

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:tma:	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 3363). 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-ſꝫ#"\>
<Lemme>
  <Forme>hī+l-ſꝫ#\</Forme>
  <Ton>#H</Ton>
  <Orthographe>hinzhe</Orthographe>
  <FormeDeSurface>hī+l-ſꝫ</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 /ŋwɔ̃lphæ/ ‘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: [ŋwæ̃lphæ]. 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	244
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	2016
NUM	numeral	36
POSTP	postposition	16
PREF	prefix	5
PREP	preposition	2
PRO	pronoun	45
SUFF	suffix	30
V	verb	638

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.

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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^hmi^h-dzo₁ | t^hi₁, | a_lkɔt dzo₁ tsu₁◊ -my₁. • 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) na₁-by₁ | t^hw₁ | zi^hq^hw₁ | pi^h-hī^h-ts^hw₁-dzo₁ | t^hi₁, | zi^hmi₁ | pi^h-hī^h-ts^hw₁-dzo₁, | a_lkɔt | t^hi^h-dzi^h-hī^h | ts^hw₁-lw₁, | ... • 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: [w₁b] 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) ♪ n₁ɻ₁ | a_lkɔt=ɻ₁• my family, my lineage, my kin • 我的家人

a_lkɔt-hī#] /a_lkɔt-hī/ 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。 □ Antonym: hī^hhī#] ※ Classifier: v₁ ※ Morphological makeup: a_lkɔt, hī^h
 a_lkɔt-zi^hdy₁ /a_lkɔt-zi^hdy₁/ 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^hdy₁

a_lzo#] /a_lzo/ osso

NOUN ※ Tone: LM+H ► Gosling, baby goose. • 小鹅
 ※ Classifiers: [w₁b], mi₁b ※ Morphological makeup: a_l, -zo₁

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: nāl_a

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: nāl_a

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

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

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

ǣlpʰǣl-lālbil /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-lālbil ❁ Classifier: pʰǣl_a ❁ Morphological makeup: ǣlpʰǣl, lālbil#

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: l̄ūl_b

ǣlkwǣl /ǣlkwǣl / aewae (Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Apricot. • 杏 ¶ ǣlkwǣl | d̄w̄l- | l̄ūl • an apricot • 一颗杏 ❁ Classifier: l̄ūl_b

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）

ǣlsǣl /ǣlsǣl / 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”: /pʰǣl-t̄s̄l/), the counterpart to the feminine mountain /kṣ̄l-mȳl/ (“the young woman”: /mīl-zūl/). 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

¶ kṣ̄l-mȳl, | ǣlsǣl, | jw̄r̄-hā̄l, | s̄wǣl-gȳ#l, | nāl-ts̄hīl | -t̄s̄h̄x̄-p̄x̄-lmi#l, | qȳ-l̄-l̄-hǣ-nā̄l • 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。

ǣlsǣl# /ǣlsǣl / eshae

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

¶ (phonological elicitation) ǣlsǣl-bȳl • ~ **POSS:** ...of the past ◆ (tonology) The tonal pattern is regular. • ~ 属性：从前的…… □ See also: ǣlsǣl-pīl-mȳl, ǣlsǣl-qʰwǣl, ǣlsǣl-qʰwṣ̄l, ǣlsǣl-tālmȳl, ǣlsǣl-kṣ̄l-ts̄sūl ǣlsǣl-kṣ̄l-ts̄sūl /ǣlsǣl-kṣ̄l-ts̄sūl / 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: ǣlsǣl-pīl-mȳl, ǣlsǣl-qʰwǣl, ǣlsǣl-qʰwṣ̄l, ǣlsǣl-tālmȳl ❁ Classifier: kʰwṣ̄l_a ❁ Morphological makeup: ǣlsǣl#, kṣ̄l-ts̄sūl

ǣlsǣl-pīl-mȳl /ǣlsǣl-pīl-mȳl / eshae bimu

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

ǣlsǣl-qʰwǣl /ǣlsǣl-qʰwǣl / 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” ¶ ǣlsǣl-qʰwǣl-ηw̄l | 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: ǣlsǣl-pīl-mȳl, ǣlsǣl-qʰwṣ̄l, ǣlsǣl-tālmȳl, ǣlsǣl-kṣ̄l-ts̄sūl ❁ Morphological makeup: ǣlsǣl#, qʰwǣl

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

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) ǣlal-zo-l-nūl, | sēlm̄-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 | sūlkwǣl-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 | dzaelq̄ǣl-qōl ǣl! • The cow is stuck in the mud. • 牛陷在泥巴里。

ǣl_a 3 /d̄w̄l ǣl/ aen

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ Classifier for fires and sacrificial offerings. • 量词：火（一团）、祭品 ¶ mȳl | ts̄w̄l-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, | k̄hȳl, | bōl, | h̄w̄l, | jīl, | lāl, | th̄ōl-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 /wǣbi/ 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-kw̄ȳl

ǣlbīl-kw̄ȳl /ǣlbīlkw̄ȳl/ 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-k̄hȳl 1 /ǣlk̄hȳl/ aenqku (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

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

ǣl-k̄hȳl 2 /ǣlk̄hȳl/ aenq kuq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

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

ǣllīl-p̄hǣl /ǣllīl-p̄hǣl/ aelipae (Gi, Da: same, Jj: ǣllīl-p̄hǣl)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+H# ▶ Mirror. • 镜子 ⚡ Classifier: p̄hǣl_a ⚡ Morphological makeup: līl_a, p̄hǣl_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: ǣlmīl, ǣltsūl

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

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Parrot. • 鹦鹉 ¶ ts̄hwīl | ǣlqǣl-nēl-jīl | z̄wyr̄l-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. ¶ bǣlmīl-ǣlkȳl • cane egg • 鸭子蛋 ¶ (phonological elicitation) ǣlkȳl dzūl • to eat eggs • 吃蛋 ❁ Classifier: l̄wut_b ❁ Morphological makeup: ǣl

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

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

ǣltc̄hīl /ǣltc̄hīl/ aenqi

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

ba/ /ba/ bbaq

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

balla/ /balla/ bbala (Gi, Da, Dd: same, Jj: bałła)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ① ▶ Jacket, upper outer garment; clothes. • 上衣, 衣服 ¶ yułł-bałła# • leather jacket • 皮衣 ⚡ Classifier: ljuł b ② ▶ Placenta. • 胎盘、衣胞 ⚡ Classifier: ljuł b

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

NOUN ⚡ Tone: MH# ① ▶ Spider. • 蜘蛛 ⚡ Classifier: kʰwul b ② ▶ Spider web, cobweb. • 蜘蛛网 ¶ bałłałkʰwultsʰyłtʰił-suwł-dzoł • There's a cobweb hanging there. • 有蜘蛛网 ⚡ Classifier: kʰwul b ⚡ Comparanda: (Pumi) ba22la55qx55tc̥hō22

bałłał-mæłsæł /bałłałmæłsæł/ 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: mæłsæł, səłtsuł, bałłał-sæłtsuł ⚡ Classifier: ljuł a ⚡ Morphological makeup: bałłał, mæłsæł

bałłał-sæłtsuł /bałłałsæłtsuł/ 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: səłtsuł, mæłsæł, bałłał-mæłsæł ⚡ Classifier: ljuł a ⚡ Morphological makeup: bałłał, səłtsuł ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 衫子

bǽl /bæ/ bbae (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Stupid, idiot. • 傻、笨、蠢 ¶ bǽl-hił • ~ REL • 傻的 ¶ noł | bǽl-zeł! • 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-zeł mæł! • You have had a hard time! (Consolation to someone.) • 你这傻劲, 你辛苦了! □ Synonym: zołbæł, mył-bæłmił ⚡ Comparanda: (Pumi) bæ51

bǽla /djuł 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) ¶ djuł-bǽl-lał nił! • It's the same! • 是一样的! ¶ jiłkʰył-dzoł, |nił-bǽl| zwrątʰał! |jiłkʰył-dzoł, |djuł-bǽl-lał zwrątʰał! • 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。) ¶ nił-bǽl-nuł | djuł-bǽl-jił • 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: koł b 2

bǽl 1 /bǽl/ bbae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Rope. • 绳子 ¶ (phonological elicitation) bǽl tsʰwul-kʰwul • ~ DEM CLF: this rope • ~ 指示代词 量词: 这条绳子 ¶ bǽl tsʰił • string, thin rope • 细绳 ¶ bǽl tsʰił-hił • string, thin rope • 细的绳子 ⚡ Classifiers: tʰył a (CLF for a short piece of rope), dżęł a 2 (CLF for a section of rope (up to several meters)), kʰwul 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-zeł • the wound suppurates, the wound is pussy • 伤口在化脓 ¶ bǽl | leł-bǽl-zeł • the wound suppurates, the wound is pussy • 伤口在化脓 □ See also: bæł

bǽla 1 /bǽl/ bbaeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ To sweep, to clean up. • 扫 ¶ dżę́l bǽl • to sweep the dust, to sweep the floor • 扫地 ¶ (phonological elicitation) dżę́l bǽl-zeł • to sweep the dust, to sweep the floor+PFV • 扫地了 ¶ (phonological elicitation) dżę́ł bæł • to sweep the stairs • 扫楼梯 ¶ (phonological elicitation) njył | dżę́ł bǽl-zoł-hoł • I have to sweep the stairs! • 我要扫楼梯了!

¶ (phonological elicitation) gi| bæl • to sweep the granary • 扫仓库 ¶ (phonological elicitation) njɔ̄l | gi| bæl-zoł-hoł. • I have to sweep the granary! • 我要扫仓库了! □ See also: bæl~bæl

bæl_a 2 /bæl/ bbæeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✽ Tone: L_a ► To bloom. • 开花 ¶ bæl bæl bæl-zeł • The flower has bloomed. • 花开了。

bæl_a 3 /djuł bæl/ bbæe

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

bæl_b /djuł bæl/ bbæe

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

bæl /bæl/ bbæeq

NOUN ✽ Tone: LM ► Crops. • 庄稼 ¶ (phonological elicitation) bæl jnił • ~ COP • 是庄稼 ¶ (proverb) djuł-kħył tħył-bæl mył, | sił-kħył | leł-mxł-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 /sił-kħył/, and this would yield /sił-kħył | leł-mxł-dzuł/ or /sił-kħył leł-mxł-dzuł/. These formulations are acceptable, but this is not how the proverb is pronounced. It has a peculiar pronunciation: /sił-kħył/, instead of the /sił-kħył/ 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-kħył tħył-bæl mył, | sił-kħył | dzuł mxł-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: bæl dzuł ✽ Classifier: bæl_b

bæl /bæl/ bbæeq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

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

bæl /bæl/ bbæeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✽ Tone: MH ► To run. • 跑 ¶ leł-bæl-zeł •

ACCOMP ~ PVF: has run • 实施 ~ 整体体: 跑了

bæl-bæl /bæl bæl/ bbaebbae

VERB ✽ Tone: H# ► To sweep, to clean up (reduplicated form). • 扫 (重叠形式) ¶ (phonological elicitation) leł-bæl-bæl • ACCOMP ~ • 扫一扫 ✽ Morphological makeup: bæl_a 1

bæl bæl 1 /bæl bæl/ bbaebbae (Jj: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: L ► Flower. • 花 ¶ bæl bæl tħił-dił. • 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: bæl bæl 2 ✽ Classifier: bæl_a 3

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

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

bæl był /bæl był/ bbaebbu (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: H# ► Piglet. • 猪崽 □ Synonym: bæl był zoł ✽ Classifier: lħuł_b

bæl był zoł /bæl był zoł/ bbaebbusso (Gi: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: H#- ► Piglet. • 猪崽 □ Synonym: bæl był ✽ Classifier: lħuł_b

bæl dzuł /bæl dzuł/ bbejji (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: LH ► Crops, harvest. • 庄稼 ¶ bæl dzuł | mxł-dżuł! • The harvest is not good! • 庄稼不好！／收成不好！ ¶ (proverb) (Gi) bæl dzuł | tħył-bæl leł-mył-kħuł! • 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: bæl_b ✽ Morphological makeup: bæl

bæl dæł /bæl dæł/ bbaeddae

NOUN ✽ Tone: M ► Short rope. • 短绳 ✽ Classifier: kħuł_b

bæl-lał-lał /bæl lał lał/ bbaelala

ADJECTIVE ✽ Tone: L ► Soft, weak, pliant. • 软，柔软、软塌塌、软绵绵 ¶ bæl-lał-lał-gył • Soft, weak, pliant. • 软塌塌

bælli /bælli/ bbæeli

NOUN ✽ Tone: H# ► Sweetened tea. • 甜茶

¶ “bǣli” [nāl h̄i-žwɔ̄t ni!] • “bǣli” [a Naxi word for sweetened tea] is a Naxi word! / It's in the Naxi language! • “bǣli” [纳西语词语: ‘甜茶’], 是纳西语! □ Synonym: dzeli • Classifier: q̄hw̄l̄a (CLF for bowlfuls) • Etymology: (Naxi loanword) mbǣle bǣl-ljȳt~ljȳt /bǣlljȳt~ljȳt/ bbaelalia (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN • Tone: L- ► China fir cone. • 松树果、杉树果 • Classifier: lūt̄b̄

bǣmi 1 /bǣmi/ bbaemi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: M ① ► Duck (without a specification of gender). • 鸭子 • Classifier: mīb̄ ② ► Female duck. • 母鸭子 • Comparanda: (Pumi) bǣ55

bǣmi 2 /bǣmi/ bbaemi

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

bǣmi-bǣp̄y#] /bǣmi-bǣp̄y/ bbaemi bbaepu

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

bǣmi-bǣzo#] /bǣmi-bǣzo/ bbaemi bbaesso

NOUN • Tone: #H ► Female duck and duckling. • 母鸭与小鸭子 • Morphological makeup: bǣmi 1, bǣzo#]

bǣmi-mi] /bǣmi-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: mīb̄

bǣmi-p̄y#] /bǣmi-p̄y/ bbaemipu

NOUN • Tone: #H ► Male duck. • 公鸭子 ¶ bǣmi-p̄y t̄ȳ-mi] • ~ DEM CLF: that duck • ~ 指示代词量词: 那只公鸭子 □ See also: bǣp̄y#] • Classifier: mīb̄

bǣp̄y#] /bǣp̄y/ bbaepu

NOUN • Tone: #H ► Male duck. • 公鸭子 ¶ bǣp̄y t̄ȳ-mi] ~ bǣp̄y t̄ȳ-mi]# • ~ DEM CLF: that duck • ~ 指示代词量词: 那只公鸭子 □ See also: bǣmi-p̄y#] • Classifier: mīb̄

bǣp̄y] /bǣp̄y/ 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). • 莛蒿。它是一种药用植物，既可用于人类，也可用于兽医（猪）。 ¶ bǣp̄y] bǣl̄bǣl̄ • the flower of crowndaisy chrysanthemum • 莨蒿的顶花 ¶ bǣp̄y]-bǣl̄bǣl̄ • crowndaisy chrysanthemum flower • 莨蒿顶花 • Classifier: pōl̄a (CLF for plants with a stalk)

bǣp̄y]-bǣmi#] /bǣp̄y-bǣmi/ bbaepu bbaemi

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

bǣl̄-kwǣl̄-kwǣl̄ /bǣl̄kwǣl̄-kwǣl̄/ 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 †bǣ meaning ‘soft, slack’. ¶ ts̄w̄l̄ | dwǣl̄ | bǣl̄kwǣl̄-kwǣl̄-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) ¶ bǣl̄kwǣl̄-kwǣl̄ gȳ] • It is loose. • 是松松的。

bǣlkwɔ̄t /bǣlkwɔ̄t/ Bbaewua

NOUN • Tone: M ► Bbaewua, a village close to the Hot Springs. • 巴瓦: 温泉乡的一个村落 ¶ āgōl̄-kwɔ̄t, | kwɔ̄t-lā-bī, | bǣlkwɔ̄t, | t̄ōl̄ts̄e#], | pīl̄ts̄e]-dī, | p̄ȳl̄dz̄-dī, | kwɔ̄t-tȳ] • 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。

¶ bǣlkwɔ̄t: | nāl! • Bbaewua /bǣlkwɔ̄t/ is a Na village!

• bǣlkwɔ̄t 是一个摩梭人村落! ¶ bǣlkwɔ̄t-nāl • Na (Mosuo) people from Bbaewua /bǣlkwɔ̄t/. • 巴瓦摩梭 □ Synonym: bǣlkwɔ̄t-kwɔ̄t

bǣlkwɔ̄t-kwɔ̄t /bǣlkwɔ̄t-kwɔ̄t/ 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: bǣlkwɔ̄t

bæ̤l̥sə̤l̥ /bæ̤l̥sə̤l̥/ bbaezho (Da, Jj: same, Gi: bæ̤l̥tsv̥#) • **NOUN** Tone: LH ▶ Broom. • 扫帚 Classifier: na̤l̥a

bæ̤l̥swæ̤l̥ /bæ̤l̥swæ̤l̥/ bbaezhuae (Gi, Jj: same) • **NOUN** Tone: L ▶ Reins. • 缰绳 Classifier: bæ̤l̥swæ̤l̥ • horse's reins • 马缰绳 (Gi) z̥wæ̤l̥ • horse's reins ◇ (tonology) Tone is different from that of the reference speaker. • 马缰绳 Classifier: k̥wūl̥b

bæ̤l̥zo#l̥ /bæ̤l̥zo#l̥/ bbaesso

• **NOUN** Tone: #H ▶ Duckling. • 小鸭子 Classifier: bæ̤l̥zo#l̥ t̥y̥-l̥u#l̥ • ~ DEM CLF: that duckling • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只小鸭子 Classifier: bæ̤l̥zo#l̥-bæ̤l̥mi#l̥ • duckling and female duck • 小鸭子与母鸭 ◇ (tonology) #H Classifier: l̥u#l̥b

bx̥l̥ /bx̥l̥/ Bbe (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

• **NOUN** Tone: #H ▶ Pumi (Prinmi) (ethnic group). • 普米族 Classifier: y̥l̥

bx̥l̥_a 1 /d̥ṳl̥ bx̥l̥/ bbe

• **CLASSIFIER** Tone: L_a ▶ Classifier for corncobs. • 量词: 玉米棒子 (一根) Classifier: bx̥l̥| d̥ṳl̥-bx̥l̥ • a corn-cob • 一根玉米棒子 Classifier: t̥y̥l̥-bx̥l̥ • DEM ~ (tone: H# / H\$): that corncob • 指示代词 ~: 那根 (玉米棒子) Classifier: m̥y̥-m̥y̥ l̥o̤l̥t̥hō̤l̥ d̥zō̤l̥, | h̥at̥bx̥l̥! • 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。

bx̥l̥_a 2 /d̥ṳl̥ bx̥l̥/ bbe

• **CLASSIFIER** Tone: L_a ▶ Classifier for halves. • 量词: 半 Classifier: d̥ṳl̥-bx̥l̥-la̤l̥ t̥y̥-l̥sṳl̥! | d̥ṳl̥-hṳ-l̥! • 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。) Classifier: d̥ṳl̥-bx̥l̥-la̤l̥ t̥y̥-ze̤l̥! • 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 d̥ṳl̥-bx̥l̥-la̤l̥ t̥y̥-l̥sṳl̥ 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) Classifier: z̥æ̤l̥sæ̤l̥ | z̥wæ̤l̥! | le̤t̥-se̤l̥, | d̥ṳl̥-bx̥l̥-qo̤-la̤l̥ t̥y̥-l̥sṳl̥! • 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! Classifier: z̥æ̤l̥mil̥ | d̥ṳl̥-bx̥l̥-half the way • 路的一半 Classifier: a̤l̥mi̤l̥! | w̥y̥l̥ | d̥ṳl̥-bx̥l̥-d̥zō̤l̥-l̥sṳl̥-w̥y̥l̥! • Wow! (How far!) There is still half the way to go! • 啊呀呀! 还剩一半的路啊!

bx̥l̥_a /d̥ṳl̥ bx̥l̥/ bbe

• **CLASSIFIER** Tone: MH_a ▶ Classifier for scarves. • 量词: 头帕 (一条)

bx̥l̥d̥zi̤l̥ /bx̥l̥d̥zi̤l̥/ 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 Classifier: d̥æ̤l̥s̥w̥#l̥, | t̥s̥o̤l̥s̥w̥#l̥, | bx̥l̥t̥e̤h̥w̥l̥, | d̥a̤l̥p̥h̥o̤l̥, | bx̥l̥d̥zi̤l̥, | d̥z̥e̤l̥b̥o̤l̥ • 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。

bx̥l̥kṳl̥ /bx̥l̥kṳl̥/ bbeggee (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

• **NOUN** Tone: M ▶ Sifter, sieve. • 筛子 □ See also: b̥y̥l̥tsṳl̥ Classifier: na̤l̥a

bx̥l̥mi#l̥ /bx̥l̥mi#l̥/ Bbemi

• **NOUN** Tone: #H ▶ Pumi woman. • 普米族女人 Classifier: y̥l̥

bx̥l̥mi#l̥-se̤l̥ /bx̥l̥mi#l̥se̤l̥/ bbemishei (Jj: æ̤l̥ph̥y̥#l̥)

• **NOUN** Tone: H#- ▶ Copper-nickel alloy. • 白铜

bx̥l̥sṳl̥ /bx̥l̥sṳl̥/ 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, /bx̥l̥sṳl̥/. • 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) bx̥l̥sṳl̥

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

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Footprints. • 脚印 ʂ h̄i-
bɔ̄-tʰȳ • human footprints • 人的脚印 ʂ kʰȳlmi-
bɔ̄-tʰȳ • dog's footprints • 狗爪印 ❁ Classifier: tʰȳl_a
bɔ̄-tsʰō-gvȳ /bɔ̄-tsʰō-gvȳ/ 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 ʂ bɔ̄-tsʰō-gvȳ-h̄i • someone from Bbecoggu • 巴搓古的人 ʂ dʐv̄lbȳ-kx̄lsa-
kwȳl, | hīkwȳl-lō, | ǣlmī-kwȳ#l, | lāllō-kwȳl,
| lāljw̄s̄l, | bɔ̄-tsʰō-gvȳl, | ǣllat̄-kwȳ#l, | gǣlqǣl, |
qʰǣlts̄hīl, | tʰōlts̄hīl • 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。

bɔ̄-tsʰūl /bɔ̄-tsʰūl/ 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 ʂ dǣlsw̄#l, | t̄sōlsw̄#l,
| bɔ̄-tsʰūl, | dālpʰōl, | bɔ̄-dzil, | dzelbōl • 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。

bɔ̄-zo#l /bɔ̄-zo#l/ Bbesso

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Pumi man. • 普米族男人 ❁ Classifier: v̄l

bɔ̄-zwȳl /bɔ̄-zwȳl/ Bberua

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ The Pumi language. • 普米语 ʂ bɔ̄-zwȳl sōl • to learn the Pumi language • 学普米语

-bi /-/ bbi

CONJUNCTION ❁ Tone: 0? ▶ **ADVERSATIVE**: no matter... • 虽然…… ʂ ts̄hwīl nāl nīl-pīl-bīl-bīl, | nāl-zwȳl | mꝞl-kȳl! • 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。 ʂ #ts̄hwīl nāl nīl-bīl, ... • 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……” ʂ #ts̄hwīl nāl nīl-bīl-bīl, ... • an ungrammatical sen-

tence; the intended meaning was ‘although (s)he is Na...’ • 病句: 不能这样说“他虽然是摩梭人……”

bi₁ /bi₁/ bbi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Snow. • 雪 ʂ bi₁ gīl-zēl • it is snowing; it has snowed • 下雪了 ❁ Classifier: kw̄ȳl_a 2
bi₂ /bi₂/ bbi (Gi, Da: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: H ▶ Thin; shallow. • 薄, 浅 (水浅) ʂ bi₁|zwāl! • It's very shallow! • 很浅! ʂ dzūl | dzūl-pīl bīl • The water is rather shallow. • 水有点浅。 ʂ dzūl bīl-h̄īl, | mꝞl-dw̄āl! • 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!

bi₃ /bi₃/ bbi

VERB ❁ Tone: M ▶ To dare. • 敢 ʂ jīl-mꝞl-bīl • Not to dare to do something. • 不敢做 ❁ Cognates: (Naxi) bȳl

bi₄ /bi₄/ bbi

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Village; neighbours, people in the village. • 村落, 邻居、村里的人们 □ See also: fȳlbīl -bīl_a /bi₄/ bbi

SUFFIX ❁ Tone: M ▶ Immediate future. • 要 (近将来) □ See also: bi₄_c

bi₄_c /bi₄/ 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, lēl-bīl-zēl, 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, mꝞl-). This peculiarity, which distinguishes this verb (alongside ‘to go by, to elapse (time); to take place’, gȳl, and the 3rd person past form of the verb ‘to go’, hūl) 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. ʂ bīl-tʰāl! • ~ ABILITATIVE • 可以去! ʂ bīl-tʰāl-zēl! • ~ ABILITATIVE+PFV: We can go now! • 可以去了! ʂ lēl-bīl • to go back • 回去, 返回 ʂ njx̄l | ālpʰōl bīl. • I go out. • 我去外边。 ʂ njx̄l | ālpʰōl bīl-zōl-hōl nīl. • I'm going to have to go outside. • 我要去外边了。 ʂ ts̄hwīl | ālpʰōl bīl-zōl-hōl nīl. • (S)he is going to have to go outside. • 他要去外边了。 ʂ ts̄hwīl | āltsēl-jīl | ālpʰōl bīl-hōl nīl? • Why will (s)he go outside? / Why would (s)he go outside? • 她出去干什么? □ See also: hūl_c,

kʰi˥, hɔ˧˥_a

bi˩ /-/ bbi

POSTPOSITION ⚡ Tone: L ▶ On; at. • 向、至、往 ¶ (Sister.162, 10.24397/pangloss-0004342#S162)

zæ˥su˩ bi˩ | tʰi˧˧-tʂʰy˧˧ | to hold grip of the felt cape
• 抓住毡子 ¶ pʰæ˧˧qʰwʂ˧˧ bi˩, | mʂ˧˧ tʰi˧˧-jʂ˧˧. • To put oil onto the face (animal fat, to protect the skin); this phrase was also used to describe the investigator putting on sunscreen. • 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˩qʰwʂ˧˧ bi˩ • on the hand
• 手上 ¶ (phonological elicitation) gy˧˧mi˧˧ bi˩ • on the body
• 身上 ¶ (phonological elicitation) kʰw˧˧tsʰy˧˧ bi˩ • on the feet
• 脚上 ¶ (phonological elicitation) kʰi˧˧bi˩ • on the door
• 门上 ¶ (phonological elicitation) bo˩ bi˧˧ • on the pig
• 猪上

bi˩_c /dɯ˧˧ bi˩/ 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) kwʂ˧˧| dɯ˧˧-bi˩ • a mountain face • 一片山

bi˩bi˧˧ /bi˩bi˧˧/ bbibbi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM ▶ Pod (of bean). • 豆荚
¶ (phonological elicitation) bi˩bi˧˧ ni˩ • ~**COP** • 是豆荚 ¶ ny˧˧lɯ˧˧-bi˩bi˧˧ • soybean pods • 黄豆荚 ⚡ Classifier: kʰwʂ˧˧_a

bi˩bʐ˧˧ /bi˩bʐ˧˧/ 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 ¶ tʰi˧˧-tʂæ˧˧, | sʂ˧˧| bi˩bʐ˧˧-ze˩!
• (She/he) fell down; blood is flowing profusely! • (他)摔倒了, 流了很多血/血破了! ¶ dʐw˧˧| bi˩bʐ˧˧-ze˩!
• The water is flowing profusely! • 水暴发了! /水流如注! ¶ dʐw˧˧-na˩mi˩ bi˩bʐ˧˧-ze˩-pʰæ˧˧di˩!
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˧˧ci˧˧ky˧˧ /bi˧˧ci˧˧ky˧˧/ bbixigu (Dd: same, Gi: bi˧˧ci˧˧ku˧˧)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ Cheek. • 腮, 腮帮子 □ Synonym: zu˧˧˥ # ⚡ Classifier: lɯ˧˧b

bi˧˧hæ˧˧ /bi˧˧hæ˧˧/ bbihae (Gi, Da: same, Jj: bi˧˧hæ˧˧, Dd:

bi˧˧hæ˧˧)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: MH# ▶ Girth (for horse). • 马肚带 ¶ zwa˧˧-bi˧˧hæ˧˧ • horse's girth • 马肚带 ¶ (Jj) zwa˧˧-bi˧˧hæ˧˧ • horse's girth ⚡ (tonology) Tone is different from that of the reference speaker. • 马肚带 ⚡ Classifier: kʰw˧˧

bi˧˧-ly˧˧-ly˧˧ /bi˧˧ly˧˧ly˧˧/ bbilulu (Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ Snow flakes. • 雪花 ⚡ (morphemic make-up) It was not possible to extract a word tly˧˧ly˧˧. □ See also: dzot˧˧-ly˧˧-ly˧˧ ⚡ Classifier: lɯ˧˧b

bi˧˧mi˧˧ /bi˧˧mi˧˧/ bbimi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Belly, abdomen. • 肚子 ¶ bi˧˧mi˧˧ qɯ˧˧ • 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˧˧mi˧˧ tɕe˩ • Irritable, with little self-control; narrow-minded, parochial. • 肚量小, 心胸狭隘 ⚡ Classifier: lɯ˧˧b

bi˧˧mi˧˧ /bi˧˧mi˧˧/ bbimi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Axe. • 斧头 ⚡ Classifier: na˧˧a

bi˧˧pʰy˧˧ /bi˧˧pʰy˧˧/ bbipu

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

bi˧˧pʰy˧˧-dʐw˧˧ /bi˧˧pʰy˧˧dʐw˧˧/ bbipeujji

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Flood. • 洪水

bi˧˧ko˧˧ /bi˧˧ko˧˧/ bbiwo

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LH ▶ dʐet˧˧kʰw˧˧-di˩ • Purse (used to be attached to the belt, on the inside). • 钱包 (过去: 是系在腰上的) ¶ bi˧˧ko˧˧tʰi˧˧-ʂæ˧˧ • to attach (one's) purse (to the belt) • 系上钱包 (在腰上) ⚡ Classifier: lɯ˧˧b

bi˧˧ta˧˧ /bi˧˧ta˧˧/ 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^{hi}l_a 1

bi|ta| /bi|ta|/ bbida (Jj: same, Gi: bi|t̪y|)

VERB • Tone: L ▶ To pull, to drag. • 退、退后

¶ (phonological elicitation) bi|ta|~ze| • ~PFV • 退后了

bi|tsu|tsu| /bi|tsu|tsu|/ bbizizi (Da: same)

NOUN • Tone: L- ▶ Wild strawberry, *Fragaria vesca*. • 野草莓

bi|t̪ey| /bi|t̪ey|/ bbija (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: L# ▶ Navel. • 肚脐 • Classifier: k^{hw}y_a

bi|t̪eo| /bi|t̪eo|/ bbijo (Dd: same)

NOUN • Tone: M ▶ Neighbourhood, vicinity. • 外围。如: 房屋的外围, 是周围的村落。

bi|ts^hy| # /bi|ts^hy|/ bbiche (Gi: same, Da: bi|ts^hy|)

NOUN • Tone: LM#H ▶ Whiskers. • 胡须, 络腮胡须 • Classifier: k^{hw}y_a

bi|w^y| /bi|w^y|/ bbi'ua (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: LM ▶ Services (or money) offered as remuneration to a religious practitioner for ritual services rendered. • 酬劳、报酬 • Classifier: l_uu_b (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF)

bi|zu| /bi|zu|/ bbissi (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN • Tone: M ▶ Lower abdomen. • 小肚子 • Classifier: l_uu_b

bo /-/ bbo

DISC.PTCL • Tone: 0 ▶ Final particle expressing vigorous affirmation. • 句尾助词: 哥 • Usage: archaic • Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 哥?

bo|1 /bo|/ bbo (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: M ▶ Small slope at the edge of a field; one can walk on it, sit on it, put objects down here... In the old times, when land was abundant, peasants would leave these small areas uncultivated. Today, peasants tend to plane them down to enlarge cultivated fields. • 过去, 自然形成的小坡, 便于农民坐着休息、放东西。现在用拖拉机拉平, 成田地。 ¶ ts^hu|qo| bo|du|l|lu|t^{hi}-di|. • Here, there is a small dike. • 这里有一个小坡。 ¶ bo|k^{hi}| • the edge of the small dike • 小坡的边沿 ¶ (Gi) bo| | du|p^hæ| • a small dike ◆ (dialectology) Use of the classifier du|p^hæ| is rejected by consultant Ddezzhi, who recommends /du|l|lu| instead. • 一片坡 • Classifier: l_uu_b (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF)

bo|2 /bo|/ bbo (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE • Tone: M ▶ Bright, shining. • 光明, 照耀, 亮光 ¶ t^{hi}-bo|dzo| • DUR ~ PROG: it casts light / it is bright. (Definition of a lamp.) • 持续体 ~ 行进式: (它) 在发光。 (描写灯) ¶ (phonological elicitation) bo|h^h| • ~REL • 发亮的、发光的

bo|b|1 /bo|/ bbo

VERB • Tone: M_b ▶ To spin. • 纺 (麻线), 使旋转 ◆ (semantics) ‘To spin’ and ‘to winnow’ were considered (before version 2 of the dictionary) to be two meanings of the same verb. The movement of the distaff in spinning is not circular and uniform: the thread oscillates constantly, which suggested that an analogy existed with the rhythm of the activity of winnowing, and that the Na language designated the two processes by the same term. On reflection, this hypothesis seems far-fetched, and the two verbs are considered to be simply homophonous. ¶ sa|bo| • to spin hemp • 纺麻 (线)

bo|b|2 /bo|/ bbo

VERB • Tone: M_b ▶ To winnow. • 簸扬 ◆ (semantics) ‘To spin’ and ‘to winnow’ were considered (before version 2 of the dictionary) to be two meanings of the same verb. The movement of the distaff in spinning is not circular and uniform: the thread oscillates constantly, which suggested that an analogy existed with the rhythm of the activity of winnowing, and that the Na language designated the two processes by the same term. On reflection, this hypothesis seems far-fetched, and the two verbs are considered to be simply homophonous. ¶ tso|~tsø|bo| • to winnow something • 簸扬东西 (用簸箕) □ See also: sa|bo|~di|

bo| /bo|/ bboq

VERB • Tone: L ▶ To cool. • 凉 ¶ t^{hi}-bo|k^hu|! • Let's leave it to cool down! (About a sizzling hot dish.) • 让凉一下! (菜很热, 等凉了一下再吃) ¶ (Gi) dzui|q^hæ|qo| | t^{hi}-bo|k^hu| • To put to cool down in cold water. (After boiling eggs, one puts them in cold water to cool them down.) • (把煮好了的鸡蛋) 放在冷水里凉一下 (它) 在发光。 (描写灯)

bo|a /bo|/ bboq (Jj: same)

VERB • Tone: L_a ▶ To kiss. • 亲吻 ¶ du|bo|~l| • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 行进时态 ~ 发端: (主动的) 亲吻一下 (如: 大人对小孩的一种表示) □ See also: bo|~bo|

bo|b| /du|bo|/ bbo

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: L_b ▶ Classifier for women's traditional hair dresses / headdresses. • 量词: 缎子发带 (一条) ◇ (**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#.

bo₁ /bo₁/ bboq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM ▶ Pig. • 猪 ¶ (**phonological elicitation**) **bo₁ hwæl-ze₁** • ...bought (some/a) pig • 买了猪 ¶ (**phonological elicitation**) **bo₁ dzwl-ze₁** • ...ate (some/the) pig • 吃了猪 ⚡ Classifiers: mi₁_b, v₁

bo₁-bi₁mi₁ /bo₁bi₁mi₁/ bbobbimi (Gi: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L- ▶ Pig's belly. • 猪肚子 ⚡ Classifier: [ju₁_b

bo...bo /bo₁...bo₁/ bbo-bbo

IDEOPHONE ⚡ Tone: 0 ▶ Onomatopoeia for the noise of wind: Whooosh!, Howl! • 形声词: 刮大风的声音: 嗒嗖! , 呼啸! ¶ (Mountains.87, 10.24397/pangloss-0004574#S87) hæl-[tʃʰwɪ], |“bo...bo!”| pi+|le-tʰy|. • The wind rises: Whoosh! • 开始刮风: 嗒嗖!

bo~bo₁ /bo~bo₁/ bbobbo

VERB ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ To kiss (reduplicated form). • 亲吻 (重叠形式) ¶ dwi₁-bo~bo₁-j₁ • **DELIMITATIVE ~ RED INCEPTIVE** • 进行时态 ~ 发端: 相互亲吻一下 ⚡ Morphological makeup: bo₁_a

bo₁-bu₁ /bo₁bu₁/ bbobbu (Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LH ▶ Pigsty, pigpen. • 猪圈 ⚡ Classifier: [ju₁_b

bo₁dze₁ /bo₁dze₁/ bbozzei

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM ▶ Lark. • 百灵鸟 □ See also: boldze₁-koldze₁

bo₁dze₁-ko₁dze₁ /bo₁dze₁ko₁dze₁/ bbozzeigozzei

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM-L ▶ Lark. • 百灵鸟 □ See also: boldze₁

bo₁-yw₁ /bo₁yw₁/ bbohree (Gi: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LH ▶ Pigskin, hogskin. • 猪皮 □ Synonym: bo₁-yw₁ku₁ ⚡ Classifier: tsʰi₁_a 1

bo₁-yw₁ku₁ /bo₁yw₁ku₁/ bbohreegee (Gi: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L+H- ▶ Pigskin, hogskin. • 猪皮 □ Synonym: bo₁-yw₁ ⚡ Classifier: tsʰi₁_a 1

bo₁-ha₁ # /bo₁ha₁/ bboha (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+H ▶ Pig feed, swill. • 猪食 ⚡ Classifier: kʰy₁_a

bo₁-kʰw₁ /bo₁kʰw₁/ bbokee (Jj: same, Gi: bo₁-kʰw₁tsʰy₁ #)

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: [ju₁_b

bo₁-kʰy₁ 1 /bo₁kʰy₁/ bboku (Jj: same, Gi, Da: bo₁kʰy₁)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Year of the Pig. • 猪年 ⚡ Morphological makeup: bo₁, kʰy₁

bo₁-kʰy₁ 2 /bo₁kʰy₁/ bboq kuq

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Born in the year of the Pig. • 属猪 (属相) ⚡ Morphological makeup: bo₁, kʰy₁

bo₁lo₁ /bo₁lo₁/ bbolo

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM ▶ Mortise. • 卵眼 ¶ bo₁lo₁ | dwi₁ | ju₁ |

• a mortise • 一个卵眼 ⚡ Classifier: [ju₁_b

bo₁ta₁ /bo₁ta₁/ bbolha (Gi: bo₁ta₁, Jj: bo₁ta₁)

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

v₁

bo₁-to₁ /bo₁to₁/ bbolho

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LH ▶ Pork ribs. • 猪肋骨 ◇ (**phonology**) The initial of the second syllable is phonetically close to a simple [l]: [bbollo₁]. ¶ bo₁to₁ | dwi₁-dol₁ \$ ~ dwi₁-dol₁ # • 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: [ju₁_b, dol₁]

bo₁-mæ₁qv₁ /bo₁mæ₁qv₁/ bbomaegheu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L-L# ▶ Pig's tail. • 猪尾巴 ⚡ Classifier: [ju₁_b (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF)] ⚡ Morphological makeup: bo₁, mæ₁qv₁

bo₁-mv₁ /bo₁mv₁/ bbome (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LH ▶ Lard, pig fat. • 猪油 ⚡ Morphological makeup: bo₁, mv₁

bo₁mi₁ /bo₁mi₁/ bbomi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM ▶ Sow. • 母猪 ¶ (**phonological elicitation**) bo₁mi₁ zi₁ • to catch (a/the) sow ◇ (**tonology**) The tonal pattern is regular. • 抓母猪 ¶ (**phonological elicitation**) bo₁mi₁ do₁ (+ze₁) • ...has

seen (a/the) sow • 见了母猪 Classifiers: mi˩_b, y˧

Morphological makeup: bo˩, -mi˩

bo.mi-+ba-+by] /bo.mi-+ba-+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’: /#ba-+by]-bo.mi]/. Morphological makeup: bo.mi-+, ba-+by]

bo.mi-+dzuw-+p˧_p˧] /bo.mi-+dzuw-+p˧_p˧]/ bbomijipu (Gi: Ⓛ, Jj: hwa-+shu-+la-+by])

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

bo.mi-+næ-+tsʰuu] /bo.mi-+næ-+tsʰuu]/ bbominaeqi (Jj: æ.mi-+nwa-+tsʰii])

NOUN Tone: LM-L# ▶ Dandelion. • 蒲公英 Classifier: po˧_a (CLF for plants with a stalk)

bo.pʰy˧] /bo.pʰy˧]/ bbopu (Jj: Ⓛ (**dialectology**) The speaker uses the word bo.լչա (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.pʰy˧]/.)

NOUN Tone: LM ▶ Boar. • 种猪、公猪 Usage: archaic Classifier: y˧

bo.qʰæ-+p˧_tʂ-+ɿ˧] /bo.qʰæ-+p˧_tʂ-+ɿ˧]/ bbokhae bude'er (Gi, Jj: Ⓛ)

NOUN Tone: LM - H# - ▶ Dung beetle. • 蜈蚣 In local Chinese dialect: 屎壳郎 Classifier: mi˩_b

bo.ty˧] /bo.ty˧]/ bbodu (Jj: same)

NOUN Tone: LM+#H ▶ Wild boar. • 野猪

¶ (**phonological elicitation**) bo.ty˧ hwa-ɿ • to buy (a/the) wild boar • 买野猪 Classifier: mi˩_b

bo.ts˧] /bo.ts˧]/ bbozee (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN Tone: L# ▶ Mane. • (马) 鬃 ¶ zwæ-+bo.ts˧# • horse mane • 马鬃 ¶ bo˩-+bo.ts˧ • Hog bristle. • 猪鬃 Classifiers: kʰwɔ˧_a (CLF for pieces/chunks), qa˩_c (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles)

bo.tsʰæ-ɿ] /bo.tsʰæ-ɿ]/ bbochae (Dd: same)

NOUN Tone: LH ① ▶ Lard, fat meat of pig. • 腊肉

Classifiers: sa˧_a, ty˧_b 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: sa˧_a, ty˧_b

bo.za-+mi#] /bo.za-+mi]/ 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): 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。

bo.zo#] /bo.zo]/ 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.) • 猪崽子。乳名 (贱名、护身符): 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。 ¶ (**phonological elicitation**) bo.zo-+ni] • ~ COP • 是“猪崽子”

bo+zæ-ɿ] /bo+zæ-ɿ]/ bborae

NOUN Tone: M ▶ Glass (as a substance: window

panes, drinking glasses... are made of glass). • 玻璃
¶ bo-tzæ-tæ-chʰy|tsy| • goblet for drinking tea (made of glass) • 玻璃茶杯

bo-tzæ-tæ-lqʰy# /bo-tzæ-tæ-lqʰy/ bboraedaekheu

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Echo (in some places in the mountains, there is an echo). • 有回音的地方, 回音
¶ bo-tzæ-tæ-lqʰy | tʰi-t-dzwi-dzwi! • the echo resonates • 有回音, 回音一阵阵

bõ /bõ/ 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: põ

bq̄l /bq̄l/ bbeu (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Insect. • 虫 ¶ (phonological elicitation) bq̄l tʰy-mi1 ~ bq̄l tʰy-mi1# • ~ DEM CLF: that insect • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只虫 ❁ Classifier: mi_b ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) bu51

bq̄l /bq̄l/ bbeu (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Intestine. • 肠子 ¶ bq̄l d̄w̄l • who has a big appetite; literally: ‘who has a big intestine’ • (一个人) 饭量大。直译: ‘肠子大’。 ¶ bq̄l tsʰi1 • who has a small appetite; literally: ‘thin intestine’ • (一个人) 饭量小。直译: ‘肠子细’。 ❁ Classifier: kʰw̄l_b

bq̄l /bq̄l/ bbu (Da: b̄ȳl)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Pen, corral for cattle. • 牲畜圈 (单音节) ¶ bq̄l qol • inside the corral • 牲畜圈里面 ¶ bq̄l qol tæl • to enclose (cattle) inside the pen • 关在圈里 ❁ Classifier: l̄w̄l_b

bq̄l_a 1 /bq̄l/ bbeuq (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ① ▶ To sprinkle water. • 泼水, 浇(浇菜), 撒(水) ¶ (phonological elicitation) le-t-bq̄l-ze1 • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has sprinkled • 实施 ~ 整体体: 泼了 ◆ (phonology) [læ-t-bq̄l-ze1]. ¶ dzwi bq̄l • to sprinkle water • 泼水、撒水 □ See also: bq̄l~bq̄l ② ▶ To sow (seeds). • 撒(种子) ¶ qæt bq̄l • to sow seeds • 撒种子 ¶ (phonological elicitation) tʰi-t-bq̄l-1 • Go ahead and sow! • 撒吧! ¶ (phonological elicitation) tʰi-t-bq̄l-qa1! • Sow! • 撒吧!

bq̄l_a 2 /bq̄l/ bbeuq (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ Thin, scarce, sparse (e.g. hair). • 少、薄 ¶ ko-t-bq̄l • bald (literally “the head (has) scarce (hair)”) • 头秃、头发很少 ¶ ko-t-bq̄l h̄i1 • bald person • 头发少的人 ¶ ko-t-bq̄l zo1 • Man who has scarce hair. •

头发少的男人 ¶ tsʰw̄l | ko-t-bq̄l-ze1 • He lost his hair, he went bald • 他秃头了, 他头发掉了 ¶ ko-t-qʰw̄y | le-t-bq̄l-ze1 • (his) head has gone bald • (他) 秃头了。

¶ (phonological elicitation) bq̄l-h̄i1 • ~ REL • 秃的
bq̄l /bq̄l/ 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 ¶ bq̄l-h̄i1 • yak hair • 牦牛毛 ¶ (phonological elicitation) bq̄l dzwi-ze1 • ...ate (some) yak • 吃了牦牛 ¶ (phonological elicitation) bq̄l hwæt-ze1 • ...bought (some) yak • 买了牦牛 ❁ Classifier: pʰo1_a

bq̄l~bq̄l /bq̄l-bq̄l/ bbeubbeu (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H# ① ▶ To sprinkle water (reduplicated form). • 泼水, 浇(浇菜), 撒(水) (重叠形式) ¶ (phonological elicitation) dzwi-t-bq̄l~bq̄l-1 • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端: 泼一波 ¶ (phonological elicitation) le-t-bq̄l~bq̄l-ze1 • ACCOMP ~ PFV • 泼了一点 ② ▶ To sow (seeds) (reduplicated form). • 撒(种子) (重叠形式) ❁ Morphological makeup: bq̄l_a 1

bq̄l-dæt /bq̄l-dæt/ bbeuddae

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M ▶ With a bad temper, impatient. • 脾气坏。 ¶ tsʰw̄l | bq̄l-dæt-ze1! • He is in a bad mood now. • 他脾气坏了! / 他生气了! ¶ tsʰw̄l | bq̄l-dæt | zwæl. • He has a really bad temper. • 他脾气很坏。 ❁ Morphological makeup: bq̄l, dæt Literally ‘short-intestined’: in folk representation, short intestines are associated with hasty emotional reactions, whereas long intestines allow their owner to digest vexations calmly.

bq̄l-hu1 /bq̄l-hu1/ bbeuhu (Gi, Dd: same)

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

bq̄l-kʰw̄l /bq̄l-kʰw̄l/ bbeukee

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Worm. • 蠕虫 ❁ Classifier: kʰw̄l_b ❁ Morphological makeup: bq̄l

bq̄l-mi1 /bq̄l-mi1/ bbeumi (Dd: b̄ȳl-mi1)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Female yak, dri, drimo, nak. • 母牦牛 ¶ bq̄l-mi1-bq̄lswæ1 • female yak and castrated yak • 母牦牛与阉割牦牛 ◆ (tonology) -L ¶ bq̄l-mi1-bq̄lzo#1 • female yak and yak calf (baby yak) • 母牦牛与小牦牛 ◆ (tonology) #H ❁ Classifier: mi_b ❁ Morphological makeup: bq̄l

baŋnaŋ /baŋnaŋ/ bbeuna

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Large intestine. • 大肠 ❁ Classifier: kʰuiŋ_b ❁ Morphological makeup: baŋ

baŋ-naŋmiŋ /baŋnaŋmiŋ/ 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。

这一词可涵盖多种昆虫，如粘虫： *Mythimna separata* (Walker)，属于夜蛾科。粘虫以叶片为食，损害叶尖和叶缘，有时只留下中脉。较大的粘虫会破坏整株幼苗。一个特征性的迹象是：粘虫切割圆锥花序的基部，导致其倒伏或折叠。 □ See also: baŋpʰŋi

❖ Morphological makeup: baŋ

baŋpʰŋi /baŋpʰŋi/ bbeupeu

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ White insects. This term can cover a variety of insects. • 白色昆虫。这一词可涵盖多种昆虫。 □ See also: baŋ-naŋmiŋ ❁ Morphological makeup: baŋ, pʰŋi

baŋpʰŋi /baŋpʰŋi/ bbeupu

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Male yak (elicited form; the commonly used form is /baŋswæŋ/). • 公牦牛 (通常的说法是：baŋswæŋ) □ Synonym: baŋswæŋ ❁ Classifier: miŋ_b ❁ Morphological makeup: baŋ

baŋqoŋ-baŋqʰæŋ /baŋqoŋbaŋqʰæŋ/ bbu gho bbukhae

NOUN ❁ Tone: L-L# ▶ Manure, dung. Literally ‘manure in pen’. • 农家粪 (直译：‘牲口圈里的肥料’)、粪 □ See also: baŋqoŋ-qʰæŋ ❁ Classifier: kwʌŋ_a 2 ❁ Morphological makeup: baŋ-qʰæŋ

baŋqoŋ-qʰæŋ /baŋqoŋqʰæŋ/ bbu gho khae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Manure, excrement. • 圈粪、肥料 ❁ baŋqoŋ-qʰæŋtʰvŋ-kwʌŋ • ~ DEM CLF: that heap of manure • ~ 指示代词 量词：那堆肥料 □ See also: baŋqoŋ-baŋqʰæŋ, baŋ-qʰæŋ ❁ Classifier: kwʌŋ_a 2

baŋ-qʰæŋ /baŋqʰæŋ/ bbukhae (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Manure, dung. • 肥料、粪 ❁ baŋ-qʰæŋtʰvŋ-kwʌŋ • ~ DEM CLF: that pile of manure • ~ 指示代词 量词：那堆肥料 □ See also: baŋqoŋ-baŋqʰæŋ,

baŋqoŋ-qʰæŋ ❁ Classifier: kwʌŋ_a 2 (CLF for heaps)

baŋqʰvŋ /baŋqʰvŋ/ bbeukheu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ① ▶ Conch shell, *Turbinella pyrum* L., blown like a trumpet during ceremonies. Each family owns a pair. • 法螺、海螺、螺号。在仪式上像喇叭一样吹响。每个家庭都有一对。 ❁ Classifier: dzeŋ_a 3 (Pair. Explanation: conch shells come in pairs, with each household owning a pair.) ② ▶ Lines of the hand: specifically, the lines of the first phalanx of the fingers, whose spiral shape evokes the conch shells, an important symbolic object in Na culture. • 手指螺纹 (因长得像海螺形状而得名)。算命的时候，会看人的手指螺纹。 ❁ loŋqʰwʌŋ=bvŋ | baŋqʰvŋ • the lines of the hand • 手指螺纹。直译：‘手指上的海螺’。

baŋqʰvŋ-tziŋ-hiŋ /baŋqʰvŋtziŋhiŋ/ bbeukheuxxihin (Jj: same, Gi: bvŋdyŋ-tziŋ-hiŋ)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Snail. • 蜗牛, 螺蛳 ❁ Classifier: miŋ_b ❁ Morphological makeup: baŋ, qʰvŋ 2, ziŋ, -hiŋ Mrs. Latami’s intuition is that the morphological makeup of the word is “insect with horns”, “insect that has horns”.

baŋŋ#/ /baŋŋ#/ bbeuer (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Fly. • 苍蝇 ❁ (phonological elicitation) baŋŋtʂʰwŋ-miŋ ~ baŋŋtʂʰwŋ-miŋ# • ~ DEM CLF: this fly • ~ 指示代词 量词：这只苍蝇 ❁ Classifier: miŋ_b

baŋŋsæŋ /baŋŋsæŋ/ bbeushae

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M ▶ Good-tempered, with a good mood, good-humoured, patient. • 脾气好、随和、耐心。直译：‘肠子长’。 ❁ tsʰwŋ | baŋŋsæŋ-zeŋ • He is in a good mood now. • 他脾气好了。 ❁ baŋŋsæŋ | zwæŋ • in a very good mood • 脾气很好 ❁ Morphological makeup: baŋ, sæŋ Literally ‘long-intestined’: in folk representation, long intestines allow their owner to digest vexations calmly, whereas short intestines are associated with hasty emotional reactions.

baŋŋswæŋ /baŋŋswæŋ/ bbeushuae (Dd: bvŋtsʰeŋtʰaŋ)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Castrated yak. • 阉割过的牦牛 ❁ baŋŋswæŋ-baŋŋmiŋ • castrated yak and female yak • 阉割过的公牦牛与母牦牛 ◆ (tonology) #H- ❁ Classifier: pʰoŋ_a ❁ Morphological makeup: baŋ

baŋŋtsʰiŋ /baŋŋtsʰiŋ/ bbeucee

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Small intestine. • 小肠 ❁ Classifier: kʰuiŋ_b ❁ Morphological makeup: baŋ, tsʰiŋ_a

baŋzo# /baŋzo# bbeusso

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ yak calf (baby yak). • 小牦牛

by-ltsei- /by-ltsei-/ bbujie (Gi, Jj: same, Da: Ø)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Wild peach. • 毛桃 ❁ Classifier: tɕew¹ a 2 (CLF for pounds: weight unit), ljuŋ b (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF for counting the fruit piece by piece)

by-ltsui- /by-ltsui-/ bbuzhi (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Sifter, sieve. • 筛子 □ See also: bʂ-lkuw₁ ❁ Classifier: naŋ a

by-lsʰy- /by-lsʰy-/ bbuchu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Cymbals. • 铙 ❁ Classifier: naŋ a
❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) sbug chal བྸག ཆଲ
❁ Comparanda: (Japhug) zuŋ.tɕeʰŋl

by-lzo- /by-lzo-/ bbusso

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Small food steamer. • 小蒸笼 ❁ Classifier: ljuŋ b ❁ Morphological makeup: byl, -zo-

by-lzy- /by-lzy-/ bburu

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Dragon. • 龙 □ See also:

my-lby-lzy- ❁ Classifier: miŋ b

by-lzy-l-dzi- /by-lzy-ldzi-/ bburuzee

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Ivy. • 常春藤 ❁ Classifier: dziŋ b

by-lzy-l-kʰy¹ 1 /by-lzy-lkʰy¹/ bburuku (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Year of the Snake. Literally ‘Year of the Dragon’: /by-lzy-/ does not mean ‘snake’ (which is /zʏlbæt/), but ‘dragon’. • 蛇年。字面意思是‘龙年’: by-lzy- 不是‘蛇’的意思，而是‘龙’的意思。
□ See also: zʏlbæt ❁ Morphological makeup: by-lzy-, kʰy¹

by-lzy-l-kʰy¹ 2 /by-lzy-lkʰy¹/ bburu kuq

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Born in the year of the Snake. • 属蛇 □ See also: zʏlbæt ❁ Morphological makeup: by-lzy-, kʰy¹

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˧, | kɔ˧ 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˧ (Sister3.39, 10.24397/pangloss-0004345#S39, Sister5.43, 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˧-zʐ˧! | 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^hæ¹a_a, k^yl¹a₂ (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: my¹a (CLF for small quantities: a little)

ci¹te¹hi¹-t¹hjæ¹ /ci¹te¹hi¹t¹hjæ¹/ xiqitian

NOUN ● Tone: M ▶ Sunday. • 星期天 ● Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 星期天

ci¹l¹thæ¹1 /ci¹l¹thæ¹/ xietae (Gi, Jj: same, Da: hi¹t¹hæ¹)

ADJECTIVE ● Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To be a stammerer; to have a stammer. • 结巴 ¶ ts^hw¹ | d¹u¹-pi¹ | ci¹l¹thæ¹1 • (S)he has a stammer. • 他有一点结巴。 □ See also: ci¹l¹thæ¹2 ● Morphological makeup: t¹hæ¹ ‘tongue’+‘to bite’

ci¹l¹thæ¹2 /ci¹l¹thæ¹/ xietae

NOUN ● Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Stammerer, stutterer. • 结巴 ¶ ts^hw¹ | ci¹l¹thæ¹ji¹. • (S)he is a stammerer. • 他是结巴的。 ¶ ts^hw¹ | ci¹l¹thæ¹-zo¹. • (S)he is a stammerer. • 他是结巴。 □ See also: ci¹l¹thæ¹1

ci¹ts^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^hw¹A35

ci¹zo¹# /ci¹zo¹/ xisso

NOUN ● Tone: #H ▶ Rice seedling. • 水稻秧苗 ¶ ci¹zo¹ ty¹ • to plant rice seedlings • 种水稻秧苗 ● Classifiers: k^hw¹b_b, qa¹c (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles)

ci¹zo¹# /ci¹zo¹/ xisso

NOUN ● Tone: LM+H ▶ Adopted child. • 养儿 ● (proverb) ho¹zo¹-ci¹zo¹, | æ¹ m¹ry¹-ts¹v¹! | h¹-

zo¹my¹, | z¹y¹ t¹h¹a¹-m¹ry¹-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: ci¹l¹a₁, zo¹

ejæ¹ /ejæ¹/ xiang rrrr

ADJECTIVE ● Tone: M ▶ Fragrant, good (taste, smell).

• 香 □ Synonym: ej¹l¹-by¹ny¹ □ Antonym: by¹ny¹2

● Morphological makeup: by¹ny¹2 ● Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 香

ej¹lse¹ /ej¹lse¹/ xiese

NOUN ● Tone: L ▶ Sir: respectful term of address • 先生 (尊敬的称呼) ¶ (phonological elicitation)

ts^hw¹-y¹, | ej¹lse¹ 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-ej¹x¹

• ACCOMP ~ • 想了 ¶ ts^hw¹ | pæ¹hw¹s¹ | 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

ej¹y¹ /ej¹y¹/ 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 ej¹y¹ • to try something • 试用一个东西 ¶ no¹ | d¹u¹-k^hw¹s¹ ej¹y¹!

• Have a taste! / Taste a bite! • 你尝一口吧! ¶ d¹u¹-ej¹y¹-q¹! • Have a try! • 尝一尝吧! / 试一试吧!

ej¹-by¹ny¹ /ej¹-by¹ny¹/ xebbunu (Gi: ej¹l¹-by¹ny¹, Jj: ej¹-by¹ny¹)

ADJECTIVE ● Tone: M ▶ Good (smell), fragrant. • 香

(气味香) ◇ (morphemic make-up) The link between the first syllable of the adjective, ej¹y¹, 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

daʌ /dəʌ/ ddaq

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L ► Happy. • 幸福、平安、安好
❁ Usage: archaic ㄕ ㄉㄨㄞ ㄧ ㄏㄚˇ ㄉㄚˇ! | ㄉㄨㄞ ㄧ ㄏㄚˇ! •
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。） ㄉ ㄉㄨㄞ ㄉㄚˇ ㄉ ㄉㄚˇ ㄉ
• All is well. / All is for the best. (Used for instance to
describe a period without food shortage, earthquake, epi-
demic, 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: ㄇㄚˇ ㄉㄚˇ, ㄇㄚˇ ㄉㄚˇ ㄇㄧˇ, ㄇㄚˇ ㄉㄚˇ ㄉ ㄏㄨˇ

da]_b /dəl/ ddaq (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_b ► To weave. • 纺 [yu˧ da˩] • to weave fabric • 织布 [yu˧ | le˧-da˩] • to weave fabric • 织布 □ See also: da˧~da˩

da¹1 /da¹/ ddaq

VERB ⚡ Tone: MH ► To build (a house...). • 建 (房子) • **zì miào dà** • to build a house • 修建 ‘依咪’、建房

da¹2 /da¹/ 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) **le-†-da-†-ze]** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has cut • 实施 ~ 整体体: 砍了 (树), 割了 (肉) ¶ **d̥wɪl-†-da-†-tʰil-†-da]** • to hit a blow • 砍一下 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **tso-†-tso-† da]** • to cut things • 砍东西 ¶ (Sister.85, 10.24397/pangloss-0004342#S85) □ See also: **da-†-da-†**

daɪəz /daɪəz/ *ddaq*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH ▶ Misfortune, mishaps. • 苦、苦难、悲戚 | **da+l-zwɔɪl** • to complain, to tell one's misfortunes • 诉苦 | **ʐi+l-zwɔɪl da+l-zwɔɪl-ʐi!** • to bemoan one's misfortunes • 讲自己苦难的事情 | **tʂʰwɿ+l mʂ+l-dəl-qʰwɔɪl, lʐi+l-zwɔɪl da+l-zwɔɪl-ʐi!** • (S)he is unhappy; (s)he is constantly complaining! • 他“玛达夸”，一直在诉说苦难的事情！

da¹b /du+ da¹/ dda

CLASSIFIER ⚜ Tone: MH_b ► Self-classifier for blows. •
量词: 下 (打一下) ¶ **dul-da1** • a blow • (砍) 一
刀 ¶ **dul-da1 thil-da1** • to strike a blow, to give a blow
• 砍一刀 ⚜ Morphological makeup: **da1 2**

da+~da] /da+də]/ *ddadda*

VERB ⚡ Tone: L# ► To weave (reduplicated form). •
织 (重叠形式) ¶ (phonological elicitation) **du
da↓da↓-J • DELIMITATIVE ~ RED INCEPTIVE • 进行
时态 ~ 发端: 织一下 ⚡ Morphological makeup: **da↓_b**
da↓~da↑ /da↓da↑/ ddadda (Jj: same)**

VERB ⚜ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To fell (a tree); to cut into pieces (a large piece of meat); to create a breach (in a dike) (reduplicated form). • 砍 (树), 砍 (肉) (重叠形式)
¶ **le˧˥-da˩~da˩(-ze˩)** • (I) have cut (e.g. a chicken) into pieces • (我把一只鸡) 砍成块了。 ¶ **se˧˥ da˩~da˩**
• to cut meat to small pieces • 把肉砍成小块 ⚜ Morphological makeup: **da˩ 2**

da-ji] /da-ji]/ *ddayi* (**Gi, Jj:** same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Mule. • 骡子 **q**da-ji-|dzo|, |
qwu|mi| dzo+ky]-mæ|! | qwu|zo| dzo+ky]-mæ|! •
As for mules, there exist female mules, (and) male mules! /
Among mules, there is a distinction between females and
males! (Explanation provided to a city dweller on a visit,
who knew precious little about animal breeding.) • 骡子
呢, 有母骡子! (也) 有公骡子! / 骡子, 分母的
和公的! (这个说明是给一个不懂畜牧业的城
里人听) □ See also: qwu|mi#, qwu|zo# ❁ Classifier:
y|

daₖkʰχₗ /dakʰχₗ/ *ddake* (**Gi**, **Da**, **Jj**: same)

NOUN ⚜ Tone: L ► Drum. • 鼓 ㄍ daጀkʰyጀ laጀ(-zeጀ)

- to play a drum • 打鼓 (了) ⚡ Classifier: 个

da|þr̥t /dəþr̥t/ ddabe (Gi, Jj: same, Da: dʒəþbət) •
NOUN ★ Tone: M ► Priest of the local religion. • 宗教
礼师。 音译：达巴 ¶ **da|þr̥t|ji|t-h̥i|t h̥i|t** • priest, per-
son who performs the function of priest • 当达巴的人
★ Classifier: v̥t

da+p'y#] /da+p'y+/ ddabu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN * Tone: #H ▶ Host. • 主人 ¶ zì|hdy| da|py|

- the family host, the member of the family who has the role of host • 家的主人。 ¶ zì|hdy|-jí|h-hǐ| da|py| • the member of the family who has the role of host • 家的主人 * Classifier: v+

dəˈpʰoʊl /dəˈpʰoʊl/ *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
[dǣlswu#], [tʂōlswu#], [bʐɿtʂə̄huɿ], [də̄pʰō], [ʃə̄]

b˧˧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。

da˨˩kw˥˧#1 /da˨˩kw˥˧/ 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、丽江市宁南县交界的一个村落，在前所述的下游。经纬度：100.89630, 27.85735

da˨˩to˩ /da˨˩to˩/ ddado

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

da˨˩to˧#1 /da˨˩to˧/ 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 ¶ **da˨˩to˧ zw˥˧1** • to say some polite things • 说客气话 ¶ **da˨˩to˧ zw˥˧-h˧˥-la˩ jni˩!** • 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！

d˧˧l-qi˧ /d˧˧lqi˧/ ddegho

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

❖ (phonology) The syllable /d˧˧l/ 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: [d˧˧l-qi˧], [d˧˧l-qi˧]... Its systematic association with an emphasis would allow this emphasis to be included in its lexical form: /↑d˧˧l-qi˧/.

d˧˧l-t˧˧hy˧-gi˧#1 /d˧˧l-t˧˧hy˧-gi˧/ ddeq teeggi

ADVERB ❁ Tone: L-H ► Way over there. • 那边（远指）❖ (phonology) The syllable /d˧˧l/ 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: [d˧˧l-qi˧], [d˧˧l-qi˧]... Its systematic association with an emphasis would allow this emphasis to be included

in its lexical form: /↑d˧˧l-qi˧/.

d˧˧l-t˧˧hy˧-gi˧#1 /d˧˧l-t˧˧hy˧-gi˧/ ddeq tugho

ADVERB ❁ Tone: L-M ► Way over there. • 那边（远指）❖ (phonology) The syllable /d˧˧l/ 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: [d˧˧l-qi˧], [d˧˧l-qi˧]... Its systematic association with an emphasis would allow this emphasis to be included in its lexical form: /↑d˧˧l-qi˧/. □ See also: d˧˧l-ts˧˧hui˧-qi˧

d˧˧l-ts˧˧hui˧-qi˧ /d˧˧l-ts˧˧hui˧-qi˧/ ddeq teegho

ADVERB ❁ Tone: L-M ► Way over there. • 那边（远指）❖ (phonology) The syllable /d˧˧l/ 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: [d˧˧l-qi˧], [d˧˧l-qi˧]... Its systematic association with an emphasis would allow this emphasis to be included in its lexical form: /↑d˧˧l-qi˧/. □ See also: d˧˧l-t˧˧hy˧-qi˧

-di˩ /di˩/ -ddi

SUFFIX ❁ Tone: L ① ► Nominalizer (NMLZ). • 名物化 ¶ **tso˧˧-tso˧˧-teu˧˧-di˩** • (piece of furniture/object) on which one can put things • 可以摆东西的（家具）

¶ (Gi) **ts˧˧hæ˧˧-ts˧˧hæ˧˧ di˩ | le˧˧-po˧˧!** • 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。）

¶ **dzui˧˧ts˧˧hi˧˧-k˧˧hui˧˧-di˩** • 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

di_a /di_a/ ddiq

VERB ⚜ Tone: L_a ▶ Existential verb: to be present; to have (a home); to have dirt on one's clothes; to have a difference 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^hui¹ | a¹ko¹ m^h1-d^hi¹-h^h1. • (S)he does not have a home. / (S)he is homeless. • 他没有家。 ¶ m^h1 t^hhi¹-di¹ • 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) ¶ hi¹-na¹mi¹ | q^hui¹-lu¹t^hui¹-di¹. • there is a lake (there)
- 有一片湖 ¶ (phonological elicitation) q^hui¹-k^hw^h1-s^hui¹. • there is something • 有一块东西

di_c /q^hui¹ di¹/ ddi

CLASSIFIER ⚜ Tone: L_c ▶ Self-classifier for plains, and places. • 量词: 坝子、地方 (一个) ¶ q^hui¹-y¹ | q^hui¹-di¹ hui¹. • to separate, each going their separate ways • 分开, 每个人去不同的地方 ¶ t^hui¹-di¹ | m^h1-t^hy¹-sui¹! • I've never been to that place! • 那个地方, 我从没去过!

di₁ /di₁/ ddi (Gi, Jj: same, Da: di₁)

NOUN ⚜ Tone: LH ▶ Earth (as in: the sky and the earth). • 地 (天地的地) ¶ (phonological elicitation) di₁ dy₁-ze₁ • to dig the earth • 挖土 ¶ (phonological elicitation) di₁ hwæ₁-ze₁ • bought some earth • 买了土 ¶ q^hui¹-di¹ q^hui¹-bæ¹! • Each place is different! (In particular, each place has its own pronunciation: its own dialect of the Na language) • 一个地方, 一个样! = 每个地方有自己的特色。如: 每个村落有自己的摩梭方言 (土语)。 □ Antonym: my₁ 1 ⚜ Classifier: di_c ⚜ Comparanda: (Pumi) di³⁵

di₁ 1 /di₁ 1/ 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^h1-di¹ • NEG ~: not to hunt • 否定 ~: 不赶 □ See also: t^hui¹ di¹, di₁-di¹

di₁ 2 /di₁ 2/ ddiq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚜ Tone: MH ▶ To run; to have a runny belly = to have diarrhea. • 拉 (肚子) ¶ bi¹mi¹ di¹ • to have diarrhea, to have the runs • 拉肚子

di₁-di₁ /di₁ di₁/ 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 (reduplicated form). • 跟, 追, 打散, 驱赶, 撵, 赶, 打猎 (重叠形式) ¶ (phonological elicitation)

di₁-di₁-ze₁ • ~ PFV: has hunted, has tracked • ~ 整体体: 追了 ¶ t^hi¹-di¹-di¹ • DUR ~ ◇ (phonology) The M.L.L sequence in t^hi¹-di¹-di¹ is not obvious to the ear. It is phonetically similar to M.M.L. The phonological interpretation as M.L.L is well established nevertheless. • 持续体 ~ □ Synonym: di₁ 1 ⚜ Morphological makeup: di₁ 1

di₁-g^hlla₁ /di₁g^hlla₁/ ddiggela

NOUN ⚜ Tone: L+H# ▶ Earth spirit. • 地菩萨 ⚜ Classifier: y¹

di₁li₁ /di₁li₁/ ddili

NOUN ⚜ Tone: L ▶ Bracken. It was used as famine food. • 蕨菜 ◇ In local Chinese dialect: 龙爪菜 □ See also: di₁li₁-ko₁by₁ ⚜ Classifier: qa_c (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles)

di₁li₁-ko₁by₁ /di₁li₁ko₁by₁/ ddili wobbu

NOUN ⚜ Tone: L+H# ▶ Bracken shoots. They were used as famine food. • 蕨菜的萌芽 ¶ (phonological elicitation) di₁li₁-ko₁by₁ hwæ₁ • to buy bracken shoots • 买蕨菜萌芽 ¶ (phonological elicitation) di₁li₁-ko₁by₁ t^he¹ • to sell bracken shoots • 卖蕨菜萌芽 ¶ (phonological elicitation) di₁li₁-ko₁by₁ dzu₁ • to eat bracken shoots • 吃蕨菜萌芽 ¶ (phonological elicitation) di₁li₁-ko₁by₁ dze₁ • to cut bracken shoots • 割蕨菜萌芽 ¶ (phonological elicitation) di₁li₁-ko₁by₁ t^he¹ • to boil bracken shoots • 煮蕨菜嫩芽 ⚜ Classifier: qa_c (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles) ⚜ Morphological makeup: di₁li₁, ko₁by₁

di₁mæ₁ /di₁mæ₁/ ddimae

ADVERB ⚜ Tone: L ▶ Downhill, down the slope, towards the bottom. • 下坡的, 向下的, 往下 ¶ di₁ko₁◊ -dzo₁, | gæ¹læ¹! | di₁mæ₁◊ -dzo₁, | kw^hzy¹! • Up-hill is the village of gæ¹læ¹! Downhill is the village of kw^hzy¹! (A comment about the geography of the Yongning plain, and the location of the hamlet of Alawua.) • 上面是 gæ¹læ¹ 村! 下面是 kw^hzy¹ 村! (关于阿拉瓦村在永宁坝子里的地理位置) □ Antonym: di₁ko₁ di₁mi₁ /di₁mi₁/ ddimi (Gi, Jj: same, Da: di₁æ₁; di₁mi₁, Dd: di₁læ₁)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Large plain. • 平坝、大平坝
 ¶ ti¹di¹-di¹mi¹ • the plain of Yongning • 永宁坝 ⚡
 Classifier: di_c

di¹qo¹ /di¹qo¹/ ddigho

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Fields, cultivated lands. • 田地 ⚡
 Classifier: di_c ⚡ Morphological makeup: di₁, -qo¹

di¹qo¹-k^hy¹mi¹ /di¹qo¹k^hy¹mi¹/ 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: y₁, jy₁a 1 ⚡ Morphological makeup: di¹qo¹, k^hy¹mi¹

di¹qæ¹ /di¹qæ¹/ ddilae (Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Plain. • 平地 ⚡ Classifier: di_c
 di₁ko¹ /di₁ko¹/ ddiwo

ADVERB ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Uphill, up the slope, towards the top. • 上坡的, 向上的, 往上 ¶ di₁ko¹ ♫ -dzo¹, | gæ¹læ¹! | di¹mæ¹ ♫ -dzo¹, | kw¹zy¹! • Uphill is the village of gæ¹læ¹! Downhill is the village of kw¹zy¹! (A comment about the geography of the Yongning plain, and the location of the hamlet of Alawua.) • 上面是 gæ¹læ¹ 村! 下面是 kw¹zy¹ 村! (关于阿拉瓦村在永宁坝子里的地理位置) □ Antonym: di¹mæ¹

do¹1 /do¹/ ddo (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: H ▶ To climb. • 爬, 上去, 上山
 ¶ tso¹bo¹ do¹ • to climb a wall • 爬墙 ¶ gy¹-do¹ • to escalate, to climb up • 爬上 ¶ kw¹do¹ • to climb a mountain, to go hiking in the mountains • 爬山 ¶ to¹ do¹ • to ascend a slope, to climb a slope • 爬坡

do¹2 /do¹/ ddo (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: H ▶ To mate with; to pair (of animal).
 • 交配、交尾 ¶ bo¹ha¹ | bo¹mi¹ do¹ • The pig mates with the sow. • 公猪与母猪交配。

do¹a /du¹ do¹/ ddo

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: H_a ▶ 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) ts^hw¹-do^{#1} • this partition/wall • 这堵 (墙壁) ¶ tso¹bo¹ | du¹-do¹ • an earthen wall • 一堵土墙 ¶ bo¹ho¹ | du¹-do¹ • 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。)

do¹3 /do¹/ ddo

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Stupid, silly, idiotic. • 笨、愚蠢 ⚡ Cognates: (Naxi) ndo₁

do¹4 /do¹/ ddo

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Sterile. • 不能生育
 do¹ /do¹/ ddo¹

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Immature, lacking maturity. • 不成熟、晚熟 ⚡ Usage: archaic ¶ yw¹hi¹-mi¹, | se¹ my¹-my¹, | se¹ do¹! | ts^he¹yw¹ k^hy¹, | zo¹ my¹-ti¹, | zo¹ do¹! • 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) do₁

do¹b /do¹/ ddo¹ (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: L_b ▶ To see; to come across someone. • 看见, 遇见, 见 ¶ (phonological elicitation) du¹-k^hw¹-do¹ • to see a piece • 看见一块 (东西) ¶ (phonological elicitation) ts^ho¹-ts^ho¹ do¹ • to see things, to see something • 看见东西 ¶ (phonological elicitation) do¹-my¹-ho¹ • ~ NEG DESIDERATIVE • ~ 否定 未来/愿望: 不许 (看) 见 ¶ (phonological elicitation) bo¹mi¹ do¹ (+ze¹) • ...has seen (a/the) sow • 看见了母猪 □ See also: do¹~do¹

do¹bæ¹ /do¹bæ¹/ ddobbae (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Thigh. • 大腿 ¶ do¹bæ¹ | du¹-hī¹ • thigh • 大腿 ¶ do¹bæ¹ | tei¹-hī¹ • calf • 小腿 ⚡ Classifier: ty_b

do¹b¹ /do¹b¹/ ddobbu (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Buttocks. • 屁股 ⚡ Classifier: lu_b

do¹b^{#1} /do¹b^{#1}/ 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: ma¹nu¹-do¹b¹, ma¹nu¹#1 ⚡ Classifier: lu_b

do¹~do¹ /do¹do¹/ ddoddo (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: H- ▶ To see; to come across someone

(reduplicated form). • 看见, 遇见, 见 (重叠形式) ¶ (phonological elicitation) du_b-do_b-~do_b-~ • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~: 见一见 ※ Morphological makeup: do_b

do_bky#] /do_bky]/ ddu

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: |ju_b|

dy_b] /dy_b/ ddu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ※ Tone: H • To dig. • 挖 ¶ tset dy_b-(-ze)] • to dig the earth • 挖土

dy_b1 /du_b dy_b/ 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: dx_b-t^hy_b-gi#]

dy_b2 /-/ dduq

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: dx_b-t^hy_b-gi#, dy_b-t_bo_b

dy_a1 /dy_a/ dduq (Gi: same, Dd: ty_b)

VERB ※ Tone: L_a ① • To poison. • 毒害、毒化 ¶ ts^hw_a, | hī_b dy_a-m_a-ky_a! | ts^hw_a, | hī_b dy_a-ky_a! • 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^hw_a, | dy_a-m_a-ky_a! • 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: dy_a2, dy_a2 ② • To hate, to detest. • 讨厌、恨 ¶ (phonological elicitation) le_a-dy_a-ze_a • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has hated • 实施 ~ 整体体: 恨了 ¶ nj_a-| ts^hw_a-dy_a | zwæ_a! • I hate him/her! • 我很讨厌他! ¶ dy_a-zo_a-m_a-t^ha_a • to hate deeply • 讨厌得不行

dy_a2 /dy_a/ dduq

ADJECTIVE ※ Tone: L_a ① • Poisonous. • 有毒 □ See also: dy_a2, dy_a1 ② • Obnoxious. • 厉害 ¶ dwæ_a | dy_a! | ts^hw_a | hī_b-ko_a-to_a, | dzat_a-ji_a ky_a! • This person is obnoxious! (S)he hurts other people! • 这个人非常厌恶, 他伤害其他人!

dy_b] /du_b dy_b/ ddu

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#. ¶ hī_b du_b-dy_b • a few people, a group of people • 一些人 ¶ hī_b ts^hw_b-dy_b • these people, this group of people • 这些人

dy_b1 /dy_b/ dduq

NOUN ※ Tone: LM • Weasel. • 黄鼠狼, 黄喉貂

¶ (phonological elicitation) dy_b hwæ_b-ze_b • ...bought (a) weasel • 买了黄鼠狼 ¶ (phonological elicitation) dy_b dzw_b-ze_b • ...ate a weasel • 吃了黄鼠狼 ※ Classifier: mi_b

dy_b2 /dy_b/ dduq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: LM • Poison. • 毒 □ See also: dy_a1, dy_a2 ※ Classifier: t^hy_a

dy_bbi_b /dy_bbi_b/ ddubbi

ADVERB ※ Tone: L • Opposite. • 对面

dy_bmi#] /dy_bmi]/ ddumi

NOUN ※ Tone: LM+H • Female weasel. • 母黄鼠狼

¶ dy_bmi_b-dy_bp^hy_b • female weasel and male weasel • 母黄鼠狼与公黄鼠狼 ♦ (tonology) LM+H- ※ Classifier: mi_b

dy_bp^ha_b /dy_bp^ha_b/ 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_bp^ha_b, gæ_bp^ha_b ※ Classifier: ju_b

dy_bp^hy#] /dy_bp^hy]/ ddupu (La: dy_bp^hy)

NOUN ※ Tone: LM+H ~ LM • Male weasel. • 公黄鼠狼 ※ Classifier: mi_b

dy_b-t_bo_b /dy_bt_bo_b/ ddujo

ADVERB ※ Tone: LM • That way, in that direction. • 那边, 那个方向 ¶ dy_b-t_bo_bfæ_b • that way (using the Chinese loanword 方 ‘direction’) • 那个方向 (借用汉语的‘方’)

dy_bzo#] /dy_bzo]/ ddusso (La: dy_bzo)

NOUN ※ Tone: LM+H ~ LM • Baby weasel. • 黄鼠狼的崽子

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! ♪ ḡv̄]-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! | ḡv̄]-mỹ-dzel!] • 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, | bʂŋdziŋ, | 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-pʂŋy • 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 ↗ nyɻdʐuŋ-dzel-dzel • to cut tofu • 切豆腐 ❁ Morphological makeup: dzeŋ_a 2

dzeldzui /dzeldzui/ zzeiji (Gi, Dd: same, Jj: dzildzi)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Arrogant, conceited. • 骄傲, 自以为好 ↗ tsʰwŋ | hĩŋ-biŋ | mʂŋ-liŋ! | dzeldzui | 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 ↗ njɔŋ | 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-dzui • 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|m|i+pʰŋ-kʰwŋ|t̪wŋ** • root of Straight ladybell • 沙参根 ¶ Classifier: **qaŋ_c** (**CLF** for armfuls, for large bundles) ¶ Morphological makeup: **dze|m|i** 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: **mx̩tʰaŋ** ¶ Morphological makeup: **dzeŋ, pʰŋ_a**

dze+t̪ʃ#l /dze+t̪ʃ#l/ zzei'eun (Gi, Dd: same)

NOUN ¶ Tone: #H ► Wheat straw. • 小麦秆 ¶ Morphological makeup: **t̪dze+t̪ʃl**

dze+t̪ʃhi#l /dze+t̪ʃhi#l/ zzeiqie

NOUN ¶ Tone: #H ► Wheat beard. • 麦芒

dze+t̪ʃæl /dze+t̪ʃæl/ zzeizhae

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

dze+t̪ʃwŋ /dze+t̪ʃwŋ/ zzeizhi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ¶ Tone: M ► Sifter, sieve. • 筛子 □ See also: **dʒwŋ+t̪ʃwŋ** ¶ Classifier: **naŋ_a**

dze+t̪ʃʰŋ\$ŋ /dze+t̪ʃʰŋ\$ŋ/ 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。

dzyŋ_b /dʒuŋ dzyŋ/ zze

CLASSIFIER ¶ Tone: H_b ► Classifier for sides. • 量词：面 ¶ **t̪ʃʰwŋ-dzyŋ** • this side • 这面 ¶ **dʒuŋ-dzyŋ** • one side • 一面

dzyŋ_a /dzyŋ/ zzeq (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ¶ Tone: L_a ► To collapse, to topple over, to fall into ruin. • 塌毁，倒塌，倒 ¶ **myŋ-teo+dzyŋ** • to collapse, to topple down • 塌毁，倒下 ¶ **le+dzyŋ-ze** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has collapsed • 实施～整体体：塌毁了

dziŋ /dziŋ/ zze (Gi: same, Jj: dzyŋ)

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

dziŋ_b /dʒuŋ 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） ¶ **yŋ-dzaŋqʰwŋ** | **dʒuŋ-dziŋ** • 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|le+dziŋ-ze**! • The night has fallen! / It has got dark! • 天黑了！ ¶ **naŋ|le+dziŋ|le+se-ze**! • It has got completely dark! • 天完全黑了！

dziŋ_a 1 /dziŋ/ zzeeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ¶ Tone: L_a ① ► To sit. • 坐 ¶ **t̪hi+dziŋ**! • Sit down! • 坐下！ ¶ **hĩbæ+t̪ʃʰwŋ-qo+dziŋ**. • The guest sits here. • 客人是坐在这边的。 ¶ **(t̪ʃʰwŋ|) t̪hi+dziŋ-kʰwŋ-se**. • (S)he has got seated. • 他坐下了。 ¶ **le+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-mx̩-gyŋ** • not to get accustomed; to feel awkward • 不习惯 ¶ **njyŋ|t̪ʃʰwŋ-qo+dziŋ-biŋ-niŋ-mx̩-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/ zzeeq

VERB ¶ Tone: L_a ► To gather, to assemble (people gather together). • 聚集 ¶ **(Gi) aŋkoŋ, mylkʰyŋ+dziŋ-ze**! • 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/ 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 ¶ **myŋ-teo+dziŋ** • to sink down • 往下掉入、沉下去

dziŋ_b /dʒuŋ 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/ zzece (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+l /dzo+lmi+l/ 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-

tation) le+l-dzui] • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ◇ (phonology)

[læ+l-dzui] ¶ ha+l dzui+l • to have a meal; to take some food • 吃饭 ¶ njx+l | ha+l le+l-dzui+l-ze] • I have eaten. / I have had a meal. • 我吃过饭了。 ¶ dzui+l-bi+l-ze]! • Let's eat! / It's time to eat! • 要吃饭了! ¶ dzui+l 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+l-di1 /dzui+l-di1/ zziddi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

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

dzui+l-dzo] /dzui+l-dzo/] Zzijjo

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Zzijjo, one of the seven Ddabe da+p^hv 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+lthv+-ts^ho+lthv+] /dzui+lthv+-ts^ho+lthv+] / Zzitu Cotu

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

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

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

dz

d_zb /d_zb/ jjaq (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L_b ▶ Good (good action, good decision). • 好 ¶ (phonological elicitation) m_v-d_zb • NEG ~: bad • 否定 ~: 坏 ¶ (phonological elicitation) d_zb-h_il • ~ REL • ~ 关系从句／名词化 ¶ (no+) dwæl | d_zb! • You're great! • 你很好! ¶ lel-ji! | d_zb! • to do a good job, to work well • (事情) 做得好 ¶ lel-d_zb ji! • to do good deeds • 做好事 ¶ h_i-ko-to!, | d_zb-ji! | dza-ji-m_v-do! | dza-t^ha-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! ¶ d_zb-k^hu! • 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+ | lel-ji! | d_zb!, | h_i-ηu! | do! | ts^hw+ | lel-ji! | m_v-d_zb!, | h_i-ηu! | zw+! • "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)!

d_zbbo /d_zbbo/ jjabbo (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Granary. • 粮仓 ❁ Classifier: lu_b

d_zbby /d_zbby/ jjabbu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: LH ▶ To play. • 玩, 玩耍 ¶ (phonological elicitation) d_zbby-bi! • ~ FUT.IMM: is going to play • 要玩耍 ¶ (phonological elicitation) d_zbby-ze! • ~ PFV: played • ~ 整体体: 玩耍了 ¶ (phonological elicitation) lel-d_zbby+ze! • AC-COMP ~ PFV: played • 实施 ~ 整体体: 玩耍了 ¶ t^hi-d_zbby, | t^hi-d_zbby, | lel-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)

d_zbby-di! /d_zbby-di!/ jjabbuddi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH- ▶ Toy. • 玩具

d_zbby-ksa-l-kw+ /d_zbby-ksa-lkw+/ Jjabbu Ge-sawua

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH#- ▶ Jjabbu Gesawua, a village north-east of Yongning. Referred to in Chinese as Gaoming (borrowed as k^hmi 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。经度: 100.69004, 27.79152 ¶ d_zbby-ksa-l-kw+, | hi-kw+lo!, | ælm+kw#, | la-lo-kw+, | la-jyw+, | b^hts^ho-gy+, | a-lal-kw#, | gæ-læ!, | q^hæ-lc^hil, | t^ho-ltw# • 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。 □ See also: k^hmi ❁ Morphological makeup: k^hsa\$, kw+

d_zbbyjx /d_zbbyjx/ jjaxe (Da: Ø, Jj: dze-t^hæ#) ♦ (syntax) calque of 鞋底

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Shoe-pad; insole. • 鞋垫

d_zbbydo /d_zbbydo/ Jjaddo

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Zhongdian (place name). • 中甸

¶ d_zbbydo-b_y • the Pumi people of Zhongdian • 中甸普米族 ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) d_za55d_z22

d_zbbyw+ /d_zbbyw+/ jjakua

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Distance. • 距离 ¶ (Da) no+ | ts^hw+ | a-l-zælsæ? | d_zbbyw+ a-l-di? | -d_zb! | d_zbbyw+ m_v-di! | m_v-zælsæ! • 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!

d_zbpi# /d_zbpi/ 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 /dzo_b/, ¶ d_zbpi-ji! • It's very useful! • 很有用、有很多用处 ¶ d_zbpi-dzo! • (I) have plenty! / (I) have a lot! (possession) • 我有很多! ¶ d_zbpi-dzo! • 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: |lu¹b
※ 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་ཤིད

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་ཤིດ (?) ཟ୍ରୋଲ ମା

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་ཤີດ

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་ཤີດ (?) བຸ ຂຣິດ / ບຸ ພຽງ ?

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: dzi_c
※ 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⁺-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

dzi¹ /dzi¹/ jjie (Gi: same, Jj: dzi¹)

NOON ※ Tone: #H ▶ Urine. • 尿 ¶ dzi¹se¹ • to urinate, to piss • 撒尿 ¶ dzi¹-la¹ | q^hæ¹ • excrements: urine and faeces • 大小便的统称 ¶ (phonological elicitation) dzi¹ba¹ • 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

dzi¹ /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)¹, | 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, | dzi¹qæ¹! • 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! ¶ dzi¹qæ¹-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: |lu¹b

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-łtę̄hi- /dzi-łtę̄hi-/ 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)

dzi|wʌ| /dzi|wʌ/ jjie'ua (**Gi, Jj:** same)

NOUN 马 Tone: L ► Stirrup. • 马 笙 Classifier:
dze_{la} 3

dziżzo#1 /dziżzo/ *jjiesso*

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

-dzo] /-/ ijo

SUFFIX ⚜ Tone: H ► Topic marker. • 主题

-dzo- /-/ jjø

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

dzo+l_b /dzo+l/ *jjō* (*Jj*: same)

VERB ★ Tone: M_b ► To possess. • 有, 拥有 ¶ my-l-dzo-l-ze-l! • I don't have any left! / There isn't any left!

• 我没有了! / 没有了! ¶ le-l-dzo-l-ze-l! • There is some, now! • 有了! ¶ ts^hw-l | a|go-l | dwu-l-sa-l | my-l-dzo-l! • At his home, they have nothing at all = he is needy • 他家什么也没有 = 他家贫穷 ¶ njr-l | my-lzui-l-ni-lmi-l | ji-l-ky-l dzo-l! • I have two siblings! • 我有两个兄弟姐妹! ¶ dzo-l-t-ha-l! • There could be some! / It's possible that there will be some! • 会有的!

¶ (phonological elicitation) tso-l~tso-l dzo-l • to have some things • (他) 有东西 ¶ njr-l-ɿ-l, | dwu-l-lw-l-l-ɿ-l dzo-l! • 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/ jjɪ (Gi: same)

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

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

-dżwɪt̪a /dʒwɪt̪/ jji

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

dżuu /dżuu+/ *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 **g 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’) **g (phonological elicitation) dzuw¹k^hwu¹** • to put water • 放水 **g dzuw¹ qæ¹, ha¹ qæ¹** • 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

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|/ jjikwossi (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|šo| /dzuu|šo|/ jjisho

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ▶ Name of a ritual. • 一项仪式 ♀ dzuu|šo|+tsa|b^v| • 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|šwæ| /dzuu|šwæ|/ jjishuae

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ *Lysimachia christinae Hance*, a medicinal plant • 过路黄 ♀ dzuu|šwæ|+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: dzuu|, 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^hu|lla|q^ha| /dzuu|tse^hu|lla|q^ha|/ jjiqielakha

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ▶ Plum. • 一种梅子

dzuu|tse^hu|lla|q^hae| /dzuu|tse^hu|lla|q^hae|/ 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^hwae#| /dzuu|ts^hwae|/ jjichuae

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Husked broomcorn millet, *Panicum miliaceum*. • 已碾的小米 □ See also: dzuu|ju|,

dzuu|njy|

dzuu|zo| /dzuu|zo|/ jjisso

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Brook, rivulet. • 溪流 ❁ Classifier: k^hu|_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.

q

dǣ /dǣ/ *ddae* (**Gi**, **Da**, **Jj**: same)

ADJECTIVE ☀ Tone: H ▶ Short. • 短

dæl_a 1 /dæl/ ddaeql (Jj: same)

VERB ★ Tone: L_a ► To pass over, to cross (a river on a boat, a mountain...). • 渡 (坐船渡河……) ¶ dzwu
dæl • to cross a river • 渡河 ¶ dzwul dæl-zel • crossed a river • 渡了河 ¶ dzwul | dwu-k^hwul dæl-≈ dzwul | dwu-k^hwul | dæl • crossed a river • 渡了一条河

dæ 2 /dju:t dæ/ ddae (Gi, Da, Dd: same, Jj: zʒ:dæt)

CLASSIFIER *Tone: L_a ► A section of (road); a bolt of cloth. • 量词: 路(段) / 布(匹) ¶ **zxi̥mɪl | d̥wɪl-dæl** • a section of road, a stretch of road • 一段路 ¶ **jnɪl, nɪl-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。) ¶ **tʂʰwɪl-dæl** • DEM ~: this section • 指示代词 ~: 这段 ◆ (tonology) H# ≈ H\$

ðæl /ðæl/ ddaeql (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ★ Tone: LM ① ► Dust. • 尘土 **尘** **土** **dæl** | **du-**
ti | **tʰi** | **di** • there is a layer of dust • 有一层灰 **dæl**
bæl • to sweep the dust • 扫灰 ★ Classifier: **ti_{1a}** (**CLF**
for layers) ② ► Dirt, filth. • 污垢 **(Da)** **dæl** **hu-**
sui | **sui** • dust is flying everywhere • 尘土飞扬

dæ[dʒwɪ] /dæ[dʒwɪ]/ *ddaeiji* (Gi, Dd: same)

NOUN ☀ Tone: LH ▶ Dirt, filth. • 汚垢 ◇ (morphemic make-up) The meaning is not (or is no longer) ‘dirty water’, ‘garbage water’: the syllable /dzuu/ is not perceived by Mrs. Latami as meaning ‘water’. ☀ Classifier: **kwyt_a** 2

dæ+~**dæ]** /dæ+dæ]/ ddaeddae (**Gi**, **Da**, **Jj**: same)

ADJECTIVE ⚜ Tone: L# ► Horizontal. • 橫着 (橫躺在路上) ◇ (**phonology**) Attempts to identify a simplex (monosyllabic) form, repeated over the years (2009, 2014...), have remained fruitless. ¶ **dæ+~dæ|tʰi+~tɕuŋ**

- to lay flat • 橫着放

դայլասօն /դայլասօն/ daelason

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. It consists in a

ceremonial offering of grain (or fruit) to the local gods, asking them to grant good crops and bestow prosperity on the household. • 祭山神仪式：一种祈福仪式。和尚在过年时主持行礼 ¶ dæl-la̤-la̤so̤l qæl • to carry out the Ddaelaso ritual • 进行这种仪式 ¶ dæl-la̤-la̤so̤l li̤l • to watch the Ddaelaso ritual • 看这种仪式 ✽ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) 'bras lha gsol དྲାସ བླା ཁྴସୋ

դայմի | /դայմի|/ Ddaemi

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► The Yongning monastery. Latitude: 27.76501, longitude: 100.66145. • 永宁大寺 (扎美寺). 经纬度: 100.66145, 27.76501 ¶ **dǣlmi-
tǣlbv̄** • a priest from the Ddaemi monastery • 永宁大
寺的和尚 ¶ **dǣlmi-sulph̄i** • the lord of the Ddaemi
monastery • 永宁大寺的土司 ¶ **dǣlmi-sulph̄i-q̄l**
• 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:
dǣlmi-go-lbv̄ ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) d-
gra med དྔଗྲ ମେଦ

դայմի-թիլա-կվաշ /դայմիթիլակվաշ/ Ddaemi Ala-
wua

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。经纬度: 100.6571941, 27.7676599 □ Synonym: ǣllat-kwÿ#, dǣlmit-khīl ❁ Morphological makeup: dǣlmit-, ǣllat-kwÿ#]

դայմի-գոբբ /դայմի-գոբբ/ Ddaemi ggobbe

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM-L# ▶ Ddaemi ggobbe: the name of the Yongning temple. • 永宁大寺 □ Synonym: *dæ̥lmi* ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) *dgra med dgon pa* དྔର୍ མྚେ དྗୋନ୍ ཕୁସ୍

dǣlmi-[-kʰi-] /dǣlmi-[-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 dictio-

nary'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˧-kʰi˧* “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: *ə˧˥la˧˥-kw˥˧#˥*, *dælmi˧-ə˧˥la˧˥-kw˥˧#˥*  Morphological makeup: *dælmi˧, kʰi˧* 1

dæ[pʰv] /dæ[pʰv]/ ddaepu (Dd: same)

NOUN ☀ Tone: LH ▶ Dust, dirt. • 灰尘 ☀ Classifier:
ti⁴_a (CLF for layers)

dæʃəʊʃən /dæʃəʊʃən/ *shoq* (**Gi**, **Dd**: same)

VERB ☀ Tone: L ① ► To slide down. • 往下滑 □ See also: *gōu* ② ► Cunning, dishonest. • 滑头 ¶ *nóu* | *dǣlʃoʊl̄-dǣlʃoʊl̄!* • 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!

