► To oppress, to overwhelm, to crush with authority, to impose by violence. • 压迫、压倒、用权威压垮、用暴力强加。 ↗ **hǐ-l-kʰy-l, hǐ-l næl** • to steal and oppress (description of a despot's behaviour) • 偷和迫 (描述专制统治者的行为)

ŋæ-ɪ-ŋæ-ɪ /ŋæ-ɪ-ŋæ-ɪ/ nae'er

PRONOUN ☈ Tone: LM ► Second person plural. • 你们家、你们家的人 □ See also: $\eta\ddot{\alpha}\text{t}=\text{پ}$, $n\ddot{\alpha}\text{t}=\text{پ}$

æ /æ/ /æ/ /naelæ/

PRONOUN ☀ Tone: L# ► Second person plural. This is a variant of /no˧˥=ɿ˨˩/; the form /no˧˥=ɿ˨˩/ is considered more correct. • 联想复数: 你们。这是 no˧˥=ɿ˨˩ 的一个变体。no˧˥=ɿ˨˩ 被认为是更标准的。 □ See also: ηæ˧˥=ɿæ˨˩, no˧˥=ɿ˨˩

-ηιμ /-/ *nee*

CONJUNCTION ★ Tone: 0? ► Or. • 或者、还是
¶ **gu|jí| bi|-n̄w̄| m̄s̄-bi|?** • So, have you made up
your mind for good? Are you coming or not? • 你真
的下定决心了吗? 你到底来不来? ¶ **hwæ|-n̄w̄|**
m̄s̄-hwæ|? • Do (you/we) buy it or not? • 买不买?

ئۇڭ /ئۇڭ/ *nee* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: H ► Few. • 少 ¶ **hǐ+ŋu˧+** people are few / there are few people • 好的, 不多! 不好的, 就很多了! ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˧~tso˧+|ŋu˧+ze˧+** • there are fewer things, the amount of things has decreased • 东西 (变) 少了 ¶ **dʐɤ˧-hǐ˧, | le˧-ŋu˧! | mɤ˧~dʐɤ˧-hǐ˧, | le˧-dʐu˧!+** • 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)

-ηωή 1 /ηωή/ *nee*

POSTPOSITION ⚜ Tone: M ▶ Ablative, agent, and topic marker. • 离格 (从格), 施动者, 主题。接近汉语的‘由’

ηω̄¹ /ηω̄¹/ neeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To wring, to tighten, to clamp. •
 拧 [le˧˥-ɳui˧˥-ze˥] • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has wrung • 实施
 ~ 整体体: 拧了 [ko˧˥-qa˥|tʰui˧˥-lui˧˥|le˧˥-ɳui˧˥-qa˥-jo˥] • Tighten the lid! (of a glass jar, used as drinking glass)
 • (你) 拧一下盖子吧!

ηυχεί /nuxie/ *nuxie* (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: niχεί) ♦ (morphemic make-up) The variant **niχεί** lexicalizes a tendency towards regressive vowel harmony, favoured in this instance by the expressive value of the vowel **i** to suggest the smallness readily associated with ‘cute, pretty’.)

ADJECTIVE *

Tone: L# ► Lovely, cute, pretty. • 可爱
niggo /nɪggo/ niggo (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ☀ Tone: MH# ► Pitiable, wretched, pitiful.

- 可怜 ◇ (**etymology**) The second syllable of this word does not seem to be the same root as in ‘to suffer; illness’.
¶ noŋ | tʰwui-kiŋ | d̥wæŋ | n̥wuiŋgoŋ! • You pity her/him a lot! / You feel a lot of pity for her/him! • 你真的很可怜他。 ¶ noŋ | tʰwui-kiŋ | d̥wæŋ | n̥wuiŋgoŋjiŋ! • You pity her/him a lot! / You feel a lot of pity for her/him! • 你真的很可怜他。

ηυχζι] /ηυχζι]/ neexxi

VERB ❁ Tone: L# ► le˧˥-my˨˩pʰæ˨˩ mɤ˧˥-tʰɑ˨˩ •
To remember, to commit to memory. • 记住
¶ (Beneficence.236, 10.24397/pangloss-0004582#S236)
□ See also: sɤ˧˥-dy˧˥

ηγ] /ηγ˧/ *neu* (**Gi**, **Da**, **Jj**, **Dd**: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H ① ► To sniff. • 闻嗅 ② ► To hear, to get to know (good news...). • 听到 (消息)、风闻
¶ **myst-ny** • NEG ~: I am not aware of this piece of news! / I didn't know about that! • 否定 ~: (我) 不知道这个消息! ¶ **no!ətso! ny?** • Which piece of news did you get? / What did you get to know? • 你听到了什么消息呢?

ŋyː /n̩yː/ neuq (Jj: same)

NOUN ⚜ Tone: LM ▶ Moth; insect that eats into wood, books, clothes etc. • 蛾虫 ◇ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization is close to [ŋɥ̩]. ◇ (**tonology**) #H ♣ (**phonological elicitation**) ny˥ zɣ˥-ze˥ • ... has bred

moths ♦ (tonology) This example was elicited to establish the tonal category of the noun. It allows us to conclude

that the lexical tone is LM. • 飼养了飞蛾 ⚡ Classifier:
mi˥_b

Jn

ni¹ /ni¹/ ni (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H ▶ To listen. • 听 ¶ tʰi¹-ni¹ • DUR • 持续体 ~ ¶ (phonological elicitation) tso¹-tso¹-ni¹ • to listen to things • 听东西 ¶ le¹-ni¹-ze¹ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has listened • 实施 ~ 整体体: 听了 ❁ Com-paranda: (Pumi) sə22ni55

ni¹ 2 /ni¹/ ni (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H ▶ To borrow from someone. • 向别人借 ¶ hī¹-ki¹ | tso¹-tso¹-ni¹ • to borrow things from someone • 向别人借东西

ni¹ 3 /ni¹/ ni (Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H ▶ To lose, to be defeated. • 败、输 ¶ tʰy¹ | le¹-ni¹-ze¹! • He failed! • 他失败了!

ni¹b /d̪wʌl-ni¹/ ni (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: H_b ▶ Day. • 日、天 ¶ d̪wʌl-ni¹ • one day • 一天

ni¹c /ni¹/ ni (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M ▶ Full, satiated. • 饱 ¶ le¹-ni¹-ze¹ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: is satiated • 实施 ~ 整体体: 饱了 ¶ ha¹ | e¹-ni¹-ze¹? • Are you full (or would you like another bowl of rice)? • (你) 饱了没有? ¶ ha¹-ni¹-ze¹. • I am full. / I am satiated. • 吃饱了。／吃饱饭了。 ¶ njɔ¹ | le¹-ni¹-ze¹! • I am full. / I am satiated. • 我饱了。

ni¹a /ni¹/ nee (Jj: same, Gi: ni¹)

VERB ❁ Tone: M_a ▶ To need. • 需要 ¶ no¹ | e¹-ni¹? | mṛ¹-ni¹! • Do you want (some)? — No! • 你要吗? — 不要! ¶ ha¹ | e¹-ni¹-su¹? • You want some more rice? • 还要一点饭吗? ¶ «mṛ¹-ni¹! mṛ¹-ni¹!» | so¹-qʰwɔ¹ dzu¹! • You say “No thanks, I’m fine!” and then you eat three big bowls, hey? (A phrase used to joke about people who make a fuss, pretending not to want food, and who, when you insist enough or simply put the food in their hands, show an extraordinary appetite.) • (你说) “不, 谢谢”, 然后吃了三大盘! (这是一个笑话, 说的是有些人大惊小怪, 假装不想吃东西, 但当坚持让他吃或干脆把食物放到他手里时, 他们就会表现出超乎寻常的食欲。)

-ni¹ /ni¹/ niq

DISC.PTCL ❁ 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 (用系动词来表示肯定)

ni¹ 1 /ni¹/ niq

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To press, to hold (clamped under the arm, between the legs...). • 夹、夹持 ¶ (phonological elicitation) d̪wʌl-ni¹-ni¹-p̪ • to press a little ♦ (tonology) Elicitation of a reduplicated form establishes that the verb’s tone is L_a. Its reduplication yields the same pattern (M.M.H.L) as for the verb ‘to sweep’: /d̪wʌl-bæ¹-bæ¹-p̪/. An L_b tone would yield an M.H.L.L pattern, as for the verb ‘to speak’: /d̪wʌl-zwɔ¹~zwɔ¹-p̪/. • 夹一点 ¶ lael-dæl-qæl-bi¹-ni¹ • to hold tightly under the armpit • 夹紧腋下

ni¹ 2 /ni¹/ niq (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

PRONOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Who. • 谁 ¶ ni¹-ni¹? • Who is that? • 是谁? ¶ no¹ | ni¹-ni¹? • Who are you? • 你是谁? ¶ tsʰu¹ | ni¹-ni¹? • Who is this person? • 他是谁? ¶ no¹ | ni¹ | ♦-ki¹ bi¹-bi¹, | d̪wʌl-bæ¹-la¹-ni¹! • No matter where you go, it’s the same everywhere! • 无论你去谁 (家), 都一样! ¶ no¹ | ni¹-ki¹ bi¹-bi¹, | d̪wʌl-bæ¹-la¹-ni¹! • As previous example, with a different division into tone groups • 同上, 声调段界不同

ni¹a 1 /ni¹/ niq

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To twine, to wind; twist with the fingers (e.g. linen, to make thread). • 捻, 缠线 ¶ le¹-ni¹ • ACCOMP • 实施 ~ ¶ sa¹-ni¹ • to twine hemp (to make thread) • 捻麻 ¶ d̪wʌl-ni¹-ni¹-p̪ • DELIMITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE • 捻一捻 ¶ (Agriculture.82, 10.24397/pangloss-0004441#S82)

ni¹a 2 /ni¹/ niq (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To break (tool), to be broken. • 设备坏了 ¶ le¹-ni¹-ze¹ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: it’s broken! • 实施 ~ 整体体: 坏了! / 破了! ¶ (phonological elicitation) tso¹-tso¹-ni¹ • to break things • 东西坏了

ni¹a 3 /ni¹/ niq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ Copula. • 系动词 (系词): 是 ¶ (phonological elicitation) le¹-ni¹-ze¹ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has become..., is now... ♦ (semantics) Example of context of use for /le¹-ni¹-ze¹/: when someone has become something other than what they were, for example someone who has acquired a certain nationality by naturalization (becoming a citizen of a certain country). • 实施 ~ 整体体: 是……了、成……了

ni¹b /ni¹/ ni (Gi, Da, Jj: ni¹)

NUMERAL ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Two. • 二 ¶ d̪wʌl, | ni¹, |

so+, | zv+, | ɲwʂ+, | qʰy+, | ʂw+, | hõ+, | gy+, | tsʰe+ •

Numbers from one to ten. • 数字从一到十。

nil̥b̥**** /ni**l̥b̥**/ *nibbeu* (Jj: same, Gi: ɲv**l̥by**, Da: nju**l̥by**-se**lsat**)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Grasshopper, cricket. • 蟋蟀 ⚡ Classifier: mi**l̥b̥**

nil̥b̥**-se**lsat**** /ni**l̥b̥**-se**lsat**/ *nibbeusheisa* (Gi: Ø)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: -LM ▶ Dragonfly. • 蜻蜓 ⚡ (proverb)

nil̥b̥**-se**lsat**, | ʂe+ mʂ+-zi! | pʰi**l̥i**-dʐ**l̥qæ**, sʂ+ mʂ+-zi!** • Dragonflies have no flesh! Butterfly wings have no blood! • 蜻蜓没有肉！蝴蝶翅膀没有血！ ⚡ Classifier: mi**l̥b̥**

nil̥by**** /ni**l̥by**/ *nibbu*

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Speech. • 话 ⚡ **ni**l̥by** | ɖw+** kʰwʂ+ • a word, a short tract of speech • 一些话

nil̥di**** /ni**l̥di**/ *Niddi*

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ The township of Niddi, to the South-South-West of Lugu lake. Present-day name in Chinese: Cuiyu 翠玉. • 翠玉傈僳族普米族自治县 ⚡ Synonym: tsʰi**l̥ji** \$

nil̥dzu**#** /ni**l̥dzu**/ *niji* (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ Penis. • 男生殖器 ⚡ Classifier: lju**h**

nil̥gʂ**#** /ni**l̥gʂ**/ *nigge* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Nose. • 鼻子 ⚡ Classifier: lju**h**

nil̥gʂ**-ba** /ni**l̥gʂ**-ba/ *niggebbae* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: MH# ▶ Rope attached to a cow's nasal ring. • 牛鼻绳。也可以来指牛鼻圈。 ⚡ Classifier: kʰwb̥

nil̥gʂ**-dzu** /ni**l̥gʂ**-dzu/ *niggejji* (Gi: same, Da: Ø, Jj: ni**l̥gʂ**-dzi)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: -MH ▶ Nasal mucus, snivel. • 鼻涕 ⚡ Classifier: tʰʂa

nil̥hi**-mi** /ni**l̥hi**-mi/ *nilhimi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Second month. • 二月

nil̥ma**#** /ni**l̥ma**/ *Nima*

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+H# ▶ Nima: 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 ⚡ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Nyi ma ཉི་མ

nil̥mi**** /ni**l̥mi**/ *nimi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ① ▶ Sun. • 太阳 ⚡ **ni**l̥mi** tʰy** • the sun rises • 太阳出来、日出 ⚡ Classifier: lju**h** ② ▶ Day; daytime; time. • 日、时间

nil̥mi**-da**l̥dzu**#** /ni**l̥mi**-da**l̥dzu**/ *nimiddazzi*

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Solar eclipse. • 日蚀

nil̥mi**-da**l̥dzu** tʰy** • there is a solar eclipse • 有日蚀 ⚡ **ni**l̥mi**-da**l̥dzu** ni!** • Yes, it's a solar eclipse! • 是的，是日蚀！ ⚡ Classifier: ʂu**l̥b** (CLF for times)

nil̥mi**-gy** /ni**l̥mi**-gy/ *nimi ggu* (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: -L ▶ West: “[the direction where] the sun sets”. • 西方 ⚡ **ni**l̥mi**-gy-gi**l̥-dzv** se** • to walk towards the west • 往西边走

nil̥mi**-kʰwl̥ʂu** /ni**l̥mi**-kʰwl̥ʂu/ *nimi keeshi* (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Rays (of sunshine). • 太阳的光芒、太阳的光线 ⚡ (semantics) The word refers to the sun's rays, as visible in the morning mist or in the smoke of the fire in the main room of the house. It is not associated with a particular time of day: the rays of the setting sun are also referred to by the same term. ⚡ **ni**l̥mi** gry**-prl̥, | ni**l̥mi**-kʰwl̥ʂu! • The sun is coming up, and there are rays of sunshine! • 太阳出来了，有一缕阳光！ ⚡ **ni**l̥mi**-kʰwl̥ʂu** | tʰi**l̥-qʰæ**-ze! • The sun is shining! (This is the signal that it's time to get up.) • 阳光明媚！（这是该起床的信号） ⚡ Classifier: kʰwl̥b ⚡ Morphological makeup: ni**l̥mi**, kʰwl̥ʂu#]

nil̥mi**-tʰy#** /ni**l̥mi**-tʰy/ *nimi tu* (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ East, orient. • 东方

nil̥mi**-tʰy-gi** • the direction of the east • 东方方向 ⚡ **ni**l̥mi**-tʰy-gi** | se+ • to walk towards the east • 向东面走 ⚡ **ni**l̥mi**-tʰy-gi** | dzol • 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’。)

nil̥mi**-tæ**l̥ʂu**** /ni**l̥mi**-tæ**l̥ʂu**/ *nimidaeshi*

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Sunflower. • 葵花 ⚡ Classifier: dzu**l̥b**

nil̥na**** /ni**l̥na**/ *nina* (Gi: Ø, Jj: ni**l̥na**-ba)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Cane; rattan. • 藤子

nil̥wʂ**** /ni**l̥wʂ**/ *ningua*

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Auspicious day. • 吉利日

nil̥wʂ** hã**l̥tʰa**** • An auspicious time, an auspicious period (/hã**l̥tʰa**/: ‘time, moment’). • 吉利时机 (hã**l̥tʰa**: ‘时间、时候、时机’) ⚡ **ni**l̥wʂ** hã**l̥tʰa** | ɖw+**ni**l̥** • an auspicious day • 吉利的一天

nil̥wʂ** | ɖw+**ni**l̥** • an auspicious day • 吉利的一天

nil̥pʰ**** /ni**l̥pʰ**/ *nipeu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Frost. • 霜 **¶ ni¹p²ŋ³ la¹-ze²** • there is some frost • 有霜

ni¹p²ŋ³ /ni¹p²ŋ³/ nippu

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ A mountain plant; the consultant proposes this term when presented with images of water mint, *Mentha aquatica*, *Mentha hirsuta* Huds. but this is unlikely to be the correct identification. Li Dazhu et al. (2015: 98) identify the plant as 野牡丹, i.e. *Melastoma candidum* D. Don, but this identification does not appear to be correct either. • 一种山地植物；发音合作人在看到水薄荷 (*Mentha aquatica*, *Mentha hirsuta* Huds.) 的图像时提出了这一名称，但这不太可能是正确的鉴定。李达珠等 (2015: 98) 将该植物识别为野牡丹，即 *Melastoma candidum* D. Don，但这一鉴定似乎也不正确。 **¶ ni¹p²ŋ³-ba¹lba¹, | my¹-dzo¹!** • There is no such thing as nippu flowers! • 这种植物，没有花！／这种植物的花，是不存在的！

ni¹q²hy³ /ni¹q²hy³/ nikheu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Nostril. • 鼻孔 ❁ Classifier: [w¹b]

ni¹l=ŋ² /ni¹lŋ²/ ni'er

PRONOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H# ▶ Strangers. • 陌生人

ni¹se² /ni¹se²/ Nisei

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Nisei, the name of a Na village on the shore of Lugu Lake. Latitude: 27.74253, longitude: 100.76822. • 小落水、摩梭名字：尼赛（村落名）。经纬度：100.76822, 27.74253 **¶ ni¹se², | na¹-la¹-ni¹!** • Nhissei is a thoroughly Na village! / Na is populated entirely by Na people! • 小落水，是纯摩梭的一个村落！ **¶ li¹ki¹, | ni¹se², | ta¹dzi¹, | my¹q²hwæ³, | la¹t²hɑ¹-di¹** • Na villages on the shore of the Lake, in the order in which one crosses them when moving away from the Yongning plain and going clockwise around the Lake: Lhigi, Nisei, Dazzee, Mukhuae, Lataddi. These villages do not count as part of Yongning proper. The last, /la¹t²hɑ¹-di¹/, is not a village name like the preceding four: it refers to the entire Na area beyond the fourth village. • 泸沽湖边的摩梭村落，依次是：里格、尼赛（小落水）、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）

ni¹to²! /ni¹to²!/ nido (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ The mouth, seen as including the part of the face surrounding the mouth, in particular the jaw. • 嘴巴，包括嘴周围的部位：颚等 **¶ ni¹to² ts³hwæ¹** • talkative • 多嘴、拉不断扯不断（直译：

“嘴快”） ❁ Classifier: k^hwy¹a

ni¹t²ho³# /ni¹t²ho³/ nito

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Rumours. • 谣言 ◇ In local Chinese dialect: 口嘴 **¶ hǐ¹-ni¹t²ho³ | le¹-du¹!** • to be an object of rumour • 被人家说三到四 **¶ hǐ¹-ni¹t²ho³ du¹!** • to be an object of rumour • 被人家说三到四

ni¹tsi²! /ni¹tsi²!/ nizee (Gi, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ❁ Tone: M ▶ 20. • 二十

ni¹tsi²-du¹ /ni¹tsi²du¹/ nizeeddee (Jj: same)

NUMERAL ❁ Tone: -MH# ▶ 21. • 二十一

ni¹tsi²-gy¹ /ni¹tsi²gy¹/ nizeeggu (Jj: same)

NUMERAL ❁ Tone: M ▶ 29. • 二十九

ni¹tsi²-hō¹ /ni¹tsi²hō¹/ nizeehon (Jj: same)

NUMERAL ❁ Tone: -MH# ▶ 28. • 二十八

ni¹tsi²-ji¹ /ni¹tsi²ji¹/ nizeeni (Jj: same)

NUMERAL ❁ Tone: -MH# ▶ 22. • 二十二

ni¹tsi²-jw¹s² /ni¹tsi²jw¹s²/ nizeengua (Jj: same)

NUMERAL ❁ Tone: M ▶ 25. • 二十五

ni¹tsi²-q¹hy² /ni¹tsi²q¹hy²/ nizeekheu (Jj: same)

NUMERAL ❁ Tone: -MH# ▶ 26. • 二十六

ni¹tsi²-so¹ /ni¹tsi²so¹/ nizeeso (Jj: same)

NUMERAL ❁ Tone: -L ▶ 23. • 二十三

ni¹tsi²-ṣw¹ /ni¹tsi²ṣw¹/ nizeeshi (Jj: same)

NUMERAL ❁ Tone: M ▶ 27. • 二十七

ni¹tsi²-zy¹ /ni¹tsi²zy¹/ nizeeru (Jj: same)

NUMERAL ❁ Tone: M ▶ 24. • 二十四

ni¹tsu²# /ni¹tsu²!/ Nizi (La: njo¹ltsu²#, La: mjo¹ltsu²#, Gi: nju¹ltsu²#, Jj: njultsu², Dd: mjyltsu²)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H# ▶ Hmong (ethnic group). • 苗族 □ Synonym: t²eo¹t²ey¹# ❁ Classifier: y¹

ni¹-tsæ²-zi¹ /ni¹tsæ²zi¹/ nizhaexxi

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

¶ ni¹-tsæ²-zi¹-di¹ • Same meaning as the main entry: ‘the two-floor building’. • 同上：二层房（农场里面的一栋楼，正对着农场大门） ❁ Classifier: [w¹b]

ni¹tsé² /ni¹tsé²/ nizhei

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Door bar. • 门闩 **¶ ni¹tsé² t²hi¹-k^hw¹, | t²hi¹-tæ¹!** • Put on the door bar, to lock (the main door)! • 放门闩，（好好）锁（门）！

ni^hze^l-hæ^lze^l /ni^hze^lhæ^lze^l/ nissei haenssei (Dd:
same)
NOUN ⚡ Tone: -L ▶ Swift. • 雨燕 ⚡ Classifier: mi_b
ni^hzo[#] /ni^hzo[#]/ nisso (Gi, Jj: same)
NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Fish. • 鱼 ¶ (phonological elic-

itation) ni^hzo^l t^hy^l-mi^l# ~ ni^hzo^l t^hy^l-mi^l • ~ DEM
CLF: that fish ♦ (tonology) This phrase has two tonal variants. Mrs. Latami expresses a preference for H#. • ~
指示代词 量词: 那条鱼 ¶ ni^hzo^l-ta^lp_a • dried fish
• 干鱼 ⚡ Classifier: mi_b

ŋ

ŋæ̃dʒi] /ŋæ̃dʒi]/ *ngaeyi*

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Easy and comfortable, at ease. Borrowing from Southwestern Mandarin. • 安逸 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 安逸

ŋv̞ɪŋv̞] /ŋv̞ɪŋv̞]/ *ngenge* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Palate. • 上腭 ❁ Classifier: kʰwɔ̃l_a

ŋv̞] /ŋv̞]/ *ngu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ① ▶ Silver; money. • 银子 ② ▶ Money. • 钱 ॥ ŋv̞ɪlhæ̃] • money, wealth; literally ‘silver and gold’ • 金钱、钱财、财富。直译: ‘银子与金子’

ŋv̞_a 1 /ŋv̞_a/ *nguq* (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To cry, to weep. • 哭 ॥ (tʰi+)-ŋv̞-~ŋv̞] • DUR RED • 哭一场

ŋv̞_a 2 /ɖuŋ ŋv̞_a/ *ngu*

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ Classifier for waists. • 量词: 腰部 ॥ tʰæ̃ŋv̞_a | ɖuŋ-ŋv̞_a • one skirt waist • 一个裙子腰部

ŋwæ̃qʰy̞] /ŋwæ̃qʰy̞]/ *nguakheu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Oven to make tiles. • 烧瓦的烤炉 ॥ ŋwæ̃qʰy̞_a ſuŋ-zĩ] • ‘the seven families of the Tile Oven’: an expression formerly used to designate the people from Alawua village, at a time when there were only seven families living there. • ‘瓦炉七家’: 过来指阿拉瓦村的人, 当时那里只有七家住 ॥ aɬa-ŋwæ̃qʰy̞_a tsʰeŋniŋ zĩ] • ‘the twelve families of Alawua and the Tile Oven’: an expression formerly used to designate the people from Alawua 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 ❁ Classifier: lɯŋ_b

ŋwɔ̃t /ŋwɔ̃t/ *ngua* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ❁ Tone: M? H#? ▶ Five. • 五 ॥ ɖuŋ, | niŋ, | ſoŋ, | zv̞_a, | ŋwɔ̃t, | qʰy̞_a, | ſuŋ, | hɔŋ, | gy̞_a, | tsʰeŋ • Numbers from one to ten. • 数字从一到十。

ŋwɔ̃t /ŋwɔ̃t/ *nguaq* (Jj: same, Da: Ⓜ)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To sting, to pierce. • 刺痛 ॥ tɕeŋt ŋwɔ̃t-zeŋ] • (He/she) was stung by a thorn. • (他) 被刺扎疼了。 ॥ tɕeŋt | ɖuŋ-| lɯŋ ŋwɔ̃t-zeŋ] • (He/she) was stung by a thorn. • (他) 被刺扎疼了。

ŋwɔ̃tħā] /ŋwɔ̃tħā]/ *Nguahan*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ A mountain to the South-West of Yongning. • 瓦哈山 (大药山): 位于永宁西南的一座山 ॥ kx̞-imy̞l, | æ̃ʃæ̃l, | ŋwɔ̃tħā], | ſwæ̃g̞y̞#l, | naɬtsʰil | -tɛ̃ħy̞-pʂ̞-mi#l, | qv̞-ɬ-łsʰæ̃nał] • The six mountains of Yongning that carry a name and have a definite symbolic value: Gemu, Aesha, Nguahan, Shuaeggu, Nacee-Qebemi, Gheuer-Chaena. 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: 格姆, 安山, 瓦哈, 双古, 纳慈巧吧咪, 古尔川纳。

ŋwɔ̃tjv̞] /ŋwɔ̃tjv̞]/ *nguaye*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ ŋwɔ̃tphæ̃l by̞-di̞l, | ŋwɔ̃tjv̞l • Kiln; oven to make bricks, ceramics etc. • 烤砖、陶器等用的烤炉 □ See also: əɬby̞] ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 瓦+?

ŋwɔ̃ljuŋ-tseŋpʰæ̃] /ŋwɔ̃ljuŋtseŋpʰæ̃]/ *ngualee zeipae*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H#- ▶ Kneebone. • 膝盖骨 □ Synonym: æ̃tſeŋ-pʰæ̃] ❁ Classifier: lɯŋ_b

ŋwɔ̃tʃiŋmi] /ŋwɔ̃tʃiŋmi]/ *ngualhimi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ① ▶ 5th month. • 五月 ② ▶ Fifth-Month Festival: a festival celebrated by the Na on the fifth day of the fifth month of the lunar calendar, at the same time as the Han Chinese Dragon Boat Festival. • 端午节

ŋwɔ̃tʃy̞] /ŋwɔ̃tʃy̞]/ *ngualhu* (Jj, Dd: same)

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。 ॥ (Dd) ŋwɔ̃tʃy̞-koɬloŋ go̞l • to feel pain inside the knee • 膝盖疼。 ॥ (Gi) ŋwɔ̃tʃy̞-go̞l • to feel pain at the knee • 膝盖疼。 □ See also: ŋwɔ̃tqo̞l ❁ Classifier: lɯŋ_b

ŋwɔ̃tpʰæ̃l /ŋwɔ̃tpʰæ̃l/ *nguapae* (Gi: same, Da:

ŋwæ̃tpʰæ̃l, Jj: ŋwæ̃tpʰæ̃l)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Tile (roof tile). • 瓦 ❁ Classifier: pʰæ̃l_a ❁ Morphological makeup: pʰæ̃l_a This word is composed of Chinese ‘tile’ plus the Na classifier for flat objects. ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 瓦

ŋwɔ̃tqo̞l /ŋwɔ̃tqo̞l/ *nguagho* (Gi, Da, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Knee. • 膝盖 □ See also: ŋwɔ̃tʃy̞] ❁ Classifier: lɯŋ_b

ŋwʌts^{hi}] /ŋwʌts^{hi}]/ *nguacee* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

the main materials used for Chinese-style house construc-

NUMERAL ⚜ Tone: L# ► 50. • 五十

tion. • 瓦与砖 ⚡ Classifiers: lut_b , $\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{æ}\text{l}_a$ ⚡ Etymol-

ŋwʌtʃwæt /ŋwʌtʃwæt/ nguazhuae

ogy: (Chinese loanword) 瓦砖

NOUN ⚜ Tone: M ► Tile and brick: characterization of

0

o /?o!/ o

INTERJECTION ☀ Tone: 0 ► Interjection indicating surprise. • 表示惊讶的插话。 ¶ (Housebuilding.81, 10.24397/pangloss-0004449#S81)

o-ho-ho /o-ho-ho!/ *o-ho-ho*

INTERJECTION ☀ Tone: 0 ► Interjection: “Oops! Well then, what’s this mess?” The speaker observes a situation that has got out of hand due to a lack of vigilance on the part of the person who was supposed to be dealing with

it. • 插话：‘啊呀噃！那这是什么乱七八糟的？」说话者观察到，由于本应负责处理的人缺乏警惕，局面已经失控。 **¶ o-ho-ho! zwæt-nuu | dzui-pot-huəl-ze! •** Oops! The horse scoffed the lot! (Context: some cereals or fodder were left unattended in the yard, and while one's back was turned, the horse took the opportunity to eat it.) • 啊呀噃！马把饲料都吃光了！（语境：有一些谷物或饲料放在院子里，马趁家人不注意偷吃了这些食物。）

õ

õ 1 /õ/ on

IDEOPHONE ⚡ Tone: 0 ▶ Sound of a tiger growling; Grr, Grrrowl • 形声词: 老虎吼着的声音: 鸣鸣／ 呀吼! ¶ (Tiger.8, 10.24397/pangloss-0004445#S8)

õ 2 /õ!/ a

INTERJECTION ⚡ Tone: 0 ▶ An approving interjection. It may be an expressive distortion of ‘yes’, /i/. Often realized with a rising intonation, close to an MH tone. • 感叹词: 赞同的插入语。可能是“是的”, i, 的变形。一般语调上扬, 接近 MH 调。 ◆ (phonology) A systematic study of examples of this interjection in texts could examine the hypothesis that there are intermediate cases between this interjection, õ!, and the morpheme ‘yes’, /i/, of which õ! is probably an expressive deformation. A spectrum of realizations appears to extend from [i] (uncommon) to [õ] (back vowel), via nuances that are close to [ɛ]. □ See also: i

õ1 /õ/ onq (Gi, Jj: same, Da: njɔ̄l ȭl-bu]_l, Dd: njɔ̄l ȭl-bv̄l-ηw̄l)

PRONOUN ⚡ Tone: MH ▶ (one)self. • 自己 ¶ ȭl-a]kɔ̄l • one’s house • 自己家 ¶ ȭl-dz̄w̄l, ȭl t̄hu]l! • Each drinks from her own bottle! (Context: an infant 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。) ¶ ȭl-s̄e]l, ȭl t̄hæ]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。) ¶ ȭl=by]l-ȭl ji]l-ηw̄l | su]l-ky]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! ¶ (phonological elicitation) ȭl=by]l-ȭl +N • one’s own N • 自己的 (+名词) ¶ (phonological elicitation) ȭl=by]l-ȭl z̄w̄e]l

- one’s own horse ◆ (tonology) This and the following examples illustrate the neutralization of all tones (to L) after the expression /ȭl=by]l-ȭl/. • 自己的马 ¶ ȭl=by]l-ȭl ji]l • one’s own cow • 自己的牛 ¶ ȭl=by]l-ȭl ly]l • one’s own field • 自己的田地 ¶ ȭl=by]l-ȭl dze]l • one’s

own money • 自己的钱 ¶ ȭlmy]l-ȭldi]l • birth place

◆ (semantics) This phrase contrasts with /h̄īl-my]l h̄īldi]l/ “other people’s lands / foreign lands”. • 出生的地方、老家、故乡 ¶ (proverb) h̄īl-my]l h̄īldi]l | qʰa]l-dz̄v̄l-dz̄v̄l, | ȭl-my]l ȭldi]l ts̄he]l m̄v̄l-gv̄l! • “East or west, home is the best.” No matter how beautiful other people’s places are, they can never be equal to one’s own homeland! • “金窝银窝, 不如自家的狗窝。”其他人的地方怎么好, 也比不过自己的地方! ¶ ȭl-ə]my]l-ə]lmy]l-ə]l-ə]my]l • one’s own elder (brother or sister) ◆ (tonology) This phrase has three tonal variants. The speaker expresses a preference for the first of the three tonal patterns: H#. • 自家姐姐 (或哥哥) ¶ ȭl-ə]my]l-ə]lmy]l-ə]l-ə]my]l • one’s own “maternal uncle” (mother’s brother) ◆ (tonology) This phrase has two tonal variants. • 自家母亲的兄弟 (“舅舅”) ¶ (proverb) ȭl-z̄v̄lmi]l, ȭl ni]l! • One’s path, that is one’s identity / one’s destiny! • 自己的道路, 就是自己! ¶ (proverb) ȭl-z̄v̄lmi]l, ȭl şe]l-bi]l! • The path you choose is your destiny! • 每个人创造自己的命运!

ȭl-dv̄l-ηw̄l /ȭl-dv̄l-ηw̄l/ ondde'er

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Foundation, fundamentals; fundamentally. • 根本 ¶ (Da) ȭl-dv̄l-ηw̄l, | h̄īl ts̄hu]l-y]l | ts̄hu]l-ne]l gȳl o]l-ji]l! • So that is how he really behaves / does! (Comment on someone whose behaviour is not respectful of good manners) ◆ (phonology) Phonetically, /ȭl-dv̄l-ηw̄l/ gets reduced, resembling [ȭl-dv̄l-ηw̄l]. • 他原来是这样做事情的! / 他原来这么不懂事!

ȭl-dy]l /ȭl-dy]l/ onddu (Jj: same, Gi: ūl-dy]l ◆ (tonology) MH#, Da: ȭl-dy]l)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Wolf. • 狼 ⚡ Classifier: mi]l

ȭl-dy]l-k̄hy]lmi]l /ȭl-dy]l-k̄hy]lmi]l/ onddu kumi (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+H- ▶ Wolfhound. • 狼狗 ⚡ Classifier: mi]l

ȭl-dy]l-mi]l /ȭl-dy]lmi]l/ onddumi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+H# ▶ Female wolf. • 母狼 ⚡ Classifier: mi]l

ȭl-dy]l-pʰy#] /ȭl-dy]l-pʰy#] onddupu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+#H ▶ Male wolf. • 公狼 ⚡ Classifier: mi]l

õ|dy|-zo#] /õ|dy|zo/ ondeusso

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H ▶ Little wolf. • 小狼

õ|t^hy|-ni] /õ|t^hy|ni/ on teeni

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ That day (long ago). • (早以前的) 那天

õ|tswɔ|- /õ|tswɔ/ onzhua (Gi, J: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Mosquito. • 蚊子 ¶ õ|tswɔ|le|-t^hy|-ze!] • Here comes a mosquito! / A mosquito has come in! (=into the room, into the mosquito net...) • 有一只蚊子! ¶ swi|-hi|mih, | õ|tswɔ|! • 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! ❁ Classifier: mi]b

õ|tswɔ|-ky|dzu| /õ|tswɔ|ky|dzu/ onzhua guxxi (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: -MH# ▶ Mosquito net. • 蚊帐 ❁ Classifier: lu]b

õ|ts^hwu|-ne|-ji] /õ|ts^hwu|ne|ji/ on tee niq yi

ADVERB ❁ Tone: H# ▶ In that way. • 那样 ♦ (phonology) This very common expression is phonetically simplified. By dint of phonetic erosion, its last three syllables resemble a simple disyllabic form: [ts^hwu|ni]. Nevertheless, it remains decomposable for the main consultant.

p

pa /pa!/ ba

IDEOPHONE ☀ Tone: 0 ► A sudden, soft, wet sound indicating the expulsion of a rounded object from the mouth or throat: ‘Plop!’ • 形声词：一种突然的、柔和的湿润声音，表示一个圆形物体从口腔或喉咙中被排出：“啵！”

¶ (BuriedAlive3.65, 10.24397/pangloss-0004539#S65)
tsʰwʌ-neɪ-ji˥ | my˨˩ tɕeo˧ dʐɤ˧ ˧ -kwy˧ tɕeu˧-la˧ | tʰi˧˥, |
ʃ˥ kʂ˥-tsʰw˥, | pa˧ pi˧, | gʐ˧-pʰi˧ le˧-tsʰw˧-ni˧-tsu˧
˧ -my˧! • As he grabbed her again like this [squeezing her
chest], well... it made her spit out the egg, plop! • 他又拉
了一下，这时候鸡蛋就都被吐出来了：“啵！”

pə̥ltsu̥l /pə̥ltsui̥l/ bazi

NOUN ★ Tone: LM ► [tse˥ tsə˥~tsə˨˩-di˩], [tse˥ zɿ˥~zɿ˨˩-di˩] • Harrow. • 耙 ★ Etymology: (Chinese loanword)耙子

pátesz /pá'tɛsz/ *baja*

NOUN ☀ Tone: M ▶ Plantain. • 芭蕉 ☀ Etymology:
(Chinese loanword) 芭蕉

pæl /pæl/ bae

VERB ☀ Tone: H ► To move house. • **搬 (家)** ◇ (**semantics**) Mrs. Latami does not perceive this word as a loanword. ☀ **Etymology:** (Chinese loanword) **搬**

pæl_a /dju:t pæl/ bae

CLASSIFIER ⚜ Tone: H_a ► Classifier for packs (herds)
(of horses...), troops (of soldiers)... • 量词: 马、军人
..... (一队)

pæl_a /pæl/ baeq

VERB ❁ Tone: M_a ▶ To lay (the table). • 摆桌子、供
应饭菜 ◇ (phonology) The hypothesis of a borrowing
from Chinese (specifically: from 摆) was considered, and
seems quite plausible. But the word is not perceived as a
Chinese loan by the reference speaker. ¶ **ha˧ tʰi˧-pæ˧**
tsæ˧-ji˧-ze˧! | **ha˧ dzɯ˧-bi˧-ze˧!** • The table is set /
everything is ready! Let's eat! • 饭摆好了！吃饭了！

pæ¹ /pæ¹/ baeq

VERB ☀ Tone: MH ▶ To work, to cultivate (land). • 种 (地) ♪ *l̩v̩ tʰi̩-pæ̩l̩* • To cultivate land, to work a field.

❖ (usage) Equivalent in Na: bældzul ty], ‘sowing the seeds’. • 种地 ☘ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 办

pæ¹² /pæ¹/ baeq

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To exceed; to let slip. • 超过,
错过 ¶ *pæ¹ə-kʰui]-pi], | mʂ˧-tsʂ˧!* • It's not good

to let (an auspicious day) slip by! / It's not good to miss the opportunity (of an auspicious days; for the building of a house, for instance) • 错过 (一个吉日), 不好!

¶ **pæɪ|-t^hə|-k^hu|** • Don't let (this opportunity) slip by!

/ (You/we) mustn't miss this opportunity! ♦ (phonol-

ogy) An observation that has relevance to the study of synchronic dynamics within the Na language is that this phrase, ‘not to let slip, not to miss out on’, seems to be in the process of becoming a set phrase with a pronunciation of its own, somewhat like the reduction of /^thælmi-ŋwʌ/ ‘really, actually’ to something resembling [t^hæɛ̯]. The first syllable is always realized with a rising melody, whereas one would expect an M.H.L tonal pattern (/pæ^thəl-k^hwʌ/), with deployment of the MH contour over the first two syllables (M tone on the first syllable, and re-association of the H tone on the second syllable). This pronunciation, with a simple M tone on the first syllable, /pæ^thəl-k^hwʌ/, is understandable but not idiomatic. • 不要错过（机会）！ ¶ le-^t-pæ^t-ze! • It’s too late! / We have let the opportunity slip by! • 错过了！

æɪhwʌt /pæɪhwʌt/ baefe

NOUN * Tone: MH.M ► Solution, method. • 办法

¶ **ts^hwʌt | pælhwɔːt | ejɔːt yuːt (+ | zwæl)!** • He/she is great at finding solutions / at handling all sorts of difficult situations! • 他很会想办法的！ ⚡ Classifier: **k^hwɔːt_a**

✿ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 办法

æ-kʰwʌ#] /pæ-kʰwʌ/ baekua

NOUN • Tone: #H ► Silver coin of the imperial times. •
民国之前的银币 **¶ə̯-miːl̩! | pæ-łkʰwɔ̯-ł so-ł-łw̩-ł ki-ł
mæ-ł!** • Wow! [(S)he] is giving you three silver coins!! (According to the main consultant's memories, this is the type of comment that a child's mother's sisters and brothers 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 fully sufficient: a beautiful gift. 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。) ¶ pǣlkʰwɔ̄-dzū-ljū#; pǣlkʰwɔ̄-nī-ljū#; pǣlkʰwɔ̄-sō-ljū# • one silver coin, two silver coins, three silver coins ◇ (tonology) A tonal change signals the integration of the noun and the numeral+classifier expression into a single tone group. The tone of the resulting expression is H#: /pʰǣlkʰwɔ̄-sō-ljū nī/. • 一块银币, 两块银币, 三块银币 ¶ pǣlkʰwɔ̄-dzū-kītā • a bag of silver coins (to be interred in a secret place) • 一包银币 (埋在地里, 为了藏) • Classifier: ljūt̄_b

pǣlli /pǣlli/ baeli

NOUN • Tone: L# ► Chinese chestnut. • 板栗 ¶ pǣlli-sīdzī • chestnut tree • 板栗树 ¶ pǣlli-dzī • chestnut tree • 板栗树 • Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 板栗

pǣlpʰǣ1 /pǣlpʰǣ1/ baepae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: LM+MH# ► Thick wood plank. A well-prepared plank, used in construction, could last a hundred years. • 厚的木板、木板子 • Classifier: pʰǣ1
pǣlpʰǣ2 /pǣlpʰǣ2/ Baepae

NOUN • Tone: LM+MH# ► Baepae, a masculine given name. • 男性名字 • Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Spen pa? 蜘蛛?

pǣljā-tsʰō /pǣljā-tsʰō/ Bae'ercho

NOUN • Tone: L#- ► Hongqiao, a (mostly Han Chinese) village on the road from Ninglang to Yongning. • 红桥 ¶ nōl | pǣljā-tsʰō hīl-nē-jī-zō! • “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。

pǣtsū /pǣtsū/ baesi

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) • Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 把事

pǣtē /pǣtē/ baedi (Gi: same)

NOUN • Tone: L# ► Bench, stool. • 板凳 □ See also: qwǣko#, qwǣl • Classifier: ljūt̄_b • Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 板凳

pēsē /pēsē/ beishei

ADVERB • Tone: M ► Itself, per se. • 本身 • Etymol-

ogy: (Chinese loanword) 本身

pēltcī /pēltcī/ Beijing

NOUN • Tone: LM ► Beijing. • 北京 ◇ (phonology)

The syllable pe is only found in recent Chinese loanwords.

¶ pēltcī-hī# • Pekinese, person from Beijing • 北京人

• Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 北京

†px̄l /-/ be

NOUN • Tone: #H ► Frog (monosyllabic root extracted from the disyllable). • 青蛙 (依据共时形态调系规则从双音节词推导的单音节词根) ◇ (tonology)

The root’s tone is arrived at by making the assumption that the various disyllabic forms are the product of regular tone rules. The compound noun ‘frog meat’, /px̄l-šēl/ (with the head, /šēl/, in the H tone), leads us to rule out the hypothesis of an LM, LH, L or MH tone. This leaves M and H. ‘Frog tail’ does not provide any clear evidence, as the tone of the monosyllable ‘tail’ has not yet been established. ‘Frog skin’ (M.M on the surface, analyzed as underlying //M// or //#H//) is unexpected, as a compound with LH-tone head cannot have an M.M pattern (see Table 3.2a in the 2017 book). The disyllabic noun ‘frog’, /px̄lmī/, has the same tone (L) as /zwǣlmī/ ‘mare’, which is compatible with the hypothesis of an H-tone root (like ‘horse’).

The provisional hypothesis is therefore that of an H tone.

¶ (proverb) nālhīl | px̄l-šēl dzūl; | px̄l-yūl | t̄āltā mȳl! | px̄l-mǣl, | bǣt̄sōl jīl! • “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！” □ Synonym: px̄lmī

px̄l 1 /px̄l/ be (Da: Ø)

NOUN • Tone: #H ① ► Drawing, painting. • 画

¶ px̄l | dzūl-pʰǣl lāl • to make a painting, to paint a painting • 作画, 画一幅画 • Classifiers: px̄l_b, pʰǣl_a ② ► Photo, photography. • 相片, 照片 ¶ px̄l lāl • to take pictures • 拍照片 ¶ px̄l | dzūl-pʰǣl lāl ēl-bīl? • Shall we take a picture? • 拍一张照片吧? • Classifier: pʰǣl_a

px̄l 2 /px̄l/ be

VERB • Tone: H ► To curl up; to hunch, to huddle up.

• 蟠曲、蟠缩 ¶ ǣl tsʰwuī-mīl | sīdzī-t̄hǣlqōl | t̄hīl px̄l-dzōl! • The hen has huddled up under a tree! • 那只鸡，在树下蟠缩着! ¶ (Da) tsʰwuī-qōl dzūl-px̄l ej̄l-j̄l! • Come and lay here (for a rest)! ◇ (dialectology) Mrs. Latami does not approve this phrasing. • 过来这边躺一下!

px_a /d̥wʌl p̥x/ be

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: H_a ▶ Classifier for quantities equivalent to a ladleful, a big spoonful. Used for food, but also for excrements. • 量词: 一瓢、一勺、一大勺的量。用于食物 (一大勺米饭), 也用于粪便 (一团屎)。 ¶ ha_a | d̥wʌl-p̥x_a • a spoonful of rice • 一瓢饭 ¶ ha_a | d̥wʌl-p̥x_a qwæ_a • to scoop a spoonful of rice • 翁一勺饭 ¶ y_adzw_a | d̥wʌl-q^hw_a | p̥x_a • a bowl of soup • 一碗汤

px_b /d̥wʌl p̥x/ be

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: H_b ▶ Classifier for statues, paintings... • 量词: 雕像, 如: 佛像 (一尊) ¶ g_allat_a | d̥wʌl-p̥x_a • a god's statue • 一尊佛像

t_{p̥x_a} /-/ be (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: M_a ▶ To carry on one's back (monosyllabic root extracted from the reduplicated form based on synchronic tone rules). • 背 (水、柴、孩子……)。这个单音节动词是依据共时形态调系规则从双音节的重叠词推导的单音节词根。 ¶ #tso_a~tso_a p̥x_a • to carry things (this expression is well-formed syntactically, but apparently not in use: only the reduplicated form of the verb is 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, 得用重叠形式。)

▣ See also: p̥x_a~p̥x_a

px_a /p̥x_a/ beq

VERB ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ To come out, to emerge, to appear. • 出现、出来、浮现 ¶ dzw_a | p̥x_a • some water comes out • 涌出水来 ¶ dzw_a | q^hy_a | -qo_a | dzw_a | p̥x_a | -ze_a • Water emerges at the source. • 水泉里面, 涌出水来。 ¶ t^hi_a | p̥x_a | -dzo_a • DUR ~ PROG: it is emerging • 正在涌出水来 ¶ g_all-p̥x_a • to emerge, to come up, to appear (e.g. the sun comes out) • 出现、上来: 太阳出来

px_b /d̥wʌl p̥x_a/ be

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) ♦ (phonology) Among classifiers belonging to the tone category L_b, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is H#.

px₁ /p̥x₁/ beq (Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: MH ▶ To harrow. • 耙地 ¶ ji₁ p̥x₁ • to harrow ♦ (phonology) There is strong regressive

vowel harmony, resulting in a phonetic realization that gets close to [j₁ p̥x₁]. • 耙地 ¶ si₁ ty₁ | -dzo₁, | ji₁ le₁ | -p̥x₁! • When one plants rice, one must harrow the field (first)! • 种稻谷, 要 (先) 耙地! ¶ pa₁tsu₁ po₁-ηu₁ | le₁ | -p̥x₁ • to harrow with a harrow • 用耙子耙地

px_adzv_a | -di_a /p̥x_adzv_a | di_a/ Bejjaddi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L#- ▶ Bejjaddi, a village close to the Hot Springs, to the north of Wuadu. Latitude: 27.82149, longitude: 100.66728. • 巴甲地村: 温泉乡的一个村落, 在瓦都以北 (音译别名: 巴家)。经纬度: 100.66728, 27.82149 ¶ e_ago₁ | -kw_a |, | kw_a | -la₁ | -bi₁, | bae₁ | kw_a |, | t^ho₁ | ts^he₁ |, | pi₁ | ts^he₁ | -di_a, | p̥x_a | dzv_a | -di_a, | kw_a | -ty_a • Seven villages that one encounters as one leaves the plain of Yongning (towards 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 two are Pumi; the last used to be predominantly Pumi, but as of the 2010s, it had an important Chinese (Han) population. • 永宁背向泸沽湖方向经过的七个村落: 阿古瓦、瓦拉比、巴瓦、拖其、比其地、巴甲地、瓦都。前两个村落拥有相当大的摩梭人口比例, 第三主要是摩梭村。拖其、比其地、巴甲地是普米村。瓦都, 过去主要是普米族村, 到了 2010 年代有了相当多的汉族人口。

px_adzw_a /p̥x_adzw_a/ beiji (Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Spring water. • 泉水 ¶ kw_a | -swæ_a | p̥x_a | dzw_a | t^hu_a |, | nj_a | e_ama₁ | hu₁ | -hī | le₁ | -my | p^ha₁! • “When I drink the clear water of the high mountains, I forget my nostalgia for my mother!” (Song lyrics. The mountain becomes like a mother: e_ama₁ qw_a | bæ₁ | ts^hu_a, it gives the gift of pure water that quenches thirst, just as mother’s milk satisfied a child’s needs.) •

“当我喝下高山的清泉, 我忘记了对母亲的思念!” (歌词。山就像母亲: e_ama₁ qw_a | bæ₁ | ts^hu_a, 它赐予纯净的水解渴, 就像母亲的乳汁满足孩子的需要一样。)

px_a | ho₁ | -ho₁ /p̥x_a | ho₁ | ho₁/ behoho

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: L+H# ▶ Soft. • 柔软 ¶ p̥x_a | ho₁ | -ho₁ | gy₁ • soft • 柔软 ¶ ko₁ | q^hw_a | | p̥x_a | ho₁ | -ho₁ | gy₁ | hī | | t^hy_a | -k^hw_a | • the place where the head is soft =the fontanel • 头上软软的那块 =囟门 ¶ ko₁ | q^hw_a | | p̥x_a | ho₁ | -ho₁ | gy₁ | hī | | t^hy_a | -k^hw_a |, | dzo₁ | m_a | -do₁! • The fontanel should not be touched! • 囈门, 不要彭!

px_ajy₁ /p̥x_ajy₁/ beye (Gi: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+MH# ① ▶ Dough for making

bread (steamed bread, as well as bread that is fried or cooked on a griddle. • 做面包的面团 (可以蒸成馒头) ❁ Classifier: j_yl_a ② ▶ Bread, cake (typically round and flat). • 饼 ¶ li_l-p_yl_jy_l | d_wl₋l_wl • a piece of brick tea, a brick of tea (tea leaves pressed into the shape of a round flat cake) • 一块茶饼 ¶ e_il_ts^hwæ_l p_yl_jy_l • rice cake • 米饼 ¶ d_ze_ll_wl-p_yl_jy_l • wheat cake, wheat bread • 小麦饼 ¶ q^ha_ld_ze_l-p_yl_jy_l • sweet-corn cake • 玉米饼 ¶ t_sh_il_zi_l-p_yl_jy_l • highland barley cake • 青稞饼 ¶ j_yl_gu_l-p_yl_jy_l • buckwheat cake • 甜荞饼 ¶ j_yl_qh_al-p_yl_jy_l • bitter buckwheat cake • 苦荞饼 ❁ Classifier: j_yl₂

p_yl_jy_lb_y_l-di_l /p_yl_jy_lb_y_ldi_l/ beye bbuddi (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H#- ▶ Steamer used for bread (buns). • 用来蒸面团 (馒头等等) 的蒸笼 ❁ Classifier: l_wl_b

p_yl_{ly}_l 1 /p_yl_{ly}_l/ belu

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Nape of neck. • 项背、项、脖颈儿 □ See also: æ_ltsu_l-p_yl_{ly}_l ❁ Classifier: l_wl_b

p_yl_{ly}_l 2 /p_yl_{ly}_l/ belu

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ A new home set up by a woman who leaves the family home and goes to live on her own with her children (and possibly other siblings and their children), typically near her original home. Living separately is a solution in cases where there is lasting friction with the lady of the house. • 由家庭中的一位女人建立的新家。她与子女 (可能还有其他兄弟姐妹及其子女) 一起独立生活。在与主人长期摩擦的情况下, 分居是一种解决办法。 ¶ a_lk_ol₊l_ol_ta_l | p_yl_{ly}_l s_a_l (+hu_l) • to build a new home (for someone who is not going along well with the mistress of the house / master of the house) next to the family home • 在家宅旁边为与主人不和的人建造一个新家 (从此, 两家比邻而居) ¶ t_sh_wl₊ | p_yl_lw_l-q_o_l d_zl₋h_wl₋ze_l! • She moved into a new building / she moved into a house of her own! • 她搬进了新楼／她搬进了自己的房子! ¶ p_yl_lw_l | d_wl₋k^hw_l₊ s_a_l | t_hl₋ki_l-zo_l-ho_l! • She moved into a new building / she moved into a house of her own! • 她搬进了新楼／她搬进了自己的房子!

p_yl_{mi}_l /p_yl_{mi}_l/ bemi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Frog. • 青蛙 ¶ p_yl_{mi}_l-p_yl_ph_l • female frog and male frog • 母青蛙与公青蛙 □ See also: h_æl_{sw}l-p_yl_{mi}_l, dz_wl-p_yl_{mi}_l ❁ Classifier: mi_l_b ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) p_A55di51

p_yl_{mi}_l-ji_lp_hl /p_yl_{mi}_lji_lp_hl/ bemi yipu

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H- ▶ 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). This is the term used for *Kaloula verrucosa* and *Rana chaochiaoensis*. Literal translation: ‘bullfrog’. • 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)。直译: ‘公牛蛙’。 □ See also: h_æl_{sw}l-p_yl_{mi}_l, dz_wl-p_yl_{mi}_l □ Synonym: p_yl_{mi}_l-ji_lp_hl-mi_l ❁ Classifier: mi_l_b ❁ Morphological makeup: p_yl_{mi}_l, ji_lp_hl#]

p_yl_{mi}_l-ji_lp_hl-mi_l /p_yl_{mi}_lji_lp_hlmi_l/ bemi yipumi

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H- ▶ 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). This is the term used for *Kaloula verrucosa* and *Rana chaochiaoensis*. Literal translation: ‘bullfrog’. • 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)。直译: ‘公牛蛙’。 □ See also: h_æl_{sw}l-p_yl_{mi}_l, dz_wl-p_yl_{mi}_l □ Synonym: p_yl_{mi}_l-ji_lp_hl ❁ Classifier: mi_l_b ❁ Morphological makeup: p_yl_{mi}_l, ji_lp_hl#, -mi_l

p_yl_{-p}l₈ /p_yl_{-p}l₈/ bebe (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ▶ To carry on one's back. • 背 (水、柴、孩子……) ¶ t_hl₋p_yl₋p₈l • DUR RED • 背一背 ¶ q^ha_l p_yl₋p₈l • to carry manure • 背肥料 ¶ k^hy_l p_yl₋p₈l • to carry a dorsal basket • 背背篓 ¶ z_wl p_yl₋p₈l • to carry grass • 背草 ¶ t_so_l-t_so_l p_yl₋p₈l • to carry things • 背东西 ¶ n_jl₋η_wl p_yl₋p₈l (+bi_l)! • I'll do the carrying! / Let me carry (it)! • 我来背! ¶ dz_wl p_yl₋p₈l • to carry water • 背水 ¶ z_olmy_l p_yl₋p₈l • to carry a child on the back • 背孩子

p_yl_ph_l /p_yl_ph_l/ bepu

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Male frog. • 公青蛙 ❁ Classifier: mi_l_b

p_yl_{ka}_l /d_wl p_yl_{ka}_l/ behra (Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: M ▶ A big step. • 量词: 一大步 ¶ d_wl-p_yl_{ka}_l-d_wl-p_yl_{ka}_l • with great strides • 大步流星地 ¶ j_nl-p_yl_{ka}_l • two great strides • 两大步 p_yl_{ti}# /p_yl_{ti}l/ bedi (Da: same, Gi: p_yl_{ti} ♦ (tonology) L, Jj: p_yl_{ti}l)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H ➤ Stool, small bench. • 筷子
▣ See also: qwælko#, qwæl ❁ Classifier: [wɪl_b]
-pʂ̚lto] /pʂ̚lto]/ bedo

ADVERB ❁ Tone: L# ➤ Even. • 连 ʂ tsʰwəl | li]-pʂ̚lto] | tʰwəl-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)
ʂ tsʰwəl | pʂ̚ljx-pʂ̚lto] | dzwəl-ni!] • She even eats bread! (About the eating and drinking habits of a one-year-old child) • 她连面包都吃! ʂ hæl, | kʰy̚lmi]-se]-pʂ̚lto] dzwəl-ky!] • The (Han) Chinese even eat dog meat! (Consumption of dog meat is forbidden in Na culture.) • 汉族连狗肉都吃! (注: 摩梭人不吃狗肉)
ʂ (phonological elicitation) bo]-pʂ̚lto]; la]-pʂ̚lto]; my]-pʂ̚lto]; zwæl-pʂ̚lto]; ti]-mi]-pʂ̚lto]; ni]-mi]-pʂ̚lto]; hwx̚li]-pʂ̚lto]; hwx̚mi]-pʂ̚lto]; kʰy̚lmi]-pʂ̚lto]; ko]-dzi]-pʂ̚lto]; ji]-tsæ]-pʂ̚lto]; na]-h̚i]-pʂ̚lto]; bo]-mi]-pʂ̚lto]; bo]-ha]-pʂ̚lto]; kæ]-ty]-pʂ̚lto] • combinations with nouns of the various tone categories • 与不同声调类的名词结合

pʂ̚lty] /pʂ̚lty]/ bedu

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ➤ Wickerwork basket. • 篮子、竹篮 ʂ dzw̚l-sw̚l-pʂ̚lty] • small basket where chopsticks are kept • 筷子篮 ʂ ni]-tsæ]-pʂ̚lty] • Fish trap: trap for catching fish in a river or canal. It was set in the evening and the fish caught in it were retrieved in the morning. • 捕鱼器: 在河中捕鱼的陷阱。在傍晚设置, 在清晨收回捕到的鱼。 ʂ pʂ̚lty] ky̚lə]-bi?] • Shall we go mushroom-picking? • 去捡蘑菇吗?

pʂ̚lh̚i] /pʂ̚lh̚i]/ Beti

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ➤ Beti, a clan name from Yongning. There are two families in Yongning that carry this name. • 一个姓。这个姓, 永宁有两家 ʂ pʂ̚lh̚i]=ɿ] • the Beti /pʂ̚lh̚i]/ clan, the Beti /pʂ̚lh̚i]/ family • pʂ̚lh̚i] 家族 ʂ pʂ̚lh̚i]=ɿ], | ni]-zi], | d̚w̚l-ɿ!] • There are two families carrying the name Beti; they make up one clan! • 姓 pʂ̚lh̚i] 的, 有两家, 形成一个家族!

pʂ̚ltew̚l /pʂ̚ltew̚l/ beji (Dd: pʂ̚ltew̚l)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ➤ Tadpole. • 蝌蚪 ▣ See also: pʂ̚ltew̚l-ko]-d̚w̚l, pʂ̚ltew̚l-pʂ̚lmi], ko]-d̚w̚l ❁ Classifier: mi_b

pʂ̚ltew̚l-pʂ̚lmi] /pʂ̚ltew̚l-pʂ̚lmi]/ beji bemi (Gi: same, Da: pʂ̚ltew̚l, Jj: Ø)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H- ➤ Tadpole. • 蝌蚪 ▣ See also: pʂ̚ltew̚l, pʂ̚ltew̚l-ko]-d̚w̚l, ko]-d̚w̚l ❁ Classifier: mi_b

pʂ̚ltew̚l-ko]-d̚w̚l /pʂ̚ltew̚l-ko]-d̚w̚l/ beji woddee

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM-MH# ➤ Tadpole. • 蝌蚪 ▣ See also: pʂ̚ltew̚l-pʂ̚lmi], pʂ̚ltew̚l, ko]-d̚w̚l ❁ Classifier: mi_b

pʂ̚ltsʰwæl /pʂ̚ltsʰwæl/ bechuae (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: pæ]-tsʰwæl)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L# ➤ Flat, flat-shaped, flattened. •

(鼻子) 扁、被压扁、凹下去 ♦ (phonology) The word is characterized by strong vowel harmony, making the vowel of the first syllable sound like [a] or [æ]. ʂ ni]-gɔ]-pʂ̚ltsʰwæl • flat nose • 扁鼻子 ʂ le]-pʂ̚ltsʰwæl-ze] • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has been flattened, has become flat • 实施 ~ 整体体: 被压扁了 ʂ tsʰw̚l-y]-le]-t̚hi]-zo], | d̚x̚l-qo]-t̚hi]-pʂ̚ltsʰwæl-ze]! • 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! ʂ tsʰw̚l-y]-le]-t̚hi]-zo], | d̚x̚l-qo]-t̚hi]-pʂ̚ltsʰwæl-dz̚o]! • 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! ʂ hæ]-mi]-pʂ̚ltsʰwæl • flat(-faced) Chinese woman (derogatory comment on noses that are not high enough by local standards) ♦ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [hæ]-mi]-pa]-tsʰwæl]. • (脸、鼻子) 扁的汉族女人 (带偏见的称呼) ♦ (tonology) H#

pʂ̚lzy] /pʂ̚lzy]/ beru (Gi, Da: pa]-zy])

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM-L ➤ Mattress. • 褥子 (汉语借词: ‘被褥’) ♦ In local Chinese dialect: 被褥 ❁ Classifier: tsʰil_a 1 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 被褥

pi] /pi]/ bi (Da: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H ➤ To say. • 说 ʂ tʰa]-pi]! • Don't say it! / Don't speak about it! • 别说! ʂ e]-tsɔ]-pi]! • What did you say? (Call for repetition) • (你刚才) 说什么? (请人家重新说一遍) ʂ e]-tsɔ]-pi]-ni]? • What did you say? (Call for repetition) • (你刚才) 说什么? (请人家重新说一遍)

pi] /pi]/ biq

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ➤ Brush for writing or painting (Chinese borrowing). • 笔 ʂ tʰæ]-qæ]-tew̚l-di], | pi]! • The thing used to write is called “pen”! • 用来写字的那个东西, (叫做) “笔”! ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 笔

pi¹a] /d̚w̚l pi] / bi (Gi: same)

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: MH_a ➤ A little (noncount); mostly appears in combination with the numeral ‘one’. • 量词: 少 ♦ (usage) Given the right context, this classifier can

be used with numerals other than one. • 少一点 **qhæl-pi1** • a little • 一点点 **qy1-pi1** • a little manure • 一点粪肥 **ny1-pi1** • a little money • 一点钱 **ny1|dzu1-pi1** • a little money • 一点灰 **ts'hui1|dze1-dzu1-pi1 dzo1!** • He has a little money! / He is rather affluent! • 他有一些钱!

pi·lly#] /pi·lly/ bilu

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) **pi·lly1, | h̄i1 | dzui1-m̄t-kv1!** • Distiller's grains are not suitable for human consumption! / People don't eat distiller's grains! • 酒糟, 人不能吃!

pi·ma1 /pi·ma1/ Bima

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Bima, a unisex given name: a given name used for both men and women. • 球妈: 男女通用名 ⚡ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Pad ma སྤମ

pi·ma1-ta1my1 /pi·ma1-ta1my1/ Bima Lhamu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: -L ▶ Bima Lhamu, a feminine given name. • 球妈拉姆: 一个女性名字 ⚡ Morphological makeup: pi·ma1, ta1my1\$ ⚡ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Pad ma Lha mo སྤମାଲ୍ହାମୋ

pi·ma1-ta1ts'hō1 /pi·ma1-ta1ts'hō1/ Bima Lhaco

NOUN ⚡ Tone: -L ▶ Bima Lhaco, a feminine given name. • 球妈拉措: 一个女性名字 ⚡ Morphological makeup: pi·ma1, ta1ts'hō1# ⚡ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Pad ma Lha mtsho སྤମାଲ୍ହାମ୍ତ୍ଶୋ

pi·my1\$ /pi·my1/ bimu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H\$ ▶ Set phrase, idiom, adage. • 固定短语、成语、俗语、格言。

pi·my1 /pi·my1/ bimu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ *Fritillaria cirrhosa*. • 贝母 ⚡ Classifier: [ju1b] ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 贝母

pi·l̄ /pi·l̄/ bi'er (Gi, Jj: same, Da: pi·l̄)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LH ▶ Double chin; flesh under the chin. • 双下巴 ⚡ Classifier: [ju1b]

pi·lti#] /pi·lti/ bidi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+H ▶ Silver nugget, piece of raw silver. • 银块 ⚡ (etymology) Daeshi Daedeu hypothesizes that it is a Chinese borrowing: perhaps a borrowing of a 白锭 form. On the other hand, Mrs. Latami does not see this word as a loan. ⚡ Classifier: [ju1b]

pi·lhā1 /pi·lhā1/ beita

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ White sugar. • 白糖 ⚡ See also: dze1 ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 白糖

pi·ts'hē1-di1 /pi·ts'hē1di1/ Biceiddi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L#- ▶ A village close to the Hot Springs.

• 比其地村: 温泉乡的一个村落 **a1go1-kwɔ1, | kwɔ1-la1-bi1, | bae1-kwɔ1, | t̄hō1-ts'hē1, | pi1ts'hē1-di1, | pr̄1dz̄y1-di1, | kwɔ1-ty1** • Seven villages that one encounters as one leaves the plain of Yongning (towards 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 two are Pumi; the last used to be predominantly Pumi, but as of the 2010s, it had an important Chinese (Han) population. • 永宁背向泸沽湖方向经过的七个村落: 阿古瓦、瓦拉比、巴瓦、拖其、比其地、巴甲地、瓦都。前两个村落拥有相当大的摩梭人口比例, 第三主要是摩梭村。拖其、比其地、巴甲地是普米村。瓦都, 过去主要是普米族村, 到了 2010 年代有了相当多的汉族人口。 **pi1ts'hē1: bɔ1!** • /pi1ts'hē1/ is a Pumi village! • pi1ts'hē1 是一个普米族村落!

pj̄y1 /pj̄y1/ bia

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: H ▶ Square. • 方形的 **ta1-pj̄y1-pj̄y1(-zo1)** • (of a face or object) unpleasantly squareish, lacking smoothness • (脸、物品) 太方, 不圆滑

po1 /dzu1 po1/ bo (Jj: same)

VERB ▶ To pack. • 包 (量词) **le1-po1** • ACCOMP • 实施 ~ ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 包

po1a /dzu1 po1/ bo

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: Ma ▶ 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)

po1b /dzu1 po1/ bo (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: Lb ▶ Classifier for packs (e.g. a pack of cigarettes). • 量词: 包 ◇ (phonology) Among classifiers belonging to the tone category Lb, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is H#. This word's status as a borrowing (perceived as such) may explain fluctuation: it is occasionally treated as belonging in the La category. ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 包

po1 /po1/ boq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: MH ① ▶ To bring; to send (a letter), to deliver (a message). • 寄信、服送、带过来、拿、

送 ¶ qʰwæt poł • to bring a letter/a message • 带来一封信／一个消息 ¶ (phonological elicitation) tsoł-tsoł th̥ił-poł • to bring something • 带来一个东西 ¶ (phonological elicitation) h̥ił dżuł-ył | tsoł-tsoł dżuł-kʰwṣł | th̥ił-poł • someone brings something • 有一个人带一样东西过来 ¶ tsʰwæt | poł-jot! • Bring it over, quick! • 快拿过来吧！／快带过来吧！ (2) ► To carry (a child), i.e. to be pregnant. • 怀孕 ¶ tsʰwui | zołmył poł. • She is pregnant. • 她怀孕了。 ¶ zoł poł (+zeł) • to carry a child, i.e. to be pregnant • 怀孕
połdżuu#] /połdżuu]/ bozzi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: #H ► Craftsman. • 工匠 ¶ połdżuu jíł-hił h̥ił • person who works as a craftsman • 当工匠的人 ¶ pałtsuł, | połdżuuł-nuuł | gył! • The harrow used to be made by the craftsman! • 耙由工匠制作！ ※ Classifier: ył ※ Comparanda: (Pumi) pu55dzis51

po.lo /po.lo!/ bolo

IDEOPHONE ※ Tone: 0 ► Onomatopoeia for the sound of a large object (or several such objects) falling heavily on the ground: clank!, clump! • 形声词（拟声词），表示一个或多个沉重的物体重重掉在地上的声音：咚！ ¶ (Reward.88, 10.24397/pangloss-0004447#S88)

połloł /połloł/ bolo (Jj: same, Gi: pułu#], Dd: Ø)

NOUN ※ Tone: M ► Ram. • 公绵羊 ¶ (phonological elicitation) połloł lał • to strike a ram • 打公绵羊 ※ Classifier: pʰoł_a

połpot /połpot/ bobo (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: M ► Ball. • 球 ¶ (Gi) połpoł lał • to play (foot)ball • 打球 ※ Classifier: ljuł_b

połpołtsʰył /połpołtsʰył/ boboce

NOUN ※ Tone: MH# ► Cabbage. • 圆白菜 ◇ In local Chinese dialect: 包包菜 ※ Classifier: ljuł_b ※ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 包包菜

połśui /połśui/ boshi

NOUN ※ Tone: L ► University doctor, Ph.D. • 句尾助词：啵 ¶ połśui soł • to do a Ph.D., to study for a Doctor's degree • 读博士 ※ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 博士

pō /pō/ bon

IDEOPHONE ※ Tone: 0 ► The sound of a strong, muffled clash between objects, resonating beyond the physical impact either literally or figuratively. Thus, this onomatopoeia is used for the sound of a tiger's tail whipping the ground, heralding a violent death: Bang! • 形声词：物体之间发出的强而闷的碰撞声，其共鸣超出了

单纯的撞击，或者是字面意义上的（即声音产生强烈共鸣），或者是形象意义上的，即碰撞所暗示的戏剧意义。例如，这个拟声词用来形容老虎尾巴甩在地面的声音，预示着猛烈的死亡的到来：轰！／嘭！ ¶ (Tiger2.57, 10.24397/pangloss-0004546#S57) tał-tał | tsʰwui zuł | seł lał | hał | leł-dzuł-seł-dzoł, | bŷłnył-zoł | th̥ił, | loł-qoł-dzoł, | pō! pō pił, | th̥ił-dwæł ᵈ -dzoł-pił-tsui ᵈ -mył, | lał-mæłqył-tsʰwui-nył! • Just as the two of them had finished eating their meat and cereal, while the smell of the meat was still wafting through the air, well, in the valley, violent blows were heard in the valley: Bang, Bang! It was the tiger's tail whipping [the ground]! / Just as they had finished eating their meat and cereal, while the delicious smell lingered in the air, violent blows resounded in the valley: Bang, Bang! It was the tiger's tail whipping the ground! • 就在她们俩刚吃完肉和谷物，烤肉的香味还在空气中飘荡的时候，山谷里传来了老虎尾巴扫过地面的声音：轰！轰！ ¶ (Tiger.8, 10.24397/pangloss-0004445#S8, BuriedAlive3.75, 10.24397/pangloss-0004539#S75, Funeral.156, 10.24397/pangloss-0004572#S156) □ See also: bō

pɔ̄l 1 /pɔ̄l/ beu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ※ Tone: M ► Dry. Also used to refer to food that is stodgy. • 干、干燥。还用来形容食物太干，太浓。 ¶ leł-pɔ̄l-zeł • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has become dry, has dried ◇ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [ljał-pɔ̄l-zeł]. • 实施～整体体：干了 ¶ leł-pɔ̄l leł-zwæł-zeł • It has dried up / it has completely dried / it is now completely dry ◇ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [lał-pɔ̄l lał-zwæł-zeł]. • 干透了 ¶ pɔ̄l-kæł-qæł-gył • all dry, completely dry ◇ (phonology) Phonetically, the rhyme of the syllable /kæ/ is lengthened, and there is no distinct [ɔ̄] perceptible as such except in very careful speech. Realization is close to [pɔ̄lkałkæłgyl]. • 全干、完全干 ¶ sił pɔ̄l • dry wood • 干的木头

pɔ̄l 2 /pɔ̄l/ beu

VERB ※ Tone: M_c ► To go out, to get out. • 出去 ¶ njɔ̄ł | alpʰoł pɔ̄l. • I get out, I go outside. • 我出去到外边。 □ Synonym: bił_c

pɔ̄l_a 1 /pɔ̄l/ beuq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ※ Tone: L_a ► To see off. • 送行 ¶ h̥iłbał pɔ̄l • to see a guest off • 送客 ¶ (phonological elicitation) h̥ił pɔ̄l • to see someone off • 送人 ¶ h̥iłbał pɔ̄l kʰił_jnił! • I went to see a guest off! • 我去送客了！ ¶ h̥iłbał

pɿ_a 2 /pɿ/ *beuq*

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 **¶ suwɿ-hiɿ-nɿ-pɿ-khwɿ-niɿ!** • It was the feudal lord who financed (the caravan)! • (马帮) 是土司来投资的! **¶ tsɿ-wɿ-dɿ-seɿ-pɿ-khwɿ-tsoɿ-niɿ!** • (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) **¶ hɿ-nɿ-pɿ-mɿ-khwɿ!** • 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! **¶ dzɿ-pɿ-thauɿ-khwɿ!** • Water must not get in! (Context: about precautions taken so that a laptop computer carried around in a plain cloth bag does not get damaged by rain water leaking into the computer.) • 不让水进去! (情景: 一台笔记本电脑, 在布袋子里拿来拿去, 要注意不让雨水进去, 以免发生意外。) **¶ (phonological elicitation)** **dɿzɿ-pɿ-khwɿ** • Reformulation of the previous example without the prohibitive morpheme: to let water in, to allow water to enter, to cause water to enter • 前一个例子的改写, 去掉了禁止式语素: 让水进来, 让水进入 **¶ aɿkoɿ-nɿ-pɿ-khwɿ-niɿ!** • My family sent me (to you)! • 我的家人让我 (来找您)! **¶ goɿ-liɿ-pɿ-thauɿ-khwɿ!** • Don't send him to visit that sick person! (Context: someone is ill; someone in the family is thinking of sending one of the children to visit them; they are told not to do so, for example because it would lead to misunderstanding, or because it is not advisable in view of relations between the two families.) • 别让他去看望病人! (语境: 有人生病了; 家里有人想让一个孩子去看望他; 另一个人回答: 不要这么做, 比如因为这会导致误解, 或者因为两家的关系不适合这么做。)

pɿ_a 3 /pɿ/ *beuq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: L_a ► To comb. • 梳 **¶ koɿ-qhwɿ-pɿ** • to comb one's head • 梳头 **¶ koɿ-pɿ** • to comb one's head • 梳头

pɿ₁ /pɿ/ *beuq* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: MH ► To pull out (weeds), to weed. •

拔、扯 (草) **¶ zuwɿ-pɿ** • to pull out (weeds); to cut grass for cattle • 拔草 **¶ zuwɿ-leɿ-pɿ** • to pull out (weeds), to cut grass for cattle • 拔草

pɿ₂ /pɿ/ *beuq*

VERB ⚡ Tone: MH ► To draw (a weapon), to take out of its sheath. • 拉出 (剑……) **¶ kæ-miɿ-thiɿ-pɿ** • to draw a sword • 拉出剑 **¶ gæ-pɿ** • to draw (a weapon), to take out of its sheath ♦ (etymology) The disyllable probably originates in a directional /gɿ-/ changed to /gæ-/ by regressive vowel harmony. But in synchrony, the usual form is disyllabic: /gæ-pɿ. The monosyllable is not used on its own. • 拉出 (剑……) **¶ kæ-miɿ-gæ-pɿ** • to draw a sword • 拉出剑

pɿ₃ /pɿ/ *beulu* (Da: Ø)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ► Nonirrigated farmland; dry land. • 旱地 ♦ (semantics) In this disyllable, the adjective appears before the noun. ⚡ Classifier: **phvɿ_a**

pɿ₄ /pɿ/ *beumi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ► Comb (coarse). • 粗齿梳子 ⚡ Classifier: **naɿ_a**

pɿ₅ /pɿ/ *beuda* (Gi: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ► Bucket, pail. • 桶 ⚡ Classifier: **lu_b** ⚡ Comparanda: (Pumi) **puu22ta55**

pɿ₆ /pɿ/ *beuzi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+MH# ① ► Fine comb (used to comb out lice). • 篦子 (用来梳虱子) ⚡ Classifier: **naɿ_a** 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

pɿ₇ /pɿ/ *beuzi beumi* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+H- ► Combs. • 梳子 (总称) ⚡ Morphological makeup: **pɿ₆, pɿ₇**

pɿ₈ /pɿ/ *beuzhi* (Jj: **py**ɿ₈, Dd: **zy**ɿ₈)

VERB ⚡ Tone: HL ► To press, to squeeze. • 挤、挤压 **¶ njɿ-nɿ-pɿ₈-biɿ!** • I'm going to press (it)! / Let me press it! • 我来压吧! **¶ leɿ-pɿ₈** • ACCOMP • 实施 ~

pɿ /pɿ/ *bu*

VERB ⚡ Tone: H ► To mend. • 补 **¶ baɿ-laɿ-pɿ** • to mend clothes (the Na verb is: /hwsɿ/) • 补补衣服 ⚡ Synonym: **hwsɿ 1** ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 补

pyʌl /pʌl/ bu

VERB ❁ Tone: M_c ► To perform (a sacrifice, a ritual), to celebrate (a festival), to chant (a ritual). • 祭 ¶ kʰy̪-py̪l • to do the New Year ceremony, to celebrate the New Year • 做过年的祭礼 ¶ tsʰiŋni-, | kʰy̪-py̪l-tsoŋ-ni! • Tonight, we are going to celebrate the New Year! • 今天就要过年了!

pv̄l /pv̄l/ buq

VERB ❀ Tone: L ► To go by, to flow (of time). • 过、过去 (时间过去、日子过去) ¶ **ni˧mi˧˥ py˩** • time goes by; literally: the day goes by • 时间过去。直译: (一) 天 (慢慢) 过 (去) ¶ **ni˧mi˧˥|le˧˧-py˩-ze˩** • time has gone by, the day has gone by • 时间过去了, (一) 天过去了 ¶ **(proverb) dʐɤ˩-dʐɯ˧ qʰwʂ˧-dʐɯ˧, | bi˧mi˧˥ sy˧-qʰwʂ˧-j˧; | dʐɤ˩-zwʂ˧ qʰwʂ˧-zwʂ˧, | ni˧mi˧˥ sæ˧-py˩-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。) ¶ **(proverb) dʐɤ˩-dʐɯ˧ qʰwʂ˧-dʐɯ˧, | bi˧mi˧˥ sy˧; | dʐɤ˩-zwʂ˧ qʰwʂ˧-zwʂ˧, | ni˧mi˧˥ sæ˧-py˩-di˩!** • Variant of the above proverb. ♦ **(phonology)** Phonetic realization is close to [dʐæ˧-dʐɯ˧ qʰwæ˧-dʐɯ˧].

