

Online Na-English-Chinese Dictionary (version 1.0)

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Introduction

About the language

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

Chronology and method

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

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

Table 1: Language consultant codes

speaker code	name	year of birth
F4 (main consultant)	laꞌtʰaꞌmiꞌ [æꞌʃuꞌ-lɑꞌɰmvꞌ]	1950
F5	kiꞌzoꞌ	1973
F6	tɕʰiꞌdɰ#ꞌ	1987
M18	laꞌtʰaꞌmiꞌ [æꞌʃuꞌ-lꞌtʰvꞌ]	1972
M21	hoꞌdɰꞌtʰeꞌ	1942
M23	dɰꞌdɰꞌ	1974

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

Guide to using the dictionary

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

Entries and examples have translations into English, Chinese and French. Two language settings are offered for the PDF and online dictionary: either Na-Chinese-English, or Na-Chinese-French. The English and the French are not typeset alongside each other in the same document because distinguishing them visually is not obvious, even with the help of typographic devices such as using different fonts and colours. In the author’s own experience, it was found that the presence of four languages alongside one another made consultation more difficult; specifically, English translations tended to be a distraction

slowing down access to the French translations, and English users may similarly find that French clutters the layout. On the other hand, Chinese characters are visually well-distinct from Latin-based scripts, and so it did not appear necessary to separate the Chinese and produce a Na-Chinese version. Moreover, Chinese translations are often a useful complement to the translation in English (or French), as there are often closer equivalents: for instance 𠵹 translates straightforwardly as Chinese 扛 whereas the English translation is more roundabout: ‘to carry on the shoulder’. Users who wish to have access to all the information can download the original file in Toolbox (MDF) format.

Format of entries

Each entry contains

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

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

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

- An indication of *semantic domain*: ‘society’, ‘house’, ‘body’, ‘plant’, ‘animal’... No attempt was made to use a fine-grained classification of the sort found in the WordNet database of English, where nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs are grouped into sets of cognitive synonym (?). This is simply a rough division into subsets for convenient sorting; the labelling relies partly on form, and partly on semantic contents. As for other aspects in the dictionary, choices made reflect the investigator’s research priorities: for instance, the entries for ‘day’, ‘night’, ‘month’, ‘year’ were tagged as “classifiers”, along with all other nouns that can appear immediately after a numeral. This allowed easy extraction of all classifiers for the purpose of a study of the tone patterns of classifiers (Michaud, 2013). These lexical items could just as well have been tagged as ‘time’, in view of their semantic field. The numbers ‘100’, ‘1,000’ and ‘10,000’ were likewise labelled as “classifiers” rather than numerals.
- *Notes on past notations*: information tracing the history of notations, from the first fieldwork to the current version. For instance, the entry 𠵹-ɬʰæ¹ ‘tile’ has a note that indicates that it was initially written with a M.H tone pattern, and with vowel æ in both syllables: *𠵹wæɬʰæɬ. The note explains that the perception of æ in the first syllable is due to a phonetic tendency towards regressive vowel harmony. Verifications are also consigned in this field. About half the entries have information of this type.
- *glosses*: glosses in English, Chinese and French, intended for the glossing of texts. The dictionary adopts the abbreviations recommended in the Leipzig Glossing Rules (Comrie et al.); all other terms are provided in full. Glosses mostly follow the choices made by (Lidz, 2010).

Part-of-speech labelling

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

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

Table 2: Parts of speech

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

Loanwords

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

Planned improvements and mid-term perspectives

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

Planned improvements for future versions include the addition of

- *a phonetic transcription of tone as it surfaces on the item pronounced in isolation*: a surface-phonological transcription of tone, in addition to the indication of the underlying tone category
- *audio files for each head word*: this function has successfully been tested, but the editing of audio files still needs to be conducted
- *links to the entire set of online recordings*: listing all textual occurrences in the lexicon entry, with links to the audio file and its aligned transcription. 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 clarifying their nature (singling out examples elicited for the purpose of morpho-phonological investigation by the mention ‘PHONO’) and at providing contextual information for examples jotted down during fieldwork.
- *more cross-references* between entries, pointing to synonyms, etc.

Collaborations are welcome for the following improvements :

- *the vocabulary of religion*: the field of religion remains mostly unexplored; the main consultant and I both lack the command of Tibetan that would be essential for this part of the investigation, and involvement of consultants from the Yongning monastery did not prove feasible in view of current restrictions on contacts with foreigners
- *plants and animals*: as a dweller of the Yongning plain, the main consultant does not have extensive knowledge of wild plants and animals; the number of entries recorded so far remains small, and some definitions are currently limited to general indications such as ‘a type of pine’. To arrive at exact identification, and at more extensive lexicographic coverage, would require collaboration with other consultants, and with botanists.

Last but not least, Roselle Dobbs began adding a proposed orthographic representation for each head word, using a transcription that she developed with Na consultants, with a view to use within the Na community. Until this task is completed and orthography added to the online dictionary, requests for further information about orthographic developments should be sent directly to: rosellemay@hotmail.com

Other resources about Yongning Na

In the classical tradition of linguistic fieldwork (Dixon, 2007), a language description should include a dictionary, a grammar, and a collection of texts.

- *A set of Na recordings with time-aligned transcriptions* is available from the Pangloss Collection (Michailovsky et al., 2014); the current web address is lacito.vjf.cnrs.fr/pangloss/languages/Na_en.htm
- *The grammar* is still in its early stages of preparation. A preliminary draft of a book-length study of Na morpho-
tonology can be found online: <https://halshs.archives-ouvertes.fr/halshs-01094049/document> It also contains detailed information on the phonemic analysis.

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

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

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前言

缘起

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

词典

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

本词典以国际音标为注音基础。声调标注系统由于比较复杂，因此启用了一套专门符号，该符号的用法及说明见Michaud 2015。

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

其它

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

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- a -

aJmi#1 NOUN Tone: LM + #H.
Female goose. 母鹅。

aJmi+ a1p^hv1
goose and gander
公鹅与母鹅

CL: mi1

aJp^ho1 ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L.
Outside. 外面。

aJp^ho1 bi1
to go outside; to attend to the call of nature
出去, 解手

aJp^ho1 bi1-ze1!
Let's go out! / I must answer the call of nature!
出去了! / 我去解手一下!

aJp^ho1 bi1-ŋv1d^hv1!
[She] wants to go out! (Context: on a sunny day, a family member senses that a toddler wants to go and play outside.)
(她)想出去! (情景: 婴儿看外边, 觉得她好像想出去。)

a1da1 | aJp^ho1 hu1-ze1!
Daddy went out! (Context: explanation provided to a little child who has just woken up and looks for her dad.)
爸爸出去了!

aJp^ho1-bv1 | lo1 ji1
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

aJp^ho1-hi1 NOUN Tone: L.
Outsiders; strangers; other people. 外人, 别人。

aJp^hv#1 NOUN Tone: LM + #H.
Gander; male goose. 公鹅。
CL: mi1

aJp^hv1 VERB Tone: LM + MH#.
To belch, to burp. 打饱嗝儿。

aJko1 NOUN Tone: LM.
Home, central room in the house. 家、家里。

aJko1-hi1#1
members of the family, family members (who live under the same roof), lineage
家人 (住在一起的家人)

aJko1=ɣæ1
the members of the family, the family group (living under the same roof)
家人、家族 (住在一起的家人)

njv1 | aJko1
my home, my house
我家

njv1 | aJko1=ɣ1
my family, my lineage, my kin
我的家族

no1 | aJko1
your home, your house
你家

aJko1 ji1
to take care of the household, to look after the affairs of the family (in particular: distributing work to the various members, and ensuring that the supplies are not running low)
管家里的事情 (如: 分配工作、家务等)

CL: [w1

aJzo#1 NOUN Tone: LM + #H.
Baby goose. 小鹅。

aJ NOUN Tone: LM.
Goose. 鹅。

aJ dzw1-ze1
...has eaten (a/the) goose
吃了鹅

aJ hwæ1-ze1
...has bought (a/the) goose
买了鹅

CL: mi1

- æ ǣ -

æ˦bæ˦ NOUN Tone: M.

Goitre. 甲状腺肿瘤。

CL: ʅu˦

æ˦bæ˦-tʂʰæ˦yɯ#˦ NOUN Tone: #H.

Kelp (literally “medicine against goiter”, because kelp was introduced in Yongning as a means to provide iodine as a diet supplement, to prevent goiters). 海带。

æ˦-hi˦hi˦ INTERJECTION Tone: L.

Cry of defiance or provocation. It can also express triumph and exultation. 嘘！（蔑视、挑衅或欢呼的叫声）。

æ˦-hi˦hi˦ kʰɯ˦

to shout a cry of defiance or provocation

喊出蔑视、挑衅或欢呼的叫声

æ˦-tʂi˦ NOUN Tone: L#.

Amusement, enjoyment, recreation, mirth. 娱乐。

æ˦-tʂi˦ kʰɯ˦

to have fun, to crack jokes, to enjoy oneself

玩耍、开玩笑：大声聊天、唱唱歌、讲笑话……

æ˦-tʂi˦#˦ NOUN Tone: #H.

Clarinet. 唢呐。

CL: ʅu˦

æ˦-ɿwæ˦ NOUN Tone: M.

Apricot. 杏。

æ˦-ɿwæ˦ | ɕu˦-tʂu˦

an apricot

一颗杏

CL: ʅu˦

æ˦-tʂæ˦#˦ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: #H.

Yore, long ago. 从前。

æ˦-tʂæ˦-kɿ˦tʂu˦

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

过去的说法，过去的口传文化

æ˦-tʂæ˦ NOUN Tone: M.

Name of a mountain: one of the two main mountains in the vicinity of the Yongning plain. It is a masculine mountain (“the young man”: /pʰæ˦tʂi˦/), the counterpart to the feminine mountain /kɿ˦mv˦/ (“the young woman”: mi˦tʂu˦/). 一座山的名字。

kɿ˦mv˦, | æ˦-tʂæ˦, | ŋwɿ˦hã˦, | ʂwæ˦gv#˦, | na˦tʂʰi˦ | -tʂʰɿ˦pɿ˦mi#˦, | ɕv˦-tʂ-tʂʰa˦na˦ |

The six mountains of Yongning that carry a name and have a definite symbolic value. The other mountains do not have comparable symbolic value, and fewer people use specific names for them.

永宁地区有固定名字的六座山。其它的山，因为没有重要的象征意义，因此没有取名。

æ˦-tʂæ˦-pi˦mv˦ NOUN Tone: MH#. *From: æ˦-tʂæ˦#˦ and pi˦mv˦* Folk tale, tradition; this term is more colloquial than /æ˦-tʂæ˦-ta˦mv˦/. 传统故事。

CL: kʰwɿ˦

æ˦-tʂæ˦-qʰwæ˦#˦ NOUN Tone: #H. *From: æ˦-tʂæ˦#˦ and qʰwæ˦* Oral tradition; literally: “messages from old times”. 口传文化。直译：“（来自）古时候的寓意”。**æ˦-tʂæ˦-qʰwæ˦-ŋu˦ | dzo˦-tʂi˦!**

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

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

æ˦-tʂæ˦-qʰwɿ˦ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Story, folk tale. 故事。

æ˦-tʂæ˦-qʰwɿ˦ tʂwɿ˦

to tell a story

讲故事

ə˦-tʂi˦-tʂu˦tʂi˦, | æ˦-tʂæ˦-qʰwɿ˦ tʂwɿ˦-kv˦!

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

在过去，大家经常讲故事！

CL: kʰwɿ˦

æ˦-tʂæ˦-ta˦mv˦ NOUN Tone: L. *From: æ˦-tʂæ˦#˦ and ta˦mv˦* Folk tale, tradition. 传统故事、传说。**æ˦-tʂæ˦-ta˦mv˦ tʰv˦-kʰwɿ˦**

that legend

那个传统故事

CL: kʰwɿ˦

æ˦-tse˦-pʰæ˦ NOUN Tone: H#-L.

Kneebone. 膝盖骨。

CL: ʅu˦

æ˦-tsu˦l-pɿ˦lv˦ NOUN Tone: H#-L.

Nape. 项背、项、脖颈儿。

CL: ʅu˦

æ|tʰwɿ] NOUN Tone: L#.

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

æ|tʰwɿ]-mv|kʰv] ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L#-L.

Constantly, all the time; literally: '[from] morning [till] evening'. 一直不停地, 从早到晚。直译: ‘(从)早上(到)晚上’。

æ|gv] NOUN Tone: L.

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

æ|gv] tʰv]-na]

N + DEM + CLF

这个犁

æ]-mo]

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

æ|mo] tʰv]-na]

N + DEM + CLF

这个旧犁杆

æ]-ʂu/

new ard, brand new ard
新的犁头

CL: na]

æ|gv]-mæ|qo] NOUN Tone: L + H#.

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

æ|gv]-mæ| ʒi]-hī]

the person holding the handle of the ard
抓着犁耙子的人

æ|gv]-mæ|qo] tʰv]-na]

N + DEM + CLF

这个犁耙子

CL: na]

æ|mi]-mv-|tʰv] NOUN Tone: LM + H#.

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

CL: |ʰv]

æ|mi]-ɰwɿ#] NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Amiwa. This is the first village along the road from /qʰæ|tʰi/ to /tʂo-|ʂu#]/. In traditional Na geography, which takes Lugu lake as a point of origin, Amiwa is the third village of the plain. 阿咪瓦、阿米瓦 (永宁的一个村落)。

dʒɿ|bv-|kɿ-|sa|ɰwɿ], | **hi|ɰwɿ]-lo]**, | **æ|mi]-ɰwɿ#]**, | **la|lo]-ɰwɿ]**, | **la-|ɰwɿ-]**, | **ɰ-|tʰo-|gv]**, | **ə-|la]-ɰwɿ#]**, | **gæ-|tʰæ]**, | **qʰæ-|tʰi-]**, | **tʰo-|tʰu#]**

the ten villages traditionally considered as part of Yongning

摩梭传统地理概念中, 属于永宁的十个村落

æ|mo] NOUN Tone: LM.

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

æ|gv]-mo]

same meaning

同上

CL: na] See: æ|gv]

æ|pʰæ] 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 /la|bi-/ 'steep slope'. 悬崖、崖山、崖壁。

æ|pʰæ-|la|bi]

same meaning

同上

CL: pʰæ]

æ|qʰv] NOUN Tone: LH.

Cave, cavern, crevice (difficult to enter, or too small for a person to enter). 小山洞 (难进去, 或者钻不进去的山洞)。

CL: |ʰv]

æ|tʰv] NOUN Tone: LH.

Large rock. 大岩石。

CL: |tʰv]

æ|] NOUN Tone: #H.

Brass, copper, bronze. 铜, 包括黄铜、红铜、青铜。

æ-|tso-|æ-|mo]

instruments and objects made of brass

铜做的工具、物品

æ-|la]-zo]-ɰu], | **ʂe-|mɿ-|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: 打铁需要体力, 打铜需要细致。这个谚语意指: 每个人有他的专业, 不能随便跨越到其它领域去。

ǎːqæː 1 NOUN Tone: L#.

Parrot. 鹦鹉。

CL: miː See: ǎːqæː 2

ǎːqæː 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.

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

ǎːqæː-niːgvː

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

像鹦鹉的颜色: 青、蓝色、绿色

[F5] ǎːqæː-baːlaː

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

青、蓝色、绿色衣服

[F5] ǎːqæːniː~ǎːqæːniːgvː

RED; same meaning: blue-green

重叠。同上: 青色

See: ǎːqæː 1

ǎːɣwæː NOUN Tone: H#.

Rooster. 公鸡。

ǎːɣwæː-ǎːmiː

cock and hen

公鸡与母鸡

CL: miː

ǎːtsuː NOUN Tone: H#.

Chick. 雏鸡、稚鸡。

CL: ɣvː

ǎːtsuː-kʰuːtɣvː-moː NOUN Tone: H#-.

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

ǎːv# NOUN Tone: #H.

Copper pot. 铜锅。

CL: ɣvː

ǎːa CLASSIFIER Tone: L_a.

Classifier for fires. 量词: 火 (一团)。

mvː | tɣvː-ǎː

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

这团火

ǎːa 1 VERB Tone: L_a.

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

ǎːa 2 VERB Tone: L_a.

To get stuck. 堵塞、塞。

jiːmiː | dɣvːqʰæː-qoː ǎː!

The cow is stuck in the mud.

牛陷在泥巴里。

ǎːbiː NOUN Tone: L.

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

ǎːbiː-ɣvː

same meaning: the village of /ǎːbiː/

同上

ǎːbiː-hiː niː!

[(S)he] is from the village of /ǎːbiː/!

是 /ǎːbiː/ 村的人!

ǎːbvː NOUN Tone: LH.

Poultry yard. 鸡圈。

CL: ɣvː

ǎː-kʰvː NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.

Year of the cock. 鸡年。

ǎːliːpʰæː NOUN Tone: LM+H#.

Mirror. 镜子。

CL: pʰæː

ǎːhi# NOUN Tone: LM+#H.

Soul. 灵魂、魂魄。

Borrowing: Tibetan bla(olderform:brla)

CL: vː

ǎːmiː NOUN Tone: LM.

Hen. 母鸡。

ǎːmiː-ǎːɣwæː#

hen and rooster

母鸡与公鸡

ǎːmiː-ǎːtsuː#

hen and chick

母鸡与稚鸡

CL: miː

ǎːɣvː NOUN Tone: L.

Egg. 蛋。

bæːmiː-ǎːɣvː

cane egg

鸭子蛋

ǎːɣvː dzuː

to eat eggs

吃蛋

CL: ɣvː

ǎ̃|ʂe-liŋ-moŋ NOUN Tone: LM+H#-

“Chicken-meat mushroom”: an edible mushroom, *Amanita spissa*. 麻母鸡菌: 一种可以吃的菌子, 块鳞灰毒鹅膏菌。

ǎ̃|ʂeŋ NOUN Tone: L.

Muscle. 肌肉。

ǎ̃|ʂeŋ tsʰiŋ

to run a temperature, to have a fever

发烧

CL: kʰwɿŋ

ǎ̃|zɯŋ NOUN Tone: L.

Agate. Agate of various colours is used in ornamentation. Beads range from the size of a quail egg to that of a chicken's egg. 玛瑙。

suŋ-tɿŋ-ǎ̃|zɯŋ

pearl-shaped agate bead

珠子形状的玛瑙

ǎ̃|zɯŋ-ʂoŋ~ʂoŋ

with lots of agate on it (of a piece of clothing)

(衣服上) 都镶嵌着玛瑙

CL: [ɯŋ

ǎ̃ NOUN Tone: LH.

Soul (monosyllable). 灵魂。

CL: vŋ

ǎ̃ NOUN Tone: LM.

Chicken. 鸡。

ǎ̃| dzɯŋ-zeŋ

...has eaten (a/some) chicken

吃了鸡

ǎ̃| hwæŋ-zeŋ

...has bought (a) chicken

买了鸡

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

the twelve years of the duodenary cycle

十二个生肖

ǎ̃|-mɿŋ

chicken grease, chicken fat

鸡油

ǎ̃|-mɿŋ dzɯŋ

to eat chicken fat

吃鸡油

CL: miŋ

- b -

ba˥˩la˥˩kʰwɪtsʰɣ˥˩ NOUN Tone: M.

Spider. 蜘蛛。

CL: kʰwɪ

ba˥˩la˥˩ NOUN Tone: L. ① Jacket, upper outer garment; clothes. 上衣, 衣服。

ywu˥˩-ba˥˩la˥˩ (+ni˥˩)

leather jacket

皮衣

② Placenta. 胎盘、衣胞。

CL: [wɪ˥˩ | wɪ˥˩]

ba˥˩ DISCOURSE PARTICLE Tone: L?.

Affirmative final particle; comparable to question-tag in English. 句尾助词, 表示肯定: “……是吧。”。

bæ˥˩₁ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.

Stupid, idiot. 傻、笨、蠢。

bæ˥˩-hi˥˩

REL

傻的

bæ˥˩₂ VERB Tone: M intrans.

To let go, to forget about something (as when providing consolation to someone who has failed, telling her/him not to feel desperate). 放弃。

no˥˩ | bæ˥˩-ze˥˩!

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

你算了吧! (感叹)

bæ˥˩-ze˥˩ mæ˥˩!

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

算了嘛! (感叹)

bæ˥˩_a CLASSIFIER Tone: M_a.

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

qwu˥˩-bæ˥˩-la˥˩ ni˥˩!

It's the same!

是一样的!

ji˥˩kʰvɪ-dzo˥˩, | ni˥˩-bæ˥˩ | zwxɪ-tʰa˥˩! | ji˥˩kʰvɪ-dzo˥˩, | qwu˥˩-bæ˥˩-la˥˩ zwxɪ-tʰa˥˩!

Some (phrases/combinations between words) can be said two different ways; whereas others can only be said in one way / only have one possible realization! (Context: the investigation bears on tonal variants for phrases, such as numeral-plus-classifier phrases; the consultant confirms that

some combinations admit two variants, whereas others only have one possible tone pattern.)

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

ni˥˩-bæ˥˩-ŋwɪ˥˩ | qwu˥˩-bæ˥˩ ji˥˩

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

两者混淆, 例如把两个音 (两个不同的音位) 写成一样, 混淆两者

bæ˥˩bvɪ NOUN Tone: H#.

Piglet. 猪崽。

bæ˥˩bvɪ-zo˥˩

same meaning: piglet

猪崽

CL: [wɪ˥˩]

bæ˥˩qæ˥˩ NOUN Tone: M.

Small rope, string. 细绳。

CL: kʰwɪ

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

② Female duck. 母鸭子。

bæ˥˩mi˥-bæ˥˩pʰv#˥˩

female duck and male duck

母鸭子与公鸭子

bæ˥˩mi˥-bæ˥˩zo˥˩#˥˩

female duck and duckling

母鸭与小鸭子

CL: mi˥˩

bæ˥˩mi˥₂ NOUN Tone: M.

Thick rope. 粗绳索。

CL: kʰwɪ

bæ˥˩mi˥-pʰv#˥˩ NOUN Tone: #H.

Male duck. 公鸭子。

bæ˥˩mi˥-pʰv˥˩ tʰv˥˩-mi˥˩

N + DEM + CLF

这只公鸭子

CL: mi˥˩ See: bæ˥˩pʰv#˥˩

bæˈpʰv#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Male duck. 公鸭子。

bæˈpʰv | **tʰv**-mi1 / **bæˈpʰv** | **tʰv**-mi1#

N + DEM + CLF

这个公鸭子

bæˈpʰv-**bæˈmi**#1

male duck and female duck

公鸭子与母鸭子

CL: mi1 See: bæˈmi-**pʰv**#1**bæˈɬwɣ˧** NOUN Tone: M.

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

bæˈɬwɣ˧-**ɬwɣ˧**same meaning: the village of /**bæˈɬwɣ˧**/同上: /**bæˈɬwɣ˧**/村**ə**-go1-**ɬwɣ˧**, | **ɬwɣ˧**-la1-bi1, | **bæˈɬwɣ˧**, | **tʰo**-tsʰe#1, | **pi**-tsʰe1-di1, | **px**-dzɣ1-di1, | **ɬwɣ˧**-tv1

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

永宁背向泸沽湖方向经过的村落。前两个村落拥有相当大的摩梭人口比例，第三个村落是摩梭村，最后一个普米村。

bæˈɬwɣ˧: | na1!

/bæˈɬwɣ˧/ is a Na village!

/bæˈɬwɣ˧/是一个摩梭人村落!

bæˈzo#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Duckling. 小鸭子。

bæˈzo | **tʰv**-[w#1

N + DEM + CLF

这只小鸭子

bæˈzo-**bæˈmi**#1

duckling and female duck

小鸭子与母鸭

CL: [w1

bæˈ NOUN Tone: L.

Rope. 绳子。

bæˈ | **tʰw**-kʰw1

N + DEM + CLF

这条绳子

CL: [tʰw1 **dæˈ** kʰw1**bæˈ**_a CLASSIFIER Tone: L_a.

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

tʰv-**bæˈ**

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

指示代词 _ : 这朵 (花)

bæˈ_a 1 VERB Tone: L_a.

To sweep, to clean up. 扫。

dæˈ **bæˈ**

to sweep the dust, to sweep the floor

扫地

le-**bæˈ**~**bæˈ**

ACCOMP RED

扫一扫

dzɣ˧ **bæˈ**

to sweep the stairs

扫楼梯

njɣ˧ | **dzɣ˧** **bæˈ**-**zo**-**ho**1.

I have to sweep the stairs!

我要扫楼梯了!

gi **bæˈ**

to sweep the granary

扫仓廩

njɣ˧ | **gi** **bæˈ**-**zo**-**ho**1.

I have to sweep the granary!

我要扫仓廩了!

bæˈ_a 2 VERB Tone: L_a.

To bloom. 开花。

bæˈbæˈ **bæˈ**-**ze**1

The flower has bloomed.

花开了。

bæˈbæˈ 1 NOUN Tone: L.

Flower. 花。

CL: bæˈ See: bæˈbæˈ 2

bæˈbæˈ 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: L.

Spotted. 花的 (蛋、石头、鸟)。

bæˈbæˈ | **tʰi**-di1

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

花的, 有花纹

See: bæˈbæˈ 1

bæɹdzɯɿ NOUN Tone: LH.
Crops, harvest. 庄稼。

bæɹdzɯɿ | **mɿɿ-dzɿ!**

The harvest is not good!
收成不好!

bæɹdzɯɿ | **tvɿ-bæɹ leɹ-mvɿ-kʰɯ!**

May a thousand crops come to maturity! (A blessing to elders, used for instance during the rite of coming of age)

祝：一千棵庄稼成熟！（成年礼、过年等节庆时的祝福用语，晚辈对长辈的祝福）

CL: **bæɹ**

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

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

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

bæɹpʰvɿ-bvɿ | **bæɹbæɹ**

the flower of crowndaisy chrysanthemum
茼蒿的顶花

bæɹpʰvɿ-bæɹbæɹ

crowndaisy chrysanthemum flower
茼蒿顶花

CL: **poɿ**

bæɹ-ɿwæɿ~ɿwæɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: L.
Loose, slack, lax. 松。

ɿɿɿɿ | ɿwæɿ | bæɹɿwæɿ~ɿwæɿ-ji!

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

（驮在马上面的货物没系好）松动了！

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

bæɹɿswæɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Reins. 缰绳。

ɿwæɿ-bæɹɿswæɿ

horse's reins
马缰绳

CL: **kʰɯɿ**

bæɿ VERB Tone: MH.
To run. 跑。

leɿ-bæɿ-zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV
跑了

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

bæɿ NOUN Tone: LM.
Crops. 庄稼。

bæɿɿɿ

COP
是庄稼

ɿwɿ-kʰvɿ [vɿ-bæɿ mvɿ], | ɿɿ-kʰvɿ | leɿ-mɿɿ-dzɯɿ!

“This year, even if we had had a thousand harvests, it would not have lasted a hundred years!” This proverb is a consolation for years of bad harvests: “If the harvest had been excellent, it would not have lasted forever anyway! Everything begins anew every year, so let us look forward!”

“一年收千棵，不够吃百年！”（这个谚语，来慰藉收成不好的年份。）

CL: **bæɿ**

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

byɿ-zwɿɿ soɿ

to learn the Pumi language
学普米语

CL: **vɿ**

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

ɿɿɿɿ#ɿ, | ɿsoɿ-ɿsuɿ#ɿ, | byɿɿɿɿɿ, | daɿpʰoɿ, | byɿ-dziɿ, | dzeɿboɿ

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

永宁坝的六个村落，按传统排序：从距离泸沽湖最近的村落说起。

byɿ-kwɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Sifter, sieve. 筛子。
CL: **naɿ**

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

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

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

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

hi-t^hv
human footprints
人的脚印

k^hv-mi-l-by-t^hv
dog's footprints
狗爪印

CL: t^hv

by-t^ho-gv NOUN Tone: H#.
A village of the Lijiang plain: the central village of the plain, where the marketplace was still located in the early 21st century. 巴搓古（永宁的一个村落）。

by-t^ho-gv-hi
someone from Bacuogu
从巴搓古来的一个人

dʒv-lbv-lkx-t-sa-l-ɣwɣ, | hi-l-ɣwɣ-lɔ, |
æ-mi-l-ɣwɣ-#, | la-lɔ-l-ɣwɣ, | la-lɣwɣ-t,
| by-t^ho-gv, | ə-lɔ-l-ɣwɣ-#, | gæ-l-ɣæ, |
q^hæ-tɕ^hi-t, | t^ho-l-wɣ-#
the ten villages traditionally considered as part of
Yongning
摩梭传统地理概念中，属于永宁的十个村落

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

by-l_a 1 CLASSIFIER Tone: L_a.
Classifier for corncobs. 量词：玉米棒子（一根）。

ha-l-by | q^h-l-by
a corncob
一根玉米棒子

t^hv-l-by
DEM _ (tone: H# / H\$)
指示代词 _：那根（玉米棒子）

by-l_a 2 CLASSIFIER Tone: L_a.
Classifier for halves. 量词：半。

q^h-l-by-l-l_a t^hv-l-su! | q^h-l-hu-l-l_a!

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

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

q^h-l-by-l-l_a t^hv-l-ze!

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

你才到了一半！（合作人对调查者学摩梭话的评定）

zæ-l-ɣæ | zɣwæ! | le-l-se, | q^h-l-by-l-qo-l-l_a t^hv-l-su!

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

真远！走啊走，才走了一半的路！

zɣ-mi | q^h-l-by
half the way
半路

ə-mi-t! | wɣ | q^h-l-by dzo-l-su-l-wɣ!

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

啊呀嘛！还剩一半的路啊！

by-ltɕ^hu NOUN Tone: L.

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

q^h-l-ɣwɣ-#, | tɕo-l-ɣwɣ-#, | by-ltɕ^hu, | da-l-pho,
| by-l-dzi, | dze-l-bo

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by-l_a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.
Classifier for scarves. 量词：头帕（一条）。

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

**[ʂʰwɪ | na | niŋ-pi-ɓi-ɓi, | na-ɟwɪ | mɪ-
kv!]**

Although (s)he is Na, (s)he cannot speak the Na language!

他虽然是摩梭人但不会讲摩梭话。

***[ʂʰwɪ | na | niŋ-bi, ... / *[ʂʰwɪ | na | niŋ-bi-
bi]**

an ungrammatical sentence; the intended meaning was 'although (s)he is Na...'

病句：不能这样说“他虽然是摩梭人……”

bi] NOUN Tone: #H.

Snow. 雪。

bi gi-tze]

it is snowing; it has snowed

下雪了

CL: **ɪwɪ, etc**

bi] ADJECTIVE Tone: H.

Thin; shallow. 薄, 浅(水浅)。

bi | ɟwæ!]

It's very shallow!

很浅!

dzu | ɟwɪ-pi-ɓi]

The water is rather shallow.

水有点浅。

dzu bi-t-hi, | mɪ-ɟwæ!]

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

水很浅, 不用怕!

-bi] SUFFIX Tone: M.

Immediate future. 要近将来。

bi] VERB Tone: M' intrans.

To go. 去。

bi-tʰa!]

ABILITIVE

可以去!

bi-tʰa-ze]

ABILITIVE + PFV: We can go now!

可以去了!

le-bi]

to go back

回去, 返回

bi] NOUN Tone: M.

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

bi] VERB Tone: M.

To dare. 敢。

ji-mɪ-bi]

not to dare to do

不敢做

bi-bv] VERB Tone: H#.

To flow profusely. 流淌, 冲下去, 下泻, 很快地流。

tʰi-twæ, | sɪ | bi-bv-ze!]

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

(他)摔倒了, 流了很多血

dzu | bi-bv-ze!]

The water is flowing profusely!

水流如注!

dzu na mi | bi-bv-ze-pʰæ di!]

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

山上好像有了泥石流!

bi-tʰi-kv] NOUN Tone: H#.

Cheek. 腮, 腮帮子。

CL: **[wɪ]**

bi-hæ] NOUN Tone: MH#.

Girth (for horse). 马肚带。

ɟwæ-bi-hæ]

horse's girth

马肚带

CL: **kʰw]**

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

Snow flakes. 雪花。

CL: **[wɪ]**

bi-mi] NOUN Tone: M.

Belly, abdomen. 肚子。

bi-mi-ɟw]

covetous, greedy

贪心不足, 贪吃

CL: **[wɪ]**

bi-ta] NOUN Tone: M.

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

CL: **tsʰi]**

bi-ter] NOUN Tone: L#.

Navel. 肚脐。

CL: **kʰwɪ]**

bi|tɕo| NOUN Tone: M.
Neighbouring villages, neighbourhood. 周围的村落。

bi|tzu| NOUN Tone: M.
Lower abdomen. 小肚子。
CL: [ɬ|

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

gv|mi|+bi|
on the body
在身上

k^hu|ts^hɣ|+bi|
on the feet
在脚上

zæ|su|+bi| | t^hi|+tʂ^hv|
to hold grip of the felt cape
抓住毡子

lo|q^hwɣ|+bi|
on the hand
手上

k^hu|ts^hɣ|+bi|
on the foot
脚上

p^hæ|q^hwɣ|+bi|, | mɣ| t^hi|+jɣ|.
to put oil onto the face, to put on suncream
抹防晒霜

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

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

bi|bi|+ni|
COP
是豆荚

nv|ɬ|+bi|bi|
soybean pods
黄豆荚

CL: k^hwɣ|

bi|mi| NOUN Tone: L.
Axe. 斧头。
CL: na|

bi|p^hv|+dzɜ| NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Flood. 洪水。

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

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

bi|ko| t^hi|+sæ|
to attach (one's) purse (to the belt)
系上钱包 (在腰带上)

CL: [ɬ|

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

bi|ta|+ze|
PFV
拖了

bi|+tsu|+tsu| NOUN Tone: L-.
Wild strawberry, *Fragaria vesca*. 野草莓。

bi|tʂ^hɣ|#| NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Whiskers. 胡须。
CL: k^hwɣ|

bi|wɣ| NOUN Tone: LM.
Services (or money) offered as a reward to a priest. 酬劳。
CL: [ɬ|

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

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

tʂ^hu|+qo| | bo| dɜ|+ɬ| t^hi|+di|.
Here, there is a small dike.
这里有一个小堤坝。

bo|+k^hi|
the edge of the small dike
小堤坝的边沿

[F5] bo| dɜ|+p^hæ|
a small dike
一个小堤坝

CL: [ɬ|

bo1₂ **ADJECTIVE** Tone: M.
Bright, shining. 亮, 光明。

t^hi1-bo1-dzo1

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

bo1-hī1

REL
发亮的

bo1b **VERB** Tone: Mb.
To spin. 纺(麻线), 使旋转。

tso1~tso1 bo1

to spin something, to spin things
使东西旋转

See: **sa1bo#1**

bo1tsi1 **NOUN** Tone: L#.
Mane. (马)鬃。

zwæ1-bo1tsi1#

horse mane
马鬃

bo1-bo1tsi1

hog bristle
猪鬃

CL: **k^hwɿ1 qa1**

bo1zæ1[tæ1q^hv#1] **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Echo (in some places in the mountains, there is an echo).
回音。

bo1zæ1[tæ1q^hv1 | t^hi1-dzɿ1~dzɿ1!

the echo resonates
有回音

bo1a **VERB** Tone: La.
To kiss. 亲吻。

ɖwɿ1-bo1-ɿ1

DELIMITATIVE _ INCEPTIVE
吻一下

ɖwɿ1-bo1~bo1-ɿ1

DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE
吻一下

bo1b **CLASSIFIER** Tone: Lb.
Classifier for women's traditional hair dresses / head-dresses. 量词: 缎子发带(一条)。

bo1-bi1mi1 **NOUN** Tone: L-.
Meat of the pig's belly. 猪肚肉。
CL: **[wɿ1**

bo1-bv1 **NOUN** Tone: LH.
Pigsty, pigpen. 猪圈。
CL: **[wɿ1**

bo1dze1 **NOUN** Tone: LM.
Lark. 百灵鸟。
See: **bo1dze1-ko1dze1**

bo1dze1-ko1dze1 **NOUN** Tone: LM-L.
Lark. 百灵鸟。
See: **bo1dze1**

bo1-yw1 **NOUN** Tone: LH.
Pigskin, hogskin. 猪皮。

bo1-yw1kw1

same meaning: pigskin
同上: 猪皮

CL: **ts^hi1**

bo1-ha#1 **NOUN** Tone: LM+#H.
Pig feed, swill. 猪食。
CL: **k^hɿ1**

bo1-k^hwɿ1 **NOUN** Tone: LM.
Pig's feet: dried meat preserved in the skin of the pig's foot. 猪脚腊肉: 把猪腿的皮剥下来, 缝成筒形, 塞满瘦肉。
CL: **[wɿ1**

bo1-k^hv1 **NOUN** Tone: LM+MH#.
Year of the pig. 猪年。

bo1ta1 **NOUN** Tone: LH.
Boar. 种公猪。
CL: **v1**

bo1-tɔ1 **NOUN** Tone: LH.
Pork ribs. 猪肋骨。

bo1to1 | ɖwɿ1-do1

a large piece of pork ribs; this also designates (metaphorically) a family, to emphasize the strong bonds between all family members
一大块猪肋骨。也来比喻一个家庭, 强调家所有成员之间的密切关系。

CL: **[wɿ1**

bo1-mæ1qv1 **NOUN** Tone: L-L#.
Pig's tail. 猪尾巴。
CL: **[wɿ1**

boꞥ-mɿꞥ NOUN Tone: LH.
Lard. 猪油。

boꞥmiꞥ NOUN Tone: LM.
Sow. 母猪。

boꞥmiꞥziꞥ
to catch (a/the) sow
抓母猪

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

boꞥmiꞥ-bæꞥbvꞥ
sow and piglets
母猪与猪仔

CL: miꞥ vꞥ

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

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

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

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

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

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

boꞥtvꞥhwæꞥ
to buy (a/the) wild boar
买野猪

CL: miꞥ

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

boꞥzaꞥmiꞥ#ꞥ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

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

boꞥ NOUN Tone: LM.
Pig. 猪。

boꞥhwæꞥzeꞥ
...bought (some/a) pig
买了猪

boꞥdzɿꞥzeꞥ
...ate (some/the) pig
吃了猪

CL: miꞥ vꞥ

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

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

bvꞥ NOUN Tone: #H.
Worm; insect. 虫。

bvꞥtʰvꞥ-miꞥ / bvꞥtʰvꞥ-miꞥ#
N + DEM + CLF
这只虫

CL: miꞥ

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

qʰaꞥ-bvꞥ-gvꞥ
very thick
很粗

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

bvɿ₂ VERB Tone: H.