դաշի /dæʃi/ 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
[dæʃwʌ], [tʂəʃwʌ], [bʐɿtʂʰwʌ], [dʐɿpʰwʌ], [bʐɿdʐi], [dʐɿbʐi] • 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: dæʃwʌ-ʂwʐ#]

ດាសិ គុា - កវាយ # ១ /dæʃi wua - kway#1/ 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). 纬度: 100.68828, 27.72497 □
Synonym: dælsu#]

dʒʌɪ /dʒɪ/ dde (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ★ Tone: H ► To crawl, to creep. • 爬行, 翪匐
❖ (usage) This verb is generally used in reduplicated form, as 𧆸~𧆸 [dʒət̪-dʒət̪]. □ See also: 𧆸~𧆸 [dʒət̪-dʒət̪]

$\text{d}\chi_a$ / $\text{d}\chi$ / *ddeq* (*Jj*: same)

ADJECTIVE ☀ Tone: L_a ► Hot (weather). • 很热 (天气), 阳光强烈 [ŋni̯-mi̯-t̪|dʒ]-ze]! • The sun is burning hot, scalding • 太阳很大、很强烈 [ʃ (phonological elicitation) dʒ]-hī] • ~ REL • 热的

dʒɪt̪-dʒɪ#] /dʒɪt̪dʒɪ/ dedde (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB * Tone: #H ► To crawl, to creep. • 爬行, 蠕匐
¶ dʒɪ~dʒɪ-zeɪ • ~ PVF • 整体体: 爬一爬了 ¶ ts^hw-

| **չրծութել**! • She can crawl! / She knows how to crawl! (About a baby that crawls around.) • 她会爬了!
✿ Morphological makeup: **չրծ**

dʒɪ̯ʌmɪ̯ɪ̯ /dʒɪ̯ʌmɪ̯ɪ̯/ ddemi (Jj: same, Gi: dʒɪ̯ʌmɪ̯ɪ̯ (tonology) LM)

NOUN ★ Tone: M ► Fox. • 狐狸 ¶ **dx̥imí** | mi˥ ni˥!
• It is a female fox! / (This fox) is a female fox! • 是母狐狸！／(这只狐狸)是母的！ □ See also: **dx̥imízo#**, **dx̥imí-pʰy#** ★ Classifier: **pʰoɿ_a**

dʒʌɪ̯-mi-t-pʰy#] /dʒʌɪ̯-mi-t-pʰy-/ *ddemipu*

NOUN ☀ Tone: #H ▶ Male fox. • 公狐狸 ☀ Classifier:
p^ho1_a ☀ Morphological makeup: dʒ-ʌmɪ-, -p^hy]

dʒɪ-ml-zo#] /dʒɪ-ml-zoʊ/ *ddemissio*

NOUN ★ Tone: #H ► Little fox, baby fox. • 小狐狸
★ Classifier: **p^ho1_a** ★ Morphological makeup: **çx-łmit_h-zo1**

đo+

VERB ❁ Tone: M intrans ► To allow, to permit; also to order about; to run errands for. • 让, 指使、使唤
¶ **po+mr+do!** • (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! ¶ **ts^hwu+, | po+do!** • 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.) ¶ **gvr+do+mr+do!** • (You) are not allowed to climb (on the table,...) • 不许爬上 (桌子……) ¶ **la+k^hy!, | zi+q^hwr+ts^hi+-mr+do! | zi+k^hy!, | zi+q^hwr+ts^hi+-mr+do!** • (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”, /wɔ:/, by astrology.) • 虎年, 不要建房! 猴年, 不要建房! (这样的年, 被认为是太‘硬’的。) ¶ **ji+mr+do!** • (One) must not do (that)! • 不要做!

dwi- / -/ ddee-

PREPOSITION ⚜ Tone: M ➤ **DELIMITATIVE**. • 进行时态

dui-b /dui/ *ddee* (**Gi, Jj:** same)

VERB ★ Tone: M_b ► To obtain, to get. • 得到 ¶ le-
se-! le-!-dwi-!-ze-! • (I) have looked for something and
found it! / I have found (something by looking around for
it)! • 找到了! ¶ dwi-!-t^ha-! • It is possible to obtain it!
/ It can be obtained! • 可以得到的! ¶ dwi-!-t^ha-!-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+l dul (+ze+l) • to obtain something • 得到东西

dula /dul/ ddeeq (Gi, Jj: same)

- ADJECTIVE** ❁ Tone: L_a ► Big, large. • 大 ¶ (phonological elicitation) mɔl-dul • NEG ~: not large • 否定 ~: 不大 ¶ (phonological elicitation) dul-hĩl • ~ REL • 变大了、长大了 ¶ (phonological elicitation) le+l-dul(-ze+l) • ACCOMP ~ PFV • 实施 ~ 整体体 ¶ (La, Gi) a+prəl dul-gyl • very big • 好大、大得很

dul /dul/ ddee (Jj: same, Gi, Da: dul)

- NUMERAL** ❁ Tone: LH ► One (numeral). • — ¶ dul, | nil, | sol, | zyl, | gwrl, | qhyl, | swl, | hõl, | gyl, | tshel • Numbers from one to ten. • 数字从一到十。

dul|dzu+l /dul|dzu+/ Ddeezzhi

- NOUN** ❁ Tone: LM ► Ddeezzhi, a masculine given name. • 独知: 一个男性名字 ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Rdo rje ར୍ତ୍ୱ གୁରୁ

dul|dzu+l-taltsho] /dul|dzu+l-taltsho]/ Ddeezzhi Lhaco

- NOUN** ❁ Tone: LM-L ► Ddeezzhi Lhaco, a feminine given name. • 独知拉搓: 一个女性名字 ❁ Morphological makeup: dul|dzu+l, taltsho#] ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Rdo rje Lha mtsho ར୍ତ୍ୱ གୁରୁ བ མ ཉ ཆ ཉ

dul|dzu+l-tshu+l] /dul|dzu+l-tshu+l]/ 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: dul|dzu+l, tshu+l#] ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Rdo rje Tshe ring ར୍ତ୍ୱ གୁରୁ ཚ ད ཉ ཉ

dul-hɔl /dul-hɔl/ ddeehee

- NOUN** ❁ Tone: M ► All. • 全部 ¶ dul-hɔl | mɔl-go] • to have no ailment at all, to be free from any pain • 一点也没病、没有任何痛苦 ¶ dul-hɔl | mɔl-su+] • to be ignorant of everything (literally: not to know a thing) • 什么也不知道 ¶ tʃu+l | dul-hɔl hwæ+] • (S)he buys everything / buys the lot • 他全部都买。 / 他什么都买。 ❁ Morphological makeup: dul, hɔl

dul|hĩ] /dul|hĩ/ 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 /hĩl dul/. ❁ Classifier: yl

dul|lo#] /dul|lo]/ ddeelo

- NOUN** ❁ Tone: LM+#H ① ► Tradition. • 传统 ¶ dul|lo+l dul-kwrl | thil-sol-l] • to teach a cus-

- tom • 教授一个传统、一个习俗 ¶ (Funeral.75, 10.24397/pangloss-0004572#S75) ❁ Classifier: khwɔl_a
② ► Good manners. • 礼仪、礼貌 ¶ tʃu+l | dul|lo+dzu+l] • (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

dul-ti+lmi+l /dul+tilmi+/ ddeelhimi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

- NOUN** ❁ Tone: M ► 1st month. • 正月

dul|ma#] /dul|ma]/ Ddeema

- NOUN** ❁ Tone: LM+H # ► Ddeema, a feminine given name. • 独玛: 一个女性名字 (还音译为‘独妈’、‘笃玛’、‘直玛’、‘祝玛’) ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Sgrol ma གୁରୁ ມ ຎ ປ

dul|ma+laltsho] /dul|ma+laltsho]/ Ddeema Lhaco

- NOUN** ❁ Tone: LM-L ► Ddeema Lhaco, a feminine given name. • 独玛拉搓: 一个女性名字 ❁ Morphological makeup: dul|ma#], laltsho#] ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Sgrol ma Lha mtsho གୁରୁ ລ ອ ຊ ແ ລ

dul|ma+l-pɔlthul] /dul|ma+l-pɔlthul]/ 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: dul|ma#], pɔlthu#] ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Sgrol ma Bu khrid (/Bu phrug ?) གୁରୁ ບ ຂ ຮ ຕ ?

dul|mi#] /dul|mi]/ 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. ¶ dul|mi+l-dul|zo] • Female mule and male mule • 母骡子与公骡子 ♦ (tonology) LM+H- □ See also: da+lji], dul|zo#] ❁ Classifier: mil_b

dul-njɔl /dul-njɔl/ ddeenya

- ADVERB** ❁ Tone: M ► Continuously, ceaselessly. • 一直、一直不停 ¶ dul-njɔl | sol • to study ceaselessly • 一直不停地学习 ¶ dul-njɔl | lo+l ji+] • to work ceaselessly • 一直不停地工作 ¶ dul-njɔl-zo] • often • 经常、常 ¶ (phonological elicitation) dul-njɔl hwæ]; dul-njɔl tʃu+l; dul-njɔl dzu+l; dul-njɔl dze+l; dul-njɔl zwrl; dul-njɔl la+] • combinations with verbs in the six tones: to buy, to sell, to eat, to cut, to speak, to strike • 跟六个调类的动词结合: 买, 卖, 吃, 切, 说, 打 ¶ (phonological elicitation)

d̥wəl-njy+l | hwæ+l; d̥wəl-njy+l | t̥hi+l; d̥wəl-njy+l | dzwə+l;
 d̥wəl-njy+l | dze+l; d̥wəl-njy+l | z̥wyl; d̥wəl-njy+l | la+l •
 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）

d̥wəl-ni+l-d̥wəl-hāl /d̥wəl-ni+l-d̥wəl-hāl/ ddeeni ddeehan
 (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H- ▶ One day and one night. • 一天
 一夜

d̥wəl-so:l /d̥wəl-so:l/ 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+l | d̥wəl-so:l ky+l • a few people • 几个人 ♪ d̥wəl-so:l ni+l
 • a few days • 几天

d̥wəl-tæ:l /d̥wəl-tæ:l/ ddeedae

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ A ritual performed by monks after
 someone’s decease. • 一个葬礼仪式，由和尚主持

d̥wəlzo:#l /d̥wəlzo:l/ 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. ♪ d̥wəlzo:l-d̥wəlmi:l • male
 mule and female mule • 公骡子与母骡子 ◆ **(tonology)** LM+H- □ See also: d̥wəlmi:#l, da+lji+l ❁ Classifier:
 lju+l_b

dy+l /dy+l/ ddeu

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Wing (monosyllabic form; the com-
 monly used form is the disyllable d̥y+lqæ+l). • 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+lqæ+l。□ Synonym: d̥y+lqæ+l
 ❁ Classifier: dze:l_a 3 (**CLF** for separable pairs) ❁ Com-
 paranda: (Pumi) dō51

d̥y+lqæ+l /d̥y+lqæ+l/ ddeughae (Jj: d̥y+lqyl, Dd: du+lkæ+l)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Wing. • 翅膀 ♪ kylna+lmi+l
 d̥y+lqæ+l • eagle wings • 老鹰翅膀 ❁ Classifier: dze:l_a 3
 (**CLF** for separable pairs)

d̥wæ:l 1 /d̥wæ:l/ dduae (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ① ▶ Pond. • 池塘 ♪ (Gi)
 d̥wæ:lho+lmi+l • large pond • 大池塘 ❁ Classifier: lju+l_b

(**CLF** for round objects) ② ▶ Pool (artificial). • 水坑

d̥wæ:l 2 /d̥wæ:l/ dduae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: H ▶ Muddy, turbid. • 浑浊（水）

♪ dzwə+l d̥wæ:#l • turbid water • 浑浊的水 ♪ dzwə+l |
 d̥wæ+l-ze:l! • The water has become turbid. • 水浑浊了。

d̥wæ:l_a /d̥wəl d̥wæ:l/ dduae

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: H_a ▶ Classifier for steps (of stairs).

• 量词：梯级、楼梯（一节） ♪ **(phonological elicitation)** d̥wə+l-d̥wæ:l ni:l • It’s a step (of stairs). • 是一
 节（一节阶梯）。 ♪ **(phonological elicitation)** ts^hwu+l-
 d̥wæ:#l • this step • 这节阶梯

d̥wæ:l_a /d̥wæ:l/ dduaeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To be afraid. • 害怕 ♪ njy+l |

d̥wæ:l! • I am afraid! • 我害怕！ ♪ njy+l | ts^hwu+l-yl |

d̥wæ:l | z̥wæ:l! • I am really afraid of this person! • 我

很害怕那个人！ ♪ le+l-su+l ji+l sy+l dy+l, | d̥wæ:l! • 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

过分快。） ♪ ts^hwu+l d̥wæ:l ji+l-qyl. • 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）。

d̥wæ:l 1 /d̥wæ:l/ dduaeq

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To whip. • 鞭打、抽打、加

鞭 ♪ mæ+lqyl-po:l-nwyl | d̥wæ:l • 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)

d̥wæ:l 2 /d̥wæ:l/ dduaeq (Dd: same)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ Intensive: very, terribly. • 很、

极 ♪ ts^hwu+l | d̥wæ:l | æ+lmy+l fy+l! • She likes her elder

sister very much! • 她很喜欢她姐姐！

d̥wæ+l-p̥y+l-w̥l /d̥wæ+l-p̥y+l-w̥l/ dduaebelee (Dd: d̥wæ+l-p̥y+l-w̥l)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Puddle, pool (natural). • 水潭

♪ d̥wæ+lthi+l-p̥y+l-w̥l • there is water in the pool; a puddle

has formed • 有水潭 ❁ Classifier: lju+l_b (**CLF** for round

objects)

dʒ

dʒǣb /dʒǣb/ zzhae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M_b ▶ To ride (a horse). • 骑马 『 le-
dʒǣ-ze- † • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: has ridden • 实施 ~ 整
体体: 骑了 ♦ (**phonology**) [lāt-dʒǣ-ze-] 『 zwǣ-
dʒǣ- † • to ride a horse • 骑马 『 dʒǣ-tʰa! • It's possible
to ride (it)! / It's OK to ride (it)! • 可以骑的!

dʒǣl_a /dʒǣl/ zzhaeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To melt; to thaw. • 融化 『 m̄v-
| le-̄-dʒǣ-ze- † • The grease has melted. • 油融化了。
『 dʒūl-pʰǣl | le-̄-dʒǣ-ze- † • The ice has melted. • 冰
融化了。

dʒǣlbʌ̄l /dʒǣlbʌ̄l/ zzhaebbeu

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Sorcerer. • 法师 『 ə̄lph̄y-
dʒǣlbʌ̄l • A respectful term of address for a sorcerer who
is advanced in years or considered to have great powers
(using the kinship term for the mother's mother's brothers). • 对年龄高 (或被认为本事很大) 的法师的尊
重称呼, 用对母亲的母亲的兄弟的称呼。 『 ə̄lv̄-
dʒǣlbʌ̄l • A respectful term of address for a sorcerer (us-
ing the kinship term for the mother's brothers). • 对法
师的尊重称呼, 用对母亲的兄弟的称呼。 ❁ Clas-
sifier: v̄l

dʒǣlqʰǣl\$ /dʒǣlqʰǣl/ zzhaekhae (Gi, Da: same, Jj:
dʒǣlqʰǣl#)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H\$ ▶ Mud. • 泥巴 『 dʒǣlqʰǣl-
ze- † • There is mud; mud has formed. • 有泥巴了。
『 (Gi) dʒǣlqʰǣl zǣl-zǣl • There is mud; mud has
formed. ♦ (**dialectology**) Mrs. Latami does not approve
this phrasing. • 有泥巴了

dʒet /dʒet/ zzhei (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Money. • 钱 □ Synonym:
dʒetkw̄t

dʒetgw̄t /dʒetgw̄t/ Zzheiggee

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Yongsheng (place name). • 永胜
(地名) 『 dʒetgw̄t-hǣl • Yongsheng Chinese (Han).
(Yongsheng county is mainly populated by Han people.)
• 永胜汉族 ♦ (**tonology**) M 『 dʒetgw̄t-dzōl, | hǣl-
sōl-sōl! • In Yongsheng, there are lots of Chinese (Han)
people! • 永胜, 汉族群多! □ See also: dʒetgw̄t-
to.mi.l

dʒetgw̄t-to.mi.l /dʒetgw̄t-to.mi.l/ Zzheiggee Domi

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ▶ A high mountain located in
Zzheiggee (Yongsheng) county. • 永胜的一座高山 ❁

Morphological makeup: dʒe-̄gw̄t

dʒetkw̄t /dʒetkw̄t/ zzheiwa

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Money, wealth. • 钱 □ Synonym:
dʒet ❁ Morphological makeup: dʒet, kw̄t

dʒx̄l /dʒx̄l/ zzhe (Jj: same, Gi: dʒx̄l ♦ (**tonology**) L, Da:
dʒx̄l)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ① ▶ Ladder. • 梯子 『 dʒx̄l dōl •
to climb a ladder • 爬上一个梯子 『 dʒx̄l | ḡy-̄-dōl •
to climb up a ladder • 爬上一个梯子 ❁ Classifier: p̄y-̄l
② ▶ Stairs. • 楼梯 『 lȳ-mi-̄-dʒx̄l (+nīl) • stone stairs
• 石头楼梯

dʒx̄l 1 /dʒx̄l/ zzheq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ① ▶ To pluck (fruit, weeds), to pick
(vegetables). • 摘 (果子、蔬菜)、扯 (草) 『 le-̄-
dʒx̄l-pol-jōl! • Pluck some (fruit) and pass them over
(to us)! • (你) 去给摘 (一些) 过来吧! 『 v̄ltsʰy-̄-
dʒx̄l • to pick vegetables • 摘蔬菜 『 le-̄-dʒx̄l, | my-̄-
teōl kw̄t • to pluck and throw away (weeds) • 扯 (荒
草), 扔掉 □ See also: dʒx̄l-dʒx̄l 1 ② ▶ To snap, to
cut (thread); to smash; to destroy (a building). • 拆 (线),
拔, 捣碎 『 zīlqʰw̄t dʒx̄l • to destroy a house • 拆房子
『 le-̄-dʒx̄l | nīl-gīl gȳl • to tear into two pieces • 拆
成两半

dʒx̄l 2 /dʒx̄l/ zzheq (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To prop open (a tent). • 撑开 (帐篷)
♦ (**usage**) This verb is generally used in reduplicated
form, as le-̄-dʒx̄l-̄-dʒx̄l. □ See also: dʒx̄l-dʒx̄l 2

dʒx̄l-dwǣl /dʒx̄l-dwǣl/ zzhedduae (Gi: dʒx̄l-dwǣl ♦ (**tonology**) L)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Step of stairs. • 台阶 『 lȳ-mi-̄-
dʒx̄l-dwǣl • stone step • 石头台阶 ❁ Classifier: dwǣl
❁ Morphological makeup: dwǣl

dʒx̄l-dʒx̄l 1 /dʒx̄l-dʒx̄l/ zzhezzhe (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L+MH# ① ▶ To pluck (fruit, weeds), to
pick (vegetables) (reduplicated form). • 摘 (果子、蔬
菜)、扯 (草) (重叠形式) 『 le-̄-dʒx̄l-̄-dʒx̄l • **AC-
COMP** ~ **RED**: has plucked a little, has picked a little • 实
施 ~ 重叠: 拆拆了 ❁ Morphological makeup: dʒx̄l 1
dʒx̄l-dʒx̄l 2 /dʒx̄l-dʒx̄l/ zzhezzhe (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To prop open (a tent) (redu-
plicated form). • 撑开 (帐篷) (重叠形式) 『 le-̄-
dʒx̄l-̄-dʒx̄l • **ACCOMP** ~: has propped open a little • 实
施 ~: 撑开一下 ❁ Morphological makeup: dʒx̄l 2

dʒyɔ̄lkɔ̄ʃ\$ /dʒyɔ̄lkɔ̄ʃ/ 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。 ¶ dʒyɔ̄lkɔ̄ʃ=ʃ\$ • the /dʒyɔ̄lkɔ̄ʃ\$/ clan • 哲格家族 ¶ dʒyɔ̄lkɔ̄ʃ=ʃ, |ni˧˥-zi˩, |dwi˧˥-ʃ! • 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！

dʒyɔ̄lqʰwɔ̄ʃ /dʒyɔ̄lqʰwɔ̄ʃ/ zzhekhu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Cold, flu. • 感冒 ¶ dʒyɔ̄lqʰwɔ̄ʃ go˩ • to have a cold; to have a flu • 感冒 ¶ (phonological elicitation) dʒyɔ̄lqʰwɔ̄ʃ mɔ̄ʃ-go˩ • ...has no cold / does not have a cold • 没感冒 ⚡ Classifier: ʂwʌ˩_b (CLF for times)

dʒyɔ̄lqʰwɔ̄ʃtse# /dʒyɔ̄lqʰwɔ̄ʃtse/ zzhekhuazhei (Gi, Dd: dza˧˥qʰwɔ̄ʃtse#, Jj: dze˧˥kʰwɔ̄ʃtse#)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Awl. • 锥、锥子 ⚡ Classifier: ɿwʌ˩_b (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF. The classifier for tools, na˧˥, is not used for this noun.)

dzo˩ 1 /dzo˩/ zzhō (Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Major roof beam. • 大梁 ⚡ Classifier: dzo˩_a (self-classifier)

dzo˩ 2 /dzo˩/ zzhō (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: H ▶ Cold (weather). • 冷 (天气……)

dzo˩_a /dwi˧˥ dzo˩/ zzhō

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: Ha ▶ Classifier for beams (in carpentry). • 量词：梁（一根）

dzo˩ /dwi˧˥ dzo˩/ zzhōq

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Classifier for songs. • 量词：歌（一首） ¶ ə˧˥ha˧˥-ba˧˥la˧˥|dwi˧˥-dzo˩gwy˩ • to sing a song • 唱一首摩梭歌

dzo˩_b /dzo˩/ zzhōq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: Lb ▶ To crush, to crumble (with the teeth or with a grindstone). • 弄碎（用牙齿、手磨） ¶ tso˧˥lwi˧˥ dzo˩ • to crush with a grindstone • 用手磨弄碎 ¶ (phonological elicitation) dwi˧˥-kʰwɔ̄ʃ dzo˩ • to crush a piece (of something) • 弄碎一块 ¶ (phonological elicitation) dwi˧˥-mwy˩ dzo˩ • to crush a little (of something) • 弄碎一点（东西）

dʒyɔ̄l /dʒyɔ̄l/ zzheu (Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: H ▶ Moist, wet, damp, humid. • 湿 ¶ (phonological elicitation) le˧˥-dʒyɔ̄l-ze˩ • AC-COMP ~ PFV: has become damp, has gone wet • 实施 ~ 整体体：湿了 ¶ (phonological elicitation) dʒyɔ̄l-dʒyɔ̄l •

~ RED • ~ 重叠 ¶ tse˧˥dʒyɔ̄l-ze˩! • The earth is damp! •

土湿了。 □ See also: si˧˥dʒyɔ̄l# □ Synonym: dʒwʌl-tsy˩_ʃ

dʒyɔ̄l /dʒyɔ̄l/ zzheu

VERB ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Wish, desire, aspiration. • 意愿、愿望、渴望 ¶ ɔ˧˥dʒyɔ̄l, ɔ˧˥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˧˥ | ɔ˧˥dʒyɔ̄l ɔ˧˥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！

dʒyɔ̄l_a /dʒyɔ̄l/ zzheuq (Gi: same)

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: La ▶ Unpleasant, disgusting, repulsive. • 令人讨厌、令人憎恶。 ¶ (phonological elicitation) dzy˩-hī˩ • ~ REL/NMLZ • 很讨厌的 ¶ tsʰwʌ˧˥-y˧˥ | dwæ1 | dzy˩! • This one is really horrid! • 这个人真的很讨厌！ □ See also: kæ˧˥dʒyɔ̄l

dʒwʌl /dʒwʌl/ zzhi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Market. • 集市（圩场，街子） ⚡ Classifier: dʒwʌl_a

dʒwʌl_a /dwi˧˥ dʒwʌl/ zzhi

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: Ha ▶ Self-classifier for market-places and towns. • 量词：市场（一个），城市（一个） ¶ dzu˧˥|dwi˧˥-dʒwʌl • a marketplace, a town • 一个市场

dʒwʌl_a /dwi˧˥ dʒwʌl/ zzhiq

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: La ▶ Classifier for moments, periods of time. • 量词：时候、时间

dʒwʌl-dʒwʌl /dʒwʌl-dʒwʌl/ zzhizzhi (Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ (一) 会儿 ¶ dwi˧˥-dʒwʌl-dʒwʌl • a moment • 一会儿 ¶ dwi˧˥-dʒwʌl-dʒwʌl ji˩ • to work for a moment • 工作一会儿

dʒwʌl-dʒwʌl /dʒwʌl-dʒwʌl/ 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. ¶ ko˧˥ dʒwʌl-dʒwʌl • to shake one’s head • 摆头 ¶ (phonological elicitation) ko˧˥ | le˧˥-dʒwʌl-dʒwʌl-ze˩ • shook (her/his) head • 摆了头 ¶ bo˧˥zæ˧˥tæ˧˥qʰy˧˥ | tʰi˧˥-dʒwʌl-dʒwʌl! • the echo resonates • 有回音，回音一阵阵

- dʒuːlkʰy]** /dʒuːlkʰy]/ zzhike (Da, Jj, Dd: same)
NOUN ▶ Moment. • (一) 会儿 ¶ dʒuːl-dʒuːlkʰy] • a moment • 一会儿
- dʒuːlkʰy]** /dʒuːlkʰy]/ zzhike
NOUN ※ Tone: LH ▶ Period of time, era. • 时代 ※ Classifier: dʒuːl_a
- dʒuːlqo]** /dʒuːlqo]/ zzhigho (Gi, Jj: same)
ADVERB ※ Tone: L# ▶ In town, in the street. • 在城里、在市里 ¶ dʒuːlqo] kʰi] • to go into town • 上街
※ Morphological makeup: dʒuːl, -qo]
- dʒuːlṣw]** /dʒuːlṣw]/ 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)
- dʒuːltso#]** /dʒuːltso]/ zzhizo
NOUN ※ Tone: LM+H ▶ Rules of society. • 社会规矩 ¶ dʒuːltso] | hǐl-qo]-ηw] | le]-tsʰw]-ni]-tsw]-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: kʰwṣ]a
- dʒuːlṣw]** /dʒuːlṣw]/ zzhizhi (Gi, Dd: same)
NOUN ※ Tone: H# ▶ Sifter, sieve. Coarser than dze]-tṣw]. • 筛子 □ See also: dze]-tṣw] ※ Classifier: na]-a
- dʒy]1** /dʒy]/ zzhu (Gi: same)
NOUN ※ Tone: #H ▶ Large vein, artery. • 动脉 ¶ lo]-qʰwṣ]-dʒy] • Wrist artery (literally: ‘arm artery’)
• 腕动脉（字面意思为“手臂动脉”）。 □ Synonym: dʒy]-tsi] ※ Classifier: kʰwṣ]b
- dʒy]2** /dʒy]/ zzhu
VERB ※ Tone: H ▶ To rise, to go up, to increase. • 涨 ¶ hǐ]-dʒy] • people become numerous • 人变多 ¶ mo]-dʒy] • mushrooms multiply, become numerous • 菌子长得多
- dʒy]1** /dʒy]/ zzhu (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)
VERB ※ Tone: M intrans ▶ To burn, to catch fire. • 燃烧 ¶ my]-dʒy]-ze!] • It has caught fire! • 着火了！ ¶ my]-le]-dʒy]-ze!] • The fire has caught! • 开始着火了！ ¶ tʰi]-dʒy]-dzo!] • DUR ~ PROG: [the fire] is burning! • 持续体～进行式：火在燃烧！
- dʒy]2** /dʒy]/ zzhu (Gi, Dd: same, Da: dʒy], e]-dʒy], Jj: e]-dʒu])
NOUN ※ Tone: M ▶ Friend, companion, partner. • 朋友

- 友、伙伴、伴侣 ¶ njx]-dʒy]-ni] • [(S)he] is my friend.
• 是我朋友。 ※ Classifier: y]-
- dʒy]3** /dʒy]/ 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: /dʒy]-kʰw]-ze/] . ¶ dʒy]-kʰw]-ze] • to cause an accident; to commit a fault • 犯错误，出大事 ¶ dʒy]-kʰw]-ze] • something serious has happened; a bad mistake has been made • 犯错误了，出大事了 ¶ dʒy]-dʒy]-kʰw]-ze]! • An accident has happened! There's been an accident! • 出大事了！ ※ Classifier: dʒy]-b
- dʒy]4** /dʒy]/ zzhu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ※ Tone: M ▶ Dew. • 露水 □ Synonym: dʒy]-qʰa]
- dʒy]-b** /dʒu]-dʒy]/ zzheu
CLASSIFIER ※ Tone: M_b ▶ Self-classifier for accidents. • 量词：事故（一场） ※ Morphological makeup: dʒy]-3
- dʒy]-a** /dʒy]/ zzhuq
VERB ※ Tone: L_a ▶ To decide, to make a decision. • 决定、选择、拿主意 ¶ (Da) njx]-ηw]-dʒy]-ji]-bi!] • I'm going to decide! • 我来决定吧！ ¶ e]-zwa] | dʒy]-ji]-e]-bi!] • Why don't you and I make a decision? • 咱们俩作出决定吧？
- dʒy]-na]-mi]** /dʒy]-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
- dʒy]-qʰa]** /dʒy]-qʰa]/ zzheukha
NOUN ※ Tone: M ▶ Dew. • 露水 ¶ dʒy]-qʰa]-la]- • Dew forms, dew appears. • 露水形成，露水出现。 ※ Morphological makeup: dʒy]-4
- dʒy]-ti#]** /dʒy]-ti]/ zzhudi
NOUN ※ Tone: LM+H ▶ Spear. • 矛
- dʒy]-tsi]** /dʒy]-tsi]/ zzhuzee (Gi, Jj: same)
NOUN ※ Tone: H# ① ▶ Artery. • 动脉 □ See also: dʒy]-1 ※ Classifier: kʰwṣ]-b ② ▶ Stem, stalk. • 茎
- dʒy]-z]-dʒy]-mi#]** /dʒy]-z]-dʒy]-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 /hwæl-pʰæl/). • 锄头 ※ Classifier: na]-a

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#₁ ~ 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˧! / — mʂ˧+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] /aɪbəlla[lba]/ ebbalabba

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ▶ Cactus. • 仙人掌 ¶ ælbəl-la[lba] | dzu˧+dzi˧ • a cactus plant • 一棵仙人掌 ❁ Classifier: dzi˩_b

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˧-dzu˧, ælbo˧-tsi˧ ❁ Classifier: y˧

ælbo˧-dzu˧ /ælbo˧dzu˧/ 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: y˧ ❁ Morphological makeup: ælbo˧\$, dzu˧_a

ælbo˧-tsi˧ /ælbo˧tsi˧/ 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: y˧ ❁ Morphological makeup: ælbo˧\$, tsi˧_a

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: mi˩_b

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: bŷ˧ 3 ❁ Classifier: lwt˧

ælby˧-kwʌ˧ /ælby˧kwʌ˧/ 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

ælcjʌ˧ /ælcjʌ˧/ axe (Da: ælcjʌ˧)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Lover, boyfriend, girlfriend. • 情人 □ Synonym: ædət ❁ Classifier: y˧

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˧=ɿ • the Exo /ælcjo˧/ clan • ælcjo˧ 家族 ¶ ælcjo˧=ɿ, jni˧-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 æly˧, 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: y˧

ældə˧-ælmi˧# /ældə˧ælmi˧/ adda ami

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Father and mother. • 父母 ¶ ældə˧-ælmi˧ jni˧-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˧-bæ˩bæ˩ • gromwell flowers • 紫草花

ældze˧-njx˧lhŷ˧ /ældze˧njx˧lhŷ˧/ 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: ældze˧, njx˧lhŷ˧

ə-dzəl\$ /ə-dzəl\$/ essei

ADVERB ❁ Tone: H\$ ▶ Slowly. • 慢 ¶ æl-dzəlji˧ • to work slowly, to do slowly • 慢慢做 ¶ æl-dzəl le˧-hõ˧!

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

¶ (phonological elicitation) æl-dzəl | le˧-hõ˧! • 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!
¶ *ə̄dzv̄-lē̄-dzi!* • Goodbye! (Said by the guest to their host. Literally: “Sit quietly!” = “Take it easy!”) • 慢慢坐!
¶ See also: *ə̄zē, ə̄-dzv̄-z̄-džv̄*

ət-dzʌɪ-~dzʌɪ/ /ət-dzʌɪ-dzʌɪ/ esseissei (**Gi**: same, **La**: **ət-zeɪ-~zeɪ**, **Jj**: **ət-zʌɪ-~zʌɪ/**)

ADVERB ☈ Tone: H# ► Slowly. • 慢慢地 ¶ **tsʰwʌtʃ** |
dʒwætʃ | ət-dzʌtʃ-~dзvətʃ] ji-kyʌtʃ! • (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) ət-dzʌtʃ-~dзvətʃ] ji-tyʌtʃ • to do (something) slowly • 慢慢地做 ¶ (Jj) ət-zʌtʃ-~zvətʃ] ji-tyʌtʃ • to do (something) slowly • 慢慢地做 □ Synonym: ət-zetʃ, ət-dzvətʃ \$ ☈ Morphological makeup: ət-dzvətʃ \$

ə-đeo- /ə-đeo-/ addeo (Gi: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: M ► Lover, boyfriend, girlfriend. • 情人 (音译: 阿注) □ Synonym: əlcjɔ́j ✽ Classifier: ყ ✽ Comparanda: (Pumi) ɖu35

æ /?æ!/ ≈ ?əʊ!/ e

INTERJECTION ★ Tone: 0 ► Interjection: Come on! • 感叹词: 快点! / 来吧! / 加油!
J (ComingOfAge2.28, 10.24397/pangloss-0004589#S28)
“æə!” pi˧˥, | “no˧˥ | tʰi˧˥-hĩ˧˥-hõ˥!” | “te!” pi˧˥, | “no˧˥ | tʰi˧˥-hĩ˧˥-hõ˥!” | pi˧˥-zo˨˩, | to˨˩mi˨˩-pi˧˥ | ba˨˩la˨˩-su˧˥ | tʰi˧˥-my˧˥-kʰwú˧˥! • “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!

ə̄gō /ə̄gō/ 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 **¶ə̥lgɔt=ɿ** •
the Eggo /ə̥lgɔt/ clan • 阿古家族 **¶ə̥lgɔt|dʐʐɿtsʰi#** •
The person called Jjacee /dʐʐɿtsʰi#/, of the Eggo /ə̥lgɔt/ clan • 阿古家族名叫甲次那个人 **¶ə̥lgɔt=ɿ, |sɔl-ziɿ, |dʐui-ɿ!** • There are three families carrying the name Eggo /ə̥lgɔt/; they make up one clan! • 姓阿古的, 有三家, 形成一个家族!

ə̄gō-kwʌ̄ /ə̄gōkwʌ̄/ Aggowa

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 |ə̥goʊl-kwɔːl, | ə̥kwɔːləl-bi], | bæ̥lkwɔːl, | t̥həltsʰe#], | pi̥ltsʰe]l-di], | pɹ̥l̥dʒɔːl-di], | kwɔːlty| • 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。

ə̄gwi]/ /ə̄gwi]/ eggee

NOUN ★ Tone: L# ► Peppermint. • 薄荷 ★ Classifier:
po^{˧˥}a (CLF for plants with a stalk)

a-ha]-ba|la] /a-ha]ba|la]/ *aha bbala* (**Gi, Da, Jj:** same)

NOUN * Tone: L#- ► Traditional song. • 民歌
¶ əlha]-ba]la] | dʒu]-dzo] gwɔ] • to sing a song • 唱一首摩梭歌 * Classifier: dzo] •

ə-ḥī] /ə-ḥī]/ *ehin*

ADVERB ⚜ Tone: H# ► In a moment. • 一会儿、待会儿、等一下 |ə̚hīʔɿ-ŋwʌ|, |lɪt-kʰwɪt-biɿ|! • I will show you in a moment! • 待会儿，我给你看吧！

ə-ħwɔ-ł /a-ħwɔ-ł/ *ehua* (**Gi**, **Da**, **Jj**: same)

ADVERB ⚜ Tone: M ▶ Yesterday evening. • 昨晚 ◇
(phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [əlhwɔːŋ].
 ↗ əlhwɔːŋ|mvy|kʰyŋ• yesterday evening, during the night
 • 昨晚, 夜里

**ə|hwʌ|-zo|hʌŋ| /a|hwʌ|zo|hʌŋ|/ ehua ssuhun (Da, Jj:
same)**

NOUN ☀ Tone: -MH# ► Newborn baby. • 婴儿 ☀
Morphological makeup: əlhwɔ̄t , zołhɔ̄t Literally ‘child [born] last night’, i.e. new-born.

$\partial[\text{j}χ]$ /e[\text{j}χ]/ aye (Jj: Ø)

NOUN ☀ Tone: L# ► Maternal aunt (mother's elder sister). • 姨母 (比母亲大) ◇ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization is close to [ɛtjʌ]. □ See also: ə̞mɪl̥-tci˥, ə̞tci˥ □ Synonym: ə̞mɪl̥-dju˥ ☀ Classifier: ყ

ə̪jɪl\$ /e̪jɪl/ eyi (**Gi, Jj:** same, **Da:** ə̪jɪl)

ADVERB ⚜ Tone: H\$ ▶ Last year. • 去年

ə|ji|i-ʂw̃|ji| / e|ji|iʂw̃|ji|/ eyishei (Gi, Da, Jj: same, Dd: e|iʂse|)

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]

əɿlaɬ /əɿlaɬ/ 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 /laɬtʰaɬmɪ]/. • 阿拉: 一个姓。这个姓, 永宁有三家 ¶ əɿlaɬ=ɿɬ • the /əɿlaɬ/ clan • 阿拉家族 ¶ əɿlaɬ=ɿɬ, | soɬ-zɿɬ, | dɯɬ-ɿɬ! • 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!

əɿlaɬ-ʂwʂ#] /əɿlaɬʂwʂ/ 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 ¶ dʐɿɭbɪɭ-kʂɿsaɬ-ʂwʂ], | hɪɭʂwʂɭ-loɬ], | æɭmɪɭ-ʂwʂ#], | laɬɭoɬ-ʂwʂ], | laɬɭjwʂɭ, | bʂɭtsʰoɭgy], | əɿlaɬ-ʂwʂ#], | gæɭɭæɭ, | qʰæɭtʂʰɪɭ, | tʰoɭtʂɭu#] • 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。 □ Synonym: dʐæɭmɪɭ-əɿlaɬ-ʂwʂ#], dʐæɭmɪɭ-kʰiɭ

əɿljʂɭhæɭʂɯl-moɬ] /əɿljʂɭhæɭʂɯlmoɬ/ 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

əɿmaɬ /aɿmaɬ/ 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 [aɿmaɬ]. ❁ Classifier: ɿɬ

əɿmiɬ /eɿmiɬ/ 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 [eɿmiɬ]. ¶ əɿmiɬ=ɿɬ • ~ 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: ɿɬ, jʂɭa 1

əɿmiɬ-dɯɬ /eɿmiɬdɯɬ/ amiddee (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Maternal aunt (mother's elder sister). • 姨母 (比母亲大) ◇ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization is close to [eɿmildɯɬ]. □ Synonym: əɿjʂɭ ❁ Classifier: ɿɬ

əɿmiɬ-myɬ /eɿmiɬmyɬ/ ami muq

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Mother and daughter. • 母女, 母亲与女孩

əɿmiɬ-tɕiɬ] /eɿmiɬtɕiɬ/ amijie

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Maternal aunt (mother's younger sister). • 姨母 (比母亲小) □ Synonym: əɿtɕiɬ ❁

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 /ə̄my]-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-q̄ui] /ə̄px̄-q̄ui]/ 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-q̄ui] pī-zo], | ə̄jī-s̄u] ji], | ə̄px̄-q̄ui] -n̄u] | lē-ts̄hī-nī! | pī-zo]. Abeddee bi sso, eyishei; Abeddee nee lecee niq! • The one called Abeddee (/ə̄px̄-q̄ui/), i.e. ‘great [deity] Abe (/ə̄px̄-q̄ui/), 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] | ts̄huīnē-ji] | dū-v̄ dzo] ky] • 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 lāl 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 /ə̄tīldzīl/ 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\$ /ə̄tsēljīl/ aezei

ADVERB • Tone: H\$ ▶ Why? • 为什么? ¶ nōl |

ə̄tsēl-jīl | m̄ȳl-tsʰw̄ūl jiī? • Why? • Why didn't you come? • 为什么? • 你为什么没有来? ¶ nōl | ə̄tsēl-jīl-zōl | m̄ȳl-tsʰw̄ūl jiī? • Why didn't you come? • 你为什么没有来? ¶ nōl | ə̄tsēl-jīl | m̄ȳl-dzūl-jiī? • Why don't you eat? • 你不吃? ¶ nōl | ə̄tsēl-jīl | m̄ȳl-dzūl-jiī? • Why don't you eat? • 你不吃?

□ Synonym: ə̄tsēl-jīl, ə̄tsēl\$

ə̄tsēl-jīl /ə̄tsēljīl/ aezei

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-m̄ȳl-jiī /ə̄tsōl-m̄ȳl-jiī/ aezo meni

PRONOUN • Tone: L# ▶ All, all sorts of. • 各种

Morphological makeup: ə̄tsōl, m̄ȳl-, 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 [ə̄tcīl]. ¶ ə̄tcīl=qǣl • ~ 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 ¶ dwǣl | ə̄v̄ȳl • INTENSIVE.VERY ~ • 很好看! ¶ ə̄l-m̄ȳl-v̄l • 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。” ¶ See also: ə̄v̄l-d̄u!, ə̄v̄l-t̄ci | ❁ 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-t̄ci | ❁ Classifier: ȳl ❁ Morphological makeup: ə̄v̄l 2, d̄u!

ə̄v̄l-t̄ci! /ə̄v̄l-t̄ci!/ 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: ə̄z̄ēl-zēl)

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-d̄zi! | • 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

ə̄=zuu | /ə̄zuu/ 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=zuu |

ə̄l=zuu | /ə̄lzuu/ 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=zuu |

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! jīl sōl-zōl-hōl-zēl! • 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：一位医生建议合作者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! lē-mōl-zēl • The grandmother has aged, the grandmother is getting old. • 奶奶老了。 ❁ Classifier: ȳl

ə̄zi-̄ə̄p̄hȳl /ēzi-̄ə̄p̄hȳl/ 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] dʒwɔ]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: dʒwæ]gi] ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) **方**

fæ]ɕi] /fæ]ɕi]/ faexi

VERB ❁ Tone: LM ▶ To rest assured; to have confidence • **放心** □ See also: dʒwæ]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!' • **形声词:** 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]dzu]qo]my] | fy]pi] | dʒwɔ]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** ♪ dʒwæ] | fy] • **INTENSIVE.VERY ~:** really glad, very happy • **很高兴** ♪ dzɔ] | 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。** ♪ dʒwæ] | fy]hɔ] dʒwɔ]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] /dʒwɔ]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

gæʃdæʃ /gæʃdæʃ/ ggeddae (Jj: same, Gi: gʒʃdæʃ, Da: gʒʃdæʃ)

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 ¶ **m̥-t̥-g̥-t̥** • **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。

gχ↓_a 2 /gχl/ 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 | hɔː-zo], | leɪt-ɡvə-zeɪl! • (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! | tʃhʊɪ | dʒwæɪ | leɪt-ɡvə-zeɪl! • (S)he is very satisfied / very happy. • 他很满意! | nəʊ-seɪl, | dʒwæɪ | leɪt-ɡvə-zeɪl: | zoʊ|mɪŋ|hɔː-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! | məʊt-ɡvə] • NEG ~: to be dissatisfied, not resigned, recalcitrant • 否定 ~: 不满意、不甘心、不服气

gꝝ ↴_a 3 /gꝝ/ / 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˧˥-gɤ˥˥** • DUR ~ • 持续体 ~ ¶ (phonological elicitation) **tʰi˧˥-gɤ˧˥-ze˥˥** • DUR ~ PFV • 持续体 ~ 整体体 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **le˧˥-gɤ˧˥-ze˥˥** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has carried on the shoulder • 实施 ~ 整体体: 扛了 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **tso˧˥-tso˧˥ gɤ˥˥** • 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: yl 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 dzi** • to sit at a place of honour, to sit at the superior part (of a table, a room...) • 坐上座 **¶ no-** **gy-ldzi dzi!** • Please be seated at the place of honour! • 请您坐在上座！ □ See also: *gy-l-*

gy-l-la /gy-l-la/ *ggela* (Gi: same, Da, Dd: *ga-lat*, Jj: *gy-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. **¶ haɪ-gy-lla** • Chinese deity • 汉族的神仙 **¶ no- | haɪ-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: yl ⚡ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) lha

gy-l-la-pv# /gy-l-la-pv/ *ggelabe* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ► Image of Buddha. • 佛像 ⚡

Classifier: pvl

gy-l-la-zl /gy-l-la-zl/ *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-l-la-zl-di** • Room where the ancestors are worshipped (same meaning as the main entry, with addition of the **LOCATIVE** /-di/). • 经堂 (与 *gy-l-la-zl* 含义相同，但增加了处所格：-di)。 ⚡ Classifier: lwl (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF.)

gy-lqol /gy-lqol/ *ggegho*

NOUN ⚡ Tone: MH ► Higher part of the main room. • 主屋的高处：人吃饭的地方 ⚡ Classifier: lwl (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-l*, *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: lwl ⚡ Morphological makeup: *gy-l-*, *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˧qo˧/. □ See also: gɣ˩-, gɣ˩-qo˧, gɣ˩-tʰy˧qo˧, gɣ˩-tʂ˥w˧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˧qo˧], [gɣ˥-tʰy˧qo˧]... Its systematic association with an emphasis would allow this emphasis to be included in its lexical form: /↑gɣ˩-tʰy˧qo˧/. □ See also: gɣ˩-, gɣ˩-qo˧, gɣ˩-tʂ˥w˧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˩-tʂ˥w˧-gi˧# /gɣ˩tʂ˥w˧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˥-tʂ˥w˧qo˧], [gɣ˥-tʂ˥w˧qo˧]... Its systematic association with an emphasis would allow this emphasis to be included in its lexical form: /↑gɣ˩-tʂ˥w˧qo˧/. □ See also: gɣ˩-, gɣ˩-qo˧, gɣ˩-tʰy˧qo˧, gɣ˩-tʂ˥w˧qo˧

gɣ˩-tʂ˥w˧qo˧ /gɣ˩tʂ˥w˧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˥-tʂ˥w˧qo˧], [gɣ˥-tʂ˥w˧qo˧]... Its systematic association with an emphasis would allow this emphasis to be included in its lexical form: /↑gɣ˩-tʂ˥w˧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。 ¶ ts˧hi˧-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˧ | t˧hi˧-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) ts˧e˧zv˧-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˧ts˧w˧ | 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˧ hu˧ • 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-zo¹# /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·bə́] /gɔ·bə́]/ *ggobbe* (**Gi**, **Da**, **Jj**: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Temple, monastery. • 庙, 寺 ❁
Classifier: **լւհ_b** (**CLF** for round objects, used as generic
CLF.) ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) **dgon pa** དංගོན་པ
¤ ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) **gō55ba22**

go̞bbi /go̞bbi/ G gobbi

NOUN ★ Tone: LM ► The city of Lijiang. • 丽江
¶ **go|bi˧˧-dʐɯ˧˧qo˧˧** • the city of Lijiang • 丽江城

go̤bɔ̤l /go̤bɔ̤l/ *ggubbo* (**Dd:** same)

NOUN ☈ Tone: LH ► Livestock. Includes horses, cows, buffalos, sheep, goats... • 牝畜, 包括马、牛、水牛、绵羊、山羊…… ☈ Classifier: p^ho1_a ☈ Cognates: (Lataddi Narua) **vubbo**

go·li·go·li /go·li·go·li/ 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

goː liː-dɪ] /goː liːdi]/ 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: tsəl-səl ☀ Morphological makeup: go+lit,-di]

go-t-mi-t /go-t-mi-t/ *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+lmi+ɿæl**

• ~ **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: **v1**

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) *sʊə̯-lɪjʌ̯-kʊə̯ʃ-| tʰi-̯-tʃæ̯l-| si-li-sā-̯lā, si-li-sā-̯lā, si-li-sā-̯lā, pi-̯t, | gō-ndō̯, gō-ndō̯, gō-*

ndō, 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 – 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）

gwi_a 1 /gwi/ ggee_q

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ► To believe. • 相信 ¶ **tsʰwʌl-nwʌl-zwʌl-hɪl, | njʌl-| mɪl-gwʌl!** • I do not believe what (s)he says! • 他说的话，我不相信！

gwɪɿ_a 2 /gwiɬ/ gg̊eeq (Gi, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE *

- Tone: L_a ► True, authentic, veritable.
- 真, 真的 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **myʌt-gwɪl** •
- NEG ~: not true • 否定 ~: 不是真的 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **gwɪl-hɪl** • ~ NMLZ • 真的 ¶ **əl-gwɪl?** • Is that true? • 真的吗? ¶ **gwɪl wɪl-ʌj!** • It's really like that! / Yes, it is indeed true! • 就是真的啊! / 的确是这样啊! ¶ **gwɪl-jɪl?** • Really? • 原来是这样吗? ¶ **gwɪl-jɪl | gwɪl!** • Really! • 真的。/ 原来是这样。
- ◆ (phonology) [giʌl | gwɪl] ¶ **gwɪl sʊldyl** • to believe in (something); literally: ‘to think (that something is) true’
- 相信 ¶ **gwɪl zwɪrl** • to say the truth • 说实话 □ See also: **giʌl_a**

gulleel /gulleel/ ggeelee (Jj: same, Gi: gulllvl; lvlllvl)

VERB ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To rub, to knead (e.g. to rub one's hands). • 揉 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **gu|l|w|+ze|** • ~ PFV: rubbed • ~ 整体体: 揉了 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **le|+gu|l|w|+ze|** • AC-COMP ~ PFV: has rubbed • 实施 ~ 整体体: 揉了 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **le|+gu|l|w| | le|+gu|l|w|** • ACCOMP ~, with repetition • 揉一揉

gv̥ 1 /gv̥/ ggu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ☈ Tone: #H ▶ Manger. • 马槽 ¶ **zwǣlgy#** •
horse's manger • 马槽 ¶ **bōlgy#** • pig's manger • 猪槽
☸ Classifier: **|lun|b**

gv̄l² /gv̄l/ ggu

VERB ⚜ Tone: H ► To cross, to get over (a river, a lake...).
• 过 (一条河、一个湖……) ¶ **dzu˥ gy˥** • to cross
a river • 过河

gv̥l /gv̥l/ 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**) le˧˥-gv˩-ze˥• AC-

COMP ~ PFV: has gone by • **实施 ~ 整体体:** 已经过去了 **¶ dwu¹-lu¹ gy¹-se¹** • an hour goes by • 一个小时过去了 **¶ ts^he¹-ni¹ gy¹-ze¹!** • Ten days have gone by, ten days have elapsed. • 十天过去了! **¶ m^hv¹-gy¹-ze¹!** • It won't do! / It won't work! / It's no good! • 不好了! / 不行了! **¶ ts^hwu¹-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) m^hv¹-gy¹!** • **NEG ~:** not good • 否定 ~: 不好

gy¹3 /gy¹/ ggu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NUMERAL • Tone: M? H#? ► Nine. • 九 **¶ d^hu¹, | ni¹, | so¹, | zv¹, | yw¹, | q^hy¹, | su¹, | h^h1, | gy¹, | ts^he¹** • 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 **¶ ts^hu¹ | no¹ | ni¹-gy¹ | swæ¹-m^hv¹-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 | m^hv¹-gy¹!** • not tall, not impressive, not great-looking • 个子不高

tgy¹a /-/ 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 1

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 **¶ nj^hv¹ | ha¹ gy¹-bi¹!** • Let me do the cooking! / I'm doing the cooking! • 我来做饭吧! □ See also: gy¹-gy¹ 2 ② ► To construct, to build (a house). • 盖、建 (房子) **¶ zi¹-q^hw¹-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 | le¹-t^hy¹-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) **¶ ji¹-mi¹ gy¹-se¹** • after the sun has set, after sunset • 在太阳落山之后, 在太阳落山了以后 **¶ ji¹-mi¹ | le¹-gy¹-ze¹!** • The sun has set. • 太阳落山了。 **¶ ji¹-mi¹ | m^hv¹-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: **| lu¹b** • Morphological makeup: **gy¹dy¹, gy¹mi¹**

gy¹dzu¹ /gy¹dzu¹/ ggugji

ADJECTIVE • Tone: L ► Angry; afflicted. • 生气

gy¹-gy¹ 1 /gy¹gy¹/ gguggu

VERB • Tone: H# ► To tidy up, to sort out (reduplicated form). • 收拾 (重叠形式) **¶ (phonological elicitation) t^hi¹-gy¹-gy¹!** • **DUR ~** • **持续体 ~** **¶ dwu¹-gy¹-gy¹-ju¹!** • to clear up a little • 收拾一下 **¶ le¹-gy¹-gy¹ | t^hi¹-te¹!** • to tidy up and put (everything) into place • 收拾, 摆好 • Morphological makeup: **tgy¹a** **gy¹-gy¹ 2 /gy¹gy¹/ gguggu** (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB • Tone: H# ► To repair; to make (a tool, a machine...) (reduplicated form). • 修理、做出来 (工具) (重叠形式) **¶ le¹-gy¹-gy¹!** • **ACCOMP ~:** to repair • 实施: 修理 • Morphological makeup: **gy¹a 1**

gy¹ky¹ /gy¹ky¹/ ggugu

NOUN • Tone: L# ① ► Intonation, way of speaking. • 语调 **¶ gy¹ky¹-gy¹li¹ | zw¹!** • to speak with a pleasant style, to deliver one's speech with elegance • 说话听得好看、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. • 古玛: 一个男性名字 **¶ h^h1 | ts^hu¹-y¹, | gy¹ma¹ my¹-tsæ¹!** • This person is called Gguma /gy¹ma¹!/ • 这个人, 名叫 gy¹ma¹! • Etymology: (Tibetan loanword)? ?

gy¹ma¹-ts^hwu¹ju¹ /gy¹ma¹ts^hwu¹ju¹/ 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: gy˧ma˧, tsʰw˧˥; ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) ? ? ཀྲୁ གྱମି /gy˧mi˧/ ggumi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Body. • 身体 ❁ Classifier: լுତ_b
❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) gu55mī51

gy˧pʰae˧ /gy˧pʰae˧/ ggupae

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Thin plank. • 相当薄的木板 ❁ Classifier: pʰae_a

gy˧sw˧˥py˧ /gy˧sw˧˥py˧/ 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˧sw˧ followed by a monosyllable /tpy˧/: these forms have not been observed to date. There is also currently no argument for a /gy˧-sw˧˥py˧/ analysis. ❁ Classifier: kʰwষ_a

gy˧tsʰi˧ /gy˧tsʰi˧/ ggucee (Gi, Jj: same, Da: gy˧tsʰui˧)

NUMERAL ❁ Tone: L# ▶ 90. • 九十

gy˧tɕʰui˧ /gy˧tɕʰui˧/ gguqi (Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ To catch a cold. • 着凉

gwষ₁ /gwষ₁/ gguaq

VERB ❁ Tone: L ▶ To stroll. • 逛, 玩, 游 ፳æ˧sæ˧ gwষ₁; | qv˧˥ gwষ₁; | na˧tsʰi˧ gwষ₁ • “to walk around Mount /æ˧sæ˧/; to walk around Mount /qv˧˥/; to walk around Mount /na˧tsʰi˧/”: i.e. to do rituals on these

mountains, in particular to obtain fertility, or to obtain a cure for a child who did not learn to speak. • 绕 æ˧sæ˧ 山, 绕 qv˧˥ 山, 绕 na˧tsʰi˧ 山 (做“绕山”仪式, 为了求生子等)

gwষ₁_a /gwষ₁/ gguaq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To sing. • 唱、唱歌 ፳njষ₁ | dɯ˧-dzo˧ | gwষ₁-ze˥! • I have sung a song! • 我唱了一首歌! ፳no˧ | dɯ˧-dzo˧ gwষ₁! • Please sing a song! / Go ahead and sing us a song! • 你唱一首吧! ፳dɯ˧-kʰwষ₁ gwষ₁ • to sing a song • 唱一下 ፳dɯ˧-kʰwষ₁ gwষ₁-ju˧ • to sing a song • 唱一下 ፳(Jj) gwষ₁ | dʐষ₁-le˥! • [You] sing well! • 唱得好! ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) gwæ35

gwষ₁~gwষ₁ /gwষ₁gwষ₁/ gguaggua

VERB ❁ Tone: L ▶ To stroll, to ramble, to roam. • 逛, 玩, 游 ፳le˧-gwষ₁~gwষ₁ | le˧-tsʰui˧-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˧-tsʰui˧] ፳tsʰui˧ | gwষ₁~gwষ₁-hu˧-ze˥! • (S)he has gone out for a walk! • 他散步去了!

gwষ₁ji˧ /gwষ₁ji˧/ gguaq yi (Jj, Dd: same)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: LM ▶ In good order. • 整齐 ፳tso˧~tso˧ | gwষ₁ji˧ tʰi˧-tɕui˧ • 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. ¶ **t̪i-t̪-ha]** • DUR ~ • 持续体 ~ ¶ **n̪j̪-l̪w̪-g̪-ha]** • to open one's eyes • 睁开眼睛 ¶ **n̪j̪-l̪w̪-ha]** • to open one's eyes • 睁开眼睛

ha-t̪b̪-] /ha-t̪b̪-]/ *habbe*

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ Fresh corncob. • 新鲜的玉米棒子 ¶ **q̪a-dze-ha-t̪b̪-** • sweetcorn ear • 玉米棒子 ⚡ Classifier: *b̪y̪]₂*

ha-t̪-b̪y̪-~b̪y̪-di] /ha-t̪b̪y̪-b̪y̪-di]/ *ha bbubbuddi* (Da: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H- ▶ Rice steamer. • 瓢 ⚡ Classifier: *l̪u-₁*

ha-t̪-gy̪-di] /ha-t̪gy̪-di]/ *ha gguddi*

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H#- ▶ Stove. • 炉子、灶头 ⚡ Morphological makeup: *ha], gy̪]₂ 1, -di]*

ha-l̪u#-] /ha-l̪u-]/ *halee* (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: *ha-ly-₁*)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Cereals. • 粮食

ha-mi] /ha-mi]/ *hami* (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: *ha-mi-₁*)

VERB ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ To beg. • 讨饭 ¶ **ha-mi-l̪-hī** • ~ REL: beggar, [person] who begs • 要饭的、乞丐 ¶ (Gi) **ha-mi-₁-hī** • ~ REL person: beggar, person who begs • 要饭的、乞丐 ⚡ See also: *mi]₂*

ha-na-gy̪-] /ha-na-gy̪-]/ *Hanaggū*

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM ▶ Hanaggū, one of the seven Ddabe *da-p̪y̪-₁* 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-p̪-] /ha-p̪-]/ *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], p̪-₁

ha-ʂw̪-] /ha-ʂw̪-]/ *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-ʂw̪-] /ha-ʂw̪-]/ *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], ʂw̪-₁* 2

ha-t̪sæ-] /ha-t̪sæ-]/ *hazhae*

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Dry corncob. • 干了的玉米棒子 ¶ **q̪a-dze-ha-t̪sæ-** • dry sweetcorn ear • 干了的玉米棒子 ⚡ See also: *ha-t̪b̪-]* ⚡ Classifier: *t̪sæ-₁* ⚡ Morphological makeup: *ha], t̪sæ-₁*

ha-t̪-zwy-] /ha-t̪-zwy-]/ *ha rua* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Hungry; to be hungry. • 饿 ⚡ Morphological makeup: *ha], zwy-₁*

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-₁ le-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 ¶ **dwi-hā̄₁ t̪i-₁-hā̄₁** • to spend a night (somewhere), to stay for the night • 过夜 ¶ **zi-₁ q̪hwy-₁ dwi-₁-l̪u-₁-qo-₁ hā̄₁** • 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-₁ dze-₁ t̪i-₁-hā̄₁-ze-₁**! • (Look,) the bird has perched / has landed! • (你看,) 鸟栖息了!

hā̄₁ a /dwi hā̄₁/ *han* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: MH_a ▶ Classifier for nights. • 量词: 夜 ¶ **dwi-hā̄₁** • one night • 一夜 ¶ **tsʰe-₁-hā̄₁** • ten nights = ten days • 十夜 (等于十天) ¶ **dwi-hā̄₁ la-₁-dzo!**! • There is only one day left! • 只有一个晚上了! ¶ (Gi) **dwi-hā̄₁-nwu-₁ le-₁-li-₁-le-₁-se-₁-ze-₁**! • 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 | t̤h̤i̤-t̤h̤y̤l̤-ze̤l̤ p̤h̤æ̤-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 | m̤y̤-t̤h̤y̤-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 /hæ̤l̤-di̤l̤/ 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 /hæ̤l̤-di̤l̤-t̤æ̤l̤b̤y̤l̤/ haeddi daebbe (Gi: hæ̤l̤-mi̤l̤-hī̤l̤ | t̤æ̤l̤b̤y̤l̤, Da: hæ̤l̤-di̤l̤-t̤æ̤l̤b̤y̤l̤)

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ▶ Beggar-monk (of the Buddhist religion). • 比丘、游僧 ❁ Morphological makeup: hæ̤l̤-di̤l̤, t̤æ̤l̤b̤y̤l̤

hæ̤l̤-gw̤x̤l̤ /hæ̤l̤-gw̤x̤l̤/ 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 /hæ̤l̤-jṳl̤/ haelee (Jj: hæ̤l̤-lw̤y̤l̤)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Chinese sorghum. One of its uses is for brewing alcohol. • 高粱 □ See also: ky̤l̤ljy̤l̤

hæ̤l̤-mi̤#l̤ /hæ̤l̤-mi̤l̤/ Haemi

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Chinese woman, Han Chinese woman. • 汉族女人 ❁ Classifier: y̤l̤ ❁ Morphological makeup: hæ̤l̤, -mi̤l̤

hæ̤l̤-my̤l̤ hæ̤l̤-di̤l̤ /hæ̤l̤-my̤l̤hæ̤l̤-di̤l̤/ 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, my̤l̤-di̤l̤

hæ̤l̤-se̤t̤ /hæ̤l̤-se̤t̤/ 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) t̄hɑ̄l̄-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: p^hǣ_a ❁ Morphological makeup: hǣ-ṣw̄-, pǣp^hǣ₁

hǣ-ṣw̄-pṣ̄-mi] /hǣ-ṣw̄-pṣ̄-mi]/ 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: dzw̄-pṣ̄-mi] ❁ Classifier: mi_b
❁ Morphological makeup: hǣ-ṣw̄-, pṣ̄-mi]

hǣ-ṣw̄-tō-mi] /hǣ-ṣw̄-tō-mi]/ 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: na_a ❁ Morphological makeup: hǣ-ṣw̄-, tō-mi]₁

hǣ-ṣv̄-pṣ̄] /hǣ-ṣv̄-pṣ̄]/ haechube

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Husband. • 丈夫

hǣ-zv̄] /hǣ-zv̄]/ haenre

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Cut marks (such as those left by a saw or axe on wood). • 切割的痕迹 ♫ hǣ-zv̄ t^hv̄-k^hw̄-] • ~ DEM CLF: this trace of cutting • ~ 指示代词量词：那道割痕 ❁ Classifier: k^hw̄-]_a

hṝt /hṝt/ hee

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ All. • 全部 □ See also: d̄w̄t-hṝt

hṝ-a 1 /hṝt/ heq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To dry beside or over a fire. • 烘干 ♫ (phonological elicitation) t^hi^t-hṝt • DUR ~ • 持续体 ~ ♫ (phonological elicitation) le^t-hṝt • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ♫ d̄w̄t-hṝt-] • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端：烘干一下 ♫ le^t-hṝt-ze], | le^t-p^t-ze]! • It was dried beside the fire, and it got dry / and it is now dry! • 烘干了，(现在)干了! ♫ (phonological elicitation) d̄w̄t-k^hw̄-t hṝt • to dry something beside the fire • 烘干一个东西

hṝ-a 2 /hṝt/ heq (Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L_a ① ▶ Appropriate, good. • 好 (表扬一个人的行为) ♫ d̄w̄t- hṝt! • INTENSIVE.VERY ~ • 很好! ♫ (phonological elicitation) m^h-hṝt • NEG ~: not nice, not suitable • 否定 ~: 不好 ♫ (phonological elicitation) hṝt-hīt • ~ REL/NMLZ • 好的 ♫ hṝt suw̄! • (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。) ♫ ā-mi^t | hṝt suw̄! • 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: hṝt-ṣe^tse^t ② ▶ (Of a person:) able, good at a certain technique; successful. • 好 (技巧好), 能干, 出席 ♫ ki^tzo^t | lot^tji^t hṝt! • Gisso works well / she is good at her work! • 给若干活干的好! ♫ ā-mi^t | ts^hw̄- | a^tp^ho^t hui^t-zo^t, | le^t-hṝt | le^t-ts^hw̄-ze^t! • (S)he went away (=left home), was successful, and came back! • 她去外边了, 出席了, 就回来了! ♫ ā-mi^t | ts^hw̄- | le^t-hṝt-ze^t, | a^tp^ho^t dzo^t tsu^t my^t! • (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。

hṝ-hw̄i] hehui (Jj: same, Gi: Ø)

VERB ▶ To regret. • 后悔 ♦ (usage) A close Na-language equivalent to express this uneasy feeling is m^h-gy^t-ze^t! “It's not going well! / I'm not OK!” ♫ ts^hw̄-ne^tji^t | zv̄s^t m^h-dō^t! | hṝ-hw̄i-ze^t! | t^ha^t-zv̄s^t-tso^t ji^t mæ^t! • 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

hṝ-ṣe^tse^t] /hṝ-ṣe^tse^t]/ hesheishei

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L ▶ In excellent health, blooming with health. • 既健康 ♫ hṝ-ṣe^tse^t-hīt • In excellent health, blooming with health. • 既健康 ♫ (La) hṝ-ṣe^tse^t-hīt • people blooming with health: typically, young people • 既健康的人 (如: 既健康的年轻人)
□ See also: hṝ-a 2

hi] /hi]/ xie (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Tooth. • 牙齿 ♫ hi^t go^t • (a) tooth aches; to have a tooth-ache • 牙疼 □ Synonym: hi^thō^t ❁ Classifier: l^u]-

thi] /-/-/ xie

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M? H? ▶ Fast (root extracted from the disyllabic form /hi^tle^t/). • 快。单音节词根, 取自双音节词 /hi^tle^t/。 □ See also: hi^tle^t

hi] /hi]/ 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**, | **t̄hi̯-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-ts̄w̄l** | **ts̄w̄-ne̯l-ji̯l** | **t̄hi̯-hi̯-kwɔ̯-t̄eui̯-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** | **qwu̯-lu̯-t̄hi̯-di̯l**. • there is a lake (there) • 有一片湖 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **njɔ̯-nju̯l** | **hi̯l li̯l-bi̯l**. • I will go and look at the lake. • 我去看湖。 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **njɔ̯-nju̯l hi̯l li̯l-ze̯l**. • I have looked at the lake. • 我看了湖。 ¶ **hi̯l gwɔ̯l** • to take a (boat) trip on the lake • (乘船) 游湖 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **hi̯l gwɔ̯l-bi̯l** • to go and take a (boat) trip on the lake • 去 (乘船) 游湖 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **hi̯l gwɔ̯l-ze̯l** • ...went on a (boat) trip on the lake ◇ (tonology) This example establishes that the tone of **hi̯l gwɔ̯l** is LH, not LM. • (乘船) 游湖了 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **hi̯l gwɔ̯l-k̄hi̯l** • ...went on a (boat) trip on the lake • (乘船) 游湖了 ❁ Classifier: **lu̯b**

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 t̄hi̯l-my̯l**. • It has begun to rain / it's raining; put on a rain cape. • 下雨了, 披蓑衣 (雨衣) 吧。 ❁ Classifier: **lu̯b**

hi̯l-dzi̯l-dz̄y̯l-ts̄he̯l /hi̯l-dzi̯l-dz̄y̯l-ts̄he̯l/ xiejjie jjacei

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L# ▶ Palm bark rain cape. • 蓑衣 ☐ Synonym: **hi̯l-dzi̯l**, **dz̄y̯l-ts̄he̯l** ❁ Classifier: **lu̯b** ❁ Morphological makeup: **hi̯l-dzi̯l**, **dz̄y̯l-ts̄he̯l**

hi̯l-dzu̯l /hi̯l-dzu̯l/ xiejji (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Charcoal. • 炭 ❁ Classifier: **k̄h̄y̯l a**

hi̯l-k̄h̄u̯#l /hi̯l-k̄h̄u̯l/ xiekee (Gi, Da, Jj: same, Jj: hi̯l-by̯l)
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Gum; gingiva. • 牙龈
¶ **hi̯l-k̄h̄u̯l ts̄h̄æ̯l** • to brush one's teeth • 刷牙
¶ **hi̯l-k̄h̄u̯l-ty̯l** • root of the teeth • 牙根 ◇ (tonology)
H# ◇ (syntax) CLF : /**qwu̯-lu̯l**/ ¶ **hi̯l-k̄h̄u̯l ḡy̯l-p̄y̯l-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! ¶ **ts̄h̄u̯l d̄wæ̯l 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** | **qwu̯-lu̯l dz̄o̯l**. • There is a lake. • 有一个湖。 ☐ See also: **lo̯-sy̯l** | **hi̯l-na̯-mi̯#l** ❁ Classifier: **lu̯b** 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, qwu̯-zui̯l m̄y̯l-p̄y̯l!** • 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-q̄h̄a̯l /hi̯l-q̄h̄a̯l/ xiekha

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Torrential rain, cloudburst. • 暴雨
¶ **hi̯l-q̄h̄a̯l la̯l(-ze̯l)** • torrential rain is falling • 下暴雨了 ❁ Classifier: **su̯l b** (CLF for times)

hi̯l-q̄hw̄y̯l /hi̯l-q̄hw̄y̯l/ xiekhua (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Decayed teeth; dental caries. • 蛀牙 ◇ (semantics) Mrs. Latami points out that it is mainly the large teeth, molars and wisdom teeth, that suffer these torments. ❁ Classifier: **lu̯b** ❁ Morphological makeup: **hi̯l, q̄hw̄y̯l a** 2

hi̯l-k̄w̄y̯l-lo̯l /hi̯l-k̄w̄y̯l-lo̯l/ Xiewualo

NOUN ❁ Tone: L-M ▶ Xiewualo, a village in the plain of Yongning. Latitude: 27.78599, longitude: 100.67404. • 习瓦洛村 (也称作‘黑瓦罗’村): 永宁坝子的一

个村落。经 纬 度: 100.66097, 27.76789 | dzy̥lby-ky̥sal-kwyl, | hi-kwyl-lo], | æ̥lmi-ky̥wyl, | la-lo-ky̥yl, | la-tywyl, | b̥s̥-ts̥ho-gyl, | ə̥lla-ky̥wyl, | gæ̥læ̥l, | q̥æ̥lts̥hi], | t̥ho-ltuyl • 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。

hi-t̪a] /hi-t̪a]/ xieta (Gi: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Sharp, keen (blade). • 锋利

hi-t̪o] /hi-t̪o]/ xieto (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Tooth. • 牙齿 □ Synonym:

hil ❁ Classifier: [w̥l̥b̥]

hi-t̪sui] /hi-t̪sui]/ xiezi (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Incisors, front teeth. • 门牙 ❁

Classifier: [w̥l̥b̥]

hi-zæ̥l /hi-zæ̥l/ xierae (Gi, Jj: same, Da: hi-kyæ̥l)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ① ▶ Uvula. • 小舌

| qy̥ltsæ̥l-byyl | hi-zæ̥l • 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-zæ̥l/. • 小舌 ❁ Classifier: [w̥l̥b̥] ② ▶ Tendon of the tongue. • 舌头的筋 | hi-mi̥l-byyl | hi-zæ̥l • 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-zæ̥l/. • 舌头的筋

hīl /hīl/ hin (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ① ▶ Person, human being, man (without any indication of gender). • 人 | hīl | d̥w̥l-vyl

• one person, an individual • 一个人 | hīl-ɿl | d̥w̥l-loyl

• a lineage, a family • 一个家族 ❁ Classifier: [v̥l̥]

② ▶ Someone. • 某人 | hīl-n̥wyl | z̥wyl-dzoyl p̥hæ̥l-diyl! • 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。)

| hīl-n̥wyl | ts̥wyl z̥wyl-dzoyl p̥hæ̥l-diyl! • 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。)

| hīl-n̥wyl | no̥l z̥wyl-dzoyl p̥hæ̥l-diyl! • 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。)

| hīl-n̥wyl | njy̥l z̥wyl-dzoyl p̥hæ̥l-diyl! • 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 | hīl-myyl hīl-diyl • other people’s home, other people’s place (as opposed to one’s home place) ◇ (semantics) contrasts with: /õ̥lmyyl-õ̥ldiyyl/ ‘one’s homeland’ • 人家的地方，人家的故乡、他乡 | (proverb) hīl-myyl hīl-diyl | q̥hɑ̥l-dzoyl-dzoyyl, | õ̥l-myyl õ̥ldiyyl ts̥heyl myyl-gyyl! • 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: [v̥l̥]

-hīl /-/ -hin

SUFFIX ❁ Tone: H ▶ Relativizer and nominalizer. • 关系从句／名词化

hīl 1 /hīl/ hinq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To stand, to stand upright. • 站(站立)

hīl 2 /hīl/ hinq

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To have to, to be necessary. • 应该 | (phonological elicitation) m̥y̥l-hīl • NEG ~: ...must not • 否定 ~: 不应该 | no̥l-ji̥l-hīl! • You have to do it! • 你应该做！ | ji̥l m̥y̥l-hīl • ... need not be done, does not have to be done • 不应该做 | njy̥l-ji̥l-m̥y̥l-hīl | (d̥w̥l-pi̥l) ji̥l-zeyl! • I have done something I shouldn’t have! • 我做了一件不应该做的事！ | no̥l | lo̥l-ji̥l-hīl! • You have to work! / You must work! • 你应该工作啊！

hīlbae#] /hīlbae]/ hinbbae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Guest, visitor. • 客人 | hīlbae-

ji̥l • to be a guest, to be invited, to attend a party • 做客

| hīlbae-lts̥wyl-zeyl! • A guest has arrived! • 客人来了！

❖ Classifier: [v̥l̥]

hīl-hī#] /hīl-hī]/ hinhin

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Strangers, people outside the family. • 外人 □ Antonym: ḁlko̥l-hī#] ❁ Classifier: [v̥l̥]

hīl-lḁl-kyyl-hīl] /hīl-lḁl-kyyl-hīl/ hin laguhin (Jj: m̥y̥l zi̥lziyl)

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ▶ Dangerous person; enemy. • 危险的人，仇人，敌人 ❁ Morphological makeup: hīl, lḁl 1, kyyl, -hīl

hīlmo] /hīlmo]/ hinmo (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Elderly person. • 老人 ❁ Classifier: [v̥l̥] ❁ Morphological makeup: hīl, mo_a 1

hīmo /hīmo/ *hinmo* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ① ► Corpse. • 尸体 ♪ hīmo-
k'wul-di] • coffin; literally ‘thing (in which) to put a
corpse’ • 棺材 ❁ Classifier: mo_a ② ► Tomb. • 坟
墓 ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) mu35

hīny] /hīny]/ *hin'nu* (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H# ► To be disobedient, naughty. • 不
听话、调皮

hī-tch'wū#] /hī-tch'wū/ *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'hwū| njɔ̄-hī-tch'wū-ni!] • (S)he
is someone of my lineage! • 他是我的亲戚! ♪ hī-
tch'wū mr̄-ni!] F | hī-tch'wū ji t'hā-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 get close to a form of adoption into the fam-
ily 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，变成接近家人之间
的感情。 □ See also: hī-tch'wū-hī-tçy#] □ Synonym:
hī-tçy#]

hī-tch'wū-hī-tçy#] /hī-tch'wū-hī-tçy/] *hinqi-hinzhe*

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-tch'wū#, hī-tçy#]
❁ Morphological makeup: hī-tch'wū#, hī-tçy#]

hī-tçy#] /hī-tçy/] *hinzhe*

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 □ See also: hī-tch'wū-hī-tçy#] □
Synonym: hī-tch'wū#]

ho /hhq...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-p'ho], | (...) si-dzi-t'hælqo] | d'wū-ji-t'hyl-dzo-, |
pō! pi-, | t'hī-dzi-k'wū|. | hhq...ho! pi-tsui]-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!

hol /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+

t'hy-l-mi] ~ ho t'hy-l-mi] • ~ DEM CLF: that pheasant •
~ 指示代词 量词: 那只雉 □ Synonym: ji-tei] 2 ❁
Classifier: mi]_b

hol /ho/ *ho* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: hu/)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Porridge, gruel, congee. • 粥
♪ ho t'wū • to drink gruel • 喝粥

-ho /ho/ *hoq*

SUFFIX ❁ Tone: L ► Future / desiderative / conjecture.
• 未来／愿望 ♪ hi] gi] el-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'hwū| so-jni] | le-jo] ho]-
hī] | el-ni] - ts'hwū| so-jni] | 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-jni] | le-ki] |
mr̄-ho!] • Tomorrow, they won't be on holiday any-
more! (Context: on a Sunday, talking about a kindergarten
that has been on holiday during the previous week.) • 明
天就不休息了! ♪ tch'ih el-ho?] • Is (she/he) going
to sell? • 要卖吗? / 会卖吗? ♪ hwæt el-ho?] • Is
(she/he) going to buy? • 要买吗? / 会买吗?

hol_a /ho/ *hoq* (Jj, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L_a ► Correct; suitable, appropriate.
• 准确, 合适 ♪ mr̄-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?

ho /ho/ *hoq* (Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To sip: to drink by small mouth-
fuls. • 小口地喝 ♪ zui] ho] • to sip alcohol • 小口地
喝酒 ♪ zui] ho] - ho] • to sip alcohol • 小口地喝酒
♪ zui] | dui] - ho] - ho] • to sip alcohol • 喝一小口酒

ho-jeæ /ho-jeæ/] *hoxae* (Jj: my-ze-ji-jeæ])

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-jeæ /ho-jeæ/] *hoxae*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Wrinkled giant hyssop, *Elsholtzia*
ㄉ. • 蕙香 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 蕙香

ho-di /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...

ho¹dzu¹ /ho¹dzu¹/ ho¹ji

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Paste; starch. • 浆糊, 浆子
 ♦ (semantics) No semantic difference has been detected between disyllabic ho¹dzu¹ and quadrisyllabic ho¹dzu¹-tʂɿ¹. □ See also: ho¹dzu¹-tʂɿ¹

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-tʂɿ¹ /ho¹dzu¹-tʂɿ¹/ ho¹jide'er (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H- ▶ Paste; starch. • 浆糊, 浆子 □ See also: ho¹dzu¹

ho¹kɔ¹ /ho¹kɔ¹/ hogo

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Cooking pot for making hotpot; traditionally made of copper, with a hole in the centre. • 火锅 ¶ æ¹-ho¹kɔ¹ • copper pot for hotpot • 铜火锅
 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 火锅

ho¹llo¹pʂ¹ /ho¹llo¹pʂ¹/ holobu (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H# ▶ Carrot. • 胡萝卜 ❁ Classifier: |ju¹b₁ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 胡萝卜

ho¹mi¹#¹ /ho¹mi¹#¹/ homi

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Hen pheasant, female pheasant. • 母雉 ¶ ho¹mi¹-tʂɿ¹-mi¹ ~ ho¹mi¹-tʂɿ¹-mi¹# • ~ DEM CLF: that hen pheasant • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只母雉 ¶ ho¹mi¹-ho¹pʰy¹ ~ ho¹mi¹-ho¹pʰy¹ • female and male pheasant • 母雉与公雉 ♦ (tonology) H# ~ #H- ❁ Classifier: mi₁

ho¹pʰy¹#¹ /ho¹pʰy¹#¹/ hopu

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Cock pheasant, male pheasant. • 公雉 ¶ ho¹pʰy¹-tʂɿ¹-mi¹ ~ ho¹pʰy¹-tʂɿ¹-mi¹# • ~ DEM CLF: that male pheasant • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只公雉 ❁ Classifier: mi₁

ho¹to¹ʂæ¹ /ho¹to¹ʂæ¹/ hodoshae (Gi: Ø, Jj: z̥wɪl̥h̥y̥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L.L.M ▶ Yew, *Taxus baccata*. • 红豆杉
 ♦ (phonological elicitation) ho¹to¹ʂæ¹-bʐ¹ | bæ¹bæ¹ ni¹! • It's a yew flower! • 是红豆杉花! ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 红豆杉

ho¹tʂ¹a¹ /ho¹tʂ¹a¹/ hota

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Brown sugar. • 红糖

¶ (Benevolence.166, 10.24397/pangloss-0009081#S166)
 pi¹tʂ¹a¹ | mʂ¹-dzo¹! | ho¹tʂ¹a¹-la¹ dzo¹-ni¹ mæ¹! • [In the old days] there was no white sugar! There was only brown sugar! (Sugar came in the form of sugar loaves.)
 • (过去) 没有白糖, 只有红糖! ¶ (Funeral.202, 10.24397/pangloss-0004572#S202) □ See also: sa¹tʂ¹a¹-dze¹, pi¹tʂ¹a¹ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 红糖

ho¹tʂ¹y¹ /ho¹tʂ¹y¹/ hotu

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Ham. • 火腿 ¶ ho¹tʂ¹y¹ gy¹, | hæ¹ŋy¹ | 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: sa¹_a, |u¹b₁ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 火腿

ho¹tʂo¹ʂæ¹ /ho¹tʂo¹ʂæ¹/ hozoshei

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Workers' or agricultural producers' cooperative. • 合作社 ¶ ho¹tʂo¹ʂæ¹, | dʐu¹-zi¹ tʂʂ¹ 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

ho¹tʂu¹ /ho¹tʂu¹/ 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: tʂʂ¹qha¹# ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 蒿枝

ho¹zo¹#¹ /ho¹zo¹#¹/ hoso

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Baby pheasant, pheasant chick. • 小雉 ¶ ho¹zo¹-tʂɿ¹-|u¹#¹ • ~ DEM CLF: that pheasant chick • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只小雉 ❁ Classifier: |u¹b₁

hō¹a /hō¹a/ hun

VERB ❁ Tone: M intrans ① ▶ To go (imperative). • 走 (离开), 命令式 ¶ no¹ hō¹! • Go! • 你走吧!
 ¶ no¹ le¹-hō¹! • Go! • 你去吧! 你走吧! ¶ æ¹-ze¹-ze¹ hō¹! • Walk slowly! / Take your time on the road! / Have a quiet and pleasant journey! (Polite salutation to someone who is leaving.) • 慢走! ¶ æ¹-dʐɿ¹ | le¹-hō¹!
 • As above. • 同上 ¶ a¹p¹ho¹ hō¹! • Get out! • 出去! 走开! 滚出去! □ See also: bi¹_c, hu¹_c, kʰi¹ ② ▶ Imperative. • 命令式 ¶ no¹ dzu¹-hō¹! • Eat! • 你吃饱吧!

hōl /hōl/ honq (Gi, Jj: same, Da: hūl)

NUMERAL • Tone: MH ▶ Eight. • 八 ¶ d̄w̄l, |n̄l, |sōl, |z̄ȳl, |ŋw̄x̄l, |q̄ȳl, |s̄w̄l, |hōl, |ḡȳl, |ts̄ēl • Numbers from one to ten. • 数字从一到十。

hōl-hi-mi# /hōl-hi-mi/ honlhimi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: #H ▶ 8th month. • 八月

hōl-ts̄hi /hōl-ts̄hi/ honcee (Gi, Jj: same, Da: hūl-ts̄w̄l-lūl)

NUMERAL • Tone: LM+MH# ▶ 80. • 八十

hūl /hūl/ hon (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB • Tone: H ▶ To wait. • 等候 ¶ lē-hūl-zēl • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: has waited • 实施 ~ 整体体: 等了 ¶ d̄w̄l-hūl • **DELIMITATIVE** ~: to wait a while • 进行时态: 等一下 ¶ d̄w̄l-hūl-ŋ̄l • **DELIMITATIVE** ~ **INCEPTIVE**: to wait a while / Wait a while! • 进行时态 ~ 发端: 等一下 / 请等一下! ¶ h̄īl hūl • to wait for someone • 等人 ¶ (Gi) nj̄ȳl | nōlzūl hūl-nīl! • I shall wait for you! / I will be waiting for you! • 我会等你们的!

hūl 1 /hūl/ huq

VERB • Tone: MH ▶ To miss, to long for, to be nostalgic about • 想念 ¶ ālmīl hūl • to miss (one's) mother • 想念母亲

hūl 2 /hūl/ 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: hūl-mi\$ □ Synonym: b̄j̄l-hūl • Classifier: |w̄l

hūl-mi\$ /hūl-mi/ humi (Gi: same, Da: hūl-mi, Jj: hūl-mi#)

NOUN • Tone: H\$ ▶ Stomach. • 胃 • Classifier: |w̄l

hūl-b /d̄w̄l hūl/ hee

CLASSIFIER • Tone: M_b ▶ A few, some, a little. • 量词: 一点 ¶ ts̄hǣl-yw̄l d̄w̄l-hūl • some medicines, a few medicines • 一些药

hūl-c /hūl/ hee

VERB • Tone: M_c ▶ To go, past form for the third person. • 去、走 (过去式) ¶ (phonological elicitation) lē-hūl-zēl • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: has gone • 实施 ~ 整体体: 去了 ¶ (kīlzōl) | lōl jīl hūl-(zēl)! • Gisso has gone to work! • 给若 (人名) 干活去了! ¶ lē-hūl-hīl h̄īl • euphemism for 'deceased person': literally 'person who has gone' • 委婉语: '走了的人' = 去世了的人 ¶ ts̄h̄w̄l | ts̄h̄īl-nīl | ālp̄ōl | āl-hūl? ~

ts̄h̄w̄l | ts̄h̄īl-nīl | ālp̄ōl āl-hūl? • Did he go outside today? / Did he take a stroll today? • 他今天出去了吗? ¶ ālp̄ōl | m̄x̄l-hūl! ~ ālp̄ōl m̄x̄l-hūl! • No, he did not go outside! / No, he did not take a stroll! • 他今天没有出去。 □ See also: bīl, k̄h̄il, hōl

h̄ȳl /h̄ȳl/ hun (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: #H ▶ Body hair; animal's hair; porcupine's quills. • 毛、豪猪的翎 • Classifier: k̄h̄uīl

†h̄ȳl /-/ 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规则从双音节的重叠词推导的单音节词根。 □ See also: h̄ȳl-h̄ȳl

h̄ȳl-a 1 /h̄ȳl/ hunq

ADJECTIVE • Tone: L_a ▶ Red. The monosyllabic form is seldom used: h̄ȳl-dzǣl-jǣl is more common. • 红色的。单音节形容词很少使用: 一般用 h̄ȳl-dzǣl-jǣl。 □ Synonym: h̄ȳl-dzǣl-jǣl

h̄ȳl-a 2 /h̄ȳl/ hunq

ADJECTIVE • Tone: L_a ▶ Of small stature, small in stature, short, not tall; low. • 矮、低

h̄ȳl-dx̄l-j# /h̄ȳl-dx̄l-j/ hundde'er (Gi: h̄ȳl-dj̄l | -gv̄l, Jj: hūl-dv̄l-hgv̄l)

ADJECTIVE • Tone: #H ▶ Clumsy, incapable. • 笨拙, 经常损坏东西 ¶ h̄ȳl-h̄īl • ~ **REL** • 笨拙的 ¶ h̄ȳl-dx̄l-j~h̄ȳl-dx̄l-j-zōl • clumsy person / clumsy boy • 笨手笨脚的 (男) 人 ¶ (Gi) h̄ȳl-dj̄l-h̄ȳl-dj̄l-gv̄l • ~ **RED** • ~ 重叠: 笨笨的

h̄ȳl-dzǣl-jǣl /h̄ȳl-dzǣl-jǣl/ hunzzhae'er (Da, Jj: same, Gi: h̄ȳl-dzǣl-gv̄l)

ADJECTIVE • Tone: L+H# ▶ Intensely red, red all over. • 红红的 ¶ h̄ȳl-dzǣl-jǣl-gv̄l • intensely red, red all over • 红红的 ¶ (Gi) h̄ȳl-dzǣl~| h̄ȳl-dzǣl-gv̄l • ~ **RED**

◆ (phonology) Reduced form of /h̄ȳl-dzǣl-jǣl~h̄ȳl-dzǣl-jǣl/ ◆ (tonology) The first part of the reduplicated expression is higher-pitched than the second one. • ~ 重叠 • Morphological makeup: h̄ȳl-a 1

h̄ȳl-gȳl-lōl /h̄ȳl-gȳl-lōl/ hun'ggulo (Jj, Dd: same, Da: hōl-gȳl-lōl)

NOUN • Tone: L-M ▶ North. • 北方 ¶ h̄ȳl-gȳl-lōl-gīl • towards the north • 北方向 ¶ h̄ȳl-gȳl-lōl-gīl sēl • to walk towards the north • 往北方向走 ¶ h̄ȳl-gȳl-lōl-gīl dz̄ȳl sēl • to walk towards the north • 往北方向走 □ See also: kōl-dzīl-di

h̄ȳt~h̄ȳt /h̄ȳt~h̄ȳt/ hunhun

VERB ❁ Tone: H# ▶ To stir-fry. • 炒 (肉、菜) ¶ le-
h̄ȳt~h̄ȳt • **ACCOMP** ~ • 实施 ~ ¶ h̄ȳt~h̄ȳt-ze₁ • ~
PFV • 炒了 ¶ se₁ h̄ȳt~h̄ȳt • to stir-fry some meat • 炒肉
¶ y₁tsʰy₁ h̄ȳt~h̄ȳt • to stir-fry some vegetables • 炒蔬菜
¶ lae₁tsu₁ h̄ȳt~h̄ȳt • to stir-fry chilli peppers • 炒辣椒
¶ ha₁ h̄ȳt~h̄ȳt • to stir-fry some rice, to stir-fry some food • 炒饭
❁ Morphological makeup: th̄ȳt

h̄ȳt~h̄ȳt /h̄ȳt~h̄ȳt/ 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. ¶ h̄i₁ h̄ȳt~h̄ȳt • to annoy people ◆ (**tonology**) The tonal pattern is regular. ◆ (**dialectology**) According to consultant Ddezzhi, 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**) m̄y₁-h̄ȳt~h̄ȳt • **NEG** ~: not to annoy • 否定 ~: 不干扰

h̄ȳt~h̄ȳt-dzæ₁-dzæ₁ /h̄ȳt~h̄ȳt-dzæ₁-dzæ₁/ hunhunzz-
haezzae (Da: h̄ȳt~h̄ȳt-zæ₁-zæ₁)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L#- ▶ Intensely red, red all over. • 红红的
❁ Morphological makeup: h̄ȳt₁

h̄ȳt-na₁ /h̄ȳt-na₁/ hun'na (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Wild animal. • 野兽
¶ (Sister3.87-88, 10.24397/pangloss-0004345#S87) ❁
Classifier: mi₁b₁ ❁ Morphological makeup: h̄ȳt₁, na₁b₁

h̄ȳt-ɿ₁ /h̄ȳt-ɿ₁/ hun'er

VERB ❁ Tone: M ▶ To get busy, to get down to work. • 做事情、忙着做事 ¶ no₁ | le₁-h̄ȳt-ɿ₁ m̄y₁! • You get down to work! • 你做事情吧! ¶ æ₁twɔ₁-m̄y₁kʰy₁ |
h̄ȳt-ɿ₁ zo₁-ky₁ • to have to be busy from morning until evening, to be constantly busy • 从早得忙到晚

h̄ȳt-ʂæ₁ /h̄ȳt-ʂæ₁/ hunshae

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To hunt. • 打猎、赶走、驱逐
¶ (Sister5.14, 10.24397/pangloss-0004940#S14) □
Synonym: tɕʰw₁di₁, kʰy₁ʂæ₁ ❁ Morphological makeup:
h̄ȳt₁, ʂæ₁

hwa₁fy₁ /hwa₁fy₁/ huifu

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH.M ▶ Chemical fertilizers. • 化学肥料 (化肥)
❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 化肥

hwa₁kwɔ₁ /hwa₁kwɔ₁/ 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: l̄w₁b₁ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 黄瓜

hwa₁la~hwa₁la~hwa₁la /hwa₁la.hwa₁la.hwa₁la/ 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) 哗啦

hwǽ₁a /hwǽ₁a/ huae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M_a ▶ To buy. • 买 ¶ le-
• **ACCOMP** ~ • 实施 ~ ¶ (**phonological elicitation**) tso₁~tso₁ hwǽ₁ • to buy things • 买东西
¶ (**phonological elicitation**) d̄w₁-kʰwɔ₁hwǽ₁ • to buy a piece (of something) • 买一块 □ See also: hwǽ₁~hwǽ₁

hwǽ₁a 1 /hwǽ₁a/ huaeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To close the door (from outside). • 关 (出门, 就关门) ¶ kʰi₁ | tʰi₁-hwǽ₁! • Close the door! • 关门吧! ¶ se₁bǽ₁ | le₁-wo₁-hwǽ₁ • 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) ¶ kʰi₁-bi₁ di₁-hi₁ se₁bǽ₁ • 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: tǽ₁

hwǽ₁a 2 /hwǽ₁a/ huaeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To suspend, to hang (in a place). • 悬挂、挂在墙上 ¶ tso₁~tso₁ | ḡw₁bi₁ hwǽ₁ • to suspend things up high (e.g. on a hook) • 挂东西在上面
¶ (**phonological elicitation**) tso₁~tso₁ hwǽ₁ • to suspend things • 挂东西 ¶ se₁ | tʰi₁-hwǽ₁ • to hang meat (above the hearth, to smoke it) • 挂肉 (在火塘上, 为了熏肉) ¶ (**phonological elicitation**) tso₁~tso₁ | tʰi₁-

hwǣl • to suspend things • 挂东西 **¶ sēl-hwǣl-dīl**
 • 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”。 **¶ tsōl-tsōl-hwǣl-dīl** • 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……

hwǣl-dzǣl 1 /hwǣl-dzǣl/ huaezzhae (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Squirrel. • 松鼠, 灰鼠 **¶ hwǣl-dzǣl-pʰȳl** • male squirrel • 公松鼠 **¶ hwǣl-dzǣl-mīl** • female squirrel • 母松鼠 ❁ Classifier: mīl

hwǣl-dzǣl 2 /hwǣl-dzǣl/ huaezzhae

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Wart. • 瘤子、肉贊 **¶ hwǣl-tsǣl-tʰȳl** • a wart forms • 长瘊子 **¶ hwǣl-lēl-tʰȳl-zēl!** • A wart has formed! • 长瘊子了! ❁ Classifier: mīl

hwǣl-hwǣl /hwǣl-hwǣl/ huahuae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H- ► To buy (reduplicated form). • 买 (重叠形式) ❁ Morphological makeup: **hwǣl-a**

hwǣl-pʰǣl /hwǣl-pʰǣl/ huapae (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► A piece of cloth. • 一块布 ❁ Classifier: pʰǣl_a

hwǣl-pʰǣl /hwǣl-pʰǣl/ huaepae (Da: hwa-pʰǣl)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Large hoe. • 大锄 ◇ In local Chinese dialect: 挖锄 **¶ hwǣl-pʰǣl-tʰȳl-nāl** • ~ DEM CLF: that large hoe • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那把大锄 ❁ Classifier: nāl_a

hwǣl-pʰǣl-gv̄l-dīl /hwǣl-pʰǣl-gv̄l-dīl/ huapae gguddi (Jj: same, Gi: hwǣl-pʰǣl-gv̄l-dīl-tēl-tēl)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ► Loom. • 织布机 **¶ hwǣl-pʰǣl-gv̄l-dīl-tēl-tēl** • industrial sewing machine (formed of the Na word plus the Chinese word for ‘engine’) • 工业织布机。直译: “织布机器” (在摩梭词后面加上汉语的“机器”) ❁ Classifier: nāl_a

hwǣl-qʰǣl #l /hwǣl-qʰǣl/ huakhae

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Scabious, *Scabiosa comosa*. • 山萝卜, *Scabiosa comosa* (也称作蓝盆花)。摩梭人吃的一种野菜。 ◻ Synonym: **hwʌ̄llīl-hwǣl-qʰǣl #l, sə̄l-lōlp̄ȳl**

hwǣl-tsuīl /hwǣl-tsuīl/ huaezi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Rat. • 老鼠 ◇ In local Chinese dialect: 耗子 **¶ hwǣl-tsuīl-pʰȳl** • male rat • 公老鼠