• 上述谚语的变体

pvɪ¹a /dwi¹ pvi¹/ bu

CLASSIFIER ☈ Tone: MH_a ► Classifier for steps, for strides. • 量词: 步 **¶ dɯl-py|~dɯl-py|** • step by step, slowly, carefully • 步步一步一步地 □ Synonym: tʰyŋ_a
❧ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 步

پیلیوی /pɪlju:/ bullee (**Gi, Jj:** same)

VERB ☀ Tone: M ► To roll (a stone rolls down a slope).

- 滚动 (石头滚动) • **py-[l]wɪt-ze]** • PFV • 滚动了
¶ leɪ-py-[l]wɪt • ACCOMP • 实施 ~ **¶ gɪ-[p]y-[l]wɪt, | my-[p]y-[l]wɪt** • to roll in all directions (literally: rolling up, rolling down) • 滚来滚去

پیلیوئے /pɪlɪwə/ bulle (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ☀ Tone: LH ▶ Button. • 扣子 ☀ Classifier:
|wʌŋ_b

pv̥lqʰwɔ̥ /pv̥lqʰwɔ̥/ bukhua (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ☀ Tone: H# ► Shuttle on a weaving loom (traditional shuttle made of wood). • 梭, 梭子 (传统的, 木头做的) ¶ **yw¹|dzo¹=bv¹** | **py¹|q^hwy¹** • the shuttle of the loom • 织布机的梭子 □ See also: **k^hwu¹|p^hv¹** ☀ Classifier: **|wu¹b_h**

pv̥-j[#]-l /pv̥-j^h-l/ bu'er (Jj: same, Gi: Ø, Da: p^hv̥-j^h-l)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Tibetan wool fabric. • 糙氇 □
See also: **pʰyɪl[u#]** ❁ Classifier: **tsʰiŋ**_a 1

py-bushi /py-bushi/ bushi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ☀ Tone: L# ► Amber. • 琥珀 ☀ Classifier:
琥珀 \downarrow

pv̥tʰw̥t̥ /pv̥tʰw̥t̥/ Butee

NOUN ✽ Tone: LM ▶ Butee, a feminine given name. •
布尺: 一个女性名字 ✽ Etymology: (Tibetan loan-word) Bu khrid (/Bu phrug ?) བུ་ຂྲିଡ / བུ་ཕྲྰୁଗ ?

p^h

p^hæɪb /p^hæɪ/ pae (Jj: same)

VERB ⚜ Tone: M_b ① ► To tie, to fasten (an animal).

- 拴 (牛……) ¶ **tʰi-l-pʰæl+zeɪ** • DUR ~ PFV • 持续体 ~ 整体体 ¶ **pʰæl~pʰæl** • 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 **p^hæl̪-t̪-p^hæl̪-l̪-kæl̪-ni!** • 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）

p^hæʃ /p^hæʃ/ paeʃ

VERB ⚜ Tone: L ► To take a picture, to make a photograph. • 拍 **¶ ejr̩-pʰjeɪ̯ | leɪ̯-pʰæɪ̯** • to take a picture • 拍相片 ⚜ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 拍

p^hæl /p^hæl/ pael

VERB * Tone: MH ► To push away. • 推
搡 ¶ **d̥wʌl-təʊ+** pʰæl, | tʂʰwɪl-təʊ+ pʰæl • to
push away / throw away this way and that • 往
处 推 ¶ ([Housebuilding 2.146](#), [10.24397/pangloss-0004550#S146](#)) tʂəl | ləl-pʰæl-pʰæl • to throw earth
here and there: a chicken is scratching the soil to find food,
and sends spurts of earth here and there • 将土扔这里扔
那里: 一只鸡在抓地找吃的, 让土飞这里飞那里

p^hæl_a /dʒuːl p^hæl/ **pae** (**Gi, Da, Jj**: same)

CLASSIFIER ★ Tone: MH_a ► Classifier for flat objects,
e.g. a sheet (of paper), a ceiling. • 量词: 平面的东西,
如: 纸, 天花板 (一张、一片)

-p^hǣdi] /p^hǣdi]/ paeddi

ADVERB ❁ Tone: H.L ▶ Like; as if. • 像、好像
¶ **ts^hwɪ|ət̬da|pʰæ̯di|.** • She looks like her father. • 她
长得很像她父亲。 ¶ **mrv̬-pʰæ̯di|** • NEG ~: 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 • 否定 ~: 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)
¶ **(Gi)v̬lts^hv̬l|qʰat̬-pʰæ̯di|! - mrv̬-qʰa|!** • The veg-
etables look bitter! — No they aren't! (Table manners:
out of modesty, the person who cooked the meal asks, in
self-deprecation: "The vegetables look bitter!" The guests
answer: "No they aren't!") • 菜看起来是苦的! / 菜
很苦吧? — 不苦, 不苦! (情景: 吃饭的时候,
做了饭的人谦虚地问: "菜很苦吧?" 客人回答:
"不苦, 不苦!") ¶ **ts^hwɪ|ət̬so|pʰæ̯di|ji|?** •

What kind of an impression does that give? (A way to point

out to someone, coolly, calmly and without violence, that their behaviour is unseemly and undignified: for instance if someone is indulging in unreasonable quantities of alcohol.) • 这像什么呢？／这，给人是什么样的印象？（委婉说法，给一个人指出，他的行为不像话：如，一个人正在喝太多酒。）

p^hæ|q^hwꝝ| /p^hæ|q^hwꝝ|/ paekhua (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚜ Tone: L# ▶ Face. • 脍 ♦ (semantics) A few notions about comparative features of the face and head in different peoples, as seen by the Na: the Chinese are perceived as tending to have a large, round head, the Tibetans an elongated face, and Western foreigners a long nose. ⚜
Classifier: |wɪt_b|

p^hæ-ʂv̥-diɻ /p^hæ-ʂv̥-diɻ/ paeshuddi

NOUN ⚜ Tone: MH# ▶ Scarf. • 围巾 ¶ **pʰæ̯sy̯-di** **sæ̯l** • to tie a scarf • 系围巾

p^hæltʃi] /p^hæltʃi]/ *paejie* (**Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same**)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ① ► Young man, young chap, young lad. • 小伙子、青年男子 『pʰæ̂tseɪl-zo』 • young man • 小伙子 『pʰæ̂tseɪl=æ̂』 • young men • 小伙子们 ❁ Classifier: 『yɪ』 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) ❁ Classifier: 『yɪæ̂tʃæ̂llo#』 /pʰæ̂tʃæ̂llo/ /paechaelo/ (Jj: same, in-connu: Ø)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Washbasin, basin to wash one's face. • 脸盆, 木盆 ❁ Classifier: |ut|_b

p^he /p^he!/ pei

INTERJECTION ☀ Tone: 0 ► Interjection: No way! / Come on! The speaker signals that the interlocutor is making wrong statements, and that (s)he (the speaker) will now put forward different views. For instance: when someone is making a big fuss about something that does not warrant such a reaction, the speaker says “pe!” , then explains that the matter at issue is not a big deal. • 呀! (表示唾弃的感叹词)。如：表示对方认为很严重的事情，其实没什么大不了的，会用‘呀！’这个叹词。 ♪ phe! ha~ha! • No way! / Come on! The speaker signals that the interlocutor is making wrong statements, and that (s)he (the speaker) will now put forward different views. For instance: when someone is making a big fuss about something that does not warrant such a reaction, the

speaker says “pei, haha!”, then explains that the matter at issue is not a big deal. • 呸! (表示唾弃的感叹词)。如：表示对方认为很严重的事情，其实没什么大不了的，会说‘呸！哈哈’。 □ Synonym: p^he.ha~ha
p^he.ha~ha /p^he! haha!/ peihaha

INTERJECTION ※ Tone: 0 ► Interjection: No way! / Come on! The speaker signals that the interlocutor is making wrong statements, and that (s)he (the speaker) will now put forward different views. For instance: when someone is making a big fuss about something that does not warrant such a reaction, the speaker says “pei, haha!”, then explains that the matter at issue is not a big deal. • 呌! 哈哈 (表示唾弃的感叹词)。如：表示对方认为很严重的事情，其实没什么大不了的，会说‘呸！哈哈’。 □ Synonym: p^he

p^hyr /p^hyr// peq

NOUN ※ Tone: LM ► Jackal, hyena. • 狐
¶ (phonological elicitation) p^hy hwæl-ze| • ...bought (a/the) jackal • 买了豺 ¶ (phonological elicitation)
p^hy dzwɪl-ze| • ...ate jackal • 吃了豺 ※ Classifier: mi_b

p^hy|bry| /p^hy|bry|/ pebbe (Da, Jj, Dd: same)

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
¶ p^hy|bry|po|ts^hwɪ| • to bring gifts • 带礼物 ¶ ts^hwɪ| tæ|sʊ| ki|hi| p^hy|bry| ni|. • This is a gift from Daeshi! • 这是达石给的礼物! ¶ ts^hwɪ| tæ|sʊ| thɪ|ki|hi| p^hy|bry| ni|. • This is a gift from Dashi! / Here is a gift for you from Dashi! • 这是达石送你的礼物! ※ Classifier: k^hwy_a

p^hy|fy| /p^hy|fy|/ pefu

NOUN ※ Tone: L# ► Teapot. • 茶壺 ◇ (phonology) The word is perceived as a Na word, rather than a borrowed word. The variability in the realization of the vowel of its first syllable, which is close to [o] ([p^ho|fy|]), suggests, however, that it could be a loan, still imperfectly integrated into the vowel system. ※ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 壶?

p^hy|mi| /p^hy|mi|/ pemi

NOUN ※ Tone: L ► Female jackal. • 母豺 ※ Classifier: mi_b

p^hy|p^hy#| /p^hy|p^hy|/ pepu

NOUN ※ Tone: #H ► Male jackal. • 公豺 □ Synonym: p^hy|p^hy| ※ Classifier: mi_b ※ Morphological makeup:

p^hy|, p^hy| 1

p^hy|p^hy| /p^hy|p^hy|/ pepu

NOUN ※ Tone: M ► Male jackal. • 公豺 □ Synonym: p^hy|p^hy#| ※ Classifier: mi_b ※ Morphological makeup: p^hy|, p^hy| 1

p^hy|so|~so| /p^hy|so|so|/ pesoso

ADJECTIVE ► Loose (the soil is loose after being forked over). • 松 (土) ¶ tse| | p^hy|so|~so|-gy| • the soil is loose, the soil has been loosened • 土是松的

p^hy|zo| /p^hy|zo|/ pesso

NOUN ※ Tone: L ► Baby jackal. • 豺崽子 ※ Classifier: lu_b

p^hi| /p^hi|/ pi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: M ► Linen cloth. • 麻布, 亚麻布 ¶ p^hi| da| • to weave linen • 织麻布 ※ Classifier: k^hwy_a ※ Comparanda: (Pumi) p^hi35

p^hi|b /p^hi|b/ pi

VERB ※ Tone: M_b ► To winnow with a fan. • 簸 ¶ ha| p^hi| • to winnow cereals • 簸粮食 ¶ p^hi|~p^hi| • RED • 重叠：簸一簸 ¶ le|+p^hi|(-ze|) • ACCOMP ~ (PFV) • 簸了

p^hi| /p^hi|/ piq

ADJECTIVE ※ Tone: L ► Flat. • 平 ※ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 平

p^hi| /p^hi|/ piq (Gi: same)

VERB ※ Tone: MH ► To vomit. • 呕吐 ¶ le|+p^hi|+ze| • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has vomited • 实施 ~ 整体体：呕吐了

p^hi|hæ| /p^hi|hæ|/ pihae

NOUN ※ Tone: L ► Sandal. • 凉鞋。西南官话借词：第一个音节：皮，第二个音节：不明确，同 tæ|hæ|. □ Synonym: jy|çjo|-dza|q^hwy| ※ Classifier: dzi_b (CLF for pairs of objects, when the pair makes up a unit) ※ Etymology: (Southwestern Mandarin loanword) 皮鞋

p^hi|ko| /p^hi|ko|/ pigo (Jj: p^hin|ko|)

NOUN ※ Tone: LM ► Apple. • 苹果 ※ Classifier: lu_b ※ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 苹果

p^hi|k^hy| 1 /p^hi|k^hy|/ piku

NOUN ※ Tone: M ► Clamshell. • 贝壳

p^hi|k^hy| 2 /p^hi|k^hy|/ piku

NOUN ※ Tone: M ► dæ|tæ|hu|+di| • Dustpan, wicker scoop, dirt-scooping implement. • 翻箕 ※ Classifier: na_a

p^{hi}lli /p^{hi}lli/ *pili* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Butterfly. • 蝴蝶 ❁ Classifier: mi_b

p^{hi}mo₁ /p^{hi}mo₁/ *pimo* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Winnowing fan. • 簸箕 (用来簸粮食等) □ See also: p^{hi}mo₂ ❁ Classifier: na_a

p^{hi}mo₂ /p^{hi}mo₂/ *pimo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Snare to catch birds. • 抓鸟的圈套 **¶ yldze₁ qo₁-di₁, | p^{hi}mo₁!** • The thing to catch birds is called “snare”! • 抓鸟的东西, (叫做) 圈套! □ See also: p^{hi}mo₁

p^{hi}lt^{ha} /p^{hi}lt^{ha}/ *pita* (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Tinder, touchwood. • 火草 □ See also: tse_{bæ} ❁ Classifier: po_a (CLF for plants with a stalk)

p^{hi}ts^{ho}# /p^{hi}ts^{ho}!/ *Pico*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Pico, a masculine given name. • 品初: 一个男性名字 ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Phun tshogs ལྷོན་ཚོགས

p^{hi}ts^{ho}-d^ul^{dzu} /p^{hi}ts^{ho}-d^ul^{dzu}/ *Pico Ddeezzhi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ▶ Pico Ddeezzhi, a masculine given name. • 品初独知: 一个男性名字 ❁ Morphological makeup: p^{hi}ts^{ho}#, d^ul^{dzu} ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Phun tshogs Rdo rje ལྷོན་ཚོགས་རྒྱ

p^{hi}tsæ₁ /p^{hi}tsæ₁/ *pizhae*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Felt cape. • 披毡 □ Synonym: zæ_{lsu} ❁ Classifier: l_{wi}_b ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 披毡

p^{ho}l /p^{ho}l/ *po* (Gi: same, Jj: Ø)

VERB ❁ Tone: H ▶ To drape oneself in (a cape, a piece of fabric), without buttoning up. • 披上 (不系扣子)

¶ (phonological elicitation) m^y-p^{ho}l • NEG ~: not to drape oneself • 否定 ~: 不披 **¶ ba_{ll}a q_a-p^{ho}l** • to put on a shirt without buttoning up • 披上衣服 (不系扣子)

p^{ho}l_b /p^{ho}l_b/ *po* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M_b ▶ To open (e.g. a door). • 打开 (例如: 开门) **¶ g_r-p^{ho}l(-ze₁)** • to open up • 打开 **¶ k^{hi}-p^{ho}l** • to open the door • 开门 **¶ k^{hi}-mi₁-le₁-p^{ho}l** • to open the door • 开门 **¶ (phonological elicitation) tso₁-tso₁ p^{ho}l** • to open something • 打开东西

p^{ho}l_a /p^{ho}l_a/ *poq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To flee, to rush away, to escape. • 逃, 逃跑, 逃掉 **¶ le₁-p^{ho}l-ze₁** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has

fled • 实施 ~ 整体体: 逃跑了 **¶ le₁-p^{ho}l-hu₁-ze₁!** **~le₁-p^{ho}l| hu₁-ze₁** • (She/he) has escaped! • (他) 逃跑了!

p^{ho}l /p^{ho}l/ *poq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To sow (seeds), to scatter (seeds). • 撒 (撒种子)、播撒 (种子) **¶ jæ_l p^{ho}l** • to scatter seeds • 撒种子 **¶ bæ_l p^{ho}l-zo₁-hol-ze₁!** • It's going to be time to sow crops! • 该播种了!

p^{ho}l_a /d^ul^p^{ho}l_a/ *po* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

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^{olla} /p^{olla}/ *pola*

VERB ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To wage war. • 战争、打仗 **¶ m^y-p^{olla}** • NEG ~: not to wage war • 否定 ~: 不打仗 **¶ p^{olla}| d^ul^khy₁** • a year of war, a year during which there was war • 打仗的一年

p^hl_a /p^hl_a/ *peuq* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ White. • 白色 (脸、衣服) **¶ p^hl_a-hi₁** • ~ REL • 白的

p^hl_b /p^hl_b/ *peuq* (Gi, F22, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_b ▶ To multiply, to get numerous, to expand (the family grows through successive births). • 繁殖: 通过连续生育, 家庭增加新成员。这个词描述的不是分散, 而是增长 (自然会伴随着空间扩展)。◆ (semantics) In the Wualabbi dialect, the verb is reported (by Siggeema, F22) to express the idea of people dispersing (throughout the land) due to population increase. (Growth naturally tends to be accompanied by spatial expansion.) There is a sense of movement, as well as multiplication. In the Alawua dialect, on the other hand, the term does not by itself describe dispersion. **¶ zo₁my₁ | t^{hi}-p^hl_b** • children multiply, many children are born; other meaning • 孩子多了 (多子多福)

p^hl_s /p^hl_s/ *peushi*

NOON ❁ Tone: M ▶ Beauty cream; now used to refer to sunscreen (sunblock). • 美容膏。也来指防晒霜 **¶ p^hl_s-j_y₁** • to put on beauty cream; to apply sunscreen • 抹美容膏, 抹防晒霜 **¶ p^hl_s-la₁** • to put on beauty cream; to apply sunscreen • 抹美容膏, 抹防晒霜

p^hl_t-te₁ /p^hl_t-te₁/ *peujae'er* (Gi: p^hl_t-te₁) ◆

(phonology) The syllable /^{jæ}/ is coalescent with the preceding syllable, reducing the expression from three syllables

to two: /p^hɿtcaeʃ(+gyʃ)/. The syllable /ɿæ/ is lost, even in slow speech, when the speaker pronounces syllable by syllable., Da: p^hɿtcaeʃɿʃ)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L+H# ▶ Very white. • 很白 (脸、衣服、头发) ¶ p^hɿtcaeʃɿʃ-gyʃ • very white • 很白 ¶ p^hɿtcaeʃɿʃ-gyʃ • very white ♦ (phonology) This is an expressive variant of the previous example. The second syllable carries emphatic stress, reflected in extra-high fundamental frequency, lengthening, and increased vowel aperture. The last two syllables are backgrounded. The notation of the tone sequence as L.H.L.L should not veil the expressive nature of this token; it appears phonologically adequate, however: emphatic stress modifies the sequence of tones. A description under which the phonological tone sequence remains unchanged would not be convincing. • 很白 ¶ p^hæɿq^hwʃʃ|p^hɿtcaeʃɿʃ-gyʃ • the face is very white • 脸很白 ❁ Morphological makeup: p^hɿ_a

p^hyʃ /-/-pu

SUFFIX ❁ Tone: H ▶ Masculine suffix. • 阳性后缀

p^hyʃ₁ /p^hyʃ/ pu

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Male. • 公的 ¶ ts^huiʃ, |p^hyʃniʃ!
• It's a male! • 这 (只动物) 是公的! ¶ ts^huiʃ, |p^hyʃ!
• It's a male! • 这 (只动物) 是公的! ❁ Classifier: vʃ

p^hyʃ₂ /p^hyʃ/ pu

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Price. • 价格

p^hyʃ_a /djuʃ p^hyʃ/ pu

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: L_b ▶ Classifier for fields. • 量词：
田地 (一块) ♦ (phonology) Among classifiers belonging to the tone category L_b, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is MH#. ¶ lyʃ | djuʃ-p^hyʃ • a field • 一块田

p^hyʃ_b /p^hyʃ/ puq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_b ▶ To move around. • 摆动、翻滚 ¶ boʃ | t^hiʃ-p^hyʃ-dzoʃ • The pig is moving around (restlessly). • 猪在翻滚 ¶ (phonological elicitation) boʃ-ηuʃ | p^hyʃ-p^hyʃ (+dzoʃ). • The pig is moving around (restlessly). ♦ (tonology) The tonal pattern is regular. • 猪在翻滚

p^hyʃ₁ /p^hyʃ/ puq

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To boil, to cook in water. • 煮 (鸡

蛋、洋芋……) ¶ jɪʃʃjoʃ F | p^hyʃʃ! | æʃʃkvʃ F | p^hyʃʃ! • Potatoes can be boiled! Eggs can be boiled! • 洋芋，是(可以)煮的！鸡蛋，是(可以)煮的！ ¶ æʃʃkvʃ p^hyʃ • to cook eggs in water • 煮鸡蛋 ¶ jɪʃʃjoʃ p^hyʃ • to boil potatoes • 煮洋芋 ¶ leʃ-p^hyʃ | leʃ-myʃ-zeʃ! • It is cooked (from boiling)! / It has been boiled to the point when it is now well-done/cooked • 煮熟了！

p^hyʃ₁ 2 /p^hyʃ/ puq

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To pour, to spill. • 倒 (酒……), 倒出来 ¶ zwuʃ p^hyʃ • to pour wine, to serve wine • 倒酒 ¶ dzwuʃ p^hyʃ • to pour water, to serve water (as a beverage) • 倒水 ¶ liʃ p^hyʃ • to serve tea • 倒茶 ¶ myʃ-təoʃ p^hyʃ • to pour out, to spill on the floor • 往外倒 ¶ (Gi) dæʃ | myʃ-təoʃ p^hyʃ • to throw out garbage, to pour garbage (out of a bucket onto a dirt heap) • 倒垃圾 ¶ dzwuʃ soʃ p^hyʃ • there is a wave, a wave breaks • 有波浪

p^hyʃ₁ 3 /p^hyʃ/ puq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To turn over (when lying down). • 翻身、翻来翻去 ¶ leʃ-wɔʃ tsʃʃ-p^hyʃ • to turn over (when lying down) • 翻身 ¶ djuʃ-təoʃ tsʃʃ-p^hyʃ, | ts^huiʃ-təoʃ tsʃʃ-p^hyʃ • to turn over this way and that (when lying down: turning over restlessly) • 翻来翻去 ¶ myʃ-təoʃ p^hyʃ, | gʒʃ-təoʃ p^hyʃ • to turn over this way and that (when lying down: turning over restlessly) • 翻来翻去

p^hyʃ₁ 4 /p^hyʃ/ puq

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To take off (clothes). • 脱 (衣服) ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) p^hui35

p^hyʃdzo#ʃ /p^hyʃdzoʃ/ Pujo

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ The village of Labai. • 拉伯 ¶ (phonological elicitation) p^hyʃdzoʃdziʃ • to live in Labai, to dwell in Labai • 在拉柏住

p^hyʃdzoʃ-hi#ʃ /p^hyʃdzoʃhiʃ/ Pujohin

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Inhabitant of Labai, person from Labai. • 拉伯的人

p^hyʃdjuʃ /p^hyʃdjuʃ/ puddee (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Expensive. • 贵 ¶ p^hyʃdjuʃjiʃ • to care for, to give great attention to ♦ (syntax) The verb in this expression is 'to do'. • 关心 ¶ hĩʃ p^hyʃdjuʃ-kyʃ! • One cared for people, one paid attention to people! (A comment about traditional Na society.) • 我们会关心别人，我们会尊重别人！(关于传统摩梭社会的一个) □ Antonym: p^hyʃzəʃ! ❁ Morphological makeup: p^hyʃ₂, djuʃ_a

p^hyʃkvʃ /p^hyʃkvʃ/ puge (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ☀ Tone: M ► Blanket. • 被子 ☀ Classifier:
[w^{˧˥}]_b

p^hv̥-l̥u#] /p^hv̥-l̥u+/ pulee (Gi: same)

NOUN ● Tone: #H ► Tibetan wool fabric. (Not in common use in Yongning.) • 羌氇。 (这在永宁并不常见。) □ See also: [pv-1#\]](#) ● Classifier: [lu-1h](#)

pʰv̥-lɯ-ł-tʰæ-qʰwʂ] /pʰv̥-lɯ-ł-tʰæ-qʰwʂ/ *pulee taekhua*
(Gi: same, Jj: Ø)

NOUN ⚜ Tone: H# ►

use in Yongning.) • 羊毛裙子 Classifier: **|wut_b**
w|sa- /n^hw|sa-/ nusa

NOUN ☀ Tone: LM

✿ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 菩薩

pʰv̥-tыв] /pʰv̥-tыв]/ pudu

NOUN ⚜ Tone: H# ► Male water buffalo. • 公水牛

¶ dži+mí+-pʰv̥.tv. • same meaning: male water buffalo •

同上：公水牛 **¶dzi|mɪ|tʂʰwɪ|-pʰo|dzo|, |pʰv|tv|**

ni! • This buffalo is a male!

水牛! ⚡ Classifier: p^{hol}_a

pʰy[tsʰe]/ /pʰy[tsʰe]/ / puchei

VERB ⚜ Tone: HL ► To distinguish. • 分开、区分、

区别开来 [leɪ-pʰv̯ɪtsʰeɪ] • to distinguish, to tell apart
 (e.g. species of mushrooms) • 分开、区分、区别

开来 [phonological elicitation] dʒuɪl-pʰv̯ɪtsʰeɪʃn •
 • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 试着区分 [mʌɪ-pʰv̯ɪtsʰeɪ] • not to distinguish, not to make any difference
 (e.g. between different species of mushrooms) • 不分开,
 不分, 不区分

p^hv|zo| - p^hv|tv|ly| / p^hv|zo|p^hv|tv|ly|/ Pusso Pudulu

NOUN ❀ Tone: M ► Pusso Pudulu, one of the two family communities in the “Pusso Pudulu and Luxi Zhinaha” epic, **pʰy̥lzoł-pʰy̥lty̥lty̥lty̥lci-tʂwɿnhaḥa** (one of the seven Ddabe **dałpʂt** classic epics, which narrates how trivial bickering gradually builds up to a feud between families). (Information supplied by Latami Wangyong.) • 普若普嘟噜。拉他咪王勇解释：普若普嘟噜是达巴口诵经典《普若普嘟噜和噜细至纳哈经》中的一个家庭社区名称。 □ See also: **lty̥lci-tʂwɿnhaḥa**

p^{hv}-zo1 /p^{hv}-zo1/ puro (Jj: same, Gi: p^{hv}-zu1)

ADJECTIVE ☀ Tone: MH# ► Cheap. • 便宜 □

Antonym: p^{hy}̄dwi¹ ✽ Morphological makeup: p^{hy}̄¹2, zo_{j_a}²

q

qa /qɑː/ *ghaq* (**Gi, Jj:** same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ① ► To cover (e.g. cover a pot with a lid). • 盖、覆盖 『le˧˥-qa˥-ze˩』 • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has covered • 实施 ~ 整体体: 盖了 『tʰi˧˧-qa˥-ze˩』 • DUR ~ PFV • 持续体 ~ 整体体 『dɯ˧-kʰwʂ˥|tʰi˧-qa˥』 • 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) 『hæ˧-qʰy˥|tʰi˧-qa˥』 • 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)! 『(phonological elicitation) tso˧-tso˧-qa˥』 • to cover things • 覆盖东西
② ► To hide from view. • 遮 (云遮月)、遮挡 ③ ► To close (e.g. a box). • 关上、合上 (一个盒子)

qaṛ_c /qar/ *ghaṛ*

CLASSIFIER *Tone: L_c ① ► Classifier for armfuls: of firewood, objects... • 量词: 抱 ¶ **tʂʰwɪ̋-qa]** • this armful • 这一抱 ◇ (**tonology**) H# 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 ¶ **dze̋-lɯ̋-dɯ̋-qa]** • a bundle of corn (cut cereals) • 一垛小麦 (收割时, 将十束绑在一起成一垛)

qa¹ /qa¹/ ghaq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To help. • 帮助 **¶ tʰiːl-qa₁** •
DUR • 持续体 ~ **¶ qa₁~qa₁** • RED • 重叠: 帮帮忙
¶ h̥iːl qa₁~qa₁ • 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) **¶ njɔːl no₁**
qa₁~qa₁ • I help you • 我帮你

-qa¹ /qa¹/ gha

POSTPOSITION ❁ Tone: MH ▶ Dative (to); comitative (with). • 给、对 ¶ (phonological elicitation) no-t-qa1 | t̥hi-t-qa1 • to help you • 帮助你, 给你帮助 ¶ (phonological elicitation) no-t-qa1 bi1 • to go with you • 跟你去 ¶ (phonological elicitation) no-qa1 te-ho1 • to accompany you • 跟你, 跟你一起

-qa¹₂ /qa¹/ gha

POSTPOSITION ⚜ Tone: MH ▶ topic marker: as for...
This morpheme is systematically accompanied by intonational focalization of the preceding word. • 关于
……，至于…… ♪ le˧˥-ny˥˩ F -qa˩• In fact, he knew
(all about it)! • 因为他好像知道 (那件事)

的! ¶ (phonological elicitation) leɪt-tsæʃ F -qaʃ •
As for the installation / concerning the process of in-
stalling... • 关于安装，那件事..... ¶ (phonological
elicitation) leɪt-bit F -qaʃ • as for going... • 关于去
..... ¶ (phonological elicitation) leɪt-dziʃ F -qaʃ...
• as for sitting... • 关于坐..... ¶ (BuriedAlive2.39,
10.24397/pangloss-0004537#S39) tʂʰwɪʃ | tʰi-nyv ♫ -
qaʃ • as for her burial... • 至于她的葬礼.....

qa]~qa' /qa]qa'/ *ghaghā*

ADVERB ⚜ Tone: L+MH ► Together. • 一起
¶ **qa˥~qa˥ | dzw˧˥-bi˧˥** • Let's have dinner together!
(Context: only one person is at home; two guests come round; since there are only three people in total, it would be awkward to have separate meals for the guests and hosts, as is usually the case; it is therefore decided to have dinner together.) • 一起吃吧! (情景: 家里只有一个人。来了两个客人。按常规, 客人和家人要分开吃: 客人先吃, 再开饭给家里的人们。但由于人那么少, 就决定一起吃。) □ See also: **qa˥**

qælɪ /qælɪ/ għae (Dd: same)

VERB ⚜ Tone: H ► To displace, to move (e.g. earth from one spot to another). • 搬 ♦ In local Chinese dialect: 盤 **let-qæl** • ACCOMP • 实施 ~ **tso-~tso- | le-~qæt-~qæl** • to move things around • 搬搬东西

qæ¹₂ /qǣ/ ghae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H ▶ To change. • 换 **¶ le˧-qæ˥-ze˥**

- ACCOMP ~ PFV: has changed, has exchanged • 实施
~ 整体体: 换了 **¶ dʒi˧-h̚˧ qæ˧** • to change clothes
- 换衣服 **¶ ba˧-la˧ | t̚hi˧-qæ˧** • to change clothes • 换衣服 **¶ qæ˧-~qæ˧** • RED: to exchange (an object for another) • 重叠: 交换 **¶ qæ˧-~qæ˧-q˧** • RED INCEPTIVE
- ~ 重叠 发端 **¶ qæ˧-~qæ˧-q˧-ze˥** • RED INCEPTIVE PFV • ~ 重叠 发端 整体体 **¶ (phonological elicitation)** **tso˧-tso˧ qæ˧-~qæ˧** • to exchange things • 交换东西 **¶ le˧-qæ˧-~qæ˧(-ze˥)** • ACCOMP RED (PFV) • 实施
~ 重叠 (+整体体)

qæ 13 /qæ/ għae (Gi, Dd: same)

VERB * Tone: H ► To sculpt. • 雕 **glet-qæl-ze** •
ACCOMP ~ PVF: has sculpted • 实施 ~ 整体体: 雕了
¶ **bæl-bæl-qæl** • to sculpt a flower • 雕花

qæʃ /qæʃ/ ghaeq

VERB ❁ Tone: L ► To flick, to flip. • 弹 (弹脸)
『to-lk̚-yʌl q^hæ』 • To flick (someone's) forehead. (That

was the traditionally designated spot for flicking.) • 弹 (某人的) 额头。(那是传统上指定的弹指部位。) ¶ to-kṣ̄-lē-qʰǣ₁ • Same as above. • 同上。¶ qʰǣ₁di₁ • A flick. (This phrase by itself is hardly intelligible: the usual phrase is to-kṣ̄-qʰǣ₁di₁.) • 弹额头 (这个短语本身很难理解: 通常的短语是 to-kṣ̄-qʰǣ₁di₁)。¶ to-kṣ̄-qʰǣ₁di₁ • A flick to the forehead.

• 弹额头 □ See also: to-kṣ̄-qʰǣ₁di₁ | bǣ₁bǣ₁

qǣ₁ₐ /qǣ₁/ ghaeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ► To coax (a child). • 哄 (孩子) ¶ zō₁ qǣ₁ • to coax a child • 哄孩子 ¶ lē-qǣ₁-qǣ₁ | lē-zī-kʰwū₁ • to put asleep by coaxing, to coax asleep • 哄睡着

qǣ₁ₖ /qǣ₁/ ghaeq

VERB ❁ Tone: L_b ► To cheat, to deceive. • 欺骗 ¶ h̄ī₁ qǣ₁-kv̄₁ • sly, who is good at deceiving people • 狡猾、很能骗人的 ¶ h̄ī₁ qǣ₁ | z̄wǣ₁ • sly, who is good at deceiving people • 狡猾、很能骗人的 ¶ h̄ī₁ qǣ₁ m̄v̄₁-d̄ō₁! • 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) ¶ qǣ₁-m̄v̄₁-d̄ō₁! • 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) ¶ (phonological elicitation) m̄v̄₁-qǣ₁ • NEG ~: not to cheat • 否定 ~: 不骗 ¶ h̄ī₁ qǣ₁-tsō₁~tsō₁! • 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)

qǣ₁ₑ /qǣ₁/ ghaeq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Oil; cooking oil. • 油, 食用油

qǣ₁ₒ /qǣ₁/ ghaeq (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Glue. • 胶 ❁ Classifier: kʰw̄₁

qǣ₁ₑ₁ /qǣ₁/ ghaeq (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To burn something, e.g. to cremate a corpse. • 燃烧, 如: 烧尸体 (进行火葬时) ¶ mȳ₁ qǣ₁-zē₁ • the fire has started, the fire is blazing; a fire has caught ◆ (dialectology) Consultant Jj pronounces /mȳ₁ kǣ₁ zē₁/, /mȳ₁ kǣ₁ nī₁/. • 火烧着了 /着火了 ¶ mȳ₁ lē-qǣ₁ • the fire is burning • 火在烧 ¶ mȳ₁ lē-qǣ₁-zē₁ • a fire has caught • 着火了 ¶ mȳ₁ qǣ₁-ɻ̄₁ • the fire is burning • 火在烧 /火烧着了 ¶ mȳ₁ qǣ₁-ɻ̄₁ kʰwū₁ ~ mȳ₁ qǣ₁-ɻ̄₁ kʰwū₁ • to start a fire (as an act of destruction/war), to commit arson •

(有人) 放火 ¶ (Dd) mȳ₁ qǣ₁-lȳ₁ kʰwū₁ • to start a fire (as an act of destruction/war), to commit arson ◆ (dialectology) Pronunciation as ...-lȳ₁... is deemed incorrect by Mrs. Latami. • (有人) 放火 ¶ mȳ₁ qǣ₁-ɻ̄₁-hwū₁ • a fire has started • (有人) 放火了!

qǣ₁₂ /qǣ₁/ ghaeq

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To suffer, to have pain. • 疼 ¶ bī₁ mī₁ qǣ₁ • to have a stomach-ache • 肚子疼 ¶ to-kʰȳ₁ qǣ₁ • the waist hurts, the lower back hurts • 腰疼 ¶ kō₁ qʰw̄₁ qǣ₁ • to have a headache • 头疼

qǣ₁₉ /qǣ₁/ ghaeddo (Gi: qǣ₁dō₁)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Timber, lumber. • 木材、木料 ¶ zī₁ mī₁ qǣ₁dō₁ • lumber for the construction of the main building of a Na farm • 建主房的木材 ¶ zī₁ qʰw̄₁-qǣ₁dō₁ • lumber for the construction of a building • 建房子的木材 □ Synonym: qǣ₁ɻ̄₁, sī₁w̄₁#1 ❁ Classifier: k̄v̄₁

qǣ₁₉z̄u₁ /qǣ₁z̄u₁/ Ghaezzi

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Ghaezzi, a clan name from Yongning. There are two families in Yongning that carry this name. • 一个姓。这个姓, 永宁有两家 ¶ qǣ₁z̄u₁=ɻ̄₁ • the Ghaezzi /qǣ₁z̄u₁/ clan, the Ghaezzi /qǣ₁z̄u₁/ family • qǣ₁z̄u₁ 家族 ¶ qǣ₁z̄u₁ | -tsʰw̄₁ɻ̄₁ • the name of a person, containing both a clan name: Ghaezzi /qǣ₁z̄u₁/, and a given name: /tsʰw̄₁ɻ̄₁/ ◆ (tonology) The name is not treated as one tone group, but as two tone groups: /qǣ₁z̄u₁ | -tsʰw̄₁ɻ̄₁/. If it consisted of only one tone group, the last two syllables would have their tones lowered to L: /ɻ̄₁z̄u₁-tsʰw̄₁ɻ̄₁/. • 一个人的名字: 姓为 qǣ₁z̄u₁, 名为 tsʰw̄₁ɻ̄₁ ¶ qǣ₁z̄u₁=ɻ̄₁, | nī₁-zī₁, | d̄w̄₁-ɻ̄₁! • There are two families carrying the name Ghaezzi; they make up one clan! • 姓 qǣ₁z̄u₁ 的, 有两家, 形成一个家族!

qǣ₁ɻ̄₁ /qǣ₁ɻ̄₁/ ghae'er (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Timber, lumber. • 木材、木料

□ Synonym: qǣ₁dō₁ ❁ Classifier: k̄v̄₁

qī₁qī₁ /qī₁qī₁/ ghīghi

ADVERB ❁ Tone: M ► Originally, to begin with. • 原来、一开始

qō₁₁ /qō₁/ ghu (Gi: same, Jj: kȳ₁)

VERB ❁ Tone: H ► To kneel down. • 跪下

qō₁₂ /qō₁/ gho (Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H ► To love. • 爱, 关心

¶ (phonological elicitation) m̄v̄₁-qō₁ • NEG ~: not

to love • 否定 ~: 不爱 ¶ zo-my-lzo-l qo- • to love (one's) children • 爱孩子 ¶ ð-hí-l qo- • to love one's family • 爱自己家人

-qo- /qo-/ gho (Jj, Dd: same)

POSTPOSITION ❁ Tone: M ▶ In, inside. • 里 ¶ (Gi) a-ko-l-by- | q-hw- -l-qo- -ηu- | dzu- -bi-! • Let's eat in the bowls of the house! (Context: the host wonders whether guests want to use their own bowls to eat cereals that they brought along, or whether it's all right to use the house's dishes.) • 用家里的碗吃吧! (情景: 客人拿过来了自己的燕麦片和铁碗, 早上用自己的碗吃自己的麦片。有一天, 他忘了拿自己的铁碗, 主人说: 用家里的碗吧!) □ See also: qo-hlo-

qo- /qo-/ ghoq

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To put away, to preserve (e.g. to put leftovers in a box so flies won't land on it). • 放、储存

qo-ho- /qo-ho-/ ghoho

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Round wicker or bamboo box used to carry gifts. • 礼盒 ¶ (ComingOfAge2.15, 10.24397/pangloss-0004589#S15) le- -bi- -dzo-, | t-hy- -ni- -dzo-, | qo-ho- p- -p- -z- -ky- -ze- ! mæ-! • So when we go, on that day, we have to take the gift box with us! • 我们那天去的时候, 必须带上礼盒! ¶ (Funeral.108, 10.24397/pangloss-0004572#S108) ji- -khy- -dzo-, | qo-ho- t-hi- -po-! | qo-ho- ji- -ju- po-! | dze- -po- -bi- -ky- mæ-! • Some bring the gift box! They bring a gift box! They bring money! • 有人带了礼盒! 他们带了礼盒! 他们带钱来。 ¶ (Funeral.252, 10.24397/pangloss-0004572#S252, Sister.105, 10.24397/pangloss-0004342#S105) ❁ Classifier: [ju-]

qo-hlo- /qo-hlo-/ gholo (Jj, Dd: same)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Inside, within. • 里面

-qo-hlo- /qo-hlo-/ gholo (Jj, Dd: same)

POSTPOSITION ❁ Tone: L# ▶ In. • 里面 ¶ ts-hu- | a-ko- -qo-hlo- dzo- • (S)he is in the house. / (S)he is inside. • 他在家里。 □ See also: qo-hlo-

qo-hlo-sy- /qo-hlo-sy-/ gholoshu (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Well-behaved. • 乖、听话

qo-hly- /qo-hly-/ gholu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: HL ▶ To wind, to coil, to wrap. • 缠 (线……)、裹 (毡子……) ¶ (phonological elicitation) le- -qo- -ly- • to wrap, to coil • 裹起来 ¶ k-hu- | qo- -ly- • to wind a thread • 缠线 □ See also: ly-

qo-pq- /qo-pq-/ ghopeu (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M ▶ Thirsty. • 渴 ◇ (semantics)

Literal translation: "dry-mouthed / the mouth is dry".

¶ (phonological elicitation) qo-pq- -ze- • ~ PFV: thirsty

• ~ 整体体: 渴了 ¶ qo-pq- m- -t-ha- -ze- • terribly thirsty • 渴得不行 □ See also: qw- -pi-, pq- 1

qo-pv- /qo-pv-/ ghobu (Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Cuckoo. • 布谷鸟 ¶ qo-pv- | qwæ- | dzu- -ji- • Qingming Festival; literally: 'the day when the cuckoo sings' • 清明节。直译: “布谷鸟叫的那天” ❁ Classifier: mi- | Comparanda: (Pumi) qu55pu22

qo-pv- -zwæ- -dzæ- /qo-pv- -zwæ- -dzæ-/ ghoburuaezae

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ▶ Jay, *Garrulus glandarius sinensis*. • 松鸦

qo-qal- /qo-qal/ ghogha (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Mountain pass. • 峨口 ❁ Classifier: [ju-]

qo-so- -mi- /qo-so- -mi-/ ghosomi

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ▶ Peacock. • 孔雀

qo-ta- /qo-ta-/ ghoda

VERB ❁ Tone: L+MH# ▶ To stop, to come to a halt.

• 停下来、停止 ¶ le- -se-, | dzu- -di- t-hy-, | qo-ta- -ze-! • We walked; (when) we arrived at a (certain) place, we stopped! • 走路到一个地方就停下来了! ¶ le- -gw- | qo-ta- -ze-. • (We) had a stroll, (then) we stopped. • 散步 (一会), 后来停下来了。 ¶ le- -so-, | qo-ta- -ze-. • (S)he has got seated. • 学习了 (一会), 后来停止了。

qo-ty- /qo-ty-/ ghodu (Gi, Jj: same, La: qo-ty-)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ~ LM ▶ Kernel, fruit stone, pit. •

果核 ¶ dzi- -ko- -qo-ty- • peach kernel • 桃子果核 ❁

Classifier: [ju-]

qo-ty- -ly- /qo-ty- -ly-/ ghodulu

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ▶ Ball, lump. • 团 ¶ li- -qo-ty- -ly- • tea leaves compressed in bowl shape • 沱茶 ¶ li- -qo-ty- -ly- | dzu- -q-hw- -te- • to make a bowl of tea, using tea leaves compressed in bowl shape • 煮一碗沱茶

❖ Classifier: [ju-]

qv- /qv-/ gheuq

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To wash (something) along (of water); to be carried (by water) (heavy objects, e.g. rocks are carried by a stream; the verb cannot be used for light objects, such as leaves). • 冲走 ¶ le- -qy- | le- -po- -ts-hu- • to carry to a certain place, to wash along all the way to a

certain place • 冲到某个地方 ¶ ly˧mi˧ | ɦi˧dʐɯ˧-ɳɯ˧ | qy˧. • 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) ¶ dʐɯ˧-ɳɯ˧ | le˧-qy˧ | le˧-po˧-tsʰɯ˧-ɦi˧ | ly˧mi˧ • stones carried over (to this place) by the stream • 水流冲下来的石头

qy˧ /qy˧/ gheuq (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Handle. • 把手 ¶ (proverb) tso˧-bi˧-dzo˧, | qy˧-q˧ | tsæ˧! | hĩ˧-bi˧-dzo˧, my˧-q˧ tsæ˧! • “Objects are grabbed by their handles; people are grabbed by their names!” This proverbial expression highlights the role played by a person’s name when one wants to call them. For someone you don’t know, you’re reduced to interjections, which are much less focused and less effective. ♦ (semantics) This proverbial expression gets some of its flavour from a play on words: the verb ‘to seize’, tsæ˧, is homophonous with the second syllable of the disyllabic word my˧tsæ˧, which means ‘name’ (synonymous with the monosyllable my˧ ‘name’ which appears in the proverb). • “物以把手抓，人以名字抓”、“东西，是用把手把的！人，是用名字把的！”这句谚语强调了，当你想打招呼时，名字起多么重要的作用。对于不认识的人，就只能靠插话了（‘嗯，喂，你好……’），而这类插话的效果远不如人名。

❁ Classifier: kʰwɣ˧

qy˧ /qy˧/ gheuq (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To frighten. • 吓 (吓唬) ¶ hĩ˧ qy˧ • to frighten people • 吓人 ¶ no˧ | hĩ˧ qy˧-zo˧! • You frighten people! • 你吓人! ¶ tsʰɯ˧-ɳɯ˧ | hĩ˧ qy˧-zo˧! • He frightens people! • 他吓人! ¶ tsʰɯ˧ | njæ˧ qy˧-tsʰɯ˧! • He frightens people! • 他吓人! ¶ njɛ˧-ɳɯ˧ | tsʰɯ˧ qy˧-bi˧! • I am going to frighten her/him! • 我要吓唬他一下! ¶ tʰat-¹-qy˧! • PROH • 禁止式: 别吓唬 (人家) !

qy˧dzi˧ /qy˧dzi˧/ gheuzzee (Gi, Jj: same)

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。它的松子不能食用: 鱼类可以吃, 但对人类有毒。♦ In local Chinese dialect: 马松树 ¶ qy˧dzi˧-ly˧-ly˧, | dzɯ˧ mɤ˧-dɔ˧! • One must not eat the seeds of Masson’s pine! (It is poisonous) • 马松树的果子, 不要吃! (有毒) ❁ Classifiers: dzi˧, , jɪ˧

qy˧# /qy˧#/ Gheu'er

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Gheu’er, the name of a mountain in Yongning. Latitude: 27.76681, longitude: 100.63379. • 永宁的一座山: 古尔山。经度: 100.63379, 27.76681 ¶ qy˧-ɦo˧-qʰwɣ˧ • the top of the Gheu’er /qy˧-ɦ/ mountain • 古尔山山的山顶

qy˧-ɦ-tsʰæ˧na˧ /qy˧-ɦ-tsʰæ˧na˧/ Gheu'er-Chaena

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Gheu'er-Chaena, the name of a mountain. • 一座山的名字: 古尔川纳 ¶ kʂ-ɦm˧, | æ˧-ʂæ˧, | ɳwʂ-ɦã˧, | ʂwæ-ɦgym˧, | na˧-tsʰi˧ | -tʂʰ-ɦ-px-ɦm˧, | qy˧-ɦ-tsʰæ˧na˧ • The six mountains of Yongning that carry a name and have a definite symbolic value: Gemu, Aesha, Nguahan, Shuaeggu, Nacee-Qebemi, Gheu'er-Chaena. 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: 格姆, 安山, 瓦哈, 双古, 纳慈巧吧咪, 古尔川纳。 ❁ Morphological makeup: qy˧-ɦ#, tsʰæ˧na˧

qy˧-tɕi˧ /qy˧-tɕi˧/ gheuje

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Spittle, phlegm, sputum. • 痰

qy˧-tsæ˧ /qy˧-tsæ˧/ gheuzhae (Gi, Jj, Dd: same, Da: qy˧-tsæ˧)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ① ► Throat. • 喉咙 ❁ Classifier: lɯ˧, ② ► Voice. • 声音 ¶ tsʰɯ˧ | qy˧-tsæ˧-dʐɣ˧! • (S)he has a beautiful voice. • 他嗓子好。 ¶ tsʰɯ˧ | qy˧-tsæ˧ | dʐɣ˧ | dʐɣ˧! • (S)he has a really beautiful voice. • 他嗓子很好。

qwæ˧ /qwæ˧/ ghuae

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► 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 □ See also: qwæ˧-mi#] □ Synonym: qwæ˧-ko#] ❁ Classifiers: lɯ˧, na˧

qwæ˧ /qwæ˧/ ghuaeq

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Jaw (monosyllable). • 嘴巴 (单音节) □ See also: qwæ˧pi] □ Synonym: qwæ˧dʐæ˧ ❁ Classifier: lɯ˧

qwæ˧ 1 /qwæ˧/ ghuaeq (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ① ► To dig. • 挖 (土) ¶ tʂ-ɦy˧-qwæ˧ • to dig a hole • 挖洞 ¶ tʂe˧-qwæ˧ • to dig out the soil • 挖土 ¶ qʰæ˧-lo˧-qwæ˧ • to dig a ditch • 挖水沟 ¶ jʂ-ɦjol qwæ˧ • to dig out potatoes, to harvest potatoes • 挖洋芋 ② ► To scoop (water). • 舀 (水) ¶ dʐɯ˧ qwæ˧ • to scoop water • 舀水

qwæ˧ 2 /qwæ˧/ ghuaeq (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To engrave. • 雕刻 ¶ bæ˧-bæ˧ qwæ˧ • to engrave a flower • 刻花 ¶ qwæ˧-qwæ˧ • RED

• 重叠 **¶ bǽlbǽlqwǽl~qwǽl** • to engrave flowers • 刻一朵花

qwǽldzǽl /qwǽldzǽl/ *ghuaezzae* (Gi: kwǽltsǽl, Dd: kwʌ́ldzǽl)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Jaw; mouth. • 颚、嘴、嘴巴、口
¶ qwǽldzǽl-qól-ηwú | tʰǽl • to masticate, to gnaw • 咬在嘴里 □ See also: **qwʌ́lpɪ́l** ❁ Classifier: **lwt̪b**

qwǽllól /qwǽllól/ *ghuaelo*

NOUN ▶ Passageway, small lane, small path. • 过道、小道 **¶ qwǽllól-qól | gʒ́l-tsól-le-tjól** • to come by the small lane • 抄小道 ❁ Classifier: **lól**

qwǽlmǽl /qwǽlmǽl/ *ghuamae*

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 **¶ qwǽlmǽl-qól** • In the middle part of the main room. • 在主屋的中庭 **¶ qwǽlmǽl, | mýlkʰwúl-díl mǽlqól!** • The middle part of the main room is behind (=around) the place where we make fire! • 主屋的中庭，在点火的地方后面（=周围）！ **¶ tɕíl-híl | dzól, | qwǽlmǽl-dzíl!** • The young / the little ones have their seats in the middle part of the main room! • 小的，坐在主屋的中庭！ ❁ Classifier: **kʰwʌ́l_a**

qwǽlmí#l /qwǽlmíl/ *ghuaemi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Big bench, large bench. • 大长凳，大的长凳 □ See also: **qwǽlko#l**, **qwǽl** ❁ Classifier: **nál_a**

qwǽl~qwǽl /qwǽlqwǽl/ *ghuaeghuae* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ▶ To scratch. • 抠痒 **¶ lél-qwǽl~qwǽl-zél** • ACCOMP ~ RED PFV • 实施 ~ 重叠 整体体 **¶ gýldýl qwǽl~qwǽl** • to scratch one's back • 搔背

qwǽlko#l /qwǽlko#l/ *ghuaewo*

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 **¶ “qwǽlkól dzíl, | qwǽlkól dzíl!” |píl.** • “Come and take a seat on the bench”, we say (to the guests). • 我们（对客人）说：“来，在长凳上坐下”。 □ Synonym: **qwǽl** ❁ Classifier: **lwt̪b**

qwǽlse#l /qwǽlse#l/ *ghuaeshei* (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Bedbug, *Cimex lectularius*. • 臭虫 □ Synonym: **qwǽlse-lalb̪l** ❁ Classifier: **míl_b**

qwǽlse-lalb̪l /qwǽlse-lalb̪l/ *ghuaesheilabbeu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Bedbug, *Cimex lectularius*. • 臭虫 □ Synonym: **qwǽlse#l** ❁ Classifier: **míl_b** ❁ Morphological makeup: **qwǽlse#l**

qwǽlsýl /qwǽlsýl/ *ghuaeshu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Bit (of a bridle). • 马嚼子
¶ z̪wǽl-qwǽlsýl • bit of a horse's bridle • 马嚼子 ❁ Classifier: **nál_a** ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) **kwǽ35**

qwǽlzól~zól /qwǽlzólzól/ *ghuaessoso*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Small bench (small piece of mobile furniture with no fixed location). • 小板凳（无固定位置的小型移动家具）。 ❁ Classifier: **pʂ́l_b**

qwʌ́lp /qwʌ́lp/ *ghua*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Fire pit. • 火塘 **¶ qwʌ́lp, | mýl kʰwúl-díl!** • The fire pit is the place where one puts fire / where one does a fire! • 火塘，就是升火的地方！ ❁ Classifier: **lwt̪b** ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) **qwa55**

qwʌ́lp_a /qwʌ́lp/ *ghua* (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M_a ▶ To accuse, to denounce. • 告状 **¶ mýl-qwʌ́lp** • NEG ~: not to accuse • 否定 ~: 不告状 **¶ híl qwʌ́lp** • to accuse someone, to denounce someone • 告一个人 **¶ njá-l-ηwúl | qwʌ́lp-bíl!** • I am going to denounce/accuse • 我要告状！ **¶ nól | lél-qwʌ́lp-hó́l!** • Go and denounce (him/her)! • 你去告状吧！ **¶ qwʌ́lp~qwʌ́lp** • RED • 重叠 **¶ sw̪lphíl-kíl qwʌ́lp** • to report to the lord • 向土司控诉

qwʌ́lp_a /qwʌ́lp/ *ghuaq*

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To grow. • 生长、长大 **¶ gʒ́l-qwʌ́lp** • to grow • 长大，生长 **¶ tsʰwúl | gʒ́l-qwʌ́lp-zél!** • (S)he has grown up! / (S)he has grown a lot! (About a child) • 他长大了！（关于一个小孩）
¶ (phonological elicitation) tʰíl-qwʌ́lp-dzól • DUR ~ PROG: it is growing. • 持续体 ~ 进行式：正在长 **¶ (Lake3.29, 10.24397/pangloss-0004349#S29)**

qwʌ́lpwúl#l /qwʌ́lpwúl/ *ghualee*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Fireplace. It can be the fireplace in the main room of the house, or a campfire. • 火塘。包括家里的火塘和野外的临时营火、篝火。
¶ qwʌ́lpwúl-pʰwúl-bv̪l • 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。

qwʌ́lpɪ́l /qwʌ́lpɪ́l/ *ghuabi* (Jj, Dd: same, Gi: kólpíl, Da: kwʌ́lpɪ́l)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Mouth. • 嘴巴 **¶ qwʌ́lpɪ́l-qollól** • inside the mouth ♦ (dialectology) Mrs. Latami

prefers the formulation [qwaɻdʐæɻ-qoɻloɻ](#). • 嘴巴里
¶ (Gi) [koɻpiɻ-kolloɻ](#) • inside the mouth • 嘴巴里 □

See also: [qwæɻdʐæɻ](#) ⚜ Classifier: [\[wɪɻb](#)

q^h

q^ha] /q^ha/ kha (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ☀ Tone: H ▶ Bitter. • 苦

q^ha- /q^ha/ kha (Gi, Jj: same)

ADVERB ► Very, extremely. • 多么、非常 **q̪hət-
d̪wʌl-h̪ɪl** • extremely big • 非常大 **q̪hət-d̪wʌl-gv̪ɪ** • ex-
tremely large; how large! • 非常大 **q̪hət-swæt-gv̪ɪ** •
extremely tall; how tall! • 很高、非常高 **q̪hət-swæt-
mɪzəl** • extremely tall • 很高 **q̪hət-d̪wʌl-mɪzəl** •
extremely big • 很大 □ See also: **q̪hət 1**

q^ha+ /q^ha+/ kha (Gi: same)

• 几、多少 **¶ hǐ** | **q^ha^t-ky?** • how many people? • 几个人? **¶ bæl**bæl** | **q^ha^t-bæl**?** • how many flowers? • 几朵花? **¶ q^ha^t-zi]**? • how many families? • 几家? **¶ ha^t | q^ha^t-te^{hi}?** • how many meals? • 几顿饭? **¶ q^ha^t-ni^t?** • how many days? • 几天? **¶ q^ha^t-k^hy^t gy^t-ze^l?** • How old are you / is (s)he? • 几岁了? **¶ q^ha^t-k^hy^t?** • how many years? • 几年? **¶ q^ha^t-k^hw^s?** • how many pieces? • 几块? **¶ q^ha^t-na^t?** • how many (tools...)? • 几把? **¶ su^lthi^l | q^ha^t-na^t dzo^l?** • How many knives are there? • 有几把刀? **¶ q^ha^t-k^hw^l?** • how many (long objects) • 几条 **¶ q^ha^t-k^hw^l dzo^l?** • How many (long objects) are there? • 有几条? **¶ q^ha^t-mæ^l dzo^l?** • How much money do (you) have? • 有几块 (钱)? **¶ si^ldzi^l | q^ha^t-dzi^l?** • how many trees? • 几棵树? **¶ si^lk^hy^l | q^ha^t-k^hy^l?** • how many branches? • 几枝树枝? **¶ q^ha^t-k^hy^l?** • how many baskets? • 几筐? See also: **q^ha^t 2**

q^ha+2 /q^ha+/ kha (Gi: same)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: M ► A few; several; some. • 几 (如: 十几个) ¶ **tsʰeɪ̯-qʰaɪ̯** • ten and a few more (i.e. between ten and twenty) • 十几个、十来个 ¶ **tsʰeɪ̯-qʰaɪ̯-kʰvɪ̯** • ten and a few more (i.e. between ten and twenty) • 十几个、十来个 ¶ **hɔ̯-ltsʰi̯-qʰaɪ̯ kʰvɪ̯** • eighty-something years of age • 八十多岁 ¶ **hɪ̯-| qʰaɪ̯ bæɪ̯ dzoɪ̯!** • There are different kinds of people! / There exist all sorts of people! (A slightly negative comment on behaviours that never cease to amaze.) • 什么人都有啊! / 人, 有各种各样的! (直译: “存在有不同的人[格]”) □ See also: **qʰaɪ̯-1**

q^ha|dze|i /q^ha|dze|i/ khazzei (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚜ Tone: M ► Sweet corn; maize; Indian corn. • 玉米、包谷 [qʰɑ́dzeɪ-kʰw̥ɪt̥w̥ɪ] • the roots of the

sweetcorn plant • 玉米的根 [qʰədzeɪ qʰæ] • to cut ears of sweetcorn, to snap off ears of sweetcorn • 采玉米: 折断玉米棒子 [qʰədzeɪ dʐx̩] • to harvest sweetcorn, to pick sweetcorn • 采玉米 [qʰədzeɪ-tsalbv̩] | qʰu-l-mv̩] • a little sweetcorn flour • 一点玉米粉 [qʰədzeɪ-halbv̩], [qʰədzeɪ-ha-ljuw̩], [qʰədzeɪ-tsalbv̩] • 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 ⚡ Classifier: kʂɿ_a 2 (CLF for tracts of land) ⚡ Comparanda: (Pumi) qʰæ22dz̩i55

**q^ha|dze| -hwæ| -di| /q^ha|dze|hwæ|di|/ khazzei
huaeddi**

NOUN ☈ Tone: -L ► Horizontal beams of the rack for drying grain: ‘the place to hang sweetcorn’. • 粮架的横梁 ☈ Classifier: **kɤ́ŋ_a 1**

q^ha-dze-l-ly-i /q^ha-dze-l-ly-i/ khazzeilu (**Gi:** same, **Jj:** q^ha-dze-l-my-i di)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Maize field. • 包谷田、玉米田
❁ Classifier: p^{hv}]_a

PRONOUN ☀ Tone: L ► How many. • 多少 ¶ **q^ha₁jy₂** | **q^ha₁jy₂** / khaye (Gi, Jj, Dd: same, Da: **q^ha₁jy₂**)

• How much does it cost? • 要给多少? = 多少钱? ¶ **q^ha₁jy₂** jni₁? • How much do (you) need? • 要多少? ¶ **dze₁** | **q^ha₁jy₂** jni₁? • How much money does it cost? • 要多少钱?

q^ha|ne] /q^ha|ne// khani (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

PRONOUN ⚜ Tone: L ► How. • 怎么样 ¶ **qʰa₁ne₁**
jí? • how to do / how is it done? • 怎么做? ¶ **qʰa₁ne₁**
jí-tso₁-ní? • how must one do / how is it done? • 要怎
么做? ¶ **qʰa₁ne₁ gy₁?** • how to do / how is it done? •
怎么做? ¶ **qʰa₁ne₁ gy₁-ho₁-ze₁?** • What happened?
• 怎么样了? 发展到什么程度?

q^ha-ta-t /q^ha-ta-t/ khada (Gi, Da, Dd: same)

PRONOUN ⚡ Tone: M ► When. • 什么时候
⌚ qʰa˧˥tɑ˧˥bi˧˥ • When will you go? • 你什么时候去?
⌚-tʂʰ˧˥-tʂʰ˧˥ /qʰa˧˥tʂʰ˧˥-tʂʰ˧˥/ khacheche (Dd:
same)

ADJECTIVE ☀ Tone: H# ► Completely dry. • 充分干燥 [qʰɑ̃-tʂʰɤ̃-~tʂʰɤ̃]-gv] • completely dry • 充分干燥 [le-ʂɿ-ʐɔ̃], [qʰɑ̃-tʂʰɤ̃-~tʂʰɤ̃]-gv]-ze]! • Now it is dry; completely dry! • 现在、干了；全干了！

q^hæ˥ 1 /q^hæ˧/ khae (Gi, Jj: q^hæ˥)

VERB ☀ Tone: H ► To gnaw, to nibble. • 啃 (啃骨头)

q^{hæ}˥ 2 /q^{hæ}˧/ khae (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❀ Tone: H ► Cold (water). • 冷 (水)

¶ q^hæ- ejæl-ɻæl gy] • very cold • 冷得很，太冷 □
See also: dʐwɿlq^hæl

q^hæ] 3 /q^hæ˧/ *khae* (Da: same)

NOUN ⚜ Tone: #H ▶ Trench (monosyllable). • 水沟
(单音节) ⚜ Classifier: **k^hwuŋ_b** (**CLF** for elongated ob-
jects)

q^{hæ}ŋ 4 /q^{hæŋ/ khae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)}

• 屎、垃圾、肥料 ↗ **q^{hæ}t q^{ui}-p^yt s^e1** • to defecate • 拉一泡屎 ↗ **q^{hæ}t k^y1** • to pick up dung • 捡 (马……) 屎 ↗ **q^{hæ}t-pⁱ1 k^y1** • to pick up a little dung (to fertilize the fields) • 捡一点 (马……) 屎 ↗ **q^{hæ}t q^{ui}-pⁱ1 k^y1** • as above: to pick up a little dung (to fertilize the fields) • 同上: 捡一点 (马……) 屎 ↗ **q^{hæ}t z^{wɔ}1** • to tell lies (literally: 'to speak shit') • 撒谎、说谎 (直译: '说(出)屎') □ See also: **q^{hæ}t p^y#** ☀ Classifier: **p^y1_a**

② ► Flatulence, fart. • 屁 ↗ **q^{hæ}t k^{hui}1** • to fart • 放屁 ↗ **q^{hæ}t | q^{ui}-p^y1 k^{hui}1** • to fart, to make a fart • 放一个屁 ☀ Classifier: **p^y1_a** ③ ► Refuse, garbage. • 垃圾

q^hæ] 1 /q^hæl/ *khaeq*

VERB ★ Tone: L_a ► To crack, to snap off. • 断
¶ q^ha[˧]dze[˧] q^hæ[˨] • to harvest sweet corn (literally: to snap off ears of sweet corn) • 采玉米 ¶ q^ha[˧]dze[˧] | le[˧]-q^hæ[˨]-ze[˨] • The sweetcorn has been harvested. • 玉米收好了。 ¶ (phonological elicitation) q^ha[˧]dze[˧] | duu[˧]-q^hæ[˨]-~q^hæ[˨]-[˧] • to harvest some sweet corn ♦ (tonology) Elicitation of a reduplicated form establishes that the verb's tone is L_a. Its reduplication yields the same pattern (M.M.H.L) as for the verb 'to sweep': /duu[˧]-bæ[˨]-~bæ[˨]-[˧]/.. An L_b tone would yield an M.H.L.L pattern, as for the verb 'to speak': /duu[˧]-zww[˨]~zww[˨]-[˧]/.. • 去采些玉米

q^hæ 2 /q^hæ/ khaeq (Gi: same)

ADJECTIVE ★ Tone: L ► Happy, content, peaceful, at peace. • 幸福, 安逸, 平安 ¶ (**phonological elicitation**) **leɪ-θæl-zeɪ** • **ACCOMP** ~ **Pfv**: has become happy • 实施 ~ 整体体: 幸福了 ¶ **loɪθæl** • to work in a quiet, relaxed manner • 轻松工作 ¶ **dzeɪlkʰʌɪ**, | **qʰæt-θæl-məz-kyɪ!** • Commoners could never really be relaxed! (About feudal society, in which the lord's authority could at any time manifest itself in an order given to the commoners, his subjects.) • 百姓, 一直不能轻松! (在封建社会中, 土司的权威随时有可能体

现在对平民（即他的臣民）下达的命令中。）

q^hæl_a 1 /q^hæl/ *khaeq*

ADJECTIVE ♡ Tone: L_a ► True, authentic • 真 **¶ q^hæ-
h̄i|, | le-+zws! | m̄s-+q^hæ-+h̄i|, | t^ha-+zws! • Tell the
truth, don't say things that aren't true! / Say what is true
(what is in accordance with the truth); don't say things
that aren't true (=do not tell lies)! • 说真话, 不说假话!
／要说真话 (符合真理的话); 不要说假话 (=不要撒谎) !**

q^hæ ↴_a 2 /q^hæl/ khaeq (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE • Tone: La ① ► Well (to feel well); quiet. •
 平静、安静, 安乐、(身体)健康 ¶ h̥ɪ̥t̥ | əl̥-q̥hæl̥?
 • How are you? • 你好吗? / 一切好吗? ¶ n̥jɪ̥t̥ |
 m̥v̥t̥-q̥hæl̥. • I don't feel well. • 我不舒服。 □ See also:
 q̥hæ-l̥t̥æl̥ ② ► Light, easy (work). • 轻松 ¶ q̥hæl̥-h̥ɪ̥l̥
 • ~ REL • 轻松的

q^hæl /q^hæl/ khaeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚜ Tone: MH ▶ To break (a stick breaks). • 断, 破 (棍子, 竹竿) ↗ le˧˥-qʰæ˧˥-ze˥• ACCOMP ~ PFV: has broken • 实施 ~ 整体体: 断了 ↗ si˧˥ qʰæ˥• to break wood • 砸木头

q^hæl 1 /q^hæl/ khaeq

VERB ☀ Tone: MH ▶ To come out (moon, sun). • 出来 (月亮, 太阳) ↗ (phonological elicitation) $t^h i \text{-} q \text{æl-ze} \tau$ • DUR ~ PFV • 持续体 ~ 整体体 □ Synonym: $t^h y \text{v}_a \tau$

q^{hæ}12 /q^{hæ}1/ khaeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To pull down, to dismantle. • 拆
『zi|hws̩t q̪æl• to demolish a house • 拆房子

q^hælʒ /q^hælʒ/ khaeq

VERB ❀ Tone: MH ► To share: several people share something among themselves; someone shares out something. • 分东西、（大家）平分东西 ¶ (Sister5.37, 10.24397/pangloss-0009082#S37) *le-t-qæ1 | le-t-po-t-
ts^hwu1, ð dzo1 | t^hi1, | w^h1 | t^hs^hwu-t-y-t-ki-t-dzo1, | t^he1-
k^hw^hy1 | t^hi1-ki1 t^hy1 jni1-hol-ze1 w^h1, | æ1-gi1! • When
it came to sharing, they thought they'd give that person (=the older brother) a little piece (=a low morsel), didn't they? • 分饭的时候，他们觉得应该给那个人（什么都不算的）一小块（肉），不是吗？*

q^hæl⁴ /q^hæl/ khaeq (Gi: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To shoot (with a gun). • 开枪
[lət-q^{hæ}t-zel] • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has shot • 实施 ~ 整体体: 开枪了 [m^vlze|q^{hæ}l(-zel)] • to shoot with a gun • 开枪

q^hǽl 5 /q^hǽl/ khaeq (Gi: same)

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)

❑ (phonological elicitation) lé-q^hǽl-zél • ACCOMP

~ PFV: has burnt, has gone brown • 实施 ~ 整体体: 变黑了, 糊了 ❑ mx̩ | lé-q^hǽl-zél • The oil has burned / has reached boiling point / has gone black! •

油焦了! ❑ hál | lé-q^hǽl-zél • The rice has burned / is overcooked. • 饭糊了。 ❑ y̩ts̩y̩ | h̩y̩-h̩y̩ F | lé-q^hǽl-zél! • The vegetables are going brown / are overcooked / are getting burnt from frying! • 菜都炒糊了!