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

ɖuɿ-t-vɿ | ɖuɿ-t-kʰwɿɿ | le-t-bvɿ-t~bvɿ
to share, giving each person a piece
分给一人一块

le-t-bvɿ-t~bvɿ tʰi-t-kwɿɿ
to scatter all over the place, to lay out in no good order
弄乱, 散开

bvɿ₃ VERB Tone: H.

To roast, to grill. 烤, 炙。

ha-t tʰi-t-bvɿ
to roast food, to roast cereals
烤饭

bvɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Intestine. 肠子。

CL: kʰuɿ

bv-tɕæɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: M. *From: bvɿ and ɕæɿ*

With a bad temper. Literally 'short-intestined': in folk representation, short intestines are associated with hasty emotional reactions, whereas long intestines allow their owner to digest vexations calmly. 脾气很坏。

tʃʰuɿ-t | bv-tɕæɿ-t-zeɿ!
He is in a bad mood now.
他现在脾气很坏! / 他生气了!

bv-tʰuɿ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Bowels: intestine + stomach. 胃与肠。

CL: kwɿɿ

bv-tkʰuɿ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Silkworm. 蚕。

CL: kʰuɿ

bv-tmiɿ₁ NOUN Tone: M.

Female yak, dri, drimo, nak. 母牦牛。

bv-tmiɿ-t-bv-tʃwæɿ
female yak and castrated yak
母牦牛与阉割牦牛

bv-tmiɿ-t-bv-tzo#ɿ
female yak and baby yak
母牦牛与小牦牛

CL: miɿ

bv-tmiɿ₂ NOUN Tone: M.

Large food steamer. 大蒸笼。

CL: miɿ

bv-t-naɿmiɿ NOUN Tone: #H-.

Mythimna separata (Walker). 玉米黏虫。

bv-tnvɿ₁ VERB Tone: M intrans.

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

noɿ | ɖuɿ-t-bv-tnvɿ-t-tɿ! | ɖwæɿ | ɕjɿɿ!
Have a smell! It smells great!
你闻一闻吧! 好香!

See: **bv-tnvɿ**₂

bv-tnvɿ₂ ADJECTIVE Tone: M intrans.

Stinking, smelly. 臭。

bv-tnvɿ-t-zeɿ
PFV
臭了

See: **bv-tnvɿ**₁

bv-tphvɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Male yak (elicited form; the commonly used form is / **bv-tʃwæɿ**/). 公牦牛。

CL: miɿ

bv-tqʰv-tziɿ-hiɿ NOUN Tone: L#.

Snail. 蜗牛, 螺蛳。

CL: miɿ

bv-tɕ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Fly. 苍蝇。

bv-tɕ-t tʃʰuɿ-t-miɿ / bv-tɕ-t tʃʰuɿ-t-miɿ#
N + DEM + CLF
这只苍蝇

CL: miɿ

bv-tʃæɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: M. *From: bvɿ and ʃæɿ*

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

tʃʰuɿ-t | bv-tʃæɿ-t-zeɿ
He is in a good mood now.
他现在脾气好。 / 他高兴了。

bv-tʃæɿ-t | zɕwæɿ
in a very good mood
脾气很好

bv-tɕiɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Wild peach. 毛桃。

CL: tɕiɿ tɕɿ

bv-tʃuɿ NOUN Tone: H#.

Sifter, sieve. 筛子。

CL: naɿ

bv|tʂʰv| NOUN Tone: M.
Cymbals. 钹。
CL: na|

bv|zo#| NOUN Tone: #H.
Baby yak. 小牦牛。

bv|zo| tʰv|-mi| / bv|zo| tʰv|-mi|#
N + DEM + CLF
这头小牦牛

CL: mi|

bv|zy|-kʰv| NOUN Tone: MH#.
Year of the serpent. 蛇年。

bv| NOUN Tone: L.
Pen, corral for cattle. 牲畜圈 (单音节)。

bv|qo|
inside the corral
牲畜圈里面

bv|qo| tʂ|
to enclose (cattle) inside the pen
关在圈里

CL: tʂ|

bv|a 1 VERB Tone: L_a.
To hatch, to incubate. 孵。

æ|mi| bv|
The hen is hatching eggs.
母鸡孵蛋

bv|a 2 VERB Tone: L_a.
To steam, to cook by steaming. 蒸。

le|-bv|-ze|
ACCOMP _ PFV
蒸了

px|jx| bv|
to steam buns
蒸馒头

ha| bv|~bv|
to steam rice
蒸米饭

bv|a 3 VERB Tone: L_a.
To live (one's life). 过 (日子)。

zu|-bv|
to live one's life
过日子

hĩ|-zu| bv|, | lo|ha|!
Living one's life is hard! / Life is tough!
生活, 是艰难的!

hĩ|-zu| | le|-bv|-ze|
(Her/his) life has gone by! / (Her/his) life is over!
(A reflection after someone's decease.)

他的日子, 就结束了! (情景: 一个人去世了, 葬礼的时候, 有人这样说。)

qʰwɣ|-|w|, | tʂʰæ|-mɣ|-dzw|! | tʂʰw| qw|-zu|-bv|-ze|!

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

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

qʰw|-ni|~qʰw|-ni| | bv| lo| fv|!
How easily days go by! / How time flies!
日子过得真快!

bv|a 4 VERB Tone: L_a. ① To sprinkle water. 泼水, 浇 (浇菜)。

le|-bv|-ze|
ACCOMP _ PFV
泼了

dzw| bv|
to sprinkle water
泼水

qʰw|-bv|~bv|-ɹ|
DELIMITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE
泼一泼

le|-bv|~bv|-ze|
ACCOMP RED PFV
泼了一点

② To sow (seeds). 撒 (种子)。

ɹæ| bv|
to sow seeds
撒种子

tʰi|-bv|-ɿ|

Go ahead and sow!

撒吧!

tʰi|-bv|-qa|!

Sow!

撒吧!

bv|a 5 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

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

ɣo|bv|

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

头秃、头发很少

ɣo|-bv|-hĩ|

bald person

秃子

ɣo|-bv|-zo|

as above

同上

[ʂʰu| | ɣo|bv|-ze|

He lost his hair, he went bald

他秃头了，他头发掉了

ɣo|qʰwɿ| | le|-bv|-ze|

(his) head has gone bald

(他)秃头了。

bv|-hĩ|

REL

秃的

bv|di| NOUN Tone: L.

Food steamer. 蒸笼。

CL: [u| See: **bv|** 2**bv|dze|** 1 NOUN Tone: L.

Large spoon, used for rice. 大调羹。

CL: na| See: **bv|dze|** 2**bv|dze|** 2 CLASSIFIER Tone: L.

Ladleful. 量词: 勺。

ɕu|-bv|dze|

one ladleful

一勺

See: **bv|dze|** 1**bv|hwx|** NOUN Tone: L.

Wooden hut where shepherds stay while herding their flock on the mountain. 山上放牧的人暂时住的木头小房。

CL: [u|

bv|[u| NOUN Tone: L.

Kidneys. 肾。

CL: [u|

bv|qo|-bv|qʰæ| NOUN Tone: L-L#.

Manure, dung. 肥料、粪。

CL: kwɿ|

bv|qo|-qʰæ| NOUN Tone: L.

Manure, excrement. 肥料, 粪。

bv|qo|-qʰæ| tʰv|-kwɿ|

N + DEM + CLF

这堆肥料

CL: kwɿ|

bv|-qʰæ| NOUN Tone: L.

Manure, dung. 肥料、粪。

bv|qʰæ| tʰv|-kwɿ|

N + DEM + CLF

这堆肥料

CL: kwɿ|

bv|qʰv| NOUN Tone: L. ① Conch shell, *Turbinella**pyrum* L.. It is used in ceremonies. Each family has a pair of conchs. 法螺、海螺、螺号。

② Lines of the hand. 掌纹。

lo|qʰwɿ|-bv| | bv|qʰv|

the lines of the hand

掌纹

CL: dze|

bv|ʂwæ| NOUN Tone: L.

Castrated yak. 阉割过的牦牛。

bv|ʂwæ|-bv|mi|

castrated yak and female yak

阉割过的公牦牛与母牦牛

CL: pʰo|

bv|zo| NOUN Tone: L.

Small food steamer. 小蒸笼。

CL: [u|

bv|zy|-dzi| NOUN Tone: L.

Ivy. 常春藤。

CL: dzi|

bvɿ₁ NOUN Tone: LM.

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

bvɿ-hṽɿ

yak hair

牦牛毛

bvɿ dzurɿ-zeɿ

...ate (some) yak

吃了牦牛

bvɿ hwæɿ-zeɿ

...bought (some) yak

买了牦牛

CL: p^hoɿ

bvɿ₂ NOUN Tone: LM.

Food steamer. 蒸笼。

CL: miɿ See: bvɿdiɿ

- ɕ -

ɕiŋ_a CLASSIFIER Tone: H_a.
100. 百。

ɕwŋ-tɕiŋ

one hundred

一百

ɕwŋ-tɕiŋ k^hvŋ

one hundred years

一百年

ɕwŋ-tɕiŋ k^hvŋ-tɕiŋ k^hvŋ

century after century

一百年又一百年

ɕiŋ-k^hvŋ

a century, one hundred years (abridged formulation)

百年 (“一百年”的省略说法)

ɕiŋ_b CLASSIFIER Tone: H_b.

One hundredth of a yuan, one penny. 量词：分（一分钱）。

ɕiŋ NOUN Tone: M.

Rice (monosyllable). 米（单音节）。

ɕiŋ-tɕiŋ-loŋ NOUN Tone: L#.

The smallest cutlets. 最细的肋骨。

ɕiŋ-hoŋ-suŋ NOUN Tone: -L.

Tomato. 西红柿（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 西红柿

ɕiŋ-lvŋ NOUN Tone: M.

Paddy field. 水田。

CL: p^hæŋ, k^hvŋ

ɕiŋ-lvŋ-mvŋ-diŋ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Paddy field. 水田。

CL: p^hæŋ, k^hvŋ

ɕiŋ-wŋ NOUN Tone: M.

Paddy rice; by extension: paddy field. 稻子，稻田。

CL: k^hvŋ (pour le grain) p^hæŋ (pour un champ)

ɕiŋ-wŋ-lvŋ-p^hvŋ NOUN Tone: L#.

Paddy field. 水田。

CL: p^hæŋ, k^hvŋ

ɕiŋ-tvŋ-diŋ-lvŋ NOUN Tone: L.

Paddy field. 水田。

CL: p^hæŋ, k^hvŋ

ɕiŋ-tɕiŋ#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.

Chaff; bran; husk (of rice). 米糠。

CL: mvŋ

ɕiŋ-tɕiŋ^hwæŋ NOUN Tone: M.

Husked rice. 米。

ɕiŋ-tɕiŋ^hwæŋ-haŋ

cooked rice; literally “cooked-rice food”, specifying the term /haŋ/, which refers to food in general.

米饭

ɕiŋ VERB Tone: L_a?. Archaic [古语] To be afraid of.

怕、害怕。

njvŋ | noŋ ɕiŋ t^haŋ-mvŋ-jiŋ! | njvŋ | noŋ ɕwæŋ t^haŋ-mvŋ-jiŋ!

Don't you fancy I am afraid of you! / Don't you imagine you frighten me!

不要以为我害怕你！（挑衅的话）

njvŋ | noŋ ɕiŋ-mvŋ-jiŋ!

You don't frighten me! / I'm not afraid of you!

你不让我害怕 / 我不害怕你！

njvŋ | t^hvŋ ɕiŋ-mvŋ-jiŋ!

I'm not afraid of him!

我不怕他！

njvŋ | tɕiŋ^hwŋ-vŋ doŋ, | ɕoŋ ɕiŋ | zwæŋ!

When I see him, I'm terribly afraid! / When I see him, I get frightened!

我见他，非常害怕！

ɕiŋ-dvŋ NOUN Tone: LH.

Incense. 香，香火。

ɕiŋ-dvŋ qæŋ

to burn incense

烧香

ɕiŋ-dziŋ NOUN Tone: LH.

Cypress. 柏树。

CL: dziŋ

ɕiŋ-t^hæŋ₁ ADJECTIVE Tone: LM+MH#.

To be a stammerer; to have a stammer. 结巴。

tɕiŋ^hwŋ | ɕwŋ-piŋ | ɕiŋ-t^hæŋ

(S)he has a stammer.

他有一点结巴。

tɕiŋ^hwŋ | ɕiŋ-t^hæŋ-zoŋ.

(S)he stammers a lot.

他很结巴。

See: ɕiŋ-t^hæŋ₂

ci|tʰæ1 2 NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Stammerer, stutterer. 结巴。

tʂʰu+ ci|tʰæ+ ni|
(S)he is a stammerer.
他是结巴。

See: **ci|tʰæ1 1**

ci| NOUN Tone: LH.
Incense (2nd syll.). 香 (单音节)。

ci| qæ1
to burn incense
烧香

ɕjɿ1 VERB Tone: H.
To invent, to think out/up, to come up with (an idea, a solution). 发明、想出、找到 (办法)。

le+ɕjɿ1
ACCOMP
想出了

tʂʰu+ | pæ1hwɿ+ | ɕjɿ+ yu+!
(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!

ɕjɿ+ -bv+inv+ ADJECTIVE Tone: M. From: bv+inv+
Good (smell). 香 (气味)。

tʂʰu+ ɕjɿ+ -bv+inv+ ni|.
It smells good.
这很香 (气味香)。

ɕjɿ|~ɕjɿ| VERB Tone: L.
To browbeat, to ill-treat. 欺负。

hi+ ɕjɿ|~ɕjɿ|
to ill-treat someone, to ill-treat people
欺负人

no+ | njɿ| ɕjɿ|~ɕjɿ|-mv|-zo! / no+ | njɿ| ɕjɿ|~ɕjɿ!
You are treating me badly! / You are bullying me!
你对我不好! 你欺负我!

no+ | njɿ| ɕjɿ|~ɕjɿ|-ze!
You have treated me badly! / You have bullied me!
你欺负了我!

ɕjɿ|jo| NOUN Tone: L.
Fritillaria cirrhosa. 贝母。
CL: **ɬu+**

ɕjɿ|tʰv1 VERB Tone: LM+MH#.
To insult; to criticize. 骂, 批评。

hi+ ɕjɿ|tʰv|
to insult people; to criticize people
骂人、批评人

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

le+ɕjɿ+ -ze|
ACCOMP _ PFV
试了

tso+~tso+ ɕjɿ|
to taste something
尝一个东西

no+ ɬu+ -kʰwɿ| ɕjɿ!
Have a taste! / Taste a bite!
你尝一口吧!

ɬu+ -ɕjɿ+ -ɿ!
Have a try!
尝一尝吧! / 试一试吧!

ɕjo|li#1 NOUN Tone: LM+ #H.
Flute. 笛子。
CL: **ɬu+**

- d -

da-tji NOUN Tone: L#.

Mule. 骡子。

da-tji-dzo, | **qumit dzo-kv-mæ!** |
qumit dzo-kv-mæ!

As for mules, there exist female mules, (and) male mules! / Among mules, there is a distinction between females and males! (Explanation provided to a city dweller on a visit, who knew precious little about animal breeding.)

骡子呢，有母骡子！（也）有公骡子！ / 骡子，分母的和公的！（这个说明是给一个不懂畜牧业的城里人听）

CL: v

da-px NOUN Tone: M.

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

da-px jī-hī hīpriest, person who performs the function of priest
当达巴的人

CL: v

da-pv# NOUN Tone: #H.

Host. 主人。

zī-dv da-pv

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

家的主人

zī-dv-jī-hī da-pv

ditto

同上

CL: v

da-pho NOUN Tone: LH.

Dapo. 达坡（永宁的一个村落）。

dæ-ʂu#, | **ʂo-ʂu#**, | **bx-tɕʰu**, | **da-pho**,
| **bx-idzi**, | **dze-ibo**

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

永宁坝的六个村落，按传统排序：从距离泸沽湖最近的村落说起。

da-bwɿ# NOUN Tone: #H.

A village downstream from Qiansuo; the language spoken there is reported to be close to that of the Yongning plain. 一个村落，在前所的下游。据说那边的方言跟丽江坝比较接近。

da ADJECTIVE Tone: L. *Archaic* [古语] Happy. 幸福、平安、安好。**mx-t-da-qʰwɿ**

Melancholy song; song telling of one's unhappiness. This is one of the genres of singing, lamenting one's hardships.

悲情歌，讲述自己日子痛苦

mx-t-da!

Introductory formula for melancholy songs, and sometimes at the beginning of stories. (The same formula is also used in the Laze language.)

悲情歌的开头词

mx-t-da-mi

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

同上

qʰwæ | hɿ-da! | qʰwæ | hɿ!

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

很了不起啊！（情景：表扬一个小孩子成功地爬上了一个家具）

qʰu-da-kʰɿ-da-t

All is well. / All is for the best. (Used for instance to describe a period without food shortage, earthquake, epidemic, war or other catastrophe)

一切都安好。（如：来指一段时间没有饥荒、地震、流行病、战争等灾难）

da VERB Tone: L_b.

To weave. 织。

yw da

to weave fabric

织布

yw | le-da

to weave fabric

织布

tso-t~tso da

to weave things

织东西

qʰ-t-da-t~da-t

DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE

织一下

da-khɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Drum. 鼓。

da-khɿ la(-ze)

to play a drum

打鼓

CL: [w]

da]to#] ADVERB(IAL) Tone: LM + #H.

Politely. This term was only observed in association with the verb 'to say', with the meaning 'to say polite words, polite small-talk'. 客气地。

da]to] zwx]

to say some polite things

说客气话

da]to] zwx]-hi]-la] ni]!

It's just polite words! (Comment about an invitation by a neighbour, which was intended to be declined: it was not a true invitation.)

这只是客气话而已!

da]to] ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L.

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

da] NOUN Tone: MH.

Misfortune, mishaps. Local Chinese dialect: 苦。

da]-zwx]

to complain, to tell one's misfortunes

诉苦

xi]-zwx] | da]-zwx]-xi]

to bemoan one's misfortunes

讲自己的不幸

[s^hu] | ma]da]-q^hwx], | xi]-zwx] | da]-zwx]-xi]!

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

他不幸福, 他一直在诉苦!

da]₁ VERB Tone: MH.

To build (a house...). 建(房子)。

zi]mi] da]

to build a house

建房

da]₂ VERB Tone: MH.

To fell (a tree); to cut into pieces (a large piece of meat); to create a breach (in a dike). 砍(树), 割(肉)。

le]-da]-ze]

ACCOMP _ PFV

砍了(树), 割了(肉)

q^u]-da] t^hi]-da]

to hit a blow

砍一下

da]-da]

RED

重叠

le]-da]-da](-ze]

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

(我把一只鸡) 割成块了

se]-da]-da]

to cut meat to pieces, to mince meat

把肉剁碎

da]_b CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_b.

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

q^u]-da]

a blow

当头一棒

q^u]-da] t^hi]-da]

to strike a blow, to give a blow

打一下

dx]-qo] ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.

Way over there. 那里(远指)。

dx]-t^hv]-gi#] ADVERB(IAL) Tone: #H.

Way over there. 那边(远指)。

dx]-t^hv]-qo] ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.

Way over there. 那边(远指)。

See: **dx]-[s^hu]-qo]**

dx]-[s^hu]-qo] ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.

Way over there. 那边(远指)。

See: **dx]-t^hv]-qo]**

-di] SUFFIX Tone: L.

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

tso]-~tso]-t^qu]-di]

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

可以摆东西的(家具)

di]mi] NOUN Tone: M.

Large plain. 平坝。

xi]-di]-di]mi]

the plain of Yongning

永宁坝

CL: **di]**

di]qo] NOUN Tone: M.

Plain. 平坝。

CL: **di]**

di-ɬæ-ɬ NOUN Tone: M.

Plain. 平坝。

CL: di]

di]c CLASSIFIER Tone: Lc.

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

ɬw-ɬ-ɬ | ɬw-ɬ-di] hu]

to separate, each going their separate ways

分开, 每个人去不同的地方

di]a VERB Tone: La.

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

ɬw-ɬ a]ɬo-ɬ mɬ-ɬ-di]-hɪ]

(S)he does not have a home. / (S)he is homeless.

他没有家。

mɬ-ɬ tʰi-ɬ-di]

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)

ɬw-ɬ-kʰwɬ-ɬ di]

there is something

有一块东西

di]-gɬla] NOUN Tone: L + H#.

Earth spirit. 地菩萨。

CL: ɬ-ɬ

di]li] NOUN Tone: L.Dandy: *Ottelia Acuminata*, *Boottia acuminata*, *Ottelia yunnanensis*. 海菜花。Local Chinese dialect: 龙爪菜。**di]li]-ɬo]bv]** (ton: L + H#)

dandy shoots

海菜花的萌芽

di]li]-ɬo]bv] hwæ]

to buy dandy shoots

买海菜花萌芽

di]li]-ɬo]bv] tɕʰi]

to sell dandy shoots

卖海菜花萌芽

di]li]-ɬo]bv] dzu]

to eat dandy shoots

吃海菜花萌芽

di]li]-ɬo]bv] dze]

to cut dandy shoots

割海菜花萌芽

di]li]-ɬo]bv] tɕɬ]

to boil dandy shoots

煮海菜花萌芽

CL: qa]

di]₁ VERB Tone: MH.

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

tɕʰw]di]

to hunt the muntjac; to hunt

赶麂子, 狩猎

tɕʰw]di]-bi]-ni]gv]

to have a habit of hunting, to have a fondness for hunting

有打猎的习惯、喜欢打猎

di]~di] / **di]~di]-ze]**

RED: to hunt, to track

重叠: 跟着、追着

tʰi-ɬ-di]~di]

DUR RED

DUR RED

di]₂ VERB Tone: MH.

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

bi]mi-ɬ di]

to have diarrhea

拉肚子

di] NOUN Tone: LH.

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

di] dv]-ze]

to dig the earth

挖土

di] hwæ]-ze]

bought some earth

买了土

ɬw-ɬ-di] ɬw]-bæ]!

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

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

CL: di]

do1₁ VERB Tone: H.
To climb. 爬, 上去, 上山。

[ʃo1bo1 do1]
to climb a wall
爬墙

gɿ1-do1
to escalate, to climb up
爬上

ɿwɿ1 do1
to climb a mountain, to go hiking in the mountains
爬山

to1 do1
to ascend a slope, to climb a slope
爬上一个山坡

do1₂ VERB Tone: H.
To mate with; to pair (of animal). 交配、交尾。

bo1ɬa1 | bo1mi1 do1
The pig mates with the sow.
公猪与母猪交配。

do1_a CLASSIFIER Tone: H_a.
Classifier for partitions/walls. 量词. 墙壁 (一堵)。

[ʃhɿ1-do1#1]
this partition/wall
这堵 (墙壁)

do1₁ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Stupid, silly, idiotic. 笨、愚蠢。

zo1 do1
idiot, village idiot
傻瓜

do1₂ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Sterile. 不能生育。

do1-bæ1 NOUN Tone: M.
Thigh. 大腿。

do1-bæ1 | dɿ1-hĩ1
thigh
大腿

do1-bæ1 | tɕi1-hĩ1
calf
小腿

CL: [tɿ1]

do1-bv1 NOUN Tone: M.
Buttocks. 屁股。
CL: [ɿ1]

do1 ADJECTIVE Tone: L. *Archaic* [古语] Immature, lacking maturity. 不成熟、晚熟。

ŋwɿ1ɬi1-mi1, | ʃe1 mɿ1-mv1, | ʃe1 do1! | ts'hɛ1ŋwɿ1 k'hv1, | zo1 mɿ1-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!

do1_b VERB Tone: L_b.

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

dɿ1-do1~do1-ɿ1
DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE
见一见

dɿ1-k'hwɿ1 do1
to see a piece
看见一块 (东西)

tso1~tso1 do1
to see things, to see something
看见东西

do1-mɿ1-ho1
_ NEG DESIDERATIVE
不许 (看) 见

bo1mi1 do1 (+ze1)
...has seen (a/the) sow
看见了母猪

do1kv#1 NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Small beams upholding the ceiling of the ground floor. 小梁子, 作为楼上 (第二层) 木地板的底。
CL: [ɿ1]

dv1 VERB Tone: H.
To dig. 挖。

[ʃe1 dv1(-ze1)]
to dig the earth
挖土

dv1₂ CLASSIFIER Tone: L*.
Classifier for flocks of cattle; only used in the singular. 量词: 人、牲畜 (一群、一队)。

dv 3 PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L?

Distal demonstrative, appearing in the phrase “this way, in this direction”. 指示代词：那边（远指），从‘那个方向’这个短语提取出来的。

dv 3-tɕo 1

that way

那个方向

dv 3a VERB Tone: L_a. ① To poison. 毒害、毒化。**ʈʂʰwɪ 1, | hĩ 1 dv 3-mɤ 1-kv 1! | ʈʂʰwɪ 1, | hĩ 1 dv 3-kv 1!**

This one is not poisonous / is edible (literally “this one does not poison people”)! That one [on the other hand] is poisonous / is not edible! (About different sorts of mushrooms.)

这个，不会让人中毒！那个（反倒）会让人中毒！（情景：谈不同菌子种类。）

ʈʂʰwɪ 1, | dv 3-mɤ 1-kv 1!

This one is not poisonous / is edible (literally “this one does not poison people”)! (About a mushroom species.)

这个，不会让人中毒！（情景：谈不同菌子种类。）

② To hate, to detest. 讨厌、恨。

le 1-dv 3-ze 1**njɤ 1 | ʈʂʰwɪ 1 dv 3 | zwæ 1!**

I hate him/her!

我很讨厌他！

dv 3-zo 1-mɤ 1-tʰa 1

to hate deeply

讨厌得不行

See: **dv 2****dv 3b** CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.

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

hĩ 1 dɥɪ 1-dv 3

a few people, a group of people

一些人

hĩ 1 ʈʂʰwɪ 1-dv 3

these people, this group of people

这些人

dv 3bi 1 ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L.

Opposite. 对面。

dv 3mi 1# 1 NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Female weasel. 母黄鼠狼。

dv 3mi 1-dv 3pʰv 1

female weasel and male weasel

母黄鼠狼与公黄鼠狼

CL: **mi 1****dv 3pʰæ 1** NOUN Tone: LM.

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

CL: **ɥɪ 1****dv 3pʰv 1# 1** NOUN Tone: LM + #H / LM.

Male weasel. 公黄鼠狼。

CL: **mi 1****dv 3zo 1# 1** NOUN Tone: LM + #H / LM.

Baby weasel. 黄鼠狼的崽子。

dv 3 1 NOUN Tone: LM.

Weasel. 黄鼠狼，黄喉貂。

dv 3 hwæ 1-ze 1

...bought (a) weasel

买了黄鼠狼

dv 3 dzwɪ 1-ze 1

...ate a weasel

吃了黄鼠狼

CL: **mi 1****dv 3 2** NOUN Tone: LM.

Poison. 毒。

See: **dv 3a**

- dz -

dza˧ ADJECTIVE Tone: H.

① Bad, mean (action), inferior. 坏、差、下级（行为……）。

tʂʰu˧-ŋu˧ | nɲʰ-ki˧ | dza˧-ji˧ | zɰæ˧!

He really despises me!

他很瞧不起我！

hi˧ | tʂʰu˧-v˧ | dzo˧, | ɔ˧-ki˧ | dza˧-ji˧-ze˧!

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

这个人，不尊重自己！

mv˧ dza˧.

The weather is bad.

天气很坏。

mv˧ dza˧-ze˧

The weather is getting bad.

天气变坏了。

lo˧ dza˧

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

(工作)差

② Poor (person). 穷(人)。

dza˧ | -zɰæ˧-ze˧!

(He/she) is really poor!

他很穷！

a˧ko˧ | bo˧ | tʂʰæ˧ | mɲʰ-dzo˧, | dza˧ | tʂʰ-ki˧!

If there is no fleshless preserved pork at home, it appears as if the family is really destitute!

如果家里没有猪膘，会显得很穷！

dza˧ | tʂʰ-ki˧ | zɰæ˧!

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˧ | qʰwɲ˧ NOUN Tone: L.

Shoe. 鞋、鞋子。

CL: dzi˧

dze˧ NOUN Tone: #H.

Sugar. 糖。

dze˧ | by˧ NOUN Tone: L#.

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

dze˧ | by˧ | zo˧ | qʰu˧ | lu˧

a baby bat

一只小蝙蝠

dze˧ | by˧ | pʰv˧ | qʰu˧ | mi˧

a male bat

一只公蝙蝠

dze˧ | by˧ | mi˧ | qʰu˧ | mi˧

a female bat

一只母蝙蝠

CL: mi˧

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

dze˧ | bo˧ = ɲ˧

the /dze˧ | bo˧/ clan, the /dze˧ | bo˧/ family

者波家族

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

dʒæ˧ | ʂu˧ # ɳ, | tʂo˧ | ʂu˧ # ɳ, | by˧ | tɕʰu˧, | da˧ | pʰo˧, | by˧ | dzi˧, | dze˧ | bo˧

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

永宁坝的六个村落, 按传统排序: 从距离泸沽湖最近的村落说起。

dze˧ | dv˧ NOUN Tone: L#.

Cake, bread. 饼。

dze˧ | dv˧ | pɲ˧ | jɲ˧

cake of cereals

粮食饼

dze˧ | hi˧ NOUN Tone: M.

In-laws. 丈人。

nɲʰ- | dze˧ | hi˧ | ki˧ | bi˧!

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

我去我丈人(那边)!

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

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

你有丈人吗? (=你结婚了吗?) - 有的! (=结婚了!)

no1 | dze|hi1 to1 ə1-bi1?

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

你打算结婚吗?

dze|k^hɣ1 NOUN Tone: MH#.

Commoner (2nd of the 3 ranks in feudal society). 百姓。

音译: “责卡”。

CL: v1

dze|lɯ1 NOUN Tone: M.

Wheat. 小麦。

dze|lɯ1-ĩ#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Wheat straw. 麦秆。

dze|l-ĩ#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Wheat straw. 小麦秆。

dze|l-tɕ^hi#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Wheat beard. 麦芒。

dze|l-tʂæ1 NOUN Tone: H#.

Sting organ. 蜜蜂的螫针。

CL: lɯ1

dze|l-tʂu1 NOUN Tone: M.

Sifter, sieve. 筛子。

CL: na1

NOUN Tone: H\$.

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

dze| VERB Tone: L.

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

dʒu1-dze|ze|!

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

剩了一些饭! / 剩了一些吃的!

gɣ1-dze| + ze|!

There are some leftovers!

有剩下的!

[^hɯ1 dze|ze|

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

喝剩了、没喝完

le|se1-ze|! | gɣ1-mɣ1-dze|!

It's completely finished (= eaten up / drunk up)! There are no leftovers!

完了! (=全部吃/喝完了!) 没有剩!

dze|a CLASSIFIER Tone: L_a.

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

zo1mv1 | dʒu1-dze|

twins (literally: 'a pair of children') (F5)

双胞胎 (直译: “一对孩子”)

[ʂ^hɯ1-dze|

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

指示代词 _

dze|a 1 VERB Tone: L_a.

To fly. 飞。

le|dze|hu1-ze|

(The bird) has flown away.

(鸟) 飞走了。

mv1zo1 dze|

to fly in the sky

在天空中飞

dze|a 2 VERB Tone: L_a.

To cut (with a knife). 切 (用刀)。

le|dze|

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

dze|~dze|

RED

RED

le|dze|~dze|

ACCOMP _ RED

ACCOMP _ RED

v|ts^hɣ1 dze|~dze|

to cut vegetables

切菜

nv|dʒu1 dze|~dze|

to cut tofu

切豆腐

dze|dʒu1 ADJECTIVE Tone: LM + MH#.

Arrogant, conceited. 骄傲, 自以为好。

[ʂ^hɯ1 | hĩ1-bi1 | mɣ1-li1! | dze|dʒu1 | zɯæ1!

He despises others! He is very arrogant!

他看不起别人! 他很骄傲!

dzeɭmiɫ NOUN Tone: LM.

Bee. 蜜蜂。

CL: miɭ

dzeɭmiɫ-bæɭbæɭ NOUN Tone: L#.

Artemisia suboligata. 茶绒蒿。

CL: bæɭ

dzeɭmiɫ-dzeɭ NOUN Tone: LM + #H. From: dzeɭmiɫ and dzeɭ Honey. 蜂蜜。

dzeɭmiɫ-dzeɭ dzuɫ

to eat honey

吃蜂蜜

CL: k^hwɣɫ

dzeɭmiɫ-k^hvɫ NOUN Tone: LM-L.

Beehive, honeycomb. 蜂窝。

CL: ɭuɫ

dzeɭmiɫ-pvɫɫ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

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

dzeɭmiɫ-pvɫɫ-k^hwɫɭuɫ

root of straight ladybell

沙参根

***dzeɭ** NOUN Tone: LM.

Bee. 蜜蜂。

dzeɭ NOUN Tone: LM.

Wild pepper, Szechuan pepper. 花椒。

CL: mɣɫ

dzɣɫ CLASSIFIER Tone: H_b.

Classifier for sides. 量词: 面。

ɬs^hwɫ-dzɣɫ

this side

这面

ɬwɫ-dzɣɫ

one side

一面

dzɣɫ_a VERB Tone: L_a.

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

mɣɫtɕoɫ dzɣɫ

same meaning: to collapse

同上: 塌毁

leɫ-dzɣɫ-zeɭ

ACCOMP _ PFV

塌毁了

dziɭ NOUN Tone: #H.

Chisel. 凿子。

CL: ɭuɫ (*naɫ)

dziɫ_b 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)。

ɣuɫ-dzaɭq^hwɣɫ | ɬwɫ-dziɫ

a pair of leather shoes

一双皮鞋

dziɫdziɫ NOUN Tone: M.

Oriental white oak. 青冈树、榲栌。

dziɫdziɫ, | siɫdziɫ-mvɫ!

/dziɫdziɫ/ is the name of a tree!

dziɫdziɫ是一种树的名字!

Syn: dziɫsiɫ.

dziɫdziɫ-moɫ 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。

dziɫdæɫ NOUN Tone: M.

Location. 位置、所在地。

CL: k^hwɣɫ

dziɫ₁ VERB Tone: L.

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

naɫ | leɫ-dziɫ-zeɭ!

The night has fallen! / It has got dark!

天黑了!

naɫ | leɫ-dziɫ | leɫ-seɫ-zeɭ!

It has got completely dark!

天完全黑了!

dziɫ₂ CLASSIFIER Tone: L_c.

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

dziɫh̃vɫ | ɬwɫ-dziɫ

a full set of dress, a complete dress

一套衣服

dziɫh̃vɫ ɬwɫ-dziɫ

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

一套衣服 (同上, 但将短语合在一起, 构成一个单一的声调短语)

dzi_a 1 VERB Tone: L_a. ❶ To sit. 坐。

tʰi+dzi!

Sit down!

坐下!

hĩ+bae+ tʰu+qo+ dzi.

The guest sits here.

客人是坐在这边的。

(tʰu+ |) tʰi+dzi-kʰu+se.

(S)he has got seated.

他坐下了。

le+dzi+~dzi

to remain seated; used as a euphemism to mean: to sit with others at a funeral wake, to keep a deathwatch

坐一坐。来指：居丧、守灵（委婉语）

❷ To dwell, to live at a place. 住。

dzi-bi-ni+gv

to be accustomed to; to get accustomed to, to feel at ease, to adapt (to an environment)

习惯（一个新的环境、一个地方的饮食……）

dzi-bi-ni-mv+gv

not to get accustomed; to feel awkward

不习惯

njv+ | tʰu+qo+ | dzi-bi-ni-mv+gv

I can't get accustomed (to this place)! / (I) can't make myself at ease here! / (I) don't like it here!

我不习惯这里！ / 我不喜欢这里！ / 我不想待了！

dzi_a 2 VERB Tone: L_a.

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

ɬu+ɬwv+ | le+dzi+~dzi

the whole village gathered together

全村都聚集在一起

hĩ ɬu+v+ | le+ɬu+ze! le+dzi+~dzi jo!

Someone has passed away! Come and join the gathering!

一个人去世了！来参加丧礼吧！

dzi_a 3 VERB Tone: L_a.

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

mv+ɬo+ dzi

to sink down

往下掉入、沉下去

dzi_b CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.

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

si+dzi | ɬu+dzi

a tree

一棵树

tʰv+dzi

that tree

那棵树

dzi+ɬo NOUN Tone: L.

Seat, place. 座位。

CL: kʰwv

dzi+tsʰv NOUN Tone: L.

A shrub with sharp thorns. 永宁的一种灌木。

CL: dzi

dzi VERB Tone: MH.