¶ hwǣl-tsuīl-mīl • female rat • 母老鼠 ❁ Classifier: mīl_b ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 耗子

hwǣl-tsuīl-njȳl-dīl /hwǣl-tsuīl-njȳl-dīl/ huaezi nyaddi
NOUN ❁ Tone: H#- ► Setose thistle. • 大薊 ❁ Classifier: dzīl_b

hwǣl-tsuīl-njȳl-dīl-sīl-dzīl /hwǣl-tsuīl-njȳl-dīl-sīl-dzīl/ huaezi nyaddi seezze
NOUN ❁ Tone: H#- ► Burdock. • 牛蒡 ◇ In local Chinese dialect: 牛蒡子

hwʌ̄l 1 /hwʌ̄l/ fe (Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Gift (usually money) made on important occasions (weddings, etc). • 在大事发生的时候送的礼物 (近期一般给钱): 婚礼、葬礼 **¶ hwʌ̄l-dūl-kʰwʌ̄l** • a gift, a financial contribution • 一个红包 ❁ Classifier: kʰwʌ̄l_a

hwʌ̄l 2 /hwʌ̄l/ fe

VERB ❁ Tone: H ► To participate in a funeral ceremony (literally ‘to see [the deceased] out’). • 执绋送丧 **¶ (phonological elicitation) mɣ̄l-hwʌ̄l** • NEG ~: not to participate in a funeral ceremony • 否定 ~: 不执绋送丧 **¶ (phonological elicitation) hɪ̄l hwʌ̄l** • To participate in a funeral ceremony (literally ‘to see someone out’). • 执绋送丧。直译: ‘送人’。

hwʌ̄l /hwʌ̄l/ fe (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M ► Broad, vast, extensive; big (plain; piece of cloth, vegetable...). • 宽, 辽阔, 宽敞 **¶ qʰāl-hwʌ̄l-gv̄l** • extremely vast • 非常宽敞 ◻ Synonym: **tʂʰwʌ̄l-hwʌ̄l**

hwʌ̄l /hwʌ̄l/ feq

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ① ► To pack, to tie together into a bundle. • 捆 (捆成捆儿) **¶ zūl-wȳl-hwʌ̄l** • to make a bundle of hay • 将草捆成一垛、捆一垛草 **¶ sīl-wȳl-hwʌ̄l** • to make a bundle of wood • 将木头捆成一堆、捆一堆木头 **¶ hāl-wȳl-hwʌ̄l** • to make a bundle of cut cereals • 将粮食捆成一包、捆一包粮食 **¶ wɣ̄l-hwʌ̄l** • to tie together into a bundle, to make a bundle • 捆成一包 **¶ wɣ̄l-tʰīl-hwʌ̄l** • and then, (we) tie (it) into a bundle! • 然后, 捆成一包! **¶ wɣ̄l-dwɪ̄l-wȳl-hwʌ̄l** • to tie another bundle, to make (yet) another bundle • 又捆一包 ② ► To be in trouble, to put oneself into trouble (figurative sense: as if one were all tied up with a rope, unable to move, to live one’s life normally). • 有困难、像把自己捆起来一样 **¶ hɪ̄l, | wɣ̄l-hwʌ̄l-jɪ̄l-nīl-gv̄l**! • The people seem to be unhappy / under strain! (Figuratively: they look all tied up, as if they were tied with

kyl_a 2hwyr- li-shumo /hwyr- li-shumo/ huali shimo
NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ Old cat (male or female). • 老猫
(不分公、母) ⚡ Classifier: mi_bhwyr- li-zo1 /hwyr- li-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: /hwyr- mi
\$/, /hwyr- p^{hy}
\$/. ⚡ Classifier: lu_bhwyr- mi
\$ /hwyr- mi
/ huami (Da: Ø, Jj: hwyr- mi
#)**NOUN** ⚡ Tone: H\$ ▶ She-cat, queen. • 母猫
¶ hwyr- mi-hwyrp^{hy} ~ hwyr- mi-hwyrp^{hy}# • 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
hwyr- p^{hy}
\$ /hwyr- p^{hy}
/ huapu (Da, Jj: same)**NOUN** ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Tom-cat, tom. • 公猫
¶ hwyr- p^{hy}-t^{hy}-mi
• ~ DEM CLF: that tom-cat
• ~ 指示代词 量词: 那个公猫 ¶ hwyr- p^{hy}-hwyrmi • tom-cat and she-cat ◇ (**tonology**) the variant /#hwyr- p^{hy}-hwyrmi/ is not acceptable • 公猫与母猫 ◇ (**tonology**) H# ⚡ Classifier: mi_b
hwyr- se
 /hwyr- se
/ huasei**NOUN** ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Peanuts. • 花生 ¶ hwyr- se
-qo^{hy}1 • Peanuts (same meaning as the main entry, with addition of the word for 'kernel, pit', /qo^{hy}1/). • 花生米
(与 hwyr- se
 含义相同, 但增加了‘果核’这个词: qo^{hy}1) ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 花生hwyr- tsi
 /hwyr- tsi
/ 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: 疤叶酸模) (喂猪的牧草) ¶ hwyr- tei
-baelbæ • curly dock flowers • 土大黄花 ¶ hwyr- teh
-kooby • sprouts of curly dock • 土大黄的嫩芽 ⚡ Classifier: po_a (CLF for plants with a stalk)hwyr- ti
 /hwyr- ti
/ huadei (Jj: same, Gi: hwyr- ti
, hwyr- t^y
, Da: ho_{tj})**VERB** ⚡ Tone: LH ▶ To become rusty, to get rusty, to rust. • 生锈 ¶ hwyr- ti
-ze • ~ PFV: it has become rusty
• 生锈了hwyr- zo
1 /hwyr- zo
1/ huasso**NOUN** ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Kitten. • 小猫 ¶ hwyr- zo
-t^{hy}-lu_# • ~ DEM CLF: that kitten • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只小猫 ¶ hwyr- zo
-hwyrmi • cats, the cat family: kitten and parents • 猫, 包括小猫、母猫和公猫 ◇ (**tonology**) H# ⚡ Classifier: lu_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-h̄l! • ~ 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 /d̄ũl-jỹl/ ye

CLASSIFIER ❖ Tone: L_b ▶ Row: classifier for rows of vegetables. • 量词: 排 (一排菜) ❖ ỹl ts̄h̄ỹl | d̄ũl-jỹl t̄hĩl-p̄h̄õl • 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 d̄ũl-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 | q̄h̄ãl-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-saẽl-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) t̄ĩl-

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

jy¹ɛjɔ¹-dza¹q¹hwʂ¹ /jy¹ɛjɔ¹dza¹q¹hwʂ¹/ yexo zzakhua

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM-L# ▶ Sandal. • 凉鞋 ⚡ Classifier: dzɪl_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-bʐ¹#1 /jy¹jo¹bʐ¹#1/ yeyobbeu (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+H# ▶ Potato grub, *Agriotes lineatus*. • 蟑螬 ⚡ Classifier: mi_b ⚡ Morphological makeup: jy¹jo#1, bʐ¹

jy¹ŋy¹ /jy¹ŋy¹/ Yenge

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ The city of Chengdu, in Sichuan. • 成都 ¶ ho¹dit¹-jy¹ŋy¹ • The city of Chengdu, specifying ‘in Sichuan’ (ho¹dit¹). • 成都 (这个说法说明: ‘四川 (ho¹dit¹) 成都’). ⚡ (tonology) M

jy¹pæ¹tsu¹\$ /jy¹pæ¹tsu¹/ 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’。

¶ jy¹pæ¹tsu¹=y¹\$ ~ ASSOCIATIVE: the people of the Yebaesi family • 杨把事家族 ¶ jy¹pa¹tsu¹ | tæ¹tsu¹ • 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: pæ¹tsu¹

jy¹po¹ /jy¹po¹/ yebo (Jj: same, Da: dze¹to¹ʂy¹k¹h¹w¹jy¹pu¹)

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 tsʰætʂʰ-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 moq

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: njo¹lka¹-tci¹

jy¹lh¹ /jy¹lh¹/ 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 /jɪ˧/ yi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ★ Tone: #H ► Ox. • 牛 **ji+yu1** • ox skin • 牛皮 **ji+th+y+pho1** • ~ **DEM CLF**: that ox skin • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那头牛 ★ Classifier: **pho1a**

յի /jɪ/ *yi* (**Gi, Jj:** same)

VERB ★ Tone: H ① ► To do, to work. • 做, 工作
¶ d̥wæ˥ | lo˧ ji˧ • hard-working, who works hard • 劳累、努力 ¶ d̥w˧˧ sa˧ | mɤ˧˧ ji˧ • to do nothing at all • 什么也不干 ¶ ə˧˧ tsɔ˧˧ -mɤ˧˧ -ji˧ | ji˧˧ bi˧˧ zo˧˧ ho˧˧ ! • [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)! ¶ tʂʰɯ˧˧ ne˧˧ ji˧ | ji˧˧ zo˧˧ ho˧˧ -ni˧ ! • This is how it must be done! / This is how it is done! • 应该这样做的! ¶ a˩˧ ko˧˧ 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) ¶ a˩˧ ko˧˧ le˧˧ -ji˧ | se˧˧ mɤ˧˧ -tʰa˧ ! • Taking care of the household is a neverending task!
• 管理家里, 是忙不完的(一直有活) ¶ gɤ˧˧ -ji˧ my˧˧ -ji˧ • to be busy on all fronts, to juggle with a variety of tasks • 东忙西忙, 一直非常忙 ¶ ə˧˧ tsɔ˧˧ -mɤ˧˧ -ji˧ | le˧˧ -se˧ | le˧˧ -ji˧ ! • 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) ¶ na˧˧ -zɯ˧˧ ji˧ • to speak the Na language, to speak in Na • 讲摩梭语 ¶ tʰɯ˧˧ | bɤ˧˧ -zɯ˧˧ ji˧ -dzo˧ ! • She is speaking Pumi! • 她在讲普米语!

ji˥˧ /jɪ˧/ yi

VERB * Tone: H ► To draw. • 画 ¶ (phonological elicitation) *mɤ˧˥-jɪ˥˥* • NEG ~: not to draw • 否定 ~: 不画 ¶ (phonological elicitation) *tʰɑ˧˥-jɪ˥˥!* • PROH ~ • 禁止式: 别画! ¶ *tsa˧˥-tɑ˥˥-jɪ˥˥!* • to draw a sign • 画一个符号

ji˥ 4 /jɪ˧/ yi (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ★ Tone: #H ► Earthen jar. • 坛子, 罐子 (陶器) ★ Classifier: |uŋ_b

ji˥ 5 /jɪ˧/ yi (Jj: same)

VERB ✽ Tone: H ► To inform, to tell. • 通知、告诉
◀ **[leɪ-ji]-ze]** • **ACCOMP ~ PFV:** has informed • 实施 ~

整体体：通知了 **¶ q^hwæ+l mi+l ji+l** • to provide a piece of news, to provide some information • 告诉（一个）消息 **¶ njɔ+l | hɪ+l-ki+l | q^hwæ+l mi+l ji+l-ze** • I have told people the news. • 我告诉了人家（那个消息）。

ji˥ 6 /jɪ˧/ yi

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Man, male person. • 男人
❁ Usage: archaic ¶ (proverb) my-lmi-t so-lts'hi-l-k'hv'l, | q-ho-lmo-l gi-l le-l-tx'l! | ji-l=qæl | q-hy-lts'hi-l-k'hv'l, | b'r-l-di-l la-l h'v'l džæl! • “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。

յիշ /jɪʃ/ yiʃ

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 /jɪt̚l/ from /jɒt̚l/. ♪ **la-t̚-ji-t̚-ze-t̚l!** • A tiger is coming! / A tiger has come round! • 老虎来了! ♪ **la-t̚|le-t̚-ji-t̚-ze-t̚l!** • The tiger is coming back! / The tiger is coming again! • 老虎又来了! ♪ **tsʰwʌt̚|ət̚-ji-t̚?** • 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) my-t̚-ji-t̚-ze-t̚l!** • It's going wrong! / Something is going wrong! / We're in for trouble! • 不好了! 不行了!

ji˧ 2 /jɪ˧/ yi

NOUN ⚜ Tone: M ► One (restricted use: only in association with [ju˧˥]). • — ⚜ Usage: archaic [zə˧˥m˥y˥] | ji˧˥-[ju˧˥] sy˧˥ • to take care of a child • 管一个孩子 [zə˧˥] | ji˧˥-[ju˧˥] • a pot of alcohol, a small jar of alcohol • 一壸酒

¶ q^hw_yl | ji₁-l_w₁ • a bowl • 一个碗 □ See also: ji₁k^hv₁, ji₁k^hw_yl\$

ji_b /ji_b/ yi

CLASSIFIER ● Tone: M_b ► Classifier for places. • 量词: 地方 (一个) ¶ d_wl-ji₁ • a place, somewhere • 一个地方 ¶ d_wl-ji₁ d_{zi}l • to live somewhere; to move to somewhere • 住在一个地方, 搬家到一个地方 ¶ d_wl-y₁ | d_wl-ji₁ h_wl • 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 ¶ ji₁b_yl • to have lots of pimples • 出好多痘痘 ¶ (La, Gi, Da) ji₁b_yl j_il t_yl~t_yl • to have lots of pimples • (一个人) 是麻子, 出好多痘痘 ¶ ts^hw₁ p^ha₁q^hw_yl bi₁ | ji₁b_yl j_il t_yl~t_yl! • (S)he has lots of pimples on the face. • 他脸上出好多痘痘。 ● Classifier: l_w_b

ji₁-b_ql /ji₁b_ql/ yibbu (Dd: same)

NOUN ● Tone: MH# ► Cow pen. • 牛圈 ● Classifier: l_w_b

ji₁b_yl /ji₁b_yl/ yibbu

NOUN ● Tone: L ► Bull (male). • 公牛 ¶ no₁ | ji₁b_yl-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: z_ylqo₁ ● Classifier: p^ho₁_a

ji₁di₁-mi₁ /ji₁di₁mi₁/ yiddimi

NOUN ● Tone: L+H# ► Heifer. • 小牝牛 (包括黄牛和小母犏牛) □ See also: z_ylqo₁, z_ylqo₁-zo₁ ● Classifiers: l_w_b, p^ho₁_a

ji₁h_yl /ji₁h_yl/ yihun

NOUN ● Tone: MH ► Chestnut-coloured ox. • 栗色牛 □ See also: ji₁ 1 ● Classifiers: p^ho₁_a, mi₁_b

ji₁k^hv₁ /ji₁k^hv₁/ yiko

PRONOUN ● Tone: H# ► Some, a few. • 一些 ¶ h_i | ji₁k^hv₁ • some people, part of the people • 一些人 ● Morphological makeup: ji₁ 2

ji₁-k^hv₁ 1 /ji₁k^hv₁1/ yiku (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ● Tone: L# ► Year of the Ox. • 牛年 ● Mor-

phological makeup: ji₁ 1, k^hv₁

ji₁-k^hv₁ 2 /ji₁k^hv₁2/ yi kuq

ADJECTIVE ● Tone: L# ► Born in the year of the Ox. • 属牛

ji₁k^hw_yl\$ /ji₁k^hw_yl/ yikua

PRONOUN ● Tone: H\$ ► A little, some. • 一点 ●

Morphological makeup: ji₁ 2, k^hw_yl_a

ji₁lo_{#1} /ji₁lo_{#1}/ yilo

NOUN ● Tone: #H ► Attitude towards others. • 态度、对待的态度 ¶ ji₁lo_{#1} dz_yl! • (He/she) has a good attitude! • 态度积极 ¶ ts^hw₁ | ji₁lo_{#1} | dz_yl! | h_il-ki₁ | dz_yl-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! ¶ ji₁lo_{#1} dz_al • (to have) a bad attitude: to be lazy, dissipated... • 态度不好 ¶ nj_yl-n_wl ha₁ gy₁, | ji₁lo_{#1} dz_al! • 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^hw₁ | a₁ts_o | ji₁lo_{#1} ji₁? • 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)

ji₁lo_{#1} /ji₁lo_{#1}/ yilo

NOUN ● Tone: L ► Ground floor. • 一楼 ● Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 一楼

ji₁-lō_{#1}-kō_{#1}-lō /ji₁-lō_{#1}-kō_{#1}-lō/ 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) z_wa₁-ts^hw₁, | ts^hw₁-qo₁-n_wl | d_wl-k_yl~k_yl, | d_wl-k_yl~k_yl, | ji₁-lō_{#1}-kō_{#1}-lō, ji₁-lō_{#1}-kō_{#1}-lō pi₁, | k_yl-t_yl-l_yl | t_{hi}l-ts_{ae}l! • 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: ji₁mi_{#1})

NOUN ● Tone: M ► Jar. • 坛子, 罐子 (陶器) ● Classifier: l_w_b

ji₁mi₁ /ji₁mi₁/ yimi

NOUN ● Tone: L ► Cow (female). • 牛牛 ¶ ji₁mi₁-z_ylqo₁ • cow and calf • 牛牛与小牛 ◇ (tonology) #H-

※ Classifier: p^ho¹a

ji¹na¹ /ji¹na¹/ yina

NOUN ※ Tone: H# ► Black ox. • 黑牛 □ See also: ji¹1

※ Classifiers: p^ho¹a, mi¹b

ji¹næl-se¹ /ji¹nælse¹/ Yinaesei

NOUN ※ Tone: L-M ► Kunming, and the Eastern part of the province of Yunnan. • 云南, 昆明…… ¶ sw¹p^hi¹ |ji¹næl-se¹-qo¹ hui¹-ji¹! • The (feudal) lord has gone to Kunming! • 土司到昆明去了! □ See also: k^hu¹mi¹

※ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 云南省

ji¹ŋy¹ /ji¹ŋy¹/ yi'nge (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ※ Tone: LM+MH# ► To bend (one's body) backwards. • 往后仰 ¶ ji¹ŋy¹ |t^hi¹-dzi¹! • to be seated leaning backwards, to lean against the back of one's seat • 坐着往后仰 ¶ ji¹ŋy¹ |se¹~se¹ |le¹-se¹! • Walk upright! / Keep your back straight as you walk! • 走路, 直一点! ¶ ji¹ŋy¹ |se¹~se¹ |le¹-se¹-q¹! • As above. • 同上。 ¶ (phonological elicitation) ji¹ŋy¹-ze¹ • ~ PFV • 往后仰了

ji¹p^hy¹ /ji¹p^hy¹/ yipu

NOUN ※ Tone: MH ► White ox. • 白牛 □ See also:

ji¹1 ※ Classifiers: p^ho¹a, mi¹b

ji¹p^hy^{#1} /ji¹p^hy^{#1}/ yipu

NOUN ※ Tone: #H ► Male ox, bull. • 公牛 ¶ ji¹p^hy¹ t^hy¹-mi¹# • ~ DEM CLF: that bull • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那头公牛 ¶ ji¹p^hy¹ t^hy¹-lu¹# • ~ DEM CLF. animals • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那头公牛 ※ Classifiers: lu¹b, mi¹b

ji¹qy¹ /ji¹qy¹/ yigheu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: H# ► Neck strap: a part of the buffalo's harness for ploughing: a strap that fastens the yoke. • 轶的一个部分, 将牛轭安在牛的脖子上 ※ Classifier: lu¹b

ji¹qhy^{#1} /ji¹qhy^{#1}/ yikheu (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: #H ► Ox horn. • 牛角 □ See also: q^hy¹t^hy^{#1} 2 ※ Classifiers: lu¹b, dze¹a 3 ※ Morphological makeup: ji¹1, q^hy¹ 2

ji¹qhy¹ /ji¹qhy¹/ yikheu (Gi: same, Jj: jy¹qhy¹)

NOUN ※ Tone: L ► Sleeve. • 袖子 ※ Classifier: lu¹b

ji¹qæl /ji¹qæl/ yilae

NOUN ※ Tone: H# ► Yoke for oxen (this is a compound: 'ox yoke'). • 牛轭 (单行或双行) ※ Classifier: lu¹b

※ Morphological makeup: ji¹1, qæl 2

ji¹qæl /ji¹qæl/ yihrae (Jj: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: H# ► Yellow cow / beef. • 黄牛 ※

Classifiers: p^ho¹a, mi¹b

ji¹ko^{#1} /ji¹ko^{#1}/ yiwo (Dd: same, Jj: ji¹ky¹)

ADJECTIVE ※ Tone: #H ► Able, capable, able-bodied. •

能干、不缺劳力 ¶ ts^hu¹ |ji¹ko^{#1}-hī¹ |q^hu¹-y¹ ni¹! •

It's an able, competent person. • 他是一个能干/称职的人。 ¶ ji¹ko^{#1}-zo^{#1}! • a competent lad, a capable fellow

• 一个能干的男人 ¶ (phonological elicitation) ji¹ko^{#1}

ni¹! • ~ COP • ~ 系动词 ※ Morphological makeup: ji¹3,

ko¹ 2

ji¹sa¹ /ji¹sa¹/ yisa (Gi: same, Da: jy¹sa¹)

NOUN ※ Tone: M ► Umbrella. • 雨伞 ◇ (dialectology)

Pico p^hi¹ts^ho¹, a friend of Daeshi Daedeu who lives in lo¹gy¹ (Ninglang), pronounces jy¹sa¹, 'foreigners' umbrella', similar to jy¹hot "matches" and jy¹jot "potatoes", the first syllable of which comes from the Chinese 洋 'foreign, Western'. ※ Classifier: na¹a ※ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 雨伞

ji¹se¹ 1 /ji¹se¹/ yisei

NOUN ※ Tone: M ► Doctor. • 医生 ※ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 医生

ji¹se¹ 2 /ji¹se¹/ yisei

ADJECTIVE ※ Tone: M ► Wild (as opposed to: cultivated; e.g. wild plants, wild animals). • 野生 ¶ ji¹se¹ hī¹ • ~ REL/NMLZ • 野生的 ※ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 野生

ji¹ṣw¹ /ji¹ṣw¹/ yisi

NOUN ※ Tone: H# ► Meaning, sense. • 意思 ※ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 意思

ji¹ṣælts^hṣ¹ /ji¹ṣælts^hṣ¹/ yishaece

NOUN ※ Tone: L# ► A wild radish that grows on the mountains; it is edible; it is picked and eaten in the Spring, when vegetables are not ripe yet. Yi people harvest it and sell it in the plain. • 红萝卜菜 (汉语借词: '野山菜'): 一种山上的野菜。春天的时候, 菜园的蔬菜还没有成熟的时候, 永宁的人吃红萝卜菜。彝族人从高山上采下来, 在永宁卖。◇ In local Chinese dialect: 野山菜 □ See also: jy¹2 2 ※ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 野山菜

ji¹ṣw¹ /ji¹ṣw¹/ Yishi

NOUN ※ Tone: H# ► Yishi, a masculine given name. •

一史: 一个男性名字 ※ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Ye shes ཡེ གྱི

ji¹ṣw¹-ti¹do¹ /ji¹ṣw¹ti¹do¹/ Yishi Diddeo

NOUN ※ Tone: H#- ► Yishi Diddeo, a masculine given name. • 一史棣嘟: 一个男性名字。 ※ Morpho-

logical makeup: ji+ṣw], ti+dqo] ✽ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Ye shes + ? ཡེ་shed+?

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: ho+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 རිං ༄ ཁେ(?) རුෂා མ

ji+tei+-ta+my] /ji+tei+ta+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+tei+-la+jmy], with a simple lateral consonant [l]. ✽ Morphological makeup: ji+tei+1, ta+my]\$ ✽ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Yid ches (?) Lha mo རිං ༄ ཁେ(?) རුෂා

ji+tei+1 /ji+tei+/ yiqie

NOUN ✽ Tone: MH# ▶ Luck, good luck. • 运气
¶ ji+tei+1 dzx+zo!] • It's a stroke of luck! / That's lucky!
/ How lucky! • 运气真好! ¶ ji+tei+1 dza] • 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+tsæ1 /ji+tsæ1/ yizhae (Jj: same, Gi: ji+tsæ+, Da: ji+dzæ1)

NOUN ✽ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Waist. • 腰 ✽ Classifier: luw+b

ji+tsʰe+1-mi] /ji+tsʰe+1mi]/ yicheimi (Jj, Dd: ji+tsʰu+1mi])

NOUN ✽ Tone: H#- ▶ South. • 南方 ¶ ji+tsʰe+1mi]-gi+dzx+se] • to walk towards the south • 往南方走

ji+zo#] /ji+zo+/ yisso

NOUN ✽ Tone: #H ▶ Calf. • 小牛 ¶ ji+zo+tʰy+-luw#] • ~ DEM CLF: that calf • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那头小牛
✿ Classifiers: pʰo+a, luw+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 ¶ zwu-kʂɪ • wine bottle • small bottle • 酒瓶 • 一小瓶 ¶ (phonological elicitation) kʂɪ | dju-lju-hwæt-zeɪ • ...bought a bottle • 买了瓶子 □ See also: kʂɪzoj ⚡ Classifier: [ju]b

kʂɪa /dju-kʂɪ/ ge (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ A bottle of. • 量词: 瓶 ¶ zwu dju-kʂɪ • one bottle of wine • 一瓶酒 ¶ (phonological elicitation) tsʰwui-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) ¶ si-dju-pʰæt 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。 ¶ tʰi-tʂɪ • DUR ~ • 持续体 ~ □ See also: kʂɪ~kʂɪ

kʂɪa 1 /dju-kʂɪ/ ge (Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: MH_a ▶ Classifier for sticks and rods. • 量词: 棍子、树枝 (一根) ¶ si-kʂɪ | dju-kʂɪ • a branch (of a tree) • 一根树枝

kʂɪa 2 /dju-kʂɪ/ ge (Gi, Dd: Ø)

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: MH_a ▶ A tract of land. • 量词: 地 (一片)

kʂɪdziɪ /kʂɪdziɪ/ gezzee

VERB ⚡ Tone: M ▶ To take a seat, to get seated. • 坐下 (在饭桌) ¶ aksot-hiɪ | kʂɪdziɪ-zet. • 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, suzhu #). • 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……) ¶ (tsot-tso) kʂɪkʂɪ | tʰiɪ-tɕeu | • to put in good order • 摆整齐、使均匀, 如: 一排排挨着 ¶ kʂɪkʂɪ | tʰiɪ-se | • to walk in a line, one behind the other • 并排走 ¶ (Tiger2.75, 10.24397/pangloss-0004546#S75) kʂɪkʂɪ | tʰiɪ-dzi | • 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 ¶ njʂɪ-nju | no | kʂɪ~kʂɪ-bi! • I am going to slap your buttocks! (An adult threatens a child.) • 我要打你屁股了! (大人对孩子说) ¶ tsotswu kʂɪ~kʂɪ(-ze) / -bi / • to tap the table, to rap on the table • 拍拍桌子 ¶ gydvy-kʂɪ~kʂɪ • to tap someone's back (to relieve back pain) • 敲敲背 □ See also: kʂɪ

kʂɪljxɪ /kʂɪljxɪ/ gelia

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Chinese sorghum. • 高粱 □ See also: hætju # ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 高粱

kʂɪlloɪ /kʂɪlloɪ/ gelo (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Branch. • 树枝 ¶ si-dzi-kʂɪllo • branch of tree • 树枝 ¶ si-kʂɪllo • 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: [ju]b ⚡ 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: dzʂiby-kʂɪsal-kwʂɪ ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 高明

kʂɪmyɪ /kʂɪmyɪ/ Gemu (Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: MH# ▶ The Gemu mountain (Yongning). • 格母山 ¶ hi-dzi-kʂɪmyɪ • Mount Gemu, in Yongning • 永宁格姆山 ¶ kʂɪmyɪ-hækʰo • 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# /kyʌ-naʌmi/ 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]

kyʌ-sa]\$/ /kyʌ-sa]/ Gesa

NOUN ✽ Tone: H\$ ▶ Gesa, a clan name from Yongning. • 格萨 (姓)。这个家族有一个家庭。 ¶ kyʌ-sa|=q̄, • the Gesa /kyʌ-sa]\$/ clan, the Gesa /kyʌ-sa]\$/ family • 格萨家族 ¶ kyʌ-sa|=q̄, | d̄wɪ̄-zi], | d̄wɪ̄-q̄! • There is one family carrying the name Gesa /kyʌ-sa]\$/, making up one clan! • 姓格萨的, 有一家, 形成一个家族! □ See also: dzv̄lbȳ-kyʌ-sa]-kw̄ȳ

kyʌ-tjʌ̄-ljy# /kyʌ-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 /kyʌ-tjʌ̄-ljy#/>. ✽ Classifier: l̄wɪ̄_b

kyʌt̄hə] /kyʌt̄hə]/ 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 /lāt̄hə̄-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. ¶ kyʌt̄hə|=q̄ • the Geta /kyʌt̄hə]/ clan • kyʌt̄hə] 家族 ¶ kyʌt̄hə|=q̄, | nī-zi], | d̄wɪ̄-q̄! • There are two families carrying the name Geta; they make

up one clan! • 姓 kyʌt̄hə] 的, 有两家, 形成一个家族! ¶ kyʌt̄hə|=q̄, | nī-zi], | d̄wɪ̄-q̄! | lāt̄hə̄-mi|=q̄, | ts̄h-ē-zī-dzo], d̄wɪ̄-q̄! • 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 kyʌt̄hə] 的, 有两家, 形成一个家族! 姓拉他咪的, 有十家, 形成一个家族!

kyʌtʃu] /kyʌtʃu]/ gezhi (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ✽ Tone: HL ▶ To tell. • 讲 ¶ t̄hə̄-kyʌtʃu]! • Stop talking! / Shut up! / Don't say it! • 别说话了! / 别说! ¶ h̄ī-kī | t̄hə̄-kyʌtʃu]! • Don't tell it! / Don't tell anyone! • 不要告诉人家! ¶ t̄hə̄-kyʌtʃu]! | h̄ī | nȳ-t̄hə̄-k̄w̄u!]! • Don't talk about it! Don't let people know! • 不要告诉 (人家)! 别让人家知道! ¶ kyʌ-t̄hə̄-t̄s̄u]! • Don't tell it! / Don't tell anyone! • 不要告诉人家! ¶ h̄ī-kī | kyʌ-mv̄-t̄s̄u] • to keep something secret; not to tell people • 不跟人家说 (自己做什么事) ¶ nj̄r̄-n̄w̄ī | kyʌtʃu]-bi!]! • I'm going to (jump in and) say something! • 我要说一点事情! / 我要告诉 (人家)! ¶ ts̄h̄w̄ī-se], | kyʌ-mv̄-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! ¶ ts̄h̄w̄ī-se], | m̄v̄-kyʌtʃu]! • As above. • 同上。 ¶ ts̄h̄w̄ī | m̄v̄-kyʌtʃu] zo] | 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-| kyʌtʃu]-dzo]-ni!]! • You promised! • 你答应了! ¶ kō-dā-d̄wɪ̄-nī-n̄w̄ī, ts̄h̄w̄ī-kyʌtʃu]-dzo]-ni!]! • 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-kyʌtʃu] • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ □ See also: kyʌtʃu]

kyʌtʃu] /kyʌtʃu]/ gezhi

NOUN ✽ Tone: L# ▶ Speech. • 话 ¶ kyʌtʃu]-ji] • to promise; to make an oath; also: to swear before the gods: when people had a disagreement that they were unable to settle, they would go to the monastery and present their point of view before the gods, swearing that they were telling the truth; the gods would then punish the guilty one (through plagues and misfortunes). • 答应, 誓、发誓。两个人发生矛盾的时候, 如果无法协调, 他们会去大寺, 在神像前讲述他们各自的观点, 发誓他们自己讲的是真的。神会惩罚说谎的人 (他家会有祸害)。 ¶ ts̄h̄w̄ī | kyʌtʃu]-ji] • (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-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 བྱାଙྔ 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 བྱାଙྔ 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 (?) བྱାଙྔ

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'. ¶ d̪wʌ+ki] • together • 一起 (共事) ¶ d̪wʌ+ki] tʰvʌ! • to arrive together, to arrive at the same time • 同时到达 ¶ d̪wʌ+ji+ηwʌ tsʰwʌ!, | d̪wʌ+ki+ tʰvʌ! • Coming from the same place, we arrive together! ♦ (usage) Example proposed by Mrs. Latami • 从一个地方, 一起到! ¶ d̪wʌ+ki] dži! • 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] zwʌ! • to speak to her/him • 给他讲 ¶ tsʰwʌ+ki] zwʌ+bi] • ... am going to speak to her/him (as above, with IMMEDIATE FUTURE) • 要给他讲 ¶ a+ma+ηwʌ | njv+ki] | na] zwʌ+ 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) tso+~tso+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] | d̪wæ! | tʰi+ki] • to be generous, to be open-handed • 大方 ¶ hī+ki] ki] fy] • to like to make gifts, to like to give things to people • 爱送礼, 爱给别人送东西 ¶ pʰv+bi+ki] (-bi-) • to offer gifts • 送礼物 ¶ ha+ki] • to feed, to give food • 喂饭 □ See also: ki+ki]

-ki+] /ki+/ gi

SUFFIX ※ Tone: L à confirmer ► Allative (indicating a direction). • 向格: 向、往 ¶ (phonological elicitation) bo+ki] tsʰwʌ!, | zæ+ki] tsʰwʌ!, | la+ki] tsʰwʌ!, | jo+ki] tsʰwʌ!, | no+ki] tsʰwʌ!, | zwæ+ki] tsʰwʌ!, | tsʰæ+ki] tsʰwʌ!, | d̪x+mi+ki] tsʰwʌ!, | zwæ+zo+ki] tsʰwʌ!, | hwv+li+ki] tsʰwʌ!, | hwv+mi+ki] tsʰwʌ!,

| kʰy̥lmił-ki] tsʰw[, | dałjił-ki] tsʰw[, | õłdył-ki] tsʰw[, | nałhił-ki] tsʰw[~ nałhił-ki] tsʰw[, | bołmił-ki] tsʰw[, | bołkał-ki] tsʰw[, | hwaæłtsw[-ki] tsʰw[. • Combinations of the allative and the past form of the verb ‘to come’ (tsʰw[_a) with all tonal categories of nouns. • 向格跟‘来(过去式)’(tsʰw[_a)与不同声调类型的名词结合。 ¶(phonological elicitation) no+ | njɔł-ki] tsʰw[. • You arrive at my place. • 你到我这里。 ¶(phonological elicitation) no+ | njɔł-ki] tsʰw[. • 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) ¶ hiłqʰwṣ[| dżuł-lwıł ki] ~ hiłqʰwṣ[| dżuł-lwıł tħił-ki] • to put on trousers • 穿上裤子 ¶ dzałqʰwṣ[| dżuł-dził ki] • to put on a pair of shoes • 穿上一双鞋 ¶ tħaeł ki] • ‘to put on a skirt’; this is the name of the ritual of entry into adulthood, after a girl has reached age 13 • “穿裙”：这是成年礼的名称(穿裙礼：女孩满十三岁，即为成人) ¶ hił ki] • ‘to put on trousers’; this is the name of the ritual of entry into adulthood, after a boy has reached age 13 • “穿裤”：这是成年礼的名称(穿裤礼：男孩满了十三岁，即为成人)

kił-ki] /kiłki]/ gigi (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H- ► To give, to pass on, to transmit, to offer (reduplicated form). • 给、传、献给、发(工资), 嫁给(重叠形式) ¶(phonological elicitation) tħił-ki] ~ ki] • DUR ~ RED • 持续体 ~ + 重叠 ¶(phonological elicitation) tsoł~tsoł ki] ~ ki] • to give things • 给东西 ❁ Morphological makeup: kił_a

kiłlił-kiłtał /kiłliłkiłtał/ gili-gida

ADVERB ❁ Tone: H# ► In a mess. • 乱七八糟

kiłmi] /kiłmi]/ gimi

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► A large fly with a green head; its larvae are particularly harmful. • 绿头大苍蝇 ❁ Classifier: mił_b

kiłtał] /kiłtał/ 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。 ¶æł-tsełpʰæł | dżuł-kiłtał] • a bag of bronze coins • 一袋铜币

kiłti#] /kiłti]/ gidi

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H ► Leather belt. • 皮腰带
Classifier: kʰw[_b

kiłzo#] /kiłzo]/ 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 གླ བ ཟ ཏ is the origin of the Na given name kiłzo#] or the Na given name kiłzo#] (which are two different names). ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Skal bzang (?) གླ བ ཟ (?)

kiłzoł-dżułma] /kiłzołdżułma]/ Gisso Ddeema

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Gisso Ddeema, a feminine given name. • 给若独玛：一个女性名字 ❁ Morphological makeup: kiłzo#], dżułma#] It is currently unclear whether the Tibetan Skal bzang གླ བ ཟ ཏ is the origin of the Na given name kiłzo#] or the Na given name kiłzo#] (which are two different names). ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Skal bzang (?) Sgrol ma གླ བ ཟ (?) བ

kiłzoł-tałmy] /kiłzołtałmy]/ Gisso Lhamu

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Gisso Lhamu, a feminine given name. • 给若拉姆：一个女性名字 ❁ Morphological makeup: kiłzo#], tałmy] \$ It is currently unclear whether the Tibetan Skal bzang གླ བ ཟ ཏ is the origin of the Na given name kiłzo#] or the Na given name kiłzo#] (which are two different names). ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Skal bzang (?) Lha mo གླ བ ཟ (?) བ

koł /koł/ go

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Hill, small mountain. • 小山
Classifier: lwıł_b

koł_a /dżułkoł/ go

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: M_a ► Classifier for small objects, e.g. cigarettes. • 量词：小东西，例如烟(一只)

koł_a /koł/ 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 ¶ mył koł • to warm oneself at a fire • 烤火取暖 ¶(phonological elicitation) leł-koł-zeł] • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has warmed (him/herself) • 实施～整体体：烤火了 ¶ niłmił koł • to bask in the sun • 晒太阳 ¶ niłmił dżuł-koł-ł] • to bask in the sun for a while • 晒晒太阳 ¶ niłmił dżuł-koł-ł] • to bask in the sun for a while • 晒晒太阳

koł¹ /koł/ goq

ADVERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ Too much, excessively. • 过于, 太 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 过

ko¹2 /ko¹/ goq

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To happen, to take place, to pass, to go by (days, existence). • 过 ♫ se¹zju¹ ko¹ ▶ to celebrate a birthday • 过生日 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 过

ko¹dæ^{#1} /ko¹dæ¹/ 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 ko¹dæ¹-zo¹. ♫ ko¹dæ¹-zo¹ ▶ small statue of Buddha • 小佛像
❁ Classifier: [w^b] ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) sku vdra གྲ ཉ (sku 'dra)

ko¹dzo¹ /ko¹dzo¹/ gozzho (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Flail. • 连枷 ❁ Classifier: na¹_a

ko¹li^{#1} /ko¹li¹/ goli (Dd: Ø)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Blow tube: tube to blow on a fire. • 吹火箭, 用来吹火的小管子 □ Synonym: my¹-my¹-di¹ ❁ Classifier: [w^b]

ko¹ko^{#1} /ko¹ko¹/ gowo

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Mountain ridge; bridge in the mountains. • 山梁 ♫ ku¹ko¹-k^bwy¹ | du¹-lu¹ ▶ Same meaning. • 同上: 一个山梁 ❁ Classifier: k^bwy¹_a

ko¹swi^{#1} /ko¹swi¹/ gosi

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Shop. • 商店、小卖部 (汉语借词: ‘公司’) ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 公司

ko¹tsu¹ /ko¹tsu¹/ gozi

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ A sort of dove. • 一种鸽子 □ Synonym: t^ho¹zy¹ ❁ Classifier: mi¹_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: 摆晃的铃铛声: 叮当, 叮当! ♫ (Tiger2.65, 10.24397/pangloss-0004546#S65)

kõtõ...kõtõ /kõtõ...kõtõ!/ 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)

ku¹te^bhi¹ /ku¹te^bhi¹/ goqie

VERB ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ dzu¹ my¹-t^ha¹-ze¹ ▶ To reach expiry date, to become unsuitable for consumption. • 过

期 (食品过期) ♫ le¹-ku¹te^bhi¹-ze¹! • It has reached expiry date, it has become unsuitable for consumption. • 过期了! ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 过期

ku_a1 /ku_a1/ gee (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ① ▶ Gallbladder. • 胆 ❁ Classifier: [w^b] ② ▶ Gall. • 胆汁

ku_a2 /ku_a2/ gee (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: H ▶ Tight, tense. • 紧 ♫ le¹-tsu¹ | le¹-ku¹-k^bw¹ ▶ to attach tightly, to attach so that it will be quite tight • 绑紧 ♫ (phonological elicitation) le¹-ku¹-ze¹ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has become tense • 实施 ~ 整体体: 紧了

ku_b /du¹ ku_b/ gee

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: H_b ▶ Self-classifier for stars. • 量词: 星星 (一个)

ku_a /ku_a/ gee (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Star. • 星星 ♫ my¹ko¹ | ku_a • there are stars in the sky, one can see stars • 天上有星星、天上看得见星星 ♫ na¹-ts^hw¹, | ku_a my¹-li¹ | di¹mi¹-la¹ li¹! • 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: [w^b] (CLF for round objects), ku_b

ku_a_a /ku_a_a/ 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。 ♫ h^hi¹ ku_a • To ignore someone who would need help. • 不理需要帮忙的人。 ♫ h^hi¹-n^hu¹ | ku_a-ky¹! • 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。) ♫ ku_a-my¹-ky¹! • (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! ¶ h̥i-l-nwʌ | kuwl-tʰa-l-kʰwʌl! • 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! ¶ njɔt| no| kuwl-h̥i| m̥y-l-ni! | njɔt| no| ki| dzy-l-so| l-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。)

kuwlwʌ /kuwlwʌ/ geelee

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Spirit, impersonated by someone wearing a mask and a suit of clothes. • 神 ¶ kwuwlwʌ | dwu-dze] • a pair of (good) spirits, two (good) spirits • 两个 (好) 神 ❁ Classifier: dze]_a 3

kuwlqʰælseɪ /kuwlqʰælseɪ/ geekhaeshei

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Comet. • 流星 ❁ Classifier: s̥wʌl_b (CLF for times)

kuwlj /kuwlj/ gee'er (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Two-string violin, erhu. • 胡琴, 二胡 ¶ kuwlj t̥xɪ] • to play erhu • 拉二胡 ❁ Classifier: na]_a

kuwltsʰwʌl /kuwltsʰwʌl/ geechua

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。 ¶ kuwltsʰwʌl 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: l̥u]_b (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF: a clove of garlic.), tsʰy]_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 ❁ See also: ky]~ky]

ky]_a 2 /ky]/ guq

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ► To go boating, to sit in a boat. • 划船 ¶ tsʰwæl 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] (+huwl-ze]) • to fish • 钓鱼 ¶ ni-zo] ky], | æt-dwʌl? — dwʌl-so] mi] dwu!] • 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]dzu] /ky]dzu] / guxxi

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH ► Tent. • 帐篷 ¶ ky]dzu] 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, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H# ► To pick up (from the ground), to gather (reduplicated form). • 捡起来, 拾 (重叠形式)

¶ g̥y]~ky]~ky] • to pick up (something that was on the ground) • 捡起来 (地上的东西) ¶ le]~ky]~ky] • AC-COMP ~: to pick up (something that was on the ground) • 实施 ~: 捡起来 (地上的东西) ¶ (Gi) le]~ko]~ko] | po]tsʰwʌl (+ 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。 ❁ Morphological makeup: ky]_a 1

ky]ky] /ky]ky]/ gugu (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Cheekbone. • 颧骨 ❁ See also: njɔt-ky] ❁ Classifier: l̥u]_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: l̥u]_b

ky]lna1 /ky]lna1/ guna (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► Silk. • 丝绸 ¶ ky]lna]~ba]la] • silk garment • 丝绸衣服 ❁ Classifier: tsʰi]_a 1

kyə̯niːl /kə̯niːl/ *gunee*

ADJECTIVE *

Tone: H# ▶ Empty. • 空手, 空
q bi|kɔt | ky|ni˥-kʰw˩ • to empty (someone's) purse,
 i.e. to take someone's money • (把一个人的) 钱包弄
 空 **q tɕʰw˩ di˩-hui˧, | mɤ˧˧-dw˧˧, | ky|ni˥ | le˧˧-tsʰw˩!**

- 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!

kyʌpʌ /kʌpʌ/ Gubu

NOUN ★ Tone: M ► Gubu, one of the seven Ddabe da|pꝫ| 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.) • 《估布经》。拉他咪王勇解释：《估布经》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“日目估”，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《估布经》。

kyʌsəl\$ /kyʌsəl/ gushei (Gi, Jj: kyʌsə#] ♦ (tonology)

#H, Dd: kuşse- (tonology) M)

NOUN ★ Tone: H\$ ▶ Flea. • 跳蚤 **ky|seɪ̯ | dʒu|l-mi| | tʰi|t-tsʰo|t-dzo|t.** • There's a flea that's jumping around! • 有个跳蚤在跳着! ★ Classifier: **mi|h**

ky̯[ta] /ky̯[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-ts̩-ah /kəts̩əh/ Guacamole

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-lts^ha-l-**\$ • the Guca /ky-lts^ha-l\$/ clan, the Guca /ky-lts^ha-l\$/ family • **ky-lts^ha-l-**\$家族 ¶ **ky-lts^ha-l-q-pi-l-**zo! • They were called “the Guca /ky-lts^ha-l\$/ family”! • 人家把他们称作 “**ky-lts^ha-l-**\$家族” ! ¶ **ti-hdi-l** tsy-lfy-, | my-tluu | **ky-lts^ha-**! • In Yongning, the Prefect [is the authority]; in Muli, the Guca /ky-lts^ha-l\$/ 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-ts^ha] 家族（说的算）！ ¶ my-|lu| ky-ts^ha|=|, |dwi-zi|, |dwi-|x|! • 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-ts^ha] 的，就有一家，形成一个家族！

ky̯-tsʰy̯] /ky̯-tsʰy̯]/ *guce*

NOUN 蒜苗 Tone: L# ► Garlic sprout. • 蒜苗 Classifier: $ts^h\gamma\lambda_a$

ky-ʈʂw₁ /ky-ʈʂw₁/ guzhi (Gi: same, Da: **ky-ɖʐw₁**, Jj: **ky-ʈʂw₁**)

NOUN ☈ Tone: MH# ► (finger)nail, (toe)nail. • 指甲
 ☞ Classifier: |wʌŋ|_b

kwa-fæ] /kwa-fæ]/ Guafae

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Name of a hotel. • 宫房, 酒店
名称 ¶ **kwaɪfæ** • the abridged name of a five-star ho-
tel 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) 宫房

kwa̯-ts^ha̯-l /kwa̯-ts^ha̯-l/ guaca

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Coffin. • 棺材 **kwa-lts^ha-l**, | h̥i|-mo|-k^huu|-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: **|lut_b** (**CLF** for round objects, used as generic **CLF**.) ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 棺材

kwæl /kwæl/ *guae*

VERB ☈ Tone: M ► To take care of, to take charge of. •
管 □ Synonym: **kwɔ́ljə** 2 ☈ Etymology: (Chinese loan-word) 管

kwæt̬ci† /kwæt̬ci†/ *guaehi*

VERB ☀ Tone: M ▶ To care for, to take care of (the aged, children, people in need...). • **关心** ¶ (**phonological elicitation**) **leɪ-kwæ-leɪ-zeɪ-** • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: has taken care of • **实施** ~ **整体体**: 关心了 □ See also: **kətmaɪ**
☀ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) **关心**

kwælfæl /kwælfæl/ guaefae

NOUN ☀ Tone: H# ► Ceiling joist: horizontal structural member, resting on a main beam, and supporting two of the purlins (roof beams, /zɪljuɪn/), which themselves carry the rafters, /hælkʰɪŋ/. • 中等大小的梁 ☀ Classifier: pʰæl_a

kwæ|pæ| /kwæ|pæ|/ guaebae

NOUN ⚜ Tone: LM ► **tse˧ tʂɿ˧-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 smoothe 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

kwæ̃tʃũt /kwæ̃tʃũt/ guaeshi

VERB * Tone: #H ▶ To spoil (a child). • 慢坏、宠坏 ¶ kwæ̃tʃũt | zwæ̃l • to spoil (a child) terribly, to spoil (a child) very much • 宠坏很厉害、宠坏得很 ¶ ə̃mɪ̃t ɳũt kwæ̃tʃũt kʰwʌ̃l-zẽl! • The mother spoiled him/her! • 妈妈给慢坏了！ ¶ ə̃mɪ̃t ɳũt kwæ̃tʃũt kʰwʌ̃l-zõl! • His/her mother made him/her a spoilt child! • 妈妈给慢坏了！ * Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 慢+?

kwæ̃tʃũt /kwæ̃tʃũt/ guaezi

NOUN * Tone: M ▶ Sunflower seed. • 葵花瓜籽 * Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 瓜子

-kwæ̃t /-/ gua

CONJUNCTION * Tone: 0 ▶ When. • ……的时候

kwæ̃tʃũt_a 1 /kwæ̃tʃũt/ guaq (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB * Tone: L_a ① ▶ To throw away (rubbish). • 扔掉 ¶ my_l-teo_l-kwæ̃t • to throw away (rubbish) • 扔掉 (垃圾) ¶ (phonological elicitation) tso_l-tso_l-kwæ̃t • 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-hī_l | tʰy_l-y_l F | le_l-di_l, | my_l-teo_l-kwæ̃t, | kʰy_l-mi_l F | le_l-di_l | my_l-teo_l-kwæ̃t!» • ‘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)！”

kwæ̃tʃũt_a 2 /kwæ̃tʃũt/ guaq

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) dɯ̃l-kʰwæ̃t-kwæ̃t • to supervise a bit • 管一

些 ◻ Synonym: kwæ̃t

kwæ̃tʃũt_a 3 /dɯ̃l kwæ̃t/ gua (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) ¶ ky_l | dɯ̃l-kwæ̃t • a braid of garlic • 一瓣大蒜 ¶ læ̃tʃũt | dɯ̃l-kwæ̃t • a braid of hot peppers • 一瓣辣椒 ¶ tsʰwʌ̃l-kwæ̃t • DEM ~ (tone: H# / H\$) • 指示代词 ~

kwæ̃tʃũtʃũt /kwæ̃tʃũtʃũt/ gualee (Dd: same, Jj: kwæ̃tʃũtʃũt)

NOUN * Tone: L# ① ▶ Jug; jar; pitcher. • 坛子、罐子 (陶器) ◆ (semantics) The word originally referred to a pottery object: a jar for alcohol or fermented vegetables. It is also used figuratively to refer to precious things. * Classifier: lɯ̃t_b ② ▶ Treasure, valuable possession. • 宝贝 ¶ tsʰwʌ̃l | njɔ̃t kwæ̃tʃũtʃũt nĩl! • (S)he is my treasure! (About a child) • 他是我宝贝！ (母亲说孩子是她的宝贝)

kwæ̃tʃũtpx̃t /kwæ̃tʃũtpx̃t/ guabe (Dd: same)

NOUN * Tone: M ▶ Teaching, explanation. • 解释, 教导、教诲 ¶ kwæ̃tʃũtpx̃t dɯ̃l-kʰwæ̃tʃũt lãl • to provide an explanation, to teach something • 解释一个道理、教一件事 ¶ kwæ̃tʃũtpx̃t dɯ̃l-kʰwæ̃tʃũt tʰĩl-lãl-jũl • As above: to provide an explanation, to teach something • 同上: 解释一个道理、教一件事 ¶ (Dd) kwæ̃tʃũtpx̃t lãl • to teach • 教、解释 ¶ kwæ̃tʃũtpx̃t lãl hī̃l • teacher • 教师、老师 * Classifier: kʰwæ̃tʃũt

kwæ̃tʃũtlõl /kwæ̃tʃũtlõl/ guado (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN * Tone: LH ▶ Jawbone, mandible, lower jaw. • 颌骨 * Classifier: lɯ̃t_b

-kwæ̃tʃũtew̃l /kwæ̃tʃũtew̃l/ guaji

CONJUNCTION * Tone: H# ▶ After; because, since, as. • 因为, 由于, 既然 ¶ (Da) tsʰwʌ̃l | tʰĩl-dzĩl-kwæ̃t-ew̃l, | dɯ̃l-kʰwæ̃t-ew̃l-jũl: | sʂ̃-sʂ̃-zwãl! • After he got seated, he said the following: “How comfortable!” • 他坐下后, 说了这么一句: “真舒服!” ◻ Synonym: -kwæ̃tʃũtew̃l-lãl

-kwæ̃tʃũtew̃l-lãl /kwæ̃tʃũtew̃l-lãl/ guaji la

CONJUNCTION * Tone: H#- ▶ After; because, since, as. • 因为, 由于, 既然 ¶ tsʰwʌ̃l | gõl-kwæ̃t-ew̃l-lãl, | hãl mʂ̃-dzũl. • Because (s)he is ill, (s)he does not eat. ◆ (usage) The /la/ portion cannot be removed: /tsʰwʌ̃l gõl-kwæ̃t-ew̃l, | hãl mʂ̃-dzũl/. • 他病了, 吃不下饭。 ¶ (Da) tsʰwʌ̃l-nẽl-jĩl | pĩl-kwæ̃t-ew̃l-lãl, | wʂ̃l | lãl-hãl | dɯ̃l-kʰwæ̃t-ew̃l. • 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: -kwʌlt̬wʌl

house • 到达家门口 ¶ no^l | k^hi^l q^hy^l le^l t^hy^l, | a^ltso^l ji^l | m^hts^hu^l? | a^lk^o 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^hy^l | k^hi^l q^hy^l 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^l-q^hw^y] /k^hi^l q^hw^y]/ kikhua

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Hinge. • 门的合页 □ Synonym: k^hi^l-by^lly] ❁ Classifier: l^ul_b

k^hi^lts^hu^l-mo^l] /k^hi^lts^hu^l mo^l/ kiqi moq

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ► A poisonous mushroom. • 一种有毒的菌子 □ Synonym: t^{sa}mo#], t^{sa}mo- k^hi^lts^hu^l-mo^l]

k^hi^l-zo#] /k^hi^lzo^l/ kisso

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Small door, back door. • 小门、后门 ❁ Classifier: p^yl_b ❁ Morphological makeup: k^hi^l

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^hwæt^lqæt^l 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^hy^l-n^uw^l qwæ^l, | no^l-n^uw^l | t^{hi}-k^ho^l. • I serve (the food), you present (your bowl). • 我给 (饭), 你把碗伸出来。 ¶ no^l | q^hw^y | d^uw^l-l^uw^l | zil^l-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^hy^l] /k^ho^l-b^hy^l/ 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^lts^hhi^l le^l g^hw^y] | qo^l ta^l-ze^l, | nj^hy^l-ci^l a^lma^l k^ho^lb^hy^l dz^hy^l. ~ d^zi^lts^hhi^l le^l g^hw^y] qo^l ta^l-ze^l, | nj^hy^l-ci^l a^lma^l k^ho^lb^hy^l dz^hy^l. • 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^lte^hi^l le^l g^hw^y] | qo^l ta^l-ze^l, | nj^hy^l-ci^l a^lma^l k^ho^lb^hy^l 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^ul_b (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF.)

k^ho^lci^l] /k^ho^lci^l/ kexi

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L# ► Unfortunate; it's a pity; it's a shame. • 可惜 ¶ k^ho^lci^l-ze^l! • It's a pity! It's a shame!

• 可惜了! ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 可惜

k^ho^lp^hq^l] /k^ho^lp^hq^l/ kopeu

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Meadow. • 草坪、草地

k^ho^lp^hq^l-mo^l] /k^ho^lp^hq^l mo^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^lmi^l] /k^hu^lmi^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: jⁱlnæl-setl ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 昆明

k^hu^l] /k^hu^l/ kee (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Thread. • 线 ❁ Classifier: k^hu^ll_b (CLF for elongated objects)

k^hu^ll_b] /d^uw^l 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^uw^l-k^hu^l • a thread of string • 一根线 ¶ zu^l | d^uw^l-k^hu^l • a blade of grass • 一根草 ¶ bæ^l d^uw^l-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^l1 /k^hu^l1/ 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 ¶ qwɔ̯-qɔ̯ | si- t̪hi-k^hu¹ • to add wood into the fire • 放木头在火中 □ See also: k^hu¹-k^hu¹ ② ► To allow; to let; to cause (causative value). • 让, 使动 ¶ k^hy̯.mi.zuul-zuul, | le- dæl-k^hu¹! | h̪i- zuul-zuul, | le- sæl-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) ¶ le- dzuul | le- se- 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) hwæl k^hu¹əl-bi] | - hwæl k^hu¹-bi]! • Do you agree to buy? — Yes! • (你) 让买吗? — 让买! ♦ (tonology) M ¶ (phonological elicitation) ts^hu¹-k^hwɔ̯, | (no- nju-) njɔ̯ | t̪e- h̪i- k^hu¹əl-bi]! • Do you agree for me to sell? • (你) 让我卖吗? ¶ (phonological elicitation) ts^hu¹-k^hwɔ̯, | no- t̪e- h̪i- k^hu¹əl-bi]! • Do you agree for me to sell? • 你让卖吗? ♦ (tonology) #H ¶ (phonological elicitation) ts^hu¹-k^hwɔ̯, | njɔ̯ | dzuul k^hu¹əl-bi]! • Do you agree to eat? • 可以让我吃这口吗? ♦ (tonology) H ¶ (phonological elicitation) t̪ei- k^hu¹əl-bi]! • Do you agree to write? • (你) 让写吗? ♦ (tonology) LM ¶ (phonological elicitation) t̪eu- k^hu¹əl-bi]! • Do you agree to drink? • (你) 让喝吗? ♦ (tonology) L ¶ (phonological elicitation) zy- k^hu¹əl-bi]! • Do you agree to sew? • (你) 让缝吗? ♦ (tonology) MH

k^hu¹ 2 /k^hu¹/ keeq (Gi, Dd: same)

VERB ※ Tone: MH ► To throw. • 扔、扔 (石头) ¶ le- k^hu¹-ze] • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has thrown • 实施 ~ 整体体: 扔了 ¶ ly- mi- k^hu¹ • to throw a stone • 扔石头

k^hu¹ 3 /k^hu¹/ keeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ※ Tone: MH ► To wear (a bracelet). • 戴 (手镯) ¶ le- k^hu¹-ze] • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has worn • 实施 ~ 整体体: 戴了 ¶ lo- dzo- k^hu¹ • to wear a bracelet • 戴手镯

k^hu¹-di] /k^hu¹-di]/ keeddi

NOUN ※ Tone: MH# ► Container (general term). • 容器 ※ Classifier: [ju-]b

k^hu¹-dy#] /k^hu¹-dy]/ keeddu (Gi, Jj: same, Da: k^hu¹-dy) • Tone: #H ► Cripple, lame person. • 跛

¶ k^hu¹-dy- h̪i] • cripple • 跛 ¶ k^hu¹-dy- ts^ho- q^hwɔ̯- • 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: y- k^hu¹-dzuul /k^hu¹-dzuul/ keeji (Gi, Jj: same, Da: k^hu¹-dzi])

NOUN ※ Tone: MH# ► Leggings, puttee. • 裹腿 ※ Classifier: dzi- b (CLF for pairs of objects, when the pair makes up a unit)

k^hu¹-k^hu¹ /k^hu¹-k^hu¹/ keekee (Gi: same)

VERB ※ Tone: LM+MH# ① ► To put into (e.g. to put into a bag) (reduplicated form). • 放, 装 (如: 装进袋里) (重叠形式) ※ Morphological makeup: k^hu¹ k^hu¹-pi] /k^hu¹-pi]/ keebi (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ► To stumble, to trip. • 绊 ¶ njɔ̯- k^hu¹-pi- ze]! • I have stumbled! • 我绊了一跤!

k^hu¹-pɔ̯] /k^hu¹-pɔ̯]/ keebu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: L ► Shuttle on a weaving loom. • 梭, 梭子 ※ Classifier: [ju-]b

k^hu¹-pʰɔ̯] /k^hu¹-pʰɔ̯]/ Keepu

NOUN ※ Tone: L# ► Chinese, Han. • 汉族 ※ Usage: archaic □ See also: hæl ※ Classifier: y- ※ Morphological makeup: pʰɔ̯-a literal translation: 'white-foot'

k^hu¹-ʃu#] /k^hu¹-ʃu#]/ 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: ni- mi- k^hu¹-ʃu#] ※ Classifier: k^hu¹-b (CLF for pairs of objects, when the pair makes up a unit) ※ Morphological makeup: k^hu¹, suul 2

k^hu¹-ty-ju] /k^hu¹-ty-ju]/ keedulee

NOUN ※ Tone: L+H# ► Leg (of chicken). • 鸡腿 ¶ æ- şe- k^hu¹-ty-ju] • chicken leg • 鸡腿 ¶ do- bæ- | t̪ei- h̪i] • calf • 小腿 ※ Classifier: ty- b

k^hu¹-t^ho] /k^hu¹-t^ho]/ keeto

NOUN ※ Tone: H# ► Chains (to tie a criminal's feet), made of iron. • 脚链 ¶ k^hu¹-t^ho- k^hu¹ • to put chains (on someone's feet) • 戴上脚链 (在一个人的脚上) ※ Classifier: dze]-a 3

k^hu¹-t^hy#] /k^hu¹-t^hy]/ 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

¶ yu^udzo^u-k^hu^ut^hy^u • Pedal of the loom (same meaning as the main entry, with the word /yu^udzo^u/ ‘loom’ as the determiner of the compound noun). • 织布机的踏板 (与 k^hu^ut^hy[#] 含义相同, 但增加了 yu^udzo^u ‘织布机’这个词作为复合词的定语)。 ● Classifier: dze_a 3

k^hu^utswu^ubæ^u /k^hu^utswu^ubæ^u/ 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^uts^hy^u /k^hu^uts^hy^u/ keece (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ● Tone: MH# ► Leg; foot. • 腿, 脚 ● Classifier: p^ho_a

k^hu^ul^uw^u /k^hu^ul^uw^u/ keedee (Jj: same)

NOUN ● Tone: L ► Root. • 根 ¶ si^udzi^u-k^hu^ul^uw^u • tree root • 树根 ● Classifier: t_by_b

k^hu^ul^usæ^u /k^hu^ul^usæ^u/ keezhae (Gi, Dd: same)

NOUN ● Tone: MH# ► Ankle. • 踝关节 ● Classifier: t_bsæ_a

k^hu^ul^uts^hy[#] /k^hu^ul^uts^hy[#]/ keezhe

NOUN ● Tone: #H ► Chicken feet. • 鸡爪 ¶ k^hu^ul^uts^hy[#]-t^hy[#]-l^u# • ~ DEM CLF: that chicken foot • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那个鸡爪 ¶ k^hu^ul^uts^hy[#]-t^hy[#]-t_by_b# • ~ DEM CLF: that chicken foot • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那个鸡爪 ● Classifiers: t_by_b, l_bu_b (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF.)

k^hu^ul^uz^hu^u /k^hu^ul^uz^hu^u/ keeri

NOUN ● Tone: H\$ ► Rice wine (low alcohol). • 黄酒、苏里玛酒 ● Classifier: q^hw^uy_a (CLF for bowlfuls)

k^hy^ul¹ /k^hy^ul¹/ ku (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ● Tone: H ► To harvest grass, to cut grass. • 割(草) ¶ le^u-k^hy^ul¹-ze^u • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has cut, has harvested • 实施 ~ 整体体: 割了 ¶ zu^u-k^hy^ul¹ • to cut grass • 割草

k^hy^ul² /k^hy^ul²/ 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^u/ ‘horse’ and /ji^ul¹/ ‘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.

¶ k^hy^ul¹-se^u dzur^u • 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。) ¶ k^hy^ul¹-zu^u-~zu^u • dog’s existence, dog’s life (which dog exchanged with man, according to the legend)

• 狗的生命 (传说狗与人交换了生命) ¶ k^hy^ul¹-mi^u# • ~ DEM CLF: that dog • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那条狗 ¶ k^hy^ul¹-gr^uljy^u • roving dog • 流浪狗 ● Classifiers: mi_b, y_b, jy_a 1

k^hy^ul³ /k^hy^ul³/ ku (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ● Tone: H ► To steal. • 偷 ¶ h^hi^u=b^hy^ul¹ tso^u-~tso^u • k^hy^ul¹ • to steal someone’s stuff, to steal someone else’s property • 偷别人的东西

k^hy^ul⁴ /k^hy^ul⁴/ ku

NOUN ● Tone: L ► Nest (monosyllable). • (鸟) 巢 (单音节) ¶ (phonological elicitation) k^hy^ul¹ | t^hu^ul¹-|l^u# • ~ DEM CLF: this nest • ~ 指示代词 量词: 这只鸟巢 ¶ k^hy^ul¹ gy_b • to build a nest • 筑巢

¶ (phonological elicitation) k^hy^ul¹ hwæ^u-ze^u • bought a nest • 买了筑巢 ¶ (phonological elicitation) k^hy^ul¹ te^hhi^u-ze^u ~ k^hy^ul¹ te^hhi^u-ze^u • 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 ¶ (phonological elicitation) k^hy^ul¹ ni^u • ~ COP • ~ 系动词 ¶ k^hy^ul¹ dz^hy^u • to pluck a nest (from the place where it was built); to crush/destroy a nest • 摘筑巢 ¶ ts^hu^ul¹ | k^hy^ul¹ dz^hy^u-ze^u • he plucked a nest (from the place where it was built) • 他摘了筑巢 □ See also: y_bl¹dz^he^u-k^hy^ul¹ ● Classifier: l^uu_b

k^hy^ul⁵ /k^hy^ul⁵/ kuq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ● Tone: MH ① ► Year; year of age. • 年、岁

¶ k^hy^ul⁵-ko^u\$ • beginning of the year • 年初 ¶ k^hy^ul⁵-mæ^u • end of the year • 年尾 ¶ k^hy^ul⁵-mæ^ul¹ \$ae^u • intercalary year: a year with 13 months; this happens every 4 years or so • 闰年 (有 13 个月) ¶ k^hy^ul⁵-mæ^ul¹ dæ^u • normal year, usual year: a year that has 12 months • 正常的年份, 普通年: 一年十二个月 ② ► Astrological sign. • 生肖 ¶ no^ul¹ | o^ultso^u k^hy^ul⁵-ni^u? • What is your astrological sign? • 你是属什么的? ¶ (Da) k^hy^ul⁵-l^u • astrological sign • 生肖

k^hy^ul⁶ /d^hu^u-k^hy^ul⁶/ ku (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: MH_a ▶ Year; year of age. • 量词: 年、岁 ¶ d^ul-k^hv^l • one year • 一年

k^hv^lb^lj^l /k^hv^lb^lj^l/ kubbu (Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: MH# ▶ Kennel, doghouse. • 狗窝 ⚡ Classifier: l^ut^hb^l

k^hv^l g^gl /k^hv^l g^gl/ 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。 ¶ k^hv^l g^gl h^l • person whose astrological sign is a quarrelsome animal. Astrological signs such as the Tiger and the Monkey are considered as quarrelsome. ◇ (phonology) /h^l/ 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。 ¶ zilh^ly, | la: | k^hv^l g^gl! • The Monkey and the Ape are quarrelsome birth signs! ◇ (diachro) /zilh^ly#/ / means ‘body hair’ –literally ‘monkey hair’– in today’s language. The use of the disyllabic form /zilh^ly#/ / 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! ¶ zil, | la, | k^hv^l g^gl! • “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: g^gl k^hv^lkwæl /k^hv^lkwæl/ kugua

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Bitter melon. • 苦瓜 ⚡ Classifier: l^ut^hb^l ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 苦瓜

k^hv^l-k^hg^l /k^hv^lk^hg^l/ 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”, 因为是用背破旧的筐做成, 挂在农场的一个墙上。 ¶ ælmi-l-k^hv^ll-k^hg^l • Chicken nest. • 鸡窝 ⚡ Classifier: l^ut^hb^l ⚡ Morphological makeup: k^hv^l, k^hg^l 2

k^hv^l-k^hv^l 1 /k^hv^lk^hv^l/ kuku (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Year of the Dog. • 狗年 ⚡ Morphological makeup: k^hv^l 2, k^hv^l

k^hv^l-k^hv^l 2 /k^hv^lk^hv^l/ ku kuq

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Born in the year of the Dog. • 属狗 ¶ ts^hwu^l | k^hv^l-k^hv^l. • (S)he was born in the year of the Dog. • 他属狗。

k^hv^lmæl /k^hv^lmæl/ kumae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Robber, bandit. • 强盗 ¶ ts^hwu^l | k^hv^lmæl ji^l! • He’s a thief! • 他是小偷! ¶ no^l | k^hv^lmæl-p^hæ-lq^hw^l-ne^l-ji^l-zo^l! • You have the face of a thief! / You really look like a thief! (An accusation about someone one thinks is a thief) ◇ (phonology) The syllable /-ji^l/ is phonetically reduced (which had led, prior to 2014, to a notation /#no^l | k^hv^lmæl-p^hæ-lq^hw^l-ne^l-zo^l/). Its reduction could easily lead to reinterpretation in the next generation, as /-ne^l-zo^l/, if the language continues to be transmitted. • 你有一张贼脸! (控告一个人) ¶ k^hv^lmæl-ne^l-ji^l-zo^l! | h^l tsæl-ho^l! • He’s like a bandit! He may rob people! • 他像强盗似的, 会抢人的! ¶ k^hv^lmæl-zil • prison: literally “house for thieves” • 监狱。直译: “贼家” ¶ k^hv^lmæl-ji^l-h^l, | lo^lzi^l-by^l-qo^l tæl! • Thieves are tied up in prisons / are sent to prison! • 贼, 被关在监狱! ¶ ts^hwu^l-y^l-se^l, | k^hv^lmæl p^hæ-lid^l! • 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) k^hv^lmæl-ji^l-h^l-h^l • 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 profession like any other. • 当强盗的人=强盗 ⚡ Classifier: y^l ⚡ Morphological makeup: k^hv^l 3

k^hv^lmi^l /k^hv^lmi^l/ kumi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Dog (either he-dog or she-dog). • 狗 ¶ k^hv^lmi^l ts^hwu^l-j^l • ~ DEM CLF: this dog • ~ 指示代词 量词: 这条狗 ¶ hæl, | k^hv^lmi^l-se^l F dzu^l-ky^l! • 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^l, j^gl^l 1

k^hv^lmi^l-g^gllj^l /k^hv^lmi^lg^gllj^l/ kumi ggelia

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L+H- ▶ Roving dog. • 流浪的狗 ⚡ Classifier: j^gl^l 1 ⚡ Morphological makeup: k^hv^lmi^l

k^hy^lmy^l /k^hy^lmy^l/ kumu

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Female puppy. • 小母狗 ❁ Classifier: y^l 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。

k^hy^lna^l /k^hy^lna^l/ kuna

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Dog (formal word, used in elevated speech). • 狗（尊敬用语） ❁ Classifier: mi_a^l ❁ Morphological makeup: k^hy^l 2, na_b^l. Presumably from ‘dog’ and ‘black’.

k^hy^lp^hæ^l /k^hy^lp^hæ^l/ kupae

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Age. • 年龄 ♀ k^hy^lp^hæ^l t^{si}_a^l • young • 年轻 ♀ k^hy^lp^hæ^l d^{ui}_a^l • old, elder • 高年龄、老 ♀ k^hy^lp^hæ^l | t^{si}_a^l-h^l • young • 年轻的

k^hy^l-p^ho^l /k^hy^lp^ho^l/ kupo

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Half a year. • 半年 ♀ d^{ui}_a^l-k^hy^l-k^hy^l-p^ho^l • one year and a half • 一年半

k^hy^lp^hy^{#l} /k^hy^lp^hy^{#l}/ kupu

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ He-dog (elicited form). • 公狗 ♀ (phonological elicitation) k^hy^lp^hy^l ts^hw^l-l^{uu}#^l • ~ DEM CLF: this he-dog • ~ 指示代词 量词：这只公狗 ♀ (phonological elicitation) k^hy^lp^hy^l t^hy^l-mi^l • ~ DEM CLF: that he-dog • ~ 指示代词 量词：那只公狗 ♀ (phonological elicitation) k^hy^lp^hy^l t^hy^l-y^{#l} • ~ DEM CLF: that he-dog • ~ 指示代词 量词：那只公狗 ❁ Classifiers: y^l, mi_a^l, l^{uu}_a^l

k^hy^lq^hw^l /k^hy^lq^hw^l/ 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 ts^hw^l | k^hy^l q^hw^l ni^l, the most plausible

interpretation of which is ‘this is a dog bowl, this is the dog’s bowl’ (/k^hy^lq^hw^l#^l means ‘dog’s bowl’). It is not usual to say ‘it’s a bad year’ using the copular verb: instead, the verb t^hy^l ‘to appear, to take place’ is used (k^hy^lq^hw^l t^hy^l). ♀ k^hy^lq^hw^l t^hy^l • the year is bad; crops are bad this year; a bad year has come • 今年，收成不好。

k^hy^ls^ui^ls^u /k^hy^ls^ui^ls^u/ 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: k^hy^l_a¹, d^{zi}_b^l

k^hy^lsæ^l /k^hy^lsæ^l/ kushae (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To hunt (leading a dog). • 打猎、赶走、驱逐 ♀ k^hy^lsæ^l hu^l • (He/she) has gone hunting • 狩猎去了 ◻ Synonym: t^{ce}hu^ldi^l, h^ly^lsæ^l ❁ Morphological makeup: k^hy^l 2, sæ^l

k^hy^ls^u /k^hy^ls^u/ kushi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ▶ To celebrate the New Year. • 过年

k^hy^lts^lmi^l /k^hy^lts^lmi^l/ kuzemi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ▶ She-dog. • 母狗 ❁ Classifier: y^l

k^hy^lts^hi^l-bo^lts^hi^l /k^hy^lts^hi^l-bo^lts^hi^l/ kuceebbocee (Jj: Ø)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H- ▶ Mole shrew. • 鼹鼠 ❁ Classifiers: p^ho_a^l, y^l

k^hy^lte^hi^{l\$} /k^hy^lte^hi^l/ kuqie

NOUN ❁ Tone: H\$ ▶ Solution, way out. • 办法 ♀ k^hy^lte^hi^l se^l-ze^l! | ɔ^l-ɔ^l t^{ho}_a^l! • There is nothing we can do anymore! It’s a catastrophe! • 没有办法了！糟糕了！ ♀ k^hy^lte^hi^l m^l-d^{zo}_a^l-ze^l! | ɔ^l-ɔ^l t^{ho}_a^l! • 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！

k^hy^lzo^{l\$} /k^hy^lzo^l/ 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 ♀ k^hy^lzo^l=q^{l\$} • the Kusso /k^hy^lzo^{l\$}/ clan, the Kusso /k^hy^lzo^{l\$}/ family • k^hy^lzo^{l\$} 家族 ♀ k^hy^lzo^l-ts^hw^ll^u • the name of a person, containing both a clan name: Kusso /k^hy^lzo^{l\$}/, and a given name: /ts^hw^ll^u#^l • 一个人的名字：姓

为 k^hy^lzo#\$, 名为 ts^hui^l#] ¶ k^hy^lzo+₁, |ni+-zi|, |dwi+-zi|! • There are two families carrying the name Kusso; they make up one clan! • 姓 k^hy^lzo#\$的, 有两家, 形成一个家族!

k^hy^lzo#] /k^hy^lzo+/ kusso

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ① ► Puppy, young male dog. • 公狗 ¶ (phonological elicitation) k^hy^lzo+ ts^hui^l-lu#] • ~ DEM CLF: this puppy • ~ 指示代词 量词: 这只小狗 ¶ (phonological elicitation) k^hy^lzo+ t^hy^l-mi1 • ~ DEM CLF: that puppy • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只小狗 ¶ (phonological elicitation) k^hy^lzo+ t^hy^l-y#] • ~ DEM CLF: that puppy • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只小狗 ❁ Classifiers: y^l, mi₁, lu₁ ② ► Male dog. • 公狗 ❁ Classifiers: y^l, mi₁, lu₁ 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。

k^hy^lzo+ | -bo₁zo#] /k^hy^lzo+bo₁zo/ 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。 ❁ Classifier: y^l

k^hy^lzo+ -k^hy^lmy] /k^hy^lzo+ k^hy^lmy/ kusso kumu

NOUN ❁ Tone: H#- ► Puppy and she-dog. • 小狗与母狗 ❁ Morphological makeup: k^hy^lzo#, k^hy^lmy]

k^hwæ+hwæ] kuahuae

VERB ► To drape oneself in (a cape, a piece of fabric). • 披上 ¶ (Sister.55, 10.24397/pangloss-0004342#S55) zælsuu| | dwi+-luu| | k^hwæ+hwæ] raesi ddeelee kuahuae • (He) wrapped himself in a coarse felt cloak. • (他)披着一块粗的毡子。 ¶ (Sister5.44, 10.24397/pangloss-0009082#S44,,)

k^hwæ+jae#] /k^hwæ+jae/ kuae'er (Gi: same, Da: k^hwæ+jae, Jj: k^hu+jae#, Dd: k^hw^y+jae#])

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. ¶ k^hwæ+jae+ t^hi+-k^ho] • to spread a mat • 铺席子 ❁ Classifier: ts^hi_a 1

k^hw^y_a /dwi+ k^hw^y/ kua (Jj: same, Gi: dwi+-kwæ])

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: H_a ► A piece of, a chunk of; a mouthful of. • 量词: 块。一块肉、一口饭 ¶ dwi+ k^hw^y-~dwi+-k^hw^y] • chunk by chunk, one chunk after the other • 一块一块地 ¶ dwi+-k^hw^y- so1, | dwi+-k^hw^y- 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。) ¶ dwi+-k^hw^y- so1, | dwi+-k^hw^y- 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。

la¹bi#¹ /la¹bi¹/ labbi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Steep slope. • 陡坡、土坡、斜坡 ¶ la¹bi¹-tsy¹ • steep (literally ‘like a steep slope’) • ‘像陡坡’, 等于: 很陡 ¶ la¹bi¹-tsy¹ | zwæ¹! • It is really steep! • 陡得很!

la¹do#¹ /la¹do¹/ laddo

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Horse groom. • 马夫 (参加马帮)

la¹gy¹ /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。

la¹gy¹-la¹jni¹-q¹ /la¹gy¹la¹jni¹/ 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: la¹gy¹

la¹hw¹y¹ /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)

la¹ji¹-hi¹ /la¹ji¹hi¹/ layelhi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM- ▶ 12th month. • 十二月

la¹k¹v¹ /la¹k¹v¹/ lage

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Small jar used to preserve wine. • 小坛子, 用来存酒 ⚡ Classifier: [w]_b

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 1 /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 2 /la¹la¹/ lala (Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: M? #H? ▶ 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 ¶ tsal^hb¹-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。经纬度: 100.66097, 27.76789 ¶ dz^hl¹b¹-k^hr¹s¹a¹-kw¹y¹, | hi¹kw¹y¹-lo¹, | æ¹m¹i¹-kw¹y¹#, | la¹lo¹-kw¹y¹, | la¹ŋw¹y¹, | b¹ʂ¹ts^ho¹g¹y¹, | æ¹la¹-kw¹y¹, | gæ¹læ¹, | q^hæ¹t^he¹i¹, | t^ho¹ts^hu¹# • 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。

la¹-ha¹ 1 /la¹ha¹/ lalha

PRONOUN ⚡ Tone: MH# ▶ Other. • 别的 ¶ la¹ha¹ | dwi¹-te¹ • some others, a few others • 其它一些 ¶ la¹ha¹ | ts^hw¹-te¹, la¹ha¹ ts^hw¹-te¹ • those other, those few others, the few that remained • 其它的那些 ¶ la¹ha¹ | dwi¹-ko¹ ni¹! • It’s something different! / That’s a different matter! • 是另一回事! / 是另一码事! ¶ la¹ha¹ | dwi¹-te¹ ni¹! • Those are other people! / It’s another set of people! • 那是另一组 (人)! □ See also: la¹ha¹ 2

la¹-ha¹ 2 /la¹ha¹/ lalha

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: MH# ▶ Other. • 别的 ¶ la¹ha¹ 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！ ¶ qw+bae+ | le+se], | wɔ| | la+ha1 | qw+bae+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+ha1 1

la+ha1 3 /la+ha1/ *lalha*

CONJUNCTION ❁ Tone: MH# ► Apart from, aside of, other than. • 这以外 ¶ tsa+bx+ mx+-pʰy+dwu!] | la+ha1, | a+tsol-mx+-ni] | pʰy+dwu!] • 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+ma1 /la+ma1/ *lama*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Lama. • 喇嘛 ¶ hæ+la+ma1 • Chinese lama • 汉族喇嘛 ❁ Classifier: y˧ ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) bla ma བླ ମା ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) la55ma51

la+ma1 /la+ma1/ *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 བླ ମା. ¶ la+ma1=] \$ • the Lama /la+ma1/ clan, the Lama /la+ma1/ family • 拉玛家族 ¶ la+ma1-gy] ma1 • the name of a person, containing both a clan name: Lama /la+ma1/, and a given name: /gy+ma1/ • 一个人的名字：姓为拉玛，名为 gy+ma1 ¶ la+ma1=] , | zy+-zi], | qw+-j!] • 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+mi#] /la+mi1/ *lamī*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Female tiger. • 母老虎 ¶ la+mi1 tʰy+-mi1 ~ la+mi1 tʰy+-mi1# • ~ DEM CLF: that female tiger • ~ 指示代词 量词：那只老虎 ❁ Classifiers: pʰo] a , mi] b

la+jwɔ+ /la+jwɔ+/ *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：拉瓦山上的一個村落。经緯度: 100.65147, 27.77222 ¶ dzɔ] bvy+-

kʂ+sa]-kwɔ], | hi] kwɔ]-lo], | æ] mi+-kwɔ#], | la+lo+-kwɔ], | la+jwɔ+, | bɔ] tsɔ+-gv], | ə] lat+-kwɔ#], | gæ] jæ], | qʰæ] tsʰi], | thɔ] tu#] • 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+pe1 /la+pe1/ *Labei*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► The village of Labai. • 拉伯 □ See also: pʰy+dzo#] ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 拉伯

la+pʰy#] /la+pʰy+/ *lapu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Male tiger. • 公老虎 ¶ la+pʰy+ tʰy+-lu#] • ~ DEM CLF: that male tiger • ~ 指示代词 量词：那只公老虎 ❁ Classifiers: pʰo] a , lu] b

la+ta1 /la+ta1/ *lada* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: LM ► Askew, slanting (e.g. hat). • 歪，偏（帽子戴得歪）

la+th+a+di1 /la+th+a+di1/ *Lataddi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Lataddi: the entire Na area around Lugu Lake, including Zuosuo (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 ¶ ti+ki+, | ni+se], | ta+dzi], | my+qʰwæ], | la+th+a+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, /la+th+a+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）

la+th+a+mi] \$ /la+th+a+mi1/ *Latami* (Da: la+th+a+mi1#)

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 /kʂ+th+a]/ and /ə] la+/ . • 一个姓。这个姓，永宁有五个家。音译：拉他咪、拉它米。 ¶ la+th+a+mi1=] \$ • the Latami /la+th+a+mi] \$/ clan, the Latami /la+th+a+mi] \$/ family • 拉他咪家族 ¶ la+th+a+mi1=] , | tsʰe+-zi], | qw+-j!] • There are ten families carrying the name Latami; they

新建 ¶ le+wo+le+tho+lteo] zwy] • to speak over and over again, to rant, to repeat ceaselessly • 重复讲说过的话
¶ le+wo+bi+ • to go back • 回去

le+wo+tho+lteo] /le+wo+ltho+lteo]/ le'uo tojo

ADVERB ❁ Tone: #H- ▶ Then, afterwards. • 后来 (原意: 翻篇)

li+l_a /li+/ li (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: Ma ① ▶ To look at. • 看

¶ (phonological elicitation) t^{hi}+li+l-dzo+ • DUR ~ PROG: is watching • 持续体 ~ 进行式: 正在看
¶ (phonological elicitation) tsol~tsol li+ • to look at things • 看东西 ¶ no+ li+ts^hwi+l-ze+! • I'm here to visit you! / I've come to see you! • 我来看你了。 ② ▶ To manage, to be in charge of. • 管理 ¶ a^lko+l+li+ • to manage the household, to look after the house; to keep watch over the house • 管家、管家里的事情, 看守家 ③ ▶ To visit, to go and see (someone). • 访问
¶ p^hæ+lci+l-zo+l-nwu] | my^lzo] li+ • The young man sees the young woman. (Euphemistic phrasing, meaning “the young man has sexual intercourse with the young woman”.) • 小伙子去拜访年轻女人 (委婉语, 指性交)

li+l /li+/ liq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Tea. • 茶 ¶ li+l te+bi+! • Tea time! / Let's prepare some tea! (Literally ‘boil tea’: tea used to be prepared as a decoction, not as an infusion.) • 煮茶吧! (在过去, 茶不是泡在开水中, 而是煮在锅里。) ¶ li+l t^hwi+l-bi+! • Let's drink tea! / We're going to drink tea! • 喝茶吧! ❁ Classifier: q^hwy+a (CLF for bowlfuls)

li+pi+ /li+pi+/ libi (Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Tea that has infused for too long, tea dregs. • 已经泡了太久的茶叶 ❁ Classifier: k^hwy+a

li+p^hu+ /li+p^hu+/ lipeu

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Whiteworm Lichen, *Thamnolia vermicularis*; it used to be gathered on the seventh lunar month. It was used as a herbal tea. • 雪茶 ¶ nyw^hhā+l+li+p^hu+ • lichen tea from the Nguahan nyw^hhā+l mountain (this type of lichen grows abundantly on that mountain, and was generally harvested there) • 瓦哈山的雪茶 (说明: 这种苔藓在瓦哈山上多, 七月份人家去采)

li+q^ha+ /li+q^ha+/ likha

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ ‘Bitter tea’: herbal tea prepared with leaves of Chinese peony, when there was no tea available.

It has medicinal properties. • ‘苦茶’: 用白芍药来泡的饮料, 没有茶的时候就喝这种‘苦茶’。它有医疗作用, 帮助消化。 ❁ See also: si^hk^hwi+l-ju+lby+ ❁ Classifier: q^hwy+a (CLF for bowlfuls) ❁ Morphological makeup: li+, q^ha+

li+zy+ /li+zy+/ liru

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Tenderloins. • 里脊肉 ❁ Classifier: qa+l_c (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles)

jfe+lfe+ /jfe+lfe+/ liafei

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Mungo bean jelly. • 凉粉 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 凉粉

lj^hl_a /dj^hl_a/ lia

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ Self-classifier for lives, for destinies. • 量词: 命、命运 ¶ ts^hwi+lj^hl+ • DEM ~: this life • 指示代词 ~: 这个命 ◇ (tonology) H# ~ H\$

lj^hl_1 /lj^hl_1/ liaq

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Beam. • 梁 ❁ Classifier: p^hæ+l_a

lj^hl_2 /lj^hl_2/ liaq

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM?LH? ▶ Life, existence, destiny, fate. • 命、生命、命运 ¶ no+ | lj^hl ts^hwi+lj^hl-dzo+, | q^hæ+l | zwæ+l! • You really have a happy lot! • 你命好!
¶ hī+lj^hl+ • human existence, the human lot • 人命、人类的命运 ❁ Classifier: lj^hl_a

lj^hlmi+ /lj^hlmi+/ liami (Jj, Dd: same, Gi: le+lmi], Da: ly+lmi+)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Major (supporting) beam. • 大梁 ❁ Classifier: p^hæ+l_a

lj^hlmi+læ+lqo+ /lj^hlmi+læ+lqo+/ liami daegho

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH- ▶ Decoration of major (supporting) beam: symbolically, this is the beam's ‘ear’. • 大梁的装饰: 大梁的‘耳朵’ ❁ Classifier: p^hæ+l_a

lj^hl^hsu+ /lj^hl^hsu+/ liashi

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Cereals. • 粮食 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 粮食

lo+l /lo+l/ lo (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ① ▶ Work, occupation, task. • 事情 ¶ lo+l dzo+ • to be busy, to have work to do • 忙, 有活要干 ¶ njy+l lo+l my+l-dzo+. • I am not busy. / I have some free time. • 我不忙。 ¶ ñ^hl lo], ñ^hl se]. • Each person finds an occupation for herself. (A comment about a weekend in the city: one child goes to a dancing class, another to another extra-curricular activity, all go their own way.) • 自己给自己找活动。 (关于城市里的周末: 一个小孩去跳舞班, 另一个也有她的课外活动。) ❁ Classifier: lo+l_b ② ▶ Usefulness. • 用

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˧˥-gv˩!** • 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: tsʰvɯ˧˥ tsʰvɯ˧˥ 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˧˥bvi˧˥-lui˩ /lo˧˥bvi˧˥-lui˩/ **lobbulee** (Dd: **lo˧˥bvi˧˥-ly˩**)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM-L ▶ Elbow. • 肘 □ See also: **lo˧˥hui˩** ❁ Classifier: **lui˩ b**

lo˧˥bvi˧˥-tsʰwui˩ /lo˧˥bvi˧˥-tsʰwui˩/ **lobbuchi** (Dd: same, Gi: **lo˧˥bvi˧˥-hui˩, Jj: lo˧˥bvi˧˥-tsʰwui˩**)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ▶ Elephant. • 象、大象 ❁ Classifiers: **pʰo˧˥a**, **v˧˥** ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) **glang chen** གླང་ཆେନླ ། Comparanda: (Pumi) lõ55bu22t6h22 ~ lõ55bo55t6h33

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˧˥ zwaː˥** • 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: **kʰwvɯ˧˥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: yu+ ❁

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: yu+ ❁

lonabu /lonabu/ lonabbu

NOUN ❁ Tone: H#- ▶ Prison. • 监狱 ¶ lonabu+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: yu+ ❁

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: yu+ ❁

lojqo 1 /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+, | dzui+-kʰwui+-di! | tsʰy+-ho+, | dzui+-tswui+-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 • ~ 属性：铜饭锅的 ❁ Classifier: yu+ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 锣锅

lojqo 2 /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）

lojqhy /lojqhy/ lokheu (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Gully; ravine; valley. • 山沟 ❁ Classifier: lo+ ❁

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!

lo₁s₁u₁ /lo₁s₁u₁/ 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-lo₁t₂ci_{#1} /lo₁ta₁lo₁t₂ci₁/ loda lojie

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ► Streamer of scriptures. • 经幡、风马旗 (挂在山上) ♀ lo₁ta₁-lo₁t₂ci₁ | 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-lo₁t₂ci₁ | t₂hi₁-hwæ₁ • to hang a streamer of scriptures • 挂一个经幡 ♀ lo₁ta₁-lo₁t₂ci₁ | t₂hi₁-tsæ₁ • to set up a streamer of scriptures • 固定一个经幡 ♀ lo₁ta₁-lo₁t₂ci₁ p₂#₁ • a streamer of scriptures • 一个经幡 □ See also: na₁t₂hō₁-ō₁di₁-p₂y₁ ⚡ Classifiers: p₂y₁_b, p^hæ₁_a ⚡ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) rlung rta རླུང་རྩ་

lo₁t₂o₁ /lo₁t₂o₁/ loto

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM ► Handcuffs, chains to tie a criminal's hands. • 手铐 ♀ lo₁t₂o₁ k^hu₁ ~ lo₁t₂o₁ k^hu₁ • to

put handcuffs, to put on chains (on someone's hands) •

戴上手铐 ⚡ Classifier: dze₁a 3

lo₁ts^hu₁l-sa₁ /lo₁ts^hu₁lsa₁/ 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 ♀ k^hy₁mi₁ ly₁ • the dog barks • 狗吠 ♀ k^hy₁ ly₁-dzo₁ • the dog is barking • 狗在叫 □ See also: ly₁~ly₁

ly₁a 2 /ly₁/ luq

VERB ⚡ Tone: L_a ► To roll, to coil (fabric). • 把布卷起来 ♀ (phonological elicitation) du₁-k^hw₂x₁ ly₁ • to coil something • 卷一块 (东西) □ See also: ly₁~ly₁

ly₁a 3 /ly₁/ luq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: L_a ► To plough, to till. • 耕种 ♀ le₁-ly₁-ze₁ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has ploughed • 实施 ~ 整

体体：耕种了 ji+lv1 • to plough (semantics)

The word ‘to plough’ contains the noun /ji¹/ ‘cow/bull’ (which also appears in /ji¹ ly¹/ ‘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 ♡ dzi¹mi¹ ly¹ • to plough with a water buffalo • 用水牛耕田 ♡ dzi¹mi¹ ly¹-ze¹ • ploughed with a water buffalo • 用水牛耕田了 ♡ (phonological elicitation) ji¹ duu¹-ly¹-ly¹-4¹ • to plough a little • 耕一耕

lvua 4 /lvu/ luq (Dd: same)

VERB ☀ Tone: L_a ► To suffice, to be enough. • 足够
¶əl-ly!/? • Is it enough? Is it sufficient? • 够了吗? ¶əl-
ly-ze!/? • As above. • 同上 ¶le+l-ly-ze!! • Yes, it is
enough! • 够了!

luq (Jj, Dd: Ø)

NOUN * Tone: MH ► Maggot. • 虬

lvʌ 1 /lvʌ/ luq (**Gi, Jj:** same)

VERB ⚜ Tone: MH ► To herd. • 放牧 **¶ go:lbo:l ly:** •
to graze cattle, to herd cattle • 放牧牲畜 **¶ zwæ:t ly:** •
to graze horses, to herd horses • 放马 **¶ ji:t ly:** • to graze
cows, to herd cows • 放牛 **¶ bo:l ly:** • to herd pigs • 放
猪 **¶ tsʰwə:t ly:** • to graze goats, to herd goats • 放山羊
¶ dzi:t mi:t ly: • to graze water buffalos, to herd water buf-
falos • 放水牛

lv¹2 /lv¹/ 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-]-tso- dzwæ-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: *y̥ltsʰy̥-ly̥-by#* ★ Classifier: *jy̥l̥_b* 2

lv̚ci˧˥-tʂui˧˥na˧˩ha˧˥ /lv̚ci˧˥-tʂui˧˥na˧˩ha˧˥/ Luxi Zhinaha

NOUN ⚜ Tone: M-ML ► Luxi Zhinaha, one of the two family communities in the “Pusso Pudulu and Luxi Zhinaha” epic, pʰy|zo|+pʰy|ty|ly| ly|ci|+tʂu|na|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.)