❑ sél | h̩y̩-h̩y̩ F | lé-q^hǽl-zél! • The meat is going brown / is overcooked / is getting burnt from frying! • 肉都炒焦了!

q^hǽlbǽl /q^hǽlbǽl/ khaebbae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Spoon, used for salt, tsamba... It corresponds to European teaspoons and tablespoons. • 调羹

Classifier: nál̩a

q^hǽlk^hwý#l /q^hǽlk^hwý#l/ khaekua

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Small dam (in canal; made of stones and earth). • 小水坝, 来堵塞田地里的小水渠

❑ q^hǽlk^hwý#l d̩w̩-l̩w̩ • a small dam • 一个小水坝

Classifier: l̩w̩b̩

q^hǽllól /q^hǽllól/ khaelo (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Small gully, small trench. • 小水渠

❑ q^hǽllól qwǽl • to dig a small trench • 挖一个

个小水渠

❑ See also: q^hǽlzo#l ❁ Classifiers: k^hwúl̩b̩, lól̩b̩

q^hǽlmíl /q^hǽlmíl/ khaemi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Large trench, canal. • 大水渠

Classifier: k^hwúl̩b̩ (CLF for elongated objects)

q^hǽlmól /q^hǽlmól/ khaemo

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ A poisonous mushroom. • 有毒

的一种菌子

Classifier: mól̩a, l̩w̩b̩

q^hǽlp̩ý#l /q^hǽlp̩ý#l/ khaebe

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Excrements, dung, dropping. •

屎

❑ q^hǽlp̩ý#l d̩w̩-p̩ý#l sél • to defecate • 拉一泡屎

❑ q^hǽlp̩ý#l t̩hí-sél • to defecate • 拉一泡屎

Classifier: p̩ý#l̩a ❁ Morphological makeup: q^hǽl 4, p̩ý#l̩a

q^hǽltýl /q^hǽltýl/ khaedu (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Anus. • 肛门

Classifier: l̩w̩b̩

q^hǽlt̩ch̩íl /q^hǽlt̩ch̩íl/ Khaeqie

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Khaeqie, a village of Yongning, very close to the administrative centre. Latitude:

27.75398, longitude: 100.65959. • 开基 (永宁的一个村落)。经纬度: 100.65959, 27.75398 ❑ ts̩w̩-l | q^hǽlt̩ch̩íl h̩í-níl! • (S)he is from the village of Khaeqie! • 他是开基村人! ❑ d̩z̩v̩lbý-k̩y̩-sál-kw̩y̩l, | hí-kw̩y̩-lól, | ǽlmí-kw̩y̩#l, | lá-lól-kw̩y̩l, | lá-n̩w̩y̩l, | b̩v̩-ts̩h̩ó-gy̩l, | éllá-kw̩y̩#l, | gǽlqál, | q^hǽlt̩ch̩íl, | t̩hó-t̩wú#l! • The ten Na villages considered in traditional geography as belonging to the vicinity of the Yongning temple. • 永宁摩梭地理概念中, 距离扎美寺最近的十个村落: 佳部嘎萨瓦、习瓦洛、阿咪瓦、拉洛瓦、拉瓦、巴搓吉、阿拉瓦、嘎尔、开基、施支。

q^hǽlt̩ch̩íl-h̩í-dzúl /q^hǽlt̩ch̩íl-h̩í-dzúl/ Khaeqie Lhijji

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L# ▶ Khaeqie Lhijji, the river which runs through the plain of Yongning. • 开基大河: 永宁坝的河流

q^hǽlt̩ǽl /q^hǽlt̩ǽl/ khaedae (Gi, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Quiet, at peace. • 安静

❑ q^hǽlt̩ǽl | t̩hí-dzúl • to sit quietly, free from toil and care • 安静地坐着 ❑ q^hǽlt̩ǽl | t̩hí-jíl • to work quietly • 安静地工作

❑ See also: q^hǽl 2 ❁ Morphological makeup: q^hǽl 1

q^hǽlt̩ǽl-l̩ál /q^hǽlt̩ǽl-l̩ál/ khaedae'er (Jj, Dd: same, Gi: q^hǽlt̩w̩ál)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L+H# ▶ Quiet, peaceful. • 安宁

❑ q^hǽlt̩ǽl-l̩ál | d̩w̩-dzúl-j̩l • to sit quietly for a while •

安静地坐一会

❑ q^hǽlt̩ǽl-l̩ál-gv̩l • peacefully • 安宁地

❑ ts̩w̩y̩-l | ts̩w̩-t̩éh̩íl, | q^hǽlt̩ǽl-dzúl! • The evening meal is a meal that one enjoys peacefully! (Explanation: unlike lunch, which is eaten quickly before going back to work, the evening meal is taken in a relaxed setting, enjoying more abundant food than at lunch, and quietly transitioning into rest time.) • 晚餐这顿, 吃得很安静! (说明: 中午饭, 吃得快然后继续干活。晚餐, 吃得很安静, 慢慢吃多一点, 慢慢进入晚上休息时间。) ❁ Morphological makeup: q^hǽl 2

q^hǽlzo#l /q^hǽlzo#l/ khaesso

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Small trench, small canal. • 小水渠

❑ See also: q^hǽllól ❁ Classifier: k^hwúl̩b̩ (CLF for elongated objects)

q^hól̩a /q^hól̩/ kho

VERB ❁ Tone: Ma ▶ To pile up (e.g. stones). • 堆起来

❑ ly̩mí-t̩hí-q^hól̩ • to pile up stones • 石头堆起来

q^hól̩b̩ /q^hól̩/ khoq

VERB ❁ Tone: Lb ▶ To invite, to treat. • 邀请、请

¶ h̥i¹ q^ho¹ • to invite someone • 邀请人 ¶ h̥i¹bæ¹ q^ho¹
 • to invite a guest • 邀请客人 ¶ h̥i¹bæ¹ | q^ho¹-zo¹-
 ho¹ • We should invite guests! • 需要请一下客人!
 ¶ h̥i¹bæ¹ 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。) ¶ (phonological elicitation) dzu¹-q^ho¹-q^ho¹-
 ¶ • DELIMITATIVE ~ RED INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 重
 叠 发端: 请一下 ¶ (phonological elicitation) q^ho¹-
 m^vl-q^ho¹ • to invite or not • 请不请 ¶ q^ho¹-m^vl-ho¹
 • ...will not invite • 不请了 / 不要请了

q^ho¹ 1 /q^ho¹/ k̥hoq (Gi: same, Jj: q^hy¹)

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-n^vl | ha¹ q^ho¹ • the
 chicken is pecking cereals • 鸡在啄粮食

q^ho¹ 2 /q^ho¹/ k̥hoq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✽ Tone: MH ▶ To kill; to slaughter (an animal).
 • 杀, 宰牲畜 ¶ bo¹ q^ho¹ • to slaughter a pig • 杀猪
 ¶ bo¹ q^ho¹-ze¹ • ... slaughtered a pig • 杀了猪 ¶ 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^ho¹dy¹ /q^ho¹dy¹/ khoddu (Gi: same, Jj: q^hy¹dy¹)

NOUN ✽ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Mace, large hammer, sledgehammer. Typically: a wooden sledgehammer used to break up large clods after ploughing. • 大锤。如: 木制大锤, 用于犁地后砸碎大块泥土。 ¶ se¹-q^ho¹dy¹ • iron
 hammer • 铁锤子 ✽ Classifier: [w¹b]

q^ho¹lo¹ /q^ho¹lo¹/ kholo

NOUN ✽ Tone: M ▶ Wheel. • 轮子 ¶ m^vl-[ts^hv]-
 q^ho¹lo¹ • cartwheel • 马车轮 ✽ Classifier: [w¹b]

q^ho¹mo¹ /q^ho¹mo¹/ khomo

NOUN ✽ Tone: H# ▶ Old cow (which does not give milk anymore). • 老牛 (不产奶了) ✽ Classifier: p^ho¹a

q^ho¹my¹ /q^ho¹my¹/ khumu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: L ▶ Straw hat. • 斗笠 ✽ Classifier:
 [w¹b]

q^ho¹ty¹ /q^ho¹ty¹/ khodu (Gi: same, Jj: q^hy¹ty¹)

NOUN ✽ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Tree stump. • 树墩、树桩 ✽ Classifier: [w¹b]

q^hy¹ /q^hy¹/ kheu

NOUN ✽ Tone: #H ▶ Noise, sound. • 声音 ¶ ts^hw¹-
 | a¹tso¹ q^hy¹ ni¹? • What is this sound? • 这是什么

声音? ¶ q^hy¹ti¹h¹y¹ • A person of authority marks their presence with a cough: “Hem, hem!” Literally “making a noise”. Context: when people (children) are bickering, making a mess, or any other action that attracts vigilance, a person in authority (mistress of the house, elder, etc.) indicates his or her presence by making his or her voice heard with a cough. This signal indicates that the authority figure is present, and that their intervention is imminent. • 有权威的人用咳嗽声表示他的存在: “咳咳!” 字面意思是“出声”, 接近于汉语的“出面”。语境: 当有人(小孩)在争吵、捣乱或其它任何会引起警惕的举动时, 有权威的人(女主人、长辈等)会用咳嗽来让人知道自己在场, 干预迫在眉睫。 ※ Classifier: k^hw¹z¹_a

q^hy¹_a /q^hy¹/ kheu

CLASSIFIER ✽ Tone: H_a ▶ Classifier for hamlets / small villages. • 量词: 村落 ¶ yw¹r¹-q^hy¹, | ts^he¹n¹i¹-zi¹ • Five hamlets, twelve families! (This formula summarizes the statistics of the village of /əlla¹-kw¹ra¹#/) • 五个村落, 十二个家庭! (描写阿拉瓦村的情况)

q^hy¹ 1 /q^hy¹/ kheu (Gi, Da: same, Jj: Ø)

NOUN ✽ Tone: M ① ▶ Hole. • 洞 ✽ Classifier: [w¹b]
 ② ▶ Burrow. • 野兽的洞穴、野兽的窝 ¶ dx¹-q^hy¹ • fox burrow • 狐狸的窝 ◇ (tonology) M ¶ swæ¹ q^hy¹
 • otter’s burrow • 水獭的窝 ◇ (tonology) M

q^hy¹ 2 /q^hy¹/ kheu (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: M ▶ Horn. • 犀角 ¶ ts^hæ¹-q^hy¹ •
 stag horn • 鹿角 ◻ See also: ji¹q^hy¹#, q^hy¹t^hy¹# 2 ✽
 Classifiers: [w¹b], dze¹_a 3

q^hy¹ 1 /q^hy¹/ kheuq (Gi: same, Jj: Ø)

VERB ✽ Tone: MH ▶ To huddle up, to curl up. • 蟒缩 ¶ ni¹-q^hy¹ | t^hi¹-dzi¹ • to be seated, leaning forward, torso bent towards the thighs • 坐着身体缩成一团 ¶ (Dd) ni¹-q^hy¹-ji¹ | t^hi¹-dzi¹ • to be seated, leaning forward, torso bent towards the thighs ◇ (dialectology) Mrs. Latami does not use this phrasing. • 坐着身体缩成一团

q^hy¹ 2 /q^hy¹/ kheuq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ✽ Tone: MH ▶ Six. • 六 ¶ dzu¹, | ni¹, | so¹,
 | zv¹, | yw¹, | q^hy¹, | su¹, | h^o1, | gy¹, | ts^he¹ • Numbers from one to ten. • 数字从一到十。

q^hy¹dzu¹\$ /q^hy¹dzu¹/ kheuji (Gi, Da: same, Jj:
 q^hy¹dzi¹#)

NOUN ✽ Tone: H\$ ▶ Hole, cavity (e.g. mouse hole, or trap to catch large animals). • 窟窿 ¶ hwæ¹tsu¹-
 q^hy¹dzu¹ • mousehole • 耗子洞 ¶ q^hy¹dzu¹ te^hu¹

(-ze_l) • to bore a hole • 挖一个洞 ⚡ Classifier: |lu_lb

q^hv_ldw_l /q^hv_ldw_l/ kheuddee

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Respect (for an elder), mingled with affectionate attachment. Found exclusively in the phrase ‘to have respect and attachment to someone’, q^hv_ldw_lp^hy_l. • 尊敬 (与关心)。只出现在‘尊敬与关心’这个说法里面: q^hv_ldw_lp^hy_l. ¶ q^hv_ldw_lp^hy_l • to respect an elder, also with a feeling of attachment and readiness to care for the person • 尊敬与关心 (长辈的人), 重视 (如: 孩子重视母亲与长辈)

q^hv_ldzæ_l /q^hv_ldzæ_l/ kheuzzhae (Gi: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ String; small rope. • 小绳子, 细的绳子 ¶ q^hv_ldzæ_lts^hwu_l-k^hwu_l • ~ DEM CLF: this string • ~ 指示代词 量词: 这条细的绳子 ⚡ Classifier: k^hwu_lb

q^hy^hi^hmi_l /q^hy^hi^hmi_l/ kheulhimi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ 6th month. • 六月

q^hv_l-q^hy_l /q^hv_lq^hy_l/ kheukheu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: MH ▶ To fold (clothes). • 折叠、裹起来 ¶ q^hv_l-q^hy_l-ze_l • PFV • 折起来了 ¶ le_l-q^hv_l-q^hy_l • ACCOMP • 实施 ~

q^hy^ht^hy_l 1 /q^hy^ht^hy_l/ kheutu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Horn. • (牛) 角
¶ (phonological elicitation) q^hy^ht^hy_l | dwu_l-lu_l • a horn • 一个角 ¶ (phonological elicitation) q^hy^ht^hy_lni_l • It's a horn. • 是 (牛) 角。 □ See also: q^hy^ht^hy_l 2
⠁ Classifier: |lu_lb

q^hy^ht^hy_l 2 /dwu_lq^hy^ht^hy_l/ kheutu

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Classifier: a hornful. The quantity of liquid (or powder) that can be contained in an ox's horn. Ox horns used to serve as containers for water. • 量词: 一个牛角的容量。过去, 用牛角来当饮料容器。 ¶ dwu_l-q^hy^ht^hy_l, | ni_l-q^hy^ht^hy_l, | so_l-q^hy^ht^hy_l, | zy_l-q^hy^ht^hy_l, | yw_l-q^hy^ht^hy_l, | q^hy^h-q^hy^ht^hy_l, | su_l-q^hy^ht^hy_l, | hō_l-q^hy^ht^hy_l, | gy_l-q^hy^ht^hy_l, | ts^he_l-q^hy^ht^hy_l • association with numerals from 1 to 10 • 与数词结合, 一至十 □ See also: q^hy^ht^hy_l 1

q^hv_lts^hhi_l /q^hv_lts^hhi_l/ kheucee (Gi, Jj: same, Da: q^hv_lts^hwu_llu_l)

NUMERAL ⚡ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ 60. • 六十

q^hwæ_l /q^hwæ_l/ khuae (Gi: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ① ▶ Letter. • 信 ¶ q^hwæ_lpo_l
• to carry a letter (physically) • 传一封信 ⚡ Classifier: k^hw_lya ② ▶ Message, word (monosyllable). • 信息、

话 ¶ q^hwæ_l| dwu_l-k^hw_lz_lw_ly_l • to tell something, to deliver a piece of information • 说一个话, 说出一个信息 ¶ q^hwæ_lhw_ly_l • to convey a message • 带信息、传信息 ¶ da_lpx_l-q^hwæ_l# • the tales of the /da_lpx_l/ priests • 达巴的故事 ¶ (Da) q^hwæ_lk^hw_ly_l • to be in touch (with someone) • 互通信息、有联系 (两个人互通信息) ⚡ Classifier: k^hw_lya

q^hwæ_la /q^hwæ_l/ khuae (Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: La ▶ To block. For example: blocking the passage of livestock by building a hedge along the edge of a field. • 挡住。例如: 在田地边缘修建篱笆, 阻止牲畜通过。 ¶ t^hi_l-q^hwæ_l-q^hwæ_l • DUR ~ RED • 持续体 ~ 重叠: 挡一挡

q^hwæ_l 1 /q^hwæ_l/ khuae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: MH ▶ To break (bowl, jar), to crack (nuts). • 弄碎 ¶ (phonological elicitation) le_l-q^hwæ_l • ACCOMP ~ ♦ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [læ_l-q^hwæ_l]. • 实施 ~ ¶ ko_ldo_l-q^hwæ_l • to crack walnuts • 敲开坚果 (在永宁, 不用夹子: 用锤子敲开) ¶ si_lq^hwæ_l see khuae • To split wood. • 劈木头

q^hwæ_l 2 /q^hwæ_l/ khuae

VERB ⚡ Tone: MH ▶ To slap. • 捶、打 ¶ le_l-q^hwæ_l-ze_l • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has slapped • 实施 ~ 整体体: 捶了 ¶ zu_lq^hwæ_l • to slap/smack someone's cheek • 打嘴巴 ¶ zu_lq^hwæ_l | dwu_l-lu_l | t^hi_l-q^hwæ_l-bi_l! • 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^hwæ_la /dwu_lq^hwæ_l/ khuae

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: MH_a ▶ Classifier for filaments of hemp before spinning. • 量词: 丝, 如纺之前的麻丝 (一根)

q^hwæ_lky_l /q^hwæ_lky_l/ khuaege

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ A sort of shrub, reaching 1.5 to 2 meters in height. • 一种灌木, 1.5 至 2 米高, 可以当篱笆用 ¶ q^hwæ_lky_l-dzi_l • same meaning as the main entry, with addition of the CLASSIFIER for trees, /dzi_l/.
• 同上 (与 q^hwæ_lky_l 含义相同, 但增加了树的量词: dzi_l)。 ¶ q^hwæ_lky_l | t^hi_l-dzu_l ~ q^hwæ_lky_l t^hi_l-dzu_l • to arrange (to set) branches of this shrub to make a fence (so that the cattle don't get through) • 将这种灌木的枝条安装成栅栏 (以免牛群通过)。
¶ q^hwæ_lky_l t^hi_l-gy_l • to arrange branches of this shrub to make a fence (so that the cattle don't get through) • 将这种灌木的枝条安装成栅栏 (以免牛群通过)。
⠁ Classifiers: dzi_l, lo_l

q^hwælk^hw^y# /q^hwælk^hw^y/ khuaekua

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Gossip, idle chatter. • 闲话、流言、蜚语、闲言碎语、八卦 ¶ du^l-zu^l q^hwælk^hw^y ts^y-ky^l! • This is a story that could get under your skin (if you're not careful)! / (A warning to someone about behaviour such as petty theft, which would be socially stigmatised.) • (如果你不小心) 这个故事可能会触动你的神经! (针对小偷小摸等行为向某人发出警告, 这些行为会受到社会的鄙视) ¶ du^l-zu^l q^hwælk^hw^y ts^y-ji^l! • This is a story that will get under your skin! • 这个故事可能会触动你的神经! ¶ du^l-zu^l q^hwælk^hw^y ts^y-ji^l! • This is a story that will get under your skin! • 这个故事可能会触动你的神经! ❁ Morphological makeup: q^hwæl, k^hw^y]

q^hwælju^l /q^hwælju^l/ khuaelee (Gi, Jj: Ø)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Vegetable garden. • 菜园 □ Synonym: jældzu^l ❁ Classifier: ky^la 2 (CLF for tracts of land)

q^hwælmi# /q^hwælmi^l/ khuaemi (Gi: same, Jj: k^hwælmi^l)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Message, information (extended meaning; letter). • 口信, 信息 ¶ q^hwælmi^l ji^l • to carry a message • 带一个口信 ❁ Classifier: k^hw^y]

q^hwæt[~]q^hwæt /q^hwætq^hwæt/ khuaekhuae

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Fence, made of bamboo or of thorny shrub branches. • 篱笆 ❁ Classifier: ky^la 1 ❁ Morphological makeup: q^hwæl[~]

q^hwæltu^l /q^hwæltu^l/ khuaedee (Gi, Da: same, Jj: k^hwa^lty^l, Dd: k^hwa^lty^l)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Scarf, kerchief. • 头帕 ❁ Classifier: b^yl^a ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) q^hwa55ti55

q^hw^yt /q^hw^yt/ khua

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Tracks (left by an animal); spoor. • 痕迹 ❁ Classifier: p^ho^la

q^hw^yla^l /q^hw^yla^l/ khua (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M_a ▶ To heal (wound, disease, broken bone...). • 治好 (骨折、病) ¶ ts^hwu^l | a^l-q^hw^y? - le^l-q^hw^y-ze^l! • Has it healed? — Yes, it has healed! • 治好了吗? — 治好了! ¶ le^l-q^hw^y-ni^l! • It is healed! / It has healed! • 治好了!

q^hw^yla^l /q^hw^yla^l/ khuaq (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ Intelligent. • 聪明 ¶ (phonological elicitation) q^hw^y-hi^l • ~ REL/NMLZ • 聪明的 ¶ q^hw^y-le^l! • (You are/(s)he is) clever! (A

comment when someone says/does something clever) • 很聪明! / 太聪明了! ¶ dwæl | q^hw^y! • INTENSIVE.VERY ~ • 很聪明!

q^hw^yla^l 2 /q^hw^yla^l/ khuaq

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ Bad. • 坏 ¶ k^hy^l | q^hw^y-hi^l • a bad year (a year when crops are not good) • (收成) 不好的一年 ¶ k^hy^l | q^hw^y-hi^l • a bad dog (that bites people) • 恶狗 ¶ k^hy^l q^hw^y! • a bad year (a year when crops are not good) • (收成) 不好的一年 ¶ k^hy^l q^hw^y! • a bad dog (that bites people) • 恶狗 ¶ ts^hit-ji^l, | k^hy^l q^hw^y-t^hy^l! • This year is a bad year! (=a year when crops are not good) • 今年, 年景不好! (收成不好) ¶ ts^hwu^l | ny^lmi^l | dwæl | q^hw^y! • He has a really bad heart! / He is a really bad man! • 他心很坏! □ See also: q^hw^y-ji^l ❁ Cognates: (Naxi) k^hwa]

q^hw^yla^l 1 /q^hw^yla^l/ khuaq (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH ▶ Bowl. • 碗 □ See also: q^hw^yla^l ❁ Classifier: lu^l_b ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) q^hwa35

q^hw^yla^l 2 /q^hw^yla^l/ khuaq

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH ▶ Tale, story, yarn. • 故事 ¶ ælsæl-q^hw^y! • tale, folk tale • 老故事 ❁ Classifier: k^hw^y]

q^hw^yla^l /du^l q^hw^yla^l/ khua

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: MH_a ▶ A bowl(ful) of. • 量词: 碗 □ See also: q^hw^yla^l 1

q^hw^ybi^l /q^hw^ybi^l/ khuabbi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ① ▶ Hoof (of horse); foot (of dog). • 马蹄 ¶ zwæl-q^hw^ybi^l # • horse hoof • 马蹄、(马、狗……的)脚 ◇ (tonology) H# ¶ k^hy^l-q^hw^ybi^l # • dog's foot • 狗脚 ◇ (tonology) L+H# ❁ Classifiers: bi^l_c (self-classifier for animal hooves and footprints), t^hy^l_a ② ▶ Track, trail, spoor, footprints. • 脚的痕迹、行径

q^hw^ydu^l /q^hw^ydu^l/ khuaddee (Gi, Jj: same, Da:

k^hwa^ldu^l)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Relatives, members of the family. • 亲戚 ¶ a^lzu^l | q^hw^ydu^l ni^l • We two belong to the same family. • 咱们两个是一家人。 ¶ q^hw^ydu^l, | y^ldze^l • family and friends, extended family circle • 亲人: 泛指亲戚与亲密朋友们 ¶ a^lzu^l | q^hw^ydu^l | y^ldze^l ni^l • We two belong to the same extended family circle. • 咱们两个是亲戚朋友们, 算一家人。 ¶ q^hw^ydu^l to^l • 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) ¶ q^hw^ydu^l-ni^l-ze^l mæ^l! • We're family, aren't we! / They're family, aren't they!

(An affirmation of great closeness between people, or, metaphorically, between objects or words that are very close, like people from the same family.) • (我们／他们) 是亲人嘛! ⚡ Classifier: y₁

q^hw₃l-ji /q^hw₃lji/ khuaq yi

VERB ⚡ Tone: L ① ► To damage. • 损坏东西 **¶** ts^hw₁-ŋw₁ | nj₁=b₁ tso₁-tso₁ | le₁-q^hw₃l-ji-ze₁! • (S)he has damaged my stuff! • 他弄坏了我的东西! ② ► To behave badly to people, to act wrongly, to do wrong, to annoy people • 干扰人家、折磨人, 骚扰 **¶** hīl q^hw₃l-ji! • to annoy people • 干扰人家、麻烦人 **¶** ts^hw₁ | to₁to₁-mi₁ hīl q^hw₃l-ji! • (S)he purportedly annoys people! / (S)he annoys people on purpose! • 他故意麻烦人! ③ ► To waste. • 浪费 **¶** d₁wæ1 | q^hw₃l-ji! • It's a big waste! / It's such a waste! • 很浪费! **¶** le₁-q^hw₃l-ji | le₁-se₁-k^hw₁: | ts^hw₁ ne₁-ji₁ | t^ha₁-ji₁! • Wasting and depleting all reserves: one should not act like that! • 浪费、消耗 (所有储备): 不要这么干!

q^hw₃lmi /q^hw₃lmi/ khuami

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H\$ ► Large bowl; it used to be made of wood. • 大碗 (以前碗是用木头做的) **¶** si₁-q^hw₃lmi / large wooden bowl • 大木碗 **¶** See also: q^hw₃lp₁ \$

q^hw₃lp₁ /q^hw₃lp₁/ khuabe

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H\$ ► Large bowl. • 大碗 **¶** See also:

q^hw₃lmi

q^hw₃lse /q^hw₃lse/ khuashei (Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ► Horseshoe. • 马蹄铁 **¶** zwæl-
q^hw₃lse (+ni) • horseshoe ⚡ (**tonology**) The tonal pattern is regular. • 马蹄铁 ⚡ Classifiers: na₁a, p^ho₁a
q^hw₃lto /q^hw₃lto/ khuado (Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ► Shoulder. • 肩膀 **¶** hīl ts^hw₁-y₁, | q^hw₃lto | dwi₁-pi₁ | swæt-hīl-di₁! • 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! **¶** Synonym: q^hw₃lto ⚡ Classifier: lu₁b

q^hw₃lth₁ /q^hw₃lth₁/ khuatu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H\$ **¶** See also: q^hw₃lth₁#

q^hw₃lth₁# /q^hw₃lth₁/ khuatu (La: q^hw₃lth₁\$)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ► Bamboo basket to carry water (on back). • 竹篓 ⚡ Classifier: lu₁b

q^hw₃lts₁ /q^hw₃lts₁/ khuacee (Gi, Da, Jj: same, Dd: q^hw₃lts₁)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ► Shoulder. • 肩膀 **¶** q^hw₃lts₁-so₁ | hwæt-p^hæ₁ | dwi₁-na₁-ts^hw₁ g₁ • to carry a hoe on the shoulder • 肩上扛一把锄头 **¶** Synonym: q^hw₃lto ⚡ Classifier: lu₁b

q^hw₃lzo /q^hw₃lzo/ khuasso

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H\$ ► Small bowl. • 小碗

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= læ / læl / lae

CLITIC ☀ Tone: L ▶ Plural. • 多数 **¶ tsʰwɪl-æl\$** •
these things, this sort of things • 这类的东西, ……之类

læl_a / læl / laeq

ADJECTIVE ⚜ Tone: L_a ► Flat. • 平 ¶ *qæʃ-hǐ* • ~
REL/NMLZ • 平的

æ /æ/ laeq (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ☈ Tone: LH ▶ Seed. • 种子 ☈ Classifier: [ɿw˧˥-t_b]
(CLF for round objects)

læl /æl/ laeq (Jj: æwæl)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LH ➤ Yoke (for one or two animals). •
 牛轭 (单行或双行) ¶ **ɿæʃ tsʰwʌʃ-ʃwʌʃ ~ ɿæʃ tsʰwʌʃ-ʃwʌʃ** • ~ **DEM CLF**: this yoke ♦ (**tonology**) This phrase has two tonal variants. • ~ **指示代词 量词**: 这个牛轭
 ⚡ Classifier: **ʃwʌʃ**

lǣl̄tīllǣl̄ / lǣl̄tīllǣl̄ / laedilae (Gi: lǣl̄tīllǣl̄, Dd: Ø)

ADJECTIVE ☀ Tone: L+H# ▶ Shrivelled, flat, shrunken.

- 瘦瘪 [ʃæltɪlæŋgɪ] • shrivelled, flat, shrunken • 瘦瘪的 ☀ Morphological makeup: [æŋ]

ئەل / ئەل / erer

IDEOPHONE ☀ Tone: 0 ► Noise of the harsh, grating sound of a laboured breath being drawn through a partially obstructed airway: ‘Rasp!’ ‘Hrrk!’ • 形声词：嘎啦、嘎吱的吸气声，就像有人在喉咙几近阻塞的情况下仍努力保持呼吸一样。 ¶ (BuriedAlive3.62, 10.24397/pangloss-0004539#S62) **dʒuːl-swɪl pʰvɪl-dzoʊl**, | “**hrrk!**” **pɪl-tsʊl** ◊ -**mvɪl**. “**əlmi!**” | **tʂʰwɪl-yɪ...** | **əlmi!** | **tʰaɹ-nɪl** **əl-huɹ?**” | **tʂʰwɪl** | **dʒwæɹ jɪl-nɪl-tsʊl** ◊ -**mvɪl**. • He gave the bracelet a sharp tug and the girl let out a ‘Hrrk!’ ‘Gulp! The man was a little scared: ‘Oops,

what's going on?" • 他猛地一拉镯子，姑娘就发出“嘎吱！”的一声。男人有一点害怕：“啊呀，这是怎么回事？”

ɿwæ˥ /ɿwæ˧/ luæ (Jj: same, Gi: ɿwæ˥, Da, Dd: ɿwæ˧)

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……) ❁ (phonological elicitation) **mʂ-t-ɿwæl**

- NEG ~: not to cry • 否定 ~: 不叫 ❁ **ɿwæt-~ɿwæt**
- RED • 重叠 ❁ **hɪtɿ ɿwæt-dzo]** • Someone is shouting • 有人在叫。 ❁ **ɿwætɿ ɿwæt-dzo!]** • the horse is whinnying • 马在嘶 ❁ **ɿæʃɿ ɿwæl** • the chicken is cackling • 鸡在叫 ❁ **dwi-ɿwæt-ɿ]** • to call out • 叫一声 ❁ **hwr̩-liiɿ ɿwæl-dzo]** • the cat is calling/crying • 猫在叫 ❁ **ɿwætɿ-phæ-ɿdi] | tʰi-ɿwæl-dzo]** • the donkey is braying • 驴在叫 ❁ (Gi) **ɿwætɿ | tʰi-ɿwæl-dzo]** • the horse is whinnying • 马在嘶 ② ► To invite, to call over.
- 请、叫 (来) ❁ **dwi-ɿwæt-ɿ]** • **DELIMITATIVE** ~ **INCEPTIVE**: to invite, to call over ♦ (semantics) This example is a homophone of the one given for sense 1, in which it means “to call, to call out (to someone)”. • 请来一下 ❁ (phonological elicitation) **tʰa-ɿwæl!** • **PROH** • 禁止式: 不要请! ❁ **ɿwæt-mr̩-bi!]** • (We)'re not inviting (him/her)! • 不请他! ❁ **ɿwætɿ mr̩-zo!]** • (We/you) shouldn't invite (him/her)! • 不要请他! ❁ **dwi-ɿwæt-ɿ-**bi?**** • Shall (we) invite (him/her)? • 请不请他?

˨˩ /d̪wæ˥˩/ luae

CLASSIFIER ⚜ Tone: H_b ► Classifier for places. • 量词：
地方 (一处) ¶ (Da)tʰy|-ɿwæ|-qo˥˥| mꝝ|-tʰy|-su˥˥!
• ...has never been to those places • 还没到这些地方

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ʌ / ʌ / er

NOUN • Tone: L ▶ Side, direction. • 面 (一个四方形物品的四面) ¶ zy|-ɿ| • the four directions, the four sides (e.g. of a house) ♦ (tonology) The tone pattern is regular: a L-tone classifier in association with the numeral ‘four’ yields a M.H pattern. • 四面 (如: 一个楼的四面) □ See also: 𠂇_b

=ʌ / ʊ / -er

CLITIC ⚜ Tone: L ► Associative plural. • 联想复数:
一家人、一族人、一辈人…… ↗ **tʂ^hwl-zi˥˥** • this
household; the people of this family ◇ (syntax) In the
generation following that of the main speaker, the expres-
sion tends to simplify to /tʂ^hwl-zi˥/. • 这家的人

-ʌ / ʌ / -er

SUFFIX ⚜ Tone: L ▶ INCEPTIVE (INCHOATIVE). • 发
端

¶ / **¶**/ erq (Gi: same, Dd: ly¶)

VERB ❀ Tone: L_b ▶ To face, to turn toward. • 对着 ◇
(semantics) This word is very probably of the same family as /ɿ/ 'side', as in zy˧-ɿ˧ 'four directions, four sides'.
¶ (phonological elicitation) my˧-ɿ˧ • NEG ~: not to turn • 否定 ~: 不对着 ¶ (phonological elicitation)
dɯ˧-ɿ˧-ɿ˧ • DELIMITATIVE ~ RED • 进行时态 ~ 重叠 ¶ ze˩-ɿ˧-ɿ˧? • In which direction should (I) look? / Which direction should I turn to? • (我要) 往哪边转? ¶ no˧-ɿ˧ tsʰw˧-ɿ˧-ɿ˧! • Turn this way! / Turn towards this direction! ◇ (**dialectology**) This example is Mrs. Latami's reformulation of an example provided by Daeshi Daedeu: /#no˧ tsʰw˧-ɿ˧-ɿ˧ ly˧-ɿ˧/. • 你往这里转 / 往这里看! ¶ gɣ˧-ɿ˧ my˧-ɿ˧, | e˧-ɿ˧ tsɔ˧ li˧? • 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? □ See also: ↗

ერბზე /ერბზე/ erbze

NOUN ☀ Tone: M ► The truth; the facts. • 实情, 真理

¶ **njɔ̄t-ŋwɔ̄t** | q̄ibvɔ̄ | zvwɔ̄l-bi! • I am going to tell the truth! • 我要把实情说出来! ☀ Classifier: k^hwvɔ̄]a

erlo /ərləʊ/ /ərləʊ/ erlo

NOUN ⚜ Tone: L# ▶ The horse walking in second position in a caravan. • 马帮中的第二匹马

χχqhvχ /χχqhvχ/ erkheu (Jj: same, Da: χχ; kwχχqhvχ)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Warm springs. • 温泉  • warm spring water (not drinkable) • 温泉水 (不可饮用) ❁ Classifier: 

æ /ə/ /æ/ erda (Jj: same, Dd: æ/tæ/)

NOUN ⚜ Tone: M ▶ Lymph nodes, glands. • 淋巴结
⚜ Classifier: լստէ

¶[tʂʰe#] / [tʂʰe]/ Erchei

NOUN ⚜ Tone: LM+#H ▶ Erhei, a masculine given name. • 二车: 一个男性名字 (还音译为 ‘尔青’)

✿ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Rin chen རིན་ཆེན

ㄦㄔㄞ-ㄉㄉㄜㄩㄇㄚ /ㄤㄔㄞ-ㄉㄉㄜㄩㄇㄚ/ Erchei Ddeema
NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM-L ► Erchei Ddeema, a feminine given name. • 二车独玛: 一个女性名字 ⚡ Morphological makeup: ㄤㄔㄞ#, ㄉㄉㄜㄩㄇㄚ# ⚡ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Rin chen Sgrol ma རིན་ཆེན་ສྒྲོལ་མ

ㄔㄝ-ㄔㄢ-ㄔㄤ / ㄔㄝ-ㄔㄢ-ㄔㄤ / Erchei Ci'er

NOUN ⚜ Tone: LM-L ➤ Erchei Ci'er, a masculine given name. • 二车次尔: 一个男性名字 ⚜ Morphological makeup: $\text{ɿɻts}^{\text{h}}\text{e}^{\#}$, $\text{ts}^{\text{h}}\text{wɻɿ}^{\#}$ ⚜ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Rin chen Tshe ring རིན་ཆེན་ཚེ་རུང

ঠ

ঠ 1 /ʔəŋ/ eun (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ① ► Bone. • 骨头 | tsʰwɪ̥l | ঠ hæl-zo! • Her bones are soft (=not very solid)! • 她的骨头软! (不是很结实) | ɿ | le˧-wo˥-kʰwɪ̥l | to harden the bones (a medicine containing calcium and D vitamin is binned for reinforcing the bones) • 让骨头坚硬 (一种含钙和维生素D的药品, 有助于让骨头更健康, 更结实) ❁ Classifier: kʰy˧_a ② ► Clan, family members belonging to the same blood line (maternal lineage). • ‘骨头’: 家族, 同母亲血统的亲戚 | tsʰwɪ̥l | ঠ | tsx˧ mɤ˧-ky˧! • (S)he does not count as part of the clan! (About an in-law who has lived in the house a long time: despite the role played inside the house, (s)he does not count as part of the same blood line, and hence is not part of the clan.) • 他不算同母亲血统的亲戚! (女婿或儿媳妇, 虽然是一家的成员, 但不属于家族) | dɯ˧-ɿ, dɯ˧-lo˧ | “same clan, same valley”: the expression refers to the collective formed by people who not only belong to the same clan (through their lineage), but also live close to one another, thus maintaining a close relationship, which results in strong proximity in terms of social, cultural and linguistic practices (unlike mere genealogical proximity, which may not go hand in hand with linguistic and social proximity). • “同一个家族, 同一个山谷”: 指的是由不仅属于同一个家族(有血统关系), 而且还生活在同一个地方的人组成的集体, 他们因此保持着密切的关系, 从而在社会、文化和语言习俗方面形成了很强的接近性(与单纯的家谱接近性不同, 家谱接近性可能与语言和社会接近性不同步)。 ❁ Classifier: ঠb

ঠ 2 /ʔəŋ/ eun (Da: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: H ► Destitute, impoverished, poor; troubled, helpless. • 困难、贫穷 | le˧-ɿ-ze! | • [(S)he] is really poor/helpless! • (他)真的很穷苦! ❁ (phonological elicitation) le˧-ɿ-bit • ACCOMP ~ FUT_IMM • 实施 ~ 近将来 ❁ (phonological elicitation) mɤ˧-ɿ • NEG ~: not to be in dire straits • 否定 ~: 不困难 ❁ (proverb) le˧-ɿ-zo!, | ɿ-la˩ bi˩-mɤ˧-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。) | ɿ-ɿ-zwɔ˧ | to complain • 诉苦、抱怨 | ɿ-ɿ-zwɔ˧ da˧-zwɔ˧-ɿ | to tell one’s miseries, to complain about one’s fate • 诉苦、讲自己的不幸 | tsʰwɪ̥l | ma˧da˩-qʰwɪ̥l, | ɿ-ɿ-zwɔ˧ da˧-zwɔ˧-ɿ! • He is unhappy; he spends his time complaining / he is always complaining! • 他不幸福, 一直在讲自己多么可怜! | le˧-ɿ | le˧-ʂu˧-ho! • He’s so unhappy he could die! / He’s miserable as hell! • 他困难地都要死了! / 他惨得要命!

ঠb /dɯ˧ ɿ˧ ~ dɯ˧ ɿ˧/ eun (La: ঠ, La: ঠ\$)

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: M_b ~ H\$ ~ #H ► 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 | la˧tʰa˧mi˧ | dɯ˧-ɿ ni˧! • The Latami make up one clan / one lineage! • 姓拉他咪, 都算同母亲血统的亲戚! | dɯ˧-zi˧-nɯ˧, | dɯ˧-ɿ ni˧! • All the members of a household belong to the same lineage! • 一家里面的人, 都属于同一根‘骨头’(家族)。 | ɿ | dɯ˧-ɿ | one clan ◇ (tonology) No less than three tonal variants exist for this classifier: tone M_b, tone H\$, and tone #H. This example illustrates the M_b and #H tonal variants. • 一个家族 | (phonological elicitation) ঠ | dɯ˧-ɿ | one clan • 一个家族 | (phonological elicitation) dɯ˧-ɿ ni˧ | • It is one clan. / It is the same clan. ◇ (tonology) This realization illustrates M_b, one of the three tonal variants that exist for this classifier: tone M_b, tone H\$, and tone #H. • 是一个家族。 | (phonological elicitation) dɯ˧-ɿ ni˧ | • It is one clan. / It is the same clan. ◇ (tonology) This realization matches two (H\$ and #H) of the three tonal variants that exist for this classifier: tone M_b, tone H\$, and tone #H. • 一个家族。 | dɯ˧-ɿ dɯ˧-na˧ | • one clan • 一个家族 | njæ˧-sui˥ky˧, | dɯ˧-ɿ dɯ˧-na˧ ni˧! • We belong to the same clan! / We are part of the same clan! • 我们属于同一个家族!

ঠhæ | /ʔəŋhæ/ eunhae (Gi: same, Da: Ø, Jj: ঠ hæ)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Cartilage. • 软骨 ❁ Classifiers: | wɪ˧b, kʰy˧_a 1

ঠkṣ | /ʔəŋkṣ/ eunge

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Backbone. • 脊椎骨 ◻ Synonym: su˧-ɿ-ʃu˧ | ❁ Classifier: kʰy˧_a 1

ㄐㄞko] /?ㄐㄞko]/ eungo (Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Shinbone, tibia. • 胫骨
¶ (proverb) hī-dza- | dze-tʰa-jí], | ㄐㄞko] mi] tʰa]-tʰy]. • 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！” ❁ Classifier: kɤ₁a 1

ㄐㄞmi] /?ㄐㄞmi]/ eunmi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Tree trunk. • 树干 ㄐㄞsi-dzi]-ㄐㄞmi] • tree trunk • 树干 ❁ Classifier: kɤ₁a 1

ㄐㄞtsæ] /?ㄐㄞtsæ]/ eunzhae (Gi: same, Da: dʐæl)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Ankle, joint (between the foot and the leg, the arm and the hand...). • 关节部位, 关节 ❁ See also: tsæ₁ 3 ❁ Classifier: tsæ₁a

ㄐㄞtswæ] /?ㄐㄞtswæ]/ eunzhuae

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Sambucus, *Toricellia angulata Oliv.* • 接骨丹 ㄐㄞtswæl-si] • same meaning: Sambucus, *Toricellia angulata Oliv.*, with addition of the morpheme for ‘wood’. • 同上: 接骨丹 (加上‘木’这个语素)。

K

ka1 /ka1/ hra

VERB ✽ Tone: H ▶ To invite, to call over. • 请 □ See also: ka1se1

ka1 /ka1/ hra (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ✽ Tone: H ▶ To win, to succeed. • 赢 ¶ le1-ka1-ze1 • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has won • 实施 ~ 整体体: 赢了

ka1 /ka1/ hra (Jj, Dd: same, Gi: k8#1)

NOUN ✽ Tone: #H ▶ Strength. • 力气 ¶ ka1 zih1 • to have strength • 有力量 ¶ no1ju1 h1teh1w1 ka1 zih1! • Your family/clan is powerful! • 你们家族很强大! ¶ ka1 t1hy1 (+ze1) • to exert oneself, to make efforts • 尽力

ka1 /ka1/ hra

ADJECTIVE ✽ Tone: M ▶ Good (of good quality). • 好 (质量好, 品质好, 脾气好) ¶ m81-ka1-h11 se1 • bad meat, meat of poor quality • 不好的肉 (质量不好) ¶ ka1-h11 se1 • good meat, meat of good quality • 好的肉 (质量好) ¶ m81-ka1-h11 se1-k1hw1 ki1 • to give a piece of bad meat ♦ (semantics) This example was inspired by the narrative “The Sister’s wedding”. • 给一块不好的肉 ¶ ph1ko1 | m81-ka1-ze1! • 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)

ka1 /ka1/ hra

VERB ✽ Tone: M ▶ To salute respectfully. • 致敬 ♦ (semantics) This morpheme is perceived as different from ‘strength’, /ka13/. ✽ Usage: archaic ¶ ka1-ze1! • I salute you! (Salutation to a person of high rank, such as a monk.) • 我在此向您致敬! (对高地位的人, 如和尚)

ka1b /ka1/ hra (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✽ Tone: M_b ▶ To stride over (an obstacle), to straddle, to go beyond, to cross. • 跨 (跨过小沟) ¶ le1-ka1-ze1 • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has stridden over • 实施 ~ 整体体: 跨过了 ¶ kh1-imi1 | le1-ka1 • to cross the main door (into the farm) (striding over the threshold) • 过大门 (过门槛) ¶ (phonological elicitation) kh1-imi1 ka1-ze1 • crossed the main door • 过了大门

ka1dzi1 /ka1dzi1/ hrazzee (Jj: same, Gi: Ø)

NOUN ✽ Tone: M ▶ Poplar. • 杨树 ¶ ka1dzi1-si#1 • poplar wood • 杨木 ✽ Classifier: dzi1_b

ka1lju#1 /ka1lju1/ hralee

NOUN ✽ Tone: #H ▶ Cairn: a human-made pile of stones, used as trail marker. The stones of the cairn are not engraved. • 石堆 ¶ qo1qa1-ka1lju1 • mountain pass cairn: a cairn at a mountain pass • 填口石堆: 填口上的石堆 ¶ “dzy1-zwry1 q1hw1-zwry1, jni1by1 teu1 k1hu1, ka1lju1| no1le1-po1!” • An expression used when placing a stone on a cairn, after having deposited a little saliva on it: “Good words and bad words, here I deposit my say; cairn, carry it / be the depositary of it!” • 将石头放在石堆上, 并在其上沉积一点唾液时使用的表达方式: “好话坏话, 我都在这里沉积; 石堆, 带着它/成为它的沉积物吧!” ✽ Classifier: lju1_b

ka1mi1 /ka1mi1/ hrami (Jj: same)

VERB ✽ Tone: LH ▶ To apologize. • 道歉 ♦ (tonology) Assuming that the second syllable is the verb /mi1_a/ ‘to ask, to beg’ and the first syllable a noun in object position, according to synchronic tonal rules, this object should be a noun carrying LM tone or LH tone. At present, the dictionary does not contain any entries that meet this criterion. ¶ ka1mi1-ze1! • Thank you! • 谢谢! ¶ ka1mi1-ze1 | ælsæ1! • Thank you! (Polite formulation) • 谢谢! (礼貌说法)

ka1py1 /ka1py1/ hrabu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: M ▶ Chest. • 胸脯、胸膛 ✽ Classifier: ty1_b

ka1py1-ji#1 /ka1py1-ji1/ hrabu'eun (Gi: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: #H ▶ Clavicle; collarbone. • 锁骨 ✽ Classifier: p1æ1_a ✽ Morphological makeup: ka1py1, j1₁ Literal translation: ‘bone of the breast’.

ka1ph1y#1 /ka1ph1y1/ hrapu (Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: #H ▶ Salary, price paid for the work done by a worker. • 工资, 工钱 ✽ Classifier: k1hw1_a ✽ Comparanda: (Pumi) ha55p1hu51

ka1se1 /ka1se1/ hrashei

VERB ✽ Tone: H.L ▶ To invite to come over, to call upon the services of. • 请来 (和尚、医生……) ¶ tælb1r1 ka1-se1 • to ask a monk to come over • 请和尚到家来 ¶ ts1ælgyu1 ki1-h11 | le1-ka1-se1 | le1-po1-jo1 • to call the doctor • 请医生来 ¶ ts1ælgyu1 ki1-h11 |

ɖwət-kəl-ʂeʃ-ɿ hōl • to and fetch a doctor • 请医生来
¶ (phonological elicitation) n̪jət-n̪wət | n̪oł kəl-ʂeʃ •
 I invite you to come over • 我请你来 ¶ m̪vət-kəl-ʂeʃ •
NEG ~: not to invite, not to call over • 否定 ~: 不请 □
 See also: kəl 1

kət-zwʌl /kətzwʌl/ hrarua

VERB * Tone: MH# ► To browbeat; to take advantage of; to pick on. • 欺负 ¶ tsʰwət-v̪t | h̪ił-kił kət-zwʌt-jił! • (s)he is picking on someone • 他欺负人、他对人发脾气 ¶ kət zwʌt-ɿ • ~ **INCEPTIVE**: to start humiliating (someone) • ~ 发端 ¶ noł | kət zwʌt-tʰał-ɿ! ~ kət zwʌl | tʰał-ɿ! • Don't browbeat people! • 你不要欺负人!

kæł /kæł/ hrae (Jj: kæł-v̪t-ɿ)

NOUN * Tone: #H ► Neck (monosyllable). • 脖子 (依据共时形态调系规则从双音节词推导的单音节词根)。 □ See also: kæłnył * Classifier: l̪ułb

kæł /kæł/ hrae (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE * Tone: M ► Rich. • 富

kæł_a 1 /kæł/ hraeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB * Tone: L_a ► 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) ¶ (phonological elicitation) leł-kæł-zeł • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: has dissolved • 实施 ~ 整体体: 溶化了 ¶ (phonological elicitation) leł-kæł~kæł(-zeł / -bił) • **RED** • 重叠 ¶ (phonological elicitation) ɖwət-kʰwət-kæł • a lump (of earth) melts • 一块 (土) 散开 ¶ tsəłtył | leł-kæł-zeł • 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)

kæł_a 2 /kæł/ hraeq (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE * Tone: L_a ► Drunk. • 醉 □ Synonym: zwilkæł

kæł_a 3 /kæł/ hraeq

ADJECTIVE * Tone: L_a ► Appropriate; auspicious. • 合适, 吉利 ¶ kæł m̪vət-ził • not propitious / not favourable • 不吉利、不合适, 乱 ¶ kæł m̪vət-ził, | jił m̪vət-tʰał! • It is not appropriate / the situation is not propitious; it must not be done! (A phrase to caution others against doing something) • 不吉利／不合适 (的事情), 不能做! (警告) ¶ kæł m̪vət-ził, | jił m̪vət-døł! • It is not appropriate / the situation is not propitious; it should not be done! (A phrase to caution others against

doing something) • 不吉利／不合适 (的事情), 不要做! (警告) ¶ kæł m̪vət-ził, | zwʌł m̪vət-døł! • One should not talk nonsense! (A phrase to caution others against being carelessly talkative) • 不合适 (的话), 不要说! (警告) ¶ kæł m̪vət-ził, | zwʌł m̪vət-tʰał! • One must not talk nonsense! / Be careful what you say! (A phrase to caution others against being carelessly talkative) • 不合适 (的话), 不能说! (警告) ¶ kæł m̪vət-ził, | tɕił-m̪vət-døł! • (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.) • 亂七八糟的, 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。) ¶ tsʰwət | loł | kæł-m̪vət-ził-jił! • He does a bad job of it! / He makes a mess of his work! • 他工作做得乱七八糟! ¶ h̪ił ɖwət-v̪t | kæł-m̪vət-ził-h̪ił zwʌł! • Someone is talking nonsense! • 有人在乱说话!

kæł /kæł/ hraeq

NOUN * Tone: LH ► Sap. • 树液

kæł /kæł/ hraeq

ADJECTIVE * Tone: MH ► Nauseous, disgusting. • 不好吃, 恶心

kæłbał /kæłbał/ hraebbae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN * Tone: M ► Dish, plate. • 盘子 ¶ kæłbał ts̪heł-jił l̪uł, | qʰwɔł-pɔł | hōł-l̪uł: | ɖwəł-tṣoł! • “Twelve plates, eight large bowls [of food]: [these make up] one service!” (About the successive services during a meal, see the entry for tṣołb.) • “十二个盘子, 八个大碗: (这些, 就能算是) 一个饭轮!” * Classifier: l̪ułb

kæłbał /ɖwəł kæłbał/ hraebbae

CLASSIFIER * Tone: L ► Classifier: a plateful, the contents of a plate. • 量词: 盘 ¶ ɖwəł-kæłbał, | jił-kæłbał, | soł-kæłbał, | zył-kæłbał, | ɲwɔł-kæłbał, | qʰył-kæłbał, | ʂwɔł-kæłbał, | hōł-kæłbał, | gył-kæłbał, | ts̪heł-kæłbał • association with numerals from 1 to 10 • 与数词结合, 一至十

¶ (phonological elicitation) **dui+y+dui+kælbæj** • to each, one plate(ful)! (Description of how food was handed out during Na meals) • 一人一盘! (来描述摩梭人传统分饭的做法)

kældzui /kældzui/ hraeji

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L ▶ Beautiful. • 美丽 ¶ **mysthɑl | myst-kældzui** • not too beautiful, not very beautiful • 不怎么好看

kældzui /kældzui/ hraezhu (Gi, Dd: same, Jj: **laedzyi**)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Ugly. • 丑陋 ❁ Morphological makeup: **dzyi**

kæljuw /kæljuw/ hraeele

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Fetters (wooden fetters, around the neck); yoke. • 拏锁 (木头做的) ¶ **kæljuw | duilju+khuw** • to put fetters (on someone's neck) • 套上一个枷锁 (在一个人的脖子上) ¶ **kæljuw khuw** • to put fetters (on someone's neck) • 套上枷锁 (在一个人的脖子上) ❁ Classifier: **[lu]**

kælmi /kælmi/ hraemi (Da: same, Gi: **laemih**, Jj: **kælmi#**)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Sword. • 剑 ❁ Classifier: **na**

kælhy /kælhy/ hraengu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Silver-embellished collar (a precious part of the dress, with silver thread). • 银衣领 ❁ Classifier: **[lu]** ❁ Morphological makeup: **kæl, ny**

kælju /kælju/ hrae'er

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Neck. • 脖子 □ See also: **kælty** ❁ Classifier: **[lu]**

kælta /kælta/ hraeda (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Withers: part of the ox's body on which the yoke rests. • 肩隆 ¶ **ji+l-kælta** • ox's withers • 牛肩隆 ¶ **kælta tʰy-lwu** • ~ DEM CLF: that ox's withers • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只肩隆 ❁ Classifier: **[lu]**

kælty /kælty/ hraedeu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Neck. • 脖子 □ See also: **kælju** ❁ Classifier: **[lu]**

kælzo# /kælzo/ hraesso

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Short sword. • 短剑

kælzi /kælzi/ hraexxi

VERB ❁ Tone: M ▶ To mind something; to take into account; to take into consideration; to care about. • 考虑 ¶ **hɪ+l qʰɑ+l-ky+l dzo** | **myst-kælzi**, | **njɛ+l-nju+l qʰæl**! • No matter how many people (guests) there are, I share (what I have)! (Context: the consultant explains how, fol-

lowing Na traditions, she shared as much as she could, and volunteered her time to help other families on important occasions, such as funerals.) • 无论有多少个人, 我都会跟大家分! (情景: 合作人描写在永宁摩梭人怎么跟别人分, 如: 分食品。有大事时, 也去帮其它家庭的忙, 不考虑活多么累, 只考虑怎么能给予帮助) ¶ **no+l | myst-kælzi!** • 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!

kælzi /kælzi/ hraexxi

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L ▶ Bright, brilliant, splendid (for instance: a radiant face). • 亮堂堂, 好看, 美丽 ¶ **kælzi-zo!**! • (It's/you're) dazzling! • 亮堂堂, 好看! ¶ **pʰæ+lqʰwɔ+l | dzɔ+l, | kælzi-zo!**! • (Her/your) face is pretty, it is splendid! • 脸好看, 亮堂堂!

-wo /-/ wo

POSTPOSITION ❁ Tone: 0? ▶ On, on top of. • 上面

ko /ko/ wo

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ① ▶ Head (monosyllable). • 头 (单音节) ❁ Classifier: **[lu]** ② ▶ Beginning. • 开头 ¶ **hi+l-ko#**! • the beginning of the month, the first days of the month • 月初 ¶ **kʰy+l-ko\$** • the beginning of the year • 年初 ¶ **tʃni+l-ko**! • †the beginning of the day • †天初

ko1 /ko/ wo (Gi: same, Jj: **kv**)

VERB ❁ Tone: M ▶ To lay eggs. • 下蛋 ¶ **ælkv** ko! • to lay eggs • 下蛋 ¶ **ælkv** ko-l-ze! • (The hen) has laid eggs! • (母鸡) 下蛋了! ¶ **ælkmi+l ælkv** ko-l-ze! • The hen has laid eggs! • 母鸡下蛋了! ¶ **ælkmi+l tʰi+l-ko+l-dzo!**! • The hen is laying eggs! • 母鸡在下蛋!

ko2 /ko/ wu

VERB ❁ Tone: M intrans ▶ To be able to, to manage to. • 能……、有能力做 ¶ **njɛ+l tɕi+l-mv+l-ko!**! • 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! ¶ **njɛ+l tɕi+l-ko!**! • I can write! / I am able to write! / I know how to write! • 我会写! / 我写得出来! ¶ **njɛ+l ji+l-mv+l-ko!**! • I can't! / I am not able to! • 我不会!

ko /ko/ woq

VERB ❁ Tone: L ▶ To sink (e.g. a boat slowly sinking down into a lake). • 掉入、沉下去 ¶ **my+l-tɕo** ko! • to sink • 掉入

ko1**** /ko/ woq

VERB ❁ Tone: L_b ▶ To form, to appear: e.g. a cal-

lus has formed. • 出现、形成 (如: 出了茧子) ¶ su^hty_b kɔl_b-ze₁! • A callus has formed! • 磨出了茧子! ¶ (phonological elicitation) kɔl-mv_b-hol₁ • ~ NEG DESIDERATIVE • ~ 否定 未来／愿望: 不会出(茧子)

kɔl_b 2 /dʒu_b kɔl_b/ wo

CLASSIFIER ※ Tone: L_b ▶ A sort of. • 量词: 种 ◇ (phonology) Among classifiers belonging to the tone category L_b, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is H#. ¶ dʒu_b-kɔl_b • one type (of clothing, food...) • 一种 (衣服、食物……) ¶ ts^hu_b-kɔl_b • this type (of clothing, food...) • 这种 (衣服、食物……)

kɔl_a /ko¹/ woq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: MH ▶ Needle. • 针 □ See also: tse₁ 2
※ Classifier: lju_b

kɔlby₁ /ko¹by₁/ wobbu (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: M ▶ Sprout, bud. • 树的萌芽、新发出来的叶子 ¶ thɔ¹-kɔlby₁ • bud of pine tree • 小松树尖 ◇ (tonology) H# ¶ thɔ¹lsy_b-kɔlby₁ ~ thɔ¹lsy_b-kɔlby₁ • bud of pine tree • 小松树尖 ◇ (tonology) L+H- ¶ (La) ky¹-kɔlby₁ guwobbu • Garlic bud, small garlic sprouts (consumed as a vegetable). • 蒜苗头 ◇ (tonology) H# ◇ (syntax) CLF: kɔ¹ ¶ (La) si¹-kɔlby₁ • Tree sprout. • 树萌芽 ◇ (tonology) H# ¶ (La) si¹dzi_b-kɔlby₁ • Tree sprout. • 树萌芽 ¶ te¹lq¹ha¹-kɔlby₁# • Mugwort sprout. • 青蒿萌芽 ※ Classifier: k^hwɔ_a

kɔlby₁# /ko¹by₁/ wobbu

NOUN ※ Tone: H# ▶ Needle. • 针 ※ Classifier: lju_b

kɔldat_a /ko¹dat_a/ wodda (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ※ Tone: M ▶ In front of (spatial meaning). Before (temporal meaning). • 前面, 之前 ¶ su^h-k^hy_b-kɔldat_a • seven years ago • 七年前 ¶ kɔldat_a | dju_b-so₁ ni₁ • the past few days • 前几天 □ Antonym: kɔl^htho_a

kɔldi₁ /ko¹di₁/ woddi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: LH ▶ Mad person. • 疯子 ※ Classifier: y_b

kɔldo₁ /ko¹do₁/ woddo (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: M ▶ Walnut. • 核桃 ¶ kɔldo₁ q^hwæ₁
• to crack walnuts • 开核桃 ¶ kɔldo₁ zwa₁ • to weigh walnuts • 称核桃 ※ Classifier: lju_b

kɔldot₂ /ko¹dot₂/ woddo (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: M ▶ Interests. • 利息 ¶ kɔldot₂ k^huu₁
• meaning to be checked: to generate interest? (The main consultant has no experience of interest-bearing credit practices.) • 含义待核对: 产生利息? (说话人没有生息信贷的经验)。 ※ Classifier: k^hwɔ_a

kɔldzi₁ /ko¹ldzi₁/ wozzee

VERB ※ Tone: H# ▶ To come together, to gather (people gather together). • 聚集, 聚集在一起 (人们聚集在一起) ¶ le¹-kɔldzi₁ (+ze₁) • ACCOMP • 实施 ~ ¶ hī¹ | t^hī¹-kɔldzi₁ ts^huu₁(-ze₁) • People have come together. • 人们聚集在一起。 □ Synonym: dzi_a 2

kɔldzi₁ /ko¹ldzi₁/ Wozzee (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: L# ▶ Tibetan. • 藏族 ※ Classifier: y_b

kɔldzi₁-di₁ /ko¹ldzi₁di₁/ Wozzeeddi

NOUN ※ Tone: L#- ① ▶ Tibet (literally: ‘the Tibetan land’). • 西藏 ② ▶ North (literally: ‘the Tibetan land’). • 北方 (直译: ‘藏族地区’) ◇ (usage) The Na hardly use the four cardinal points. (Observation made during the first vocabulary surveys, and confirmed in 2012.)

kɔldzi₁-gw_a /ko¹ldzi₁gw_a/ Wozzeeggua

NOUN ※ Tone: L#- ▶ Tibetan songs. • 藏族民歌 ¶ ts^hu_b | na_b-gw_a F | ky¹! | hæ¹-gw_a F | ky¹! | kɔldzi₁-gw_a F | ky¹-ji¹! • 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! ※ Morphological makeup: kɔldzi₁, gw_a

kɔldzi₁-t^hæ₁læ₁ /ko¹ldzi₁t^hæ₁læ₁/ Wozzee tae'er (Gi: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: L#- ▶ Flag, banner, pennant hung over temples and houses (literally: Tibetan writings). • 风马旗 (也称作祭马、禄马、经幡) ◇ (tonology) The tonal pattern is regular. ※ Classifier: p^hæ_a

kɔldzu₁ /ko¹ldzu₁/ wojji (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: M ▶ Bridle; halter. • 马笼头 ¶ zwa₁-kɔldzu₁ (ts^hu_b | zwa₁-kɔldzu₁ ni₁) • horse's halter • 马笼头 ※ Classifiers: na_a, p_b

kɔldwu₁ /ko¹ldwu₁/ woddee (Gi: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: MH# ▶ Tadpole. • 蝌蚪 □ See also: p_bl^hte_a-kɔldwu₁, p_bl^hte_a-p_bl^hmi₁, p_bl^hte_a

kɔldwu₁ /ko¹ldwu₁/ woddeeso (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ※ Tone: L+H# ▶ In three days. • 大后天 ¶ kɔldwu₁ | dju_b-ni₁ • in three days • 大后天

kɔ̄gy#] /kɔ̄gy#/ woggu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Pillow. • 枕头 ❁ Classifier: [jūb]

kɔ̄hi#] /kɔ̄hi#/#/ woxie (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Molars and premolars. • 白齿+后白齿 ❁ Classifier: [jūb]

kɔ̄hŷ#] /kɔ̄hŷ#/#/ wohun (Gi: same, Da: k'u/hŷ#, Jj: k'u-hŷ#, Dd: ǖ-hŷ#)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Hair (of the head). • 头发 ◇ (tonology) Several words containing the root meaning ‘head’ do not conform to the tonal regularities that emerge in the rest of the system. ❁ Classifier: kʰw̄b

kɔ̄jy#] /kɔ̄jy#/#/ Woye

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Eya, a village essentially inhabited by Naxi people. Latitude: 27.92918, longitude: 100.38162. • 俄亚村 (四川省凉山彝族自治州木里藏族自治县俄亚大村)。经纬度: 100.38162, 27.92918 ♪ kɔ̄jy# h̄i# • the inhabitants of Eya, the people of Eya • 俄亚居民, 俄亚的人 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 俄亚

kɔ̄ji#] /kɔ̄ji#/#/ woyi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: M ▶ The year after next. The usual expression is the quadrisyllabic expression kɔ̄ji# | d̄w̄t-kʰy# . • 后年。通常用四音节的表达式: kɔ̄ji# | d̄w̄t-kʰy# . ♪ kɔ̄ji# | d̄w̄t-kʰy# • the year after next • 后年

kɔ̄kŷ#] /kɔ̄kŷ#/#/ woge

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Braided yarn headdress. Together with /kɔ̄ni#/, it makes up a set. • 用来将长辫缠成盘头的黑色丝头饰。 ♪ kɔ̄kŷ#, | t̄y|t̄y|n̄i|ḡy|n̄i|ze|m̄e!# • The braided yarn headdress is like a hat! • 编织头饰就像一顶帽子! ❁ Classifier: k̄m̄

kɔ̄lkʰy#] /kɔ̄lkʰy#/#/ woku

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Sandalwood, sandlewood. • 香木 ◇ In local Chinese dialect: 柏香 □ See also: tsēdi# □ Synonym: kɔ̄lkʰy|si#

kɔ̄lkʰy|si#] /kɔ̄lkʰy|si#/#/ wokusee

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Sandalwood, sandlewood. Same meaning as /kɔ̄lkʰy#/, with addition of the word for ‘wood’, /si#/. • 香木 (与 kɔ̄lkʰy# 含义相同, 但增加了‘木’这个名词: si#)。 ◇ In local Chinese dialect: 柏香 □ See also: tsēdi# □ Synonym: kɔ̄lkʰy# ❁ Morphological makeup: kɔ̄lkʰy#, si#

kɔ̄ly#] /kɔ̄ly#/#/ wolu (Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M ▶ z̄ȳlmi# | lēt̄-sēt̄ m̄ȳl-d̄w̄t̄! • To lose one’s way, to become lost. • 迷路 ♪ lēt̄-kɔ̄ly# •

ACCOMP • 实施 ~

kɔ̄hi#] /kɔ̄hi#/#/ wolhi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Large needle with which animal hide can be sewn. • 大粗针, 用来缝琵琶肉 ♪ kɔ̄hi#, | bōl̄ts̄h̄ǣt̄ z̄ȳl̄-dīl̄ jīl̄ . • The large needle is used to sew pipa meat. • 大针, 是用来缝琵琶肉的。 ❁ Classifier: [jūb]

kɔ̄mæ#] /kɔ̄mæ#/#/ womae (Gi, Da, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M ▶ To look after, to take care of, to care for (animals, as well as people: the elderly, children, people in need of help). • 照顾好、管好、关心 (老人、孩子、需要帮助的人) ♪ (phonological elicitation)

kɔ̄mǣ-ze#] • **PFV** • 管好了 ♪ h̄i# kɔ̄mæ# • to take care of people • 照顾人 ♪ nōl̄ n̄j̄-kɔ̄mæ#! • 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) ♪ (Gi, La) t̄s̄h̄w̄-l̄ d̄w̄ǣl̄ | h̄i# kɔ̄mæ#-ky#! • 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) ♪ ð̄l̄-bȳl̄-ð̄l̄ kɔ̄mæ# • to take care of oneself, to look after oneself (without depending on others all the time): for instance, a child that grows up learns to look after herself/himself. • 照顾好自己 (而不是一直依赖他人)。例如, 随着儿童的成长, 他们会逐渐学会照顾自己。 □ See also: kwǣ-tei#

kɔ̄mi#] /kɔ̄mi#/#/ womi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ King; high official; chief. • 国王、大臣、头领 ♪ kɔ̄mi# jī-h̄i# h̄i# • person who has a role as king/high official/chief • 当国王、土司、大臣、头领……的人 ♪ kʰy|mǣ-kɔ̄mi# • head of (a band of) robbers • 土匪的头领 ◇ (tonology) M ❁ Classifier: ȳt̄

kɔ̄ni#] /kɔ̄ni#/#/ woni

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Braided yarn headdress. It makes up a set with /kɔ̄kŷ#/. • 用来将长辫缠成盘头的黑色丝头饰。与 kɔ̄kŷ# 一起形成一套。 ❁ Classifier: bōb

kɔ̄py#] /kɔ̄py#/#/ wobu

VERB ❁ Tone: H.L 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) ♪ t̄h̄i#-kɔ̄py# • **DUR** ~ • 持续体 ~ ♪ h̄i# kɔ̄py# • to come across people • 遇见人 ② ▶ To intercept (bandits intercept a caravan), to attack on the road. • 阻截、在路上攻击 ③ ▶ To run into each other, to col-

lide into each other (two vehicles collide with each other).

• 碰撞 (两车相撞, 发生事故)。 ¶ (phonological elicitation) le-kołpy-ze • ACCOMP ~ PFV: have collided, have run into each other • 实施 ~ 整体体: 碰撞了

kɔtphɔj-kɔldyʃʃuʃ /kɔtphɔj-kɔldyʃʃuʃ/ wope woddulu

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► *Eugeron breviscapus* (a type of daisy). The plant was used when washing clothes, at a time when soap was not yet widely available. It was crushed, then boiled, and the resulting liquid was used to wash clothes. • 短萼飞蓬: 洗衣服用的一种植物 □ See also: lælpʰæl-lældziʃ

kɔtqal /kɔtqal/ wogha (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Lid. • 锅盖、盖子 ¶ y+ kɔtqal# • saucepan lid • 锅盖子 ❁ Classifier: lɯl̥b ❁ Morphological makeup: qal_a

kɔt̚hwɔj /kɔt̚hwɔj/ wokhua (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ① ► Head. • 头, 上面部分 ¶ kɔt̚hwɔj dzi • to sit in a place of honour • 坐在贵宾的位置上 ¶ ɔt-kɔt̚hwɔj • one's own head • 自己的头 ¶ ɔt-kɔt̚hwɔj 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) ❁ Classifier: lɯl̥b ② ► Top part, upper part. • 上面部分

koo...koo /koo...koo/ wo-wo

IDEOPHONE ❁ Tone: 0 ► Onomatopoeia for the sound of thunder: Kaboom! • 形声词: 打雷的声音: 轰隆! ¶ (Mountains.86, 10.24397/pangloss-0004574#S86) my̚gv̚ | "koo...koo!" | pi̚, | le-ł-gv̚ | le-ł-ts̚w̚! • Thunder starts rumbling: Kaboom! • 开始打雷: 轰隆!

kɔtsoj /kɔtsoj/ woso (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: L# ► The day after tomorrow. • 后天 ¶ kɔtsoj | ɔw̚-ł-nił • the day after tomorrow • 后天

kɔt̚syʃ /kɔt̚syʃ/ woshu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M ► To guide, to show the way. • 带头、带路 ¶ zr̚mił kɔt̚syʃ • to show the way • 带路 ¶ ɔw̚-zil-ηw̚ | kɔt̚syʃ • 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。 ¶ kɔt̚syʃ-ze • PFV • 带了路 ¶ nj̚v̚=ł-ηw̚ | kɔt̚syʃ! • 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。)

-kɔłtoj /kɔłtoj/ wodo

POSTPOSITION ❁ Tone: L# ① ► On top of. •之上 ¶ qołqa-j-kɔłtoj • at the top of the mountain pass, at the mountain pass • 垦口上 ¶ kɔłq̚wɔj-kɔłtoj • on the head, on top of the head • 头上 ¶ ziłq̚wɔj-kɔłtoj • 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 ¶ hałdzui-j-kɔłtoj, | ts̚w̚-ηw̚ | my̚-fv̚-jił. • 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

kɔłt̚hoj /kɔłt̚hoj/ woto

ADVERB ❁ Tone: L# ► At the back of (spatial meaning). After (temporal meaning). • 后面, 之后 ¶ suł-khyl-kɔłt̚hoj • seven years later • 七年后 ¶ kɔłt̚hoj | ɔw̚-ł-sołnił • the next few days • 后几天 □ Antonym: kɔłdał

-kɔłt̚hoj /kɔłt̚hoj/ woto (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

POSTPOSITION ❁ Tone: L# ► Behind; since. • 后面, 自从 ¶ ził-kɔłt̚hoj • behind the house • 家后院 ¶ ziłq̚wɔj-kɔłt̚hoj • behind the house • 家后院

kɔłts̚hełko# /kɔłts̚hełko/ woceiwo (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Top (e.g. mountain top). • 顶上, 如: 山顶 ¶ kw̚-ł-by̚ | kɔłts̚hełko • the top of the mountain, the mountain top • 山的顶, 山顶 ¶ kɔłq̚wɔj-kɔłts̚hej • the top of the head • 头顶

kɔłts̚hil /kɔłts̚hil/ woceee

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► ballał hw̚-di • Small needle, used to sew clothes. • 小针, 缝衣服用的 ❁ Classifier: lɯl̥b

kɔłt̚hɔ# /kɔłt̚hɔ/ woqe (Da, Jj, Dd: same, Gi: kɔłt̚hɔ-ł-t̚hɔ)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: #H ► Sharp, pointed. • 尖 ¶ (Gi) kɔłt̚hɔ-ł-t̚hɔ-ł-gv̚ • sharp • 尖

kɔłt̚tyt̚ty /kɔłt̚tyt̚ty/ Wodeudeu (Da: ołtyt̚ty)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Yi (derogatory term: “ungroomed heads”, “messy heads”). • 彝族 (带偏见的说法: “乱糟糟的头发”) ❁ Classifier: y̚

Classifier: **[lwt_b** (CLF for round objects) **Comparanda:** (Pumi) **wu51**

kwyt2 /kwyt/ wua (Gi, Da, Dd: same, Jj: **wyt**)

NOUN **※** Tone: M ► Village, hamlet. • 村寨, 村落
¶ kwyt-qot • in the village • 村子里 **¶ (Dd) dwt-kwyt-myt-jii:** | ts^hwi-t-kwyt... | ts^hwi-t-kwyt... • 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。 **※ Classifier:** **kwyt_a 2**

kwyt3 /kwyt/ wua

NOUN **※** Tone: M ► Money. • 钱 **¶ dze-t-kwyt** • money • 钱 ◇ (tonology) M □ Synonym: **dze-kwyt**

kwyt4 /kwyt/ wua

NOUN **※** Tone: M ► Net. • 网 **¶ kwyt | dwt-na-t** • a net • 一个网 **※ Classifier:** **na_a** **※ Etymology:** (Chinese loanword) 网

kwyt_a 1 /kwyt/ wua (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB **※** Tone: Ma ► To make a heap of (e.g. cereals), to pile up. • 堆 (例如: 堆积泥土) **¶ dwt-kwyt-thi-t-kwyt** • to make a heap, to heap together • 堆在一起 **¶ tso-tso-t-gy-kwyt-ly** • to pile up objects • 东西堆起来 **¶ dwt-kwyt-ly** • 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) **¶ (phonological elicitation) tso-tso-kwyt** • to pile up things • 东西堆在一起 □ See also: **kwyt_a 2**

kwyt_a 2 /dwt kwyt/ wua (Gi: same, Da: **wyt**)

CLASSIFIER **※** Tone: Ma ► A heap (e.g. of grains, of cut wood); literally: ‘a mountain of’. • 量词: 堆 (一堆粮食、一堆柴……) **¶ dwt-kwyt-thi-t-teu** • to arrange into a heap • 收拾成一堆

†kwyt_a /-/ wuaq (Jj: same)

VERB **※** Tone: La ► To negotiate (monosyllabic root extracted from the reduplicated form based on synchronic tone rules). • 商量。这是依据共时形态调系规则从双音节的重叠词推导的单音节词根。 □ See also: **kwyt-kwyt** **※ Comparanda:** (Pumi) **w22wa35**

kwyt-la-bi /kwyt-la-bi/ Wualabbi

NOUN **※** Tone: L#- ► Wualabbi (Hot Springs), a village of the Yongning plain. It is inhabited by both Na and Pumi. Latitude: 27.82334, longitude: 100.69718. • 老温泉 (永宁的一个村落)。摩梭语音译: 瓦拉比, 也称作瓦拉别、瓦拉片、瓦拉壁。经纬度: 100.69718, 27.82334 **¶ a-go-kwyt, | kwyt-la-bi, | bae-kwyt, | t^ho-lts^he#], | pi-ts^he-dii, | p^h-dz^hy-dii, | kwyt-ty**

t^ho-lts^he#], | pi-ts^he-dii, | p^h-dz^hy-dii, | kwyt-ty •

Seven villages that one encounters as one leaves the plain of Yongning (towards 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 two are Pumi; the last used to be predominantly Pumi, but as of the 2010s, it had an important Chinese (Han) population. • 永宁背向泸沽湖方向经过的七个村落: 阿古瓦、瓦拉比、巴瓦、拖其、比其地、巴甲地、瓦都。前两个村落拥有相当大的摩梭人口比例, 第三主要是摩梭村。拖其、比其地、巴甲地是普米村。瓦都, 过去主要是普米族村, 到了 2010 年代有了相当多的汉族人口。 □ See also: **tse-mi-dzuuk**

kwyt-qhy /kwyt-qhy/ **wuakheu** (Da: same, Dd: **∅** ◇ (morphemic make-up) For consultant Ddeezhi, the disyllable is incomplete, and the term is necessarily trisyllabic: **kwyt-qhy-dzuu#]**.)

NOUN **※** Tone: M ► Cave, cavern. • 山洞 ◇ (phonology) The phonetic realization of the first syllable is close to [kwæ]. □ See also: **kwyt-qhy-dzuu#]** **※ Classifier:** **[lwt_b** **※ Morphological makeup:** **kwyt 1, qhy 1, dzuu**

kwyt-qhy-dzuu#] /kwyt-qhy-dzuu/ **wuakheuji**

NOUN **※** Tone: #H ► Cave, cavern. • 山洞 □ See also: **kwyt-qhy** **※ Classifier:** **[lwt_b** **※ Morphological makeup:** **kwyt 1, qhy 1, dzuu**

kwytko /kwytko/ **wuawo** (Jj: same)

NOUN **※** Tone: L ► Hillside. • 山坡 **¶ kwytko** **dzy-lby-a-bil?** • You want to come and have fun on the mountain? Would you like to go and take a stroll on the mountain? • 去山上玩, 好吗? **※ Classifier:** **kwyt_a 2**

kwyt-kwyt /kwyt-kwyt/ **wuawua**

VERB **※** Tone: H# ► To discuss, to negotiate. • 商量 ◇ (phonology) It has not been possible so far to elicit a simplex (non-reduplicated) form. The tonal pattern of the reduplicated form suggests that the simplex (monosyllabic) verb form must have a L tone. **¶ dwt-kwyt-kwyt-ly** • **DELIMITATIVE ~ RED INCEPTIVE** • 商量商量 □ See also: **†kwyt_a**

kwyt-ty /kwyt-ty/ **Wuadu**

NOUN **※** Tone: M ► Wuadu, a village near the Hot Springs. Latitude: 27.80756, longitude: 100.65672. • 瓦都村: 温泉乡的一个村落。经纬度: 100.65672, 27.80756 **¶ kwyt-ty-kwyt** • same meaning • 同上 **¶ a-go-kwyt, | kwyt-la-bi, | bae-kwyt, | t^ho-lts^he#], | pi-ts^he-dii, | p^h-dz^hy-dii, | kwyt-ty** • Seven villages

that one encounters as one leaves the plain of Yongning (towards 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 two are Pumi; the last used to be predominantly Pumi, but as of the 2010s, it had an important Chinese (Han) population. • 永宁背向泸沽湖方向经过的七个村落：阿古瓦、瓦拉比、巴瓦、拖其、比其地、巴甲地、瓦都。前两个村落拥有相当大的摩梭人口比例，第三主要是摩梭村。拖其、比其地、巴甲地是普米村。瓦都，过去主要是普米族村，到了 2010 年代有了相当多的汉族人口。 ¶ kwyr̩ty̩: | b̩y̩! • Wuadu /kwyr̩ty̩/ is a Pumi village! • 瓦都村是一个普米族村落！

kwyr̩zy#] /kwyr̩zy̩/ Wuaru

NOUN ❀ Tone: #H ▶ Wuaru: the village of Qiansuo. Latitude: 27.82267, longitude: 100.77927. • 四川省凉山州盐源县前所乡。经纬度: 100.77927, 27.82267 ¶ (proverb) (proverb) kwyr̩zy̩, | j̩r̩q̩ha̩ dzy̩; | h̩w̩-li̩-ha̩ m̩r̩-dzo̩! • Adage: “In Qiansuo, bitter buckwheat grows beautifully; there’s nothing for cats to eat!” Explanation: cats do not eat bitter buckwheat.