To tremble, to shake. 颤抖、抖动。

njv+ dzi

the eyelid trembles (literally 'the eye trembles')

眼皮跳

njv+ dzi+ze

the eyelid trembles

眼皮跳

njv+ dzi | zwae

the eyelid trembles terribly

眼皮跳得很厉害

njv+ | le+dzi+ze

the eyelid trembles

眼皮跳

njv+ | mv+dzi

the eyelid does not tremble

眼皮不跳

dzo NOUN Tone: #H.

Hail. 冰雹。

dzo+ la

there is some hail

下冰雹

dzo+ gi+ze

there is some hail

下冰雹了

dzo+lv+~lv NOUN Tone: H#.

Hailstone. 冰雹。

CL: ɬu+

dzo-miɬ NOUN Tone: M.
Large vat. 大桶。
CL: ɬuɿ

dzo-zo#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Small vat. 小桶。
CL: ɬuɿ

dzoɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Bridge. 桥。

dzoɿ | dɬuɿ pɣɿ
a bridge
一辆桥

dzoɿ bæɿ
to sweep (a/the) bridge
扫桥

njɣɿ | dzoɿ bæɿ-zoɿ-hoɿ.
I have to sweep the bridge.
我要扫桥了。

dzoɿ gvɿ
to build (/repair) a bridge
建一辆桥

njɣɿ | dzoɿ gvɿ-zoɿ-hoɿ.
I have to build (/repair) a bridge.

CL: pɣɿ naɿ

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

hiɿ dzoɿ-dzoɿ-hoɿ-niɿzoɿ!
It looks like (he/she) is going to poke fun (at...)
他好像要开始取笑人家了!

tʰaɿ dzoɿ~dzoɿ!
Don't laugh at people!
别嘲笑(人家)!

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

dzo-miɿ-dzoɿpʰvɿ
female lizard and male lizard
母壁虎与公壁虎

CL: miɿ

dzoɿpʰvɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Male lizard. 公壁虎。

dzoɿpʰvɿ-dzo-miɿ
male lizard and female lizard
公壁虎与母壁虎

CL: miɿ ɬuɿ

dzoɿzo#ɿ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Baby lizard. 小壁虎。
CL: miɿ ɬuɿ

dzoɿ NOUN Tone: LM.
Lizard. 壁虎, 蜥蜴, 四脚蛇。

dzoɿ hwæɿ-zeɿ
...bought (a) lizard
买了壁虎

dzoɿ dzurɿ-zeɿ
...ate (a) lizard
吃了壁虎

CL: miɿ

dzurɿ VERB Tone: H.
To eat. 吃。

leɿ-dzurɿ
ACCOMP
实施

haɿ dzurɿ
to have a meal; to take some food
吃饭

njɣɿ | haɿ leɿ-dzurɿ-zeɿ
I have eaten. / I have had a meal.
我吃过饭了。

dzurɿ-diɿ
food, thing to eat
吃的(东西)

dzurɿ-biɿ-zeɿ!
Let's eat! / It's time to eat!
要吃饭了!

dzur-tsuɿ NOUN Tone: MH#.
A shrub that grows in Yongning. 永宁的一种灌木。
CL: pʰæɿ

- dz -

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

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

dzɤɻdoɿ-bɻɿ
the Pumi people of Zhongdian
中甸普米族

dzɤɻɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: L_b.
Good (good decision). 好。

mɻɿ-dzɤɻɿ

bad

坏

dzɤɻɿ-hiɿ

REL

REL

(noɿ) qwæɿ | dzɤɻɿ!

You're great!

你很好!

dzɤɻɿ-kʰuɿ!

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!"

dzɤɻɿbvɿ VERB Tone: LH.
To play. 玩, 玩耍。

dzɤɻɿbvɿ -biɿ/-zeɿ

_ FUT.imm/PFV

要玩耍 / 玩耍了

leɿ-dzɤɻɿbvɿ +zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV

玩耍了

tʰiɿ-dzɤɻɿbvɿ, | tʰiɿ-dzɤɻɿbvɿ, | leɿ-fvɿ!

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)

dzɤɻɿbvɿ-diɿ NOUN Tone: LH-.
Toy. 玩具。

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

dzɤɻɿbvɿ-kɻɿ-saɿɻwɻɿ NOUN Tone: LM + MH#-.

Gaoming, a village north-east of Yongning). 高明 (摩梭话名称的汉译: 嘎撒瓦) (永宁的一个村落)。

dzɤɻɿbvɿ-kɻɿ-saɿɻwɻɿ, | hiɿɻwɻɿ-loɿ, | æɿmiɿ-ɻwɻɿ#ɿ, | laɿloɿ-ɻwɻɿ, | laɿŋwɻɿ, | bɻɿtsʰoɿ-gvɿ, | əɿlaɿ-ɻwɻɿ#ɿ, | gæɿɿɻæɿ, | qʰæɿtɕʰiɿ, | tʰoɿ-tuɿ#ɿ

the ten villages traditionally considered as part of Yongning

摩梭传统地理概念中, 属于永宁的十个村落之一

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

dzɤɻɿkʰwɻɿɿ NOUN Tone: LM.
Distance. 距离。

noɿ | tʰɻɿ | əɿ-zæɿɿɻæɿ? | dzɤɻɿkʰwɻɿɿ əɿ-diɿ? | -dzɻɿ | dzɤɻɿkʰwɻɿɿ mɻɿɿ-diɿ! | mɻɿɿ-zæɿɿɻæɿ!

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

你们很熟吗? / 你们很亲吗? - 不很熟! / 不很亲!

dzɤɻɿpiɿ#ɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: LM + #H.
Plenty of. 多。

dzɤɻɿpiɿɿ

It's very useful!

很有用、有很多用处

dzɤɻɿpiɿ-dzoɿ!

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

我有很多!

dzɤɻɿpiɿ-dzoɿ

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

有很多。

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

dzɤɻɿqʰaɿ tɻɿ

to pull with full might

一个劲地拉

dzɤɻɿqʰaɿ miɿ

to push with full might

一个劲地推

dzɤɻɿqʰaɿ laɿ

to beat with full might

一个劲地打

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

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

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

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

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

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

zi˧qʰwɿ˧-ʂwɿ˧-qo˧ | dzɤltsʰo˧ ɤ˧ ʂe˧
to throw a housewarming party in a newly built house
在新房子举办乔迁宴会

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

ʂʰwɿ˧ | dzɤltsʰo˧ mɿ˧-dzɤl!
(S)he does not dance well!
他舞跳得不好!

dzɤltsʰo˧ | ɕwɿ˧-hā˧ tsʰo˧
to dance all evening, to dance a whole night
跳一整夜舞

dzi˧₁ NOUN Tone: #H.
Urine. 尿。

dzi˧ bæ˧
to sweep urine
扫尿

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

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

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

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

na˧-dzi˧#ɿ
Na clothing
摩梭服装

hæ˧-dzi˧#ɿ
Chinese (Han) clothing
汉族服装

CL: **ɿwɿ˧**

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

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

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

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

CL: **pʰo˧**

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

dzi˧-zo˧ tʰv˧-ɿwɿ#ɿ
N + DEM + CLF
这只水牛崽子

CL: **ɿwɿ˧**

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

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

dzoᵝ VERB Tone: Mᵝ.
To possess. 有, 拥有。

myᵝ-dzoᵝ-zeᵝ!
There isn't any left!
没有了!

leᵝ-dzoᵝ-zeᵝ!
There is some, now!
有了!

tʂᵝuᵝ | aᵝᵝoᵝ | dᵝuᵝ-saᵝ | myᵝ-dzoᵝ!
At his home, they have nothing at all = he is needy
他家什么也没有 = 他家贫穷

njᵝ | mvᵝzauᵝ-niᵝmiᵝ | niᵝ-kvᵝ dzoᵝ!
I have two siblings!
我有两个兄弟姐妹!

dzoᵝ-tᵝaᵝ!
There could be some! / It's possible that there will be some!
会有的!

tsoᵝ-ᵝtsoᵝ dzoᵝ
he has some things
他有东西

njᵝ-tᵝ, | dᵝuᵝ-[uᵝ-laᵝ dzoᵝ!
We only have one (child)!
我们只有一个(孩子)!

dᵝwæᵝ | dzoᵝ-niᵝ!
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)

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

dzoᵝᵝ VERB Tone: Lᵝ.
Existential: there is someone in the toilets/at home; there are n people in the family. 存在动词: 有, 存在着。
如: 某人在家或家里有几个人。

myᵝ-dzoᵝᵝ
NEG
没有、不在

tʂᵝuᵝ | aᵝᵝoᵝ myᵝ-dzoᵝᵝ!
(S)he is not at home!
他不在家!

-dzauᵝ SUFFIX Tone: M.
EXPERIENTIAL. ……过。

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

tʂᵝwᵝᵝ dzauᵝ-biᵝ-dzauᵝ
dinner-time
吃晚餐的时间

aᵝpᵝoᵝ biᵝ-dzauᵝ
time to go out; the right time to go outside
出去的(合适)时间

leᵝ-ziᵝ-biᵝ-dzauᵝ tᵝvᵝ-zeᵝ!
It is time to go to sleep!
睡觉的时间到了!

zoᵝ dzauᵝ-biᵝ-dzauᵝ
lunch-time
午饭的时间

dzauᵝ-dvᵝ NOUN Tone: M.
Earthworm. 蚯蚓。

dzauᵝ-dvᵝ-miᵝ, | əᵝ-dzoᵝ/?
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?

dzauᵝ-dvᵝ-pᵝvᵝ, | əᵝ-dzoᵝ/?
Do male earthworms exist? (An artificially designed question, so as to elicit a form of 'earthworm' with the 'male' suffix, with a view to understanding the synchronically productive tone assignment rules for the gender suffixes.)
有公蚯蚓吗?

CL: kᵝuᵝ

dzauᵝ-dzeᵝ-miᵝ#ᵝ NOUN Tone: #H.
Cicada. 蝉。

dzauᵝ-dzeᵝ-miᵝ tᵝvᵝ-miᵝ / dzauᵝ-dzeᵝ-miᵝ tᵝvᵝ-miᵝ#
N + DEM + CLF
这只蝉

CL: miᵝ

dzauᵝ-kiᵝ NOUN Tone: H#.
Girdle, waistband (a large piece of fabric worn at the waist; can be used to carry a child); belt. 布带子, 用来背小孩的带子, 腰带。
CL: kᵝuᵝ

dzau-lɪɪ VERB Tone: M.
To irrigate. 灌溉。

dzau-lɪɪ-zeɪ

PFV

灌溉了

dzau-l-mvɿ-lɪɪ-hiɪ lvɪ

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

旱田: 不灌溉的田

dzau-lɿɪ NOUN Tone: M.

Broomcorn millet, *Panicum miliaceum*. 黍, 小米。

dzau-lɿɪ-ho#ɿ

millet gruel

小米粥

See: **dzau-lɿɪ-njɿɿ**, **dzau-lɿɪ-wæ#ɿ**

dzau-lmiɪ NOUN Tone: M.

Large river. 大河。

CL: **kʰuɿ**

dzau-lɿɪ-njɿɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Broomcorn millet, *Panicum miliaceum*. 黍, 小米。

dzau-lɿɪ-njɿɿ, | **zɿɪ tɕɿɿ!**

Millet is used to make wine!

小米, 用来酿酒!

dzau-lɿɪ-njɿɿ-ha#ɿ

cooked millet

小米饭

See: **dzau-lɿɪ**, **dzau-lɿɪ-wæ#ɿ**

dzau-lqʰaɪ NOUN Tone: M.

Large-leaved gentian. 秦艽。

dzau-lqʰaɪ-bæɿbæɿ

gentian flowers

秦艽花

CL: **qaɿ**

dzau-lqʰvɪ NOUN Tone: M.

Well. 井、水井。

aɿkoɿ | **dzau-lqʰvɪ tʰiɪ-diɿ**.

There is a well at home / in the farm.

家里有水井。

CL: **ɿɿɪ**

dzau-lqʰvɪ NOUN Tone: L#.

A wild plant of Yongning. 永宁的一种植物。

dzau-lqʰvɪ-lvɿlvɿ

the grains of this plant

这种植物的种子

CL: **ɿɿɪ**

dzau-lkoɿ NOUN Tone: L#.

Peach. 桃子。

dzau-lɿɪ-wæ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Husked broomcorn millet, *Panicum miliaceum*. 已碾的小米。

See: **dzau-lɿɪ**, **dzau-lɿɪ-njɿɿ**

dzau NOUN Tone: L. ① Water. 水。

dzau tʰuɿ

to drink water

喝水

ɿɿɪ-wæɿ dzau tʰuɿ-dzoɿ!

(S)he is drinking water

他在喝水

dzau | dɿɪ-tʰvɪ tʰuɿ

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

喝一点水 (直译: '一滴水')

dzau kʰuɿ

to put water

放水

dzau mæɿ

to irrigate, to water

浇灌、灌溉

dzau qaɿ, haɿ qaɿ |

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

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

[F5] dzau | mvɿtɕoɿ daɿ

the water flows downwards

水往下流

② River, waterway. 河流。

CL: **kʰuɿ**

dzɯa_a VERB Tone: L_a.

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

leɪ-dzɯa-zeɪ

ACCOMP _ PFV

搓了

bæɪ dzɯa

to twist (strings into) a rope

搓绳子

q^hvɪdqæɪ dzɯa

to twist a string, a small rope

搓一根小绳子

qwaɪ-k^hwɣɪ dzɯa

to twist a little

搓一下

dzɯa-æɪtsuɪ NOUN Tone: L-LM.

Water fowl: used as a cover term for a variety of birds including sandpiper (*Calidris*), avocet, Baillon's crane, and blue-breasted banded rail. 水禽, 包括几种不同的小鸟, 如: 鹞。

CL: [wɪ]

dzɯaɪdzeɪ NOUN Tone: L.

Ladle used for people's food. 舀汤的勺子。

CL: naɪ

dzɯaɪgyɪdiɪ NOUN Tone: L.

Carrying/shoulder pole. 扁担。

CL: naɪ

dzɯaɪgvɪ ADJECTIVE Tone: LH.

Round-shouldered, stooping. 驼背。

dzɯaɪgvɪ NOUN Tone: L.

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

[F5] pvɪ-dzɯaɪgvɪ

CL: [wɪ]

dzɯaɪhɿɪ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.

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

dzɯaɪ-hwæɪtsuɪ NOUN Tone: L+H#.

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

dzɯaɪk^hiɪ NOUN Tone: L.

Water's edge. 水边。

dzɯaɪk^hvɪ NOUN Tone: L.

Moss. 青苔。

dzɯaɪnaɪhæɪt^haɪ NOUN Tone: L.

Water-mill. 水磨。

CL: pɣɪ

dzɯaɪnaɪmiɪ NOUN Tone: L.

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

See: dzɯaɪnaɪmiɪ-ɔɔɪ, dzɯaɪɔɔɪ

dzɯaɪnaɪmiɪ-ɔɔɪ NOUN Tone: L.

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

See: dzɯaɪnaɪmiɪ, dzɯaɪɔɔɪ

dzɯaɪpɣɪ-kvɪhɿɪ NOUN Tone: L-L#.

Spring. 水泉、山泉。

dzɯaɪpɣɪ-kvɪhɿɪ | t^hiɪ-diɪ

there is a spring

有水泉

See: dzɯaɪpɣɪq^hvɪ, dzɯaɪpɣɪtvɪq^hvɪ

dzɯaɪpɣɪq^hvɪ NOUN Tone: L.

Spring. 水泉、山泉。

See: dzɯaɪpɣɪ-kvɪhɿɪ, dzɯaɪpɣɪtvɪq^hvɪ

dzɯaɪpɣɪtvɪq^hvɪ NOUN Tone: L+H#.

Spring. 水泉、山泉。

See: dzɯaɪpɣɪq^hvɪ, dzɯaɪpɣɪ-kvɪhɿɪ

dzɯaɪp^hæɪ NOUN Tone: L.

Ice. 冰。

CL: p^hæɪ

dzɯaɪq^hæɪ NOUN Tone: L.

Cold water. 凉水。

dzɯaɪq^hwɣɪ-lvɪ NOUN Tone: L.

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

CL: kɣɪ

dzɯaɪɔɔɪ NOUN Tone: L.

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

See: dzɯaɪnaɪmiɪ, dzɯaɪnaɪmiɪ-ɔɔɪ

dzɯaɪɔɔɪ-æɪ NOUN Tone: L-M.

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

CL: miɪ

dzɯaɪɔɔɪ-boɪ NOUN Tone: L-M.

Wild boar. 野猪。

CL: miɪ Syn: boɪtvɪ#ɪ.

dzɯŋkoŋ-dzeŋ NOUN Tone: L-M.
Wild pepper. 野花椒。

dzɯŋkoŋ-hwɿŋliŋ NOUN Tone: L-LM.
Yunnan wild cat, *Felis temincki*. 野猫。
CL: miŋ

dzɯŋkoŋ-tɕiŋbiŋ NOUN Tone: L-LM.
Chinese yam (shan-yao). 山药。
CL: ŋwɿ

dzɯŋkoŋ-zɯŋ NOUN Tone: L.
Wild herbs. 野草。

ʈʂʰwɿ | dzɯŋkoŋ-zɯŋ ŋiŋ.

DEM _ COP

指示代词 _ 系词

CL: qaŋ poŋ

dzɯŋsiŋ NOUN Tone: L.
Oriental white oak. 青冈树、榲桲。
Syn: dziŋdziŋ.

dzɯŋsoŋ NOUN Tone: L.
Wave. 波浪。

dzɯŋsoŋ pʰvɿ

there is a wave, a wave breaks

有波浪

CL: pʰæŋ

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

dzɯŋsoŋ-tsaŋbɿŋ

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。

dzɯŋtɿŋŋ ADJECTIVE Tone: L + H#.
Humid, moist. 湿。

dzɯŋtɿŋŋ gvŋ-zeŋ

It got wet.

湿了!

dzɯŋtɕʰwɿŋlaŋqʰaŋ NOUN Tone: L + H#.
Plum. 一种梅子。

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

dzɯŋtɕʰiŋ NOUN Tone: L.
Boiled water, hot water. 开水, 热水。

dzɯŋtɕʰiŋ-tʰwɿŋdiŋ NOUN Tone: L.
Small container for hot water (for 1 person). 口杯。
CL: ŋwɿ

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

dzɯŋtɿvŋ-zeŋ

PFV

驼背了

dzɯŋzoŋ NOUN Tone: L.
Brook, rivulet. 溪流。
CL: kʰwɿ

dzɯŋzɿvŋ VERB Tone: L.
To swim. 游泳。

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

hɿŋ dzɯŋ

There are many people.

人多。

- d -

qæŋ₁ **ADJECTIVE** Tone: H.
Short. 短。

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

qæŋ~qæŋ | tʰi-tɕuŋ
to lay flat
横着放

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

zyŋmiŋ | qur-tqæŋ
a section of road, a stretch of road
一段路

niŋ, niŋ-dæŋ! |
Two stretches a day! (Set phrase: in one day, one can cover a distance of two 'stretches'. If one can get somewhere before lunch, the distance counts as one stretch/section; if one can only arrive there in the afternoon, it counts as two stretches/sections.)

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

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

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

dzuŋ tqæŋ / dzuŋ tqæŋ-zeŋ
to cross a river
渡河

dzuŋ | qur-tkʰuŋ tqæŋ
as above
同上

qæŋdzuŋ **NOUN** Tone: LH.
Dirt, filth. 污垢。
CL: **ɣwɣŋ-t**, etc

qæŋ-la-tsoŋ **NOUN** Tone: L-.
Name of a ceremony conducted at home once a year, during the first two weeks of the year, by one or two monks invited to the farm: offering grain (or fruit) to the gods. The aim is to ensure prosperity for the household. 一种祈福仪式，和尚在过年时主持行礼。
Borrowing: Tibetan 'braslhagsol

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

qæŋmiŋ-tqæŋɣyŋ
a priest from the monastery
永宁大寺的和尚

qæŋmiŋ-goŋɣyŋ **NOUN** Tone: LM-L#.
Yongning temple. 永宁大寺。
Borrowing: Tibetan dgrameddgopna

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

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

qæŋsuŋ-tɣwɣŋ#ŋ
same meaning
同上：扎实村

qæŋsuŋ#ŋ, | tʂo-tʂuŋ#ŋ, | ɣyŋtɕʰuŋ, | daŋpʰoŋ, | ɣyŋ-tziŋ, | dzeŋboŋ

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

永宁坝的六个村落，按传统排序：从距离泸沽湖最近的村落说起。

qæŋ **NOUN** Tone: LM.
① Dust. 尘土。

qæŋ | qur-tiŋ tʰiŋ-diŋ
there is a layer of dust
有一层灰

qæŋ bæŋ
to sweep the dust
扫灰

② Dirt, filth. 污垢。
CL: **tiŋ**

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

qyŋ~qyŋ (-zeŋ)
RED
重叠：爬一爬

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

q̄x+mi+ NOUN Tone: M.
Fox. 狐狸。

q̄x+mi+-zo#1
little fox, baby fox
小狐狸

q̄x+mi+-p^hv#1
male fox
公狐狸

q̄x+mi+, | mi+ni!
This fox is a female!
这只狐狸是母的！

CL: p^ho+

q̄x+_a ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.
Hot (weather). 很热 (天气), 阳光强烈。

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

q̄x+-hi+
REL
热的

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

po+ mx+-q̄o!
(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!

t̄ʂ^hu+, | po+ q̄o!
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。)

gy+ do+ mx+-q̄o!
(You) are not allowed to climb (on the table,...)
不许爬上 (桌子……)

la+-k^hv1, | zi+q^hwx+ ts^hi+-mx+-q̄o! | zi+-k^hv1, | zi+q^hwx+ ts^hi+-mx+-q̄o! |
(During) the year of the Tiger, one should not build a house! (During) the year of the Monkey, one should not build a house! (These years are considered too “hard”, /wu+/, by astrology.)
虎年, 不要建房! 猴年, 不要建房! (这样的年, 被认为是太“硬”的。)

ji+ mx+-q̄o!
(One) must not do (that)!
不要做!

PREPOSITION Tone: M.
DELIMITATIVE. 进行时态。

q̄w+b VERB Tone: M_b.
To obtain, to get. 得到。

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

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

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

q̄w+-fi+mi+ NOUN Tone: M.
1st month. 正月。

q̄w+-nx+ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.
Continuously, ceaselessly. 一直、一直不停。

q̄w+-nx+ | so+
to study ceaselessly
一直不停地学习

q̄w+-nx+ | lo+ ji+
to work ceaselessly
一直不停地工作

q̄w+-nx+-zo1
often
经常、常

q̄w+-nx+ hwæ1; q̄w+-nx+ tɕ^hi1; q̄w+-nx+ dzw1; q̄w+-nx+ dze1; q̄w+-nx+ zwx1; q̄w+-nx+ la1
combinations with verbs in the six tones: to buy, to sell, to eat, to cut, to speak, to strike
跟六个调类的动词结合: 买, 卖, 吃, 切, 说, 打

ɕwæ˧ NOUN Tone: #H. ① Pond. 池塘。

[F5] ɕwæ˧to˧mi˧

large pond

大池塘

② Pool (artificial). 水坑。

CL: ɕw˧

ɕwæ˧ ADJECTIVE Tone: H.

Muddy, turbid. 浑浊 (水)。

ɕzɔ˧ ɕwæ˧#˧

turbid water

浑浊的水

ɕzɔ˧ | ɕwæ˧-ze˧!

The water has become turbid.

水浑浊了。

ɕwæ˧_a CLASSIFIER Tone: H_a.

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

ɕw˧-ɕwæ˧ ni˧

It's a step (of stairs). (Elicited to investigate the word's tonal behaviour)

是一节/一节阶梯。(引出这句是为了了解这个词在不同语境的声调变化。)

ɕʂ˧w˧-ɕwæ˧#˧

this step

这节阶梯

ɕwæ˧-pɕ˧w˧ NOUN Tone: H#.

Puddle, pool (natural). 水潭。

ɕwæ˧ tʰi˧-pɕ˧w˧

there is water in the pool; a puddle has formed

有水潭

CL: ɕw˧

ɕwæ˧_a VERB Tone: L_a.

To be afraid. 害怕。

njɕ˧ | ɕwæ˧!

I am afraid!

我害怕!

njɕ˧ | ɕʂ˧w˧-v˧ | ɕwæ˧ | zɕwæ˧!

I am really afraid of this person!

我很害怕那个人!

ɕwæ˧₁ VERB Tone: MH.

To whip. 鞭打、抽打、加鞭。

mæ˧qɕ˧-po˧-ŋw˧ | ɕwæ˧

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

用尾巴来抽打 (如: 老虎用尾巴来抽打地面)

ɕwæ˧₂ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: MH.

Intensive: very. 很、极。

ɕʂ˧w˧ | ɕwæ˧ | æ˧-mv˧ fv˧!

She likes her elder sister very much!

她很喜欢她姐姐!

- dz -

dzæᵛᵇ VERB Tone: Mᵇ.
To ride (a horse). 骑马。

leᵛ-ᵇdzæᵛ-zeᵛ

ACCOMP _ PFV

ACCOMP _ PFV

zɤᵛæᵛ dzæᵛ

to ride a horse

骑马

dzæᵛ-ᵗᵗᵗ!

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

可以骑的!

dzæᵛ-qᵗᵗᵗʅ NOUN Tone: H\$.
Mud. 泥巴。

dzæᵛ-qᵗᵗᵗᵗᵗ zᵗᵗᵗ(-zeᵛ)

There is mud; mud has formed.

有泥巴了。

[F5] dzæᵛ-qᵗᵗᵗᵗᵗ zᵗᵗᵗ~zᵗᵗᵗ

There is mud; mud has formed.

有泥巴了

dzæᵛᵇ VERB Tone: Lᵇ.
To melt; to thaw. 融化。

mɤᵛ | leᵛ-dzæᵛ-zeᵛ

The grease has melted.

油融化了。

dziᵛpᵗᵗᵗ | leᵛ-dzæᵛ-zeᵛ

The ice has melted.

冰融化了。

dzæᵛ NOUN Tone: M.
Money. 钱。

dzæᵛ-gɤᵛᵗᵗᵗ NOUN Tone: M.
Yongsheng (place name). 永胜 (地名)。

dzæᵛ-gɤᵛᵗᵗᵗ-toᵗᵗᵗ

a high mountain located in Yongsheng

永胜的一座高山

dzæᵛ-gɤᵛᵗᵗᵗ-hæᵛ

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

永胜汉族

dzæᵛ-gɤᵛᵗᵗᵗ-dzoᵛ, | hæᵛ-ᵗᵗᵗ~ᵗᵗᵗ!

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

永胜, 汉族群多!

dzæᵛ-ᵗᵗᵗᵗᵗ NOUN Tone: M.
Money, wealth. 钱。

dzɤᵛ-qᵗᵗᵗᵗᵗ NOUN Tone: M.
Cold, flu. 感冒。

dzɤᵛ-qᵗᵗᵗᵗᵗ goᵛ

to have a cold; to have a flu

感冒

dzɤᵛ-qᵗᵗᵗᵗᵗ mɤᵛ-ᵗᵗᵗ

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

没感冒

CL: ʂᵗᵗᵗ

dzɤᵛ-qᵗᵗᵗᵗᵗ-ᵗᵗᵗᵗᵗ#ᵗᵗ NOUN Tone: #H.
Awl. 锥、锥子。

CL: ʂᵗᵗᵗ

dzɤᵛᵗᵗᵗ NOUN Tone: L. ① Ladder. 梯子。

dzɤᵛᵗᵗᵗ doᵛ

to climb a ladder

爬上一个梯子

dzɤᵛᵗᵗᵗ | gɤᵛᵗᵗᵗ-doᵛ

to climb up a ladder

爬上一个梯子

② Stairs. 楼梯。

lvᵗᵗᵗ-miᵗᵗᵗ-dzɤᵛᵗᵗᵗ (+ᵗᵗᵗ)

stone stairs

石头楼梯

CL: pɤᵛᵗᵗᵗ

dzɤᵛᵗᵗᵗᵗᵗᵗᵗ NOUN Tone: L.
Step of stairs. 台阶。

CL: qᵗᵗᵗᵗᵗ

dzɤᵛᵗᵗᵗᵗᵗᵗᵗ NOUN Tone: LM+H\$.

A family name from Yongning. There are two families in Yongning that carry this name. 一个姓。这个姓, 永宁有两家。

dzɤᵛᵗᵗᵗᵗᵗᵗᵗ=ᵗᵗᵗᵗᵗ

the /dzɤᵛᵗᵗᵗᵗᵗᵗᵗᵗ/ clan

/dzɤᵛᵗᵗᵗᵗᵗᵗᵗᵗ/家族

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

leɪ-dzɿ¹-poɪ-joɪ!

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

vɪtsʰɿ¹ dzɿ¹

to pick vegetables
摘蔬菜

leɪ-dzɿ¹, | mvɪ-tɕoɪ kwɿɪ

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

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

leɪ-dzɿ¹~dzɿ¹

RED
重叠: 拆拆

ziɪqʰwɿɪ dzɿ¹

to destroy a house
拆房子

leɪ-dzɿ¹ | niɪ-giɪ gvɪ

to tear into two pieces
拆成两半

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

leɪ-dzɿ¹~dzɿ¹

RED
重叠

dzɔɪ NOUN Tone: #H.
Major roof beam. 大梁。
CL: dzɔɪ

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

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

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

tʂoɪɪwɪ dzɔɪ

to crush with a grindstone
用手磨弄碎

dzwaɪ-kʰwɿɪ dzɔɪ
to crush a piece (of something)
弄碎一块

dzwaɪ-mɿɪ dzɔɪ
to crush a little (of something)
弄碎一点(东西)

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

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

dzwaɪ | dzwaɪ-dzwaɪ
a marketplace, a town
一个市场

dzwaɪkʰɿɪ NOUN Tone: .
Moment. (一)会儿。

dzwaɪ-dzwaɪkʰɿɪ
a moment
一会儿

dzwaɪ~dzwaɪ NOUN Tone: .
(一)会儿。

dzwaɪ-dzwaɪ~dzwaɪ
a moment
一会儿

dzwaɪ-dzwaɪ~dzwaɪ jiɪ
to work for a moment
工作一会儿

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

dzwaɪ-qoɪ kʰiɪ
to go into town
上街

dzwaɪ-ʂwaɪ NOUN Tone: H#.
Chopsticks. 筷子。
CL: dziɪ

dzwaɪ-tʂwaɪ NOUN Tone: H#.
Sifter, sieve. 筛子。
CL: naɪ

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

roŋ dzɯŋ~dzɯŋ
to shake one's head
摇头

roŋ | leŋ-dzɯŋ~dzɯŋ-zeŋ
shook (her/his) head
摇了头

dzɯŋk^hŋ NOUN Tone: LH. From: dzɯŋja Period of time, era. 时代。
CL: dzɯŋ

dzɯŋtso#ŋ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Rules of society. 社会规矩。

dzɯŋtsoŋ | hīŋ-qoŋ-ŋɯŋ | leŋ-ts^hɯŋ-ŋiŋ-tsuŋ-mæŋ!

The rules of society, the moral teachings (including proverbs, tales...) come from people / are human creations / are the fruit of human experience!

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

CL: k^hwŋŋ

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

hīŋ dzɯŋ
people become numerous
人变多

moŋ dzɯŋ
mushrooms multiply, become numerous
菌子长得多

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

leŋ-dzɯŋ-zeŋ
ACCOMP _ PFV
ACCOMP _ PFV

dzɯŋ~dzɯŋ
RED
RED

tʃeŋ dzɯŋ-zeŋ!
The earth is damp!
土湿了。

dzɯŋ NOUN Tone: #H.
Large vein, artery. 动脉。
CL: k^hɯŋ See: dzɯŋtʃiŋ

dzɯŋ₁ VERB Tone: M intrans.
To burn, to catch fire. 燃烧。

mvŋ dzɯŋ-zeŋ!
It has caught fire!
着火了!

mvŋ leŋ-dzɯŋ-zeŋ!
The fire has caught!
开始着火了!

t^hiŋ-dzɯŋ-dzoŋ!
The fire is burning!
火在燃烧!

dzɯŋ₂ NOUN Tone: M.
Friend, companion, partner. 朋友、伙伴、伴侣。

njɯŋ | dzɯŋ ŋiŋ.
[(S)he] is my friend.
是我朋友。

ōŋ dzɯŋ, ōŋ liŋ! |
'One is easily influenced by one's friends!' (Literally: 'One's friends, one observes'.) The proverb refers to influence from friends, good or bad: good friends exert good influences; bad friends exert bad influences.

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

CL: vŋ

dzɯŋ₃ NOUN Tone: M.
An important and unfortunate event, such as a serious accident. 事故，（不幸的）大事。

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

dzɯŋ k^hɯŋ-zeŋ
As above, with the PFV morpheme
同上，加上PFV语素

dzɯŋ dɯŋ-dzɯŋ | k^hɯŋ-zeŋ!
An accident has happened! / There's been an accident!
出大事了!

CL: dzɯŋ

dzɯŋ₄ NOUN Tone: M.
Dew. 露水。
See: dzɯŋ-q^hɯŋ

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

dzv+na↓mi↓ NOUN Tone: #H-.
Heron. 鹤。
CL: mi↓

dzv+q^ha↓ NOUN Tone: M.
Dew. 露水。
See: dzv+₄

dzv+tsi↓ NOUN Tone: H#. ① Artery. 动脉。
② Stem, stalk. 茎。
CL: k^hu↓ See: dzv↓

dzv+zv+dzv+mi#↓ NOUN Tone: #H.
Friend, companion, partner. 朋友、伙伴、伴侣。

dzv↓_a 1 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.
Ugly. 丑陋。

dzv↓-hi↓
REL/NMLZ

丑的

tʂ^hu+↓-v+ | dzwæ↓ | dzv↓!

This one is really ugly!

这个好丑!

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

nj^v+↓-ŋu+↓ | dzv↓ ji+↓-bi+↓!

I'm going to decide!

我来决定吧!

dzv↓ti#↓ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Spear. 矛。

dzwæ↓ NOUN Tone: #H.
Small hoe (smaller than /hwæ+^hæ↓/). 锄头。
CL: na↓

dzwæ+la+↓-ro+↓du↓ NOUN Tone: MH#.
A type of sparrow. 雀。
CL: mi↓

dzwæ+mi+↓ NOUN Tone: M.
Sparrow. 麻雀。
CL: mi↓

dzwæ+^hv#↓ NOUN Tone: #H.
Male sparrow. 公麻雀。
dzwæ+^hv+↓ t^hv+↓-mi↓ / dzwæ+^hv+↓ t^hv+↓-mi↓#
N + DEM + CLF
这只公麻雀
CL: mi↓

dzwæ+zo#↓ NOUN Tone: #H.
Baby sparrow, little sparrow. 小麻雀。
CL: v+↓, mi↓

dzwæ↓_a VERB Tone: L_a.
To quarrel. 吵架。

dzwæ+~dzwæ↓

RED

重叠

dzwæ↓hi↓ NOUN Tone: L. ① Canine tooth, fang. 獠牙。
② Fang. 动物的牙 (犬牙)。
CL: lu+↓

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

mv↓tco+↓ dzwæ↓ / mv↓tco+↓ dzwæ+↓-ze↓

to fall down

掉下去 (+了)

dzwæ↓ NOUN Tone: LM.
Sparrow (monosyllabic form; not in common use). 麻雀。
CL: mi↓

- ə -

ə INTERJECTION Tone: .
Interjection. 感叹词。

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

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

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

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

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

CL: v-t

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

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

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

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

ə-tɕjo-t NOUN Tone: L#.
A family name from Yongning. There are two families in Yongning that carry this name. 一个姓。这个姓，永宁有两家。

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

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

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

ə-ta-t-ə-tmi-t ji-t-kv-t
the father and mother, as a pair
父母亲

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ə-t-dzɿ-t | le-t-hō-t! |
Goodbye!
慢走!

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

See: ə-tze-t, ə-t-dzɿ-t~dzɿ-t

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

tɕ-hɿ-t | dɿ-wæ-t | ə-t-dzɿ-t~dzɿ-t ji-t-kv-t!
(S)he works very carefully. (The literal meaning is 'very slowly'; this is not a criticism, however: it means that they know to take their time in order to do a good job.)
他工作很细致。(直译: '他工作很慢', 但不是批评: 意味着那个人懂得慢慢来做, 做得更仔细。)

[F5] ə-ɬzɻɬ~ɬzɻɬ jiɿ

to do (something) slowly
慢慢地做

[M21] ə-ɬzɻɬ~zɻɬ jiɿ

to do (something) slowly
慢慢地做

See: ə-ɬzɻɬʂ

ə-ɬɔɬ NOUN Tone: M.

Lover, boy/girl-friend. 情人 (音译: 阿注)。
CL: ɿ See: ə-ɬɛjɻɬ

ə-ɬgoɬ NOUN Tone: M.

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

ə-ɬgoɬ=ɿɿ

the /ə-ɬgoɬ/ clan

/ə-ɬgoɬ/家族

ə-ɬgoɬ | ɬzɻɬʂiɿ

The person called /ɬzɻɬʂiɿ#ɿ/, of the /ə-ɬgoɬ/ clan

/ə-ɬgoɬ/ 家族名叫/ɬzɻɬʂiɿ#ɿ/那个人

ə-ɬgoɬ-ɬwɻɬ NOUN Tone: M.

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

ə-ɬgoɬ-ɬwɻɬ, | ɬwɻɬ-laɿ-biɿ, | bæɬɬwɻɬ, |
tʰoɬtsʰeɿ#ɿ, | piɿtsʰeɿ-diɿ, | pɻɬɬzɻɬ-diɿ, |
ɬwɻɬ-tɿɿ

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

永宁背向泸沽湖方向经过的村落。前两个村落拥有相当大的摩梭人口比例, 第三个村落是摩梭村, 最后一个是普米村。

ə-ɬgwaɿ NOUN Tone: L#.