- 噗细至纳哈。拉他咪王勇解释：噜细至纳哈是达巴口诵经典《普若普嘟噜和噜细至纳哈经》中的一个家庭社区名称。 □ See also: pʰy˧zə˧˥-pʰy˧˥tʰy˧˥lly˧˥-dʐɯŋ˥˥ /lɯŋ˥˥/ lujji

NOUN ⚜ Tone: H# ► Stone chips, little slabs of stone. •

零碎的石头块 □ See also: **ly|mɪt-dzuh-dzuh|** ⚜ Classifier: **tswr̥-a** 2 (CLF for handfuls)

lvɿjiɿ /lvɿjiɿ/ luyi

VERB ❁ Tone: LM ► To record sound. • 录音 [lədʒuŋ] | lə-dzjuŋ-seŋ, | lɪŋ-ji-dzbiŋ! • 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: H# ▶ To bark (a dog barks) (reduplicated form). • 狗吠 (重叠形式) ♪ qwu-lv-lv-lv ♪ • DE-LIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端: 叫一叫 ❁ Morphological makeup: lv _a 1

lv̚-lv̚ /lv̚lv̚/ lulu

VERB ★ Tone: M? H#? ► To roll, to coil (fabric)
 (reduplicated form). • 把布卷起来 (重叠形式)
¶ (phonological elicitation) let-ly-ly-ly- ACCOMP ~
RED • 实施～重叠: 卷一卷 **¶ (phonological elicitation)** tso-ly-ly-ly-ly- • to coil things • 卷东西 ★
 Morphological makeup: ly_a 2

lv]~lv] /lv]lv]/ lulu (Gi,Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L+MH ▶ To move. • 动 (虫、桌子、小孩子动) ◇ (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 MH tone. ¶ **lv**~**lv**+**ze** • ~ **PFV** • 动了 ¶ **t^{hi}-lv**~**lv**(-**ze**) • **DUR** ~ • 持续体 ~ ¶ **t^{hi}-lv**~**lv** | **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 ¶ **k^hwi-ts^hy**~**ly**~**ly** • to move one's leg around • 活动一下 (自己的) 腿 ¶ **dui-hy**~**my**~**ly** • lazy, who doesn't lift a finger, doesn't take care of anything • 懒, 一动不动, 什么也不管

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Stone. • 石头 ¶ (proverb) kʰy˧pʰæ˧tsɛi˧, | ly˧mi˧ dzɯ˧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，什么都行，而人变老就不那么容易消化了，要注意吃什么。） ❁ Classifier: [w]b_b

ly˧mi˧bo#] /ly˧mi˧bo/ lumibbo (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Stone wall. • 石墙 ❁ Classifier: [w]b (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF) ly˧mi˧dʐɯ˧dʐɯ/ /ly˧mi˧dʐɯ˧dʐɯ/ lumijiji (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L# ▶ Little slabs of stone, stone chips. • 零碎的石块 □ See also: ly˧dʐɯ/ ❁ Classifier: kʰwʂ˥_a ly˧pʰy˧ 1 /ly˧pʰy˧/ lu puq (Dd: same, Gi: ci˧pʰy˧ ◇ (usage) The speaker knows the term ly˧pʰy˧, but prefers the term ci˧pʰy˧, Jj: ci˧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˧tso˧-ji˧ • 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: [w]b (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF.)

ly˧sɯ/ /ly˧sɯ/ Lusi (Gi, Jj, Dd: same, Da: ly˧sy/)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Lisu (ethnic group). • 傈僳

族 ¶ ly˧sɯ/, | hwæ˧tsɯ˧-še˧ dzɯ˧! • 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˧tsɯ/ /ly˧tsɯ/ luzi (Da: Ø)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Oven. • 炉子 ❁ Classifier: na˧_a ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 炉子

ly˧te˧hɯ˧ /ly˧te˧hɯ˧/ Luqi

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˧te˧hɯ˧-hǐ#] /ly˧te˧hɯ˧-hǐ/ Luqihin

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H ▶ The inhabitants of the village of Fengke (Fuko). • 奉科的人 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 六区

lwæ˧pʰɿ˧ /lwæ˧pʰɿ˧/ luapeu (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Ashes. • 灰 ¶ (Gi, La) lwæ˧pʰɿ˧-ni˧gɣ˧ • grey; literally: “like ashes” • 灰色的 (直译: “像白灰”) ¶ no˧ | lwæ˧pʰɿ˧-dʐɯ˧-zo˧! • 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: lw˧ʃ˧, pʰɿ˧_a Confirmed etymology (morphemic composition): ‘white ashes’. The first syllable underwent a vowel change, from lw˧ʃ˧ to lwæ˧.

lw˧ʃ˧ /lw˧ʃ˧/ luaq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Ashes (of plants, charcoal...), cinders. • 灰, 灰烬 (包括草木灰等等) ¶ lw˧ʃ˧-pʰæ˧di˧ • like ashes; gray-coloured • 像灰烬, 灰色 ❁ Classifier: tʂwʂ˧_a 2 (CLF for handfuls) ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) ɿwΛ51

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 (J: 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 ↗ (J) 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˧

t̪i̪dzuu /t̪i̪dzuu/ Lhiji (Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: L# ► The river that flows through the plain of Yongning. • 永宁坝子的河流 • Classifier: kʰwulb

t̪i̪gy#] /t̪i̪gy]/ lhiggu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: #H ► Middle part; (in) the centre. • 中部, 中间 • t̪i̪gydzi • to sit in the centre • 坐在中间

t̪i̪hī#] 1 /t̪i̪hī]/ lhihin

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)

t̪i̪hī#] 2 /t̪i̪hī]/ Lhihin

NOUN • Tone: #H ► Inhabitant of Yongning; Na person. • 永宁的人 • t̪i̪hīzo • man from Yongning, Na man • 永宁男人、永宁摩梭男人 • t̪i̪hīzoji! • He's a man from Yongning / a Na man! • 他是永宁男人! / 他是永宁摩梭男人!

t̪i̪ki] /t̪i̪ki]/ 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: t̪i̪qʰwɔl, ki˩_a

t̪i̪ki#] /t̪i̪ki]/ 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 • t̪i̪ki, | ni̪se, | tadzi, | myqʰwæl, | laɪtʰaɪ-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, /laɪtʰaɪ-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)

t̪i̪mi] 1 /t̪i̪mi]/ lhimi (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN • Tone: M ① ► Moon (disyllable). • 月亮 (双

音节) • Classifier: lɯ˧b ② ► Month (disyllable). •

月 (双音节) • t̪i̪midzi • half a month • 半个月 • t̪i̪mili • the latter half of the month; literally ‘the declining half of the month’ • 下半个月

t̪i̪mi] 2 /t̪i̪mi]/ lhimi

NOUN • Tone: M ► Female roebuck. • 母獐子 • Classifier: y˧

t̪i̪midzi /t̪i̪midadzi/ lhimiddazzi

NOUN • Tone: #H ► Lunar eclipse. • 月蚀 • tsʰwɪ

| t̪i̪midadziji! • 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!’) • t̪i̪midadzi t̪hy • there is a lunar eclipse • 有月蚀 • t̪i̪midadzi t̪hy: | t̪i̪mit | gozoi! • 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: su˩b (CLF for times)

t̪i̪næl /t̪i̪næl/ lhinae

NOUN • Tone: L# ► Menses; period. • 月经 ◇ (etymology) The first syllable, /t̪i̪/, is clearly the morpheme for ‘moon’ (not attested in monosyllabic form in the present state of the language). • tsʰwɪ | t̪i̪næl-ze! • She is having her menses. • 她来了月经。 • t̪i̪næl go • to have painful menses • 来了月经, 痛 • Classifier: t̪i̪b

t̪i̪ny] /t̪i̪ny]/ lhinguAM

NOUN • Tone: H# ► Waist of the trousers. • 裤子的上部分: 腰部 • t̪i̪ny | dwi-ny • one trousers waist • 一个裤子腰部 • Classifier: ny˩_a 2

t̪i̪pæl /t̪i̪pæl/ lhibae (Gi, Da: same, Jj: t̪i̪pæl)

NOUN • Tone: H# ► Earring. • 耳环 • ny˩-t̪i̪pæl (+ni˩) • silver earring • 银耳环 • hæl-t̪i̪pæl (+ni˩) • gold earring • 金耳环 • jo˧-t̪i̪pæl (+ni˩) • jade earring • 玉耳环 • na˩hī, | jo˧-t̪i̪pæl dzo˩-kyi! • jade earring • 玉耳环 • Classifiers: lɯ˧b, dze˩_a 3

t̪i̪pi] /t̪i̪pi]/ lhibi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: L# ► Ear. • 耳朵 • t̪i̪pi]-qʰy˩dzuu] • hole in the ear (to put earrings) • 耳垂的洞 (来访耳环) • Classifier: pʰo˥_a

t̪i̪pylwl /t̪i̪pylwl/ libulu (Jj: t̪i̪pyly])

NOUN • Tone: H# ► Ear tumour, pathological excrescence of the ear. • 耳朵瘤 • Classifier: lɯ˧b

t̪i̪phv#] /t̪i̪phv]/ lhipu

NOUN • Tone: #H ► Male roebuck, male hornless river deer. • 公獐子 • t̪i̪phv t̪hy-mi˧# ~ t̪i̪phv t̪hy-mi˧

ຈຸນິບ

ຫວັງຫົວ /ຫວັງຫົວ/ lhobu (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Kowtow. • 跪下磕头 (叩头)

¶ ຫວັງຫົວຕີ້ ▶ to kowtow • 跪下磕头 ¶ ຫວັງຫົວ | ເລີ-ຕີ້

• to kowtow • 跪下磕头 □ See also: ຫວັງ

ຫວັງຫາດ /ຫວັງຫາດ/ lhoda (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

PREPOSITION ❁ Tone: M ▶ On the side of, beside. •

旁边 ¶ ຫວັງຫາດ ພົມ • to turn to the side • 向侧面转

¶ ຂອງຂວາງ | ຫວັງຫາດ | ແກ້ໄລ • 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

ຫວັງຫາດ-ຫອນິ /ຫວັງຫາດ-ຫອນິ/ 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, /ຫວັງຫາດ/, can be used on its own, meaning 'beside'. On the other hand, the second part cannot be used on its own. □ See also: ຫວັງຫາດ

ຫວັງເຈົ້າມາ /ຫວັງເຈົ້າມາ/ lhoceimae (Da: same, Da: ຫວັງເຈົ້າມາ)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ▶ Hip. • 膀 ❁ Usage: archaic
□ Synonym: ຫວັງຫົວ ❁ Classifier: ຈຸນິບ

ຫວັງ 1 /ຫວັງ/ lhuq (Gi: ກຸງ, Jj: ລົງ)

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 ¶ ຕສອນ-ຕສອນ
ຫວັງ ▶ 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)

ຫວັງ 2 /ຫວັງ/ lhuq (Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ Warm. • 温暖, 暖和

¶ ດ້ວຍ | ຫວັງ • nice and warm • 温暖 ¶ ດວກເຮົາ | ຫວັງ •

INTENSIVE.VERY ~ • 很暖和 ¶ ຫວັງ-ຫີ້ ▶ ~ REL/NMLZ

• 温暖的

ຫວັງ 3 /ຫວັງ/ lhuq (Jj: same, Gi: ກຸງ ◇ (tonology) L)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To warm up (food). • 热饭 ¶ ຂາດ

ຫວັງ • to warm up rice / food • 热饭 ¶ ຂາດ | ເລີ-ຫວັງ • to

warm up rice / food • 热饭 ¶ ຂາດ | ດຸກ-ຫວັງ-ຫວັງ-ຫວັງ-ຫວັງ •

to warm up food a little • 饭热一热 ❁ Morphological makeup: ຫວັງ 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 ¶ ສູນ-ຈິຫ ກົງ, | ຫວັງກົງ | ດຸກ-ສູນ ກົງ. • 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。

ຫວັງມີມາດຍໍາຫມີ # /ຫວັງມີມາດຍໍາຫມີ/ lhumimaed-dumi (Gi: ພ, Jj: ຈິ-ຫມີ-ມາດຍໍາ-ຫມີ #)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Praying mantis. • 蟬螂 ¶ ຫວັງມີມາດຍໍາຫມີ | ທໝໍາ-ຫມີ ▶ ຫວັງມີມາດຍໍາຫມີ | ທໝໍາ-ຫມີ # • ~ DEM CLF: that praying mantis • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只螳螂 ❁ Classifier: ມີບ

ຫວັງຫົວ /ຫວັງຫົວ/ lhupae (Gi: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L ▶ Nice and warm. • 温暖、温暖
舒适、暖和 ¶ ຫວັງຫົວ-ແກ່ລ-ກົງ • Same meaning: nice
and warm. • 同样: 温暖舒适

m

ma¹dza¹ /ma¹dza¹/ mazza (Da, Jj: Ø)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Ink (solid). • 墨 ❁ Classifier: q^hw^yl¹a (CLF for bowlfuls)

ma¹ñuu^{#1} /ma¹ñuu¹/ 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: ma¹ñuu^{#1}, do¹by^{#1} ❁ Classifier: l^uu¹b¹

ma¹ñuu^{#1}-do¹by^{#1} /ma¹ñuu¹-do¹by¹/ 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: ma¹ñuu^{#1}, do¹by^{#1} ❁ Classifier: l^uu¹b¹

ma¹ñuu^{#1}-q^ho¹lo¹ /ma¹ñuu¹-q^ho¹lo¹/ manee kholo

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H- ▶ Prayer wheel. • 转经筒 ◇

In local Chinese dialect: 祈祷轱辘 ❁ Classifier: l^uu¹b¹

❖ Morphological makeup: ma¹ñuu^{#1}, q^ho¹lo¹

ma¹tsa¹ /ma¹tsa¹/ maza

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 ❁ ma¹tsa¹ | ts^hui¹-qo¹ le¹-ts^hui¹-ni¹! • (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)! ❁ ma¹tsa¹ ts^hui¹-k^hw^yl¹ • ~ DEM CLF: this cause, this origin • ~ 指示代词 量词: 这个来历 ❁ Classifier: k^hw^yl¹a

mæ¹ /mæ¹/ 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) hu¹-mi¹-ts^hæ¹yu¹ | le¹-t^hui¹, | le¹-q^hw^yl¹-ze¹ mæ¹! • [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!

mæ¹1 /mæ¹/ mae

VERB ❁ Tone: M ▶ To be free to, to have time to. •

(有) 空 ❁ njy¹ | my¹-mæ¹. • I do not have the time; I am busy • 我忙、我没有空 ❁ njy¹ | mæ¹-my¹-ho¹. • I won't have the time. • 我不会有时间。 ❁ bi¹ my¹-mæ¹-ze¹! • 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。)

mæ¹2 /mæ¹/ mae

VERB ❁ Tone: M ▶ To manage (to do something). • 能够(做)、(做)成功 ❁ (proverb) d^uu¹-h¹ q^ha¹ mæ¹-mæ¹! | t^{ci}l¹-h¹ 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) d^uu¹-h¹!, | q^ha¹-mæ¹-mæ¹! | t^{ci}l¹-h¹!, | le¹-my¹-mæ¹! • As above. • 同上。

mæ¹a /mæ¹/ mae (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: Ma_a ① ▶ To clutch, to catch hold of. • 钩住(东西) ❁ t^{hi}l¹-mæ¹-ze¹ • DUR ~ PFV • 钩住了 ❁ njy¹ d^zy¹ | t^{hi}l¹-my¹-mæ¹! • 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). • 成功 ③ ▶ To catch up with (someone). • 跟上

mæ¹ /mæ¹/ maeq

VERB ❁ Tone: L ▶ To water, to irrigate (making small trenches and pouring water into them). • 灌溉 ❁ dzur¹ | le¹-mæ¹ • ACCOMP ~: to water, to irrigate • 浇灌 □ Synonym: dzu¹ mæ¹

mæ¹a 1 /d^uu¹ mæ¹/ mae (Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: La ▶ Monetary unit: yuan. • 量词: 钱 (一元、一块钱) ❁ ts^hui¹-mæ¹ • DEM ~: this yuan • 指示代词 ~: 这块钱 ◇ (tonology) H# ≈ H\$

mæ¹a 2 /d^uu¹ mæ¹/ mae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: La ▶ 10,000. • 万 (数词充当量词) ❁ d^uu¹-mæ¹ • 10,000 • 一万 ❁ ts^hel¹-ty¹ mæ¹ • ten thousand times 10,000, i.e. one hundred million • 十千万, 等于一亿 ❁ d^uu¹-si¹ mæ¹ • one hundred times 10,000, i.e. one million • 一百万 ❁ Etymology:

(Chinese loanword) 元, MC *mjonH (Baxter 2000)

mæʃ_a 3 /mæʃ/ maeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To aim at; to point at. • 瞄准, 指 ¶ tʰi˧-mæʃ-ze˩, | qʰæ˧-bi˧-ze˩. • [(S)he] has aimed; [(s)he] will now shoot. • 瞄准了, 要开枪了。 ¶ lo˧-ni˧ mæʃ • to point at with the finger • 用手指出 ¶ (phonological elicitation) tsɔ˧-tsɔ˧ mæʃ • to point at things • 指东西

mæʃ /mæʃ/ maeq

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ① ▶ To close (the mouth). • 闭(嘴) ¶ ni˧-to˧ | tʰi˧-mæʃ • to close the mouth • 闭嘴 □ See also: mæʃ~mæʃ ② ▶ To purse (one's lips). • 抿(嘴巴)

mæʃdzo˩ /mæʃdzo˩/ maezzho (Da, Jj: same, Gi: mæʃdʒy˩)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Whip. • 鞭子 ¶ zwa˧-mæʃdzo˩ • horse whip • 马鞭 ❁ Classifier: kʰwʌ˩_b

mæʃko˩ /mæʃko˩/ maego (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Harness. • 挽具 ¶ zwa˧-mæʃko˩ • horse harness • 马挽具 ❁ Classifier: lɯ˧_b

-mæʃmæʃ /mæʃmæʃ/ maemae

POSTPOSITION ❁ Tone: H# ▶ At the end of, towards the end of, in the latter part of. • ……末／底 ¶ ni˧-ti˧-mi˧-mæʃmæʃ, | qʰa˧-dze˧ ty˧! • Towards the end of the second month, one plants sweet corn! • 二月底, 就种玉米! ／玉米是在二月底种的! ¶ gy˧-li˧-mi˧-mæʃmæʃ • towards the end of the ninth month • 九月底

mæʃ~mæʃ /mæʃmæʃ/ maemae

VERB ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To close (the mouth) (reuplicated form). • 闭(嘴) (重叠形式) ¶ ??ni˧-to˧ | tʰi˧-mæʃ~mæʃ • to close the mouth ♦ (history) In 2008, the phrase /ni˧-to˧ tʰi˧-mæʃ~mæʃ/ was rejected by Mrs. Latami: on retrospect, she did not consider this wording as appropriate. • 闭嘴 ❁ Morphological makeup: mæʃ

mæʃqo˩ /mæʃqo˩/ maegheu

ADVERB ❁ Tone: L# ▶ At the extremity, at the end; at the bottom, in the lower part. • 在尽头、在极点, 在下面、在后面

-mæʃqo˩ /mæʃqo˩/ maegho

POSTPOSITION ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Below, behind. • 下面, 后面 □ See also: mæʃqo˩

mæʃqy˩ /mæʃqy˩/ maegheu (Gi, Jj: same, Da: mæʃko˩)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Tail. • 尾巴 ¶ ji˧-mæʃqy˩ •

cow's tail • 牛尾巴 ❁ Classifier: lɯ˧_b

mæʃqæʃ /mæʃqæʃ/ mae'er (Gi, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Vegetable oil. • 植物油 ♦ (morphemic make-up) It has not been possible so far to extract a monosyllabic form. ❁ Classifier: kɣ˩_a

mæʃʔ#/ /mæʃʔ#/ mae'eun (Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Coccyx. • 尾椎骨 ♦ In local Chinese dialect: 尾结骨 ♦ (semantics) Literally: “bone of the tail”. ❁ Classifier: lɯ˧_b

mæʃʂæʃ /mæʃʂæʃ/ maeshae

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ 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: ba˧-la˧-mæʃʂæʃ, ʂæ˧-tsu˧, ba˧-la˧-ʂæ˧-tsu˧ ❁ Classifier: lɯ˧_a

mæʃtsu˧ /mæʃtsu˧/ maezi (Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Pockmarked person. • 麻子 ¶ (La, Jj) tsʰwʌ˧ | pʰæ˧-qʰwʌ˧ | mæʃtsu˧! • His face is pockmarked. • 他的脸上长满了麻子。 ¶ mæʃtsu˧ tsu˧ • to get pockmarked • 长麻子 ¶ (La, Jj) tsʰwʌ˧ | pʰæ˧-qʰwʌ˧ | mæʃtsu˧ tsu˧! • His face has become pockmarked. • 他的脸上长了麻子。 ❁ Classifier: y˧ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 麻子

mɣ˧ /mɣ˧/ me- (Jj: same)

PREFIX ❁ Tone: M ▶ Negation. • 否定: 不, 没

mɣ˧ /mɣ˧/ me (Jj: same, Gi: mɣ˧ ♦ (tonology) M)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Animal fat. • 动物油 ¶ mɣ˧ dzu˧ • to eat animal fat • 吃猪油 ¶ njɔ˧ | mɣ˧ mɣ˧ dzu˧! ~ njɔ˧ | mɣ˧ | mɣ˧-dzu˧! • I don't eat animal fat! (One of the investigator's peculiarities) • 我不吃猪油! (这是调查者的特点之一)

mx˩_a /dɯ˧ mx˩/ me

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ A few, a little. • 量词: 一些、一点 ¶ si˧-lɯ˧-ɻæʃ | dɯ˧-mx˩ • a few seeds of rice • 一些稻谷种子 ¶ ɻæʃ | dɯ˧-mx˩ • a few seeds • 一些种子 ¶ tsɑ˧-bɤ˧ | dɯ˧-mx˩, | tsɑ˧-bɤ˧ | ni˧-mx˩ • a small quantity of flour; two small quantities of flour; etc • 一小捧面粉、两小捧面粉…… ¶ (phonological elicitation) tsʰwʌ˧-mx˩ • DEM ~: these few... • 指示代词 ~: 这些 ♦ (tonology) H# ~ H\$ ¶ ha˧-mx˩ • a little food • 一点饭 ¶ dze˧-mx˩ • a little money • 一点钱

mx˩_b /mɣ˧/ meq (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_b ▶ To eat food in powder form, typically tsamba. • 将粉状的食品放在嘴里 (如: 干糌粑)

¶ tsa-lbṣ̥-mṛ̥ • to eat dry tsamba: one takes a spoonful, pours it into the mouth, and lets it get impregnated with saliva • 吃干糌粑 ¶ tsa-lbṣ̥ | d̥w̥l-mṛ̥-~mṛ̥-j | • to eat a little dry tsamba, to take the time to appreciate some dry tsamba • 品干糌粑、慢慢享受一点干糌粑

mṛ̥-da /mṛ̥-da!/ medda

INTERJECTION ❁ Tone: -L ▶ “Alas!” “Woe!” An introductory 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: mṛ̥-, da

mṛ̥-da.mi /mṛ̥-da.mi!/ meddami

INTERJECTION ❁ Tone: -L ▶ Alas! • 感叹词: “玛达咪”, 哎呀啊! (自怨自艾的语气) ❁ Morphological makeup: mṛ̥-, da

mṛ̥-da.qʰwṣ̥ /mṛ̥-da.qʰwṣ̥!/ 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: mṛ̥-, da

mṛ̥-gṣ̥ /mṛ̥-gṣ̥/ megge (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L ▶ To envy, to be jealous of. • 妒忌 ¶ h̥i|mṛ̥-gṣ̥-ji| • to be jealous (of someone), to have a fit of jealousy • 妒忌 ¶ tsʰu- | nj̥-ki- | mṛ̥-gṣ̥-ji-zo! • (S)he is jealous of me! • 他妒忌我! ¶ tsʰu- | no-ki- | mṛ̥-gṣ̥-ji-zo! • (S)he is jealous of you! • 他妒忌你!

mṛ̥-hi /mṛ̥-hi/ melhi

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Butter tea. • 酥油茶 ❁ Classifier: qʰwṣ̥-a

mṛ̥-my /mṛ̥-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。 ¶ mṛ̥-my

¶ tsv̥l • to light a butter lamp • 点酥油灯 ¶ (Funeral.90, 10.24397/pangloss-0004572#S90) h̥i=ja- | mṛ̥-my | tsv̥l-tsʰu- | dzo- | p̥-j̥-g̥- | po- | jo- | ky-! | t̥hi- | t̥hy- | ne- | ji- | t̥hi- | t̥ew-! • 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) ‘mṛ̥-my | tsv̥l- | se- | pʰæ-’ pi! | a- | ji- | sw̥- | ji- | se- | pʰæ- | hæ- | ky- | mæ-! | ‘mṛ̥-my | tsv̥l- | 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: qʰwṣ̥-a

mṛ̥-ni~ni /mṛ̥-ni~ni/ meni niq (Jj: Ø)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: -L ① ▶ Different from, not identical with. • 不一样、有区别 ¶ mṛ̥-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 ¶ mṛ̥-ni~ni-h̥i-la-ji-ze! • It's not just the same old thing! / It's really extraordinary! • 这非常特别! ¶ tsʰu- | mṛ̥-ni~ni-h̥i- | d̥w̥-y̥-ji! • (S)he is someone really exceptional! • 这是很厉害的一个人!

mṛ̥-ny~ny /mṛ̥-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

mṛ̥-pʰ-j /mṛ̥-pʰ-j/ mepeu (Gi, Da: same, Jj: mæ-pʰ-)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Butter. • 酥油 ❁ Classifiers: l̥u-_b, kʰwṣ̥-a

meta /mꝝlt^ha†/ *meta*

NOUN ✽ Tone: LM ▶ Sesame candy. • 麻糖 □ See also: dze]p^h† ✽ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 麻糖

mache /mꝝlt^hs^h†/ *mache*

NOUN ✽ Tone: M ▶ Cart. • 马车 ✽ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 马车

same /mi†/ *mi* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: M ▶ Wound, injury. • 伤口 ✽ mi† q̪u]l-k^hw^h† | t^hy^h]l-ze]! • (She/he) got hurt! • 出伤口了! ✽ Classifier: k^hw^h†_a ✽ Comparanda: (Pumi) mΛ51

-mi† /-/ -mi

SUFFIX ✽ Tone: L ① ▶ Feminine suffix. • 阴性后缀 ② ▶ Augmentative suffix. • 指大词

mi]a /mi]l/ *miq*

VERB ✽ Tone: L_a ▶ To ask for. • 请求、要, 讨饭 ✽ ha† mi]l • to beg (literally: ‘to ask for food’) • 讨饭 ✽ ha† mi]l-hi]l • beggar (literally: ‘(person) who asks for food’) ♦ (syntax) This phrase is not ha† mi]l h̄i]l ‘person who asks for food’, but ha† mi]l-hi]l: ‘(person) who asks for food’. Phonetically, the morpheme -hi]l is greatly reduced, particularly with regard to its initial consonant, whereas the noun, hi]l, has a clear and distinct initial fricative. • 讨饭的 (人), 乞丐 ✽ ha† | q̪u]l-mi†-mi]l-]l • to beg a little, to ask around for some food • 讨点饭 ✽ Comparanda: (Pumi) mi]35

mi]b /q̪u]l mi]l/ *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) t^hw^h]l-mi]l • this animal • 这只

mi] /mi]l/ *miq*

NOUN ✽ Tone: LM ▶ Female (animal). • 母的 (动物) ✽ ts^hw^h]l, | mi]l! • It’s a female! • 是母的! ✽ ts^hw^h]l, | mi]n]l! • It’s a female! • 是母的! ✽ Classifier: y†

mi† /mi†/ *miq* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ✽ Tone: MH ▶ To push. • 推、拥挤 ✽ (phonological elicitation) le]l-mi†-ze]l • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has pushed • 实施 ~ 整体体: 推开了

¶ (phonological elicitation) le]l-mi† • ACCOMP ~ • 推 ¶ (phonological elicitation) t^hi]l-mi† • DUR ~ • 推 ¶ (phonological elicitation) tso]l-tso]l mi† • to push something • 推开一个东西 ¶ du]l-tso]l mi†, | ts^hw^h]l-tso]l mi† • 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 □ See also: mi]~mi†

mihua /mi]lhwa†/ *mihua*

NOUN ✽ Tone: LM ▶ Cotton. • 棉花 ✽ mi]lhwa†-ba]lla] • cotton clothes • 棉布衣服 ✽ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 棉花

mik^hws^h# /mi]lk^hws^h†/ *mikua* (Gi: same, Da: Ⓜ)

NOUN ✽ Tone: #H ① ▶ Wound. • 伤口 ✽ Classifier: k^hw^h†_a ② ▶ Ulcer. • 疮

milhi] /mi]lhil/ *milhi* (Gi: same, Jj: mi]ly], Dd: mi]li] ◆ (phonology) Traces of friction are still perceptible in a careful realisation, which indicates that the old form was mi]lhil, 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]lhws^h-milhi].)

NOUN ✽ Tone: L ▶ Large bamboo. • 大竹子 ✽ mi]lhil-bae]ltsol • bamboo broom • 竹扫帚 ✽ mi]lhil-tsæ]ldo] • bamboo bucket to carry water (on one’s back) • 竹桶, 用来背水 ✽ mi]lhil-k^hys^h • bamboo basket • 竹篮子 ✽ Classifier:dzi]l

milhi]-ko]by] /mi]lhilko]by]/ *milhiwobbu* (Gi: same, Jj: mi]ly]-ky]by])

NOUN ✽ Tone: L+H# ▶ Bamboo shoot. • 竹笋 ✽ Classifier: k^hyl_a 1 ✽ Morphological makeup: mi]lhil, ko]by]

milo /mi]lo]/ *milo* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: mi]lo#)

NOUN ✽ Tone: #H ▶ Prayer. • 祈祷 ✽ mi]lo]l la] • to pray • 祈祷 □ See also: lo]l ✽ Classifier: k^hw^h†_a ✽ Comparanda: (Pumi) mi]55lo]51

mi]mi† /mi]mi†/ *mimi*

NOUN ✽ Tone: M ▶ Kernel (of a seed). • 核, 仁 ✽ Etymology: (Southwestern Mandarin loanword) 米米

mi]~mi† /mi]mi†/ *mimi* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ✽ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To push and squeeze (reduced form of ‘to push’). • 推、拥挤 (重叠形式)

¶ hi]l mi]~mi† • to shove someone • 推人、推搡某人 ¶ mi]~mi†-]l • ~ INCEPTIVE • ~ 发端 ¶ du]l-tso]l mi†, | ts^hw^h]l-tso]l mi† • to shove on this side, to shove on that side (e.g. at a station, when lots of people are shov-

ing their way towards the ticket counter) • 东推西挤

Morphological makeup: mi₁

mi₁mo₁ /mi₁mo₁/ mimo (Jj: same)

NOUN Tone: L ▶ Small sifter. • 小筛子 Classifier: na₁a

mi₁pæ₁ /mi₁pæ₁/ 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。用来晒干不适合人食用的熟米，晾晒后喂鸡。 Classifier: na₁a

mi₁pʂ_{#1} /mi₁pʂ_{#1}/ mibe (Gi: mi₁pʂ_{#1} ♦ (tonology) M, Da, Jj: Ø)

NOUN Tone: #H ▶ Scar. • 疤 Classifier: k^hwʂ₁a

mi₁pi₁ /mi₁pi₁/ mibi

NOUN Tone: LM ▶ Militiaman. • 民宾 Classifier: y₁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 民宾

mi₁pʰ₁ /mi₁pʰ₁/ mipu (Gi, Dd: same, Jj: ni₁pʰy₁)

NOUN Tone: L ▶ Nettle. • 荨麻 Classifier: dzi₁b

mi₁tʰy_{#1} /mi₁tʰy_{#1}/ mitu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN Tone: #H ▶ Walking-stick. • 拐棍 Classifier: kʂ₁a 1, na₁a

mi₁zu₁ /mi₁zu₁/ missi (Dd: same)

NOUN Tone: L ① ▶ Woman. • 女人。 Classifier: y₁ 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 | dzw1-bi₁! ~ mje₁ dzw1-bi₁! ~ mje₁ dzw1-bi₁! • Let's eat noodles! ♦ (tonology) This phrase has three tonal variants. • 吃面吧! ♪ mje₁ | dʐu₁-q^hwʂ₁ tʂ₁! • 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

mo₁a /dʐu₁ 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 ♪ mʂ₁-ha₁ mo₁! • NEG ~: not greedy ♦ (syntax) Negating the phrase is achieved with negation preceding the entire phrase. • 否定 ~: 不贪吃 ♪ #ha₁ | mʂ₁-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。

mo₁a /dʐu₁ 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 | dʐu₁-tʰu₁-q₁ mo₁! • Please drink a little! / Do have a sip! • 请你喝一点! • Cognates: (Naxi) my₁

mo₁a 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 hī₁mo₁. • 老人、老的人 ♪ (proverb) hī₁ mo₁, | ð₁-di₁ fy₁! | zwæ₁ mo₁, | to₁ do₁ dʐæ₁! • 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 | dzw1 | le₁-qy₁; | si₁ mo₁ F | le₁-dze₁-ky₁! | no₁ F | ð₁-tse₁ | le₁-ʂw1-mʂ₁-tʰa₁ | di₁! • Old stones are carried away by the stream; and old wood gets chopped down! And you, why can't you die? (Mocking an elderly person. Na tradition assigns man a lifespan of sixty years; people getting past seventy are considered to have reached the end of their lifespan.) • 老石头要被河流冲走, 老木头要被砍掉。你呢, 怎么还不死? (嘲笑一个年龄很高的人。摩梭传统中, 人的寿命是六十岁: 过了七十岁的人, 被认为是已经到达了命的尽头。)

mo_a 2 /mo_a/ moq

VERB ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ To die. • 死、去世 ¶ m_r↔-mo_a-su₁! • (She/he/it) is not dead yet! • 还没死! □ See also: si₁mo₁

mo₁ /mo₁/ moq (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: MH ▶ Mushroom. • 菌子、蘑菇 □ See also: mo_a₁ ⚡ Classifiers: [w_b, mo₁_a

mo_a₁ /du₁ mo₁/ mo

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: MH_a ▶ Self-classifier for mushrooms. • 量词: 蘑菇 (一只) □ See also: mo₁

mo_adzy₁ /mo_adzy₁/ mozzhu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ Morel, hickory chick: an edible mushroom. • 羊肚菌 ⚡ In local Chinese dialect: 羊菌 ¶ s_w↔-t_i↔m_i, | mo_adzy₁! • The seventh month is the season of morels! • 七月份, 是羊肚菌的季节! ¶ (proverb) s_w↔-t_i↔m_i | mo_adzy₁-ne₁-ji₁-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 /-ji₁/ is phonetically reduced (which had led, prior to 2014, to a notation /s_w↔-t_i↔m_i | mo_adzy₁-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。)

mo_ajo₁-mi₁ /mo_ajo₁mi₁/ moyomi (Gi, Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L#- ▶ Owl. • 猫头鹰 ⚡ Classifier: mi_b

mo_ajo₁mi₁-p_hy₁ /mo_ajo₁mi₁p_hy₁/ moyomipu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L#- ▶ Male owl. • 公猫头鹰 ⚡ Classifier: mi_b

mo_ajo₁mi₁-zo₁ /mo_ajo₁mi₁zo₁/ moyomisso

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L#- ▶ Baby owl, owlet. • 小的猫头鹰 ⚡ Classifier: [w_b

mo_ak₈ /mo_ak₈/ 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: mo_ak₈-bæ₁bæ₁

mo_ak₈-bæ₁bæ₁ /mo_ak₈bæ₁bæ₁/ moge bbaebbae

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L#- ▶ Azalea flowers. • 杜鹃花 ⚡ In local Chinese dialect: 杨花木 ⚡ Morphological makeup: mo_ak₈, bæ₁bæ₁ 1

mo_alky_{#1} /mo_alky_{#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 ¶ mo_alky_{#1}, | si₁dzi↔mo₁! • /mo_alky_{#1}/ refers to mushrooms that grow on trees! • mo_alky_{#1}, 指的是长在(倒在地上的)树上的菌子! ⚡ Classifier: [w_b ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 蘑菇

mo_alkwæ₁ /mo_alkwæ₁/ mogua

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM ▶ Papaya. • 木瓜 □ Synonym: my₁qo₁ ⚡ Classifier: [w_b ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 木瓜

mo_alha₁ /mo_alha₁/ molha (Gi: same, Da: mo_ana₁, Jj: ma₁la₁)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ Slander. • 诬蔑、坏话 ¶ mo_alha₁ z_w↔ • to slander, to speak ill of others • 说人的坏话 ¶ mo_alha₁-k_hy₁q_hw₁ • bag of slander • 谗囊

mo_am_o /mo_am_o/ momo

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ Steamed bun. • 馒头、包子 ¶ mo_am_o | le↔-by₁ • to steam buns • 蒸馒头 ⚡ Classifier: [w_b ⚡ Comparanda: (Pumi) mu22mu51

mo_ana₁ /mo_ana₁/ mona (Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ Gossip. • 闲话 ¶ mo_ana₁ z_w↔ • to indulge in gossip, to speak badly of others • 八卦、讲别人的坏话 ¶ ts^hu↔-d_w↔-ni₁ | mo_ana₁ z_w↔-dzo₁! • (S)he gossips all day! • 他一天到晚都在八卦!

mo_ana₁ 2 /mo_ana₁/ mona

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ Chopped straw. • 剥成粉的秸秆 ¶ my₁z_w↔-mo_ana₁ • chopped oat straw • 剥成粉的燕麦秸秆 ⚡ Classifier: k^hy₁_a

mo_ana₁-ci₁mi₁ /mo_ana₁ci₁mi₁/ mona xiemi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H#- ▶ m_r↔-d_zy₁-h₁ z_w↔, | k_a↔ m_r↔-z_w↔ • Gossip, slander. • 闲话、碎言碎语、八卦、坏话 ¶ mo_ana₁-ci₁mi₁ z_w↔ • to indulge in gossip, to speak badly of others • 八卦、讲别人的坏话 ¶ h₁ | ts^hu↔-y₁, | mo_ana₁-ci₁mi₁ | d_w↔-y₁ni₁! • He's a gossiper, he talks badly of other people • 他爱八卦、爱说别人坏话 ⚡ Morphological makeup: mo_ana₁ 1, ci₁mi₁

moŋhwŋ /moŋhwŋ/ 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: [juŋ]

moŋhwŋ /moŋhwŋ/ mokhua

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: MH ▶ Fond of food; voracious (can range from neutral uses to clearly negative uses). • 胃口好, 或: 贪吃

moŋŋ /moŋŋ/ mo'er

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+H ▶ Black mushroom, ‘wood ear’ (an edible fungus). • 木耳 ⚡ Classifier: [juŋ] ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 木耳

moŋzoŋ /moŋzoŋ/ mosso (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+H ▶ Soldier. • 士兵 ♪ moŋzoŋ jiŋ-huiŋniŋ! • He went to the army! / He joined the army!

/ He became a soldier! • 当兵去了! ⚡ Classifier: yŋ

myŋ 1 /myŋ/ mu (Da: same, Gi: myŋ ◇ (tonology) M)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Sky. • 天 ♪ myŋ tŋyŋ(-zeŋ) • the day is bright, the sky is clear • 天晴, 天色亮 ♪ tsŋiŋniŋ, | myŋ dzyŋ! • Today, the weather is fair! / The weather is fine today! • 今天天气好!

¶ (proverb) hĩŋ-nŋuŋ myŋ-doŋ, | myŋ-nŋuŋ | doŋ! • “What humans do not see, the Heavens see it!” (Meaning: a good deed earns one happiness in future; and a count of bad deeds, even those that go unseen by humans, is also kept in the Heavens.) • “人看不见的，老天能看见！” 对应汉语的：人在做，天在看。

¶ (Reward.36, 10.24397/pangloss-0004447#S36, Reward.62, 10.24397/pangloss-0004447#S62) □ Antonym: diŋ ⚡ Classifier: [juŋ] ⚡ Comparanda: (Pumi) mə51

myŋ 2 /myŋ/ mu (Da, Jj: same, Gi: myŋ ◇ (tonology) M)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Fire. • 火 ♪ myŋ kŋwŋ • to light a fire, to do a fire ◇ (tonology) The tone pattern is regular: /myŋ/ + /kŋwŋ/, H+MH, yields M.L. • 点火 ♪ myŋ dŋwŋ-æŋ kŋwŋ • to light a fire, to do a fire • 点一个火 ♪ myŋ tsŋwŋ • to light a fire • 点一个火 ⚡ Classifier: æŋ 3 ⚡ Comparanda: (Pumi) mə35

myŋ 3 /myŋ/ mu (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: H ① ▶ To hear. • 懂, 听见 ♪ njŋ- | leŋ-myŋ-zeŋ! • I have heard • 我听见了 ② ▶ To understand. • 懂 ♪ njŋ- | leŋ-myŋ-zeŋ! • I have understood • 我懂了 ⚡ Comparanda: (Pumi) mə35

myŋ- /myŋ-/ mu-

PREFIX ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Aspect-mood: the event is about

to take place: the event is imminent. • 即将、快要、马上会、立即 ♪ tŋyŋ myŋ seŋ! • (S)he will soon be walking! • 他很快就会走路了! ♪ tŋiŋ-myŋ-dzŋ! • DUR IMMINENCE to_eat • 持续体 即将吃 ♪ tsŋwŋ- | myŋ-dzŋ-kŋwŋ-tcŋ! • Come on, eat it up! / Come on, finish your bowl! • 你吃完吧! ♪ tŋiŋ-myŋ-dzŋ-kŋwŋ-tcŋ! • Same as previous example, with the DURATIVE • 同上 ♪ (Da) tsŋwŋ myŋ-ʂŋ biŋ-niŋgyŋ! njŋ- | gyŋ-dzŋ! | zwaŋ! • (S)he is going to die! I am devastated! • 他要死了! 我很伤心! ♪ (Da) hĩŋ tsŋwŋ-yŋ tŋiŋ-myŋ-ʂŋ-kŋwŋ-tcŋ-lal... • as this person is going to die soon... • 因为这个人快要去世..... ♪ (phonological elicitation) (Da) myŋ-dzŋ-biŋzeŋ! • [We are] about to eat! / We are going to eat right now! ◇ (dialectology) Mrs. Latami does not approve this phrasing. • 马上要吃了! ♪ (phonological elicitation) (Da) myŋ-hwæŋ • about to buy • 即将买 ♪ (phonological elicitation) (Da) myŋ-teŋhiŋ • about to sell • 即将卖 ♪ (phonological elicitation) (Da) myŋ-dzŋ-kŋwŋ-tcŋ-lal... • since (she/he) is about to eat... • 因为马上要吃..... ♪ (phonological elicitation) (Da) myŋ-lal-kŋwŋ-tcŋ-lal... • since (she/he) is about to strike... • 因为要打.....

myŋ 1 /myŋ/ mu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Name (given name or family name).

• 姓名, 名字, 名称 ♪ aŋkoŋ-bvŋ- | myŋ (+niŋ) • This is the family name! / This is my family name! • 这是家里的姓! / 这是我家的姓! ♪ njŋ- | myŋ dŋwŋ-kŋwŋ- | seŋ-zoŋ-hoŋ! • I have to go and get a name (from the monks at the monastery) (for a newborn child) • 我得去 (向大寺里的和尚) 求一个名字 (给刚出生的孩子起名) ♪ noŋ- | ziŋ-dvŋ- | aŋtsoŋ myŋ-tsæŋ! -njŋ- =ŋ- | laŋtŋaŋmiŋ- =ŋ- myŋ-tsæŋ! • What are your family called? (=what is your family name?) — We are the Latami! / Our family name is Latami! • 你们家什么姓? 我们姓拉他咪! ♪ ziŋ-dvŋ- | myŋ • family name • 姓 ◇ (tonology) M ♪ laŋtŋaŋmiŋ- =ŋ- dzoŋ, | ziŋ-dvŋ- | myŋ niŋ! • ‘Latami’ is our family name! • 拉他咪, 是我们家的姓! ♪ (proverb) hĩŋ ʂŋ dŋwŋ-myŋ, | hĩŋ qæŋ tsŋeŋ-myŋ! • “Death is the same for everyone, but not the funeral!” Literally: “A person’s death only has one name (= there is only one kind); [whereas] there are ten possible names for a cremation ceremony (=there are various kinds, more or less sumptuous)!” This proverb underlines the emphasis that Na society places on a cremation ritual with

due pomp and ceremony, where nothing is missing, and which will be remembered. If the funeral is organized on the cheap, without a large turnout of monks, and without extensive attendance of people from the surrounding villages, it is interpreted as a sign that the family is scraping by and not taking care to cultivate its social ties as it should (within the clan and beyond). • “人死都是一样，办事不一样！”、“人死都是一样，但葬礼不一样！”字面意思是“一个人的死亡只有一个名字（=只有一种）；[而]火葬仪式有十种可能的名字（=有各种各样的）”。这句谚语反映了摩梭语社会对火葬仪式的重视，火葬仪式要隆重（举行厚葬），不能有任何遗漏。要让人铭记在心。火葬要请大批僧侣，要有周围村庄很多人参加，否则人家会认为该家庭勉强度日，没有注意培养应有的社会关系。
※ Comparanda: (Pumi) mæ55

my¹ 2 /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-ts¹æ¹γw¹ t¹w¹ | le¹-q¹h¹w¹-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: Ma ▶ To put on (a shirt, a jacket). • 穿 (衣服、上衣) ¶ balla¹ my¹ • to put on a shirt/jacket
• 穿衣服 ¶ balla¹ | t¹hi¹-my¹ • to put on a shirt/jacket
• 穿衣服 ¶dzi¹h¹v¹ my¹ • to put on clothes • 穿衣服
□ See also: ki¹a

my¹a 1 /my¹/ muq (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ※ Tone: La ▶ To blow (e.g. to blow the fire, to blow a horn). • 吹 (灰, 乐器) ¶ b¹y¹q¹h¹v¹ my¹ • to blow a conch shell • 吹法螺 ¶ji¹h¹v¹ my¹ • to blow a horn • 吹号角 □ See also: my¹-my¹

my¹a 2 /my¹/ muq

VERB ※ Tone: La ▶ 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: La ① ▶ Ripe. • 熟、成熟 (植物、水果) ¶ my¹-h¹i¹ • ~ REL • 熟的 ② ▶ Cooked,

well-cooked, done. • 熟 (食物)

my¹a 4 /my¹/ muq

VERB ※ Tone: La ▶ 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: y¹

my¹-bae¹mi¹ /my¹bæ¹mi¹/ mubbaemi

NOUN ※ Tone: L-L# ▶ Fool, idiot (female). • 笨女人、笨女人 ※ Classifier: y¹

my¹b¹r¹#l /my¹b¹r¹/ mubbe (Gi, Da, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: #H ▶ Sole of the foot. • 脚底

¶ my¹b¹r¹-t¹hæ¹qo¹ • same meaning: sole of the foot • 同上: 脚底 □ See also: lo¹b¹r¹ ※ Classifier: k¹h¹w¹z¹a

my¹b¹y¹zy¹ /my¹b¹y¹zy¹/ mubburu (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: H# ▶ Dragon. • 龙 ◆ (phonology)

Phonetic realization is close to [m¹b¹y¹zy¹]. □ See also: b¹y¹zy¹ ※ Classifier: mi¹b¹

my¹c¹i¹ 1 /my¹c¹i¹/ muxie (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: H# ▶ Spark. • 火花 ¶ my¹c¹i¹ | gy¹-t¹a¹-ze¹ • Sparks fly. • 火花四溅、火花飞溅 ※ Classifier: æ¹a 3

my¹c¹i¹ 2 /my¹c¹i¹/ muxie

NOUN ※ Tone: H# ▶ Rainbow (simplified form of my¹c¹i¹-dzuu¹t¹hu¹). • 彩虹 (my¹c¹i¹-dzuu¹t¹hu¹) 的简化形式) □ Synonym: my¹c¹i¹-dzuu¹t¹hu¹ ※ Classifier: k¹w¹z¹b¹

my¹c¹i¹-dzuu¹t¹hu¹ /my¹c¹i¹dzuu¹t¹hu¹/ muxiejitee (Jj:

same, Gi: ni¹mi¹ dzuu¹t¹hu¹ ◆ (semantics) This phrase means ‘the sun drinks water’. The speaker knows the form my¹c¹i¹-dzuu¹t¹hu¹, but does not use it. A variant ni¹mi¹ | dzuu¹t¹hu¹ is attested., Da: my¹-h¹i¹ | dzuu¹t¹hu¹)

NOUN ※ Tone: H#-L ▶ Rainbow. • 彩虹 ◆ (syntax) The word can have nominal behaviour: it can be associated with a NUMERICAL+CLASSIFIER expression, /d¹u¹-k¹w¹z¹/ . It can also have predicative behaviour, as it can receive a PERFECTIVE suffix, /-ze¹b¹/. ◆ (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 /c/,

whereas that of ‘rain is /h/). The sequence /my˧ci˥/ has no identifiable meaning. ¶ **my˧ci˥-dzu˩tʰw˩˥** • **dzu˩-kʰw˩** • a rainbow ♦ (syntax) This example illustrates the nominal use of the word. • 一道彩虹 ¶ **my˧ci˥-dzu˩tʰw˩-ze˩**. • ~ 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) **my˧-h˥˥ | dzu˩ tʰw˩˧ | hi˥ gi˥ ho˥ di˥ mae˩**. • 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, 即将来下雨)。✿ Classifier: kʰw˩˧b ❁ Morphological makeup: my˧ci˥ 2

muddy /'mʌdi/ /'mʌdi/ / muddi

NOUN ☀ Tone: MH# ① ► Field. • 田地 ☀ Classifier: kṣ̥y̥₁₂ (CLF for tracts of land) ② ► The Earth, the place where mankind lives (as opposed to the Heavens). • 天下
☀ Morphological makeup: my₁ 1, di₁

my₁do₁ /my₁do₁/ muddo (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❀ Tone: L ▶ To ask. • 问 **¶ let-my|do|** • **AC-**
COMP ~ • 实施 ~ **¶ my|do|-ze|** • **PFV** ~ • 问了
¶ a-lts-o|-my|do|-bi|? • What would [you] like to ask? / What is your question? (Context: the investigator turns towards his teacher (Ama), obviously wanting to ask a question, but he is tardy in expressing his request, experiencing trouble finding his words in Na. The teacher encourages him by asking, in Na: "What is it you want to ask? / What is your question?" • 要问什么呢? (情景: 调查者向老师转身, 明显是有要问老师问题, 但不马上说出来, 可能是用摩梭语表达自己的意思有一点困难。老师鼓励调查者说出他的问题: “有一个什么问题呢?”) **¶ my|do| zo|l-ni| mæ|!** • One should ask, of course! (Context: a discussion about awkward situations when someone is puzzled by someone else's behaviour, for instance when people with different language backgrounds and cultural backgrounds live alongside one another. The consultant says: "One should ask, of course!" The idea is that conversations dispell misunderstandings and allow for good mutual understanding.) • 应该问的啊! (情景: 不同语言与文化背景的人在一起, 如果不多交流, 容易互相误会。阿妈觉得: 不理解的, 应该问一问, 就知道了。愉快交流, 才能好好一起生活。)

muzzei /muzzeɪ/ muzzei (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ➤ Barley, *Hordeum vulgare L.* • 大麦
❁ Classifier: **kṣ¹a 2** (**CLF** for tracts of land)

muzzeiqie /muzzeiqie/

NOUN ⚜ Tone: #H ► Highland barley beard. • 青稞芒
mv|dzɣ| /mv|dʒɣ|/ muzze

NOUN ⚜ Tone: LM ▶ Bottom part (symbolically: “the tail”). • **下面部分** ¶ **my|dzv̥-dzi!** • to be seated in the bottom part (of the room) • 坐在 (房间的) **下面部分** ¶ **noŋ | my|dzv̥-dzi!** • Go and get seated in the bottom part (of the room)! • **你到下面去坐!**

muddae /muddæ/ (Da, Jj: same, Gi: mædæ)

NOUN ⚜ Tone: LM ► Bottom part of body. • 下半身
□ Antonym: *gæl.dæl*

my-đuu] /my-đuu]/ *Muddee*

NOUN ⚜ Tone: L# ► Muddee mountain (Yongning). • 木地箐／木底箐 (一座山与山上的村落) ¶ **my|dʒwɪl-qo|qa₁** • The pass of Mount Muddee (Mudiqing), in Yongning • 木地箐垭口 ¶ ([Housebuilding 2.357](#), [10.24397/pangloss-0004550#S357](#))

mʌd̩i /mʌd̩i/ muddee

NOUN ★ Tone: L ► Eldest daughter. • 大女儿
¶ **zo|dui|-my|dui|** • eldest son and eldest daughter (i.e. eldest male and female siblings) • 大儿子与大女儿

my-^lgχ^lgχ^l /m^lgχ^lgχ^l/ muggegge (Da: same)

NOUN * Tone: #H- ▶ Descendants. • 下一代、后裔、
后人 ¶ **myʌ-gv̩lgyv̩l h̩iː** • Descendants, people belonging
to the line of descent • 后裔 ¶ **myʌ-gv̩lgyv̩l h̩iː=æl**
• Descendants, people belonging to the line of descent •
后裔

my|-gχ|-la] /my|gχ|la]/ muggela (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ☀ Tone: H# ▶ Sky spirit. • 天宫菩薩 ☀ Classifier: v↑

muggu /mʌgʊ/ muggu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ♦ Tone: #H ► Clap of thunder. • 雷、雷声
[m̥y̥-gv̥-| gv̥-ze] • there is a clap of thunder • 打雷了

打雷了。 ♪ **my\gv\+ la** • there is a clap of thunder • 打雷了。    (Punj) p.51

my|t-gv|dy| /my|gv|dy|/ mugguddu (Gi, Dd: my|t-gv|dy|)

NOUN 脚 Tone: M ► Instep, top part of the foot. • 脚
背 Classifier: 𠵼 *[wut]*

my-gy-k-hy 1 /my-gy-k-hy/ mugguku (Gi, Da, Jj:
same)

意思是‘雷年’。摩梭语的‘龙’，即 **by¹zy¹**，用于指中国的蛇年。 • Morphological makeup: **my¹gy^{#1}**, **k^hy¹**

my¹gy¹-k^hy¹ 2 /my¹gy¹-k^hy¹/ *muggu kuq*

ADJECTIVE • Tone: L# ▶ Born in the year of the Dragon. • 属龙

my¹k^hy¹ /my¹k^hy¹/ *muku* (**Gi**: same, **Da**: **my¹k^hy¹**, **Jj**: **my¹k^hy^{#1}**)

NOUN • Tone: MH# ▶ Smoke. • 烟 ¶ **my¹k^hy¹-ly¹** • there is a lot of smoke • 烟很多 • Classifier: **æ_a 3**

my¹k^hy¹ /my¹k^hy¹/ *muku* (**Gi, Da, Jj**: same)

NOUN • Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Evening (starting when it begins to get dark). One of the three periods of the day: early morning (when the sun rises); daytime (when it's light); evening. • 晚上。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。 □ See also: **my¹si¹-nj¹y¹, nj¹y¹-le¹gy^{#1}**

my¹lo¹ji¹ /my¹lo¹ji¹/ *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**) **æ_asæ_a-dzo_a** | **t^hi_a**, | **q^y-j^h-ko_aq^hw^hr_a** | **h^h-d^hu^h-zi_a=j^h-dzo_a**, | **my¹lo¹ji¹** **my¹tsæ_a-ky¹-tsui¹** ♫ - **my¹!** • In the past, the family who lived at the top of Mount Gheuer was called ‘the Muloyi’! • 从前，住在古尔山山顶的家族被称为“Muloyi”！

my¹ju¹ /my¹ju¹/ *Mulee* (**Gi**: **mu¹ju¹**)

NOUN • Tone: L# ▶ Muli county. • 木里

my¹hi¹ /my¹hi¹/ *mulhi*

NOUN • Tone: LH ▶ Second daughter; literally “middle daughter”. • 二女儿

my¹mæ_a /my¹mæ_a/ *mumae*

NOUN • Tone: LH ▶ Adopted daughter. • 领养的女孩、养女、义女。 ¶ **my¹mæ_ase_a** • to adopt a daughter • 收养义女 ¶ **zo¹mæ_a-my¹mæ_ase_a** • to adopt children • 收养孩子

my¹mi¹ /my¹mi¹/ *mumi*

NOUN • Tone: M ▶ Woman. • 女人 ¶ (**proverb**)

my¹mi¹-so_ats^hi_a-k^hy_a, | **q^ho¹mo_agi_ale_a-tx¹!** | **ji_a=ja_a**

| **q^hy¹-ts^hi_a-k^hy_a**, | **b^y-di_a la_a h^hy_a** d^zæ_a! • “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: **y¹**

my¹mi¹-mæ_a-dy^{#1} /my¹mi¹mæ_a-dy^{#1}/ *mumi maeddeu*

NOUN • Tone: #H ▶ Partridge, *Francolinus pintadeanus* (Scopoli). • 鹧鸪, *Francolinus pintadeanus* (Scopoli).

□ Synonym: **my¹mi¹-mæ_a-dy¹-mi^{#1}** • Classifier: **mi_b** **my¹mi¹-mæ_a-dy¹-mi^{#1}** /my¹mi¹mæ_a-dy¹-mi^{#1}/ *mumi maeddeumi*

NOUN • Tone: #H ▶ Partridge, *Francolinus pintadeanus* (Scopoli). • 鹧鸪, *Francolinus pintadeanus* (Scopoli).

□ Synonym: **my¹mi¹-mæ_a-dy^{#1}** • Classifier: **mi_b** • Morphological makeup: **my¹mi¹-mæ_a-dy^{#1}**, **mi_b**

my¹-my¹ /my¹my¹/ *mumu* (**Jj, Dd**: same)

VERB • Tone: H# ▶ To blow (e.g. to blow the fire, to blow a horn)(reduplicated form). • 吹（灰，乐器）（重叠形式） ¶ **my¹-my¹-ze_a** • ~ PFV • ~ 整体体：吹一吹了 • Morphological makeup: **my_a 1**

my¹-my^{#1} /my¹my^{#1}/ *mumu* (**Gi, Jj, Dd**: same)

ADJECTIVE • Tone: #H ▶ Clear (speech). • 清楚（话、事情） ¶ **zw^hs^h-my¹-~my¹** • to speak clearly; clear speech

• 讲清楚 ¶ **le¹-my¹-~my¹-k^hui¹** • to clarify, to explain
• 弄明白、讲清楚 ¶ **my¹-my¹-~my¹, | le¹-my¹-~my¹-k^hui¹** • 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: **my_a 3** reduplicated from ‘to understand’

my¹-my¹-di_a /my¹my¹di_a/ *mu muddi* (**Jj**: Ø)

NOUN • Tone: H#- ▶ Bellows. • 风箱 □ Synonym: **ko¹li^{#1}** • Classifier: **ju_b** • Morphological makeup: **my_a 2, my_a 1, -di_a** Roselle Dobbs proposes to analyze this form as: fire-to.blow-**NMLZ**, “thing to blow on the fire”.

my¹-jni¹ /my¹jni¹/ *muni* (**Gi, Da, Dd**: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Toe. • 脚趾 ❁ Classifier: [w̄l_b

mylp^hǣl /mylp^hǣl/ 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: gælp^hǣl, dylp^hǣl

❁ Classifier: [w̄l_b

mylp^hǣl /mylp^hǣl/ mupae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To forget. • 忘记、落
下 [mylp^hǣl-zēl] • (I) forgot! • 忘记了 [lēt-
mylp^hǣl(-zēl)] • ACCOMP ~ PVF: has forgotten • 实施
~ 整体体: 忘记了 [āltsɔ̄l-lāl sȳlqȳl | mȳl-dōl |
| tsōl-tsōl mȳlp^hǣl!] • 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 [āltsɔ̄l-lāl sȳlqȳl F | mȳl-dōl! | tsōl-tsōl
F mȳlp^hǣl!] • 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

mylqōl /mylqōl/ mugho

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Papaya. • 木瓜 □ Synonym:
mōlkwāl ❁ Classifier: [w̄l_b ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi)
mu55qa22

mylqōl-dz̄ūl /mylqōldz̄ūl/ mughoji

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ▶ A liquid prepared from the papaya, which served as an equivalent of vinegar (vinegar was introduced late: it was bought in Chinese areas). • 用木瓜制成的一种汁, 用法类似于醋。相当于醋木瓜。
过去, 永宁没有醋, 醋是从内地(汉族地区)买来的。 ❁ Classifier: k̄ȳl_a ❁ Morphological makeup:
mylqōl, dz̄ūl

mylq^hwǣl /mylq^hwǣl/ Mukhuæ

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Mukhuæ: the name of a Na village at the northern edge of the Lake. Latitude: 27.75156, longitude: 100.81327 • 木垮: 村落名, 在泸沽湖北端。经纬度: 100.81327, 27.75156 [h̄īlkīl, | nīlsēl,
| tāldzīl, | mylq^hwǣl, | lālth̄āl-dīl] • 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, Mukhuæ, Lataddi. These villages do not count as part of Yongning proper. The last, /lālth̄āl-dīl/, 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)

mylkōl\$ /mylkōl/ muwo (Gi, Da: same, Jj: mylkō#l)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H\$ ▶ Heavens, sky. • 天空 ❁ Classifier: [w̄l_b ❁ Morphological makeup: myl₁, -kō

mylkwyl 1 /mylkwyl/ muwua

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Lower reaches of a river; downstream. • 下游 □ Antonym: ḡȳlkwyl

mylkwyl 2 /mylkwyl/ Muwua

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ The name of a village. • 下村, 比如者波下村(永宁的一个村落)

mylsil /mylsil/ musee (Da: Ø, Dd: mylsūl)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Morning. • 早晨

mylsil-njȳl /mylsilnjȳl/ musse nya (Da: mylsūl-njȳl)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Early in the morning. One of the three periods of the day: early morning (when the sun rises); daytime (when it's light); evening. • 一大早、清晨。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。 □ See also: njȳl-lēlgȳ#l, mylk^hȳl

mylta#l /mylta/ muda

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H# ▶ Fame, reputation. • 名声、名气 [myltāl jīl] • to praise • 为其扬名、让人出名、认可、给好名声。 [h̄īl-n̄ūl | myltāl F | jīl
lēt-hūl-zēl] • (She/he did some good things, and) people gave him recognition / and he earned fame. • (他做了好事情, 于是) 人们给了他认可/给了他好名声。 [nōl-sūlkȳl | lōljīl | h̄ȳl, | h̄īl-n̄ūl | myltāl
jīl kȳl] • If you work well, you can expect people to give you recognition / you can expect to earn fame. / Fame is earned through distinguished actions. • 你们工作好的话, 人家会给你好名声。(“因为好厉害, 所以才出名。”)

myltȳl /myltȳl/ mudu

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Only daughter. • 独生女 [myltȳl | q̄uīl-ȳl dzōl!] • (She) has an only daughter!
• 她有一个独生女! [myltȳl | q̄uīl-ȳl-laīl dzōl!] • (She) just has an only daughter! • 她只有一个独生女!

mylt^hīl /mylt^hīl/ muti

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Intelligent. • 聪明 [#ts^hūl |
mylt^hīl | z̄wǣl!] • She is very intelligent! • 她很聪明!
❁ Morphological makeup: myl₁, t^hīl

mylt^hȳl /mylt^hȳl/ mutu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Torch. • 火把 ❁ Classifiers:

- qa|_c** (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles), **tʰy|_b**
- my|tsu| /my|tsu|/ muzi** (Jj: same, Gi, Da: my|tsu|)
- NOUN** • Tone: MH# ▶ Beard. • 胡子 **¶ my|tsu| zí|**
- to have a beard • 有胡子 • Classifier: **kʰwɔ|_a**
- my|tsʰi| # /my|tsʰi|/ mucee** (Da: my|tsʰu|, Jj: my|tsʰy|)
- NOUN** • Tone: #H ▶ Dry season (winter and spring: from the 9th lunar month to the 2nd lunar month). • 旱季 (冬天与春天: 农历九月到二月) **¶ my|tsʰi| qo|**
- during the dry season • 旱季的时候
 - **Synonym:** tsʰi|
 - Classifier: **tsʰi|_1**
- my|tsʰo| /my|tsʰo|/ muco** (Gi, Jj: same, Da: my|tsʰo|)
- NOUN** • Tone: L ▶ Firewood full of resin, used to start a fire. • 含很多树脂的木头, 用来引火 • Classifier: **kʰy|_a** 1
- my|tci| /my|tci|/ mujie**
- NOUN** • Tone: LH ▶ Youngest daughter. • 最小的女儿
- my|tso| /my|tso|/ mujo** (Dd: same ◇ (phonology))
- Phonetically, [m], an entirely nasal syllable. In this context, it is sometimes close to [mi]. Phonologically, it is /my/.)
- ADVERB** • Tone: LM ▶ Downward. • 向下, 往下 **¶ my|tso| kwy|** • to throw down • 往下扔 **¶ my|tso| 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: **gɔ|_tso|**
- my|tʰæ#| /my|tʰæ|/ mutae** (Gi, Da, Jj: same, Dd: mæ|tʰæ|)
- ADVERB** • Tone: #H ▶ Under. • 下面 **¶ tsʰu|** | **my|tʰæ|_la| li|** | **gɔ|_bi| my|tʰæ|_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|tʰu| /my|tʰu|/ mutee** (Gi, Jj: same, Da: mu|tʰu|)
- NOUN** • Tone: M ▶ Heel. • 脚跟 • Classifier: **kʰwɔ|_a**
- my|tsæ| /my|tsæ|/ 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 **¶ (tsʰu|) a|tso|**
- my|tsæ|?** • What's her/his name? / What is (it/he/she)

- called? • 他叫什么名字? **¶ njɔ| ... my|tsæ|** • My name is... • 我名字叫..... □ See also: **my| 1**
- my|tsæ| /my|tsæ|/ muzhae** (Gi, Jj: same)
- NOUN** • Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Lower part (of the body=below the waist). • 下半(身) □ **Synonym:** my|dæ| □ **Antonym:** gæ|dæ|
- my|tsɔ|-ti|-bɔ| /my|tsɔ|ti|bɔ|/ muzhodibbeu** (Jj: Ø)
- NOUN** • Tone: L#- ▶ A water insect (remains to be identified). • 一种水生昆虫 (尚待确认)。
- my|tsy| 1 /my|tsy|/ muzhu** (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
- ADJECTIVE** • Tone: H# ① ▶ Creased. • 皱 (衣服)
- ② ▶ Wrinkled. • (脸) 有皱纹 **¶ to|kɔ| | my|tsy| ze|** • (His/her) forehead became wrinkled. • 他的前额有了皱纹。 **¶ to|kɔ| le|-my|tsy|** • (His/her) forehead is wrinkled. • 他的前额有皱纹。 **¶ (Gi) æ|se| le|-my|tsy|** • The skin is wrinkled (literally “the flesh is wrinkled”) • 皮肤有皱纹 (直译: “肉有皱纹”)
 - See also: **my|tsy| 2** ③ ▶ Withered. • 谢 (花谢了) **¶ bæ|bæ| le|-my|tsy|_ze|** • The flower has withered. • 花谢了。
- my|tsy| 2 /my|tsy|/ muzhu** (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
- NOUN** • Tone: H# ▶ Wrinkle. • 皱纹 □ See also: **my|tsy| 1** • Classifier: **kʰu|_b**
- my|tsy| /my|tsy|/ muzhu** (Gi, Jj: same, Da: my|dzu|)
- NOUN** • Tone: L# ▶ Mortar. • 白 • Classifier: **na|_a**
- my|tsy|-ny|mi| /my|tsy|ny|mi|/ muzhunumi** (Gi: same, Da: my|dzu|ny|mi|, Jj: Ø)
- NOUN** • Tone: L#- ▶ Small pestle. • 杵 • Classifier: **na|_a** • Morphological makeup: **my|tsy|, ny|mi|**
- my|tsʰy| /my|tsʰy|/ muche** (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
- NOUN** • Tone: L# ▶ Chin. • 下巴 • Classifiers: **kʰwɔ|_a, |u|_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: **|u|_b, y|**
- 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 #**tsʰwɪ̥t̪** | **naɬdziɬ=bvɪ̥t̪** | **myɬzwiɬ=jniɬ** ‘this is Najjie’s brother’. ⚜ Usage: archaic ¶ **tsʰwɪ̥t̪** | **naɬdziɬ=bvɪ̥t̪** | **myɬzwiɬ=jniɬ-hɪ̥l**! • He is Najjie **naɬdziɬ**’s brother! • 他是 **naɬdziɬ** 的兄弟! ¶ **noɬ** | **myɬzwiɬ=jniɬ-hɪ̥l** | **aɬ-dzoɬ**? • Do you have brothers? • 你有兄弟吗? ¶ #**noɬ** | **myɬzwiɬ** | **aɬ-dzoɬ**? • Ungrammatical sentence. Intended meaning: “Do you have brothers?” • 痘句：不能这样问“你有兄弟吗？” ¶ #**tsʰwɪ̥t̪** | **naɬdziɬ=bvɪ̥t̪** | **myɬzwiɬ=jniɬ**. • Ungrammatical sentence. Intended meaning: “He is Najjie’s brother”. • 痘句：不能这样问“他是娜金的哥哥／弟弟”。 ⚜ Classifier: **vɪ̥t̪**

my|zuu| 2 /my|zuu|/ mussi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ☀ Tone: L ▶ Oats. • 燕麦 □ See also: **my₁zui-ni₁lmi₁** ☀ Classifier: **k₁y₁a₂** (**CLF** for tracts of land)

**my|zwi|ni|mí| /my|zwi|ni|mí|/ mussinimi (Jj: same,
Da: Ø, Dd: my|zwi|ny|mí|)**

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: my₁zui₁, ni₁mi₁#

m̥v̥-zə́ɪ 1 /m̥v̥-zə́ɪ/ 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-lze-t-qoł** • during the rainy season • 雨季的时候 ¶ (Gi) **my-lze-t-qoł njuł, | hi_ gis!**! • 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-zeɪ/ murei (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ☈ Tone: #H ▶ Gun; firelock. • 枪, 明火枪
 ¶ (Jj) **hæ-l-my|ze#** • (Han) Chinese gun • 汉枪, 汉族的枪 ¶ (Jj) **kə-dzuu-l-my|ze** • Tibetan gun • 藏枪, 藏族的枪 ☈ Classifier: **k^hwu**

my-ze-t̪s^hæ-yu# /my-ze-t̪s^hæ-yu-/ murei chaehree
(Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ☀ Tone: #H ▶ Gunpowder. • 火药 ☀ Classifier: po_b (CLF for bags)

mʌrə /mʌrə/ 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 ↗ **m̥ɪl-na]** • **NEG** ~: not serious • 否定 ~: 不严重

na]_a /d̥uŋ na]/ na (Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: M_a ▶ Classifier for tools. • 量词: 工具 (一把) ↗ **(phonological elicitation) d̥uŋ-na]_dzoŋ** • 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]_h̥iŋ** • ~ **REL** • 黑的 ↗ **(phonological elicitation) m̥ɪl-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]-myŋ na]-diŋ** • Na territory • 摩梭人地区 ↗ **əŋ-jiŋ-suŋ-jiŋ, | na]-zoŋ-taŋ-myŋ-ŋuuŋ | dzoŋ-niŋ-tsuiŋ!** • 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: **vŋ**

na] /na]/ naq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: MH ▶ To tremble. • 发抖, 颤抖 □ See also: **na]-naŋ**

na]baŋ-kaŋjuŋ#/ /na]baŋkaŋjuŋ/ Nabbahralee

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+H ▶ Name of a mountain. • 一座山的名字 ↗ **(Mountains.102, 10.24397/pangloss-0004574#S102)**

na]dziŋ /na]dziŋ/ nazzee (Da: Ø, Jj: na]dzuiŋ)

ADVERB ⚡ Tone: LM ▶ Dark (at twilight, dusk). • 暗 (黄昏/暮的时候, 天变暗) ↗ **na]dziŋ-zeŋ!** • It has got dark! Twilight has come! • 天变暗了! / 黄昏到了! ↗ **na]dziŋ-hoŋ-zeŋ!** • It's going to get dark! • (天) 要变暗了!

na]dziŋ#/ /na]dziŋ/ 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 རྒྱା

na]_gwŋ#/ /na]gwŋ/ Naggua

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LH ▶ Na songs. • 摩梭民歌 ↗ **tʂʰwŋ** | **na]-gwŋ F | kŋ! | hæŋ-gwŋ F | kŋ! | ʂoŋ-dziŋ-gwŋ F | kŋ-jiŋ!** • 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], gwŋ**_a

na]h̥i#/ /na]h̥iŋ/ Nahin (Gi, Jj: same, Da: Ø)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+H ▶ Naxi (ethnic group). • 纳西族 ↗ **na]h̥iŋ-miŋ-niŋ!** • (Yes,) she is a Naxi woman! • 她是纳西族女人! ↗ **na]h̥iŋ-baŋ-laŋ!** • the Naxi costume, Naxi garments • 纳西族服装 ↗ **na]h̥iŋ-tʰæŋ-jaŋ!** • Naxi books • 纳西族的书 ⚡ Classifier: **vŋ**

na]h̥iŋ-zwŋ#/ /na]h̥iŋ-zwŋ/ Nahinrua

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ The Naxi language. • 纳西语 ↗ **na]h̥iŋ-zwŋ-ſoŋ!** • to study the Naxi language • 学纳西语 ↗ **“bæŋ-liŋ”, | na]h̥iŋ-zwŋ-niŋ!** • “bæŋ-liŋ” [a Naxi word for sweetened tea] is a Naxi word! / It's in the Naxi language! • “bæŋ-liŋ” [纳西语词语: ‘甜茶’], 是纳西语! ↗ **joŋ-myŋ-hiŋ, | na]h̥iŋ-zwŋ-kvŋ!** • The people of the hamlet of Youmi speak Naxi! • 油米村人讲的是纳西语! ⚡ Morphological makeup: **na]h̥iŋ-, zwŋ**_a

na]kwŋ#/ /na]kwŋ/ nagua

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM ▶ Pumpkin; cushaw. Recently introduced to Yongning, where only small gourds were found in the past: **tsiŋ-kwŋ**, used when preparing pigswill. • 南瓜 (最近才传入到永宁)。□ See also: **tsiŋ-kwŋ** ⚡ Classifier: **juŋ_b** ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 南瓜

na]mi#/ /na]miŋ/ nami

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Difficulties, complications, hardship, overwork, great fatigue. • 受累、劳累、辛苦、困难、艰难、艰苦 ↗ **na]miŋ-tʰyŋ!** • Hardship has come! • 现在是艰苦的时候! / 现在很贫困! ↗ **(proverb) õŋ-na]miŋ, õŋ ſeŋ!** • 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: **kʰwŋ**_a

na.mi#] /na.mi/ *Nami*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H ▶ Na woman. • 摩梭女人

Synonym: **na.my#]**

na.my#] /na.my/ *Namu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Na woman. • 摩梭女人

¶ **na.zo+na.my#]** • Na men and women; the Na (Mosuo) • 摩梭男人与摩梭女人, 摩梭人

□

Synonym: **na.mi#]**

na.my+na.dzi.dzi#] /na.my+na.dzi.dzi/ *namu naz-zeezzee* (*Gi*: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: H#- ▶ All dark, quite dark (at twilight, dusk). • 很暗 (天变得很暗)

na+na#] /na+na/ *nana*

ADVERB ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Secretly. • 偷偷、暗暗、私自、暗地、暗里

¶ **na+na+le+li+le+do#]** • to see (someone) for whom one was secretly on the lookout

• 偷偷地看见

¶ **na+na+se#]** • to walk furtively • 贼头

贼脑地走

❁ Morphological makeup: **na** Probably a reduplicated form of ‘black, dark’

na+na#] /na+na/ *nana* (*Gi, J*: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To tremble (reduplicated form). • 发抖, 颤抖 (重叠形式)

¶ **(phonological elicitation) na+na+ze#]** • ~ **PFV** • ~ 整体体: 发抖了

¶ **(phonological elicitation) le+na+na#]** • **ACCOMP** ~

• 实施 ~

¶ **lo+qhwyl| na+na#]** • the hand trembles •

手抖

❁ Morphological makeup: **na**

na.py+qhwyl#] /na.py+qhwyl/ *nabukhua* (*J*: same, *Gi*:

∅)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM- ▶ Emperor (borrowed from the Mongolian?). • 皇帝

¶ **ts^hu+| na.py+qhwyl+ni+gy#]**!

• 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*) næ22pu55q^hΛ35

na.ts^hi#] /na.ts^hi/ *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

¶ **kr+my#| æ+shæ+| ywry+hā| swæ+gy#|**

¶ **| na.ts^hi| -te^hy+py+mi#| qy+q+ts^hæ+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。

□ See also: **na.ts^hi#| -te^hy+py+mi#]**

na.ts^hi#| -te^hy+py+mi#] /na.ts^hi/ | **te^hy+py+mi#|**

Nacee-Qebemi

NOUN ❁ Tone: L-H ▶ Name of a mountain: Nacee-

Qebemi. • 一座山的名字: 纳慈巧吧咪

¶ **kr+my#| æ+shæ+| ywry+hā| swæ+gy#| na.ts^hi| -**

te^hy+py+mi#| qy+q+ts^hæ+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 com-

parable 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.ts^hi| te^hy+py+mi#]**

na.ts^hō+ōdi+py#] /na.ts^hō+ōdi+py/ *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: **lo+ta+lo+tcī#]** ❁ Classifier:

p^hæ¹a

na.zo#] /na.zo/ *Nasso*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H ▶ Na man. • 摩梭男人

¶ **na.zo+na.my#]** • Na men and women; the Mosuo •

摩梭男人与摩梭女人, 摩梭人

na.zwyl#] /na.zwyl/ *Narua*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Autonym of the language: the Na

language. • 本语言: 摩梭语 (纳语)

næ+qhæ+ts^he#] *nakhaechei* (*Da*: **na+qhæ+ts^he#**, *J*: **na+qhæ+ts^he(+gy#)**)

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) no+nu+hwæ+ne+ji#| zo+!]** • as if you were buying • 就像你

来买一样!

¶ **(Da) no+nu+la#| -ne+ji#| zo+!]** • as

if you were striking • 就像你来打一样!

¶ **no+nu+pi+ne+ji#| zo+!]** • as if you decided • 就像你来说一

样!

¶ **ts^hu+ne+ji#| zo+!]** • thus, in this way • 这样

¶ **t^hv+kv+ne+ji#| zo+!]** • like that year • 像那年一样、就

像那年 **¶ tʰy-łi-neł-jił-zoł** • like that month • 像那个月一样、就像那个月 **¶ tʰy-ł-hał-neł-jił-zoł** • like that evening • 像那天晚上一样、就像那个晚上 **¶ tʰy-ł-suł-neł-jił-zoł** • like that time • 像那次一样、就像那次 **¶ (Da) tʰy-łni-ł-neł-jił-zoł** • like that day **◊ (phonology)** Il y a contraction phonétique de /ne.ɿ/, réalisé phonétiquement proche de [ni]. Néanmoins, cette contraction n'est pas encore lexicalisée: les deux syllabes demeurent identifiables pour la locutrice. • 像那天一样、就像那天

nił /nił/ ni

NOUN ✽ Tone: #H ▶ Amaranth. • 莢米 ✽ Classifier: poł_a (CLF for plants with a stalk)

niłfył /niłfył/ nifu

NOUN ✽ Tone: H# ▶ A very large bag, either made of leather (to carry products over long distances by caravan) or of linen (to wrap up a corpse for temporary inhumation). • 大包: 用来包装物品的皮包 (马帮用的), 或者来装尸体的麻布包 (为了在火葬前暂时存放尸体) **¶ jv-łjv-ł-niłfył** • Chengdu bag. This kind of large, solid bag was often purchased in the area of Chengdu, hence its association with this place name. • 成都大包。 (据说这类的包一般是成都地区生产的。) ✽ Classifier: ljuł_b

-niłgył /niłgył/ niggu

ADVERB ✽ Tone: MH# ▶ To be like, to seem like. • 如、像 **¶ zuł-hv-ł-niłgył** • like grass, i.e. vivid green • 像草, 等于绿色 **¶ æ-łqæł-niłgył** • like a parrot (i.e. blue/green-coloured) • 像鹦鹉, 等于青色 **¶ lwæłpʰ-ł-niłgył** • like ashes, i.e. grey-coloured **◊ (phonology)** A modified form of /lwv-ł-niłgył/. It is currently /lwæłpʰ-ł-niłgył/ that is most common, even though the word 'ash', outside this expression, retains its /lwv-ł/ form. • 灰色 **¶ sw-łp-ł-niłgył** • like a urinary bladder, in the shape of a bladder • 像膀胱 **¶ (ny-łmił) dzuł-y-ł-niłgył** • (their heart is) like one, as one • 一条心, 想得一致 **¶ dziłbił-niłgył** • to be accustomed to, to get accustomed to • 习惯 (一个环境) **¶ liłtʰw-ł-bił-nił-gv-ł** • to have a habit of drinking tea, to be a tea-drinker • 习惯喝茶、有喝茶的习惯 **¶ tsʰw-łsuł-bił-niłgył!** • It looks like it's going to die! / It looks as if it (he/she) were going to die! **◊ (semantics)** Can refer to a plant, but also to a human being. (Elicited during transcription of Agriculture.70.) • 他好像要死了!

niłmi#ł /niłmił/ nimi

NOUN ✽ Tone: #H ▶ Sisters (term used by men, i.e. by brothers). • 姐妹 (年长或年幼); 兄弟用语 **¶ tsʰw-ł | tæłsuił=był | niłmił jnił**. • She is /tæłsuił/'s sister. • 她是达石的姐姐 (或妹妹) **¶ noł | niłmił | ałdzoił?** • Do you have sisters? **◊ (syntax)** It is not possible to add /ji/+/-hř/ to this expression, unlike in the question "Do you have any brothers?" • 你有姐妹吗? □ See also: myłzuił-niłmił ✽ Classifier: ył

njǣlbæł /njǣlbæł/ nyabbae (Gi, Jj: same, Da: njv-łbæł)

NOUN ✽ Tone: H# ▶ Tear. • 眼泪 ✽ Classifier: tʰv-ł_a

njǣlpʰ-ł_a /njǣlpʰ-ł_a/ nyapeu

NOUN ✽ Tone: LM ▶ White of the eye. • 白眼球 ✽ Classifier: ljuł_b

njǣl-qv-ł /njǣlqv-ł/ nyagheu (Jj: same)

VERB ✽ Tone: H#- ▶ To look away from. • 看别的方向 (蔑视态度) **¶ hř-ł njǣlqv-ł** • to turn away the head from, to look away from (someone that one despises, hates...) • 看别的方向, 不直接看 (蔑视态度) **¶ (phonological elicitation) mrv-ł-njǣlqv-ł** • NEG ~: not to turn away • 否定 ~: 不看别的方向

njǣlqwæł /njǣlqwæł/ nyaghuae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ✽ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Blind. • 眼睛瞎了

¶ tsʰw-ł | njǣlqwæł-zeł • (S)he went blind. • 他眼睛瞎了。 **¶ tsʰw-ł | njǣlqwæł-jnił**. • (S)he is blind. • 他是瞎子。 **¶ njǣlqwæł-mi#ł** • blind woman • 眼睛瞎了的女人 **¶ njǣlqwæł-zo#ł** • blind man • 眼睛瞎了的男人 **¶ njǣlqwæł-hř#ł** • blind person • 瞎子 ✽ Classifier: ył

njǣlqʰæ#ł /njǣlqʰæł/ nyakhae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: LM+H ▶ Eye sand, gum in the eyes, rheum. • 眼屎 ✽ Classifier: kʰwv-ł_a

njǣlsułkył /njǣlsułkył/ nyasigu (Jj: njv-ł-sułkył)

PRONOUN ✽ Tone: -L ▶ First person plural pronoun, exclusive. • 我们 **◊ (phonology)** The first syllable shows some variation between [njv] and [njæ]. The njv form (/njv-ł-sułkył/) initially appeared to be the correct one, then it emerged from discussions with Mrs. Latami that /njæł-sułkył/ was more common and should be recorded as the current standard. **¶ njæł-sułkył | mrv-ł-suł!** • We (exclusive) don't know! • 我们不知道! **¶ tsʰw-ł-sułkył, | njæł-sułkył=był | mrv-ł-suł!** • They do not understand us! (Context: about people coming from other areas, who do not understand local custom and habits) • 他们不了解我们!

njǣłtsuił /njǣłtsuił/ nyazi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: L# ① ► Eyebrow. • 眉毛
 ¶ njǣtsui-dǣ • eyebrow (this formulation avoids ambiguity between ‘eyebrow’ and ‘eyelashes’) • 眉毛
 ¶ njǣtsui | mȳl-tsōl k̄hūl • to knit the brows (literally “to lower the brows”) • 皱眉毛 • Classifier: k̄w̄ȳl_a
 ② ► Eyelashes. • 睫毛、眼睫毛、眼毛 ¶ njǣtsui-sǣ • Eyelash (this wording removes the ambiguity of the term njǣtsui, which can mean ‘eyebrow’ as well as ‘eyelash’) • 睫毛 (这一措辞消除了该词的歧义, 因为 njǣtsui 既可以指‘眉毛’, 也可以指‘睫毛’).
njǣ=zui /njǣzui/ nyassi

PRONOUN • Tone: L# ► Dual exclusive first person pronoun: us two, the two of us (the speaker plus another person who is not the addressee). • 我们两个 ¶ ākō(-h̄i) | njǣ=zui hōl-dzōl! • (We cannot stay any longer because) our family is waiting for us! • (我们两个不能再呆在这里了,) 家里在等我们!

njȳl /njȳl/ nya (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

PRONOUN • Tone: L ► 1st singular pronoun, ISG. • 我
 ¶ njȳl ni! • It’s me! (Typical answer at the door) • 是我! (情景: 一个人敲门, 里面的人问是谁, 人家回答: “是我!”) ¶ njȳl=pl, | njȳl | h̄i ni! • My family, that is my people! • 我们, 就是我的人! ¶ (Da) njȳl h̄i • my family, my people, my clan ♦ (dialectology) Mrs. Latami does not approve this phrasing. • 我的人、我家、我的家族 ¶ (phonological elicitation) njȳl nōl la! • I strike you • 我打你

njȳlb /njȳlb/ nyaq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB • Tone: L_b ► To stir, to blend. • 搅拌、翻拌
 ¶ lēl-njȳl-zēl • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has stirred • 实施 ~ 整体体: 搅拌了 ¶ lēl-njȳl-njȳl • ACCOMP ~ RED • 实施 ~ 重叠: 搅拌搅拌 ¶ hāl njȳl • to stir rice (in a pot) • 搅拌米饭 ¶ hāl | lēl-njȳl • to stir rice (in a pot) • 搅拌米饭 ¶ hāl | d̄w̄l-njȳl-njȳl-j̄l • rice ~ DELIMITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE: to stir the rice a bit, to do a bit of stirring • 把米搅拌搅拌 ¶ d̄w̄l-ȳl t̄hi-l-njȳl • to stir a pot (of rice, to make rice paste in order to prepare rice cakes) • 搅拌一锅 (如: 搅拌一锅米饭, 做出浆糊, 准备制作米饼。) ¶ q̄āl-dzēl-hāl njȳl • to stir polenta (corn flour) • 搅拌玉米粥

njȳl /njȳl/ nyaq

NOUN • Tone: LH ► Eye (monosyllable). • 眼睛 (单音节) • Classifier: l̄w̄l_b

njȳl 1 /njȳl/ nyaq

VERB • Tone: MH ► To glue (two objects together). • 粘 ¶ lēl-njȳl-zēl! • ACCOMP ~ PFV: It’s glued! • 实施 ~ 整体体: 粘在一起了! ¶ tsol-tsol lēl-dz̄ol, | lēl-njȳl! • When something (e.g. a book) is torn, (we) glue it together! • 东西撕破了, 粘在一起 (就好了) ¶ t̄hi-l-njȳl-njȳl • DUR ~ RED: to glue • 持续体 ~ 重叠: 粘一粘 □ See also: njȳl 2, njȳl-njȳl

njȳl 2 /njȳl/ nyaq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE • Tone: MH ► Sticky. • 黏 (胶, 树脂)
 □ See also: njȳl 1

njȳl 3 /njȳl/ nyaq (Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE • Tone: MH ► Early. • 早 □ See also: njȳl-lal

njȳlbil /njȳlbil/ nyabbi (Gi, Jj: same, Da: njȳlbil)

NOUN • Tone: LH ► Eyelid (top eyelid). • 上眼皮 • Classifier: l̄w̄l_b, p̄hol_a

njȳl-dīl /njȳldīl/ nyaddi (Jj: same, Gi, Da: njȳl-njȳl-dīl)

NOUN • Tone: MH# ► Glue. • 胶 • Classifier: k̄w̄ȳl_a • Morphological makeup: njȳl 1, -dīl

njȳl-gx̄lla /njȳlgx̄lla/ nyaggela (Gi: same)

NOUN • Tone: L-L# ► Eyeball. • 眼珠 • Classifier: l̄w̄l_b

njȳlh̄ȳl /njȳlh̄ȳl/ nyahun

NOUN • Tone: L# ► A plant used as fodder for the pigs.
 • 灰条菜、灰灰菜: 喂猪的牧草 ♦ In local Chinese dialect: 灰凋 • Classifier: qāl_c (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles), k̄w̄ȳl_a

njȳlkȳl /njȳlkȳl/ nyagu

NOUN • Tone: L# ► Cheekbone. • 颧骨 □ See also: kȳlkȳl • Classifier: l̄w̄l_b, k̄w̄ȳl_a

njȳlkȳl-njȳlts̄h̄ȳl /njȳlkȳlnjȳlts̄h̄ȳl/ nyagu nyace

ADJECTIVE • Tone: L#- ► Beautiful; with a pretty face (of a woman). • 美丽、面貌美 ♦ (phonology) It has not proved feasible to extract a disyllabic component /t̄njȳlts̄h̄ȳl/ that could be used on its own. It is not attested outside this four-syllable expression. ¶ ālmi! | mȳzōlts̄h̄ūl-l̄w̄l | njȳlkȳl-njȳlts̄h̄ȳl! | d̄waēl | ālvȳl! • Wow! This young lady is really beautiful! Very pretty!
 • 啊呀, 这个少女真美丽! 很漂亮! ¶ njȳlkȳl-njȳlts̄h̄ȳl | z̄wǣl • extremely beautiful • 非常美 • Morphological makeup: njȳlkȳl, njȳl, ts̄h̄ȳl_a

njȳlk̄hi# /njȳlk̄hi/ nyaki (Gi: Ø)

NOUN • Tone: LM+H ► Bottom eyelid. • 下眼皮 • Classifier: k̄w̄ȳl_a

breast-feed (literally ‘to give milk’) • 给 (喂) 奶 ¶ njo₁tb₁ • to drink milk • 喝奶 □ Synonym: næ₁

njo₁lb₁i /njo₁lb₁i/ nyobbi (Gi, Da, Dd: same, Jj: ny₁lb₁i)

NOUN ★ Tone: LH ► Breast. • 乳房 ¶ ji₁-njo₁lb₁i • cow’s breast • 牛的奶头 ¶ (Gi) njo₁lb₁i-k₁q₁hw₁s₁ • nipple, teat • 乳头 ★ Classifier: l₁wt₁b₁

njo₁lb₁i-l₁i /njo₁lb₁i-l₁i/ nyobbili (Gi: nju₁lb₁i-l₁i, Jj: ny₁lb₁i-l₁i)

NOUN ★ Tone: H# ► Lips. • 嘴唇 ★ Classifier: l₁wt₁b₁

njo₁kæ₁t-tei₁ /njo₁kæ₁t-tei₁/ nyogaeje

NOUN ★ Tone: LM-LH ► Cep, *Boletus edulis*. • 牛肝菌 □ See also: j₁q₁h₁a₁-p₁v₁j₁v₁-mo₁ ★ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 牛肝菌

njo₁p₁ll₁y₁ /njo₁p₁ll₁y₁/ nyobelu (Dd: same, Jj: ni₁p₁ll₁y₁)

NOUN ★ Tone: L+H# ► Udder. • 牛的奶头 ★ Classifier: l₁wt₁b₁

no₁ /no₁/ no (Gi, Jj: same)

PRONOUN ★ Tone: L ► Second person singular pronoun. • 你 ¶ no₁ni₁ • It’s you! • 是你!

no₁a /no₁/ noq

VERB ★ Tone: L_a ► To add, to blend in, to mix. • 搅 ¶ næ₁ | tsa₁b₁y₁-qo₁ t₁hi₁-no₁ • 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) le₁-no₁ • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ¶ ha₁-qo₁ | t₁ca₁-qæ₁ t₁hi₁-no₁: ha₁-qo₁ | t₁ca₁-qæ₁ t₁hi₁-k₁w₁ • 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。’ ¶ ha₁-qo₁ | t₁ca₁-qæ₁ t₁hi₁-no₁: t₁ca₁-qæ₁-la₁ | ha₁ | qw₁-te^ho₁ dzw₁ • 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。’

-no₁ /no₁/ noq

DISC.PTCL ★ Tone: MH ► Contrastive topic. • 主题: 对于、关于 ¶ qæ₁do₁-no₁ • As for lumber, ... • 关于木材, ¶ zi₁q₁hw₁s₁-no₁ • As for the main room, ... • 关于主屋.....

no₁by₁ /no₁by₁/ Nobbu

NOUN ★ Tone: LM ► Nobbu, a masculine given name. • 诺布: 一个男性名字 ★ Etymology: (Tibetan loan-

word) Nor bu གོར་ບླྀ

no₁by₁-ts₁h₁u₁l₁ /no₁by₁ts₁h₁u₁l₁/ 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: no₁by₁, ts₁h₁u₁l₁# ★ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Nor bu Tshe ring གོར་ບླྀ བྲེ ຮིང

no₁no₁ /no₁no₁/ 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.

no₁no₁-q₁u₁ma₁ /no₁no₁q₁u₁ma₁/ 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: no₁no₁, q₁u₁ma₁# ★ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) ? + Sgrol ma ? + གྲୋଲ ମା

no₁qo₁ /no₁qo₁/ nogho

ADVERB ★ Tone: LH ► In, inside; at (to arrive at a place).

• 在 (某个地方) ¶ a₁k₁o₁ | no₁qo₁ | le₁-ts₁h₁u₁-ze₁!

• (We/you) have arrived at home! / (We/you) are come home! • 到家里了! ¶ zi₁dy₁ | no₁qo₁ • inside the house, at the house • 在家／在屋子里面 ¶ ti₁di₁ | no₁qo₁ | le₁-ts₁h₁u₁-ze₁! • (We’ve) reached Yongning! / We’re in Yongning now! • 到永宁了! ★ Morphological makeup: -qo₁

no₁=₁ /no₁=₁/ nolae

PRONOUN ★ Tone: L# ► Second person plural. • 你们

□ See also: no₁-su₁lk₁y₁

no₁-su₁lk₁y₁ /no₁su₁lk₁y₁/ nosigu (Gi, Jj: same)

PRONOUN ★ Tone: -L ► Second-person plural pronoun.

• 你们 ¶ no₁-su₁lk₁y₁ | m₁ry₁-su₁! • You (plural) don’t know (about this)! • 你们不知道! ¶ nj₁r₁ | no₁-su₁lk₁y₁ | m₁ry₁-su₁!

• 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! ¶ nj₁r₁ | no₁-su₁lk₁y₁ la₁

• I strike you (PL) • 我打你们 ¶ (phonological elicitation) nj₁r₁ | no₁-su₁lk₁y₁ la₁-bi₁! • I am going to strike you (PL) • 我要打你们! ¶ (phonological elicitation) no₁-su₁lk₁y₁ la₁-bi₁! • you are going to strike • 你们要打了 ¶ (phonological elicitation) no₁-su₁lk₁y₁

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: ny̥lmi]-t̊ci] Morphological makeup: ny̥lmi], d̊uu]_a

ny̥lmi]-ki]ki] /ny̥lmi]ki]ki/ numi gigi

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L-L# ▶ With similar mood, similar frame of mind. • 心意相通 ❁ Morphological makeup: ny̥lmi], ki]_a

ny̥lmi]-qa] /ny̥lmi]qa]/ numi ghaq

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L ▶ Weak, worn out. • 累得没精神了 □ Synonym: ny̥lmi]-t̊hi] ❁ Morphological makeup: ny̥lmi]

ny̥lmi]-t̊ci] /ny̥lmi]t̊ci]/ 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]-y|, | ny̥lmi]-t̊ci]! • This person lacks courage! • 这个人，胆小！ □ Antonym: ny̥lmi]-d̊uu] ❁ Mor-

phological makeup: ny̥lmi], t̊ci]_a
ny̥lmi]-t̊hi] /ny̥lmi]t̊hi]/ numi teiq

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L ▶ Weak, worn out. • 累得没精神了 □ Synonym: ny̥lmi]-qa] ❁ Morphological makeup: ny̥lmi], t̊hi]_a
ny̥lp̊y] /ny̥lp̊y]/ nube

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Broad beans; lima beans. • 蚕豆
ny̥lp̊i] /ny̥lp̊i]/ nubi

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Soybean dregs. Used as pig fodder. • 豆粕

ny̥lt̊y] /ny̥lt̊y]/ nudu

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Nosebag. • (挂在马脖子下面的) 饲料袋子、马粮袋子 ❁ Classifier: l̊u]_b

ny̥lts̊a] /ny̥lts̊a]/ nuza (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Coarse chaff of beans. • 粗的豆糠 ❁ Classifier: m̊v]_a (CLF for small quantities: a little)

ny̥lts̊hi]# /ny̥lts̊hi]/ nujie (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H# ▶ Fine chaff of beans (used to feed cows). • 豆类的细糠粃，来喂牛 □ Synonym: ny̥l̊u]-t̊s̊hi] ❁ Classifier: k̊h̊y]_a

n

ŋæ̥ /ŋæ̥/ nae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H ▶ To hide, to conceal oneself. • 躲藏

¶ t̥hi̥-ŋæ̥ • DUR ~ • 持续体 ~

ŋæ̥ /ŋæ̥/ nae

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Milk. • 奶汁 □ Synonym: njo̥l

ŋæ̥ /ŋæ̥/ 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

¶ my̥-t̥eo̥l ŋæ̥ • to push down, to press down

• 往下按 □ See also: ŋæ̥~ŋæ̥ 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。 ¶ h̥i̥-k̥y̥l, | h̥i̥ h̥i̥ ŋæ̥ • to steal and oppress (description of a despot's behaviour) • 偷和迫 (描述专制统治者的行为)

ŋæ̥-ŋæ̥ /ŋæ̥ŋæ̥/ naenae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To press, to push down (with the hand); to press flat, to flatten (reduplicated form).

• 按 (用手)、压扁、挤压 (重叠形式) ¶ le̥-ŋæ̥-ŋæ̥ • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ❁ Morphological

makeup: ŋæ̥

ŋæ̥-ŋæ̥ /ŋæ̥ŋæ̥/ nae'er

PRONOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Second person plural. • 你们家、你们家的人 □ See also: ŋæ̥-ŋl, no̥-ŋl

ŋæ̥-ŋl /ŋæ̥ŋl/ naelae

PRONOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Second person plural. This is a variant of /no̥-ŋl/; the form /no̥-ŋl/ is considered more correct. • 联想复数：你们。这是 no̥-ŋl 的一个变体。no̥-ŋl 被认为是更标准的。 □ See also: ŋæ̥-ŋæ̥, no̥-ŋl

-ŋu̥ /-/ nee

CONJUNCTION ❁ Tone: 0? ▶ Or. • 或者、还是

¶ gu̥-ji̥ | bi̥-ŋu̥ | my̥-bi̥? • 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？ ¶ hwæ̥-ŋu̥ |

my̥-hwæ̥? • Do (you/we) buy it or not? • 买不买?

ŋu̥ /ŋu̥/ nee (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: H ▶ Few. • 少 ¶ h̥i̥-ŋu̥ • people

are few / there are few people • 好的，不多！不好的，

就很多了！ ¶ (phonological elicitation) t̥so̥-t̥so̥ |

ŋu̥-ze̥ • there are fewer things, the amount of things has

decreased • 东西 (变) 少了 ¶ dz̥y̥-h̥i̥, | le̥-ŋu̥! |

my̥-dz̥y̥-h̥i̥, | le̥-dz̥u̥! • 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)

-ŋu̥-1 /ŋu̥-1/ nee

POSTPOSITION ❁ Tone: M ▶ Ablative, agent, and topic marker. • 离格 (从格)，施动者，主题。接近汉语的‘由’

ŋu̥-1 /ŋu̥-1/ neeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To wring, to tighten, to clamp. •

拧 ¶ le̥-ŋu̥-ze̥ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has wrung • 实施

~ 整体体：拧了 ¶ ko̥-qḁ | t̥hu̥-l̥u̥ | le̥-ŋu̥-qḁ-jo̥! • Tighten the lid! (of a glass jar, used as drinking glass)

• (你) 拧一下盖子吧！

ŋu̥-ci̥ /ŋu̥-ci̥/ nuxie (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: ni̥-ci̥ ◇ (morphemic make-up)) The variant ni̥-ci̥ 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

ŋu̥-go̥ /ŋu̥-go̥/ 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’.