• 俗语：“前所，苦荞（庄稼）很好。猫，没得吃！”（说明：猫不吃苦荞。） ¶ (proverb) kwyr̩zy̩, | j̩r̩q̩ha̩ dzy̩, | h̩w̩-li̩ | ha̩ m̩r̩-dzo̩! • as above • 同上 ¶ di̩k̩o̩ | -dzo̩, | g̩æ̩l̩æ̩! | di̩m̩æ̩ | -dzo̩, | kwyr̩zy̩! • Uphill is the village of g̩æ̩l̩æ̩! Downhill is the village of kwyr̩zy̩! (A comment about the geography of the Yongning plain, and the location of the hamlet of Alawua.) • 上面是 g̩æ̩l̩æ̩ 村！下面是 kwyr̩zy̩ 村！(关于阿拉瓦村在永宁坝子里的地理位置) □ Synonym: lo̩mæ̩

kwyr̩zy̩-lo̩mæ̩ /kwyr̩zy̩lo̩mæ̩/ Wuaru-Lomae

NOUN ❀ Tone: -L ▶ Wuaru-Lomae: the village of Qiansuo. (This name consists of the two synonymous names ‘Wuaru’ and ‘Lomae’.) This area is perceived by Mrs. Latami as having an important Yi population, as well as Han Chinese population, as well as Na population, resulting in salient phenomena of language contact, borrowing and dialect mixing. Latitude: 27.82267, longitude: 100.77927. • 四川省凉山州盐源县前所乡。经纬度: 100.77927, 27.82267 □ Synonym: kwyr̩zy#], lo̩mæ̩ ❀ Morphological makeup: kwyr̩zy#], lo̩mæ̩

S

sa|1 /sa|/ sa (Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ① ► Flax, *Linum usitatissimum*. • 亚麻 ⚡ Classifier: q^hwæ¹a (CLF for filaments of hemp before spinning.) ② ► Hemp, *Cannabis sativa*. • 火麻、胡麻

sa|2 /dʒu| sa|/ sa

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’ ♦ (syntax) This classifier can only be used in the negative, which rules out association with numerals other than ‘one’: it is not possible to say 𠵼ni+sa] and so on. ♣ dʒu|+sa| | my+dzə+! • 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 also: so|2

sa| /sa|/ saq

VERB ⚡ Tone: MH ► To take down, to unhook. • 拿下 ♣ le+sa+tʰil-ki] • to take down and give (to someone) • 拿下来, 送给人家 ♣ gɣ+lco+hwæ], | my+lco+sa] • to hang up; to take down (a pair of opposite actions) • 挂上去, 拿下来 (两种相反的动作) ♣ si+kɔ+pol-nw] | le+sa] • to unhook with a stick, to take down with a stick • 用棍子脱钩

sa|a /dʒu| sa|/ sa

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: MH_a ► Classifier for salted, smoked hog legs. • 量词: 腊猪脚 (烟熏腊猪蹄子) (一只) ♣ se+sa] | dʒu|+sa] • a salted, smoked hog leg • 一只腊猪脚

sa|bo+dɪ/ /sa|bo+dɪ/ sabboddi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: MH# ► Distaff (a stick or spindle onto which flax is wound for spinning). Literally: ‘instrument for spinning hemp’. • 卷线杆、拉线棒 □ Synonym: ts^hv/

sam|i/ /sa|mi/ sami (Da, Jj: same, Gi: sa|mi] ♦ (tonology) L+MH#)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ► Marijuana, cannabis, *Cannabis indica*. • 大麻 ♣ sa|mi]-mæ]læ], | dzur+ky]! • Cannabis oil is edible! • 大麻油, 是可以吃的! ⚡ Classifier: kyl^a 2 (CLF for tracts of land)

sa|pʰy]/ /sa|pʰy]/ sapeu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: MH# ► Thread of linen, *Cannabis sativa*. • 麻线 ♣ sa|pʰy]-sa|jx] • linen thread • 麻线 ⚡ Classifier: lju|b

sa|tsʰi]/ /sa|tsʰi]/ sacee (Dd: sa|tsʰui])

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ① ► Oar. • 桨 ⚡ Classifier: na|a ② ► Wooden instrument resembling an oar, used to stir pigswill. • 像桨的木头工具, 来搅拌猪食 ⚡ Classifier: na|a

sa|tsʰy]/ /sa|tsʰy]/ sacu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ► Vinegar; sour vinegar. • 酸醋 □ See also: ts^hy/ ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 酸醋

sa|tɕeu]/ /sa|tɕeu]/ saji (Da, Jj: sa|tɕei])

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ► Female sexual organ, vagina (taboo word). • 女性性器官, 阴道 (禁忌词). ⚡ Classifier: lju|b

sa| -zo]-by]-li]/ /sa|zo]-by]-li]/ sa ssobbuli (Da: sa|zo]-by]-lju])

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M|L.H.L ► The universe, the entire world. • 宇宙、天地、全世界 □ See also: zo]-by]-li] ⚡ Morphological makeup: zo]-by]-li]

sæ|tsʰy]/ /sæ|tsʰy]/ saece

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ► Pickled vegetables. • 酸菜、泡菜 □ Synonym: tɕæ+lja] ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 酸菜

se|1 /se/ sei

VERB ⚡ Tone: H ► To walk. • 走、走路

♣ (phonological elicitation) le+se]-ze] • ACCOMP

~PFV: has walked • 实施 ~ 整体体: 走了 ♣ se]-hol-ze]! • [The baby] will soon walk / will soon be able to walk!

• (婴儿) 很快就学会走路了! ♣ zɣ]-mi]-qo]-

| so]-hā] se] • to spend three days on the road, to make a trip that lasts three days • 走在路上三天时间、走三天

se|2 /se/ sei

DISC.PTCL ⚡ Tone: H ► 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 ♣ no]-se], |

hi]-di] fy]! | njv]-se], | jo]-gy]-fy]! • You like Yongning; I like Lijiang! • 你啊, 喜欢永宁。我呢, 喜欢丽江。

♣ no]-se], | dʒwæ]-le]-gɣ]-ze]: | zo]-my]-hy]-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! ¶ **ko†da† se†** • formerly, previously, in the past
• 昔、以前、曾经

se† /se†/ sei (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Himalayan goral (*Naemorhedus goral*), blue sheep. • 岩羊 ❁ Classifier: p^ho_a

-se† /se†/ seiq (Jj: same)

SUFFIX ❁ Tone: L ▶ Suffix indicating the completion of an action: the action has reached its end. • 完成体 ¶ **se†-ze†!** • It's finished! / It's completed! • 完了! ¶ **no† | t^hi†-dzi†-k^hwi†-se†-dzo†, | dzwi†-ts^hi† dui†-q^hwy† p^hy† | t^hi†-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 /se†/ seiq (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To finish, to complete. • 完成 ¶ **le†-ji† | le†-se†-ze†!** • It's done and finished! / (I) have finished (the job)! • 做完了! / 完成了! ¶ **le†-se†-se†-ze†!** • It's finished, it's completed! / It's now over and done with! • 完成了! ¶ (phonological elicitation) **m^h†-se†** • **NEG ~:** It's not finished! • 否定 ~: 没有完! ¶ **se† † -dzo†, | se†-m^h†-t^ha†! | dz^hy† † -dzo†, | dz^hy†-k^hwi† t^ha†!** Seiq jjo, seiq meta! Jjaq jjo, jjaq keeq ta! • 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)”. / “This is not something that can ever be brought to full completion. We can arrive at something nice, though!” • 没有办法做完。不过, 还是可以做得很好! (情景: 谈及收集语言资料的工作) ¶ **a†-dz^hy†-dzo† | t^hi†-se†-k^hwi†!** •

Take your time to round up! / Take your time to finish! (A comment by the consultant at the end of a work session, noticing that the visitor was packing up his recording equipment rather hastily – as preparations for lunch began – at the risk of making mistakes in the delicate set of operations to be performed for packing.) • 慢慢完成吧! (情景: 录音结束后, 发音合作人看见调查者着急在午饭前收拾录音设备, 就建议不要紧, 来得及, 还是要慢慢、按顺序收拾。) ¶ (Agriculture.3, 10.24397/pangloss-0004441#S3) □ **Synonym:** t^hy† 1

se†-dza†ja† /se†dza†ja†/ seijja'er

VERB ❁ Tone: -L ▶ To annoy, to make trouble. • 烦人 ¶ **m^h†-se†-dza†ja† gy†!** • (No,) you're not annoying

(us)! (Context: someone apologizes for coming round to a friend's place at a bad time; the host reassures the visitor.) • 不麻烦, 不麻烦! ¶ **no† | se†-dza†ja†-gy†!** • You're annoying people! You're annoying everyone! • 你在麻烦大家/你很烦人!

se†gi#】 /se†gi/ Seiggi

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ The Tibetan name of the mountain /ky†my†/ (Chinese name: Gemu). • 格姆山的藏语名称 □ **Synonym:** se†gi†-ky†my†, ky†my†

se†gi†-ky†my† /se†gi†ky†my†/ Seiggi Gemu

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ▶ Gemu mountain (noun combining the Tibetan name with the name in Narua). • 格姆山 (藏语名称与摩梭语名称的合称)。□ **Synonym:** se†gi#], ky†my† ❁ **Morphological makeup:** se†gi#], ky†my†

se†k^hwi† /se†k^hwi†/ seikee (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Satin. • 缎子 ¶ **se†k^hwi†-ko†ni†** • satin headdress • 缎子发带 ❁ **Classifier:** k^hwi†_b

se†mi#】 /se†mi/ seimi

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Female goral (*Naemorhedus goral*), female blue sheep. • 母岩羊 ❁ **Classifier:** mi†_b

se†na#】 /se†na/ seina (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Stingy, miserly. • 吝啬 ¶ **ts^hwi† | se†na†-hi† dui†-y†ni†!** • It's a stingy person! • 他是一个吝啬的人! ¶ **ts^hwi† | a†-se†na†? -se†na† | zwæ†!** • Is he stingy? — Oh yes, very much so! • 他吝啬吗? — 非常吝啬!

se†p^hy† /se†p^hy†/ seipe

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Fuss. • 大惊小怪, 麻烦 ¶ **se†p^hy†-ji†** • to make a big fuss about something • 小事大作 ❁ **Classifier:** k^hwy†_a

se†p^hy#】 /se†p^hy/ seipu

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Male goral (*Naemorhedus goral*), male blue sheep. • 公岩羊 ❁ **Classifier:** mi†_b

se†šu† /se†šu†/ seishi

VERB ❁ Tone: L# ▶ To waste (from Chinese 损失 ‘to lose; loss’). • 浪费 ¶ **d^hwæ† | se†šu†!** • It's a waste! • 很浪费! / 太浪费了! ❁ **Etymology:** (Chinese loanword) 损失

se†t^ho† /se†t^ho†/ seito

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Tenon. • 榫头 ¶ **se†t^ho† | dui†-lu†** • a tenon • 一个榫头 ❁ **Classifier:** lu†_b ❁ **Eymology:** (Chinese loanword) 榫头

se†zo#】 /se†zo/ seisso

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Baby goral, baby blue sheep. • 小

岩羊	Classifier: ju _b	sezee	(Gi, Dd: same, Da, Jj: sətsi)
se-tzuu	/setz̥uu/ sherī		
NOUN	Tone: L# ▶ Birthday. • 生日	se-tzuu ko	
	to celebrate a birthday • 过生日	Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 生日	
syl	/syl/ se (Gi, Da, Jj: same)		
NOUN	Tone: #H ▶ Blood. • 血	Classifier: tʰy̥l	
syl	/syl/ seq (Da: same, Gi: syl, Jj: Ø)		
NOUN	Tone: LH ▶ Mole; pigmented naevus. • 黑痣		
	Classifier: ju _b		
syl-di	/syl-di/ seddi (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)		
NOUN	Tone: L ▶ Large saw. • 大锯	Classifier: q̥w̥l-h̥l q̥w̥l-na	
	• a large saw • 一把大锯	q̥w̥l-h̥l q̥w̥l-na	
	• a medium-sized saw • 中间大小的锯子	q̥w̥l-h̥l q̥w̥l-na	
	• a small saw • 一把小锯	q̥w̥l-h̥l q̥w̥l-na	
	Classifier: na	Comparanda: (Pumi) sæ22dæ51	
syl-gwyl-mi	/syl-gwyl-mi/ seiggumi (Dd: selgv̥l)		
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) ◆ (syntax) It is not possible to derive words in /-zo/ ('baby', 'little') or /-phv/ ('male') on the basis of a disyllabic root. The noun is now trisyllabic. • selgwyl-mi-phv • male vulture • 公雕 ◆ (tonology) L+H#-L • selgwyl-mi-zo • baby vulture • 小雕 ◆ (tonology) L+H#-L • selgwyl-mi-ts̥w̥l, mi-ni! • This vulture is a female! • 这只雕是母的! Classifier: mi	ju _b	
syl-luu	/syl-luu/ selee		
NOUN	Tone: L# ▶ Pear. • 梨子	Classifiers: kʰy̥l-a, ju _b	
syl-syl	/syl-syl/ sese (Jj, Dd: same)		
ADJECTIVE	Tone: MH# ▶ Pleasant (circumstances). • 开心、欢乐的开心、舒畅	Classifier: si-dzi-l-thælqo-dzi, syl-syl zwæl!	
	• Being seated under this tree is especially pleasant! • 在树下坐着, 感到很舒畅!	tsʰw̥l-nu q̥w̥l-dz̥u gwyl-dzo, syl-syl zwæl!	
	• He has sung for a while; it was really pleasant! • 他唱了一会, 真舒畅!		
syl-tho	/syl-tho/ seto		
NOUN	Tone: MH# ▶ A type of pine. • 一种松树		
◆ In local Chinese dialect: 阔松	Classifier: syl-tho-dzi	• same meaning: a type of pine (word composed with addition of classifier for trees) • 同上: 一种松树	
	• the wood of this type of pine tree • 这种松树的木头		
	Classifier: dzi		
syl-itsi	/syl-itsi/ sezee (Gi, Dd: same, Da, Jj: sətsi)		
NOUN	Tone: H# ▶ Vein. • 血管	Classifier: kʰw̥l-b̥l	
si	/si/ see (Gi, Da, Jj: same, Dd: sułt̥a)		
NOUN	Tone: #H ▶ Wood. • 木头	Classifier: kṣ̥l-a	
si	/si/ see (Jj: syl, Dd: sułsuł)		
VERB	Tone: M _a ▶ To choose, to select. • 挑选	Classifier: le-si-ze	
	• ACCOMP ~ PFV: has chosen • 实施 ~ 整体体: 选了	no-si-bi!	
	• You choose! / Go ahead and choose! • 你要选!	njyl-nu-si-bi!	
	• I choose! / Let me choose! • 是我来选!	le-si-si	
	• ACCOMP ~ RED • 实施 ~ 重叠	(phonological elicitation)	
	tso-tso-si	• to choose things • 选东西	tso-tso-si
	• to choose things • 选选东西	dzył-h̥l si	
	• to choose good ones • 挑好的	le-si-si le-dzuł!	
	• Pick and choose what you like! / Pick and choose what you want to eat! (Context: telling a guest who is finishing up a stir-fried dish to pick and choose as he likes, with chopsticks, without feeling pressure to eat every bit: for instance leaving out hot peppers, onion stems and such.)		
	• 挑着吃吧! (语境: 客人拿起一盘菜, 准备吃完。主妇(阿妈)告诉他可以选择他想吃的东西(用筷子一口一口地夹菜), 而不必吃掉整盘的全部内容。如: 可以不吃炒菜里的辣椒和葱。)		
si	/si/ seq (Gi, Dd: same, Da, Jj: suł)		
NOUN	Tone: LH ▶ Liver. • 肝	Classifier: ju _b	
si	/si/ seq (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)		
VERB	Tone: MH ▶ To shave (the beard or the head); to scrub (e.g. to scrub earth off vegetables). • 剃, 刮	Classifier: mo	
	• to scrub mushrooms (to take off the earth, moss...) • 刮菌子(刮掉污垢)	myłtsuł-si	
	• 刮胡子	kołqhwyl-si	
	• to shave one's head • 脚头	kołqhwyl-si-dz̥i	
	• 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		
si	/si/ seq		
VERB	Tone: MH ▶ To murder, to kill (a human being). • 杀(人)	Classifier: h̥i	
	• to kill someone • 杀人	si	
si-by	/si-by/ seebbu		
NOUN	Tone: M ▶ Evil spirit. • 魔鬼	Classifier: y	

si˧˥by˧˥-mi˧˥ /si˧˥by˧˥mi˧˥/ *seebbumi* (Dd: same, Gi: sy˧˥by˧˥mi˧˥, Jj: su˧˥by˧˥mi˧˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Evil spirit (female). • 妖精 ❁
Classifier: y˧˥

si˧˥by˧˥-zo˧˥ /si˧˥by˧˥zo˧˥/ *seebbusso*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Evil spirit (masculine). • 鬼 ❁
Classifier: y˧˥

si˧˥ci˧˥ /si˧˥ci˧˥/ *seexi* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Forest. • 森林 ❁ Classifier: pʰae˥_a

si˧˥dzi˧˥ /si˧˥dzi˧˥/ *seezzee* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Tree. • 树 **si˧˥dzi˧˥-gy˥mi˧˥** • Tree trunk (a periphrase literally meaning ‘body of the tree’)
• 树干 (短语, 字面意思为: 树身) ❁ Classifiers: dzi˧˥_b, ji˧˥_b

si˧˥dzi˧˥-my˥tsu˧˥ /si˧˥dzi˧˥my˥tsu˧˥/ *seezzee muzi* (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #L- ▶ Radicel, rootlet, small root. • 胚根 ❁ Classifier: [w]˧˥_b ❁ Morphological makeup: si˧˥dzi˧˥, my˥tsu˧˥

si˧˥dzu˧˥ /si˧˥dzu˧˥/ *seejji* (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Kindling. • 火煤、火捻、火种、劈柴、引柴 ❁ Classifier: kʰwv˥_a

si˧˥dʐ˥_p /si˧˥dʐ˥_p/ *seezzheu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Green wood, freshly cut wood. • 新伐材、生材、湿材 □ Antonym: si˧˥mo˩ Classifier: kʂ˥_a 1 ❁ Morphological makeup: si˧˥, dʐ˥_p

si˧˥gu˧˥ /si˧˥gu˧˥/ *seiggi* (Jj: su˧˥gu˧˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Lion. • 狮子 □ See also: su˧˥tsu˧˥ ❁ Classifier: mi˩_b ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) seng ge ཤང་

si˧˥gu˧˥-ni˧˥ /si˧˥gu˧˥ni˧˥/ *seiggimi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ▶ Lioness. • 母狮 ❁ Classifier: mi˩_b

si˧˥gu˧˥-pʰy˧˥ /si˧˥gu˧˥pʰy˧˥/ *seiggipu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Male lion. • 公狮子 ❁ Classifier: mi˩_b

si˧˥gu˧˥-tsʰo˧˥ /si˧˥gu˧˥tsʰo˧˥/ *seiggico*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Lion Dance: a masked show performed on the twenty-fifth day of the tenth month. In the past, the show was organized by the feudal lord, who took part in some of the dances in person. • 狮子舞: 在十月二十五日进行的礼仪性假面表演。过去, 表演由封建领主(土司)安排, 他亲自参加其中的一些舞蹈。

si˧˥gu˧˥-zo˧˥ /si˧˥gu˧˥zo˧˥/ *seiggisso*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Lion cub. • 小狮子 ❁ Classifiers: [w]˧˥_b, mi˩_b

si˧˥kʂ˥ /si˧˥kʂ˥/ *seege* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Branch; rod, stick. • 树枝、小树枝, 棍子 ❁ Classifier: kʂ˥_a 1

si˧˥kwæ˧˥ /si˧˥kwæ˧˥/ *siguae*

VERB ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Straw (for drinking liquids). • 吸管 **(Gi) si˧˥kwæ˧˥-qo˧˥-ɳw˧˥ | tʰw˧˥** • to drink with a straw • 用吸管喝 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 吸管

si˧˥kwv˥ /si˧˥kwv˥/ *seegua*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Wooden structure (of a house), carpentry. • 木头框架, 如: 房子的木头框架 **zi˧˥mi˧˥-si˧˥kwv˥** • a house’s carpentry, a house’s wooden structure • 房子的木头框架 ❁ Classifier: kwv˥_a 3 (CLF for sets of objects woven, threaded or tied together)

si˧˥kʰw˧˥ /si˧˥kʰw˧˥/ *seekee*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ An unidentified plant; local name: 根三香. • 色疙瘩 ◇ In local Chinese dialect: 根三香 **si˧˥kʰw˧˥-ba˥bæ˥** • the flower of this plant • 色疙瘩花 □ See also: si˧˥kʰw˧˥-[w]˧˥by˥

si˧˥kʰw˧˥-[w]˧˥by˥ /si˧˥kʰw˧˥[w]˧˥by˥/ *seekeeleebbu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ White Chinese herbaceous peony, *Paeonia lactiflora*. • 白芍药 □ See also: si˧˥kʰw˧˥# ❁ Classifier: kʂ˥_a 2 (CLF for tracts of land)

si-li-sã-lã /si-li-sã-lã/ *xieli-sala*

IDEOPHONE ❁ Tone: 0 ▶ Sound of small bells: ‘Jingle-jingle!’ • 形声词: 小铃铛发出的声音: “叮铃铃!” **(Caravans.169, 10.24397/pangloss-0004531#S169) sw˧˥-ljʂ˥-kwv˥ | tʰi˧˥-tsæ˥! | si-li-sã-lã, si-li-sã-lã, si-li-sã-lã, pi˧˥, | gõ-ndõ, gõ-ndõ, pi˧˥!** • Little bells were hung on [the horses’] chests, ‘jingle-jingle-jingle!’ [sound of small bells] ‘dong-dong-dong!’ [sound of large bells; there were various bells for livestock, including large ones for the mules, which made a deeper sound] • 马的胸前挂着小铃铛, ‘叮铃铃 – 叮铃铃 – 叮铃铃!’ (小铃铛的声音)。‘锵 – 铛 – 铛!’ (大铃铛的声音; 有各种牲畜用的铃铛, 包括骡子用的大铃铛, 发出的声音更低沉)

si˧˥[w]˧˥ /si˧˥[w]˧˥/ *seelee*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Timber, lumber. • 木材、木料 **zi˧˥mi˧˥-si˧˥[w]˧˥** • lumber for the construction of the main building of a Na farm • 建主房的木材 **zi˧˥qʰwv˥-si˧˥[w]˧˥** • lumber for the construction of a

building • 建房子的木材 ɕiɿwɪt̪-ziɬqʰwʂɿ • Lumber house, log house: house made of wood. (Na houses used to be made of lumber.) • 木房 ◇ (tonology) H#
▣ Synonym: qæt̪ɿɿ, qæt̪dət̪ • Classifier: kʂɿ₁ₐ 1

seem /si̪mə/ /si̪mo/ / seemo

NOUN ★ Tone: L# ► Dead wood. • 枯木、老干柴 (直译: 死了的木头) □ Antonym: *sihdzap[#]* ★ Classifier: *kṣṇ_a 1* ★ Morphological makeup: *si*[], *mo*_a 2

seen /siːnə/ /siːnə/ seena

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ► Deep forest. • 森林深处 (难走路) ◇ (etymology) Observation by Nicolas Tournadre (personal communication, 2007): *nags གནས* means ‘forest’ in Tibetan, and *ei* means ‘wood’ in other languages of the region. ⚡ Classifier: *pʰæl_a*

si|q^ha| /si|q^ha/ seekha

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Plum tree, prune tree. • 梅子
¶ **si|q^ha|‐dzui|** • 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-ʌ-βæ-βæ] /si-ʌ-βæ-βæ]/ seehraebbae (Jj: Ø)

NOUN ☀ Tone: -H# ▶ Wooden plate. • 木 盘 子 ☀
Classifier: |uŋ_b

si-ko#1 /si-kɔ:/ see wo

NOUN ☀ Tone: #H ▶ Fruit tree. • 果树 ☀ Classifier:
dzi˩_b

si|kəo|si|l̩w#] /si|kəo|si|l̩w/ seewooseelee (**Gi**, **Da**: same,
Jj: su|kəv|l̩w#], **Dd**: si|kəu|l̩w#])

NOUN ★ Tone: #H ▶ Fruit. • 水果 ↗ (phonological elicitation) *sì kuo+sì h[ui+]níl* • COP • 是水果。 ★ Classifier: *|wɪ+*

si+sælqʰy] /si+sælqʰy]/ seesaekheu (Gi: Ø, Jj: sui-
sælqʰy])

NOUN ⚜ Tone: #H- ▶ Birch, *Betula szechuanica* (*Betula Pendula* var. *szechuanica*). • 四川桦树, 白桦树

si-tʰy#] /si-tʰy]/ see tu

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|dy|-ny|mi|, | si|tʰy|! • The heart of the house is the altar to the ancestors! • 屋子的中心, 就是祖先的供桌!

si|ts^{hγ}| /si|ts^{hγ}/ | seece (Gi: same, Jj: su|ts^{hγ}|, Dd: ts^{hγ}|ts^{hγ})

NOUN ★ Tone: L ① ► Leaf. • 叶子 **¶ si|dzi|-si|ts^hy|** • tree leaf • 树叶 ★ Classifier: **ts^hy|_a** ② ► Cock's comb. • 鸡冠 **¶ æ|swæl-si|ts^hy|** • comb of (a) cock • 公鸡冠

sol 1 /sol/ so

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
¶ (Dd) **sətqæʃ** • to burn an offering • 烧献给神（食物，……） ¶ (La) **sət|tʰi-ł-qæʃ**, | **sədzełtʰi-ł-kʰwıł** • to burn an offering containing a special blend of ingredients
• 烧蜂蜜献给神 ☀ Classifier: **æʃ**, 3

sol /dʊl sɔl/ so

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’ ◇ (syntax) This classifier can only be used in the negative, which rules out association with numerals other than ‘one’: it is not possible to say [ŋiH-so] and so on. ¶ [dwiH-so] | [mɿH-dzoH] • 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 also: sa] 2

so-ł_a /dʒuł sɔł/ so-

CLASSIFIER • Tone: M_a ► Classifier for mornings. •
量词: 早晨 (一个) ¶ myʌsi|-nɔ:jʌŋ | dju:t-so:t, |
nɔ:jʌŋleɪgʌŋ | dju:t-ni], | myʌlkʰy] | dju:t-hɑ:;! • One
morning; one day; [or] one night! (A sentence that sum-
marizes 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’。)
¶ tʰyʌŋ-so] • that morning • 那天早上

so /səʊ/ so (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ⚜ Tone: L ▶ Three. • 三 ◇ (phonology)
The tone of the figure ‘three’ is inferred from the tone pattern of the phrase ‘three hornfuls’, /so₁-q^{h₂}hy₃|t^{h₂}y₃|/ (the classifier is /q^{h₂}y₃|t^{h₂}y₃#|/). ¶ qdul, | nil, | so+, | zy+, | yw+, | q^{h₂}y₃, | su+, | ho₃+, | gy+, | tsh₂e+ • Numbers from one to

ten. • 数字从一到十。

so_a 1 /so_a/ soq (Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ Good, pleasant to the taste or smell. • 香 (吃得香, 气味香)

so_a 2 /so_a/ soq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ① ▶ To study. • 学习 ♫ tʰæ̤ljaɛ̤l

so_a • to study (books) • 读书、学习 ♫ so_amɤ̤l-se̤l! •

There's no end of it! / One is never done with studying!

(A comment about the linguist's endeavour to study a language: unlike manual work, it is never really finished.) • 学

不完! (关于语言学家的工作: 做不完, 不像做手工可以有一个明确的终点。) ♫ dɯ̤l-so̤l-so̤l-ɻ̤l • to

study a little • 学一学 ♫ le̤l-so̤l-nɯ̤l, | kɤ̤l-niɻ̤l-mæ̤l!

• By learning, one becomes able (to do things)! (About the necessity of schooling and learning: those who do not learn computers, foreign languages... are unable to find a good job.) • 通过学习, 就会了! ② ▶ To follow

the example of someone, to imitate someone. • 学一个人、模仿一个人 ♫ tʰy̤l tʰat̤l-so̤l! • Don't follow his

example! / Don't do like him! • 别学他! / 别做得像他

一样! ③ ▶ To teach. • 教 ♫ tʰæ̤ljaɛ̤l so_a • to teach

• 教书 ♫ nɟ̤r̤l-nɯ̤l | no̤l so̤l-bi̤l! • I'm going to teach

you! / Let me teach you! • 我来教你! ♫ tsʰwɪ̤l-bv̤l

dʐ̤v̤l, | li̤l tsʰiɻ̤l! | tsʰwɪ̤l, | tʰæ̤lɻ̤l so_a! • Her spouse sells

tea! As for her, she is a teacher! • 她的爱人是卖茶叶的!

她呢, 教书 (她是老师)! ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi)

sw̤ɛ̤l

so_a 1 /so_a/ soq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH ① ▶ Breath. • (一口) 气

❖ Classifier: kʰwɪ̤l_b (CLF for elongated objects) ② ▶

Vapour. • 蒸汽 ♫ so_atʰy̤l-ze̤l • Vapour is coming out.

• 热气冒出来了。

so_adze#l /so_adze#l/ sozzei

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Offering to the gods, given to them

in the morning; it comprises various ingredients, including

flowers, 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 ♫ bæ̤lbaɛ̤l, | ɻ̤o̤lkʰy̤l,

| mæ̤lpʰy̤l, | næ̤l, | tsɑ̤lbv̤l, | dze̤lmi̤l-dze̤l. • list of in-

gredients of the offering to the gods: flowers, sandalwood,

butter, milk, flour and honey • 配料: 花、香木、酥

油、奶、面粉、蜂蜜。 ❁ Classifier: æ̤l_a 3

so_adzu#l /so_adzu#l/ sojji

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Crevice, pit. • 深坑 ❁ Classifier:

ɻ̤ṳl_b

so_ahā́ /so_ahā́/ sohan (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Tomorrow evening. • 明晚

♪ so_ahā́ | -dɯ̤lhā́ • tomorrow evening • 明天晚上

so_ahwā́ /so_ahwā́/ sohua (Jj, Dd: Ø)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Afterwards; later; from now on.

• 后来、以后, 从此以后

so_ajy̤l /so_ajy̤l/ soyé

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Principles, teachings. • 道德原

则、道德准则 ♫ so_ajy̤l dʐ̤y̤l • to have good principles,

to have a good education, to be well brought up • 有良

好的原则、接受良好的教育、受到良好的培养

♪ (Benevolence.259, 10.24397/pangloss-0009081#S259)

“no̤l-ɻ̤l | alko̤l so_ajy̤l dʐ̤y̤l!” | pi̤l-ky̤l. • “You have

good principles in your family,” he said. • 他说: “你

的家庭有很好的原则。” ♫ tsʰwɪ̤l-ɻ̤l, | so_ajy̤l | mɤ̤l-

dʐ̤y̤l! • That family doesn't have exemplary habits. They

don't instil good principles in their members. • 那个家

庭没有模范习惯。他们没有向家庭成员灌输良好

的原则。 □ See also: so_a 2

so_aji̤l\$ /so_aji̤l/ soyi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: H\$ ▶ Next year. • 明年

♪ (phonological elicitation) so_aji̤l-bv̤l • poss: of next

year, next year's • 属式: 名年的

so_alo̤l /so_alo̤l/ solo

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Influence, example (in education).

• 影响, 榜样 ♫ so_alo̤l dza̤l! | mɤ̤l-dʐ̤y̤l-h̤i̤l | dɯ̤l-

zi̤l-ji̤l! • He/she has a bad influence / he/she gives a bad

example! (His/her family) is a bad family! • 他 (对周

围的人) 有一个不好的影响! (他的家庭) 是个

不好的家庭! ♫ so_alo̤l mɤ̤l-dʐ̤y̤l! • His/her exam-

ple/influence is not good. • (他对别人的) 影响不好。

♪ so_alo̤l dʐ̤y̤l • good influence; good example; good edu-

cation • 好榜样、好例子、好教育

so_ah̤im̤i̤l /so_ah̤im̤i̤l/ solhimi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Third month. • 三月

so_ajn̤i̤l /so_ajn̤i̤l/ soni (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ▶ Tomorrow. • 明天、第二天

so_a~so_a /so_aso_a/ soso (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To rub in one's hands. • 揉在手

里 ♫ le̤l-so̤l~so̤l • ACCOMP ~ RED • 揉来揉去

so_ats̤h̤il /so_ats̤h̤il/ socee

VERB ❁ Tone: H# ▶ To breathe. • 呼吸 ♫ so_ats̤h̤il

| zv̤æ̤l • to breathe heavily, to pant • 喘气

♪ (phonological elicitation) mɤ̤l-so_ats̤h̤il • NEG ~:

not to pant • 否定 ~: 不喘气 ♫ so_ats̤h̤il-so_ah̤æ̤l-ɻ̤l

- to sigh • 叹息
 - so-ts^{hi}-l /so-ts^{hi}-l/ socee** (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
 - NUMERAL** ❁ Tone: M ▶ 30. • 三十
 - so-ts^{hi}-l-ni^l /so-ts^{hi}-l-ni^l/ soceeni** (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
 - NOUN** ❁ Tone: M ▶ The 30th day of the month. • 三十号
 - sui¹ /sui¹/ si** (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)
 - VERB** ❁ Tone: H ▶ To whet. • 磨 (刀) ¶ dui^l-sui^l-sui^l-q[!] • to whet a little • 磨一磨 ¶ sui^lt^{hi}l sui^l • to whet a knife • 磨刀
 - sui² /sui²/ si** (Gi, Da, Dd: same)
 - VERB** ❁ Tone: H ▶ To know. • 知道 ¶ my^l-sui^l • NEG ~: not to know • 否定 ~: 不知道
 - sui^l /sui^l/ see**
 - SUFFIX** ❁ Tone: M ▶ First, at first, in the first place; anymore (in “not anymore”). • 首先、先 ¶ (phonological elicitation) njy^l ts^hwi^l-sui^l | dzui^l-bi^l! • Let me eat this one first! / I'll eat this one first! • 我要先吃这个! ¶ njy^l | ts^hwi^l-sui^l | li^l-bi^l! • I'll read this one first! (Context: examining two books, and deciding which one to read first) • 我要先读这本! ¶ (phonological elicitation) ts^hwi^l sui^l | hwæ^l-bi^l! • Let's buy this one first! • 先买这个吧! ¶ (phonological elicitation) ts^hwi^l sui^l | te^hhi^l-bi^l! • Let's sell this one first! • 先卖这个吧! ¶ (phonological elicitation) ts^hwi^l sui^l | dzui^l-bi^l! • Let's eat this one first! • 先吃这个吧! ¶ (phonological elicitation) ts^hwi^l sui^l | zi^l-bi^l! • Let's pick up this one first! • 先拿这个吧! ¶ (phonological elicitation) ts^hwi^l sui^l | t^hwi^l-bi^l! • Let's drink this one first! • 先喝这个吧! ¶ (phonological elicitation) ts^hwi^l sui^l | la^l-bi^l! • Let's beat this one first! • 先打这个吧! ¶ ty^l-ty^l sui^l | t^hi^l-ts^hi^l! • 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^l | le^l-sui^l gy^l-gy^l! • 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做, 比如重新核对记录过的长篇语料。她说: “你先忙自己的一会儿吧!”) ¶ (Gi) k^hv^lmi^l-ha^l | t^ha^l-sui^l-ki^l! • Don't feed the dog yet! / Don't give the dog food yet! • 先别喂狗! / 先别给狗食! / 不要现在给狗食! ¶ hat^l-sui^l | t^hi^l-te^l! • First, let's cook the rice / let's start the rice cooker! • 先煮饭!
 - sui^la /sui^l/ si (Jj: same)**
 - VERB** ❁ Tone: M_a ① ▶ To string (beads). • 串 (珠) ¶ sui^l sui^l • to string beads • 串珠 ¶ le^l-sui^l-se^l-ze^l • (I) have finished stringing (beads) • 串完了! ¶ (phonological elicitation) tso^l-tso^l sui^l • to string things • 串东西 ② ▶ To put on (a skirt). • 穿 (裙子) ¶ t^hæ^lq^hw^l-sui^l • to put on a skirt • 穿裙子
 - sui^la /sui^l/ siq (Dd: same)**
 - VERB** ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To live, to be alive. • 活 ¶ ts^hwi^l t^hi^l-sui^l-dzo^l! • (S)he is alive! • 他活着! ¶ ts^hwi^l | my^l-sui^l! | t^hi^l-sui^l-dzo^l! • 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)
 - sui^lgy[#] /sui^lgy[#]/ siggu** (Gi, Da: same, Jj: Ø, Dd: si^lgy[#])
 - ❖ (semantics) The speaker seems to be re-analyzing the first syllable as the morpheme /si^l/ ‘wood’, through a mistaken folk etymology (crates and cupboards being made of wood.)
 - NOUN** ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Box, case. • 箱子, 柜子 ❁ Classifier: l^uh^l
 - sui^lk^hwi^l /sui^lk^hwi^l/ sikee**
 - NOUN** ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Sikee: the 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 ¶ sui^lk^hwi^l h^l: | dui^l-zi^l. • The people who come together for the sikee ritual are a family. / The people who come together for the sikee ritual are the whole family. • 参加‘斯克’仪式的人是一家人。/ 参加‘斯克’仪式的人就是整个家庭。 ☐ See also: tso^lk^hwi^l
 - sui^llj^ly^l /sui^llj^ly^l/ silia**
 - NOUN** ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Plastic. • 塑料 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 塑料
 - sui^llj^ly^l-t^ho^l /sui^llj^ly^l-t^ho^l/ siliato**
 - NOUN** ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Plastic jerrican; used to store and transport drinking water. • 塑料桶 ❁ Classifier: l^uh^l
 - ❖ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 塑料桶
 - sui^lm^ly^l /sui^lm^ly^l/ sime**
 - NOUN** ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Purple perilla, *Perilla frutescens*, akajiso. • 紫苏 ¶ sui^lm^ly^l, | hi^l-di^l | ty^l-ky^l! • 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! **¶ su|m̥y|‐dze|** • candy containing purple perilla seeds • 含紫苏的糖果 **¶ su|m̥y|‐mæ̥læ|** • purple perilla oil • 紫苏油

su|pɿ| /su|pɿ|/ sibu (Dd: same, Gi: dži‐su|pɿ|, Da: su|pɿ|)

NOUN ★ Tone: L# ► Urinary bladder. • 膀胱 ★ Classifier: kʂ̥l

su|pɿ| /su|pɿ|/ sibu

NOUN ► Blister (on the hands or feet), raised spot. • 水泡 (摩擦起的水泡或烫伤起的水泡)。◆ (tonology) L **¶ su|pɿ| qʰwæ̥l‐ze|!** • A blister has formed! / A raised spot has formed! • 起了水泡! ★ Classifier: |uŋh|

su|pɿ|‐ni|gy| /su|pɿ|ni|gy|/ sibu niggu (Gi, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ★ Tone: L#‐ ► Swollen: literally: ‘like a bladder’. • 膀胱

su|pɿ|‐su|lna| /su|pɿ|su|lna|/ sibusina (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ★ Tone: #H‐ ► Caterpillar. • 毛虫 ★ Classifier: mi|b|

su|p̥hi| /su|p̥hi|/ sipi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ★ Tone: M ► Chieftain, nobleman, lord: the highest of the three castes (ranks) in feudal society. • 贵族, 土司, 奴隶主, 官。音译: “司沛” **¶ dæ̥mi‐su|p̥hi|** • the noblemen at the monastery • 大寺贵族 **¶ su|p̥hi| h̥i|** • the nobleman’s subjects, the nobleman’s people • 贵族的臣子、贵族手下的人 ★ Classifier: y̥l **su|p̥hi|‐zo| /su|p̥hi|zo|/ sipisso** (Jj: same)

NOUN ★ Tone: H# ► Young man of the nobility. • 少爷 ★ Classifier: y̥l ★ Morphological makeup: su|p̥hi|, zo|

su|qæ̥t /su|qæ̥t/ silae (Gi, Da, Jj: same, Dd: si|qæ̥t ◆ (semantics)) The speaker seems to be re-analyzing the first syllable as the morpheme /si|/ ‘wood’, through a mistaken folk etymology (crates and cupboards being made of wood.)

NOUN ★ Tone: M ► Table. • 桌子 □ See also: tʂo|‐tsu| ★ Classifier: pʂ̥l|

su|ɿ| /su|ɿ|/ si'er (Dd: same, Jj: su|ɿ|#|)

NOUN ★ Tone: M ► Bead, pearl. • 珠, 珠子, 珍珠 ★ Classifier: |uŋh|

su|ɿ| /su|ɿ|/ si'er

NOUN ★ Tone: L ► Whetting-stone. • 磨刀石 ★ Classifier: |uŋh|

su|ɿ| /su|ɿ|/ see'eun

NOUN ★ Tone: #H ► Tree trunk. • 树干 **¶ si|hdzi|**

tʰy|‐dzi|, | su|ɿ| džv|! • 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) ★ Classifier: lo|

su|ɿ|‐mi#| /su|ɿ|‐mi#|/ si'eunmi (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ★ Tone: #H ► Backbone. • 脊椎骨 □ See also: j̥k̥ky| ★ Classifier: dži|b|

su|ɿ|‐su| /si|‐si|/ sisi (Gi, Da, Jj: same, Dd: su|ɿ|‐su|)

ADJECTIVE ★ Tone: L# ► Raw. • 生 (不熟) **¶ se|‐si|‐si|#** • raw meat • 生肉 **¶ tse|‐si|‐si|** • ‘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

su|ɿ|‐thi| /su|ɿ|‐thi|/ seeti (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ★ Tone: L ► Knife. • 刀 ★ Classifier: na|a|

su|ɿ|‐kʰw|‐zi| /su|ɿ|‐kʰw|‐zi|/ seeti keexxi (Jj: same, Gi: su|ɿ|‐ko|‐qat, Da: su|ɿ|‐kʰw|‐dzi|)

NOUN ★ Tone: L+H‐ ► Knife sheath. • 刀鞘 ★ Classifier: |uŋh|

su|ɿ|‐tsu| /su|ɿ|‐tsu|/ shizi

NOUN ★ Tone: M ► Lion. • 狮子 □ See also: si|‐gwi| ★ Classifier: mi|b| ★ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 狮子

su|ɿ|‐tsu| /su|ɿ|‐tsu|/ sizi

NOUN ★ Tone: L# ► Camphor • 檀 **¶ su|ɿ|‐tsu|‐dzi|** • camphor tree: a large evergreen tree • 檀树 **¶ æ̥l se|‐qo|, | su|ɿ|‐tsu| kʰw|‐!** • When cooking chicken meat [boiling chicken soup], one puts in camphor (among other spices)! / Camphor is one of the spices used when boiling chicken meat! • (煮) 肌肉的时候, 往里面放 (一点) 檀!

su|ɿ|‐ty| /su|ɿ|‐ty|/ sideu

NOUN ★ Tone: H# ► Callus. • 茸子 **¶ h̥i| tsʰwai‐y|‐by|, | my‐ni|‐, | su|ɿ|‐ty|‐vo|‐!** • This person’s thumb has a callus / developed a callus! • 这个人的拇指有茸子! **¶ su|ɿ|‐ty|‐vo|‐ze|!** • The callus is gone! / There is no callus anymore! • 没有茸子了! **¶ su|ɿ|‐ty|‐vo|‐ze|!** • A callus has formed! • 磨出了茸子! **¶ su|ɿ|‐ty|‐dzo|‐ze|!** • A callus has formed! • 有了茸子! ★ Classifier: |uŋh|

su|ɿ|‐hwæ̥l /su|ɿ|‐hwæ̥l/ Sichuae

NOUN ★ Tone: H# ► Sichuan. • 四川 ★ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 四川

su|ɿ|‐zu| /su|ɿ|‐zu|/ sissi (Dd: same)

NOUN ★ Tone: #H ► Family community (translation proposed by Fu Maoji (1983:24)). This is a lower level than

the ‘clan’ (literally: ‘bone’). This family unit (lineage) had between 50 and 100 members, according to counts made in the second half of the twentieth century: see Yan et al. (1984: 31sq). • 家庭社区、支系。傅懋勣 (1983:24) 翻译为‘家庭社区’。这是比“家族”(“骨”)更小的单位。根据二十世纪下半叶的统计，这个家庭单位有50到100名成员(见严汝娴、宋兆麟(1984: 31sq))。汉语音译：‘斯日’。 ¶ sui˧zui˧ dɯ˧-lo˧• one family community • 一个支系，一条线 ¶ sui˧zui˧ dɯ˧-kwɤ˧• one family community • 一个支系，一条线 ¶ sui˧zui˧ e˧-dzo˧?• 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.) • 家庭社区齐全吗? / 家庭社区，人多吗? (谈婚姻前的题目之一：男方家庭社区人多不多。以人多为好。) ¶ ō˧-hí˧ | dɯ˧-sui˧zui˧• the entire family community of one’s relatives (literally: “one’s men”) • 自己亲戚的整个家庭社区、整个支系 (字面意思：“自己人的整个支系”)。 ¶ (Sister.99, 10.24397/pangloss-0004342#S99)
✿ Classifiers: lo˧, kwɤ˧-a 2

S

ʂaɿtʰaɿ-dze#] /ʂaɿtʰaɿdze/] shatazzei

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Brown sugar. This is a relatively early loanword from Chinese: to the Chinese word for ‘sugar powder’ is added the Na word for ‘sugar’, and the whole expression refers specifically to brown sugar, not to sugar powder (in fact, brown sugar used to come as blocks, not as powder). • 红糖。由相对早的汉语借加摩梭词组成的：汉语的‘砂糖’加上摩梭语的‘糖’。要注意这个词来指红糖，而不来指砂糖：借来的成分已经融化到摩梭词汇了。 □ See also: hoɿtʰaɿ

Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 砂糖

ʂæɿ /ʂæɿ/ shae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: M ① ▶ Long. • 長 ʂqʰaɿ-ʂæɿ-gvɪl • extremely long • 非常长 ʂleɿ-tʂɿ-ʂæɿ (+kʰwɪl) • to lengthen • 拉长 □ See also: ʐæɿʂæɿ ② ▶

Distant, far. • 远

ʂæɿ /ʂæɿ/ shaeq

VERB ⚡ Tone: L ▶ To lead along (by hand, halter...). • 牵 (牵着牛) ʂkʰyɪʂæɿ • to lead a dog; to hunt • 遛狗, 狩猎 ʂkʰyɪʂæɿhʊl • gone hunting, out hunting • 狩猎去了 ʂloɿqʰwɪlʂæɿ~ʂæɿ-ʂæɿ-ʂæɿ • to hold (each other) by the hand • 手拉手

ʂæɿ /ʂæɿ/ shaeq (Gi: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: MH ① ▶ To tie into bundles. • 捆成一包 ʂleɿ-ʂæɿ • ACCOMP • 实施 ~ ʂhaɿʂæɿ • to tie freshly cut rice into bundles • 刚收割的稻子, 捆成捆 ② ▶ To wrap, to pack. • 包 ʂæɿ-ʂæɿ • RED: to wrap, to pack • 重叠: 包一包 ʂ(phonological elicitation)ʂæɿ-ʂæɿ-ʂæɿ • RED PFV • ~ 重叠 整体体 ʂ(phonological elicitation)tsoɿ-ʂæɿ-ʂæɿ • to wrap things • 包一包东西

ʂæɿa /ʂuɿʂæɿ/ shae (Jj: same)

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 ʂzuɿ | ʂuɿ-ʂæɿ • a sheaf of grass • 一捆草 ʂciɿʂuɿ | ʂuɿ-ʂæɿ • a sheaf of rice • 一捆稻谷

ʂæɿdæ#] /ʂæɿdæ#] shaeddae

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Difference in length. • 长度区别 ʂæɿdæ#diɿ, | mɣɪ-dzɣɪ! • 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) ʂæɿdæ#mɣɪ-diɿ! • 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) ⚡ Classifier: kʰwɪl_a

ʂæɿhæl /ʂæɿhæl/ Shaehae

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ Shanghai. • 上海 ʂæɿhæl-hɪl • person from Shanghai • 上海人 ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 上海

ʂæɿ-ljɪɿ /ʂæɿljɪɿ/ shaelia

VERB ⚡ Tone: H.L ▶ To discuss. • 商量 ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 商量

ʂæɿ-loɿpɪl /ʂæɿloɿpɪl/ shaelobu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: -L ▶ Scabious. • 山萝卜 □ See also: hɪɿlɪl-hwæɿqʰæ#] ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 山萝卜

ʂæɿpʰɪl /ʂæɿpʰɪl/ shaepi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Commodity, goods, merchandise. • 商品 ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 商品

ʂæɿʔɪl /ʂæɿʔɪl/ shae'eun (Gi: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Bone. • 骨头 ⚡ Classifier: kʂɪl_a ① ⚡ Morphological makeup: ʂɪl₁

ʂæɿkwɪl /ʂæɿkwɪl/ Shaewua

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Shaewua: the name of a village in the Lijiang plain, Shuhe in Chinese. The land in this village was poor, and many of its inhabitants turned to trade and travelled all over the region, earning the village a reputation as far afield as Yongning. • 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。 ⚡ Etymology: (Naxi loanword) saɿwɪl

ʂæɿtsuɿ /ʂæɿtsuɿ/ shaezi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Kaftan: clothing that children used to wear before they came of age: a loose robe (the same for girls and boys); also worn by adult men in earlier times. • 祢、卡夫坦长衣: 成年前男女小孩均穿的祢, 成年男人也穿 □ Synonym: baɿlaɿ-ʂæɿtsuɿ, mæɿʂæɿ, baɿlaɿ-mæɿʂæɿ ⚡ Classifier: ʂɪl_a ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 衫子

ʂeɿ 1 /ʂeɿ/ shei (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Meat, flesh. • 肉, 肌肉 ⚡ Comparanda: (Pumi) ʂi51

ſe] 2 /ſe]/ ſhei

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Unripe cereals. • 未熟粮食 □

Synonym: ſe]do]

ſe]a /ſe]/ ſhei (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: M_a ▶ To look for, to search for; to procure, to get, to fetch. • 寻找 ¶ le]-ſe]-le]-dwi]-ze]! • (I) looked for something, and I found it! • (我) 找了……就找到了! /找到了! ¶ h̄i]-dwi]-y]-ſe]! • 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) ¶ h̄i]-ſe]! • to take a wife, to marry a wife • 娶媳妇 ¶ (phonological elicitation) tſo]-tſo]-ſe]! • to look for things • 找东西 ¶ lo]-m̄y]-dzo], | lo]-ſe]! • [(S)he] looks for complications / creates unnecessary complications! (Literally: ‘to look for work when there isn’t any’). ♦ (semantics) The phrase is pejorative, but can be used approvingly, by antiphrasis, when someone is being active and diligent, taking up tasks and getting them done before anyone needs to ask them to. • 没事找事! ¶ le]-ſe]-t̄hi]-t̄ew]! • 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……)

ſe] /ſe]/ ſhei

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Iron (monosyllable). • 铁 (单音节)

ſe]b /ſe]/ ſheiq

VERB ⚡ Tone: L_b ▶ To urinate. • 小便, 尿, 屑尿, 解溲, 拉 (屎) ♦ (tonology) The tone of the verb is inferred from the tone pattern of the form ‘to urinate’. ♦ (syntax) No reduplicated form has been found for this verb. ¶ dži]-ſe]! • to urinate • 屑尿 ¶ q̄hæ]-ſe]! • to defecate • 拉屎 ¶ le]-ſe]-ze]! • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has urinated / defecated • 实施 ~ 整体体: 尿了 ¶ (phonological elicitation) dwi]-t̄h̄y]-ſe]! • to urinate a drop ♦ (tonology) This combination was elicited as a test to establish the tone category of the verb: L_a or L_b. • 尿一滴尿

ſe]bae] /ſe]bae]/ ſheibbae (Jj: same, Gi: Ø)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Necklace; chain. • 项圈、项链, 锁链 ¶ ny]-ſe]bae]! • silver necklace • 银项链 ¶ h̄æ]-ſe]bae]! • gold necklace • 金项链 ¶ ſe]mo]-ſe]bae], | k̄y]-mi]-p̄hæ]! • The iron necklace is used to tie the dog! • 铁链, 是来用拴狗的! ¶ k̄i]-ſe]bae], | ſe]mo]-po]-n̄w]-gy]! • The door’s chain (the chain used to lock

the door) is made of iron! • 门锁链, 是铁做的! ⚡

Classifier: k̄w]b]

ſe]bq#] /ſe]bq]/ ſheibbeu (Gi, Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Sausage, dried meat preserved in intestines. • 香肠, 把瘦肉装在肠子里

ſe]di] /ſe]di]/ ſheiddi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Fat (person). • 胖 ¶ ſe]di]-ze]! • (He/she) has put on weight! • 胖了! ⚡ Morphological makeup: ſe] 1

ſe]do] /ſe]do]/ ſheiddo

NOUN ⚡ Tone: MH# ▶ Unripe cereals. • 未熟粮食 □

Synonym: ſe] 2 ⚡ Morphological makeup: ſe] 2, do]

ſe]dzo#] /ſe]dzo]/ ſheizzo

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Cooking table: a wooden piece of furniture on which one places the chopping board. • 放案板的家具 ⚡ Classifier: p̄y]b]

ſe]k̄hu] /ſe]k̄hu]/ ſheikee (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Tripod. • 三脚架 ⚡ Classifier: na]-a

ſella] /ſella]/ ſhei laq (Gi, Jj: same, Da: ſu]-mu]-la]-i])

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ To forge. • 打铁

ſel]-la]-h̄i] /ſella]-h̄i]/ ſhei lahin (Gi: same, Da: ſu]-mu]-la]-i]-h̄i], Jj: ſe]-la]-pu]-dzu]-i])

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L+H# ▶ Blacksmith. • 铁匠 ¶ ſe]-la]-h̄i]-h̄i] • blacksmith • 铁匠 ⚡ Classifier: y]-i]

ſe]m̄y] /ſe]m̄y]/ ſheime (Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: MH# ▶ Fat meat. • 肥肉 ¶ (proverb)

ſe]m̄y]-m̄y]-dzu]-h̄i], | my]-ko]-dze]-bi]-bi]-. • “Someone who doesn’t eat fatty meat flies in the sky (with the birds)”. In other words, someone who doesn’t eat fatty meat hardly exists in the world as it is: it would be something supernatural. Fatty meat provides energy so that one doesn’t get blown away by the wind that blows hard in Yongning during the winter months. • “不吃肥肉的人在天上飞 (和鸟儿一起)”。换句话说, 不吃肥肉的人在这个世界上几乎不存在: 那是超自然的。肥肉能提供能量, 使人不被永宁冬季的大风吹走。

ſe]mi] /ſe]mi]/ ſheimi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Louse. • 蚊子 ⚡ Classifier: mi]-b]

ſe]mo] /ſe]mo]/ ſheimo (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Iron (disyllable). • 铁 (双音节)

♦ (usage) The disyllable ſe]mo] is more commonly used than the monosyllable ſe] . □ See also: ſe] .

se-l-mo¹ /se-lmo¹/ sheimo

NOUN ✽ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Pine mushroom, matsutake, *Tricholoma matsutake*. • 松茸 ✽ Classifier: [ju¹]a
✽ Comparanda: (Pumi) ʂa55

se-l-na¹ /se-lna¹/ sheina (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: L# ▶ Lean meat. • 瘦肉

se-l-ni¹ /se-lni¹/ sheini (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: L# ▶ Fire tongs. • 火钳 ✽ Classifier: na¹a

se-l-pu¹ /se-lpu¹/ sheibeu

NOUN ✽ Tone: L# ▶ Cured meat; bacon. • 干肉、肉干、肉脯

se-l-qhy¹ /se-lqhy¹/ sheikheu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: M ▶ Iron nail; nail. • 铁钉, 钉子
↳ se-l-qhy¹ la¹ • to hammer in a nail, to hit a nail • 钉钉子 ✽ Classifier: [ju¹]b

se-l-sa¹ /se-lsa¹/ sheisa

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. • 风干猪腿。把猪大蹄的皮刮下来, 留一层薄薄的瘦肉筋, 使其绷紧, 撑开, 形成扇面, 风干。
▣ See also: ho-l-thy¹ ✽ Classifier: sa¹a

se-l-set¹ /se-lset¹/ sheishei (Jj: same)

VERB ✽ Tone: M ▶ To catch a cold. • 着凉
↳ (phonological elicitation) se-l-set-ze¹ • PFV • 着凉了

se-l-sy¹ /se-lsy¹/ sheisheu (Jj: same, Gi: Ø)

NOUN ✽ Tone: L ▶ Nit, egg of louse. • 蚊子 ✽ Classifier: [ju¹]b

se-l-tse¹ /se-ltse¹/ sheizhei (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: L# ▶ Cotton fabric, cloth. • 棉布, 布料 ✽ Classifier: pʰæ¹a

se-l-ze^{#1} /se-lze^{#1}/ sheirei

NOUN ✽ Tone: #H ▶ Preserved pork meat. • 腊肉, 包括不同几类的腊肉, 如火腿等。 ✽ Classifier: ze¹a

se-l-zv¹ /se-lzv¹/ shei ru

NOUN ✽ Tone: H# ▶ Old meat, meat that is not fresh • 陈肉、不新鲜的肉
▣ See also: əlzy¹

ʂv¹a /ʂv¹/ sheq (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ✽ Tone: L_a ▶ To tear, to rip. • 撕 (纸……) ↳ tsɔ-l~tsɔl ʂv¹ • to tear things • 撕东西
↳ tsɔ-l~tsɔl ʂv¹-ʂv¹ (+ze¹) • to tear things • 撕东西
↳ lel-ʂv¹-ʂv¹+ze¹ • ACCOMP ~ RED PFV • 撕了

ʂv¹-do¹ /ʂv¹-do¹/ sheddo (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ✽ Tone: MH# ① ▶ Ashamed, embarrassed. • 害羞 ↳ ʂv¹-do¹ mʂ-l-su¹! • [(S)he] is sullen / impudent / has no sense of shame • 不知羞耻! ② ▶ Modest, demure, discreet, polite. • 娴静、礼貌 ↳ tsʰw¹-|ʂv¹-do¹-zo¹! • (S)he is very modest/discreet! • 他/她很娴静/很持重! ↳ tsʰw¹-|ʂv¹-do¹-ji¹! • (S)he is very modest/discreet/polite! ◇ (semantics) The expression ʂv¹-do¹-ji¹ means ‘who experiences shame’, hence the meaning ‘who has modesty, who has a sense of good manners’. • 他/她很娴静/很持重!

ʂv¹-ni^{#1} /ʂv¹-ni^{#1}/ sheni

NOUN ✽ Tone: #H ▶ Advice, suggestion, recommendation. • 建议、意见 ◇ (tonology) The tone of the noun is inferred from its behaviour in association with the verb ‘to take’: /ʂv¹-ni^{#1} zi¹/. ↳ ʂv¹-ni^{#1} zi¹ • to ask for advice / to ask for counsel • 请求意见, 求教 ↳ no¹-| hǐ¹-kǐ¹-| ʂv¹-ni^{#1} mʂ-l-zi¹-zo¹! • 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! ↳ əltsel-ji¹-zo¹ | ʂv¹-ni^{#1} zi¹-tsɔ-l-ji¹? • Why would you want to ask for (his/her) advice? • 你为什么要问(他的)意见! ✽ Classifier: kʰwʂ¹a

ʂv¹-ŋy^{#1} /ʂv¹-ŋy^{#1}/ shenge (Jj: ʂv¹-ŋy¹, Dd: ʂi¹-ŋy¹)

NOUN ✽ Tone: LM+H ▶ Gong. • 钹 ↳ ʂv¹-ŋy^{#1} la¹ • to play the gong • 打锣 ✽ Classifier: [ju¹]b

ʂo¹ /ʂo¹/ sho

INTERJECTION ✽ Tone: 0 ▶ Interjection to get pigs to move forward. • 赶猪用的叹词: 走! 走! ↳ ʂo¹-bx¹!
• interjection to get pigs to move forward • 赶猪用的叹词

ʂo¹ /ʂo¹/ sho

VERB ✽ Tone: H ① ▶ To reap, to gather in. • 收割
↳ (phonological elicitation) lel-ʂo¹-ze¹ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has reaped • 实施 ~ 整体体: 收割了 ↳ dʐu¹-kʰy¹ dʐu¹-su¹ | ʂv¹-ʂo¹-ze¹! • We have one harvest (of rice) every year! • 每年收一次稻谷! ↳ bæ¹ʂo¹-dʐu¹-ze¹! • Harvest time has come! • 收获的时间到了! ↳ bæ¹ʂo¹-zo¹-ho¹-ze¹! • Harvest time has come!
• 该收庄稼了! ↳ (Agriculture.6, 10.24397/pangloss-0004441#S6) ② ▶ To gather, to collect, to bring together. • 收集 ↳ ʂo¹-ʂo¹-zo¹-ho¹-ze¹ • We are going to have to gather (things). • 该收集一些了。 ↳ lel-ʂo¹-ʂo¹ • ACCOMP ~ RED: to gather a bit, to do a bit of gathering • 收集收集

so_a /ʃoʊ/ *shoq* (Gi: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ Clean; clear (water). • 干净、整洁, 本质干净, 清(水) ♪ (phonological elicitation) so_a-hīl • NMLZ • 干净的 ♪ (phonological elicitation) m̚-so_a • NEG ~: not clean • 否定 ~: 不干净、脏 ♪ (phonological elicitation) tsʰw̚l | so_a-hīl nił. • This is clean. • 这是干净的。 ♪ dzw̚l- so_a • clean water, clear water • 清水、干净的水

so₁ 1 /ʃoʊ/ *ddaesho* (Gi, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To slip, to slide. • 滑, 光滑(路……) ♪ myl-tcōl- so₁ • to slide down, to slip to the floor • 滑下、滑倒 ♪ tsʰw̚l | lel- so₁, | tʰił-twæł-zeł • (S)he slipped and fell down • 他滑了一跤 ♪ so₁- so₁ • RED • 重叠 □ See also: so₁ 2

so₁ 2 /ʃoʊ/ *shoq* (Gi, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: MH ▶ Slippery. • 光滑(路……) □ See also: so₁ 1

sołlił /ʃɔłlił/ *sholi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Irrigation works. • 水利 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 水利

sołqæł /ʃɔłqæł/ *shoghae* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L ▶ Very clean. • 很干净 ♪ sołqæł ɔ-gv̚l • very clean • 很干净 ♪ ałkol | leł-gv̚l-gv̚l | sołqæł ɔ-gv̚l • to put the house in order, that it be very clean • 家收拾得干干净净

sołqoł-tħał /ʃɔłqołtħał/ *shoghta*

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ▶ Fruit candy, fruit-flavoured candy. • 水果糖 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 水果糖

sołśoł /ʃɔłśoł/ *shosho* (Gi: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M ▶ To prepare. • 准备 ♪ (phonological elicitation) leł- soł- soł • ACCOMP • 准备了

-soł- soł /-/ *shosho*

SUFFIX ❁ Tone: L# ▶ In association with a N, indicates “plenty of, abundance of”. • 形容词化: ……乎乎 ♪ mył- soł- soł • full of grease, greasy, slippery with grease ♦ (tonology) tone of the noun: L • 油乎乎、油腻腻、滑腻 ♪ dzeł- soł- soł • full of sugar, sugary all over ♦ (tonology) tone of the noun: H • 甜乎乎 ♪ nił-toł- dżw̚ł- ljuł | dzeł- soł- soł • (her/his) whole mouth was slippery with sugar • 他嘴巴被糖粘得黏黏的 ♪ sił- soł- soł • full of wood, replete with wood, entirely made of wood ♦ (tonology) tone of the noun: H • 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” ♪ seł- soł- soł • 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) ♦ (tonology) tone of the noun: H • 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。 ♪ hīł- soł- soł • full of people, densely populated (for instance, the city of Lijiang in the 2020s is full of people, compared with the sparsely populated Yongning plain of the past century) ♦ (tonology) tone of the noun: H • 人多多, 人很多 (如: 2020年代的丽江市中心, 人很多, 与上世纪的永宁坝大不同) ♪ tsʰr̚ł- tsuł- soł- soł • full of cars • “车子乎乎”: 车子很多, 车水马龙 (2020年代的丽江, 小区里面到处有停车) ♪ (myłkoł, |) tewł- soł- soł • (The sky is) full of clouds • (天上) 云乎乎、多云 ♪ kwṛł- soł- soł • full of mountains, covered with mountains, with mountains on all sides ♦ (tonology) tone of the noun: M • “山乎乎”: 到处都是山 ♪ qhv̚ł- soł- soł • full of holes ♦ (tonology) tone of the noun: M • “洞乎乎”, 有很多洞的 ♪ (phonological elicitation) tħł- soł- soł • full of brains, with lots of brains ♦ (tonology) tone of the noun: MH • 脑髓乎乎、有很多脑髓 (如: 一道菜, 里面都是脑髓) ♪ (Gi) v̚łtsʰr̚ł- soł- soł • It's full of vegetables / it's packed with vegetables! (A comment about pigswill: it contains a lot of vegetables.) • 蔬菜多多! (关于猪食: 里面有很多蔬菜, 如南瓜、西葫芦、草等等)

śq̚ł 1 /ʂq̚ł/ *sheuq* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: MH ▶ Full. • 满 ♪ leł- śq̚ł- zeł • ACCOMP ~ PFV: is filled, has been filled • 实施 ~ 整体体: 满了

śq̚ł 2 /ʂq̚ł/ *sheuq* (Gi: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To twist, to wring. • 拧(拧毛巾) ♪ (phonological elicitation) leł- śq̚ł- zeł • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has wrung • 实施 ~ 整体体: 拧了 ♪ džił-hv̚ł śq̚ł • to wring out clothes • 拧衣服

św̚łgv̚l /ʂw̚łgv̚l/ *sheuggu* (Da, Jj: same, Gi: sułgv̚l, Dd: św̚łgv̚l)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ zuł hæł-dił • Sickle. • 镰刀 ❁ Classifier: nał_a

św̚ł /ʂw̚ł/ *shi* (Da: same, Gi, Jj: śv̚ł)

NUMERAL ❁ Tone: M? H#? ▶ Seven. • 七 ♪ džw̚ł, | nił, | soł, | zył, | ȝwṛł, | qhv̚ł, | św̚ł, | hōł, | gv̚ł, | tsʰeł • Numbers from one to ten. • 数字从一到十。

św̚ł 2 /ʂw̚ł/ *shi* (Da: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M ▶ To hang, to be stretched: a thread is

stretched. • 伸展: 如, 蛛丝在两根树枝之间伸展。
¶ (phonological elicitation) tʰi_i-ʂwɪ-dzo₁ • DUR ~ PROG: it is stretched. • 持续体 ~ 进行式: 正在伸展着 ¶ baɿla-kʰwɪ-tsʰy_i-tʰi_i-ʂwɪ-dzo₁. • There's a cobweb hanging there. • 有蜘蛛网伸展着。 ¶ bæl | ɖwɪ-kʰwɪ | tʰi_i-ʂwɪ-dzo₁ • a rope/string is stretched • 一条绳子伸展着

ʂwɪ_a 1 /ʂwɪ/ shi

VERB ✽ Tone: M_a ► To leak. • 漏 ◆ (phonology) It has not been possible so far to elicit a simplex (non-reduplicated) form. The M tone is inferred from the H+L tonal pattern of the reduplicated form. ¶ tʰi_i-ʂwɪ-ʂwɪ(-ze₁) • it is leaking • 漏了! ¶ mɣɪ-ʂwɪ-ʂwɪ! | mɣɪ-ʐɪ! • It does not leak; it does not flow out! • 没漏, 没流出去!

ʂwɪ_a 2 /ʂwɪ/ shi (Jj: same)

VERB ✽ Tone: M_a ► To die. • 死 ¶ le_i-ʂwɪ-ho₁-ze₁ • It's going to die! (About a sick plant or animal) • 快要死了! (病了的植物、动物) ¶ mɣɪ-ʂwɪ-ʂwɪ! • (He/she/it) is not dead yet! • 还没死! ¶ no_i | le_i-ʂwɪ-bi_i-tsæ_i-ni_i-ze₁! • Go and die! / May you die! (Imprecation) • 你去死吧! ¶ ʂwɪ-ze_i! | ʂwɪ-ʐɪ! • We're dead! (Expression of terror on the part of someone who thinks that (s)he is going to die. Context: someone taking a plane for the first time is terrified by the plane's changes of direction, and thinks that the plane is falling to the ground and is going to crash.) • 死了! 死了! (情景: 一个人第一次坐飞机, 感到飞机飞得不稳定, 会坠毁, 大家会马上死。) ✽ Comparanda: (Pumi) si35

ʂwɪ_b /ɖwɪ-ʂwɪ/ shi (Gi, Da: same)

CLASSIFIER ✽ Tone: L_b ► Times (repeating an action: doing something n times). • 量词: 次数 ◆ (phonology) Among classifiers belonging to the tone category L_b, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is H#.

ʂwɪ₁ /ʂwɪ/ shiq (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ✽ Tone: MH ► To peel (with a knife). • 削 (用刀) ¶ ywɪ ʂwɪ • to peel, to peel off the skin • 剥皮 ¶ ywɪ-ʂwɪ-ze₁ • peeled off the skin • 剥皮了 ¶ ywɪ-ku_i-ʂwɪ • to peel, to peel off the skin • 剥皮 ◆ (syntax) ywɪ-ku_i+ʂwɪ ¶ ywɪ-jo_i-ywɪ-ʂwɪ • to peel potatoes • 削

洋芋皮 ¶ (Gi) tso_i-tso_i-ywɪ-ʂwɪ • to peel things • 削东西

ʂwɪ₂ /ʂwɪ/ shiq (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ✽ Tone: MH ► New, fresh. • 新 ¶ ʂwɪ-hi_i-ni_i! • It's new! • 是新的! ¶ se_i ʂwɪ • fresh meat • 新鲜的肉

ʂwɪ-dzi₁ /ʂwɪ-dzi₁/ shijie

NOUN ✽ Tone: M ► Shroud, burial suit. • 寿衣

¶ ʂwɪ-dzi₁-zy₁ • to sew the burial suit, to sew the shroud • 缝寿衣 ✽ Morphological makeup: ʂwɪ_a 2, dži₁ 2

ʂwɪ-ji_{#1} /ʂwɪ-ji₁/ shiyi (Gi: same, Da: ʂwɪ-ji₁, Jj: ʂwɪ-ji₁ ɖwɪ-kʰvɪ)

ADVERB ✽ Tone: LM+H# ► Two years ago. • 前年 ¶ ʂwɪ-ji₁ | ɖwɪ-kʰvɪ • two years ago • 前年

ʂwɪ-kwæ₁-jæ₁ /ʂwɪ-kwæ₁-jæ₁/ shiguae'er (Da: same, Gi: ʂwɪ-kwæ₁ gy₁, Jj: ʂwɪ-ku₁-jæ₁gy₁, Dd: ʂwɪ-kwæ₁-jæ₁)

ADJECTIVE ✽ Tone: L+H# ► Yellow. • 黄 ¶ ʂwɪ-kwæ₁-jæ₁-hi₁ gy₁-ze₁ • [the book] has turned yellow! • [书] 变黄了! ¶ (Gi) ʂwɪ-kwæ₁ | ʂwɪ-kwæ₁ | gy₁ • very yellow • 深黄

ʂwɪ-ɦi₁-mi₁ /ʂwɪ-ɦi₁-mi₁/ shilhimi (Da, Jj: same, Gi: ʂwɪ-li₁-mi₁)

NOUN ✽ Tone: M ► 7th month. • 七月

ʂwɪ-ni₁ /ʂwɪ-ni₁/ shini (Gi, Dd: same, Jj: ʂwɪ-ji₁)

ADVERB ✽ Tone: H# ► The day before yesterday. • 前天 ¶ ʂwɪ-ni₁ | -dʐwɪ-ni₁ • the day before yesterday • 前天

ʂwɪ-ʂwɪ-dzi₁ /ʂwɪ-ʂwɪ-dzi₁/ shishizze

NOUN ✽ Tone: -L ► Root of Anhwei Barberry (*Berberis anhweiensis* Abrendt), a plant used in Chinese medicine. • 安徽刺黄柏、黄柏、刺黄柏、三颗针 (一种中药)
 ✽ Classifier: dži₁

ʂwɪ-tʂɪ-ʐɪ_{#1} /ʂwɪ-tʂɪ-ʐɪ₁/ shide'er (La: ʂwɪ-dʂɪ-ʐɪ)

ADJECTIVE ✽ Tone: #H ► Smooth (e.g. carefully planed wood). • 平滑 ¶ ʂwɪ-tʂɪ-ʐɪ₁-zo₁ • very smooth • 很平滑 ¶ ʂwɪ-tʂɪ-ʐɪ₁ gy₁-ze₁ • (it) was made nice and smooth • 弄得平滑了

ʂwɪ-tse₁ /ʂwɪ-tse₁/ shizei

ADVERB ✽ Tone: LM+MH# ► Indeed, really, honestly • 实在 ✽ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 实在

ʂwɪ-tsu₁ /ʂwɪ-tsu₁/ shizi (Jj: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: LM ► Pistol. Borrowed from the Chinese word for 'cross' 十字, as pistols are 'cross-shaped guns': 十字架手枪 • 手枪。借词: “十字架手枪”的“十字” ¶ ʂwɪ-tsu₁ | ɖwɪ-nat_i | tʰi_i-pʂɪ-pʂɪ • to carry a

pistol • 带手枪 ⚡ Classifiers: naɬₐ, naɬₐ ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 十字: 十字架手枪

ʂuɿtsuɿ 2 /ʂuɿtsuɿ/ shizi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM ▶ Persimmon. • 柿子 ʂuɿtsuɿ | ɬuɬ-soɬ-ɬuɬ hwæɬ-biɬ! • Let's buy a few persimmons! • 买一些柿子吧! ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 柿子

ʂuɿtsʰiɬ /ʂuɿtsʰiɬ/ shicee (Da, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ 70. • 七十

ʂv₁ /ʂv₁/ shu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Dice. • 骰子 ʂv₁ | ʐv₁-ɬuɬ | four dice (dice came in sets of four) • 四个骰子 □ See also: ʂv₁kʰuɬ ⚡ Classifier: [ɬuɬ]

ʂv₁b /ʂv₁/ shu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: M_b ① ▶ To look after, to take care of (children). • 带 (孩子……) ʂzoɬmyɬ | ɬuɬ-ɬuɬ ʂv₁ • to take care of a child, to look after a child • 带个孩子 ʂzoɬmyɬ ʂv₁ • to take care of a child, to look after a child • 带孩子 ʂleɬ-ʂv₁tʰiɬ-kʰuɬ | tʰæɬ-ɬæɬ soɬ • 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) ② ▶ To lead (the way). • 带 (路) ʂtæɬʂuɬ | ɬzv₁ ʂv₁-poɬ-biɬ-hoɬ! • Daeshi 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) ʂtæɬʂuɬ | ɬzv₁ ʂv₁-biɬ-hoɬ! • Daeshi 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)

ʂv₁dyl /ʂv₁dyl/ shuddu (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: M ① ▶ To think. • 想 ʂəɬtsɔɬ ʂv₁dyl? • What are you thinking about? / Where's your mind? • 在想什么? ʂnⱥʂ₁ | ɬuɬ bæɬ ʂv₁dyl • I'm thinking about something. • 我在想一件事情。 ʂv₁dyl tʰv₁ • to understand • 明白, 想起 ʂnⱥʂ₁ | ʂv₁dyl tʰv₁ • I understand. • 我明白。 ʂtʂuɬ | leɬ-ʂv₁dyl-leɬ-tʰv₁-zeɬ • He has understood. • 他明白了。 ʂtʂuɬ | ɬwæɬ | ʂv₁dyl kyɬ! • He's really smart! / He's really resourceful! • 他真的很聪明 / 他真的很足智多谋! ʂtʂuɬ | ɬwæɬ | leɬ-ʂv₁dyl tʰv₁-kyɬ! • He's really good at finding solutions! • 他真的很擅长寻找解决方案! ② ▶ To remember, to recollect, to recall. • 想起、回忆 ʂnⱥʂ₁ | leɬ-ʂv₁dyl | leɬ-tʰv₁ zeɬ! • I remember! I recollect! • 我想起了! ʂtʂuɬ | leɬ-ʂv₁dyl-leɬ-tʰv₁-zeɬ • 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 ʂsv₁dyl tʰv₁ • to be sad ⚡ (**semantics**) This phrase can mean neither 'to understand', nor 'to remember, to recollect': only 'to miss, to be sad, to be nostalgic'. • 感到难过 ʂsv₁dyl tʰv₁ | ʐwæɬ • to be full of nostalgia • 特别想念 ʂnⱥʂ₁ | noɬ ʂv₁dyl • I miss you! • 我想你! ʂsv₁dyl qʰwʂ₁ tʰv₁ • to have a fit of nostalgia • 想念 ʂsv₁dyl-zoɬ, | tʰiɬ! • When you're in the grip of nostalgia, it leaves you weak and exhausted! • 沉浸在怀旧情绪中时, 会感到虚弱、疲惫! ʂ(Gi) ʂsv₁dyl mʂ₁-zoɬ! • There's no need to worry / feel unhappy • 不用发愁! ④ ▶ Volitive: to want, to wish. • 想、意志

ʂv₁lkʰuɬ /ʂv₁lkʰuɬ/ shukee

VERB ⚡ Tone: L# ① ▶ To cast dice. • 掷骰子 ʂ② ▶ To bet (meaning extended from the original meaning, 'to throw the dice'). • 赌博、下注、玩钱的游戏 (由原义‘掷骰子’引申而来) ʂsv₁lkʰuɬ | -jx₁pol • to bet • 赌博 ⚡ Morphological makeup: ʂv₁, kʰuɬ

ʂv₁nⱥʂ₁ /ʂv₁nⱥʂ₁/ shunya (Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LH ▶ Tree knot (tree bur; burl). • 树瘤

ʂsv₁nⱥʂ₁ niɬ • COP • 是树瘤。 ⚡ Classifier: [ɬuɬ]

ʂv₁ʂv₁ /ʂv₁ʂv₁/ shushu (Gi, Jj: same, Da: ʂv₁ʂv₁)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: MH# ▶ Paper. • 纸 ʂsv₁ʂv₁ | ɬuɬ pʰæɬ • a sheet of paper • 一张纸 ʂ(Gi) ʂv₁ʂv₁ ɬuɬ pʰæɬ • a sheet of paper • 一张纸 ⚡ Classifier: pʰæɬ

ʂwa~ʂwa~ʂwa /ʂwa.ʂwa.ʂwa/ shua-shua-shua

IDEOPHONE ⚡ Tone: 0 ▶ Onomatopoeia for the sound of rain. • 形声词: 下雨的声音 □ See also: tsʰwæɬ~tsʰwæɬ~tsʰwæɬ

ʂwæt̪₁ /ʂwæt̪₁/ shuae (Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Otter. • 水獭 ⚡ In local Chinese dialect: 水潭猫 ʂswæt̪-yui • otter skin • 水獭皮 ⚡ Classifier: yui

ʂwæt̪₂ /ʂwæt̪₂/ shuae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Tall. • 高 ʂgy̪miɬ ʂwæt̪ • tall; literally 'with a tall body' • 高、身材高 ʂqʰat̪-ʂwæt̪-gyiɬ • very tall • 非常高 ʂ(La) ʂtʂuɬ | əɬpʂ₁ | ʂwæt̪-gyiɬ! • (S)he is extremely tall! • 他非常高! ʂ(Gi) ʂtʂuɬ | əɬpʂ₁ | ʂwæt̪-ʂwæt̪-gyiɬ! • (S)he is extremely tall! ⚡ (**dialectology**) Mrs. Latami does not use this phrasing. • 他非常高! ʂ(phonological elicitation) ʂtʂuɬ | əɬ-ʂwæt̪-zeɬ! • It has grown tall! • 变高了!