Peppermint. 薄荷。

CL: ɿ

ə-ɬhaɿ-baɿlaɿ NOUN Tone: L#-.

Traditional song. 民歌。

ə-ɬhaɿbaɿlaɿ | ɬwaɿ-ɬzoɿ gwɻɬ

to sing a song

唱一首摩梭歌

CL: ɬzoɿ

ə-ɬhɿɿ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H#.

In a moment. 一会儿、待会儿、等一下。

ə-ɬhɿɿ-ŋwaɿ, | liɿ-kʰwaɿ-biɿ!

I will show you in a moment!

待会儿, 我给你看吧!

ə-ɬhwɻɬ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.

Yesterday evening. 昨晚。

ə-ɬhwɻɬ | mɿɿkʰɿɿ

yesterday evening, during the night

昨晚, 夜里

ə-ɬhwɻɬ-zoɿ-hɿɿ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Newborn baby. 婴儿。

ə-ɬjɻɬ NOUN Tone: L#.

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

CL: ɿ

ə-ɬjiɿʂ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H\$.

Last year. 去年。

ə-ɬjiɿ-ʂwaɿjiɿ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: #H-.

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

ə-ɬjiɿ-tʂiɿjiɿ#ɿ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: #H.

These years, currently. 这几年、现在这个时代。

ə-ɬlaɿ NOUN Tone: M.

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

ə-ɬlaɿ=ɿɿ

the /ə-ɬlaɿ/ clan

/ə-ɬlaɿ/家族

ə-ɬlaɿ-ɬwɻɬ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

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

ɬzɻɬɿbɿɿkɻɬ-saɿɿwɻɬ, | hiɿɿwɻɬ-loɿ, |
æɿmiɿ-ɬwɻɬ#ɿ, | laɿ-loɿ-ɬwɻɬ, | laɿ-ŋwɻɬ,
| bɻɬtsʰoɿ-gɿɿ, | ə-ɬlaɿ-ɬwɻɬ#ɿ, | gæɿɿæɿ, |
qʰæɿtɛɿɿ, | tʰoɿɿɿɿ

the ten villages traditionally considered as part of Yongning

摩梭传统地理概念中, 属于永宁的十个村落

ə-ɬmaɿ NOUN Tone: M.

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

CL: ɿ

ə-tmi-t NOUN Tone: M.

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

ə-tmi-t = ɣæ-t

_ ASSOCIATIVE

母亲们 = 长辈女性

CL: v-t jx-t

ə-tmi-t-dw-t NOUN Tone: L#.

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

CL: v-t

ə-tmi-t-mv-t NOUN Tone: L.

Mother and daughter. 母女, 母亲与女孩。

ə-tmi-t-tɕi-t NOUN Tone: L#.

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

CL: v-t

ə-tmi-t-ze-ŋmi-t NOUN Tone: L.

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

ə-tmi-t-zo-#-ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.

Mother and son. 母子。

ə-tmv-t-tɕi-t ADJECTIVE Tone: H#.

Very small, diminutive. 小、细小。

ə-tmv-t-tɕi-t-gv-t

very small, diminutive

小、细小

ə-tmv-t-tɕi-t-hi-t

very small

细小的

ə-tmv-t-tɕi-t | dʒw-t-kʰwɔ-t

a little piece, a little bit

一小块

ə-tmv-t-gi-ŋzaw-t NOUN Tone: #H-.

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

ə-tmv-t-go-tmi-t NOUN Tone: H#.

Sisters (elder as well as younger). 姐妹。

ə-tmv-t NOUN Tone: L#.

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

ə-tmv-t = ɣæ-t

ASSOCIATIVE: elder siblings

联想复数: 哥哥们、姐姐们

CL: v-t

ə-tɲi-t-ŋ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H\$.

Yesterday. 昨天。

ə-tɲi-t-tsæ-ŋqæ-t NOUN Tone: H#-L.

Little finger. 小指。

CL: ɬw-t

ə-tɲi-t-mv-t NOUN Tone: .

Buddhist nun. 尼姑。

[F5] mi-ŋzaw-t-ɣæ-ŋby-t

woman priest

尼姑

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

These days. 近来。

ə-tph-v-t NOUN Tone: M.

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

CL: v-t

ə-tsi-t NOUN Tone: M.

Great-grandmother (on the mother's side); extended meaning: great-grandmother and her brothers and sisters: third-generation elders. 祖母。泛指: 祖母与其兄弟姐妹。

CL: v-t

ə-tsi-t-ə-tph-v-#-ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.

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

ə-tso-t ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.

A short time ago, a moment ago. 刚才。

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

1pl inclusive. 咱们。

ə-t-su-ŋkv-t | dʒw-t-ta-t | na-ŋɲi-t!

We are Na, all of us!

咱们都是摩梭人!

ə-ʃwɑŋkvŋ laŋ ɲi!

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

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

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

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

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

ə-tɕiŋ = ɲæŋ
ASSOCIATIVE: aunts
姨母们

CL: vŋ

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

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

noŋ | ə-tseŋ-jiŋ | mɲŋ-tʂʰwɑŋ ɲiŋ? / noŋ | ə-tseŋ-jiŋ-zoŋ | mɲŋ-tʂʰwɑŋ ɲiŋ?
Why didn’t you come?
你为什么没有来？

noŋ | ə-tseŋ-jiŋ | mɲŋ-dzɰŋ? = noŋ | ə-tseŋ-jiŋ | mɲŋ-dzɰŋ-ɲiŋ?
Why don’t you eat?
你为什么不吃？

tʂʰwɑŋ | ə-tseŋ-ŋiŋ-hwɑŋ?
What does that mean?
这是怎么回事？

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

ə-tsoŋ ɲiŋ?
What is it?
是什么？

noŋ | ə-tsoŋ ɲiŋ biŋ?
What are you going to do?
你要做什么？

noŋ | ə-tseŋ biŋ?
contracted form of the previous example: /tsoŋ/ and the following /jiŋ/ fuse into a single syllable, [tseŋ].
上面例子的缩短格式：/tsoŋ/与/jiŋ/合成一个音节，[tseŋ]。

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

ə-tsoŋ-mɲŋ-ɲiŋ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L#.
All, all sorts of. 各种。

ə-vŋ-zeŋvŋ NOUN Tone: H#-.
Uncle and nephew. 叔叔侄子。

ə-vŋ₁ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH#.
Beautiful, pretty. 美，好看，美丽。

ɕwæŋ | ə-vŋ
INTENSIVE: very
很好看！

ə-mɲŋ-vŋ
NEG: ugly
丑陋

ə-vŋ₂ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Maternal uncle (mother’s brother; same term for older brother and younger brother). 舅舅、舅父（比母亲大或比母亲小不区分）。

ə-vŋ-ɕwɑŋ
mother’s elder brother
比母亲大的舅舅

ə-vŋ-tɕiŋ
mother’s younger brother
比母亲小的舅舅

CL: vŋ

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

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

᠎ᠠᠵᠤᠨ ᠎ᠠᠵᠤᠨ!

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

慢慢坐!

See: ᠎ᠠᠵᠤᠨᠠᠵᠤ

᠎ᠠᠵᠤᠨ-ᠪᠠᠭᠠᠵᠤ NOUN Tone: L#-

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

᠎ᠠᠵᠤᠨ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L# / L.

Dual: us two. 咱们两个。

᠎ᠠᠵᠤᠨ ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.

Old, used. 陈旧。

ᠵᠢᠵᠤ ᠎ᠠᠵᠤᠨ

old meat, meat that is not fresh

陈肉、不新鲜的肉

᠎ᠠᠵᠤᠨ-᠎ᠠᠵᠤᠨᠠᠵᠤᠨ NOUN Tone: MH#.

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

᠎ᠠᠵᠤᠨ-ᠵᠢᠵᠤᠨᠠᠵᠤᠨ NOUN Tone: H#-

Grandmother and granddaughter. 奶奶与孙女。

᠎ᠠᠵᠤᠨ NOUN Tone: MH#.

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

᠎ᠠᠵᠤᠨ ᠵᠢᠵᠤ ᠰᠤᠯᠤᠵᠤᠨ ᠬᠣᠵᠤᠵᠢᠨ!

I shall have to learn to be a grandmother! / I shall have to learn to behave as a grandmother! (Humorous remark by the main consultant, after a doctor has advised her to avoid low, soft seats such as sofas and to adopt a taller wooden chair. Paraphrase: "I guess I have entered the category of elderly persons!")

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

CL: ᠮᠤ

PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L.

Total interrogation. ……吗?。

ᠵᠢᠵᠤᠨ | ᠎ᠠᠵᠤᠨ?

Is there any water?

有谁吗?

᠎ᠠᠵᠤᠨᠠᠵᠤᠨ?

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

对吗? / 对吧?

᠎ᠠᠵᠤᠨ NOUN Tone: L.

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

᠎ᠠᠵᠤᠨ-ᠪᠠᠭᠠᠵᠤ | ᠎ᠠᠵᠤᠨᠠᠵᠤ

the root of wild cabbage

芜菁的根

CL: ᠮᠤ

᠎ᠠᠵᠤᠨᠠᠵᠤᠨᠠᠵᠤᠨ-ᠮᠣᠵᠤ NOUN Tone: L + H#-

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

᠎ᠠᠵᠤᠨ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: LH.

Inward. 往里。

- f -

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

tʂa|bɣ| dʒu|-mɣ| | tʰi|+fa|

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

发一点面

tʂa|bɣ| tʰi|+fa|! | pɣ|jɣ| gv|+bi|!

Make some flour to ferment! We're going to prepare buns!

你发一点面吧！要做馒头！

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

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

dʒwæ| | fv|

INTENSIVE.very: really glad, very happy

很高兴

dʒɣ| | fv|

really glad, very happy

很高兴

mɣ|+fv| ji|

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

生气

tʂʰu| mɣ|+fv| ji|!

He/she is angry.

他在生气。

[F5] dʒwæ| | fv|+hĩ| dʒu|+v| ni|

It's a very agreeable person.

他是很善良的人。

fv|kʰo| NOUN Tone: H#.

Fengke: a village located close to the Yangtze river, on the right bank. 奉科（金沙江边的一个地区）。

fv|ʂu| NOUN Tone: L#.
Rheumatism. 风湿（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 风湿

fv|ʂu| go|

to suffer from rheumatism, to have rheumatism

有风湿、得风湿

fv|bi| NOUN Tone: L.

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

fv| NOUN Tone: LM.

Neighbours. 邻居，村里的人们。

- g -

gæ˩ɹæ˩ NOUN Tone: L#.

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

dʒɿ˩bv˩kɿ˩-sa˩ɣwɿ˩, | hi˩ɣwɿ˩-lo˩, |
æ˩mi˩-ɣwɿ#˩, | la˩lo˩-ɣwɿ˩, | la˩ŋwɿ˩,
| bɿ˩tsʰo˩gv˩, | ə˩la˩-ɣwɿ#˩, | gæ˩ɹæ˩, |
qʰæ˩tɕʰi˩, | tʰo˩[tw#˩]

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

gæ˩ɹæ˩ NOUN Tone: LM.

Top part of body. 上半身。

gæ˩pʰæ˩ NOUN Tone: LM.

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

CL: tso˩

-gɿ˩ NOUN Tone: M. ① Place. 地方。

njɿ˩ | dʒw˩-ji˩ (-gɿ˩) 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˩ gɿ˩

which place

什么地方

tʂʰw˩-gɿ˩

this place

这个地方

tʰv˩-gɿ˩

that place

那个地方

② Moment. 时候。

ʂw˩-ɿi˩mi˩-qo˩-gɿ˩ tʰv˩

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

七月到了的时候

ʂw˩-ɿi˩mi˩-qo˩-gɿ˩-dzo˩

in the seventh month, during the seventh month

七月的时候

gɿ˩ VERB Tone: M_b.

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

mɿ˩-gɿ˩

NEG: not to lack

不缺乏

gɿ˩bɿ˩ NOUN Tone: M.

Shadow. 影子。

gɿ˩bɿ˩ li˩

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

看电视

CL: v˩

-gɿ˩bi˩#˩ POSTPOSITION Tone: #H.

On top. 上面。

zi˩qʰwɿ˩-gɿ˩bi˩

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

在房顶上

gɿ˩la˩ NOUN Tone: M.

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

Borrowing: Tibetan lha

CL: v˩

gɿ˩la˩-pɿ#˩ NOUN Tone: #H.

Image of Buddha. 佛像。

CL: pɿ˩

gɿ˩la˩-zi˩ NOUN Tone: L.

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

gɿ˩la˩-zi˩-di˩

same meaning

同上

CL: [w˩

gɿ˩qo˩ NOUN Tone: MH.

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

CL: [w˩

ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L.

Directional prefix: upward. 向上、往上。

See: gɿ˩-qo˩, gɿ˩-tʰv˩-qo˩, gɿ˩-tʂʰw˩-qo˩

ḡṽṽ ADJECTIVE Tone: L.

Quarrelsome. This term is used to describe the personality associated with certain astrological signs: some, such as the Tiger and the Monkey, are considered as quarrelsome, making the people born during the corresponding years less suitable for participating in certain rites (e.g. the Coming of Age rite), and more suitable for certain other rites and occasions. 爱吵架。

k^hv-ḡṽṽ

“quarrelsome year”: a year whose astrological sign is a quarrelsome animal. Astrological signs such as the Tiger and the Monkey are considered as quarrelsome; people born during one of these years are said to be tough and quarrelsome.

爱打架的年份/生肖：十二个生肖中，虎、猴……被认为是爱打架的。

k^hv-ḡṽṽ-hīṽ

person whose astrological sign is a quarrelsome animal. Astrological signs such as the Tiger and the Monkey are considered as quarrelsome.

属一个爱打架的年份/生肖的人。十二个生肖中，虎、猴……被认为是爱打架的。

ziṽhṽṽ, | la- : | k^hv-ḡṽṽ!

The Monkey and the Ape are quarrelsome birth signs!

属猴和属虎的人很爱吵架!

ziṽ, | la- , | k^hv-ḡṽṽ!

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

同上

ḡṽṽ_a 1 VERB Tone: L_a.

To go out (fire). 灭, 熄。

mv- | le-ḡṽṽ(-zeṽ)

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

火灭了。

ḡṽṽ_a 2 VERB Tone: L_a.

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

hyṽ-zoṽ, | le-ḡṽṽ-zeṽ!

(S)he has made a good job of it; (s)he is satisfied/happy!

很成功, 真高兴! / 他成功了, 很满意!

ṽṽṽṽṽ | ḡwæṽ | le-ḡṽṽ-zeṽ!

(S)he is very satisfied/happy!

他很满意!

noṽ-seṽ, | ḡwæṽ | le-ḡṽṽ-zeṽ: | zoṽ-mvṽ hyṽ-zoṽ!

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

你呢, (应该)很满意: (你的)孩子很成功!

mv-ḡṽṽ

to be dissatisfied, not resigned, recalcitrant

不满意、不甘心、不服气

ḡṽṽ_a 3 VERB Tone: L_a.

To be afraid. 害怕、吃惊, 惊。

le-ḡṽṽ-zeṽ

ACCOMP _ PFV

害怕了

noṽ | hīṽ ḡṽṽ-k^hṽṽ!

You frighten people! / People are afraid of you!

你让人害怕!

ḡṽṽbvṽ VERB Tone: LM.

To overflow. 溢出来。

ḡṽṽbvṽ-zeṽ

PFV

溢出来了

ḡṽṽdzṽṽ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: LM.

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

ḡṽṽdzṽṽ dziṽ

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

坐上座

noṽ | ḡṽṽdzṽṽ dziṽ!

Please be seated at the place of honour!

请您坐在上座!

See: ḡṽṽ-

ḡṽṽ-qoṽ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.

Way up there. 那上面 (指高处)。

See: ḡṽṽ-, ḡṽṽ-ṽṽṽṽṽ-qoṽ, ḡṽṽ-t^hvṽṽ-qoṽ,

ḡṽṽq^wṽṽ NOUN Tone: LM.

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

CL: ṽṽṽ

ḡṽṽṽṽṽ#ṽ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.

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

ḡṽṽṽṽṽ NOUN Tone: LM.

Upper reaches of a river; upstream. 上游。

gyj-tʰv-t-gi#1 ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L-#H.

Way up there. 那里 (指高处)。

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

gyj-tʰv-t-qoɬ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L-#H.

Way up there. 那里 (指高处)。

See: gyj-, gyj-qoɬ, gyj-tʂʰw-t-qoɬ

gyj-tʂæ1 NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.

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

gyj-tʂʰæ-t-hĩ1 NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.

Ancestors, past generations. 祖先。

gyj-tʂʰw-t-gi#1 ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L-#H.

Way up there. 那里 (指高处)。

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

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

Way up there. 那里 (指高处)。

See: gyj-, gyj-qoɬ, gyj-tʰv-t-qoɬ

gy1 VERB Tone: MH.

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

tʰi-t-gy1

DUR

DUR

tʰi-t-gy1-ze1

DUR _ PFV

DUR _ PFV

le-t-gy1-ze1

ACCOMP _ PFV

扛了

tsoɬ~tsoɬ gy1

to carry something on the shoulder

扛东西

njɹɹ(-ɲwɹɹ) | gy1-bi1!

Let me carry it!

我来扛吧!

gi1 1 VERB Tone: H.

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

bi1 gi1. / bi1 gi1-ze1.

It snows. / It has snowed.

下雪。 / 下雪了。

hi1 gi1. / hi1 gi1-ze1.

It rains. / It has rained.

下雨。 / 下雨了。

tʰi-t-ni-t-dzo1, | hi1 gi1-ze1, | le-t-gy1-ze1!

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。)

gi1 2 VERB Tone: H.

To owe money. 欠 (钱)。

dze1 | tʰi-t-gi1

to owe money

欠钱

gi1 a CLASSIFIER Tone: H_a. ① A half. 量词: 一半。

ɬw-t-gi1

one half

一半

tʰe1zɹɹ-gi1

fourteen halves (combination elicited to determine the tonal category of the classifier)

十四个半 (注: 这是为了确定调类而问的短语)

tv-tʂʰwɹɹ | ɬw-t-gi1

half the time, half the duration

一半的时间

② A side; a direction. 量词: 一面 (房屋的一面)。

ɬw-t-gi1 hō1

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

往一个方向走、走自己的方向

ɬw-t-vɹɹ | ɬw-t-gi1 hwɹɹ

to go each one's separate way; to go each in a different direction

分开: 每个人去自己的方向

gi-dzɹɹ NOUN Tone: M.

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

gi-dzɹɹ-kʰi#1

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

金沙江边: 奉科, 拉伯……

gi-dzɹɹ-kʰi-t-hĩ#1

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

金沙江边的人: 奉科人, 拉伯人……

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

Bear; she-bear. There is no way to refer unambiguously to a female bear, as the same term is used for bears irrespective of sex. 熊, 母熊。

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

N + DEM + CLF

这只熊

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

He-bear, male bear. 公熊。

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

N + DEM + CLF

这只公熊

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

Little bear, cub. 小熊。

gi-t-na-tmi-t-zo-t^hv-t[ɯ#1

N + DEM + CLF

这只小熊

CL: [ɯ1

gi-tzu#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

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

gi-tzu-t=ɣæ1

ASSOCIATIVE: younger brothers, cousins...

联想复数: 弟弟们, 表兄弟们

CL: v1

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

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

gi1 NOUN Tone: L.

Bear. 大熊。

gi1 NOUN Tone: L.

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

gi-tmi1

large granary

大粮仓

gi1zo1

small granary

小粮仓

njɣ1 | gi1 gv1-zo1-ho1

I shall have to repair the granary!

我应该修粮仓!

CL: [ɯ1

gi1a ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a. From: /gu1a 2/ and /ji1/

True, real; really, truly. 真, 真的。

mɣ1-gi1!

(It) is not true!

不是的! / 不是真的!

ə1-gi1?

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

对吧? / 对吗?

ə1-gi1? - gi1!

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

对吧? -对的!

gi1-hi1 ɣwɣ1

to speak the truth, to tell the truth

说实话, 老实说

gi1 | -gu1

truly, veritably

真的, 真正的

gi1ku1 NOUN Tone: L.

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

-gi1 POSTPOSITION Tone: MH.

Behind. 后面, (最)后。

ə1ma1-t-gi1

behind mummy

妈妈后面

la1-t-gi1

behind the tiger

老虎后面

bo1-t-gi1

behind the pig

猪后面

mv1-t-gi1

behind the daughter

女儿后面

ɣwæ1-t-gi1

behind the horse

马后面

tʂʰwɿ-gi | tʰi-tɕʰo

to hide in there (literally 'behind there')

藏那后面

no-t-gi njɿʅ tʂwæ!

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

我跟你走! / 我都按你说的来做吧!

ɕwɿ-v-t-giʅ, | ɕwɿ-v-t hwæ!

to buy one after the other (context: someone buys one horse after the other, to put together a complete caravan of his own)

一个接着一个地买 (情景: 一个人接二连三地买马, 最后组成自己的马帮队)

[F5] giʅ | ɕwɿ-qa | gv|bi!

Let's do one last bundle! (Context: women are extracting flax fiber, processing bundle after bundle; towards the end of a long work session, someone says: "Let's do one last bundle! / One last bundle and we shall call it a day!")

再做一捆吧! (情景: 女人们在纺麻线, 工作了很久, 一个人就说: "再做最后一捆 (就收工吧)! ")

gi-t-se-t

to walk after, to follow after

在后面走, 在后面跟着

go|bɿʅ NOUN Tone: L#.

Temple, monastery. 庙, 寺。

Borrowing: Tibetan dgonpa

CL: |wɿ

go|mi-t NOUN Tone: M.

Younger sister. 妹妹。

go|mi-t = ɿæ

ASSOCIATIVE: younger sisters, younger cousins

联想复数: 妹妹们, 表妹们

CL: v-t

go|a VERB Tone: L_a.

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

njɿʅ | go!

I am suffering! / It hurts!

我痛!

njɿʅ | go | ɿwæ!

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

我好疼!

go|hĩʅ

NMLZ: patient, sick person

病人, 病的 (人)

hĩʅ | go|hĩʅ

sick person, person who is ill, patient

病人

bi|mi-t go|

to have stomach-ache

肚子疼

go|bi-t NOUN Tone: LM.

The city of Lijiang. 丽江城。

go|bi-t-ɕwɿ-tqo|

the city of Lijiang

丽江城

go|bo-t NOUN Tone: LH.

Livestock. 牲畜。

CL: pʰoʅ

gw|a 1 VERB Tone: L_a.

To believe. 相信。

tʂʰwɿ-t-ɱwɿ-t-zwɿ-t-hĩʅ, | njɿʅ | mɿʅ-gw|!

I do not believe what (s)he says!

他说的话, 我不相信!

gw|a 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

True, authentic, veritable. 真, 真的。

mɿʅ-gw|

not true

不是真的

gw|hĩʅ

NMLZ

真的

ə-t-gw|?

Is that true?

真的吗?

gw| wɿʅ-t-ɿ!

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

就是真的啊! / 的确是这样啊!

gw|-jiʅ?

Really?

原来是这样吗?

gw| ʂv|ɕvʅ

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

相信

gw-t-zwɿʅ

to say the truth

说实话

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

gwɿ|wɿ-ze

PFV

揉了

le-t-gwɿ|wɿ+ze

ACCOMP _ PFV

揉了

le-t-gwɿ|wɿ~le-t-gwɿ|wɿ

ACCOMP RED PFV

揉一揉

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

ʃʰwɿ | no | ni-t-gv | ʃwæ-t-mv-t-gv!

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)

gv NOUN Tone: #H.
Manger. 马槽。

zɿwæ-t-gv#

horse's manger

马槽

CL: |wɿ

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

dzɿ | gv

to cross a river

过河

gv₁ VERB Tone: M' intrans.
To flow, to go by, to elapse (time); to take place, to occur (event). 过去 (时间)、过, 发生。

le-t-gv-ze

ACCOMP _ PFV

已经过去了

qɿ-t-|wɿ gv

an hour goes by

一个小时过去了

tsʰe-t-ni | gv-ze

Ten days have gone by/ten days have elapsed

十天过去了

mv-t-gv-ze!

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

不好了! / 不行了!

ʃʰwɿ-t-ne-t-ji | gv, -tsɿ-t-mv!

They say that's how it happened!

据说是这样发生的!

gv₂ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Good (good heart). 好 (心好)。

qɿwæ | gv!

INTENSIVE.very

很好!

mv-t-gv!

NEG

不好

gv₃ NUMBER Tone: M? H#? (pas L).
9. 9。

gv-dv NOUN Tone: M.

Back. 脊背。

CL: |v

gv-dv-t-gv-t-mi NOUN Tone: M. *From: gv-dv* and *gv-t-mi* Body. 身体。

CL: |wɿ

gv-tkv NOUN Tone: L#.

Intonation, way of speaking; can be used, by extension, to refer to tones. 语调, 声调。

gv-tkv-t-gv-t-li | zɿwɿ

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

说话说得好看、有口才、口若悬河、能言善辩

gv-tma NOUN Tone: M.

Masculine given name. 男性名字。

hi | ʃʰwɿ-t-v, | gv-tma-t mv-tʃæ!

This person is called /gv-tma-t/!

这个人, 名叫/gv-tma-t/!

gv-tmi NOUN Tone: M.

Body. 身体。

CL: |wɿ

gv-tsu-t-pv NOUN Tone: H#-L.

Shoulderblade, scapula. 肩胛骨。

CL: kʰwɿ

gv-tɕʰwɿ VERB Tone: MH#.

To catch a cold. 着凉。

gv'ts^hi] NUMBER Tone: L#.
90. 90。

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

ha¹ gv¹

to cook, to prepare a meal

做饭

le¹-gv¹-ze¹

ACCOMP _ PFV

做(饭)了

njɣ¹ | ha¹ gv¹-bi!

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

我来做饭吧!

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

zi¹-q^hwɣ¹ gv¹

to build a house

建房

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

le¹-gv¹~gv¹

RED: to repair

重叠: 修理

le¹-gv¹ | le¹-t^hv¹-ze¹!

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

修理好了! / 修理出来了!

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

t^hi¹-gv¹~gv¹

DUR

DUR

ɖw¹-gv¹~gv¹-ɣ¹

to clear up a little

收拾一下

le¹-gv¹~gv¹ | t^hi¹-tɕw¹

to tidy up and put (everything) into place

收拾, 摆好

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

ni¹-mi¹ gv¹-se¹

after the sun has set, after sunset

在太阳落山之后, 在太阳落山了以后

ni¹-mi¹ | le¹-gv¹-ze¹.

The sun has set.

太阳落山了。

ni¹-mi¹ | mɣ¹-gv¹-su¹.

The sun has not set yet.

太阳还没有落。

gv¹ɖzɯ¹ ADJECTIVE Tone: L.

Angry; afflicted. 生气。

gv¹ɣi¹mi¹ NOUN Tone: L.

9th month. 九月。

gv¹p^hæ¹ NOUN Tone: L.

Thin plank. 相当薄的木板。

CL: p^hæ¹

gwx_a VERB Tone: L_a.

To sing. 唱、唱歌。

njɣ¹ | ɖw¹-ɖzɔ¹ | gwx¹-ze¹!

I have sung a song!

我唱了一首歌!

no¹ | ɖw¹-ɖzɔ¹ gwx¹!

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

你唱一首吧!

ɖw¹-k^hwɣ¹ gwx¹

to sing a song

唱一下

ɖw¹-k^hwɣ¹ gwx¹-ɣ¹

to sing a song

唱一下

na¹-gwx¹

Na songs

摩梭民歌

**[ʂ^hw¹ | na¹-gwx¹ F | kv¹! | hæ¹-gwx¹ F | kv¹!
| xo¹-ɖzi¹-gwx¹ F | kv¹-ji¹! |**

He can sing (lots of different styles:) Na songs! and also Chinese (Han) songs! and also Tibetan songs!

他会唱很多种风格的歌曲: 摩梭的, 会唱! 汉族的, 会唱! 藏族的, 会唱!

gwxj~gwxj VERB Tone: L.

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

le-t-gwxj~gwxj | le-t-ts^hu-j-ze!

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

你已经散步回来了!

[s^hu-t | gwxj~gwxj-hu-j-ze!

(S)he has gone out for a walk!

他散步去了!

æ-t-sæ-t gwxj; | qv-t-t gwxj; | na-ts^hi-j gwxj

“to walk around Mount /æ-t-sæ-t/; to walk around Mount /qv-t-t#/; to walk around Mount /na-ts^hi-j/”: 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-t-sæ-t山, 绕qv-t-t#山, 绕na-ts^hi-j山
(做“绕山”仪式, 为了求生子等)

gwxjji ADVERB(IAL) Tone: LM.

In good order. 整齐。

tso-t~tso-t | gwxjji t^hi-t-teu-j |

to put things in good order

把东西摆整齐

- y -

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

my˧-t-yu˧

NEG

不能干

tsʰu˧-t-ŋu˧, | 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˧-t NOUN Tone: #H.
Cloth. 布料。

yu˧-t-dzo˧, | yu˧-t-ni˧, | yu˧-t, | dʒu˧-t-zi˧ ɲi˧-ze˧!

The weaving-machine, the bamboo structure keeping the threads together, and fabric: these belong to the same family! / these are all part of the same sphere!

织布机、竹子的框（让线不乱混）、布料，属于同一类！（直译：“都是一家的！”）

CL: **bo˧**

yu˧-t-bo˧ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Weft, weft thread, pick. 纬线、纬纱。
CL: **bo˧**

yu˧-t-dzo˧ NOUN Tone: L#.
Loom. 织布机。
CL: **na˧-t**

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

yu˧-t-ku˧ NOUN Tone: LM + MH#. ① Peel, rind.
皮、鸡蛋壳、麦麸。

pʰi˧-ko˧-t-yu˧-t-ku˧

peel of an apple

苹果皮

ɲɔ˧-jo˧-t-yu˧-t-ku˧

potato peel

洋芋皮

② Fur, pelt, skin (of animal). 皮。

ʂe˧-t-yu˧-t-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. 麸。

dze˧-t[ɰ-t-yu˧-t-ku˧]

oatmeal bran

燕麦麸

CL: **kʰwɔ˧**

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

yu˧-t-na˧-mi˧-zo˧

Yi man

彝族男人

yu˧-t-na˧-mi˧-mv˧

Yi woman

彝族女人

CL: **v˧**

yu˧-t NOUN Tone: LH.
Skin. 皮肤。

yu˧-t-dzu˧

to eat skin

吃皮

CL: **tsʰi˧**

- h -

ha] NOUN Tone: #H.
Food. 饭, 米饭。

ha-|v-|~|v]
ball of cereals
饭坨坨、饭团

ha-|dzw-|
to eat
吃饭

[ʂ^hu-| | ha-|dzw-|dzo:]
(S)he is eating!
他在吃饭!

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

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

q^ha-|dze-|ha-|bɣ]
sweetcorn ear
玉米棒子

CL: **bɣ]**

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

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

ha-|u#] NOUN Tone: #H.
Cereals. 粮食。

ha-|mi] NOUN Tone: H#.
Beggar. 乞丐。

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

CL: **v-|**

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

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

ha]_a VERB Tone: L_a.
To open (one's eyes). 睁开 (眼睛)。

t^hi-|ha]

DUR

DUR

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

njɣ-|u-| ha]
to open one's eyes
睁开眼睛

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

hĩ-| [ʂ^hu-|v-| | hã-|mo] | zɣæ:/

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

hã1 ₁ VERB Tone: MH.

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

mv-|le-|hã1

to put out the fire
灭火

hã1 ₂ VERB Tone: MH.

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

q^hu-|hã-| t^hi-|hã] |

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

zi-|q^hwɣ-| q^hu-|u-|qo-| hã1

to spend the night in a house
在一个人家过夜

hã1_a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.
Classifier for nights. 量词: 夜。

q^hu-|hã1

one night
一夜

t^he-|hã1

ten nights = ten days
十夜 (等于十天)

q^hu-|hã-| la-|dzo:]

There is only one day left!
只有一个晚上!

[F5] **ɬw˧-hā˧-nw˧ | le˧-li˧-le˧-se˧-ze˧!**

He has entirely read it in one night! / He has read the whole (book) in just one night! (Imagined context: someone is given a book; he finishes reading it within a day)

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

hæ˧ NOUN Tone: M.
Chinese (Han). 汉人。

hæ˧-mi#˧

a Chinese woman, a Han Chinese woman
汉族女人

hæ˧-mv˧ hæ˧-di˧

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

hæ˧-di˧

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

hæ˧-zo˧-bæ˧

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

CL: v˧

hæ˧-di˧-ʈæ˧ɽv˧ NOUN Tone: L.
Beggard-monk (of the Buddhist religion). 比丘、游僧。

hæ˧-lw#˧ NOUN Tone: #H.
Chinese sorghum. 高粱。
See: **kv˧-ljv˧**

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

hæ˧-zwv˧ NOUN Tone: L#.
The Chinese language. 汉语。

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

hĩ˧ hæ˧

to harm people
害人

hĩ˧ hæ˧-kv˧

who can harm people; cruel
会害人的、残忍、凶狠

hĩ˧ hæ˧-zo˧

terrifying person, frightening person, creepy person
可怕的人

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

hæ˧-njæ˧ | -gv˧

soft, lithe, supple
软、柔软 (树枝……)

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

hæ˧₂ NOUN Tone: MH.
Lime. 石灰。

hæ˧ hwæ˧

to buy lime
买石灰

hæ˧ tɕʰi˧

to sell lime
卖石灰

hæ˧ ki˧

to give lime
给石灰

hæ˧ dv˧

to dig lime
挖石灰

hæ˧ bæ˧

to sweep lime
扫石灰

hæ˧ gv˧

to carry lime
扛石灰

hæ˧ NOUN Tone: M.
Wind. 风。

hæ˧ tʰv˧ / hæ˧ tʰv˧-ze˧

the wind has risen, the wind is blowing
刮风了

wv˧ | hæ˧ tʰv˧-ho˧-ze˧!

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

CL: kʰwv˧

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

hɑ˧ hæ˧

to winnow cereals
扬粮食

tso˧~tso˧ hæ˧

to winnow things
扬东西

hǎi-do˥ NOUN Tone: M.
Threshing ground. 打场。

hǎi-do˥ bæ˥

to sweep the threshing ground
清扫打场

CL: ㄅ

hǎi-kʰɿ˥ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Rafter; beam. 椽子。
CL: ㄅ

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

hǎi-kʰo˥-mi˥

same meaning: young lady
同上: 小姐、公主

CL: ㄩ

hǎi-pɿ˥ NOUN Tone: M.
Plait; braid. 辫子。
CL: kʰɿ˥

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

NOUN Tone: L#.

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

hǎi-ʃu˥-to˥mi˥

the Precious Pillars, the Golden Pillars: a solemn designation for the two pillars of the main building

‘黄金柱’、‘宝贵柱’: 对主屋两个柱子的庄严称呼

CL: na˥

hǎi-ʃu˥-pæ˥pʰæ˥ NOUN Tone: L#-.
Rack for drying grain. 粮架。
CL: pʰæ˥

hǎi-ʃv˥pɿ˥ NOUN Tone: H#.
Husband. 丈夫。

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

hǎi-zɿ˥ tʰv˥-kʰwɿ˥

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

CL: kʰwɿ˥

hǎi˥ NOUN Tone: L.
Gold. 金子。
CL: ㄅ

hǎi˥-ba˥-la˥ NOUN Tone: L-L#.
Silk. 丝绸。
CL: ㄅ

hǎi˥bæ˥ VERB Tone: L.
To dance a ritual dance. 跳大神。

hǎi˥di˥ NOUN Tone: L.
Ruler. 尺。
CL: na˥

hǎi˥qʰwɿ˥ NOUN Tone: L.
Lavender. 薰衣草 (永宁的一种植物)。
CL: ㄅ

hǎi˥sɿ˥ NOUN Tone: L.
Magpie. 喜鹊。
CL: mi˥

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

le˥-hǎi˥-ze˥

ACCOMP _ PFV

切了

tʰa˥-hǎi˥!

PROHIB

别切!

ba˥la˥ | le˥-hǎi˥, | le˥-zy˥

to cut cloth to make clothes, and to sew clothes

裁 (布料来做) 衣服, 又缝 (衣服) / 先裁布料, 再缝衣服

② To castrate. 阉割。

hɿ˥ NOUN Tone: M.
All. 全部。

ɕu˥-hɿ˥ | mɿ˥-go˥

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

ɕu˥-hɿ˥ | mɿ˥-su˥

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

什么也不知道

ʃɿ˥ | ɕu˥-hɿ˥ hwæ˥

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

hɿ]a 1 VERB Tone: L_a.

To dry beside or over a fire. 烘干。

tʰi-t-hɿ]

DUR

DUR

le-t-hɿ]

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

ɖw-t-hɿ]-ɿ]

DELIMITATIVE _ INCEPTIVE

烘干一下

le-t-hɿ]-ze], | le-t-pv-t-ze]!

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

烘干了，（现在）干了！

ɖw-t-kʰwɿ-t hɿ]

to dry something beside the fire

烘干一个东西

hɿ]a 2 VERB Tone: L_a.

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

hɿ]a 3 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

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

ɖwæ] | hɿ]!

INTENSIVE.very

很好！

mɿ-t-hɿ]

NEG

不好

hɿ]-hĩ]

REL/NMLZ

好的

hi] NOUN Tone: #H.

Tooth. 牙齿。

hi-t go]

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

牙疼

CL: [w-t

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

hi-tle] ji]

to do quickly

快速做

hi-tle] | le-t-jo]!

Come quickly!

快来！

ʈʂʰw-t | ɖwæ] | hi-tle] | ji-t-kv]!

(S)he knows how to work really fast!

他做事很麻利！

hi-tɖzi-t NOUN Tone: M.