¶ no̥ | t̥hu̥-ki̥ | d̥wæ̥ | ŋu̥-go̥! • You pity her/him a lot! / You feel a lot of pity for her/him! • 你真的很可怜他。 ¶ no̥ | t̥hu̥-ki̥ | d̥wæ̥ | ŋu̥-go̥-ji̥! • You pity her/him a lot! / You feel a lot of pity for her/him! • 你真的很可怜他。

ŋu̥-zi̥ /ŋu̥-zi̥/ neexxi

VERB ❁ Tone: L# ▶ le̥-my̥-p̥æ̥ | my̥-t̥ḁ. •

To remember, to commit to memory. • 记住

¶ (Benevolence.236, 10.24397/pangloss-0004582#S236)

□ See also: sy̥-dy̥

ŋy̥ /ŋy̥/ 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

¶ my̥-ŋy̥ • 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！ ¶ no̥-ə̥t̥so̥-ŋy̥? • Which piece of news

did you get? / What did you get to know? • 你听到了什么消息呢？

nyʌ /nʌŋ/ neuq (Jj: same)

NOUN ⚜ Tone: LM ▶ Moth; insect that eats into wood, books, clothes etc. • 蛾虫 ◇ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [nʌt]. ◇ (tonology) #H
¶ (phonological elicitation) nyʌ zyʌ-zeɪ • ... 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: miʌ_b

jn

ni /ni/ *ni* (**Gi, Jj:** same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: H ▶ To listen. • 听 ¶ **tʰi˥-ni˥** • DUR •
 持续体 ~ ¶ (phonological elicitation) **tso˧˥-tso˧˥-ni˧˥**
 • to listen to things • 听东西 ¶ **le˧˥-ni˧˥-ze˧˥** • ACCOMP
 ~ PFV: has listened • 实施 ~ 整体体: 听了 ⚡ Com-
 paranda: (Pumi) **sə22ni55**

ni 2 /ni/ ni (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H ► To borrow from someone. • 向别人借 **hǐ+ki+ | tsɔ+ltsɔ+lji+** • to borrow things from someone • 向别人借东西

ni /ni/ *ni* (Dd: same)

VERB ★ Tone: H ► To lose, to be defeated. • 败、输
¶ **tʰv̚ɪl|leɪ-jiɫ-zeɪl!** • He failed! • 他失败了!

ni˥_b /dɯ˧ ni˥/ ni (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

- one day • 一天

ni+ /ni+/ *ni* (**Gi, Jj:** same)

ADJECTIVE • Tone: M ► Full, satiated. • 饱 ♪ **le˧-ni˧-ze˧** • **ACCOMP ~ PFV:** is satiated • **实施 ~ 整体体:** 饱了 ♪ **ha˧ | ə˧-ni˧-ze˧?** • Are you full (or would you like another bowl of rice)? • (你) 饱了没有? ♪ **ha˧ni˧-ze˧?** • I am full. / I am satiated. • 吃饱了。／吃饱饭了。 ♪ **njy˧ | le˧-ni˧-ze˧!** • I am full. / I am satiated. • 我饱了。

ni+_a /ni+/ *nee* (Jj: same, Gi: nił)

VERB ❁ Tone: M_a ► To need. • 需要 ¶ no˧˥ | ə˧˥-ni˧˥? | mɤ˧˥-ni˧˥! • Do you want (some)? — No! • 你要吗? — 不要! ¶ ha˧˥ | ə˧˥-ni˧˥-swʌ˧˥? • You want some more rice? • 还要一点饭吗? ¶ «mɤ˧˥-ni˧˥! mɤ˧˥-ni˧˥!» | so˧˥-qʰwɔ˧˥ dzu˧˥! • 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。))

-ni] /ni]/ 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）

niŋ /niŋ/ *niq*

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ► To press, to hold (clamped under the arm, between the legs...). • 夹、夹持 ♣ (**phonological elicitation**) **dʒuːl-ni˥~ni˥-ɿ˥** • 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': /dʒuːl-bæ˥~bæ˥-ɿ˥/. An L_b tone would yield an M.H.L.L pattern, as for the verb 'to speak': /dʒuːl-zwɛ˥~zwɛ˥-ɿ˥/. • 夹一点 ♣ **læ˥dæ˥qæ˥-bi˥ni˥** • to hold tightly under the armpit • 夹紧腋下

ni 2 /ni/ niq (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

PRONOUN ★ Tone: L ► Who. • 谁 **ㄐㄧㄩㄉㄧㄢ?** • Who is that? • 是谁? **ㄕㄋㄉㄧㄩㄉㄧㄢ?** • Who are you? • 你是谁? **ㄕㄊㄜㄩㄉㄧㄩㄉㄧㄢ?** • Who is this person? • 他是谁? **ㄕㄋㄉㄧㄩㄉㄧㄢㄉㄧㄢ?** • No matter where you go, it's the same everywhere! • 无论你去谁 (家), 都一样! **ㄕㄋㄉㄧㄩㄉㄧㄢㄉㄧㄢㄉㄧㄢ?** • As previous example, with a different division into tone groups • 同上, 声调段界不同

nil_a 1 /nil/ niq

VERB ⚜ Tone: L_a ► To twine, to wind; twist with the fingers (e.g. linen, to make thread). • 捻, 缠线 ¶ **le-ŋ-jii** •
ACCOMP ~ • **实施** ~ ¶ **saŋ-jii** • to twine hemp (to make thread) • 捻麻 ¶ ([Agriculture.82](#), [10.24397/pangloss-0004441#S82](#)) □ See also: **ŋii-ŋii**

ni]_a 2 /ni]/ niq (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ⚜ Tone: L_a ► To break (tool), to be broken. • 设备坏了 [le˧˥-ni˧˥-ze] • ACCOMP ~ PFV: it's broken! • 实施～整体体: 坏了! / 破了! [phonological elicitation] tso˧˥-tso˧˥ ni˧˥ • to break things • 东西坏了

ni₁, 3 /niʌ/ nia (Gi, Da, Ji: same)

VERB ⚜ Tone: L_a ▶ Copula. • 系动词 (系词): 是
¶ (phonological elicitation) le-t-ni-l-ze] • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has become..., is now... ◇ (semantics) Example of context of use for /le-t-ni-l-ze/: 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

ni˥ /ni˥/ ni (Gi, Da, Ji; ni˧)

NUMERAL ⚜ Tone: LH ► Two. • 二 𠵼 qiu˥, | jni˥, | so˧, | zv˧, | nwx˧, | qʰv˧, | sw˧, | hō˧, | gv˧, | tsʰe˧ •

Numbers from one to ten. • 数字从一到十。

ni₁lb₂ŋ /ni₁lb₂ŋ/ nibbeu (Jj: same, Gi: nj₁lb₂ŋ, Da: nju₁lb₂ŋ-še₁sa₂)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Grasshopper, cricket. • 蟋蟀 ⚡ Classifier: mi₁b₂

ni₁lb₂ŋ-še₁sa₂ /ni₁lb₂ŋ-še₁sa₂/ nibbeusheisa (Gi: Ø)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: -LM ▶ Dragonfly. • 蜻蜓 ⚡ (proverb) **ni₁lb₂ŋ-še₁sa₂, | še₁ mꝫ-zi₁! | p^hi₁li₂-dy₁qæ₂, sꝫ mꝫ-zi₁!** • Dragonflies have no flesh! Butterfly wings have no blood! • 蜻蜓没有肉！蝴蝶翅膀没有血！ ⚡ Classifier: mi₁b₂

ni₁lb₂ŋ /ni₁lb₂ŋ/ nibbu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Speech. • 话 ⚡ **ni₁lb₂ŋ | d^hw₁ŋ** • a word, a short tract of speech • 一些话

ni₁ldi₂ /ni₁ldi₂/ 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: ts^hi₁j₂i₃

ni₁ldzu₂# /ni₁ldzu₂/ nijji (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ Penis. • 男生殖器 ⚡ Classifier: l^hu₁b₂

ni₁lg₂y# /ni₁lg₂y/ nigge (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Nose. • 鼻子 ⚡ Classifier: l^hu₁b₂

ni₁lg₂y-ba₂ /ni₁lg₂y-ba₂/ 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: k^hu₁b₂

ni₁lg₂y-dzu₂ /ni₁lg₂y-dzu₂/ niggejji (Gi: same, Da: Ø, Jj: ni₁lg₂y-dzi₁)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: -MH ▶ Nasal mucus, snivel. • 鼻涕 ⚡ Classifier: t^hy₁a

ni₁lh₂mi₁ /ni₁lh₂mi₁/ nilhimi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Second month. • 二月

ni₁lma# /ni₁lma/ 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

ni₁lmi₁ /ni₁lmi₁/ nimi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ① ▶ Sun. • 太阳 ⚡ **ni₁lmi₁ t^hy₁** • the sun rises • 太阳出来、日出 ⚡ Classifier: l^hu₁b₂
② ▶ Day; daytime; time. • 日、时间

ni₁lmi₁da₁dzu₂# /ni₁lmi₁da₁dzu₂/ nimiddazzi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Solar eclipse. • 日蚀
ni₁lmi₁da₁dzu₂ t^hy₁ • there is a solar eclipse • 有日蚀 **ni₁lmi₁da₁dzu₂ ni₁!** • Yes, it's a solar eclipse! • 是的，是日蚀！ ⚡ Classifier: su₁b₂ (CLF for times)

ni₁lmi₁-gy₁ /ni₁lmi₁-gy₁/ nimi ggu (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: -L ▶ West: “[the direction where] the sun sets”. • 西方 **ni₁lmi₁-gy₁-gi₁-d^hzv₁ se₂** • to walk towards the west • 往西边走

ni₁lmi₁-k^hu₁šu₂# /ni₁lmi₁-k^hu₁šu₂/ 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. **ni₁lmi₁ gy₁-pr₁, | ni₁lmi₁-k^hu₁šu₂!** • The sun is coming up, and there are rays of sunshine! • 太阳出来了，有一缕阳光！ **ni₁lmi₁-k^hu₁šu₂ | t^hi₁-q^hæ₁-ze₁!** • 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: k^hu₁b₂
• Morphological makeup: ni₁lmi₁, k^hu₁šu₂#

ni₁lmi₁t^hy# /ni₁lmi₁t^hy/ nimi tu (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ East, orient. • 东方
ni₁lmi₁t^hy-gi₁ • the direction of the east • 东方方向 **ni₁lmi₁t^hy-gi₁ | se₁** • to walk towards the east • 向东面走 **ni₁lmi₁t^hy-gi₁ | 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’。)

ni₁lmi₁-tæ₁šu₂# /ni₁lmi₁-tæ₁šu₂/ nimidaeshi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Sunflower. • 葵花 ⚡ Classifier: dz₁l₂b₂

ni₁na₁ /ni₁na₁/ nina (Gi: Ø, Jj: ni₁na₁-ba₂)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Cane; rattan. • 藤子

ni₁ŋi₁ /ni₁ŋi₁/ niq

VERB ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ To twine, to wind; twist with the fingers (e.g. linen, to make thread) (reduplicated form). • 捻，缠线（重叠形式） **du₁-ni₁-ŋi₁-l₂** • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端：捻一捻 ⚡ Morphological makeup: ni₁l₂a 1

ni₁ŋw₂ŋ /ni₁ŋw₂ŋ/ ningua

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Auspicious day. • 吉利日

¶ ni^hŋw^ŋ | hā^ht^ha^l • An auspicious time, an auspicious period (/hā^ht^ha^l/: ‘time, moment’). • 吉利时机 (hā^ht^ha^l): ‘时间、时候、时机’) ¶ ni^hŋw^ŋ | hā^ht^ha^l | d^hw^h-ni^l • an auspicious day • 吉利的一天 ¶ ni^hŋw^ŋ | d^hw^h-ni^l • an auspicious day • 吉利的一天

ni^hp^hŋ^ŋ /ni^hp^hŋ^ŋ/ nipeu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ※ Tone: L# ▶ Frost. • 霜 ¶ ni^hp^hŋ^ŋ la^h-ze^l • there is some frost • 有霜

ni^hp^hŋ^ŋ /ni^hp^hŋ^ŋ/ nipu

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。 ¶ ni^hp^hŋ^ŋ-ba^hlba^l, | my^h-dzo^l! • There is no such thing as nipu flowers! • 这种植物，没有花！／这种植物的花，是不存在的！

ni^hq^hv^l /ni^hq^hv^l/ nikheu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: M ▶ Nostril. • 鼻孔 ※ Classifier: l^hu^hb^h

ni^hl=ŋ^l /ni^hlŋ^l/ ni'er

PRONOUN ※ Tone: LM+H# ▶ Strangers. • 陌生人

ni^hse^l /ni^hse^l/ 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 ¶ ni^hse^l, | na^l-la^h-ni^l!

• 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！

¶ li^hki^h, | ni^hse^l, | ta^hdzi^l, | my^hq^hwæ^l, | la^ht^ha^l-di^l

• 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^ht^ha^l-di^l/, 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）

ni^hto^l /ni^hto^l/ 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 ¶ ni^hto^l ts^hwæ^l • talkative • 多嘴、拉不断扯不断（直译：“嘴快”） ※ Classifier: k^hw^ŋŋ^ŋ_a

ni^ht^ho[#] /ni^ht^ho[#]/ nito

NOUN ※ Tone: #H ▶ Rumours. • 谣言 ◇ In local Chinese dialect: 口嘴 ¶ hī^h-ni^ht^ho[#] | le^h-d^hw^h • to be an object of rumour • 被人家说三到四 ¶ hī^h-ni^ht^ho[#] d^hw^h • to be an object of rumour • 被人家说三到四

ni^htsi^l /ni^htsi^l/ nizee (Gi, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ※ Tone: M ▶ 20. • 二十

ni^htsi^l-d^hw^h /ni^htsi^ld^hw^h/ nizeeddee (Jj: same)

NUMERAL ※ Tone: -MH# ▶ 21. • 二十一

ni^htsi^l-gy^l /ni^htsi^lgy^l/ nizeeggu (Jj: same)

NUMERAL ※ Tone: M ▶ 29. • 二十九

ni^htsi^l-hō^l /ni^htsi^lhō^l/ nizeehon (Jj: same)

NUMERAL ※ Tone: -MH# ▶ 28. • 二十八

ni^htsi^l-ni^l /ni^htsi^lni^l/ nizeeni (Jj: same)

NUMERAL ※ Tone: -MH# ▶ 22. • 二十二

ni^htsi^l-ŋw^ŋ /ni^htsi^lŋw^ŋ/ nizeengua (Jj: same)

NUMERAL ※ Tone: M ▶ 25. • 二十五

ni^htsi^l-q^hv^l /ni^htsi^lq^hv^l/ nizeekheu (Jj: same)

NUMERAL ※ Tone: -MH# ▶ 26. • 二十六

ni^htsi^l-so^l /ni^htsi^lso^l/ nizeeso (Jj: same)

NUMERAL ※ Tone: -L ▶ 23. • 二十三

ni^htsi^l-ʂu^l /ni^htsi^lʂu^l/ nizeeshi (Jj: same)

NUMERAL ※ Tone: M ▶ 27. • 二十七

ni^htsi^l-zy^l /ni^htsi^lzy^l/ nizeeru (Jj: same)

NUMERAL ※ Tone: M ▶ 24. • 二十四

ni^hltsu[#] /ni^hltsu[#]/ Nizi (La: njo^ltsu[#], La: mjo^ltsu[#], Gi: nju^ltsu[#], Jj: nju^ltsu[#], Dd: mj^hltsu[#])

NOUN ※ Tone: LM+H# ▶ Hmong (ethnic group). • 苗族 ◻ Synonym: tɕo^ltɕe^l# ● Classifier: v^l

ni^htsæt-zi^l /ni^htsæt-zi^l/ 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

¶ ni^htsæt-zi^l-di^l • 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: l^hu^hb^h

ni₁tse] /ni₁tse]/ nizhei

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Door bar. • 门闩 ¶ ni₁tse] t^{hi}-k^hw_u], | t^{hi}-tæ]! • Put on the door bar, to lock (the main door)! • 放门闩, (好好) 锁(门)!

ni₁ze¹-hæ]ze] /ni₁ze¹hæ]ze]/ nissei haenssei (Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ▶ Swift. • 雨燕 ❁ Classifier: mi₁_b

ni₁zo#] /ni₁zo]/ nisso (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Fish. • 鱼 ¶ (phonological elicitation) ni₁zo¹ t^{hy}-mi]# ~ ni₁zo¹ t^{hy}-mi]• ~ 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 ¶ ni₁zo¹-ta¹p_u] • dried fish

• 干鱼 ❁ Classifier: mi₁_b

ŋwʂ-tqo˥ /ŋwʂ-tqo˥/ *nguagho* (Gi, Da, Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ► Knee. • 膝 盖 □ See also:

ŋwʂ-lhyl ⚡ Classifier: |lu˧_b

ŋwʂ-tsʰi˥ /ŋwʂ-tsʰi˥/ *nguacee* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ⚡ Tone: L# ► 50. • 五十

ŋwʂ-tʂwæ˧ /ŋwʂ-tʂwæ˧/ *nguazhuae*

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ► Tile and brick: characterization of the main materials used for Chinese-style house construction. • 瓦 与 砖 ⚡ Classifiers: |lu˧_b, pʰae˧_a ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 瓦砖

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-huul-zell!** • 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]lpʰy#] 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: [ju]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.

三个银币等于半个月的工资左右。) ¶ pæ̚lkʰwɔ̚-dzu̚-lju̚#; pæ̚lkʰwɔ̚-ni̚-lju̚#; pæ̚lkʰwɔ̚-so̚-lju̚# • 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#: /pʰæ̚lkʰwɔ̚-so̚-lju̚ni̚/. • 一块银币, 两块银币, 三块银币 ¶ pæ̚lkʰwɔ̚-dzu̚-ki̚-ta] • a bag of silver coins (to be interred in a secret place) • 一包银币 (埋在地里, 为了藏) • Classifier: [ju̚t̚_b̚]

pæ̚lli] /pæ̚lli]/ baeli

NOUN • Tone: L# ► Chinese chestnut. • 板栗 ¶ pæ̚lli]-si̚dzi] • chestnut tree • 板栗树 ¶ pæ̚lli]-dži] • chestnut tree • 板栗树 • Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 板栗

pæ̚lpʰæ̚11 /pæ̚lpʰæ̚1/ 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: pʰæ̚1_a

pæ̚lpʰæ̚12 /pæ̚lpʰæ̚1/ Baepae

NOUN • Tone: LM+MH# ► Baepae, a masculine given name. • 男性名字 • Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Spen pa? 蜘蛛?

pæ̚lja̚-tsʰo] /pæ̚lja̚-tsʰo]/ Bae'ercho

NOUN • Tone: L#- ► Hongqiao, a (mostly Han Chinese) village on the road from Ninglang to Yongning. • 红桥 ¶ no̚l | pæ̚lja̚-tsʰo] hī]-ne̚-ji̚-zo]! • “You look like someone from Hongqiao!” This is an insult, meaning “You are ugly”. Popular Na geography had it that the people of Hongqiao (a village which the caravans crossed) had coarse, unlovely physical features, such as big snub noses. • 解放前用的侮辱语句：“你像红桥人！” = “你很丑！” 摩梭民间文化中，红桥（马帮路过的一个乡）的人被认为难看，面貌不“眉清目秀”，比如有扁鼻子。

pæ̚tsu̚1 /pæ̚tsu̚1/ 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

pæ̚te] /pæ̚te]/ baedi (Gi: same)

NOUN • Tone: L# ► Bench, stool. • 板凳 □ See also: qwæ̚lko#], qwæ̚l • Classifier: [ju̚t̚_b̚] • Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 板凳

pe̚se] /pe̚se]/ beishei

ADVERB • Tone: M ► Itself, per se. • 本身 • Etymol-

ogy: (Chinese loanword) 本身

pe̚tei] /pe̚tei]/ Beijing

NOUN • Tone: LM ► Beijing. • 北京 ◇ (phonology)

The syllable **pe** is only found in recent Chinese loanwords.

¶ pe̚tei]-hi̚#] • Pekinese, person from Beijing • 北京人

• Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 北京

†px] /-/ 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’, /px] se̚1/ (with the head, /se̚1/, 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’, /px]mi]/, has the same tone (L) as /zwæ̚lmi]/ ‘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) na̚lhī] | px] -se̚1 dzu̚1; | px] -yu̚1 | t̚a̚-ta] my̚1! | px] -mæ̚1, | bæ̚-tsø̚1 ji̚1! • “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: px]mi]

px] 1 /px]1/ be (Da: Ø)

NOUN • Tone: #H ① ► Drawing, painting. • 画

¶ px] | dzu̚-pʰæ̚1 la] • to make a painting, to paint a painting • 作画, 画一幅画 • Classifiers: px]_b̚, pʰæ̚1_a ② ► Photo, photography. • 相片, 照片 ¶ px] la] • to take pictures • 拍照片 ¶ px] | dzu̚-pʰæ̚1 la] e̚l-bi]? • Shall we take a picture? • 拍一张照片吧? • Classifier: pʰæ̚1_a

px] 2 /px]2/ be

VERB • Tone: H ► To curl up; to hunch, to huddle up.

• 蟠曲、蟠缩 ¶ æ̚l tsʰwui-mi] | si̚-dži]-t̚hæ̚lqo] | t̚i̚-px]l-dzo]! • The hen has huddled up under a tree! • 那只鸡，在树下蟠缩着! ¶ (Da) tsʰwui-qo] dzu̚-px] ej̚-l! • 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 pʂ̥/ 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-pʂ̥ • a spoonful of rice • 一瓢饭 ¶ ha_a | d̥wʌl-pʂ̥ qwæl • to scoop a spoonful of rice • 翁一勺饭 ¶ y_al dzu_a | d̥wʌl-qʰwʂ̥-pʂ̥ • a bowl of soup • 一碗汤

px_b /d̥wʌl pʂ̥/ be

CLASSIFIER ⚡ Tone: H_b ▶ Classifier for statues, paintings... • 量词: 雕像, 如: 佛像 (一尊) ¶ gʂ̥-la_a | d̥wʌl-pʂ̥ • a god's statue • 一尊佛像

tpx_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 pʂ̥ • 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: pʂ̥-pʂ̥

px_a /pʂ̥/ beq

VERB ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ To come out, to emerge, to appear. • 出现、出来、浮现 ¶ dzu_a pʂ̥ • some water comes out • 涌出水来 ¶ dzu_a qʰy_a-qo_a | dzu_a pʂ̥-ze_a • Water emerges at the source. • 水泉里面, 涌出水来。 ¶ tʰi_a-pʂ̥-dzo_a • DUR ~ PROG: it is emerging • 正在涌出水来 ¶ gʂ̥-pʂ̥ • to emerge, to come up, to appear (e.g. the sun comes out) • 出现、上来: 太阳出来

px_b /d̥wʌl pʂ̥/ 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 /pʂ̥/ beq (Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: MH ▶ To harrow. • 耙地 ¶ ji₁ pʂ̥ • to harrow ♦ (phonology) There is strong regressive

vowel harmony, resulting in a phonetic realization that gets close to [jʂ̥-pʂ̥]. • 耙地 ¶ si₁ ty₁-dzo₁, | ji₁ le₁-pʂ̥! • When one plants rice, one must harrow the field (first)! • 种稻谷, 要 (先) 耙地! ¶ pa₁tsu₁ po₁-ɳu₁ | le₁-pʂ̥! • to harrow with a harrow • 用耙子耙地

px_adzy₁-di₁ /pʂ̥dzy₁di₁/ 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 ¶ e₁go₁-kwʂ̥, | kwʂ̥-la₁-bi₁, | bae₁kwʂ̥, | tʰo₁tsʰe₁, | pi₁tsʰe₁-di₁, | pʂ̥dzy₁-di₁, | kwʂ̥-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。

px_adzu_a /pʂ̥dzu_a/ beiji (Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Spring water. • 泉水 ¶ kwʂ̥-swæ_a pʂ̥dzu_a tʰu_a, | njʂ̥ | e₁ma₁ hu_a-hī_a | le_a-my_apʰæ_a! • “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: e₁ma₁ d̥wʌl-bæ_a tsʂ̥, 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: e₁ma₁ d̥wʌl-bæ_a tsʂ̥, 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-ho_a-ho_a /pʂ̥ho_aho_a/ behoho

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: L+H# ▶ Soft. • 柔软 ¶ pʂ̥-ho_a-ho_a-gy_a • soft • 柔软 ¶ ko_aqʰwʂ̥ | pʂ̥-ho_a-ho_a-gy_a-hī_a | tʰy_a-kʰwʂ̥! • the place where the head is soft =the fontanel • 头上软软的那块 =囟门 ¶ ko_aqʰwʂ̥ | pʂ̥-ho_a-ho_a-gy_a-hī_a | tʰy_a-kʰwʂ̥, | dzo_a mʂ̥-dɔ_a! • The fontanel should not be touched! • 囈门, 不要彭!

px_ajy₁ /pʂ̥jy₁/ 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_hw_æl 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}i_lz_il-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}₁ /p_yl_{ly}₁/ belu

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Nape of neck. • 项背、项、脖颈儿 □ See also: æ_ltsu_l-p_yl_{ly}₁ ❁ Classifier: l_wl_b

p_yl_{ly}₂ /p_yl_{ly}₂/ 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}₁ s_æl (+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}u_ll₊p_yl_wl-q_ol d_{zi}l-hu_l-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_wl₊q_ul-k_hw_ll s_æl | t_{hi}l-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_y_l • female frog and male frog • 母青蛙与公青蛙 □ See also: h_æl_{su}l-p_yl_{mi}_l, d_{zu}l-p_yl_{mi}_l ❁ Classifier: mi_l_b ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) p_A55di51

p_yl_{mi}_l-ji_lp_hy_l /p_yl_{mi}_lji_lp_hy_l/ 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_{su}l-p_yl_{mi}_l, d_{zu}l-p_yl_{mi}_l □ Synonym: p_yl_{mi}_l-ji_lp_hy_l-mi_l ❁ Classifier: mi_l_b ❁ Morphological makeup: p_yl_{mi}_l, ji_lp_hy_l#]

p_yl_{mi}_l-ji_lp_hy_l-mi_l /p_yl_{mi}_lji_lp_hy_lmi_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_{su}l-p_yl_{mi}_l, d_{zu}l-p_yl_{mi}_l □ Synonym: p_yl_{mi}_l-ji_lp_hy_l ❁ Classifier: mi_l_b ❁ Morphological makeup: p_yl_{mi}_l, ji_lp_hy_l#, -mi_l

p_yl₊p_yl₁ /p_yl₊p_yl₁/ bebe (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ▶ To carry on one's back. • 背 (水、柴、孩子……) ¶ t_{hi}l-p_yl~p_yl • DUR ~ • 背一背 ¶ q_ha_lp_yl-p_yl • to carry manure • 背肥料 ¶ k_hy_lp_yl-p_yl • to carry a dorsal basket • 背背篓 ¶ z_wl p_yl-p_yl • to carry grass • 背草 ¶ t_{so}l-t_{so}l p_yl-p_yl • to carry things • 背东西 ¶ n_yl-n_wl p_yl-p_yl (+bi_l)! • I'll do the carrying! / Let me carry (it)! • 我来背! ¶ d_{zu}l p_yl-p_yl • to carry water • 背水 ¶ z_olmy_l p_yl-p_yl • to carry a child on the back • 背孩子 ❁ Morphological makeup: t_py_la

p_yl_ph_y_l /p_yl_ph_y_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_{ni}l-p_yl_{ka}l • two great strides • 两大步

p_yl_{ti}# /p_yl_{ti}/ bedi (Da: same, Gi: p_yl_{ti}) ◇ (tonol-

少 ◇ (usage) Given the right context, this classifier can be used with numerals other than one. ¶ **q^hui^h-pi^h** • a little • 一点 ¶ **q^hæ^h-pi^h** • a little manure • 一点糞肥 ¶ **ny^h-pi^h** • a little money • 一点钱 ¶ **ny^h | q^hui^h-pi^h** • a little money • 一点钱 ¶ **l^hw^h | q^hui^h-pi^h** • a little ashes • 一点灰 ¶ **ts^hui^h | dze^h d^hui^h-pi^h dzo^h!** • He has a little money! / He is rather affluent! • 他有一些钱!

pi^hly#] /pi^hly/ bilu

NOUN ※ Tone: #H ▶ Residue left by the production of alcohol, distiller's grains: grains that are fed to the pigs. • 酒糟: 烹酒剩下的渣滓 (一般给猪吃) ¶ **pi^hly | h^hi^h | dzui^h-my^h-ky^h!** • Distiller's grains are not suitable for human consumption! / People don't eat distiller's grains! • 酒糟, 人不能吃!

pi^hma^h /pi^hma^h/ Bima

NOUN ※ Tone: M ▶ Bima, a unisex given name: a given name used for both men and women. • 瑞玛: 男女通用名 ※ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Pad ma སྤମ

pi^hma^h-ka^hmy^h] /pi^hma^hka^hmy^h]/ Bima Lhamu

NOUN ※ Tone: -L ▶ Bima Lhamu, a feminine given name. • 瑞玛拉姆: 一个女性名字 ※ Morphological makeup: pi^hma^h, ka^hmy^h \$ ※ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Pad ma Lha mo སྤମଲାମୋ

pi^hma^h-ka^hts^ho^h] /pi^hma^hka^hts^ho^h]/ Bima Lhaco

NOUN ※ Tone: -L ▶ Bima Lhaco, a feminine given name. • 瑞玛拉措: 一个女性名字 ※ Morphological makeup: pi^hma^h, ka^hts^ho^h \$ ※ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Pad ma Lha mtsho སྤମଲାମ୍ତ୍ଶୋ

pi^hmy^h\$ /pi^hmy^h]/ bimu

NOUN ※ Tone: H\$ ▶ Set phrase, idiom, adage. • 固定短语、成语、俗语、格言。

pi^hmy^h] /pi^hmy^h]/ bimu

NOUN ※ Tone: L ▶ *Fritillaria cirrhosa*. • 贝母 ※ Classifier: [u^h_b] ※ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 贝母

pi^hu^h] /pi^hu^h]/ bi'er (Gi, Jj: same, Da: pi^hu^h)

NOUN ※ Tone: LH ▶ Double chin; flesh under the chin. • 双下巴 ※ Classifier: [u^h_b]

pi^hti#] /pi^hti]/ 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: [u^h_b]

pi^ht^ha^h] /pi^ht^ha^h]/ beita

NOUN ※ Tone: L# ▶ White sugar. • 白糖

¶ (Benevolence.166, 10.24397/pangloss-0009081#S166) **pi^ht^ha^h | my^h-dzo^h! | ho^ht^ha^h-la^h dzo^h-ni^h mæ^h!** • [In the old days] there was no white sugar! There was only brown sugar! (Sugar came in the form of sugar loaves.) • (过去) 没有白糖, 只有红糖! □ See also: dze^h, ho^ht^ha^h ※ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 白糖

pi^hts^he^h-di^h /pi^hts^he^hdi^h/ Biceiddi

NOUN ※ Tone: L#- ▶ A village close to the Hot Springs.

- 比其地村: 温泉乡的一个村落 ¶ **a^hgo^h-kw^hə^h, | kw^hə^h-la^h-bi^h, | bæ^hkw^hə^h, | t^ho^h-ts^he^h#, | pi^hts^he^h-di^h, | pr^hd^hz^hə^h-di^h, | kw^hə^h-ty^h!** • 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。 ¶ **pi^hts^he^h: b^hə^h! | /pi^hts^he^h/** is a Pumi village! • **pi^hts^he^h** 是一个普米族村落!

pj^hə^h /pj^hə^h/ bia

ADJECTIVE ※ Tone: H ▶ Square. • 方形的 ¶ **ta^h-pj^hə^h-pj^hə^h(-zo^h)** • (of a face or object) unpleasantly squareish, lacking smoothness • (脸、物品) 太方, 不圆滑

po^h /po^h/ bo (Jj: same)

VERB ▶ To pack. • 包 (量词) ¶ **le^h-po^h** • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ※ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 包

po^h_a /q^hui^h po^h/ bo

CLASSIFIER ※ Tone: M_a ▶ Classifier for plants with a stalk; also used for pieces of clothing. • 量词: 有根的植物, 衣服 (一棵, 一件)

po_b /q^hui^h po_b/ bo (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ※ Tone: L_b ▶ Classifier for packs (e.g. a pack of cigarettes). • 量词: 包 ◇ (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#. This word's status as a borrowing (perceived as such)

may explain fluctuation: it is occasionally treated as belonging in the L_a category.  Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 包

pol /poʊl/ 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 ¶ **q^hwæt pɔl** • to bring a letter/a message • 带来一封信／一个消息 ¶ (**phonological elicitation**) **tso-~tso- t^hi-~po1** • to bring something • 带来一个东西 ¶ (**phonological elicitation**) **h^hi- d^hu-~v^h | tso-~tso- d^hu-~k^hw^h | t^hi-~po1** • someone brings something • 有一个人带一样东西过来 ¶ **t^hwæt | po-~t^ho-~l!** • 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 ¶ **t^hs^hu- | zo-~m^hy-~l po1**. • She is pregnant. • 她怀孕了. ¶ **zo-~l (+ze)** • to carry a child, i.e. to be pregnant • 怀孕

po+dzwi#] /po+dzwi+/ bozzhi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Craftsman. • 工匠 **ㄐㄝ pоdzu+ ji+hi+hi+** • person who works as a craftsman • 当工匠的人 **ㄕ pa|tsu+, | po+dzu+-ηω+ | gy!/!** • The harrow used to be made by the craftsman! • 耙由工匠制作! ❁ Classifier: **ㄩ** ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) pu55dz̃i51

polo /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)

pollo /pollo/ *bolo* (**Jj**: same, **Gi**: pu-[u#], **Dd**: \emptyset)

NOUN ⚜ Tone: M ► Ram. • 公绵羊 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **po^hlo¹ la¹** • to strike a ram • 打公绵羊 ⚜
Classifier: p^ho¹a

polpol /połpoł/ *bobo* (**Gi, Da, Jj:** same)

NOUN * Tone: M ► Ball. • 球 ¶ (Gi) po¹po¹ la¹ • to play (foot)ball • 打球 * Classifier: [lwt]_b

po-po-lts^{hγ1} /po-po-lts^{hγ1}/ boboce

NOUN ★ Tone: MH# ► Cabbage. • 圆白菜 ♦ In local Chinese dialect: 包包菜 ★ Classifier: [lɯ̃t̪_b] ★ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 包包菜

poʃuʃ /poʃuʃ/ boshi

NOUN ★ Tone: L ► University doctor, Ph.D. • 句尾助词: 破 **po|ʃui| so̯l** • 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) ta-ta-ta | tsʰwət zuu | sət la | ha | le-dzu-t-se-dzo |, | by-ny-zo | thil, | lo-qo-dzo |, | pō! pō pi-, | tħi-dwæt -dzo-pi-tsui -my |, | la-mæ-qy-tsʰwəl-nuu |! • 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

pʌt /pʌt/ *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。 ¶ **leɪ-p̩l-zeɪ** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has become dry, has dried ♦ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [l̪jæt-p̩l-zeɪ]. • 实施～整体体：干了 ¶ **leɪ-p̩l leɪ-zwæl-zeɪ** • It has dried up / it has completely dried / it is now completely dry ♦ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [læt-p̩l læt-zwæl-zeɪ]. • 干透了 ¶ **p̩l-kæl-qæl-gvɪ** • all dry, completely dry ♦ (phonology) Phonetically, the rhyme of the syllable /kæ/ is lengthened, and there is no distinct [q] perceptible as such except in very careful speech. Realization is close to [p̩l-kælæl-gvɪ]. • 全干、完全干 ¶ **sɪl p̩l** • dry wood • 干的木头

pʌt² /pʌt/ beu

VERB * Tone: M_c ► To go out, to get out. • 出去

¶ n̪j̪a | aʃp̪oʃ p_a. • I get out, I go outside. • 我出去到外边。 □ Synonym: biH_c

p_a 1 /p_a/ beuq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ► To see off. • 送行 ¶ h̪iʃbaeʃ p_a • to see a guest off • 送客 ¶ (phonological elicitation) h̪iʃp_a • to see someone off • 送人 ¶ h̪iʃbaeʃ p_a k̪hiʃni! • I went to see a guest off! • 我去送客了! ¶ h̪iʃbaeʃ p_a huiʃni! • (S)he went to see a guest off! • 他去送客了! ¶ h̪iʃbaeʃ le-p_a-huiʃzeʃ! • As above. • 同上

p_a 2 /p_a/ 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 ¶ suwip̪iʃ-n̪uwɪʃ p_a-k̪wɪʃ-n̪i! • It was the feudal lord who financed (the caravan)! • (马帮) 是土司来投资的! ¶ tsʰwɪʃ | dʒeʃ seʃ p_a-k̪wɪʃ-tsoʃ-n̪i! • (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) ¶ h̪iʃ-n̪uwɪʃ p_a-m̪vɪʃ-k̪wɪʃ! • 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! ¶ dzwɪʃ p_a-t̪haʃ-k̪wɪʃ! • 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) dzwɪʃ p_a-k̪wɪʃ • 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 ¶ aʃkoʃ-n̪uwɪʃ p_a-k̪wɪʃ-n̪i! • My family sent me (to you)! • 我的家人让我 (来找您)! ¶ golliʃ p_a-t̪haʃ-k̪wɪʃ! • 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。)

p_a 3 /p_a/ beuq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ► To comb. • 梳 ¶ koʃhwɪʃ p_a • to comb one's head • 梳头 ¶ koʃ p_a • to comb one's head • 梳头

p_a 1 /p_a/ beuq (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To pull out (weeds), to weed. • 拔、扯(草) ¶ zuwɪʃ p_a • to pull out (weeds), to weed; to cut grass for cattle • 拔草 ¶ zuwɪʃ leʃ-p_a • to pull out (weeds), to weed; to cut grass for cattle • 拔草

p_a 2 /p_a/ beuq

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To draw (a weapon), to take out of its sheath. • 拉出 (剑……) ¶ kaʃmiʃ t̪hiʃ-p_a • to draw a sword • 拉出剑 ¶ gaeʃ-p_a • to draw (a weapon), to take out of its sheath ♦ (etymology) The disyllable probably originates in a directional /gəʃ-/ changed to /gæʃ-/ by regressive vowel harmony. But in synchrony, the usual form is disyllabic: /gæʃ-p_a/. The monosyllable is not used on its own. • 拉出 (剑……) ¶ kaʃmiʃ gaeʃ-p_a • to draw a sword • 拉出剑

p_a llyʃ /p_a llyʃ/ beulu (Da: Ø)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Nonirrigated farmland; dry land. • 旱地 ♦ (semantics) In this disyllable, the adjective appears before the noun. ❁ Classifier: p_hyʃ_a

p_a miʃ /p_a miʃ/ beumi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Comb (coarse). • 粗齿梳子 ❁ Classifier: naʃ_a

p_a taʃ /p_a taʃ/ beuda (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Bucket, pail. • 桶 ❁ Classifier: luʃ_b ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) pu22ta55

p_a ltsuʃ /p_a ltsuʃ/ beuzi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ① ► Fine comb (used to comb out lice). • 篓子 (用来梳虱子) ❁ Classifier: naʃ_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

p_a ltsuʃ-p_a miʃ /p_a ltsuʃ-p_a miʃ/ beuzi beumi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H- ► Combs. • 梳子 (总称) ❁ Morphological makeup: p_a ltsuʃ, p_a miʃ

p_a ltsuʃ /p_a ltsuʃ/ beuzhi (Jj: pyltsuʃ, Da, Dd: zyʃ-zyʃ)

VERB ❁ Tone: HL ► To press, to squeeze. • 挤、挤压 ¶ nj̪yʃ-n̪uwɪʃ p_a ltsuʃ-bi! • I'm going to press (it)! / Let me press it! • 我来压吧! ¶ leʃ-p_a ltsuʃ • ACCOMP ~

p^h

p^hæɪb /p^hæɪ/ pae (Jj: same)

VERB ★ Tone: M_b ① ► To tie, to fasten (an animal). •
拴 (牛……) ¶ tʰi+~pʰæt+zət • DUR ~ PFV • 持续体
~ 整体体 □ See also: pʰæt~pʰæt 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^hæʃ /p^hæʃ/ paeʃ

VERB ☀ Tone: L ► To take a picture, to make a photograph. • 拍 **¶ ejə̚l-pʰjeɪ̚l | leɪ̚l-pʰæ̚l** • 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-təʊl pʰæl**, | **tʂʰwɪl-təʊl pʰæl** • to
push away / throw away this way and that • 往
处 推 ¶ ([Housebuilding 2.146](#), [10.24397/pangloss-0004550#S146](#)) **tset** | **le-l-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^hǣldi] /p^hǣldi]/ paeddi

ADVERB ★ Tone: H.L ► Like; as if. • 像、好像
¶ **ts^hwɪ|ə|də|pʰæ|di|.** • She looks like her father. • 她
长得像她父亲。 ¶ **mʌ|pʰæ|di|.** • 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) **y|ts^hv|qʰa|pʰæ|di|! — mʌ|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|ə|tsɔ|pʰæ|di|nɪ|?** •
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 alco-

hol.) • 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|~p^hæ| /p^hæ| p^hæ|/ pae (Jj: same)

VERB ★ Tone: M ① ► To tie, to fasten (an animal) (reduplicated form). • 拴 (牛……) (重叠形式)

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^hæl+p^hæl=plæljni!** • 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） *Married, united, coupled*

两个年轻人) *Morphological makeup: p^hætq^hwʌ / /p^hætq^hwʌ/ paekhua (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ☀ Tone: L# ► Face. • 脣 ◇ (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: |juŋ_b|

p^hæ-ʂv̥-di1 /p^hæ-ʂv̥-di1/ paeshuddi

NOUN ★ Tone: MH# ► Scarf. • 围巾 **pʰæ̯-sy̯-di̯-ʃə̯** • to tie a scarf • 系围巾

p^hǣtſeɪl̩ /p^hǣtſeɪl̩/ paejie (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ★ Tone: H# ① ► Young man, young chap, young lad. • 小伙子、青年男子 [pʰæ̯tseɪlzo] • young man • 小伙子 [pʰæ̯tseɪljae] • young men • 小伙子们 ★ Classifier: y˧ 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: y˧ æ̯tsʰæ̯lo#/ /pʰæ̯tʃæ̯lo/ /paechaelo (Jj: same, in-connu: Ø)

NOUN 花盆 Tone: #H ▶ Washbasin, basin to wash one's face. • 脸盆, 木盆 Classifier: 个

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 “pei!”, then explains that the matter at issue is not a big deal. • 呃！（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‘呸！’这个叹词。 ¶ p^he! 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. • 呔！（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. • 呔！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^hɔl /p^hɔl/ peq

NOUN ※ Tone: LM ► Jackal, hyena. • 狐
¶ (phonological elicitation) p^hɔl hwæt-ze| • ...bought (a/the) jackal • 买了豺
¶ (phonological elicitation) p^hɔl dzwʌt-ze| • ...ate jackal • 吃了豺 ※ Classifier: mi_{1b}

p^hɔl bɔt /p^hɔl bɔt/ 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^hɔl bɔt po-|-ts^hwi| • to bring gifts • 带礼物
¶ t^hwi| tæ-|swi| ki-|-hī| p^hɔl bɔt nji|. • This is a gift from Daeshi! • 这是达石给的礼物！
¶ t^hwi| tæ-|swi| tħi-|-ki-|-hī| p^hɔl bɔt nji|. • 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^hwɔl_a

p^hɔl fy| /p^hɔl 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^ho¹fy|]), suggests, however, that it could be a loan, still imperfectly integrated into the vowel system. ※ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 壶?

p^hɔl mi| /p^hɔl mi|/ pemi

NOUN ※ Tone: L ► Female jackal. • 母豺 ※ Classifier: mi_{1b}

p^hɔl p^hy#| /p^hɔl p^hy#|/ pepu

NOUN ※ Tone: #H ► Male jackal. • 公豺 □ Synonym: p^hɔl p^hy| ※ Classifier: mi_{1b} ※ Morphological makeup: p^hɔl, p^hy| 1

p^hɔl p^hy| /p^hɔl p^hy|/ pepu

NOUN ※ Tone: M ► Male jackal. • 公豺 □ Synonym: p^hɔl p^hy#| ※ Classifier: mi_{1b} ※ Morphological makeup: p^hɔl, p^hy| 1

p^hɔl-so|~so| /p^hɔl so|~so|/ pesos

ADJECTIVE ► Loose (the soil is loose after being forked over). • 松（土） ¶ tse| p^hɔl-so|~so|-gy| • the soil is loose, the soil has been loosened • 土是松的

p^hɔl zo| /p^hɔl zo|/ pesso

NOUN ※ Tone: L ► Baby jackal. • 豺崽子 ※ Classifier: lu_{1b}

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^hwɔl_a ※ Comparanda: (Pumi) p^hi35

p^hi|b | /p^hi|b |/ pi

VERB ※ Tone: M_b ► To winnow with a sieve (a round piece of wickerwork): the grain is shaken, and the wind carries the chaff away. • 簛 ¶ ha| p^hi| • to winnow cereals • 簛粮食 ¶ le|-p^hi|(-ze|) • ACCOMP ~ (PFV) • 簛了 □ See also: p^hi|~p^hi|

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 t^hæt|hæ|. □ Synonym: j^hl^heo|~dza|q^hwɔl_a ※ Classifier: dzi_{1b} (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_{1b} ※ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 苹果

other meaning • 孩子多了 (多子多福)

p^hɿʂʂw˧ /p^hɿʂʂw˧/ peushi

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Beauty cream; now used to refer to sunscreen (sunblock). • 美容膏。也来指防晒霜
 ♫ p^hɿʂʂw˧ jʂ˧ • to put on beauty cream; to apply sunscreen • 抹美容膏, 抹防晒霜 ♫ p^hɿʂʂw˧ la˧ • to put on beauty cream; to apply sunscreen • 抹美容膏, 抹防晒霜

p^hɿ˧-tɕælʐæl /p^hɿ˧tɕælʐæl/ peujae'er (Gi: p^hɿ˧tɕæl) ♦

(phonology) The syllable /ʐæl/ is coalescent with the preceding syllable, reducing the expression from three syllables to two: /p^hɿ˧tɕæl (+gʐ˧)/. The syllable /ʐæl/ is lost, even in slow speech, when the speaker pronounces syllable by syllable., Da: p^hɿ˧tɕælʐæl

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L+H# ▶ Very white. • 很白 (脸、衣服、头发) ♫ p^hɿ˧tɕælʐæl-gv˧ • very white • 很白 ♫ p^hɿ˧tɕælʐæl-gv˧ • 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^hæ˧q^hwʂ˧ | p^hɿ˧tɕælʐæl-gv˧ • the face is very white • 脸很白 ❁ Morphological makeup: p^hɿ_a

-p^hv˧ /-/ -pu

SUFFIX ❁ Tone: H ▶ Masculine suffix. • 阳性后缀

p^hv˧ 1 /p^hv˧/ pu

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Male. • 公的 ♫ tsʰw˧, | p^hv˧nji˧!
 • It's a male! • 这 (只动物) 是公的! ♫ tsʰw˧, | p^hv˧!
 • It's a male! • 这 (只动物) 是公的! ❁ Classifier: v˧

p^hv˧ 2 /p^hv˧/ pu

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Price. • 价格

p^hv˧ a /dɯ˧ p^hv˧/ 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#. ♫ ly˧ | dɯ˧-p^hv˧ • a field • 一块田

p^hv˧ b /p^hv˧/ puq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_b ▶ To move around. • 摆动、翻滚
 ♫ bo˧ | tʰi˧-p^hv˧-dzo˧ • The pig is moving around (restlessly). • 猪在翻滚 ♫ (phonological elicitation) bo˧-nɯ˧ | p^hv˧-p^hv˧ (+dzo˧). • The pig is moving around (restlessly). ♦ (tonology) The tonal pattern is regular. • 猪在翻滚

p^hv˧ 1 1 /p^hv˧/ puq

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To boil, to cook in water. • 煮 (鸡蛋、洋芋……) ♫ jʂ˧-jo˧ F | p^hv˧! | æ˧kv˧ F | p^hv˧! • Potatoes can be boiled! Eggs can be boiled! • 洋芋, 是 (可以) 煮的! 鸡蛋, 是 (可以) 煮的! ♫ æ˧kv˧ p^hv˧ • to cook eggs in water • 煮鸡蛋 ♫ jʂ˧-jo˧ p^hv˧ • to boil potatoes • 煮洋芋 ♫ le˧-p^hv˧ | le˧-my˧-ze˧! • It is cooked (from boiling)! / It has been boiled to the point when it is now well-done/cooked • 煮熟了!

p^hv˧ 1 2 /p^hv˧/ puq

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To pour, to spill. • 倒 (酒……), 倒出来 ♫ zɯ˧ p^hv˧ • to pour alcohol, to serve alcohol • 倒酒 ♫ dzɯ˧ p^hv˧ • to pour water, to serve water (as a beverage) • 倒水 ♫ li˧ p^hv˧ • to serve tea • 倒茶 ♫ my˧-tɕo˧ p^hv˧ • to pour out, to spill on the floor • 往外倒 ♫ (Gi) dæ˧ | my˧-tɕo˧ p^hv˧ • to throw out garbage, to pour garbage (out of a bucket onto a dirt heap) • 倒垃圾 ♫ dzɯ˧so˧ p^hv˧ • there is a wave, a wave breaks • 有波浪

p^hv˧ 1 3 /p^hv˧/ puq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To turn over (when lying down). • 翻身、翻来翻去 ♫ le˧-wo˧ tsʂ˧-p^hv˧ • to turn over (when lying down) • 翻身 ♫ dɯ˧-tɕo˧ tsʂ˧-p^hv˧, | tsʰw˧-tɕo˧ tsʂ˧-p^hv˧ • to turn over this way and that (when lying down: turning over restlessly) • 翻来翻去 ♫ my˧-tɕo˧ p^hv˧, | gʂ˧-tɕo˧ p^hv˧ • to turn over this way and that (when lying down: turning over restlessly) • 翻来翻去

p^hv˧ 1 4 /p^hv˧/ puq

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To take off (clothes). • 脱 (衣服) ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) p^hw35

p^hv˧dzo˧#1 /p^hv˧dzo˧/ Pujo

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ The village of Labai. • 拉伯 ♫ (phonological elicitation) p^hv˧dzo˧ dzi˧ • to live in Labai, to dwell in Labai • 在拉柏住

p^hv˧dzo˧-hĩ#1 /p^hv˧dzo˧hĩ/ Pujohin

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Inhabitant of Labai, person from Labai. • 拉伯的人

pʰy˧˥dɯ˧ /pʰy˧˥dɯ˧/ puddee (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Expensive. • 贵

¶ pʰy˧˥dɯ˧ ji˧ / to care for, to give great attention to

❖ (syntax) The verb in this expression is ‘to do’. • 关心 ¶ hǐ˧˧ pʰy˧˥dɯ˧ -ky˧˧! • 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: pʰy˧˥zɔ˧˥

Morphological makeup: pʰy˧˥ 2, dɯ˧

pʰy˧˥kɤ˧ /pʰy˧˥kɤ˧/ puge (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Blanket. • 被子 ❁ Classifier: [ju˧˧]

pʰy˧˥[ju˧˧] /pʰy˧˥[ju˧˧]/ 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: py˧˧[j#]

❖ Classifier: [ju˧˧]

pʰy˧˥[ju˧˧]-tʰæ˧˧qʰwɤ˧˧ /pʰy˧˥[ju˧˧]-tʰæ˧˧qʰwɤ˧˧/ pulee taekhua (Gi: same, Jj: Ø)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Woolen skirt. (Not in common use in Yongning.) • 羊毛裙子 ❁ Classifier: [ju˧˧]

pʰy˧˥sa˧ /pʰy˧˥sa˧/ pusa

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Pusa. • 菩萨 ❁ Classifier: y˧˧

❖ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 菩萨

pʰy˧˥ty˧ /pʰy˧˥ty˧/руду

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Male water buffalo. • 公水牛

¶ dzi˧˧mi˧˧-pʰy˧˥ty˧ / same meaning: male water buffalo •

同上: 公水牛 ¶ dzi˧˧mi˧˧tsʰɯ˧˧-pʰo˧˧dzo˧ / pʰy˧˥ty˧ ni˧˧! • This buffalo is a male! • 这头水牛是公的／是公水牛！ ❁ Classifier: pʰo˧˧_a

pʰy˧˥tsʰe˧ /pʰy˧˥tsʰe˧/ puchei

VERB ❁ Tone: HL ▶ To distinguish. • 分开、区分、区别开来

¶ le˧˧-pʰy˧˥tsʰe˧ / to distinguish, to tell apart (e.g. species of mushrooms) • 分开、区分、区别开来

¶ (phonological elicitation) dɯ˧˧-pʰy˧˥tsʰe˧=˨ / DE-LIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端: 试着区分 ¶ mɤ˧˧-pʰy˧˥tsʰe˧ / not to distinguish, not to make any difference (e.g. between different species of mushrooms) • 不分开, 不分, 不区分

pʰy˧˥zo˧˧-pʰy˧˥ty˧ly˧ /pʰy˧˥zo˧˧pʰy˧˥ty˧ly˧/ Pusso Pudulu

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Pusso Pudulu, one of the two family communities in the “Pusso Pudulu and Luxi Zhinaha” epic, pʰy˧˥zo˧˧-pʰy˧˥ty˧ly˧ ly˧˧ci˧˧-tsɯ˧˧na˧˧ha˧ / (one of the seven Ddabe da˧˧pʂ˧ 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: ly˧˧ci˧˧-tsɯ˧˧na˧˧ha˧

pʰy˧˥zɔ˧˧ /pʰy˧˥zɔ˧˧/ puro (Jj: same, Gi: pʰy˧˥zu˧)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Cheap. • 便宜

□ Antonym: pʰy˧˥dɯ˧ / Morphological makeup: pʰy˧˥ 2, zɔ˧˧_a

q

qa]_a /qaʌ/ 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-t̪ qaṛ/ *ghaṛ*

CLASSIFIER *Tone: L_c ① ► Classifier for armfuls: of firewood, objects... • 量词: 抱 ¶ tsʰwɪt-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 ¶ dzeɪt-wuŋ-dwɪt-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 ¶ **tʰi˧˥-qa1** •
DUR ~ • 持续体 ~ □ See also: **qa˩~qa1 2**

-qa¹ /qa¹/ gha

POSTPOSITION ❁ Tone: MH ▶ Dative (to); comitative (with). • 给、对 ¶ (phonological elicitation) **no-t-qa1** | **t^{hi}-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^{h0}1** • 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) le˧˥-tʂæ˥˥ F -qa˩** •
As for the installation / concerning the process of installing... • 关于安装, 那件事..... ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧˥-bi˧˥ F -qa˩** • as for going... • 关于去

- as for sitting... • 关于坐..... ♪ (BuriedAlive2.39, 10.24397/pangloss-0004537#S39) **ts^hwi^l | t^{hi}-ny^l ◊ -q^al** • as for her burial... • 至于她的葬礼.....

qal~qal¹ /qalqal/ *ghaghā*

ADVERB ❁ Tone: L+MH ► Together. • 一起
¶ **qa˥~qa˥ | dzu˧˧-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˥**

qa₁~qa₁₂ /qa₁qa₁/ ghaghā (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► To help (reduplicated form).

- **帮助 (重叠形式):** 帮帮忙 ¶ **hǐ+qa]~qa]** • 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)** ¶ **nj&+nɔ+qa+~qa]** • I help you • 我帮你
- ❁ Morphological makeup: **qa1**

qæ˥˥ /qæ˥/ għae (Dd: same)

VERB ⚜ Tone: H ► To displace, to move (e.g. earth from one spot to another). • 搬 ♦ In local Chinese dialect: 盘 **let-qæl** • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ **tso-~tso-~let-qæt-qæl** • to move things around • 搬搬东西

qæ˥˨ /qæ˧/ ghae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H ▶ To change. • 換 **q leɪt-qæl-ze]** •
ACCOMP ~ PFV: has changed, has exchanged • 實施 ~
 整體体: 换了 **q dʒɪt hvɪt qæt]** • to change clothes • 换
 衣服 **q ba llal | t hɪt-qæl]** • to change clothes • 换衣服
 See also: **qæt~qæt#]**

qæ 3 /qæ/ ghae (Gi, Dd: same)

VERB ☀ Tone: H ► To sculpt. • 雕 [leɪt-qæl-ze] •
ACCOMP ~ PFV: has sculpted • 实施 ~ 整体体: 雕了
[bælba] qæl • to sculpt a flower • 雕花

qæʃ /qæʃ/ qhaeq

VERB ❁ Tone: L ► To flick, to flip. • 弹 (弹脸)
¶ **to-lkɔɪ̯-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-lkɔɪ̯-leɪ̯-q^hæl** • Same as above. • 同上。

¶ qhǣldīl • A flick. (This phrase by itself is hardly intelligible: the usual phrase is tōlk̄ȳl-qhǣldīl.) • 弹额头 (这个短语本身很难理解: 通常的短语是 tōlk̄ȳl-qhǣldīl)。 ¶ tōlk̄ȳl-qhǣldīl • A flick to the forehead. • 弹额头 □ See also: tōlk̄ȳl-qhǣldīl | bǣlbǣl

qǣl_a /qǣl/ ghaeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ► To coax (a child). • 哄 (孩子) ¶ zōl qǣl • to coax a child • 哄孩子 ¶ lēl-qǣl~qǣl | lēl-zil-khw̄l • to put asleep by coaxing, to coax asleep • 哄睡着

qǣl_b /qǣl/ ghaeq

VERB ❁ Tone: L_b ► To cheat, to deceive. • 欺骗 ¶ h̄īl qǣl-kȳl • sly, who is good at deceiving people • 狡猾、很能骗人的 ¶ h̄īl qǣl | z̄wǣl • sly, who is good at deceiving people • 狡猾、很能骗人的 ¶ h̄īl qǣl m̄ȳl-dol̄l! • 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) ¶ qǣl-m̄ȳl-dol̄l! • 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) m̄ȳl-qǣl • NEG ~: not to cheat • 否定 ~: 不骗 ¶ h̄īl qǣl-tsōl~tsōl! • 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)

qǣl₁ /qǣl/ ghaeq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Oil; cooking oil. • 油, 食用油

qǣl₂ /qǣl/ ghaeq (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Glue. • 胶 ❁ Classifier: k̄hw̄l_a

qǣl₁ /qǣl/ 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) ¶ mȳl qǣl-zēl • the fire has started, the fire is blazing; a fire has caught ♦ (dialectology) Consultant Jj pronounces /mȳl kǣl zēl/, /mȳl kǣl nīl/. • 火烧着了 /着火了 ¶ mȳl lēl-qǣl • the fire is burning • 火在烧 ¶ mȳl lēl-qǣl-zēl • a fire has caught • 着火了 ¶ mȳl qǣl-kȳl • the fire is burning • 火在烧 /火烧着了 ¶ mȳl qǣl-kȳl ~ mȳl qǣl-kȳl k̄hw̄l ~ mȳl qǣl-kȳl k̄hw̄l • to start a fire (as an act of destruction/war), to commit arson • (有人) 放火 ¶ (Dd) mȳl qǣl-lȳl k̄hw̄l • to start a fire (as an act of destruction/war), to commit arson ♦ (dialectology) Pronunciation as ...-lȳl... is deemed incorrect by

Mrs. Latami. • (有人) 放火 ¶ mȳl qǣl-kȳl-hūl • a fire has started • (有人) 放火了!

qǣl₂ /qǣl/ ghaeq

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To suffer, to have pain. • 疼

¶ bīlmīl qǣl • to have a stomach-ache • 肚子疼

¶ tōlk̄ȳl qǣl • the waist hurts, the lower back hurts

• 腰疼 ¶ kōlq̄hw̄l qǣl • to have a headache • 头疼

qǣldōl /qǣldōl/ ghaeddo (Gi: qǣldōl)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Timber, lumber. • 木材、木料

¶ zīlmīl-qǣldōl • lumber for the construction of

the main building of a Na farm • 建主房的木材

¶ zīlq̄hw̄l-qǣldōl • lumber for the construction of a

building • 建房子的木材 □ Synonym: qǣl₁, sīlu#1

❖ Classifier: k̄ȳl_a 1

qǣldzūl /qǣldzūl/ 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 ¶ qǣldzūl = j̄l • the Ghaezzi /qǣldzūl/

clan, the Ghaezzi /qǣldzūl/ family • qǣldzūl 家族

¶ qǣldzūl | -ts̄hw̄l=j̄l • the name of a person, con-

taining both a clan name: Ghaezzi /qǣldzūl/, and a

given name: /ts̄hw̄l=j̄l/ ◆ (tonology) The name is

not treated as one tone group, but as two tone groups: /qǣldzūl | -ts̄hw̄l=j̄l/. If it consisted of only one tone

group, the last two syllables would have their tones lowered to L: /qǣldzūl-ts̄hw̄l=j̄l/. • 一个人的名字: 姓

为 qǣldzūl, 名为 ts̄hw̄l=j̄l ¶ qǣldzūl=j̄l, | nīl-zil, | d̄uīl-j̄l! • There are two families carrying the name

Ghaezzi; they make up one clan! • 姓 qǣldzūl 的, 有

两家, 形成一个家族!

qǣl~qǣl#1 /qǣlqǣl/ ghae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: #H ► To exchange (an object for another). (Reduplicated form of 'to change'.) • 交换 (重叠形式) ¶ qǣl~qǣl-kȳl • ~ INCEPTIVE • ~ 发端

¶ qǣl~qǣl-kȳl-zēl • ~ INCEPTIVE PFV • ~ 发端 整体

体 ¶ (phonological elicitation) tsōl~tsōl qǣl~qǣl •

to exchange things • 交换东西 ¶ lēl-qǣl~qǣl • ACCOMP ~

• 实施 ~ ¶ lēl-qǣl~qǣl-zēl • ACCOMP ~

PFV • 实施 ~ 整体体 ❁ Morphological makeup: qǣl₂

qǣl₁ /qǣl/ ghae'er (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Timber, lumber. • 木材、木料

□ Synonym: qǣldōl ❁ Classifier: k̄ȳl_a 1

qīlqīl /qīlqīl/ ghīghi

ADVERB ❁ Tone: M ► Originally, to begin with. • 原

来、一开始

qo¹ /qo¹/ ghu (Gi: same, Jj: ky¹)

VERB ✽ Tone: H ▶ To kneel down. • 跪下

qo¹ /qo¹/ gho (Dd: same)

VERB ✽ Tone: H ▶ To love. • 爱, 关心

¶ (phonological elicitation) m¹-qo¹ • NEG ~: not to love • 否定 ~: 不爱 ¶ zo¹my¹zo¹ qo¹ • to love (one's) children • 爱孩子 ¶ ð¹-hī¹ qo¹ • to love one's family • 爱自己家人

-qo¹ /qo¹/ gho (Jj, Dd: same)

POSTPOSITION ✽ Tone: M ▶ In, inside. • 里 ¶ (Gi)

a¹kō¹-by¹ | q¹hw¹-qo¹-nū¹ | dzu¹-bi¹! • 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: qo¹lo¹

qo¹a /qo¹/ 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

qo¹ho¹ /qo¹ho¹/ ghoho

NOUN ✽ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Round wicker or bamboo box used to carry gifts. • 礼盒 ¶ (ComingOfAge2.15, 10.24397/pangloss-0004589#S15) le¹-bi¹-dzo¹, | t¹y¹-ni¹-dzo¹, | qo¹ho¹ p¹~-p¹~-zo¹-ky¹-ze¹ ♫ mæ¹! •

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) ji¹-k¹h¹l-dzo¹, | qo¹ho¹ t¹i¹-po¹! | qo¹ho¹ j¹i¹-ju¹-po¹! | dze¹ po¹-bi¹-ky¹ mæ¹! • 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: [ju¹b]

qo¹lo¹ /qo¹lo¹/ gholo (Jj, Dd: same)

ADVERB ✽ Tone: L[#] ▶ Inside, within. • 里面

-qo¹lo¹ /qo¹lo¹/ gholo (Jj, Dd: same)

POSTPOSITION ✽ Tone: L[#] ▶ In. • 里面 ¶ ts¹h¹u¹ | a¹kō¹-qo¹lo¹ dzo¹ • (S)he is in the house. / (S)he is inside. • 他在家里。 □ See also: qo¹lo¹

qo¹lo¹sy¹ /qo¹lo¹sy¹/ gholoshu (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ✽ Tone: H[#] ▶ Well-behaved. • 乖、听话

qo¹ly¹ /qo¹ly¹/ gholu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✽ Tone: HL ▶ To wind, to coil, to wrap. • 缠 (线……)、裹 (毡子……) ¶ (phonological elicitation) le¹-qo¹ly¹ • to wrap, to coil • 裹起来 ¶ k¹h¹u¹ qo¹ly¹ • to wind a thread • 缠线 □ See also: ly¹

qo¹p¹ /qo¹p¹/ ghopeu (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ✽ Tone: M ▶ Thirsty. • 渴 ◇ (semantics) Literal translation: “dry-mouthed / the mouth is dry”. ¶ (phonological elicitation) qo¹p¹-ze¹ • ~PFV: thirsty • ~ 整体体: 渴了 ¶ qo¹p¹ m¹~-t¹h¹a¹-ze¹ • terribly thirsty • 渴得不行 □ See also: qw¹lpi¹, p¹ 1

qo¹py¹ /qo¹py¹/ ghobu (Dd: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: L[#] ▶ Cuckoo. • 布谷鸟 ¶ qo¹py¹-jwæ¹ | d¹u¹-ji¹ • Qingming Festival; literally: ‘the day when the cuckoo sings’ • 清明节。直译: “布谷鸟叫的那天” ✽ Classifier: mi¹_b ✽ Comparanda: (Pumi) qu55pu22

qo¹py¹-zwæ¹dzæ¹ /qo¹py¹zwæ¹dzæ¹/ ghoburuaezzae

NOUN ✽ Tone: L[#]- ▶ Jay, *Garrulus glandarius sinensis*. • 松鸦

qo¹qa¹ /qo¹qa¹/ ghogha (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: L ▶ Mountain pass. • 峨口 ✽ Classifier: [ju¹b]

qo¹so¹-mi¹ /qo¹so¹mi¹/ ghosomi

NOUN ✽ Tone: L[#]- ▶ Peacock. • 孔雀

qo¹ta¹ /qo¹ta¹/ ghoda

VERB ✽ Tone: L+MH# ▶ To stop, to come to a halt. • 停下来、停止 ¶ le¹-se¹, | d¹u¹-di¹ t¹y¹, | qo¹ta¹-ze¹! • We walked; (when) we arrived at a (certain) place, we stopped! • 走路到一个地方就停下来了! ¶ le¹-g¹w¹l, | qo¹ta¹-ze¹. • (We) had a stroll, (then) we stopped. • 散步 (一会), 后来停下来了。 ¶ le¹-so¹, | qo¹ta¹-ze¹. • (S)he has got seated. • 学习了 (一会), 后来停止了。

qo¹ty¹ /qo¹ty¹/ ghodu (Gi, Jj: same, La: qo¹ty¹)

NOUN ✽ Tone: L[#] ~ LM ▶ Kernel, fruit stone, pit. • 果核 ¶ dzi¹ko¹-qo¹ty¹ • peach kernel • 桃子果核 ✽ Classifier: [ju¹b]

qo¹ty¹-ly¹ /qo¹ty¹ly¹/ ghodulu

NOUN ✽ Tone: L+H# ▶ Ball, lump. • 团 ¶ li¹-qo¹ty¹-ly¹ • tea leaves compressed in bowl shape • 沱茶 ¶ li¹-qo¹ty¹-ly¹ | d¹u¹-q¹h¹w¹-te¹ • to make a bowl of tea, using tea leaves compressed in bowl shape • 煮一碗沱茶 ✽ Classifier: [ju¹b]

qvʌl_a /qvʌl/ *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 | ʈʂəl-ʈʂv̥ɿŋ | le˧˥-po˧˥-tsʰwú˧˥

- to carry to a certain place, to wash along all the way to a certain place • 冲到某个地方 ¶ **ly|mɪ|t̪ | t̪i|dzu|l̪-ŋw̪ |** | 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) ¶ **dzu|l̪-ŋw̪ | le|t̪-qy | le|t̪-po|t̪sʰw̪|hí |** ly|mɪ|t̪ | stones carried over (to this place) by the stream • 水流冲下来的石头

qv̥/ /qv̥/ gheuq (**Gi, Jj:** same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Handle. • 把手 ¶ (proverb)
tsoŋ-bil-dzoŋ, | qvɿ-ɿ | tʂæ! | hĩ-bil-dzoŋ, myl-ɿ
tʂæ! • “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’, tʂæ!, is homophonous with the second syllable of the disyllabic word myl-tʂæ!, which means ‘name’ (synonymous with the monosyllable myl ‘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: kʰwʂɿ_a

qv̄ /qv̄/ gheuq (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❀ Tone: MH ► To frighten. • 吓 (吓唬) ¶ hǐ
qy় • to frighten people • 吓人 ¶ no˧ | hǐ qy়-zo! •
You frighten people! • 你吓人! ¶ tsʰw˧-nwo˧ | hǐ
qy়-zo! • He frightens people! • 他吓人! ¶ tsʰw˧
| njæ˧ qy়-tsʰw˧! • He frightens people! • 他吓人!
¶ njɔ˧-nwo˧ | tsʰw˧ qy়-bi! • I am going to frighten
her/him! • 我要吓唬他一下! ¶ tʰa˧-qy়! • PROH
~ • 禁止式: 别吓唬 (人家)!

qv̚dzi] /qv̚dzi]/ *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 **¶ qv¹dzi₁-ly₁-ly₁, | dzu¹m¹-d¹o¹!** • 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: **dzi₁b₁, ji₁b₁**

qv̚-l̚#l̚ /qv̚-l̚/ 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。经纬度: 100.63379, 27.76681 ⚜ qv̥-ɿ-ksəl-qʰwʂəl • the top of the Gheu'er /qv̥-ɿ-ɬ/ mountain • 古尔山山的山顶

gv̥-χ-tsʰæ-nə] /gv̥-χ-tsʰæ-nə/ *Gheu'er-Chaena*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Gheu'er-Chaena, the name of a mountain. • 一座山的名字: 古尔川纳
¶ kx̥-lmy̥l, | æ-|sæ-|, | n̥wɔ̥-lħāl, | swæ-|gy#l, | na-ltsħi/l | -tħx̥-|pr̥-lmi#l, | qv̥-lħ-|tħħæ-|nħa] • 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: qv̥-lħ#, |tħħæ-|nħa] 2

qv̚tci] /qv̚tci]/ gheujie

NOUN ⚜ Tone: H# ► Spittle, phlegm, sputum. • 痰

qv|tsæ1 /qv|tsæ1/ *gheuzhae* (**Gi**, **Jj**, **Dd:** same, **Da:** **qv|tsæ1**)

NOUN ★ Tone: MH# ① ► Throat. • 喉咙 ★ Classifier: [ju:t^b] ② ► Voice. • 声音 | t^bwu:t | qv:t^bsæ:d d^bz^b! • (S)he has a beautiful voice. • 他嗓子好。 | t^bwu:t | qv:t^bsæ:d | d^bwæ:t | d^bz^b! • (S)he has a really beautiful voice. • 他嗓子很好。

qwæl /qwæl/ *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: *qwǣt̄mi#* □
Synonym: *qwǣt̄ko#* ❁ Classifiers: *[uŋt̄b̄*, *naŋa*

qwæɫ /qwæɿ/ ghuaeq

NOUN ★ Tone: LH ► Jaw (monosyllable). • 嘴巴 (单音节) □ See also: *qwʌ̯pi* □ Synonym: *qwældzæ* ★ Classifier: *juŋ*

qwæl 1 /qwæl/ ghuaeq (**Gi, Jj, Dd: same**)

VERB ☀ Tone: MH ① ► To dig. • 挖 (土)
 ¶ **ty-łqʰy-łqwǽl** • to dig a hole • 挖洞 ¶ **tse-łqwǽl** • to
 dig out the soil • 挖土 ¶ **qʰæ-łłotqwǽl** • to dig a ditch •

qwx-|w#] /qwx-|w]/ 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。
¶ qwx-|w|-pʰx-|bχ-] • 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。

qwx-|pi-] /qwx-|pi]/ ghuabi (Jj, Dd: same, Gi: ko|pi-, Da: kwx-|pi-)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Mouth. • 嘴巴 ¶ **qwx-|pi-|qollo-]** • inside the mouth ♦ (dialectology) Mrs. Latami prefers the formulation *qwa|dʒæl-qollo-*. • 嘴巴里 ¶ (Gi) **ko|pi-|ko|lo-]** • inside the mouth • 嘴巴里 □
 See also: *qwa|dʒæl* ❁ Classifier: |w|b

qwx-~qwx-] /qwx-|qwx-]/ ghuaghua (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H- ▶ To accuse, to denounce (reduplicated form). • 告状 (重叠形式) ❁ Morphological makeup: *qwx-|a*

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 q^ha]-d^ul-hⁱl • extremely big • 非常大 q^ha]-d^ul-gy] • extremely large; how large! • 非常大 q^ha]-s^wa]-g^y] • extremely tall; how tall! • 很高、非常高 q^ha]-s^wa]-mⁱzo] • extremely tall • 很高 q^ha]-d^ul-mⁱzo] • extremely big • 很大 □ See also: q^ha] 1

q^ha] 1 /q^ha]/ kha (Gi: same)

PRONOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ How many (small number).

- 几、多少 q^hi] | q^ha]-ky]? • how many people? • 几个人? q^ha]-b^ae] | q^ha]-b^a? • how many flowers? • 几朵花? q^ha]-zⁱl? • how many families? • 几家? q^ha]-| q^ha]-t^ehⁱl? • how many meals? • 几顿饭? q^ha]-nⁱl? • how many days? • 几天? q^ha]-k^hy]-gy]-ze]? • How old are you / is (s)he? • 几岁了? q^ha]-k^hy]? • how many years? • 几年? q^ha]-k^hw^r]? • how many pieces? • 几块? q^ha]-n^al? • how many (tools...)? • 几把? q^ha]-n^al-dzo]? • How many knives are there? • 有几把刀? q^ha]-k^hw^u? • how many (long objects) • 几条 q^ha]-k^hw^u-dzo]? • How many (long objects) are there? • 有几条? q^ha]-m^ae]-dzo]? • How much money do (you) have? • 有几块 (钱)? q^ha]-dⁱzⁱl | q^ha]-dⁱzⁱ? • how many trees? • 几棵树? q^ha]-k^hy>? • how many branches? • 几枝树枝? q^ha]-k^hy>? • how many baskets? • 几筐? □ See also: q^ha] 2

q^ha] 2 /q^ha]/ kha (Gi: same)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: M ▶ A few; several; some. • 几 (如:十几个) q^ha]-ts^he]-q^ha] • ten and a few more (i.e. between ten and twenty) • 十几个、十来个 q^ha]-ts^he]-q^ha]-ky] • ten and a few more (i.e. between ten and twenty) • 十几个、十来个 q^ha]-ts^he]-q^ha]-k^hy] • eighty-something years of age • 八十多岁 q^hi]-q^ha]-b^ae]-dzo]! • 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: q^ha] 1

q^ha]-dze]- /q^ha]-dze]/ khazzei (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Sweet corn; maize; Indian corn. • 玉米、包谷 q^ha]-dze]-k^hw^u-t^ul • the roots of the

sweetcorn plant • 玉米的根 q^ha]-dze]-q^hæ]- • to cut ears of sweetcorn, to snap off ears of sweetcorn • 采玉米: 折断玉米棒子 q^ha]-dze]-d^zy]! • to harvest sweetcorn, to pick sweetcorn • 采玉米 q^ha]-dze]-tsa]-b^y]- | d^ul-m^y]- • a little sweetcorn flour • 一点玉米粉 q^ha]-dze]-ha]-b^y]-, | q^ha]-dze]-ha]-l^u#]-, | q^ha]-dze]-tsa]-b^y]- • 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: k^yl_a 2 (CLF for tracts of land) ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) q^hæ22dzi55

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: k^yl_a 1

q^ha]-dze]-ly] /q^ha]-dze]-ly]/ khazzeilu (Gi: same, Jj: q^ha]-dze]-my]-di])

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Maize field. • 包谷田、玉米田 ❁ Classifier: p^hy]l_a

q^ha]-j^yl /q^ha]-j^yl/ khaye (Gi, Jj, Dd: same, Da: q^hy]-j^yl)

PRONOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ How many. • 多少 q^ha]-j^yl-t^hil-ki]? • How much does it cost? • 要给多少? = 多少钱? q^ha]-j^yl-ni]? • How much do (you) need? • 要多少? q^ha]-j^yl-ni]? • 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 q^ha]-ne]-ji]? • how to do / how is it done? • 怎么做? q^ha]-ne]-ji]-tso]-ni]? • how must one do / how is it done? • 要怎么做? q^ha]-ne]-gy]? • how to do / how is it done? • 怎么做? q^ha]-ne]-gy]-ho]-ze]? • What happened? • 怎么样了? 发展到什么程度?

q^ha]-ta]- /q^ha]-ta]/ khada (Gi, Da, Dd: same)

PRONOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ When. • 什么时候 q^ha]-ta]-bi]? • When will you go? • 你什么时候去? q^ha]-ts^hy]-~ts^hy]- /q^ha]-ts^hy]-ts^hy]-/ khacheche (Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Completely dry. • 充分干燥 q^ha]-ts^hy]-~ts^hy]-gy] • completely dry • 充分干燥 q^ha]-le]-p^hl]-zo], | q^ha]-ts^hy]-~ts^hy]-gy]-ze]! • Now it is dry: completely dry! • 现在, 干了: 全干了!

q^hæ]-1 /q^hæ]-/ khae (Gi, Jj: q^hæ) 1

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] ejæ]-æ] gy] • very cold • 冷得很, 太冷 □
See also: dzuu]q^hæ]

q^hæ] 3 /q^hæ]/ khae (Da: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Trench (monosyllable). • 水沟
(单音节) ❁ Classifier: k^hwu]b (CLF for elongated ob-
jects)

q^hæ] 4 /q^hæ]/ khae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ① ▶ Excrement, dung, droppings.
• 屎、垃圾、肥料 ¶ q^hæ] dwu]-pr] se] • to defecate •
拉一泡屎 ¶ q^hæ] ky] • to pick up dung • 捡 (马……)
屎 ¶ q^hæ] -pi] ky] • to pick up a little dung (to fertilize
the fields) • 捡一点 (马……) 屎 ¶ q^hæ] dwu]-pi] ky] •
as above: to pick up a little dung (to fertilize the fields)
• 同上: 捡一点 (马……) 屎 ¶ q^hæ] zws] • to tell
lies (literally: ‘to speak shit’) • 撒谎、说谎 (直译: ‘说
(出) 屎’) □ See also: q^hæ] pvs] ❁ Classifier: pr]a
② ▶ Flatulence, fart. • 屁 ¶ q^hæ] k^hwu] • to fart • 放
屁 ¶ q^hæ] dwu]-pr] k^hwu] • to fart, to make a fart • 放
一个屁 ❁ Classifier: pr]a ③ ▶ Refuse, garbage. • 垃
圾

q^hæ] 1 /q^hæ]/ khaeq

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To crack, to snap off. • 折断
¶ 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] | dwu]-
q^hæ]-~q^hæ]-~] • to harvest some sweet corn ♦ (tonol-
ogy) 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’: /dwu]-bæ]-bæ]-~]/.
An L_b tone would yield an M.H.L.L pattern, as for the verb
‘to speak’: /dwu]-zws]-zws]-~]/. • 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 elicita-
tion) le]-q^hæ]-ze] • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has become
happy • 实施 ~ 整体体: 幸福了 ¶ lo]-q^hæ] • to work
in a quiet, relaxed manner • 轻松工作 ¶ dze]-k^hy] |
q^hæ]-~q^hæ] mvs]-ky]! • Commoners could never really
be relaxed! (About feudal society, in which the lord’s au-
thority 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^hæ] 1 /q^hæ]/ khaeq

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ True, authentic • 真 ¶ q^hæ]-
hī], | le]-zws]! | mvs]-q^hæ]-hī], | 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] 2 /q^hæ]/ khaeq (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L_a ① ▶ Well (to feel well); quiet. •
平静、安静, 安乐、(身体) 健康 ¶ hī]-| el]-q^hæ]?
• How are you? • 你好吗? / 一切好吗? ¶ njy]-|
mvs]-q^hæ]. • I don’t feel well. • 我不舒服。 □ See also:
q^hæ]-tæ] ② ▶ Light, easy (work). • 轻松 ¶ q^hæ]-hī]
• ~ REL • 轻松的

q^hæ] 1 /q^hæ]/ khaeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To break (a stick breaks). • 断,
破 (棍子, 竹竿) ¶ le]-q^hæ]-ze] • ACCOMP ~ PFV:
has broken • 实施 ~ 整体体: 断了 ¶ si]-q^hæ] • to
break wood • 砸木头

q^hæ] 1 /q^hæ]/ khaeq

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To come out (moon, sun). • 出
来 (月亮, 太阳) ¶ (phonological elicitation) t^hi]-
q^hæ]-ze] • DUR ~ PFV • 持续体 ~ 整体体 □ Syn-
onym: thv]a 1

q^hæ] 2 /q^hæ]/ khaeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To pull down, to dismantle. • 拆
¶ zi]-q^hws]-q^hæ] • to demolish a house • 拆房子

q^hæ] 3 /q^hæ]/ khaeq

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To share: several people share
something among themselves; someone shares out some-
thing. • 分东西、(大家) 平分东西 ¶ (Sister5.37,
10.24397/pangloss-0009082#S37) le]-q^hæ] | le]-po]-
ts^hwu] , o dzo] | t^hi] , | wvs] | ts^hwu]-y]-ki]-dzo] , | tci]-
k^hws]-t^hi]-ki]-t^hv]-ni]-ho]-ze]-wvs] , | el]-gi]! • 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^hæ] 4 /q^hæ]/ khaeq (Gi: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To shoot (with a gun). • 开枪
¶ le]-q^hæ]-ze] • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has shot • 实施 ~ 整
体体: 开枪了 ¶ my]-ze]-q^hæ]-(-ze)] • to shoot with a
gun • 开枪

¶ hⁱh^o1 • to invite someone • 邀请人 ¶ hⁱh^{bæ}1 q^ho¹
 • to invite a guest • 邀请客人 ¶ hⁱh^{bæ}1 | q^ho¹-zo¹
 ho¹ • We should invite guests! • 需要请一下客人!
 ¶ hⁱh^{bæ}1 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) q^ho¹-m^v1-q^ho¹
 • to invite or not • 请不请 ¶ q^ho¹-m^v1-ho¹ • ...will not invite • 不请了／不要请了 □ See also: q^ho¹~q^ho¹
 q^ho¹ 1 /q^ho¹/ k^ho^q (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-ŋ^u1 | ha¹ q^ho¹ • the chicken is pecking cereals • 鸡在啄粮食

q^ho¹ 2 /q^ho¹/ k^ho^q (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: l^uu¹b

q^ho¹lo¹ /q^ho¹lo¹/ k^holo

NOUN ※ Tone: M ► Wheel. • 轮子 ¶ m^v1-t^s^hy¹-q^ho¹lo¹ • cartwheel • 马车轮 ※ Classifier: l^uu¹

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: l^uu¹b

q^ho¹~q^ho¹ /q^ho¹q^ho¹/ khokho

VERB ※ Tone: H- ► To invite, to treat (reduplicated form). • 邀请、请 (重叠形式) ¶ (phonological elicitation) du¹-q^ho¹~q^ho¹-q^ho¹ • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端: 请一下 ※ Morphological makeup: q^ho¹b

q^ho¹ty¹ /q^ho¹ty¹/ khodu (Gi: same, Jj: q^hy¹ty¹)

NOUN ※ Tone: LM+MH# ► Tree stump. • 树墩、树

桩 ※ Classifier: l^uu¹b

q^hy¹ /q^hy¹/ kheu

NOUN ※ Tone: #H ► Noise, sound. • 声音 ¶ ts^hu¹ | e¹lso¹ q^hy¹ ni¹? • What is this sound? • 这是什么声音? ¶ q^hy¹t^hy¹ • 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^hw¹r¹a

q^hy¹a /d^uu¹ q^hy¹/ kheu

CLASSIFIER ※ Tone: H_a ► Classifier for hamlets / small villages. • 量词：村落 ¶ yw¹~q^hy¹, | ts^he¹ni¹-zi¹ • Five hamlets, twelve families! (This formula summarizes the statistics of the village of /ə¹lat-^hkw¹y[#]/) • 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: l^uu¹b
 ② ► Burrow. • 野兽的洞穴、野兽的窝 ¶ d^x1-q^hy¹ • fox burrow • 狐狸的窝 ◇ (tonology) M ¶ swae¹ 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^hy[#]1, q^hy¹t^hy[#]1 2 ※ Classifiers: l^uu¹, dze¹a 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-d^zi¹ • 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-d^zi¹ • 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 ¶ du¹, | ni¹, | so¹, | z^u1, | yw¹, | q^hy¹, | su¹, | h^o1, | gy¹, | ts^he¹ • Numbers from one to ten. • 数字从一到十。

q^hy¹d^zw¹\$ /q^hy¹d^zw¹/ kheuji (Gi, Da: same, Jj:

q^hy_ld_zi#]

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H\$ ▶ Hole, cavity (e.g. mouse hole, or trap to catch large animals). • 窟窿 ¶ h^hwæ-ltsu_l-q^hy_ld_zu_l • mousehole • 耗子洞 ¶ q^hy_ld_zu_lt_e^hu_l(-ze_l) • to bore a hole • 挖一个洞 ⚡ Classifier: [w_u]_b q^hy_ld_zu_l /q^hy_ld_zu_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^hy_ld_zu_lp^hy_l. • 尊敬 (与关心)。只出现在‘尊敬与关心’这个说法里面: q^hy_ld_zu_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^hy_ld_zæ_l /q^hy_ld_zæ_l/ kheuzzhae (Gi: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ String; small rope. • 小绳子, 细的绳子 ¶ q^hy_ld_zæ_lts^hu_l-k^hu_l • ~ DEM CLF: this string • ~ 指示代词 量词: 这条细的绳子 ⚡ Classifier: k^hu_l_b

q^hy_lti_lmi#] /q^hy_lti_lmi_l/ kheulhimi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ 6th month. • 六月

q^hy_l~q^hy_l /q^hy_lq^hy_l/ kheukheu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: MH ▶ To fold (clothes). • 折叠、裹起来 ¶ q^hy_l~q^hy_l-ze_l • ~ PFV • 折起来了 ¶ le_l-q^hy_l~q^hy_l • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~

q^hy_lt^hy#] 1 /q^hy_lt^hy_l/ kheutu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Horn. • (牛) 角 ¶ (phonological elicitation) q^hy_lt^hy_l | d_uu_l-l_uu_l • a horn • 一个角 ¶ (phonological elicitation) q^hy_lt^hy_lji_l • It's a horn. • 是 (牛) 角。 □ See also: q^hy_lt^hy#] 2

• Classifier: [w_u]_b

q^hy_lt^hy#] 2 /d_uu_l q^hy_lt^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。 ¶ d_uu_l-q^hy_lt^hy#], | ji_l-q^hy_lt^hy#], | so_l-q^hy_lt^hy_l, | zy_l-q^hy_lt^hy#], | yw_l-q^hy_lt^hy#], | q^hy_l-q^hy_lt^hy#], | su_l-q^hy_lt^hy#], | ho_l-q^hy_lt^hy#], | gy_l-q^hy_lt^hy#], | ts^he_l-q^hy_lt^hy_l • association with numerals from 1 to 10 • 与数词结合, 一至十 □ See also: q^hy_lt^hy#] 1

q^hy_lts^hi_l /q^hy_lts^hi_l/ kheucee (Gi, Jj: same, Da: q^hy_lts^hu_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_y_a ② ▶ Message, word (monosyllable). • 信息、话 ¶ q^hwæ_l| d_uu_l-k^hw_y_a z_w_y_a • to tell something, to deliver a piece of information • 说一个话, 说出一个信息 ¶ q^hwæ_lhw_y_a • to convey a message • 带信息、传信息 ¶ da_lpr_l-q^hwæ_l#] • the tales of the /da_lpr_l/ priests • 达巴的故事 ¶ (Da) q^hwæ_lk^hw_y_a • to be in touch (with someone) • 互通信息、有联系 (两个人互通信息) ⚡ Classifier: k^hw_y_a

q^hwæ_l_a /q^hwæ_l/ khuae_q (Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ 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。 □ See also: q^hwæ_l-q^hwæ_l

q^hwæ_l 1 /q^hwæ_l/ khuae_q (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 [la_l-q^hwæ_l]. • 实施 ~ ¶ ko_l-do_l q^hwæ_l • to crack walnuts • 敲开坚果 (在永宁, 不用夹子: 用锤子敲开) ¶ si_l-q^hwæ_l see khuae_q • To split wood. • 劈木头

q^hwæ_l 2 /q^hwæ_l/ khuae_q

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_l-q_l q^hwæ_l • to slap/smack someone's cheek • 打嘴巴 ¶ zu_l-q_l d_uu_l-l_uu_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_l_a /d_uu_l q^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_lb/. • 同上 (与 q^hwæ_lky_l 含义相同, 但增加了树的量词: dzi_lb)。 ¶ 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: dzil_b, 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 ¶ dui_l-zu_l q^hwælk^hw^y tsy_l-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) ¶ dui_l-zu_l q^hwælk^hw^y tsy_l-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! ¶ dui_l-zu_l q^hwælk^hw^y tsy_l-ni_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^yl_a

q^hwælk^hlu_l / q^hwælk^hlu_l/ khuaelee (Gi, Jj: Ø)

NOUN ※ Tone: M ▶ Vegetable garden. • 菜园 □ Synonym: jældzu_l ※ Classifier: ky_l_a 2 (CLF for tracts of land)

q^hwælmi_l / 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^yl_a

q^hwæl~q^hwæl / q^hwælq^hwæl/ khuaekhuae (Jj: same)

VERB ※ Tone: H# ▶ To block (reduplicated form). • 挡住。例如: 在田地边缘修建篱笆, 阻止牲畜通过。(重叠形式) ¶ t^hi_l-q^hwæl~q^hwæl • DUR ~ • 持续体 ~: 挡一挡 ※ Morphological makeup: q^hwæl_a

q^hwæl~q^hwæl / q^hwælq^hwæl/ khuaekhuae

NOUN ※ Tone: M ▶ Fence, made of bamboo or of thorny shrub branches. • 篱笆 ※ Classifier: ky_l_a 1 ※ Morphological makeup: q^hwæl_a

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_ly_l_a ※ Comparanda: (Pumi) q^hwa55t_l55

q^hw^yl / q^hw^yl/ khua

NOUN ※ Tone: M ▶ Tracks (left by an animal); spoor. • 痕迹 ※ Classifier: p^ho_l_a

q^hw^yl_a / q^hw^yl/ khua (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ※ Tone: M_a ▶ To heal (wound, disease, broken

bone...). • 治好 (骨折、病) ¶ ts^hw^yl | a_l-q^hw^yl? — le_l-q^hw^yl-ze_l! • Has it healed? — Yes, it has healed! • 治好了吗? — 治好了! ¶ le_l-q^hw^yl-ni_l! • It is healed! / It has healed! • 治好了!

q^hw^yl_a 1 / q^hw^yl/ khuaq (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ※ Tone: L_a ▶ Intelligent. • 聪明

¶ (phonological elicitation) q^hw^yl-hi_l • ~ REL/NMLZ • 聪明的 ¶ q^hw^yl-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^yl! • INTENSIVE.VERY ~ • 很聪明!

q^hw^yl_a 2 / q^hw^yl/ khuaq

ADJECTIVE ※ Tone: L_a ▶ Bad. • 坏 ¶ k^hy_l | q^hw^yl-hi_l • a bad year (a year when crops are not good) • (收成) 不好的一年 ¶ k^hy_l | q^hw^yl-hi_l • a bad dog (that bites people) • 恶狗 ¶ k^hy_l q^hw^yl • a bad year (a year when crops are not good) • (收成) 不好的一年 ¶ k^hy_l q^hw^yl • a bad dog (that bites people) • 恶狗 ¶ ts^hi_l-ji_l, | k^hy_lq^hw^yl 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^hw^yl ny_lmi_l | dwæl | q^hw^yl! • He has a really bad heart! / He is a really bad man! • 他心很坏! □ See also: q^hw^yl-ji_l ※ Cognates: (Naxi) k^hwa_l

q^hw^yl 1 / q^hw^yl/ khuaq (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: MH ▶ Bowl. • 碗 □ See also: q^hw^yl_a ※ Classifier: lu_l_b ※ Comparanda: (Pumi) q^hwa35

q^hw^yl 2 / q^hw^yl/ khuaq

NOUN ※ Tone: MH ▶ Tale, story, yarn. • 故事 ¶ ælsæl-q^hw^yl • tale, folk tale • 老故事 ※ Classifier: k^hw^yl_a

q^hw^yl_a / du_l q^hw^yl/ khua

CLASSIFIER ※ Tone: MH_a ▶ A bowl(ful) of. • 量词: 碗 □ See also: q^hw^yl 1

q^hw^ylbi_l / q^hw^ylbi_l/ khuabbi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: L# ① ▶ Hoof (of horse); foot (of dog).

• 马蹄 ¶ zwæl-q^hw^ylbi_l • horse hoof • 马蹄、(马、狗……的) 脚 ◇ (tonology) H# ¶ k^hy_l-q^hw^ylbi_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^yl_{du} / q^hw^yl_{du}/ khuaddee (Gi, Jj: same, Da: k^hwa_ldu_l)

NOUN ※ Tone: L ▶ Relatives, members of the family.

• 亲戚 ¶ ælzu_l | q^hw^yl_{du} ni_l • We two belong to the same family. • 咱们两个是一家人。 ¶ q^hw^yl_{du}, |

yl-dzeɪl • family and friends, extended family circle (this is a metaphor, akin to the English saying “birds of a feather flock together”) • 亲人: 泛指亲戚与亲密朋友们
 ɿ aɿzuɪ | q^hw_ylduɪl | yl-dzeɪl-jiɪl • We two belong to the same extended family circle. • 咱们两个是亲戚朋友们, 算一家人。 ɿ q^hw_ylduɪl-toɪl • 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) ɿ q^hw_ylduɪl-jiɪl-zeɪl mæɪl! • 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: yɪ

q^hw_yl-jiɪl / q^hw_yljiɪl / khuaq yi

VERB • Tone: L ① ► To damage. • 损坏东西
 ɿ ts^huɪl-njuɪl | njyɪl-byɪl tsoɪl-tsoɪl | leɪl-q^hw_yl-jiɪl-zeɪl! • (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 ɿ hɪl q^hw_yl-jiɪl • to annoy people • 干扰人家、麻烦人 ɿ ts^huɪl | toɪl-toɪl-miɪl hɪl q^hw_yl-jiɪl! • (S)he purposedly annoys people! / (S)he annoys people on purpose!
 • 他故意麻烦人! ③ ► To waste. • 浪费 ɿ dʒwæɪl | q^hw_yl-jiɪl! • It's a big waste! / It's such a waste! • 很浪费! ɿ leɪl-q^hw_yl-jiɪl | leɪl-seɪl-khʊl: | ts^huɪl neɪl-jiɪl | tʰaɪl-jiɪl! • 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^hw_ylmiɪl / q^hw_ylmiɪl / khuami

NOUN • Tone: H\$ ► Large bowl; it used to be made

of wood. • 大碗 (以前碗是用木头做的) ɿ siɪ-

q^hw_ylmiɪl • large wooden bowl • 大木碗 □ See also: q^hw_ylpryɪl\$

q^hw_ylpryɪl\$ / q^hw_ylpryɪl / khuabe

NOUN • Tone: H\$ ► Large bowl. • 大碗 □ See also: q^hw_ylmiɪl\$

q^hw_ylšeɪl / q^hw_ylšeɪl / khuashei (Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: L# ► Horseshoe. • 马蹄铁 ɿ zwæɪl-q^hw_ylšeɪl (+niɪl) • horseshoe ◇ (tonology) The tonal pattern is regular. • 马蹄铁 • Classifiers: naɪ_a, p^hoɪ_a

q^hw_yltoɪl / q^hw_yltoɪl / khuado (Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN • Tone: L# ► Shoulder. • 肩膀 ɿ hɪl ts^huɪl-yɪl, | q^hw_yltoɪl | djuɪl-piɪl | swæɪl-hvɪl-diɪl! • 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^hw_yltoɪl • Classifier: ljuɪl_b

q^hw_ylthvɪl / q^hw_ylthvɪl / khuatu

NOUN • Tone: H\$ □ See also: q^hw_ylthvɪl#

q^hw_ylthvɪl# / q^hw_ylthvɪl / khuatu (La: q^hw_ylthvɪl\$)

NOUN • Tone: #H ► Bamboo basket to carry water (on back). • 竹篓 • Classifier: ljuɪl_b

q^hw_ylts^hiɪl / q^hw_ylts^hiɪl / khuacee (Gi, Da, Jj: same, Dd: q^hw_ylts^huɪl)

NOUN • Tone: L# ► Shoulder. • 肩膀 ɿ q^hw_ylts^hiɪl-koɪl | hwæɪl-p^hæɪl | djuɪl-naɪl-ts^huɪl gɣɪl • to carry a hoe on the shoulder • 肩上扛一把锄头 □ Synonym: q^hw_yltoɪl • Classifier: ljuɪl_b

q^hw_ylzoɪl\$ / q^hw_ylzoɪl / khuasso

NOUN • Tone: H\$ ► Small bowl. • 小碗

ɿ

=ɿæ] /ɿæ]/ lae

CLITIC ❁ Tone: L ▶ Plural. • 多数 ɿtsʰwəl-ɿæ]• these things, this sort of things • 这类的东西, ……之类

ɿæ]_a /ɿæ]/ laeq

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: La ▶ Flat. • 平 ɿɿæ]-hī] • ~ REL/NMLZ • 平的

ɿæ]_1 /ɿæ]/ laeq (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Seed. • 种子 ❁ Classifier: [wɪb (CLF for round objects)

ɿæ]_2 /ɿæ]/ laeq (Jj: ɿwæ])

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Yoke (for one or two animals). • 牛轭 (单行或双行) ɿɿæ] tsʰwəl-[wəl] ~ ɿɿæ] tsʰwəl-[wəl] • ~ **DEM CLF**: this yoke ♦ (**tonology**) This phrase has two tonal variants. • ~ **指示代词 量词**: 这个牛轭

❖ Classifier: [wɪb

ɿæ]_tiɿæ] /ɿæ]tiɿæ]/ laedilae (Gi: læ]tiɿæ], Dd: Ø)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L+H# ▶ Shrivelled, flat, shrunken. • 瘪瘪 ɿɿæ]tiɿæ] gy] • shrivelled, flat, shrunken • 瘪瘪的 ❁ Morphological makeup: ɿæ]_a

ɿɿ] /ɿɿ]/ ererer

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。 ɿ (BuriedAlive3.62, 10.24397/pangloss-0004539#S62) ɿwəl-swəl pʰy]-dzo], |“ɿɿ!” pi]-tswəl]-my]. “ə-mi-!| tsʰwəl-y|...|ə-mi-!| tʰa]-ni] ə]-hwəl?”| tsʰwəl | ɿwæ]-ji]-ni]-tswəl]-my]. • 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: lwæ], Da, Dd: lwæ-)

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……) ɿ (phonological elicitation) mɿt-ɿwæ]

• NEG ~: not to cry • 否定 ~: 不叫 ɿ ɿwæ-~ɿwæ-

• ~ RED • ~ 重叠 ɿ hī]-ɿwæ-dzo] • Someone is shouting

• 有人在叫。 ɿ zwæ]-ɿwæ-dzo!] • the horse is

whinnying • 马在嘶 ɿ æ]-ɿwæ] • the chicken is cackling • 鸡在叫 ɿ d̥wəl-ɿwæ-ɿ] • to call out • 叫一声

ɿ hwr̥-li]-ɿwæ]-dzo] • the cat is calling/crying • 猫在叫

ɿ zwæ-dphæ-did| tʰi]-ɿwæ]-dzo] • the donkey is braying • 驴在叫 ɿ (Gi) zwæ]-tʰi]-ɿwæ]-dzo] • the horse is

whinnying • 马在嘶 □ See also: ɿwæ-~ɿwæ#] ② ▶

To invite, to call over. • 请、叫(来) ɿ d̥wəl-ɿwæ-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)”.• **进行时态** ~ **发端**: 请来一下 ɿ (phonological elicitation) tʰə]-ɿwæ!] • **PROH** ~ • **禁止式**: 不要请!