ʂwæt̪ₐ /ʂwæt̪ₐ/ shuae

VERB ⚡ Tone: M_a ▶ To stir. • 搅拌 ⚡ (**semant-**

t

taʌ /taʌ/ da

ADJECTIVE ☀ Tone: H ► Reliable, trustworthy. • 可靠
¶ **ljɔ́-tál** (| zwæ:l |) • very reliable • 很靠谱 ¶ **ljɔ́-tál-
zól** • very reliable • 很靠谱 ¶ **ljɔ́ mɔ́-tál** (| zwæ:l |)
• not reliable at all • 不靠谱 ¶ **no̚ | ljɔ́-mɔ́-tál-hí**
| dju̚-v̚ ji! | • You are an irresponsible person! / You
are not a reliable person! • 你是不靠谱的人! ¶ **no̚ |
ə̚tso̚ ji-ɿ | ljɔ́-mɔ́-tál**! • Whatever you do, you
are not reliable! • 你做什么都不地道! 你做什么都不
靠谱! ¶ **no̚ | ə̚tso̚ ji-ɿ | ljɔ́-tál-zól**! • Whatever
you do, you are reliable! / You are reliable in all you do! •
你做什么都地道! 你做什么都靠谱!

taʌ_a /taʌ/ da

VERB ★ Tone: M_a ► To dry beside or over a fire. • 烘干 ↗ **kwyʌ-kʰwɪ-tʰi-та-** • to warm up (food...) beside a fire • 放在火炉旁边热一下 (饭)

tala /d̥u+l ta]/ da

CLASSIFIER ⚜ Tone: L_a ► Classifier for sums of money.
• 量词: 钱 (一笔) ¶ dze˥ | dzu˥-ta] • a (big) sum of
money • 一笔钱

taʌ /təʌ/ daq (**Gi, Jj:** same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To give way, to fall behind. • 退后 **¶ ko¹lθo²l ta³** • to give way, to fall behind • 往后退 **¶ no¹ | le²-ta³! | hī¹bæ² t̬hi³-dzi⁴-k⁵hu⁶!** • You move over! Give the guest a seat! • 你让一下！给客人座位！

ta¹a /dʒuːt̪ taɪ/ da (Gi, Dd: same, Da: dʒuːt̪-taɪ], Jj: dʒuːt̪-taɪ)

CLASSIFIER ♡ Tone: MH_a ► Entirely, all; everyone. •
量词: 全部、一切, 大家 ♦ (**usage**) Given the right context, this classifier can be used with numerals other than one. ¶ **dwt-ta1** • entirely, all; everyone • 全部、一切, 大家 ¶ **dwt-ta1=qæ1** • 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)

ta]dv1 /ta]dv1/ daddu (Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► Pocket. • 口袋、衣袋、兜子 ¶ **njɔːt | taɿdyl-qoɿ | tsʰeɿmæɿ-taɿkɔɿ-laɿ dzoɿ!**

• I only have ten yuan in my pocket! • 我兜子里只有十元钱! ¶ **njɔːt | taɿdyl-qoɿ | tsʰeɿmæɿ-laɿ dzoɿ!** • I only have ten yuan in my pocket! • 我兜子里只有十元钱! ❁ Classifier: **|juɿb**

ta-dzi] /ta-dzi]/ *Dazzee*

NOUN ⚜ Tone: L# ► Dazzee, a Na village down below

Nisei, upward from Lataddi (/la^thət-di¹/). Latitude: 27.74424, longitude: 100.79787 • 大祖 (达祖): 村落名 (2024 年: 四川省凉山彝族自治州盐源县泸沽湖镇大祖)。经纬度: 100.79787, 27.74424 | **Li**kīl, | ni¹se¹, | ta¹dzi¹, | my¹q¹hwæ¹, | la¹t¹hət-di¹ • Na villages on the shore of the Lake, in the order in which one crosses them when moving away from the Yongning plain and going clockwise around the Lake: Lhigi, Nisei, Dazzee, Mukhuae, Lataddi. These villages do not count as part of Yongning proper. The last, /la¹t¹hət-di¹/, is not a village name like the preceding four: it refers to the entire Na area beyond the fourth village. • 泸沽湖边的摩梭村落, 依次是: 里格、尼赛 (小落水)、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)

ta[dz̥ʃ#] /ta[dz̥ʃ]/ *Dajja*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ▶ Dajja, a masculine given name given to the second among twins. • 男性名字, 双胞胎中老二的名字 ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Dar rgyes? དར་རྒྱେ斯?

ta_kdzo_kdzi₁ /ta_kdzo_kdzi₁/ *dazzhozzee*

NOUN ☈ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Small prayer flag. • 小经幡 ☈ Classifier: **dzi**_[c]

taʃfyʌʃ /taʃfyʌʃ/ dafu

NOUN ☈ Tone: LH.LH ► Excrement. • 大糞 ☈ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 大糞

tagg /ta^gg/ dagge (Gi, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ☀ Tone: L# ► Gaunt, emaciated. • 瘦弱、
枯瘦 □ Synonym: tǣlپرل

ta-ho-t /ta-ho-t/ *daho*

ADVERB ⚜ Tone: M ► Together. • 一起 ¶ **dwi+kwɔ+**
ta+hɔ+ kʰjɪ+ • The whole village went together. • 全村
一起去去了。 ¶ **ta+hɔ+jɪ+** • to work together • 一起工
作 ¶ **ta+hɔ+ tsʰo+** • to dance together • 一起跳舞 □
Synonym: ¶ **tswæ]~tswæ]**

ta|hwyə| /ta|hwyə|/ dahua

VERB ❁ Tone: L ① ► 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) ¶ *əltsoʊtəlhwɔːʃ-ji?* | *ət-suu.ky* (-dzo), | *djuː-lɪ-ʌ̄-bi!* • 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) ¶ **ti-ltsuŋ | qʰa-t-lwŋ ta-lhwŋ!?** — **ti-ltsuŋ | ni-t-lwŋ ta-lhwŋ!** • 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)! (2) ► To offer gifts outside the family circle. • 送礼(给家里以外的人) ¶ **hít-ki-t-dwŋ-kʰwŋ ta-lhwŋ-zo-jí!** • 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。) ¶ **zo-myŋ-ki, | ta-lhwŋ-myŋ-ky!** • 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) ¶ **zwi-ta-lhwŋ** • to offer wine as a present • 送酒(作为礼物) ¶ **li-ta-lhwŋ** • to offer tea as a present • 送茶(作为礼物) ¶ **dze-ta-lhwŋ** • to offer sweets as a present • 送糖(作为礼物) ¶ Morphological makeup: This is probably a Chinese borrowing from the same stratum as 'method',办法, whose syllable 法 is borrowed as /hwŋ/, a syllable that is segmentally identical to that of the second syllable in 打发, namely 发. ¶ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 打发

-ta.kv /-/ dage

SUFFIX ¶ Tone: ? ► Alone, only. • 只、才 ¶ **õ-ta-kv, | zwŋ-myŋ-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。) ¶ **njŋ-ta-kv** • me alone / me, on my own • 我一个人 ¶ **no-ta-kv** • you alone / you, on your own • 你一个人 ¶ **tsʰwŋ-ta-kv** • he alone / he, on his own • 他一个人 ¶ **tsʰwŋ-ə-ti** | **ə-ni-ta-kv** | **le-ti!** • 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, | hít-dwŋ-y-ta-kv dzo!** • There is only one

person at home! • 只有一个人在家!

ta-lkv /ta-kv/ dage (Jj: same)

VERB ¶ Tone: LM ► To tease (by gestures). • 逗弄(动作)

ta-ko /ta-kɔ/ dago

VERB ¶ Tone: M ► To do manual work, to get a job, to do odd jobs to make some money. • 打工 ¶ **ta-ko hui-ze!** • (S)he has gone (to the city, to another place...) to do odd jobs to make some money! • (他)打工去了! ¶ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 打工

ta-ko /ta-kɔ/ dago (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ¶ Tone: L# ► To delay, to hold up. • 耽误 ¶ **hít-ta-ko** • to delay people • 耽误人家 ¶ **tsʰwŋ-hít-ta-ko** | **zwaɛl!** • (S)he delays people a lot! • 他耽误大家很多! ¶ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 耽搁

ta-li /ta-li/ Dali

NOUN ¶ Tone: LH ► Dali (city name). • 大理 ¶ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 大理

ta-mo /ta-mo/ damo (Jj, Dd: same, Gi, Da: ta-my)

VERB ¶ Tone: H.L ► To wilt, to wither (flower...). • 萎、萎蔫 ¶ **le-ta-mo-ze!** • It has wilted! • 萎蔫了!

ta-my /ta-my/ damu

VERB ¶ Tone: L ► Proverb. • 谚语 ¶ **æ-tsæ-ta-my** • same meaning: proverb (literally 'proverb of yore') • 同上: 谚语 (直译: '从前的老话') ¶ (Gi) **æ-tsæ-ta-my** • proverb; traditional story • 谚语、传统故事

ta-na /ta-na/ dana

VERB ¶ Tone: M ► To cure (meat etc) with smoke. • 烤 ¶ **se-ta-na** • to cure meat with smoke • 烤肉 ¶ **se-ta-na-ze** • to cure meat with smoke • 烤肉 □ See also: **swæl_a**

ta-na /ta-na/ dana (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ¶ Tone: L# ► Crossbow. • 弩弓 ¶ Classifiers: **pyl_b, na_a** ¶ Comparanda: (Pumi) **ta22næ35**

ta-pi 1 /ta-pi/ dabi

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 ¶ **njŋ-bi-ta-pi**, ... • like me; following my example • 像我 ¶ **no-ŋ-ŋ-by**, | **njŋ-ŋ-ŋ-by**, | **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+**-**n̥wə+**gy], | n̥jɪ+-n̥wə+gy], | tɑ+pɪ+! • 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！ ¶ **tsʰwɪ+**bi] | tɑ+pɪ+, | n̥jɪ+-n̥wə+da+bɪ]-ze]! • I am going to build [a house] like that one! / I am going to build [a house] that will be identical to his! • 我要盖跟这同样的房子！ ¶ **no+**=**ʃ**] n̥jɪ=]**ʃ**, | tɑ+pɪ+ m̥v+tʰə!]! • There's no point comparing oneself to others! • 你的，我的，不要相比！／不要跟他人相比！

ta|pi|² /ta|pi|/ *dabi*

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’) ◇ In local Chinese dialect: 打比 § (**phonological elicitation**) **ta+pi+ze]** • **PFV** • 打比方了 ★ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 打比

taḥpiḥ /taḥpiḥ/ *dabi*

NOUN ★ Tone: M ► Example, analog. • 比喻 (汉语借词: ‘打比方’, 当地汉语方言‘打比’) ◆ In local Chinese dialect: 打比 [tḁpiŋni]-ze] mæ! • I only say this as an example! • 只是比方而已! ★ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 打比

ta̯pʰi] /ta̯pʰi]/ *dapi*

• 艾、艾蒿 ✽ Classifier: **dzi**_b

ta.qa~ta.qa~ta.qa /ta.qa.ta.qa.ta.qa/ *dagha-dagha-dagha*

IDEOPHONE ✶ Tone: 0 ► Ideophone that suggests poorly executed gestures, which lack regularity and precision. For example, the clumsy axe blows given by someone who is not good at carpentry: ‘clunk!’, ‘splat!’ • 形声词，表示动作不当，缺乏规律性和精确性。例如，不擅长木工的人笨拙地用斧头：“咔嚓！”，“啪！”，“咔嚓啪，咔嚓啪！” § (*Housebuilding* 2.64, 10.24397/pangloss-0004550#S64) *połdżwił mrył-dzrył-hił | dżwił-seł, | ta.qa~ta.qa~ta.qa pił, | dżwił-dał~dał-jł, | wyl | dżwił-soł F | loł mrył-doł!* • If you end up getting workmen who are not very good, they knock limply here and there, clunk-clunk, splat-splat! and it’s no good at all, completely inefficient! • 如果雇佣的是不太好的工匠，他们就会无力地东敲西敲，咔嚓啪，咔嚓啪！这根本没什么用，完全没有效率！

ta]so]k^ho] /ta]so]k^ho]/ dasoko

ADVERB ⚜ Tone: L+H# ▶ Crosslegged (bodily posture).
 • 盘腿 (而坐) 『ta|so|kʰo˥|tʰi˧˧-dzi˩』 • To sit cross-

legged. (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）

ta-ta-1 /ta-ta-1/ *dada* (**Gi, Da, Jj:** same)

ADJECTIVE ☀ Tone: M ▶ Serious, reliable, careful; clear
(to see clearly). • 严肃认真、细心、细致, (看得)清楚、清晰 ↗ **m̥ɪ~tə~tə!** • NEG ~: sloppy, not careful
• 否定 ~: 遗遇、草率、潦草 ↗ **h̥ɪ~tʂʰw̥ɪ~y̥!**, |
ta~tə! • (S)he works carefully! • 他很认真! □ See
also: **ta~tə!** 2

ta-~ta-~ /ta-~ta-~/ *dada*

ADVERB ⚜ Tone: M ► Exactly (right), just (right). • 刚好 (好)、正 (好) ↗ **ta-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-ta** • to see clearly • 看清楚 ↗ **lo-ji-mr-ta-ta-ta** • to do sloppy work • 工作草率 ↗ See also: **ta-ta-ta-1**

tæl /tæl/ dae

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To run out of: e.g. the food supplies run out. • 断 (断货的断) ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 断

tæ̞pʌ̞l /tæ̞pʌ̞l/ daebeu (Gi, Jj: same, Da: Ø)

ADJECTIVE ☀ Tone: L# ① ► Dry (fruit, vegetables),
dried in the sun. • 晒干的 (水果、蔬菜……)
¶ y̥ltsʰy̥r̥-tælp̥y̥l • dry vegetables, vegetables dried in the
sun • 晒干的蔬菜 **¶ set̥-tælp̥y̥l** • dry meat, meat dried
in the sun • 晒干的肉 **¶ y̥ltsʰy̥r̥ | le-tælp̥y̥l kʰui̥l** •
to dry vegetables • 将蔬菜弄干 (晒干) **¶ y̥ltsʰy̥r̥ |**
tælp̥y̥l gy̥l • to dry vegetables • 将蔬菜弄干 (晒干)
▣ See also: **taʰgy̥r̥** ② ► Skinny, thin (person). • 瘦 (人
很瘦)

tæ̯-læ̯] /tæ̯-læ̯/ dae'er (Gi: same, Da: **tæ̯-læ̯**, Jj: **tæ̯-læ̯**)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Oesophagus; Adam's apple. • 喉管、喉结 ❁ Classifier: |uŋ|

te /teɪ/ dei

INTERJECTION ❁ Tone: 0 ► Interjection: Well done!

- 感叹词: 恭喜! 佩服! ¶ (ComingOfAge2.92, 10.24397/pangloss-0004589#S92) te! | no˧ | zwæl-ze! |
- Excellent! You are great! • 恭喜! 你很厉害! ¶ (ComingOfAge2.28, 10.24397/pangloss-0004589#S28)

teɪ_a /dwi^t teɪ/ dei

CLASSIFIER ⚜ Tone: MH_a ► Classifier for generations.

- 量词: 代 ¶ **tsʰwɪl-teɪ** • this generation • 这代 □ See also: **tsʰælɪ** ❷ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 代

ti¹ /ti¹/ di

VERB ❁ Tone: M ▶ To become mature, to become an adult. • 成熟 (人成熟) ¶ hǐ¹t¹y¹-y¹, |g¹y¹-ti¹-ze¹! • This person has become an adult! / This person has grown up/has become mature! • 这个人, 成熟了! / 是大人了! ¶ hǐ¹t¹y¹-y¹, |m¹y¹-ti¹-su¹! • This person is not mature yet! / This person is not an adult yet! • 这个人, 还不成熟! ¶ zo¹my¹, |g¹y¹-ti¹, |lo¹ha¹! • 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!

ti¹a /ti¹/ diq (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ① ▶ 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……) ¶ læ¹tsu¹ ti¹ • to pound hot peppers • 捣辣椒 ¶ ts¹ho¹ko¹ ti¹ • to pound cardamom • 捣草果 ¶ dze¹ ti¹ • to pound Szechuan pepper • 捣花椒 ¶ tso¹bo¹ ti¹ • to build a wall of earth, by pounding the earth • 垒土墙 ② ▶ To hit, to strike lightly. • 拍打 ¶ (phonological elicitation) hǐ¹ ti¹ • to slap someone, to hit someone mildly • 拍打人 ¶ hǐ¹ |du¹-y¹ ti¹-ze¹! • (She/he) has slapped someone. • (他) 拍打了某人. ¶ (La, Gi) ko¹q¹hw¹ ti¹-ti¹ • to knock one's head (when entering the narrow door into the main room, one can easily knock one's head against the top frame) • 崩头 (在进主屋的时候, 容易崩头在门框上)

ti¹ /ti¹/ diq

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To settle, to decide (Chinese borrowing). • 决定 (汉语借词: ‘定’) ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 定

ti¹a /dzu¹ ti¹/ di

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: MH_a ▶ Classifier for layers (of dust, of boards...). • 量词: 层 (一层灰、一层木板……) ¶ dzu¹-na¹mi¹ | gy¹-ti¹-qo¹ t¹y¹ • 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: ‘到深山老林的第九层’。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。

ti¹# /ti¹/ di

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Candle. • 蜡烛 ¶ ti¹ | du¹-lu¹ thi¹-tsy¹ • to light a candle • 点一个蜡烛 □ See also:

la¹tsy¹ ❁ Classifier: |w¹h_b

ti¹d¹o¹ /ti¹d¹o¹/ Diddeo

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Diddeo, a masculine given name. For writing it in Chinese characters: since 棣 and 嘟 are not among the most commonly used characters, the simpler and more common characters 定珠 are sometimes used. • 棣嘟: 一个男性名字。由于‘棣’、‘嘟’并不是常用的字, 因此有时会使用更简单、更常用的‘定珠’。❖ (etymology) As the given names of the Na are borrowed from Tibetan, it is likely that this one, ‘Diddeo’, is no exception. But no plausible identification has yet been found. ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) ?

ti¹p¹bo¹ /ti¹p¹bo¹/ dipo (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Ceiling. • 天花板 ❁ Classifier: p¹hæ¹a

ti¹tje¹ /ti¹tje¹/ didia

VERB ❁ Tone: LM ▶ To treat, to handle (someone in a certain way). • 对待 ❁ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [ti¹tje¹]. ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 对待

ti¹tsu¹ /ti¹tsu¹/ dizi (Da, Dd: same, Gi: ti¹tsu¹)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Box (woven out of bamboo or wicker). • 竹箱 ❁ Classifier: |w¹h_b

ti¹ts¹ho¹ /ti¹ts¹ho¹/ dico (Gi: ti¹tsu¹)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Corduroy. A sort of fabric, made of cotton, recently introduced in Yongning. • 灯芯绒: 一种布料, 棉花做的 ¶ ti¹ts¹ho¹ zy¹ • to sew corduroy • 缝灯芯绒 ¶ ti¹ts¹ho¹-zy¹ ba¹lla¹ • corduroy garment • 灯芯绒衣服

ti¹tsæ¹ /ti¹tsæ¹/ dizhae

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Group leader (for instance: leader of a group of militiamen). • 队长 (如: 民兵队长) ❁ Classifier: y¹ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 队长

ti¹ts¹h¹w¹ /ti¹ts¹h¹w¹/ dichi

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Hammer. • 铁锤 ❁ Classifier: |w¹h_b ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 铁锤

tje-tje-tje /tje-tje-tje!/ die-die-die

INTERJECTION ❁ Tone: 0 ▶ Interjection: hey, stop it! Close to “Shut up, will you?” This interjection is intended to interrupt a flow of words that seem ill-timed. It tells the speaker that (s)he had better give up the floor. • 感叹词, 插入语: 唉, 哦! 内涵接近于“好了吧!”, “行

是一个充满敌意的荒凉之地。)

to₁ji₁ /to₁ji₁/ doyi

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Short video. After the name of the Douyin video platform (international version: TikTok) developed by Beijing Weibao Vision Technology Co., Ltd. Douyin was very popular in the 2020s, and “shooting a Douyin” became a popular expression for “shooting a short video”. • 短视频。取自北京微播视界科技有限公司开发的抖音视频平台（国际版：TikTok）的名称。抖音在2世纪20年代非常流行，“拍个抖音”成为“拍短视频”的流行说法。 ¶ to₁ji₁ pʰæl • to shoot a short video, to make a video to post on the Douyin platform • “拍个抖音”：拍短视频

to₁kṣ#₁ /to₁kṣ₁/ doge (Gi, Da, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ① ▶ Forehead. • 额头 ❁ Classifier: tʂ₁ ② ▶ Luck, good fortune. • 运气 ¶ to₁kṣ₁ dʐʂ₁ • to be lucky; to have a good karma • 好运气，运气好 ¶ nⱤʂ₁ | tsʰi₁ji₁ | to₁kṣ₁ dʐʂ₁ (+ | zwa₁) • This year, I am lucky! / This is an auspicious year for me! • 我今年运气好！

to₁kṣ₁-qhæ₁di₁ | bæ₁bæ₁ /to₁kṣ₁qhæ₁di₁bæ₁bæ₁/ doge khaeddi bbaebbae (Jj: Ø)

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L|L ▶ Plant with long filaments. • 永宁的一种植物 ❁ Classifier: bæ₁a 3

to₁kʰv₁mi₁ /to₁kʰv₁mi₁/ dokumi (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ▶ Male dog. • 公狗 ❁ Classifiers: mi₁_b, pʰo₁a

to₁mi₁ 1 /to₁mi₁/ domi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Pillar. • 柱子 ¶ hæ₁ʂw₁-to₁mi₁ • 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 ❁ Classifier: lju₁_b

to₁mi₁ 2 /to₁mi₁/ domi

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Large slope. • 大山坡

to₁pi₁ /dɯ₁to₁pi₁/ dobi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: L ▶ Classifier for times: n times as many / as much as... • 量词：倍（多几倍、少几倍等等） ¶ dɯ₁-to₁pi₁, ni₁-to₁pi₁, so₁-to₁pi₁, zv₁-to₁pi₁, qʰv₁-to₁pi₁, ʂw₁-to₁pi₁, gy₁-to₁pi₁, tsʰe₁-to₁pi₁ • association with numerals from 1 to 10 • 与数词结合，一至十

to₁py₁ /to₁py₁/ dobu

ADVERB ❁ Tone: LM ▶ To begin with, at first, in the first place. • 最初 ¶ ko₁da₁ | to₁py₁ | so₁, | dɯ₁-pi₁ |

h̄wʂ₁! | gɯ₁-ji₁gɯ₁-dzo₁ | dɯ₁-pi₁ | le₁-tsʰwæ₁-ze₁! | dɯ₁-pi₁ | le₁-ky₁ -dzo₁, | le₁-tsʰwæ₁-ze₁! • Before, at first, (your) learning (Na) was a little slow. (Now,) it is really getting a bit faster! You know some (Na, and so) it gets faster! • 以前，最初的时候，（你）学习（摩梭语）有一点慢！（到了现在，）真的有一点快了！ 因为你会一些（摩梭语），所以快起来了！ ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) ? ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) tō22pu51

to₁qa₁ /to₁qa₁/ dogha

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Kid (baby goat, young goat). • 羔羊 □ Synonym: tsʰwɯ₁-to₁qa₁ ❁ Classifier: lju₁_b

to₁qo₁ /to₁qo₁/ dogho

VERB ❁ Tone: L+MH# ▶ To turn upside down. • 倒过来、倒放倒置 ¶ to₁qo₁ | tɕeu₁ • to put upside down • 倒过来放 ¶ nⱤʂ₁-nju₁ | to₁qo₁-bi₁! • I am going to turn (this object) upside down! • 我要（将这个东西）倒过来放！ ¶ to₁qo₁-zel₁ • PFV • 倒过来了 ¶ le₁-to₁qo₁ • ACCOMP: to turn upside down (e.g. a glass) • 倒过来

to₁qo₁ly₁ /to₁qo₁ly₁/ dogholu (Gi, Da: same, Jj: kultv₁ly₁, Dd: kultv₁ly₁)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L+H# ▶ Round in shape. • 圆形（球很圆） ¶ to₁qo₁ly₁-gy₁ • round in shape • 圆形

to₁to₁b₁ /to₁to₁b₁/ dodo (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M_b ▶ To hold a child in one's arms; to hug. • 抱小孩子、搂，互相拥抱 ¶ zo₁my₁ to₁to₁ • to hold a child in one's arms, to hug a child • 抱小孩子

to₁to₁mi₁ /to₁to₁mi₁/ dodomi

ADVERB ❁ Tone: LM+H# ① ▶ Carefully. • 认真地 ¶ nⱤʂ₁-nju₁ | to₁to₁mi₁ | zvʂ₁-bi₁! • I will explain carefully! / I will explain very clearly, step by step! • 我要认真地讲！ ¶ to₁to₁-mi₁ | so₁ • to study with great care • 认真地学习 ② ▶ Intentionally, purposedly, on purpose. • 故意地

to₁tʂ₁ /to₁tʂ₁/ dodeu (Gi: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L ▶ Short (of person). • 矮 ¶ to₁tʂ₁-tʂ₁ • same meaning: of short stature • 矮

to₁zo₁ /to₁zo₁/ dosso

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Small slope. • 小山坡

tō /tohō/ don

IDEOPHONE ❁ Tone: 0 ▶ Ideophone for a dull noise made by mild shock between two objects, for instance a sitting person's head hitting a board as the person dozes off: Thud! • 形声词：两个物体之间的轻微撞击发出的

沉闷声响，例如坐着的人打瞌睡时头部撞击木板发出的声响：嘭！ ¶ (Caravans.94, 10.24397/pangloss-0004531#S94) ədʒɪl-ʂwɔ̚lji̚l, | ədmi̚l=qæl-dzo̚l | tʰi̚l, | sat̚l, | hælqʰy̚l-dzo̚l, | ji̚l-kʰy̚l, | zi̚l le̚l-ny̚l, le̚l-ny̚l, | to-hō! pi̚l, | wɔ̚l | sa̚l le̚l-ni̚l, | le̚l-ni̚l! • In the old days, women [spun] flax late into the night; some fell asleep [while spinning flax; their heads fell forward], Thud! [and this would wake them up]; then they would start spinning again, on and on! • 过去，女人们纺亚麻纺到深夜；有些人在纺亚麻时睡着了；她们的头向前倾倒，嘣！这会把她们惊醒；然后她们又开始纺，一直纺下去！

tōlkwɔ̚l /tōlkwɔ̚l/ dogua

NOUN ¶ Tone: M ► Wax gourd, white gourd, winter melon, *Benincasa hispida*. • 冬瓜 ¶ **Etymology:** (Chinese loanword) 冬瓜

ty̚l_a /ty̚l/ du (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ¶ Tone: M_a ► To plant, to bed out (rice). • 耕种、插秧 ¶ ci̚l ty̚l • to bed out rice • 插秧 ¶ le̚l-ty̚l-ze̚l • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: has bedded out (rice) • 实施 ~ 整体体: 插秧了 ¶ (phonological elicitation) le̚l-ty̚l-ty̚l-ze̚l • **ACCOMP** ~ **RED PFV** • 实施 ~ 重叠 整体体: 插秧了 ¶ bæl̚dzu̚l | ty̚l-bil̚-zo̚l-ho̚l! • It's going to be time to plant crops! • 要种庄稼了！

ty̚l_a 1 /d̚w̚l̚ ty̚l/ du (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ¶ Tone: M_a ► 1,000. • 千 (数词充当量词) ¶ d̚w̚l̚-ty̚l • one thousand • 一千 ¶ d̚w̚l̚-ty̚l̚ ty̚l̚ • one thousand thousands = one million • 一千千, 等于一百万 ¶ tsʰe̚l̚-ty̚l̚ mæ̚l • ten thousand times 10,000, i.e. one hundred million • 十千万, 等于一亿

ty̚l_a 2 /d̚w̚l̚ ty̚l/ du (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

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

ty̚l 1 /ty̚l/ duq (Jj: same)

VERB ¶ Tone: MH ► To support, to stabilize, to consolidate. • 搀扶、撑住、稳住

ty̚l 2 /ty̚l/ duq (Jj: same)

VERB ¶ Tone: MH ► To pour a liquid or place a piece of food or medicine into someone's mouth (when the person is not able or willing to take it herself). For instance, to pour a medicine into the mouth of a sick person, or to feed a reluctant child by placing food right into its mouth. • 喂, 将药物、食物或饮料倒入口中 (当该人不能或不愿自己吞咽时)。例如, 把药倒进病人的

嘴里, 或把食物直接放进不情愿的孩子嘴里喂他。 ¶ tsʰæl̚ywu̚l | tʰi̚l̚-ty̚l • to give medicines, to pour medicines into the throat of a sick person • 喂药 ¶ tʰi̚l̚-dzu̚l-kʰwɔ̚l, | tʰi̚l̚-ty̚l-ni̚l-ze̚l mæ̚l! • To make him/her eat, we put (the food) in his/her mouth! • 为了让他／她进食, 我们把食物放进他／她的嘴里！

ty̚l̚ei̚l /ty̚l̚ei̚l/ duxie (Jj: same, Gi: Ø)

NOUN ¶ Tone: L# ► Centipede. • 蜈蚣 ¶ Classifier: mi̚l̚_b

ty̚l̚ju̚l /ty̚l̚ju̚l/ dulee (Da: t̚x̚l̚, Dd: t̚x̚l̚ju̚l ◇ (phonology) The two syllables are coalescent in Ddeezzhi's speech, as if the word consisted of a single syllable.)

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 fieldwork. • 高级的背篓, 过去用它放礼物 ¶ Classifier: ju̚l̚_b

ty̚l̚po̚l /ty̚l̚po̚l/ dubo

VERB ¶ Tone: L# ► To gamble, to bet, to wager. • 赌博 ¶ **Etymology:** (Chinese loanword) 赌博

ty̚l̚qʰy̚l /ty̚l̚qʰy̚l/ dukheu

NOUN ¶ Tone: M ► Temporary tomb, where the body is placed prior to cremation. • 临时坟墓 ¶ Classifier: ju̚l̚_b

ty̚l̚ty̚l /ty̚l̚ty̚l/ dudu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ¶ Tone: H# ► Hat. • 帽子 ¶ Classifier: ju̚l̚_b

ty̚l̚ty̚l /ty̚l̚ty̚l/ dudu (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ¶ Tone: L ① ► Upright. • 直, 笔直的 (如: 站直) ② ► Upright, righteous, honest. • 耿直

ty̚l̚tsʰwɔ̚l /ty̚l̚tsʰwɔ̚l/ duci (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ¶ Tone: M ① ► Time. • 时间 ¶ (Gi) nj̚y̚l | ty̚l̚tsʰwɔ̚l m̚y̚l-dzo̚l. • I don't have the time. ◇ (dialectology)

This wording is criticized by Mrs. Latami, who points out that a more idiomatic way to express this idea in Narua is "I've got work to do, I'm busy". • 我没时间。

¶ (Gi) nj̚y̚l | ty̚l̚tsʰwɔ̚l dzɔ̚l. • I have time. / I have some free time. / I have the time. ◇ (dialectology)

This wording is criticized by Mrs. Latami, who points out that a more idiomatic way to express this idea in Narua is "I'm free", using the word mæ̚l̚. • 我有时间。 ② ► Spell of time; hour. • 时间段、小时 ¶ ty̚l̚tsʰwɔ̚l | d̚w̚l̚-l̚w̚l̚ • one hour • 一个小时 ¶ ty̚l̚tsʰwɔ̚l d̚w̚l̚-l̚w̚l̚ gy̚l̚-ze̚l! • One hour has gone by. • 一个小时过去了。 ¶ ty̚l̚tsʰwɔ̚l d̚w̚l̚-l̚w̚l̚ le̚l-hu̚l̚-ze̚l. • One hour has gone by. • 一个小时过去了。 ¶ (Gi) ty̚l̚tsʰwɔ̚l qʰa̚l̚-l̚w̚l̚? • What time is it? (Literally: 'How many hours?') • 几点了? ¶ (La)

ty-ts^hw-q^ha-lu-dzo-swu? • What time is it? (Literally: ‘How many hours?’) • 几点了? ⚡ Classifier: lu_b
 ⚡ Comparanda: (Pumi) ti22ts^hi51
ty-ts^hw-li-di /ty-ts^hw-li-di/ duci liddi (Jj, Dd: same,

Da: Ø)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ► Clock; literally: ‘thing for seeing the time’. • 钟、手表 ⚡ Morphological makeup: ty-ts^hw, li_a, -di]

• 聪明男人 ¶ t^sb^w | m^y-t^{hi}! • (S)he is not clever! • 他不聪明! ¶ t^sb^w | zo-t^{hi}! • He is clever! • 他很聪明! □ See also: zo^thi □ Antonym: bæ-

t^{hi}- /t^{hi}/ ti-

PREFIX ❁ Tone: M ▶ Durative (DUR). • 持续体 ¶ t^{hi}-dzu^l-dzo^l! • DUR ~ PROG: (she) is eating! (Context: her family is delighted to see that a child who hasn't eaten for two days is gnawing away at an ear of corn.) • 持续体 ~ 进行式: 她在吃东西! (情景: 家人很高兴看到一个两天没吃东西的孩子在啃玉米穗。) ¶ t^{hi}-m^y-ni^l! • otherwise, or else • 否则、要不然

t^{hi}_a /t^{hi}/ tiq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To plane (wood flat). • 刨 ¶ (phonological elicitation) tso^l-tso^l t^{hi}_l(-ze^l) • to plane things • 刨东西 ¶ (phonological elicitation) le^l-t^{hi}_l-ze^l • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has planed • 实施 ~ 整体体: 刨了 ¶ (phonological elicitation) tso^l-tso^l | le^l-t^{hi}_l(-ze^l) • to plane things • 刨东西 ¶ pælp^hæl t^{hi}_l • to plane a plank • 刨木板

t^{hi}₁ /t^{hi}/ tiq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Plane. • 刨 ♦ (phonology) Phonetically, the vowel is somewhat diphthongized, getting close to [t^{hje}l]. ❁ Classifier: na^l_a

t^{hi}₂ /t^{hi}/ tiq

DISC.PTCL ❁ Tone: LM? LH? ▶ Discourse particle: so, then, and then. • 然后

t^{hi}₁mi_a /t^{hi}₁mi_a/ timi

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Large plane. • 大刨 ❁ Classifier: na^l_a

t^{hi}₁t^sho^l /t^{hi}₁t^sho^l/ Ticho

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Tengchong, a city in Sichuan • 腾冲

t^{hi}₁zo^l /t^{hi}₁zo^l/ tisso

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Small plane. • 小刨 ❁ Classifier: na^l_a

t^{ho}_a /dzu^lt^{ho}^l/ to

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: H_a ▶ Classifier for solutions. • 量词: 办法, 解决的方法 (一个) ¶ a^ltsol t^{ho}^l dzo^l-ky^l? • What can we do about it? / What can be done about it? • 有什么办法? ¶ a^ltsol t^{ho}^l dzo^l-ky^l? | dzu^l-k^wy^lji^l-q^l q^l! • What can we do about it? / What can be done about it? Please, help out! • 有什么办法? 求你帮忙!

t^{ho}_a /t^{ho}^l/ toq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To lean (on). • 靠 ¶ t^{hi}-t^{ho}^l

• DUR • 持续体 ~ ¶ (phonological elicitation) t^{hi}-t^{ho}^l | t^{hi}-dzi^l • to sit with one's back propped against (something) • 靠着座 ¶ (phonological elicitation) t^{hi}-t^{ho}^l-q^l • DUR ~ INCEPTIVE • 持续体 ~ 发端 ¶ (phonological elicitation) dzu^l-t^{ho}^l-q^l • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端 ¶ (F22) k^{hi}-bil | t^{ha}-t^{ho}^l! Ki bbi ta toq. • Do not lean against the door! • 不要靠着门!

t^{ho}₁ /dzu^lt^{ho}^l/ to

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: MH ▶ Classifier for sets: a complete set, e.g. a full dress (an entire set of clothing). • 量词: 套 ¶ dzi^lh^vl | dzu^l-t^{ho}^l • a full set of dress, a complete dress • 一套衣服 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 套 t^{ho}₁ /t^{ho}₁ci_a/ toxi

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Messenger. • 通信员 ❁ Classifier: v^l ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 通信 t^{ho}₁ /t^{ho}₁ci_a/ toxi (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Forest of conifers. • 松树林 ¶ t^{ho}₁ /t^{se}lgi^l, | mo^l t^{hi}-di^l-ky^l! • In the midst of conifer forests, there are mushrooms! • 松树林中间, 会有蘑菇! ❁ Classifier: p^hæ^l_a

t^{ho}₁dzi_a /t^{ho}₁dzi_a/ tozzee (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Pine tree. • 松树 ¶ t^{ho}₁ /t^{ho}₁si^l! • pine wood • 松木 ❁ Classifier: dzi_b

t^{ho}₁dzi_a-hwæltsui^l /t^{ho}₁dzi_ahwæltsui^l/ tozzeehuaezi

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ▶ Hedgehog. Literally: pine tree mouse. • 刺猬

t^{ho}₁fy^l /t^{ho}₁fy^l/ tofu

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Bandit, brigand. • 土匪 ♦ (phonology) The word is not perceived by Mrs. Latami as a Chinese loan, suggesting that it is now well integrated. ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 土匪

t^{ho}₁lla^ltsei^l /t^{ho}₁lla^ltsei^l/ tolaji

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Tractor. • 拖拉机 ¶ bo^lmi^l-t^{ho}₁lla^ltsei^l • 'sow-tractor': a small tractor (the first type that was introduced into Yongning) • '母猪拖拉机': 小型拖拉机 ❁ Classifier: na^l_a ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 拖拉机

t^{ho}₁li^l /t^{ho}₁li^l/ toli (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Rabbit. • 兔子 ❁ Classifier: mi^l_b

t^{ho}₁li^l-k^{hy} 1 /t^{ho}₁li^l-k^{hy} 1/ toliku (Gi, Jj: same, Da: t^{ho}₁li^l-k^{hy} 1)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Year of the Rabbit. • 兔年 ❁ Morphological makeup: t^{ho}₁li^l, k^{hy} 1

t^ho^lli^l-k^hy¹ 2 /t^ho^lli^lk^hy¹/ toli kuq

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Born in the year of the Rabbit.
• 属兔

t^ho^lli^l-mi^l /t^ho^lli^lmi^l/ tolimi

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ▶ Doe hare, jill. • 母兔 ❁ Classifier:
mi_b

t^ho^lli^l-p^hy[#] /t^ho^lli^lp^hy[#]/ tolipu

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Male rabbit. • 公兔 ❁ Classifier:
mi_b

t^ho^lli^l-zo[#] /t^ho^lli^lzo[#]/ tolisso

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Baby rabbit. • 小兔 ❁ Classifier:
ju_b

t^hollo^l /t^hollo^l/ tolo

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

t^ho^l-mo^l /t^ho^lmo^l/ tomo

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ “Pine-tree mushroom”: an edible mushroom often found close to pine trees. • “松树菌”: 一种菌子

t^ho^lp^hy^lts^hy^l /t^ho^lp^hy^lts^hy^l/ topuqe (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Gun; firelock; rifle. • 枪, 明火枪 ◇ (etymology) An analysis as a borrowing from Chinese 同步枪 has been considered, but in this scenario the initial of the second syllable should not be aspirated. ❁ Classifiers: na_a, k^hwi_b ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword)?

t^ho^lqæ^l /t^ho^lqæ^l/ tolæ

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Pine-nut kernel. • 松子 ❁ Classifier: t^{sw}w_a 2 (CLF for handfuls)

t^ho^lksæ^l /t^ho^lksæ^l/ tohrae (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Pine resin (a sticky substance secreted by pine trees: it exudes from the tree's bark when wounded); rosin, colophony (a solid form of resin). • 松脂, 松香 □ See also: t^ho^ldzi^l ❁ Classifier: t^hy_a ❁ Morphological makeup: kæ^l

t^ho^lsy^l /t^ho^lsy^l/ toshu

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Pine needles. • 树针 ❁ Classifier: qa_c (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles)

t^ho^lts^he[#] /t^ho^lts^he[#]/ Tocei

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Tocei, a village close to the Hot Springs. Latitude: 27.86033, longitude: 100.68379. • 施其村: 温泉乡的一个村落。还称为‘施且’。经度: 100.68379, 27.86033 ◇ (semantics) The identification of the geographical coordinates (latitude and longitude) remains to be confirmed: the locality found on the

map is known as ‘施且’, while the Chinese transcription of the name ‘Tocei’ was indicated as ‘施其’. ♀ a^lgo^l-kw^z_a, | kw^z-la^l-bi^l, | bæ^lkw^z_a, | t^ho^lts^he[#]l, | pi^lts^he[#]l-di^l, | p^z-d^zz^l-di^l, | kw^z-ty^l • Seven villages that one encounters as one leaves the plain of Yongning (towards 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 two are Pumi; the last used to be predominantly Pumi, but as of the 2010s, it had an important Chinese (Han) population. • 永宁背向泸沽湖方向经过的七个村落: 阿古瓦、瓦拉比、巴瓦、施其、比其地、巴甲地、瓦都。前两个村落拥有相当大的摩梭人口比例, 第三主要是摩梭村。施其、比其地、巴甲地是普米村。瓦都, 过去主要是普米族村, 到了2010年代有了相当多的汉族人口。 ♀ t^ho^lts^he[#]l: | b^zl! • Tocei /t^ho^lts^he[#]l/ is a Pumi village! • 施其村是一个普米族村落! □ Synonym: t^ho^lts^he[#]l-kw^z_a

t^ho^lts^he[#]l-kw^z_a /t^ho^lts^he[#]lkw^z_a/ Toceiwua

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Toceiwua (Tocei), a village close to the Hot Springs. Latitude: 27.86033, longitude: 100.68379. • 施其村: 温泉乡的一个村落。还称为‘施且’。经度: 100.68379, 27.86033 □ Synonym: t^ho^lts^he[#]l

t^ho^lteo^l /t^ho^lteo^l/ tojo

ADVERB ❁ Tone: M ▶ Backward, to the back. • 往后 ♀ t^ho^lteo^l li^l • to look back • 往后看 ♀ t^ho^lteo^l q^zu^l-li^l-ju^l • to glance backward • 往后看一眼

t^ho^ltcu^l /t^ho^ltcu^l/ tojie (Gi, Jj: same, Da: Ø)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Unbaked brick. The Na (Mosuo) of Yongning did not use them: they built the walls by compacting the earth. • 坯: 未焙烧的砖。在过去, 永宁摩梭人不使用这种砖: 他们用土压实来砌墙。 ♀ t^ho^ltcu^l n^gæ^l • to make unbaked bricks • 制坯 ❁ Classifier: ju_b

t^ho^ltu[#] /t^ho^ltu[#]/ Todee

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Todee, a village in Yongning. Latitude: 27.73050, longitude: 100.65165. • 施支村, 施支开基村 (永宁的一个村落)。经度: 100.65165, 27.73050 ♀ d^zz^lby^l-kw^z_a-sal^l-kw^z_a, | hi^lkw^z_a-lo^l, | æ^lmi^l-kw^z_a#, | la^llo^l-kw^z_a, | la^lny^lw^z_a, | b^zlts^ho^lgy^l, | a^lla^l-kw^z_a#, | gæ^lqæ^l, | q^hæ^lte^hi^l, | t^ho^ltu[#]l • The ten Na villages considered in traditional geography as belonging to the vicinity of the Yongning temple. • 永宁摩梭地理概念中, 距离扎美

寺最近的十个村落：佳部嘎萨瓦、习瓦洛、阿咪瓦、拉洛瓦、拉瓦、巴搓古、阿拉瓦、嘎尔、开基、施支。

t^ho^lzy] /t^ho^lzy]/ toru (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Pigeon. • 鸽子 ¶ t^ho^lzy]-mi] • female pigeon • 母鸽子 ♦ (tonology) H#- ♦ (syntax) CLF : /d^hu^l-mi]/ ¶ t^ho^lzy]-p^hy] • male pigeon • 公鸽子 ♦ (tonology) H#- ♦ (syntax) CLF : /d^hu^l-mi]/ ¶ t^ho^lzy]-zo] • baby pigeon • 小鸽子 ♦ (tonology) H#- ❁ Classifier: mi]_b

-t^hy]

SUFFIX ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Topic marker; grammaticalized from the distal demonstrative. • 主题 (指示. 远指) □ See also: t^hy] 1, t^hy] 2

t^hy] 1 /t^hy]/ tu (Gi, Da: t^hu^l, Dd: t^hu^l)

PRONOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ That; distal demonstrative. • 那指示. 远指 ¶ t^hy]-ni!] • It's that one! / That's the one! • 是那个! ¶ t^hy]-y#] • that one • 那个 □ See also: t^hy] 2, -t^hy]

t^hy] 2 /t^hy]/ tee (Gi, Da: t^hu^l, Jj: t^hs^hu^l, Dd: t^hu^l)

PRONOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ 3rd person singular. • 他 ¶ t^hy]-q^l] • his family, his household, his clan, his kin • 他家、他家人、他的人 □ See also: t^hy] 1, -t^hy]

-t^hy]

POSTPOSITION ❁ Tone: M ▶ Temporal postposition: up to, up until. • 到……为止

-t^hy]

SUFFIX ❁ Tone: M ▶ To achieve, to attain (a goal), to complete successfully (an action); grammaticalized from the verb ‘to come out’. • ……成 ¶ lo^lji^l-m^hy^l-t^hy^l • 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^hy]_a 1 /t^hy]/ tu (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M_a ① ▶ To come out, to emerge. • 出来 ¶ a^lp^ho^l t^hy^l • 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^hy^l • the sun comes out • 太阳出来 ② ▶ To rise (wind). • 刮 (风) ③ ▶ To bud, to sprout (a tree sprouts). • 发芽、抽芽 ¶ si^ldzi^l | ko^lby^l t^hy^l • the tree buds • 树抽芽 ¶ si^ldzi^l-ko^lby^l t^hy^l • the tree buds come out • 树芽抽 ④ ▶ To appear, to happen, to

get (a wound). • 出现 ¶ mi^l t^hy^l • to get wounded • 受伤 ¶ d^hu^l-y^l mi^l t^hy^l-ze^l! • someone has got wounded! • 有人受伤了!

t^hy]_a 2 /t^hy]/ tu

VERB ❁ Tone: M_a ▶ To create; to found. • 建立、创造、制造出来 ¶ zi^l t^hy^l • to found a new home • 分家、建立新家 ¶ ts^hu^l | zi^l t^hy^l-ze^l! • (S)he founded a new home! • 他建了新家! ¶ ts^hu^l | zi^l t^hy^l-bi^l! • (S)he is going to found a new home! • 他要建个新家! ¶ lo^l m^hy^l-dzo^l, | lo^l t^hy^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。) ¶ no^l | lo^l m^hy^l-dzo^l, | lo^l t^hy^l-ni^l! • You have no obligations, and yet you work a lot / you find 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^hy]_b /t^hy]/ tu (Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M_b ▶ To lend. • 借给人 ¶ ts^ho^l-ts^ho^l t^hy^l • to lend something • 借东西 (给人)

t^hy]_b /d^hu^l t^hy]/ tu

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。♦ (phonology) Among classifiers belonging to the tone category L_b, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is MH#. ¶ q^hw^l | d^hu^l-t^hy^l • a set of ten bowls • 一套十个碗 ¶ d^hu^l-s^hu^l | d^hu^l-t^hy^l • a

set of ten (pairs of) chopsticks • 一套十 (双) 筷子

t^hy¹ 1 /t^hy¹/ tuq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To step on, to tread on, to trample. • 踩 ¶ (phonological elicitation) t^hy¹~t^hy¹ • RED

• 重叠 ¶ qul-t^hy¹ t^hi¹-t^hy¹ • to give a kick, to stamp the ground • 踢一脚 ¶ k^hu-lts^hy¹-t^hy¹-ts^hu¹ • to give a kick, to stamp the ground • 踢一脚 ¶ k^hu-lts^hy¹-t^hy¹-t^hy¹ • to give a kick, to stamp the ground • 踢一脚 ¶ k^hu-lts^hy¹-t^ha¹-t^hy¹! ~ k^hu-lts^hy¹ | t^ha¹-t^hy¹! • Do not stamp the ground! / Do not kick/tread on something! • 别踢! ¶ n^jy¹-k^hu-lts^hy¹-t^ha¹-t^hy¹! • Do not tread on my foot! • 别踩我的脚! □ See also: t^hy¹_a

t^hy¹ 2 /t^hy¹/ tuq

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) ¶ a¹lts^ho¹ m^jy¹-ni¹, | n^jy¹-n^ju¹ | g^yl-t^hy¹ bi¹! • I'm footing the bill for everything! ♦ (tonology) The observed tonal pattern in g^yl-t^hy¹ bi¹ is L.M.M, and not L.M.H as might have been expected in the purely phonological perspective of an MH pattern unfolding over two syllables (which, in this case, would have yielded L.M.H). From a morpho-phonological perspective, on the other hand, this form is not irregular: the same pattern is found in zo¹~zo¹ bi¹ ‘to swing’. • 全部由我来负担! ❁ Cognates: (Naxi) (ha¹) t^hy¹?

t^hy¹_a /qul t^hy¹/ tu (Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: MH_a ► Classifier for steps (in walking). • 量词: 步 ¶ qul-t^hy¹~qul-t^hy¹ • step by step,

one step after the other • 一步一步 ¶ qul-t^hy¹, | qul-t^hy¹ • 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 □ See also: t^hy¹ 1

t^hy¹gi¹ /t^hy¹gi¹/ teeggi

ADVERB ❁ Tone: M ► In that direction. • 那边

t^hy¹ne¹-ji¹ /t^hy¹ne¹ji¹/ tee niq yi

ADVERB ❁ Tone: H# ► In that way. • 那样

t^hy¹ni[#] /t^hy¹ni[#]/ teeni

ADVERB ❁ Tone: #H ► That day. • 那天

t^hy¹qo¹ /t^hy¹qo¹/ tugho

PRONOUN ❁ Tone: M ► There; that place. • 那里、那个地方

t^hy¹-se¹ /t^hy¹-se¹/ tusee

ADVERB ❁ Tone: H# ► Numerous. • 多

¶ my¹ko¹=¹-dzo¹, | q^æl | t^hy¹-se¹ | t^hy¹-j^y dzo¹!

• The People of the Sky had seeds in profusion! (A comment about the story entitled ‘Seeds’) • 天上的人, 有许多许多种子! ¶ ti¹-di¹-di¹mi¹, | t^hy¹-se¹, | h^ĩ | ts^hu¹-j^y dzo¹! • In Yongning, there were lots of people / there was a large population. (Sentence formed by imitating the previous example.) • 永宁人多／人口众多 (仿照前例造句)。

t^hy¹-se¹-g^y /t^hy¹-se¹g^y/ tee seiq gge

ADVERB ❁ Tone: -L ► Henceforth. • 今后、从此、此后

t^hy¹-su¹ky¹ /t^hy¹-su¹ky¹/ teesigu

PRONOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Third-person plural pronoun.

• 他们

ts

tsaʌt /tsaʌt/ za (Gi, Jj: same)

tsa] /tsaʌ/ zaq (**G**i: same, **J**j: Ø)

VERB ❀ Tone: L ► To wink. Winking (with both eyes at the same time) is used as a discreet sign to someone that they are not being careful enough in what they say: that they are being too talkative and should hold their tongue.

- 眨眼睛，是一种谨慎的暗示，表示人家说话不够谨慎：他太多言了，应该保持沉默。❖ (usage) This verb is generally used in reduplicated form, as **tsa˥~tsa˥**.
¶ **tsʰw˧˥ | njɔ˥˩|w˧˥ tsa˥-dzo˥˧!** • (S)he is winking! • 他在眨眼！ ¶ **tsa˥~tsa˥** • RED • 重叠 □ See also: **tsa˥~tsa˥, tsu˥˩pʰw˧˥**

tsa¹ 1 /tsa¹/ zaq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ★ Tone: MH ► To kick, to smash (clods of earth).
• 打碎 (坷拉), 踢 (一脚) ¶ le˧˥-tsa˧˥-ze˥ • AC-
COMP+PFV • 实施 ~ 整体体 ¶ tse˧˥ tsa˧˥ • to smash
clods of earth, after ploughing (with a hand instrument,
such as a hoe) • 打碎土坷拉 ¶ du˧˥-tsa˧˥ tʰil˧˥-tsa˧˥ • to
kick repeatedly, to give one kick after the other • 踢了又
踢

tsa12 /tsa1/ zaq

VERB ☀ Tone: MH ▶ To lay (up or down), to place. • 放置、放下 ¶ **my-l-teo+l-tsa1** • to lay down, to put down on the floor • 放下、放在地上

tsa13 /tsa1/ zaq

VERB ► To row (a boat). • 划 (船) ¶ **zv̥lgyv̥tsa₁** • to row a boat, to row • 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**

tsa-łbꝯ- /tsa-łbꝯ-/ zabbe (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Powder; flour. • 粉粑、面粉、
粉、粉末 ◇ (**tonology**) This word exhibits irregular
tonal behaviour, which it shares with other borrowings
from Tibetan. ¶ **qʰa˧dze˧˥-tsa˩bɤ˧˥** • sweetcorn flour
• 玉米粉 ¶ **dze˧˥ɿ˧˥-tsa˩bɤ˧˥** • wheat flour • 小麦
面 ¶ **ɿ˧˥mi˧˥-tsa˩bɤ˧˥** • stone powder, powdered stone

- 石头粉、被磨成粉的石头 ¶ **tsʰi˧zi˧˥-tsa˧˥bɤ˧˥** • highland barley flour
 - 青稞面粉 ¶ **my˧˥zɯ˧˥-tsa˧˥bɤ˧˥** • oatmeal flour
 - 燕麦面粉 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **jɤ˧˥jɔ˧˥-tsa˧˥bɤ˧˥** • potato flour (elicited combination)
 - 洋芋面粉 ¶ **ny˧˥ɿɯ˧˥-tsa˧˥bɤ˧˥** • soy flour • 黄豆面粉 ¶ **læ˧˥tsɯ˧˥-tsa˧˥bɤ˧˥** • chilli powder • 辣椒粉 ¶ **tsʰæ˧˥ɿɯ˧˥-tsa˧˥bɤ˧˥** • 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。 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **sæ˧˥ɿ˧˥-tsa˧˥bɤ˧˥** • bone powder • 骨头粉 ¶ **jɤ˧˥-tsa˧˥bɤ˧˥** • tobacco powder • 烟草粉 ¶ **jɤ˧˥ɿ˧˥-tsa˧˥bɤ˧˥** • tobacco powder • 烟草粉 ¶ **dze˧˥-tsa˧˥bɤ˧˥** • Szechuan pepper powder • 花椒粉 ¶ **dze˧˥-tsa˧˥bɤ˧˥** • powdered sugar, granulated sugar • 砂糖 ¶ **tsa˧˥bɤ˧˥ mɤ˧˥** • to eat dry flour (made of grilled barley) • 吃干面糌粑 (直接食用未加液体的糌粑粉) ¶ **tsa˧˥bɤ˧˥ gy˧˥** • to cook tsamba (grilled flour) • 炒糌粑, 制作糌粑 ¶ (Gi) **bo˧˥ha˧˥-tsa˧˥bɤ˧˥** • Flour for pigswill: flour used to cook pigswill. (At the time of fieldwork, it was made of a variety of sweetcorn not used for human consumption.) • 用来煮猪食的面粉 (玉米面粉) ◆ (tonology) LM+H# ☀ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) rtsam pa རྩྰྮ

tsa] \sim tsa1 /tsa]tsa1/ zaza (**Gi**: same, **Jj**: \emptyset)

VERB ❁ Tone: L+MH ► To wink. Winking (with both eyes at the same time) is used as a discreet sign to someone that they are not being careful enough in what they say: that they are being too talkative and should hold their tongue. • 眨眼睛, 是一种谨慎的暗示, 表示人家说话不够谨慎: 他太多言了, 应该保持沉默。
¶ **ts^hwi|n|jv|l|w|tsa|~tsa|-dzo|!** • RED: (S)he is winking!
• 重叠: 他在眨眨眼! ¶ (**phonological elicitation**) **mvr|tsa|~tsa|** • NEG ~ RED: not to wink • 否定
~ 重叠: 不眨眼 □ See also: **tsui|p^hv|** ❁ Morphological makeup: **tsa|**

tsa|tci| /tsa|tci|/ zajie

NOUN ✽ Tone: L ▶ Various mushrooms, mixed mushrooms. • 杂菌 ✽ Classifiers: *lɯɿ_b*, *moɿ_a* ✽ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 杂菌

tsa-^zo] /tsa-^zo]/ zaro (Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ☀ Tone: L# ► Diligent, conscientious. • 勤快 ¶ **tʂ^hwu˥ | tsə˧ zo˩-nɿŋ˧ zo˩ zo˩! | dʐɤ˧-v˥ nɿŋ˧!** •

(S)he is diligent and hard-working. (S)he is a good person.

• 他勤奋努力，是个好人！

-tsæl_a /tsæl_a/ zaē

SUFFIX ❁ Tone: M ▶ Causative. • 使动：让 **¶ t̪i-l-dzul-kʰwul-tsæl-jni!** • (We) have to get her to eat! (Context: comment made by a family member when a young child refused to have a meal) ♦ (syntax) One cannot say **#t̪i-l-dzul-tsæl**. ♦ (syntax) 不能说 **#t̪i-l-dzul-tsæl**. • 必须让她吃！(情景：一个小女孩拒绝吃饭，家人就说这句。) **¶ t̪i-l-zwɔ̯l-kʰwul-tsæl-jni!** • (We) have to get (him/her) to talk! (Variant based on the preceding example) • 必须让他谈！(在以上例子的基础上编的句子) ❁ Cognates: (Naxi) **tsər**

tsælqæl /tsælqæl/ zaeghae (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ① ▶ Hook. • 钩子 ❁ Classifiers: na_a, lu_b ② ▶ Firing pin (of a gun). • 撞针

tse_a 1 /tse_a/ zeiq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To chase after; to pursue. • 追赶 **¶ h̪i-l-tse_a** • to chase after someone • 追赶某人

tse_a 2 /tse_a/ zeiq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To float. • 漂浮 (浮在水上)

¶ grɔ̯l-tse_a • as above: to float • 同上: 漂浮 (浮在水上) **¶ (phonological elicitation) dzu-l-tse_a-tse_a-tse_a**

• DELIMITATIVE ~ RED INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 重叠发端 **¶ dzu-lko| t̪i-l-tse_a (-dzo)** • to float (in a torrent) on the mountain (e.g. timber is floated downstream)

• 让木头漂到下游 **¶ dzu-lko| tse_a** • as above: to float down from the mountain • 同上: 让木头漂到下游

tse_a 3 /tse_a/ zeiq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To lock. • 锁门 **¶ kʰi-l-tse_a** • to lock the door • 锁门 **¶ kʰi-l-tse_a-ze_a** • locked the door • 锁门了 **¶ kʰi-l-t̪i-l-tse_a** • to lock the door • 锁门

tse_a /tse_a/ zeiq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Lock. • 锁 **¶ æ-ltse_a** • bronze lock • 铜锁 ❁ Classifier: na_a

tse-lbæl /tse-lbæl/ zeibbae (Da, Jj: same, Gi: ⚡)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Tinder. • 火绒 ♦ (phonology)

Phonetic realization is close to [tsæ-lbæl]. ⚡ See also: pʰi-lthɑ̯l ❁ Classifier: kʰwul_b

tse-lbo#l /tse-lbo#l/ zeibbo (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Small bell. • 铃铛 ❁ Classifier: lu_b

tse-ldi_a /tse-ldi_a/ zeiddi

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Sandalwood, sandlewood. • 檀香木、檀香、檀木 **¶ tse-ldi_a-si#l** • Sandalwood, sandle-

wood (adding the noun for ‘wood’). • 檀香木、檀香、檀木

tse-lkʰo_a /tse-lkʰo_a/ zeiko (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Sanctuary (small sanctuary on the mountain). • 佛龛 ❁ Classifier: lu_b

tse-lly_a /tse-lly_a/ zeilu

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Flint. • 燧石 ❁ Classifier: lu_b

tse-lmi_a /tse-lmi_a/ zeimi (Gi, Da, Jj: same, Dd: tsɔ̯l-mi_a)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Lighter. • 火镰 ❁ Classifier: na_a

tse-lmi_a-dzu-lko_a /tse-lmi_a-dzu-lko_a/ Zeimi Jjiwo

NOUN ❁ Tone: H#-L ▶ Zeimi Jjiwo: the village of Wenquan, in the plain of Yongning, where hot springs are located, hence the Chinese name Wenquan, ‘hot springs’. Latitude: 27.82334, longitude: 100.69718. • 温泉乡的主要村落。经纬度: 100.69718, 27.82334 ⚡ Synonym: kwɔ̯-la-l-bi_a

tse-lpʰæl /tse-lpʰæl/ zeipae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Coins of the imperial times. • 民国之前的货币 **¶ æ-l-tse-lpʰæl** • bronze coins of the imperial times • 民国之前的铜币 ❁ Classifier: pʰæl_a

tse-lqwæl /tse-lqwæl/ zeighuae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Key. • 钥匙 ❁ Classifiers: lu_b, na_a

tse-lta_a /tse-lta_a/ zeida (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Scissors. • 剪刀 ❁ Classifier: na_a ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) tsi22ta35

tse-lsʰy_a /tse-lsʰy_a/ zeichu

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Derogatory term of address for a dog. • 骂狗的话 **¶ (Sister.20, 10.24397/pangloss-0004342#S20)** ⚡ See also: tse-lsʰy_a-kʰy_a

tse-lsʰy_a-kʰy_a /tse-lsʰy_a-kʰy_a/ zeichu ku

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ▶ Derogatory term of address for a dog. • 骂狗的话 **¶ tse-lsʰy_a-kʰy_a! | my_a-tco_a-se_a!** • Come down, you damn dog! • 你这坏狗, 下去! ⚡ See also: tse-lsʰy_a

tsɔ̯l 1 /tsɔ̯l/ ze (Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M intrans ▶ To become, tu turn into; to be. • 形成, 变成 **¶ su-lpʰi-l-su-lna_a-tsʰu_a | a-dzv_a-dzv_a-zo_a | pʰi-lhi_a tsɔ̯l-jni_a-ky_a-tsui_a ◊ -my_a!** • The caterpillar gradually becomes a butterfly, doesn’t it! • 毛虫能慢慢变成蝴蝶, 不是吗? **¶ du-l-bæl my_a-tsɔ̯l** • It’s not the same • 有区别、不一样

¶ (Lake3.15, 10.24397/pangloss-0004349#S15, Lake3.57,

10.24397/pangloss-0004349#S57

tsv¹ 2 /tsv¹/ ze (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M ▶ Suitable, correct. • 对, 合适, 成 ↗ (le⁻)tsv¹-ze¹! • It's okay! / It's arranged! / Things have been made good! • 好了! / 弄好了! / 成! ↗ ə⁻-tsv¹? - tsv¹-ji¹! • Is it all right? (e.g. about microphone position for recording) — Okay, fine! / Yes! (Indication of acquiescence to an instruction) • 行吗? — 行! / 好的! (表示同意或接受命令) ↗ tsv¹-ni¹! • That's fine! • 好的! ↗ ə⁻ni¹=by¹ | ə⁻-tsv¹? • Are yesterday's recordings OK? / Did yesterday's recordings go well? ♦ (semantics) A question asked at the start of a recording session. The interviewer had neglected to provide information about the 'de-rushing' of the previous day's recording session. The speaker asks for confirmation that everything went well the day before. • 昨天的 (录音), 没问题吗? / 质量可以吗? ↗ no¹ | m¹-bi¹ m¹-sv¹-tsv¹! • It wouldn't be right for you not to go! • 你如果不去, 就不对! = 你不能不去! ↗ ts¹-hu¹ | du¹-pi¹ | m¹-sv¹-tsv¹! • He is not quite OK! / There's something wrong with him! • 他有一点不对劲吧! ↗ tsv¹-m¹-ji¹-ze¹! • It won't do! / It won't work! / It's no good! • 不好了! / 不行了! ↗ hī¹-nū¹ | le⁻-so¹, ts¹-! • When people teach you something, it's fortunate / it's good / it's an opportunity to seize! (Context: discussing the behaviour of someone who would not listen to good advice.) • 人家教, 是好事! / 人家教, 是要珍惜的! / 有人愿意教你, 是件好事! ↗ hī¹-nū¹ | le⁻-so¹, | ts¹-kv¹! • When people teach you something, it's fortunate / it's good / it's an opportunity to seize! (Context: discussing the behaviour of someone who would not listen to good advice.) • 人家教, 是好事! / 人家教, 是要珍惜的! / 有人愿意教你, 是件好事! ↗ m¹-tsv¹-ze¹! | t¹hā¹-z¹wā¹-tso¹-ni¹-mæ¹! • Ow, ow, ow, I feel regret / I made a mistake / I did something stupid! That's something I shouldn't have said! (Context: someone has lost their temper during a conversation; later, anger gives way to regret. This formula, m¹-tsv¹-ze¹, is the closest equivalent proposed by Mrs. Latami in the Na language to express regret without using the Chinese word 后悔.) • 啟, 啟, 啟, 我后悔 / 我犯了个错误 / 我做了件蠢事! 这是我不该说的话! (情景: 某人在谈话中发脾气; 后来, 愤怒过去后, 那个人就后悔。这个说法, m¹-tsv¹-ze¹, 直译: ‘不好了’, 是在不使用汉语借此‘后悔’的情况下, 在摩梭语中最

接近‘后悔’的说法。) □ See also: h¹-hw¹itsv¹ 3 /tsv¹/ ze (Da: Ⓛ)**ADJECTIVE** ❁ Tone: M ▶ Fine (powder). • 细 (粉状)↗ tsa¹-b¹sv¹-tsv¹# ↗ fine flour • 细粮tsv¹ 4 /tsv¹/ ze**ADJECTIVE** ❁ Tone: M ▶ Greedy. • 嘴馋 □ See also: ts¹-ko¹-ts¹hi¹ko¹tsv¹-dju¹ /tsv¹-dju¹/ zeddee (Jj, Dd: same)**VERB** ▶ To give birth (cattle). • 生崽子 (牛类) ↗ ts¹-dju¹-ze¹ • PFV • 生崽子了 ↗ (dzi¹-mi¹) ts¹-dju¹-ze¹ • (the water buffalo) has given birth. • 水牛生崽子了。tsv¹-dju¹m¹-kv¹-hī¹ /tsv¹-dju¹m¹-kv¹-hī¹/ zeddee me-guhin**NOUN** ❁ Tone: -L ▶ Infertile, sterile. The phrase is used for the pianniu (hybrid of yak and cattle), which is infertile.• “不能生育的”。来指犏牛 (牦牛和牛的杂交种): 犝牛是一种不能生育的动物。 ❁ Classifiers: mi_b, p^ho_ats¹-p^hy¹-tsv¹lli¹ /ts¹-p^hy¹-tsv¹lli¹/ zepuzeli**VERB** ❁ Tone: LM+H- ① ▶ To turn in all directions, to turn and twist. • 东翻西滚 ↗ ts¹-hu¹ | ts¹-p^hy¹-tsv¹lli¹-! • (S)he is turning and twisting in all directions! • 他在东翻西滚! ② ▶ To be two-faced, to be double-dealing, deceitful, hypocritical. • 伪善ts¹-ko¹-ts¹hi¹ko¹ /ts¹-ko¹-ts¹hi¹ko¹/ zewo ceewo**ADJECTIVE** ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Greedy. • 嫌 ↗ ts¹-ko¹-ts¹hi¹ko¹-ts¹hi¹ • to be greedy • 嫌 □ See also: ts¹- 4ts¹-zi¹ zexxi (Dd: same)**VERB** ▶ To be pregnant. • 怀孕tsi_a /tsi_a/ zee (Gi, Jj: same)**NOUN** ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Crack. • 裂缝、缝隙 ↗ tsi_a q^hwæ¹-ze¹! (<tsi_a q^hwæ¹) • A crack has appeared! • 有了裂缝! ↗ tsi_a hu¹-ze¹! • A crack has appeared! • 有了裂缝! □ See also: tsi_agi¹\$ ❁ Classifier: p^hæ_atsi_b /tsi_b/ zee (Jj: g^htsv¹)**VERB** ❁ Tone: M_b ▶ To set up, to install. • 安装 ↗ tso¹-tso¹ tsi_b • to set up something • 安装东西 ↗ tso¹-tso¹ | g^hz¹-tsi¹-! • to set up something • 安装东西 ↗ g^hz¹-tsi¹ t¹hi¹-t¹eu¹ • to set up (vertically) • 立起来tsi_a /tsi_a/ zeeq (Jj: same)**VERB** ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To boil, to bring to a boil. • 烧开 ↗ dz^hu¹ | le⁻-tsi_a-t¹hy¹-ze¹! • The water is boiling! • 水开了! ↗ dz^hu¹ tsi_a-t¹hy¹-ze¹! • The water is boiling! •

水开了! ¶ m^v-tsi¹-t^hy¹-su¹! • It is not boiling yet!