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

hi] gi]-ze], | hi-tɖzi-t tʰi-t-mv-t.

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

下雨了，披蓑衣（雨衣）吧。

CL: [w-t

hi-tkʰw#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Gum; gingiva. 牙龈。

hi-tkʰw-t ʈʂʰæ-t

to brush one's teeth

刷牙

hi-tkʰw-t-tv]

root of the teeth

牙根

hi-tqʰwɿ] NOUN Tone: L#.

Decayed teeth; dental caries. 蛀牙。

CL: [w-t

hi-tʰa] ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.

Sharp, keen (blade). 锋利。

hi-tʰo] NOUN Tone: MH#.

Tooth. 牙齿。

CL: [w-t

hi-tsw] NOUN Tone: L#.

Incisives (teeth). 门牙。

CL: [w-t

hi] 1 NOUN Tone: L.

Lake (monosyllabic word). 湖、海（单音节）。

CL: [w-t

hi] 2 VERB Tone: L.

Existential verb, for unmovable objects: e.g. the Lake exists/is at a certain place. 存在动词：固定不动的物体，如：泸沽湖。

hi]na+mi+ | t^hi+hi]

the Lake exists/is there

有（泸沽）湖（在那儿）

hi]dzɯ] NOUN Tone: L.

Charcoal. 炭。

CL: k^hɣ]

hi]mi] NOUN Tone: L.

Tongue. 舌头。

hi]mi], | ʃ^h mɣ+zi+! | ə+tsɔ+ zɣɣ]-bi], | ɔ+la] dɣɣ]!

The tongue has no bone! Only oneself knows what one is going to say! (Proverb meaning that one is responsible for one's speech: only oneself knows whether one is telling the truth or not.)

“舌头没有骨头。讲的是什么（=是否真的），只有自己才知道！”（谚语）

CL: [ɯ+]

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

Lake. 湖。

CL: [ɯ+]

hi]ɲi]zo] NOUN Tone: L.

Salamander. 娃娃鱼。

CL: mi]

hi]q^ha] NOUN Tone: L.

Torrential rain, cloudburst. 暴雨。

hi]q^ha] la](-ze]

torrential rain is falling

下暴雨了

CL: ʂɯ]

hi]ɣɣɣ]-lo+] NOUN Tone: L-

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

dɣɣ]bv+ky+sa]ɣɣɣ], | hi]ɣɣɣ]-lo], | æ]mi+ɣɣɣ#], | la]lo+ɣɣɣ], | la]ɲɣɣ+], | bɣ+ts^ho+gɣ], | ə]la+ɣɣɣ#], | gæ+ɰæ], | q^hæ+te^hi+], | t^ho+ɰɯ#]

the ten villages traditionally considered as part of Yongning

摩梭传统地理概念中，属于永宁的十个村落

hi]zæ] NOUN Tone: LH. ① Uvula. 小舌。

qv+ɰzæ+bv+ | hi]zæ+]

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]zæ]/.

小舌

② Tendon of the tongue. 舌头的筋。

hi]mi]-bv+ | hi]zæ+]

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]zæ]/.

舌头的筋

CL: [ɯ+]

hi] NOUN Tone: LH.

Rain. 雨。

hi] gi] / hi] gi]-ze]

it's raining

下雨了

CL: ʂɯ]

-hĩ] CONJUNCTION Tone: 0.

Relativizer and nominalizer. 关系从句/名词化。

hĩ] NOUN Tone: #H.

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

hĩ+ | qɯ+ v+

one person, an individual

一个人

hĩ+ɰ+ | qɯ+ lo]

a lineage, a family

一个家族

CL: v+

hĩ+bae#7 NOUN Tone: #H.

Guest, visitor. 客人。

hĩ+bae+ ji+

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

做客

hĩ+bae+ ts^hɯ+ze] ! |

A guest has arrived!

客人来了！

CL: v+

hĩ+hĩ#7 NOUN Tone: #H.

Strangers, people outside the family. 外人。

CL: v+

hĩ-|a|kv|hĩ NOUN Tone: -L-
Dangerous person; enemy. 危险的人, 仇人, 敌人。

hĩ-|mɣ|gɣ VERB Tone: .
To envy, to be jealous of. 妒忌。

hĩ-|mɣ|gɣ |ji|
to be jealous (of someone), to have a fit of jealousy
妒忌

hĩ-|mo NOUN Tone: H#.
Elderly person. 老人。

hĩ-|mo |hĩ|
_ REL; same meaning
老人、老的人

CL: v|

hĩ-|mo NOUN Tone: L#. ① Corpse. 尸体。

hĩ-|mo |k^hu|di|
coffin; literally 'thing (in which) to put a corpse'
棺材

② Tomb. 坟墓。
CL: mo|

hĩ-|nv VERB Tone: .
To be disobedient, naughty. 不听话、调皮。

hĩ-|tɕ^hu# NOUN Tone: #H.
Family member belonging to the same generation: brother, sister, or cousin (on the mother's side). 同一辈的亲戚: 兄弟姐妹、堂兄弟姐妹。

hĩ-|tɕ^hu | - **hĩ-|tɕ^hu#** |
same meaning: the family members belonging to the same generation
同一辈的亲戚: 兄弟姐妹、堂兄弟姐妹

tɕ^hu | | **njɣ** | | **hĩ-|tɕ^hu** | **ni** |!
(S)he is someone of my generation! (= my cousin, my brother/sister...)
他是跟我同一辈的亲戚! (=堂兄弟姐妹)

hĩ-|tɕ^hu | **mɣ** | **ni** | F | **hĩ-|tɕ^hu** | **ji** | **t^ha** | **kv** |!
“Even if one is not (born) a family member, it is possible to become one!” A saying that refers to quasi-family links between friends, which amount to a form of adoption into the family circle.

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

Syn: **hĩ-|tɕ^hu#** |.

hĩ-|tɕ^hu# NOUN Tone: #H.
Family member belonging to the same generation: brother, sister, or cousin (on the mother's side). 同一辈的亲戚: 兄弟姐妹、堂兄弟姐妹。

hĩ-|tɕ^hu | - **hĩ-|tɕ^hu#** |
same meaning: the family members belonging to the same generation
同一辈的亲戚: 兄弟姐妹、堂兄弟姐妹

Syn: **hĩ-|tɕ^hu#** |.

hĩ ₁ VERB Tone: MH.
To stand, to stand upright. 站(站立)。

hĩ ₂ VERB Tone: MH.
To have to, to be necessary. 应该。

mɣ | **hĩ** |
NEG
否定

no | | **ji** | **hĩ** |!
You have to do it!
你应该做!

njɣ | | **ji** | **mɣ** | **hĩ** | **hĩ** | | (**q**u | **pi** |) **ji** | **ze** | | |
I have done something I shouldn't have!
我做了一件不应该做的事!

no | | **lo** | **ji** | **hĩ** |!
You have to work! / You must work!
你应该工作啊!

ho ₁ NOUN Tone: #H.
Partridge. 雉。

ho | **t^hv** | **mi** | / **ho** | **t^hv** | **mi** | #
N + DEM + CLF
这只雉

CL: mi|

ho ₂ NOUN Tone: #H.
Porridge, gruel, congee. 粥。

ho | **t^hu** |
to drink gruel
喝粥

ho-|tɕjæ NOUN Tone: LM.
Cord to which fire is put in order to shoot. 火绳, 导火索。Local Chinese dialect: 火线。
Borrowing: Chinese 火线

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

ho|dzɯ|tɣ|ɿ| NOUN Tone: #H-

Paste; starch. 浆糊, 浆子。

See: ho|dzɯ|

ho|dzɯ| NOUN Tone: MH#.

Paste; starch. 浆糊, 浆子。

See: ho|dzɯ|tɣ|ɿ|

ho|ko| NOUN Tone: M.

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

Borrowing: Chinese 火锅

æ|ho|ko|

copper pot for hotpot

铜火锅

ho|mi|#| NOUN Tone: #H.

Female pheasant. 母雉。

ho|mi| t^hv|mi| / ho|mi| t^hv|mi|#

N + DEM + CLF

这个母雉

ho|mi|ho|p^hv| / ho|mi|ho|p^hv|

female and male pheasant

母雉与公雉

CL: mi|

ho|p^hv|#| NOUN Tone: #H.

Male pheasant. 公雉。

ho|p^hv| t^hv|mi| / ho|p^hv| t^hv|mi|#

N + DEM + CLF

这只公雉

CL: mi|

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

Borrowing: Chinese 蒿枝

See: tɣv|q^ha|#|**ho|zo|#|** NOUN Tone: #H.

Baby pheasant. 小雉。

ho|zo| t^hv|ju|#|

N + DEM + CLF

这只小雉

CL: ju|

-ho| SUFFIX Tone: L.

Future / desiderative / conjecture. 未来_愿望。

hi|gi| ə|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!

tɣ^hw| so|ni| le|jo| ho|hī| | ə|ni|? - tɣ^hw| so|ni| le|jo|ho|hī|mæ|.

Is he going to come tomorrow? - (Yes,) he will come tomorrow.

他明天要来买? - (是的,) 他明天会来的。
(回答表示: 比较肯定。)**so|ni| le|fi| mɣ|ho|!**Tomorrow, they won't be on holiday anymore!
(Context: on a Sunday, talking about a kindergarten that has been on holiday during the previous week.)

明天就不休息了!

tɕ^hi| ə|ho|?

Is (she/he) going to sell?

要卖吗? / 会卖吗?

hwæ| ə|ho|?

Is (she/he) going to buy?

要买吗? / 会买吗?

ho|_a ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Correct; suitable, appropriate. 准确, 合适。

Borrowing: chinois ancien: 合?

mɣ|ho|

NEG

不合适, 不准, 不对

ho|ze|!

PFV

对了! / 准确!

ho|hī|

REL/NMLZ

准确的

ho|ɕjæ| NOUN Tone: LM.Wrinkled giant hyssop, *Elshotzia sp.*. 藿香。

Borrowing: Chinese 藿香

ho|dzɯ| ADJECTIVE Tone: L.

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

ho|dzɯ|ze|

PFV

变穷苦了

hoŋloʔpvʅ NOUN Tone: LM+H#.

Carrot. 胡萝卜。

Borrowing: Chinese 胡萝卜

CL: [wʅ]

hoʅ₁ VERB Tone: MH.

To sip: to drink by small mouthfuls. 小口地喝。

zʷʅ hoʅ

to sip wine

小口地喝酒

zʷʅ hoʅ~hoʅ

to sip wine

小口地喝酒

zʷʅ | dʷʅ hoʅ~hoʅ

to sip wine

喝一小口酒

hōʅ VERB Tone: M intrans. ❶ To go away (imperative). 走(离开), 命令式。**noʅ hōʅ!**

Go!

你走吧!

noʅ | leʅ hōʅ!

Go!

你走吧!

əʅ-zeʅ~zeʅ hōʅ! / əʅ-dzʷʅ | leʅ hōʅ!

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

慢走!

ɑʅpʰoʅ hōʅ!

Get out!

出去! 走开! 滚出去!

❷ Imperative. 命令式。

noʅ | dzʷʅ hōʅ!

Eat!

你吃吧!

hōʅ-ʅiʅmiʅʅ NOUN Tone: #H.

8th month. 八月。

hōʅtsʰiʅ NUMBER Tone: LM+MH#.

80. 80。

hōʅ NUMBER Tone: MH.

8. 8。

huʅ VERB Tone: H.

To wait. 等候。

leʅ-huʅ-zeʅ

ACCOMP _ PFV

等了

dʷʅ-huʅ / dʷʅ-huʅ-ʅʅ

to wait a while / Wait a while!

等一下 / 请等一下!

hĩʅ huʅ

to wait for someone

等人

huʅmiʅʅ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Stomach. 胃。

CL: [wʅ]

huʅ₂ VERB Tone: MH.

To miss, to long for, to have the nostalgia of. 想念。

əʅmiʅ huʅ

to miss (one's) mother

想念母亲

huʅ₃ NOUN Tone: MH.

Entrails. 内脏: 胃、肠子等。

CL: [wʅ]

huʅ VERB Tone: M' intrans.

To go, past form. 走(过去式)。

(kiʅzoʅ) | loʅ jiʅ-huʅ(-zeʅ)!

Kizo has gone to work!

给若(人名)干活去了!

leʅ-huʅ-hĩʅ hĩʅ

euphemism for 'deceased person': literally 'person who has gone'

委婉语: '走了的人' = 去世了的人

huʅb CLASSIFIER Tone: Mb.

A few, some, a little. 量词: 一点。

tʂʰæʅyʷʅ dʷʅ-huʅ

some medicines, a few medicines

一些药

hṽ] VERB Tone: H.
To stir-fry. 炒(肉、菜)。

hṽ|~hṽ|

RED

重叠

le|~hṽ|~hṽ|

ACCOMP RED

ACCOMP RED

hṽ|~hṽ|~ze|

RED PFV

炒了

ge| hṽ|~hṽ|

to stir-fry some meat

炒肉

v|ts^h| hṽ|~hṽ|

to stir-fry some vegetables

炒蔬菜

lae|tsu| hṽ|~hṽ|

to stir-fry chili peppers

炒辣椒

ha| hṽ|~hṽ|

to stir-fry some rice, to stir-fry some food

炒饭

hṽ] NOUN Tone: #H.

Body hair; animal's hair; porcupine's quills. 毛、豪猪的翎。

CL: **k^hu|**

hṽ|dx|t|[#]| ADJECTIVE Tone: #H.

Clumsy, incapable. 笨拙, 经常损坏东西。

hṽ|~hṽ|

REL

笨拙的

hṽ|dx|t|~hṽ|dx|t|~zo|

clumsy person / clumsy boy

笨手笨脚的(男)人

[F5] **hṽ|dx|t|~hṽ|dx|t|~gv|**

RED

重叠: 笨笨的

hṽ|~hṽ|~dzæ|~dzæ| ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.

From: hṽ|a 1 Intensely red, red all over. 红红的。

hṽ|na| NOUN Tone: L#.

Wild animal. 野兽。

CL: **mi|**

hṽ|a 1 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Red. 红色的。

hṽ|a 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Of small stature, small in stature, short, not tall. 矮。

hṽ|dzæ|dzæ| ADJECTIVE Tone: L + H#. From:

hṽ|a 1 Intensely red, red all over. 红红的。

hṽ|dzæ|dzæ|~gv|

intensely red, red all over

红红的

[F5] **hṽ|dzæ| | hṽ|dzæ| gv|**

RED; the first two syllables are higher-pitched than the following two

重叠

hṽ|~hṽ| VERB Tone: L.

To disturb, to interfere, to hinder, to obstruct, to impede. 干扰、妨碍。

hṽ| hṽ|~hṽ|

to annoy people

干扰人家

hwa|kwɔ| NOUN Tone: LM.

Cucumber. 黄瓜(汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 黄瓜

CL: **[u|**

hwæ|a VERB Tone: M_a.

To buy. 买。

le|~hwæ|

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

tso|~tso| hwæ|

to buy things

买东西

qu|~k^hwɔ| hwæ|

to buy a piece (of something)

买一块

hwæ|~hwæ|

RED

重叠

hwæ|dzæ| 1 NOUN Tone: H#.

Squirrel. 松鼠, 灰鼠。

hwæ|dzæ|~p^hv|

male squirrel

公松鼠

hwæ|dʒæ|-mi|

female squirrel

母松鼠

CL: **mi|****hwæ|dʒæ|** 2 **NOUN** Tone: H#.

Wart. 瘡子、肉贅。

hwæ|ʃæ| tʰv|

a wart forms

长瘡子

hwæ|ʃæ| | le|-tʰv|-ze-|

A wart has formed!

长瘡子了!

CL: **mi|****hwæ|pʰæ|** **NOUN** Tone: H#.

A piece of cloth. 一块布。

CL: **pʰæ|****hwæ|pʰæ|** **NOUN** Tone: L#.

Large hoe. 大锄。Local Chinese dialect: 挖锄。

hwæ|pʰæ| tʰv|-na|

N + DEM + CLF

这把大锄

CL: **na|****hwæ|pʰæ|-gv|-di|** **NOUN** Tone: L#-.

Loom. 织布机。

hwæ|pʰæ|gv|di|-tɕi|tɕʰi|

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

工业织布机。直译：“织布机器”（在摩梭词后面加上汉语的“机器”）

CL: **na|****hwæ|tsu|** **NOUN** Tone: H#.

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

Borrowing: Chinese 耗子

hwæ|tsu|-pʰv|

male rat

公老鼠

hwæ|tsu|-mi|

female rat

母老鼠

CL: **mi|****hwæ|tsu|-njv|-di|** **NOUN** Tone: H#-.

Setose thistle. 大薊。

CL: **dzi|****NOUN** Tone: H#-.

Burdock. 牛蒡。Local Chinese dialect: 牛蒡子。

hwæ|a **VERB** Tone: L_a.

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

kʰi| | tʰi|-hwæ-|

Close the door!

关门吧!

ʃe|-bæ| | le|-wo|-hwæ|**kʰi|-bi| di|-hi| ʃe|bæ|**See: **ʃæ|a****hwæ|a** 1 **VERB** Tone: L_a.

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

tso|-~tso|- | gv|-bi| hwæ|

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

挂东西在上面

tso|-~tso| hwæ|

to suspend things

挂东西

ʃe| | tʰi|-hwæ|

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

挂肉（在火塘上，为了熏肉）

tso|-~tso|- | tʰi|-hwæ|

to suspend things

挂东西

ʃe|-hwæ|-di|

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”。

tso|-~tso|-hwæ|-di|

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

挂（东西）用的（东西），如：钩子、用来挂肉的小梁……

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

hwɿ̃˥˩-hĩ˥˩

REL/NMLZ

迟的

[ʂʰu˥˩ zi˥˩-ti˥˩ hwɿ̃˥˩]

He/she gets up late!

他起床起得晚!

hwɿ̃˥˩ NOUN Tone: #H.

Gift made on important occasions (weddings, etc). 在大事发生的时候送的礼物 (近期一般给钱): 婚礼、葬礼。

hwɿ̃˥˩ | dʒu˥˩-kʰwɿ̃˥˩

a gift, a donation

一份大礼物

CL: **kʰwɿ̃˥˩**

hwɿ̃˥˩ VERB Tone: H.

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

hwɿ̃˥˩ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.

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

qʰa˥˩-hwɿ̃˥˩-gv˥˩

extremely vast

非常宽敞

hwɿ̃˥˩-kʰv˥˩ NOUN Tone: H#.

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

hwɿ̃˥˩-li˥˩-bv˥˩ NOUN Tone: H#.

Lower balcony, mezzanine. 夹层: 主屋的夹层。因为烟多, 所以人不能将这个空间当卧室。只有一层薄的木地板。

CL: **ky˥˩** Syn: **hwɿ̃˥˩-li˥˩-se˥˩-di˥˩**.

hwɿ̃˥˩-li˥˩-se˥˩-di˥˩ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Lower balcony, mezzanine. 夹层: 主屋的夹层。因为烟多, 所以人不能将这个空间当卧室。只有一层薄的木地板。

CL: **ky˥˩** Syn: **hwɿ̃˥˩-li˥˩-bv˥˩**.

hwɿ̃˥˩-li˥˩-ʂu˥˩-mo˥˩ NOUN Tone: H#.

Old cat (male or female). 老猫 (不分公、母)。

CL: **mi˥˩**

hwɿ̃˥˩-li˥˩-zo˥˩ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Kitten, cub. 小猫。

CL: **[w˥˩]**

hwɿ̃˥˩-li˥˩ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Cat. 猫。

CL: **mi˥˩**

hwɿ̃˥˩-mi˥˩ NOUN Tone: H\$.

She-cat, queen. 母猫。

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

she-cat and tom-cat

母猫与公猫

CL: **mi˥˩**

hwɿ̃˥˩-pʰv˥˩ NOUN Tone: #H.

Tom-cat, tom. 公猫。

hwɿ̃˥˩-pʰv˥˩ tʰv˥˩-mi˥˩#

N + DEM + CLF

那个公猫

hwɿ̃˥˩-pʰv˥˩-hwɿ̃˥˩-mi˥˩

tom-cat and she-cat

公猫与母猫

CL: **mi˥˩**

hwɿ̃˥˩-se˥˩ NOUN Tone: M.

Peanuts. 花生。

Borrowing: Chinese 花生

hwɿ̃˥˩-se˥˩-qo˥˩-tv˥˩

peanuts

花生米

hwɿ̃˥˩-tɕi˥˩ NOUN Tone: H#.

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

hwɿ̃˥˩-tɕi˥˩-bæ˥˩-bæ˥˩

same meaning

同上

hwɿ̃˥˩-tɕi˥˩-hi˥˩-ɣo˥˩-bv˥˩

sprouts of curly dock

土大黄的嫩芽

CL: **po˥˩**

hwɿ̃˥˩-zo˥˩ NOUN Tone: #H.

Kitten. 小猫。

hwɿ̃˥˩-zo˥˩ tʰv˥˩-[w˥˩]

N + DEM + CLF

那个小猫

hwɿ̃˥˩-zo˥˩-hwɿ̃˥˩-mi˥˩

cats, the cat family: kitten and parents

猫, 包括小猫、母猫和公猫

CL: **[w˥˩]**

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

zuɹ-wɤŋ hwɤŋ

to make a bundle of hay

将草捆成一垛、捆一垛草

siɹ-wɤŋ hwɤŋ

to make a bundle of wood

将木头捆成一堆、捆一堆木头

haɹ-wɤŋ hwɤŋ

to make a bundle of cut cereals

将粮食捆成一包、捆一包粮食

wɤŋ hwɤŋ

to tie together into a bundle, to make a bundle

捆成一包

wɤŋ | tʰiɹ-hwɤŋ

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

然后，捆成一包！

wɤŋ | dʷɹ-wɤŋ hwɤŋ

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。

hĩɹ, | wɤŋ hwɤŋ jiɹ-niŋgv!

The people seem to be unhappy / under strain!
(Figuratively: they look all tied up, as if they were tied with a rope, unable to move = to live a normal life.)

人家难受，像被捆一样

wɤŋ hwɤŋ jiɹ-niŋgv-jiɹ-ze!

I have put myself in trouble! / I have made a lot of trouble for myself! / I have put my knickers in a twist!

我给自己找麻烦了！

hwɤŋ_a VERB Tone: L_a.

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

hĩɹ-kiɹ | tsoɹ~tsoɹ hwɤŋ

to send some stuff to someone

给人家寄东西

hwɤŋ dzuɹ NOUN Tone: L.

Cabin, hut. 山上过夜的小木房。

CL: **lɹɹ**

hwɤŋ kæɹ NOUN Tone: LM.

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

hwɤŋ kæɹ-siɹ-dziɹ

same meaning: red birch

同上：红桦树

hwɤŋ tjiɹ VERB Tone: LH.

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

hwɤŋ tjiɹ-zeɹ

PFV: it has become rusty

生锈了

hwɤŋ₁ VERB Tone: MH.

To mend, to patch. 补。

leɹ-hwɤŋ

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

baɹlaɹ hwɤŋ

to mend clothes

补衣服

hwɤŋ₂ NOUN Tone: MH.

Cat (monosyllable). 猫 (单音节)。

CL: **miɹ**

hwɤŋ₃ NOUN Tone: MH.

Rust (monosyllable). 锈 (单音节)。

- ĩ -

ĩ INTERJECTION Tone: M.

Yes, OK. 是的, 好的。

tʂʰwɪ-nwɪ | “ĩ! ĩ!” | pi. |

(S)he said “Yes! yes!”

他说: “是的, 是的!”

- j jæ jɣ jo je -

jɣɿ₁ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.

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

mɣɿɿ-jɣɿ

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

不好（形容一个人的行为）

jɣɿ₂ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.

Flat. 平（土地）。

mɣɿɿ-jɣɿ

NEG: not flat; uneven

不平

jɣɿ₃ NOUN Tone: M.

Tobacco, cigarettes. 烟。

Borrowing: Chinese 烟?

jɣɿ tʰuɿ

to smoke tobacco

抽烟

CL: koɿ

jɣɿgɿuɿ NOUN Tone: L#.Buckwheat, *Fagopyrum esculentum*. 甜荞/荞麦/花荞。

CL: kɣɿ See: jɣɿqʰa#ɿ

jɣɿŋɣɿ NOUN Tone: M.

The city of Chengdu, in Sichuan. 成都。

hoɿdiɿ-jɣɿŋɣɿ

same meaning

同上

jɣɿqʰa#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.Bitter buckwheat, *Fagopyrum tataricum* Gaertn. 苦荞。

CL: kɣɿ See: jɣɿgɿuɿ

jɣɿqʰaɿ-pɣɿjɣɿ-moɿ NOUN Tone: #H.Cep, *Boletus edulis*. 牛肝菌。

See: njoɿkæɿtɕiɿ

jɣɿwoɿ VERB Tone: MH#.

To regress. 倒退、退步。

noɿ | jɣɿwoɿ | suɿɿdʒæɿ! / noɿ | leɿ-woɿ | suɿɿdʒæɿ!

You are regressing! (Said to a child who had already developed a habit of going to the loo in the previous weeks, but who, that day, pooped in her trousers.)

你这是在退步！（情景：一个小孩已经几个礼拜有了上厕所的习惯，那天又把屎拉在裤头里）

jɣɿ VERB Tone: L_b.

To be listless, to be dejected. 没精神。

tʰiɿ-jɣɿ-hoɿ-zeɿ!

(S)he is getting listless/dispirited!

他没精神了！

aɿkoɿ ɣvɿɿdɣɿ | tʰiɿ-jɣɿ-hoɿ-tsuɿ!

When one misses home, one gets listless/dispirited!

想家的时候，没精神！

aɿkoɿ ɣvɿɿdɣɿ-zoɿ, | tʰiɿ-jɣɿ-hoɿ!

When one misses home, one gets listless/dispirited!

想家的时候，没精神！

niɿmiɿ tʰiɿ-zoɿ, | tʰiɿ-jɣɿ-hoɿ!

When the weather is hot, one gets listless/dispirited!

天气很热，没精神！

jɣɿ-mɣɿ-jɣɿ

_ NEG _

_ NEG _

jɣɿ_a 1 VERB Tone: L_a.

To coil. 盘、盘绕（线）。

saɿ jɣɿ

to coil linen thread

盘麻线

saɿ | leɿ-jɣɿ

to coil linen thread

盘麻线

See: tɕwɿɿɿ

jɣɿ_a 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Overcooked, overdone, mushy, sodden, mushed. （煮）烂。

leɿ-tɕɣɿ | leɿ-jɣɿ-zeɿ!

It got sodden after boiling! / After boiling, it got all mushy/overdone!

煮烂了！

jɣɿ-hiɿ

REL/NMLZ

烂的

jɣɿlejoɿ-dzaɿqʰwɣɿ NOUN Tone: LM-L#.

Sandal. 凉鞋。

CL: dziɿ

jɣlho˧ NOUN Tone: LM.
Matches. 火柴 (洋火)。
Borrowing: Chinese 洋火
CL: po˧

jɣljɔ#˧ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Potato. 洋芋、土豆、马铃薯。
Borrowing: Chinese 洋芋
CL: kɣ˧

jɣljɔ˧-bv#˧ NOUN Tone: LM+#H. From: jɣljɔ#˧
and bv˧ Grub, *Agriotes lineatus*. 蛴螬。
CL: mi˧

jɣlpæ˧-su˧] NOUN Tone: LM+H\$.
Yang Chieftain: a family name from Yongning, contain-
ing 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’。

jɣlpæ˧-su˧]=ɣ]

_ ASSOCIATIVE: the people of the Yang Chieftain
family

杨把事家族

jɣlpɑ˧-su˧] | tæ˧-su˧]

the proper name of a person of the Yang Chief-
tain family (given name: Dashi): ‘Dashi of the
Yang Chieftain family’.

杨把事家的一个人的名字: 杨把事·达石

See: pæ˧-su˧]

jɣlpo˧ VERB Tone: LM.
To gamble, to bet, to wager. 赌博、打赌。

jɣlpo˧ VERB Tone: LM.
To gamble. 赌。

jɣltʰi˧-ɣæ˧]bæ˧] NOUN Tone: LM-L.
Porcelain plate. 瓷盘。
CL: lu˧

jɣl₁ VERB Tone: MH.
To lick. 舔。

tso˧~tso˧ jɣl

to lick something

舔东西

dzu˧-di˧ jɣl

to lick food

舔食品

[F5] tso˧-tso˧ [ɣu˧-kʰwɣ˧] jɣl-ze˧]

(S)he has licked something.

他舔了一个东西。

jɣl₂ 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。Local Chinese dialect: 野
山菜, /ji˧-ʂæ˧-tʂɣ˧/。

**jɣl dzu˧ | qʰɑ˧-su˧]~su˧], | jɣl [ʂɣ˧] ŋv˧-
[u˧]~[u˧]!**

“The wild radish is bitter; and its harvest costs
tears! / The wild radish tastes bitter; and its har-
vest is bitter, too! / The wild radish is all bit-
terness inside, and all bitterness at the harvest!”
This proverb evokes the difficulty of the harvest,
which requires long wanderings up high on the
mountain.

“红萝卜菜, 味道苦, 去摘也要流眼泪! / 红
萝卜菜, 吃起来苦, 摘起来也苦!” 摘红萝卜
菜, 需要爬高山, 寻找时间长, 永宁坝子的农
民觉得这比较苦。

See: ji˧-ʂæ˧-tʂɣ˧]

jɣl_{a1} CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.

Classifier used for women, and for some female domes-
tic animals; it does not carry any hint of deprecation, nor
does it convey any hint of respect by itself. 量词: 母
性、雌性 (人或动物) (一个/一只)。

jɣl_{a2} 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。)

æ˧kɣ˧-pɣ˧]jɣl | ɣu˧-t-jɣl

a ball of egg dough

一个鸡蛋面团

ji˧-jɣl

one ball/cake

一个团/饼

jo˧ NOUN Tone: #H.

Jade. 玉石。

Borrowing: Chinese 玉

CL: pʰo˧

joɫ VERB Tone: M intrans.
To come; to come in. 来。

leɫ-joɫ-zeɫ!

ACCOMP _ PFV: (s)he has come
来了!

joɫgvɫ NOUN Tone: M.
Lijiang. 丽江 (包括丽江坝子)。

joɫgvɫ-ŋvɫlvɫ NOUN Tone: M.
Yulong snow mountain; literally 'Lijiang's snow mountain'. 玉龙雪山。

joɫmiɫ NOUN Tone: M.
Ewe. 母绵羊。

joɫmiɫ-poɫloɫ

ewe and ram
母绵羊与公羊

CL: p^hoɫ

joɫmiɫ-ɣwɣɫ NOUN Tone: M.
The second village that one crosses when going from /
q^hæɫtɕ^hiɫ/ to /tʂoɫʂwɣ#ɿ/. 有米瓦村。

joɫ NOUN Tone: L.
Sheep. 绵羊。

joɫ-ɣwɫ

sheep skin
羊皮

CL: p^hoɫ

joɫ_b CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.
An ounce. 量词: 两 (一两)。

joɫgiɫ NOUN Tone: L.
Right (opposite of left). 右边。

joɫgiɫdzɣɫ

the side to the right, the right
右边

See: joɫ

joɫk^hvɫ NOUN Tone: L.
Year of the goat. 羊年。

joɫloɫ NOUN Tone: L.
Right (opposite of left). 右边。
See: joɫ

joɫpvɫ NOUN Tone: LM / LM+MH#.
Oilcloth; tarpaulin. 油布。
Borrowing: Chinese 油布

joɫpvɫ

oilcloth (tonal variant)
油布 (声调变体)

CL: ts^hiɫ

joɫp^hvɫ NOUN Tone: L.
Male sheep. 公绵羊。

joɫp^hvɫ t^hvɫ-miɫ#

_ DEM CLF: that ram
这头公羊

CL: p^hoɫ miɫ See: poɫloɫ

joɫʂwæɫ NOUN Tone: L.
Wether (castrated ram, neutered ram). 阉羊。
CL: p^hoɫ

joɫzoɫ NOUN Tone: L.
Lamb. 绵羊羔。
CL: ɬwɫ

joɫ VERB Tone: MH.
To offer. 赠给。

joɫ NOUN Tone: LM.
Right (opposite of: left). 右边。
See: joɫgiɫ

jeɫp^hiɫ-jɣ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H. From: 鸦片 and jɣɫ
Opium. 鸦片 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 鸦片

jeɫzeɫ NOUN Tone: LM.
Westerner. 西方人 (“洋人”) (汉语借词)。Local
Chinese dialect: 洋人。
Borrowing: Chinese 洋人
CL: vɫ

- j -

ji₁ **VERB** Tone: H.
To do, to work. 做, 工作。

q̄wæ¹ | lo¹ ji¹
hard-working, who works hard
勤劳、努力

q̄w¹-sa¹ | m̄v¹-ji¹
to do nothing at all
什么也不干

ə¹tso¹-m̄v¹-ji¹ | ji¹-bi¹-zo¹-ho¹!
[I/we] will have to take charge of everything / [I/we] will have to do all the work!
什么都要做! / 我什么都要干(/管)!

t̄ʂ^hw¹-ne¹-ji¹ | ji¹-zo¹-ho¹-ji¹!
This is how it must be done! / This is how it is done!
应该这样做的!

a¹ko¹ ji¹
to take care of the household, to look after the affairs of the family; in particular: distributing work to the various members, and ensuring that the supplies are not running low
管理家里的大小事情(如: 分配工作、家务等)

ji₁ **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Ox. 牛。

ji¹-y¹w¹
ox skin
牛皮

ji¹ t^hv¹-p^ho¹
N + DEM + CLF
那头牛

CL: p^ho¹

ji₂ **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Earthen jar. 坛子, 罐子(陶器)。
CL: [w¹

ji₂ **VERB** Tone: H.
To draw. 画。

m̄v¹-ji¹
NEG
不画

t^ha¹-ji¹!
PROHIB
别画!

t̄ʂa¹ta¹ ji¹
to draw a sign
画一个符号

ji₃ **NOUN** Tone: #H. *Archaic* [古语] Man, male person. 男人。

ji₃ **VERB** Tone: H.
To inform, to tell. 通知、告诉。

le¹-ji¹-ze¹
ACCOMP _ PFV
通知了

q^hwæ¹ mi¹ ji¹
to provide a piece of news, to provide some information
告诉(一个)消息

nj¹- | hī¹-ki¹ | q^hwæ¹mi¹ ji¹-ze¹
I have told people the news.
我告诉了人家(那个消息)。

ji₄ **VERB** Tone: H.
Verb of existence, for movable things. 存在动词: 有(可移动物品)。

ə¹tso¹-m̄v¹-ji¹, | le¹-ʂe¹, | le¹-ji¹!
We get all sorts of things (all the necessary paraphernalia for a ritual, a feast...) and we have it (at hand for when we need it) / We get all sorts of things ready (for the ritual / the feast!)
所有(的东西都)找, (就)有了 = 所有的东西都备好了

ji₁ **VERB** Tone: M' intrans.
To come. 来。

la¹ ji¹-ze¹!
A tiger is coming! / A tiger has come round!
老虎来了!

la¹ le¹-ji¹-ze¹!
The tiger is coming back! / The tiger is coming again!
老虎又来了!

m̄v¹-ji¹-ze¹!
It's going wrong! / Something is going wrong! / We're in for trouble!
不好了! 不行了!

ji₂ **NOUN** Tone: M.
One (restricted use: only in association with /w¹/). 一。

zo¹mv¹ | ji¹-[w¹ ʂv¹
to take care of a child
管一个孩子

ji+6 CLASSIFIER Tone: M_b.
Classifier for places. 量词: 地方 (一个)。

ɖw+ji+1
a place, somewhere
一个地方

ɖw+ji+1 dzi+1
to live somewhere; to move to somewhere
住在一个地方, 搬家到一个地方

ji+1-bv+1 NOUN Tone: MH#.
Cow pen. 牛圈。
CL: **ɬw+1**

ji+1-k^hv+1 PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: H#.
Some, a few. 一些。

hi+1 ji+1-k^hv+1
some people, part of the people
一些人

ji+1-k^hv+1 NOUN Tone: L#.
Year of the ox. 牛年。

ji+1-k^hwy+1\$ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: H\$.
A little, some. 一点。

ji+1-lo+1#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Attitude towards others. 态度、对待的态度。

ji+1-lo+1 dzɣ+1!
(He/she) has a good attitude!
态度积极

ʂ^hw+1 | ji+1-lo+1 | dzɣ+1! | hi+1-ki+1 | dzɣ+1-ji+1!
He/she has a good attitude towards people! He/
she is kind to people / does some good around
him/her!

他 (对人) 态度好! 对人好/做好事!

ji+1-lo+1 dza+1
(to have) a bad attitude: to be lazy, dissipated...
态度不好

njɣ+1-ŋw+1 ha+1 gv+1, | ji+1-lo+1 dza+1!
When I cook, I don't make a good job of it / I
don't (manage to) put any heart into it / I make a
mess of it!
我做饭, 集中不了精神 / 做的乱七八糟!