ɿ ɿwæ]-mɿt-bi!] • (We’re not inviting (him/her)! • 不

请他! ɿ ɿwæ]-mɿt-zo!] • (We/you) shouldn’t invite

(him/her)! • 不要请他! ɿ d̥wəl-ɿwæ-ə]-bi?] • Shall

(we) invite (him/her)? • 请不请他?

ɿwæ]_b /ɿwəl ɿwæ]/ luæ

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: Hb ▶ Classifier for places. • 量词:

地方(一处) ɿ (Da)tʰy]-ɿwæ]-qo] | mɿt-tʰy]-swəl]

• ...has never been to those places • 还没到这些地方

ɿwæ-~ɿwæ#] /ɿwæ-ɿwæ]/ luæluæ

VERB ❁ Tone: H ▶ To cry (man, and animals); to call out (reduplicated form). • 喊、吼、叫(人、动物)

(重叠形式) ❁ Morphological makeup: ɿwæ]

۴

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…… [ts^hwl-zi=ɿ] • this
household; the people of this family ♦ (syntax) In the
generation following that of the main speaker, the expres-
sion tends to simplify to /ts^hwl-ziɿ/. • 这家的人

-ʌ / ʌ / -er

SUFFIX ⚜ Tone: L ► INCEPTIVE (INCHOATIVE). • 发
端

¶ /ŋ/ erq (Gi: same, Dd: lŋ)

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 չչ ‘four directions, four sides’.

¶ (phonological elicitation) մ՞-լ • NEG ~: not to turn • 否定 ~: 不对着 ¶ (phonological elicitation)
դալ-լ-ի-լ • DELIMITATIVE ~ RED • 进行时态 ~ 重叠 ¶ zeլgi-լ? • In which direction should (I) look? / Which direction should I turn to? • (我要) 往哪边转? ¶ no- | tʂʰwɪtso-լ! • Turn this way! / Turn towards this direction! ◇ (dialectology) This example is Mrs. Latami's reformulation of an example provided by Daeshi Daedeu: /#no- tʂʰwɪtso- lɪ-լ/. • 你往这里转 / 往这里看! ¶ gշ-լ my-լ, | e-tso- 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: 

ერბაზ /ერბაზ/ erbbe

NOUN ★ Tone: M ► The truth; the facts. • 实情, 真理
¶ **njɔ̄t-njūt | ɿlbɔ̄t | zwɔ̄t-bi!l!** • I am going to tell the truth!
• 我要把实情说出来! ★ Classifier: **kʰwɔ̄t**_a

əllo] /ʌllo]/ erlo

NOUN ⚜ Tone: L# ► The horse walking in second position in a caravan. • 马帮中的第二匹马

ɛlk̚eɪv̚ɪ /ɛlk̚eɪv̚ɪ/ erkheu (Jj: same, Da: ɛlk̚; kwælk̚ɪv̚ɪ)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Warm springs. • 温泉 **【tʂʰy˧˥-dzuŋ˥】** • warm spring water (not drinkable) • 温泉水 (不可饮用) ❁ Classifier: **|w˧˥-b**

NOUN ⚜ Tone: M ▶ Lymph nodes, glands. • 淋巴结
⚜ Classifier: |uŋ˧

ə‿tʃe#] /ə‿tʃe/] / Erchei

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+^HH ▶ 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

յէլտշէ-դւմա /յէլտշէ-դւմա/ Erchei Ddeema

NOUN ⚜ Tone: LM-L ▶ Erchei Ddeema, a feminine given name. • 二车独玛: 一个女性名字 ⚜ Morphological makeup: [ɻtʂʰe#], qiu.lma#] ⚜ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Rin chen Sgrol ma རིན་ཆେན་ສྒྲོལ་མ

չլտսհել-տսհալկ /չլտսհելտսհալկ/ *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: $\text{ɪlts}^{\text{h}}\text{e}^\#_1, \text{ts}^{\text{h}}\text{wɪl}^\#_1$ ⚡ 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 | tsʰwɪl | ঠ hæl-zo! • Her bones are soft (=not very solid)! • 她的骨头软! (不是很结实) | ʃəl | le˧-wo˥-kʰwɪl | 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 | tsʰwɪl | ঠ | tsʰwɪl mɤ˧˥-k'y! • (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˧-ʃl, 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˧-ʃl-ze! • [(S)he] is really poor/helpless! • (他)真的很穷苦! ❁ (phonological elicitation) le˧-ʃl-bit • ACCOMP ~ FUT_IMM • 实施 ~ 近将来 ❁ (phonological elicitation) mɤ˧˥-ʃl • NEG ~: not to be in dire straits • 否定 ~: 不困难 ❁ (proverb) le˧-ʃl-zo!, | ʃl-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。) | ʃl-zwɔ! • to complain • 诉苦、抱怨 | ʃl-zwɔ! da˧-zwɔ˧-l | to tell one's miseries, to complain about one's fate • 诉苦、讲自己的不幸 | tsʰwɪl | ma˧da˥-qʰwɪl, | ʃl-zwɔ! da˧-zwɔ˧-l! • 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˧-ʃl | 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˧-ʃl ~ dɯ˧-ʃl/ 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˧=ʃl | dɯ˧-ʃl 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˧-ʃl 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)。 | ʃl | dɯ˧-ʃl • 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˧-ʃl • one clan • 一个家族 | (phonological elicitation) dɯ˧-ʃl 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˧-ʃl 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。 | ঠ dɯ˧-ʃl dɯ˧-na˧ • one clan • 一个家族 | njæ˧-sui˥ky˧, | dɯ˧-ʃl 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!

ঠhæl /ʔəŋhæl/ eunhae (Gi: same, Da: Ø, Jj: ঠ hæl)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Cartilage. • 软骨 ❁ Classifiers: | wu˧b, kʰy˧_a 1

ঠkṣ /ʔəŋkṣ/ eunge

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Backbone. • 脊椎骨 ◻ Synonym: su˧-ʃl mi˧# ❁ 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) ¶ my1-ka1-h1i1 se1 • bad meat, meat of poor quality • 不好的肉 (质量不好) ¶ ka1-h1i1 se1 • good meat, meat of good quality • 好的肉 (质量好) ¶ my1-ka1-h1i1 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 | my1-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 ¶ kh1imi1 | le1-ka1 • to cross the main door (into the farm) (striding over the threshold) • 过大门 (过门槛) ¶ (phonological elicitation) kh1imi1 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 ¶ ts1hæ1y1w1 ki1-h1i1 | le1-ka1-se1 | le1-po1-jo1 • to call the doctor • 请医生来 ¶ ts1hæ1y1w1 ki1-h1i1 |

qwl-kəl-səl-ɿ hōl • to and fetch a doctor • 请医生来
¶ (phonological elicitation) njr-nju-| no- kəl-səl •
 I invite you to come over • 我请你来 ¶ məl-kəl-səl •
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 ¶ tsʰwul-y- | hīl-ki- kət-zwʌl-ji! • (s)he is picking on someone • 他欺负人、他对人发脾气 ¶ kət zwʌl-ɿ! • ~ **INCEPTIVE**: to start humiliating (someone) • ~ 发端 ¶ no- | kət zwʌl-tʰa-ɿ! ~ kət zwʌl | tʰa-ɿ! • Don't browbeat people! • 你不要欺负人!

kæl /kæl/ hrae (Jj: kæl-y-~y-)

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: kælŋy- ✽ Classifier: lwl_b

kæl /kæl/ hrae (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ✽ Tone: M ▶ Rich. • 富

kæl_a 1 /kæl/ 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) le-+kæl-ze! • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: has dissolved • 实施 ~ 整体体: 溶化了 ¶ (phonological elicitation) qwl-kʰwyl-kæl • a lump (of earth) melts • 一块 (土) 散开 ¶ tse-ɿty- | le-+kæl-ze! • 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) □
 See also: kæl~kæl

kæl_a 2 /kæl/ hraeq (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ✽ Tone: L_a ▶ Drunk. • 醉 □ **Synonym**: zwil-kæl

kæl_a 3 /kæl/ hraeq

ADJECTIVE ✽ Tone: L_a ▶ Appropriate; auspicious. • 合适, 吉利 ¶ kæl məl-zi- • not propitious / not favourable • 不吉利、不合适, 乱 ¶ kæl məl-zi- | ji- məl-tʰa! • 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) ¶ kæl məl-zi-, | ji- məl-dəl! • 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) ¶ kæl məl-zi-, | zwyl məl-dəl! • One should not talk nonsense! (A phrase to caution others against being carelessly talkative) • 不合适 (的话), 不要说! (警告) ¶ kæl məl-zi-, | zwyl məl-tʰa! • 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) ¶ kæl-məl-zi-, | təi- məl-dəl! • (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。) ¶ tsʰwul | lo- | kæl-məl-zi-ji! • He does a bad job of it! / He makes a mess of his work! • 他工作做得乱七八糟! ¶ hīl qwl-y- | kæl-məl-zi-hīl zwyl! • Someone is talking nonsense! • 有人在乱说话!

kæl /kæl/ hraeq

NOUN ✽ Tone: LH ▶ Sap. • 树液

kæl /kæl/ hraeq

ADJECTIVE ✽ Tone: MH ▶ Nauseous, disgusting. • 不好吃, 恶心

kælbæl /kælbæl/ hraebbae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: M ▶ Dish, plate. • 盘子 ¶ kælbæl tsʰel-ji- lwl, | qʰwyl-pyl hōl-lwl: | qwl-tso! • “Twelve plates, eight large bowls [of food]: [these make up] one service!” (About the successive services during a meal, see the entry for tso_b) • “十二个盘子, 八个大碗: (这些, 就能算是) 一个饭轮!” ✽ **Classifier**: lwl_b

kælbæl /qwl kælbæl/ hraebbae

CLASSIFIER ✽ Tone: L ▶ Classifier: a plateful, the contents of a plate. • 量词: 盘 ¶ qwl-kælbæl, | ji- kælbæl, | so- kælbæl, | zyl-kælbæl, | ȳwyl-kælbæl, | qʰyl-kælbæl, | swyl-kælbæl, | hōl-kælbæl, | gyyl-kælbæl, | tsʰel-kælbæl • association with numerals from 1 to 10 • 与数词结合, 一至十 ¶ (phonological elicitation) qwl-y- qwl-kælbæl • 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/ hraeiji

ADJECTIVE ★ Tone: L ▶ Beautiful. • 美丽 ¶ mɤ˧˥-tʰɑ˥ | mɤ˧˥-kældzui • not too beautiful, not very beautiful • 不怎么好看

kældzui /kældzui/ hraezzhu (Gi, Dd: same, Jj: ældzyu)

ADJECTIVE ★ Tone: LM ▶ Ugly. • 丑陋 ★ Morphological makeup: dʐɿɿ_a

kælju /kælju/ hraelee

NOUN ★ Tone: H# ▶ Fetters (wooden fetters, around the neck); yoke. • 拏锁 (木头做的) ¶ kælju | du˧˥-lu˧˥ kʰɯ˧˥ • to put fetters (on someone's neck) • 套上一个枷锁 (在一个人的脖子上) ¶ kælju kʰɯ˧˥ • to put fetters (on someone's neck) • 套上枷锁 (在一个人的脖子上) ★ Classifier: [ju˧˥_b]

kælmi /kælmi/ hraemi (Da: same, Gi: ælmi, Jj: kælmi#)

NOUN ★ Tone: M ▶ Sword. • 剑 ★ Classifier: na˧˥_a

kælŋy /kælŋy/ hraengu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ★ Tone: H# ▶ Silver-embellished collar (a precious part of the dress, with silver thread). • 银衣领 ★ Classifier: [ju˧˥_b] ★ Morphological makeup: kæl, ŋy

kælŋ /kælŋ/ hrae'er

NOUN ★ Tone: H# ▶ Neck. • 脖子 □ See also: kælŋy
★ Classifier: [ju˧˥_b]

kælŋ~kæl /kælŋ~kæl/ hraehrae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ★ Tone: H# ▶ To fall apart, to scatter, to melt (e.g. clods of dry earth melting in water when a field is irrigated after ploughing)(reduplicated form). • 散、散开, 化, 溶化 (一块土在水里面散开) (重叠形式)
¶ (phonological elicitation) le˧˥-kæl~kæl • ACCOMP ~
• 实施 ~ ¶ (phonological elicitation) le˧˥-kæl~kæl-zeŋ • ACCOMP ~ PFV • 实施 ~ 整体体 ¶ (phonological elicitation) le˧˥-kæl~kæl-biŋ • ACCOMP ~ IMM.FUT •
实施 ~ 近将来 ★ Morphological makeup: kæl_a 1

kælta /kælta/ hraeda (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ★ Tone: L# ▶ Withers: part of the ox's body on which the yoke rests. • 肩隆 ¶ ji˧˥-kælta • ox's withers
• 牛肩隆 ¶ kælta tʰɤ˧˥-ju˧˥ • ~ DEM CLF: that ox's withers • ~ 指示代词 量词: 那只肩隆 ★ Classifier: [ju˧˥_b]

kælty /kælty/ hraedeu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ★ Tone: H# ▶ Neck. • 脖子 □ See also: kælŋ

★ Classifier: [ju˧˥_b]

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

¶ hĩ˧˥ qʰa˧˥-ky˧˥ dzo˧˥ | mɤ˧˥-kælzi, | njɤ˧˥-nju˧˥ qʰae˧˥!

• No matter how many people (guests) there are, I share (what I have)! (Context: the consultant explains how, following 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˧˥ | mɤ˧˥-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-zoŋ! • (It's/you're) dazzling! • 亮堂堂, 好看! ¶ pʰae˧˥qʰwɤ˧˥ | dzɤ˧˥, | kælzi-zoŋ! • (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

koŋ /koŋ/ wo

NOUN ★ Tone: #H ① ▶ Head (monosyllable). • 头 (单音节) ★ Classifier: [ju˧˥_b] ② ▶ Beginning. • 开头 ¶ hi˧˥-koŋ • the beginning of the month, the first days of the month • 月初 ¶ kʰy˧˥-koŋ • the beginning of the year • 年初 ¶ tʂni˧˥-koŋ • ‡the beginning of the day • ‡天初

kot1 /koŋ/ wo (Gi: same, Jj: kɤŋ)

VERB ★ Tone: M ▶ To lay eggs. • 下蛋 ¶ ælŋyŋ koŋ
• to lay eggs • 下蛋 ¶ ælŋyŋ koŋ-zeŋ! • (The hen) has laid eggs! • (母鸡) 下蛋了! ¶ ælmiŋ | ælŋyŋ koŋ-zeŋ! • The hen has laid eggs! • 母鸡下蛋了! ¶ ælmiŋ | tʰi˧˥-koŋ-dzoŋ! • The hen is laying eggs! • 母鸡在下蛋!

kot2 /koŋ/ wu

VERB ★ Tone: M intrans ▶ To be able to, to manage to. • 能……、有能力做 ¶ njɤŋ | tsɛŋ-mɤŋ-koŋ! • 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! ¶ njɤŋ | tsɛŋ-koŋ! • I can write! / I am able to

write! / I know how to write! • 我会写! / 我写得出来! ¶ n̥jɑ́l | ji-+m̥v-+kɔ́l! • I can't! / I am not able to! • 我不会!

kól /kɔ́l/ woq

VERB ❁ Tone: L ► To sink (e.g. a boat slowly sinking down into a lake). • 掉入、沉下去 ¶ myl-+teól kól • to sink • 掉入

kól_b 1 /kɔ́l/ woq

VERB ❁ Tone: L_b ► To form, to appear: e.g. a callus has formed. • 出现、形成 (如: 出了茧子) ¶ swi̥t̥ýl kól-ze! • A callus has formed! • 磨出了茧子! ¶ (phonological elicitation) kól-mv̥l-ho! • ~ NEG DESIDERATIVE • ~ 否定 未来/愿望: 不会出(茧子)

kól_b 2 /d̥w̥l kól/ 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#. ¶ d̥w̥l-kól • one type (of clothing, food...) • 一种 (衣服、食物……) ¶ ts̥w̥l-kól • this type (of clothing, food...) • 这种 (衣服、食物……)

kól /kól/ woq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH ► Needle. • 针 □ See also: t̥sél 2
❁ Classifier: l̥w̥l_b

kólbýl /kólbýl/ wobbu (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Sprout, bud. • 树的萌芽、新发出来的叶子 ¶ thol-+kólbýl • bud of pine tree • 小松树尖 ◇ (tonology) H# ¶ thol̥sýl-kólbýl ~ thol̥sýl-kólbýl • bud of pine tree • 小松树尖 ◇ (tonology) L+H- ¶ (La) ky̥l-kólbýl guwobbu • Garlic bud, small garlic sprouts (consumed as a vegetable). • 蒜苗头 ◇ (tonology) H# ◇ (syntax) CLF: k̥s̥l ¶ (La) si̥l-kólbýl • Tree sprout. • 树萌芽 ◇ (tonology) H# ¶ (La) si̥l-+džíl-kólbýl • Tree sprout. • 树萌芽 ¶ teṣ̥lq̥ha-+kólbýl# • Mugwort sprout. • 青蒿萌芽 ❁ Classifier: k̥w̥ýl_a

kólbýl# /kólbýl/ wobbu

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Needle. • 针 ❁ Classifier: l̥w̥l_b

kódat /kódat/ wodda (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: M ► In front of (spatial meaning). Before (temporal meaning). • 前面, 之前 ¶ su̥l-+k̥v̥l-

kódat • seven years ago • 七年前 ¶ kódat | d̥w̥l-sól
níl • the past few days • 前几天 □ Antonym: kóthól
kódíl /kódíl/ woddi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Mad person. • 疯子 ❁ Classifier: y̥l

kódot 1 /kódot/ woddo (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Walnut. • 核桃 ¶ kódot q̥hwǽl
• to crack walnuts • 开核桃 ¶ kódot z̥wǽl • to weigh walnuts • 称核桃 ❁ Classifier: l̥w̥l_b

kódot 2 /kódot/ woddo (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Interests. • 利息 ¶ kódot k̥húl
• 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: k̥w̥ýl_a

kódzíl /kódzíl/ 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) ¶ le̥l-kódzíl (+ze!) • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ¶ h̥i̥l | t̥hi̥l-kódzíl ts̥húl(-ze!) • People have come together. • 人们聚集在一起。 □ Synonym: džíl_a 2

kódzíl /kódzíl/ Wozzee (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Tibetan. • 藏族 ❁ Classifier: y̥l

kódzíl-díl /kódzíl-díl/ Wozzeedi

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.)

kódzíl-gw̥ýl /kódzílgw̥ýl/ Wozzeegua

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ► Tibetan songs. • 藏族民歌 ¶ ts̥w̥l | nál-gw̥ýl F | ky̥l! | hǽl-gw̥ýl F | ky̥l! | kódzíl-gw̥ýl F | ky̥l-jíl! • 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: kódzíl, gw̥ýl_a

kódzíl-tʰǽljáé /kódzíltʰǽljáé/ 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: p̥hǽl_a

kōldzuī /kōldzuī/ wojji (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Bridle; halter. • 马笼头 ¶ zwæl-
kōldzuī (tsʰwəl | zwæl-kōldzuī-ni) • horse's halter
• 马笼头 ⚡ Classifiers: na₄ₐ, p₄₉

kōldzuī /kōldzuī/ woddee (Gi: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: MH# ▶ Tadpole. • 蝌蚪 □ See also:
p₄₈tɕeu₁-kōldzuī, p₄₈tɕeu₁-p₄₈lmi₁, p₄₈tɕeu₁

kōldzuīso /kōldzuīso/ woddeeso (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ⚡ Tone: L+H# ▶ In three days. • 大后天
¶ kōldzuīso | dzuī-ni] • in three days • 大后天

kōlgv# /kōlgv#/ woggu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Pillow. • 枕头 ⚡ Classifier:
l₄₉

kōlhi /kōlhi/ woxie (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Molars and premolars. • 白齿+后
白齿 ⚡ Classifier: l₄₉

kōlhŷ /kōlhŷ/ wohun (Gi: same, Da: kūlhŷ, Jj:
kūlhŷ#, Dd: ūlhŷ)

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: kʰw₄₉

kōljy /kōljy/ 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 ¶ kōljy
hǐl • the inhabitants of Eya, the people of Eya • 俄亚居
民, 俄亚的人 ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 俄
亚

kōlji /kōlji/ woyi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ⚡ Tone: M ▶ The year after next. The usual ex
pression is the quadrisyllabic expression kōlji | dzuī-kʰy|. •
后年。通常用四音节的表达式: kōlji | dzuī-kʰy|. ¶ kōlji | dzuī-kʰy | • the year after next • 后年

kōlkṣ /kōlkṣ/ woge

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Braided yarn headdress. Together
with /kōlni/, it makes up a set. • 用来将长辫缠成盘
头的黑色丝头饰。 ¶ kōlkṣ, | tʂʰtʂʰ-ni|gy|ni]-ze]
mæ! • The braided yarn headdress is like a hat! • 编织
头饰就像一顶帽子! ⚡ Classifier: kʂ̩

kōlkŷ /kōlkŷ/ woku

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Sandalwood, sandlewood. • 香木
◇ In local Chinese dialect: 柏香 □ See also: tse₄di₁ □
Synonym: kōlkŷ-si]

kōlkŷ-si /kōlkŷ-si/ wokusee

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Sandalwood, sandlewood. Same
meaning as /kōlkŷ/, with addition of the word for
'wood', /si/. • 香木 (与 kōlkŷ 含义相同, 但增
加了 '木' 这个名词: si) ◇ In local Chinese di
alect: 柏香 □ See also: tse₄di₁ □ Synonym: kōlkŷ
⚡ Morphological makeup: kōlkŷ, si

kōlly /kōlly/ wolu (Dd: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: M ▶ zɿlmi | let-ʂe₄ mɿ₄-dwu₄! • To
lose one's way, to become lost. • 迷路 ¶ let-kōlly •
ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~

kōlli /kōlli/ 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 ¶ kōlli,
| bo₄tsʰæl zy₄-di₄-ni] • The large needle is used to sew
pipa meat. • 大针, 是用来缝琵琶肉的。 ⚡ Classifier:
l₄₉

kōlmæ /kōlmæ/ 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, peo
ple in need of help). • 照顾好、管好、关心 (老人、
孩子、需要帮助的人) ¶ (phonological elicitation)

¶ kōlmæ-ze] • ~ PFV • 管好了 ¶ hǐ kōlmæ • to take
care of people • 照顾人 ¶ nɔ₄ | njɔ₄ kōlmæ! • 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) tsʰwəl | dwa₁ |
hǐ kōlmæ-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) ¶ ði₄-by₄-ði₄ kōlmæ • 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: kwælcɪ

kōlni /kōlni/ woni (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ King; high official; chief. • 国王、
大臣、头领 ¶ kōlni | ji₄-hǐ | hǐ • person who has a
role as king/high official/chief • 当国王、土司、大臣、
头领……的人 ¶ kʰy|mæl-kōlni • head of (a band
of robbers) • 土匪的头领 ◇ **(tonology)** M ⚡ Classi
fier: y̩

kōlni /kōlni/ woni

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ Braided yarn headdress. It makes
up a set with /kōlkṣ/. • 用来将长辫缠成盘头的黑

色丝头饰。与 **kɔlkv** 一起形成一套。 **Classifier:**

bɔl_b

kɔlpv /kɔlpv/ 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) ¶ t̪hi-kɔlpv • DUR ~ • 持续体 ~ ¶ h̪i kɔlpv • 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 collide into each other (two vehicles collide with each other). • 碰撞 (两车相撞, 发生事故)。 ¶ (phonological elicitation) le-kɔlpv-ze • ACCOMP ~ PFV: have collided, have run into each other • 实施 ~ 整体体: 碰撞了

kɔlpʰɔl-kɔldyʃʃu /kɔlpʰɔl-kɔldyʃʃu/ 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-lældzi

kɔlqaʃ /kɔlqaʃ/ wogha (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN **Tone:** H# ► Lid. • 锅盖、盖子 ¶ yl-kɔlqaʃ • saucepan lid • 锅盖子 **Classifier:** lɯt_b **Morphological makeup:** qaʃ_a

kɔlqʰwɔʃ /kɔlqʰwɔʃ/ wokhua (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN **Tone:** L# ① ► Head. • 头, 上面部分 ¶ kɔlqʰwɔʃdzi • to sit in a place of honour • 坐在贵宾的位置上 ¶ ɔl-kɔlqʰwɔʃ • one's own head • 自己的头 ¶ ɔl-kɔlqʰwɔʃla • 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:** lɯt_b ② ► Top part, upper part. • 上面部分

kɔ...kɔ /kɔ...kɔ/ 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) mylgyl | “kɔ...kɔ!” | pił, | leł-gył | leł-tsʰwıł! • Thunder starts rumbling: Kaboom! • 开始打雷: 轰隆!

kɔłsoʃ /kɔłsoʃ/ woso (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB **Tone:** L# ► The day after tomorrow. • 后天 ¶ kɔłsoʃ | ɔwł-jił • the day after tomorrow • 后天

kɔłsyʃ /kɔłsyʃ/ woshu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB **Tone:** M ► To guide, to show the way. • 带头、带路 ¶ z̪x̪lmi kɔłsyʃ • to show the way • 带路 ¶ ɔwł-ził-ŋuw | kɔłsyʃ • 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。 ¶ kɔłsyʃ-zeł • ~ PFV • 带了路 ¶ njx̪-ł-ŋuw | kɔłsyʃ! • 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。)

-**kɔłtoʃ** /kɔłtoʃ/ wodo

POSTPOSITION **Tone:** L# ① ► On top of. • ……之上 ¶ qołqał-kɔłtoʃ • at the top of the mountain pass, at the mountain pass • 垦口上 ¶ kɔłqʰwɔʃ-kɔłtoʃ • on the head, on top of the head • 头上 ¶ ziłqʰwɔʃ-kɔłtoʃ • 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 ¶ hałdzwıł-kɔłtoʃ, | tsʰwıł-ŋuw | mꝫ-ł-fył-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

kɔłthoʃ /kɔłthoʃ/ woto

ADVERB **Tone:** L# ► At the back of (spatial meaning). After (temporal meaning). • 后面, 之后 ¶ suł-kʰył-kɔłthoʃ • seven years later • 七年后 ¶ kɔłthoʃ | ɔwł-sołnił • the next few days • 后几天 □ Antonym: kɔłdał

-**kɔłthoʃ** /kɔłthoʃ/ woto (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

POSTPOSITION **Tone:** L# ► Behind; since. • 后面, 自从 ¶ ził-kɔłthoʃ • behind the house • 家后院 ¶ ziłqʰwɔʃ-kɔłthoʃ • behind the house • 家后院

kɔłtsʰełkɔł#ʃ /kɔłtsʰełkɔł/ woceiwo (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN **Tone:** #H ► Top (e.g. mountain top). • 顶上, 如: 山顶 ¶ kwył-bvı | kɔłtsʰełkɔł • the top of the mountain, the mountain top • 山的顶, 山顶 ¶ kɔłqʰwɔʃ-kɔłtsʰeł • the top of the head • 头顶

kɔłtsʰiʃ /kɔłtsʰiʃ/ wocee

NOUN **Tone:** MH# ► bałłał hwıł-di • Small needle, used to sew clothes. • 小针, 缝衣服用的 **Classifier:**

(Chinese loanword) 袜子

kwæ̃t̪shẽ /kwæ̃t̪shẽ/ /waechei/ waechei (Gi: wæ̃t̪shẽ)

VERB ❁ Tone: L# ▶ To accomplish, to complete. • 完成 ¶ lẽ-kwæ̃t̪shẽ-zẽ! • It's complete! / It's finished! • 完成了! □ Synonym: sẽ_a, ts̪hỹ_1 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 完成

kwɔ̃t̪_1 /kwɔ̃t̪_1/ wua (Gi, Da: same, La: ㅂ)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Mountain. • 山 ¶ kwɔ̃t̪_swæ̃t̪ • high mountain ♦ (phonology) tone: M, not #H • 高山 ❁ Classifier: [wt̪] (CLF for round objects) ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) wu51

kwɔ̃t̪_2 /kwɔ̃t̪_2/ wua (Gi, Da, Dd: same, Jj: วงศ)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Village, hamlet. • 村寨, 村落 ¶ kwɔ̃t̪-qõt̪ • in the village • 村子里 ¶ (Dd) dwĩl-kwɔ̃t̪_m̄-jĩ: | ts̪hwĩl-kwɔ̃t̪... | ts̪hwĩl-kwɔ̃t̪... • 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: kwɔ̃t̪_a 2

kwɔ̃t̪_3 /kwɔ̃t̪_3/ wua

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Money. • 钱 ¶ dzẽl-kwɔ̃t̪ • money • 钱 ♦ (tonology) M □ Synonym: dzẽlkwɔ̃t̪

kwɔ̃t̪_4 /kwɔ̃t̪_4/ wua

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Net. • 网 ¶ kwɔ̃t̪_dwĩl-nãt̪ • a net • 一个网 ❁ Classifier: nãt̪_a ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 网

kwɔ̃t̪_a 1 /kwɔ̃t̪_a 1/ 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) ¶ dwĩl-kwɔ̃t̪_thĩl-kwɔ̃t̪ • to make a heap, to heap together • 堆在一起 ¶ ts̪õl-tsõl | gr̄l-kwɔ̃t̪_lỹl • to pile up objects • 东西堆起来 ¶ dwĩl-kwɔ̃t̪_lỹl • 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) tsõl-tsõl kwɔ̃t̪ • to pile up things • 东西堆在一起 □ See also: kwɔ̃t̪_a 2

kwɔ̃t̪_a 2 /dwĩl kwɔ̃t̪_a 2/ wua (Gi: same, Da: วงศ)

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……) ¶ dwĩl-kwɔ̃t̪_thĩl-tẽw̄l • to arrange into a heap • 收拾成一堆

kwɔ̃t̪_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:

kwɔ̃t̪-kwɔ̃t̪ ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) wʌ22wa35

kwɔ̃t̪-lã-bĩ /kwɔ̃t̪-lã-bĩ/ 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, 也称作瓦拉別、瓦拉片、瓦拉壁。经纬度: 100.69718, 27.82334 ¶ ə̃lgõl-kwɔ̃t̪, | kwɔ̃t̪-lã-bĩ, | bæ̃lkwɔ̃t̪, | thɔ̃ts̪hẽ#, | pĩlts̪hẽ-dĩ, | p̄s̪-dʒɔ̃l-dĩ, | kwɔ̃t̪-tỹ • 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: tsẽlmĩl-dzũlkõ

kwɔ̃t̪-qhỹ /kwɔ̃t̪-qhỹ/ wuakheu (Da: same, Dd: Ø) ♦ (morphemic make-up) For consultant Ddezzhi, the disyllable is incomplete, and the term is necessarily trisyllabic: kwɔ̃t̪-qhỹ-dzũ#.]

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Cave, cavern. • 山洞 ♦ (phonology) The phonetic realization of the first syllable is close to [kwæ̃]. □ See also: kwɔ̃t̪-qhỹ-dzũ#] ❁ Classifier: [wt̪] ❁ Morphological makeup: kwɔ̃t̪_1, qhỹ_1

kwɔ̃t̪-qhỹ-dzũ# /kwɔ̃t̪-qhỹ-dzũ#/ wuakheiji

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Cave, cavern. • 山洞 □ See also: kwɔ̃t̪-qhỹ-dzũ#] ❁ Classifier: [wt̪] ❁ Morphological makeup: kwɔ̃t̪_1, qhỹ_1, dzũ]

kwɔ̃t̪-kõ /kwɔ̃t̪-kõ/ wuawo (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Hillside. • 山坡 ¶ kwɔ̃t̪_džɔ̃lbỹ-ə̃l-bĩ? • 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: kwɔ̃t̪_a 2

kwɔ̃t̪-~kwɔ̃t̪ /kwɔ̃t̪-kwɔ̃t̪/ 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 La tone. ¶ dwĩl-kwɔ̃t̪-~kwɔ̃t̪-]

DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端: 商

量商量 See also: t̄kwɔ̄_a

kwɔ̄-tȳ /kwɔ̄-tȳ/ 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 **¶ kwɔ̄-tȳ-kwɔ̄** • same meaning • 同上 **¶ ə̄lgōt-kwɔ̄, | kwɔ̄-lā-bī, | bǣlkwɔ̄, | t̄hōlts̄h̄#̄, | pīlts̄h̄-dī, | p̄ȳl-dz̄ȳ-dī, | kwɔ̄-tȳ** • 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。 **¶ kwɔ̄-tȳ: | b̄ȳ!** • Wuadu /kwɔ̄-tȳ/ is a Pumi village! • 瓦都村是一个普米族村落!

kwɔ̄-zȳ#̄ /kwɔ̄-zȳ/ 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) kwɔ̄-zȳ, | j̄r̄-q̄h̄ā-dzz̄; | hw̄-lī-hā m̄ȳ-dzō!** • 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) kwɔ̄-zȳ, | j̄r̄-q̄h̄ā-dzz̄, | hw̄-lī | hā m̄ȳ-dzō!** • as above • 同上 **¶ dīlkō | -dzō, | gǣljā! | dīlmǣ | -dzō, | kwɔ̄-zȳ!** • Uphill is the village of gǣljā! Downhill is the village of kwɔ̄-zȳ! (A comment about the geography of the Yongning plain, and the location of the hamlet of Alawua.) • 上面是 gǣljā 村! 下面是 kwɔ̄-zȳ 村! (关于阿拉瓦村在永宁坝子里的地理位置) Synonym: lōmǣ

kwɔ̄-zȳ-lōmǣ /kwɔ̄-zȳ-lōmǣ/ 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: kwɔ̄-zȳ#, lōmǣ • Morphological makeup: kwɔ̄-zȳ#, lōmǣ

S

sa /sə/ *sa* (*Jj*: same)

NOUN ☀ Tone: #H ① ► Flax, *Linum usitatissimum*. •
亚麻 ☀ Classifier: qʰwæ̯l_a (clf for filaments of hemp
before spinning.) ② ► Hemp, *Cannabis sativa*. • 火麻、
胡麻

səl̩₂ /dʒuːl̩ səl̩/ *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 ‡ni˧˥-sa˥ and so on. ¶ dwi˧˥-sa˥ | mɤ˧˥-dzo˧˥! • 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

sa¹ /sa¹/ *saq*

VERB ★ Tone: MH ► To take down, to unhook. • 拿下
¶ **le-t-sa-t-hi-l-ki-l** • to take down and give (to someone)
• 拿下来, 送给人家 ¶ **gvr-tco-hwæ-l, | my-tco-sa-l**
• 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-kv-pol-nju-l | le-t-sa-l** • to unhook with a stick, to take down with
a stick • 用棍子脱钩

sa¹_a /dʒuːt sə¹/ 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| |du-+sa1** • a salted, smoked hog leg
• 一只腊猪脚

sabboldi /sa**lb**o**ldi**/ *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: *tʂʰyŋ˥*

sa|mi /sa|mi/ *sami* (Da, Jj: same, Gi: sa|mi↑ ♦
(tonology) L+MH#)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Marijuana, cannabis, *Cannabis indica*. • 大麻 [sḁlmi] - [mæl] - [jæl], [dzuəl] - [ky]! • Cannabis oil is edible! • 大麻油, 是可以吃的! ❁ Classifier: kṣ̥m̥a 2 (CLF for tracts of land)

səˈpʰvɪl /səˈpʰvɪl/ sapeu

NOUN ★ Tone: MH# ► Thread of linen, *Cannabis sativa*. • 麻线 [satphv̩-satjyʂ] • linen thread • 麻线 ★
Classifier: [juŋ]

sə|ts^hi| /sə|ts^hi|/ sacee (Dd: sa|ts^hui|)

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

səts^hv̥] /səts^hv̥]/ / sacu

NOUN ★ Tone: L# ► Vinegar; sour vinegar. • 酸醋 □
See also: *tsʰyl* ★ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 酸醋
saltewl /saltewl/ *saji* (Da, Jj: salt ei-) □

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Female sexual organ, vagina (taboo word). • 女性性器官, 阴道 (禁忌词)。 ❁ Classifier: *[uŋ˧˥]*

sa+ | -zo] -by] -li] /sa[zo]by]li]/ sa ssobbuli (**Da:**
sa[zo]by]iu])

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]

sæts^{hʌɪ}] /sæts^{hʌɪ}]/ saece

NOUN ★ Tone: L# ► Pickled vegetables. • 酸菜、泡菜 □ Synonym: tɕæ̯lja̯e̯l ★ Etymology: (Chinese loan-word) 酸菜

sel /sel/ sei

VERB * Tone: H ► To walk. • 走、走路

¶ (phonological elicitation) **le-se-l-ze]** • ACCOMP
~ PFV: has walked • 实施 ~ 整体体: 走了 ¶ **se-l-ho-l-ze!!** • [The baby] will soon walk / will soon be able to walk! • (婴儿) 很快就学会走路了! ¶ **zx-lmi-qo-l-ze** • **so-l-hã-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

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!| |**nj**|**se**|, |**jo**|**gy**| fy!| • You like Yongning; I like Lijiang! • 你啊, 喜欢永宁。我呢, 喜欢丽江。 |**no**| se|, |**qwæ**| le|-gɔ|-ze|: | zo|-my| hɔ|-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†šui】 /se†šui/ seishi

VERB ❁ Tone: L# ▶ To waste (from Chinese 损失 ‘to lose; loss’). • 浪费 ¶ **d^hwæ† | se†šui†!** • 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

路) ◇ (etymology) Observation by Nicolas Tournadre (personal communication, 2007): *nags* ནାଁଁ means ‘forest’ in Tibetan, and *si* means ‘wood’ in other languages of the region. ● Classifier: p^hæl_a

si|q^ha] /si|q^ha]/ seekha

NOUN ● Tone: L ▶ Plum tree, prune tree. • 梅子
 ¶ si|q^ha]-dzu] • 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|kæ-tbae] /si|kæ-tbae]/ seehraebbae (Jj: Ø)

NOUN ● Tone: -H# ▶ Wooden plate. • 木盘子
 Classifier: |wut_b

si|kɔ#] /si|kɔ]/ seewo

NOUN ● Tone: #H ▶ Fruit tree. • 果树
 Classifier: dzi]_b

si|kɔ-si|lui#] /si|kɔ-si|lui]/ seewoseelee (Gi, Da: same, Jj: su|kɔ-su|lui#, Dd: si|ku-su|lui#)

NOUN ● Tone: #H ▶ Fruit. • 水果 ¶ (phonological elicitation) si|kɔ-si|lui-ni] • ~ COP • 是水果。 ● Classifier: |wut_b

si|sæ|q^hy] /si|sæ|q^hy]/ seesaekheu (Gi: Ø, Jj: su|sæ|q^hy])

NOUN ● Tone: #H- ▶ Birch, *Betula szechuanica* (*Betula Pendula var. szechuanica*). • 四川桦树, 白桦树

si|~si] /si|si]/ seesee (Dd: su|sui])

VERB ● Tone: H- ▶ To choose, to select (reduplicated form). • 挑选 (重叠形式) ¶ le|~si|~si] • ACCOMP ~
 • 实施 ~ ¶ tsɔ|~tsɔ|~si|~si] • to choose things • 选选东西 ¶ le|~si|~si] | le|~dzui!] • 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。) ● Morphological makeup: si|_a

si|t^hy#] /si|t^hy]/ seetu

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|t^hy!] • 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^hy] /si|ts^hy// seece (Gi: same, Jj: su|ts^hy], Dd: ts^hy|ts^hy])

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|swæ]-si|ts^hy] • comb of (a) cock • 公鸡冠

so|1 /so|/ 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) so|qæ] • to burn an offering • 烧献给神 (食物, ……) ¶ (La) so| | t^hi|-qæ], | so|dze|-t^hi|-k^hwi] • to burn an offering containing a special blend of ingredients • 烧蜂蜜献给神 ● Classifier: æ|_a 3

so|2 /du|sol/ 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 ɻni|-so| and so on. ¶ du|sol| mɔ|-dzo!] • 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|_a /du|sol| so/ so

CLASSIFIER ● Tone: M_a ▶ Classifier for mornings. • 量词: 早晨 (一个) ¶ my|si|-njy| | du|sol|, | njy|le|gy| | du|sol|, | my|k^hy| | du|sol| • One morning; one day; [or] one night! (A sentence that summarizes the three ways to count days: a day can be referred to as “one morning”, “one day”, or “one night”.) • 一个早晨, 一个白天, (或者说) 一个晚上! (这句话, 总结数日子的三个方式: ‘一天’, 可以说成‘一个早晨’、‘一个白天’、或‘一个晚上’。) ¶ t^hy|-so] • that morning • 那天早上

so| /so|/ 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^hy₁t^hy₁/ (the classifier is /q^hy₁t^hy₁#/). ↗ **dul**, | **nil**, | **so₁**, | **zy₁**, | **ŋwryl**, | **q^hy₁l**, | **gul**, | **hol**, | **gy₁l**, | **tshe₁l** • Numbers from one to ten. • 数字从一到十。

so_a 1 /so₁/ soq (Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ Good, pleasant to the taste or smell. • 香 (吃得香, 气味香)

so_a 2 /so₁/ soq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ① ▶ To study. • 学习 ↗ **t^haɛlæl** so₁ • to study (books) • 读书、学习 ↗ **so₁mɛl-se₁l** • 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。) ↗ **dul-so₁-so₁-l₁** • to study a little • 学一学 ↗ **le₁-so₁-nul**, | **ky₁ni₁-mæl**! • 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 ↗ **t^hy₁l t^haɛ-so₁l**! • Don't follow his example! / Don't do like him! • 别学他! / 别做得像他一样! ③ ▶ To teach. • 教 ↗ **t^haɛlæl so₁** • to teach • 教书 ↗ **nɛrl-nul | no₁ so₁-bi₁l** • I'm going to teach you! / Let me teach you! • 我来教你! ↗ **tshu₁l=bvl dzy₁l, | li₁ tɛh*il*! | tshu₁l, | t^haɛlæl so₁l**! • 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) swə51

so₁ /so₁/ soq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH ① ▶ Breath. • (一口) 气
❁ Classifier: k^hu₁b (CLF for elongated objects) ② ▶ Vapour. • 蒸汽 ↗ **so₁t^hy₁-ze₁l** • Vapour is coming out. • 热气冒出来了。

so₁dze# /so₁dze₁l/ 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 ↗ **bæ₁bæ₁l, | so₁k^hy₁l, | ma₁p^hu₁l, | næl, | tshu₁l, | dze₁mi₁-dze₁l**. • list of ingredients 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: æ_a 3

so₁dzuu# /so₁dzuu₁l/ sojji

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Crevice, pit. • 深坑 ❁ Classifier: lul_b

so₁hā /so₁hā₁l/ sohan (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Tomorrow evening. • 明晚 ↗ **so₁hā₁l | -dul-hā₁l** • tomorrow evening • 明天晚上

so₁hwry /so₁hwry₁l/ sohua (Jj, Dd: Ø)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Afterwards; later; from now on. • 后来、以后, 从此以后

so₁jyr /so₁jyr₁l/ soye

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Principles, teachings. • 道德原则、道德准则 ↗ **so₁jyr₁l dzy₁l** • 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)
“no₁=l₁ | alko₁ so₁jyr₁l dzy₁l!” | pi₁-ky₁l. • “You have good principles in your family,” he said. • 他说: “你的家庭有很好的原则。” ↗ **ts^hu₁l=l₁, | so₁jyr₁l | mɛl-dzy₁l!** • 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

so₁ji₁\$ /so₁ji₁l/ soyi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: H\$ ▶ Next year. • 明年 ↗ **(phonological elicitation) so₁ji₁=bvl** • poss: of next year, next year's • 属式: 名年的

so₁lo₁ /so₁lo₁l/ solo

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Influence, example (in education). • 影响, 榜样 ↗ **so₁lo₁l dza₁l | mɛl-dzy₁l-hĩl | dul-zĩl-nul** • 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! ↗ **so₁lo₁l mɛl-dzy₁l**! • His/her example/influence is not good. • (他对别人的) 影响不好。 ↗ **so₁lo₁l dzy₁l** • good influence; good example; good education • 好榜样、好例子、好教育

so₁hi₁mi₁ /so₁hi₁mi₁l/ solhimi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Third month. • 三月

so₁ni₁ /so₁ni₁l/ soni (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ▶ Tomorrow. • 明天、第二天

so₁~so₁ /so₁so₁l/ soso (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To rub in one's hands. • 揉在手里 ♦ (tonology) The tones of the reduplicated form point to a simplex form carrying MH tone. ↗ **le₁-so₁~so₁**

- ACCOMP ~ • 揉来揉去
so-ts^hi] /so-ts^hi]/ socee

VERB ✽ Tone: H# ▶ To breathe. • 呼吸 **¶ so-ts^hi]** | zwæl • to breathe heavily, to pant • 喘气 **¶ (phonological elicitation) mꝫ-t-so-ts^hi]** • NEG ~: not to pant • 否定 ~: 不喘气 **¶ so-ts^hi]-so-lhæ-l-j** • to sigh • 叹息

so-ts^hi] /so-ts^hi]/ socee (**Gi, Da, Jj:** same)

NUMERAL ✽ Tone: M ▶ 30. • 三十

so-ts^hi-jni] /so-ts^hi-jni]/ soceeni (**Gi, Da, Jj:** same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: M ▶ The 30th day of the month. • 三十号

sui 1 /sui/ si (**Gi, Jj, Dd:** same)

VERB ✽ Tone: H ▶ To whet. • 磨 (刀) **¶ dhu-swi~swi~swi~swi~** • to whet a little • 磨一磨 **¶ sui-lthi] sui/** • to whet a knife • 磨刀

sui 2 /sui/ si (**Gi, Da, Dd:** same)

VERB ✽ Tone: H ▶ To know. • 知道 **¶ mꝫ-t-sui** • NEG ~: not to know • 否定 ~: 不知道

-sui /sui/ see

SUFFIX ✽ Tone: M ▶ First, at first, in the first place; anymore (in “not anymore”). • 首先、先 **¶ (phonological elicitation) njꝫ-tſ^hwi-sui | dzwi-bi!** • Let me eat this one first! / I'll eat this one first! • 我要先吃这个! **¶ njꝫ-tſ^hwi-sui | li-bi!** • I'll read this one first! (Context: examining two books, and deciding which one to read first) • 我要先读这本! **¶ (phonological elicitation) tſ^hwi-sui | hwa<bi!** • Let's buy this one first! • 先买这个吧! **¶ (phonological elicitation) tſ^hwi-sui | tehi-bi!** • Let's sell this one first! • 先卖这个吧! **¶ (phonological elicitation) tſ^hwi-sui | dzwi-bi!** • Let's eat this one first! • 先吃这个吧! **¶ (phonological elicitation) tſ^hwi-sui | t̥hi-bi!** • Let's pick up this one first! • 先拿这个吧! **¶ (phonological elicitation) tſ^hwi-sui | t̥hi-bi!** • Let's drink this one first! • 先喝这个吧! **¶ (phonological elicitation) tſ^hwi-sui | la-bi!** • Let's beat this one first! • 先打这个吧! **¶ ty-lty-sui | t̥hi-tſ^hi!** • 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-t | le-t-sui-gy~gy!** • 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: “你先忙自己的一会吧!”) **¶ (Gi) k^hv-lm^h-ha] | th^ha-t-sui-kil!** • 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! **¶ ha-sui | t̥hi-t̥ey!** • First, let's cook the rice / let's start the rice cooker! • 先煮饭!

sui^ha /sui/ si (**Jj:** same)

VERB ✽ Tone: M_a ① ▶ To string (beads). • 串 (珠) **¶ swi-j swi** • to string beads • 串珠 **¶ le-t-sui-se-ze]** • (I) have finished stringing (beads) • 串完了! **¶ (phonological elicitation) tso~tso-sui** • to string things • 串东西 ② ▶ To put on (a skirt). • 穿 (裙子) **¶ t̥ae-lq^hwy-sui** • to put on a skirt • 穿裙子

sui^ha /sui/ siq (**Dd:** same)

VERB ✽ Tone: L_a ▶ To live, to be alive. • 活 **¶ ts^hwi-t̥i-sui-dzo!** • (S)he is alive! • 他活着! **¶ ts^hwi-mꝫ-sui!** | t̥i-sui-dzo! • 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^hgy#] /sui^hgy/ siggu (**Gi, Da:** same, **Jj: Ø, Dd: si** gy)

❖ (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: #H ▶ Box, case. • 箱子, 柜子 • Classifier: **|luh**

sui^hk^hui] /sui^hk^hui/ 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^hk^hui-hi]: | dhu-zii]** • 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^hk^hui**

sui^hljy /sui^hljy/ silia

NOUN ✽ Tone: MH# ▶ Plastic. • 塑料 • Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 塑料

sui^hljy-t^ho1 /sui^hljy-t^ho1/ siliato

NOUN ✽ Tone: MH# ▶ Plastic jerrican; used to store and transport drinking water. • 塑料桶 • Classifier: **|luh**

Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 塑料桶

su|mɔ̄| /su|mɔ̄|/ sime

NOUN Tone: L# ► Purple perilla, *Perilla frutescens*, akajiso. • 紫苏 ¶ su|mɔ̄|, | ɿ̄di| | t̄v̄l-kȳl! • 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|mɔ̄|-dze| • candy containing purple perilla seeds • 含紫苏的糖果 ¶ su|mɔ̄|-mǣlǣ! • purple perilla oil • 紫苏油

su|pɔ̄| /su|pɔ̄|/ sibu (Dd: same, Gi: dži|-su|pɔ̄|, Da: su|pɔ̄|)

NOUN Tone: L# ► Urinary bladder. • 膀胱 • Classifier: k̄ȳl

su|pɔ̄| /su|pɔ̄|/ 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|pɔ̄| qʰwǣl-ze|! • A blister has formed! / A raised spot has formed! • 起了水泡! • Classifier: |u|b̄

su|pɔ̄|-ni|gȳ| /su|pɔ̄|ni|gȳ|/ sibu niggū (Gi, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE Tone: L#- ► Swollen: literally: ‘like a bladder’. • 膀肿

su|pɔ̄|-su|na| /su|pɔ̄|su|na|/ sibusina (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN Tone: #H- ► Caterpillar. • 毛虫 • Classifier: mi|b̄

su|pʰi| /su|pʰi|/ 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” ¶ dǣlmi|-su|pʰi| • the noblemen at the monastery • 大寺贵族 ¶ su|pʰi| h̄i| • the nobleman’s subjects, the nobleman’s people • 贵族的臣子、贵族手下的人 • Classifier: ȳl

su|pʰi|-zo| /su|pʰi|zo|/ sipisso (Jj: same)

NOUN Tone: H# ► Young man of the nobility. • 少爷 • Classifier: ȳl • Morphological makeup: su|pʰi|, zo|

su|qǣt /su|qǣt/ silae (Gi, Da, Jj: same, Dd: si|qǣt ❖

(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: tsɔ̄|tsu| • Classifier: p̄x̄b̄

su|tɔ̄| /su|tɔ̄|/ si'er (Dd: same, Jj: su|tɔ̄|#)

NOUN Tone: M ► Bead, pearl. • 珠, 珠子, 珍珠

Classifier: |u|b̄

su|tɔ̄| /su|tɔ̄|/ si'er

NOUN Tone: L ► Whetting-stone. • 磨刀石 • Classifier: |u|b̄

su|tɔ̄|# /su|tɔ̄|#/ see'eun

NOUN Tone: #H ► Tree trunk. • 树干 ¶ si|dzi| tʰȳl-dzi|, | su|tɔ̄| dzȳl! • 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|tɔ̄|mi# /su|tɔ̄|mi#|/ si'eunmi (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN Tone: #H ► Backbone. • 脊椎骨 □ See also: ſ̄lk̄ȳ| • Classifier: dži|b̄

su|tɔ̄|su| /si|si|/ sisi (Gi, Da, Jj: same, Dd: su|tɔ̄|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|tɔ̄|hi| /su|tɔ̄|hi|/ seeti (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN Tone: L ► Knife. • 刀 • Classifier: na|a

su|tɔ̄|hi|-kʰw̄lzi| /su|tɔ̄|hi|kʰw̄lzi|/ seeti keexxi (Jj: same,

Gi: su|tɔ̄|hi|-ko|qat, Da: su|tɔ̄|hi|-kʰw̄l|dzi|)

NOUN Tone: L+H- ► Knife sheath. • 刀鞘 • Classifier: |u|b̄

su|tsu| /su|tsu|/ shizi

NOUN Tone: M ► Lion. • 狮子 □ See also: si|gu| • Classifier: mi|b̄ • Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 狮子

su|tsu| /su|tsu|/ sizi

NOUN Tone: L# ► Camphor • 檀 ¶ su|tsu|dzi| • camphor tree: a large evergreen tree • 檀树 ¶ ǣl se| qo|, | su|tsu| kʰw̄l! • 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|tɔ̄| /su|tɔ̄|/ sideu

NOUN Tone: H# ► Callus. • 茧子 ¶ h̄i| tsʰu|v̄-ȳl-bv̄|, mȳni|, | su|tɔ̄| ko|! • This person’s thumb has a callus / developed a callus! • 这个人的拇指有茧子! ¶ su|tɔ̄| | mr̄l-ko|ze|! • The callus is gone! / There is no callus anymore! • 没有茧子了! ¶ su|tɔ̄| ko|ze|! • A callus has formed! • 磨出了茧子! ¶ su|tɔ̄| dzo|ze|! • A callus has formed! • 有了茧子! • Classifier: |u|b̄

su˧˥tsʰwæ˥˩ /su˧˥tsʰwæ˥˩/ Sichuan

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Sichuan. • 四川 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 四川

su˧˥zɯu˧˥#˥˩ /su˧˥zɯu˧˥/ 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’。 ❁ su˧˥zɯu˧˥

du˧˥-lo˩• one family community • 一个支系，一条线

¶ su˧˥zɯu˧˥ qɯu˧˥-kwɤ˧˥ • one family community • 一个支系，一条线 ¶ su˧˥zɯu˧˥ ə˩-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。) ¶ ə˧˥-hi˧˥ | qɯu˧˥-su˧˥zɯu˧˥ • 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. • 长 ʂqʰaɿ-ʂæɿ-gvɪl • extremely long • 非常长 ʂleɿ-tʂɪl-ʂæɿ (+kʰwɪl) • to lengthen • 拉长 □ See also: zæɿʂæɿ 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 ʂkʰyɪʂæɿhuɿ • gone hunting, out hunting • 狩猎去了 □ See also: ʂæɿ~ʂæɿ

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-zeɿ • RED PFV • ~ 重叠 整体体 ʂ(phonological elicitation) tsoɿ~tsoɿ ʂæɿ~ʂæɿ • to wrap things • 包一包东西

ʂæɿa /dʐuɿʂæɿ/ 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 | dʐuɿ-ʂæɿ • a sheaf of grass • 一捆草 ʂeɪɿluɿ | dʐuɿ-ʂæɿ • a sheaf of rice • 一捆稻谷

ʂæɿdæɿ#] /ʂæɿdæɿ/ shaeddae

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Difference in length. • 长度区别 ʂæɿdæɿdiɿ, | mʂɪ-dzʂɪ! • 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) ʂæɿdæɿ | mʂɪ-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: kʰwʂɪ_a

ʂæɿhæɿ /ʂæɿhæɿ/ Shaehae

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Shanghai. • 上海 ʂæɿhæɿ-hiɿ • person from Shanghai • 上海人 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 上海

ʂæɿ-ljvɪ /ʂæɿljvɪ/ shaelia

VERB ❁ Tone: H.L ▶ To discuss. • 商量 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 商量

ʂæɿ-loɿpyɪ /ʂæɿloɿpyɪ/ shaelobu

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ▶ Scabious. • 山萝卜 □ See also: hwsɿlliɿ-hwæɿqʰæɿ! ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 山萝卜

ʂæɿphɪɿ /ʂæɿphɪɿ/ shaepi

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Commodity, goods, merchandise. • 商品 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 商品

ʂæɿʐɪ /ʂæɿʐɪ/ shae'eun (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Bone. • 骨头 ❁ Classifier: kʂɪ_a 1
❁ Morphological makeup: ʐɪ 1

ʂæɿkwʂɪ /ʂæɿkwʂɪ/ 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) saɿwʂɪ

ʂæɿ~ʂæɿ /ʂæɿʂæɿ/ shaeq (Gi: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ① ▶ To wrap, to pack (reuplicated form). • 包一包 ('包' 的重叠形式)

ʂ(phonological elicitation)ʂæɿ~ʂæɿ-zeɿ • ~ PFV • ~ 整体体 ʂ(phonological elicitation) tsoɿ~tsoɿ ʂæɿ~ʂæɿ • to wrap things • 包一包东西 ❁ Morphological makeup: ʂæɿ

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: balla-j-sæ-ltsu], mæ-lsæ], balla]-mæ-lsæ] • Classifier: [ju1a • Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 衫子

se1 /se1/ shei (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: #H ▶ Meat, flesh. • 肉, 肌肉 • Com-
paranda: (Pumi) si51

se1 /se1/ shei

NOUN • Tone: #H ▶ Unripe cereals. • 未熟粮食 □
Synonym: se1do1

se1a /se1/ shei (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB • Tone: Ma ▶ To look for, to search for; to procure, to get, to fetch. • 寻找 ¶ le1-sel-le1-dw1-ze1! • (I) looked for something, and I found it! • (我) 找了……就找到了! /找到了! ¶ h1-dw1-y1 se1 • literally ‘to look for someone’; meaning: to visit someone of the opposite sex, to frequent someone of the opposite sex (this is typically a masculine activity) • 直译: ‘找一个人’。实际含义: 去访问异性的人 (一般是男人去访问女人) ¶ h1-se1 • to take a wife, to marry a wife • 娶媳妇 ¶ (phonological elicitation) tso1-tso1 se1 • to look for things • 找东西 ¶ lo1 my1-dzo1, | lo1 se1! • [(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! ¶ le1-se1 th1-tew1 • to prepare (e.g. ingredients for a recipe, luggage for travel), to get (something) ready • 准备 (做饭的材料、旅途用品……)

se1 /se1/ shei

NOUN • Tone: L ▶ Iron (monosyllable). • 铁 (单音节)

se1b /se1/ sheiq

VERB • Tone: Lb ▶ 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. ¶ dzi1-se1 • to urinate • 屑尿 ¶ qhæ1-se1 • to defecate • 拉屎 ¶ le1-sel-ze1 • ACCOMP ~ PVF: has urinated / defecated • 实施 ~ 整体体: 尿了 ¶ (phonological elicitation) dw1-th1-s1 se1 • to urinate a drop ♦ (tonology) This combination was elicited as a test to establish the tone category of the verb: La or Lb. • 尿一滴尿

se1bae1 /se1bae1/ sheibbae (Jj: same, Gi: ⚈)

NOUN • Tone: M ▶ Necklace; chain. • 项圈、项链, 锁链 ¶ ny1-se1bae1 • silver necklace • 银项链 ¶ hæ1-se1bae1 • gold necklace • 金项链 ¶ se1mo1-se1bae1, | khy1mi1 p1æ1! • The iron necklace is used to tie the dog! • 铁链, 是来用拴狗的! ¶ khi1-se1bae1, | se1mo1-po1-nu1 | gy1! • The door’s chain (the chain used to lock the door) is made of iron! • 门锁链, 是铁做的! • Classifier: k1wu1b

se1bq1 /se1bq1/ sheibbeu (Gi, Dd: same)

NOUN • Tone: #H ▶ Sausage, dried meat preserved in intestines. • 香肠, 把瘦肉装在肠子里

se1di1 /se1di1/ sheiddi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE • Tone: L# ▶ Fat (person). • 胖 ¶ se1di1-ze1! • (He/she) has put on weight! • 胖了! • Morphological makeup: se1 1

se1do1 /se1do1/ sheiddo

NOUN • Tone: MH# ▶ Unripe cereals. • 未熟粮食 □

Synonym: se12 • Morphological makeup: se12, do1

se1dzo1 /se1dzo1/ 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: p1y1b

se1khw1 /se1khw1/ sheikee (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: M ▶ Tripod. • 三脚架 • Classifier: na1a

se1lla1 /se1lla1/ sheilaq (Gi, Jj: same, Da: s1u1 mu1la1i)

NOUN • Tone: L ▶ To forge. • 打铁

se1-la1-h1 /se1la1h1/ sheilahin (Gi: same, Da: s1u1 mu1la1i h1, Jj: se1la1 pu1dzu1)

NOUN • Tone: L+H# ▶ Blacksmith. • 铁匠 ¶ se1lla1-h1 h1 • blacksmith • 铁匠 • Classifier: y1

se1my1 /se1my1/ sheime (Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: MH# ▶ Fat meat. • 肥肉 ¶ (proverb)

se1my1 my1-dw1-h1, | my1ko1 dze1 bi1 | bi1. • “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。

se1mi1 /se1mi1/ sheimi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: M ▶ Louse. • 蚊子 • Classifier: mi1b

se-mo¹ /se-mo¹/ *sheimo* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Iron (disyllable). • 铁 (双音节)
❖ (usage) The disyllable **se-mo¹** is more commonly used than the monosyllable **se¹**. □ See also: **se¹**

se-mo¹ /se-mo¹/ *sheimo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Pine mushroom, matsutake, *Tricholoma matsutake*. • 松茸 ❁ Classifier: **|wut_b**
❖ Comparanda: (Pumi) **sa55**

se-na¹ /se-na¹/ *sheina* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Lean meat. • 瘦肉

se-ni¹ /se-ni¹/ *sheini* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Fire tongs. • 火钳 ❁ Classifier: **na_a**

se-pu¹ /se-pu¹/ *sheibeu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Cured meat; bacon. • 干肉、肉干、肉脯

se-qhy¹ /se-qhy¹/ *sheikheu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Iron nail; nail. • 铁钉, 钉子
❖ **se-qhy¹-la¹** • to hammer in a nail, to hit a nail • 钉钉子 ❁ Classifier: **|wut_b**

se-sa¹ /se-sa¹/ *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。把猪大腿的皮刮下来, 留一层薄薄的瘦肉筋, 使其绷紧, 撑开, 形成扇面, 风干。
□ See also: **ho-t^{hy}₁** ❁ Classifier: **sa_a**

se-set¹ /se-set¹/ *sheishei* (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M ▶ To catch a cold. • 着凉
❖ (phonological elicitation) **se-set-ze¹** • ~ **PFV** • 着凉了

se-sy¹ /se-sy¹/ *sheisheu* (Jj: same, Gi: Ø)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Nit, egg of louse. • 蚊子 ❁ Classifier: **|wut_b**

se-tse¹ /se-tse¹/ *sheizhei* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Cotton fabric, cloth. • 棉布, 布料 ❁ Classifier: **p^hæ_a**

se-ze^{#1} /se-ze^{#1}/ *sheirei*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Preserved pork meat. • 腊肉, 包括不同几类的腊肉, 如火腿等。 ❁ Classifier: **ze_a**

se-zy¹ /se-zy¹/ *sheiru*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Old meat, meat that is not fresh • 陈肉、不新鲜的肉 □ See also: **ətzy¹**

ṣṣ_a /ṣṣ_a/ *sheq* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To tear, to rip. • 撕 (纸……)
❖ **tso¹-tso¹ ṣṣ_a** • to tear things • 撕东西 □ See also: **ṣṣ¹-ṣṣ_a**

ṣṣ¹-do¹ /ṣṣ¹-do¹/ *sheddo* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: MH# ① ▶ Ashamed, embarrassed. • 害羞 ❁ **ṣṣ¹-do¹ my¹-sw¹!** • [(S)he] is sullen / impudent / has no sense of shame • 不知羞耻! ② ▶ Modest, demure, discreet, polite. • 娴静、礼貌 ❁ **ts^hwu¹ | ṣṣ¹-do¹-zo¹!** • (S)he is very modest/discreet! • 他／她很娴静／很持重! ❁ **ts^hwu¹ | ṣṣ¹-do¹-ji¹!** • (S)he is very modest/discreet/polite! ❁ (semantics) The expression **ṣṣ¹-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!

ṣṣ¹-ni^{#1} /ṣṣ¹-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’: /ṣṣ¹-ni^{#1} zi¹/. ❁ **ṣṣ¹-ni^{#1} zi¹** • to ask for advice / to ask for counsel • 请求意见, 求教 ❁ **no¹ | hi¹-ki¹ | ṣṣ¹-ni^{#1} my¹-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! ❁ **ətse-ji¹-zo¹ | ṣṣ¹-ni^{#1} zi¹-tso¹-ji¹?** • Why would you want to ask for (his/her) advice? • 你为什么要问 (他的) 意见! ❁ Classifier: **k^hwṣ_a**

ṣṣ¹-ŋy^{#1} /ṣṣ¹-ŋy^{#1}/ *shenge* (Jj: ṣṣ¹-ŋy^{#1}, Dd: si-ŋy^{#1})

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H# ▶ Gong. • 锣 ❁ **ṣṣ¹-ŋy^{#1}-la¹** • to play the gong • 打锣 ❁ Classifier: **|wut_b**

ṣṣ¹-ṣṣ_a /ṣṣ¹-ṣṣ_a/ *sheshe* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H# ▶ To tear, to rip (reduplicated form). • 撕 (纸……) (重叠形式) ❁ **tso¹-tso¹ ᷣṣ¹-ṣṣ_a** (+ze¹) • to tear things • 撕东西 ❁ **le¹-ṣṣ¹-ṣṣ_a-ze¹** • ACCOMP ~ RED PFV • 撕了 ❁ Morphological makeup: **ṣṣ_a**

ṣo /ṣo¹/ *sho*

INTERJECTION ❁ Tone: 0 ▶ Interjection to get pigs to move forward. • 赶猪用的叹词: 走! 走! ❁ **ṣo¹-b^z!** • interjection to get pigs to move forward • 赶猪用的叹词

ṣo¹ /ṣo¹/ *sho*

VERB ❁ Tone: H ① ▶ To reap, to gather in. • 收割
❖ (phonological elicitation) **le¹-ṣo¹-ze¹** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has reaped • 实施 ~ 整体体: 收割了 ❁ **d^hw¹-**

kʰy] dzu+~su] | gy]-so]-ze]! • We have one harvest (of rice) every year! • 每年收一次稻谷! ¶ bæ] so] dzu+~ze]! • Harvest time has come! • 收获的时间到了! ¶ bæ] so]-zo]-ho]-ze]! • Harvest time has come! • 该收庄稼了! ¶ (Agriculture.6, 10.24397/pangloss-0004441#S6) □ See also: so]-so#] ② ► To gather, to collect, to bring together. • 收集

so₁ /so]/ shoq (Gi: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L_a ► Clean; clear (water). • 干净、整洁，本质干净，清（水） ¶ (phonological elicitation) so]-hī] • ~ NMLZ • 干净的 ¶ (phonological elicitation) m̚-so] • NEG ~: not clean • 否定 ~: 不干净、脏 ¶ (phonological elicitation) tsʰw̚u]-| so]-hī] ni]-• This is clean. • 这是干净的。 ¶ dzu]-so]-• clean water, clear water • 清水、干净的水

so₁ 1 /so]/ ddaesho (Gi, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To slip, to slide. • 滑，光滑（路……） ¶ my]-t̚eo]- so₁ • to slide down, to slip to the floor • 滑下、滑倒 ¶ tsʰw̚u]-| le]-so], | tʰih]-twæ]-ze]-• (S)he slipped and fell down • 他滑了一跤 □ See also: so₁ 2, so]-so₁, so]-so₁

so₁ 2 /so]/ shoq (Gi, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: MH ► Slippery. • 光滑（路……） □ See also: so₁ 1

so]-li]- /so]-li]-/ sholi

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Irrigation works. • 水利 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 水利

so]-qæ]- /so]-qæ]-/ shoghae (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L ► Very clean. • 很干净 ¶ so]-qæ]- o]-gy]- • very clean • 很干净 ¶ a]-so]-| le]-gy]-gy]- | so]-qæ]- o]-gy]- • to put the house in order, that it be very clean • 家收拾得干干净净

so]-qo]-t̚a]- /so]-qo]-t̚a]-/ shoghotá

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Fruit candy, fruit-flavoured candy. • 水果糖 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 水果糖

so]-so]- /so]-so]-/ shosho (Gi: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M ► To prepare. • 准备 ¶ (phonological elicitation) le]-so]-so]- • ACCOMP ~ • 准备了

-so]-so]- /-/ shosho

SUFFIX ❁ Tone: L# ► In association with a N, indicates “plenty of, abundance of”. • 形容词化：……乎乎 ¶ my]-so]-so]- • full of grease, greasy, slippery with grease ◇ (tonology) tone of the noun: L • 油乎乎、油腻腻、滑腻 ¶ dze]-so]-so]- • full of sugar, sugary all over ◇

(tonology) tone of the noun: H • 甜乎乎 ¶ ni]-to]-dzu]-lu]- | dze]-so]-so]- • (her/his) whole mouth was slippery with sugar • 他嘴巴被糖粘得黏黏的 ¶ si]-so]-so]- • 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” ¶ se]-so]-so]- • 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。 ¶ hī]-so]-so]- • 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) ¶ tsʰx]-tsui]-so]-so]- • 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) ¶ (my)-so]-, |) teui]-so]-so]- • (The sky is) full of clouds • (天上) 云乎乎、多云 ¶ kwɔx]-so]-so]- • 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 ¶ qʰy]-so]-so]- • full of holes ◇ (tonology) tone of the noun: M • “洞乎乎”, 有很多洞的 ¶ (phonological elicitation) t̚y]-so]-so]- • 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) y]-tsʰx]-so]-so]-! • 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)

so]-so#] /so]-so]/ shosho

VERB ❁ Tone: #H ► To gather, to collect, to bring together (reduplicated form). • 收集 (重叠形式) ¶ le]-so]-so]- • ACCOMP ~: to gather a bit, to do a bit of gathering • 收集收集 ¶ so]-so]-zo]-ho]-ze]- • We are going to have to gather (things). • 该收集一些了。 ❁ Morphological makeup: so]

so]-so1 /so]-so1/ shosho (Gi, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► To slip, to slide (reduplicated form). • 滑, 光滑 (路……) (重叠形式) ❁ Morphological makeup: so₁ 1

sy₁ 1 /sy]/ sheuq (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: MH ▶ Full. • 满 ¶ **le-ʂu-ze** •
ACCOMP ~ PFV: is filled, has been filled • 实施 ~ 整体体: 满了

ʂu-2 /ʂu-2/ **sheuq** (Gi: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To twist, to wring. • 拧 (拧毛巾) ¶ (phonological elicitation) **le-ʂu-ze** • AC-COMP ~ PFV: has wrung • 实施 ~ 整体体: 拧了 ¶ **dzi-łhv-ʂu** • to wring out clothes • 拧衣服

ʂu-3 /ʂu-3/ **sheuggu** (Da, Jj: same, Gi: su-ʂu-3, Dd: ʂu-ʂu-3)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ zu-ł hæ-ł-di-ł • Sickle. • 镰刀 ❁ Classifier: na-ł-a

ʂu-4 /ʂu-4/ **shi** (Da: same, Gi, Jj: ʂu-4)

NUMERAL ❁ Tone: M? H#? ▶ Seven. • 七 ¶ **duł**, | nił, | soł, | zył, | ʂwɔł, | qhvł, | ʂuł, | hɔł, | gvył, | tsheł
• Numbers from one to ten. • 数字从一到十。

ʂu-5 /ʂu-5/ **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-ʂu-dzoł** • DUR ~ PROG: it is stretched. • 持续体 ~ 进行式: 正在伸展着 ¶ **bałłałkʰwultsʰyłtʰił-ʂuł-dzoł**. • There's a cob-web hanging there. • 有蜘蛛网伸展着。 ¶ **bæł** | **duł-kwul** | **tʰi-ʂu-dzoł** • a rope/string is stretched • 一条绳子伸展着

ʂu-6-a /ʂu-6-a/ **shi**

VERB ❁ Tone: Ma ▶ 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-ʂu-ʂuł(-zeł)** • it is leaking • 漏了! ¶ **mṛ-ʂuł-ʂuł!** | **mṛ-ził!** • It does not leak; it does not flow out! • 没漏, 没流出去!

ʂu-6-b /ʂu-6-b/ **shi** (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: Ma ▶ To die. • 死 ¶ **le-ʂu-hoł-zeł**
• It's going to die! (About a sick plant or animal) • 快要死了! (病了的植物、动物) ¶ **mṛ-ʂuł-suł!** • (He/she/it) is not dead yet! • 还没死! ¶ **noł** | **le-ʂu-bił-tsæł-nił-zeł!** • Go and die! / May you die! (Imprecation) • 你去死吧! ¶ **ʂuł-zeł!** | **ʂuł-zeł!** • 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

ʂu-7 /ʂu-7/ **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#.

ʂu-8 /ʂu-8/ **shiq** (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To peel (with a knife). • 削 (用刀) ¶ **yuł** **ʂuł** • to peel, to peel off the skin • 削皮 ¶ **yuł-ʂuł-zeł** • peeled off the skin • 削皮了 ¶ **yułkuł** **ʂuł** • to peel, to peel off the skin • 削皮 ◆ (syntax) **yułkuł + ʂuł** ¶ **jvɔłjɔł yułʂuł** • to peel potatoes • 削洋芋皮 ¶ **(Gi) tsoł-tsoł yułʂuł** • to peel things • 削东西

ʂu-9 /ʂu-9/ **shiq** (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: MH ▶ New, fresh. • 新 ¶ **ʂuł-hiñił** • It's new! • 是新的! ¶ **seł** **ʂuł** • fresh meat • 新鲜的肉

ʂu-10 /ʂu-10/ **shijje**

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Shroud, burial suit. • 寿衣 ¶ **ʂułdził** **zył** • to sew the burial suit, to sew the shroud • 缝寿衣 ❁ Morphological makeup: ʂu-10, dżi-10

ʂu-11 /ʂu-11/ **shiyi** (Gi: same, Da: ʂu-11, Jj: ʂu-11 ɖuł-kʰył)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: LM+H# ▶ Two years ago. • 前年 ¶ **ʂułjił** | **duł-kʰył** • two years ago • 前年

ʂu-12 /ʂu-12/ **shiguae'er** (Da: same, Gi: ʂułkwæł gył, Jj: ʂułkułjæłgył, Dd: ʂułkwæłjæł)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L+H# ▶ Yellow. • 黄 ¶ **ʂułkwæłjæł-hił** **gył-zeł** • [the book] has turned yellow! • [书] 变黄了! ¶ **(Gi) ʂułkwæł** | **ʂułkwæł** | **gył** • very yellow • 深黄

ʂu-13 /ʂu-13/ **shilhimi** (Da, Jj: same, Gi: ʂułli-13)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ 7th month. • 七月
ʂu-14 /ʂu-14/ **shini** (Gi, Dd: same, Jj: ʂu-14)
ADVERB ❁ Tone: H# ▶ The day before yesterday. • 前天 ¶ **ʂułnił** | **-dułnił** • the day before yesterday • 前天

ʂwə̃ʂwə̃dʒĩl /ʂwə̃ʂwə̃dʒĩl/ shishizzee

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ▶ Root of Anhwei Barberry (*Berberis anhweiensis Abrendt*), a plant used in Chinese medicine. • 安徽刺黃柏、黃柏、刺黃柏、三顆針 (一种中药)
❁ Classifier: dʒĩl

ʂwə̃tʂə̃l /ʂwə̃tʂə̃l/ shide'er (La: ʂwə̃dʐə̃l)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Smooth (e.g. carefully planed wood). • 平滑 ʂwə̃tʂə̃l-zəl • very smooth • 很平滑 ʂwə̃tʂə̃l-gỹl-zẽl • (it) was made nice and smooth • 弄得平滑了

ʂwə̃tsẽl /ʂwə̃tsẽl/ shizei

ADVERB ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Indeed, really, honestly • 在实 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 在实

ʂwə̃tsũl /ʂwə̃tsũl/ 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” ʂwə̃tsũl|dʒũl-nãl|t̃hĩl-pr̃əl-p̃əl| • to carry a pistol • 带手枪 ❁ Classifiers: nãl_a, nãl_a ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 十字: 十字架手枪

ʂwə̃tsũl /ʂwə̃tsũl/ shizi

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Persimmon. • 柿子 ʂwə̃tsũl|dʒũl-sõl-jũl h̃wæl-bĩl! • Let's buy a few persimmons! • 买一些柿子吧! ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 柿子

ʂwə̃tsĩl /ʂwə̃tsĩl/ shicee (Da, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ❁ Tone: L# ▶ 70. • 七十

ʂṽl /ʂṽl/ shu

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Dice. • 骰子 ʂṽl|zṽl-jũl • four dice (dice came in sets of four) • 四个骰子 □ See also: ʂṽlk̃w̃l ❁ Classifier: jũl_b

ʂṽl /ʂṽl/ shu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M_b ① ▶ To look after, to take care of (children). • 带 (孩子……) ʂṽl-mỹl|dʒũl-jũl-ʂṽl • to take care of a child, to look after a child • 带个孩子 ʂṽl-mỹl-ʂṽl • to take care of a child, to look after a child • 带孩子 ʂṽl-ʂṽl-t̃hĩl-k̃w̃l|t̃hæl-qæl sõl • 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) ʂṽl-ʂũl|dʒṽl-ʂṽl-põl-bĩl-hõl! • 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) ʂṽl-ʂũl|dʒṽl-ʂṽl-bĩl-hõl! • 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)

ʂṽl-dỹl /ʂṽl-dỹl/ shuddu (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M ① ▶ To think. • 想 ʂə̃lsõl-ʂṽl-dỹl? • What are you thinking about? / Where's your mind? • 在想什么? ʂṽl-nj̃əl|dʒũl bæl ʂṽl-dỹl • I'm thinking about something. • 我在想一件事情。 ʂṽl-ʂṽl-t̃hỹl • to understand • 明白, 想起 ʂṽl-nj̃əl|ʂṽl-dỹl-t̃hỹl • I understand. • 我明白。 ʂṽl-ts̃h-w̃l|lẽl-ʂṽl-dỹl-lẽl-t̃hỹl-zẽl • He has understood. • 他明白了。 ʂṽl-ts̃h-w̃l|dʒwæl|ʂṽl-dỹl-kỹl! • He's really smart! / He's really resourceful! • 他真的很聪明／他真的很足智多谋! ʂṽl-ts̃h-w̃l|dʒwæl|lẽl-ʂṽl-dỹl-t̃hỹl-kỹl! • 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 ʂṽl-nj̃əl|lẽl-ʂṽl-dỹl|lẽl-t̃hỹl-zẽl! • I remember! I recollect! • 我想起了! ʂṽl-ts̃h-w̃l|lẽl-ʂṽl-dỹl-lẽl-t̃hỹl-zẽl • 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 ʂṽl-ʂṽl-t̃hỹl • 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 ʂṽl-ʂṽl-t̃hỹl|z̃wæl • to be full of nostalgia • 特别想念 ʂṽl-nj̃əl|nõl-ʂṽl-dỹl • I miss you! • 我想你! ʂṽl-ʂṽl-q̃h-w̃s̃l-t̃hỹl • to have a fit of nostalgia • 想念 ʂṽl-ʂṽl-dỹl-zẽl, |t̃hĩl! • 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! ʂṽl-(Gi)-ʂṽl-m̃s̃l-zẽl! • There's no need to worry / feel unhappy • 不用发愁! ④ ▶ Volitive: to want, to wish. • 想、意志

ʂṽl-k̃w̃l /ʂṽl-k̃w̃l/ shukee

VERB ❁ Tone: L# ① ▶ To cast dice. • 掷骰子 ʂṽl-ʂṽl-ʂṽl • 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)。 ʂṽl-k̃w̃l|-j̃əl-põl • to bet • 赌博 ❁ Morphological makeup: ʂṽl, k̃w̃l₂

ʂṽl-nj̃əl /ʂṽl-nj̃əl/ shunya (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Tree knot (tree bur, burl). • 树瘤 ʂṽl-nj̃əl-jĩl • ~ COP • 是树瘤。 ❁ Classifier: jũl_b

ʂṽl-ʂṽl /ʂṽl-ʂṽl/ shushu (Gi, Jj: same, Da: ʂṽl-ʂṽl)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Paper. • 纸 ʂṽl-ʂṽl|dʒũl-p̃æl • a sheet of paper • 一张纸 ʂṽl-ʂṽl-dʒũl-p̃æl • a sheet of paper • 一张纸 ❁ Classifier: p̃æl_a

ʂwə̃ʂwə̃ʂwə̃ /ʂwə̃ʂwə̃ʂwə̃/ shua-shua-shua

IDEOPHONE ⚡ Tone: 0 ▶ Onomatopoeia for the sound of rain. • 形声词: 下雨的声音 □ See also: tsʰwæ~tsʰwæ~tsʰwæ

swæt 1 /ʃwæt/ shuae (Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Otter. • 水獭 ◇ In local Chinese dialect: 水潭猫 ¶ swæt-yu] • otter skin • 水獭皮 ⚡ Classifier: y†

swæt 2 /ʃwæt/ shuae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Tall. • 高 ¶ gy̯im̩i† swæt
• tall; literally ‘with a tall body’ • 高、身材高 ¶ qʰat̩-swæt-gy̯i • very tall • 非常高 ¶ (La) tsʰui† | a̯ip̩ri | swæt-gy̯i! • (S)he is extremely tall! • 他非常高! ¶ (Gi) tsʰui† | a̯ipa] | swæt~swæt-gy̯i! • (S)he is extremely tall! ◇ (dialectology) Mrs. Latami does not use this phrasing. • 他非常高! ¶ (phonological elicitation) tsʰui† | le̯t̩-swæt-ze†! • It has grown tall! • 变高了!

swæt_a /ʃwæt/ shuae

VERB ⚡ Tone: Ma ▶ To stir (monosyllable). • 搅拌 ◇ (semantics) This verb is generally employed in reduplicated form: /le̯t̩-swæt~swæt/. ¶ (phonological elicitation) le̯t̩-swæt • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ¶ (phonological elicitation) m̩r̩-swæt • NEG ~: not to stir • 否定 ~: 不搅拌 ¶ (phonological elicitation) tso†-tso† swæt
• to stir things • 搅拌东西 □ See also: swæt~swæt

swæt_a /ʃwæt/ shuae (Gi, Jj: same, Da: Ø)

VERB ⚡ Tone: La ▶ To cure (food) with smoke, to smoke (food or objects). • 熏 (食物、木头等等) ¶ se† swæt
• to cure meat with smoke • 熏肉 ¶ ni†zo† swæt • to smoke fish • 熏鱼 ¶ si† swæt • to smoke wood (to make it harder: for example, the wood used to make the handle of a hoe) • 熏木 (使其更硬: 例如, 用来制作锄头柄的木头) □ See also: ta†na†

swæt /ʃwæt/ shuae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LH ▶ Wedge. • 楔子 ¶ swæt la†
• to strike a wedge • 打一个楔子 ¶ swæt la†-ze† • struck a wedge • 打了一个楔子 ¶ (phonological elicitation) swæt hwæt-ze† • ...bought a wedge • 买了楔子 ¶ (phonological elicitation) swæt tʰy̯-ju] ~ swæt tʰy̯-ju] • ~ DEM CLF: that wedge • ~ 指示代词量词: 那个楔子 ¶ (phonological elicitation) swæt tʰy̯-ju] kʰwɔ] • ~ DEM CLF: that wedge • ~ 指示代词量词: 那个楔子 ¶ (Gi) swæt kʰui] • to place a wedge, to put a wedge • 放一个楔子 ¶ (La) swæt kʰui] • to place a wedge, to put a wedge • 放一个楔子 ¶ hwæt-pʰæt tʰy̯-na], | swæt kʰui]-zot-ho]! • We're going to have

to put a wedge in this hoe (so that the handle fits properly).