• 还没有烧开! ¶ d^v-tsi¹-t^hy¹-^l-k^hu¹! • to leave to boil for a while • 煮一会儿 ¶ d^v-tsi¹-tsi¹-^l-k^hu¹! • to boil a while • 煮一会儿

tsi¹gi¹\$ /tsi¹gi¹/ zeeggi (Dd: same, Gi: tsu¹gi¹ ◇ (tonology) M, Jj: tsu¹gi¹#)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H\$ ▶ Crack, fissure. • 缝隙, 例如: 墙上的 ¶ tsi¹gi¹ | d^v-k^hw¹y¹! • a fissure • 一个缝隙 ¶ tsi¹gi¹ | d^v-k^hw¹y¹-t^hi¹-di¹! • there is a fissure • 有一个缝隙 ❁ Classifiers: [w¹b¹, k^hw¹y¹a]

tsi¹lu¹ /tsi¹lu¹/ zeelee

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ A species of small bird. • 一种小鸟 ❁ Classifier: mi¹

tsi¹lu¹-by¹ | -q^hæ¹bæ¹ /tsi¹lu¹by¹q^hæ¹bæ¹/ zeelee
bbu khaebbae

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H#|L ▶ Trailing plant. • 蔓草

-tso /-/ zo

SUFFIX ❁ Tone: ? ▶ Nominalizer. • 名物化 ◇ (semantics) Mrs. Latami's intuition is that this morpheme is the same as that found in reduplicated form in /tso¹-tso¹/ 'thing'. ¶ bæ¹-s^o-tso¹t^hi¹-t^hy¹-ho¹-ze¹! • The crop is going to reach maturity! • 庄稼快要熟了! ¶ t^hw¹-tso¹! • Liquid that can be drunk; the meaning is not entirely identical with /t^hw¹-di¹/ 'drink'. • 喝的东西 ¶ y¹dzw¹, | t^hw¹-tso¹ni¹! • 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! ¶ dzx¹by¹-tso¹! • distraction, game, amusement, piece of entertainment; the meaning is distinct from /dzx¹by¹-di¹/ 'toy', which refers specifically to objects • 娱乐、游戏 ¶ ji¹-tso¹ m^v-sy¹dy¹, | dzx¹by¹-tso¹-la¹ sy¹dy¹! • (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! ¶ ty¹-tso¹ • thing to be planted; crop. (Another nominalized form exists: /ty¹-di¹/, but there is homonymy with the compound made of 'to plant' and 'earth': /ty¹-di¹/, meaning 'cultivable land, cultivable soil'. The conflict is resolved by using /ty¹-tso¹ rather than /ty¹-di¹ 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: ty¹-di¹, 可是那个与 '可以种的地、农业土地' ty¹-di¹ 同音, 于是用 ty¹-tso¹ 来表示 '农作物' 而不用 ty¹-di¹。 ◇ (tonology) #H

-tso¹a /tso¹/ zo

SUFFIX ❁ Tone: M_a ▶ VOLITIVE. • 意志 ◇ (tonology)

ogy) The lexical tone, M_a, is brought out by examining the behaviour of this suffix after verbs of different tonal classes. ¶ dzx¹by¹-tso¹-ni¹ mæ¹! • Let's go and play! • 玩一玩吧! ¶ æ¹tso¹ ty¹-tso¹-ni¹? • What do you plan to plant? / Which crop are you going to plant? • 要种什么东西? ¶ æ¹tso¹ji¹-bi¹-tso¹-ni¹? • What do you plan to do now? • 要做什么了?

tso¹a /tso¹/ zoq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To build a wall, a bridge... • 砌(墙)、建(桥梁) ¶ dzx¹ tso¹ • to build stairs • 修一座楼梯 ¶ dzo¹ tso¹ • to build a bridge • 修一座桥 ¶ zx¹mi¹ tso¹ • to build a road • 修一条路 ¶ q^hæ¹lo¹ tso¹ • to dig a ditch, to make a ditch • 挖水沟、修一条水沟 ¶ (phonological elicitation) d^v-tso¹-tso¹-^l! • to build something • 修东西

tso¹c /d^v-tso¹/ zo

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: L_c ▶ Classifier for rooms. • 量词: 间(房间, 分隔间, 包间) ¶ ts^hw¹-tso¹! • this room • 这间 ◇ (phonology) /#ts^hw¹-tso¹/

tso¹k^hw¹#1 /tso¹k^hw¹#1/ zokua (Jj: Ø)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Bag (of fabric or leather). • 袋子 ❁ Classifier: [w¹b¹]

tso¹lo¹-my¹tso¹ /tso¹lo¹my¹tso¹/ zolomuzo (Gi, Da: same, Jj: Ø)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H- ▶ Tool; thing, object. • 东西, 工具 ❁ Classifiers: na¹, [w¹b¹]

tso¹qw¹#1 /tso¹qw¹#1/ zoghua

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 bereavement, the corpse is placed on this 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。 ❁ Classifier: [w¹b¹]

tso¹q^hy¹l¹ /tso¹q^hy¹l¹/ zokheuer

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Porch, enclosed porch, vestibule: a narrow area between the door and the courtyard, covered by the roof (and hence sheltered from rain), and, in some houses, shut off from the courtyard by a wall with one door approximately in the middle. This porch is the area that one reaches when crossing the threshold, coming out from the main room. In the main consultant's house, where the porch is not enclosed, it is exposed to sunshine until the afternoon, and tasks such as chopping vegetables are car-

ried out sitting in this area. • 玄关、门厅 ⚜ Classifier: **k^hwy]**_a

tso+~tso#] /tso+tsol/ zozo (**Gi**, **Da**, **Jj**: same)

• Tone: #H ▶ Thing, thingummy, stuff. • 东西 ¶ **tso˥~tso˧~zo˧~zo˧~my˧~my˥** • thingummy, stuff • 各种东西、各种各样乱七八糟东西 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **tso˧~tso˧ hwæ˥** • to buy things • 买东西 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **tso˧~tso˧ tsə˧hi˧(-ze˧)** • to sell things • 卖东西 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **tso˧~tso˧ dzui˧(-ze˧)** • to eat things • 吃东西 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **tso˧~tso˧ dze˧** • to cut things • 切东西 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **tso˧~tso˧ tʰui˧** • to drink things • 喝东西 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **tso˧~tso˧ la˥** • to beat things • 打东西 □ See also: ə˧˧tso˧, -tso Classifier: **na˧˧a**, **lui˧˧b**

tso₁~tso₁ /tso₁tso₁/ zozo

VERB ⚜ Tone: MH ► To mix (different things). For example: mixing a little rice with a little soup to make baby food, or mixing different foods to make dog food. • 混合 (不同的东西)。例如：把米饭和汤混合起来做婴儿食品，或者把不同的食物混合起来做狗食。

tsołtcsz /tsołtcsz/ zoja

NOUN ☀ Tone: L# ► religion • 宗教 ☀ Etymology:
(Chinese loanword) 宗教

tsu 1 /tsu/ zi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ★ Tone: H ① ► To tie (with a rope). • 绑、捆、栓 ¶ **dzi˧˥mi˧˥tʰi˧˥-tsu˥˥** • to tie a water buffalo • 栓水牛 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **mɤ˧˥-tsu˥˥** • NEG ~: not to tie • 否定 ~: 不绑 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **le˧˥-tsu˥˥-ze˥˥** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has tied • 实施 ~ 整体体: 绑了 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **tsu˥˥-tsu˧˥-tsu˧˥** • RED • 重叠 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **le˧˥-tsu˧˥-tsu˧˥-tsu˧˥** • ACCOMP RED • 实施 ~ 重叠 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **tʰi˧˥-tsu˧˥-tsu˧˥-tsu˧˥** • DUR RED • 持续体 ~ 重叠
② ► To hang oneself. • 上吊自杀、缢 ¶ **kæ˧˥tsu˧˥-le˧˥-sui˧˥-ze˥˥** • to hang oneself • 上吊自杀、缢

tsuŋ /tsuŋ/ zi

VERB ★ Tone: H ► Dredge for, fish for, scoop up out of water. • 打捞 **打捞** **ha|tʰy|-mɤ́| | gɤ́|-tsuŋ-ɿ|!** • Scoop up this little bit of food (so as to finish the dish and not waste any food) • 眸起这一点点食物 (为了吃完这道菜, 一点也不浪费食物)

tsu+ 1 /tsu+/ zi

NOUN ★ Tone: M ► Letter, Chinese character. • 字 ★
Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 字

tsuɪ-ʌ_a 1 /tsuɪ-ʌ/ zi

NOUN * Tone: M_a ► To filter. • 过滤
¶ (phonological elicitation) **d̥wɪ+tʰʂɿ tsuŋ** • To filter a drop. • 过滤一滴

tsuil_a /tsuil/ ziq (Gi, Dd: same)

VERB ⚜ Tone: L_a ► To block up. • 堵塞、塞住洞口

tsui1 /tsui1/ ziq

VERB ⚜ Tone: MH ▶ To call, to give the name of... •
叫、叫做 ¶ **tæ̐lsu̐-n̐w̐** | no̐-ki̐ | jv̐-ze̐ | ni̐-tsu̐ |
• /tæ̐lsu̐/ calls you “foreigner”! • 达石把你叫作“老
外”！ ¶ **tæ̐lsu̐-ni̐-tsu̐**. • His name is /tæ̐lsu̐/. /
He is called /tæ̐lsu̐/. • 他名字叫达石。 ¶ **tæ̐lsu̐-tsu̐**.
• His name is /tæ̐lsu̐/. / He is called /tæ̐lsu̐/.
• 他名字叫达石。

tsui¹2 /tsui¹/ ziq

DISC.PTCL ✨ 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. • 传闻据素：据说……说话的人表示，她无法亲自为自己保证所说的话是准确，她所说的话是基于间接了解，根据别人的报告。◆ (semantics) The use of this particle indicates an indirect source of knowledge: that the information is known through word of mouth, not first-hand testimony. It is a form of evidential which signals indirect knowledge. The particle is glossed as ‘reported speech’, REP, following Liberty Lidz, although it is not actually reported speech of the type “So-and-so said: «...»”, but rather a clarification as to how the information was accessed.

tsui[pʰy] /tsui[pʰy]/ zipe (Dd: same, Jj: tsui[pʰa])

VERB * Tone: L ① ► To blink. • 眨眼
¶ (phonological elicitation) mɤ˥-tsu˩-pʰɤ˥ • NEG ~:
not to blink • 否定 ~: 不眨眼 ¶ dɯ˧-tsɯ˧-tsɯ˧-lɯ˧
• **DELIMITATIVE ~ RED INCEPTIVE** • 进行时态 ~ 重
叠 发端 ¶ nɟɤ˥-lɯ˧ tsɯ˧-pʰɤ˥ • to blink • 眨眼 ② ►
To wink, as a discreet sign to someone that they are not
being careful enough in what they say: that they are be-
ing too talkative and should hold their tongue. • 眨眼
睛, 是一种谨慎的暗示, 表示人家说话不够谨慎:
他太多言了, 应该保持沉默。 ¶ tʂʰɯ˧ | nɟɤ˥-lɯ˧-
tsɯ˧-pʰɤ˥-dzo˥! • (S)he is winking! • 他在眨眼! □
Synonym: tsɑ˩-tsɑ˩

tsui-替 sui-替 /tsui-替 sui-替/zizhi

VERB ⚜ Tone: L# ► *le˧-kw˥˥-kw˥˥* • To organize. •

组织 ¶ (phonological elicitation) le|-tsu|tsu| • AC-

COMP ~: to organize • 实施 ~: 组织了 ⚡ Etymology:

(Chinese loanword) 组织

ts^h

ts^ha¹bo#】 /ts^ha¹bo/ cabbo

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Stage, pause (half-way through a day's journey). • 停留 ¶ ts^ha¹bo+la】 • To make a pause, to pause (half-way through a day's journey). One unbridles the horse and cooks a meal. • 在中途停留 (吃饭、休息) ¶ ts^ha¹bo+jih】 • to do the tasks involved in the pause: unbridling the horses, cooking... • 管停留的事情: 管马, 准备饭

ts^ha¹ky】 /ts^ha¹ky/ cagu

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Warehouse, storehouse. • 仓库
❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 仓库

ts^ha¹p^ha¹lla】 /ts^ha¹p^ha¹lla/ capala

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ▶ Husk of sweet corn (maize) cobs.
• 芭谷叶 (玉米穰子的叶子) ◇ (phonology) This word contains the first example of a /p^ha/ syllable found (as of 2016). The question arises: is it really a syllable /p^ha/, or would it be a syllable /p^hy/ coloured into [p^ha] by the vowel /a/ of the syllable that follows? (Likewise for the first syllable.) Answer (obtained in 2017): it is indeed /ts^ha¹p^ha¹lla/ and not /tts^hy¹p^hy¹lla/. If (as is likely) the presence of a vowel /a/ in the first two syllables is the result of regressive vowel harmony (from the third syllable backwards), this process is complete and lexicalized.
¶ q^ha¹dze+ts^ha¹p^ha¹lla】 • Husk of sweet corn (maize) cobs. • 芭谷叶 (玉米穰子的叶子)

ts^ha¹ter¹】 /ts^ha¹ter¹/ caja

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH ▶ Seedlings, young shoots (used as a dish). They are picked here and there in the fields to eat. They are not sown: they are local plants that grow spontaneously. Young shoots, turnips (and their leaves) and wild radish, yeq /jy¹l/, made up the bulk of the vegetables in Na cuisine (in which their presence was most discrete). • 幼苗: 三种传统食用蔬菜之一。其它两种为员根与红萝卜菜 (一种山上的野菜)。 ¶ (FoodShortage.88, 10.24397/pangloss-0004558#S88) y¹ts^hy¹ | ts^ha¹ter¹-pi¹ | ly¹-qo¹ gr¹ | ts^hw¹ne¹-ji¹ | gr¹zi¹-hi¹ | du¹-so¹ dzo¹-ky¹! • There's a type of vegetable called 'young shoots' that grows just like that, in the fields! [They grew spontaneously.] • 有一种蔬菜叫做‘幼苗’, 长在田野里! (它们是自然生长的)。

ts^ha¹p^hy】 /ts^ha¹p^hy/ cepeu

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Chinese cabbage. This is a calque from the Chinese 'white vegetable', using the Chi-

nese word for 'vegetable' in association with the Na word for 'white'. • 白菜 (借汉语‘白菜’的第二个音节来充当这个名词的第一个音节: 按摩梭语句法, 形容词在名词后面, 跟汉语相反) □ See also: y¹ts^hy¹-p^hy】 ❁ Classifier: po¹a (CLF for plants with a stalk) ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 菜

ts^he¹ /ts^he¹/ cei (Da, Jj: same, Gi: ts^hy¹)

NUMERAL ❁ Tone: M ▶ Ten. • 十 ◇ (tonology) The tone of this numeral is inferred from its behaviour in association with /q^hy¹t^hy¹/ 'horn' (used as classifier). ¶ du¹, | ni¹, | so¹, | zy¹, | yw¹, | q^hy¹, | su¹, | h^o1, | gy¹, | ts^he¹ • Numbers from one to ten. • 数字从一到十。

ts^he¹_1 /du¹ ts^he¹/ cei

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: L_b ▶ Classifier for knots, e.g. in a braid. • 量词: 数辫子的节 (一节) ◇ (phonology) Among classifiers belonging to the tone category L_b, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is H#.

ts^he¹_2 /du¹ ts^he¹/ cei (Da: Ø)

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: L_b ▶ Classifier: an inch (1/3 decimeter). • 量词: 寸 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 寸

ts^he^{#1} /ts^he¹/ cei (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Salt. • 盐

ts^he¹di】 /ts^he¹di/ Ceiddi

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Ceiddi, a hamlet to the north of Labai. Latitude: 27.83233, longitude: 100.46273. • 拉伯乡加泽村。经纬度: 100.46273, 27.83233 ¶ ts^he¹di-qo¹qa】 • Jiaze Pass. • 加泽垭口 □ See also: t^ha¹ts^he¹ ts^he¹do1 /ts^he¹do1/ ceiddo (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: MH# | L ▶ The beginning of the month. • 月初 ¶ ts^he¹do1-dui¹ni#】 ~ ts^he¹do1-dui¹ni】 • the 1st day of the month • 初一 ¶ ts^he¹do1-ni¹ni#】 ~ ts^he¹do1-ni¹ni】 • the second day of the month • 初二 ¶ ts^he¹do1-so¹ni】 • the third day of the month

◇ (phonology) At fast speech rate, the glissando on the second syllable is blurred, or at least difficult to perceive.
• 初三 ¶ ts^he¹do1-yw¹ni】 • the 5th day of the month
• 初五 ¶ ts^he¹do1-h^o1ni】 • the 8th day of the month •

初八 ¶ ts^he|do¹ | -ts^he|ju¹ • the 10th day of the month
• 初十 ¶ ts^he|do¹ | -ts^he|du¹|ju¹ • the 11th day of the month • 十一日

ts^he|duu /ts^he|duu/ ceiddee (Gi, Jj: same)
NUMERAL ⚡ Tone: L ▶ 11. • 十一

ts^he|gy¹ /ts^he|gy¹/ ceiggu (Gi, Jj: same)
NUMERAL ⚡ Tone: L ▶ 19. • 十九

ts^he|hō¹ /ts^he|hō¹/ ceihon (Gi, Jj: same)
NUMERAL ⚡ Tone: L ▶ 18. • 十八

ts^he|hŷ¹ /ts^he|hŷ¹/ ceihun (Gi, Jj: ts^hy¹-hŷ¹)
NOUN ⚡ Tone: MH# ▶ Chinese evergreen. • 万年青

¶ ts^he|hŷ¹-dzi¹ • Chinese evergreen tree • 万年青树
¶ ts^he|hŷ¹-ba¹bæ¹ • flowers of Chinese evergreen • 万年青花 ⚡ Classifier: dzi_b

ts^he|jy¹-mi¹ /ts^he|jy¹-mi¹/ ceiyemi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ Marsh, bog, swamp. • 沼泽 ¶ ts^he|jy¹-mi¹-qo¹, | t^hæ|t^hci¹|lu¹ | t^hi¹-di¹! • In marshes, there are clumps of wild herbs! • 沼泽里, 只长野草! ⚡ Classifier: p^hæ¹_a

ts^he|k^hy¹ /ts^he|k^hy¹/ ceiku (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: M ▶ To hiccup. • 打嗝
¶ (phonological elicitation) ts^he|k^hy¹-ze¹ • ~ PFV: hiccuped • ~ 整体体: 打嗝了 ¶ ts^he|k^hy¹, | m^hy¹-q^hæ¹ | zwæ¹! • A fit of hiccup is something very unpleasant! • 打嗝, 很难受!

ts^he|li¹-la¹my¹ /ts^he|li¹-la¹my¹/ Ceili Lhamu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Ceili Lhamu, a feminine given name. • 慈琳拉姆: 一个女性名字 ♦ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [ts^he|li¹-la¹my¹], with a simple lateral consonant [l]. ⚡ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) ?+ Lha mo ? + 花

ts^he|li¹mi¹ /ts^he|li¹mi¹/ ceilhimi (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ 10th month. • 十月

ts^he|ju¹ /ts^he|ju¹/ ceini (Gi, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ⚡ Tone: L ▶ 12. • 十二

ts^he|jw¹y¹ /ts^he|jw¹y¹/ ceingua (Gi, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ⚡ Tone: L ▶ 15. • 十五

ts^he|jw¹y¹|ju¹ /ts^he|jw¹y¹|ju¹/ ceinguani (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ The 15th day of the month. • 十五号

ts^he|q^ha¹ /ts^he|q^ha¹/ ceikha (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Too salty. • 太咸
¶ (phonological elicitation) ts^he|q^ha¹-ze¹ • ~ PFV: (became) too salty • ~ 整体体: 太咸了 □ Antonym:

ts^he|so¹ ⚡ Morphological makeup: ts^he#, q^ha¹

ts^he|q^hy¹ /ts^he|q^hy¹/ ceikheu (Gi, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ⚡ Tone: L ▶ 16. • 十六

ts^he|q^hy¹|ju¹ /ts^he|q^hy¹|ju¹/ ceikheuni (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ The 16th day of the month. • 十六号 ¶ (Gi) ts^he|do¹ | ts^he|q^hy¹-ni¹ • Same meaning: the 16th day of the month. • 同上: 十六号

ts^he|so¹ /ts^he|so¹/ ceiso (Gi: same)

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: MH# ▶ Salty (pleasantly salty). • 咸 (好吃的咸味) □ Antonym: ts^he|q^ha¹

ts^he|so¹ /ts^he|so¹/ ceiso (Gi, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ⚡ Tone: L ▶ 13. • 十三

ts^he|su¹ /ts^he|su¹/ ceishi (Gi: same, Jj: ts^he|sy¹)

NUMERAL ⚡ Tone: M ▶ 17. • 十七

ts^he|t^hy¹# /ts^he|t^hy¹/ ceitu (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ① ▶ Smallpox. • 天花

¶ ts^he|t^hy¹ | bæ¹bæ¹ bæ¹-ze¹ • Smallpox has broken out. • 天花／麻疹犯了。 ⚡ Classifier: su_b (CLF for times) ② ▶ Measles. • 麻疹, 疹子 ¶ (proverb) gy¹-k^hy¹ m^hy¹-gy¹, | ts^he|t^hy¹-t^hy¹, | h^ht^hy¹-m^hy¹-ky¹! • If one does not catch the measles before age nine, one cannot become an adult (literally ‘a person’)! • 九岁前不得麻疹, 不能成人! / 得麻疹, 就是小孩生长过程中必须要的一件事情!

ts^he|tsæ¹ /ts^he|tsæ¹/ ceizhae

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Village head, small-ranking official.

• 村长 ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 村长

ts^he|zy¹ /ts^he|zy¹/ ceiru (Gi, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ⚡ Tone: L ▶ 14. • 十四

ts^hy¹_a /ts^hy¹_a/ ceq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ To plait, to weave (hair, thread).

• 编 (头发, 线) ¶ so¹q^hw¹y¹ ts^hy¹_a • to weave the hair • 编辫子 ¶ hæ¹þr¹y¹ le¹-ts^hy¹_a • to plait hair • 梳一条辫子 ¶ d^hu¹-ts^hy¹_a-ts^hy¹_a-y¹ • DELIMITATIVE ~ RED INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 重叠发端

ts^hy¹₁ /ts^hy¹₁/ ceq

VERB ⚡ Tone: MH ▶ To milk. • 挤奶 ¶ ji¹mi¹ ts^hy¹₁

• to milk a cow • 挤奶牛 ¶ (phonological elicitation)

tso¹-tso¹ ts^hy¹₁ + ze¹ • to milk things • 挤出东西

¶ ji¹-by¹ | næ¹ ts^hy¹₁ • to milk a cow • 挤牛奶

ts^hy¹₂ /ts^hy¹₂/ ceq

VERB ⚡ Tone: MH ▶ To rub (e.g. rough fabric rubs against the skin). • 摩擦 ¶ mæ¹ko¹ | t^hy¹₂-lu¹ | m^hy¹₂-ts^hy¹₂, | le¹-ts^hy¹₂-ze¹! • This harness is not (set) right, it rubbed (against the horse’s skin). • 挽具系得不对, 摩

擦了 (马的皮)。

ts^hɣ₁ 3 /ts^hɣ₁/ cee (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To give back, to return. • 还 (东西)

ts^hɣ₁ₐ /dɯt ts^hɣ₁/ ce

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 (一顶)、叶子 (一片)、蒜 (一头) ¶ bælbaɛl | dɯt-ts^hɣ₁ • a flower • 一朵花

ts^hɣ₁ji₁ /ts^hɣ₁ji₁/ ceyi

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Financial resources, riches. • 财源。¶ (Housebuilding 2.300, 10.24397/pangloss-0004550#S300) jo-lv-ky-pi! | jo-lv-ky!, | pi-dzo₁, | zo-no₁, | hæ-lzwr-pi₁, | ts^hɣ₁ji₁-ts^huw₁ | dwæ₁ | le-dzo₁-ky-pi₁-zo₁, o-a-gi! • We used to say blessing formulas: Prosperity! ‘Prosperity’, to translate that into Chinese, it means that sources of income (财源) will be plentiful: that [that family] will have plenty of wealth, right! • 人家说祝福语: ‘yolu gu’, 等于汉语的‘财源广进!’意思是: 会有很多财富, 不是吗? ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 财源

ts^hɣ₁-ts^hɣ₁ cece

❑ See also: lo₁ 2

ts^hɣ₁-ts^hɣ₁ lo₁ /ts^hɣ₁-ts^hɣ₁ lo₁/ cece loq (Gi: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ To join hands in an indication of submission, of respect. • 拱手作揖 ◊ (semantics) It has not been possible to analyze the expression /ts^hɣ₁-ts^hɣ₁/: to establish what it might mean outside its association with this verb. ¶ ts^hɣ₁-ts^hɣ₁ | le-lo-ze₁ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has joined hands in an indication of submission • 实施 ~ 整体体: 拱手作揖了 ❁ Morphological makeup: lo₁ 2

ts^hil₁ /ts^hil₁/ cee (Gi: Ø, Da: ts^huw₁)

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)

ts^hil₁ₐ /dɯt ts^hil₁/ ce

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) ¶ dɯt-ts^hil₁ \$ • one pelt • 一张动物皮 ¶ (phonological elicitation) dɯt-ts^hil₁ ni₁ • It's a pelt. • 这是一张 (动物皮)

ts^hil₁ₐ₂ /dɯt ts^hil₁/ ce

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: H_a ▶ Classifier for seasons. • 量词: 季节

ts^hih₁ 1 /ts^hih₁/ cee (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M ▶ Hot; scalding. • 热, 烫 ¶ ts^hih₁-zo₁ | mɤ-l-thə₁! • The heat is unbearable! / The weather is unbearably hot! • 热得受不了! ❑ See also: ts^hih₁ 2

ts^hih₁ 2 /ts^hih₁/ cee

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M ▶ Bright. • 明亮 ¶ ni^himih₁ ts^hih₁ • the sun shines, the sunlight is strong • 太阳很晒 ¶ hi^himi^h ts^hih₁ • the moon shines, the moonlight is strong • 月亮很亮、月光很明亮 ❑ See also: ts^hih₁ 1

ts^hih₁ₐ /ts^hih₁/ cee (Gi, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M_a ▶ Spicy. • 辣 ¶ ts^huw₁ | ts^hih₁-hĩ^hni₁! • It's spicy! • 这是辣的!

ts^hih₁ₖ /ts^hih₁/ cee

VERB ❁ Tone: M_b ▶ To wear (a hat). • 戴帽子 ¶ ty-lty-ts^hih₁ • to put on a hat • 戴上帽子

ts^hih₁ₖ /dɯt ts^hih₁/ ciq

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Classifier for roofs. • 量词: 房顶

ts^hih₁ₗ /ts^hih₁/ ceeq (Gi, Da: same, Jj: ts^hy₁)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ Fine, thin. • 细 (树、体型细小) ¶ (phonological elicitation) ts^hih₁-hĩ^hl • NMLZ • 细的 ¶ qʰa-l-ts^hih₁-gy₁ • very thin • 非常细 ¶ dzɣ₁ | ts^hih₁-njæ-l-jae₁ | -gy₁! • It is really thin! • 真细! ¶ ts^hy₁ nju₁ ja-e^h gy₁ • It is really thin! • 真细!

ts^hih₁ 1 /ts^hih₁/ ceeq (Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To construct a house, to build a house. • 盖, 建 (房子) ¶ zi-lqʰwṣ-ts^hih₁ • to build a house • 建房子 ❑ Synonym: gy₁ₐ 1

ts^hih₁ 2 /ts^hih₁/ ceeq (Gi: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To squat. • 蹲 ¶ ts^hih₁~ts^hih₁ • ~ RED • ~ 重叠 ¶ le-l-ts^hih₁~ts^hih₁ | tʰi-l-dzi₁ • to sit cross-legged • 盘腿坐 ¶ (La, 23) gɣ₁-ts^hih₁~ts^hih₁ | tʰi-l-dzi₁ • to sit cross-legged • 盘腿坐

ts^hih₁ 3 /ts^hih₁/ ceeq

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: MH ▶ Sick, ill. • 病 ❁ Usage: archaic ¶ mɤ-l-go₁ mɤ-l-ts^hih₁-ɿ₁ • to be in good health: not sick, not suffering • 健康: 不病、不痛

ts^hih₁ 4 /ts^hih₁/ ciq (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: ts^huw₁)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To cut to pieces (e.g. to cut away at a piece of clothing with scissors). • 剪成片 ¶ (phonological elicitation) tʰa-l-ts^hih₁! • PROH ~ • 禁止式 ~ ¶ dʑi-lh̩y₁ ts^hih₁ • to cut clothes to pieces • 把衣服剪成片

ts^hih₁bv₁ /ts^hih₁bv₁/ ceebu (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Muggy, sultry, oppressively

hot. • 闷热

ts^hi^lji^l\$ Ceeyi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H\$ ▶ The township of Cuiyu, to the South-South-West of Lugu lake. • 翠玉傈僳族普米族自治县 **ts^hi^lji^l-lo^lq^hy^l** • the Cuiyu gully • 翠玉山沟 □ See also: ni^ldi^l ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 翠玉

ts^hi^lji^l# /ts^hi^lji^l/ ceeyi (Gi, Da: same, Jj: ts^hui^lji^l)

ADVERB ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ This year. • 今年 **ts^hi^lji^l-se^l, | ...** • Until this year, ... • 到了今年,

ts^hi^lmy^lth^hy^l /ts^hi^lmy^lth^hy^l// ceemutu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Dancing demon. • 跳着的鬼

ts^hi^lni^l# /ts^hi^lni^l/ ceeni (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Today. • 今天 **ts^hi^lni^l-ko^lda^l** • before today; previously • 今天之前

ts^hi^lq^hæ^l /ts^hi^lq^hæ^l/ ceekhae

ADVERB ⚡ Tone: MH ▶ Now, currently, these days. • 现在, 这段时间 **ts^hi^lq^hæ^l | dzo^l, | le^l-q^hæ^l-ze^l**. • Life is easier now. / Everything is easier these days (than it used to be before mechanization and modernization). • 现在的生活容易了／现在的一切都（比机械化和现代化之前）更容易了。

ts^hi^lsi^l-dzy^lpy^l /ts^hi^lsi^ldzy^lpy^l/ ceeseejabu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L#- ▶ The world of spirits, the world of the dead. • 神灵的世界、死人的世界

ts^hi^lti^l# /ts^hi^lti^l/ Ceedi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Ceedi, a masculine given name. • 男性名字

ts^hi^lty^l /ts^hi^lty^l// ceedu (Da: Ø, Jj: ts^hui^lty^l)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Bone marrow. • 骨髓 ⚡ Classifier: k^hwy^la

ts^hi^lts^hi^l /ts^hi^lts^hi^l/ ceecee (Gi: same, Jj: ts^hui^lts^hy^l)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Peas, garden peas. • 豌豆 ⚡ Classifier: ky^la 2 (CLF for tracts of land)

ts^hi^l~ts^hi^l ceecee

VERB □ See also: ts^hi^l 2

ts^hi^lzi^l# /ts^hi^lzi^l/ ceessee (Jj: ts^hy^lzy^l#)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Highland barley, *Hordeum vulgare var. nudum Hook. f.* • 青稞 **ts^hi^lzi^l | na^l-hi^l** • black barley • 黑青稞 **ts^hi^lzi^l | p^hu^l-hi^l** • white barley • 白青稞 ⚡ Classifier: ky^la 2 (CLF for tracts of land)

ts^hi^lzi^l-j^h# /ts^hi^lzi^l?j^h/ ceessee'eun (Jj: ts^hy^lzy^l-j^h#)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Highland barley straw. • 青稞杆 ⚡ Classifier: ky^la 1

ts^ho^l /ts^ho^l/ co

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: H ▶ Complete, all in readiness.

• 齐全 **ts^ho^l-m^hu^l-ni^l, | t^hi^l-ts^ho^l-ze^l!** • All is in readiness! Everything is now ready! (Context: preparation for a feast, a meal...) • 什么都准备得很齐全! **m^hu^l-ts^ho^l-su^l! | w^hy^l | ni^l-bæ^l hwæ^l-zo^l-ho^l!** • [Decoration] is not complete yet! [I] still need to purchase a few items! (Context: visitors admire a newly refurbished apartment in town; the landlord answers their compliments by saying ‘The work is not finished yet!’) • 还不算齐全! /还没有装饰齐全! (情景: 朋友们表扬新装修的丽江房子, 主人谦虚回答: ‘还不算齐全! ’) **t^hi^l-ts^ho^l-k^hw^l** • DUR ~ CAUS: to complete, to bring to complete readiness • 持续体 ~ 使动: 完成、弄齐全

ts^ho^lb /ts^ho^l/ co (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: M_b ▶ To jump. • 跳 **bæ^l ts^ho^l** • to skip rope • 跳绳 **ts^ho^l-ts^ho^l** • RED • 重叠

ts^ho^l /ts^ho^l/ co

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Human beings; the human species.

• 人类

ts^ho^l /ts^ho^l/ coq

NOUN ⚡ Tone: MH ▶ Respect, attention, esteem. • 重视、关心、恭敬 ◇ (phonology) The tone of the mono-syllable is inferred from its behaviour in the phrase /ts^ho^l ji^l/ ‘to hold... in high esteem’. **ts^hwi^l-nu^l | nj^hy^l-ki^l | dwæ^l | ts^ho^lji^l!** • He/she treats me with great respect/attention. • 他很重视我／他对我很尊敬、很关心。

ts^ho^ldzu^l | di^lmy^ldzu^l /ts^ho^ldzu^l | di^lmy^ldzu^l/ Cozzi Ddimezzi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M | L ▶ Cozzi Ddimezzi, one of the seven Ddabe dat^hp^hy^l classic epics, also known as Zzitu Cotu. This is the Na (Mosuo) people’s cosmogony, a narrative about the beginnings of the world and of human peoples. This classic has neither an oral recitation ceremony of its own nor a fixed time for recitation. The Ddabe ritual practitioners will select some passages to recite orally in each ceremony, using both chanting and recitation: chanting for some parts to be emphasized, and oral recitation as the backbone to the narrative. (Information supplied by Latami Wangyong.) • 拉他咪王勇解释: 达巴口诵经典《搓孜地玛孜经》, 也称《孜图搓图》或《搓德鲁若》。这是摩梭人的创世纪史诗, 反映了摩梭先民对蒙昧洪荒年代、人类形成之初的想象。这部

经典没有专门的口诵仪式和固定的念诵时间。但是，达巴在每个仪式中都要选部分章节来口诵。达巴可以采取演唱和念诵两种方式：演唱选取的是精妙的部分，口诵则是完整的叙述。 Synonym: dzu+thy+ts^ho+thy+

ts^ho-|dwi] /ts^ho-|dwi]/ coddee

NOUN ★ Tone: L# ► Group dance. • 集体舞
¶ **ts^ho+dw^l ts^ho** • to perform a group dance • 跳一个
集体舞

tsʰo̯ldwæ#l /tsʰo̯ldwæ+l/ codduae (Da, Jj: same, Gi:
ly̯-mi-ldz̯-l̯dwæl)

NOUN ★ Tone: #H ► Stone step. • 石头台阶 ★ Classifier: dʒwæʃən

ts^ho-jo- /ts^ho-jo-/ coyo

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Medicinal herb. • 草药 ¶ (Healing.89, 10.24397/pangloss-0004541#S89)
sɪlkʰwɪl-ɫwɪlbv̥l piɫzoɫ, | zoɫnɔɫ-dzoɫ, | tsʰoɫjoɫ
mvltsæɫ-niɫ mæɫ, ♫ aɫ-giɫ! • Nowadays, the peony
is generally referred to as a ‘medicinal herb’, isn’t it? • 如
今，芍药被视为是一种草药，对吧。 ❁ Etymology:
(Southwestern Mandarin loanword) 草药

ts^ho-ko- /ts^ho-ko-/ cogo

NOUN ☈ Tone: M ► Cardamom, *Ellettaria cardamomum*. • 小豆蔻 ◇ In local Chinese dialect: 草果 ☈ Classifier: **lu**₄b₁ ☈ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 草果

ts^ho]mo] /ts^ho]mo]/ como

NOUN ☀ Tone: L ► Old man: man of grandfather age,
around sixty. • 老头 (能有孙子孙女那种年龄)
¶ **tsʰwʌŋ | tsʰo‿moŋ tse‿ŋ-zeŋ!** • He has become an old
man! • 他是成老头了! ☀ Classifier: vŋ

ts^ho-|pæ#] /ts^ho-|pæ-]/ cobae

NOUN ♡ Tone: #H ► Caravan chief. • 马帮头领

❖ (**phonology**) This word borrowed from Tibetan is occasionally pronounced with medial nasalisation: [tsʰoŋ˧˥mpaɛ˧˥]. According to the ordinary phonotactic rules of the Na language, this would be a realization of trisyllabic /tʂoŋ˧˥lmy˧˥pæ˧˥/, yet the word is perceived as disyllabic. This is one of the few specificities of borrowings (from Tibetan, as also from Mandarin, as when 成功 is pronounced [tʂʰəŋ˥˥lkoŋ˧˧]). ♡ Morphological makeup: The meaning of the Tibetan word is ‘merchant’. ♡ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) tshong pa བྲ୍ତୋଙ୍ ପା

**ts^ho+pjɔɪ̯l /ts^ho+pjɔɪ̯l/ cobia (Gi: same, Da: Ø, Jj:
ts^hu+pjɔɪ̯l, La: ts^ho+pjɔɪ̯l)**

NOUN *

rowed from a language of Burma: compare Nung /ts^ha³¹ pi⁵⁵ iɔ⁵⁵/ [Dai 1992], Luxi Achang and Lianghe Achang /ts^haw⁵⁵ pjaw⁵⁵/ [Dai 1985], Longchuan Achang /ts^haw³¹ piaw³¹/ [Dai 1992]. Culturally, it is not unlikely that soap was first introduced through contact/commerce with ethnic groups of Burma. The use of soap in Yongning quickly became widespread after contact with the soldiers of the People's Liberation Army stationed in the monastery, who used soap to wash their clothes by the stream. Previously, two types of plant were used, lae-paelaezee laɛlpʰæl- lældzi] and leeq /lɛl/, which were crushed and boiled; the resulting liquid was used to wash clothes. •肥皂。很可能借自缅甸的一种语言：如侬语 ts^ha³¹ pi⁵⁵ iɔ⁵⁵[戴庆厦 1992]，潞西、梁河阿昌语 ts^haw⁵⁵ pjaw⁵⁵[戴庆厦 1985]，陇川阿昌族 ts^haw³¹ piaw³¹[戴庆厦 1992]。从文化上看，肥皂最初是通过与缅甸少数民族的接触／贸易传入的，这一点并非不可能。驻扎在扎美寺院里的人民解放军士兵用肥皂在溪边洗衣服，在与他们接触后，肥皂在永宁的使用迅速普及。以前，摩梭人使用两种植物：laɛlpʰæl- lældzi] 和 [lɛl]，将其捣碎并煮沸，所得液体用来洗衣服。 □ See also: laɛlpʰæl- lældzi], kɔtphɔ]-go]dy[lɛl] ⚜ Classifier: [lɛl]

ts^ho-lq^hwṣ] /ts^ho-lq^hwṣ]/ ceekhua (Gi: ts^hu-lhwṣ]
 mylk^hy], Da: ts^hw^lq^hwṣ-, Jj: ts^hu-lq^hwṣ])

ADVERB * Tone: L# ► Tonight. • 今晚

¶ **ts^ho-lq^hwy]** | my-lk^hy- • same meaning: tonight •

同上：今晚
ts^ho˧˥q^hw˧˥mi#] /ts^ho˧˥q^hw˧˥mi˧/ ceekhuami (Gi:
ts^hu˧˥q^hw˧˥mi#], Jj: ts^hu˧˥k^hw˧˥mi#], La:

NOUN ⚜ Tone: #H ➤ Demon, ghost. • 鬼 ◇ (phonology) The speaker uses the form /ts^ho|q^hwy|mi#/, but accepts realization as /ts^hwu|q^hwy|mi|. No monosyllabic form †ts^ho or †ts^hwu has been found for ‘ghost’. □ See also: ts^ho|q^hwy|zo#] ⚜ Classifier: v+

ts^ho-lq^hwṣ-lmi-l-bæ-lbæ] /ts^ho-lq^hwṣ-lmi-lbæ-lbæ]/ *cee-khuami bbaebbae*

NOUN ⚜ Tone: #H- ➔ A blue flower, *Delphinium grandiflorum*. • 翠雀花 □ See also: **ts^ho+lq^hwy+mi#]**

ts^ho-lq^hwx-lzo#] /ts^ho-lq^hwx-lzo/ ceekhuassoo

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Demon, ghost (this word is less common than that with a feminine suffix). • 鬼 □ See also: **ts^ho^lq^hwy^lmi#**

ts^ho-ko#】 /ts^ho-ko-/ cow

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Barn: 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 and pigsties; hay and straw are stored on the first floor. • 牝畜圈: 家门口的那栋楼, 下为畜厩, 上存饲料或另辟为房间 ❁ Classifier: [w₁t₁]

ts^ho₁tsu₁ /ts^ho₁tsu₁/ cozi

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Onion; leek. • 葱, 韭葱 ❁ Classifier: po₁a (CLF for plants with a stalk) ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 葱子

ts^ho₁tsu₁ /ts^ho₁tsu₁/ cozi

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ File (tool). • 锤刀 ❁ Classifier: na₁a ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 锤子

ts^hw₁a /ts^hw₁/ cee (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To come (PST). • 来 (过去式)
 ¶ le₁-gw₁ | gw₁ | le₁-ts^hw₁-ze₁ • to be back from a stroll • 散步回来 ¶ le₁-ts^hw₁-ze₁ • to be back • 回来了 ¶ du₁-ji₁-nu₁ ts^hw₁, | du₁-ki₁ t^hy₁! • “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^hw₁1 /ts^hw₁/ ciq (Gi: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To start (a fire). • 点 (火) ◆ (semantics) The verb used for ‘to light a candle’ is a different verb: ts₁v₁a₂. ¶ my₁ ts^hw₁ • to start a fire • 点火
 ¶ nj₁-nu₁ | my₁ ts^hw₁-bi₁. • I am going to start a fire • 我要点个火 ¶ my₁ ts^ho₁ ts^hw₁ • 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 □ See also: ts₁v₁a₂

ts^hw₁2 /ts^hw₁/ ciq (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH ▶ Goat (male or female). • 山羊 ❁ Classifier: p₁hol₁ ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) ts^hi51

ts^hw₁h₁ /ts^hw₁h₁/ cihun (Gi: same, Jj: ts^hw₁h₁#)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H\$ ▶ Cashmere, goat wool. • 山羊毛 ❁ Classifier: k^hw₁a₁

ts^hw₁mi₁\$ /ts^hw₁mi₁/ cimi

NOUN ❁ Tone: H\$ ▶ Nanny goat. • 母山羊
 ¶ ts^hw₁mi₁-po₁lo₁ • nanny goat and billy goat • 母山羊与公山羊 ◆ (tonology) H# ❁ Classifier: p₁hol₁

ts^hw₁mi₁-to₁qa₁\$ /ts^hw₁mi₁-to₁qa₁/ cimi dogha (Gi: same, Jj: ts^hw₁l₁-to₁ka₁)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H\$ ▶ Male goat; also used to refer to a young male goat, or even to goats in general, male and

female. • 公山羊 (包括公山羊羔) (可以来指所有的山羊, 包括母的和公的) □ See also: ts^hw₁mi₁\$, to₁qa₁ ❁ Classifier: p₁hol₁

ts^hw₁p^hy# /ts^hw₁p^hy/ cipu

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Billy goat. • 公山羊 ❁ Classifier: p₁hol₁

ts^hw₁l₁# /ts^hw₁l₁/ Ci'er

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Ci'er, a unisex given name: a given name used for both men and women. • 次尔: 男女通用名 (还音译为‘慈琳、‘此尔’) ◆ (phonology) Phonetic realization is very close to [ts^hx₁.₁]. This may be due in part to a coarticulatory phenomenon whereby the aperture of the rhyme of the syllable /ts^hw₁/ is increased by anticipation of the following /l/. ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Tshe ring བྲྲྲ

ts^hw₁l₁-du₁ma₁ /ts^hw₁l₁du₁ma₁/ Ci'er Ddeema

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ▶ Ci'er Ddeema, a feminine given name. • 次尔独玛: 一个女性名字 ❁ Morphological makeup: ts^hw₁l₁#, du₁ma₁# ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Tshe ring Sgrol ma བྲྲྲ བྲྲ མ

ts^hw₁l₁-la₁my₁ /ts^hw₁l₁la₁my₁/ Ci'er Lhamu

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ▶ Ci'er Lhamu, a feminine given name. • 次尔拉姆: 一个女性名字 ◆ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [ts^hw₁l₁-la₁my₁], with a simple lateral consonant [l]. ❁ Morphological makeup: ts^hw₁l₁#, la₁my₁\$ ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Tshe ring Lha mo བྲྲྲ བྲྲ མ

ts^hw₁l₁-p^hil₁ts^ho₁ /ts^hw₁l₁p^hil₁ts^ho₁/ Ci'er Pico

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ▶ Ci'er Pico, a masculine given name. • 次尔品初: 一个男性名字 ❁ Morphological makeup: ts^hw₁l₁#, p^hil₁ts^ho₁# ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Tshe ring Phun tshogs བྲྲྲ ཕྲ ཕྲ བྲྲ

ts^hw₁l₁swae₁ /ts^hw₁l₁swae₁/ cishuae (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Wether (castrated goat, neutered goat). • 阉山羊 ❁ Classifier: p₁hol₁

ts^hw₁l₁-to₁qa₁ /ts^hw₁l₁-to₁qa₁/ cidogha

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Kid (baby goat). • 羔羊、羔子
 □ See also: ts^hw₁l₁zo₁ \$ □ Synonym: ts^hw₁l₁-to₁qa₁\$
 ❁ Classifier: p₁hol₁

ts^hw₁l₁ts^hw₁l₁ /ts^hw₁l₁ts^hw₁l₁?/ cic'eun (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Dry plant of garden peas, garden peas hay. • 豌豆干草 ¶ ts^hw₁l₁ | ts^hw₁l₁ts^hw₁l₁? ni₁. • This is garden pea hay. • 这是豌豆干草。 ❁ Classifier: k₁rl₁

ts^hwu^lzo^l\$ /ts^hwu^lzo^l/ cisso (Jj: ts^hwu^lzo#])

NOUN ❁ Tone: H\$ ► Baby goat, male or female: kid or young nanny goat. • 山羊羔 (公的或母的) ¶ **ts^hwu^lzo^l-to^lqa^l** • young nanny goat(s) and young kid(s) • 母山羊羔与公山羊羔 ♦ (tonology) H# □

See also: **ts^hwu^l-to^lqa^l** ❁ Classifier: [wu^l_b]

ts^hy^l /ts^hy^l/ cuq (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Vinegar. • 醋 □ See also: sa^lts^hy^l, tci^l-dzuu^l ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 醋

tc

tceælhæʃ /tceælhæʃ/ jaehae

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Rubber shoes, rubber boots. • 橡胶鞋 (西南官话借词: 胶鞋)。 ❁ Classifier: dzi₄b (CLF for pairs of objects, when the pair makes up a unit) ❁ Etymology: (Southwestern Mandarin loanword) 胶鞋
tceælhæʃ-dzaɿqʰwʂ/ /tceælhæʃdzaɿqʰwʂ/ jaehae zza-khua

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ▶ Rubber shoes, shoes with a rubber sole, sports shoes • 橡胶鞋、橡胶底鞋、运动鞋。 □ Synonym: tceælhæʃ ❁ Classifier: dzi₄b (CLF for pairs of objects, when the pair makes up a unit) ❁ Morphological makeup: tceælhæʃ, dzaɿqʰwʂ

tceælpʰɿ/ /tceælpʰɿ/ jaepeu

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L# ▶ White. • 白 (脸、衣服) ❁ tceælpʰɿ-baɿla/ • white clothes • 白的衣服
❑ tceælpʰɿ-tæɿqʰwʂ/ • white skirt • 白色裙子

tceæljaeʃ /tceæljaeʃ/ jae'er

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Pickled vegetables. • 酸菜、泡菜 ❁ woɿ-tceæljaeʃ • pickled turnip leaves • 圆根叶子
酸菜 ❁ tsʰaɿ-tceæljaeʃ • picked celery (the word tsʰaɿ is a Chinese loanword: 菜) • 芹菜酸菜 (tsʰaɿ 这个词是汉语借词: ‘菜’) ❁ tsʰaɿnaɿ-tceæljaeʃ • picked celery • 芹菜酸菜 ❁ ɿiɿbiɿ-tceæljaeʃ • pickled turnip • 圆根酸菜 ❁ pʂɿpʂɿtsʰuɿ-tceæljaeʃ • picked Chinese cabbage • 圆白菜酸菜

tceæltshɛʃ /tceæltshɛʃ/ Jaceei

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Jiaze, a hamlet to the north of Labai. Latitude: 27.83233, longitude: 100.46273. • 拉伯乡加泽村。经纬度: 100.46273, 27.83233 □ See also: tsʰeɿdiɿ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 加泽

terʃ /terʃ/ ja

INTERJECTION ❁ Tone: 0 ▶ Interjection: hey! • 感叹词: 嘿!

terʃ /terʃ/ ja (Gi: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H ▶ To fade (of colours). • 褪色 ❁ leɿ-terʃ-zeɿ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has faded • 实施 ~ 整体体: 褪色了

terʃ /terʃ/ jaq

VERB ❁ Tone: L ▶ To bind together. • 打结、系上 ❁ ɿæɿɿ | tħiɿ-terʃ • to attach the yoke (to a buffalo) • 系上牛轭 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 架?

terʃ /terʃ/ jaq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To boil, to cook thoroughly; to

cook in a pot. • 煮 ❁ seɿ-terʃ • to boil meat ◇ (tonology) The tonal pattern is regular. • 煮肉 ❁ boɿ-haɿ-terʃ • to boil pigswill, to cook pigswill • 煮猪食 ❁ hoɿ-terʃ • to cook stew • 煮粥 ❁ dzuiɿkoɿ, | moɿ-noɿ, | moɿ-terʃ-hiɿ laɿ-niɿ-maeɿ! • 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)

terʃfy /terʃfy/ jafu

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Container for liquids, such as plastic jerricans; used to store and transport drinking water. • 塑料桶等存水用的容器 ◇ (tonology) L ❁ Classifier: ɿuɿb

terʃhoɿpæɿ /terʃhoɿpæɿ/ jahobae

NOUN ❁ Tone: MLM ▶ Plywood, veneer board. • 胶合板 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 胶合板

terʃhoɿtsuɿ /terʃhoɿtsuɿ/ jahozi

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ▶ Swindler, cheat. • 骗子 ❁ tsʰuɿ- | híɿ | tsʰuɿ- | yɿ | terʃhoɿtsuɿ-niɿ. • This man is a swindler! • 这个人是骗子! ❁ Classifier: yɿ

terʃjoɿ /terʃjoɿ/ jaeyu

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Prison. • 监狱 ❁ terʃjoɿ-koɿ | tħiɿ- | tħiɿ- | tħiɿ- | tħiɿ- | tħiɿ- | qoɿ | tħiɿ- | tħiɿ- | tħiɿ- | tħiɿ- | tħiɿ- | zeɿ! • (He/she) has been jailed/sent to prison! • 被关在监狱! □ Synonym: loɿnaɿ-byɿ, loɿziɿ-byɿ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 监狱

terʃqʰa# /terʃqʰa#/ jakha

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Mugwort, wormwood, *Artemisia vulgaris*. • 蒿、青蒿。艾草, *Artemisia vulgaris*. 说话者将艾草分为三种: 深色艾草、浅色艾草和第三种, 第三种艾草的中文名称是“青蒿”。◇ In local Chinese dialect: 蒿草、蒿枝 ❁ terʃqʰa#-pʰɿ\$/ • 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 ❁ terʃqʰa#-naɿ#/ • une sorte 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 ❁ terʃqʰa#-moɿ• a type of edible mushroom, called ‘mugwort mushroom’ because it grows close to mug-

wort • 一种可以吃的菌子，长在蒿附近 □ See also:

ho-tsu- □ Synonym: te-hil-yæ

ter-ta /ter-ta/ / jada (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: M ▶ Yoke. • 牛轭 (单行) ◇ In local Chinese dialect: 牛夹担、牛枷档、牛拴 | ter-ta-thy-l-jut • ~ DEM CLF: that yoke • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那个牛轭 • Classifier: [ju:t_b] • Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 夹担

ter-ta-bæ /ter-ta:bæ/ / jadabbae (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: -L ▶ Tracking rope, towrope, towline. • 牛皮绳, 犁具连轭之绳 | (phonological elicitation) ter-ta-bæ /thy-khui / • ~ DEM CLF: that towrope • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那条牛皮绳 • Classifier: k^hui_b • Morphological makeup: ter-ta, bæ¹

ter-ta /ter-ta/ / jaja

ADVERB • Tone: M ▶ Just; exactly. • 将将、刚刚 • Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 将将

tei /tei/ / jie (Gi: same)

VERB • Tone: H ▶ To shake (e.g. clothes after washing; to shake one's head). • 抖、抖动, 摆动 ◇ (usage) This verb is generally used in reduplicated form. □ See also: tsi~tei#]

tei¹ /tei¹/ / jie (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE • Tone: M ① ▶ Sour, acidic. • 酸 | (Da) tei-hi p^{hi} / to have acid reflux • 吐酸水 ② ▶ Sour, fermented. • (通过发酵的) 酸

tei^a /du:t tei/ / jie

CLASSIFIER • Tone: M_a ▶ Some, a few. • 量词: 一些 ◇ (usage) Given the right context, this classifier can be used with numerals other than one. | du:t-tei / some, a few • 一些 | ts^hui-tei / these few • 这些

tei¹a /tei¹/ / jieq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE • Tone: L_a ▶ Small; short (not tall). • 矮, 低, 小 | tei-hi / NMLZ • 矮的 | gy-mi-tei / short (not tall) • 矮 | tei-ko-to / when (we) were small • 小的时候

tei¹ /tei¹/ / jieq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: LH ▶ Saddle. • 马鞍 | zwæt-tei / horse saddle • 马鞍 • Classifier: p^yl_b

tei-do /tei-do/ / jieddo

NOUN • Tone: L# ▶ Tangerine. • 橘子 ◇ In local Chinese dialect: 黄果 • Classifier: [ju:t_b]

tei-dzuu /tei-dzuu/ / jieiji

NOUN • Tone: L# ① ▶ 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 ② ▶ Vinegar. • 醋

tei-kwæt /tei-kwæt/ / jigua (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: M ▶ Melon, gourd. Used when preparing pigswill, not for human consumption. • 瓜。用于准备猪食, 不供人食用。 | tei-kwæt byt-qt (+jni) / small melon • 小瓜 | tei-kwæt kwæt-mo / large melon • 大瓜 • Classifier: [ju:t_b]

tei-ny /tei-ny/ / jienu (Dd: same)

NOUN • Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Saddle mat. • 马鞍下面的毡子 | zwæt-tei-ny / horse saddle mat • 马鞍毡子 • Classifier: p^yl_b

tei-qal /tei-qal/ / jiegha (Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: LH ▶ Carpet. • 毡子 • Classifier: [ju:t_b]

tei-sui-py /tei-sui-py/ / jiesibe

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 | my-luu-p^hv-lb^v, | tei-sui-py! • 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: 牦牛奶酪! / 牦牛奶酪, 是木里的特产! | (proverb) my-luu-p^hv-lb^v, | tei-sui-py! | a-døt-køl-dzuu-dzuu-ji-l-ze! • 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) | tei-sui-py!, | du-ta1| gy-mv-ky! | ji-khv-la| gy-ky! • 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! | tei-sui-py-dzuu / 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 | tei-sui-py t^hui / to drink water in which

one has diluted some yak cheese; literally: ‘to drink yak cheese’ • 喝溶化在水里的牦牛奶酪 (直译: 喝牦牛奶酪)

tci~tci#] /tci:tci]/ jiejie (Gi: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: #H ▶ To shake (e.g. clothes after washing; to shake one’s head). • 抖、抖动, 摆动 ¶ le-tci~tci-ze] • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: has shaken • **实施** ~ **整体体**: 抖了 ¶ t̥i:t-tci~tci-ze] • **DUR** ~ **PFV** • **持续体** ~ **整体体** ¶ koqʰwɔ:tci~tci] • to shake one’s head • 摆头 ¶ d̥w̥i:t-tci~tci-ze] • **DEMILITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE** • 摆一揺 ❁ Morphological makeup: tci]

tci:tci | læ:sæ:t-dzi] /tci:tci:læ:sæ:tdzi]/ jiejie laesaez-zee

NOUN ❁ Tone: M | LH-L ▶ A type of hardwood (not identified yet). • 一种树, 木质很硬

tco] /tco]/ jo

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Direction. • 方向 ¶ tsʰw̥i:t-tco] • this way • 这个方向, 向这里 ¶ d̥w̥i:t-tco] • one side, in one direction • 一边

tco] /tco]/ joq

VERB ❁ Tone: L ▶ To save (e.g. to save someone’s life). • 救 ¶ (Benevolence.232, 10.24397/pangloss-0004582#S232) ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 救

tco:eo] /tco:eo]/ joxo

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Whistle, whistling noise. • 口哨

❖ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [tsey]. ¶ tco:eo] | d̥w̥i:t-dzɔ:t kʰw̥i] • to whistle a little, to whistle a few notes • 吹口哨、吹一声口哨

tco:my] /tco:my]/ jomu

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Wife of mother’s brother. 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: 摩梭语“女人”) ❁ Classifier: y| Classifier: y| ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 舅

tco:tcey#] /tco:tcey]/ Joja

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Hmong (ethnic group). • 苗族 ¶ tʰy| | tco:tcey-mi| ne:jil-zo!] | ni:gry| p̥y:t̥sʰwae!] • She looks like a Hmōng! (A derogatory comment, as Hmōng physionomy is the subject of negative prejudice.) • 她长得像苗族女人! (贬义词: 对苗族人的长相有偏见。) □ Synonym: ni:tsu#] ❁ Classifier: y|

tceyt̥sʰa] /tceyt̥sʰa]/ jiancha

VERB ❁ Tone: HL ▶ le-li]~li] | le-jil] • To check. • 检查 ¶ (phonological elicitation) le-tceyt̥sʰa] • AC-

COMP ~ • **实施** ~ ❁ **Etymology:** (Chinese loanword) 检查

-tew /-/ ji

SUFFIX ❁ **Tone:** ? ▶ Grammaticalized form of the verb /tew/ ‘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 ¶ g̥y:t̥sʰwae:tew] • to wake up, to awaken • 醒过来、醒来 ¶ g̥y:t̥sʰwae:tew-zo] • to wake up, to awaken • 醒过来、醒来 ¶ tsʰw̥i:t-qo:tdzi:tew-zo] • to sit here • 在这里坐下来 ¶ zu:t d̥w̥i:t-qh̥w̥i:t h̥i:t-my:t̥hu:t -tew-zo!] • (Go ahead and) drink this bowl of wine! • 把这碗酒喝了下去! □ See also: -kwy:tew]

tew] /tew]/ ji (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ **Tone:** H ① ▶ To put, to lay up. • 放置 ¶ thi:t-tew] • **DUR** • **持续体** ~ ¶ (Gi) d̥w̥i:h̥i:t | d̥w̥i:t | thi:t-tew], | tci:h̥i:t | tci:t | thi:t-tew] • 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:t-zw̥i:t | thi:t-tew] • to settle ◇ (semantics) In this context, the verb can be replaced by the loan 定. • 说好、决定 ¶ le:t-zw̥i:t | thi:t-tew:-ni:t-tsui!] • It’s settled! • 说好了! / 决定好了!

tew₁] /tew₁]/ ji (Gi: same, Jj: tci:)

NOUN ❁ **Tone:** M ▶ Cloud. • 云 ¶ my:tew] • the weather is cloudy • 天上多云 ¶ my:ko:t | tew₁!] • The sky is cloudy! • 天上有云! ¶ my:ko:tew:pʰy| • The sky is cloudy! • 天上有云! ¶ tew:pʰy| • white cloud • 白云 ¶ tew:pʰy:tæ:t-o-gv] • The clouds are white. • 云很白。 ¶ my:na:tew:na:t-pʰy| • the sky is dark / the sky is very cloudy • 天很黑, 有很多乌云 ❁ Classifier: kʰw̥y_a

tew₂] /tew₂]/ ji (Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ **Tone:** M ▶ Snare, trap, trick. • 圈套 ¶ tew:kʰw̥i] • to set a trap • 设下圈套 ¶ tew:d̥w̥i-na:t | thi:kʰw̥i] • to set a trap • 设下一个圈套 ❁ Classifiers: l̥w̥i_b, na:t_a

tew_a] /tew_a]/ jiq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ **Tone:** L_a ▶ To write. • 写 ¶ le:t-tew_a-ze] • **ACCOMP+PFV** • 写了 ¶ t̥a:t-p̥ae:tew_a] • to write, to write a text, to write a book • 写、写书 ¶ d̥w̥i:kʰv| t̥sʰe:t-ni:t-i:t, | n̥y:t | ts̥e:t-ni:t-bæ:tew_a-bi:t-sv̥y|

• 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。） ¶ **du1-təwʌl~təwʌl-q1** • DELIMITATIVE ~ RED INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 重叠发端 ¶ **təwʌl-di1** • brush, pen; literally ‘thing to write’ • 笔。直译：‘（用来）书写的（东西）’ ¶ **tʰæ-læl-təwʌl-di1** • brush, pen; literally ‘thing to write books’ • 笔。直译：‘（用来）写书的（东西）’ ¶ **tsʰwʌl|tʰi1-təwʌl-dzo1** • (S)he is writing • 他正在写写东西。

təwʌl /təwʌl/ jiq (Gi, Da: same, Jj: təi|təh1)

NOUN • Tone: LH ▶ Saliva. • 口水、唾、唾沫、唾液

təwʌl /təwʌl/ jiq

VERB • Tone: MH ▶ To invite (guests) to drink wine. • 敬（酒） ¶ **zəw1-təwʌl** • to invite (guests) to drink wine • 敬酒

təwʌl 1 /təwʌl/ ji (Gi: same)

VERB • Tone: MH ▶ To pack-transport. • 驮运 ¶ **zwæl-təwʌl** • to pack-transport, to transport on horseback • 用马驮运、做马帮 ¶ **zwæl-qo1 tʰi1-təwʌl** • to transport on horseback • 用马驮运 ¶ **zwæl-təwʌl-zo1** • person who takes part in a caravan, who works in a caravan • 加入马帮的男人 • Comparanda: (Pumi) **təwʌl 55**

təwʌl 2 /təwʌl/ jiq (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN • Tone: MH ▶ Leech. • 水蛭、蚂蟥 ◇ In local Chinese dialect: 蚂蟥 • Classifier: mi1b

təwʌl 3 /təwʌl/ jiq (Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: MH ▶ Wasp. • 马蜂（黄蜂） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) təwʌl-mi1\$** • female wasp • 母蚂蜂 ◇ **(tonology) H\$ təwʌl-pʰy#1** • male wasp • 公马蜂 ◇ **(tonology) #H təwʌl-zo#1** • baby wasp • 小马蜂 ◇ **(tonology) #H** • Classifier: mi1b

təwʌl 4 /təwʌl/ jiq (Gi, Da: same, Jj: təi1)

NOUN • Tone: MH ▶ Scales (for weighing something). • 称 • Classifier: na1a

təwʌl a 1 /dəw1-təwʌl/ ji (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER • Tone: MH_a ▶ Classifier for loads carried by a pack-animal. • 量词：驮子（一匹）

təwʌl a 2 /dəw1-təwʌl/ ji (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER • Tone: MH_a ▶ Classifier: a pound of. • 量词：斤（用于固体，也用于液体） ¶ **zəw1|dəw1-təwʌl** • a pint of wine • 一斤酒 • Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 斤

təwʌl lylho1 /təwʌl lylho1/ jiluho

NOUN • Tone: L+H# ▶ Sling (for throwing an object).

• 弹弓 • Classifier: lwl_b

təwʌl lylwl1 /təwʌl lylwl1/ jilee

VERB • Tone: M ▶ To roll, to spool, to reel. • 缠绕 ¶ **njʌl-nwl1 | təwʌl lylwl1-bi1!** • Let me reel! / Let me do the reeling! • 让我来缠吧！

təwʌl lylwl1 /təwʌl lylwl1/ jilee

NOUN • Tone: L ▶ Shrike, *Lanius tephronotus* (a species of bird). • 伯劳鸟 • Classifier: mi1b

təwʌl lylwl-qʰælbæ1 /təwʌl lylwl-qʰælbæ1/ jileekhaebbae

NOUN • Tone: L+H- ▶ Chinese star jessamine, an evergreen woody liana (*Trachelospermum jasminoides*). Its name in Na literally means ‘spoon of the shrike’. • 络石藤，别名石鲮、明石、悬石、云珠、云丹、红对叶肾、白花藤 □ See also: **təwʌl lylwl, qʰælbæ1** • Classifier: dzi1b

təwʌl mi1\$ /təwʌl mi1/ jimi

NOUN • Tone: H\$ ▶ Large scales (for weighing things).

• 大称

təwʌl mi1 /təwʌl mi1/ jimi (Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: LH ▶ Chinese Hwamei or Melodious Laughingthrush: *Leucodioptron canorum*. • 画眉鸟

¶ **təwʌl mi1 | a1mi1 ni1!** • It's a mummy hwamei! (=a female) • 是一个画眉鸟妈妈！（=是母的画眉鸟）

¶ **təwʌl mi1 | zo1 ni1!** • It's a baby hwamei! • 是一个小画眉鸟！ ¶ **təwʌl mi1 | pʰy1 ni1!** • It's a male hwamei! • 是公的画眉鸟！ • Classifier: mi1b

təwʌl pʰy1 /təwʌl pʰy1/ jibu

ADJECTIVE • Tone: M ▶ At ease. • 轻松快乐、舒畅

¶ **tsʰwʌl-qo1 | təwʌl-pʰy1-se1~se1 | dəw1-dzi1-zo1-ho1!** • Have a seat here, happy and relaxed! • 在这边舒畅地坐一会吧！ ¶ **tsʰwʌl-qo1 | təwʌl-pʰy1-se1~se1-zo1 | dəw1-dzi1-bi1-q1!** • Let's have a seat here, happy and relaxed! • 在这边舒畅地坐一会吧！

təwʌl su1 /təwʌl su1/ jisi (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN • Tone: MH# ▶ Mist, fog. • 雾

¶ **təwʌl su1-my1** • there is some fog, there is some mist ◇

(**semantics**) The syllable /mʂ˧/ is not the morpheme for “sky”: it is the verb “to blow”, as in /mʂ˧ mʂ˧/ ‘to blow on the fire’. • 有雾 Classifier: tɿ˧_a (**CLF** for layers)

tɕeu˥wʂ˧ /tɕeu˥wʂ˧/ ji'ua

VERB Tone: M ► To reincarnate. • 转生、转世

¶ le˧-tɕeu˥wʂ˧-ho˥! • (She/he) is going to get reincarnated! (About a deceased person) • 他要转生了!

tɕeu˥zo˥\$ /tɕeu˥zo˥/ jisso

NOUN Tone: H\$ ► Small scales (for weighing things).

• 小称 See also: tɕeu˥ 4

t^{ch}h

t^{ch}γ̣ /t^{ch}γ̣/ qeq (Gi: same, Jj: t^{ch}γ̣-)

VERB ✽ Tone: MH ▶ To cheat on someone, to deceive.

• 欺骗 ¶ le-+t^{ch}γ̣-+ze] • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has cheated •

实施 ~ 整体体: 欺骗了 ¶ h̄i-+t^{ch}γ̣-(-ze]) • to cheat

on people, to deceive people • 骗人 ¶ no- | h̄i-+t^{ch}γ̣-!

• You cheat people! / You deceive people! • 你骗人!

¶ (h̄i-!) no- t^{ch}γ̣-! • People cheat you! • 人家骗你!

¶ (no-!) n̄ȳ- t^{ch}γ̣-! • You cheat on me! • 你骗我! ✽

Comparanda: (Pumi) t^{ch}hwæ35

t^{ch}γ̣lly] /t^{ch}γ̣lly/ qelu

NOUN ✽ Tone: L ▶ Lily, lily buds. • 百合 ¶ t^{ch}γ̣lly]-

h̄ylh̄y] • stir-fried lily buds • 炒百合 ¶ t^{ch}γ̣lly], | ky-|

p̄hæ-+di]! • Lily buds look like garlic! • 百合, 像大蒜! ¶ t^{ch}γ̣lly], | dzui]-na]-mi]-ko] | di]-ky]. • Lilies

grow high up on the mountain! • 百合长在高山上!

¶ t^{ch}γ̣lly], | dzui]-na]-mi]-ko] | di]-ky]! • Lilies grow

high up on the mountain! ◇ (tonology) As above, with a

different division into tone groups. • 百合长在高山上!

t^{ch}γ̣-ni-+ne-+ji] /t^{ch}γ̣-ni-+ne-+ji/ qenini yi (Da: t^{ch}γ̣-ni]-ni]-zo], Jj: t^hȳ-ni-+ni], Dd: t^{ch}γ̣-ni])

ADVERB ✽ Tone: H# ▶ Every day. • 每天 ◇ (phonology) The first syllable is realised close to [t^{ch}he-], through vowel harmony (anticipation of the articulation of the /i/ of the following syllable). A realization without strong vowel harmony, with a back vowel [ȳ], is rejected by Mrs. Latami, which seems to indicate that the outcome of vowel harmony is well on its way towards lexicalization.

t^{ch}γ̣-p̄ȳ-+mi#] /t^{ch}γ̣-p̄ȳ-+mi]/ Qebemi

NOUN ✽ Tone: #H ▶ Qebemi: the name of a sacred spring located in a cave on mount /na]-tsh̄i]/. • 一处神泉: 巧吧咪 ¶ na]-ts̄hi] | t^{ch}γ̣-p̄ȳ-+mi#] • full name of the mountain where the spring is located • 神泉所在山的全称: 纳慈巧吧咪 □ See also: na]-ts̄hi] | -t^{ch}γ̣-p̄ȳ-+mi#]

t^{ch}γ̣-s̄o#] /t^{ch}γ̣-s̄o/ qesho (Gi, Jj: same, Da: t^{ch}γ̣-s̄y#])

NOUN ✽ Tone: #H ▶ Altar. • 祭坛 ✽ Classifier: na]-t^{ch}γ̣-s̄u]-k̄y] /t^{ch}γ̣-s̄u]-k̄y]/ qiaoshike

NOUN ✽ Tone: L ▶ The whole world, everyone • 全世界 □ See also: zol-+by]-li] ✽ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 全世界

t^{ch}γ̣-ti#] /t^{ch}γ̣-ti/] qedi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: #H ① ▶ Stupa, tower. • 塔 ✽ Classifier: lu]-b̄o ② ▶ Chorten (reliquary). • 佛塔 ✽ Com-

paranda: (Pumi) t^{ch}Λ55t̄51

t^{ch}γ̣-t̄eo] /t^{ch}γ̣-t̄eo/] qejo

NOUN ✽ Tone: L# ▶ Two-man saw: a saw designed for use by two sawyers. • 双人锯: 以前用于把圆木截成板材的大的双人锯 □ Synonym: s̄ȳldi] ✽ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 牵锯?

t^{ch}γ̣-t^{ch}γ̣ /t^{ch}γ̣-t^{ch}γ̣/ qeqe

ADVERB ✽ Tone: MH# ▶ d̄w̄-+ta]-zo] • Entirely, completely, totally. • 彻底

t^{ch}γ̣-t̄sy] /t^{ch}γ̣-t̄sy/] qezhu (Gi, Da, Dd: same, Jj: t̄s̄-t̄sy])

NOUN ✽ Tone: LM ▶ Drinking glass, goblet; used for wine. • 酒杯、杯子 ¶ bo]-zæ-+t^{ch}γ̣-t̄sy] • goblet for drinking tea (made of glass) • 玻璃茶杯 ✽ Classifier: lu]-b̄o

t^{ch}hi] /t^{ch}hi/] qie (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: #H ▶ Thorn. • 刺 ✽ Classifier: k̄ȳl_a 1

t^{ch}hi]-b̄ /t^{ch}hi/] qie (Jj: same, Gi: t^{ch}hi])

VERB ✽ Tone: M_b ▶ To sell. • 卖

t^{ch}hi]-b̄ /d̄w̄-t^{ch}hi/] qie (Gi, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ✽ Tone: L_b ▶ Classifier for meals. • 量词:

饭 (一顿) ◇ (phonology) Among classifiers belonging to the tone category L_b, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is MH#. ¶ d̄w̄-t^{ch}hi] dzui] • to have a meal, to eat a meal • 吃一顿 ¶ gȳ-t^{ch}hi] • nine meals • 九顿 (饭) ¶ t^{ch}hi] t^hȳ/

• 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。 ¶ t^{ch}hi] t^hȳ-h̄i] • 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) □ See also: t̄so]-b̄

t^{ch}hi-^hd^y] /t^{ch}hi-^hd^y/ Qiddeu

NOUN ✽ Tone: #H ▶ Qiddeu, a feminine given name.

• 女性名字 ✽ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Spyi 'dul? 翟普勒?

te^hi^hna^l /t^hi^hna^l/ qiena

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Prinsepia, *Prinsepia utilis* Roy-le; its seeds yield a highly valued oil, for both cooking and massaging on people's bodies. • 青刺果、青刺尖、阿娜斯果 ¶ te^hi^hna^l-dzi^l • prinsepia plant • 青刺尖 ¶ te^hi^hna^l-ba^lbæ^l • prinsepia flower • 青刺果花

te^hi^hŋæ^l /t^hi^hŋæ^l/ qiengae

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Mugwort, wormwood, *Artemisia vulgaris*. • 青艾。艾草和蒿枝的外表很像，但是艾草的背面有点带白色，蒿枝是全绿的。 □ Synonym: te^hlq^ha[#], ho^ltsu^l ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 青艾

te^hi^hltsu^l /t^hi^hltsu^l/ qiezi (Gi: Ø)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Eggplant. • 茄子 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 茄子

te^hi^hlts^hy^l /t^hi^hlts^hy^l/ qiqe

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L ▶ Complete, all in readiness. • 齐全 □ See also: ts^ho^l ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 齐全

te^hi^hlts^hy^l /t^hi^hlts^hy^l/ qiche

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Car. • 汽车 ❁ Classifier: na^l_a ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 汽车

te^hi^hlts^hy^l /t^hi^hlts^hy^l/ qince

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Celery. • 芹菜 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 芹菜

te^ho^l /d^hu^l ts^ho^l/ qo

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: L* ▶ Classifier: in combination with 'one', means 'together'; no plural form. • 量词: 一起 ¶ d^hu^l-te^ho^l • together • 一起 ¶ le^l-te^ho^l-te^ho^l • same meaning as above: together • 同上: 一起

te^ho^l_a /t^ho^l/ qoq

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To accompany someone, to go along with someone. • 陪伴、一起去、跟着 ¶ hī^l te^ho^l • to accompany someone • 陪伴某人 ¶ (Da) d^hu^l-te^ho^l t^hi^l-te^ho^l • to make up a set, to go with each other/one another: for instance, in the main room, the thangka above the hearth and the paintings on the cupboard that hosts the altar to the ancestors make up a set, they go with each other ♦ (dialectology) Mrs. Latami does not use this phrasing. • 陪伴某人 ¶ hī^l te^ho^l-bi^l-zo^l-ho^l! • I'm going to have to accompany him/her! (Context: we invited someone over to the house: a priest, for instance.) • (我) 要陪伴人家!

te^ho^l /t^ho^l/ qoq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Ladle, scoop used for water. • 勺

子、瓢 ❁ Classifier: na^l_ate^ho^l /t^ho^l/ qoq

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To square (off). • (将木料) 砍成方形 ¶ bi^lmi^l-ηw^l | te^ho^l • to square off with an axe • 用斧头砍成方形 ¶ si^l | d^hu^l-k^hv^l | te^ho^l • to square off a piece of wood • 将一块木头砍成方形

te^ho^lmi[#] /t^ho^lmi^l/ qomi

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H ▶ Large ladle. • 大瓢 ❁ Classifier: na^l_a

te^ho^lq^hw^l /t^ho^lq^hw^l/ qokhua (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Ladle used for pigswill. • 用来煮猪食的勺子 ❁ Classifier: na^l_a

te^ho^lzo[#] /t^ho^lzo^l/ qosso

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H ▶ Small ladle. • 小瓢 ❁ Classifier: na^l_a

te^hwu^l1 /t^hwu^l/ qi (Gi: same, Jj: ni^lts^hy^l)

VERB ❁ Tone: H ▶ To pierce (e.g. to pierce a cow's nose in order to set a ring). • 穿刺、刺破 ¶ ji^l ts^hwu^l-p^ho^l, | ni^l te^hwu^l-ze^l! • 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) ¶ th^hy^lq^hy^l te^hwu^l • To bore a hole, to punch a hole. • 穿一个洞

te^hwu^l_a 1 /t^hwu^l/ qi

VERB ❁ Tone: M_a ▶ To raise (one's arm). • 举、抬 (胳膊) ♦ (semantics) All occurrences of this verb found to date involve the directional prefix g^hl-. Attempts to arrive at sentences without this prefix (through manipulation) have not been successful. ¶ lo^lq^hw^l | g^hl-te^hwu^l • to raise one's arm • 举手、抬胳膊 ¶ k^hwu^lts^hy^l | g^hl-te^hwu^l • to raise one's leg • 抬脚 ¶ (phonological elicitation) g^hl-m^hy^l-te^hwu^l • not to raise • 抬不上

te^hwu^l_a 2 /t^hwu^l/ qi

VERB ❁ Tone: M_a ① ▶ To guard, to keep guard, to keep watch. • 守卫 ¶ a^lk^ho^l te^hwu^l • to watch over the house, to guard the house • 守护家 ¶ a^lk^ho^l t^hi^l-te^hwu^l-d^ho^l • watching over the house • 守着家 ¶ (phonological elicitation) t^ho^l-t^ho^l-te^hwu^l • to watch over things • 守着东西 ② ▶ To keep a deathwatch, to sit with others at a funeral wake. • 居丧、守灵 ¶ hī^l te^hwu^l • same meaning: to keep a deathwatch for a deceased person • 同上: 守灵

te^hwu^l_a /t^hwu^l/ qiq (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ Sweet. • 甜 ¶ te^hwu^l-hī^l • sweet • 甜的

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）

tsʰw̃l /tɕʰw̃l/ *qisi*

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Sad, grieved. • 悲哀、伤心
tsʰw̃l~tsʰw̃l /tɕʰw̃ltsʰw̃l/ *qiqi* (*Gi*, *Jj*: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To suck. • 吸吮 **q loŋmi+**
tsʰw̃l~tsʰw̃l • to suck one's thumb • 呸拇指

q loŋqʰw̃r+ tsʰw̃l~tsʰw̃l • to suck one's thumb (literally: 'to suck one's hand') • 呌拇指（直译：‘吮手’） ❁ (phonological elicitation) **le+tsʰw̃l~tsʰw̃l+ze** • ACCOMP ~ RED • 实施 ~ 重叠

tsʰw̃lzo#] /tɕʰw̃lzo/ *qisso* (*La*: tɕʰw̃lzo)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H ≈ L ▶ Baby muntjac, barking deer fawn • 麋子崽子 ❁ Classifier: **|w̃l**

tæ̥ltsʰo#] 2 /dzu-l tæ̥ltsʰo/] daeco (Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER • Tone: LM+H ► Daeco. • 量词: 和尚 (一帮、一班) ¶ dzu-l-tæ̥ltsʰo] • a group (of monks) • 一班 (和尚) □ See also: tæ̥ltsʰo#] 1 • **Etymology:** (Tibetan loanword) grwa tshang གྲྷ

tæ̥lty#] /tæ̥lty/] Daedeu

NOUN • Tone: LM+H ► Daedeu, a masculine given name. • 男性名字 • **Etymology:** (Tibetan loanword) Dgra 'dul? དྔରା ཉଦୁ?

tʂ̥l_a /tʂ̥l/] de (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB • Tone: M_a ► To pull. • 拉、拽 ¶ (phonological elicitation) tso+l-tso+l tʂ̥l(-ze)] • to pull something • 拉拽东西 ¶ mylzel qʰæl | le+l-wo+l tʂ̥l-di] • periphrase to refer to the trigger of a gun: the part that one pulls to shoot • 扳机

ti]_a /dzu-l ti/] dei (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER • Tone: H_a ► A handspan (between the thumb and index). The distance between the thumb and the middle finger is not commonly used. • 量词: 拧 (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。)

ti]_a /ti/] deiq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB • Tone: L_a ► To get up. • 起 (如: 起来, 起床) ¶ gr̥l-ti] • to get up • 起来 ¶ zi+l ti] • to wake up • 醒来 ¶ zi+l gr̥l-ti] • to wake up • 醒来 ¶ gr̥l mṛ̥l-ti] • not to get up • 不起床 ¶ mṛ̥l-ti]-su!]! • (She/he) has not got up yet / is not up yet! • 还没起床! ¶ le+l-ti]-ze!]! • (She/he) has got up! • 起床了! ¶ (phonological elicitation) dzu-l-ti]-ti]-l-ɿ] • DELIMITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE • 起来一下

tzu]_a /tzu/] dee

VERB • Tone: M_a ► To set in place. • 安装、摆好 ¶ se+kʰw̥l tʰi+l-tzu], | y+l | tʰi+l-tzu] • 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) ¶ (proverb) tsʰo]-ɿ] | dzu] mṛ̥l-tzu], | la+l-se+l | kʰy+l tʰa]-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。)

tzu] /tzu/] deeq

VERB • Tone: MH ► To blanch: to scald with boiling water, as a preliminary stage in cooking (e.g. for dried vegetables) or in making thread (from linen). • 以滚水将蔬菜或亚麻灼过 ¶ tʰi+l-tzu] • DUR ~ • 持续体 ~ ¶ dzu]tsʰi+l-qo] | tʰi+l-tzu] • to blanch with boiling water • 以滚水灼过 ¶ dzu]tsʰi+l-qo] | tzu] • to blanch with boiling water • 以滚水灼过 ¶ dzu+l-qo] | tzu] • to blanch with water • 以水灼过 ¶ y+ltsʰs+l tzu] • to blanch vegetables • 灼蔬菜 ¶ sa+l | tzu+l-ky!]! • Linen needs to be blanched! • 亚麻, 要灼过!

tu]tʰæ#] /tu]tʰæ/] deetae (Jj: same, Gi, Dd: tʂ̥l tʰæ#], Da: tzu]tʰæ])

NOUN • Tone: #H ► Patrimony, family wealth, property. • 家底、财产 (贵重物品) ¶ alko+l tu]tʰæ!]! • Prosperity to the family! • 祝你们家发财! ¶ tsʰw̥l | tu]tʰæ+l | dwa]l | dzo+l-ji!]! • (S)he has a large patrimony / His/her family is rich! • 他家底很好! / 他家有钱! • **Classifier:** kʰw̥s]_a

ty] /ty/] deu

NOUN • Tone: L ► Knot. • 死扣、死结 ¶ dzu+l-ty] • a knot • 一个死结 ¶ dzu+l-ty] | tʰi+l-ty] • to tie a knot • 打一个死结 • **Classifier:** lwl_b

ty]_a 1 /ty/] deuq

VERB • Tone: L_a ► To weave (bamboo). • 编 (竹子) ¶ qʰw̥s+l tʰy] ty] • to weave a basket for carrying water • 编背水的背篓 ¶ mi+l tʰy] • to weave bamboo • 编竹子 ¶ (phonological elicitation) tso+l-tso+l tʰy] • to weave things • 编东西

ty]_a 2 /ty/] deuq

VERB • Tone: L_a ► To throw (a stone at someone). • 掷 (掷石头) ¶ (phonological elicitation) mṛ̥l-ty] • NEG ~: not to throw • 否定 ~: 不掷 ¶ ly+lmi+l tʰy] • to throw a stone • 掷石头 ¶ (phonological elicitation) tso+l-tso+l tʰy] • to throw things • 掷东西

ty]_b /dzu+l tʰy/] deu

CLASSIFIER • Tone: L_b ► 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 ◇ (phonology) Among classifiers belonging to the tone category L_b, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present

state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is H#.

ty^hq^hy^h /t^hyl^hq^hy^h/ deukheu

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Slipknot. • 活扣 ¶ t^hy^h | t^hi^h-ty^h • to tie a slipknot • 打活扣 ¶ t^hy^h | q^hu^h-l^hu^h | t^hi^h-ty^h • to tie a slipknot • 打一个活扣 ❁ Classifiers: l^hu^h_b, t^hy^h_b

twæ^ha /t^hwæ^h/ duaeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To freeze, to solidify. Can be said of water that freezes, or of lard (pig fat) that congeals in a pot as it cools. • 冻、冻结。可以指结冰的水，也可以指冷却后凝固在锅里的猪油。 ¶ dzu^h | t^hwæ^h • water freezes • 水冻成冰 ¶ dzu^hp^hæ^h | t^hwæ^h-ze^h • ice has formed • 水冻成冰了。 ¶ q^hu^h-t^hwæ^h-~t^hwæ^h-l^h k^hu^h • to put to freeze, to put in the deep freeze • 冷冻，放在冷箱

twæ^h /t^hwæ^h/ duaeq (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To fall down (on a slippery road).