ʂ^hw+1 | ə+tsə+1 ji+1-lo+1 ni+1?
What sort of an attitude is this? (Criticism of
someone who does not have a proper attitude)
这是什么态度啊? (批评一个人的态度)

ji+1-mi+1 NOUN Tone: M.
Jar. 坛子, 罐子 (陶器)。
CL: **ɬw+1**

ji+1-p^hv+1#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Male ox, bull. 公牛。

ji+1-p^hv+1 t^hv+1-mi+1#
N + DEM + CLF
那头公牛

ji+1-p^hv+1 t^hv+1-ɬw+1
N + DEM + CLF.animaux
那头公牛

CL: **ɬw+1 / mi+1**

ji+1-qv+1 NOUN Tone: H#.
Neck strap: a part of the buffalo's harness for ploughing:
a strap that fastens the yoke. 轭的一个部分, 将牛轭安
在牛的脖子上。
CL: **ɬw+1**

ji+1-kæ+1 NOUN Tone: H#.
Cow, beef. 黄牛。
CL: **p^ho+1**

ji+1-ko+1#1 ADJECTIVE Tone: #H. From: ji+1 1 and ko+1 2
Able, capable, able-bodied. 能干、不缺劳力。

ʂ^hw+1 | ji+1-ko+1-hi+1 | ɖw+1-v+1 ni+1
It's an able/competent person.
他是一个能干/称职的人。

ji+1-ko+1-zo+1
a competent lad, a capable fellow
一个能干的男人

ji+1-ko+1 ni+1
COP
COP

ji+1-sa+1 NOUN Tone: M.
Umbrella. 雨伞。
Borrowing: Chinese 雨伞
CL: **na+1**

ji+1-se+1 NOUN Tone: M.
Doctor. 医生。
Borrowing: Chinese 医生

ji+1-su+1 NOUN Tone: H#.
Meaning, sense. 意思 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 意思

ji-tɕæ-tɕʰɿ NOUN Tone: L#.

A wild radish that grows on the mountains; it is edible; it is picked and eaten in the Spring, when vegetables are not ripe yet. Yi people harvest it and sell it in the plain. 红萝卜菜 (汉语借词: 野山菜): 一种山上的野菜。春天的时候, 菜园的蔬菜还没有成熟的时候, 永宁的人吃红萝卜菜。彝族人从高山上采下来, 在永宁卖。Local Chinese dialect: 野山菜。
Borrowing: Chinese 野山菜
See: jɿ 2

ji-tɕɿ NOUN Tone: H#.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。**ji-tɕi** NOUN Tone: M.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。**ji-tɕi-dɿma** NOUN Tone: L.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。**ji-tɕi-ta** NOUN Tone: L.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。**ji-tɕɿ** NOUN Tone: M.
Chair (borrowing). 椅子。
Borrowing: Chinese 椅子
CL: na**ji-tɕʰe-mi** NOUN Tone: H#-.
South. 南方。

ji-tɕʰe-mi-gi dzɿ se
to walk towards the south
往南方走

ji-tɕo# NOUN Tone: #H.
Calf. 小牛。

ji-tɕo tʰv-[ɿ#]
N + DEM + CLF
那头小牛

CL: pʰo / [ɿ]

ji-bv 1 NOUN Tone: L.
Pockmarked person. 麻子。

ji-bv-ji-tv]tv
same meaning
同上

CL: v

ji-bv 2 NOUN Tone: L.
Bull (male). 公牛。
CL: pʰo**ji-di-mi** NOUN Tone: L+H#.

Heifer; also used for a female pianniu: hybrid of yak and cattle. 小牦牛 (包括黄牛和小母犏牛)。
CL: [ɿ pʰo

ji-mi NOUN Tone: L.
Cow (female). 母牛。

ji-mi-zɿlqo
cow and calf
母牛与小牛

CL: pʰo

ji-næ-se NOUN Tone: L-M.

Kunming, and the Eastern part of the province of Yunnan. 云南, 昆明……。
Borrowing: Chinese 云南省

su-tʰi | **ji-næ-se**-qo **hu**-ni!
The (feudal) lord has gone to Kunming!
土司到昆明去了!

ji-ŋɿ VERB Tone: LM+MH#.

To bend (one's body) backwards. 往后仰。

ji-ŋɿ-ze
PFV
往后仰了

ji-ŋɿ | tʰi-dzi
to be seated leaning backwards, to lean against the back of one's seat
坐着往后仰

ji-lqʰv NOUN Tone: L.Sleeve. 袖子。
CL: [ɿ**ji-tɕæ** NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.Waist. 腰。
CL: [ɿ**ji** NOUN Tone: LH.

Spot, pimple. 痘痘。

ji tʰv
to have spots, to get pimples
出痘痘

CL: [ɿ

- k -

kæʈʂeʈ NOUN Tone: M.

Acupuncture needles; acupuncture. 针灸（汉语借词：干针）。Local Chinese dialect: 干针。

Borrowing: Chinese 干针

kæʈʂeʈ laʈ

to do an acupuncture session, to use acupuncture needles

扎针灸

kæʈʂwʌʈ NOUN Tone: M.

Sugar cane. 甘蔗。

Borrowing: Chinese 甘蔗

kʷʈdziʈ VERB Tone: M.

To take a seat, to get seated. 坐下（在饭桌）。

aʈkoʈ-hiʈ | kʷʈdziʈ-zeʈ.

The members of the family took their seats / got seated.

家人入座了。

kʷʈkʷʈ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L#.

Next to, close to. 挨着（坐……）。

(tsoʈ~tsoʈ) kʷʈkʷʈ | tʰiʈ-tʂuʌʈ

to arrange, to put in good order

摆整齐、使均匀，如：一排排挨着

[Tiger2] kʷʈkʷʈ | tʰiʈ-seʈ

to walk in a line, one behind the other

并排走

kʷʈkʷʈ | tʰiʈ-dziʈ

to sit close to one another

挨着坐

kʷʈljʷʈ NOUN Tone: L#.

Chinese sorghum. 高粱（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 高粱

See: hæʈluʌʈ#

kʷʈmiʈ₁ NOUN Tone: M.

Female falcon. 母隼。

kʷʈmiʈ-kʷʈpʰvʈ

female falcon and male falcon

母隼与公隼

CL: miʈ

kʷʈmiʈ₂ NOUN Tone: M.

A large jar; a large bottle. 大坛子，大瓶。

CL: luʌʈ

kʷʈmvʌʈ NOUN Tone: MH#.

The Gemu mountain (Yongning). 格母山。

hiʈdiʈ-kʷʈmvʌʈ

Mount Gemu, in Yongning

永宁格姆山

kʷʈmvʌʈ-hæʈkʰoʈ

the Gemu princess: another name for Mount Gemu, considered as a female deity

格姆公主：格姆山别名（格姆山被看作女神）

kʷʈmvʌʈ, | æʈʂæʈ, | ŋwʷʈ-hãʈ, | ʂwæʈgvʌʈ#, | naʈtsʰiʈ | -tʂʰvʌʈ-pʷʈmiʌʈ#, | qvʌʈ-tʂʰaʈ-naʈ |

The six mountains of Yongning that carry a name and have a definite symbolic value. The other mountains do not have comparable symbolic value, and fewer people use specific names for them.

永宁地区有固定名字的六座山。其它山，没有重要的象征意义，因此也没有固定名称。

kʷʈʂwʌʈ₁ VERB Tone: L#.

To tell. 讲。

hiʈ-kiʈ | tʰaʈ-kʷʈʂwʌʈ!

Don't tell it! / Don't tell anyone!

不要告诉人家！

kʷʈ-tʰaʈ-ʂwʌʈ!

Don't tell it! / Don't tell anyone!

不要告诉人家！

ŋjʷʈ-ŋwʌʈ | kʷʈʂwʌʈ-biʈ!

I'm going to (jump in and) say something!

我要说一点事情！

noʈ | kʷʈʂwʌʈ dzoʈ-ŋiʈ!

You have to say something!

你得说话啊！

tʂʰwʌʈ | kʷʈʂwʌʈ | dzʷʌʈ | mʷʈ-mvʌʈ-suʌʈ! / tʂʰwʌʈ | kʷʈʂwʌʈ dzʷʌʈ | mʷʈ-mvʌʈ~mvʌʈ-suʌʈ!

She does not really understand yet! (About a toddler aged 2 who does not yet speak distinctly or follow conversations)

她还不怎么听得懂话！（关于一个不会说话的两岁小孩）

tʰaʈ-kʷʈʂwʌʈ! | hiʈ ŋvʌʈ tʰaʈ-kʰwʌʈ!

Don't talk about it! Don't let people know!

不要告诉（人家）！别让人家知道！

hiʈ-kiʈ | kʷʈ-mʷʈ-ʂwʌʈ

not to tell people; (to do something secretly) without telling anyone

不跟人家说（自己做什么事）

kʰɿ[ʈʂu] ni

well-behaved, obedient (child) (literally: who listens to what (s)he is told)

听话, 乖 (来形容一个孩子)

See: **kʰɿ[ʈʂu] 2**

kʰɿ[ʈʂu] 2 NOUN Tone: L#.
Speech. 话。

kʰɿ[ʈʂu] 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)。

[ʂʰu | kʰɿ[ʈʂu]-ji

(s)he promises

他答应

[ʂʰu | kʰɿ[ʈʂu] | mɿ-ji!

(s)he has not promised!

他没有答应!

CL: **kʰwɿ** See: **kʰɿ[ʈʂu] 1**

kʰɿ-v# NOUN Tone: #H.
Amulet. 护符, 护身符。
CL: **[u]**

kʰɿ-wɿ# NOUN Tone: #H.
Predestination, predestined affinity. 缘分、共同命运。

kʰɿ-wɿ-ljɿ

to have a predestined affinity; to have a common destiny

有缘分、有共同命运

kʰɿ-zo# NOUN Tone: #H.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。

kʰɿ-zo-t-ʂʰu] NOUN Tone: L.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。

kʰɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Bottle. 瓶子。

zu-kʰɿ

wine bottle

酒瓶

zu ku-kʰɿ

one bottle of wine

一瓶酒

CL: **[u]**

kʰɿ_a CLASSIFIER Tone: L_a.
A bottle of. 量词: 瓶。

kʰɿzo

small bottle

一小瓶

[ʂʰu-kʰɿ

DEM _ (tone: H# / HS)

指示代词 _

kʰɿ~kʰɿ VERB Tone: MH.
To knock, to tap, to poke. 敲、拍。

kʰi kʰɿ~kʰɿ

to knock at the door

敲门

njɿ-ŋu | no | kʰɿ~kʰɿ-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)

[ʂo-tsu kʰɿ~kʰɿ (-ze)/(-bi)

to tap the table, to rap on the table

拍拍桌子

gv-dv kʰɿ~kʰɿ

to tap someone's back (to relieve back pain)

敲敲背

See: **kʰɿ**

kʰɿlo NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Branch. 树枝。

si-dzi-kʰɿlo

branch of tree

树枝

si-kʰɿlo

as above

同上

CL: **kʰɿ**

kʰɿ-na-mi NOUN Tone: L-.
Eagle. 老鹰。
CL: **mi**

kɤ|pʰv] NOUN Tone: L.

Male falcon. 公隼。

kɤ|pʰv]-kɤ|mi]

male falcon and female falcon

公隼与母隼

CL: **mi]****kɤ]-tjɤ-ljɤ#]** NOUN Tone: L-#H.Small bell hung to an animal's neck (e.g. horse's bell).
铃铛。CL: **ɬwɪ****kɤ|zo]**₁ NOUN Tone: L.

Baby falcon. 小隼。

kɤ|zo]₂ NOUN Tone: L.

Small bottle. 小瓶子。

kɤ] VERB Tone: MH.

To knock on the door. 敲门。

tʰiɪ-kɤ]

DUR

DUR

See: **kɤ|kɤ]****kɤ|a**₁ CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.

Classifier for sticks/rods. 量词: 棍子、树枝 (一根)。

siɪ-kɤ] | ɬwɪ-kɤ]

a branch (of a tree)

一根树枝

kɤ|a₂ CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.

A tract of land. 量词: 地 (一片)。

kɤ|tʰa] NOUN Tone: MH+L.

A family name from Yongning. There are two families in Yongning that carry this name. 一个姓。这个姓，永宁有两家。

kɤ|tʰa] = ɹ]the /**kɤ|tʰa]**/ clan/**kɤ|tʰa]**/家族**kɤ]** NOUN Tone: LM.

Falcon. 隼、“小鹰”。

kɤ] hwæɪ-zeɪ

...bought (a) falcon

买了隼

kɤ] dzwɪ-zeɪ

...ate (a) falcon

吃了隼

CL: **mi]****ki|a** CLASSIFIER Tone: H_a.

In association with the numeral 'one', this classifier means 'together'. 量词: 加上数词‘一’, 这个量词表示‘一起’。

ɬwɪ-ki]

together

一起 (共事)

ɬwɪ-kiɪ tʰvɪ

to arrive together/at the same time

同时到达

ɬwɪ-jiɪ-ɲwɪ tsʰwɪ, | ɬwɪ-kiɪ tʰvɪ!

Coming from the same place, we arrive together!

从一个地方, 一起到!

ɬwɪ-kiɪ dziɪ

to live together

住在一起

-kiɪ SUFFIX Tone: M.

Dative (particle indicating the recipient) / allative (indicating a direction). 对与格/向格。

ʧʰwɪ-kiɪ zɤwɪ

to speak to her/him

给他讲

ʧʰwɪ-kiɪ zɤwɪ-bi]

as above, with immediate future

要给他讲

əɪmaɪ-ɲwɪ | nɤɪ-kiɪ | naɪ-zɤwɪ soɪ!

Ama teaches me the Na language!

阿妈教我摩梭话!

ki|a VERB Tone: M_a.

To give, to pass on, to transmit, to offer. 给、传、献给、发(工资), 嫁给。

kiɪ~ki]

RED

重叠

tsoɪ~tsoɪ-ki]

to give things

给东西

tsoɪ~tsoɪ kiɪ~ki]

to give things

给东西

hi-t-ki-t ki

1. to give to someone. 2. to give oneself (in marriage) to someone, to marry someone (for a woman)

1. 许配给人家。2. 嫁给人

hi-t-ki-t | dɣwæŋ | tʰi-t-ki-t

to be generous, to be open-handed

大方

hi-t-ki-t ki-ŋ fv

to like to make gifts, to like to give things to people

爱送礼，爱给别人送东西

pʰɣ-t-bɣ-t ki-t (-bi-t)

to offer gifts

送礼物

ha-t ki

to feed, to give food

喂饭

ki-t-liŋ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H#-LM+#H.

In a mess. 乱七八糟。

ki-t-zo#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.

A unisex given name: a given name used for both men and women. 男女通用名。

ki-t-zo-t-dɣ-ŋma NOUN Tone: L.

Feminine given name. 女性名字。

ki-t-zo-t-ta-ŋmv NOUN Tone: L.

Feminine given name. 女性名字。

ki-ŋa VERB Tone: L_a.

To put on (a skirt, trousers...). 穿上(裤子、袜子、鞋子)。

tʰi-t-qʰwɣ-ŋ | dɣ-t-ŋw-t ki

to put on trousers

穿上裤子

dza-t-qʰwɣ-ŋ | dɣ-t-dzi-t ki

to put on a pair of shoes

穿上一双鞋

tʰæ-ŋ ki

'to put on a skirt'; this is the name of the ritual of entry into adulthood, after a girl has reached age 13

“穿裙”：这是成年礼的名称(穿裙礼：女孩满13岁，即为成人)

tʰi-t ki

'to put on trousers'; this is the name of the ritual of entry into adulthood, after a boy has reached age 13

“穿裤”：这是成年礼的名称(穿裤礼：男孩满了13岁，即为成人)

ki-ŋmi NOUN Tone: LM.

A large fly with a green head; its larvas are particularly harmful. 绿头苍蝇。

CL: mi-ŋ

ki-ŋta#ŋ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.

Bag made of leather and linen, in which silver coins used to be kept, buried somewhere in the house to hide it from robbers. 皮袋，来装家里的财物：金币、银币……这个皮袋，埋在房子里的一个保密地方，防贼。为了让它很结实，袋子有四、五层麻布内衬。可以保存很长时间。

tʰe-t-tse-ŋpʰæ-ŋ | dɣ-t-ki-ŋta

a bag of bronze coins

一袋铜币

ki-ŋti#ŋ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.

Leather belt. 皮腰带。

CL: kʰw-ŋ

ko NOUN Tone: #H.

Hill, small mountain. 小山。

CL: ŋw-t

ko-t_a CLASSIFIER Tone: M_a.

Classifier for small objects, e.g. cigarettes. 量词：小东西，例如烟(一只)。

ko-t-dæ#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.

Sculpture of Buddha (Tibetan borrowing). 佛像。

Borrowing: Tibetan sku-vdra(sku-'dra)

ko-t-dæ-t-zo

small statue of Buddha

小佛像

CL: ŋw-t

ko-t-li#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.

Blow tube: tube to blow on a fire. 吹火筒，用来吹火的小管子。

CL: ŋw-t

ko-t-no-t-ɣo#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.

Mountain ridge; bridge in the mountains. 山梁。

CL: kʰwɣ-ŋ

ko-t-su#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.

Shop. 商店、小卖部(汉语借词：公司)。

Borrowing: Chinese 公司

ko_{1a} VERB Tone: L_a.

To warm oneself at a fire; to bask in the sun. 烤火取暖, 晒太阳。

mv⁺ ko¹

to warm oneself at a fire
烤火取暖

le⁺ ko¹ ze¹

ACCOMP _ PFV
烤火了

ni⁺ mi⁺ ko¹

to bask in the sun
晒太阳

ni⁺ mi⁺ qwa⁺ ko¹ -ɬ¹

to bask in the sun for a while
晒晒太阳

ni⁺ mi⁺ qwa⁺ ko¹ ~ ko¹ -ɬ¹

to bask in the sun for a while
晒晒太阳

ko¹ dze¹ NOUN Tone: LM.

A sort of dove. 一种鸽子。
CL: mi¹

ko¹ dzo¹ NOUN Tone: .

Peacock. 孔雀。

ko¹ dzo¹ NOUN Tone: L.

Flail. 连枷。
CL: na⁺

ko¹₁ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: MH.

Too much, excessively. 过于, 太 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 过

ko¹₂ VERB Tone: MH.

To happen, to take place, to pass, to go by (days, existence). 过 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 过

kw¹ NOUN Tone: #H. ① Gallbladder. 胆。

② Gall. 胆汁。
CL: [wa⁺

kw¹ ADJECTIVE Tone: H.

Tight, tense. 紧。

le⁺ tsw¹ | le⁺ kw¹ -k^hwa¹

to attach tightly, to attach so that it will be quite tight
绑紧

le⁺ kw¹ -se¹

ACCOMP _ PFV
紧了

kw¹ NOUN Tone: M.

Star. 星星。

mv⁺ ho¹ | kw¹

there are stars in the sky, one can see stars
天上有星星、天上看得见星星

na¹ -tʂ^hwa¹, | kw¹ mv⁺ -li⁺ | di⁺ mi⁺ -la⁺ 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。)

CL: [wa⁺, kw¹

kw¹ b¹ CLASSIFIER Tone: M_b.

Self-classifier for stars. 量词: 星星 (一个)。

kw¹ [wa⁺ NOUN Tone: M.

Spirit. 神。

kw¹ [wa⁺ | qwa⁺ -dze¹

a pair of (good) spirits, two (good) spirits
两个 (好) 神

CL: dze¹

kw¹ q^h æ⁺ tʂe¹ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Comet. 流星。
CL: ʂwa¹

kw_{1a} 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。

hi⁺ kw¹

same meaning
同上

hi⁺ -ŋwa¹ | kw¹ -kv¹!

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。)

kv₁-mɤ₁-kv₁!

(They) are not going to help you! / You're not going to get any help (from them)!

人家在你需要帮忙的时候就会不理你的!

hī₁-ŋw₁ | kv₁-tʰa₁-kʰw₁!

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!

ŋjɤ₁ | no₁ kv₁-hī₁ mɤ₁-ji₁! | ŋjɤ₁ | no₁-ki₁ | dzɤ₁-so₁-ji₁!

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。）

kv₁ɤ₁ NOUN Tone: LM.

Two-string violin, erhu. 胡琴，二胡。

kv₁ɤ₁ tɤ₁

to play erhu

拉二胡

CL: na₁

kv₁ NOUN Tone: #H.

Garlic, *Allium sativum*. 大蒜。

CL: tɤ₁ tsʰɤ₁

kv₁-dzɤ₁ NOUN Tone: MH.

Tent. 帐篷。

kv₁-dzɤ₁-la₁

to put up a tent, to set up a tent

安装帐篷、搭建帐篷

CL: na₁

kv₁-ji₁ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Life, existence, lifetime. 生命。

kv₁-ji₁ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H#.

Truly, really, for good. 真的、的确、确实。

kv₁-lv₁-lv₁ NOUN Tone: H#.

Garlic braid: garlic bulbs with long leaves, braided into a large clump. 蒜瓣。

CL: tɤ₁

kv₁-ji₁ ADJECTIVE Tone: H#.

Empty. 空手，空。

bi₁ɤ₁ | kv₁-ji₁-kʰw₁

to empty (someone's) purse, i.e. to take someone's money

（把一个人的）钱包弄空

tɕʰw₁ di₁-huw₁, | mɤ₁-dɤ₁, | kv₁-ji₁ | le₁-tsʰw₁!

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!

kv₁-ɤ₁-bv₁ NOUN Tone: H#.

Garlic sprouts (consumed as a vegetable). 蒜苗。

CL: kv₁

kv₁-ʃe₁ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Flea. 跳蚤。

CL: mi₁

kv₁-tsʰa₁ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Family name (that of the Muli feudal lord, belonging to the Pumi/Prinmi ethnic group). 一个姓（木里土司，普米族，的姓）。

kv₁-tsʰa₁=ɤ₁

the /kv₁-tsʰa₁/ clan, the /kv₁-tsʰa₁/ family
/kv₁-tsʰa₁/家族

kv₁-tsʰa₁=ɤ₁ pi₁-zo₁!

They were called “the /kv₁-tsʰa₁/ family”!

人家把他们称作“/kv₁-tsʰa₁/家族”!

kv₁-tsʰɤ₁ NOUN Tone: L#.

Head of garlic. 蒜头。

CL: tsʰɤ₁

kv₁-tɕɤ₁ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Nail. 指甲。

CL: tɤ₁

kv_{1a} 1 VERB Tone: La. ① To pick up (from the ground), to gather. 捡起来，拾。**kv₁~kv₁**

RED

重叠

kv₁-kv₁~kv₁

to pick up (something that was on the ground)

捡起来（地上的东西）

le-ɬkvɤ-~kvɤ

to pick up (something that was on the ground)
捡起来 (地上的东西)

② To fish. 钓鱼。

ni-ɬzo-ɬ kvɤ

to fish
钓鱼

kv_a 2 VERB Tone: L_a.

To cross. 过。

ɬs^hwæ-ɬ kvɤ

to cross (a river) in a boat
坐船过 (河)

kvɤkvɤ NOUN Tone: L.

Cheekbone. 颧骨。
CL: [ɬwɤ See: njɣ-ɬkvɤ]

kvɤna¹ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.

Silk. 丝绸。

kvɤna-ɬ-ba-ɬla¹

silk garment
丝绸衣服

CL: ts^hi¹

kvɤta¹ 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)。

-kvɤ SUFFIX Tone: MH.

ABILITIVE; also indicates future. 能。

kvɤ VERB Tone: MH.

To be able to. 会、有能力做。

kvɤ_b CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_b.

Classifier for persons (from 2 upwards). 量词: 人 (两个以上)。

kwa-ɬfæ¹ NOUN Tone: L#.

Name of a hotel. 官房 (汉语借词), 酒店名称。
Borrowing: Chinese 官房

kwa-ɬfæ¹

the abridged name of a five-star hotel where one of the main consultant's daughters works
丽江官房大酒店的简称。注: 发音合作人的女儿在丽江官房大酒店工作。

kwa-ɬts^ha-ɬ NOUN Tone: M.

Coffin. 棺材 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 棺材

kwa-ɬts^ha-ɬ | hɪ-ɬ-mo-ɬ-k^hwɤ-ɬ-di-ɬ ni¹!

The coffin is the thing in which the corpse is put!
/ The coffin is the thing to put the corpse!

棺材, 是装尸体的! / 棺材, 是用来装尸体的!

CL: [ɬwɤ]

kwæ-ɬfæ¹ NOUN Tone: H#.

Medium-sized beam. 中等大小的梁。

CL: p^hæ¹

kwæ-ɬpæ¹ NOUN Tone: H#.

Harrow (made of wood). 耙 (可能是汉语借词。原来借来的词: 刮板?? 刮耙??)。

CL: na¹

kwæ-ɬtsuɤ-ɬ NOUN Tone: M.

Sunflower seed. 葵花瓜子 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 瓜子

-kwɤ CONJUNCTION Tone: 0.

When. ……的时候。

kwɤ-ɬ[ɬwɤ] NOUN Tone: L#.

Jug; jar; pitcher; also: treasure, valuable possession. 坛子、罐子 (陶器), 宝贝。

ɬs^hwɤ-ɬ | njɣ-ɬ kwɤ-ɬ[ɬwɤ] ni¹!

(S)he is my treasure! (About a child)

他是我宝贝! (母亲说孩子是她宝贝)

CL: [ɬwɤ]

kwɤ-ɬɣɤ-ɬ NOUN Tone: M.

Teaching, explanation. 解释, 教导、教诲。

kwɤ-ɬɣɤ-ɬ dɬwɤ-ɬ-k^hwɤ¹ la¹!

to provide an explanation, to teach something
解释一个道理、教一件事

kwɤ-ɬɣɤ-ɬ dɬwɤ-ɬ-k^hwɤ¹ | t^hi-ɬ-la-ɬ-ɬ

As above: to provide an explanation, to teach something

同上: 解释一个道理、教一件事

[M23] kwɤ-ɬɣɤ-ɬ la¹

to teach
教、解释

CL: k^hwɤ¹

-kwɤ-tɕuɿ CONJUNCTION Tone: H#.
After; because, since, as. 因为, 由于, 既然。

-kwɤ-tɕuɿ-la]
same meaning
同上

[ʂʰuɿ | go]-kwɤ-tɕuɿ-la], **| ha] mɤ-t-dzuɿ**.
Because (s)he is ill, (s)he does not eat.
他病了, 吃不下饭。

[M18] [ʂʰuɿ-ne-t-ji] | pi-t-kwɤ-tɕuɿ-la], **| wɤ | la-ta] | qɯ-t-kʰwɤ-t zɤwɤ**.
After he said that, he went on to say something different / he changed his mind and said something quite different.
他这样说完后, 又讲了些其它的。

[M18] [ʂʰuɿ | tʰi-t-dzi]-kwɤ-tɕuɿ, **| qɯ-t-kʰwɤ-t zɤwɤ-t-ɿ]: | “sɤ-t-sɤ | zɤwæ!”**
After he got seated, he said the following: “How comfortable!”
他坐下后, 说了这么一句: “真舒服!”

kwɤ]a CLASSIFIER Tone: L_a.
A string, a cluster of. 量词: 串。

kv-t | qɯ-t-kwɤ]
a braid of garlic
一辫大蒜

la-tsuɿ | qɯ-t-kwɤ]
a braid of hot peppers
一辫辣椒

[ʂʰuɿ-t-kwɤ]
DEM _ (tone: H# / H\$)
指示代词 _

kwɤ]a 1 VERB Tone: L_a.
To throw away (rubbish). 扔掉。

mv-tɕo-t kwɤ]
to throw away (rubbish)
扔掉 (垃圾)

tso-t~tso-t kwɤ]
to throw stuff away
扔东西

kwɤ]a 2 VERB Tone: L_a.
To manage, to be in charge of, to take care of. 管 (汉语借词)。

qɯ-t-kʰwɤ-t kwɤ]
to supervise a bit
管一些

kwɤ]-tjɤ-tljɤ#] NOUN Tone: L-#H.
Small bell. 铃铛。
CL:]uɿ

kwɤ]to] NOUN Tone: LH.
Jawbone, mandible, lower jaw. 颌骨。
CL:]uɿ

- k^h -

k^hɣ-tɕjɣ-t VERB Tone: .
To spend (money). 花掉。

k^hɣ-tɕjɣ-t-zeɪ!

PFV

花掉了!

le-t-k^hɣ-tɕjɣ-t | le-t-seɪ-k^huɔ

to spend all the money, to spend all the money up

全部都花完

mɣ-t-dzo-t, | dɣwæɪ-mɣ-t-zo-t! | t^hi-t-ɕeɪ t^hi-t-k^hɣ-tɕjɣ-t-tsæɪ-ni!

If we have nothing/if we are poor, we should not worry! Go ahead: earn some money and spend it! (This is one of the teachings of the elders: money is something that circulates, not something to be accumulated for its own sake.)

如果没有(钱), 不用担心! 要赚也要花!
(这是长辈的一个教诲: 钱赚了又花、花了又赚, 不是来积累的。)

k^hɣ-miɔ NOUN Tone: \$H.

Large basket carried on the back. 大背篓。

CL: k^hɣ

k^hɣ-tɕɣ-t VERB Tone: M.

To begin. 开始(汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 开始

k^hɣ-zoɔ NOUN Tone: \$H.

Small basket carried on the back. 小背篓。

CL: k^hɣ

k^hɣ-njɣ-t~k^hɣ-tɕjɣ-t ADJECTIVE Tone: L-.

Supple (movement). 柔软(动作)。

k^hɣ₁ VERB Tone: MH.

To put out (a fire). 灭(火)。

See: hā₁

k^hɣ₂ NOUN Tone: MH.

Basket carried on the back. 背篓。

CL: k^hɣ

k^hɣ_a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.

A basket of. 量词: 筐。

k^hiɔ VERB Tone: H.

To separate, to take apart (e.g. to separate fibers of linen to make thread). 拆开、分离(几根线)。

sa-t | le-t-k^hiɔ

to separate linen fibres (to make thread)

拆开粗麻(为了纺出细麻线)

k^hiɔ₁ NOUN Tone: #H.

Door. 门。

k^hi-t-zo#ɔ

small door

小门

CL: pɣ

k^hiɔ₂ NOUN Tone: #H.

Edge (monosyllable). 边(单音节)。

k^hi-t-by#ɔ NOUN Tone: #H.

Threshold. 门槛。

CL: [ɣ-t

k^hi-t-bv-tlvɔ NOUN Tone: L#.

Hinge. (门的)合页。

CL: [ɣ-t See: k^hi-t-q^hwɣ

-k^hi-t~k^hi-t POSTPOSITION Tone: #H.

Around, close to, near, nearby. 周围、左右、旁边。

zi-t-q^hwɣ-t-k^hi-t~k^hi-t

near the house, in the vicinity of the house

房子周围

[F5] njɣ-t-bv-t | k^hi-t~k^hi-t

near me, around me

我的周围

[M21] zɣ-mi-t-k^hi-t~k^hi-t seɪ

to walk on the roadside, to walk by the side of the road

走在马路边

k^hi-t-mi-t NOUN Tone: M.

Main entrance, main door. 大门。

CL: pɣ

k^hi-t-q^hwɣ NOUN Tone: L#.

Hinge. 门的合页。

CL: [ɣ-t Syn: k^hi-t-bv-tlvɔ.

k^hi-tɕ^huɔ-moɔ NOUN Tone: L#-.

A poisonous mushroom. 一种有毒的菌子。

[ɕæ-t-mo-t-k^hi-tɕ^huɔ-moɔ

same meaning

同上

Syn: [ɕæ-t-mo#ɔ.

k^hi1 VERB Tone: MH.

Past form of verb 'to leave'. 走 (过去式)。

tʂ^hu1 | zo1qo1 k^hi1?

Where has (s)he gone to? / Where has (s)he left for?

他到哪里去了?

[M23] no1 | ts^hi1pi1 | a1p^ho1 | ə1-k^hi1?

Did you go outside today? / Did you take a stroll today?

你今天出去了吗?

k^ho1 VERB Tone: H.

To spread (e.g. to do a bed; to spread/scatter objects all over the floor). 铺 (床……)、铺得满地 (果子、工具……)。

k^hwæ1tʂæ1 k^ho1

to spread a mat

铺垫子

k^ho1lo1 NOUN Tone: M.

Prayer wheel. 转经筒。Local Chinese dialect: 祈祷转轱。

CL: **lʂ1**

k^hu1di1 NOUN Tone: MH#.

Container (general term). 容器。

CL: **lʂ1**

k^hu1dv#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Cripple, lame person. 跛。

k^hu1dv1-hi1

cripple

跛

k^hu1dv1-ts^ho1q^hwɣ1

lame demon

跛鬼

CL: **v1**

k^hu1dzɹ1 NOUN Tone: MH#.

Puttee. 裹腿。

CL: **dzi1**

k^hu1pi1 VERB Tone: .

To stumble, to trip. 绊。

njɣ1 k^hu1pi1-ze1!

I have stumbled!

我绊了一跤!

k^hu1p^hv1 NOUN Tone: L#. *Archaic* [古语] Chinese,

Han. 汉族。

CL: **v1**

k^hu1t^ho1 NOUN Tone: H#.

Chains (to tie a criminal's feet), made of iron. 脚链。

k^hu1t^ho1 k^hu1

to put chains (on someone's feet)

戴上脚链 (在一个人的脚上)

k^hu1t^hv#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Pedal of the loom (to invert the vertical position of the threads). 织布机的脚踏子=踏板。

CL: **dze1**

k^hu1tsu1bæ1 NOUN Tone: H#.

Strip of fabric used to tie the bottom part of trousers, which were wide; in addition to this function, this piece of clothing was also decorative; it came from Tibetan regions. 绑腿布: 用来绑裤腿的一块缠布, 也有装饰功能 (从藏族地区传过来的)。

k^hu1ts^hɣ1 NOUN Tone: MH#.

Leg. 腿, 脚。

CL: **p^ho1**

k^hu1tʂæ1 NOUN Tone: MH#.

Ankle. 踝关节。

CL: **tʂæ1**

k^hu1tʂɣ#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Chicken feet. 鸡爪。

k^hu1tʂɣ1 t^hv1-lʂ#1

N + DEM + CLF

这只鸡爪

k^hu1tʂɣ1 t^hv1-tv1#

N + DEM + CLF

这只鸡爪

CL: **tv1** / **lʂ1**

k^hu1zɹ1\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Rice wine (low alcohol). 黄酒。

CL: **q^hwɣ1**

k^hu1 NOUN Tone: L.

Thread. 线。

CL: **k^hu1**

k^hu₆ CLASSIFIER Tone: L₆.

Classifier for threads. 量词: 线 (一根、一条)。

k^hu⁺ | q^u-k^hu₆

a thread of string

一根线

zu⁺ | q^u-k^hu₆

a blade of grass

一根草

bæ₆ | q^u-k^hu₆

a thread of rope

一条绳子

k^hu⁺ | t^ʂ-k^hu₆

this thread (note: irregular tone pattern)

这根线

k^hu₆pv₁ NOUN Tone: L.

Shuttle. 梭, 梭子。

CL: [u⁺ See: pv⁺q^hw^ʂ]**k^hu₆t^u** NOUN Tone: L.

Root. 根。

si⁺dzi₆-k^hu₆t^u

tree root

树根

CL: [v₁]**k^hu₆**₁ VERB Tone: MH. ❶ To put into (e.g. to put into a bag); to dibble in seeds. 放, 装(如: 装进袋里), 点种, 收下。**k^hu₆~k^hu₆**

RED

RED

q^wʂ⁺q^o | si⁺t^hi⁺-k^hu₆

to add wood into the fire

放木头在火中

❷ To allow; to let; to cause (causative value). 让, 使动。

k^hv₁mi₆-zu₆~zu₆, | le⁺-d^ʒæ₆-k^hu₆! | hī⁺-zu₆~zu₆, | le⁺-ʂæ₆-k^hu₆!

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)

hwæ⁺k^hu⁺ə₆-bi₆? | -hwæ⁺k^hu⁺-bi₆!

Do you agree to buy? - Yes!

(你) 让买吗? - 让买!

t^ʂh⁺i⁺k^hu⁺ə₆-bi₆?

Do you agree to sell?

(你) 让卖吗?

dzu⁺k^hu₆ə₆-bi₆?

Do you agree to eat?

(你) 让吃吗?

t^ʂi₆k^hu₆ə₆-bi₆?

Do you agree to write?

(你) 让写吗?

t^hu₆k^hu₆ə₆-bi₆?

Do you agree to drink?

(你) 让喝吗?

z^v k^hu₆ə₆-bi₆?

Do you agree to sew?

(你) 让缝吗?

k^hu₆₂ VERB Tone: MH.

To throw. 甩、扔(石头)。

le⁺-k^hu⁺-ze₆

ACCOMP _ PFV

甩了

lv⁺mi⁺k^hu₆

to throw a stone

扔石头

k^hu₆₃ VERB Tone: MH.

To wear (a bracelet). 戴(手镯)。

le⁺-k^hu⁺-ze₆

ACCOMP _ PFV

戴了

lo₆dzo⁺k^hu₆

to wear a bracelet

戴手镯

k^hv₁₁ VERB Tone: H.

To harvest grass, to cut grass. 割(草)。

le⁺-k^hv₁-ze₆

ACCOMP _ PFV

割了

zu⁺-k^hv₁

to cut grass

割草

k^hv^l 1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Nest (monosyllable). (鸟) 巢。

k^hv^l [g^hu^l-[u#]

N + DEM + CLF

这只鸟巢

CL: [u^l

k^hv^l 2 VERB Tone: H.
To steal. 偷。

hī^l-bv^l tso^l~tso^l k^hv^l

to steal someone's stuff, to steal someone else's property

偷别人的东西

k^hv^l 2 NOUN Tone: #H.
Dog (monosyllable). 狗。

k^hv^l-se^l dzu^l

to eat dog meat (a practice which is strongly antagonistic to Na culture, which considers dog as man's benefactor)

吃狗肉

k^hv^l-zu^l~zu^l

dog's existence, dog's life (which dog exchanged with man, according to the legend)

狗的生命 (传说狗与人交换了生命)

k^hv^l t^hv^l-mi^l#

N + DEM + CLF

那条狗

k^hv^l-g^hl^hl^h

roving dog

流浪狗

CL: mi^l v^l j^h

k^hv^l-bv^l NOUN Tone: MH#.
Kennel, doghouse. 狗窝。
CL: [u^l

k^hv^l-kwæ^l NOUN Tone: M.
Bitter melon. 苦瓜。
Borrowing: Chinese 苦瓜
CL: [u^l

k^hv^l-[k^hv^l] NOUN Tone: L#.
Year of the dog. 狗年。

k^hv^l-mæ^l NOUN Tone: M.
Robber, bandit. 强盗。

k^hv^l-mæ^l ji^l-hī^l-hī^l

person who robs, robber

当强盗的人=强盗

k^hv^l-mæ^l-ni^l-zo^l! | hī^l la^l-ho^l!