• 我们得在锄头上打一个楔子 (这样手柄才能合适)。 ⚡ Classifiers: kʰwɔ]_a, |ju|_b

swæt /ʃwæt/ shuaeq

VERB ⚡ Tone: MH ▶ To defecate. • 拉 (屎) ¶ qʰæt swæt • to defecate ◇ (tonology) The tonal pattern is regular. • 拉屎

swæt-bæ] /ʃwæt-bæ/ shuaeabbae (Da, Jj: swæt-bæ])

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Camellia flower. • 映山红 ◇ In local Chinese dialect: 山茶花 ¶ swæt-bæ] bæ] • The camellia flowers are in bloom. • 山茶花开了。 ¶ so†-hi†mi†, | swæt-bæ] bæ]! • Camellia flowers bloom in the third month! • 山茶花是在三月份开花的! ¶ swæt-bæ] si] • camellia tree • 山茶树 □ See also: swætsi#]

swæt-gy̯#] /ʃwæt-gy̯/ Shuaeggu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ A mountain to the North-West of Yongning, called “Jiaze Mountain” in Chinese. • 双古: 加泽大山 (位于永宁西北的一座山) ¶ ky̯im̩i, | æ̯sæ̯, | յw̩-hā], | swæt-gy̯#, | na̯lts̩hi/ | -te̯h̩-p̩-mi#], | qy̯-t̩-ts̩-hæ̯-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。

swæt-gy̯ /ʃwæt-gy̯/ shuaeggu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Kitchen cabinet, kitchen dresser. • 柜子 ⚡ Classifier: |ju|_b

swæt-p̩-t̩-h̩e] /ʃwæt-p̩-t̩-h̩e/ shaebeitei

NOUN ⚡ Tone: -L ▶ Twins. • 双胞胎 ◇ (phonology) In Na, a periphrase can be used: /ni†-ju† dzo]/ “there are two (children)”. ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 双胞胎

swæt-ja† /ʃwæt-ja†/ shuae'er

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Lame in the legs. Before the recent introduction of wheelchairs, paralyzed people could only drag themselves across the floor. • 痛腿. 过去, 在没有轮椅的情况下, 瘫痪病人只能在地上拖行。 ¶ tsʰui† | swæt-ja†-hi† dju†-y† ni!] • He is lame in the legs! • 他腿痛了! ¶ do̯bvi†-swæt-ja†, | se̯-m̩r̩-ja†! • He is lame in the legs, he can't walk! • 他腿痛了, 不能走路!

swætsi#] /ʃwætsi/] shuaesee

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Camellia tree. • 山茶树 □ See

also: ʂwæt-bæl

ʂwæl~ʂwæl /ʂwætʂwæl/ shuaeshuae

VERB ❁ Tone: H- ► To stir (reduplicated form). • 搅拌 (重叠形式) ʂ lel-ʂwæl~ʂwæl • ACCOMP ~ RED • 实施 ~ 重叠 ʂ lel-qʰæl-hoɿ-zeɿ, | qʷuɿ-ʂwæl~ʂwæl-ɿ! • It's going to burn, so let's give it a stir! (A dish needs to be stirred so that it doesn't stick to the pan.) • 要烧焦了, 要搅拌一下! (烹饪时需要搅拌, 以免粘锅)

❁ Morphological makeup: ʂwæt_a

ʂwætʂwuɿ /ʂwætʂwuɿ/ shuaezi (Gi, Da: Ø)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Brush. • 刷子 ❁ Classifier: naɿ_a

❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 刷子

ʂwʂ-ljʂ-l-kwʂ] /ʂwʂ-ljʂ-lkwʂ]/ shualiagua

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Small bell that was attached to horses' breastplate. • 挂在马胸前的铃铛 ❁ Classifier: kwʂɿ_a 3 (CLF for sets of objects woven, threaded or tied together)

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=jæ1** • 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|dy1 /ta|dy1/ *daddu* (**Dd:** same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► Pocket. • 口袋、衣袋、兜子 ¶ **njɔːt | ta‿dʒy‿t-qo‿ | tsʰe‿mæ‿t-a‿kɔ‿-la‿ dzo‿!**

- I only have ten yuan in my pocket! • 我兜子里只有十元钱! ¶ **njɔːt | ta‿dʒy‿t-qo‿ | tsʰe‿mæ‿t-a‿ dzo‿!** • I only have ten yuan in my pocket! • 我兜子里只有十元钱! ❁ Classifier: **|juːt_b**

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 ↗ **Li¹ki¹, |ni¹-se¹, |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, /la^thət-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/ *dazzhozee*

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

ta|gꝝ| /ta|gꝝ|/ dagge (Gi, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ☀ Tone: L# ► Gaunt, emaciated. • 瘦弱、
枯瘦 □ Synonym: tǣtpū]

ta-ho-t /ta-ho-t/ *daho*

ADVERB ⚜ Tone: M ► Together. • 一起 ¶ **dwi+kwyl**
ta+hɔ+l kʰjɪl • The whole village went together. • 全村
一起去了。 ¶ **ta+hɔ+l ji+l** • to work together • 一起工
作 ¶ **ta+hɔ+l tsʰo+l** • to dance together • 一起跳舞 □
Synonym: **tswæl+jswæl**

ta|hwyə| /ta|hwyəl/ 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) ʂətsʰɔː˧˥ tʂəɿ˩˩ hɛw˥˥ jia˧˧ zhu˧˧ (-dzo˩˩), | qut˧˧ lɪt˧˧ -ɿ˧˧ 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) ¶ **zu-ta-lhwŋ!** • to offer alcohol 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-ŋ-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-lkv/ dage (Jj: same)

VERB ¶ Tone: LM ► To tease (by gestures). • 逗弄(动作)

ta-ko /ta-ko/ dago

VERB ¶ Tone: M ► To do manual work, to get a job, to do odd jobs to make some money. • 打工 ¶ **ta-ko-hu-ze!** • (S)he has gone (to the city, to another place...) to do odd jobs to make some money! • (他)打工去了! ¶ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 打工

ta-ko /ta-ko/ 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 | zwaŋ!** • (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: swæŋ_a

ta-na /ta-na/ dana (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ¶ Tone: L# ► Crossbow. • 弩弓 ¶ Classifiers: pŋ_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-bv**, | njŋ-ŋ-bv, | ta-pi! • Yours and ours are built on the same pattern / are identical! (Context: discussing the farms of the village: they are all built on the same model, in the same way, and thus identical.) • 你家的(房子), 我家的(房子), 都是一样的! (如: 一个村子里的房子, 都是按同一个模式建设的。)

¶ no+ŋwɪ+gvɪ, | njɔ+i-ŋwɪ+gvɪ, | ta+i+! • 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+biɪ | ta+i+, | njɔ+i-ŋwɪ+də+i+bi+i+ze+i! • 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+i+jl njɔ+i+jl, | ta+i+ mɔ+i+tʰa+i! • There's no point comparing oneself to others! • 你的，我的，不要相比！／不要跟他人相比！

taipi 2 /ta+i+!/ 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+i+ze+i! • ~PFV • 打比方了 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 打比

taipi 3 /ta+i+!/ 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 ¶ ta+i+ni+i+ze+i+mæ+i! • I only say this as an example! • 只是比方而已！ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 打比

taiphi /ta+i+phi/ dapi

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Chinese mugwort, *Artemisia argyi*. • 艾、艾蒿 ❁ Classifier:dzi

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！” ¶ (Housebuilding2.64, 10.24397/pangloss-0004550#S64) po+dzwi+mɔ+i-dzv+i-hi+i | dui+i+se+i, | ta.qa~ta.qa~ta.qa pi+i, | dui+i+da+i+da+i+jl, | wɔ+i | dui+i+so+iF | lo+i mɔ+i+do+i! • 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!

taisoikho /ta+i+so+i+kho/ dasoko

ADVERB ❁ Tone: L+H# ▶ Crosslegged (bodily posture). • 盘腿 (而坐) ¶ ta+i+so+i+kho+i | tʰi+i+dzi+i! • 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+/ 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 ¶ my+i+ta+i+ta+i! • NEG ~: sloppy, not careful • 否定 ~: 邋遢、草率、潦草 ¶ hii+i tsʰui+y+i, | ta+i+ta+i! • (S)he works carefully! • 他很认真! □ See also: ta~ta 2

ta~ta 2 /ta+ta+/ dada

ADVERB ❁ Tone: M ▶ Exactly (right), just (right). • 刚(好)、正(好) ¶ ta+i+ta+i+ho+i! • Just right, exactly right. (Example: a pair of shoes fits perfectly.) • 刚刚好! (如: 一双鞋刚好合适) ¶ le+i+li+i ta+i+ta+i! • to see clearly • 看清楚 ¶ lo+i+ji+i mɔ+i+ta+i+ta+i! • to do sloppy work • 工作草率 □ See also: ta~ta 1

tæ1 /tæ+/ dae

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To run out of: e.g. the food supplies run out. • 断 (断货的断) ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 断

tæ+p̩i /tæ+p̩i/ daebeu (Gi, Jj: same, Da: Ø)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L# ① ▶ Dry (fruit, vegetables), dried in the sun. • 晒干的 (水果、蔬菜……) ¶ y̚i tsʰv+i-tæ+p̩i! • dry vegetables, vegetables dried in the sun • 晒干的蔬菜 ¶ se+i-tæ+p̩i! • dry meat, meat dried in the sun • 晒干的肉 ¶ y̚i tsʰv+i+le+i-tæ+p̩i kʰui+i! • to dry vegetables • 将蔬菜弄干 (晒干) ¶ y̚i tsʰv+i+tæ+p̩i gyv+i! • to dry vegetables • 将蔬菜弄干 (晒干) □ See also: ta+gyv+i ② ▶ Skinny, thin (person). • 瘦 (人很瘦)

tæ+læ /tæ+læ/ dae'er (Gi: same, Da: tæ+læ, Jj: tæ+l̩i)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Oesophagus; Adam's apple. • 喉管、喉结 ❁ Classifier: lui+i

te /te!/ dei

INTERJECTION ❁ Tone: 0 ▶ Interjection: Well done! • 感叹词: 恭喜! 佩服! ¶ (ComingOfAge2.92, 10.24397/pangloss-0004589#S92) te+i! | no+i+zwæ+i+ze+i! • Excellent! You are great! • 恭喜! 你很厉害! ¶ (ComingOfAge2.28, 10.24397/pangloss-0004589#S28)

te1a /dju+i+te+/ dei

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: MH_a ▶ Classifier for generations. • 量词: 代 ¶ tsʰui+te+i! • this generation • 这代 □ See also: tsʰæ+i 2 ❁ 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

是对叛逆儿童的威胁，目的是恐吓他听家人的话。多布地的地理环境让平坝的人感觉像一座监狱：你被挤压在高山之间，仿佛被锁在里面，既不能下也不能上。对于来自辽阔的永宁坝的人来说，四面陡峭的山坡给人一种阴森恐怖的印象，仿佛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 pʰæʃ • 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: tʂ₁b₁ ② ▶ Luck, good fortune. • 运气 ¶ to₁kṣ₁ dʐʂ₁ • to be lucky; to have a good karma • 好运气，运气好 ¶ njʂ₁ | tsʰi₁ji₁ | to₁kṣ₁ dʐʂ₁ (+ | zwaɛl) • This year, I am lucky! / This is an auspicious year for me! • 我今年运气好！

to₁kṣ₁-qʰæʃdi₁ | bæʃbæʃ /to₁kṣ₁-qʰæʃdi₁bæʃbæʃ/ doge khaeddi bbaebbae (Jj: Ø)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: -L|L ▶ Plant with long filaments. • 永宁的一种植物 ⚡ Classifier: bæʃ_a 3

to₁kʰv₁mi₁ /to₁kʰv₁mi₁/ dokumi (Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L+H# ▶ Male dog. • 公狗 ⚡ Classifiers: mi₁b₁, pʰoʃ_a

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: lɯ₁b₁

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, sw₁-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 | hɯ₁ʂʂ₁! | gɯ₁-ji₁ gɯ₁-dzo₁ | dɯ₁-pi₁ | le₁-tʂʰwæʃ-ze₁! | dɯ₁-pi₁ | le₁-ky₁θ-dzo₁, | le₁-tʂʰwæʃ-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) tɔ₂pu51

to₁qa₁ /to₁qa₁/ dogha

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Kid (baby goat, young goat). • 羔羊 ⚡ Synonym: tsʰw₁-to₁qa₁ ⚡ Classifier: lɯ₁b₁

to₁qo₁ /to₁qo₁/ dogho

VERB ⚡ Tone: L+MH# ▶ To turn upside down. • 倒过来、倒放倒置 ¶ to₁qo₁ tʂɯ₁ • to put upside down • 倒过来放 ¶ njʂ₁-ɳw₁ | to₁qo₁-bi₁! • I am going to turn (this object) upside down! • 我要（将这个东西）倒过来放！ ¶ to₁qo₁-ze₁ • ~ 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: ku₁tʂ₁ly₁, Dd: ku₁tʂ₁ly₁)

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: L+H# ▶ Round in shape. • 圆形（球很圆） ¶ to₁qo₁ly₁-gy₁ • round in shape • 圆形

to₁-to₁ /to₁to₁/ dodo

VERB ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ To stand in a family relationship, to have family ties. • 有亲属关系 ¶ le₁-to₁-to₁ • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ⚡ Morphological makeup: to₁a 3

to₁-to₁b₁ /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 to₁-to₁ • to hold a child in one's arms, to hug a child • 抱小孩子

to₁-to₁mi₁ /to₁to₁mi₁/ dodomi

ADVERB ⚡ Tone: LM+H# ① ▶ Carefully. • 认真地 ¶ njʂ₁-ɳw₁ | to₁to₁mi₁ | zwʂ₁-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

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 mǣl. • 我有时间。 (2) ► Spell of time; hour. • 时间段、小时 ¶ ty-ts^hwu | duw-juw | • one hour • 一个小时 ¶ ty-ts^hwu | duw-juw gy-ze! • One hour has gone by. • 一个小时过去了。 ¶ ty-ts^hwu | duw-juw le-hui-ze]. • One hour has gone by. • 一个小时过去了。 ¶ (Gi) ty-ts^hwu | q^ha-juw? • What time

is it? (Literally: ‘How many hours?’) • 几点了? ¶ (La) ty-ts^hwu | q^ha-juw dzo-su]? • What time is it? (Literally: ‘How many hours?’) • 几点了? ¶ Classifier: juw_b ¶ Comparanda: (Pumi) ti22ts^hi51
ty-ts^hwu-li-di] /ty-ts^hwu-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^hwu-, li-, -di]

• 聪明男人 ¶ ts^hwu¹ | m^y-t^{hi}! • (S)he is not clever! • 他不聪明! ¶ ts^hwu¹ | zo-t^{hi}! • He is clever! • 他很聪明! □ See also: zo^thi □ Antonym: bæ¹

t^{hi}- /t^{hi}/ ti-

PREFIX ❁ Tone: M ► Durative (DUR). • 持续体 ¶ t^{hi}-dzu¹-dzo¹! • 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-ni¹! • otherwise, or else • 否则、要不然

t^{hi}l^a /t^{hi}/ tiq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ► To plane (wood flat). • 刨 ¶ (phonological elicitation) ts^ol¹-ts^ol¹ t^{hi}l¹(-ze¹) • to plane things • 刨东西 ¶ (phonological elicitation) le¹-t^{hi}l¹-ze¹ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has planed • 实施 ~ 整体体: 刨了 ¶ (phonological elicitation) ts^ol¹-ts^ol¹ | le¹-t^{hi}l¹(-ze¹) • to plane things • 刨东西 ¶ pælp^hæl t^{hi}l¹ • to plane a plank • 刨木板

t^{hi}l¹ /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: na¹_a

t^{hi}l² /t^{hi}/ tiq

DISC.PTCL ❁ Tone: LM? LH? ► Discourse particle: so, then, and then. • 然后

t^{hi}l^{mi} /t^{hi}l^{mi}/ timi

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Large plane. • 大刨 ❁ Classifier: na¹_a

t^{hi}l^{ts}h^ol¹ /t^{hi}l^{ts}h^ol¹/ Ticho

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Tengchong, a city in Sichuan • 腾冲

t^{hi}l^{zo}l¹ /t^{hi}l^{zo}l¹/ tisso

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Small plane. • 小刨 ❁ Classifier: na¹_a

t^{ho}l^a /dzu¹t^{ho}l¹/ to

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: H_a ► Classifier for solutions. • 量词: 办法, 解决的方法 (一个) ¶ a¹ts^ol¹ t^{ho}l¹ dzo¹-ky¹? • What can we do about it? / What can be done about it? • 有什么办法? ¶ a¹ts^ol¹ t^{ho}l¹ dzo¹-ky¹? | dzu¹-k^hwy¹ji¹-q^h q^h! • 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}l^a /t^{ho}l¹/ toq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ► To lean (on). • 靠 ¶ t^{hi}-t^{ho}l¹

• DUR ~ • 持续体 ~ ¶ (phonological elicitation) t^{hi}-t^{ho}l¹ | t^{hi}-dzi¹ • to sit with one's back propped against (something) • 靠着座 ¶ (phonological elicitation) t^{hi}-t^{ho}l¹-q^h • DUR ~ INCEPTIVE • 持续体 ~ 发端 ¶ (phonological elicitation) dzu¹-t^{ho}l¹-q^h • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端 ¶ (F22) k^hi¹ bi¹ | t^ha¹-t^{ho}l¹! Ki bbi ta toq. • Do not lean against the door! • 不要靠着门!

t^{ho}l¹ /dzu¹t^{ho}l¹/ to

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: MH ► Classifier for sets: a complete set, e.g. a full dress (an entire set of clothing). • 量词: 套 ¶ dzi¹h^yl¹ | dzu¹-t^{ho}l¹ • a full set of dress, a complete dress • 一套衣服 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 套 t^ho¹ci¹ /t^ho¹ci¹/ taxi (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L[#] ► Messenger. • 通信员 ❁ Classifier: y¹ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 通信 t^ho¹ci¹ /t^ho¹ci¹/ taxi (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH[#] ► Forest of conifers. • 松树林 ¶ t^ho¹ci¹-t^{se}lg¹l¹, | mo¹t^{hi}-di¹-ky¹! • In the midst of conifer forests, there are mushrooms! • 松树林中间, 会有蘑菇! ❁ Classifier: p^hæ¹_a

t^ho¹dzi¹ /t^ho¹dzi¹/ tozzee (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L[#] ► Pine tree. • 松树 ¶ t^ho¹si¹ • pine wood • 松木 ❁ Classifier: dzi¹_b

t^ho¹dzi¹-hwæ¹tsu¹ /t^ho¹dzi¹hwæ¹tsu¹/ tozzehuaezi

NOUN ❁ Tone: L[#]- ► Hedgehog. Literally: pine tree mouse. • 刺猬

t^ho¹fy¹ /t^ho¹fy¹/ 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^ho¹la¹ts^oi¹ /t^ho¹la¹ts^oi¹/ tolaji

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Tractor. • 拖拉机 ¶ bo¹mi¹-t^ho¹la¹ts^oi¹ • 'sow-tractor': a small tractor (the first type that was introduced into Yongning) • '母猪拖拉机': 小型拖拉机 ❁ Classifier: na¹_a ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 拖拉机

t^ho¹li¹ /t^ho¹li¹/ toli (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Rabbit. • 兔子 ❁ Classifier: mi¹_b

t^ho¹li¹-k^hy¹ 1 /t^ho¹li¹k^hy¹/ toliku (Gi, Jj: same, Da: t^ho¹li¹k^hy¹)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH[#] ► Year of the Rabbit. • 兔年 ❁ Morphological makeup: t^ho¹li¹, k^hy¹

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_a /t^ho^lzy_a/ toru (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Pigeon. • 鸽子 ¶ t^ho^lzy_a-mi_a • female pigeon • 母鸽子 ♦ (tonology) H#- ♦ (syntax) CLF : /d^hu^l-mi_a/ ¶ t^ho^lzy_a-p^hy_a • male pigeon • 公鸽子 ♦ (tonology) H#- ♦ (syntax) CLF : /d^hu^l-mi_a/ ¶ t^ho^lzy_a-zo_a • baby pigeon • 小鸽子 ♦ (tonology) H#- ❁ Classifier: mi_b

-t^hy_a /t^hy_a/ tee

SUFFIX ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Topic marker; grammaticalized from the distal demonstrative. • 主题 (指示. 远指) □ See also: t^hy_a 1, t^hy_a 2

t^hy_a 1 /t^hy_a/ tu (Gi, Da: t^hu_a, Dd: t^hu_a)

PRONOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ That; distal demonstrative. • 那指示. 远指 ¶ t^hy_a-ni_a! • It's that one! / That's the one! • 是那个! ¶ t^hy_a-y[#] • that one • 那个 □ See also: t^hy_a 2, -t^hy_a

t^hy_a 2 /t^hy_a/ tee (Gi, Da: t^hu_a, Jj: t^hs^hu_a, Dd: t^hu_a)

PRONOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ 3rd person singular. • 他 ¶ t^hy_a-q_a • his family, his household, his clan, his kin • 他家、他家人、他的人 □ See also: t^hy_a 1, -t^hy_a

-t^hy_a 1 /t^hy_a/ tu

POSTPOSITION ❁ Tone: M ▶ Temporal postposition: up to, up until. • 到……为止

-t^hy_a 2 /t^hy_a/ tu

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^hu^l-t^hy_a • 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_a/ tu (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M_a ① ▶ To come out, to emerge. • 出来 ¶ a^lp^ho^l t^hy_a • to come out: e.g. an animal comes out of its burrow • 出来, 如: 动物从地洞里爬出来 ¶ ni^lmi^l t^hy_a • 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_a • the tree buds • 树抽芽 ¶ si^ldzi^l-ko^lby^l t^hy_a • the tree buds come out • 树芽抽 ④ ▶ To appear, to happen, to

get (a wound). • 出现 ¶ mi^l t^hy_a • to get wounded • 受伤 ¶ d^hu^l-y^l mi^l t^hy_a-ze^l! • someone has got wounded! • 有人受伤了!

t^hy_a 2 /t^hy_a/ tu

VERB ❁ Tone: M_a ▶ To create; to found. • 建立、创造、制造出来 ¶ zi^l t^hy_a • to found a new home • 分家、建立新家 ¶ ts^hu^l | zi^l t^hy_a-ze^l! • (S)he founded a new home! • 他建了新家! ¶ ts^hu^l | zi^l t^hy_a-bi^l! • (S)he is going to found a new home! • 他要建个新家! ¶ lo^l m^hu^l-dzo^l, | lo^l t^hy_a! • [(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^hu^l-dzo^l, | lo^l t^hy_a-ni_a! • 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_b/ tu (Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M_b ▶ To lend. • 借给人 ¶ ts^ho^l-ts^ho^l t^hy_b • to lend something • 借东西 (给人)

t^hy_b /d^hu^l t^hy_b/ 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^h | d^hu^l-t^hy_b • a set of ten bowls • 一套十个碗 ¶ d^hu^l-s^hu^l | d^hu^l-t^hy_b • a

set of ten (pairs of) chopsticks • 一套十 (双) 筷子

tʰý 1 /tʰý/ tuq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To step on, to tread on, to trample. • 踩 ↗ **dui-tʰý-tʰi]-tʰý** • to give a kick, to stamp the ground • 踢一脚 ↗ **kʰui-tsʰý-tʰý-tsʰui** • to give a kick, to stamp the ground • 踢一脚 ↗ **kʰui-tsʰý-tʰa]-tʰý** ≈ **kʰui-tsʰý | tʰa]-tʰý** • Do not stamp the ground! / Do not kick/tread on something! • 别踢! ↗ **njx]-kʰui-tsʰý-tʰa]-tʰý** • Do not tread on my foot! • 别踩我的脚! □ See also: tʰý-tʰý, tʰý_a

tʰý 2 /tʰý/ 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) ↗ **ətso]-mɔ]-ni], | njx]-nɔu]-gɔ]-tʰý-bi]** • I'm footing the bill for everything! ♦ (tonology) The observed tonal pattern in **gɔ]-tʰý-bi** 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 **zɔ]-zɔ]-bi** 'to swing'. • 全部由我来负担! ❁ Cognates: (Naxi) (ha-) tʰý?

tʰý_a /dui-tʰý/ tu (Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: MH_a ▶ Classifier for steps (in walking). • 量词: 步 ↗ **dui-tʰý-dui-tʰý** • step by step, one step after the other • 一步一步 ↗ **dui-tʰý, | dui-tʰý** • 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: tʰý 1

tʰý-gi- /tʰý-gi-/ teeggi

ADVERB ❁ Tone: M ▶ In that direction. • 那边

tʰý-ne-ji] /tʰý-ne-ji]/ tee niq yi

ADVERB ❁ Tone: H# ▶ In that way. • 那样

tʰý-ni#] /tʰý-ni-/ teeni

ADVERB ❁ Tone: #H ▶ That day. • 那天

tʰý-qo- /tʰý-qo-/ tugho

PRONOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ There; that place. • 那里、那个地方

tʰý-se- /tʰý-se-/ tusee

ADVERB ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Numerous. • 多

↘ **my-kɔ]-dzo], | qæl | tʰý-se | tʰý-jy]-dzo!**

• 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! ↗ **hi-di]-di]-mi], | tʰý-se | hĩ]-tsʰui-jy]-dzo!** • 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)。

tʰý-se]-gɔ]- /tʰý-se]-gɔ]/ tee sei q gge

ADVERB ❁ Tone: -L ▶ Henceforth. • 今后、从此、此后

tʰý-suu]-ky]- /tʰý-suu]-ky]/ teesigu

PRONOUN ❁ Tone: -L ▶ Third-person plural pronoun.

• 他们

tʰý]-tʰý /tʰý]-tʰy]/ tutu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To step on, to tread on, to trample (reduplicated form). • 踩 (重叠形式)

↘ **kʰui-tsʰý-tʰý-tʰý** • to give a kick, to stamp the ground • 踢一脚 ❁ Morphological makeup: tʰý 1

ts

tsa† /tsa†/ za (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Busy. • 忙 **¶ qdwæl | tsa† • INTENSIVE.VERY** ~: very busy • 很忙 **¶ tsa† | zwæl • extremely busy** • 非常忙 **¶ lo† dzo† zy† dzo†, | tsa† | zwæl!** • 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)

tsa‡ /tsa‡/ zaq (Gi: same, Jj: 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†**. **¶ tsʰwɔ† | njy‡lju† tsa‡-dzo‡!** • (S)he is winking! • 他在眨眼! □ See also: **tsa†~tsa†, tsu‡lpʰy‡**

tsa† 1 /tsa†/ zaq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: MH ▶ To kick, to smash (clods of earth). • 打碎 (坷拉), 踢 (一脚) **¶ le†-tsa†-ze† • ACCOMP ~ PFV** • 实施 ~ 整体体 **¶ tse† tsa‡ • to smash clods of earth, after ploughing (with a hand instrument, such as a hoe)** • 打碎土坷垃 **¶ dwu†-tsa‡-tʰil†-tsa‡ • to kick repeatedly, to give one kick after the other** • 踢了又踢

tsa† 2 /tsa†/ zaq

VERB ⚡ Tone: MH ▶ To lay (up or down), to place. • 放置、放下 **¶ my‡-teo† tsa‡ • to lay down, to put down on the floor** • 放下、放在地上

tsa† 3 /tsa†/ zaq

VERB ▶ To row (a boat). • 划 (船) **¶ zy‡gy‡ tsa‡ • to row a boat, to row** • 划船 **¶ tsa‡-hu‡l-tsa‡-y‡ • to row in a sustained way, to row with great vigour** • 用力地划船、一直划船

tsa‡bɔ† /tsa‡bɔ†/ zabbe (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Powder; flour. • 糜粑、面粉、粉、粉末 ❖ (tonology) This word exhibits irregular tonal behaviour, which it shares with other borrowings from Tibetan. **¶ qʰa†dze†-tsa‡bɔ† • sweetcorn flour** • 玉米粉 **¶ dze‡lju†-tsa‡bɔ† • wheat flour** • 小麦面 **¶ ly‡mi†-tsa‡bɔ† • stone powder, powdered stone** • 石头粉、被磨成粉的石头 **¶ tsʰi‡zi†-tsa‡bɔ† • highland barley flour** • 青稞面粉 **¶ my‡zu‡l-tsa‡bɔ†**

- oatmeal flour • 燕麦面粉 **¶ (phonological elicitation) jy‡jo†-tsa‡bɔ†** • potato flour (elicited combination) • 洋芋面粉 **¶ ny‡lju†-tsa‡bɔ†** • soy flour • 黄豆面粉 **¶ lae†tsu‡l-tsa‡bɔ†** • chilli powder • 辣椒粉 **¶ tsʰae‡lyu†-tsa‡bɔ†** • 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‡lju†-tsa‡bɔ†** • bone powder • 骨头粉 **¶ jy‡-tsa‡bɔ†** • tobacco powder • 烟草粉 **¶ jy‡-lju†-tsa‡bɔ†** • tobacco powder • 烟草粉 **¶ dze‡l-tsa‡bɔ†** • Szechuan pepper powder • 花椒粉 **¶ dze‡l-tsa‡bɔ†** • powdered sugar, granulated sugar • 砂糖 **¶ tsu‡bɔ† mɔ†** • 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) **¶ tsu‡bɔ† gy‡** • to cook tsamba (grilled flour) • 炒糌粑, 制作糌粑 **¶ (Gi) bo‡ha†-tsa‡bɔ†** • 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 རྩམ ପା

tsa†~tsa† /tsa†tsa†/ zaza (Gi: same, Jj: Ø)

VERB ⚡ Tone: LM+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。 **¶ tsʰwɔ† | njy‡lju† tsa‡~tsa‡-dzo‡!** • RED: (S)he is winking! • 重叠: 他在眨眨眼! **¶ (phonological elicitation) mɔ†-tsa‡~tsa‡ • NEG ~ RED:** not to wink • 否定 ~ 重叠: 不眨眼 □ See also: **tsu‡lpʰy‡** ⚡ Morphological makeup: **tsa‡**

tsa‡tei† /tsa‡tei†/ zajie

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Various mushrooms, mixed mushrooms. • 杂菌 ⚡ Classifiers: **lju‡b, mo‡a** ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 杂菌

tsa‡zo† /tsa‡zo†/ zaro (Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Diligent, conscientious. • 勤快 **¶ tsʰwɔ† | tsa‡zo†-njy‡lzo† zo†! | dzy‡-y‡ni†!** • (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/ zae

SUFFIX ❁ Tone: M ▶ Causative. • 使动: 让 ¶ t̪hi-
dzul-k̪wul-tsæl-ni! • (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 ¶t̪hi-dzul-tsæl. ♦ (syntax) 不能说 ¶t̪hi-
dzul-tsæl. • 必须让她吃! (情景: 一个小女孩拒
绝吃饭, 家人就说这句.) ¶ t̪hi-zwꝝl-k̪wul-tsæl-
ni! • (We) have to get (him/her) to talk! (Variant based
on the preceding example) • 必须让他说话! (在以上例
子的基础上编的句子) ❁ Cognates: (Naxi) tsəl-

tsælqæl /tsælqæl/ zaeghae (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ① ▶ Hook. • 钩子 ❁ Classifiers:
na_a, l̪w_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_a 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)
¶ g̪r̪l-tse_a • as above: to float • 同上: 漂浮 (浮在
水上) ¶ (phonological elicitation) d̪w̪l-tse_a-tse_a-l-
• DELIMITATIVE ~ RED INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 重叠
发端 ¶ dzul-ko_a | t̪hi-tse_a (-dzo_a) • to float (in a tor-
rent) on the mountain (e.g. timber is floated downstream)
• 让木头漂到下游 ¶ dzul-ko_a 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 ¶ k̪hi_a tse_a • to
lock the door • 锁门 ¶ k̪hi_a tse_a-ze_a • locked the door •
锁门了 ¶ k̪hi_a t̪hi_a-tse_a • to lock the door • 锁门

tse_a /tse_a/ zeiq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Lock. • 锁 ¶ æl_atse_a • bronze
lock • 铜锁 ❁ Classifier: na_a

tse_abæl /tse_abæl/ zeibbae (Da, Jj: same, Gi: ♂)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Tinder. • 火绒 ♦ (phonology)
Phonetic realization is close to [tsæ_abæl]. □ See also:
p̪hi_at̪hɑ_a ❁ Classifier: k̪wul_b

tse_abo#l /tse_abo#l/ zeibbo (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Small bell. • 铃铛 ❁ Classifier:
l̪w_b

tse_adi_a /tse_adi_a/ zeiddi

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Sandalwood, sandlewood. • 檀香
木、檀香、檀木 ¶ tse_adi_a-si#l • Sandalwood, sandle-
wood (adding the noun for 'wood'). • 檀香木、檀香、
檀木

tse_ak̪o_a /tse_ak̪o_a/ zeiko (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Sanctuary (small sanctuary on the
mountain). • 佛龛 ❁ Classifier: l̪w_b

tse_aly_a /tse_aly_a/ zeilu

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Flint. • 镐石 ❁ Classifier: l̪w_b
tse_ami_a /tse_ami_a/ zeimi (Gi, Da, Jj: same, Dd: tsꝝ-_ami_a)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Lighter. • 火镰 ❁ Classifier:
na_a

tse_ami_a-dzul_a /tse_ami_adzul_a/ Zeimi Jjiwo

NOUN ❁ Tone: H#-L ▶ Zeimi Jjiwo: the village of Wen-
quan, in the plain of Yongning, where hot springs are lo-
cated, 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 □ Syn-
onym: g̪wꝝlla_a-bi_a

tse_ap̪æl /tse_ap̪æl/ zeipae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Coins of the imperial times.
• 民国之前的货币 ¶ æl_a-tse_ap̪æl • bronze coins of
the imperial times • 民国之前的铜币 ❁ Classifier:
p̪æl_a

tse_aqwæl /tse_aqwæl/ zeighuae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Key. • 钥匙 ❁ Classifiers:
l̪w_b, na_a

tse_ata_a /tse_ata_a/ zeida (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Scissors. • 剪刀 ❁ Classi-
fier: na_a ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) tsi22ta35

tse_ats^hy_a /tse_ats^hy_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_ats^hy_a-k^hy_a

tse_ats^hy_a-k^hy_a /tse_ats^hy_al^hy_a/ zeichu ku

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ▶ Derogatory term of address for
a dog. • 骂狗的话 ¶ tse_ats^hy_a-k^hy_a! | my_a-t_ao_a-se_a! •
Come down, you damn dog! • 你这坏狗, 下去! □
See also: tse_ats^hy_a

tsꝝ-1 /tsꝝ-/ ze (Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M intrans ▶ To become, tu turn into;
to be. • 形成, 变成 ¶ swi_ap̪_a-swi_ana_a-ts^hwu_a |
ədz^hz^h-d^hz^h-zo_a | p̪hi_alli_a tsꝝ-ji_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_a-
ba_a my_a-tsꝝ- • 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 ↗ (le¹-)tsv¹-ze¹! • It's okay! / It's arranged! / Things have been made good! • 好了! / 弄好了! / 成! ↗ a¹-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-ji¹!

- That's fine! • 好的! ↗ a¹-ji¹=by¹ | a¹-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-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-h¹w¹ | dw¹-pi¹ | m¹-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 | le¹-so¹, | tsv¹! • 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 | le¹-so¹, | tsv¹-ky¹! • 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-z¹w¹-tso¹-ji¹-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: h¹hw¹

tsv¹ 3 /tsv¹/ ze (Da: Ø)

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Fine (powder). • 细 (粉状) ↗ tsa¹-bx¹ tsv¹#! • fine flour • 细粮

tsv¹ 4 /tsv¹/ ze

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Greedy. • 嘴馋 □ See also: tsv¹-ko¹-ts¹hi¹ko¹

tsv¹-dw¹ /tsv¹-dw¹/ zeddee (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ▶ To give birth (cattle). • 生崽子 (牛类) ↗ tsv¹-dw¹-ze¹! • ~ PFV • 生崽子了 ↗ (dzi¹-mi¹) tsv¹-dw¹-ze¹! • (the water buffalo) has given birth. • 水牛生崽子了。

tsv¹-dw¹-m¹y¹-ky¹-hī¹ /tsv¹-dw¹-m¹y¹-ky¹-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, p¹ho_a

tsv¹p¹h¹-tsv¹lli¹ /tsv¹p¹h¹-tsv¹lli¹/ zepuzeli

VERB ⚡ Tone: LM+H- ① ▶ To turn in all directions, to turn and twist. • 东翻西滚 ↗ ts¹-h¹w¹ | tsv¹p¹h¹-tsv¹lli¹-q¹! • (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

tsv¹-ko¹-ts¹hi¹ko¹ /tsv¹-ko¹-ts¹hi¹ko¹/ zewo ceewo

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ Greedy. • 饱 ↗ tsv¹-ko¹-ts¹hi¹ko¹ ts¹hi¹! • to be greedy • 饱 □ See also: tsv¹-4

tsv¹-zi¹ zexxi (Dd: same)

VERB ▶ To be pregnant. • 怀孕

tsi¹ /tsi¹/ zee (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Crack. • 裂缝、缝隙 ↗ tsi¹ q¹h¹wæ¹-ze¹! (<tsi¹ q¹h¹wæ¹) • A crack has appeared! • 有了裂缝! ↗ tsi¹ hu¹-ze¹! • A crack has appeared! • 有了裂缝! □ See also: tsi¹gi¹\$ ⚡ Classifier: p¹æ_a

tsi¹b /tsi¹/ zee (Jj: g¹l¹tsv¹)

VERB ⚡ Tone: M_b ▶ To set up, to install. • 安装 ↗ tso¹-tso¹ tsi¹ • to set up something • 安装东西 ↗ tso¹-tso¹ | g¹l¹-tsi¹-q¹! • to set up something • 安装东西 ↗ g¹l¹-tsi¹ t¹hi¹-teu¹ • to set up (vertically) • 立起来

tsi¹a /tsi¹/ zeq (Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ To boil, to bring to a boil. • 烧开 ↗ dzwu¹ | le¹-tsi¹-t¹hy¹-ze¹! • The water is boiling! • 水开了! ↗ dzwu¹ tsi¹-t¹hy¹-ze¹! • The water is boiling! • 水开了! ↗ my¹-tsi¹-t¹hy¹-sui¹! • It is not boiling yet!

• 还没有烧开! ¶ d^uu^h-tsi^h-t^hy^h-l^h-k^hu^h • to leave to boil for a while • 煮一会儿 ¶ d^uu^h-tsi^h-tsi^h-l^h-k^hu^h • to boil a while • 煮一会儿

tsi^hgi^h\$ /tsi^hgi^h/ zeeggi (Dd: same, Gi: tsu^hgi^h ◇ (tonology) M, Jj: tsu^hgi^h#)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H\$ ▶ Crack, fissure. • 缝隙, 例如: 墙上的 ¶ tsi^hgi^h | d^uu^h-k^hw^hy^h • a fissure • 一个缝隙 ¶ tsi^hgi^h | d^uu^h-k^hw^hy^h-t^hi^h-di^h • there is a fissure • 有一个缝隙 ❁ Classifiers: [w^hb^h, k^hw^hy^h]a

tsi^hju^h /tsi^hju^h/ zeelee

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ A species of small bird. • 一种小鸟 ❁ Classifier: mi^hb^h

tsi^hju^h-b^hy^h | -q^ha^he^hb^ha^h /tsi^hju^hb^hy^hq^ha^he^hb^ha^h/ 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 /tso^h-tso^h/ 'thing'. ¶ b^ha^h-s^ho^h-tso^h-t^hi^h-t^hy^h-h^ho^h-z^he^h! • The crop is going to reach maturity! • 庄稼快要熟了! ¶ t^hu^h-tso^h • Liquid that can be drunk; the meaning is not entirely identical with /t^hu^h-di^h/ 'drink'. • 喝的东西 ¶ y^hd^uu^h, | t^hu^h-tso^h-ni^h! • 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! ¶ d^zy^hb^hy^h-tso^h • distraction, game, amusement, piece of entertainment; the meaning is distinct from /d^zy^hb^hy^h-di^h/ 'toy', which refers specifically to objects • 娱乐、游戏 ¶ j^hi^h-tso^h-m^hy^h-s^hy^h-dy^h, | d^zy^hb^hy^h-tso^h-la^h-s^hy^h-dy^h! • (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! ¶ ty^htso^h • thing to be planted; crop. (Another nominalized form exists: /ty^h-di^h/, but there is homonymy with the compound made of 'to plant' and 'earth': /ty^h-di^h/, meaning 'cultivable land, cultivable soil'. The conflict is resolved by using /ty^h-tso^h/ rather than /ty^h-di^h/ 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: ty^h-di^h, 可是那个与 '可以种的地、农业土地' ty^h-di^h 同音, 于是用 ty^h-tso^h 来表示 '农作物' 而不用 ty^h-di^h。 ◇ (tonology) #H-tso^ha /tso^h/ zo

SUFFIX ❁ Tone: Ma ▶ VOLITIVE. • 意志 ◇ (tonology) The lexical tone, Ma, is brought out by examining the

behaviour of this suffix after verbs of different tonal classes. ¶ d^zy^hb^hy^h-tso^h-ni^h mæ^h! • Let's go and play! • 玩一玩吧! ¶ a^htso^h-t^hy^h-tso^h-ni^h? • What do you plan to plant? / Which crop are you going to plant? • 要种什么东西? ¶ a^htso^h-j^hi^h-bi^h-tso^h-ni^h? • What do you plan to do now? • 要做什么了?

tso^ha /tso^h/ zoq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: La ▶ To build a wall, a bridge... • 砌(墙)、建(桥梁) ¶ d^zy^htso^h • to build stairs • 修一座楼梯 ¶ dzo^htso^h • to build a bridge • 修一座桥 ¶ z^hy^hmi^htso^h • to build a road • 修一条路 ¶ q^hæ^hlo^htso^h • to dig a ditch, to make a ditch • 挖水沟、修一条水沟 ¶ (phonological elicitation) d^uu^h-tso^h-tso^h-l^h • to build something • 修东西

tso^hc /d^uu^htso^h/ zo

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: Lc ▶ Classifier for rooms. • 量词: 间(房间, 分隔间, 包间) ¶ ts^hu^h-tso^h • this room

• 这间 ◇ (phonology) /#ts^hu^h-tso^h/

tso^hk^hw^hy^h# /tso^hk^hw^hy^h/ zokua (Jj: Ø)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Bag (of fabric or leather). • 袋子 ❁ Classifier: [w^hb^h]

tso^hlo^h-my^htso^h /tso^hlo^hmy^htso^h/ zolomuzo (Gi, Da: same, Jj: Ø)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H- ▶ Tool; thing, object. • 东西, 工具 ❁ Classifiers: na^ha, [w^hb^h]

tso^hqw^hy^h /tso^hqw^hy^h/ 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: [w^hb^h]

tso^hq^hy^hl^h /tso^hq^hy^hl^h/ zokheu'er

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 carried out sitting in this area. • 玄关、门厅 ❁ Classifier:

kʰwɔ̚ŋ_a

tso~tso#] /tso~tso]/ zozo (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Thing, thingummy, stuff. • 东西
 ¶ tso~tso~zot~zot~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 tehi(-ze)] • to sell things • 卖东西 ¶ (phonological elicitation) tso~tso dzwʌ(-ze)] • to eat things • 吃东西 ¶ (phonological elicitation) tso~tso dze] • to cut things • 切东西 ¶ (phonological elicitation) tso~tso tʰwʌ] • to drink things • 喝东西 ¶ (phonological elicitation) tso~tso la] • to beat things • 打东西 □ See also: a~tso~, -tso ❁ Classifiers: naŋ_a, luŋ_b

tso~tso] /tso~tso]/ 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。

tso~tceŋ] /tso~tceŋ]/ zoja

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ religion • 宗教 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 宗教

tsuŋ₁] /tsuŋ₁/ zi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H ① ▶ To tie (with a rope). • 绑、捆、栓 ¶ dži~mi~tʰi~tsuŋ₁] • to tie a water buffalo • 栓水牛 ¶ (phonological elicitation) my~tsuŋ₁] • NEG ~: not to tie • 否定 ~: 不绑 ¶ (phonological elicitation) le~tsuŋ₁-ze] • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has tied • 实施 ~ 整体体: 绑了 □ See also: tsuŋ₁-tsuŋ₁] ② ▶ To hang oneself. • 上吊自杀、缢 ¶ kæ~tsuŋ₁ le~tsuŋ₁ (+ze)] • to die by hanging oneself • 上吊自杀、缢

tsuŋ₁2] /tsuŋ₁/ zi

VERB ❁ Tone: H ▶ Dredge for, fish for, scoop up out of water. • 打捞 ¶ haŋ tʰy~my] | gɣ~tsuŋ₁-q!] • Scoop up this little bit of food (so as to finish the dish and not waste any food) • 翻起这一点点食物 (为了吃完这道菜, 一点也不浪费食物)

tsuŋ₁1] /tsuŋ₁/ zi

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Letter, Chinese character. • 字 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 字

tsuŋ_a1] /tsuŋ_a/ zi

NOUN ❁ Tone: M_a ▶ To filter. • 过滤
 ¶ (phonological elicitation) dʒuŋ~tʰwŋ_a tsuŋ_a] • To filter a drop. • 过滤一滴

tsuŋ_a] /tsuŋ_a/ ziq (Gi, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To block up. • 堵塞、塞住洞口
 □ See also: tsuŋ~tsuŋ_a

tsuŋ₁1] /tsuŋ₁/ ziq

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To call, to give the name of... • 叫、叫做 ¶ tæ~tsuŋ₁-nwi~no~ki~jɣ~ze~ni~tsuŋ₁] • /tæ~tsuŋ₁/ calls you “foreigner”! • 达石把你叫作“老外”! ¶ tæ~tsuŋ₁-ni~tsuŋ₁] • His name is /tæ~tsuŋ₁/. / He is called /tæ~tsuŋ₁/. • 他名字叫达石。 ¶ tæ~tsuŋ₁-tsuŋ₁] • His name is /tæ~tsuŋ₁/. / He is called /tæ~tsuŋ₁/. • 他名字叫达石。

tsuŋ₁2] /tsuŋ₁/ 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.

tsuŋ_{pʰŋ_a}] /tsuŋ_{pʰŋ_a}/ zipe (Dd: same, Jj: tsuŋ_{pʰŋ_a})

VERB ❁ Tone: L ① ▶ To blink. • 眨眼
 ¶ (phonological elicitation) my~tsuŋ_{pʰŋ_a}] • NEG ~: not to blink • 否定 ~: 不眨眼 ¶ njɣ~luŋ_a tsuŋ_{pʰŋ_a}] • 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 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。 ¶ tsʰwŋ_a | njɣ~luŋ_a tsuŋ_{pʰŋ_a}-dzo!] • (S)he is winking!
 • 他在眨眼！ □ Synonym: tsal~tsa₁

tsuŋ~tsuŋ₁] /tsuŋ~tsuŋ₁/ zizi (Gi, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H# ▶ To block up (reduplicated form). • 堵塞、塞住洞口 (重叠形式) ¶ dʒuŋ~tsuŋ~tsuŋ₁-q₁] • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端 ❁ Morphological makeup: tsuŋ_a

tsuŋ~tsuŋ₁] /tsuŋ~tsuŋ₁/ zizi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: #H ▶ To tie (with a rope) (reduplicated

form). • 绑、捆、栓 (重叠形式) ¶ (phonological elicitation) le¹-tsu¹~tsu¹ • ACCOMP ~ ♦ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [læ¹-tsu¹tsu¹]. • 实施 ~ ¶ (phonological elicitation) t^{hi}¹-tsu¹~tsu¹ • DUR ~ • 持续体 ~ ⚡ Morphological makeup: tsu¹ 1

tsu¹tsu¹ /tsu¹tsu¹/ zizhi

VERB ⚡ Tone: L# ► le¹-kw²~kw² • To organize. • 组织 ¶ (phonological elicitation) le¹-tsu¹tsu¹ • ACCOMP ~: 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-ko¹ 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^he₁do₁ | -ts^he₁ni₁ • the 10th day of the month
• 初十 ¶ ts^he₁do₁ | -ts^he₁duu₁ni₁ • the 11th day of the month • 十一日

ts^he₁duu₁ /ts^he₁duu₁/ ceiddee (Gi, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ※ Tone: L ▶ 11. • 十一

ts^he₁gy₁ /ts^he₁gy₁/ ceiggu (Gi, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ※ Tone: L ▶ 19. • 十九

ts^he₁hō₁ /ts^he₁hō₁/ ceihon (Gi, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ※ Tone: L ▶ 18. • 十八

ts^he₁hŷ₁ /ts^he₁hŷ₁/ ceihun (Gi, Jj: ts^hy₁-hŷ₁)

NOUN ※ Tone: MH# ▶ Chinese evergreen. • 万年青

¶ ts^he₁hŷ₁-dзи₁ • Chinese evergreen tree • 万年青树

¶ ts^he₁hŷ₁-bae₁bæ₁ • flowers of Chinese evergreen • 万年青花 ※ Classifier: dзи₁_b

ts^he₁jy₁-mi₁ /ts^he₁jy₁-mi₁/ ceiyemi

NOUN ※ Tone: H# ▶ Marsh, bog, swamp. • 沼泽

¶ ts^he₁jy₁-mi₁-qo₁, | tʰæ-ltci-ilu₁ | tʰi-i-di₁! • In marshes, there are clumps of wild herbs! • 沼泽里, 只长野草! ※ Classifier: pʰæ₁_a

ts^he₁k^hy₁ /ts^he₁k^hy₁/ ceiku (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ※ Tone: M ▶ To hiccup. • 打嗝

¶ (phonological elicitation) ts^he₁k^hy₁-ze₁ • ~ PFV: hiccuped • ~ 整体体: 打嗝了 ¶ ts^he₁k^hy₁, | mꝫ-i-q^hæ₁ | zwæ₁! • A fit of hiccup is something very unpleasant! • 打嗝, 很难受!

ts^he₁li₁-la₁my₁ /ts^he₁li₁-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^he₁li₁-la₁my₁], with a simple lateral consonant [l]. ※ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) ?+ Lha mo ? + 花

ts^he₁li₁mi₁ /ts^he₁li₁mi₁/ ceilhimi (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: M ▶ 10th month. • 十月

ts^he₁ni₁ /ts^he₁ni₁/ ceini (Gi, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ※ Tone: L ▶ 12. • 十二

ts^he₁nyw₁ /ts^he₁nyw₁/ ceingua (Gi, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ※ Tone: L ▶ 15. • 十五

ts^he₁nyw₁ni₁ /ts^he₁nyw₁ni₁/ ceinguani (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: L ▶ The 15th day of the month. • 十五号

ts^he₁q^ha₁ /ts^he₁q^ha₁/ ceikha (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ※ Tone: M ▶ Too salty. • 太咸

¶ (phonological elicitation) ts^he₁q^ha₁-ze₁ • ~ PFV: (became) too salty • ~ 整体体: 太咸了 □ Antonym:

ts^he₁so₁ ※ Morphological makeup: ts^he₁#, q^ha₁

ts^he₁q^hy₁ /ts^he₁q^hy₁/ ceikheu (Gi, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ※ Tone: L ▶ 16. • 十六

ts^he₁q^hy₁ni₁ /ts^he₁q^hy₁ni₁/ ceikheuni (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: L ▶ The 16th day of the month. • 十六号 ¶ (Gi) ts^he₁do₁ | ts^he₁q^hy₁-ni₁ • Same meaning: the 16th day of the month. • 同上: 十六号

ts^he₁so₁ /ts^he₁so₁/ ceiso (Gi: same)

ADJECTIVE ※ Tone: MH# ▶ Salty (pleasantly salty). •

咸 (好吃的咸味) □ Antonym: ts^he₁q^ha₁

ts^he₁so₁ /ts^he₁so₁/ ceiso (Gi, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ※ Tone: L ▶ 13. • 十三

ts^he₁su₁ /ts^he₁su₁/ ceishi (Gi: same, Jj: ts^he₁sy₁)

NUMERAL ※ Tone: M ▶ 17. • 十七

ts^he₁t^hy₁# /ts^he₁t^hy₁/ ceitu (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ※ Tone: #H ① ▶ Smallpox. • 天花

¶ ts^he₁t^hy₁ | bæ₁bæ₁ bæ₁-ze₁ • Smallpox has broken out. • 天花／麻疹犯了。 ※ Classifier: su₁_b (CLF for times) ② ▶ Measles. • 麻疹, 疹子 ¶ (proverb) gy₁-k^hy₁ mꝫ-l-gy₁, | ts^he₁mꝫ-l-t^hy₁, | hꝫ ts^hy₁-mꝫ-k^hy₁! • 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^he₁tsæ₁ /ts^he₁tsæ₁/ ceizhae

NOUN ※ Tone: M ▶ Village head, small-ranking official.

• 村长 ※ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 村长

ts^he₁zy₁ /ts^he₁zy₁/ ceiru (Gi, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ※ Tone: L ▶ 14. • 十四

ts^hy₁a /ts^hy₁/ ceq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ※ Tone: La ▶ To plait, to weave (hair, thread). •

编 (头发, 线) ¶ ko₁q^hwy₁ ts^hy₁ • to weave the hair

• 编辫子 ¶ hæ₁p^hy₁ le₁-ts^hy₁ • to plait hair • 梳一条

辫子 □ See also: ts^hy₁-ts^hy₁

ts^hy₁ 1 /ts^hy₁/ ceq

VERB ※ Tone: MH ▶ To milk. • 挤奶 ¶ ji₁mi₁ ts^hy₁

• to milk a cow • 挤奶牛 ¶ (phonological elicitation)

tso₁-tso₁ ts^hy₁ + ze₁ • to milk things • 挤出东西

¶ ji₁=by₁ | næ₁ ts^hy₁ • to milk a cow • 挤牛奶

ts^hy₁ 2 /ts^hy₁/ ceq

VERB ※ Tone: MH ▶ To rub (e.g. rough fabric rubs against the skin). • 摩擦 ¶ mæ₁ko₁ | t^hy₁-lu₁ | mꝫ-t^hy₁, | le₁-ts^hy₁-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^hγ1 3 /ts^hγ1/ ceq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✽ Tone: MH ▶ To give back, to return. • 还 (东西)

ts^hγ1a /dju+ts^hγ1/ 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) ¶ bælbæl | dju+ts^hγ1 • a flower • 一朵花

ts^hγ1ji /ts^hγ1ji/ ceyi

NOUN ✽ Tone: L ▶ Financial resources, riches. • 财源。¶ (Housebuilding 2.300, 10.24397/pangloss-0004550#S300) jo+lly+ky+-pi! | jo+lly+ky!, | pi+-dzo!, | zo+no!, | hæ+zwɔ+pi!, | ts^hγ1ji+-ts^hwu! | dwæ1 | le+-dzo+-ky+pi+-zo!, ◊ 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^hγ1~ts^hγ1 /ts^hγ1~ts^hγ1/ cece (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ✽ Tone: H# ▶ To plait, to weave (hair, thread) (reduplicated form). • 编 (头发, 线) (重叠形式) ¶ dju+-ts^hγ1~ts^hγ1-¶ • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端 ✽ Morphological makeup: ts^hγ1_a

ts^hγ1~ts^hγ1 cece

▣ See also: lo1 2

ts^hγ1~ts^hγ1 lo1 /ts^hγ1~ts^hγ1 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^hγ1~ts^hγ1/: to establish what it might mean outside its association with this verb. ¶ ts^hγ1~ts^hγ1 | le+-lo+-ze! • 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^hi1 /ts^hi1/ cee (Gi: Ø, Da: ts^hwu1)

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^hi1a /dju+ts^hi1/ cee

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) ¶ dju+ts^hi1\$ • one pelt • 一张动物皮 ¶ (phonological elicitation) dju+ts^hi1ji

• It's a pelt. • 这是一张 (动物皮)

ts^hi1a /dju+ts^hi1/ cee

CLASSIFIER ✽ Tone: H_a ▶ Classifier for seasons. • 量词: 季节

ts^hi1 1 /ts^hi1/ cee (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ✽ Tone: M ▶ Hot; scalding. • 热, 烫 ¶ ts^hi1-zo! | my+-tʰa! • The heat is unbearable! / The weather is unbearably hot! • 热得受不了! □ See also: ts^hi1 2

ts^hi1 2 /ts^hi1/ cee

ADJECTIVE ✽ Tone: M ▶ Bright. • 明亮 ¶ jni+mi

ts^hi1 • the sun shines, the sunlight is strong • 太阳很晒 ¶ di+mi+ ts^hi1 • the moon shines, the moonlight is strong • 月亮很亮、月光很明亮 □ See also: ts^hi1 1

ts^hi1a /ts^hi1/ cee (Gi, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ✽ Tone: M_a ▶ Spicy. • 辣 ¶ ts^hwu1 | ts^hi1-hi! • It's spicy! • 这是辣的!

ts^hi1b /ts^hi1/ cee

VERB ✽ Tone: M_b ▶ To wear (a hat). • 戴帽子

¶ ty+-ty1 ts^hi1 • to put on a hat • 戴上帽子

ts^hi1 /dju+ts^hi1/ ciq

NOUN ✽ Tone: L ▶ Classifier for roofs. • 量词: 房顶

ts^hi1a /ts^hi1/ ceeq (Gi, Da: same, Jj: ts^hy1)

ADJECTIVE ✽ Tone: L_a ▶ Fine, thin. • 细 (树、体型细小) ¶ (phonological elicitation) ts^hi1-hi! • ~ NMLZ • 细的 ¶ qʰa+-ts^hi1-gy1 • very thin • 非常细 ¶ dz^hy1 | ts^hi1-njæ+-gæ! | -gy1! • It is really thin! • 真细! ¶ (Jj) ts^hy1 nju! æ+-gy1 • It is really thin! • 真细!

ts^hi1 1 /ts^hi1/ ceeq (Dd: same)

VERB ✽ Tone: MH ▶ To construct a house, to build a house. • 盖, 建 (房子) ¶ zi+qʰwɔ+ ts^hi1 • to build a house • 建房子 □ Synonym: gy1 a 1

ts^hi1 2 /ts^hi1/ ceeq (Gi: same)

VERB ✽ Tone: MH ▶ To squat. • 蹲 ◇ (syntax) The word is generally used in its reduplicated form: /ts^hi1~ts^hi1/. □ See also: ts^hi1~ts^hi1

ts^hi1 3 /ts^hi1/ ceeq

ADJECTIVE ✽ Tone: MH ▶ Sick, ill. • 病 ✽ Usage: archaic ¶ my+-go! my+-ts^hi1- • to be in good health: not sick, not suffering • 健康: 不病、不痛

ts^hi1 4 /ts^hi1/ ciq (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: ts^hwu1)

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+-ts^hi1! • PROH ~ • 禁止式 ~ ¶ dzi+ħy1 ts^hi1 • to cut clothes to pieces • 把衣

服剪成片

ts^hi^hb^y /ts^hi^hb^y/ ceebbu (Gi, Jj: same)**ADJECTIVE** Tone: L# ▶ Muggy, sultry, oppressively hot. • 闷热ts^hi^hjⁱ\$ 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乡 ¶ ts^hi^hjⁱ-lo^hq^hy^h • the Cuiyu gully • 翠玉山沟 □ See also: ni^hdi^h ■ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 翠玉ts^hi^hjⁱ# /ts^hi^hjⁱ/ ceeyi (Gi, Da: same, Jj: ts^hwu^hjⁱ)**ADVERB** Tone: #H ▶ This year. • 今年 ¶ ts^hi^hjⁱ-se^h, | ... • Until this year, ... • 到了今年,ts^hi^hmy^ht^hy^h /ts^hi^hmy^ht^hy^h/ ceemutu**NOUN** Tone: L ▶ Dancing demon. • 跳着的鬼ts^hi^hjⁱ# /ts^hi^hjⁱ/ ceeni (Gi, Da, Jj: same)**ADVERB** Tone: #H ▶ Today. • 今天 ¶ ts^hi^hjⁱ-ko^hda^h • before today; previously • 今天之前ts^hi^hq^ha^h /ts^hi^hq^ha^h/ ceekhae**ADVERB** Tone: MH ▶ Now, currently, these days. • 现在, 这段时间 ¶ ts^hi^hq^ha^h | dzo^h, | le^h-q^ha^h-ze^h. • 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^hsi^h-dzy^hpy^h /ts^hi^hsi^hdzy^hpy^h/ 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^hti^h# /ts^hi^hti^h/ Ceedi**NOUN** Tone: #H ▶ Ceedi, a masculine given name. • 男性名字ts^hi^hty^h /ts^hi^hty^h/ ceedu (Da: Ø, Jj: ts^hwu^hty^h)**NOUN** Tone: L ▶ Bone marrow. • 骨髓 ■ Classifier: k^hwy^hlats^hi^hts^hi^h /ts^hi^hts^hi^h/ ceecce (Gi: same, Jj: ts^hwu^hts^hy^h)**NOUN** Tone: L ▶ Peas, garden peas. • 豌豆 ■ Classifier: k^hy^hla 2 (CLF for tracts of land)ts^hi^h~ts^hi^h /ts^hi^hts^hi^h/ ceecce (Gi: same)**VERB** Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To squat (reduplicated form). • 蹲（重叠形式） ¶ le^h-ts^hi^h-ts^hi^h | t^hi^h-dzi^h • to sit cross-legged • 盘腿坐 ¶ (La, 23)g^hy^h-ts^hi^h-ts^hi^h | t^hi^h-dzi^h • to sit cross-legged • 盘腿坐 ■ Morphological makeup: ts^hi^h 2ts^hi^hzi^h# /ts^hi^hzi^h/ ceessee (Jj: ts^hy^hzy^h#)**NOUN** Tone: #H ▶ Highland barley, *Hordeum vulgare var. nudum Hook. f.* • 青稞 ¶ ts^hi^hzi^h | na^h-hīl • black barley • 黑青稞 ¶ ts^hi^hzi^h | p^hu^h-hīl • white barley • 白青稞 ■ Classifier: k^hy^hla 2 (CLF for tracts of land)ts^hi^hzi^h-j^h# /ts^hi^hzi^hj^h#/ ceessee'eun (Jj: ts^hy^hzy^h-j^h#)**NOUN** Tone: #H ▶ Highland barley straw. • 青稞杆 ■ Classifier: k^hy^hla 1ts^ho^h /ts^ho^h/ co**ADJECTIVE** Tone: H ▶ Complete, all in readiness.• 齐全 ¶ a^hts^ho^h-m^hy^h-ni^h, | t^hi^h-ts^ho^h-ze^h! • 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^hy^h-ts^ho^h-su^h! | w^hy^h | ni^h-ba^h-hwae^h-zo^h-ho^h! • [Decoration] is not complete yet! [I] still need to purchase a few items! (Context: visitors admire a newly furbished 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^h-ts^ho^h-k^hu^h! • DUR ~ CAUS: to complete, to bring to complete readiness • 持续体 ~ 使动: 完成、弄齐全ts^ho^hb^h /ts^ho^hb^h/ co (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)**VERB** Tone: M_b ▶ To jump. • 跳 ¶ bæ^h ts^ho^h • to skip rope • 跳绳 □ See also: ts^ho^h~ts^ho^hts^ho^h /ts^ho^h/ co**NOUN** Tone: L ▶ Human beings; the human species.

• 人类

ts^ho^h1 /ts^ho^h1/ coq**NOUN** Tone: MH ▶ Respect, attention, esteem. • 重视、关心、恭敬 ◇ (phonology) The tone of the monosyllable is inferred from its behaviour in the phrase /ts^ho^hji^h/ ‘to hold... in high esteem’. ¶ ts^hwu^h-n^hu^h-nj^hy^h-ki^h | dwæ^h | ts^ho^hji^h! • He/she treats me with great respect/attention. • 他很重视我 / 他对我很尊敬、很关心。ts^ho^hdzu^h | di^hm^hy^hdzu^h /ts^ho^hdzu^h | di^hm^hy^hdzu^h/ Cozzi Ddimezzi**NOUN** Tone: M | L ▶ Cozzi Ddimezzi, one of the seven Ddabe da^hp^hy^h 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 prac-

titioners 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: dzuu^lthy^l-ts^ho^lthy^l

ts^ho^lduu] /ts^ho^lduu]/ coddee

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Group dance. • 集体舞
¶ ts^ho^lduu] ts^ho^l] • to perform a group dance • 跳一个集体舞

ts^ho^ldwæ^{#l} /ts^ho^ldwæ^l/ codduae (Da, Jj: same, Gi: ly^lmi^ldz^hy^ldwæ^l)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Stone step. • 石头台阶 ❁ Classifier: dwæ^la

ts^ho^ljo^l /ts^ho^ljo^l/ coyo

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Medicinal herb. • 草药 ¶ (Healing.89, 10.24397/pangloss-0004541#S89) si^lk^hui^l-lu^lby^l pi^l-zo^l, | zo^lno^l-dzo^l, | ts^ho^ljo^l my^ltsæ^l-ni^l mæ^l, ♪ e^l-gi^l! • 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^lko^l /ts^ho^lko^l/ cogo

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Cardamom, *Elletaria cardamomum*. • 小豆蔻 ◇ In local Chinese dialect: 草果 ❁ Classifier: lu^lbu^l ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 草果

ts^ho^lmo^l /ts^ho^lmo^l/ como

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Old man: man of grandfather age, around sixty. • 老头 (能有孙子孙女那种年龄)
¶ ts^hu^l | ts^ho^lmo^l tse^l-ze^l! • He has become an old man! • 他是成老头了！ ❁ Classifier: y^l

ts^ho^lpæ^{#l} /ts^ho^lpæ^l/ cobae

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Caravan chief. • 马帮头领
◇ (phonology) This word borrowed from Tibetan is occasionally pronounced with medial nasalisation: [ts^ho^lmpæ^l]. According to the ordinary phonotactic rules of the Na language, this would be a realization of trisyllabic /t^ho^lmy^lpæ^l/, yet the word is perceived as disyllabic /t^ho^lmy^lpæ^l/, yet the word is perceived as disyl-

abic. This is one of the few specificities of borrowings (from Tibetan, as also from Mandarin, as when 成功 is pronounced [t^{sh}en^lko^l]). ❁ Morphological makeup: The meaning of the Tibetan word is ‘merchant’. ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) tshong pa བྱଙ୍ଗ

ts^ho^lpj^hv^l /ts^ho^lpj^hv^l/ cobia (Gi: same, Da: Ø, Jj: ts^hu^lpja^l, La: ts^ho^lpi^l)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Soap. Presumably borrowed from a language of Burma: compare Nung /ts^ha³¹ pi⁵⁵ io⁵⁵/ [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 lae^lp^hæ^l-lae^ldzi^l and leeq /lu^l, 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 io⁵⁵ [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：lae^lp^hæ^l-lae^ldzi^l 和 lu^l，将其捣碎并煮沸，所得液体用来洗衣服。 □ See also: lae^lp^hæ^l-lae^ldzi^l, ko^lp^hy^l-ko^ldy^llu^l ❁ Classifier: lu^l

ts^ho^lq^hwy^l /ts^ho^lq^hwy^l/ ceekhua (Gi: ts^hu^lhw^l my^lk^hy^l, Da: ts^hu^lq^hwy^l, Jj: ts^hu^lq^hwy^l)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: L# ► Tonight. • 今晚
¶ ts^ho^lq^hwy^l | my^lk^hy^l • same meaning: tonight • 同上：今晚

ts^ho^lq^hwy^lmi^{#l} /ts^ho^lq^hwy^lmi^l/ ceekhuami (Gi: ts^hu^lq^hwy^lmi^{#l}, Jj: ts^hu^lq^hwy^lmi^{#l}, La: ts^hu^lq^hwy^lmi^l)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Demon, ghost. • 鬼 ◇ (phonology) The speaker uses the form /ts^ho^lq^hwy^lmi^{#l}/, but accepts realization as /ts^hu^lq^hwy^lmi^l/. No monosyllabic form †ts^ho or †ts^hu has been found for ‘ghost’. □ See also: ts^ho^lq^hwy^lzo^{#l} ❁ Classifier: y^l

ts^ho^lq^hwy^lmi^l-ba^lbæ^l /ts^ho^lq^hwy^lmi^lbæ^lbæ^l/ cee-

khuami bbaebbae

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ A blue flower, *Delphinium grandiflorum*. • 翠雀花 □ See also: ts^ho-lq^hw^y-lmi#]

ts^ho-lq^hw^y-lzo#] /ts^ho-lq^hw^y-lzo/ cee khuasso

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Demon, ghost (this word is less common than that with a feminine suffix). • 鬼 □ See also: ts^ho-lq^hw^y-lmi#]

ts^ho-lko#] /ts^ho-lko/ cowo

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. • 牲畜圈: 家门口的那栋楼, 下为畜厩, 上存饲料或另辟为房间 ❁ Classifier: lwt_b

ts^ho-ltsui] /ts^ho-ltsui/ cozi

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Onion; leek. • 葱, 韭葱 ❁ Classifier: po_a (CLF for plants with a stalk) ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 葱子

ts^ho-ltsui] /ts^ho-ltsui/ cozi

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ File (tool). • 锉刀 ❁ Classifier: na_a ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 锉子

ts^ho-l~ts^ho-l /ts^ho-lts^ho-l/ coco (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M ▶ To jump around, to hop (reduplicated form of ‘to jump’). • 跳一跳 ❁ Morphological makeup: ts^ho_b

ts^hu_a] /ts^hu_a/ cee (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To come (PST). • 来 (过去式)

¶ le-l-gw^yl~gw^yl | le-l-ts^hu_a-ze] • to be back from a stroll • 散步回来 ¶ le-l-ts^hu_a-ze] • to be back • 回来了 ¶ d^hu_a-ji-l-nu_a ts^hu_a, | d^hu_a-ki-l t^hy^l! • “We have come from different places, and now we arrive in the same place / we come together!” This turn of phrase is not intelligible without prior learning, as it literally means “Coming from one place; arriving in one place”. • “我们都来自不同的地方, 但现在在一起了!”

ts^hu_a1 /ts^hu_a/ 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: ts^hy_a2. ¶ my_a ts^hu_a] • to start a fire • 点火 ¶ nj^yl-nu_a | my_a ts^hu_a-bi_a] • I am going to start a fire • 我要点个火 ¶ my_a ts^ho_a ts^hu_a] • 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: ts^hy_a 2

ts^hu_a2 /ts^hu_a/ ciq (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH ▶ Goat (male or female). • 山羊

❁ Classifier: p^ho_a ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) ts^hi51

ts^hu-lh^yl\$ /ts^hu-lh^yl/ cihun (Gi: same, Jj: ts^hu-lh^y#)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H\$ ▶ Cashmere, goat wool. • 山羊毛

❁ Classifier: k^hw^yl_a

ts^hu-lmi] \$ /ts^hu-lmi/ cimi

NOUN ❁ Tone: H\$ ▶ Nanny goat. • 母山羊

¶ ts^hu-lmi-po_alo] • nanny goat and billy goat • 母山羊与公山羊 ◇ (tonology) H# ❁ Classifier: p^ho_a

ts^hu-lmi-to_aqal\$ /ts^hu-lmi-to_aqal/ cimi dogha (Gi: same, Jj: ts^hu-l-to_aka])

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^hu-lmi]\$, to_aqal ❁ Classifier: p^ho_a

ts^hu-lphyl] /ts^hu-lphyl/ cipu

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Billy goat. • 公山羊 ❁ Classifier: p^ho_a

ts^hu-lj#] /ts^hu-lj/ 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^hy_a.l]. This may be due in part to a coarticulatory phenomenon whereby the aperture of the rhyme of the syllable /ts^hu/ is increased by anticipation of the following /l/. ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Tshe ring བྱର୍ମୋ

ts^hu-lj-dwu_ama] /ts^hu-lj-dwu_ama/ 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^hu-lj#, dwu_ama] ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Tshe ring Sgrol ma བྱର୍ମୋ རྒྱྲୋ ༄

ts^hu-lj-ha_amy] /ts^hu-lj-ha_amy/ 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^hu-lj-la_amy], with a simple lateral consonant [l]. ❁ Morphological makeup: ts^hu-lj#, ha_amy] \$ ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Tshe ring Lha mo བྱର୍ମୋ རྒྱྲୋ ༄

ts^hu-lj-p^hilts^ho] /ts^hu-lj-p^hilts^ho/ 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^hu-lj#, p^hilts^ho#] ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Tshe ring Phun tshogs བྱର୍ମୋ རྒྱྲୋ ༄

ts^hwi|ʃwæ] /ts^hwi|ʃwæ]/ *cishuae* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Wether (castrated goat, neutered goat). • 阔山羊 ❁ Classifier: p^ho¹_a

ts^hwi|tɔ|qɑ] /ts^hwi|tɔ|qɑ]/ *cidogha*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Kid (baby goat). • 羔羊、羔子
▣ See also: ts^hwi|zo]\$ □ Synonym: ts^hwi|mɪ|tɔ|qɑ]\$\n

❖ Classifier: p^ho¹_a

ts^hwi|ts^hwi|ʃʃ] /ts^hwi|ts^hwi|ʃʃ]/ *cici'eun* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Dry plant of garden peas, garden peas hay. • 豌豆干草 ¶ ts^hwi| ts^hwi|ʃʃ] ni]. • This is garden pea hay. • 这是豌豆干草。 ❁ Classifier:

kʂɿ_a 1

ts^hwi|zo]\$/ /ts^hwi|zo]/ *cisso* (Jj: ts^hwi|zo#])

NOUN ❁ Tone: H\$ ▶ Baby goat, male or female: kid or young nanny goat. • 山羊羔 (公的或母的)

¶ ts^hwi|zo|tɔ|qɑ] • young nanny goat(s) and young kid(s) • 母山羊羔与公山羊羔 ◇ (tonology) H# □

See also: ts^hwi|tɔ|qɑ] ❁ Classifier: [wɪ]_b

ts^hy| /ts^hy|/ *cuq* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Vinegar. • 醋 □ See also: sa|ts^hy|, tɕi|t-dzui] ❁ 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-dzaʃqʰwʂ /tceælhæʃdzaʃqʰwʂ/ 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, dzaʃqʰwʂ

tceælpʰɿ /tceælpʰɿ/ jaepeu

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L# ▶ White. • 白 (脸、衣服) ❁ tceælpʰɿ-baɿla /tceælpʰɿbaɿla/ • white clothes • 白的衣服 ❁ tceælpʰɿ-tæʃqʰwʂ /tceælpʰɿtæʃqʰwʂ/ • white skirt • 白色裙子

tceæljaeʃ /tceæljaeʃ/ jae'er

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Pickled vegetables. • 酸菜、泡菜 ❁ woɿ-tceæljaeʃ /woɿtceæljaeʃ/ • pickled turnip leaves • 圆根叶子酸菜 ❁ tsʰaɿ-tceæljaeʃ /tsʰaɿtceæljaeʃ/ • 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 /tsʰaɿnaɿtceæljaeʃ/ • picked celery • 芹菜酸菜 ❁ ɿiɿbiɿ-tceæljaeʃ /ɿiɿbiɿtceæljaeʃ/ • pickled turnip • 圆根酸菜 ❁ pʂɿpʂɿtsʰuɿ-tceæljaeʃ /pʂɿpʂɿtsʰuɿtceæljaeʃ/ • 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

tceʃ /tceʃ/ ja

INTERJECTION ❁ Tone: 0 ▶ Interjection: hey! • 感叹词: 嘿!

tceʃ /tceʃ/ ja (Gi: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H ▶ To fade (of colours). • 褪色 ❁ leɿ-tceʃ-zeʃ /leɿtceʃzeʃ/ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has faded • 实施 ~ 整体体: 褪色了

tceʃ /tceʃ/ jaq

VERB ❁ Tone: L ▶ To bind together. • 打结、系上 ❁ ɿætɿɿ | tħiɿ-tceʃ /ɿætɿɿtħiɿtceʃ/ • to attach the yoke (to a buffalo) • 系上牛轭 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 架?

tceʃ /tceʃ/ jaq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To boil, to cook thoroughly; to

cook in a pot. • 煮 ❁ seɿ-tceʃ /seɿtceʃ/ • to boil meat ◇ (tonology) The tonal pattern is regular. • 煮肉 ❁ boɿ-haɿ-tceʃ /boɿhaɿtceʃ/ • to boil pigswill, to cook pigswill • 煮猪食 ❁ hoɿ-tceʃ /hoɿtceʃ/ • to cook stew • 煮粥 ❁ dzuiɿkoɿ /dzuiɿkoɿ/ | moɿ-noɿ /moɿnoɿ/ | moɿ-tceʃ-hiɿ /moɿtceʃhiɿ/ laɿ-niɿ-mæʃ /laɿniɿmæʃ/ • 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)

tceʃ-fy /tceʃfy/ jaʃu

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

tceʃ-hoɿ-pæʃ /tceʃhoɿpæʃ/ jahobae

NOUN ❁ Tone: MLM ▶ Plywood, veneer board. • 胶合板 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 胶合板

tceʃ-hoɿtsuɿ /tceʃhoɿtsuɿ/ jahozi

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ▶ Swindler, cheat. • 骗子 ❁ tsʰuɿ-hiɿ | tsʰuɿ-yiɿ | tceʃ-hoɿtsuɿ-niɿ /tsʰuɿhiɿtsuɿyiɿtceʃhoɿtsuɿniɿ/ • This man is a swindler! • 这个人是骗子! ❁ Classifier: yiɿ

tceʃ-joɿ /tceʃ-joɿ/ jaeyu

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Prison. • 监狱 ❁ tceʃ-joɿ-koɿ /tceʃ-joɿ-koɿ/ • to put into prison, to imprison • 关在监狱 ❁ tceʃ-joɿ-koɿ | tæʃ-huɿ-zeʃ /tceʃ-joɿkoɿtæʃhuɿzeʃ/ • (He/she) has been jailed/sent to prison! • 被关在监狱! □ Synonym: loɿnaɿ-by /loɿzɪɿ-by / • Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 监狱

tceʃ-qʰaɿ /tceʃ-qʰaɿ/ 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 ❁ tceʃ-qʰaɿ-pʰɿ /tceʃ-qʰaɿpʰɿ/ • 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 ❁ tceʃ-qʰaɿ-naɿ /tceʃ-qʰaɿnaɿ/ • 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 ❁ tceʃ-qʰaɿ-moɿ /tceʃ-qʰaɿmoɿ/ • 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: lut_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: khui_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 /phii/ • to have acid reflux • 吐酸水 ② ▶ Sour, fermented. • (通过发酵的) 酸

tei_a /dui tei/ / jie

CLASSIFIER • Tone: Ma ▶ Some, a few. • 量词: 一些 ◇ (usage) Given the right context, this classifier can be used with numerals other than one. | dui-tei • some, a few • 一些 | ts^hui-tei • these few • 这些

tei_a /tei_a/ / jieq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE • Tone: La ▶ Small; short (not tall). • 矮, 低, 小 | tei-hi /NMLZ/ • 矮的 | gy-mi-tei • short (not tall) • 矮 | tei-kol-to / • when (we) were small • 小的时候

tei_a /tei_a/ / jieq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: LH ▶ Saddle. • 马鞍 | zwæi-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: lut_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-kwæ /tei-kwæ/ / 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-kwæ by-qi (+jni) • small melon • 小瓜 | tei-kwæ kwæ-mo • large melon • 大瓜 • Classifier: lut_b

tei-ny /tei-ny/ / jienu (Dd: same)

NOUN • Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Saddle mat. • 马鞍下面的毡子 | zwæi-tei-ny • horse saddle mat • 马鞍毡子 • Classifier: p_yl_b

tei-qal /tei-qal/ / jiegha (Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: LH ▶ Carpet. • 毯子 • Classifier: lut_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 diaorrhea. It can keep for a long time. • 牦牛奶酪 | my-luu-phay-luu, | 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 phay-luu, | tei-sui-py! | a-doo-koi-dzuu-dzuu-ji-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!, | dui-ta1| gyi-may-ky! | ji-khy-la| gyi-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^huu • 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) (reduplicated form). • 抖、抖动, 摆动 (重叠形式) ↗ le~tci~tci~ze] • **AC-COMP** ~ **PFV**: has shaken • **实施** ~ **整体体**: 抖了 ↗ th~tci~tci~ze] • **DUR** ~ **PFV** • **持续体** ~ **整体体** ↗ ko~q~w~] tci~tci] • to shake one’s head • 摆头 ↗ du~tci~tci~ze] • **DELIMITATIVE** ~ **INCEPTIVE** • **进行时态** ~ **发端**: 摆一揺 ❁ Morphological makeup: tci]

tci~tci | læjsæ~-dzi] /tci~tci~læjsæ~-dzi/ 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 ↗ ts~hu~tco] • this way • 这个方向, 向这里 ↗ du~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~jo] /tco~jo/ joxo

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Whistle, whistling noise. • 口哨 ◇ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [tsey~ey]. ↗ tco~jo] ~ du~dzo] k~w] • 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~] ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 舅

tco~ter#] /tco~ter/ Joja

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Hmong (ethnic group). • 苗族 ↗ th~y~] | tco~ter~mi] ne~ji~zo]! | ni~gry~] p~ts~wae]! • 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~]

tce]ts~ha] /tce~ts~ha]/ jiancha

VERB ❁ Tone: HL ▶ le~li~li] | le~ji] • To check. • 检查 ↗ (phonological elicitation) le~tce]ts~ha] • **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 ↗ g~y~]ts~wae~tew]! • to wake up, to awaken • 醒过来、醒来 ↗ g~y~]ts~wae~tew~zo]! • to wake up, to awaken • 醒过来、醒来 ↗ ts~w~]qo~dzi]tew~zo]! • to sit here • 在这里坐下来 ↗ zu~du~q~w~]t~hi~my~t~hu~] ~ tew~zo]! • (Go ahead and) drink this bowl of alcohol! • 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 ↗ th~tew] • **DUR** ~ • **持续体** ~ ↗ (Gi) du~lh~] | du~] | th~tew], | tci~lh~] | tci~] | th~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~z~w~] | th~tew] • to settle ◇ (semantics) In this context, the verb can be replaced by the loan 定. • 说好、决定 ↗ le~z~w~] | th~tew~ni~] ~ tsu~]! • It’s settled! • 说好了! / 决定好了!

tew~1 /tew~1/ ji (Gi: same, Jj: tci~)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Cloud. • 云 ↗ my~tew~1 • the weather is cloudy • 天上多云 ↗ my~ko~, | tew~1! • The sky is cloudy! • 天上有云! ↗ my~ko~tew~1 ph~y~] • The sky is cloudy! • 天上有云! ↗ tew~1 ph~y~] • white cloud • 白云 ↗ tew~1 ph~y~]tcae~] ~ gy~] • The clouds are white. • 云很白. ↗ my~na~tew~na~] ~ q~]! • the sky is dark / the sky is very cloudy • 天很黑, 有很多乌云 ❁ Classifier: k~w~]a

tew~2 /tew~2/ ji (Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Snare, trap, trick. • 圈套 ↗ tew~2 k~w~] • to set a trap • 设下圈套 ↗ tew~2 du~na~] | th~k~w~] • to set a trap • 设下一个圈套 ❁ Classifiers: lu~b, na~a

tew~a /tew~a/ jiq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: La ▶ To write. • 写 ↗ le~tew~a~ze]

ACCOMP ~ PFV • 写了 **¶ tʰæ̯læ̯l təwʌl** • to write, to write a text, to write a book • 写、写书 **¶ dɯ̯l-kʰy̯l | tsʰe̯l-ni̯l hɪ̯l, | nɟ̯r̯l | tsʰe̯l-ni̯l bæ̯l təwʌl-bi̯l-sv̯l-dy̯l**

• 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。） **¶ təwʌl-di̯l** • brush, pen; literally ‘thing to write’ • 笔。直译：‘（用 来）书写的（东西）’ **¶ tʰæ̯læ̯l-təwʌl-di̯l** • brush, pen; literally ‘thing to write books’ • 笔。直译：‘（用 来）写书的（东西）’ □ See also: təwʌl-təwʌl

təwʌl /təwʌl/ ji̯q (Gi, Da: same, Jj: təl̩təch̩i̯l)

NOUN • Tone: LH ▶ Saliva. • 口水、唾、唾沫、唾液

təwʌl /təwʌl/ ji̯q

VERB • Tone: MH ▶ To invite (guests) to drink alcohol. • 敬（酒） **¶ zwu1 təwʌl** • to invite (guests) to drink alcohol • 敬酒

təwʌl 1 /təwʌl/ ji̯ (Gi: same)

VERB • Tone: MH ▶ To pack-transport. • 驮运 **¶ zwæ̯l təwʌl** • to pack-transport, to transport on horseback • 用马驮运、做马帮 **¶ zwæ̯lko̯l tʰi̯l-təwʌl** • to transport on horseback • 用马驮运 **¶ zwæ̯l-təwʌl-zo̯l** • person who takes part in a caravan, who works in a caravan • 加入马帮的男人 • Comparanda: (Pumi) təwʌ55

təwʌl 2 /təwʌl/ ji̯q (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN • Tone: MH ▶ Leech. • 水蛭、蚂蟥 ◇ In local Chinese dialect: 蚂蟥 • Classifier: mi̯l_b

təwʌl 3 /təwʌl/ ji̯q (Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: MH ▶ Wasp. • 马蜂（黄蜂）
¶ (phonological elicitation) təwʌlmi̯l\$ • female wasp
• 母蚂蜂 ◇ **(tonology) H\$ ¶ (phonological elicitation) təwʌlpʰy#l** • male wasp • 公马蜂 ◇ **(tonology) #H ¶ (phonological elicitation) təwʌlzo#l** • baby wasp
• 小马蜂 ◇ **(tonology) #H** • Classifier: mi̯l_b

təwʌl 4 /təwʌl/ ji̯q (Gi, Da: same, Jj: təl̩)

NOUN • Tone: MH ▶ Scales (for weighing something). • 称 • Classifier: na̯l_a

təwʌl a 1 /dɯ̯l təwʌl/ ji̯ (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 /dɯ̯l təwʌl/ ji̯ (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER • Tone: MH_a ▶ Classifier: a pound of. • 量词：斤（用于固体，也用于液体） **¶ zyu1 | dɯ̯l-təwʌl** • a pint of wine • 一斤酒 • Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 斤

təwʌllylho1 /təwʌllylho1/ jiluho

NOUN • Tone: L+H# ▶ Sling (for throwing an object).

• 弹弓 • Classifier: lɯ̯l_b

təwʌlju1 /təwʌlju1/ jilee

VERB • Tone: M ▶ To roll, to spool, to reel. • 缠绕 **¶ nj̯r̯l-nju1 | təwʌlju1-bi̯l!** • Let me reel! / Let me do the reeling! • 让我来缠吧！

təwʌlju1 /təwʌlju1/ jilee

NOUN • Tone: L ▶ Shrike, *Lanius tephronotus* (a species of bird). • 伯劳鸟 • Classifier: mi̯l_b

təwʌlju1-qʰæ̯lbæ̯l /təwʌlju1qʰæ̯lbæ̯l/ 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: təwʌlju1, qʰæ̯lbæ̯l • Classifier: dzi̯l_b

təwʌlmi̯l\$ /təwʌlmi̯l/ jimi

NOUN • Tone: H\$ ▶ Large scales (for weighing things).

• 大称

təwʌlmi̯l /təwʌlmi̯l/ jimi (Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: LH ▶ Chinese Hwamei or Melodious Laughingthrush: *Leucodioptron canorum*. • 画眉鸟

¶ təwʌlmi̯l | a̯lmi̯l ni̯l! • It's a mummy hwamei! (=a female) • 是一个画眉鸟妈妈！（=是母的画眉鸟）

¶ təwʌlmi̯l | zo̯l ni̯l! • It's a baby hwamei! • 是一个小画眉鸟！ **¶ təwʌlmi̯l | pʰy̯l ni̯l!** • It's a male hwamei!

• 是公的画眉鸟！ • Classifier: mi̯l_b

təwʌlpʰy̯l /təwʌlpʰy̯l/ jibu

ADJECTIVE • Tone: M ▶ At ease. • 轻松快乐、舒畅

¶ tsʰwʌlpʰo̯l | təwʌlpʰy̯l-se̯l~se̯l | dɯ̯l-dzi̯l-zo̯l-ho̯l! • Have a seat here, happy and relaxed! • 在这边舒畅地坐一会吧！ **¶ tsʰwʌlpʰo̯l | təwʌlpʰy̯l-se̯l~se̯l-zo̯l | dɯ̯l-dzi̯l-bi̯l-ɿ̯l!** • Let's have a seat here, happy and relaxed! • 在这边舒畅地坐一会吧！

təwʌlsu1 /təwʌlsu1/ jisi (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN • Tone: MH# ▶ Mist, fog. • 雾

¶ təwʌlsu1my̯l • there is some fog, there is some mist ◇

(semantics) The syllable /my˥/ is not the morpheme for “sky”: it is the verb “to blow”, as in /my˧ my˥/ ‘to blow on the fire’. • 有雾 Classifier: tɿ˥_a (CLF for layers)

tɕəu˧~tɕəu˥ /tɕəu˧tɕəu˥/ *jiji* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H# ▶ To write (reduplicated form). •

写 (重叠形式) ❁ dʑu˧-tɕəu˧~tɕəu˥-dʐu˧ • **DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE**: to write a little something, to do a

little writing • **进行时态 ~ 发端**: 写一写 ❁ tsʰwʌ˧ |

tʰi˧-tɕəu˧~tɕəu˥ dʐo˧ • (S)he is writing. • 他正在写写

东西。 ❁ (Gi) tɕəu˧~tɕəu˥-bæ˩bæ˩ • a pattern • 一种

图案 ❁ Morphological makeup: tɕəu˥_a

tɕəu˧wʂ˧ /tɕəu˧wʂ˧/ *ji'ua*

VERB ❁ Tone: M ▶ To reincarnate. • 转世

❑ le˧-tɕəu˧wʂ˧-ho˧! • (She/he) is going to get reincarnated! (About a deceased person) • 他要转生了!

tɕəu˧zɔ˧\$ /tɕəu˧zɔ˧/ *jisso*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H\$ ▶ Small scales (for weighing things).

• 小称 □ See also: tɕəu˥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-!) nγ̣- 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^hy-ji-+ni], Dd: t^{ch}γ̣-ji])

ADVERB ✽ Tone: H# ▶ Every day. • 每天 ◇ (phonol-

ogy) The first syllable is realised close to [t^{ch}ε-], through

vowel harmony (anticipation of the articulation of the /i/ of the following syllable). A realization without strong

vowel harmony, with a back vowel [γ̣], 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-p̄y-+mi#] /t^{ch}γ̣-p̄y-+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-p̄y-+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-p̄y-+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]/ qiashike

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 ✽ Classi-

fier: lu]- 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, com-

pletely, 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]-

t^{ch}hi] /t^{ch}hi/] qie (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: #H ▶ Thorn. • 刺 ✽ Classifier: k̄y]-_a 1

t^{ch}hi]-_b /t^{ch}hi]-_b/ qie (Jj: same, Gi: t^{ch}hi])

VERB ✽ Tone: M_b ▶ To sell. • 卖

t^{ch}hi]-_b /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# pat-

tern. In the present state of the language, this appears

to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pat-

tern preferentially associated to this lexical item is MH#.

¶ d̄w̄-t^{ch}hi] dzui] • to have a meal, to eat a meal • 吃一

顿 ¶ gy]-t^{ch}hi] • nine meals • 九顿 (饭) ¶ t^{ch}hi] t̄y]/

• to contribute food for the meals during a funeral cere-

mony: 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] t̄y]-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]-_b

t^{ch}hi]-d^y] /t^{ch}hi]-d^y/ Qiddeu

NOUN ✽ Tone: #H ▶ Qiddeu, a feminine given name.

• 女性名字 ✽ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Spyi

'dul? བྱିତୁ?

te^hi^hna^l /tə^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-bæ^lbæ^l • prinsepia flower • 青刺果花

te^hi^hŋæ^l /tə^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 /tə^hi^hltsu^l/ qiezi (Gi: Ø)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Eggplant. • 茄子 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 茄子

te^hi^hlts^hy^l /tə^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 /tə^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 /tə^hi^hlts^hy^l/ qince

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Celery. • 芹菜 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 芹菜

te^ho^l /dʒu^l tə^ho^l/ qo

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: L* ▶ Classifier: in combination with 'one', means 'together'; no plural form. • 量词: 一起 ¶ dʒu^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 /tə^ho^l/ qoq

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ To accompany someone, to go along with someone. • 陪伴、一起去、跟着 ¶ hī^l tə^ho^l • to accompany someone • 陪伴某人 ¶ (Da) dʒu^l-te^ho^l t̪i^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 tə^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 /tə^ho^l/ qoq (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Ladle, scoop used for water. • 勺

子、瓢 ❁ Classifier: na^l_ate^ho^l /tə^ho^l/ qoq

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To square (off). • (将木料)砍成方形 ¶ bi^lmi^l-ŋu^l | te^ho^l • to square off with an axe • 用斧头砍成方形 ¶ si^l | dʒu^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[#] /tə^ho^lmi[#]/ qomi

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H ▶ Large ladle. • 大瓢 ❁ Classifier: na^l_a

te^ho^lq^hwy^l /tə^ho^lq^hwy^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[#] /tə^ho^lzo[#]/ qosso

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H ▶ Small ladle. • 小瓢 ❁ Classifier: na^l_a

te^hwu^l1 /tə^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) ¶ t^hy^lq^hy^l te^hwu^l • To bore a hole, to punch a hole. • 穿一个洞

te^hwu^l_a 1 /tə^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^hwy^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 /tə^hwu^l/ qi

VERB ❁ Tone: M_a ① ▶ To guard, to keep guard, to keep watch. • 守卫 ¶ a^lkɔ^l te^hwu^l • to watch over the house, to guard the house • 守护家 ¶ a^lkɔ^l t̪i^l-te^hwu^l-d^hzɔ^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 /tə^hwu^l/ qiq (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ Sweet. • 甜 ¶ te^hwu^l-hī^l • sweet • 甜的

t_e^hu₁ /t_e^hu₁/ *qi* (Da: t_e^hi₁)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ▶ Muntjac, barking deer. • 麋子
¶ (phonological elicitation) t_e^hu₁ h_wæ₁-ze₁ • ...has bought (a/the) muntjac • 买麋子 ¶ t_e^hu₁ dz_wu₁-ze₁ • ...has eaten muntjac • 吃了麋子 ❁ Classifier: p_ho₁_a

t_e^hu₁ /t_e^hu₁/ *qiq*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH ▶ Lacquer, paint. • 漆 ¶ t_e^hu₁ j_yl-zo₁-ho₁! • It's time to paint (the room, the house...)!
/ We're going to have to paint (the room, the house...)! • 该刷漆了! ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 漆

t_e^hu₁ 1 /t_e^hu₁/ *qiq*

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To throw away. • 扔 (垃圾)
¶ dæ₁ | t_hi₁-t_e^hu₁ • to throw garbage • 扔垃圾

t_e^hu₁ 2 /t_e^hu₁/ *qiq*

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To spit. • 吐 (吐口水)

t_e^hu₁ 3 /t_e^hu₁/ *qiq* (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To lose, to misplace. • 丢失、弄丢 ¶ le₁-t_e^hu₁-ze₁ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has lost • 实施 ~ 整体体: 丢了 ¶ le₁-t_e^hu₁-hu₁-ze₁! • It's lost! • 丢掉了!

t_e^hu₁ 4 /t_e^hu₁/ *qiq*

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: MH ▶ Anxious, worried. • 担心
¶ ny₁ mi₁ t_e^hu₁ • anxious, worried • 担心

t_e^hu₁ 5 /t_e^hu₁/ *qiq*

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: MH ▶ At ease, comfortable. • 舒服 ❁ Usage: archaic ¶ my₁-t_e^hu₁-bi₁ ~ my₁-t_e^hu₁ | bi₁ • even if one is in need, ... • 虽然很贫穷, ¶ (proverb) my₁-dzo₁ my₁-t_e^hu₁-j₁-bi₁, | dwæ₁ my₁-zo₁! • Even if one is in need, one should not worry! (because the gods will do something to save us) • 虽然穷, 莫担心! (因为菩萨会救好人) ¶ h_i₁ ts^hu₁-y₁-dzo₁, | dwæ₁ | my₁-t_e^hu₁! • This person is really in need! • 这个人, 真的很穷!

t_e^hu₁-bo₁ /t_e^hu₁-bo₁/ *qibbo* (Jj: same, Dd: t_e^hi₁-b_y1)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Fresh, cool. • 凉快 ❁ See also: bo₁

t_e^hu₁-di₁ /t_e^hu₁-di₁/ *qiddi* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L ① ▶ To chase the muntjac, to hunt the muntjac. • 赶麋子 ❁ See also: di₁-di₁ ❁ Synonym: h_y₁-sæ₁, k^hy₁-sæ₁ ② ▶ To hunt (extended sense). • 猎 ¶ t_e^hu₁-di₁-bi₁-ni₁gy₁! • to have a habit of hunting, to have a fondness for hunting • 有打猎的习惯、喜欢打猎 ❁ Morphological makeup: t_e^hu₁, di₁ 1

t_e^hu₁-di₁-k^hy₁ /t_e^hu₁-di₁k^hy₁/ *qiddiku* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Hunting dog, hound (literally 'dog

that chases the muntjac'). • 猎狗 (直译: ‘赶麋子的狗’) ◇ (usage) The word literally means 'dog that chases the muntjac', but it can be used regardless of the type of game hunted: it does not apply exclusively to dogs that hunt muntjacs. ❁ Synonym: t_e^hu₁-di₁-k^hy₁mi₁ ❁ Classifier: mi₁_b ❁ Morphological makeup: t_e^hu₁-di₁, k^hy₁ 2

t_e^hu₁-di₁-k^hy₁mi₁ /t_e^hu₁-di₁k^hy₁mi₁/ *qiddikumi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H- ▶ Hunting dog, hound (literally 'dog that chases the muntjac'). • 猎狗 (直译: ‘赶麋子的狗’) ◇ (usage) The word literally means 'dog that chases the muntjac', but it can be used regardless of the type of game hunted: it does not apply exclusively to dogs that hunt muntjacs. ❁ Synonym: t_e^hu₁-di₁-k^hy₁ ❁ Classifier: mi₁_b ❁ Morphological makeup: t_e^hu₁-di₁, k^hy₁mi₁

t_e^hu₁-lo₁# /t_e^hu₁-lo₁/ *qilo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Large plate. • 大盘子 ❁ Classifier: lu₁_b

t_e^hu₁-lu₁ /t_e^hu₁-lu₁/ *qilee*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Name of a Buddhist ritual, practised for curing diseases, specifically for elderly persons. • 一项佛教仪式的名称, 专门用于治疗老人的疾病。 ¶ (Healing.75, 10.24397/pangloss-0004541#S75)

h_i₁ mo₁-h_i₁ go₁-pi₁, | t_e^hu₁-lu₁ ji₁-zo₁-ky₁-pi₁! •

When an elderly person was ill, they would perform the qilee ritual. • 以前, 当老人生病时, 我们会举行qilee仪式。

t_e^hu₁-mi# /t_e^hu₁-mi/ *qimi* (La: t_e^hu₁-mi₁)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H~L ▶ Female muntjac, muntjac doe, female barking deer, barking deer doe. • 母麋子 ❁ Classifier: mi₁_b

t_e^hu₁-p^hy# /t_e^hu₁p^hy/ *qipu* (La: t_e^hu₁p^hy₁)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H~L ▶ Male muntjac, muntjac stag, male barking deer, barking deer stag. • 公麋子 ❁ Classifier: mi₁_b

t_e^hu₁-ko₁-t_e^hu₁ /t_e^hu₁-ko₁t_e^hu₁/ *qiwoqi*

ADVERB ❁ Tone: L+H# ▶ Bless you! (what one says when someone sneezes). • 旁边的人打喷嚏时说的祝愿话

t_e^hu₁-si₁-d_zv₁p₁ /t_e^hu₁-si₁d_zv₁p₁/ *qiseejjabu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ▶ Monster, demon. • 妖怪 ¶ no₁ | t_e^hu₁-si₁-d_zv₁p₁-ki₁ | le₁-h_i₁-ji₁-ze₁! • You have gone away to the world of monsters (and should not come back to trouble the living)! (Speech addressed to a ghost

that one beseeches should not come back) • 你已经到妖怪的世界那边（就恳求你不要回来了）！（对鬼说的话）

təs^huɪ̯-sui̯l /təs^huɪ̯-sui̯l/ qisi

ADJECTIVE ⚜ Tone: H# ▶ Sad, grieved. • 悲哀、伤心

tσ^hwi] ~ tσ^hwɪ /tσ^hwi]tσ^hwɪ/ qiqi (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚜ Tone: LM+MH# ► To suck. • 吸吮 ◇ (**tonology**) The tones of the reduplicated form point to a simplex form carrying MH tone. ¶ **lo̥lmi̥-tə̥h-wu̥-~tə̥h-wu̥** • to

suck one's thumb • 呶拇指 ¶ **lo̯qʰwɔ̯l tɕʰwui~tɕʰwui**
 • to suck one's thumb (literally: 'to suck one's hand') • 呶拇指 (直译: '吮手') ¶ **(phonological elicitation)**
le̯l-tɕʰwui~tɕʰwui-ze̯l • ACCOMP ~ PFV • 实施 ~ 整体
 体

tɛ̝wʌzə#] /tɛ̝wʌzə/ qisso (La: tɛ̝wʌzə)

NOUN ⚜ Tone: LM+H ~ L ▶ Baby muntjac, barking deer fawn • 麋子崽子 ⚜ Classifier: |wut_b|

t

tæʃa /tæʃa/ daeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB • Tone: L_a ① ▶ To lock up (animals), to close (a door). • 关 (门、羊) ¶ bẏlqoʃ tæʃa ▶ to close the stable
• 关牛圈 ¶ tʰiʃ-tæʃa ▶ DUR ~: to close • 关门 ¶ kʰiʃ tæʃa ▶ to close the door • 关门 ② ▶ To tie (a knot). • 扣 (扣子)、系、结 • Comparanda: (Pumi) tæʃ35

tæʃbṛ /tæʃbṛ/ daebbe (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: M ▶ Buddhist monk, lama, Buddhist nun. • 和尚, 尼姑 ¶ tæʃbṛ-jiʃ-hiʃ-hiʃ ▶ person who is a monk • 当和尚的人 ¶ hæt-tæʃbṛ ▶ Chinese monk
• 汉人和尚 ¶ (Gi) miʃzuʃ-tæʃbṛ ▶ woman priest • 尼姑 • Classifier: ȳ

tæʃdjuʃ /tæʃdjuʃ/ daeddee

ADJECTIVE • Tone: LM ▶ Satisfied, quiet. • 安乐 ¶ mṛ-ʃ-tæʃdjuʃ ▶ NEG ~: dissatisfied, restless • 否定 ~: 不高兴、不安 ¶ ətma-ʃ|tsʰiʃ-niʃ|tæʃdjuʃtʰiʃ-dziʃ-dzo! ▶ Today, Ama is sitting quietly! • 今天, 阿妈安乐地坐着。 ¶ tsʰw-ʃ-nw-ʃ|nʃ-ki-ʃ|mṛ-ʃ-tæʃdjuʃ-hiʃ zwr! ▶ He told me unpleasant things! / He told me vexing things! / He told me some things that make me frustrated/dissatisfied! • 他跟我说了一些让我不安的事情! / 他跟我说的, 让我生气!

tæʃkwæʃ /tæʃkwæʃ/ daeguae (Gi: tæʃkwæʃ)

ADJECTIVE • Tone: MH# ▶ Prodigal, wasteful. • 爱浪费 ¶ tsʰw-ʃ|tæʃkwæʃ-hiʃ|djuʃ-ʃ-ʃui-ʃy-ʃui. ▶ (S)he is a prodigal person. • 他是爱浪费的人。

tæʃqoʃ /tæʃqoʃ/ daegho

ADVERB • Tone: M ▶ At bottom, at the bottom of. • 底下 ¶ hiʃ-na-ʃmi-ʃ-tæʃqoʃ ▶ at the bottom of the Lake
• 在湖底下 ¶ tæʃqoʃ tœw-ʃ ▶ to place at the bottom of...
• 放在底下 ¶ (proverb) hiʃ-na-ʃmi-ʃ, | tæʃ mṛ-ʃ-do-ʃ; | hī-ʃ-ny-ʃmi-ʃ, | ny-ʃ mṛ-ʃ-tʰa-ʃ. ▶ “One can't see to the bottom of the Lake; one can't know the heart of men.” (Proverb that comes up in courting songs.) • “人的心, 湖底藏: 看不清, 摸不透!” 直译: “湖, (我们)看不到(它的)底下。人的心, 是知道不了的!” (情歌里的一个谚语)

tæʃʃuʃ /tæʃʃuʃ/ Daeshi

NOUN • Tone: M ▶ Daeshi, a masculine given name.
• 达石: 一个男性名字 (还音译为‘达诗’) • Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Bkra shis སྐྱ །

tæʃʃuʃ-djuʃma /tæʃʃuʃdjuʃma/ Daeshi Ddeema

NOUN • Tone: -L ▶ Daeshi Ddeema, a feminine given

name. • 达石独玛: 一个女性名字 (还音译为‘达诗笃玛’) • Morphological makeup: tæʃʃuʃ, djuʃma#]
• Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Bkra shis Sgrol ma སྐྱ ། རྒྱ ། མ

tæʃʃuʃ-kaʃmy /tæʃʃuʃkaʃmy/ Daeshi Lhamu

NOUN • Tone: -L ▶ Daeshi Lhamu, a feminine given name. • 达石拉姆: 一个女性名字 • Morphological makeup: tæʃʃuʃ, kaʃmy\$ • Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Bkra shis Lha mo སྐྱ ། རླ ། མ

tæʃʃuʃ-noʃby /tæʃʃuʃnoʃby/ Daeshi Nobbu

NOUN • Tone: -L ▶ Daeshi Nobbu, a masculine given name. • 达石诺布: 一个男性名字 ¶ (BuriedAlive2.109, 10.24397/pangloss-0004537#S109)
• Morphological makeup: tæʃʃuʃ, noʃby • Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Bkra shis Nor bu སྐྱ ། ན ། ད ། བ

tæʃʃuʃ-pæʃpʰæʃ /tæʃʃuʃpæʃpʰæʃ/ Daeshi Baepae

NOUN • Tone: -L ▶ Daeshi Baepae, a masculine given name. • 男性名字 • Morphological makeup: tæʃʃuʃ, pæʃpʰæʃ 2 • Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Bkra shis Spen pa? སྐྱ ། ບ ། ປ ། ?

tæʃʃuʃ-tsʰiʃti /tæʃʃuʃtsʰiʃti/ Daeshi Ceedi

NOUN • Tone: -L ▶ Daeshi Ceedi, a masculine given name. • 男性名字 • Morphological makeup: tæʃʃuʃ, tsʰiʃti#] • Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Bkra shis +? སྐྱ ། ທ +?

tæʃʃuʃ-tsʰuiʃ /tæʃʃuʃtsʰuiʃ/ Daeshi Ci'er

NOUN • Tone: -L ▶ Daeshi Ci'er, a masculine given name. • 达石次尔: 一个男性名字 • Morphological makeup: tæʃʃuʃ, tsʰuiʃ#] • Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Bkra shis Tshe ring སྐྱ ། ຕ ། ຮ

tæʃʃuʃ-tæʃty /tæʃʃuʃtæʃty/ Daeshi Daedeu

NOUN • Tone: -L ▶ Daeshi Daedeu, a masculine given name. • 男性名字 • Morphological makeup: tæʃʃuʃ, tæʃty#] • Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Bkra shis Dgra 'dul? སྐྱ ། ດ ། ຊ

tæʃtsʰo#] 1 /tæʃtsʰo/ daeco

NOUN • Tone: LM+H ▶ Class, group, set (of monks).
• 班、小组 ¶ tæʃtsʰo-ʃ|djuʃ-ʃui-ʃ • a group (of priests)
• 一个小组、一帮 (和尚) □ See also: tæʃtsʰo#] 2
• Classifier: ʃui-ʃ • Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) grwa tshang སྐྱ །

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 ཉଲ?