• 跌倒 (路很滑)

twæ^h-twæ^h-twæ^h /t^hwæ^h-t^hwæ^h-t^hwæ^h/ duae-duae-duae

IDEOPHONE ❁ Tone: 0 ▶ Noise of knocking at a door:

‘Knock, knock!’ • 形声词：敲门声：“咚，咚！”

¶ (BuriedAlive3.84, 10.24397/pangloss-0004539#S84)

t^hil^h, | ŋy^h, | ŋy^h◊-dzo^h | t^hil^h, | no^hby^h-ts^hu^h | t^hil^h-
ŋu^h, | t^hil^h-ŋu^h, | a^hkot^h | le^h-hu^h, | k^hil^h k^hil^h-k^hil^h-ni^h-
tsu^h◊-my^h. twæ^h-twæ^h-twæ^h! pi^h, | k^hil^h k^hil^h-k^hil^h.

• While she was crying, Nobbu Ci'er went to her house and knocked on the door. Knock, knock, knock! He knocked on the door. • 她正哭喊的时候，诺布次尔来敲她的门：“咚，咚！”

twɔ^ha /t^hwɔ^h/ dua (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M_a ▶ To sing (of bird), to cock-a-doodle-doo (cock). • 啼，鸡叫 ¶ æ | t^hwɔ^h (+ze-l) • The cock sings. • 鸡叫。

t^ht^hæ /-/ tae

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Skirt. Monosyllabic root extracted from the fixed expression /t^hæ|ki|/ ‘to put on the skirt’ (the name of the rite of passage to adulthood), which involves a verb carrying tone L_a. The monosyllable is not used outside this expression. For example, ǂ/t^hæ|ni|/ ‘it’s a skirt’ is flatly refused by Mrs. Latami. • 裙子。单音节词根，取自/t^hæ|ki|/ ‘穿裙子’（成年礼的名称），其中包含一个带L_a声调的动词。在这一短语之外，单音节‘裙子’不使用。例如，ǂ/t^hæ|ni|/ ‘这是裙子’这样的说法被拉他咪女士断然拒绝。 ¶ t^hæ|le|ki| • to put on the skirt • 穿上裙子 ¶ t^hæ|ki| • the ritual of coming of age for women: “putting on the skirt” • 女人成年的礼仪：“穿裙子”

t^hæ| /t^hæ|/ taeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ① ▶ To bite; to sting. • 咬、叮
¶ (phonological elicitation) tso|~tso| t^hæ| • to bite things • 咬东西 ¶ (phonological elicitation) tso|~tso| t^hæ|~ze| • has bitten things • 咬东西了 ¶ h̄i|t^hæ| • 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

t^hæ| (La: same)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: M ▶ Really, actually, in actual fact. (Reduced form of t^hæ|mi|~ηw|.) • 真的。 (t^hæ|mi|~ηw| 的简化发音。) ♦ (phonology) This expression constitutes a drastic phonetic reduction of the full form /t^hæ|mi|~ηw|/. The reduced form sounds like [t^hæ:~] (with no recognizable nasality) or [t^hæ|~]. It is the latter form that is currently used (since 2011) with a view to standardizing a notation for the reduced form. □ Synonym: t^hæ|mi|~ηw|

t^hæ|ki| /t^hæ|ki|/ taegi

VERB ❁ Tone: L ▶ To perform the ceremony for a person’s coming of age. Literally: “to put on the skirt”. • 举行女孩的成年礼。直译：“穿裙子”。 ¶ t^hæ|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！ ❁ Morphological makeup: t^hæ|q^hwx|, ki|_a

t^hæ|~m̄|~ji| # /t^hæ|m̄|ji|/ tae meyi (Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Disorderly. • 亂 ¶ a|kso|
| t^hæ|~m̄|~ji|! • The house is in a mess! • 家很乱！
¶ t^hæ|~m̄|~ji| ni|! • It’s a real mess! • 真乱！

t^hæ|mi|~ηw| /t^hæ|mi|~ηw|/ taemi nee

ADVERB ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Really, actually, in actual fact. • 真的 ♦ (phonology) This expression typically undergoes drastic phonetic reduction, to the point where a notation using the full form /t^hæ|mi|~ηw|/ looks like a mannerism. The reduced form sounds like [t^hæ:~] (with no recognizable nasality) or [t^hæ|~]. ¶ ts^hw| | t^hæ|mi|~ηw| | go|!
• (S)he is really ill! • 他真的病了！ □ Synonym: t^hæ|~ηy| /t^hæ|ηy|/ taengu

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Waist of the skirt. • 裙子的上部分：腰部 ¶ t^hæ|ηy| | d̄w|~ηy| • one skirt waist • 一个裙子腰部 ❁ Classifier: ηy|_a 2

t^hæ|qo| /t^hæ|qo|/ taegheu

POSTPOSITION ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Under. • ……之下、下面

t^hæ|q^hwx| /t^hæ|q^hwx|/ taekhua (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Skirt. • 裙子 ❁ Classifier: ιw|_a
t^hæ|~t^hæ| /t^hæ|~t^hæ|/ taetae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To itch. • 痒 ¶ le|~t^hæ|~t^hæ|~ze| • ACCOMP RED PFV • 实施～重叠整体体

t^hy|_a /d̄w|~t^hy|/ te (Jj: same, Gi: d̄w|~t^hy|, Da: d̄w|~t^hy|)

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: H_a ▶ A drop (of liquid). • 量词：滴

t^hy| /t^hy|/ teq (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To drip, to dribble. • 滴（水往下滴） ¶ t^hi|~t^hy|~t^hy| • DUR RED • 滴着滴着

t^hi|_a /t^hi|/ teiq (Gi: same, Jj: t^hi|)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ Tired, weary. • 累、疲倦、精疲力竭 ¶ le|~t^hi|~ze| • ACCOMP ~ PFV: got tired, became tired • 实施～整体体：累了 ¶ njy|~t^hi|! • I am tired! • 我累了！ ¶ njy|~t^hi|~ze|! • I am tired! • 我累了！

t^hw| /t^hw|/ tee (Jj: same, Gi: he|~t^hy|, he|~t^hy|~dzu|)

VERB ❁ Tone: H ▶ To sneeze. • 打喷嚏 ¶ ts^hi|~ni|, | d̄w|~njy|~t^hw|~zo|! | dzx|~q^hwx|~go|~ho|~p^hæ|di|! • Today, I am sneezing continuously. It seems like I’m going to have a cold! • 我今天一直在打喷嚏，好像要感冒了！

t^hwl_b /t^hwl/ *teeq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: L_b ► To drink. • 喝 ¶ n̩y˧˥ m̩y˧˥-t^hwl
 • I don't drink • 我不喝 ¶ (phonological elicitation)
 t^hwl-ze˥•PFV•喝了 ¶ (phonological elicitation) le˧˥-t^hwl-ze˥•ACCOMP ~ PFV: has drunk • 实施 ~ 整体
 体: 喝了 ¶ z̩wl t^hwl • to drink wine • 喝酒 ¶ j̩y˧˥-t^hwl • to smoke (tobacco) • 抽烟 ¶ dz̩wlqʰæ˥ t^hwl

- to drink cold water • 喝凉水 ¶ dz̩wltsʰi˥ t^hwl • to drink hot water • 喝热水 ¶ li˥ t^hwl • to drink tea • 喝茶 ¶ y˥dz̩wl t^hwl • to drink soup • 喝汤 ¶ dz̩wlt^hwl • to drink water • 喝水 ¶ n̩y˧˥ dz̩wlt^hwl-ze˥ • I have drunk some water • 我喝了水 ¶ n̩y˧˥ dz̩wlt^hwl-zo˧˥-ho˥ • I'm going to have to drink water. • 我应该喝水了。

ts

tʂæɿ /tʂæɿ/ zhaeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ♫ Tone: MH ► To rob, to steal. • 抢劫、抢
¶ **le-†-tsæ†-ze]** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has robbed • 实施
～ 整体体: 抢了 ¶ **tso-†-tso-† tsæ]** • to steal things •
抢东西 ¶ **le-†-tsæ†-po-†-hui-(-ze)]** • [(S)he] stole away
(something) • 把东西抢走了 ¶ **hĩ-† tsæ]** • to rob people,
to steal from people • 抢劫

tsæl² /tʂæl/ zhaeq

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) ¶ **p̪y˥˥w̪l̪tsæ˥** • to sew a button • 缝扣子
¶ **z̪w̪æ˧t̪ci˥˥tsæ˥** • to put a saddle on a horse, to saddle a horse • 备鞍 ¶ **d̪w̪l̪-ni˥, | so˧-s̪w̪l̪ tsæ˧!** • In one day [of caravan journey], one saddles (horses) three times! • (走马帮,) 一天备鞍三次!

tsæl3 /tʂæl/ zhaeq

NOUN ☀ Tone: MH ① ► Joint (of body). • 关节 □
See also: *lo̞ltsæ1, t̞ltsæ1* ☀ Classifier: *t̞sæ1a* ② ► Pe-
riod, epoch, age, era, span of time. • 段 (时间)、时
代

tsæl_a /dʒuːl tsæl/ zhae (Gi, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: MH_a ► Classifier for joints of the body; also for ears of sweet corn. • 量词：身体的关节。也用于玉米（一棒）。 ↗ qʰɑ́dze˧˥ | dɯ˧˥-tsæ˧˥ • an ear of sweet corn • 一棒玉米 ↗ qʰɑ́dze˧˥ | dɯ˧˥-tsæ˧˥-dʐʂ˧˥ • to pick an ear of sweet corn • 瓣一棒玉米

ʈʂæɿdo#] /ʈʂæɿdo]/ zhaeddo

NOUN ☈ Tone: LM+^H ► Container in which butter-tea is mixed; also: butter churn. • 打酥油茶的罐、酥油茶搅拌器, 黃油搅乳器 ☈ Classifier: |wʌŋ|_b

ʈʂæ̯-mo#] /ʈʂæ̯-mo-/ zhaemo

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ A poisonous mushroom. • 一
种有毒的菌子 □ Synonym: k^hi^ht^{ch}wu^l-mo^l, t^{sh}a^hmo^l-
k^hi^ht^{ch}wu^l-mo^l ❁ Classifier: lu^hb

tsæ̯lmo̯-kʰi̯ltsɛ̯hui̯l-mo̯ /tʂæ̯lmo̯-kʰi̯ltsɛ̯hui̯l-mo̯/

zhaemo kiqi moq

NOUN ⚜ Tone: -L#- ► A poisonous mushroom. (Compound made up of two synonymous words.) • 一种有毒的菌子 □ Synonym: [tsælmo#], k^hi+te^hwu^l-mo] ⚜ Classifier: [wu^l] ⚜ Morphological makeup: [tsælmo#], k^hi+te^hwu^l-mo]

tsæ-t̪su- /t̪sæ-t̪su-/ zhaezhi

ADVERB ⚜ Tone: M ► Truthfully, accurately, really. •

确切、真的

[tʃætwʌ] /tʃætwʌ]/ zhae'ua

NOUN ★ Tone: L# ► Servant. Servants were a sub-group of the serfs, and therefore in principle people of low social status. Nevertheless, they were attached to high-ranking individuals, which gave them access to spheres of society that were usually closed to serfs. • 仆人, 僱人。他们属于农奴，因此原则上社会地位较低。然而，这些仆人隶属于高层人士，这使他们有机会进入通常不对农奴开放的社会领域。 □ See also: [wz-1](#) ★
Classifier: v↓

tse[˥] 1 /tse[˧]/ zhei (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ⚜ Tone: #H ▶ Earth. • 土壤 ◇ (**semantics**) A belief reported by Daeshi Daedeu is that sitting on ‘raw’ earth is bad for your health. This echoes the Taoist vision of the way in which breath, Qi 气, circulates in nature – a vision on which Fengshui 风水 is based: a Chinese practice that aims to harmonize people with their environment by analyzing the flow of energy in the spaces they inhabit. “Wild”, “unworked” places are perceived as potentially hostile (harmful to health), because the Qi there would be stagnant: their energies would be “raw” and harmful. The effect of cultivation would be to ‘harmonize’ their Qi. ¶ **tse+pʌj** • dry earth • 干土 ¶ **tse+sui~swi~l** • ‘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

tse¹₂ /tse˧/ zhei

NOUN ☀ Tone: #H ► Needle. • 针 □ See also: **𠵼** ☀
Classifier: **𠵼** ☀ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 针

tse] /tse]/ zheiq

VERB ★ Tone: L_a ► To pierce, to perforate. • 刺穿
¶ **sʊltʰi:l-poɿ-ɳɯɿ** | tsel | • to pierce with a knife (brick tea: compressed tea leaves). The tea brick is hard; a pointed object needs to be used to separate the dried, compacted tea leaves. • 用刀子来刺穿 (沱茶、茶饼)。茶饼很硬，需要用尖状物将紧压茶叶分离出来。 ¶ **tɔ:pʂɿ** |
koɿ-poɿ-ɳɯɿ | tsel | • to pierce a blister with a needle • 用针来扎水泡 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **le:l-tsel** • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ¶ (phonological elicitation) **hĩ:tsel** • to run someone through (with a sword), to pierce someone's body, to pierce (the skin of) someone • (用剑) 刺中人、刺破人的皮肤 ¶ (phonological elicitation)

bo̥l̥ tsə̥l̥ • to pierce a pig's skin), to stab a pig • 刺中猪、刺破猪的皮肤

tsə̥l̥a /tse̥l̥/ zheiq (Gi, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ► To sting, to pierce (e.g. a thorn). • 刺痛 **¶ (phonological elicitation) le̥l̥-tsə̥l̥-ze̥l̥** • **ACCOMP ~ PFV**: has pierced • 实施 ~ 整体体: 刺痛了 **¶ tə̥hi̥-l̥n̥w̥l̥ tse̥l̥-ze̥l̥ ~ tə̥hi̥-l̥n̥w̥l̥ | tse̥l̥-ze̥l̥** • to be pierced by a thorn, to catch a thorn • 被刺所刺痛 **¶ (phonological elicitation) tsɔ̥l̥-tso̥l̥-tse̥l̥** • to pierce something • 刺到一个东西

tse̥l̥dḁl̥ /tse̥l̥dḁl̥/ zheidda (Gi: same, Da: **tse̥l̥dat̥**, Jj: **tci̥l̥dḁl̥**)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Partition. • 隔板 ❁ Classifier: dol̥a

tse̥l̥gi̥l̥\$ /tse̥l̥gi̥l̥/ zheiggi

ADVERB ❁ Tone: H\$ ► In-between, in the middle of. • 中间、之间、间 **¶ ə̥l̥-su̥l̥ky̥l̥-tse̥l̥gi̥l̥** • (in the space) between us, in the space that separates us • 在咱们之间 (的空间)

tse̥l̥k̥hu̥l̥ /tse̥l̥k̥hu̥l̥/ zheikee

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Seam. • 缝 ❁ Classifier: l̥w̥l̥b̥

tse̥l̥so̥l̥ /tse̥l̥so̥l̥/ zheso

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► **tse̥l̥so̥l̥-dzo̥l̥**, **| go̥l̥ li̥l̥-di̥l̥!** • Dispensary. • 诊所 **¶ tse̥l̥so̥l̥-dzo̥l̥**, **| go̥l̥ li̥l̥-di̥l̥!** • A dispensary is a place where a doctor can be consulted! • 诊所是看病的地方! □ **Synonym:** **go̥l̥ li̥l̥-di̥l̥** ❁ **Etymology:** (Chinese loanword) 诊所

tse̥l̥swæ̥l̥ /tse̥l̥swæ̥l̥/ zheishuae (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► Grit, gravel. • 砾石 **¶ (Jj) ts̥h̥w̥l̥ | tse̥l̥swæ̥l̥-my̥l̥di̥l̥-ni̥l̥**. • It's a sandy soil. • 这是一片沙土。 □ **See also:** **tso̥l̥my̥l̥**

ts̥r̥l̥a /ts̥r̥l̥/ zhe (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M_a ① ► To count; to calculate. • 数、算 **¶ (phonological elicitation) ts̥r̥l̥-~ts̥r̥l̥** • **RED** • 重叠: 算一算 **¶ (phonological elicitation) d̥w̥l̥-ts̥r̥l̥-~ts̥r̥l̥-l̥** • to do some counting, to take a count • 算一下 **¶ (phonological elicitation) ts̥o̥l̥-tso̥l̥-ts̥r̥l̥** • to count things • 数东西 **¶ (phonological elicitation) h̥l̥t̥s̥r̥l̥** • to count people • 数人 **¶ (phonological elicitation) bo̥l̥ ts̥r̥l̥** • to count pigs • 数猪 **¶ le̥l̥-ts̥r̥l̥-ze̥l̥** • **ACCOMP ~ PFV**: has counted • 实施 ~ 整体体: 数了 ② ► To do divination, to do fortunetelling. • 算命 **¶ le̥l̥-ts̥r̥l̥-~ts̥r̥l̥** • to do divination, to do fortune-telling • 算命 **¶ (phonological elicitation) d̥w̥l̥-ts̥r̥l̥-~ts̥r̥l̥-l̥** • to do some fortune-telling • 算一下

命 **¶ jni̥l̥jw̥s̥l̥h̥ḁl̥t̥h̥ḁl̥ | d̥w̥l̥-l̥w̥l̥ | ts̥r̥l̥-bi̥l̥!** • (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 **¶ kwi̥l̥ ts̥r̥l̥, | h̥ḁl̥ ts̥r̥l̥** • 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"。 **¶ kwi̥l̥ ts̥r̥l̥, | h̥ḁl̥ ts̥r̥l̥-l̥** • 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 **¶ h̥i̥l̥ d̥w̥l̥-v̥l̥ ts̥r̥l̥-ze̥l̥!** • (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) **¶ dz̥r̥l̥ ts̥r̥l̥** • to be good, to count as good, to be considered as good • 算是很好的 **¶ ts̥h̥w̥l̥ | ə̥l̥-b̥v̥l̥-ō̥l̥ | dz̥r̥l̥ ts̥r̥l̥ (+ z̥w̥ḁl̥)** • He thinks highly of himself! / He is proud of himself / conceited! • 他觉得自己很了不起! **¶ hr̥l̥ ts̥r̥l̥** • to count as remarkable, to be considered as remarkable • 算很了不起的, 算很能干的 **¶ d̥w̥ḁl̥ | hr̥l̥ ts̥r̥l̥** • same meaning: to be considered as remarkable • 同上: 算很了不起的, 算很能干的 **¶ ts̥h̥w̥l̥ | gi̥l̥z̥w̥l̥ ts̥r̥l̥-tso̥l̥-ni̥l̥**. • 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) **¶ ts̥h̥w̥l̥ | gi̥l̥z̥w̥l̥ ts̥r̥l̥-ni̥l̥**! • 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) **¶ ts̥h̥w̥l̥ | b̥r̥l̥ ts̥r̥l̥-tso̥l̥-ni̥l̥**! • 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) **¶ ts̥h̥w̥l̥ | nḁl̥ ts̥r̥l̥-tso̥l̥-ni̥l̥**! • 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) **¶ ts̥h̥w̥l̥ | æ̥l̥my̥l̥ ts̥r̥l̥-ni̥l̥**! • 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) **¶ ts̥h̥w̥l̥ | gi̥l̥z̥w̥l̥-go̥l̥mi̥l̥ ts̥r̥l̥-ni̥l̥**! • They are brothers and sisters! / They are siblings! • 他们是(兄)弟(姐)妹! **¶ ts̥h̥w̥l̥ | æ̥l̥my̥l̥-go̥l̥mi̥l̥ | ts̥r̥l̥-tso̥l̥ m̥y̥l̥-ni̥l̥ | m̥y̥l̥-ts̥r̥l̥**! • They can't be considered as brothers and sisters! / They are not actually siblings! • 他们不算是兄弟姐妹!

ts̥r̥l̥fy̥l̥ /ts̥r̥l̥fy̥l̥/ zhefu

VERB ✽ Tone: M ▶ To look after, to care for. • 照顾

✽ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 照顾

tsy̚-ta] /tsy̚-ta]/ zheda (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: H# ▶ Sign. • 记号 ¶ tsy̚-ta]-ji] • to make a mark, to write a sign • 写一个符号、画一个符号 ¶ tsy̚-ta]-tei] • to write signs, to make marks • 写符号、画符号 ✽ Classifier: kʰwɔ̚-a

tsɔ̚-lə] /dʒu-|-tsɔ̚-lə]/ zho

CLASSIFIER ✽ Tone: L_b ① ▶ Classifier for services during a meal. A first service was for guests and the elderly, a second for children, and a third for the other family members. • 量词: 用餐时的饭轮。第一轮是给客人和老人, 第二轮是孩子, 第三轮是给其他家庭成员。 ¶ ha-|-dju-|-tsɔ̚-lə] • a service (during a meal) • 用餐时的一个饭轮 ¶ dju-|-tsɔ̚-lə]-tʰi]-pæ]- • to set out a service (during a meal) • 摆一个饭轮 □ See also: tɕʰi]-b_b ② ▶ Classifier for gourmet meals (elaborate meals), irrespective of whether they involve several services. This meaning is derived from the first; meals involving several services are typically richer in terms of variety of dishes and amount of food. • 量词: 美食餐点 (精心制作的餐点), 无论其是否涉及多轮。这一含义源于第一个含义; 多轮的餐点通常在菜肴种类和食物数量方面更为丰富。 ¶ ha-|-dju-|-tsɔ̚-lə]- • A sumptuous meal. The phrase holds promise of something special, as opposed to the standard ha-|-dju-|-tɕʰi]-. • 一顿丰盛的饭。与一般的 ha-|-dju-|-tɕʰi]- 相对, 该短语表示那顿会比平时更为丰盛。 ¶ zo-|-nju-|-dju-|-tsɔ̚-lə]-pæ]-bi]-! • I'm going to prepare a sumptuous lunch for you! / For lunch, I'm going to pull out all the stops! (Given the appropriate context, it could also mean, in its literal meaning: "For lunch, I'm taking charge of one of the services!") • 我要准备一顿丰盛的午餐! / 午餐, 我将使出浑身解数! (在适当的语境下, 也能有它的字面意思, 即: “午餐时, 我要负责其中一轮”)

tsolbo] /tsolbo]/ zhobbo (Gi, Da: same, Jj: tsu-lbə], Dd: tselbu])

NOUN ✽ Tone: L ▶ Earthen wall. • 土墙 ¶ tsolbo]-ti]- • to build a wall of earth, by pounding the earth • 垒墙 ✽ Classifier: do]-a

tsolkʰui] /tsolkʰui]/ zhokee

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 □ See also: sulkʰui]

tsolju#] /tsolju-/ zholee (Gi, Jj: same, Da: tsu-lj-)

NOUN ✽ Tone: #H ▶ Hand-operated grindstone. • 手推磨 ¶ tsolju-ny̚-mi] • the axis of the grindstone (literally: its hear) • 手推磨的轴心 ✽ Classifier: na-|-a

tsolju-tsol] /tsolju-|-tsol]/ zholeezho

NOUN ✽ Tone: MH# ▶ A water insect. • 一种水虫 ✽ Classifier: mi]-b

tsolmy] /tsolmy]/ zhomu (Gi: same, Jj, Dd: tselmy])

NOUN ✽ Tone: L ▶ Fine sand. • 沙子 □ See also: tse]-swæ]-1

tsolju#] /tsolju-/ Zhoshi

NOUN ✽ Tone: #H ▶ Name of a village: Zhoshi. Latitude: 27.74125, longitude: 100.66946. • 忠实 (永宁的一个村落)。经度: 100.66946, 27.74125 ¶ dæ]-ʃu#], | tsolju#], | bʐ]-tɕʰu], | da]-pʰo], | bʐ]-dzi], | dze]-bo] • Six villages of the plain of Yongning that lie relatively close to the Lake. • 永宁摩梭地理概念中, 距离泸沽湖比较近的六个村落: 扎实、忠实、八旗、达坡、八珠、者波。

tsoltsui] /tsoltsui]/ zhozi

NOUN ✽ Tone: H# ▶ Table. • 桌子 □ See also: swi]-gæ]- • Classifier: pʂ]-b_b ✽ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 桌子

tsu] /tsu]/ zheu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✽ Tone: H ▶ To cough. • 咳嗽 ¶ tsʰu-|-tʰi]-tsu]-dzo]- • (S)he is coughing. • 他在咳嗽 □ See also: tsu]-teu]

tsu]-teu] /tsu]-teu]/ zheuji (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: H# ▶ Spittle, phlegm, sputum. • 痰 ✽ Classifier: kʰwɔ̚-a ✽ Morphological makeup: tsu]-, tsu]- / tsu]- / tsu]- / zhi (Jj: same, Da: Ø)

NOUN ✽ Tone: M ▶ Claws. • 爪子 □ See also: ky]-tsu]- • Classifier: lɯ]-b_b

tsu]- /tsu]- / zhiq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✽ Tone: MH ▶ To sift. • 筛 ◇ (usage) This verb is generally used in reduplicated form, as tsu]-~tsu]-. ¶ (phonological elicitation) le]-tsu]-~-ze]- • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has sifted • 实施 ~ 整体体: 筛了 ¶ (phonological elicitation) dju-|-tsu]-~- • DE-LIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端 ¶ tsu]-~tsu]- • RED • 重叠 ¶ (phonological elicitation) le]-tsu]-~tsu]- • ACCOMP ~ RED • 实施 ~ 重叠

tsu-dzi] /tsu-dzi]/ zhizzee

NOUN ✽ Tone: L# ▶ Lacquer tree, varnish tree. • 漆树 ✽ Classifier: dzi]-b

tsu¹fy#] /tsu¹fy/] zheifu

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Local government. • (土) 知府, 如: 永宁知府 ¶ no¹ | hidi¹-tsu¹fy¹-ne¹-ji¹-zo¹! • You think you're the 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) ¶ no¹ | tsu¹fy¹-mi¹-ne¹-ji¹! -zo¹! • 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) ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 知府

tsu¹lm¹s] /tsu¹lm¹s/ zhime

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Sesame. • 芝麻 ¶ tsu¹lm¹s, | hidi¹ | lm¹-t^hy¹-ni¹! • Sesame does not grow in Yongning! / Sesame isn't grown in Yongning! • 永宁不产芝麻! ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 芝麻

tsu¹py¹-tsu¹dy¹ /tsu¹py¹tsu¹dy¹/ Zhibu Zhiddu

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Zhibu Zhiddu, one of the seven Ddabe da¹px¹ classic epics. This epic is about human beings in a mythic period when human beings could not distinguish between heaven and earth, or sun and moon; when they could not distinguish between sour, spicy, bitter and sweet; they did not know how to plant crops and raise livestock; and they lived in a mixed life with ghosts and gods. Eventually, through a harrowing process of migration, they find a path of their own. (Information supplied by Latami Wangyong.) • 《仔迴經》。拉他咪王勇解释: 这部经典主要讲述人类处在梦寐时期的情景: 人类分不清天地、日月、星辰; 分辨不出酸辣苦甜; 不知道种植和豢养牲畜; 人鬼神混杂生活。最终经历了迁徙、苦难找到了生存之路。

tsu¹-tsu¹ /tsu¹tsu¹/ zhizhi

VERB □ See also: tsu¹

tsy¹ /tsy¹/ zhuq

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L ▶ Peaceful, soft (astrological sign). • 平和的 (生肖) ¶ k^hy¹ tsy¹ • a peaceful, soft astrological sign, such as the Ox, the Rabbit and the Goat • 平和的生肖, 如牛、兔、羊

tsy¹a 1 /tsy¹/ zhuq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To contaminate, to infect. • 传染 ¶ hī¹ tsy¹-ho¹ • (the disease) is going to contaminate someone / is going to contaminate people • (病毒) 会传染人的 ¶ tsy¹-tsy¹ • RED • 重叠 ¶ tsy¹-tsy¹-ho¹ • (the disease) is going to contaminate (people) • (病毒)

会传染的。 ¶ njy¹-nju¹ | no¹ tsy¹-ji¹! • (Be careful,) I may contaminate you / pass on my cold to you! • (要小心:) 我会传染你的!

tsy¹a 2 /tsy¹/ zhuq

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To light (a candle). • 点 (蜡烛……)

tsy¹ /tsy¹/ zhuq (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Sweat (monosyllable). • 汗 (单音节) ¶ tsy¹ by¹lny¹ • smelling of sweat, reeking of sweat • 有汗 (臭) 的味道 ¶ tsy¹ dzwu¹ • sweat • 汗

tsy¹di¹ /tsy¹di¹/ Zhuddi

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Zhuddi, a village outside the plain of Yongning, in the vicinity of the Lake, close to /la¹th^ha¹-di¹/. • 村落名

tsy¹dzwu¹ /tsy¹dzwu¹/ zhujji (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Sweat. • 汗

tsy¹px¹ /tsy¹px¹/ zhube

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Cutting-board; vessel or cutting board for meat. • 菜板、俎 ❁ Classifier: na¹a

tswæ¹a /dju¹ tswæ¹/ zhuae

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: H_a ▶ Classifier for journeys. • 量词: 征途、路程、路途、征程, 趟 ¶ dju¹-ni¹ | dju¹-tswæ¹-bi¹ • to go once a day, to go one time each day • 一天去一趟

tswæ¹ 1 /tswæ¹/ zhuae¹ (Gi: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ① ▶ To set up, to install. • 安装

¶ t^hy¹-hwā¹ tswæ¹ • 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) ¶ le¹-tswæ¹ le¹-tse¹-ze¹! • It's installed! / It is now well installed! • 装好了! ② ▶

To repair, to cure (a tooth). • 补 (牙)、修好 (坏牙)

¶ hi¹ tswæ¹ • to cure a tooth • 补牙、修好坏牙 ¶ hi¹ | le¹-tswæ¹-ze¹! • The tooth is cured! ◇ (phonology)

Phonetically: [læ¹-tswæ¹-ze¹] • 牙补好了! ③ ▶ To

tie (a string), to make a knot to tie two pieces of thread together. • 结线 ¶ k^hw¹ tswæ¹ • to tie pieces of thread together • 结线 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 装?

tswæ¹ 2 /tswæ¹/ zhuae¹

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To savour, to enjoy, to relish. •

欣赏、品尝 (饮食、音乐……) ¶ no¹ | li¹ tswæ¹-qi¹! • Please enjoy a cup of tea! (A polite invitation) • 请

您品一点茶! (礼貌说法) ¶ zhu¹ F | tswæ¹! | li¹ F | tswæ¹! ha¹ F | tswæ¹! • 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)

¶ **haʊtswæʃ** • to savour food • 品尝食物 ¶ **li:tswæʃ**
• to savour tea • 品茶 ¶ **zhu:tswæʃ** • to savour wine •
品酒 ¶ **əlkʰwʌtswæʃ** • to savour turnip (an ironic but
fully acceptable statement) • 尝尝圆根 (开玩笑, 因为
圆根没有什么滋味)

t̪swæ̯lho̯t̪j̪ /t̪swæ̯lho̯t̪j̪/ zhuaeho'er (Jj: Ø)

NOUN ☀ Tone: LM ► Drill. • 钻子 ☀ Etymology:
(Chinese loanword) 钻

tʃwælt^ho] /tʃwælt^ho]/ zhuaeto

NOUN ☀ Tone: L# ► Brick. • 砖头 □ See also: tʰoʊtɕʰuɿ ☀ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 砖头

tswæt~tswæt /t̪swæt̪ t̪swæt̪/ zhuae zhuae (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M ► To mix. • 搅拌、使混合 □ See
also: [tswæt~tswæt-na~na#]

tswǣ ~ tswǣ /tswǣ tswǣ/ zhuae zhuae

ADVERB ⚜ Tone: MH ► Together, in a group. For instance: to dance together, in a group. People do not necessarily hold hands, but participate in the same dance.

- 一起: 如, 一起跳舞。 ¶ **tswæʃ-tswæʃ-ɿ tsʰoŋ**

• to dance together, to dance in a group • 起跳舞
¶ **tswæl-tswæl-ɿ** • ~ RED INCEPTIVE • ~ 重叠发
端 ¶ (phonological elicitation) le-+tswæl-tswæl-ɿ-ze-

- ACCOMP ~ RED PFV • 实施 ~ 重叠 整体体 □ Synonym: *tatho+*

[tʃwæt̪-tʃwæt̪-na-t̪-na#] /tʃwæt̪ tʃwæt̪ na t̪ na/ zhuaezy
huae nana

ADJECTIVE ☈ Tone: #H ► Mixed; diverse, heterogeneous; messy. • 杂、混杂 [tswæt~tswæt-nat~nat-]

hi^l • ~ REL/NMLZ • 混杂的 ¶ tʃwæl ~ tʃwæl-nət-nət-ʌŋ] • messy • 混杂 ✨ Morphological makeup:
tʃwæl ~ tʃwæl

swɔːt_a 1 /tʃwɔːt/ zhua (Jj: same)

VERB ⚜ Tone: M_a ► To scratch (with claws, e.g. of tiger).

- 抓 (用爪子抓) ↗ **hwʌlli| hɪtʃwʌl-ze** • the cat scratched someone • 猫抓了人 ↗ (**phonological elicitation**) **tso~tso tʃwʌl** • to scratch objects • 抓东西

wɹ̩_a 2 /dɯɹ̩ tʂwɹ̩/ zhua (Jj, Dd: same, Gi, Da: dɯɹ̩- tʂwɹ̩)

CLASSIFIER ☀ Tone: M_a ▶ A handful (with one single hand). • 量词: 捧

ㄓㄨㄚˇ / ㄔㄨㄚˇ / ㄔㄨㄚˇ / zhuazhua

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）

ts^h

tʃ^hæ] /tʃ^hæl/ chae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H ► To wash (clothes, oneself...). • 洗
(洗衣服, 洗澡……) ¶ **dzi|hý| tsʰæ|** • to wash
clothes • 洗衣服 ¶ **balla| tsʰæ|** • to wash shirts • 洗
上衣 ¶ **ti|hqʰwɔ| tsʰæ|** • to wash trousers • 洗裤子
¶ **gv̚lmi| tsʰæ|** • to wash oneself, to take a bath/shower
• 洗澡 ¶ **gv̚lmi| tsʰæ|~tsʰæ|** • to wash oneself a bit,
to do a quick clean-up • 洗一下身体 ¶ **ha| tsʰæ|** • to
rinse cereals (before cooking) • 淘洗粮食 ¶ **ei|tsʰwæ|**
tsʰæ|(-zel) • to rinse rice (before cooking) • 淘米

tʂ^hæɿ 1 /tʂ^hæɿ/ chaeq (Jj: same)

NOUN ☀ Tone: MH ▶ Deer, red deer, *Cervus elaphus kansuensis*. • 马鹿 ☀ Classifier: p^hol_a

ts^hæ1 2 /d̪wɪl ts^hæ1/ chae

CLASSIFIER • Tone: MH ► Classifier for generations. •
量词: 代、世、辈、世代 ¶ *ywɔːtʃæl* • Five generations. This figure represents a symbolic threshold in the definition of the family. It is rare for five generations to be actually present under the same roof. Rather than five generations in the literal sense, the expression can be understood as referring to the five ages of life: children (under 13), teenagers / young adults (who do not yet have children), parents / middle-aged people, grandparents / elderly people, and finally very old people, who are old enough to be great-grandparents. But the expression can also refer to five generations (in the literal sense) who, although they do not live side by side under the same roof, are part of the same universe of reference, which the collective memory extends beyond the three (or four) living generations. The fourth and fifth generations, while no longer physically present, are still very much present in the words of the elders who knew them. So there is no paradox, in terms of family oral tradition, in defining a household as comprising five generations. • 五代人。这个数字是一个象征性门槛。五代同堂的情况并不多见：这一说法可以理解为指人生的五个年龄段，即儿童（13岁以下）、少年／青年（尚未生育）、母亲们与跟她们年龄相近的兄弟（中年人）、母亲们的母亲们与其兄弟（老年人），最后是高龄老人。不过，这个说法也可以指字面意义上的五代人：虽然他们并不生活在同一屋檐下，但却是同一参照系的一部分，集体记忆超越了在世的三代人（或四代人）延长到第五代。第四代和第五代虽

然已不在人世，但在了解他们的长辈口中，他们仍然是存在的。因此，从家庭口述传统的角度来看，将一个家庭定义为由五代人组成并不存在悖论。 ¶ **ts^heʃniʃtʃæl** • Twelve generations. This figure constitutes a second symbolic threshold in the definition of the family. The five-generation threshold corresponds to the span of oral family tradition: the people you know personally and those they knew personally. Between five and twelve generations lies the symbolic space of kinship relationships which, while distant, are still considered significant: a relative at the level of five to twelve generations is recognized as a family member of the second circle, as it were. The family feeling dies out after (at most) twelve generations. Knowing that you are theoretically related to someone at a distance of three centuries is not a strong enough basis for a feeling of closeness. • 十二代。这个数字构成了家族定义的第二个象征性门槛。五代的界限对应于口头家族传统的跨度：亲自熟悉的人和他们在过去所熟悉过的人。五代到十二代之间这一象征性的空间，虽然距离遥远，但仍被视为有意义的亲属关系，在这个空间里的人被视为远房表亲。十二代以上，家庭的感觉就消失了，知道人家在三个世纪前算是有血缘关系，并不足以让人感觉彼此亲近。 □ See also: **teʃa, gɣʃtʃæl-hiʃ**
✿ Comparanda: (Pumi) **ts^hæ35**

^hǣ-[yuu#] /tʃ^hǣ-[yuu-]/ *chaehree* (**Gi**, **Da**, **Jj**, **Dd**: same)

NOUN * Tone: #H ► Medicine. • 药 ¶ **tsʰætʃu** •
to take a medicine; literally “to drink a medicine” •
吃药 (直译: “喝药”) ¶ **tsʰætʃu+lə** • to spread
pesticides (in an orchard, a vegetable garden or a field) •
打农药

**tsʰæ̯tʃwɪ̯ ki̯l-hi̯l hɪ̯l /tʂʰæ̯tʃwɪ̯ki̯lhi̯lhi̯l/ chaehree gi-
hin hin (Gi: tʂʰæ̯tʃ ki̯l-hi̯l hɪ̯l, Da: tʂʰæ̯tʃl ki̯l-hi̯l hɪ̯l,
Jj: Ø, Dd: tʂʰæ̯tʃl ki̯l hɪ̯l)**

NOUN ☈ Tone: -L ▶ Doctor; literally: “person who gives medicines”. • 医生 ☈ Classifier: 位

чаэми /tʂʰæ̯-mi/ \$ /tʂʰæ̯-mi/ chaemi

NOUN ★ Tone: H\$ ▶ Doe, hind. • 母马鹿 ★ Classifier: p^hoɬ_a

tsʰæ̯-na] /tʂʰæ̯-na]/ chaena (La: tʂʰæ̯-na]-mi])

NOUN ★ Tone: H# ► Black stag: a legendary species, which only spirits are able to hunt down. • 黑鹿 ★ Classifier: p^ho1_a

ts^hætna] /ts^hætna]/ Chaena

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ Chaena, the name of a sacred spring, at the foot of a cliff, on the mountain /qy^lq^l#/. • 一眼山泉的名字: 川纳 ¶ qy^lq^l-ts^hætna]# • the full name of the mountain • 山的全名, 包括水泉名 ¶ k^lmy^l, | æt^lsæt, | ŋw^lh^lh^l, | swætgv^l, | na^lts^hil | -te^hɔlp^hmi#], | qy^lq^l-ts^hætna] • The six mountains of Yongning that carry a name and have a definite symbolic value: Gemu, Aesha, Nguahan, Shuaeggu, Nacee-Qebemi, Gheu'er-Chaena. 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: 格姆, 安山, 瓦哈, 双古, 纳慈巧吧咪, 古尔川纳。 ⚡ Morphological makeup: ts^hæt^l, na^l

ts^hætp^hy^l /ts^hætp^hy^l/ chaepu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H\$ ▶ Male deer. • 公马鹿 ⚡ Classifier: p^ho^la

ts^hætq^hy^l /ts^hætq^hy^l/ chaekheu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H\$ ▶ Antlers; pilose antler (of young stags). • 鹿角, 鹿茸 ¶ (phonological elicitation) ts^hwu^l ts^hætq^hy^l ni^l. • ~ COP • ~ 系动词 ⚡ Classifier: l^ut^lb

ts^hætsu^l /ts^hætsu^l/ chaesi (Dd: same)

ADVERB ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Unfortunate, a pity. • 太可惜了! ¶ ts^hætsu^l! • It's a pity! • 可惜! ¶ ts^hætsu^l p^hz-e^l! • As above: "It's a pity!" • 同上: “可惜!”

ts^hæt^lts^hæt /ts^hæt^lts^hæt/ chaechae

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Solid, of good quality. • 结实、质量好, (东西) 耐用, (人) 可靠 ¶ a^lma^l | ny^lmil | ts^hæt^lts^hæt! • I've got a good memory! (Literally "Ama has a good memory": the term of address is used as a pronoun.) • 我记性很好! (直译: “阿妈记性好”, 称呼词用作代词。)

ts^hætzo# /ts^hætzo/ chaesso

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Baby deer. • 小鹿 ⚡ Classifier: l^ut^lb

ts^he^lb /ts^he^l/ chei (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: M_b ▶ To stretch (one's hand...). • 伸(伸手) ¶ (phonological elicitation) le^l-ts^he^l-ze^l •

ACCOMP ~ PFV: has stretched • 实施 ~ 整体体: 伸了 ¶ my^l-tso^l ts^he^l • to stretch down • 向下伸展 ¶ lo^lq^hw^l | a^lp^ho^l ts^he^l • to stretch one's arm outside (e.g. out the window) • 手伸到外边 ¶ tso^l-tso^l ts^he^l • 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

ts^he^lkɔt /ts^he^lkɔt/ cheigo

VERB ⚡ Tone: LM ▶ To succeed. • 成功 ◇ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [ts^herj^lkɔt], with a nasal consonant, imitation Mandarin phonotactics. ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 成功

ts^he^l-ts^he^l /d^lu^l ts^he^l-ts^he^l/ cheichei

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: M ▶ 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) ⚡ Morphological makeup: ts^he^lb Probably reduplicated from the verb 'to stretch'.

ts^he^l-ts^he^l /ts^he^l-ts^he^l/ cheichei

ADVERB ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ As a joke, just for a laugh, in jest. • 开玩笑的, 二级笑料 ¶ ts^he^l-ts^he^l z^lw^l-h^lni^l! • He said it as a joke! / He's joking! / Just joking! • 开开玩笑的!

ts^hɔlkɔt /ts^hɔlkɔt/ cheq

VERB ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ To share (several people share something among themselves; someone shares out something). • 分 ¶ d^lu^l-y^l d^lu^l-k^hw^l | le^l-ts^hɔlkɔt • to share: one piece for each person • 平分

ts^hɔlkɔt /ts^hɔlkɔt/ cheq

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LH ▶ sa^lbo^l-di^l • Distaff: a stick or spindle onto which wool or flax is wound for spinning. • 卷线杆、拉线棒 ¶ (phonological elicitation) ts^hɔlkɔt gy^l (+ze^l) • ... made a distaff • 制作了卷线杆 ¶ (phonological elicitation) ts^hɔlkɔt hwæl (+ze^l) • ... bought a distaff • 买了卷线杆 ¶ (phonological elicitation) ts^hɔlkɔt ts^hɔlkɔt (+ze^l) • ... sold a distaff • 卖了卷线杆 ⚡ Classifier: na^la

t^lts^hɔlkɔt /-/- che

VERB ◇ (syntax) This monosyllabic form is extracted from disyllabic ts^hɔlkɔt- ts^hɔlkɔt, based on the synchronic morpho-tonological rules. □ See also: ts^hɔlkɔt- ts^hɔlkɔt

ts^hɔlkɔt /ts^hɔlkɔt/ cheho (Gi: same, Da: ts^hɔlkɔt, Jj: Ø)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LH ▶ Kettle. • 水壶 (汉语借词: ‘茶壶’) ⚡ Classifier: l^ut^lb ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 茶壶

ts^hɔlkɔt /ts^hɔlkɔt/ chege (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM ▶ Goblet. • 缸子, 杯子 ⚡ Classifier: l^ut^lb

tsʰχ̥lla /tʂʰaɿla/ chala chela? (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ✽ Tone: M ▶ To discuss, to have a talk, to chat.
 • 商量、交谈、谈天、聊天 ¶ híl-qa] tsʰχ̥lla] • to have a chat with someone • 跟人聊天 ¶ d̥w̥l-kʰw̥x̥-tsʰχ̥lla] • to have a small chat • 聊聊天 ◇ (tonology) /d̥w̥l-kʰw̥x̥/ + /tsʰχ̥lla/ ¶ nj̥r̥l|noɿ-qa] tsʰχ̥lla] • I tell you, I narrate to you • 我给你讲、我跟你聊聊天 ¶ (phonological elicitation) tsʰχ̥lla-zəl • ~ PFV: has told, has narrated • ~ 整体体: 讲了

tsʰχ̥lla-mylla /tʂʰaɿla-mylla/ chalamula chelamula? (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ✽ Tone: L# ▶ To discuss, to have a talk, to chat.
 • 商量、交谈、谈天、聊天 ¶ tsʰχ̥lla-mylla-j] • to have a chat • 聊聊天

tsʰχ̥lqoɿ /tʂʰaɿlqoɿ/ chegho

NOUN ✽ Tone: LM ▶ Attention, interest, care. • 关注、关心 ◇ (tonology) The tone of the noun is inferred from its behaviour in the phrase /tsʰχ̥lqoɿ kʰw̥u/ ‘to pay attention to, to care for’. ¶ tsʰχ̥lqoɿ kʰw̥u • to pay attention to, to care for • 关心、关注 ¶ tsʰχ̥lqoɿ | d̥w̥æl | t̥hiɿ-kʰw̥u • to pay great attention to, to care greatly for (e.g. a grandmother paying great attention to an infant’s feeding) • 很关心、很关注 ¶ tsʰχ̥lqoɿ | m̥y̥l-kʰw̥u • to pay no attention to, not to care for • 不关心、不关注 ✽ Classifier: kʰw̥x̥l_a

tsʰχ̥ltsuɿ /tʂʰaɿltsuɿ/ chezi

NOUN ✽ Tone: M ▶ Car, bus. • 车子 ✽ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 车子

tsʰχ̥l~tsʰχ̥l /tʂʰaɿltsʰχ̥l/ cheche (Gi: same)

VERB ✽ Tone: MH ▶ To feel, to touch, to stroke. • 抚摸 ¶ tsʰχ̥l~tsʰχ̥l m̥y̥l-tha]! • One must not touch! • 禁止触碰! ¶ th̥a]-tsʰχ̥l~tsʰχ̥l! • Do not touch! • 别碰! ¶ tsoɿ~tsoɿ tsʰχ̥l~tsʰχ̥l • to touch something • 抚摸东西 ◻ Synonym: dzoɿ

tsʰχ̥lzoɿ-tsʰχ̥lmy /tʂʰaɿlzoɿtsʰχ̥lmy/ chessochemu

NOUN ✽ Tone: H#-L ▶ Love child. • 私生子: 没有名分的孩子、不明来路 ¶ aɿda] niɿ-jniɿ] m̥y̥l-suɿ] | tsʰw̥u-l-yɿ] | tsʰχ̥lzoɿ-tsʰχ̥lmy] my] tsæl]. • 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”。 ¶ aɿjiɿ-suɿ] jniɿ] | tsʰχ̥lzoɿ-tsʰχ̥lmy] zχ̥l-hiɿ-la] jniɿ]!

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！

tsʰhoɿ /tʂʰoɿ/ cho

VERB ✽ Tone: H ▶ To pray (to a god): to recite prayers, to chant prayers. • 拜 (神) ◇ (semantics) This verb is distinct from ‘to read aloud’, tsʰhoɿ_b (which has a different tone: tone M_b). ¶ tsʰhoɿdo] tsʰhoɿ] • to pray to the spirit of the home • 祭祀祖先 ¶ híl-moɿ, | zoɿqoɿ suɿ, | zoɿqoɿ-nuɿ tsʰhoɿ-zoɿ! • 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!

tsʰhoɿ_b /tʂʰoɿ/ cho (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✽ Tone: M_b ▶ To read aloud. • 朗读 ¶ lel- tsʰhoɿ-zəl • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has read • 实施 ~ 整体体: 朗读了 ¶ lel-tsʰhoɿ-lel-se] • (I) have finished reading aloud • 朗读完了。 ¶ tʰæl-ja] tsʰhoɿ] • to read a book aloud • 朗读一本书 ¶ tsʰhoɿ~tsʰhoɿ • RED • 重叠 tsʰhoɿbz̥#] /tʂʰoɿbz̥/ chobbe

NOUN ✽ Tone: #H ▶ Masculine clothing worn on special occasions. • 男上衣 ✽ Classifier: luɿh_b

tsʰhoɿby /tʂʰoɿby/ chobbu

NOUN ✽ Tone: L# ▶ Calamus, sweet flag, bitterroot, *Acorus calamus* (a tall wetland plant). • 菖蒲 ✽ Classifier: džiɿ_b

tsʰhoɿdo] /tʂʰoɿdo/ choddo

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 ✽ Classifier: luɿh_b

tsʰhoɿlo#] /tʂʰoɿlo/ cholo

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 ✽ Classifier: luɿh_b

tsʰχ̥l /tʂʰχ̥l/ cheu

IDEOPHONE ✽ Tone: 0 ▶ Hissing noise of water that comes in contact with red-hot metal or incandescent wood: Psshhh! • 形声词: 噗嗤! (水浇在很热的金属上的声音)

tsʰχ̥l /tʂʰχ̥l/ cheu (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: M ▶ Ploughshare. • 铡头, 犁铧 ¶ tsʰχ̥l tsʰw̥u-luɿ] • ~ DEM CLF: this ploughshare • ~ 指示代词 量词: 这把铧头 ✽ Classifier: luɿh_b

tsʰχ̥l 1 /tʂʰχ̥l/ cheuq (Gi, Jj, Dd: same, Da: tsʰv̥y)

VERB ✽ Tone: MH ▶ To grasp (e.g. a sword hilt). • 握 (握刀把) ¶ suɿt̥hiɿ] (d̥w̥l)-naɿ] t̥hiɿ-tsʰχ̥l (+dzoɿ) • to grasp a knife • 手里握刀 ¶ tsʰχ̥l m̥y̥l-biɿ! • I won’t grasp (this knife, ...) • 我不要拿 (刀)! ¶ loɿqʰw̥x̥l

ts^hŋ^l ~ ts^hŋ^l • to tighten the fist • 攥紧拳头

ts^hŋ^l 2 /ts^hŋ^l/ cheuq (Gi, Jj: same, Da: ts^hy^l)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: MH ▶ Lung. • 肺 ⚡ Classifier: lju^l

ts^hŋ^la /dju^l ts^hŋ^l/ cheu

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, 捏。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。

ts^hŋ^l 1 /ts^hŋ^l/ tee (Jj: same, Gi, Da, Dd: t^hŋ^l)

PRONOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ This; proximal demonstrative.

• 指示. 近指: 这 ¶ ts^hŋ^l ni^l! • This is it! / That's it! / That's right! • 是这个! / 对的! ¶ ts^hŋ^l-y^{#l} • ~ CLF.individual: this one • 这位 ¶ ts^hŋ^l-jæ^l • ~ PL: these things • 这些 □ See also: ts^hŋ^l 2, ts^hŋ^l

ts^hŋ^l 2 /ts^hŋ^l/ tee (Jj: same, Gi, Da, Dd: t^hŋ^l ◇ (tonology) #H)

PRONOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ 3rd person singular pronoun.

• 他 ¶ ts^hŋ^l ni^l! • That's her/him! • 是他! □ See also: ts^hŋ^l 1, ts^hŋ^l

ts^hŋ^l /ts^hŋ^l/ tee

SUFFIX ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Topic marker; grammaticalized from the proximal demonstrative. • 主题 (来自近指指示代词的语法化) □ See also: ts^hŋ^l 1, ts^hŋ^l 2

ts^hŋ^l-g^l /ts^hŋ^lg^l/ teegge

ADVERB ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Here. • 这里 □ See also: ts^hŋ^l-gi^{#l}

ts^hŋ^l-gi^{#l} /ts^hŋ^lgi^{#l}/ teeggi (Dd: t^hŋ^lgi^{#l})

ADVERB ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Here. • 这边 □ See also: ts^hŋ^l-g^l, ts^hŋ^l-qo^l

ts^hŋ^l-ne^l-ji^l /ts^hŋ^lne^lji^l/ tee niq yi

ADVERB ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ Thus, in this way. • 这样, 这么 ¶ ts^hŋ^lne^l-ji^l | le^l-zv^l! • This is how it's said! • 是这样讲的! ¶ ts^hŋ^lne^l-ji^l | le^l-pi^l! • This is how it's said! • 是这样说的! ¶ ts^hŋ^lne^l-ji^l | le^l-ji^l! • This is how it's done! • 是这样做的!

ts^hŋ^l-qo^l /ts^hŋ^lqo^l/ teegho (Jj: same, Dd: t^hŋ^lku^l)

ADVERB ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Here. • 这里

ts^hŋ^l-su^lky^l /ts^hŋ^lsu^lky^l/ teesigu (Gi, Jj: same)

PRONOUN ⚡ Tone: -L ▶ 3rd person plural. • 他们 ¶ ts^hŋ^l-su^lky^l=by^l | my^l-su^l! • (We) don't know about their business! / (We) are not privy to their family affairs! • 我们不知道他们的事! □ See also: t^hy^l-su^lky^l

ts^hwi^l-so^l /ts^hwi^lso^l/ teesho (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ⚡ Tone: M ▶ This morning. • 今天早上

ts^hwi^l-ts^hci^l /ts^hwi^lts^hci^l/ teejie

PRONOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Third-person plural pronoun.

• 他们

ts^hwi^l-zui^l /ts^hwi^lzui^l/ teessi

PRONOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Dual third-person pronoun: the two of them. • 他们两个

ts^hy^l /ts^hy^l/ chu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Breakfast. • 早饭 ¶ ts^hy^l-dzui^l(-ze^l) • to have breakfast, to eat breakfast • 吃早饭

¶ bæ^lq^hæ^l ts^hy^{#l} • 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。

ts^hy^l 1 /ts^hy^l/ chuq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: L ▶ To complete, to finish. • 完成 ¶ le^l-ts^hy^l-se^l • ACCOMP ~ CMPL • 完成了 ¶ (Da) ts^hi^l-ni^l=by^l | lo^l | le^l-ts^hy^l! | le^l-se^l-ze^l! • Today's work is completed! It's finished! ◇ (dialectology) This phrasing is rejected by Mrs. Latami. • 今天的工作完成了! 就算完工了吧! □ Synonym: se^l_a

ts^hy^l 2 /ts^hy^l/ chuq

VERB ⚡ Tone: L ▶ To set aside, to set apart, to distinguish. • 除开 ¶ g^ly^l-ts^hy^l, | my^l-ts^hy^l-tsæ^l-ni^l • to set aside, to distinguish, not to mix • 不算在里面、不算在一起 ¶ no^l=by^l | g^ly^l-ts^hy^l! | nj^lx^l=by^l, | my^l-ts^hy^l! • Your stuff belongs to you; and mine belongs to me! • 你的算你的, 我的算我的!

ts^hy^l_a /ts^hy^l/ chuq

VERB ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ To dye. • 染 ¶ (phonological elicitation) my^l-ts^hy^l • NEG ~: not to dye • 否定 ~: 不染 ¶ ts^hy^l my^l-bi^l! • ~ NEG FUT_IMM: will not dye • ~ 否定 近将来 ¶ (phonological elicitation) tso^l-tso^l-ts^hy^l • to dye things • 染东西 □ See also: ts^hy^l-dzui^l

ts^hy^l /ts^hy^l/ chuq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: MH ▶ To add water, to pour extra water. • 掺和 ¶ le^l-ts^hy^l-ze^l • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has added (water) • 实施 ~ 整体体: 掺和了 ¶ dzui^l ts^hy^l • to add water (e.g. in a pot) • 加水 (如: 往锅里添加水)

ts^hy^l-dzui^l /ts^hy^l-dzui^l/ chujji (Gi, Jj: same, Da: Ø)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Dye, dyestuff. • 染料 ¶ dži^l-h^l-ts^hy^l-dzui^l • dye for clothes • 衣服染料 ¶ ts^hy^l-dzui^l | h^l-h^l • red dye • 红色的染料 ⚡ Classifier: k^hw^l_a

※ Morphological makeup: tsʰy˧˩ a

tsʰy˧mi˧ /tsʰy˧mi˧/ chumi

NOUN ※ Tone: M ▶ Wife. • 太太、老婆、媳妇

Classifier: y˧

tsʰy˧˩\$ /tsʰy˧˩/ chu'er (Gi: tsʰy˧˩#, Jj: tsʰy˧˩#)

NOUN ※ Tone: H\$ ▶ Ant. • 蚂蚁

Classifier: mi˩ b

tsʰy˧˩qʰy˧˩ /tsʰy˧˩qʰy˧˩/ chu'erkheu (Gi: tsʰy˧˩-qʰy˧˩dzu#, Jj: tsʰy˧˩-zitkʰwɔ˧); tsʰy˧˩-qʰy˧˩)

NOUN ※ Tone: #H ▶ Ant nest. • 蚂蚁巢

¶ tsʰy˧˩qʰy˧˩ni˧! • It's an ant nest! • 是蚂蚁巢!

See also: tsʰy˧˩\$ ※ Classifier: lɯ˧ b

tsʰy˧˩-tsʰy˧˩ /tsʰy˧˩tsʰy˧˩/ chuchu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ※ Tone: L+MH# ▶ To rub, to wipe. • 擦

❖ (phonology) The monosyllabic form /tsʰy˧˩/ (tone: MH) is not in common use, but seems intelligible.

¶ (phonological elicitation) tsʰy˧˩-tsʰy˧˩-ze˧ • ~ RED

PFV • ~ 重叠 + 整体体 ¶ (phonological elicitation)

le˧-tsʰy˧˩-tsʰy˧˩-ze˧ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has wiped • 实

施 ~ 整体体: 擦了 ¶ (phonological elicitation)

tso˧-tso˧ tsʰy˧˩-tsʰy˧˩ • to wipe things • 擦东西

tsʰwæ˧ a 1 /tsʰwæ˧/ chuae (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ※ Tone: M_a ▶ To rot. • 腐烂

PFV • 烂了

¶ le˧-tsʰwæ˧-ze˧ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has rotten

❖ (phonology) Phonetically: [læ˧-...]

• 实施 ~ 整体体: 烂了

¶ hǐ˧-lǚ˧ | mǐ˧-dzu˧, | le˧-tsʰwæ˧-ze˧! • 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)

tsʰwæ˧ a 2 /tsʰwæ˧/ chuae (Jj: same)

VERB ※ Tone: M_a ▶ To wake up. • 醒来

tsʰwæ˧-ze˧ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has woken up • 实施 ~

整体体: 醒来了

¶ gɤ˧-tsʰwæ˧-ze˧! • to wake up • 醒来

¶ gɤ˧-tsʰwæ˧-ze˧! • [(S)he] has woken up! • 醒来了!

tsʰwæ˧ a /tsʰwæ˧/ chuae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ※ Tone: L_a ① ▶ Rapid, fast. • 快 (动作

快, 跑得快)

¶ tsʰwæ˧-hǐ˧ • ~ REL/NMLZ • 快的

¶ ni˧-to˧ tsʰwæ˧ • who has a loose tongue, to talks too

much • 嘴快 ② ▶ Soon (adverbial use). • 很快 (副词

用法) ¶ tsʰwæ˧ | ha˧-dzu˧-bi˧-ze˧! • We're about to

eat! / The meal will be served soon! • 马上就要吃饭了!

tsʰwæ˧ /tsʰwæ˧/ chuae

NOUN ※ Tone: LM ▶ Boat. • 船

Classifier: na˧ a

※ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 船

tsʰwæ˧ 1 1 /tsʰwæ˧/ chuae (Jj: same)

VERB ※ Tone: MH ▶ To hide (an object). • 藏 (东西)

tsʰwæ˧ 1 2 /tsʰwæ˧/ chuae (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ※ Tone: MH ▶ To stab. • 插、戳

tsʰwæ˧-by˧ny˧# /tsʰwæ˧-by˧ny˧/ chuae bbunu (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ※ Tone: #H ▶ Bad, spoilt, rotten. • 食物变味, 有臭味道了 ¶ tsʰwæ˧-by˧ny˧ni˧! • It stinks! / It smells rotten! • 臭、有臭味道 ¶ tsʰwæ˧-by˧ny˧-ze˧! • Now it stinks! / It now smells rotten! • 臭了、有臭味道了

tsʰwæ˧ku˧ /tsʰwæ˧ku˧/ chuaegee

NOUN ※ Tone: M ▶ Net. (Nets were not widely used in Yongning in the old time. The trap to catch fish, ni˧-tsae˧-pʂ˧ly˧, was made out of bamboo.) • 网 (过去, 在永宁用网较少。在河中捕鱼的陷阱是竹子编的。)

¶ (phonological elicitation) tsʰwæ˧ku˧ tʰy˧-na˧ • ~ DEM CLF: that net • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那个网 □ See also: kwɔ˧ 4 ※ Classifier: na˧ a

tsʰwæ˧pi˧# /tsʰwæ˧pi˧/ chuaebei

NOUN ※ Tone: M ▶ Fermented rice wine. This type of alcohol is sweet, not very strong. • 米酒 (甜酒, 酒精度低)

tsʰwæ˧tsu˧ /tsʰwæ˧tsu˧/ chuaezi (Gi: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: M ▶ Window. • 窗户 ◆ In local Chinese dialect: 窗子

Classifier: na˧ a

Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 窗子

tsʰwæ˧tsʰu˧ /tsʰwæ˧tsʰu˧/ chuaeaci

VERB ※ Tone: L ▶ To create. • 创造

Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 创造

tsʰwæ˧tsʰwæ˧ /tsʰwæ˧tsʰwæ˧/ chuaechuae (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: M ▶ Cymbals (Chinese borrowing). • 锣

Classifier: na˧ a

tsʰwæ˧tsʰwæ˧tsʰwæ˧ /tsʰwæ˧tsʰwæ˧tsʰwæ˧/ chuae-

chuae-chuae

IDEOPHONE ※ Tone: 0 ▶ Onomatopoeia for the sound of pouring rain. • 形声词: 下大雨的声音 □ See also: swa~swa~swa

tsʰwɔ˧ /tsʰwɔ˧/ chua (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: L ▶ Dinner, evening meal. • 晚饭

¶ tsʰwɔ˧gy˧ • to cook dinner • 做晚饭

• 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) ¶ ts^hwɔ́]

dzuíl • to eat dinner • 吃晚饭

ts^hwɔ́-hwɔ́] /ts^hwɔ́-hwɔ́]/ chuahua

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L# ► Broad. • 宽 □ Synonym:

hwɔ́l □ Antonym: ts^hwɔ́-ts^hí]

ts^hwɔ́-ts^hí /ts^hwɔ́-ts^hí/ chuacee (Da: ts^huu/, Jj:

ts^hwɔ́-ts^huí, Dd: ts^hwɔ́-ts^huí)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: MH# ► Narrow. • 窄 □

Antonym: ts^hwɔ́-hwɔ́]

u

u↑ /?u↑/ o

PRONOUN ⚡ Tone: M ► First person, associative: my family, my people. This root is only attested together with a plural or associative clitic. • 我家人 ◇ (**phonology**) Phonetically, the word starts with a glottal stop: [?u↑]. Realization as [wu] or [wo] is deemed incorrect by Mrs. Latami and by consultant Ddeezzhi. Hence notation as /u/, not /wo/. ¶ u↑=ɿ, tʂʰu↑=ɿ • My clan, his clan: two terms

that stand in a relation of opposition ◇ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization: [?u↑=ɿ] • 我的人, 他的人 (有对立的两个联想复数代词) ¶ u↑ɿ | aɿsiɿ • my great-grandmother • 我家祖母 ¶ u↑=ɿæ, tʂʰu↑=ɿæ • Us, them: two terms that stand in a relation of opposition ◇ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization: [?u↑=ɿæ] • 我们, 他们 (有对立的两个复数代词)

V

y| /y|/ vu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Pot. • 锅 ⚡ Classifier: |wu|_b

y|b /d̥wət y|/ vu

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: H_b ▶ Self-classifier for pots; classifier for potfuls (of food, liquid...). • 量词: 锅 (一口), 或锅的容量

y| /d̥wət y|/ vu

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。**(phonological elicitation)** ¶ d̥wət-y#]; d̥wət-y| ni| • one person; it is one person • 一个人, 是一个人 (为了确认声调而问的短语)

¶ tsʰe|d̥wət-y| • 11 persons • 十一个人 ¶ ni|tsi|d̥wət-y| • 21 persons • 二十一个人 ¶ so|tsi|d̥wət-y| • 31 persons • 三十一个人 ¶ zy|tsi|d̥wət-y| • 41 persons • 四十一个人 ¶ ywɔ|tsi|d̥wət-y| • 51 persons

• 五十一个人 ¶ qʰy|tsi|d̥wət-y| • 61 persons • 六十一个人 ¶ sw̥i|tsi|d̥wət-y| • 71 persons • 七十一个人 ¶ hɔ|tsi|d̥wət-y| • 81 persons • 八十一个人

¶ gy|tsi|d̥wət-y| • 91 persons • 九十一人

y| /y|/ vuq

VERB ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ To hug, to embrace. • 搂 (人的脖子) ¶ kæ| | le| -y| • to have one's arm curled around somebody's neck • 搂人的脖子 ¶ kæ| y| se| • to walk together with someone, arm curled around the neck • 互相搂着走 ⚡ Synonym: y|~y|

y|dze| /y|dze|/ vuzzei (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Bird. • 鸟 ¶ (phonological elicitation) y|dze|-bi| | h̥y|zil • There are feathers on the bird. • 鸟 (身) 上有 (羽) 毛. ¶ y|dze|-mi| • female bird • 母鸟 ⚡ (tonology) L ⚡ (syntax) CLF : /d̥wət-mi|/ ¶ y|dze|-pʰy| • male bird • 公鸟 ⚡ (tonology) L ⚡ (syntax) CLF : /d̥wət-mi|/ ¶ y|dze|-zo| • baby bird • 小鸟 ⚡ (tonology) L ⚡ (syntax) CLF : /d̥wət-|wət/ ⚡ Classifier: mi|_b

y|dze|-kʰy| /y|dze|kʰy|/ vuzzeiku (Gi: same (phonological elicitation))

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Bird nest. • 鸟窝, 鸟巢 ¶ (phonological elicitation) y|dze|-kʰy| ni|. • ~ COP • 是鸟窝 ⚡ See also: kʰy| ⚡ Classifier: |wu|_b

y|dzo#| /y|dzo|/ Vujjo

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Vujjo: Wujiao township, in Muli. Latitude: 27.95846, longitude: 100.74790. • 屋脚 (四川省凉山彝族自治州木里藏族自治县屋脚蒙古族乡): 一个村落的名字。经度: 100.74790, 27.95846 ⚡ See also: ti|zə|-dzi|

y|dzu| /y|dzu|/ wujji (Gi: same, Da: y| dži|, Jj, Dd: wu|dži|)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Soup. • 汤 ¶ æ|se|-y|dzu| • chicken soup • 鸡汤

y|ko| /y|ko|/ wugo

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Tortoise. • 乌龟 ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 乌龟

y|la|ji| /y|la|ji|/ vulayi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: L#- ▶ To trade, to do business. • 做生意

y|la|ji|h̥i|h̥i| /y|la|ji|h̥i|h̥i|/ vula yihin hin (Gi, Da: same, Jj: y|la|ji|)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L#- ▶ Merchant. • 商人 ⚡ (semantics) An etymology proposed (cautiously) by Liberty Lidz is ‘people who bang pots and pans’, because they would have signalled their presence in this way: “This may be in reference to the Chinese custom that in small business, the person conducting business will walk through town making a distinctive noise” (Lidz 2010:176n2). This hypothesis is not accepted by Mrs. Latami: in the past, pedlars signalled their presence by means of cymbals, not saucepans. A decisive argument here is that the word is cognate with Naxi yw̥i-la|be|, whose first syllable is not the word ‘pot’ (Naxi: /b̥v/). The word is no longer transparent to Mrs. Latami. ¶ y|la|ji|h̥i|h̥i| • merchant • 商人 ⚡ Classifier: y| ⚡ Morphological makeup: -h̥i|h̥i|

y|mi#| /y|mi|/ vumi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Large cooking pot. • 大锅

y|tsʰy| /y|tsʰy|/ wuce (Dd: same, Gi: y|tsʰy#| ⚡ (tonology) L+H, Da: y|tsʰy| ⚡ (tonology) LM, Jj: u|tsʰy|)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Vegetables (in a broad sense including fresh vegetables and picked vegetables).