He's like a bandit! He may hit people!

他像强盗似的! 会打人的!

k^hv^l-mæ^l-zi^l

prison: literally "house for thieves"

监狱。直译: "贼家"

k^hv^l-mæ^l-ji^l-hī^l, | lo^l-zi^llv^l-qo^l [æ^l!

Thieves are tied up in prisons / are sent to prison!

贼, 被关在监狱!

no^l | k^hv^l-mæ^l-p^hæ^l-q^hw^hl^h-ne^l-ji^l-zo^l!

You have the face of a thief! / You really look like a thief! (An accusation about someone one thinks is a thief)

你有一张贼脸! (控告一个人)

CL: v^l

k^hv^l-mv^l NOUN Tone: H#.

Female puppy. The term is also used as a temporary name for little girls, during the first months of their life, before they are given a real name. This ugly term is intended to disgust evil spirits, which will therefore turn their attention away from the infant. (In the early 21st century, the registry office requires a name to be given at birth; but this name only begins to be used by the family after the first months of life have elapsed.) 小母狗 (给刚出生的女孩起的名字, 让鬼对她不感兴趣, 不会来害小孩)。

CL: v^l

k^hv^l-na^l NOUN Tone: H#.

Dog. 狗。

CL: mi^l

k^hv^l-p^hæ^l NOUN Tone: M.
Age. 年龄。

k^hv^l-p^hæ^l tci^l

young

年轻

k^hv^l-p^hæ^l | tci^l-hī^l

young

年轻的

k^hv^l-p^ho^l NOUN Tone: H#.
Half a year. 半年。

q^hu^l-k^hv^l-k^hv^l-p^ho^l

one year and a half

一年半

k^hv-|p^hv#| NOUN Tone: #H.

He-dog. 公狗。

k^hv-|p^hv-| t^ʂʰw-|{w#|

N + DEM + CLF

这只公狗

k^hv-|p^hv-| t^hv-|mi|

N + DEM + CLF

这只公狗

k^hv-|p^hv-| t^hv-|v#|

N + DEM + CLF

这个公狗

CL: v-| / mi| / {w-|

k^hv-|q^hwʎ| NOUN Tone: MH#.

Bad year, year when the crops are bad. 庄稼收成不好的(一)年。

k^hv-|q^hwʎ-| t^hv|

the year is bad; crops are bad this year; a bad year has come

今年, 收成不好。

k^hv-|su-|su| NOUN Tone: L#.A flowering plant in the legume family: *Flemingia strobilifera*, also known as *Moghania fruticulosa*. 球穗千斤拔、半灌木千斤拔、大苞千斤拔。Local Chinese dialect: 耗子耳朵。

CL: kʎ|

k^hv-|sæ| VERB Tone: MH.

To hunt (leading a dog). 打猎、赶走、驱逐。

k^hv-|sæ-| hu|

(He/she) has gone hunting

狩猎去了

k^hv-|su| VERB Tone: .

To celebrate the New Year. 过年。

k^hv-|tɕ^hi| NOUN Tone: H\$.

Solution, way out. 办法。

k^hv-|tɕ^hi| | mʎ-|dzo-|ze-| | ʃ-|t^ho|

There is nothing we can do anymore! It's a catastrophe!

没有办法了! 糟糕了!

k^hv-|ts^hi-|bo|ts^hi| NOUN Tone: #H-.

Mole shrew. 鼯鼠。

CL: p^ho| v-|**k^hv-|zo#|** NOUN Tone: #H.

Male dog. The term is also used as a temporary name for little boys, during the first months of their life, before they are given a real name. This ugly term is intended to disgust evil spirits, which will therefore turn their attention away from the infant. (In the early 21st century, the registry office requires a name to be given at birth; but this name only begins to be used by the family after the first months of life have elapsed.). 公狗(给刚出生的男孩子的名字, 让鬼对他不感兴趣, 不过来害小孩)。

k^hv-|zo-| t^ʂʰw-|{w#|

N + DEM + CLF

这只公狗

k^hv-|zo-| t^hv-|mi|

N + DEM + CLF

这只公狗

k^hv-|zo-| t^hv-|v#|

N + DEM + CLF

这只公狗

k^hv-|zo-|k^hv-|mv|

puppy and she-dog

小狗与母狗

CL: v-| / mi| / {w-|

k^hv-|zo| NOUN Tone: H\$.

A family name from Yongning. There are two families in Yongning that carry this name. 一个姓。这个姓, 永宁有两家。

k^hv-|zo-|=ɿ|the /k^hv-|zo|/ clan, the /k^hv-|zo|/ family/k^hv-|zo|/家族**k^hv-|zo-|ts^hu-|ɿ|**the name of a person, containing both a family name: /k^hv-|zo|/, and a given name: /ts^hu-|ɿ|/一个人的名字: 姓为 /k^hv-|zo|/, 名为 /ts^hu-|ɿ|/

NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Dog-pig, doggy-piggy. The term is used as a temporary name for little boys, during the first months of their life, before they are given a real name. This ugly term is intended to disgust evil spirits, which will therefore turn their attention away from the infant. (In the early 21st century, the registry office requires a name to be given at birth; but this name only begins to be used by the family after the first months of life have elapsed.). 小畜生, 直译: 猪崽子、狗崽子。

CL: v-|

k^hv-|k^hʎ-| NOUN Tone: L.

Chicken nest. 鸡窝。

CL: {w-|

k^hv]mi] NOUN Tone: L.

Dog (either he-dog or she-dog). 狗。

k^hv]mi] tʂ^hu-1-jɣ-1

N + DEM + CLF

这条狗

di-1-qo-1-k^hv]mi]

the dogs of the plain (which, unlike dogs in mountain hamlets, get to see lots of passers-by, and less likely to bite strangers)

平坝的狗

k^hv]mi]-gɣ^hl^hjɣ-1

roving dog

流浪的狗

CL: v-1, **terme respectueux (le même que pour les humains) on peut aussi dire: jɣ-1****k^hv]tsɣ]mi]** NOUN Tone: L + H#.

She-dog. 母狗。

CL: v-1

k^hv1 NOUN Tone: MH. ① Year; year of age. 年、岁。**k^hv-1-mæ1**

end of the year

年尾

k^hv-1-mæ1 ʂæ1

intercalary year: a year with 13 months; this happens every 4 years or so

闰年 (有13个月)

k^hv-1-mæ1 dʂæ1

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-1 | ə-1-tso-1 k^hv-1 ni?

What is your astrological sign?

你是属什么的?

k^hv1a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.

Year; year of age. 量词: 年、岁。

ɬu-1-k^hv1

one year

一年

k^hwæ-1hwæ1 VERB Tone: .

To drape oneself in (a cape, a piece of fabric). 披上。

k^hwæ-1ɬæ#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Felt; extended use: mat (even if not made of felt), cushion.... 毡子。也用来指席子, 垫子等。

k^hwæ-1ɬæ-1 t^hi-1-k^ho1

to spread a mat

铺席子

CL: ts^hi1**k^hwɣ]a** CLASSIFIER Tone: H_a.

A piece of, a chunk of; a mouthful of. 量词: 块。一块肉、一口饭。

ɬu-1-k^hwɣ]~ɬu-1-k^hwɣ]

chunk by chunk, one chunk after the other

一块一块地

k^hwɣ-1 | ɬu-1-ʂe-1-ɬ!

Go ahead and decide! / Please make a decision!

你们得要做出决定!

ɬu-1-k^hwɣ-1 so1, | ɬu-1-k^hwɣ] fv!

Each new word is a new joy! (A comment by the consultant about the investigator's enjoyment of fieldwork. She takes a look at a draft dictionary, and comments that it represents a great deal of work, and that what matters is that the investigator should feel an interest in it, considering each new 'piece' – each addition to the dictionary – as a source of joy.)

学一点, 就高兴一点! (评说语言调查工作: 合作人看着本词典的初稿, 说: 这是一项很大的工程, 关键的是调查者要有兴趣, 欣赏每个新学的语言信息。)

k^hwɣ-1p^hv-1 NOUN Tone: M.

Meadow. 草坪、草地。

k^hwɣ-1p^hv-1-mo1 NOUN Tone: MH#.

Prairie mushroom: a sort of edible mushroom (not yet identified). 可以吃的一种菌子。

- 1 | -

-la₁ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: 0.
Only. 只, 才。

[ʂʰu-t-la] niJ-zeJ-mæJ!

That's all!

就这些了! / 就这些而已! / 就这样!

-la₂ CONJUNCTION Tone: 0.
Coordination conjunction: and. 和、与、跟。

ɖu-t-kʰv-t-la | soJ-tiJ

one year and three months (context: indicating the age of an infant)

一岁三个月

[ʂʰu-t-la | mɣ-t-bi-t, | nɣ-t-la | mɣ-t-bi-t!

(If) (s)he does not go, I'm not going either!

他不去(的话), 我也不去!

hi-t-la | dzɣ!, | mv-t-di-t-la | dzɣ! / hi-t-la | dzɣ!, | lv-t-la | dzɣ!

The people are good; and the land is good! / The people are good; and the fields are good! (A set phrase to recommend a family which a young woman is considering joining through marriage: the people are good, and their land is good.)

人也好, 田也好! (习语: 将女孩嫁出去前, 一家人打听对方家如何, 推荐的人保证: “他们家, 人也好, 田也好!”)

hi-t F | dzɣ!, | mv-t-di-t F | dzɣ!

as above

同上

mɣ-t-la | dzɣ!

The grease too is good! (Elicited variant on the preceding examples)

猪油也好! (按照上面例子的变体)

qæJ-la | dzɣ!

The oil too is good! (Elicited variant on the preceding examples)

油也好!

[ʂʰu-t-la | mɣ-t-bi-t, | nɣ-t | mɣ-t-bi-t-ze-t! / tʰu-t mɣ-t-bi-t-ze-t-dzo-t, | nɣ-t-la | mɣ-t-bi-t-ze-t!

If he doesn't go, I'm not going either!

他如果不去, 我也不去!

la-t NOUN Tone: M.
Tiger. 老虎。
CL: pʰo1

la-t-bi#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Steep slope. 陡坡、土坡、斜坡。

la-t-bi-t-tɣ-t

steep (literally 'like a steep slope')

‘像陡坡’, 等于: 很陡

la-t-bi-t-tɣ-t | zɣwæ!

It is really steep!

陡得很!

la-t-do#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Horse groom. 马夫(参加马帮)。

la-t-hwɣJ NOUN Tone: L#.

A Na village outside the Yongning plain, close to the Lake, not far from /la-tʰa-t-di1/. 村落名。

la-t-kɣJ NOUN Tone: L#.

Small jar used to preserve wine. 小坛子, 用来存酒。

CL: tɕ-t

la-t-kʰv1 NOUN Tone: MH#.
Year of the Tiger. 虎年。

la-t~la-t ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Flaccid, flabby. 松弛。

la-t~la-tɕ VERB Tone: Mb.
To dilute in water. 掺水。

(dzɣ-t-qo-t) le-t-la-t~la-t

to dilute in water

掺水

la-t-lo-t-ɣwɣJ NOUN Tone: H#.

A village of Yongning; Chinese name: Laluowa. 拉洛瓦村(永宁的一个村落)。

dzɣJbv-kɣ-t-saJɣwɣJ, | hiJɣwɣJ-loJ, | æJmi-t-ɣwɣJ#1, | la-t-lo-t-ɣwɣJ, | la-tɣwɣJ, | bɣ-tʰo-tɣv, | ə-t-la-t-ɣwɣJ#1, | gæ-tɣæJ, | qʰæ-tɕʰi-t, | tʰo-tɕwɣJ

the ten villages traditionally considered as part of Yongning

摩梭传统地理概念中, 属于永宁的十个村落

la-t-ta1 CONJUNCTION Tone: MH#.

Apart from, aside of, other than. 这以外。

tɕ-t-bɣ-t mɣ-t-pʰv-tɕw-t! | la-t-ta1, | ə-tso-t-mɣ-t-niJ | pʰv-tɕw-t!

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-ɦa1 1 PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: MH#.

Other. 别的。

la-ɦa1 | ɟw-ɦ-tɕi1

some others, a few others

其它一些

la-ɦa1 | tʂʰw-ɦ-tɕi1

those other, those few others, the few that remained

其它的那些

la-ɦa1 | ɟw-ɦ-ko1 ni1!

It's something different! / That's a different matter!

是另一回事! / 是另一码事!

See: **la-ɦa1** 2**la-ɦa1** 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: MH#.

Other. 别的。

la-ɦa-ɦi1

other people

其它人

ɟw-ɦ-bæ-ɦ | le-ɦ-se1, | ɟw-ɦ-bæ-ɦ ji-ɦ! / ɟw-ɦ-bæ-ɦ | le-ɦ-se1, | wɣɦ | la-ɦa1 | ɟw-ɦ-bæ-ɦ ji-ɦ! |

When one has finished one task, one moves on to another!

做完一件事情，就轮到另一个!

See: **la-ɦa1** 1**la-ɦma-ɦ** NOUN Tone: M.

Lama. 喇嘛。

Borrowing: Tibetan bla-ma

ɦæ-ɦ-la1ma1

Chinese lama

汉族喇嘛

CL: v-ɦ

la-ɦmi#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Female tiger. 母老虎。

la-ɦmi-ɦ tʰv-ɦ-mi1 / la-ɦmi-ɦ tʰv-ɦ-mi1#

N + DEM + CLF

那只老虎

CL: pʰo1 / mi1

la-ɦwɣ-ɦ NOUN Tone: M.

The name of a mountain on the way from Yongning to Wujiao; this name is also used to refer to the hamlets on the slope of this mountain. 一座山的名字。

dʒɣ1bɣ-ɦkɣ-ɦ-sa1wɣɣ1, | ɦi1wɣɣ1-lo1, | æ1mi-ɦ-wɣɣ1#1, | la-ɦlo-ɦ-wɣɣ1, | la-ɦwɣ-ɦ, | bɣ-ɦtsʰo-ɦgv1, | ə-ɦla-ɦ-wɣɣ1#1, | gæ-ɦɣæ1, | qʰæ-ɦtɕʰi-ɦ, | tʰo-ɦ[wɣ#1

the ten villages traditionally considered as part of Yongning

摩梭传统地理概念中，属于永宁的十个村落

la-ɦpʰv#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Male tiger. 公老虎。

la-ɦpʰv-ɦ tʰv-ɦ-[wɣ#1

N + DEM + CLF

那只老虎

CL: pʰo1 / [wɣ-ɦ

la-ɦtʰa-ɦ-di1 NOUN Tone: MH#.

The entire Na area around Lugu lake, including Zuosuo (currently Lugu Zhen) and the village of Luoshui. 泸沽湖周边的摩梭地区，包括左所（今为泸沽湖镇）、洛水村等。

ɦi-ɦki-ɦ, | ni-ɦse1, | ta-ɦdzi1, | mv-ɦqʰwæ1, | la-ɦtʰa-ɦ-di1

Villages that one passes when moving away from the Yongning plain, towards Lugu lake. These villages do not count as part of Yongning proper. The last, /la-ɦtʰa-ɦ-di1/, is not a village name like the preceding four: it refers to the entire Na area beyond the fourth village.

从永宁往泸沽湖所经过的村落，依次是：里格、尼赛、大祖、木垮，然后到拉塔地（拉塔地指的是泸沽湖周边的摩梭地区，包括左所、洛水村等）

la-ɦtʰa-ɦmi1\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.

A family name from Yongning. There are five families in Yongning that carry this name. 一个姓。这个姓，永宁有五个家。音译：拉他咪。

la-ɦtʰa-ɦmi-ɦ = ɣ1\$

the /la-ɦtʰa-ɦmi1\$/ clan, the /la-ɦtʰa-ɦmi1\$/ family

/la-ɦtʰa-ɦmi1\$/家族

NOUN Tone: H#-M-L.

Proper name of the main consultant (reference speaker) for this volume (speaker code: F4). 拉他咪·达石拉么：本著作的标准发音合作人。

la˥zi˧ NOUN Tone: H#.

Painter. 画家。

tʂʰu˥+v˥, | la˥zi˧ ni˧!

(S)he is a painter! / (S)he can paint!

他是画家!

la˥zo#˧ NOUN Tone: #H.

Baby tiger, child of tiger. 小老虎。

la˥zo˥ tʰv˥+lɿ#˧

N + DEM + CLF

那只小老虎

CL: lɿ˥

la˥gv˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: LM.

Curved, crooked, bent (e.g. tree). 弯(树...)。

si˥dzi˥ | la˥gv˥ze˥

The tree got crooked.

树弯了。

la˥gv˥-la˥ji˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: LM-L. *From:*la˥gv˥ Crooked, curved, bent (e.g. road, person's limbs).
弯(路, 植物, 人的四肢)。**la˥jv˥+fi˥** NOUN Tone: LM-.

12th month. 十二月。

la˥~la˥ VERB Tone: MH.

To fight, to scuffle, to come to blows. 打架、吵架。

la˥la˥+hi˥ | tʂʰu˥+tɕi˥

those people who are fighting

打架的这些人

See: la˥

la˥ma˥ NOUN Tone: L.

A family name from Yongning. There are four families in Yongning that carry this name. 一个姓。这个姓，永宁有四个家。

la˥ma˥=ɿʃ\$

the /la˥ma˥/ clan, the /la˥ma˥/ family

/la˥ma˥/家族

la˥ma˥-gv˥ma˥

the name of a person, containing both a family name: /la˥ma˥/, and a given name: /gv˥ma˥/

一个人的名字: 姓为 /la˥ma˥/, 名为 /gv˥ma˥/

la˥ta˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: LM.

Askew, slanting (e.g. hat). 歪, 偏(帽子戴得歪)。

-la˥ta˥ POSTPOSITION Tone: L.

Close to.

a˥ɰo˥ | -la˥ta˥

the perimeter of the house: the surface on which the house (farm) extends

家的面积

la˥tʂv˥ NOUN Tone: L.

Candle. 蜡烛。

Borrowing: Chinese 蜡烛

CL: kv˥

la˥₁ VERB Tone: MH.

To strike someone, to beat someone. 打(打人, 钉钉子……)。

hi˥ la˥

to strike someone

打人

ha˥ la˥

to beat the grain

打粮食

nv˥lɿ˥ la˥

to beat soy

打大豆

su˥tʰi˥-po˥-ŋu˥ | la˥

to break with a knife (brick tea: compressed tea leaves)

用刀子来砍(沱茶、茶饼)

ə˥ji˥+ʂu˥ji˥, | fi˥di˥-dzo˥, | æ˥ la˥-hi˥ F | dzo˥!
| ʂe˥ la˥-hi˥ F | dzo˥! | hæ˥ la˥-hi˥ F | dzo˥! |
ŋv˥ la˥-hi˥ F | dzo˥!

In the past, in Yongning, there were craftsmen who forged copper! craftsmen who forged iron! craftsmen who forged gold! and craftsmen who forged silver!

过去, 在永宁, 有铜匠、铁匠、金匠、银匠。

ə˥ji˥+ʂu˥ji˥, | fi˥di˥-dzo˥, | æ˥ la˥-hi˥ dzo˥, |
ʂe˥ la˥-hi˥ dzo˥, | hæ˥ la˥-hi˥ dzo˥, | ŋv˥ la˥-hi˥ dzo˥.

In the past, in Yongning, there were craftsmen who forged copper; craftsmen who forged iron; craftsmen who forged gold; and craftsmen who forged silver.

过去, 在永宁, 有铜匠、铁匠、金匠、银匠。

See: la˥ la˥

la₁₂ VERB Tone: MH.

To form, to be there, to have appeared (dew). 有, 结 (露水)。

dzy^h la₁

Some dew has appeared; there is some dew
结露水了。

dzy^h q^h a^h la₁

Some dew has appeared; there is some dew
结露水了。

-lae^h SUFFIX Tone: M.

This TOP marker introduces a new element, without necessarily contrasting it with others. Possible gloss: concerning... 主题: ...的话、关于……。

q^h u^h ma^h | -lae^h...

Concerning (my granddaughter) **q^h u^h ma^h**, ...
关于独妈呢, ……

la^h m^h v^h | -lae^h...

Concerning **la^h m^h v^h** [a given name], ...
关于拉姆呢, ……

ti^h d^h o^h | -lae^h...

Concerning **ti^h d^h o^h** [a given name], ...
关于 **ti^h d^h o^h** [人的名字]呢, ……

lae^h dae^h qae^h NOUN Tone: H#.

Armpit. 腋下。Local Chinese dialect: 膈肢窝。
CL: [w^h]

lae^h b^h ae^h l\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Raven. 乌鸦。
CL: mi^h

lae^h b^h ae^h mi^h l\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Female raven. 母乌鸦。
CL: mi^h

lae^h b^h ae^h p^h v^h # l NOUN Tone: #H.

Male raven. 公乌鸦。

lae^h b^h ae^h p^h v^h t^h v^h mi^h l\$

N + DEM + CLF
那只公乌鸦

CL: mi^h

lae^h t^h sw^h l NOUN Tone: H#.

Chilly peppers. 辣椒 (汉语借词: 辣子)。Local Chinese dialect: 辣子。
Borrowing: Chinese 辣子

lae^h t^h sw^h l h^h v^h l ~ h^h v^h l

to fry chilly peppers
炒辣椒

CL: [w^h]

PREFIX Tone: M/0.

ACCOMPLISHED aspect. 实施。

le^h ta^h l CONJUNCTION Tone: MH.

Up to, all the way to; even. 到……为止、一直到……、连……。

le^h wo^h l ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H#.

Over again, once over again; back. 再、又、重新。

le^h wo^h l ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.

Again; back. 又, ……回去。

le^h wo^h jo^h l

to come back
回

le^h wo^h le^h gv^h l

to do over again
从头开始

le^h wo^h le^h gv^h l ~ gv^h l

to build anew, to make anew, to rebuild
重新做、重新建

le^h wo^h le^h t^h so^h l z^h w^h v^h l

to speak over and over again, to rant, to repeat
ceaselessly
重复讲说过的话

le^h wo^h l t^h o^h l t^h so^h l ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .

Then, afterwards. 后来 (原意: 翻篇)。

-le^h DISCOURSE PARTICLE Tone: L?.

Exclamative final particle. 句尾助词: 感叹。

dzy^h l-le^h l!

Well done! / Great!
好了! / 太好了!

li_{1a} VERB Tone: Ma. ① To look at. 看。**t^h i^h li^h dzo^h l**

DUR _ PROG
正在看

tso^h l ~ tso^h l li^h l

to look at things
看东西

② To manage, to be in charge of. 管理。

a^h lzo^h l li^h l

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+tcɛiŋ-zoŋ-ŋuŋ | mvzɔŋ liŋ

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+zv] NOUN Tone: L#.

Tenderloins. 里脊肉。

li|piŋ NOUN Tone: LH.

Tea that has infused for too long, tea dregs. 已经泡了太久的茶叶。

CL: k^hwɿŋ

li/ NOUN Tone: LH.

Tea. 茶。

li|q^haŋ

‘bitter tea’: herbal tea prepared with leaves of Chinese peony, when there was no tea available; it had medicinal properties

‘苦茶’：用白芍药来泡的饮料，没有茶的时候就喝这种‘苦茶’。它有医疗作用，帮助消化。

CL: q^hwɿŋ

ljɿ|a CLASSIFIER Tone: L_a.

Self-classifier for lives/destinies. 量词：命、命运。

tɕ^huŋ+ljɿŋ

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

指示代词 _

ljɿ|miŋ NOUN Tone: LH.

Major (supporting) beam. 大梁。

CL: p^hæŋ

ljɿ|miŋ-tæ|qoŋ NOUN Tone: LH-.

Decoration of major (supporting) beam: symbolically, this is the beam’s ‘ear’. 大梁的装饰：大梁的‘耳朵’。

CL: p^hæŋ

ljɿ|ɕuŋ NOUN Tone: L.

Cereals. 粮食（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 粮食

ljɿ/₁ NOUN Tone: LH.

Beam. 梁。

CL: p^hæŋ

ljɿ/₂ NOUN Tone: LM?LH?.

Life, existence, destiny, fate. 命、生命、命运。

noŋ | ljɿŋ tɕ^huŋ+ljɿŋ-dzoŋ, | q^hæŋ | zwaŋ/

You really have a happy lot!

你命好！

hiŋ+ljɿŋ

human existence, the human lot

人命、人类的命运

CL: ljɿŋ

lje|feŋ NOUN Tone: LM.

Mungo bean jelly. 凉粉。

Borrowing: Chinese 凉粉

loŋ NOUN Tone: M. ① Work, occupation, task. 事情。

loŋ dzoŋ

to be busy, to have work to do

忙，有活要干

njɿŋ | loŋ mɿŋ-dzoŋ.

I am not busy. / I have some free time.

我不忙。

② Usefulness. 用处。

loŋ mɿŋ-dzoŋ

It’s no use / it does not have any usefulness. (Context: talking about ivy, which cannot be fed to cattle and is not used for medical purposes, or for firewood, or for making ropes, tools...)

没有用！（情景：谈到常春藤，说它是没有用处的植物）

CL: loŋ

loŋ_b CLASSIFIER Tone: M_b.

Self-classifier for tasks/occupations. 量词：事情（一件）、活（一个）。

loŋ-bæŋ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Suspended bridge; zip line, flying fox. 索桥，溜索。

loŋ-bvŋ-tɕ^huŋ NOUN Tone: L#-.

Elephant. 象、大象。

Borrowing: Tibetan

CL: p^hoŋ vŋ

loŋ-dzɿ] NOUN Tone: L#.

Weeding hoe: hand instrument with three spikes perpendicular to the handle, to loosen the soil. At the time of fieldwork, this tool had a metal head. 三齿耙。

loŋ-dzɿ] tɕ^huŋ-naŋ

N + DEM + CLF

这把三齿耙

CL: naŋ

lo-fv-1 ADJECTIVE Tone: .
Easy. 容易, 容易做。

lo-fv-1 | zwæ1
very easy
很容易

lo-gv-1 NOUN Tone: L#.
Ninglang. 宁蒗。

lo-gv-1-di1mi1
the Ninglang plain
宁蒗坝子

lo-ha-1 ADJECTIVE Tone: .
Difficult, hard to do. 难做。

ji-1 lo-ha-1
difficult to do
难做

ji-1 lo-ha-1 | zwæ1
extremely difficult to do
非常难做

lo-ji-1 VERB Tone: .
To work. 劳动。
See: **lo-; ji11**

lo-ji-1-hĩ-1-hĩ-1#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Worker (in the fields or elsewhere). 劳动人民, 农民。
CL: v-1

lo-lo-1 NOUN Tone: M.
Yi (ethnic group). 彝族。
CL: v-1

lo-na-1-bv-1 NOUN Tone: .
Prison. 监狱。

lo-na-1-bv-1-qo-1 tæ1
to jail, to put into prison
放在监狱、关在监狱里

See: **tɕv-1jo-1**

lo-ni-1 NOUN Tone: H#.
Finger. 手指。
CL: 1-1

lo-ni-1 | qv-1-1-1 NOUN Tone: H# | M.
Index. 食指。

lo-ni-1 | ni-1-1-1 NOUN Tone: H# | M.
Middle finger. 中指。

lo-ni-1 | so-1-1-1 NOUN Tone: .
Ring finger, fourth finger. 第四根手指。

lo-šv-1 NOUN Tone: L#.
The village of Luoshui. 洛水村。

NOUN Tone: L# | L-.
Lugu lake. 泸沽湖。

lo-ta-1-lo-tci-1#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Streamer of scriptures. 经幡、风马旗（挂在山上）。
Borrowing: Tibetan *rlungrta*

lo-ta-1-lo-tci-1 | le-1-la-1

to print a streamer of scriptures; more generally:
to string together a streamer of scriptures
直译：印出一个经幡。也来指准备经幡的工作
（到山上去挂之前）

CL: p-1 p^hæ1

lo-1₁ VERB Tone: L.
To cross (a mountain pass). 过（垭口）。

mv-1tco-1-lo-1

to go down (after crossing a mountain pass)
往下过去（过了垭口以后）

lo-1₂ NOUN Tone: L.
Mountain valley. 山谷。

lo-1-qo-1
in the valley
山谷里

CL: lo-1

lo-1_b CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.
Self-classifier for valleys. 量词：谷。

hĩ-1-šĩ-1 | qv-1-lo-1

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-1dzi-1 | qv-1-lo-1

'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-1bv-1 NOUN Tone: L.
Palm of the hand. 手掌。
CL: 1-1

lo-1bv-1-1-1 NOUN Tone: LM-L.
Elbow. 肘。
CL: 1-1

lo|dv#1 NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Person with a single arm or hand, one-armed (or one-handed) person. 独臂人: 缺一只胳膊(手)的人。
CL: v|

lo|dzi| CLASSIFIER Tone: L.
A handful (using both hands). 量词: 捧(用两只手)。

lo|dzo| NOUN Tone: LH.
Bracelet. 手镯。

ɲv|lo|dzo| (+ni|)

silver bracelet

银手镯

hǎ|lo|dzo| (+ni|)

gold bracelet

金手镯

jo|lo|dzo|

jade bracelet

玉手镯

lo|dzo| k^hu|

to put on a bracelet

戴上手镯

CL: p^ho|

lo|dɯ| ADJECTIVE Tone: LM.
Generous. 大方。

lo|-gv|dv| NOUN Tone: L-.
Back of the hand. 手背。
CL: k^hwɣ|

lo|jɣ| NOUN Tone: LM.
Silver coin, silver yuan. 银元。

lo|jɣ| | dɯ+p^hæ|

one silver coin

一块银元

lo|ko| NOUN Tone: LM.
Pot for cooking rice, soup...; used to be made of copper. 煮饭或煮汤的镬锅。在过去, 镬锅一般是铜做的。
Borrowing: Chinese 镬锅

lo|ko|: | ha| tɕɣ|di| | æ|-v|, | dzɯ|-k^hu|di| | | tɕ^hɣ|ho|, | dzɯ| tɕɯ|di| |

The cooking pot is for cooking cereals! The copper pot is for putting water! The boiler is for boiling water! (A summary of the respective uses of the three types of pots in use in Yongning about the middle of the 20th century.)

镬锅, 是用来煮饭的! 铜锅, 是放水用的! 水壶, 是用来煮水的! (描写永宁二十世纪中使用的三种锅)

CL: |ɯ|

lo|mi| NOUN Tone: LM.
Thumb. 大拇指。
CL: |ɯ|

lo|mi|-qa| NOUN Tone: LM-L.
Space between thumb and index finger. 虎口。
CL: |ɯ|

lo|pv| NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Ring. 戒指。

ɲv|-lo|pv|

silver ring

银戒指

hǎ|-lo|pv|

gold ring

金戒指

CL: |ɯ|

lo|q^hv| NOUN Tone: L.
Gully; ravine; valley. 山沟。
CL: lo|

lo|q^hwɣ| NOUN Tone: LM. ① Arm. 胳膊。

lo|q^hwɣ| li|

to look at (the) arm

看胳膊

② Hand. 手。

lo|q^hwɣ| tɕ^hæ|

to wash one's hands

洗手

CL: p^ho|

lo|q^hwɣ|-k^hu|-zi| NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Glove. 手套。

lo|ɣwæ#| NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Left-handed person. 左撇子。

lo|t^ho| NOUN Tone: LM.
Handcuffs, chains to tie a criminal's hands. 手铐。

lo|t^ho| k^hu|

to put handcuffs, to put on chains (on someone's hands)

戴上手铐

lo|ts^hu|-sa| NOUN Tone: LH-.
Meat of the anterior limbs of cattle. 牲畜前腿的肉。

lo|tʰv| NOUN Tone: LM.
Fist. 拳。
CL: tʰv|

lo|tʰu| NOUN Tone: LM.
Elbow. 肘。
CL: tʰv|

lo|tʰsæ| NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Joints of the arm: wrist, elbow. 手臂的关节（手腕、肘弯）。
CL: tʰsæ|

lo|₁ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.
Thick. 厚。

tʰhʉ| | lo|-pæ|-tʰæ|-gv|!

It's really thick!

很厚啊！

lo|₂ VERB Tone: MH.
To join hands in an indication of submission. 拱手作揖。

tsʰhʉ|tsʰhʉ| lo|

to join hands in an indication of submission

拱手作揖

tsʰhʉ|tsʰhʉ| | le|-lo|-ze|

ACCOMP _ PFV

ACCOMP _ PFV

***lo|** NOUN Tone: LM.
Thumb. 大拇指（单音节，按照双音节词构拟出来的）。

lv| VERB Tone: H.
To wind, to coil, to wrap. 缠（线……）、裹（毡子……）。

le|-qo|-lv|

to wrap, to coil

裹起来

kʰu| qo|-lv|

to wind a thread

缠线

qo|-lv|

to wrap, to coil

裹

lv|₁ NOUN Tone: M.
Field. 田地。
CL: kv|

lv|₂ NOUN Tone: M.
Cereals for horses or cattle. 喂给马或牛的粮食。

zwa|-lv|

cereals fed to horses; same meaning as /zwa|-
[u#|/

喂给马的粮食

See: zwa|-[u#|

lv|dzɹ| NOUN Tone: H#.
Stone chips, little slabs of stone. 零碎的石头块。
CL: tʰwɹ|

lv|mi| NOUN Tone: M.
Stone. 石头。

kʰv|pʰæ|-tʰi|, | lv|-mi| dzɹ|-bi|-xo|-ho|!

'When one is young, one could eat stones!'
(Meaning: when one is young, one can eat any-
thing, one has an excellent digestion; as one gets
old, one is less tolerant of food that is not easy to
digest.)

‘年轻人，石头都能吃！’（意思：年轻人消
化好，吃什么都行，而人变老就不那么容易消
化了，要注意吃什么。）

CL: [u|

lv|mi|-bo#| NOUN Tone: #H.
Stone wall. 石墙。
CL: [u|

lv|mi|-dzɹ|-dzɹ| NOUN Tone: L#.
Little slabs of stone, stone chips. 零碎的石块。
CL: kʰwɹ|

lv|pʰv|₁ VERB Tone: .
To open new land for cultivation, to cultivate virgin land.
开荒。

lv|pʰv|-hu|

[(S)he] has gone to open new land.

他开荒去了。

lv|pʰv|-bi|-tso|-pi|

It's necessary to go and open new land for cul-
tivation. / We're going to have to open new land
for cultivation.

应该去开荒了。

lv|pʰv|₂ NOUN Tone: L#.
Paddy field. 水田。
CL: pʰv|

lv|qæ#| NOUN Tone: #|.
Limit, boundary between fields belonging to different
families. It is typically materialized by a small dike. 地
界：不同家庭田地之间的界限。

lv-tsuɿ NOUN Tone: H#.
Lisu (ethnic group). 傈僳族。
CL: vɿ

lv-tsuɿ NOUN Tone: H#.
Oven. 炉子 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 炉子
CL: naɿ

lv]a 1 VERB Tone: La.
To bark (a dog barks). 狗吠。

k^hv]mi] lv] |

the dog barks

狗吠

k^hv] lv]-dzo] |

the dog is barking

狗在叫

ɖwɿ-lvɿ~lv]-ɿ]

DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE

叫一叫

lv]a 2 VERB Tone: La.
To roll, to coil (fabric). 把布卷起来。

leɿ-qæ]-lv]

to coil

卷起来

leɿ-lvɿ~lvɿ

tsoɿ~tsoɿ lvɿ~lvɿ

to coil things

卷东西

ɖwɿ-k^hwɿɿ lv]

to coil something

卷一块 (东西)

lv]a 3 VERB Tone: La.
To plough, to till. 耕种。

leɿ-lv]-ze]

ACCOMP _ PFV

耕种了

jiɿ-lvɿ

to plough

耕种

dziɿ-miɿ lvɿ / dziɿ-miɿ lvɿ-ze]

to plough with a water buffalo

用水牛耕田

jiɿ ɖwɿ-lvɿ~lv]-ɿ]

to plough a little

耕一耕

lv]a 4 VERB Tone: La.

To suffice, to be enough. 足够。

ə]-lvɿ? / ə]-lv]-zeɿ?

Is it enough? Is it sufficient?

够了吗?

lv]jiɿ VERB Tone: LM.

To record sound. 录音 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 录音

haɿ leɿ-dzuɿ-se], | lv] jiɿ-biɿ!

After the meal, we'll do a recording!

吃完饭, 就录音吧! / 吃完饭就可以录音了!

lv]-lvɿ VERB Tone: MH.

To move. 动 (虫、桌子、小孩子动)。

lv]-lvɿ-ze]

PFV

动了

t^hiɿ-lv]-lv]-(-ze)]

DUR RED

DUR RED

t^hiɿ-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^hwɿ-ts^hɿɿ lv]-lv]

to move one's leg around

活动一下 (自己的) 腿

lv]tɕ^hwɿ NOUN Tone: LM.

The village of Fengke (close to the Yangtze river): this is the former name of the area in Chinese. 六区, 今奉科乡 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 六区

lv]tɕ^hwɿ-hi#] NOUN Tone: LM+#H.

The inhabitants of the village of Fengke (Fv-kho). 奉科的人。

Borrowing: Chinese 六区

lvɿ NOUN Tone: MH.