tx̥la /tx̥l/ de (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB • Tone: M_a ► To pull. • 拉、拽 ¶ (phonological elicitation) tsɔl~tsɔl tx̥l(-ze)] • to pull something • 拉拽东西 ¶ mylze+l qʰæ] | le+l-wo+l tx̥l-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: 拇指 (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) ¶ g̥y̥l-ti] • to get up • 起来 ¶ zi+l ti] • to wake up • 醒来 ¶ zi+l g̥y̥l-ti] • to wake up • 醒来 ¶ g̥y̥l my+l ti] • not to get up • 不起床 ¶ my+l-ti]-suu!] • (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! □ See also: ti]-ti]

ti]-ti] /ti]-ti]/ deidei (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB • Tone: H# ► To get up (reduplicated form). • 起 (如: 起来, 起床) (重叠形式) ¶ (phonological elicitation) du+l-ti]-ti]-q] • **DELIMITATIVE** ~ **INCEPTIVE** • 进行时态 ~ 发端: 起来一下 • Morphological makeup: ti]_a

tuw_a /tuw/ dee

VERB • Tone: M_a ► To set in place. • 安装、摆好 ¶ se+lku+l t̥hi+l-tuw], | y+l t̥hi+l-tuw] • 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]-q] | dzul my+l-tuw], | la+l-se+l kʰy+l t̥ha+l-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。)

tuw /tuw/ 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-tuw / t̥hi+l-tuw • **DUR** ~ • 持续体 ~ ¶ dzul tsʰi+l-qo] | t̥hi+l-tuw • to blanch with boiling water • 以滚水灼过 ¶ dzul tsʰi+l-qo] | tuw • to blanch with boiling water • 以滚水灼过 ¶ dzul-qo] | tuw • to blanch with water • 以水灼过 ¶ y+ltsʰs+l tuw • to blanch vegetables • 灼蔬菜 ¶ sa+l | tuw-ky!] • Linen needs to be blanched! • 亚麻, 要灼过!

tuw[tʰæ#] /tuw[tʰæ]/ deetae (Jj: same, Gi, Dd: t̥i+lthæ#, Da: tur+lthæ#)

NOUN • Tone: #H ► Patrimony, family wealth, property. • 家底、财产 (贵重物品) ¶ alko+l tuw[tʰæ!] • Prosperity to the family! • 祝你们家发财! ¶ tsʰw+l tuw[tʰæ!] | dwae] | dzo+l-ji+l!] • (S)he has a large patrimony / His/her family is rich! • 他家底很好! / 他家有钱! • **Classifier:** kʰwyl_a

ty] /ty]/ deu

NOUN • Tone: L ► Knot. • 死扣、死结 ¶ dzu+l-ty] • a knot • 一个死结 ¶ dzu+l-ty] | t̥hi+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) ¶ qʰwyl-tly] | ty] • to weave a basket for carrying water • 编背水的背篓 ¶ mi+lty] • to weave bamboo • 编竹子 ¶ (phonological elicitation) tsɔl~tsɔl ty] • 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) my+l-ty] • **NEG** ~: not to throw • 否定 ~: 不掷 ¶ ly+lmi+l-ty] • to throw a stone • 掷石头 ¶ (phonological elicitation) tsɔl~tsɔl ty] • to throw things • 掷东西

ty]b /dzu+l ty]/ 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 /ty^hq^hy^h/ deukheu

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Slipknot. • 活扣 ¶ ty^hq^hy^h | t^{hi}-ty^h | to tie a slipknot • 打活扣 ¶ ty^hq^hy^h | d^{ui}-l^{ui} | t^{hi}-ty^h | to tie a slipknot • 打一个活扣 ❁ Classifiers: l^{ui}_b, ty_b

twæ^ha /twæ^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。 ¶ dzui^h twæ^h • water freezes • 水冻成冰 ¶ dzui^hp^hæ^h twæ^h-ze^h • ice has formed • 水冻成冰了。 ¶ d^{ui}-twæ^h-twæ^h-l^{ui} k^hui^h

• to put to freeze, to put in the deep freeze • 冷冻, 放在冷箱

twæ^hl /twæ^hl/ 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 /twæ^h-twæ^h-twæ^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^{hi}l, | ŋv|, | ŋv|◊-dzo| | t^{hi}l, | no^hby^h-ts^hwi^h| | ts^hwi^h-
ŋw|, | ts^hwi^h | a^hko^h | le^h-hu|, | k^hi^h k^h~k^h jui^h-
tsu^h◊-my|. twæ^h-twæ^h-twæ^h pi^h, | k^hi^h k^h~k^h jui^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 /twɔ^h/ dua (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M_a ▶ To sing (of bird), to cock-a-doodle-doo (cock). • 啼, 鸡叫 ¶ æ^h twɔ^h (+ze^h) • The cock sings. • 鸡叫。

t^ht^hæ /-/ tae

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Skirt. Monosyllabic root extracted from the fixed expression /t^hælki/ ‘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^hælji/ ‘it’s a skirt’ is flatly refused by Mrs. Latami. • 裙子。单音节词根，取自/t^hælki/ ‘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^hælji/ ‘这是裙子’这样的说法被拉他咪女士断然拒绝。 ¶ t^hæl | lel-ki | • to put on the skirt • 穿上裙子 ¶ t^hæl ki | • the ritual of coming of age for women: “putting on the skirt” • 女人成年的礼仪：“穿裙子”

t^hæl /t^hæl/ taeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ① ▶ To bite; to sting. • 咬、叮
¶ (phonological elicitation) tso~tso~t^hæl • to bite things • 咬东西 ¶ (phonological elicitation) tso~tso~t^hæl-ze | • has bitten things • 咬东西了 ¶ hǐ~t^hæl • 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^hæəl (La: same)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: M ▶ Really, actually, in actual fact. (Reduced form of t^hælmi~ηwʌl.) • 真的。 (t^hælmi~ηwʌl 的简化发音。) ♦ (phonology) This expression constitutes a drastic phonetic reduction of the full form /t^hælmi~ηwʌl/. The reduced form sounds like [t^hæəl] (with no recognizable nasality) or [t^hæəl]. It is the latter form that is currently used (since 2011) with a view to standardizing a notation for the reduced form. □ Synonym: t^hælmi~ηwʌl

t^hælki /t^hælki/ 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^hælki~ze | • She has come of age! / The ceremony for her coming of age has been performed! • 穿裙子了！／行过穿裙礼了！／她成年了！ ❁ Morphological makeup: t^hælq^hwʌl, ki|_a

t^hæl-mr̥-ji# /t^hælmr̥-ji/ tae meyi (Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Disorderly. • 亂 ¶ alko | t^hæl-mr̥-ji! • The house is in a mess! • 家很乱！
¶ t^hæl-mr̥-ji~ni! • It’s a real mess! • 真乱！

t^hælmi~ηwʌl /t^hælmi~ηwʌl/ 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^hælmi~ηwʌl/ looks like a mannerism. The reduced form sounds like [t^hæəl] (with no recognizable nasality) or [t^hæəl]. ¶ tsʰwʌl | t^hælmi~ηwʌl | go! • (S)he is really ill! • 他真的病了！ □ Synonym: t^hæəl

t^hælŋy /t^hælŋy/ taengu

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ▶ Waist of the skirt. • 裙子的上部分：腰部 ¶ t^hælŋy | dɯl-ŋy • one skirt waist • 一个裙子腰部 ❁ Classifier: ŋy|_a 2

t^hælqo /t^hælqo/ taegheu

POSTPOSITION ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Under. • ……之下、下面

t^hælq^hwʌl /t^hælq^hwʌl/ taekhua (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Skirt. • 裙子 ❁ Classifier: lɯl|_a

t^hæl-t^hæl /t^hæl-t^hæl/ taetae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To itch. • 痒 ♦ (semantics) In view of its tone pattern, the disyllable looks very much like a reduplicated form of t^hæl ‘to bite, to sting’. However, this word is perceived by Mrs. Latami as having no etymological or semantic link with the verb ‘to bite, to sting’, which is perceived as a mere homophone. ¶ lel-t^hæl~t^hæl-ze | • ACCOMP ~ PFV • 实施 ~ 整体体

t^hγ_a /dɯl t^hγ/ te (Jj: same, Gi: dɯl-t^hγ, Da: dɯl-t^hγ|)

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: H_a ▶ A drop (of liquid). • 量词：滴

t^hγ /t^hγ/ teq (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ▶ To drip, to dribble. • 滴 (水往下滴) □ See also: t^hγ~t^hγ

t^hγ~t^hγ /t^hγ|t^hγ/ tete (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To drip, to dribble (reduced form). • 滴 (水往下滴) (重叠形式)
¶ t^hi~t^hγ~t^hγ • DUR ~ • 滴着滴着 ❁ Morphological makeup: t^hγ

t^{hi}˩_a /t^{hi}˩/ teiq (Gi: same, Jj: t^{hi}˧)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L_a ▶ Tired, weary. • 累、疲倦、精疲力竭 t^{le-t^{hi}˩-ze} ⓘ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: got tired, became tired • 实施～整体体: 累了 t^{njy˧ | t^{hi}˩!} ⓘ • I am tired! • 我累了! t^{njy˧ | t^{hi}˩-ze} ⓘ • I am tired! • 我累了!

t^{hui}˩ /t^{hui}˩/ tee (Jj: same, Gi: he-t^{hjy}˩, he-t^{hjy}˩ dzui) ⓘ

VERB ❁ Tone: H ▶ To sneeze. • 打喷嚏 t^{tsʰi˧-ni˧ |} ⓘ dzui-njy˧ t^{hui}˩-zo ⓘ | dʒy˧-q^hwy˧ 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^{hui}˩_b /t^{hui}˩/ teeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_b ▶ To drink. • 喝 t^{njy˧ | m}y˧-t^{hui}˩

• I don't drink • 不喝 t^(phonological elicitation) ⓘ t^{hui}˩-ze ⓘ • ~ PFV • 喝了 t^(phonological elicitation) ⓘ le-t^{hui}˩-ze ⓘ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has drunk • 实施～整体体: 喝了 t^{zui}˩ t^{hui}˩ • to drink alcohol • 喝酒 t^{jy˧ | t^{hui}˩} ⓘ • to smoke (tobacco) • 抽烟 t^{dzu}˩ q^hæ˩ t^{hui}˩ • to drink cold water • 喝凉水 t^{dzu}˩ ts^hi˩ t^{hui}˩ • to drink hot water • 喝热水 t^{li}˩ t^{hui}˩ • to drink tea • 喝茶 t^v˩ dzu˩ t^{hui}˩ • to drink soup • 喝汤 t^{dzu}˩ t^{hui}˩ • to drink water • 喝水 t^{njy˧ | dzu}˩ t^{hui}˩-ze ⓘ • I have drunk some water • 我喝了水 t^{njy˧ | dzu}˩ t^{hui}˩-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
¶ **leɪ-tsæl-zeɪ** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has robbed • 实施
～ 整体体: 抢了 ¶ **tso-ɫ-tso-ɫ tsæɪ** • to steal things •
抢东西 ¶ **leɪ-tsæl-poɫ-hui(-zeɪ)** • [(S)he] stole away
(something) • 把东西抢走了 ¶ **hĩ-ɫ tsæɪ** • 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) [p̚y˥˥w̚u˥˥t̚sæ] • to sew a button • 缝扣子 [z̚wæ˧˧t̚sæ] • to put a saddle on a horse, to saddle a horse • 备鞍 [d̚w̚u˧˧-n̚i˥˥], [s̚o˧˧-t̚s̚w̚u˧˧t̚sæ]! • 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](#) 

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-pj** • dry earth • 干土 ¶ **tse-sui-sui** • ‘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)

bo /tse/ • to pierce a pig's skin), to stab a pig • 刺中猪、刺破猪的皮肤

tsəl^a /tse/ zhei^a (Gi, Dd: same)

VERB • Tone: L_a ► To sting, to pierce (e.g. a thorn). • 刺痛 **¶ (phonological elicitation)** le-+tsəl-ze- • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: has pierced • 实施 ~ 整体体: 刺痛了 **¶ tehi-+nəw** tsəl-ze- ~ tehi-+nəw | tsəl-ze- • to be pierced by a thorn, to catch a thorn • 被刺所刺痛 **¶ (phonological elicitation)** tsəl~tsəl tsəl • to pierce something • 刺到一个东西

tsəl^{da} /tse-l^{da}/ zheidda (Gi: same, Da: tsəl^{dat}, Jj: tsəl^{dal})

NOUN • Tone: H# ► Partition. • 隔板 **Classifier:** dol_a

tsəl^{gi}\$ /tse-l^{gi}/ zheiggi

ADVERB • Tone: H\$ ► In-between, in the middle of. • 中间、之间、间 **¶ e-+su-ky-+tsəlgi** • (in the space) between us, in the space that separates us • 在咱们之间 (的空间)

tsəl^{khu} /tse-l^{khu}/ zheikee

NOUN • Tone: L ► Seam. • 缝 **Classifier:** lju_b

tsəl^{so} /tse-l^{so}/ zheso

NOUN • Tone: M ► tsəl^{so}-dzo, | go^l li-+di! • Dispensary. • 诊所 **¶ tsəl^{so}-dzo, | go^l li-+di!** • A dispensary is a place where a doctor can be consulted! • 诊所是看病的地方! □ **Synonym:** go^l li-+di! • **Etymology:** (Chinese loanword) 诊所

tsəl^{swæ} /tse-l^{swæ}/ zheishuae (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN • Tone: LM+MH# ► Grit, gravel. • 砾石 **¶ (Jj)** ts^bwu^l | tsəl^{swæ}-my^ldi^lji^l. • It's a sandy soil. • 这是一片沙土。 □ **See also:** tsəl^{my}

tsəl^a /tse/ zhe (Jj: same)

VERB • Tone: M_a ① ► To count; to calculate. • 数、算 **¶ (phonological elicitation)** tsəl~tsəl tsəl • to count things • 数东西 **¶ (phonological elicitation)** hi^l tsəl • to count people • 数人 **¶ (phonological elicitation)** bo^l tsəl • to count pigs • 数猪 **¶ le-+tsəl-ze-** • **ACCOMP** ~ **PFV**: has counted • 实施 ~ 整体体: 数了 ② ► To do divination, to do fortune-telling. • 算命 **¶ ni^lhwə^lhā^lthə^l** | du^l-lu^l | tsəl-+bi^l! • (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 **¶ kui^l tsəl, | hā^l tsəl** • 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"。 **¶ kui^l tsəl, | hā^l tsəl** • 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 **¶ hī^l du^l-v^l tsəl-ze-!** • (She/he) now counts as a (grown-up) person! / (She/he) can now be considered an adult! (A comment typically made when a child reaches adulthood, at age 13.) • 变成大人了! (十三岁成年礼时常用的一句话) **¶ dzə^l tsəl** • to be good, to count as good, to be considered as good • 算是很好的 **¶ ts^bhu^l | ō^l=bv^l-ō^l | dzə^l tsəl (+ | zwæl)** • He thinks highly of himself! / He is proud of himself / conceited! • 他觉得自己很了不起! **¶ hr^l tsəl** • to count as remarkable, to be considered as remarkable • 算很了不起的, 算很能干的 **¶ dwæ^l | hr^l tsəl** • same meaning: to be considered as remarkable • 同上: 算很了不起的, 算很能干的 **¶ ts^bhu^l | gi^lzu^l tsəl-+tsəl-ni^l**. • 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) **¶ ts^bhu^l | gi^lzu^l tsəl-+ni^l!** • 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) **¶ ts^bhu^l | b^lv^l tsəl-+tsəl-ni^l!** • 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) **¶ ts^bhu^l | na^l tsəl-+tsəl-ni^l!** • 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) **¶ ts^bhu^l | æ^lmy^l tsəl-+ni^l!** • 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) **¶ ts^bhu^l | gi^lzu^l-go^lmi^l tsəl-+ni^l!** • They are brothers and sisters! / They are siblings! • 他们是(兄)弟(姐)妹! **¶ ts^bhu^l | æ^lmy^l-go^lmi^l tsəl-+tsəl-my^l-+ni^l!** • They can't be considered as brothers and sisters! / They are not actually siblings! • 他们不算是兄弟姐妹!

tsəl^{fy} /tse-l^{fy}/ zhefu

VERB • Tone: M ► To look after, to care for. • 照顾 • **Etymology:** (Chinese loanword) 照顾

tsəl^{ta} /tse-l^{ta}/ zheda (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: H# ► Sign. • 记号 **¶ tsəl^{ta} ji^l** • to make a mark, to write a sign • 写一个符号、画一个符号 **¶ tsəl^{ta} təi^l** • to write signs, to make marks • 写符

号、画符号 Classifier: kʰwɔŋ_a

tsy~tsy /tʂy~tʂy/ zhezhe (Jj: same)

VERB Tone: H- ① ▶ To count; to calculate (reduplicated form). • 数一数、算一算 ('数' 的重叠形式) dui-tsy~tsy-ɿ
• to do some counting, to take a count • 算一下 ② ▶ To do divination, to do fortune-telling. • 算命 le-tsy~tsy • to do divination, to do fortune-telling • 算命 dui-tsy~tsy-ɿ • to do some fortune-telling • 算一下命 Morphological makeup: tsy_a

tsol_b /dwi tso/ zhō

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。
 dui-tso • a service (during a meal) • 用餐时的一个饭轮 to set out a service (during a meal) • 摆一个饭轮 See also: tehi_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。
 A sumptuous meal. The phrase holds promise of something special, as opposed to the standard ha+ dwi-tsei. • 一顿丰盛的饭。与一般的 ha+ dwi-tsei 相对, 该短语表示那顿会比平时更为丰盛。
 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 /tʂolbo/ zhobbo (Gi, Da: same, Jj: tsulbv, Dd: tselbul)

NOUN Tone: L ▶ Earthen wall. • 土墙 to build a wall of earth, by pounding the earth • 垒墙 Classifier: dol_a

tsolkhui /tʂolkhui/ 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: suhkhu

tsoliu# /tʂoliu/ zholee (Gi, Jj: same, Da: tsulij)

NOUN Tone: #H ▶ Hand-operated grindstone. • 手推磨 the axis of the grindstone (literally: its hear) • 手推磨的轴心 Classifier: na_a

tsoliuhsol /tʂoliuhsol/ zholeezho

NOUN Tone: MH# ▶ A water insect. • 一种水虫 Classifier: mi_b

tsolmy /tʂolmy/ zhomu (Gi: same, Jj, Dd: tselmy)

NOUN Tone: L ▶ Fine sand. • 沙子 See also: tselswæl

tsolsui# /tʂolsui/ 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
 | tsolsui# | bvshtsui | daipho | bvdzi | dzebot • 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 /tʂoltsui/ zhozi

NOUN Tone: H# ▶ Table. • 桌子 See also: swilæt Classifier: pŋ_b Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 桌子

tsu /tsu/ zheu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB Tone: H ▶ To cough. • 咳嗽 (S)he is coughing. • 他在咳嗽 See also: tsuhicau

tsuhicau /tʂuhicau/ zheuji (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN Tone: H# ▶ Spittle, phlegm, sputum. • 痰 Classifier: kʰwɔŋ_a Morphological makeup: tsu, tswi

tsui /tsui/ zhi (Jj: same, Da: Ø)

NOUN Tone: M ▶ Claws. • 爪子 See also: kytsui Classifier: lŋ_b

tsui /tsui/ zhiq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB Tone: MH ▶ To sift. • 筛
This verb is generally used in reduplicated form, as tsui-tsui. le-tsu-ze₁
• ACCOMP ~ PFV: has sifted • 实施 ~ 整体体: 筛了 dui-tsu-ɿ • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端 See also: tsui-tsui

tsu¹dzi¹ /tʂu¹dzi¹/ zhizzee

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Lacquer tree, varnish tree. • 漆树
❁ Classifier: dzi_a_b

tsu¹f[#]y¹ /tʂu¹f[#]y¹/ zheifu

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Local government. • (土) 知府, 如: 永宁知府 ¶ no¹ | h¹i¹di¹-tʂu¹f[#]y¹-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 | tʂu¹f[#]y¹-mi¹-ne¹-ji¹!-zo¹! • You are the Princess of Yongning, hey?! (Criticism addressed to an overbearing woman) • 你好像是永宁太公主! / 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

tsu¹m[#]y¹ /tʂu¹m[#]y¹/ zhime

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Sesame. • 芝麻 ¶ tʂu¹m[#]y¹, | h¹i¹di¹ | m[#]y¹-t¹hy¹-ji¹! • Sesame does not grow in Yongning! / Sesame isn't grown in Yongning! • 永宁不产芝麻! ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 芝麻

tsu¹p[#]y¹-tʂu¹dy¹ /tʂu¹p[#]y¹tʂu¹dy¹/ 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.) • 《仔迥经》。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 /tʂu¹~tʂu¹/ zhizhi (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► To sift (reduplicated form). • 筛 (重叠形式) ¶ (phonological elicitation) le¹-tʂu¹~tʂu¹ • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ❁ Morphological makeup: tsu¹

tsv¹ /tʂv¹/ zhuq

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L ► Peaceful, soft (astrological sign). • 平和的 (生肖) ¶ k¹hy¹-tsv¹ • a peaceful, soft astrological sign, such as the Ox, the Rabbit and the Goat • 平和的生肖, 如牛、兔、羊

tsv_a¹ 1 /tʂv_a¹/ zhuq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ► To contaminate, to infect. • 传染 ¶ h¹i¹-tsv_a¹-ho¹ • (the disease) is going to contaminate someone / is going to contaminate people • (病毒) 会传染人的 ¶ nj¹~-nju¹ | no¹ tsv_a¹-ji¹! • (Be careful,) I may contaminate you / pass on my cold to you! • (要小心:) 我会传染你的! □ See also: tsv_a¹-tsv_a¹

tsv_a¹ 2 /tʂv_a¹/ zhuq

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ► To light (a candle). • 点 (蜡烛)

tsv¹ /tʂv¹/ zhuq (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Sweat (monosyllable). • 汗 (单音节) ¶ tsv¹ b¹lny¹ • smelling of sweat, reeking of sweat • 有汗 (臭) 的味道 ¶ tsv¹ dzwu¹ • sweat • 汗

tsv¹di¹ /tʂv¹di¹/ Zhuddi

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Zhuddi, a village outside the plain of Yongning, in the vicinity of the Lake, close to /la¹th¹a¹-di¹/. • 村落名

tsv¹dzwu¹ /tʂv¹dzwu¹/ zhuzzi (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Sweat. • 汗

tsv¹px¹ /tʂv¹px¹/ zhube

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Cutting-board; vessel or cutting board for meat. • 菜板、俎 ❁ Classifier: na_a_b

tsv_a¹-tsv_a¹ /tʂv_a¹-tʂv_a¹/ zhuzhu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H# ► To contaminate, to infect (reduplicated form). • 传染 (重叠形式) ¶ tsv_a¹-tsv_a¹-q¹ ho¹ • (the disease) is going to contaminate (people) • (病毒) 会传染的。 ❁ Morphological makeup: tsv_a¹ 1

tswæ_a¹ /d¹wu¹ tswæ¹/ zhuae

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: H_a ► Classifier for journeys. • 量词: 征途、路程、路途、征程, 趟 ¶ d¹wu¹-ji¹ | d¹wu¹-tswæ¹bi¹ • to go once a day, to go one time each day • 一天去一趟

tswæ¹ 1 /tʂwæ¹/ zhuae¹ (Gi: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ① ► To set up, to install. • 安装

¶ t¹j¹rhwa¹ 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)

¶ h¹i¹-tswæ¹ • to cure a tooth • 补牙、修好坏牙 ¶ h¹i¹-le¹-tswæ¹-ze¹! • The tooth is cured! ◇ (phonology)

Phonetically: [læ¹-t¹ʂwæ¹-ze¹] • 牙补好了! ③ ► To tie (a string), to make a knot to tie two pieces of thread together. • 结线 ¶ k¹h¹u¹ tswæ¹ • to tie pieces of thread

together • 结线 ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 装?

tʃwǽl₂ /tʃwǽl/ zhuaeq

VERB ★ Tone: MH ► To savour, to enjoy, to relish. •
欣赏、品尝（饮食、音乐……） ¶ noŋ | liŋ tʃwæl-
q! • Please enjoy a cup of tea! (A polite invitation) • 请
您品一点茶！（礼貌说法） ¶ zwuŋ F | tʃwæl! | liŋ
F | tʃwæl! haŋ F | tʃwæl! • Wine is something to be
savouried! Tea is something to be savoured! Food is some-
thing 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）
¶ haŋ tʃwæl • to savour food • 品尝食物 ¶ liŋ tʃwæl
• to savour tea • 品茶 ¶ zwuŋ tʃwæl • to savour wine •
品酒 ¶ aŋkʰwuŋ tʃwæl • 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）

tswæ̯lhoɻ /tʂwæ̯ɻhoɻ/ zhuaeho'er (Jj: Ø)

NOUN ☀ Tone: LM ▶ Drill. • 钻子 ☀ Etymology:
(Chinese loanword) 钻

tswælt^ho /tʃwælt^ho/ zhuaeto

NOUN ★ Tone: L# ► Brick. • 砖头 □ See also: *tʰoʊtʃəʊl* ★ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 砖头

t̪swæ~t̪swæt̪ /t̪swæ~t̪swæt̪/ zhuae zhuae (Jj: same)

VERB ♀ Tone: M ▶ To mix. • 搅拌、使混合
¶ (phonological elicitation) le-†-tswæ̯-†-tswæ̯-ze-†-
ACCOMP ~ RED PFV • 实施 ~ 重叠 整体体 □ See also:
tswæ̯-†-tswæ̯-na-†-na#]

t̪swæ̥ ~ **t̪swǽ̥** /t̪swæ̥ t̪swǽ̥/ zhuae zhuae

ADVERB ⚜ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Together, in a group. For instance: to dance together, in a group. • 一起: 如, 一起跳舞。 ↗ **tswæl~tswæl-ŋ tshoŋ** ↗ to dance together, to dance in a group • 一起跳舞 ↗ **tswæl~tswæl-ŋ** • ~ RED INCEPTIVE • ~ 重叠 发端 □ Synonym: taŋhōŋ wæl~tswæl-naŋ-na# /tswæl~tswæl-naŋ-na/ zhuaež-huae nana

ADJECTIVE ☀ Tone: #H ▶ Mixed; diverse, heterogeneous; messy. • 杂、混杂 ¶ *tʃwæt-~tʃwæt-na-t-na-hɪl* • ~ REL/NMLZ • 混杂的 ¶ *tʃwæt-~tʃwæt-na-t-na-t-ʌl* • messy • 混杂 ☀ Morphological makeup: *tʃwæt-~tʃwæt*

tʂwχ˧˥_a 1 /tʂwχ˧˥/ zhua (Jj: same)

VERB ⚜ Tone: M_a ► To scratch (with claws, e.g. of tiger).
 • 抓 (用爪子抓) ♪ h̥w̥ʂɿlɪ | h̥i | tʂwʂɿ-ze] • the cat
 scratched someone • 猫抓了人 ♪ (phonological elicita-
 tion) tʂo | ~tʂo | tʂwʂɿ • to scratch objects • 抓东西

tʂwʂ-_a 2 /dɯ˧ tʂwʂ˧/ zhua (Jj, Dd: same, Gi, Da: dɯ˧- tʂwʂ])

CLASSIFIER ⚜ Tone: M_a ➔ A handf

hand). • 量词: 捧
wrʌtʃwʌl /tʃwʌtʃwʌl/ zhuazhua
VERB Tone: H.L ▶ To touch. • 触碰 **gəltsoʊmətʃni!** | **tʃwʌtʃwʌtʃwʌl!** • You really touch all and everything, don't you! (Mildly scolding a baby that crawls around on a table and grabs every object in turn) • 你什么都碰, 是吗! (小孩爬在桌子上, 试着拿每个东西)

tsʰ

tsʰæ̯ /tsʰæ̯/ chae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H ▶ To wash (clothes, oneself...). • 洗 (洗衣服, 洗澡……) ¶ dži-hv̥-tsʰæ̯ • to wash clothes • 洗衣服 ¶ ba:lla] tsʰæ̯ • to wash shirts • 洗上衣 ¶ tiqhv̥-tsʰæ̯ • to wash trousers • 洗裤子 ¶ gy̥mi-tsʰæ̯ • to wash oneself, to take a bath/shower • 洗澡 ¶ gy̥mi- tsʰæ̯-tsʰæ̯ • to wash oneself a bit, to do a quick clean-up • 洗一下身体 ¶ ha] tsʰæ̯ • to rinse cereals (before cooking) • 淘洗粮食 ¶ ci-tsʰwæ̯ tsʰæ̯(-ze]) • to rinse rice (before cooking) • 淘米

tsʰæ̯-1 /tsʰæ̯/ chaeq (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH ▶ Deer, red deer, *Cervus elaphus kansuensis*. • 马鹿 ❁ Classifier: pʰo₁_a

tsʰæ̯-2 /dʒu- tsʰæ̯/ chae

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: MH ▶ Classifier for generations. • 量词: 代、世、辈、世代 ¶ jw̥-tsʰæ̯ • 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。 ¶ tsʰe-ji] tsʰæ̯ • 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: te₁_a, gy̥-tsʰæ̯-h̥i]

❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) tsʰæ̯-35

tsʰæ̯-yuu# /tsʰæ̯-yuu/ chaehree (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Medicine. • 药 ¶ tsʰæ̯-yuu- t̥hu] • to take a medicine; literally “to drink a medicine” • 吃药 (直译：“喝药”) ¶ tsʰæ̯-yuu- la] • to spread pesticides (in an orchard, a vegetable garden or a field) • 打农药

tsʰæ̯-yuu- ki]-h̥i] h̥i] /tsʰæ̯-yuu-ki]-h̥i]-h̥i]/ chaehree gi- hin hin (Gi: tsʰæ̯-yuu-ki]-h̥i]-h̥i], Da: tsʰæ̯-yuu-ki]-h̥i]-h̥i], Jj: Ø, Dd: tsʰæ̯-yuu-ki]-h̥i])

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ▶ Doctor; literally: “person who gives medicines”. • 医生 ❁ Classifier: y-

tsʰæ̯-mi]\$/tsʰæ̯-mi]/ chaemi

NOUN ❁ Tone: H\$ ▶ Doe, hind. • 母马鹿 ❁ Classifier: pʰo₁_a

tsʰæ̯-na] 1 /tsʰæ̯-na]/ chaena (La: tsʰæ̯-na]-mi])

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Black stag: a legendary species, which only spirits are able to hunt down. • 黑鹿 ❁ Classifier: pʰo₁_a

ts^hætna] 2 /ts^hætna]/ Chaena

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ Chaena, the name of a sacred spring, at the foot of a cliff, on the mountain /qyŋŋ#/.

- 一眼山泉的名字: 川纳 ¶ qyŋŋ-ts^hætna]# • the full name of the mountain • 山的全名, 包括水泉名 ¶ kɔŋŋmyŋ, | ætʃæt, | ŋwɔŋhã, | ʃwæŋgv#, | naŋtsʰi/ | -te^hyŋŋpɔŋmi#], | qyŋŋ-ts^hætna] • 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。 ⚡ Morphological makeup: ts^hæt 1, naŋ

ts^hætpʰyŋ\$ /ts^hætpʰyŋ/ chaepu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H\$ ▶ Male deer. • 公马鹿 ⚡ Classifier: pʰoŋ_a

ts^hætqʰyŋ\$ /ts^hætqʰyŋ/ chaekheu

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H\$ ▶ Antlers; pilose antler (of young stags). • 鹿角, 鹿茸 ¶ (phonological elicitation) ts^hwuŋ ts^hætqʰyŋ niŋ. • ~ COP • ~ 系动词 ⚡ Classifier: luŋ_b

ts^hætsuŋ /ts^hætsuŋ/ chaesi (Dd: same)

ADVERB ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Unfortunate, a pity. • 太可惜了! ¶ ts^hætsuŋ! • It's a pity! • 可惜! ¶ ts^hætsuŋ pŋŋ-zεŋ! • As above: "It's a pity!" • 同上: “可惜!”

ts^hæt-ts^hæt /ts^hæt-ts^hæt/ chaechae

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Solid, of good quality. • 结实、质量好, (东西) 耐用, (人) 可靠 ¶ aŋmaŋ | nyŋmil | ts^hæt-ts^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^hætzoŋ /ts^hætzoŋ/ chaesso

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Baby deer. • 小鹿 ⚡ Classifier: luŋ_b

ts^heŋ_b /ts^heŋ_b/ chei (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: M_b ▶ To stretch (one's hand...). • 伸(伸手) ¶ (phonological elicitation) le-+ts^heŋ_b-zεŋ!

ACCOMP ~ PFV: has stretched • 实施 ~ 整体体: 伸了 ¶ myŋ-tesoŋ ts^heŋ_b • to stretch down • 向下伸展 ¶ loŋqʰwŋŋ | aŋpʰoŋ ts^heŋ_b • to stretch one's arm outside (e.g. out the window) • 手伸到外边 ¶ tsoŋ-tesoŋ ts^heŋ_b • 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^heŋkoŋ /ts^heŋkoŋ/ cheigo

VERB ⚡ Tone: LM ▶ To succeed. • 成功 ◇ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [ts^herŋkoŋ], with a nasal consonant, imitation Mandarin phonotactics. ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 成功

ts^heŋ-~ts^heŋ /dŋŋ- ts^heŋ- ts^heŋ/ 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^heŋ_b Probably reduplicated from the verb 'to stretch'.

ts^heŋ-~ts^heŋ /ts^heŋ-~ts^heŋ/ cheichei

ADVERB ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ As a joke, just for a laugh, in jest. • 开玩笑的, 二级笑料 ¶ ts^heŋ-~ts^heŋ zŋŋ- h̩iŋ niŋ! • He said it as a joke! / He's joking! / Just joking! • 开开玩笑的!

ts^hɔŋŋ_a /ts^hɔŋŋ_a/ cheq

VERB ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ To share (several people share something among themselves; someone shares out something). • 分 ¶ dŋŋ- yŋŋ dŋŋ- kʰwŋŋ | le-+ts^hɔŋŋ-~ts^hɔŋŋ • to share: one piece for each person • 平分

ts^hɔŋŋ /ts^hɔŋŋ/ cheq

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LH ▶ saŋboŋ-diŋ • Distaff: a stick or spindle onto which wool or flax is wound for spinning. • 卷线杆、拉线棒 ¶ (phonological elicitation) ts^hɔŋŋ gyŋ (+zeŋ) • ... made a distaff • 制作了卷线杆 ¶ (phonological elicitation) ts^hɔŋŋ hwæŋ (+zeŋ) • ... bought a distaff • 买了卷线杆 ¶ (phonological elicitation) ts^hɔŋŋ teŋil (+zeŋ) • ... sold a distaff • 卖了卷线杆 ⚡ Classifier: naŋ_a

tts^hɔŋŋ /-/ che

VERB ◇ (syntax) This monosyllabic form is extracted from disyllabic ts^hɔŋŋ-~ts^hɔŋŋ, based on the synchronic morpho-tonological rules. □ See also: ts^hɔŋŋ-~ts^hɔŋŋ

ts^hɔŋŋlhoŋ /ts^hɔŋŋlhoŋ/ cheho (Gi: same, Da: ts^hɔŋŋlhuŋ, Jj: Ø)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LH ▶ Kettle. • 水壶 (汉语借词: ‘茶壶’) ⚡ Classifier: luŋ_b ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 茶壶

ts^hɔŋŋlkɔŋ /ts^hɔŋŋlkɔŋ/ chege (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM ▶ Goblet. • 缸子, 杯子 ⚡ Classifier: luŋ_b

(握刀把) ¶ su|tʰi| (dwi)-na| tʰi- ts^hy (+dzo) • to grasp a knife • 手里握刀 ¶ ts^hy mṝ-bi! • I won't grasp (this knife, ...) • 我不要拿 (刀)! ¶ lo|q^hwx- ts^hy- ts^hy • to tighten the fist • 攥紧拳头

ts^hy 2 /ts^hy/ cheuq (Gi, Jj: same, Da: ts^hy) • NOUN • Tone: MH ▶ Lung. • 肺 Classifier: l^hu^h_a ts^hy_a /dwi ts^hy/ 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, 捱。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^hu^h 1 /ts^hu^h/ tee (Jj: same, Gi, Da, Dd: t^hu^h)

PRONOUN • Tone: #H ▶ This; proximal demonstrative. • 指示. 近指: 这 ¶ ts^hu^h ni! • This is it! / That's it! / That's right! • 是这个! / 对的! ¶ ts^hu^h-y# • ~ CLF.individual: this one • 这位 ¶ ts^hu^h-yæ! • ~ PL: these things • 这些 □ See also: ts^hu^h 2, ts^hu^h

ts^hu^h 2 /ts^hu^h/ tee (Jj: same, Gi, Da, Dd: t^hu^h ♦ (tonology) #H)

PRONOUN • Tone: #H ▶ 3rd person singular pronoun. • 他 ¶ ts^hu^h ni! • That's her/him! • 是他! □ See also: ts^hu^h 1, ts^hu^h

ts^hu^h /ts^hu^h/ 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^hu^h 1, ts^hu^h 2

ts^hu^h-gy^h /ts^hu^hgy^h/ teegge

ADVERB • Tone: M ▶ Here. • 这里 □ See also: ts^hu^h-gi#

ts^hu^h-gi# /ts^hu^hgi/ teeggi (Dd: t^hu^hgi)

ADVERB • Tone: #H ▶ Here. • 这边 □ See also: ts^hu^h-gy^h, ts^hu^h-qo^h

ts^hu^h-ne-ji^h /ts^hu^hne-ji/ tee niq yi

ADVERB • Tone: H# ▶ Thus, in this way. • 这样, 这么 ¶ ts^hu^h-ne-ji^h | le- zw^h! • This is how it's said! • 是这样讲的! ¶ ts^hu^h-ne-ji^h | le- pi! • This is how it's said! • 是这样说的! ¶ ts^hu^h-ne-ji^h | le- ji! • This is how it's done! • 是这样做的!

ts^hu^h-qo^h /ts^hu^hqo^h/ teegho (Jj: same, Dd: t^hu^hku^h)

ADVERB • Tone: M ▶ Here. • 这里

ts^hu^h-sui^hky^h /ts^hu^hsui^hky/ teesigu (Gi, Jj: same)

PRONOUN • Tone: -L ▶ 3rd person plural. • 他们 ¶ ts^hu^h-sui^hky=by^h | mṝ-sui^h! • (We) don't know about their business! / (We) are not privy to their fam-

ily affairs! • 我们不知道他们的事! □ See also: t^hy- sui^hky^h

ts^hwi^hṣo^h /ts^hwi^hṣo/ teesho (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB • Tone: M ▶ This morning. • 今天早上

ts^hwi^htci^h /ts^hwi^htci/ teejie

PRONOUN • Tone: L# ▶ Third-person plural pronoun.

• 他们

ts^hwi^h=zui^h /ts^hwi^hzui/ teessi

PRONOUN • Tone: L# ▶ Dual third-person pronoun: the two of them. • 他们两个

ts^hy 1 /ts^hy/ chu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: M ▶ Breakfast. • 早饭 ¶ ts^hy-dzu(-ze) • to have breakfast, to eat breakfast • 吃早饭 ¶ bae-lq^hæ-t^hy# • 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 1 /ts^hy/ chuq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB • Tone: L ▶ To complete, to finish. • 完成 ¶ le- t^hy- se^h • ACCOMP ~ CMPL • 完成了 ¶ (Da) ts^hi- ni^h-by^h | lo^h | le- t^hy! | le- se- ze! • 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_a

ts^hy 2 /ts^hy/ chuq

VERB • Tone: L ▶ To set aside, to set apart, to distinguish. • 除开 ¶ gy^h-t^hy, | my^h-t^hy- tsæ- ni^h • to set aside, to distinguish, not to mix • 不算在里面、不算在一起 ¶ no^h-by^h | gy^h-t^hy! | nj^h-by^h, | my^h- t^hy! • Your stuff belongs to you; and mine belongs to me! • 你的算你的, 我的算我的!

ts^hy_a /ts^hy/ chuq

VERB • Tone: L_a ▶ To dye. • 染 ¶ (phonological elicitation) mṝ-t^hy • NEG ~: not to dye • 否定 ~: 不染

¶ ts^hy mṝ-bi^h • ~ NEG FUT_IMM: will not dye • ~ 否定 近将来 ¶ (phonological elicitation) tso- tso- t^hy • to dye things • 染东西 □ See also: ts^hy-dzu^h

ts^hy 1 /ts^hy/ chuq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB • Tone: MH ▶ To add water, to pour extra water. • 搅和 ¶ le- t^hy- ze^h • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has added (water) • 实施 ~ 整体体: 搅和了 ¶ dzu- t^hy • to add water (e.g. in a pot) • 加水 (如: 往锅里添加水)

ts^hy 2 /ts^hy/ chu

VERB • Tone: MH ▶ To rub, to wipe. • 擦 ♦ (phonol-

ts^hwy] /ts^hwy]/ chua (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Dinner, evening meal. • 晚饭
 ¶ ts^hwy] gy] • to cook dinner • 做晚饭 ¶ ts^hwy] t^hy] • 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^hwy] dzui] • to eat dinner • 吃晚饭

ts^hwy-ts^hy] /ts^hwy-ts^hy]/ chuahua

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Broad. • 宽 □ Synonym: hwy] □ Antonym: ts^hwy-ts^hi] ts^hwy-ts^hi] /ts^hwy-ts^hi]/ chuacee (Da: ts^hui], Jj: ts^hwy-ts^hui], Dd: ts^hwy-ts^hui])
ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: MH# ▶ Narrow. • 窄 □ Antonym: ts^hwy-ts^hy]

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 | ə̄siɿ • 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

v̥l /v̥l/ vu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Pot. • 锅 Classifier: [w̥l]

v̥lb /d̥w̥l v̥l/ 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

v̥l /d̥w̥l v̥l/ 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)** ¶ d̥w̥l-y#l; d̥w̥l-y lni l • 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|d̥w̥l-y l • 11 persons • 十一个人 ¶ ni|tsi|d̥w̥l-y l • 21 persons • 二十一个人 ¶ so|tsi|d̥w̥l-y l • 31 persons • 三十一个人 ¶ zy|tsi|d̥w̥l-y l • 41 persons • 四十一个人 ¶ ywɔ|tsi|d̥w̥l-y l • 51 persons

• 五十一个人 ¶ qʰy|tsi|d̥w̥l-y l • 61 persons • 六十一个人 ¶ sw̥ltsi|d̥w̥l-y l • 71 persons • 七十一个人 ¶ hɔ|tsi|d̥w̥l-y l • 81 persons • 八十一个人

¶ gy|tsi|d̥w̥l-y l • 91 persons • 九十一人

v̥l /v̥l/ vuq

VERB ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ To hug, to embrace. • 搂 (人的脖子) ¶ kæ|l e|l-y l • to have one's arm curled around somebody's neck • 搂人的脖子 ¶ kæ|l se l • to walk together with someone, arm curled around the neck • 互相搂着走 □ Synonym: v̥l~v̥l

v̥l|dze l /v̥l|dze l/ vuzzei (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Bird. • 鸟 ¶ (phonological elicitation) v̥l|dze l-bi l | h̥v̥l|zil • There are feathers on the bird. • 鸟 (身) 上有 (羽) 毛. ¶ v̥l|dze l-mi l • female bird • 母鸟 ◇ (tonology) L ◇ (syntax) CLF : /d̥w̥l-mi l/ ¶ v̥l|dze l-pʰy l • male bird • 公鸟 ◇ (tonology) L ◇ (syntax) CLF : /d̥w̥l-mi l/ ¶ v̥l|dze l-zo l • baby bird • 小鸟 ◇ (tonology) L ◇ (syntax) CLF : /d̥w̥l-lw̥l/ • Classifier: mi l

v̥l|dze l-kʰy l /v̥l|dze l-kʰy l/ vuzzeiku (Gi: same (phonological elicitation))

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Bird nest. • 鸟窝, 鸟巢 ¶ (phonological elicitation) v̥l|dze l-kʰy l-ni l. • ~ COP • 是鸟窝 □ See also: kʰy l ⚡ Classifier: [w̥t b]

v̥l|dzo#l /v̥l|dzo l/ 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|zyl-dzi l

v̥l|dzul /v̥l|dzul/ wujji (Gi: same, Da: v̥l dzil, Jj, Dd: wu|dzil)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Soup. • 汤 ¶ æ|se l-v̥l|dzul • chicken soup • 鸡汤

v̥l|ko l /v̥l|ko l/ wugo

NOUN ⚡ Tone: M ▶ Tortoise. • 乌龟 ⚡ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 乌龟

v̥l|la l-jil /v̥l|la l-jil/ vula yi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: L#- ▶ To trade, to do business. • 做生意

v̥l|la l-jil-hil-hil /v̥l|la l-jil-hil-hil/ vula yihin hin (Gi, Da: same, Jj: v̥l|la l-jil)

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 yul-la be l, whose first syllable is not the word ‘pot’ (Naxi: /b̥y/). The word is no longer transparent to Mrs. Latami. ¶ v̥l|la l-jil-hil • merchant • 商人 ⚡ Classifier: v̥l ⚡ Morphological makeup: -hil, hil

v̥l|mi#l /v̥l|mi l/ vumi

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Large cooking pot. • 大锅

v̥l|tsʰy l /v̥l|tsʰy l/ wuce (Dd: same, Gi: v̥l|tsʰy #l ◇ (tonology) L+H, Da: v̥l|tsʰy l ◇ (tonology) LM, Jj: u|tsʰy l)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ Vegetables (in a broad sense including fresh vegetables and picked vegetables).

• 蔬菜 ¶ (Housebuilding2.206, 10.24397/pangloss-0004550#S206) v̥l|tsʰy l-tsʰa|na l • 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-|jx| 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:
j^hy_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^hni| /y|ts^hχ|v^hni|/ 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 ~ (+PFV) • 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 | d̪wɔ₄-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-ɿ₁ • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端: 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-ɿ₁ 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#. ¶ d̪zi₄-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

wæt /wæt/ uən (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: [ʔwæʔ]. For phonemic analysis, glot-

talization (initial and final) is to be seen as a secondary, non-distinctive feature. ¶ ɪtəl wæl (-zeɪl) • glands are swollen ◇ (tonology) The tonal pattern is regular. • 淋巴结肿了 ¶ (phonological elicitation) tso~tso~wæl

- 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-ŋuɔ̄-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]-su]** • not to go down yet • 还没下来 □ See also: za]-za]

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]-wu] /za]-wu]/ ssalee

NOUN • Tone: M ▶ Barrow, castrated male pig, neutered pig. • 阉猪 • Classifiers: p^ho]_a, v̄

za]-ni]-sx] /za]-ni]-sx]/ 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

VERB • Tone: H# ▶ To go downward (a mountain), to descend (reduplicated form). • 下 (山……) (重叠形式) ¶ (phonological elicitation) **dwu]-za]-za]-p̄]** • DELIMITATIVE ~ RED INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端: 下来一下 • Morphological makeup: za]_a

za]-za] /za]-za]/ ssassa (Dd: same, Jj: Ø)

ADJECTIVE • Tone: M ▶ Careful. • 细心、细致

za]-ba] /za]-ba]/ ssabbae (Gi, Jj: same, Da: my]-ko] | zy]-ba] ⓘ (dialectology) Daeshi Daedeu has an idiosyncratic pronunciation: he chose the designation /zy]-ba]/, '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: /za]-ba]-ze]/. Its categorization as a noun led to paradoxical results, its behaviour being different from that of all noun categories. ¶ **za]-ba]-**

ze]! • There has been a flash of lightning! • 打闪电了!

¶ **zæ]-ba]-dzo]** • There are flashes of lightning! • 打着闪电! • Classifier: bæ]_a 3

-ze]_b /ze]/ ssei

SUFFIX • Tone: M ▶ Perfective, PFV • 整体体

ze]_1 /ze]/ ssei_q

PRONOUN • Tone: L ▶ Which. • 哪

ze]_2 /ze]/ ssei_q

ADJECTIVE • Tone: L ▶ Pure. • 纯洁 • Usage: archaic ¶ **mɔ̄-so]** F | **le]-so]-k^huu]** | **mɔ̄-ze]** F | **le]-ze]-k^huu]** • 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]-t /ze]-ba]/ sseibbae

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]-gy]- /ze]-gy]/ sseigge

PRONOUN • Tone: LM ▶ At which place, where. • 哪里, 什么地方 ¶ **no]** | **ze]-gy]-bi]-tsɔ]-ni]**? • Where are you going? • 你要去哪里?

ze]-mi] /ze]-mi]/ sseimi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: L ▶ Niece. • 妹女 (姐妹的女儿) • Classifier: v̄

ze]-v̄] /ze]-v̄]/ sseivu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: L ▶ Nephew (son of one's sister). • 外甥 (姐妹的儿子) • Classifier: v̄

ze]-v̄]-ze]-mi] /ze]-v̄]-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 ¶ **gy]-dzuu]-zo]** • sadly, with great sadness • 难过乎乎地 ¶ **sy]-dy]-zo]** • pensively • 沉思地 ¶ **zæ]-zo]** • smilingly • 笑着地 ¶ **ŋu]-ci]-zo]** • in a lovely/amiable way • 可爱地 ¶ (Da) **ts]-hui]-ne]-ji]-pi]-zo], nju]-mɔ̄-gɔ̄]** | **zwa]-l!** • His speaking that way makes me terribly cross/discontents me greatly! • (他) 这么说/这样的说法, 让我非常不满意! ¶ **ə]-v̄]-zo]**! • Very pretty! / That's really sweet! (Said to a little girl who is showing around a pair of brand new shoes) • 真漂亮! (情景: 一个小姑娘让大家看她的一双新鞋子, 奶奶就给予所需称赞)

zo₁ /zo₁/ sso (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ① ▶ Son. • 儿子 ¶ zo₁ni₁-ky₁ • two sons • 两个儿子 □ See also: tsʰo₁mo₁ □ Antonym: my₁ ❁ Classifier: y₁ ② ▶ Man, Vir. • 男人

-zo₁ /-/ -sso

SUFFIX ❁ Tone: H ① ▶ Masculine suffix. • 阳性后缀 ② ▶ Diminutive suffix. • 指小词

zo₁a /zo₁/ sso (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M_a ▶ To have to, to be necessary. • 要, 应该 ¶ mṛ₁-zo₁(-ze₁)! | tʰi₁-kwṣ₁-kʰw₁! • It's not necessary! Forget it! • 不用了! 算了吧! ¶ tsʰw₁ne₁-ji₁|ji₁-zo₁-ho₁-ni₁! • That's how one must do! / That's how it's done! • 是应该这样做的!

-zo₁a /zo₁/ sso

SUFFIX ❁ Tone: M ▶ Obligative. • 应该、必须

zo₁bæ₁ /zo₁bæ₁/ ssobbae (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Fool, idiot. • 笨人、傻瓜 ◇ (semantics) The form /zo₁bæ₁/ has partly lost its specifically masculine gender. Mrs. Latami sometimes says of herself, in humorous self-deprecation (when she has made a blunder): /ətma₁ zo₁bæ₁!/ “I am so dumb!!” (literally: “Ama is dumb!”) and the negation is: /mṛ₁-zo₁bæ₁!/ “(no, you’re) not dumb!”, where the disyllable is treated as a block. ¶ mṛ₁-zo₁bæ₁! • 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。) ¶ zo₁bæ₁-my₁bæ₁ • silly people, idiots (of both sexes) • 傻瓜们 (不分男女) ❁ Classifier: y₁

zo₁-by₁-li₁ /zo₁by₁li₁/ ssobbuli (Da: zo₁by₁ju₁, Dd: zu₁by₁ju₁)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L.H.L ▶ Universe. • 地球、宇宙 ◇ (dialectology) Indication from Roselle Dobbs (19/05/2024): this word is ssobbulee (with ju₁ 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 /zo₁by₁ju₁/) is more widespread than that with final li₁, spelling should be changed from ssobbuli to ssobbulee. ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) ? (Lidz 2010 : 108)

zo₁do₁ /zo₁do₁/ 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: zo₁bæ₁ ❁ Classifier:

y₁ ❁ Morphological makeup: zo₁, do₁ 1

zo₁du₁#₁ /zo₁du₁/ ssoddee

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Eldest son. • 大儿子 ¶ zo₁du₁-my₁du₁ • eldest son and eldest daughter • 大儿子与大女儿

zo₁h̄y₁ /zo₁h̄y₁/ ssohun (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: zo₁y₁)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ① ▶ Son. • 儿子 ¶ zo₁h̄y₁=ja₁ • the sons • 儿子们 ❁ Classifier: y₁ ② ▶ Young chap, young lad, young man. • 小伙子、青年男子

zo₁h̄y₁-my₁zo₁ /zo₁h̄y₁my₁zo₁/ ssohun musso

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH#- ▶ Descendants; sons and daughters. • 后代 ¶ zo₁h̄y₁my₁zo₁=ja₁ • ~PL • ~复数 ❁ Morphological makeup: zo₁h̄y₁, my₁zo₁

zo₁mæ₁ /zo₁mæ₁/ ssomae

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Adopted son. • 领养的儿子、养子、义子。 ¶ zo₁mæ₁se₁ • to adopt a son • 收养义子 ¶ zo₁mæ₁-my₁mæ₁se₁ • to adopt children • 收养孩子

zo₁my₁ /zo₁my₁/ ssomu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ Child. • 孩子 ¶ zo₁my₁ | æ₁my₁ts ei₁-hi₁ • newborn baby, infant • 新生婴儿 ❁ Classifier: lu₁b₁ ❁ Morphological makeup: zo₁, my₁

zo₁no₁ /zo₁no₁/ ssono (Da: zo₁no₁, Jj: zi₁nu₁)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Now. • 现在 ¶ zo₁no₁ | gy₁ti₁! • 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! ”)

zo₁qo₁ /zo₁qo₁/ ssogho (Gi, Jj, Dd: same, Da: ze₁ko₁)

PRONOUN ❁ Tone: LM ▶ Where. • 哪里 ¶ no₁ | zo₁qo₁ bi₁? • Where are you going? • 你去哪里? ¶ zo₁qo₁-nu₁|tsʰu₁? • Where (are you) coming from? • 从哪里来? ¶ no₁ | ha₁ | zo₁qo₁ dzwu₁-bi₁-pi₁, | du₁-ba₁-lu₁ji₁! • 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) ¶ zo₁qo₁ tʰy₁? • Where are you? (Typical question when calling someone on their mobile phone) • 你到哪里了? (打手机)

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 /ətlɑ˧˥-kwɑ˧˥#/.) • 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˧˥-kwɑ˧˥, | 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) ✽ ə˧˥ 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 ✽ ʈʂi˥ hwæ˧˥ • ʈ 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 ✽ ə˧˥ 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! ♪ le¹-zi¹, | zi¹-m^hy¹-t^ha¹! • 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! ♪ p^hæ¹-ts^hi¹-zo¹-n^hu¹ | m^hy¹-zo¹-q^ha¹ z^hi¹ • 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) zi¹35

zi¹-dy¹ /zi¹-dy¹/ xxiddu (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: M ① ► The household. • 家 ♪ d^hu¹-zi¹-dy¹ • a household • 一家人, 包括所有成员 ♪ a¹k^ho¹-zi¹-dy¹ ji¹ • to take care of the house, to look after the household, to be in charge of the household • 管家 • Classifier: l^hu¹b 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: l^hu¹b

zi¹-dy¹-ji¹-h^h# /zi¹-dy¹-ji¹-h^h#/ 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 zi¹-h^h# /zi¹-h^h#/ xxihun (Jj: zy¹-h^h# ~ zi¹-h^h#)

NOUN • Tone: LM+H ► Body hair (of humans). • 人身上的毛 • Classifier: k^hu¹b

zi¹-ky¹-wo¹ /zi¹-ky¹-wo¹/ xxigowo (Gi: zi¹-q^hw¹-k^ho¹, Da: zi¹-k^hwa¹-ku¹-to¹, Jj: zi¹-q^hw¹-ku¹#)

NOUN • Tone: M ► Roof. • 房顶 • Classifier: ts^hi¹

zi¹-k^hy¹ 1 /zi¹-k^hy¹/ xxiku (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: LM+MH# ► Year of the Monkey. • 猴年 • Morphological makeup: zi¹, k^hy¹

zi¹-k^hy¹ 2 /zi¹-k^hy¹/ xxiq kuq

ADJECTIVE • Tone: LM+MH# ► Born in the year of the Monkey. • 属猴

zi¹-mi¹ /zi¹-mi¹/ 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: l^hu¹b ② ► The entire house, the entire farm. • 整个家园

zi¹-mi¹# /zi¹-mi¹#/ xximi

NOUN • Tone: LM+H ► Female monkey. • 母猴 • Classifier: mi¹b

zi¹-my¹ /zi¹-my¹/ xximu (Gi, Jj: same, Da: zi¹-my¹)

NOUN • Tone: MH# ► Dream. • 梦 ♪ zi¹-my¹ q^hw¹ • to have a dream • 做梦 ♪ zi¹-my¹ su¹ • to sleep-walk (somnambulism); also: to speak in one's dreams • 梦游,

梦呓 ♪ nj^hy¹-|ə¹-hw¹-|zi¹-my¹-|m^hy¹-d^hz^hy¹! • I have not had good dreams yesterday night! / I had a nightmare yesterday night! • 我昨天做了恶梦! • Classifier: k^hw¹a
• Comparanda: (Pumi) zi¹5m^h22

zi¹-y¹# /zi¹-y¹#/ xxinge (Gi: d^hzi¹-y¹, Jj: dzu¹-y¹)

VERB • Tone: H# ► To doze off, to nod. • 打瞌睡

♪ (phonological elicitation) zi¹-y¹-ze¹ • ~ PFV: has dozed off • ~ 整体体: 打瞌睡了

zi¹-y¹ /zi¹-y¹/ xxingu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB • Tone: H# ► To sleep. • 睡觉 ♪ le¹-zi¹-y¹ •

ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ♪ zi¹-y¹-ho¹ • is going to sleep • 要睡了 ♪ ə¹-hw¹-|m^hy¹-zi¹-y¹-ze¹! • 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!”)

zi¹-p^hy¹# /zi¹-p^hy¹#/ xxipu

NOUN • Tone: LM+H ► Male monkey. • 公猴 • Classifier: mi¹b

zi¹-q^hw¹# /zi¹-q^hw¹#/ xxikhua (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN • Tone: M ► Building; houses. • 房屋

♪ zi¹-q^hw¹-gy¹ • to build a building • 建房 ♪ zi¹-q^hw¹-ts^hi¹ • to build a house • 建房 ♪ zi¹-q^hw¹-la¹-do¹! • 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。) ♪ zi¹-q^hw¹-ts^hy¹ • to paint a house • 给房子刷颜色 (直译: ‘染房’) ♪ zi¹-q^hw¹-ts^hi¹-h^h-k^hy¹-mi¹ • watchdog • 看门狗 ♪ zi¹-q^hw¹-ts^hi¹-h^h-k^hy¹ • watchdog • 看门狗 • Classifier: l^hu¹b

zi¹-k^hæ¹\$ /zi¹-k^hæ¹\$/ xxihrae

NOUN • Tone: H\$ ► The back of the house, the space behind the house. • 房屋的上后方 ♪ ni¹-ts^hæ¹-zi¹-ko¹-th^ho¹, | zi¹-k^hæ¹-ni¹-ma¹! • The place behind the two-storey building is called ‘zi¹-k^hæ¹\$’! • 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: k^hw¹a

zi¹-ko¹\$ /zi¹-ko¹\$/ xxiwo (Da: same, Jj: zi¹-ko¹#)

NOUN • Tone: H\$ ► Bed. • 床 • Classifier: l^hu¹a

zi¹-t^ho¹ /zi¹-t^ho¹/ 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: lɯ˧˥_b

z

$z_0 / z_0! / r-r-r$

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 [z] rather than [zui], 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.

zæl /zæl/ rae

ADJECTIVE ★ Tone: M ► Tall and big; great; impressive. • 高大 ♪ zæt | zwæl • very tall and big • 很高大 ♪ zæt-ni|gy| • tall and big; great; impressive • 高大 ♪ hɪt | tʂʰwɪt-ɣɪ | zæt-ni|gy|! • This person looks impressive / tall and big! • 这人很高大! ♪ zæt-ni | mʂɿt-ɣɪ | • not tall, not impressive, not great-looking • 个子不高

zæ-ɪ_a /zæɪ/ rae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ★ Tone: M_a ① ► To laugh. • 笑 □ See also:
zæl~zæl ② ► To laugh at; to be impudent; to deride, to make fun of (people). • 嘲笑别人、出言不逊 ♪ hīl zæl • to make fun of other people • 嘲笑人家
♪ (phonological elicitation) lət-zæl-zeɪl • ACCOMP ~
PFV: has made fun (of others) • 实施 ~ 整体体: 出言不逊了

zæ \downarrow_b /zæl/ raeq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB Tone: L_b ► To mix. • 搅拌合混 ◇ (morphemic make-up) The word is generally used in reduplicated form: zæt~zæt. □ See also: zæt~zæt

zæl /zæl/ raeq (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚜ Tone: LH ➤ Leopard, panther (these two terms are homonymous in English). • 豹子 ¶ (phonological elicitation) *zæʃ dzwæl-zeʃ* • ...ate (a/the) leopard • 吃了豹子 ¶ (phonological elicitation) *zæʃ hwæl-zeʃ* • ...bought (a/the) leopard • 买了豹子 ⚜ Classifier: *phol_a*

zǣlmi# /zǣlmi/ raemi

NOUN ★ Tone: LM+H ► Female leopard. • 母豹子
¶ **zæʃmi-zaʃzo** • female leopard and male leopard •
母豹子与公豹子 ★ Classifier: **pʰɔl_a**

zælpʰy̯ɪ /zælpʰy̯ɪ/ raeplu

NOUN ★ Tone: LM ► Male leopard. • 公豹子
 ↗ *zælpʰy|-zælmi|* • male leopard and female leopard
 • 公豹子与母豹子 ★ Classifier: *pʰol_a*

zælsui /zælsui/ *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) **zǣlsu|tʰǣlqʰwɔ̄t̄** • 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: **|lu|_a**
zǣlsu|kʰwǣljāet̄ / zǣlsu|kʰwǣljāet̄ / raeſi khuae'er
(Gi: same, Jj: **zǣlsu|kʰu|jǣt̄**)

NOUN ► Felt mat. • 毡子 (真正的毡子) 做的垫子 ✽ Classifier: ts^hi₁la 1 ✽ Morphological makeup: zælswa₁, k^hwæt₁ja₂#
毡子 [tsʰiɿ₁] /毡子 [zælswa₁] / 垫子 [kʰwæt₁ja₂#]

zæʃæʃ /zæʃæʃ/ reshæ

ADJECTIVE ★ Tone: LM ► Far, distant. • 远 (ety-
mology) The word is probably made up of /ʂæ/ 'long' and /ʐʐ/ 'path'. The Wujiao dialect arguably offers evidence that is relevant to this point. ¶ (Da) no˧ | tʂʰu˧˥ | a˧-
ʐæ˥ʂæ˩? | dʐʐ˨˩kʰwʂ˧ a˧-di˩? — dʐʐ˧ | dʐʐ˨˩kʰwʂ˧-
mʂ˧-di˩! | mʂ˧-ʐæ˥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!

zæ̥ltsu1 /zæ̥ltsu1/ rezí (Da: zæ̥ltsci1)

NOUN ★ Tone: LM+MH# ► Path, trail. • 小路、径道 ¶ **zæltsu-ziŋmi-** • small trail • 径道 ★ Classifier: **kʰwʌŋb**

zæhvʌt̪hʌvʌ /zæhvʌt̪hʌvʌ/ rəevu tu (**Gi, Da, Jj:** same)

VERB ★ Tone: L₁ ▶ To joke, to crack a joke. • 开玩笑
¶ **zæ̚lɪv]**-tʰv] | **zwæl̚l̚** • to crack jokes all the time, to make lots of jokes • 开很多玩笑、一直开玩笑 ¶ **zæ̚lɪv]-tʰv]-hɪl̚** **zwʌs]** • to crack a joke • 开个玩笑 □ See also: **zæ̚l̚_a**

[zælzo#] /zælzo]/ rəesso

NOUN ★ Tone: LM+#H ► Leopard cub, baby leopard.
 • 小豹子 ♪ zæʃzoʊ+zæʃlmiʃ • baby leopard and female leopard • 小豹子与母豹子 ★ Classifier: |juŋ|_b

zæl~zæl /zælzæl/ raerae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚜ Tone: H- ① ► To laugh (reduplicated form).

- 笑 (重叠形式) ¶ hǐ|zæ|~zæ|kʰwú| • to make people laugh, to amuse people • 让大家笑一笑 ¶ zo|hý|| hǐ|zæ|~zæ|kʰwú| • The kids make people laugh • 孩

子们把大家逗笑了。 ② ▶ To laugh at; to be impudent; to deride, to make fun of (people) (reduplicated form). • 嘲笑别人、出言不逊 (重叠形式)
¶ (phonological elicitation) leɪ-zæl~zæl • ACCOMP ~ RED • 笑一笑 (别人) **¶ (phonological elicitation)** leɪ-zæl~zæl~zeɪl • ACCOMP ~ RED PFV • 嘲笑了
 Morphological makeup: zæl_a

zæl~zæl /zælzæl/ raerae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✽ Tone: H# ▶ To mix (reduplicated form). • 搅拌合混 (重叠形式) **¶ leɪ-zæl~zæl** • ACCOMP
❖ (phonology) Phonetic realization is close to [læl-zæl~zæl]. • 实施 ~: 搅拌 ✽ Morphological makeup: zæl_b

zæl~zæl-diɪ /zæl/ raeraeddi

NOUN ✽ Tone: -L ▶ Jokes, funny talk. • 笑话, 好笑的话 ✽ Morphological makeup: zæl~zæl, -diɪ

zeɪl₁ /zæl/ rei (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: #H ▶ Arrow. • 箭 ✽ Classifiers: kʰwɪl_b, lɪwɪb

zeɪl₂ /zæl/ 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)

zeɪl_a /dɯl zæl/ rei

CLASSIFIER ✽ Tone: H_a ▶ Classifier for quarters of preserved meat. • 量词: 熏肉 (一块)

zeɪl̩_# /zæl̩l̩/ reieun

NOUN ✽ Tone: #H ① ▶ Arrow. • 箭
¶ (phonological elicitation) zeɪl̩ | dɯl̩-kʰwɪl̩ • an arrow • 一枝箭 **¶ (phonological elicitation)** zeɪl̩ | dɯl̩-lɯl̩ • an arrow • 一枝箭 ✽ Classifiers: kʰwɪl_b, lɪwɪb ② ▶ A family, a lineage (metaphorical sense for ‘an arrow’). • 一个家族 **¶ zeɪl̩ | dɯl̩-l̩** • a family, a lineage • 一个家族 ✽ Classifier: l̩_b

zeɪtæl̩-hi /zæl̩tæl̩hi/ reidaelhi (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: H#-L ▶ 11th month. • 十一月 **¶ na** zeɪtæl̩, | bɤl̩ kʰvɪl̩ sɯl̩! • 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。)

zeɪv̩_# /zæl̩v̩/ reivu

NOUN ✽ Tone: #H ▶ Castrated ox, neutered ox, steer. • 阉牛 ✽ Classifier: pʰo₁_a

zeɪzo# /zælzo/ reisso

NOUN ✽ Tone: #H ▶ Arrow. • 箭 **¶ zeɪzo | dɯl̩-kʰwɪl̩** • one arrow • 一枝箭

zeɪzæl̩-bæl̩bæl̩ /zæl̩zæl̩bæl̩bæl̩/ reirei bbaebbae (La: jeɪzæl̩-bæl̩bæl̩)

NOUN ✽ Tone: LM-L ▶ Wild cotton (literally: “Westerners’ flower”). • 野棉花 (直译: ‘洋人花’) ✽

Morphological makeup: jɪl̩zæl̩, bæl̩bæl̩ 1 It may be that an earlier form * /jɪl̩zæl̩-bæl̩bæl̩/ became /zæl̩zæl̩-bæl̩bæl̩/ 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 /zæl̩zæl̩/ and not /jɪl̩zæl̩/ as its determiner from the outset, or perhaps a form /jeɪzæl̩/. In the latter case, the evolution towards the current form /zæl̩zæl̩-bæl̩bæl̩/ would have consisted in regularizing the exception constituted by the borrowed syllable /je/, by identifying it with a syllable that is well attested in the system: /ze/.

zeɪzæl̩-læl̩tsu /zæl̩zæl̩læl̩tsu/ reirei laezi

NOUN ✽ Tone: LM-H# ▶ One of the three main types of plants used for pig fodder. • 喂猪的牧草

zɔ̄l̩b /zɔ̄l̩/ 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** l zɔ̄l̩ • to raise pigs • 养猪 **¶ zwæl̩zo** l zɔ̄l̩ • to raise colts • 养小马 □ See also: zoɪl zɔ̄l̩#

zɔ̄l̩a /zɔ̄l̩/ req

ADJECTIVE ✽ Tone: L_a ▶ Clean. • 干净 **¶ tsʰwɪl̩** | zɔ̄l̩-hīl̩ jiɪl̩ • It is clean • 这是干净的 **¶ mɤl̩-zɔ̄l̩** • NEG ~: not clean, dirty • 否定 ~: 不干净

zɔ̄l̩c /dɯl̩ zɔ̄l̩/ 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)

zɔ̄l̩ /zɔ̄l̩/ req (Da: same)

NOUN ✽ Tone: LM ▶ Road (monosyllable). • 路 (单音节) ✽ Classifier: kʰwɪl_b (CLF for elongated objects)

zɔ̄l̩mi /zɔ̄l̩mi/ remi (Da, Jj: same, Gi: zeɪl̩mi)

NOUN ✽ Tone: L ① ▶ Road. • 路 **¶ zɔ̄l̩mi-qo** l • on the road, on the way • 路上 **¶ zɔ̄l̩mi-qo** l, | hīl̩ seɪl̩! • People are walking on the road/path! • 路上有人走! **¶ hīl̩ | dɯl̩-v̩-dɯl̩-v̩ | leɪ-seɪl̩, | zɔ̄l̩mi tsɔ̄l̩!** • 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: **k^hui** ② ► Remi, one of the seven Ddabe **da+pix̩** 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 sending souls back, depending on different ancestries. (Information supplied by Latami Wangyong.) • 达巴口诵经典《仁咪经》。拉他咪王勇解释：《仁咪经》意思是《指路经》。当一个摩梭人离开人世后，达巴就要为其灵魂送行，指引他（她）回到祖先生活的地方。在举行这个仪式时，达巴首先从祖先居住地念下来，一直找到刚离开人世的这个灵魂的村庄，最后又从这个灵魂所居住的村长念诵到祖先地。由于流传地域不同，《仁咪经》有五条不同的送魂线路。

zylni /zylni/ *reni* (Jj: same, Gi: zylni, Da: zylni, Dd: ni)

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: L+MH# ► Near. • 近

zylqo /zylqo/ *regho*

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ► Calf. • 小牛 □ See also: **ji^ldi^l-mi^l**

⌘ Classifier: **lu^hb**

zylqo^l-zo^l /zylqo^lzo^l/ *reghoso*

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ► Calf. • 小牛 □ See also: **zylqo^l**, **ji^ldi^l-mi^l** ⚡ Classifier: **lu^hb**

zylse^lzo^l /zylse^lzo^l/ *reseisso*

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ① ► Traveller, person who travels. • 旅人。 ⚡ Classifier: **v^l** ② ► Caravan merchant: person who does commerce by caravans. • 商队商人：走马帮的人 ⚡ Classifier: **v^l** ⚡ Morphological makeup: **zyl, se^l1, zo^l**

zylzyl /zylzyl/ *rere* (Gi: zylzyl, Da: zyl)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: LM+MH# ► Lines, pattern. • 花纹、图案 ⚡ **zylzyl t^hi^l-di^l** • with lines/patterns / there are lines/patterns • 有花纹 ⚡ (Gi) **ba^lla** | **t^hui^l-lu^lbi^l** | **zylzyl t^hi^l-di^l** • There are lines/patterns on this piece of clothing. • 这衣服上面有花纹。 ⚡ Classifier: **zyl^l**

zol /zol/ *roq* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: zol)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ► Noon; lunch. • 中午 ⚡ **zol dzwu**

• to have lunch • 吃午饭

zol^a 1 /zol/ *roq* (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: **L_a** ► To swing back and forth. • 甩来甩去 ⚡ **du^l-zo^l-ju^l** • to swing back and forth • 甩来甩去 □ See also: **zol~zo^l**

zol^a 2 /zol/ *roq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: **L_a** ► Light. • 轻 ⚡ **zol-t^hæ^lja^l** (**zol-t^hæ^lja^l-gy^l**) • very light • 轻飘飘

zoldzu^l /zoldzu^l/ *roq zzi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: **L** ► To eat lunch. • 吃午饭 ⚡ **zol dzwu** • to have lunch • 吃午饭 ⚡ **zol dzwu-se^l** • afternoon (the time after one has eaten lunch) • 下午 (直译：‘吃完午饭’。下午是吃完午饭那段时间。)

zol~zo^l /zolzo^l/ *roro*

VERB ⚡ Tone: **LM+MH#** ► To swing. • 摆、摇摆 ◇

(tonology) The tonal behavior of the monosyllable and that of the reduplicated disyllable that corresponds to it transparently at the semantic level are not consistent at the phonological level. The reduplicated form suggests a monosyllable with an MH tone, but the form **du^l-zo^l-ju^l** (which is the only acceptable one) leads to the conclusion that the monosyllable carries **L_a** tone. However, the expected tonal pattern in reduplication for the **L_a** tone is M.H. The link between monosyllable and disyllable (reduplicated form) seems to be lost in terms of synchronic phonology. ⚡ **zol~zo^l-ze^l** • ~ RED PFV • ~ 重叠 整体体 ⚡ (phonological elicitation) **le^l-zo^l-zo^l** • ACCOMP ~ RED • 实施 ~ 重叠 ⚡ **le^l-zo^l-zo^l | le^l-zo^l-zo^l** • To swing to and fro. The form with accomplished prefix is typically said twice, adding repetition to reduplication. Both are in keeping with the repetitive nature of the process of swinging. • 来回摆动。与摆动过程的重复性一致，带有完成前缀的形式通常会说两次。 ⚡ **zol~zo^l-bi^l** • ~ IMMEDIATE.FUT ◇ (tonology) The observed tonal pattern 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). • ~ 近将来 ⚡ Morphological makeup: **zol^a 1**

zyl^a /zyl/ *reug* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: **L_a** ① ► To knead (dough). • 揉 (面) ⚡ **px^ljyl zyl** • to knead dough • 揉面 ⚡ (phonological elicitation) **du^l-k^hwyl zyl** • to knead a piece (of dough) ◇ (phonology) This combination was used to determine whether the verb belonged to the //L// category or the

//LM// category. It establishes that the verb belongs to the //L// category. • 揉一块 (面团) □ See also: zq̪ib~zq̪ib
 ② ► To crease, to crumple, to wrinkle. • 皱 (衣服)
¶ ba.la] zq̪ib(-ze)] • to crease clothes; the clothes have been creased; the clothes are creased • 衣服皱了

zq̪ibv#] /zq̪ibv#]/ Reubbe (Da: zwa:k^bwi])

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► The Pumi people of the mountains. • 高山普米族 (永宁以北地区: 木里等) ❁ Classifier: y|

zq̪idi1 /zq̪idi1/ Reuddi

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► The warm area on the banks of the Yangtze river: Fengke, Labai... • 金沙江边的地方 (气候热)

zq̪ihī#] /zq̪ihī#]/ Reuhin (Da: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► One of the designations of the Pumi (ethnic group). • 普米族 ❁ Classifier: y|

zq̪imȳla+di1 /zq̪imȳla+di1/ Reumuladdi (Da: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► The territory of the Pumi people on the banks of the Yangtze river. This area is perceived as less central and pleasant than Yongning. • 江边普米族地区 (带偏见的说法) ¶ zq̪imȳla+di1 hī] • people from the Pumi territories • 普米族地区的人们 ❁ Classifier: y|

zq̪iŋ] /zq̪iŋ]/ ru'er (Jj, Dd: same, Gi: zȳllȳgv], Da: zȳgit])

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: H# ► Square. • 正方形 ¶ zq̪iŋ] ni]. • ~ COP • ~ 系动词 ¶ zq̪iŋ]-gv] • square • 方形的

zq̪iŋ~zq̪iŋ] /zq̪iŋzq̪iŋ]/ reureu (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H# ① ► To knead (dough) (reduplicated form). • 揉 (面) (重叠形式) ② ► To crease, to crumple, to wrinkle (reduplicated form). • 皱 (衣服) (重叠形式) ¶ let-zq̪iŋ~zq̪iŋ]-ze] • ACCOMP ~ PFV: it is creased, it got creased • 实施 ~ 整体体: 被弄皱了, 被弄皱皱的了 ❁ Morphological makeup: zq̪iŋ_a

zuu1 /zuu1/ ri (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: H ► Heavy. • 重 ¶ zuu+ts^bæʃʃæʃʃ(-gv)] • very heavy • 很重的

zuu1 /zuu1/ ri (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► A term for all alcoholic beverages: fermented alcohol (chang [barley beer], rice wine, and various other brews), distilled alcohol, wine... The English word ‘wine’ is a close equivalent in terms of cultural contexts, but it has strong associations with beverages made from grapes. For want of a better translation, the word ‘al-

cohol’ is used (despite the unwanted connotations of this term, which suggests strong spirits, whereas traditional beers and rice wines had a moderate alcohol content). • 酒 ¶ zuu1 p^bhy1 • to pour alcohol • 斟酒

zuu1dzi1 /zuu1dzi1/ rizzee (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Cedar. • 杉树 ¶ zuu1si1 • cedar wood • 杉木 ❁ Classifier: dzi]b

zuu1gy1 /zuu1gy1/ riggu (Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Boat. • 船 ¶ zuu1gy1 dzi1 • to sit in a boat • 坐船 ❁ Classifiers: [uut]b, na]a

zuu1hwv1 /zuu1hwv1/ rife

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Name of a ritual carried out by the ddabe priest at funerals: “rife”, “passing on alcohol”. The ddabe priest who performs the ritual carries a bowl of alcohol, which he symbolically passes on to the deceased. •

‘递过酒’、‘传酒’: 达巴在葬礼上举行的仪式。达巴端着一碗酒, 象征性地把酒递给死者。 ❁ Morphological makeup: zuu1, hwv]a

zuu1ju1 /zuu1ju1/ relu (Gi: same, Jj: zuu1ly1)

VERB ❁ Tone: M ► To shake (of earth), earthquake. • 地震 ¶ zuu1ju1-ze1! • There is an earthquake! • 地震了!

zuu1mo1 /zuu1mo1/ 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 ¶ t^bo+mo1-zuu1mo1 • Pine-tree mushroom and cedar-tree mushroom • 松树菌与杉树菌 □ See also: zuu1dzi1

zuu1na1 /zuu1na1/ rina

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Strong liquor, high-quality spirits. • 醇酒, 好酒

zuu1pe1 /zuu1pe1/ rebei

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Japan. • 日本 ¶ zuu1pe1-hī#] • Japanese, person from Japan • 日本人 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 日本

zuu1kæ1 /zuu1kæ1/ rihrae (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L# ► Drunk. • 醉 ¶ zuu1kæ1-ze1 • ~ PFV: drunk • ~ 整体体: 醉酒了 ❁ Morphological makeup: zuu1, kæ1_a 2

zuu.kæ~zuu.kæ /zuu1kæ1~zuu1kæ1/ 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、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: zuwlkæl

zuwltsel /zuwltsel/ rizei (Da, Dd: same)

NOUN **※** Tone: LM ▶ Mountain spirit. • 山神 **※** Classifier: yl **※** Comparanda: (Pumi) zi22tsən51

zuwltsel-mælsæl /zuwltsel-mælsæl/ rizei maeshae (Dd: zuwltsel-mælsæl)

NOUN **※** Tone: LM-L# ▶ Golden pheasant. • 锦鸡 **◆** In local Chinese dialect: 山扎拉 **□** See also: zuwltsel

zuwltsui /zuwltsui/ rizi

NOUN **※** Tone: LM ▶ Days; life; time. • 日子 **¶** zuwltsui tsyxl • 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

zuwltsui-mryltshyl /zuwltsui-mryltshyl/ rizimeche (Da: same, Jj: ci1zuwl)

NOUN **※** Tone: LM-L ▶ Mattress. • 褥子 **※** Classifier: tsbil_a 1

zuwtħwyl /zuwtħwyl/ ritee

VERB **※** Tone: L# ① ▶ To drink alcohol. • 喝酒。 ② ▶ To celebrate. • 庆祝。 ③ ▶ To celebrate a wedding (specific sense of the more general meaning ‘to celebrate’). • 办婚礼。 **¶** zuwtħwyl, | haħ-dzuwl •

※ Morphological makeup: zuwl, tħwyl_b

zyl1 /zyl/ ru

NOUN **※** Tone: L? M? H? ▶ Task. This word is found exclusively in the set phrase loħ dzoħ zyldzoħ. • 事情、义务。目前为止，这个词仅出现在 loħ dzoħ zyldzoħ 这个固定短语里。 **¶** zyldzoħ • There are some tasks (to be done) / there's some work • 有事情 (要管) / 有任务 **¶** loħ dzoħ zyldzoħ, | tsal | zwæħħi! • 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: loħ

zyl2 /zyl/ ru (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NUMERAL **※** Tone: M? H#? ▶ Four. • 四 **¶** qdwal, | niħħi, | soħħi, | zyli, | għwixi, | qħvyl, | sħur, | hōħi, | gyli, | tsħeħi • Numbers from one to ten. • 数字从一到十。

zylla /zylla/ ruq (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE **※** Tone: La ▶ Delicious, good (to the taste). • 好吃

zyl1 /zyl/ ruq (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB **※** Tone: MH ▶ To sew. • 缝 **¶** baħla zył • To sew a garment: to make a garment by sewing. • 缝衣：缝制衣服。

zylbæl /zylbæl/ rubbae (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN **※** Tone: M ▶ Snake, serpent. • 蛇 **¶** zylbæl-yuł • snake skin • 蛇皮 **¶** zylbæl-yuł-pħvyl • The snake sheds skin / exuviates. • 蛇蜕皮 **¶** zylbæl-yuł-kwuł • 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: miħ_b

zylbæl-byħaħ /zylbælbyħaħ/ rubbae bbuha

NOUN **※** Tone: #H ▶ One of the three types of pig fodder. • 能喂给猪的三种草之一 **※** Classifier: qaħħ_c (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles: a bundle of fodder) **※** Morphological makeup: zylbæl-, =byħħ, haħ 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.

zylbæl-miħ /zylbælmiħ/ rubbaemi

NOUN **※** Tone: -L ▶ Female snake. • 母蛇 **※** Classifier: miħ_b

zylbæl-pħvyl /zylbælpħvyl/ rubbaepu

NOUN **※** Tone: #H ▶ Male snake. • 公蛇 **※** Classifier: miħ_b

zylbæl-zoħ /zylbælzoħ/ rubbaesso

NOUN **※** Tone: #H ▶ Baby snake. • 小蛇 **※** Classifier: luħħ_b

zylbæl-zylqħaħ /zylbælzylqħaħ/ rubbaerukha

NOUN **※** Tone: #H ▶ Jack-in-the-pulpit, *Arisaema consanguineum* (a type of flowering plant). • 天南星

zyldzi /zyldzi/ ruzzee (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: zyldzuu kħæl pħvyl)

NOUN **※** Tone: L# ▶ Willow tree. • 柳树，杨柳 **※** Classifier: džiħ_b

zyllu /zyllu/ 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，亦称为桁，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: luħħ_b

zyʌ̯l-ɿ̯l̯mi̯ /zyʌ̯l̯mi̯/ rulhimi (Gi, Da: same, Jj: zyʌ̯l̯li̯mi̯/)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ 4th month. • 四月

zyʌ̯l̯mi̯#1 /zyʌ̯l̯mi̯/ rumi (Jj: same, Da: zuł̯mi̯#1)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Granddaughter. • 孙女 ¶ njɔ̯r̯#1 | zyʌ̯l̯mi̯ | d̯w̯u̯l̯-l̯w̯u̯l̯ d̯z̯o̯l̯. • I have a granddaughter. • 我有一个孙女。 ⚡ Classifier: l̯w̯u̯l̯b̯

zyʌ̯l̯mi̯#2 /zyʌ̯l̯mi̯/ rumi (Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Bow (archery bow). • 弓 ⚡ Classifier: na̯l̯a̯ ⚡ Comparanda: (Pumi) zj51

zyʌ̯l̯ni̯l̯-k̯o̯l̯t̯h̯o̯l̯ /zyʌ̯l̯ni̯l̯ko̯l̯t̯h̯o̯l̯/ runi woto (Gi, Jj: same, Da: kuł̯-so̯l̯-so̯l̯ d̯w̯u̯l̯-ni̯l̯)

ADVERB ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ In four days. • 四天以后

zyʌ̯l̯ts̯h̯i̯#1 /zyʌ̯l̯ts̯h̯i̯/ rucee (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ 40. • 四十

zyʌ̯l̯v̯#1 /zyʌ̯l̯v̯/ ruvu (Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Grandson. • 孙子 ¶ njɔ̯r̯#1 | zyʌ̯l̯v̯#1 | d̯w̯u̯l̯-l̯w̯u̯l̯ d̯z̯o̯l̯. • I have a grandson. • 我有一个孙子。 ⚡ Classifier: l̯w̯u̯l̯b̯

zyʌ̯l̯-zyʌ̯l̯mi̯#1 /zyʌ̯l̯zyʌ̯l̯mi̯/ ruvu rumi (Jj: same, Gi: ze̯l̯v̯#1, Da: zuł̯v̯-zuł̯mi̯#1)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H#- ▶ Grandchildren. • 孙子孙女

zyʌ̯l̯-zo̯#1 /zyʌ̯l̯zo̯/ russo

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Small bow (archery bow). • 小弓 ⚡ Classifier: na̯l̯a̯

zwæ̯l̯ /zwæ̯l̯/ ruae (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Horse. • 马 ¶ d̯z̯w̯u̯l̯ko̯l̯-zwæ̯l̯ • wild horse • 野马 ¶ o-ho-ho! zwæ̯l̯-ηw̯u̯l̯ | d̯z̯w̯u̯l̯-po̯l̯-hu̯l̯-ze̯l̯! • Oops! The horse scoffed the lot! • 啊呀噃！ 马把饲料都吃光了！ ⚡ Classifier: v̯l̯

zwæ̯l̯a̯ /zwæ̯l̯/ ruae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: M_a ▶ To weigh (with scales). • 称 ¶ (phonological elicitation) m̯v̯l̯-zwæ̯l̯ • NEG ~: not to weigh • 否定 ~: 不称 ¶ (phonological elicitation) le̯l̯-zwæ̯l̯-ze̯l̯ • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has weighed • 实施 ~ 整体体: 称了 ¶ (phonological elicitation) t̯so̯l̯-t̯so̯l̯ zwæ̯l̯ • to weigh things • 称东西 ¶ (phonological elicitation) ko̯l̯do̯l̯ zwæ̯l̯ • to weigh walnuts • 称核桃

zwæ̯l̯ /zwæ̯l̯/ ruaeq (Dd: same)

ADVERB ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Extremely. • 很、极 ◇ (syntax) This adverb does not form a phonological word with the adjective on which it bears. It is always preceded by a tone group boundary. ¶ zwæ̯l̯-ze̯l̯! • That's too much! / There's too much! • 太多了！

zwæ̯l̯a̯#1 /zwæ̯l̯a̯/ ruaeq

VERB ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ To swoon. • 昏，昏厥 ¶ le̯l̯-t̯hi̯l̯ | le̯l̯-zwæ̯l̯-ze̯l̯! • to be so tired as to fall into a swoon, to swoon from exhaustion • 累得都昏倒了

zwæ̯l̯a̯#2 /zwæ̯l̯a̯/ ruaeq

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: L_a ▶ Good, well (working well, strongly). • 好, 能干 ¶ (phonological elicitation) zwæ̯l̯-h̯i̯l̯ • ~ NMLZ • 能干的 ¶ ts̯h̯u̯l̯ d̯w̯æ̯l̯ | zwæ̯l̯! • He is very capable! • 他很能干！

zwæ̯l̯ /zwæ̯l̯/ ruaeq (Dd: same)

VERB ⚡ Tone: MH ▶ To hoe weeds. • 耒锄、锄草 ◇ (semantics) Hoeing is used for rice, corn, and soybean plants, among others. ¶ jv̯l̯jo̯l̯ zwæ̯l̯ • to hoe potatoes, to weed a potato field • 洋芋地里锄草 ¶ q̯a̯l̯d̯z̯e̯l̯ zwæ̯l̯ • to hoe sweetcorn, to weed a sweetcorn field • 苞谷地里锄草 □ See also: zwæ̯l̯-zwæ̯l̯

zwæ̯l̯b̯q̯l̯ /zwæ̯l̯b̯q̯l̯/ ruaebbu (Dd: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: MH# ▶ Horse's stable. • 马圈 ⚡ Classifier: l̯w̯u̯l̯b̯

zwæ̯l̯-ha̯l̯ /zwæ̯l̯ha̯l̯/ ruaeha

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Horse feed. • 马料、马饲料 ⚡ Morphological makeup: zwæ̯l̯, ha̯l̯

zwæ̯l̯h̯y̯l̯ /zwæ̯l̯h̯y̯l̯/ ruae hun

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ Horse with chestnut hair, chestnut. • 褐色马 (也称作“骅骝”) □ See also: zwæ̯l̯ ⚡ Classifier: v̯l̯

zwæ̯l̯-k̯h̯y̯l̯#1 /zwæ̯l̯kh̯y̯l̯/ ruaku (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Year of the Horse. • 马年 ⚡ Morphological makeup: zwæ̯l̯, kh̯y̯l̯

zwæ̯l̯-k̯h̯y̯l̯#2 /zwæ̯l̯kh̯y̯l̯/ ruae kuq

ADJECTIVE ⚡ Tone: L# ▶ Born in the year of the Horse. • 属马

zwæ̯l̯-l̯w̯u̯#1 /zwæ̯l̯lu̯l̯/ ruaelee (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: #H ▶ Cereals for horses. • 马用谷物

zwæ̯l̯mi̯#1 /zwæ̯l̯mi̯/ ruamei (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ⚡ Tone: L ▶ Mare. • 母马 ¶ se̯l̯-zwæ̯l̯mi̯! • bicycle • 自行车 (“铁马”) ◇ (tonology) L+H# ¶ zwæ̯l̯mi̯-zwæ̯l̯zo̯l̯ • mare and colt • 母马与马驹子 ◇ (tonology) L ⚡ Classifiers: v̯l̯, jv̯l̯

zwæ̯l̯na̯#1 /zwæ̯l̯na̯/ ruaena

NOUN ⚡ Tone: H# ▶ Black horse. • 黑色的马, 黑马, 骢 ⚡ Classifier: v̯l̯ ⚡ Morphological makeup: zwæ̯l̯, na̯l̯b̯

zwa̤p̤y̤l-dzi̤l /zwa̤p̤y̤ldzi̤l/ Ruebuzzee

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Ruebuzzee, the name of a mountain. • 一座山的名字 (Mountains.128, 10.24397/pangloss-0004574#S128)

zwa̤p̤h̤æ̤ldi̤l /zwa̤p̤h̤æ̤ldi̤l/ ruae paeddi (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ▶ Lunge, tether (for a horse). • 拉马链子 ❁ Classifier: [lṳl]

zwa̤p̤h̤y̤l /zwa̤p̤h̤y̤l/ ruapeu

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ▶ White horse. • 白色的马, 白马 (也称作“龙”) □ See also: zwa̤l ❁ Classifier: y̤l

zwa̤t̤-q̤æ̤#l /zwa̤t̤-q̤æ̤#l/ ruaekhae

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Horse manure. • 马粪 ❁ Classifier: zw̤y̤l₂

zwa̤t̤ko̤l /zwa̤t̤ko̤l/ ruaewo (Gi: same, Jj: zwa̤t̤ky̤l)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Castrated horse, gelding, neutered horse. • 骗马 ❁ Classifier: y̤l

zwa̤tsṳl /zwa̤tsṳl/ ruaezi (Gi: same, Jj: zwa̤tsṳl, Dd: zwa̤tsil)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ▶ Stallion. • 公马 (zwa̤tsṳl-zwa̤lmi̤l) • stallion and mare • 公马与母马 (tonology) L#- (zwa̤tsṳl-zwa̤lzo̤l) • stallion and colt • 公马与小马 (tonology) L#- ❁ Classifier: mi̤l_b

zwa̤t̤syl /zwa̤t̤syl/ ruaezhe

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L ① ▶ Remarkable, great, exceptional, outstanding. • 了不起 (ts̤hṳl | zwa̤t̤syl | zwa̤l!) • It's really an outstanding person! • 他非常了不起! (ts̤hṳl | a̤ltsol̤ zwa̤t̤syl-tso̤l dzo̤l?) • What's so remarkable about her/him? • 他有什么了不起的? □ See also: dze̤l dzṳl ② ▶ Arrogant, conceited. • 骄傲, 自以为好 (ts̤hṳl | zwa̤t̤syl | zwa̤l!) • (S)he is very arrogant. • 他很骄傲。 (no̤l | zwa̤t̤syl m̤y̤l-zo̤l!) • 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: zwa̤l_a 2, ts̤syl_a

zwa̤t̤zo̤#l /zwa̤t̤zo̤#l/ ruesso (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Colt, pony, filly, foal. • 马驹子 (zwa̤t̤zo̤l-zwa̤lmi̤l) • colt and mare (tonology) The variant /zwa̤t̤zo̤l-zwa̤lmi̤l/, 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: [lṳl]

zwa̤t̤zṳ#l /zwa̤t̤zṳ#l/ ruessi

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ▶ Hay for horses, horse hay. • 喂马

的草

zwa̤t̤-zwa̤l /zwa̤t̤zwa̤l/ ruaeruae (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M ① ▶ To put (things) in order. • 收拾 (tso̤l-tso̤l zwa̤t̤-zwa̤l(-ze̤l)) • to put things in order • 收拾东西 (le̤l-zwa̤t̤-zwa̤l d̤ṳl-ji̤l-t̤e̤ṳl) • 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 (people). • 聚集

zwa̤l-zwa̤l /zwa̤lzw̤a̤l/ ruaeq

VERB ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ▶ To hoe weeds (reduplicated form). • 耙锄、锄草 (重叠形式) (j̤y̤l-j̤y̤l zwa̤l-zwa̤l) • to hoe potatoes, to weed a potato field • 洋芋地里锄草 (q̤a̤l-d̤ze̤l zwa̤t̤-zwa̤l) • to hoe sweetcorn, to weed a sweetcorn field • 苞谷地里锄草 ❁ Morphological makeup: zwa̤l

zw̤y̤l /zw̤y̤l/ rua (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M ▶ Hungry (monosyllable). Combines with the word for ‘food’ to make up the full form ‘hungry’. • 饿 (依据共时形态调系规则从双音节词推导的单音节词根) (ha̤l-zw̤y̤l) • to be hungry • 饿 □ Synonym: ha̤l-zw̤y̤l

zw̤y̤l_b /zw̤y̤l/ ruaq (Gi, Da: same, Jj: zw̤y̤l)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_b ▶ To speak. • 讲话 (phonological elicitation) le̤l-zw̤y̤l-ze̤l • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has spoken • 实施 ~ 整体体: 讲了 (no̤l | a̤ltsol̤ zwa̤l-ji̤l?) • What are you saying? / What do you mean? • 你说什么? (let̤-zw̤y̤l) • to answer • 回答 (le̤l-wol̤ zwa̤l) • to answer • 回答 (ts̤hṳl | le̤l-zw̤y̤l-bil̤-dzo̤l...) • According to her/him... / From her/his point of view... • 依照他的说法..... (zwa̤l-q̤hwa̤l-ts̤ṳl-q̤hwa̤l-ji̤l!) • 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: zwa̤l-zwa̤l

zw̤y̤l-my̤l /zw̤y̤lmy̤l/ ruamu

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ▶ Idiom, set phrase, fixed expression. • 惯用语、习惯语、习语 (zwy̤l-my̤l dzo̤l-ky̤l!) • 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! (æ̤lṣæ̤l-zw̤y̤l-my̤l | d̤ṳl-k̤hwa̤l) • a saying, a set phrase of the old times • 一句老话、一个传统的说法 (zwy̤l-my̤l-pi̤l-my̤l (~zwy̤l-my̤l-pi̤l-my̤l#l)) • a saying, a set phrase of the old times • 一句老话、一个传统的说法 (zwy̤l-my̤l-pi̤l-my̤l-ji̤l!) • It's a saying of the old times! • 是老说法!

※ Classifier: k^hw_y]_a ※ Morphological makeup: z_{wy}]_b
z_{wy}]~z_{wy}] /z_{wy}]z_{wy}] / ruarua (Gi, Da: same)

VERB ※ Tone: H- ► To speak (**RED**). • 讲话 (重叠)。 ¶ z_{wy}]~z_{wy}] m_y]~h_i] • dumb person, person who is not able to speak • 哑巴、不会讲话的人
¶ z_{wy}]~z_{wy}] m_y]~h_i], | t_s^hu_i]~v_i! • (S)he is not able to speak! / (S)he won't speak! ♦ (**semantics**) The term

for 'idiot', ssobbae zo^hbæ], was traditionally used to designate a mute person. • 不会讲话, 这个人! / 这个人, 不会讲话! ¶ (**phonological elicitation**) h_i]~q_a] z_{wy}]~z_{wy}] • to speak to people • 对人家讲 ¶ (**phonological elicitation**) le_i]~z_{wy}]~z_{wy}]~ze] • **AC-COMP** ~ **PFV**: spoke a little • **实施** ~ 整体体: 讲了一些 ※ Morphological makeup: z_{wy}]_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.