• 蔬菜 ¶ (Housebuilding2.206, 10.24397/pangloss-0004550#S206) y|tsʰy|-tsʰa|na| • fresh vegetables. Literally ‘dark vegetables’. This does not refer to one species in particular, but to all sorts of fresh vegetables, as opposed to

pickled vegetables. In the process of preserving vegetables, their original darker colours tend to fade away. • 新鲜蔬菜。直译：‘绿油油的青菜’。指的不是某种具体的青菜，而是任何新鲜蔬菜，分别于酸菜。制造酸菜的过程中，蔬菜（萝卜等等）褪色：失去原来的深色。 • Classifier: po_a (CLF for plants with a stalk)

y|ts^hχ|-bj#] /y|ts^hχ|bj/] wucebbeu

NOUN • Tone: LM+[#]H ► Ladybug, ladybird. •瓢虫
• Classifier: mi_b

y|ts^hχ|-ly|by#] /y|ts^hχ|ly|by/] wuce lubbu

NOUN • Tone: LM-[#]H ► Vegetable bed. • 菜畦
¶ q^hwæ-|lwi-|qo-| y|ts^hχ|-ly|by| |le-|gy|, |y|ts^hχ| |
dwi-|jy| t^hi-|p^ho] • to make a vegetable bed in the vegetable garden, and to sow a row of vegetables • 菜园里建菜畦，种一排菜 □ Synonym: ly|by| • Classifier:
jy_b 2 • Morphological makeup: y|ts^hχ|, ly|by|

y|ts^hχ|-p^h] /y|ts^hχ|p^h] wuce peuq (Gi: same)

NOUN • Tone: LM+H# ► Chinese cabbage. • 白菜 □
Synonym: ts^hæ|p^h] • Classifier: po_a (CLF for plants with a stalk)

y|ts^hχ|-v]ni] /y|ts^hχ|v]ni] wuce wuni (Gi: same)

NOUN • Tone: LM+[#]H- ► Vegetables. • 蔬菜 • Classifier: qa_c (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles)

y...y /y|...y/] vu-vu

IDEOPHONE • Tone: 0 ► Ideophone conveying the intensity of a strong effort: grunt, grunt! • 形声词，表达强度用力：哼哼哼！ ¶ (Lake3.41, 10.24397/pangloss-0004349#S41) y|...y|pi-|t^hχ|-tso-|ni]; |dzi-|mi-|t^hi|, |gy-|wo! Vu, vu bi de zo niq; jjiemi, tiq, gguwo • The water buffalos started pulling – grunt, grunt – nine pairs of them! • 开始拉了，水牛都有九对！

y|~y] /y|y/] vuvu

VERB • Tone: L_a ► To hug, to embrace. • 搂（人的脖子） ¶ uæ-|y|~y] • to have one's arm curled around somebody's neck • 搂人的脖子 ¶ uæ-|le-|y|~y] • as above: to have one's arm curled around somebody's neck • 同上：搂人的脖子 • Morphological makeup: y|

y|~y]a /y|y/] vuvu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB • Tone: M_a ► To chew; to chew the cud. • 嚼 ◇ (phonology) It has not been possible so far to elicit a simplex (non-reduplicated) form. ¶ le-|y|~y| +ze] • ACCOMP • 实施～（+整体体） ¶ le-|wo| y|~y| • to chew the cud • 反刍

y|zo#] /y|zo/] vuoso

NOUN • Tone: #H ► Small cooking pot. • 小锅

W

wɔ₁ /wɔ₁/ ua (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Serf, slave (lowest of the 3 ranks in feudal society). • 奴隶, 农奴。音译: “俄” □ See also: tʂælwɔ₁ ⚡ Classifier: y₁ ⚡ Comparanda: (Pumi) gw₅₁

wɔ₁₂ /wɔ₁₂/ ua

DISC.PTCL ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Final particle conveying exclamation, with a nuance of obviousness. • 句尾助词: 吧、呗 ⚡ (**tonology**) The tone of this morpheme is arrived at by looking at its realization when it appears after a word that ends with an M tone (and thus allows the expression of various tones on the following syllable: H, M, L, as well as MH): the word /kəlmiH/. Since the final particle carries an M tone in this context, it is this tone that is recognized as its lexical tone. ¶ (Sister3.63, 10.24397/pangloss-0004345#S63, Sister3.65, 10.24397/pangloss-0004345#S65, Sister3.123, 10.24397/pangloss-0004345#S123, Dog.55, 10.24397/pangloss-0004443#S55)

wɔ₂ₐ /wɔ₂ₐ/ uaq

VERB ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ To depend on. • 依赖 ¶ hī₄-bi₄ | wɔ₂ₐ-mwɔ₂ₐ-bi₄! • One should not depend on others! • 不要依赖别人! ¶ hī₄-bi₄ | wɔ₂ₐ-y₁-tʰy₄! • (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。)

wɔ₂ₖ /d̪wɔ₂ₖ wɔ₂ₖ/ ua (Gi, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: L_b ▶ Load, charge, weight. • 量词: 担, 负荷 ⚡ (**phonology**) Among classifiers belonging to the tone category L_b, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is MH#. ¶ d̪wɔ₂ₖ-wɔ₂ₖ pɔ₂ₖ-pɔ₂ₖ • to carry a load • 背一担 ¶ d̪wɔ₂ₖ-wɔ₂ₖ, | d̪wɔ₂ₖ-wɔ₂ₖ | le₄-kʰwɔ₂ₖ~kʰwɔ₂ₖ | tʰi₄-tɕewₖ • to pile up loads, one after the other • 将驮的大包堆起来

wɔ₄ /wɔ₄/ uaq (Gi, Da: same)

ADVERB ⚡ Tone: LM? LH? ▶ Again; also. • 又, 再 ¶ wɔ₄ | d̪wɔ₂ₖ-siu₁ • once again, once more, one more time • 再一次、又一次

wɔ₁~wɔ₁ /wɔ₁wɔ₁/ ua'ua (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: ʂwɔ₁wɔ₁ /phonological elicitation/)

VERB ⚡ Tone: L ① ▶ To detour past, to bypass. • 绕过 ⚡ (**phonology**) It has not been possible so far to elicit a simplex (non-reduplicated) form. ¶ d̪wɔ₁-wɔ₁~wɔ₁~wɔ₁ • DELIMITATIVE ~ RED INCEPTIVE • 绕一绕 ¶ (**phonological elicitation**) wɔ₁~wɔ₁ bi₄ • ~ IMM_FUT • ~ 近将来 ¶ (**phonological elicitation**) wɔ₁~wɔ₁~ze₄ • PFV • 绕了 ¶ (**phonological elicitation**) le₄-wɔ₁~wɔ₁ | le₄-se₄ • to bypass on foot; to walk past, bypassing (a certain place) • 走路绕过 ¶ le₄-wɔ₁~wɔ₁ | le₄-tsʰwɔ₁~ze₄ • We bypassed (the obstacle) and thus we were able to arrive. / We arrived after a detour. • 我们绕了 (障碍) 就到了。 ② ▶ To take a stroll, to go for a walk. The semantic extension from the original meaning, ‘to go around’, arguably has to do with the non-linear nature of the process: going around an obstacle means improvising according to the constraints of the terrain, and the route around it is neither linear nor fast. The process therefore has semes in common with ‘faire un tour, se balader’. The extension from the original meaning ‘to bypass’ can be seen as: to walk in a way that is not straight from one point to another, and hence, to wander around leisurely. • 散步 ¶ d̪wɔ₁-wɔ₁~wɔ₁ | a₄-sui₁ky₁ | d̪wɔ₁~se₄-ʐ₁ a₄-bi₄? • Shall we go for a stroll? • 咱们去散散步, 好不好?

wo₁ /wo₁/ uo (Gi, Da: same, Dd: wu₁ta₁)

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: H ▶ Hard, solid, resilient. • 硬, 坚硬, 结实 ⚡ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization is close to [wu]. ¶ le₄-wo₁~ze₄ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: it hardened • 实施 ~ 整体体: 硬了

wo₂ₖ /d̪wɔ₂ₖ wo₂ₖ/ uo (Gi, Jj: same, Da: d̪wɔ₂ₖ-wu₁)

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 (一驾) ⚡ (**phonology**) Among classifiers belonging to the tone category L_b, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is MH#. ¶ dži₄-mi₄ | ni₄-pʰo₁, | d̪wɔ₂ₖ-wo₁! • Two water buffaloes make up one team! •

两头水牛，等于一架！

woł /woł/ uoq

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Turnip leaves; they used to be eaten as a vegetable. • 圆根的叶子 □ Synonym: wołbṣ₁, woł-yłtsʰyʃ

woł /woł/ uoq (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: Ø)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To do (something) over again. • 重新做、再来做 ◇ (semantics) The semantics of this word still requires some clarification. Roselle Dobbs (p.c. 2015) explains: “I have also come across this verb in collocation with other verbs. Its basic meaning is ‘to do something again’. In addition to ‘again’, there may also be an element similar to English ‘back’. ¶ leł-woł zwył • to answer • 回答 ¶ leł-woł-q] • to turn around (e.g. in order to look back) • 转身 ¶ leł-woł li] • to look back • 往后看 ¶ leł-woł thol-tco] • to turn around (e.g. in order to look back) • 转身 ¶ leł-woł-tco!] • Turn around! (Said to a baby who is about to get down a bed head first) • 转身！(婴儿爬下床，头朝下。奶奶告诉她：要先转身) ¶ leł-woł | leł-huł • has gone back, went back • 回去了

wołbṣ₁ /wołbṣ₁/ uobbe

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+MH# ▶ Turnip leaves; they used to be eaten as a vegetable. • 圆根的叶子 □ Synonym: woł, woł-yłtsʰyʃ

wołkṣ₁ /wołkṣ₁/ uoge

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ▶ Swing. • 秋千 (鞦韆) □ Synonym: wołkṣ₁-tsa₁, wołkṣ₁-tsa₁-di₁ ❁ Classifier:

nał_a

wołkṣ₁-tsa₁ /wołkṣ₁-tsa₁/ uoge za

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Swing. • 秋千 (鞦韆) □ Synonym: wołkṣ₁#, wołkṣ₁-tsa₁-di₁ ❁ Classifier: nał_a ❁ Morphological makeup: wołkṣ₁#]

wołkṣ₁-tsa₁-di₁ /wołkṣ₁-tsa₁-di₁/ uoge za ddi

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Swing. • 秋千 (鞦韆) □ Synonym: wołkṣ₁#, wołkṣ₁-tsa₁ ❁ Classifier: nał_a ❁ Morphological makeup: wołkṣ₁#]

woł-tcæł-qæł /wołtcałqæł/ uojae'er

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ▶ Pickled turnip leaves, pickled turnip greens. • 圆根叶子酸菜 ¶ (Housebuilding2.205, 10.24397/pangloss-0004550#S205) woł-tcæł-qæł tħił-kħuł. • We also put pickled turnip greens [in dishes made with bacon]. • (在用熏肉做的菜里) 还会放圆根叶子酸菜。 ❁ Morphological makeup: woł, tcæł-qæł

woł-yłtsʰyʃ /wołyłtsʰyʃ/ uo bbe

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+#H- ▶ Turnip greens (turnip leaves, which used to be eaten as a vegetable). The term literally means ‘turnip leaves vegetable’, emphasizing the fact that they are used as a vegetable for cooking. • 圆根的叶子 ¶ (Housebuilding2.204, 10.24397/pangloss-0004550#S204) bołtsʰæł-qoł-dzo] | tħił, | woł-yłtsʰyʃ] tħił-kħuł. • We put turnip greens in [dishes made with] bacon. • 我们在用熏肉做的菜里会放圆根叶子。 □ Synonym: woł, wołbṣ₁ ❁ Morphological makeup: woł, yłtsʰyʃ

W

wæ /wæ/ uaen (Jj: same)

VERB ☀ Tone: M intrans ▶ To swell, to inflate (e.g. the belly is swollen). • 肿, 膨胀, (肚子) 胀 ◇
(phonology) There is a glottal stop at the beginning and end of the syllable: [?wæ?]. For phonemic analysis, glot-

talization (initial and final) is to be seen as a secondary, non-distinctive feature. ¶ j̥ta wæ (-ze-) • glands are swollen ◇ (**tonology**) The tonal pattern is regular. • 淋巴结肿了 ¶ (**phonological elicitation**) tso˧~tso˧ wæ˩ • something has swollen • 东西膨胀了

Z

za] /za]/ ssa

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: H ▶ Restricted to, limited to. • 仅仅 ¶ (Funeral.83, 10.24397/pangloss-0004572#S83) **kwɔ̄-qō-ŋū-lā mɔ̄-za]** (...) • not only the people from the village • 不仅有村子里的人

za]_a /za]/ ssaq

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To go downward (a mountain), to descend. • 下 (山……) ¶ **kwɔ̄_za]** • to go down the mountain • 下山 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **mɔ̄-za]-sui]** • not to go down yet • 还没下来 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **ɖū-za]-za]-ɻ̄]** • DELIMITATIVE ~ RED INCEPTIVE • 来一下

za]-ba]-lla] /za]-ba]-lla]/ ssabbala

NOUN ❁ Tone: L-L# ① ▶ 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) ② ▶ Divinity of fire, of the hearth, and of the house. • 火, 火塘与家的神

za]-lū] /za]-lū]/ ssalee

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Barrow, castrated male pig, neutered pig. • 阉猪 ❁ Classifiers: **pʰōl_a, v̄**

za]-ni]-ʂɔ̄] /za]-ni]-ʂɔ̄]/ ssanishe

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH- ▶ Vampire: a demon of human shape (the size of a large person), who feeds on blood. • 吸血鬼

za]-za] /za]-za]/ ssassa (Dd: same, Jj: Ø)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M ▶ Careful. • 细心、细致

zæ]-bæ] /zæ]-bæ]/ ssaebbae (Gi, Jj: same, Da: mȳkōl | ʐɔ̄l bæl ◇ (dialectology) Daeshi Daedeu has an idiosyncratic pronunciation: he chose the designation /ʐɔ̄l bæl/, 'the path runs', as a poetic coinage to refer to a thunderbolt.)

VERB ❁ Tone: L ▶ Flash of lightning, thunderbolt. • 闪电、打闪电、霹雷 ◇ (syntax) This word is not a noun but a predicate, as shown by its combination with the perfective morpheme: /zæ]-bæ]-ze]/. Its categorization as a noun led to paradoxical results, its behaviour being different from that of all noun categories. ¶ **zæ]-bæ]-ze]**! • There has been a flash of lightning! • 打闪电了!

¶ **zæ]-bæ]-dzō!**! • There are flashes of lightning! • 打着闪电! ❁ Classifier: **bæ]-a** 3

-ze]-b /ze]-b/ ssei

SUFFIX ❁ Tone: M ▶ Perfective, PFV • 整体体

ze] 1 /ze]/ sseiq

PRONOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Which. • 哪

ze] 2 /ze]/ sseiq

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L ▶ Pure. • 纯洁 ❁ Usage: archaic ¶ **mɔ̄-sōl F | lē-sōl-kʰūl! | mɔ̄-zēl F | lē-zēl-kʰūl!** • 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]-ba]-

PRONOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Which; which kind. • 哪, 哪个 (哪个碗), 哪一种 ¶ **ze]-ba]-ni?** • Which one is it? / Which kind is it? • 是哪个? 是哪一样?

ze]-gɔ̄]-

PRONOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ At which place, where. • 哪里, 什么地方 ¶ **nōl | ze]-gɔ̄]-bi]-tsō]-ni?** • Where are you going? • 你要去哪里?

ze]-mi] /ze]-mi]/ sseimi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Niece. • 娣女 (姐妹的女儿) ❁ Classifier: **v̄**

ze]-y] /ze]-y]/ sseivu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Nephew (son of one's sister). • 外甥 (姐妹的儿子) ❁ Classifier: **v̄**

ze]-y]-ze]-mi] /ze]-y]-ze]-mi]/ sseivu sseimi (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L-L# ▶ Nephews and nieces. • 外甥甥女 (姐妹的儿女)

-zo /-/ sso

SUFFIX ❁ Tone: ? ▶ Adverbializer, ADVB. • 副词化: ……地 ¶ **gȳldzūl-zōl** • sadly, with great sadness • 难过乎乎地 ¶ **sȳdqȳl-zōl** • pensively • 沉思地 ¶ **zæ]-zōl** • smilingly • 笑着地 ¶ **ɳūhɛil-zōl** • in a lovely/amicable way • 可爱地 ¶ (Da) **tʂʰw̄ne]-ji]-pi]-zōl, | nɟȳl | mɔ̄-gɔ̄l | ʐwæl!**! • 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! ¶ **ətʃȳl-zōl!** • 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] /zo]/ sso (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ① ▶ Son. • 儿子 ¶ **zo]-ni]-ky]** • two sons • 两个儿子 □ See also: **tsʰōlmo]** □ Antonym: **mȳl** ❁ Classifier: **v̄** ② ▶ Man, Vir. • 男人

-zo] /-/ -sso

SUFFIX ⚡ Tone: H ① ► Masculine suffix. • 阳性后缀
② ► Diminutive suffix. • 指小词

zo]_a /zo]/ sso (Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: M_a ► To have to, to be necessary. • 要, 应该 ¶ my-+zo] (-ze])! | tʰi-+kwɔ-+kʰwɔ!]! • It's not necessary! Forget it! • 不用了! 算了吧! ¶ tsʰwɔ-ne-ji] | ji-+zo]-+ho]-+ni]! • That's how one must do! / That's how it's done! • 是应该这样做的!

-zo]_a /zo]/ sso

SUFFIX ⚡ Tone: M ► Obligative. • 应该、必须

zo]bæ] /zo]bæ]/ ssobbae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ► Fool, idiot. • 笨人、傻瓜 ◇ (semantics) The form /zo]bæ]/ has partly lost its specifically masculine gender. Mrs. Latami sometimes says of herself, in humorous self-deprecation (when she has made a blunder): /ətmaʃ zo]bæ]/ “I am so dumb!!” (literally: “Ama is dumb!”) and the negation is: /my-+zo]bæ]/ “(no, you’re) not dumb!”, where the disyllable is treated as a block. ¶ my-+zo]bæ]! • 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]bæ]-+my]bæ] • silly people, idiots (of both sexes) • 傻瓜们 (不分男女) • Classifier: y]

zo]b]y]-+li] /zo]b]y]-+li]/ ssobbuli (Da: zo]b]y]-+li], Dd: zu]b]y]-+li])

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L.H.L ► Universe. • 地球、宇宙 ◇ (dialectology) Indication from Roselle Dobbs (19/05/2024): this word is ssobbulee (with li as its third syllable) in the dialects that she is familiar with. In case it is confirmed that this pronunciation (also coinciding with Daeshi Daedeu’s pronunciation /zo]b]y]-+li]/) is more widespread than that with final li, spelling should be changed from ssobbuli to ssobbulee. ⚡ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) ? (Lidz 2010 : 108)

zo]do] /zo]do]/ ssoddo (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ► A village idiot. Such a character is perceived as ‘a man who has not grown up’, ‘someone who has remained a child’. • 傻瓜、白痴。这样的人被视为“没有长大的男人”。 □ See also: zo]bæ] ⚡ Classifier: y] • Morphological makeup: zo], do]

zo]du]#] /zo]du]#]/ ssoddee

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ► Eldest son. • 大儿子 ¶ zo]du]-+my]du] • eldest son and eldest daughter • 大儿子与大

女儿

zo]h̄y] /zo]h̄y]/ ssohun (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: zo]y])

NOUN ⚡ Tone: MH# ① ► Son. • 儿子
¶ zo]h̄y]-+yæ] • the sons • 儿子们 ⚡ Classifier: y]
② ► Young chap, young lad, young man. • 小伙子、青年男子

zo]h̄y]-+my]zo] /zo]h̄y]-+my]zo]/ ssohun musso

NOUN ⚡ Tone: MH#- ► Descendants; sons and daughters. • 后代 ¶ zo]h̄y]-+my]zo]-+yæ] • ~ PL • ~ 复数 ⚡ Morphological makeup: zo]h̄y], my]zo]

zo]mæ] /zo]mæ]/ ssomae

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ► Adopted son. • 领养的儿子、养子、义子。 ¶ zo]mæ]-+se] • to adopt a son • 收养义子 ¶ zo]mæ]-+my]mæ]-+se] • to adopt children • 收养孩子

zo]my] /zo]my]/ ssomu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ► Child. • 孩子 ¶ zo]my] | æ]my]tci]-+h̄i] • newborn baby, infant • 新生婴儿 ⚡ Classifier: [u]t̄b̄ • Morphological makeup: zo], my]

zo]no] /zo]no]/ ssono (Da: zo]no], Jj: zi]-nu])

ADVERB ⚡ Tone: LM ► Now. • 现在 ¶ zo]no]-+ti]! • She only just woke up! (Context: someone walks into the house in the afternoon, sees an infant 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! (情景: 有人走进家门, 看到一个婴儿在玩耍, 便说: “她醒了! ”。她的祖母回答说: “她刚睡醒! ”)

zo]qo] /zo]qo]/ ssogho (Gi, Jj, Dd: same, Da: ze]-ko])

PRONOUN ⚡ Tone: LM ► Where. • 哪里 ¶ no] | zo]qo]-+bi]-? • Where are you going? • 你去哪里?
¶ zo]qo]-+ηju]-+tsʰwɔ]-? • Where (are you) coming from?
• 从哪里来? ¶ no]-+ha]-+zo]qo]-+dzwɔ]-+bi]-+pi]-, +dwi]-+ba]-+la]-+ni]! • 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]-+tʰy]-? • Where are you? (Typical question when calling someone on their mobile phone) • 你到哪里了? (打手机)

zo]ʂy[kʰy]-+ni[tʰy] /zo]ʂy[kʰy]-+ni[tʰy]/ ssoshuku nitu

(Da: Ø, Jj: zo]ʂy#], Dd: h̄i]-ty])

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H#- ► Orphan. • 孤儿

zo^hty#] /zo^hty]/ ssodu

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Only son. • 独生子, 独生男孩
 ¶ zo^hty| d̥w̥l-y̥-lḁl d̥zo̥l! • (She) just has an only son!
 • (她) 只有一个独生男孩子! ¶ (proverb) s̥w̥l-h̥mi̥l, | zo^hty| z̥y̥l-t̥h̥ḁl-se̥l! • “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^htyl-my̥lty̥] /zo^htylmy̥lty̥]/ ssodu mudu

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H- ▶ Only child (boy or girl). • 独生子 (男女通用)

zo^hthi̥l /zo^hthi̥]/ ssoti

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Intelligent man, clever boy. (There is a different term for women.) • 聪明的男人 ¶ zo^hthi̥l d̥w̥l-y̥l • an intelligent man, a clever boy • 一个聪明的男人 ◻ See also: my̥lthi̥l ❁ Morphological makeup: thi̥l, zo̥l

zo^htei̥l /zo^htei̥]/ ssojie

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Youngest son. • 最小的儿子
 ¶ zo^htei̥l-my̥ltei̥l • youngest son and youngest daughter
 • 最小的儿子与女儿

zo̥lzo̥l-my̥l-my̥l /zo̥lzo̥lmy̥lmy̥l]/ ssossumumu

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Thing, thingummy. • 东西 ❁
 Classifier: k^hwy̥l_a

zo̥lzy̥#] /zo̥lzy̥]/ ssore

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Son. The expression emphasizes that it is a son that one has brought up oneself. • 儿子、子。这个名词强调是自己养的儿子。 ❁ Morphological makeup: zo̥l, z̥y̥l_b

zu̥l /zu̥l]/ ssi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Grass. • 草 ❁ Classifier: k^hy̥l_a

zu̥l /zu̥l]/ ssi (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Life, existence. • 生命
 ¶ zu̥l-sæ#l • long life • 长命、长的人生 ¶ (proverb)
 zu̥l-sæl|h̥ḁl-j̥i̥l-k̥w̥l| ~ zu̥l-sæl|h̥ḁl-j̥i̥l-k̥w̥l! • May you have a long life! • 祝你长寿! ¶ zu̥l-dæ#l • short life • 短命 ◻ See also: zu̥l_b, zu̥l~zu̥l

zu̥l_b /d̥w̥l zu̥l]/ ssi (Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: M_b ▶ Self-classifier for life, existence. • 量词: 辈子 ¶ d̥w̥l-zu̥l • all of (one's) life, a lifetime • 一辈子 (的时间) ◻ See also: zu̥l

zu̥lby̥...zu̥lby̥ /zuby̥...zuby̥!/ ssibbu-ssibbu

IDEOPHONE ❁ Tone: 0 ▶ Onomatopoeia: the groaning,

creaking sound of an object under extreme pressure, on the verge of breaking. For example, a wooden plank creaks ominously as someone presses down on it with all their weight: creak-creak, groan-groan. • 形声词 (拟声词): 物体在猛烈的压力下发出的嘎吱声, 接近断裂但尚未完全破裂。如: 某人用全身的重量来压碎一块木板。 ¶ (Tiger2.72, 10.24397/pangloss-0004546#S72)

zu̥lh̥y̥l /zu̥lh̥y̥]/ ssihun (Jj: same, Gi: zu̥lh̥y̥l-ni̥l-gv̥l)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Green. • 绿 (布料、线) ¶ zu̥lh̥y̥l-ni̥l-gv̥l • green • 绿 ¶ (Gi) zu̥lh̥y̥l | ~zu̥lh̥y̥l-ni̥l-gv̥l • all green, green all over • 全绿

zu̥lp̥l /zu̥lp̥l]/ ssibeu (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Hay, dry grass. The term is also used to describe rice straw. On the farm, only rice straw is stored, not hay; grass that is picked green and then dried (hay) is not stored, but fed to the animals straight away. • 干草。这个词也用来形容稻草。家里只储存稻草, 不储存干草; 采摘的青草晒干后 (干草) 不储存, 而是直接喂牲口。 ❁ Classifier: k^hy̥l_a

zu̥l-q̥ḁlmi̥#] /zu̥lq̥ḁlmi̥]/ ssikhami

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 ◆ In local Chinese dialect: 狗尾巴草 ¶ (Seeds.46, 10.24397/pangloss-0004548#S46) ❁ Classifier: po̥l_a (CLF for plants with a stalk)

zu̥lq̥#] /zu̥lq̥]/ ssi'er

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Cheek. • 腮、腮帮子 ¶ zu̥lq̥h̥wæl • to slap/smack someone's cheek • 掌掴、打嘴巴 ❁ Classifier: l̥w̥l_b

zu̥l~zu̥l /zu̥lzu̥l]/ ssissi (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Life, existence. • 生命 ¶ h̥i̥l-zu̥l~zu̥l\$ • human life • 人生 ¶ h̥i̥l zu̥l| s̥æl| z̥wæl • a very long life / life is very long • 很长的人生／人生很长 ❁ Classifier: l̥j̥y̥l_a

zu̥l~zu̥l /zu̥lzu̥l]/ ssissi (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L ▶ To be numb. • 麻木 ¶ gy̥l-dy̥l-gy̥l-mi̥l | zu̥l~zu̥l • to be numb (whole body) • 身体麻木、全身麻木 ¶ gy̥l-mi̥l | zu̥l~zu̥l • to be numb (whole body) • 身体麻木、全身麻木 ¶ t̥h̥i̥l-zu̥l~zu̥l • DUR ~ RED • 持续体～重叠

zzz...zzz /zzz...zzz!/ ss-ss-ss

IDEOPHONE ❁ Tone: 0 ▶ Sound of sawing (typically: sawing wood). • 形声词: 锯木头的声音。

Z

zi˥ /zi˥/ xxi

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) ✽ (phonological elicitation) mꝫ˧˥-zi˥ • NEG ~: not to be present; there is not any • 否定 ~: 没有

zi˧˥_a /zi˧˥/ xxi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ✽ Tone: M_a ① ▶ To leak. • 漏 (水) ✽ my˧˥-tɕeo˧˥ zi˧˥ • to leak, to drip down • (水) 往下漏 ② ▶ To flow (a river flows). • 流 (河水流着) ✽ my˧˥-tɕeo˧˥ zi˧˥ • to flow down (the water of a brook flows down) • (河) 往下游流

zi˥ /d̥wʌ˧˥ zi˥/ xxi (Gi, Jj: same, Da: zi˥)

CLASSIFIER ✽ Tone: L_b ▶ Family. • 家庭 (一户人) ✽ h̥i˧˥ | d̥wʌ˧˥-zi˥ • a family • 一家人 ✽ tʂʰwʌ˧˥-zi˥ • this family • 这家 ✽ ɲwæ˧˥-qʰy˧˥, | tsʰe˧˥ni˧˥-zi˥ • Five hamlets, twelve families! (A summary of the statistics of the village of /ətlat-ɺwɔx#˥/.) • 五个村落, 十二个家庭! (阿拉瓦村的人口简介) ✽ d̥wʌ˧˥-zi˥ jni˧˥-ze˧˥ mæ˧˥! • They're from the same family! (A sentence that concludes a reflection about two words, that aimed to determine whether they have the same vowels and consonants: the same segmental composition. The meaning is different, the tones are different, but otherwise the two words are alike: they share the same consonants and vowels. They form a coherent set: a family.) • 它们属于同一家! (这句话总结了对两个词的思考, 目的是确定它们是否有相同的元音和辅音: 相同的音段组成。意思不同, 声调不同, 但除此之外, 这两个词是相同的: 它们有相同的辅音和元音。它们就像一家人一样近。) ✽ d̥wʌ˧˥-kwɔx˧˥, | d̥wʌ˧˥-zi˥_ji˥. • The whole village was one family. (A summary of the operating principle of the collectivized economy.) • 整个村庄就成为一个家庭 (集体化经济运行原则的概括)。

zi˧˥_b /zi˧˥/ xxiq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✽ Tone: L_b ① ▶ To clutch, to grasp, to grab. • 拿, 捉 (捉鸡) ✽ ʃæ˧˥ zi˧˥ • to catch a chicken • 捉鸡 ✽ h̥i˧˥ zi˧˥ • to grab someone • 抓人 ✽ ʂæ˧˥ zi˧˥ • 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 ✽ tʂo˧˥-tʂo˧˥ zi˧˥ • to bring something • 带东西过来 ✽ le˧˥-zi˧˥ | po˧˥-jɔ˧˥ • to bring something along, to pick something and

bring it along • 拿 (东西), 带过来

zi˧˥ /-/ xxi

NOUN ✽ Tone: LM? LH? ▶ Building; houses. • 房屋 ✽ zi˥ tsʰi˥, | æ˧˥ tsʰi˥ • to build a house, to build a home (set phrase) • 建房立家 (固定词语) ✽ zi˥ tʰy˧˥ • 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˥ qʰæ˧˥ • to demolish a house ◇ (tonology) This expression, coined by the investigator, is accepted by Mrs. Latami. It illustrates the fact that the tonal combination observed in the phrase 'to build a house' is also found in another phrase that has 'house' as its object. The phrase is admittedly unusual, but since it is synchronically acceptable, it counts as additional evidence in favour of the analysis of the lexical tone of the monosyllabic root as either LM or LH. • 拆房子 ✽ tsʰwʌ˧˥-zi˥ • this family • 这家 ✽ #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 Mrs. Latami) • 买房 (这个例子是调查者构造的, 拉他咪女士确定是不可以的。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。) ✽ la˧˥tʰa˧˥mi˧˥, | ze˧˥ zi˥_ni˥? • Where is the house of the Latami family? (Context: an outsider comes to the village of Alawua, looking for the house of Latami Dashi, whose songs he has heard; in the village, he asks where the family lives.) • 拉他咪家在哪里? (情景: 一个喜欢拉他咪达石写的歌的游客来阿拉瓦村, 找拉他咪家。)

zi˥ /zi˥/ xxiq (Gi: same, Jj: zy˧˥)

NOUN ✽ Tone: LH ▶ Monkey, ape. • 猴子 ✽ (phonological elicitation) zi˥ dzwʌ˧˥-ze˧˥ • ...has eaten (a/the) monkey • 吃了猴子 ✽ (phonological elicitation) zi˥ hwæ˧˥-ze˧˥ • ...has bought (a/the) monkey • 买了猴子 ✽ Classifier: mi˩_b

zi˥ 1 /zi˥/ xxiq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✽ Tone: MH ▶ To sleep. • 睡觉 ✽ (phonological elicitation) le˧˥-zi˥ • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ✽ (phonological elicitation) le˧˥-zi˧˥-ze˧˥ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has slept, has gone to sleep • 实施 ~ 整体体: 睡觉了 ✽ ʃæ˧˥ zi˧˥-ze˧˥ • the chicken has gone to sleep • 鸡睡觉了 ✽ le˧˥-zi˧˥-bi˧˥-ze˧˥! • I'm going to sleep!

要睡觉了! ♫ le˧˥-zi˧˥, | zi˧˥-mɤ˧˥-tʰa˩! • 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! ♫ pʰæ˧˥-tɕi˧˥-zo˧˥-ŋɯ˧˥ | mɤ˧˥-zɔ˧˥-qa˧˥ zi˧˥ • 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) ⚡ Comparanda: (Pumi) zi35

zi˧˥dy˧˥ /zi˧˥dy˧˥/ xxiddu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ① ► The household. • 家 ♫ dɯ˧˥-zi˧˥dy˧˥ • a household • 一家人, 包括所有成员 ♫ aɿkɔ˧˥-zi˧˥dy˧˥ ji˧˥ • to take care of the house, to look after the household, to be in charge of the household • 管家 ⚡ Classifier: lɯ˧˥b ② ► The entire farmhouse, comprising the main house and the other buildings. • 农舍, 包括院子、人住的楼、动物住的楼等 ⚡ Classifier: lɯ˧˥b

zi˧˥dy˧˥-ji˧˥-hĩ#˩ /zi˧˥dy˧˥-ji˧˥-hĩ#˩/ xxiddu yihin (Gi: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ► The person in charge of the house, the master or mistress of the house. • 一家之主、家长 zi˧˥hĩ#˩ /zi˧˥hĩ#˩/ xxihun (Jj: zy˧˥hĩ#˩ ~ zi˧˥hĩ#˩)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+H ► Body hair (of humans). • 人身上的毛 ⚡ Classifier: kʰɯ˧˥b

zi˧˥ky˧˥wo˧˥ /zi˧˥ky˧˥wo˧˥/ xxigowo (Gi: zi˧˥qʰwɤ˧˥-kɔ˧˥, Da: zi˧˥kʷwa˧˥-kɯ˧˥-to˧˥, Jj: zi˧˥qʰwɤ˧˥-kɯ˧˥#˩)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ► Roof. • 房顶 ⚡ Classifier: tsʰi˧˥

zi˧˥-kʰy˧˥ 1 /zi˧˥kʰy˧˥/ xxiku (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+MH# ► Year of the Monkey. • 猴年 ⚡ Morphological makeup: zi˧˥, kʰy˧˥

zi˧˥-kʰy˧˥ 2 /zi˧˥kʰy˧˥/ xxiq kuq

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: LM+MH# ► Born in the year of the Monkey. • 属猴

zi˧˥mi˧˥ /zi˧˥mi˧˥/ xximi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ① ► The main building of the house, of the farm: the building where the hearth is located. • 家里有火塘的那个房子 (“祖母房”)。汉语音译: ‘依咪’。 ⚡ Classifier: lɯ˧˥b ② ► The entire house, the entire farm. • 整个家园

zi˧˥mi˧˥#˩ /zi˧˥mi˧˥#˩/ xximi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+H ► Female monkey. • 母猴 ⚡ Classifier: mi˩b

zi˧˥my˧˥ /zi˧˥my˧˥/ xximu (Gi, Jj: same, Da: zi˧˥my˧˥)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: MH# ► Dream. • 梦 ♫ zi˧˥my˧˥ qʰwɤ˧˥ • to have a dream • 做梦 ♫ zi˧˥my˧˥ su˧˥ • to sleep-walk (somnambulism); also: to speak in one's dreams • 梦游,

梦呓 ♫ njɤ˧˥-ə˧˥hwɤ˧˥-zi˧˥my˧˥| my˧˥-dʐɤ˧˥! • I have not had good dreams yesterday night! / I had a nightmare yesterday night! • 我昨天做了恶梦! ⚡ Classifier: kʰwɤ˧˥a ⚡ Comparanda: (Pumi) zi55mǐ22

zi˧˥yʂ˧˥ /zi˧˥yʂ˧˥/ xxinge (Gi: dʑi˧˥yʂ˧˥, Jj: dzɯ˧˥yʂ˧˥)

VERB ⚡ Tone: H# ► To doze off, to nod. • 打瞌睡

♫ (phonological elicitation) zi˧˥yʂ˧˥-ze˩ • ~ PFV: has dozed off • ~ 整体体: 打瞌睡了

zi˧˥yʂ˧˥ /zi˧˥yʂ˧˥/ xxingu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: H# ► To sleep. • 睡觉 ♫ le˧˥-zi˧˥yʂ˧˥ • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ♫ zi˧˥yʂ˧˥-ho˩ • is going to sleep • 要睡了 ♫ ə˧˥hwɤ˧˥-i|mɤ˧˥-zi˧˥yʂ˧˥-ze˩! • You've got dark circles! (Literally: “You didn't sleep last night!”) • 你有黑眼圈! (字面意思: “你昨晚没睡!”)

zi˧˥pʰy˧˥#˩ /zi˧˥pʰy˧˥#˩/ xxipu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+H ► Male monkey. • 公猴 ⚡ Classifier: mi˩b

zi˧˥qʰwɤ˧˥ /zi˧˥qʰwɤ˧˥/ xxikhua (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ► Building; houses. • 房屋 ♫ zi˧˥qʰwɤ˧˥-gy˩ • to build a building • 建房 ♫ zi˧˥qʰwɤ˧˥-tsʰi˧˥ • to build a house • 建房 ♫ zi˧˥qʰwɤ˧˥-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 groves, pastures, and cultivated fields.) • 只看到房子! / 能看见的只有房子! (合作者说, 丽江市区都是房子, 看不到田。这一点, 不像永宁坝: 二十世纪的永宁, 只有一些小村落分散在一大片田地中。) ♫ zi˧˥qʰwɤ˧˥-tsʰy˩ • to paint a house • 给房子刷颜色 (直译: ‘染房’) ♫ zi˧˥qʰwɤ˧˥-tsʰi˧˥-hĩ˧˥ kʰy˧˥mi˩ • watchdog • 看门狗 ♫ zi˧˥qʰwɤ˧˥-tsʰi˧˥-hĩ˧˥ kʰy˧˥ • watchdog • 看门狗 ⚡ Classifier: lɯ˧˥b

zi˧˥kae˧˥\$ /zi˧˥kae˧˥\$/ xxihrae

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H\$ ► The back of the house, the space behind the house. • 房屋的上后方 ♫ ni˧˥-tsae˧˥-zi˧˥-ko˧˥-tho˧˥, | zi˧˥kae˧˥-ni˧˥-mae˩! • The place behind the two-storey building is called ‘zi˧˥kae˧˥\$’! • 两层楼房后面 (这块地方) 叫做“房屋的上后方”! / 房屋背后 (这块地方) 叫做“房屋的上后方”! ⚡ Classifier: kʰwɤ˧˥a

zi˧˥ko˧˥\$ /zi˧˥ko˧˥\$/ xxiwo (Da: same, Jj: zi˧˥ko˧˥#˩)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H\$ ► Bed. • 床 ⚡ Classifier: lɯ˧˥a

zi˧˥-tʰo˩ /zi˧˥-tʰo˩\$/ xxito

NOUN ⚜ Tone: L# ► behind the house (the place where there is a vegetable garden) • 家后院 (菜园的地方)

NOUN ⚜ Tone: LM+^H ► Infant monkey, infant ape. •
小猴子 ⚜ Classifier: |wu˧˥|_b

zizzo /zizzo/ xxisso

Z

z̄ /z̄/ r-r-r

IDEOPHONE ⚡ Tone: 0 ▶ Rumbling sound of heavy loads carried over a wooden floor, of lorries... Brrroom! • 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) ♦ (phonology) The transcription adopted is [z̄] rather than [z̄w̄], because it is not a complete syllable. A complete syllable has a ‘more consonantal’ part at the beginning and a ‘more vowel-like’ part at the end.

zǣl /zǣl/ rae

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Tall and big; great; impressive. • 高大 ¶ zǣl | zwǣl • very tall and big • 很高大 ¶ zǣl-nīlgȳl • tall and big; great; impressive • 高大 ¶ h̄īl | ts̄w̄l-ȳl, | zǣl-nīlgȳl! • This person looks impressive / tall and big! • 这人很高大! ¶ zǣl-nīl | m̄ȳl-gȳl • not tall, not impressive, not great-looking • 个子不高

zǣla /zǣl/ rae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: Ma ① ▶ To laugh. • 笑 ¶ h̄īl zǣl-zǣl k̄hūl • to make people laugh, to amuse people • 让大家笑一笑 ¶ zōlhȳl | h̄īl zǣl-zǣl k̄hūl • The kids make people laugh • 孩子们把大家逗笑了。 ¶ zǣl-zǣl-dīl • jokes, funny talk • 笑话, 好笑的话 ② ▶ To laugh at; to be impudent; to deride, to make fun of (people). • 嘲笑别人、出言不逊 ¶ h̄īl zǣl • to make fun of other people • 嘲笑人家 ¶ (phonological elicitation) lēl-zǣl-zēl • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has made fun (of others) • 实施 ~ 整体体: 出言不逊了 ¶ (phonological elicitation) lēl-zǣl-zǣl • ACCOMP ~ RED • 笑一笑 (别人) ¶ (phonological elicitation) lēl-zǣl-zǣl-zēl • ACCOMP ~ RED PFV • 嘲笑了

zǣlb /zǣl/ raeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: Lb ▶ To mix. • 搅拌合混 ♦ (morphemic make-up) The word is generally used in reduplicated form: zǣl~zǣl. ♦ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [lǣl-zǣl~zǣl]. ¶ lēl-zǣl-zǣl • ACCOMP ~ RED • 搅拌

zǣl /zǣl/ raeq (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LH ▶ Leopard, panther (these two terms are homonymous in English). • 豹子 ¶ (phonological elicitation) zǣl dzw̄l-zēl • ...ate (a/the) leopard • 吃了豹子 ¶ (phonological elicitation) zǣl hwǣl-zēl • ...bought (a/the) leopard • 买了豹子 ⚡ Classifier: phol̄a

zǣlmi# /zǣlmi/ raemi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+H ▶ Female leopard. • 母豹子 ¶ zǣlmi-l-zǣlzōl • female leopard and male leopard • 母豹子与公豹子 ⚡ Classifier: phol̄a

zǣlp̄ȳl /zǣlp̄ȳl/ raepu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM ▶ Male leopard. • 公豹子 ¶ zǣlp̄ȳl-zǣlmīl • male leopard and female leopard • 公豹子与母豹子 ⚡ Classifier: phol̄a

zǣlsūl /zǣlsūl/ raesi (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

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 ¶ (Da) zǣlsūl-t̄hǣlq̄hw̄ȳl • felt skirt ♦ (dialectology) Mrs. Latami rejects this phrase: there is no such thing as felt skirts in traditional Na (Mo-suo) costume. • 披毡短裙 ⚡ Classifier: lūl̄a

zǣlsūl-k̄hwǣljāl /zǣlsūlk̄hwǣljāl/ raesi khuae'er (Gi: same, Jj: zǣlsūlk̄hūljāl)

NOUN ▶ Felt mat. • 毡子 (真正的毡子) 做的垫子 ⚡ Classifier: ts̄hīl̄a 1 ⚡ Morphological makeup: zǣlsūl, k̄hwǣljā#l

zǣlsǣl /zǣlsǣl/ reshae

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: LM ▶ Far, distant. • 远 ♦ (etymology) The word is probably made up of /sǣ/ ‘long’ and /z̄ȳ/ ‘path’. The Wujiao dialect arguably offers evidence that is relevant to this point. ¶ (Da) nōl | ts̄w̄l | āl-zǣl-sǣl? | dzȳl-k̄hw̄ȳl āl-dīl? | — dzȳl | dzȳl-k̄hw̄ȳl m̄ȳl-dīl! | m̄ȳl-zǣl-sǣl! • 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) • 你们之间有距离吗? (=你们很熟吗?) — 没什么距离! (我们) 比较近, 不远!

zǣltsūl /zǣltsūl/ rezi (Da: z̄ȳltsīl)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Path, trail. • 小路、径道 ¶ zǣltsūl-z̄ȳlmīl • small trail • 径道 ⚡ Classifier: k̄hūl̄ōl

zǣlȳ-t̄hv̄l /zǣlȳl-t̄hv̄l/ raevu tu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: L#- ▶ To joke, to crack a joke. • 开玩笑 ¶ zǣlȳ-t̄hv̄l | zwǣl • to crack jokes all the time, to make lots of jokes • 开很多玩笑、一直开玩笑 ¶ zǣlȳ-t̄hv̄l-h̄īl z̄w̄ȳl • to crack a joke • 开个玩笑 □ See also: zǣl̄a

zǣlzo#] /zǣlzo]/ raesso

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+H ▶ Leopard cub, baby leopard.
• 小豹子 ¶ zǣlzo+ -zǣlmi] • baby leopard and female leopard • 小豹子与母豹子 ⚡ Classifier: l̄w̄l̄b

zēl 1 /zēl/ rei (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Arrow. • 箭 ⚡ Classifiers: k̄w̄l̄b , l̄w̄l̄b

zēl 2 /zēl/ rei (Da: same)

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)

zēl 3 /d̄w̄l̄ zēl/ rei

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: H_a ▶ Classifier for quarters of preserved meat. • 量词: 熏肉 (一块)

zēl 4 /zēl ɿ̄l̄/ reieun

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ① ▶ Arrow. • 箭

¶ (phonological elicitation) zēl ɿ̄l̄ | d̄w̄l̄-k̄w̄l̄ • an arrow • 一枝箭 ¶ (phonological elicitation) zēl ɿ̄l̄ | d̄w̄l̄-l̄w̄l̄ • an arrow • 一枝箭 ⚡ Classifiers: k̄w̄l̄b , l̄w̄l̄b ② ▶ A family, a lineage (metaphorical sense for ‘an arrow’). • 一个家族 ¶ zēl ɿ̄l̄ | d̄w̄l̄-ɿ̄l̄ • a family, a lineage • 一个家族 ⚡ Classifier: ɿ̄l̄b

zēl tǣl̄-hi] /zēl tǣl̄-hi/] reidaelhi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H#-L ▶ 11th month. • 十一月 ¶ na] zēl tǣl̄, | b̄v̄l̄ k̄v̄l̄ s̄w̄l̄! • The eleventh month for the Na is already the New Year for the Pumi! / November for the Na is already the New Year for the Pumi! (A saying that highlights a difference in the calendar between the Na and the Pumi.) • 摩梭人的十一月已是普米族的新年! (这句话突出了摩梭和普米在历法上的差异。)

zēl v̄#] /zēl v̄/] reivu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Castrated ox, neutered ox, steer. • 阉牛 ⚡ Classifier: p̄hol̄a

zēlzo#] /zēlzo/] reisso

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Arrow. • 箭 ¶ zēlzo] | d̄w̄l̄-k̄w̄l̄ • one arrow • 一枝箭

zēlzēl̄-bǣl̄bǣl̄ /zēlzēl̄-bǣl̄bǣl̄/] reirei bbaebbae (La: jēlzēl̄-bǣl̄bǣl̄)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM-L ▶ Wild cotton (literally: “Westerners’ flower”). • 野棉花 (直译: ‘洋人花’) ⚡ Morphological makeup: j̄l̄zēl̄, bǣl̄bǣl̄ ① It may be that an earlier form * /j̄l̄zēl̄-bǣl̄bǣl̄/ became /zēlzēl̄-bǣl̄bǣl̄/ through vowel harmony. In view of the high variability of forms for the word ‘Western, foreign’, it is also conceivable that this compound had a form /zēlzēl̄/.

and not /j̄l̄zēl̄/ as its determiner from the outset, or perhaps a form /jēl̄zēl̄/. In the latter case, the evolution towards the current form /zēlzēl̄-bǣl̄bǣl̄/ would have consisted in regularizing the exception constituted by the borrowed syllable /jēl̄/, by identifying it with a syllable that is well attested in the system: /zēl̄/.

zēlzēl̄-lǣl̄tsu] /zēlzēl̄-lǣl̄tsu/] reirei laezi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM-H# ▶ One of the three main types of plants used for pig fodder. • 喂猪的牧草

z̄x̄l̄b /z̄x̄l̄/ re (Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: M_b ▶ To raise (animals, or children); to care for (the elderly). • 饲养 (动物)、养 (孩子)、管 (老人) ¶ bo] z̄x̄l̄ • to raise pigs • 养猪 ¶ zwǣl̄zo] z̄x̄l̄ • to raise colts • 养小马 □ See also: zo]z̄x̄#]

z̄x̄l̄a /z̄x̄l̄/ req

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ Clean. • 干净 ¶ ts̄w̄l̄ | z̄x̄l̄-h̄l̄ ni] • It is clean • 这是干净的 ¶ m̄v̄l̄-z̄x̄l̄ • NEG ~: not clean, dirty • 否定 ~: 不干净

z̄x̄l̄c /d̄w̄l̄ z̄x̄l̄/ re

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: L_c ▶ Classifier for lines and patterns (in weaving, drawing, painting...). • 量词: 图案 (画画或织布) (一个)

z̄x̄l̄ /z̄x̄l̄/ req (Da: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM ▶ Road (monosyllable). • 路 (单音节) ⚡ Classifier: k̄w̄l̄b (CLF for elongated objects)

z̄x̄l̄mi] /z̄x̄l̄mi/] remi (Da, Jj: same, Gi: zēl̄mi])

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ① ▶ Road. • 路 ¶ z̄x̄l̄mi]-qo] • on the road, on the way • 路上 ¶ z̄x̄l̄mi]-qo], | h̄l̄ se]! • People are walking on the road/path! • 路上有人走! ¶ h̄l̄ | d̄w̄l̄-v̄-d̄w̄l̄-v̄ | le]-se], | z̄x̄l̄mi]-ts̄v̄! • 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! ⚡ Classifier: k̄w̄l̄b ② ▶ Remi, one of the seven Ddabe da]p̄v̄ classic epics. ‘Remi’ means ‘the Way’. When a Na (Mosuo) person passes away, the Ddabe has to see off his or her soul and guide him or her back to the place where his or her ancestors lived. When performing this ceremony, the Ddabe firstly recites down from the place where the ancestors lived, and progresses all the way to the village of the soul who has just left the human world. Then he recites the sequence of places the other way round: from the village where this soul lived to the ancestral land. There are five different routes for

ple from the Pumi territories • 普米族地区的人们
Classifier: y₁

z₁t₁l₁ /z₁t₁l₁/ ru'er (J₁, D_d: same, G_i: zy₁l₁y₁gy₁, D_a: zy₁gi₁)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Square. • 正方形 ♫ z₁t₁l₁ni₁. • ~ COP • ~ 系动词 ♫ z₁t₁l₁-gy₁ • square • 方形的

z₁u₁ /z₁u₁/ ri (G_i, D_a, J_j: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: H ▶ Heavy. • 重 ♫ z₁u₁-ts₁hæ₁l₁æ₁(-gy₁) • very heavy • 很重的

z₁u₁ /z₁u₁/ ri (G_i, D_a, J_j: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Fermented alcohol, liquor, spirits, wine. • 酒 ♫ z₁u₁p₁hy₁ • to pour wine • 斟酒

z₁u₁dzi₁ /z₁u₁dzi₁/ rizzee (G_i, J_j: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Cedar. • 杉树 ♫ z₁u₁si₁ • cedar wood • 杉木 ❁ Classifier: dzi₁_b

z₁u₁gy₁ /z₁u₁gy₁/ riggu (J_j, D_d: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Boat. • 船 ♫ z₁u₁gy₁dzi₁ • to sit in a boat • 坐船 ❁ Classifiers: [u₁t₁_b, na₁t₁_a

z₁u₁l₁u₁ /z₁u₁l₁u₁/ relu (G_i: same, J_j: z₁u₁ly₁)

VERB ❁ Tone: M ▶ To shake (of earth), earthquake. • 地震 ♫ z₁u₁l₁u₁-ze₁! • There is an earthquake! • 地震了!

z₁u₁-mo₁ /z₁u₁mo₁/ rimo

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 ♫ t₁h₁o₁mo₁-z₁u₁mo₁ • Pine-tree mushroom and cedar-tree mushroom • 松树菌与杉树菌 ❁ See also: z₁u₁dzi₁

z₁u₁na₁ /z₁u₁na₁/ rina

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Strong liquor, high-quality spirits. • 醇酒, 好酒

z₁u₁pe₁ /z₁u₁pe₁/ rebei

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Japan. • 日本 ♫ z₁u₁pe₁-hī# • Japanese, person from Japan • 日本人 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 日本

z₁u₁kæ₁ /z₁u₁kæ₁/ rihrae (G_i, J_j: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Drunk. • 醉 ♫ z₁u₁kæ₁-ze₁ • ~ PFV: drunk • ~ 整体体: 醉酒了 ❁ Morphological makeup: z₁u₁, kæ₁_a 2

z₁u₁kæ₁-z₁u₁kæ₁ /z₁u₁kæ₁-z₁u₁kæ₁/ rihrae-rihrae

IDEOPHONE ❁ Tone: 0 ▶ Ideophone that suggests dizziness: ‘tipsy-turvy’, ‘swirly-whirly’, ‘dizzy-wizzy’. It is apparently based on a reduplicated form of the adjective ‘drunk’, to which an intonation pattern typical of ideophones is

applied. • 表示头晕的拟声词: 摆摆晃晃、晕晕乎乎。这个拟声词显然源于形容词‘醉’的重叠形式，并加入了拟声词特有的语调。 ♫ (Reward.68, 10.24397/pangloss-0004447#S68) □ See also: z₁u₁kæ₁

z₁u₁ltse₁ /z₁u₁ltse₁/ rizei (D_a, D_d: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Mountain spirit. • 山神 ❁ Classifier: y₁ ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) zi22tsən51

z₁u₁ltse₁-mae₁ṣæ₁ /z₁u₁ltse₁-mae₁ṣæ₁/ rizei maeshae (D_d: z₁u₁ltse₁-mae₁ṣæ₁)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM-L# ▶ Golden pheasant. • 锦鸡 ◇ In local Chinese dialect: 山扎拉 □ See also: z₁u₁ltse₁

z₁u₁ltsw₁ /z₁u₁ltsw₁/ rizi

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Days; life; time. • 日子 ♫ z₁u₁ltsw₁-ts₁sr₁ • to look for an auspicious date (for building a house or other important project) • 算日子 (为了选择吉利的一天) ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 日子

z₁u₁ltsw₁-m₁v₁l₁ts₁h₁y₁ /z₁u₁ltsw₁-m₁v₁l₁ts₁h₁y₁/ rizimeche (D_a: same, J_j: ci₁z₁u₁)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM-L ▶ Mattress. • 褥子 ❁ Classifier: ts₁h₁_a 1

zy₁ 1 /zy₁/ ru

NOUN ❁ Tone: L? M? H? ▶ Task. This word is found exclusively in the set phrase lo₁dzo₁ zy₁ dzo₁. • 事情、义务。目前为止, 这个词仅出现在 lo₁dzo₁ zy₁ dzo₁ 这个固定短语里。 ♫ zy₁dzo₁ • There are some tasks (to be done) / there's some work • 有事情 (要管) / 有任务 ♫ lo₁dzo₁ zy₁ dzo₁, | ts₁a₁ | zwæ₁! • There's some work and there are some tasks: it makes for a very busy time! (Set phrase) • 有活、有务: 非常忙! / 有工作, 有任务: 这是一段非常忙碌的时光! (固定短语) □ See also: lo₁

zy₁ 2 /zy₁/ ru (G_i, D_a, J_j: same)

NUMERAL ❁ Tone: M? H#? ▶ Four. • 四 ♫ q₁du₁, | ni₁, | so₁, | zy₁, | յwր₁, | q₁hy₁, | շwւ₁, | hօ1, | gy₁, | ts₁h₁ • Numbers from one to ten. • 数字从一到十。

zy₁_a /zy₁_a/ ruq (G_i, J_j: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ Delicious, good (to the taste). • 好吃

zy₁₁ /zy₁₁/ ruq (G_i, J_j: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To sew. • 缝 ♫ ba₁lla₁ zy₁ • To sew a garment: to make a garment by sewing. • 缝衣: 缝制衣服。

zy₁bæ₁ /zy₁bæ₁/ rubbae (G_i, J_j: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Snake, serpent. • 蛇 ♫ zy₁bæ₁

• snake skin • 蛇皮 ¶ zy|bæ|�u|pʰv| • The snake sheds skin / exuviates. • 蛇蜕皮 ¶ zy|bæ|�u|kɯ| • Snake molt (skin shed by the snake), snake skin. The Na, who did not use snakeskin, did not make a clear distinction between snake molt and snakeskin, both of which were equally useless. • 蛇蜕, 蛇皮。不使用蛇皮的摩梭人，并没有明确区分蛇蜕和蛇皮，两者同样无用。

✿ Classifier: mi|b

zy|bæ|‐by|‐ha#] /zy|bæ‐by‐ha/ rubbae bbu ha

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ One of the three types of pig fodder. • 能喂给猪的三种草之一 ❁ Classifier: **qa|c** (**CLF** for armfuls, for large bundles: a bundle of fodder) ❁ Morphological makeup: **zy|bæ|‐by|‐ha** The expression ‘snake’s food’ seems to be motivated by the fact that this plant has fat, twisted leaves, reminiscent of a snake’s body. The noun ‘snake’ appears in several plant names.

zy̥-bæ-˧-mi /zy̥-bæ˧-mi/ rubbaemi
NOUN ⚜ Tone: -L ▶ Female snake. • 母蛇 ⚜ Classifier:
mi˩_b

z̥y̥lbae̥l-pʰy̥#] /z̥y̥lbae̥l-pʰy̥-/ *rubbaepu*
NOUN ⚜ Tone: #H ► Male snake. • 公蛇 ⚜ Classifier:
mi˩_b

ʐy̥lbaɛlzo#1 /ʐy̥lbaɛlzo/ *rubaesso*
NOUN Tone: #H ► Baby snake. • 小蛇 Classifier:
[ɿuɬb]

zungbae-tyuqha#】 /z̥y̥lbæ̥-tzy̥qʰa#/ rubbaerukha
NOUN ⚜ Tone: #H ► Jack-in-the-pulpit, *Arisaema consanguineum* (a type of flowering plant). • 天南星

z̥y̥-d̥zi̥ /z̥y̥-d̥zi̥/ *ruzze* (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: z̥y̥-dzuu) kʰæ] pʰy̥-t̥ʃ̥)
 NOUN ★ Tone: L# ► Willow tree. • 柳树, 杨柳 ★

Classifier: dži [dʒi] /zyj[uw]/ /zyj[uw]/ rulee (Gi: same)

NOUN ★ Tone: LH ▶ Purlin: a large horizontal beam (in technical terms: a longitudinal, horizontal, structural member in a roof). • 檩支撑顶板的梁。具体而言，檩，亦称为析，是建筑物中的水平结构件，平行于建筑物的正面，垂直于梁。屋檐的椽木，是垂直地架在檩之上的。 ★ Classifier: [juw] [juw]

չվլ-Գիլմի /չվլ-իլմի/ rulhimi (**Gi**: same, **Ji**: չվլ-իլմի/)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ 4th month. • 四月
 zy⁴mi#l /zy⁴mi¹/ *rumi* (**Jj**: same, **Da**: zu¹mi¹)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Granddaughter. • 孙女 [njy¹]
 zy⁴mi¹ du¹-lu¹ dzo¹. • I have a granddaughter. • 我

有一个孙女。 ⚜ Classifier: **լստիկ**
զվալմիկ /zvəl'mik/ *rumi (Jj: same)*
NOUN ⚜ Tone: L ▶ Bow (archery bow). • 弓 ⚜ Classifier:
fier: **նախա** ⚜ Comparanda: (Pumi) **չիշի**
զվալյունիկօթհօլ /zvəl'yunik'oth'ol/ *rungi woto (Gi, Jj: same,*
Da: **կուլսունսուդպուլունիկ**)

ADVERB ⚜ Tone: H# ▶ In four days. • 四天以后
yew-tshih | /yewtshih| / yew-ah (G: D: J: -) (yew-ah)

NUMERAL ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ 40. • 四十
 $\text{zv}|\text{y}\#| / \text{zv}|\text{y}| / \text{ruvu}$ (Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Grandson. • 孙子 ¶ $\text{njs}\#|/\text{zv}|\text{y}\#|$
 $\text{dzu}\#-\text{lzu}\# \text{dzot}\#.$ • I have a grandson. • 我有一个孙子。

Classifier: $\text{lu}\#_h$

zv̥-y-zy-łumi /zv̥-y-zy-łumi/ *ruvu rumi* (**J:** same, **G:** zę-ły#, **Da:** zv̥-y-ł-zy-łumi)

NOUN ⚜ Tone: H#- ► Grandchildren. • 孙子孙女

զՎՀ-ԶՈՒ /զՎՀԶՈՒ/ russo
NOUN ⚜ Tone: #H ► Small bow (archery bow). • 小弓
⚜ Classifier: **ոճակ**

zwæl /zwaet/ ruae (Gi, Jj: same)
NOUN ⚜ Tone: #H ▶ Horse. • 马 ¶ dzuiko-zwæl •
wild horse • 野马 ¶ o-ho-ho! zwæt-ŋui | dzui-po-
huize! • Oops! The horse scoffed the lot! • 啊呀嘅!
马把饲料都吃光了! ⚜ Classifier: v+

zwæt_a /zwaet_a/ *ruae* (**Gi, Jj:** same)

VERB ★ Tone: M_a ▶ To weigh (with scales). • 称
§ (**phonological elicitation**) **mət-zwæt** • **NEG** ~: not to weigh • 否定 ~: 不称 § (**phonological elicitation**) **le-t-zwæt-ze-t** • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: has weighed • 实施 ~
整体体: 称了 § (**phonological elicitation**) **tsol-tsol**
zwæt • to weigh things • 称东西 § (**phonological elicitation**) **ko-dol zwæt** • to weigh walnuts • 称核桃

zwæl /zwaəl/ ruaeq (Dd: same)

ADVERB ⚜ Tone: L ▶ Extremely. • 很、极 ♦ (**syn-tax**) This adverb does not form a phonological word with the adjective on which it bears. It is always preceded by a tone group boundary. ¶ **zwæl-ze!** • That's too much! / There's too much! • 太多了！

zwæl_a 1 /z̥wæl/ ruaeq

VERB ☀ Tone: L_a ► To swoon. • 昏, 昏厥 **[lə-tʰj̥]**
| **[lə-t͡zwaːl-ze]** • to be so tired as to fall into a swoon, to
swoon from exhaustion • 累得都昏倒了

z̥wæʃ_a 2 /z̥wæʃ/ ruaeq

ADJECTIVE ☈ Tone: L_a ▶ Good, well (working well, strongly). • 好, 能干 ¶ (phonological elicitation)

zwæl-hi • ~ **NMLZ** • 能干的 ¶ **tsʰwəl d̥wæl | zwæl!**

• He is very capable! • 他很能干!

zwæl / zwæl/ *ruaeq* (**Dd:** same)

VERB ¶ Tone: MH ► To hoe weeds. • 耙锄、锄草

¶ **zwæl-zwæl** • ~ **RED** • ~ **重叠** ¶ **jyːljo l zwæl** •

to hoe potatoes, to weed a potato field • 洋芋地里锄草

¶ **jyːljo l zwæl-zwæl** • to hoe potatoes, to weed a

potato field • 洋芋地里锄草 ¶ **qʰaɪdze l zwæl** • to

hoe sweetcorn, to weed a sweetcorn field • 芭谷地里锄草

¶ **qʰaɪdze l zwæl-zwæl** • to hoe sweetcorn, to weed a

sweetcorn field • 芭谷地里锄草

zwæl-bu /z̥wæl-bu/ *ruaebbu* (**Dd:** same)

NOUN ¶ Tone: MH# ► Horse's stable. • 马圈 ¶ Classifier: **lwi b**

zwæl-ha /z̥wæl-ha/ *ruaeha*

NOUN ¶ Tone: #H ► Horse feed. • 马料、马饲料 ¶ Morphological makeup: **zwæl, ha**

zwæl-hv /z̥wæl-hv/ *ruaehun*

NOUN ¶ Tone: H# ► Horse with chestnut hair, chestnut. • 栗色马 (也称作“骅骝”) □ See also: **zwæl** ¶ Classifier: **v̥l**

zwæl-khv 1 /z̥wæl-khv/ *ruaeku* (**Gi, Da, Jj:** same)

NOUN ¶ Tone: L# ► Year of the Horse. • 马年 ¶ Morphological makeup: **zwæl, khv**

zwæl-khv 2 /z̥wæl-khv/ *ruae kuq*

ADJECTIVE ¶ Tone: L# ► Born in the year of the Horse. • 属马

zwæl-lwu /z̥wæl-lwu/ *ruaelee* (**Gi, Da, Jj:** same)

NOUN ¶ Tone: #H ► Cereals for horses. • 马用谷物

zwæl-mi /z̥wæl-mi/ *ruaemi* (**Gi, Jj:** same)

NOUN ¶ Tone: L ► Mare. • 母马 ¶ **se l-zwælmi**

• bicycle • 自行车 (“铁马”) ◆ (tonology) L+H#

¶ **zwælmi-l-zwælzo** • mare and colt • 母马与马驹

子 ◆ (tonology) L ¶ Classifiers: **v̥l, jyːl 1**

zwæl-na /z̥wæl-na/ *ruaena*

NOUN ¶ Tone: H# ► Black horse. • 黑色的马, 黑马,

骊 ¶ Classifier: **v̥l** ¶ Morphological makeup: **zwæl, na**

zwæl-pv-dzi /z̥wæl-pv-dzi/ *Ruaebuzzee*

NOUN ¶ Tone: L#- ► Ruaebuzzee, the name of a mountain. • 一座山的名字 ¶ (Mountains.128,

10.24397/pangloss-0004574#S128)

zwæl-pʰældi /z̥wæl-pʰældi/ *ruae paeddi* (**Jj:** same)

NOUN ¶ Tone: MH# ► Lunge, tether (for a horse). • 拉

马链子 ¶ Classifier: **lwi b**

zwæl-phu /z̥wæl-phu/ *ruaepeu*

NOUN ¶ Tone: H# ► White horse. • 白色的马, 白马 (也称作“龙”) □ See also: **zwæl** ¶ Classifier: **v̥l**

zwæl-qʰæ /z̥wæl-qʰæ/ *ruaekhae*

NOUN ¶ Tone: #H ► Horse manure. • 马粪 ¶ Classifier: **kwʌl a** 2

zwæl-ko /z̥wæl-ko/ *ruaewo* (**Gi:** same, **Jj:** **zwælkv**)

NOUN ¶ Tone: L# ► Castrated horse, gelding, neutered horse. • 骗马 ¶ Classifier: **v̥l**

zwæl-su /z̥wæl-su/ *ruaesu* (**Gi:** same, **Jj:** **zwælsu**, **Dd:** **zwælsi**)

NOUN ¶ Tone: L# ► Stallion. • 公马 ¶ **zwælsu-l-zwælmi** • stallion and mare • 公马与母马 ◆ (tonology) L#- ¶ **zwælsu-l-zwælzo** • stallion and colt • 公马与小马 ◆ (tonology) L#- ¶ Classifier: **mi l b**

zwæl-tsyl /z̥wæl-tsyl/ *ruaezhe*

ADJECTIVE ¶ Tone: L ① ► Remarkable, great, exceptional, outstanding. • 了不起 ¶ **tsʰwəl | zwæl tsyl | zwæl!** • It's really an outstanding person! • 他非常了不起! ¶ **tsʰwəl | a ltsəl zwæl tsyl-tso l dzo l?** • What's so remarkable about her/him? • 他有什么了不起的?

□ See also: **dzel dzu l** ② ► Arrogant, conceited. • 骄傲, 自以为好 ¶ **tsʰwəl | zwæl tsyl | zwæl!** • (S)he is very arrogant. • 他很骄傲。 ¶ **no l | zwæl tsyl mzl zo l!** • You should not be overbearing / you should not be too arrogant! / There's nothing to be so conceited about! • 你不要过于骄傲! ¶ Morphological makeup: **zwæl a** 2, **tsyl**

zwælzo /z̥wælzo/ *ruaesso* (**Gi, Jj:** same)

NOUN ¶ Tone: #H ► Colt, pony, filly, foal. • 马驹子 ¶ **zwælzo-l-zwælmi** • colt and mare ◆ (tonology)

The variant /z̥wælzo-l-zwælmi/, in the H# tone, appears among the realizations by Mrs. Latami. She nevertheless expresses a preference for the other realization, in the #H- tone. • 马驹子与母马 ◆ (tonology) #H- ~ H# ¶ Classifier: **lwi b**

zwæl-zui /z̥wæl-zui/ *ruaessi*

NOUN ¶ Tone: #H ► Hay for horses, horse hay. • 喂马的草

zwæl-zwæl /z̥wæl-zwæl/ *ruaeruae* (**Gi, Jj:** same)

VERB ¶ Tone: M ① ► To put (things) in order. • 收拾

¶ **tso l-tso l zwæl-zwæl-(ze l)** • to put things in order

• 收拾东西 ¶ **le l-zwæl-zwæl d̥wəl-ji l-teəl** • to put things in order in one place, to arrange things together in one place • 把东西收拾在一起 ② ► To gather (peo-

ple). • 聚集

z̥w̥ʃ̥t̥ /z̥w̥ʃ̥t̥/ rua (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ★ Tone: M ► Hungry (monosyllable). Combines with the word for ‘food’ to make up the full form ‘hungry’. • 饥 (依据共时形态调系规则从双音节词推导的单音节词根)。 ¶ **ha+l-zwʌ]** • to be hungry • 饥 □ Synonym: **ha+l-zwʌ]**

z_ηwꝝl_b /z_ηwꝝl/ *ruaq* (**Gi**, **Da**: same, **Jj**: z_ηwꝝl)

VERB * Tone: L_b ▶ To speak. • 讲话 § (phonological elicitation) **le-t-zwɔl-zeJ** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has spoken

- 实施 ~ 整体体: 讲了 § no! | a-tso! zwɔl-jil? •

What are you saying? / What do you mean? • 你说什么? § **let-zwɔl** • to answer • 回答 § **let-wɔl zwɔl** • to answer • 回答 § **tʂ'hu! | le-t-zwɔl-bi-l-dzo!**... • According to her/him... / From her/his point of view... • 依照他的说法…… § **z̥wɔl-qʰwæl-tʂu! qʰwæl ni!**

- That's how the saying goes! (Context: explaining that an idea is not just the speaker's opinion, but conforms to established wisdom.) • 是老说法! (指出: 说的是老说法, 不是说话人的个人意见。) □ See also: **zwɔl~zwɔl**

ʐwʂ-łmყ- /ʐwʂ-łmყ-/ ruamu

NOUN ⚜ Tone: M ► Idiom, set phrase, fixed expression.

• 惯用语、习惯语、习语 **gzwɔ̄-my- dzo-ky!** •

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! ¶ ǣl̄sǣl̄-z̄w̄r̄-l̄m̄ȳ | d̄w̄l̄-k̄h̄w̄r̄ • a saying, a set phrase of the old times • 一句老话、一个传统的说法 ¶ z̄w̄r̄-l̄m̄ȳ-l̄-pī-m̄ȳ | (≈z̄w̄r̄-l̄m̄ȳ-l̄-pī-m̄ȳ#1) • a saying, a set phrase of the old times • 一句老话、一个传统的说法 ¶ z̄w̄r̄-l̄m̄ȳ-l̄-pī-m̄ȳ-l̄nī! • It's a saying of the old times! • 是老说法!

✿ Classifier: $k^h w\gamma$ _a ✿ Morphological makeup: $z w\gamma$ _b
 $w\gamma$ _a~ $z w\gamma$ _b / $z w\gamma$ _a- $z w\gamma$ _b/ ruarua (Gi, Da: same)

VERB ★ Tone: HL ► To speak (RED). • 讲话 (重叠)。 ¶ **z̥wʌt̥-z̥wʌt̥ mʌ]-hɪ]** • dumb person, person who is not able to speak • 哑巴、不会讲话的人 ¶ **z̥wʌt̥-z̥wʌt̥ mʌ]-hɪ], | tʂʰu]-y!** • (S)he is not able to speak! / (S)he won't speak! ♦ (semantics) The term for 'idiot', ssobbae zo-[bæ], was traditionally used to designate a mute person. • 不会讲话, 这个人! / 这个人, 不会讲话! ¶ (phonological elicitation) **hɪ]-qa]-z̥wʌt̥-z̥wʌt̥]** • to speak to people • 对人家讲 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **le]-z̥wʌt̥-z̥wʌt̥-ze]** • AC-COMP ~ RED PFV: spoke a little • 实施 ~ 重叠 整体体: 讲了一些 ★ Morphological makeup: **z̥wʌt̥**_b

POSTFACE

The Na-Chinese-French-English dictionary is the third dictionary in the Lexica collection. It is the last in the set of Lexica dictionaries whose earliest versions predate the current Lexika software suite and full-fledged Lexica collection (the version of the Na dictionary generated by the old PLexika software was numbered version 1.2).

The first distinctive feature of this dictionary is that it comes in three distinct versions, depending on the target language: Chinese, English and French. They are not symmetrical, the Chinese being the version that can be considered exhaustive (including all languages and notes), the English and French being mutually expunged of the other language. It was technically interesting to try and factorize to the greatest possible extent the code and templates specific to the three versions, in order to have a robust and flexible means of correcting and improving the three versions simultaneously, while retaining their specific features.

A second feature of this dictionary (or set of dictionaries) is a technical one: the use of metadata tags in the source LEX file. At first glance, this seems to make the structure more cumbersome, but it is in fact necessary due to the multiplication of diverse languages and of auxiliary metadata. It would obviously have been easy to convert these metadata into as many (sub)tags as necessary in order to keep a format that would resemble the original MDF format, but I felt that an intermediate structural level between the tag and the data properly speaking was fairly relevant. Accordingly, this feature was integrated into the main algorithm of the (J)Lexika engine. The ensuing downstream difficulties (notably matters of contradictory information from these metadata and from those inherent in the tag – or in the absence thereof) were worth overcoming.

Another special feature of the dictionary is an aesthetic one: the addition of letterheads in the page footer, to provide the reader with a clear overview of the various graphemes used in the language under study. This footer sets out the chosen lexicographical order. It also teases apart vowels and consonants. Boldface singles out the letterhead corresponding with the current page's location, and all other letterheads have links allowing smooth access to the relevant sections. This feature will certainly be added to the other dictionaries in the collection.

It is also worth noting that particular wishes with respect to the layout of the Chinese cover offered an opportunity for me to look into what L^AT_EX has to offer in this space. The results were highly satisfactory: aesthetic considerations did not conflict with programmatic flexibility. This paved the way. This led me to decide to pave the way for freer and less sober covers than initially envisaged for all dictionaries in the series. After all, as I write these lines, the first two dictionaries in the collection, which have been delayed for various reasons, still don't have a finished cover, so this rearrangement of the timetable will have been, against all expectations, beneficial for these two latecomers!

A final specificity of this dictionary project is the highly sustained interaction between the linguist, Alexis MICHAUD, and myself. A lot of thought and discussion has taken place through various channels, including face-to-face interaction, 'phone/video conversations, e-mail, Zulip, and the Github software forge, leading to numerous changes to the structure of the source data and improvements to the introduction, including some changes that I carried out directly myself. Many of these changes and discussions are saved in the forge tickets, which will serve as a valuable, open historical record.

The elaboration of the Chinese version was also an opportunity to discuss certain Chinese translations, in particular the name of the collection itself. More generally, this dictionary has also provided an opportunity to reflect on the notion of authorship in a thoughtful and conscientious way. The aim is to give due recognition to all those who have contributed, each in

their own way, to the lexicography project.

Finally, the hardest part for me is knowing that, despite all the care taken, there shall still be typos and imperfections in the released version, as is inevitable in any work of this type and size. Generally, I can live with this, as the Lexika processing chain is designed to generate a brand new dictionary very easily as soon as there is an update to the data or an improvement to the technical architecture (stylistic changes, new finishing touches, and such). But in this particular case, a print run is considered at the end, so it's not just a digital dictionary that could exist in a dozen versions! No: if you have a paper version in your hands, perhaps it will stay for decades (which is what we all hope!) and the errors shall be engraved in the fibres of the paper, year after year. As a perfectionist, it's very hard for me to accept that a document is printed when it could still be further polished and perfected. But we all know the adage about perfection (*La perfection n'est pas de ce monde*; an English saying even has it that “Perfect is the enemy of good”), so we have to accept it.

In conclusion, I hope that this book will benefit the Na people, and that it will contribute to the preservation and transmission of their rich cultural heritage.

Benjamin GALLIOT

translated by Alexis MICHAUD

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Na (Mosuo) – English – Chinese dictionary

In southwestern China, straddling the border between Yunnan and Sichuan, there lives a famous ethnic group, the Na (a.k.a. Mosuo) people. While their customs have become renowned throughout the world, their language has not received comparable attention. This dictionary is designed not only as a tool for academic study but also as a gateway to explore Na culture and language on a solid linguistic basis. It is intended as a resource for the preservation and transmission of this endangered Tibeto-Burman language. The dictionary is suitable for linguists, ethnologists/anthropologists, and readers interested in Tibeto-Burman and minority languages of China. Drawing on years of field research, the authors aim to present the phonology and semantics of Na words, along with some cultural context, in as detailed and meticulous a manner as possible.

Three editions are available : the present one, tailored for English-speaking readers; another designed for Chinese-speaking readers; and a third one for French-speaking readers. The dictionary is part of a broader language documentation and description initiative that encompasses speech materials (including Na narratives, complete with audio recordings, transcriptions, and translations), all available online in open access.

Lexica collection

The guiding principles of the *Lexica* dictionary collection are rooted in the design of its underlying software, *Lexika*. The *Lexika* tool was developed with the core objective of embracing the full diversity of languages and linguists in shaping each dictionary's design. Customization is the cornerstone of both the collection and the software, allowing each dictionary to evolve with its own unique structure, design, and layout, fully adapted to the specific features of the language and the vision of its lexicographers.

With the goal of achieving the highest standards of technical quality, every effort is made to ensure a precisely crafted layout through a flexible, dynamic processing chain. Improvements made during work on each new language are integrated into the “*Lexika*” software, benefiting the entire “*Lexica*” collection. As the lexicographic databases grow, new versions of the dictionaries can be generated swiftly, enabling continuous content updates.

Particular attention is given to ensuring that each dictionary is a stand-alone, printable digital work, designed for easy consultation with minimal reliance on IT resources.

The “*Lexica*” collection thereby contributes to preserving and celebrating linguistic diversity and heritage, while advancing the field of electronic lexicography.