Maggot. 蛆。

lv1₁ VERB Tone: MH.
To herd. 放牧。

gojboŋ lv1

to graze cattle, to herd cattle
放牧牲畜

zɰwæŋ lv1

to graze horses, to herd horses
放马

jiŋ lv1

to graze cows, to herd cows
放牛

boŋ lv1

to herd pigs
放猪

ts^hw1 lv1

to graze goats, to herd goats
放山羊

ɰw1-hɰ1 mɰ1-lv1~lv1

lazy, who does not take care of anything
懒，什么也不管

lv1₂ VERB Tone: MH.
To escape, to flee. 逃跑，逃掉。

lwæŋp^hv1 NOUN Tone: L.
Ashes. 灰。

[F5] lwæŋp^hv1-niŋgv1

grey; literally: “like ashes”
灰色的（直译：“像白灰”）

lwɰ1 NOUN Tone: LH.

Ashes (of plants, charcoal...), cinders. 灰，灰烬（包括草木灰等等）。

lwɰ1-p^hæŋdiŋ

like ashes; gray-coloured
像灰烬，灰色

CL: tsɰw1

[w1_b CLASSIFIER Tone: Mb.

Originally a classifier for round objects: grains, bowls... Now a generic classifier, used e.g. for pieces of clothing. 最常用的量词，相当于汉语中‘个’的用法。本意是圆形颗粒。一粒（米……），一个（碗……），件（衣服……）。

eiŋ ɰw1-lw1 |

a grain of rice
一粒米

hōŋ-lw1

eight grains
八粒

ɰw1-lw1 hwæŋ-mɰ1-ɰoŋ! | leŋ-q^hwæŋ-kvŋ!

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！（东西要一一对买：2、4、6、8、10……，单数不吉利，东西会碎的。）

ts^hw1 | zoŋ-hvŋ | dzɰ1-lw1 dzoŋ!

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!”)

她有个很漂亮的孩子！

[w1_a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.
量词：衣服（一件）。

t^hæŋ-q^hwɰ1 ɰw1-lw1

a skirt
一件裙子

baŋlaŋ | ɰw1-lw1 |

a piece of clothing; a shirt
一件衣服

***dziŋ-hvŋ\$ + ɰw1-lw1**

This classifier cannot combine with /dziŋ-hvŋ\$/, which takes /ɰw1-dziŋ/ as its classifier.

（这个量词不能与/d i hv \$/结合。）

- ɬ -

ɬa-mvŋ\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

ɬa-ɬpɣŋ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L#.
A lot, hard. 多、使劲。

ɬa-ɬpɣŋ jiŋ

to work hard, to work in a concentrated manner
使劲工作、使劲干

ɬa-ɬpɣŋ | dɣw-ɬkʰwɣŋ jiŋ

to work hard for a while, to get some solid work done

使劲工作一下

ɬa-ɬpɣŋ | dɣw-ɬkʰwɣŋ soŋ

to study hard, to make headway in one's studies
努力学习一下

ɬa-ɬsaŋ NOUN Tone: M.
Lhasa. 拉萨。

ɬa-ɬtaŋ NOUN Tone: H#. *Archaic* [古语] Jerkin,
leather vest. 皮革背心。
CL: [wɔŋ]

ɬa-ɬtsʰo#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

ɬaŋ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.
Numerous, abundant, plentiful. 多、丰富、充分。

dɣɣŋ-hĩŋ, | le-ŋwɔŋ! | mɣŋ-ɬdɣɣŋ-hĩŋ, | le-ɬaŋ!

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）

ɬiŋ VERB Tone: H.
To rest, to relax. 休息，松懈。

le-ɬiŋ

ACCOMP _

ACCOMP _

ɬi-ɬb CLASSIFIER Tone: Mb.
Month. 量词：月。

ɬi-ɬbo#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.
Deaf person. 聋子。

ɬi-ɬbo-ɬhĩŋ

deaf person

耳朵聋的人

CL: vŋ

ɬi-ɬbvŋ NOUN Tone: M.
Bai (ethnic group). 白族。
CL: vŋ

ɬi-ɬbvŋ-mi#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.
Bai woman. 白族女人。
CL: vŋ

ɬi-ɬbvŋ-zo#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.
Bai man. Local Chinese dialect: 白族男人。
CL: vŋ

NOUN Tone: L# | LM + #H.

Chinese toon, fragrant cedar, *Ailanthus chinensis*. 香椿、香椿树。

ɬi-ɬdiŋ NOUN Tone: L#.
Yongning (place name). 永宁（地名）。

ɬi-ɬdiŋ-hĩŋ NOUN Tone: L#-.
People of Yongning. Unless otherwise specified, this is mainly understood as referring to the Na (Mosuo). 永宁人（纳人）。
CL: vŋ

ɬi-ɬdɣwŋ NOUN Tone: L#.
The river that flows through the plain of Yongning. 永宁坝子的河流。
CL: kʰwŋ

ɬi-ɬgv#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.
Middle part; (in) the centre. 中部，中间。

ɬi-ɬgvŋ dziŋ

to sit in the centre

坐在中间

ɬi-ɬhĩ#ŋ 1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Man in middle position among siblings: neither eldest brother nor youngest brother; literal translation: “person in the middle”. 兄弟里面夹中的男孩（上有哥哥下有弟弟的孩子）。

ɬi-ɬhĩ#ŋ 2 NOUN Tone: #H.

Inhabitant of Yongning; as used by the main consultant, the term includes Pumi (Prinmi) people along with Na people. 永宁的人。

fi-ki#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

The name of a Na village, outside the plain of Yongning, close to the Lake. 泸沽湖附近的一个村落。

fi-ki1, | ni1se1, | ta1dzi1, | mv1q1hwæ1, | la1t1a1-di1

Villages that one passes when moving away from the Yongning plain, towards Lugu lake. These villages do not count as part of Yongning proper. The last, /la1t1a1-di1/, is not a village name like the preceding four: it refers to the entire Na area beyond the fourth village.

永宁到泸沽湖所经过的村落，依次是：里格、尼赛、大祖、木垮，然后到拉塔地（拉塔地指的是泸沽湖周边的摩梭地区，包括左所、洛水村等）

fi-ki1 NOUN Tone: H#.

Ritual for boys coming of age, i.e. reaching the age of 13 years: “wearing trousers”; at that age adolescents begin to wear trousers instead of children’s robes. 男性成年礼：直译“穿裤”。

fi-mi1 ₁ NOUN Tone: M. ① Moon (disyllable). 月亮（双音节）。

② Month (disyllable). 月（双音节）。

fi-mi1 qur1-gi1

half a month

半个月

fi-mi1 le1-gv1

the latter half of the month; literally ‘the declining half of the month’

下半月份

CL: [w1

fi-mi1 ₂ NOUN Tone: M.

Female roebuck. 母獐子。

CL: v1

fi-mi1-da1-dzu#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Lunar eclipse. 月蚀。

fi-mi1-da1-dzu1 t1v1

there is a lunar eclipse

有月蚀

[ʂ1w1 | fi-mi1-da1-dzu1 ni1]

This is a lunar eclipse! (Answer to the question ‘What is happening? / What is that supposed to mean?’)

这是月蚀！（一个人问：‘这是怎么回事？’，另一个回答：‘这是月蚀！’）

CL: [su1

fi-ŋæ1 NOUN Tone: L#.

Menses; period. 月经。

[ʂ1w1 | fi-ŋæ1-ze1

She is having her menses.

她来了月经。

fi-ŋæ1 go1

to have painful menses

来了月经，疼

CL: fi1

fi-pæ1 NOUN Tone: H#.

Earring. 耳环。

ŋv1-fi1pæ1 (+ni1)

silver earring

银耳环

hæ1-fi1pæ1 (+ni1)

gold earring

金耳环

CL: dze1

fi-pi1 NOUN Tone: L#.

Ear. 耳朵。

CL: p1o1

fi-pv1lv1 NOUN Tone: H#.

Pathological excrescence of the ear. 耳朵瘤。

CL: [w1

fi-p1hv1#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Male roebuck, male hornless river deer. 公獐子。

fi1p1hv1 t1v1-mi1# / fi1p1hv1 t1v1-mi1

N + DEM + CLF

那只公獐子

CL: v1 [w1 mi1

fi-q1hæ#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Earwax. 耳垢。

CL: k1hw1

fi-q1hv1#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Auditory canal. 耳孔。

[ʂ1w1 | fi-q1hv1 | qur1-pi1 | t1a1!

She has a sensitive ear! (Context: about a 2-year old girl who wakes up from her siesta as soon as guests come in.)

她耳朵很好使！ / 她耳朵很尖！（情景：一有客人到家的声音，睡午觉的两岁女孩子立即醒来。）

CL: [w1

fi-tv] NOUN Tone: H#.
Asiatic plantain. 车前草。
CL: po]

fi]₁ VERB Tone: L_a.
To measure (e.g. a piece of fabric) to find its length, in armspans. 量 (一块布料……) 有多长: 有多少度。

fi-se] (-ze)]

_ ACHEV (PFV)

量完 (了)

fi]₂ NOUN Tone: L.
Roebuck, hornless river deer. 獐子。
CL: p^ho] mi]

fi]_b CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.
A span, an armspread. 量词: 度。

ts^he-t-fi]

10 spans, 10 armspreads

十度

fi]bi] NOUN Tone: L.
Turnip; radish. 萝卜。
CL:]w]

fi]q^hwy] NOUN Tone: L.
Trousers. 裤子。
CL:]w]

fi]ka] ADJECTIVE Tone: L.
Infuriated, in a rage (connotation: attitude of a violent and overbearing person). 大发雷霆。

fi]ka] ji]

to abandon oneself to one's rage

大发雷霆

fi]tu]mæ] NOUN Tone: L+H#.
Lower part of the main room. 主屋里面没有火铺的地方: 没有木地板、小狗可以偶尔进来的地方 (家人就给它扔骨头)。

wo-t=ɹ], | k^hv]mi] tʂ^hu]-jy] | q^hw-t-njy-t-zo] | fi]tu]mæ] hi] dzo].

Us (= in our family), this dog is often seated in the lower part of the room.

我们家这只狗经常呆在主屋火塘下面的地方。

CL: k^hwy]

fi]zo] NOUN Tone: L.
Baby roebuck. 小獐子。

fi] VERB Tone: MH.
To dry in the sun. 晒干。

le-t-pv] t^hi-t-fi]

to put in the sun to dry

晒干

fo] NOUN Tone: #H.
Rib. 肋骨。

bo]fo]

pork rib

猪肋骨

CL:]w]

fo-k^hv] NOUN Tone: M.
Hip. 胯。
CL:]w] Syn: fo]ts^he]mæ].

fo-tpy] NOUN Tone: H#.
Blister (on the hands or feet). 水泡。

fo-tpy] q^hwæ]-ze]!

(I/you/(s)he) got a blister!

起了水泡!

fo-tpy] | q^hw-t-]w] | q^hwæ]-ze]!

(I/you/(s)he) got a blister!

起了一个水泡!

fo-tpy] | xo]-po]-ny] | tʂe/

to pierce a blister with a needle

用针来扎水泡

CL:]w]

fo-tpv] NOUN Tone: H#.
Kow-tow. 跪下磕头 (叩头)。

fo-tpv] ti]

to kow-tow

跪下磕头

fo-tpv] | le-t-ti]

to kow-tow

跪下磕头

See: fo]

fo-ta] PREPOSITION Tone: M.
On the side of, beside. 旁边。

fo-ta] ɹ]

to turn to the side

向侧面转

xo-q^hwy] | fo-ta] | go]

to have a headache; one's temples are throbbing (literally: 'to hurt on the sides of the head')

头疼, 太阳穴阵痛

to+ta+to+ji ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L.
In the vicinity, in the surroundings. 周围, 附近。

to|kx| NOUN Tone: L.
Rib. 肋骨。
CL: **kx1**

to|ts^he|mae| NOUN Tone: L + H#. *Archaic* [古语]
Hip. 胯。
CL: **[u+]** Syn: **to+kh^v+.**

to| ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.
Deep (water). 深 (水深)。

iv+gv#| NOUN Tone: #H.
Ritual offering of food to the deceased, seven days after cremation. 火葬后第七天的送食物仪式。

iv+mi+mae+dv+mi#| NOUN Tone: #H.
Praying mantis. 螳螂。

iv+mi+mae+dv+mi+t^hv+mi| / iv+mi+mae+dv+mi+t^hv+mi|#

N + DEM + CLF

那只螳螂

CL: **mi|**

iv+gwx#| NOUN Tone: #H.
Village name. 村落名。

iv|_a 1 VERB Tone: L_a.
To hold in the mouth; to let melt in the mouth. 含在嘴里、在嘴巴里溶化。

tso+~tso+ iv|

to hold something in the mouth, to have something in the mouth (context: a small child who does not yet know to distinguish between food and non-edible stuff puts things in its mouth)

含在嘴里 (情景: 一个小孩把不能吃的东西含在嘴巴里)

iv|_a 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.
Warm. 温暖, 暖和。

dzx| | iv|

nice and warm

温暖

qwae| | iv|

INTENSIVE.very

很暖和

iv|-hi|

REL/NMLZ

温暖的

iv|_a 3 VERB Tone: L_a. *From: iv|_a 2* To warm up (food). 热饭。

ha+ iv|

to warm up rice / food

热饭

ha+ | le+iv|

to warm up rice / food

热饭

ha+ | qwa+iv+~iv|-i|

to warm up food a little

饭热一热

iv|p^hae| ADJECTIVE Tone: .
Nice and warm. 温暖, 暖和。

iv| NOUN Tone: MH. ① Brains. 脑子、脑髓。

② Marrow. 骨髓。

CL: **tv|**

- m -

ma˧pʰv˧ NOUN Tone: M.
Butter. 酥油。

ma˧tsa˧ NOUN Tone: H#.
Origin, distant cause, remote cause. 来历、发源地、深层原因/来源、来龙去脉、脉络。

ma˧tsa˧ | tʂʰu˧t-qo˧t le˧t-tʂʰu˧t-ni˧t |

(Of an event:) It comes from afar! / It does not take place simply by chance: there is a long story behind it!

这（件事情）出处很远！ / 有它的来龙去脉（=不是突然一下子出现的）！

ma˧tsa˧ | tʂʰu˧t-kʰwɿ˧ |

N + DEM + CLF: this cause, this origin
这个来历

CL: kʰwɿ˧

ma˧dza˧ NOUN Tone: L.
Ink (solid). 墨。
CL: qʰwɿ˧

ma˧ŋu˧t-do˧lv˧ NOUN Tone: LM + #H-.
Chorten (reliquary). 佛塔。

mæ DISCOURSE PARTICLE Tone: ?.
Final particle conveying obviousness. 句尾助词，表示显然、理所当然：“……呗！”。

ho˧t-mi˧t-tʂʰæ˧tɣu˧t | le˧t-tʂʰu˧t, | le˧t-qʰwɿ˧t-ze˧t-mæ˧t! |

[Nowadays] one simply takes medicines for the stomach, and one is healed! [unlike in the old times, when there were no hospitals] (from the narrative “Healing”)

吃了胃药，就好了呗！

-mæ.mæ POSTPOSITION Tone: .
At the end of, towards the end of, in the latter part of. ……末/底。

ni˧t-tʂʰi˧t-mi˧t-mæ˧t-mæ˧t, | qʰa˧t-dze˧t tv˧t!

Towards the end of the second month, one plants sweet corn!

二月底，就种玉米！ / 玉米是在二月底种的！

gv˧t-tʂʰi˧t-mi˧t-mæ˧t-mæ˧t

towards the end of the ninth month
九月底

mæ˧t VERB Tone: M.
To achieve, to succeed in, to complete (a task). ……成、……成功。

njɿ˧t dʒɿ˧t | tʰi˧t-mɿ˧t-mæ˧t!

I can't fetch it!

我够不着！（例如：够不着树枝上的果子）

mæ˧t₁ VERB Tone: M.
To be free to, to have the time to. （有）空。

njɿ˧t | mɿ˧t-mæ˧t.

I do not have the time; I am busy

我忙、我没有空

njɿ˧t | mæ˧t-mɿ˧t-ho˧t.

I won't have the time.

我不会有时间。

mæ˧t₂ VERB Tone: M.
To manage (to do something). 能够（做）。

ɕu˧t-hi˧t qʰa˧t mæ˧t~mæ˧t! | tɕi˧t-hi˧t lə˧t-mɿ˧t-mæ˧t! / ɕu˧t-hi˧t, | qʰa˧t mæ˧t~mæ˧t! | tɕi˧t-hi˧t, | le˧t-mɿ˧t-mæ˧t!

“Adults can manage all sorts of things, (whereas) children can't manage (that much) yet!” This saying is used when someone puts high demands on children or adolescents: Let the children play! To each age its occupations: children should play, not work. Adults' tasks are not their business!

“大人管干活，小孩管玩耍！”这个谚语的意思是：不要让孩子干活，每个年龄有自己的事，孩子的事就是玩。成年人的活儿，不是他们的事！

mæ˧t_a VERB Tone: M_a. ① To clutch, to catch hold of. 钩住（东西）。

tʰi˧t-mæ˧t-ze˧t

DUR _ PFV

钩住了

② To catch up with (someone). 跟上。

mæ˧tpæ˧t NOUN Tone: M.
Large sifter. 大筛子。
CL: na˧t

-mæ˧tqo˧ POSTPOSITION Tone: L#.
Below, behind. 下面，后面。
See: mæ˧tqo˧

mæ˧tqo˧ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L#.
At the extremity, at the end; at the bottom, in the lower part. 在尽头、在极点，在下面、在后面。
See: -mæ˧tqo˧

mæ˧˥q̥˧˥ NOUN Tone: L#.
Tail. 尾巴。

ji˧˥-mæ˧˥q̥˧˥
cow's tail
牛尾巴

CL: [ɰ˧˥]

mæ˧˥t̪æ˧˥ NOUN Tone: L#.
Vegetable oil. 植物油。

mæ˧˥t̪ʃ#˧˥ NOUN Tone: #H.
Coccyx. 尾椎骨。Local Chinese dialect: 尾结骨。
CL: [ɰ˧˥]

mæ˧˥ VERB Tone: L.
To water, to irrigate (making small trenches and pouring water into them). 灌溉。

dʒw˧˥ mæ˧˥
to irrigate, to water
浇灌

dʒw˧˥ | le˧˥-mæ˧˥
ACCOMP: to water, to irrigate
浇灌

mæ˧˥_a VERB Tone: L_a.
To aim at; to point at. 瞄准, 指。

tʰi˧˥-mæ˧˥-ze˧˥, | qʰæ˧˥-bi˧˥-ze˧˥.
[(S)he] has aimed; [(s)he] will now shoot.
瞄准了, 要开枪了。

lo˧˥ni˧˥ mæ˧˥
to point at with the finger
用手指出

tso˧˥~tso˧˥ mæ˧˥
to point at things
指东西

mæ˧˥_a 1 CLASSIFIER Tone: L_a.
Monetary unit: yuan. 量词: 钱(一元)。

tʃʰw˧˥-mæ˧˥
DEM _ (tone: H# / H\$)
指示代词 _

mæ˧˥_a 2 CLASSIFIER Tone: L_a.
10,000. 万(数词充当量词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 元, MC*mjonH(Baxter2000)

q̥w˧˥-mæ˧˥
10,000
一万

tsʰe˧˥-tv˧˥ mæ˧˥
ten thousand times 10,000, i.e. one hundred million

十千万, 等于一亿

q̥w˧˥-t̪e˧˥ mæ˧˥
one hundred times 10,000, i.e. one million
一百万

mæ˧˥dʒo˧˥ NOUN Tone: LH.
Whip. 鞭子。

z̥wæ˧˥-mæ˧˥dʒo˧˥
horse whip
马鞭

CL: [kʰw˧˥]

mæ˧˥ko˧˥ NOUN Tone: LH.
Harness. 挽具, 后鞅。

z̥wæ˧˥-mæ˧˥ko˧˥
horse harness
马后鞅

CL: [ɰ˧˥]

mæ˧˥ VERB Tone: MH. ① To close (the mouth). 闭(嘴)。

ni˧˥-to˧˥ | tʰi˧˥-mæ˧˥
to close the mouth
闭嘴

mæ˧˥~mæ˧˥
RED
重叠

ni˧˥-to˧˥ | tʰi˧˥-mæ˧˥~mæ˧˥
to close the mouth
闭嘴

② To purse (one's lips). 抿(嘴巴)。

PREFIX Tone: M.
Negation. 否定: 不, 没。

mɤ˧˥-da˧˥ INTERJECTION Tone: L.
Alas! 感叹词: 唉呀! (自怨自艾的语气)。

mɤ˧˥-da˧˥mi˧˥ INTERJECTION Tone: L.
Alas! 感叹词: 唉呀啊! (自怨自艾的语气)。

mɤ˧˥-da˧˥q̥˧˥wɤ˧˥ INTERJECTION Tone: L.
Alas! 感叹词: 唉呀啊! (自怨自艾的语气)。

mɤt-ni~ni ADJECTIVE Tone: . ① Different from, not identical with. 不一样、有区别。

mɤt-ni~ni-hĩ-laɿ 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。

mɤt-ni~ni-hĩ-laɿ ni-ze!

It's not just the same old thing! / It's really extraordinary!

这非常特别！

tʂʰw- | mɤt-ni~ni-hĩ- | dʒw-t-v- ni!

(S)he is someone really exceptional!

这是很厉害一个人！

mɤt-tʂʰɤt NOUN Tone: M.

Cart. 马车（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 马车

mɤ NOUN Tone: L.

Animal fat. 动物油。

njɤ- | mɤ mɤ dzw!

I don't eat animal fat! (One of the investigator's peculiarities)

我不吃猪油！（这是调查者的特点之一）

mɤ_a CLASSIFIER Tone: L_a.

A few, a little. 量词：一些、一点。

ci-[w-t-ɤæ] | dʒw-t-mɤ

a few seeds of rice

一些稻谷种子

ɤæ- | dʒw-t-mɤ

a few seeds

一些种子

tʂa-tʂɤ- | dʒw-t-mɤ, | tʂa-tʂɤ- | ni-t-mɤ

a small quantity of flour; two small quantities of flour; etc

一小捧面粉、两小捧面粉……

tʂʰw-t-mɤ

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

指示代词 _

mɤ_b VERB Tone: L_b.

To eat food in powder form, typically tsamba. 将粉状的食物放在嘴里（如：干糍粑）。

tʂa-tʂɤ- mɤ

to eat dry tsamba: one takes a spoonful, pours it into the mouth, and lets it get impregnated with saliva

吃干糍粑

tʂa-tʂɤ- | dʒw-t-mɤ-t-mɤ-t-ɤ

to eat a little dry tsamba, to take the time to appreciate some dry tsamba

品干糍粑、慢慢享受一点干糍粑

mɤ_{hi} NOUN Tone: L.

Butter tea. 酥油茶。

CL: qʰwɤ

mɤ_{mv} NOUN Tone: L.

Candle holder. 烛台。

CL: qʰwɤ

mɤ_{tʰa} NOUN Tone: LM.

Sesame candy. 麻糖（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 麻糖

mi NOUN Tone: M.

Wound. 伤口。

CL: kʰwɤ

mi_{kʰwɤ#ɿ} NOUN Tone: #H. ① Wound. 伤口。

② Ulcer. 疮。

CL: kʰwɤ

mi_{tʰo#ɿ} NOUN Tone: #H.

Prayer. 祈祷。

mi_{tʰo- laɿ}

to pray

祈祷

CL: kʰwɤ See: tʰo

mi_{mi} NOUN Tone: M.

Kernel (of a seed). 核, 仁。

Borrowing: Chinese (dialectal) 米米

mi_{ptɤ#ɿ} NOUN Tone: #H.

Scar. 疤。

CL: kʰwɤ

mi_{tʰv#ɿ} NOUN Tone: #H.

Walking-stick. 拐棍。

CL: kɤ

mi_la 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⁺ | dʒw⁺-mi⁺~mi^l-ɿ^l

to beg a little, to ask around for some food

讨点饭

mi_lb CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.

Classifier for small animals. 量词: 小动物(一只)。

ʈʂ^hw⁺-mi^l

this animal

这只

mi_lhwa⁺ NOUN Tone: LM.

Cotton. 棉花(汉语借词)。

Borrowing: 棉花

mi_lhwa⁺-ba^lla^l

cotton clothes

棉布衣服

mi_lki^l NOUN Tone: L.

Large bamboo. 大竹子。

mi_lki^l-bæ^lʈʂo^l

bamboo broom

竹扫帚

mi_lki^l-ʈʂæ^ldo^l

bamboo bucket to carry water (on one's back)

竹桶, 用来背水

CL: **dzi^l****mi_lki^l-ko^lbv^l** NOUN Tone: L+H#.

Bamboo shoot. 竹笋。

CL: **kr^l****mi_lmo^l** NOUN Tone: L.

Small sifter. 小筛子。

CL: **na⁺****mi_lp^hv^l** NOUN Tone: L.

Nettle. 荨麻。

CL: **dzi^l****mi_lzwa^l** NOUN Tone: L.

Woman; also the name of the second pillar in the main room (the feminine pillar). 女人。主屋的第二个柱子(代表女性的那个柱子)也是用这个名字。

CL: **v⁺****mi^l** VERB Tone: MH.

To push. 推、拥挤。

le⁺-mi⁺-ze^l

ACCOMP _ PFV

推开了

le⁺-mi⁺

ACCOMP

推

t^hi⁺-mi⁺

DUR

推

tso⁺~tso⁺ mi^l

to push something

推开一个东西

mi^l~mi⁺

RED: to push and squeeze

重叠: 推、拥挤

mi^l~mi⁺-ɿ^l

RED INCEPTIVE

重叠: 推、拥挤

-mi^l SUFFIX Tone: LM. ① Feminine suffix. 阴性后缀。

② Augmentative suffix. 指大词。

CL: **v⁺ v⁺****mi^l** NOUN Tone: LM.

Female (animal). 母的(动物)。

ʈʂ^hw⁺, | mi^l! / ʈʂ^hw⁺, | mi^l ni^l!

It's a female!

是母的!

CL: **v⁺****mje¹** NOUN Tone: .

Noodles. 面条。

Borrowing: Chinese 面

mjæ¹ | dzw⁺-bi⁺! ~ mjæ⁺ dzw⁺-bi⁺! ~ mjæ⁺ dzw^l-bi^l!

Let's eat noodles!

吃面吧!

mjæ¹ | dʒw⁺-q^hwy⁺ tɕy^l

to boil a bowl of noodles, to cook a bowl of noodles

煮一碗面

mjæ⁺ hwæ^l-bi^l

(we) will buy noodles

要买面

mo_la CLASSIFIER Tone: H_a.
One Chinese acre, amounting to one-sixth of an acre. 量词: 地 (一亩地) (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 亩

mo_l ADJECTIVE Tone: .
Greedy, covetous. 贪心不足, 贪吃、贪喝酒、贪抽烟。

ha_l mo_l

as above: greedy; refers specifically to food

贪吃

ha_l mo_l | zwa_l

extremely greedy for food

很贪吃

my_l-ha_lmo_l!

NEG: not greedy

不贪吃

ha_l | my_l-mo_l!

NEG: not greedy

不贪吃

mo_la CLASSIFIER Tone: M_a.
Classifier for corpses. 量词: 尸体。

mo_ldzy_l NOUN Tone: H#.
Morel, hickory chick: an edible mushroom. 羊肚菌。Local Chinese dialect: 羊菌。

ʃwa_l-hi_lmi_l | mo_ldzy_l!

The seventh month is the season of morels!

七月份, 是羊肚菌的季节!

ʃwa_l-hi_lmi_l | mo_ldzy_l-ne_l-ji_l-zo_l!

'[They have kids] like (= as numerous as) morels in the seventh month!', i.e. they have children in great abundance. This is a humorous comment made about people who had one child after the other. The abundance of morels in the seventh month is spectacular and proverbial.

(你们家孩子) 生得像七月份的羊肚菌一样!
(来形容一家有很多孩子出生, 一个又一个。在永宁地区, 七月份羊肚菌很多。)

mo_ljo_l-mi_l NOUN Tone: L#-.
Owl. 猫头鹰。
CL: **mi_l**

mo_ljo_lmi_l-p_hv_l NOUN Tone: L#-.
Male owl. 公猫头鹰。
CL: **mi_l**

mo_ljo_lmi_l-zo_l NOUN Tone: L#-.
Baby owl. 小的猫头鹰。
CL: **ʃwa_l**

mo_lky_l NOUN Tone: L#.
Azalea. 杜鹃花、踯躅、山石榴、照山红、唐杜鹃。Local Chinese dialect: 杨花木。

mo_lky_l-ba_lba_l

azalea flowers

杜鹃花

mo_lta_l NOUN Tone: H#.
Slander. 诬蔑、坏话。

mo_lta_l zwa_l

to slander, to speak ill of others

说人的坏话

mo_lmo_l NOUN Tone: H#.
Steamed bun. 馒头、包子。
CL: **ʃwa_l**

mo_lna_l NOUN Tone: H#.
Gossip. 闲话。

mo_lna_l zwa_l

to indulge in gossip, to speak badly of others

八卦、讲别人的坏话

ʃʰwa_l | dʒwa_l-ji_l | mo_lna_l zwa_l-dzo_l!

(S)he gossips all day!

他一天到晚都在八卦!

mo_lna_l-ci_lmi_l

same meaning: gossip

同上: 八卦、坏话

mo_lna_l-ci_lmi_l zwa_l

to indulge in gossip, to speak badly of others

八卦、讲别人的坏话

hi_l | ʃʰwa_l-v_l | mo_lna_l-ci_lmi_l | dʒwa_l-v_lji_l!

He's a gossip, he talks badly of other people

他爱八卦、爱说别人坏话

mo_lq_hwy_l NOUN Tone: H#.

Wooden shuttle of zip line (flying fox): it glides along the rope; the passenger, horse, or load of goods is tied to the shuttle. 溜索上往返移动的木头梭。

CL: **ʃwa_l**

mo_lq_hwy_l ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.
Fond of food; voracious (can range from neutral uses to clearly negative uses). 胃口好, 或: 贪吃。

mo_l DISCOURSE PARTICLE Tone: L.
Final particle indicating invitation/suggestion to do something. 句尾助词: 请……。

no_l | dʒwa_l-ʃʰwa_l-ʃʰwa_l mo_l!

Please drink a little! / Do have a sip!

请你喝一点!

mo_a 1 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.
Old. 年老。

mo₁ hī
old person
老人

si₁ mo₁
old wood; dead wood
老干柴、老木头

le₁-mo₁-ze₁
ACCOMP _ PFV: (he/she) has become old / has aged.
ACCOMP _ PFV

le₁-mo₁-hī
Old person, person who has become old
老了的人

hī₁ mo₁, | ō₁-di₁ fv₁! | z₁wæ₁ mo₁, | to₁do₁ q₁wæ₁!
Old folk like their own place (= their own home); old horses are afraid to climb slopes! (Proverb.)
老人爱自家，老马怕山坡！（谚语，描写不爱到处跑的老年人）

lv₁ mo₁ F | dz₁w₁ | le₁-qv₁; | si₁ mo₁ F | le₁-dze₁-kv₁! | no₁ F | ə₁tse₁ | le₁-s₁w₁-m₁v₁-t^hα₁ | -di₁!
Old stones are carried away by the stream; and old wood gets chopped down! And you, why can't you die? (Mocking an elderly person. Na tradition assigns man a lifespan of sixty years; people getting past seventy are considered to have reached the end of their lifespan.)

老石头要被河流冲走，老木头要被砍掉。你呢，怎么还不死？（嘲笑一个年龄很高的人。摩梭传统中，人的寿命是六十岁：过了七十岁的人，被认为是已经到达了命的尽头。）

mo_a 2 VERB Tone: L_a.
To die. 死、去世。

m₁v₁-mo₁-su₁!
(She/he/it) is not dead yet!
还没死！

si₁ mo₁
dead wood
老干柴（直译：死了的木头）

mo₁kv₁#₁ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Mushrooms that grows on fallen trunks, e.g. oaks. 蘑菇：长在倒在地上的树（如青冈等树木）上的菌子（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 蘑菇

mo₁kv₁, | si₁-dzi₁-mo₁!
/mo₁kv₁#₁/ refers to mushrooms that grow on trees!
/mo₁kv₁#₁/, 指的是长在（倒在地上的）树上的菌子！

mo₁q₁#₁ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Black mushroom, 'wood ear' (an edible fungus). 木耳（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 木耳

mo₁zo₁#₁ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Soldier. 士兵。

mo₁zo₁ ji₁-hu₁-ji₁!
He went to the army! / He joined the army! / He became a soldier!
当兵去了！

CL: v₁

mo₁ NOUN Tone: MH.
Mushroom. 菌子、蘑菇。
CL: [w₁ mo₁ See: mo₁a

mo₁a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.
Self-classifier for mushrooms. 量词：蘑菇（一只）。
See: mo₁

mv₁ VERB Tone: H. ① To hear. 懂，听见。

nj₁v₁ | le₁-mv₁-ze₁
I have heard
我听见了

② To understand. 懂。

nj₁v₁ | le₁-mv₁-ze₁
I have understood
我懂了

mv₁ 1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Sky. 天。

mv₁-t^hv₁(-ze₁)
the day is bright, the sky is clear
天晴，天色亮

hī₁-ŋw₁ m₁v₁-do₁, | mv₁-ŋw₁ | do₁!
“What humans do not see, the Heavens see it!” (Meaning: a good deed earns one happiness in future; and a count of bad deeds, even those that go unseen by humans, is also kept in the Heavens.)
“人看不见的，老天能看见！”

CL: [w₁

mvɿ₂ NOUN Tone: #H.

Fire. 火。

mvɿ kʰuɿ

to light a fire, to do a fire

点火

CL: æɿ

-mvɿ DISCOURSE PARTICLE Tone: M.

Affirmative final particle. 句尾助词，表示肯定：“嘛”。

PREFIX Tone: M.

Aspect/mood: the event is about to take place: the event is imminent. 即将、快要、马上会、立即。

tʂʰuɿ | mvɿ-dzuɿ-kwɿ-tɕuɿ!

Come on, eat it up! / Come on, finish your bowl!

你吃完吧!

tʰiɿ-mvɿ-dzuɿ-kwɿ-tɕuɿ!

Same as previous example, with the DURATIVE

同上

[M18] tʂʰuɿ mvɿ-ʂuɿ biɿ-niɿgvɿ! njɿɿ | gvɿdzuɿ | zɕwæɿ! |

(S)he is going to die! I am devastated!

他要死了! 我很伤心!

hiɿ tʂʰuɿ-vɿ tʰvɿ mvɿ-ʂuɿ-kwɿ-tɕuɿ-laɿ...

as this person is going to die soon...

因为这个人快要去世……

mvɿ-dzuɿ-biɿ-zeɿ!

[We are] about to eat! / We are going to eat right now!

马上就要吃了!

mvɿ-hwæɿ

about to buy

即将买

mvɿ-tɕʰiɿ

about to sell

即将卖

mvɿ-dzuɿ-kwɿ-tɕuɿ-laɿ...

since (she/he) is about to eat...

因为马上要吃……

mvɿ-laɿ-kwɿ-tɕuɿ-laɿ...

since (she/he) is about to strike...

因为要打……

mvɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Name (given name or family name). 姓名。

ɑɿkoɿ-bvɿ | mvɿ (+ɿiɿ)

This is the family name! / This is my family name!

这是家里的姓! / 这是我家的姓!

njɿɿ | mvɿ dɕuɿ-kʰwɿɿ | ʂeɿ-zoɿ-hoɿ!

I have to go and get a name (from the monks at the monastery) (for a newborn child)

我得去(向大寺里的和尚)求一个名字(给刚出生的孩子起名)

mvɿ_a VERB Tone: M_a.

To put on (a shirt, a jacket). 穿(衣服、上衣)。

baɿlaɿ mvɿ

to put on a shirt/jacket

穿衣服

baɿlaɿ | tʰiɿ-mvɿ

to put on a shirt/jacket

穿衣服

dziɿ-hvɿ mvɿ

to put on clothes

穿衣服

See: **kila**

mvɿ-byɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Sole of the foot. 脚底。

CL: **kʰwɿɿ**

mvɿ-bvɿ-zvɿ NOUN Tone: H#.

Dragon. 龙。

CL: **miɿ**

mvɿ-ɕiɿ NOUN Tone: H#.

Spark. 火花。

CL: **æɿ**

mvɿ-ɕiɿdzɿɿ-tʰuɿ NOUN Tone: H#-L.

Rainbow. 彩虹。

CL: **kʰuɿ**

mvɿ-diɿ NOUN Tone: MH#. ① Field. 田地。

② The Earth, the place where mankind lives (as opposed to the Heavens). 天下。

CL: **kyɿ**

mvɿ-dzeɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Barley, *Hordeum vulgare* L. 大麦。

CL: **kyɿ**

mvɿ-dzeɿ-tɕʰiɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Highland barley beard. 青稞芒。

mv|gɣ|gɣ| NOUN Tone: .
Descendants. 下一代、后裔、后人。

mv|t-gɣ|la| NOUN Tone: H#.
Sky spirit. 天宫菩萨。
CL: v|

mv|t-gv|#| NOUN Tone: #H.
Clap of thunder. 雷、雷声。

mv|t-gv| | gv|ze|
there is a clap of thunder
打雷了

mv|t-gv| la|
there is a clap of thunder
打雷了

CL: |w|

mv|t-gv|dv| NOUN Tone: M.
Instep, top part of the foot. 脚背。
CL: |w|

mv|t-gv|kʰv| NOUN Tone: L#.
Year of the dragon. 龙年。

mv|kʰv| NOUN Tone: MH#.
Smoke. 烟。

mv|kʰv| lv|
there is a lot of smoke
烟很多

CL: æ|

mv|t|w| NOUN Tone: L#.
Muli county. 木里。

mv|mi| NOUN Tone: M.
Woman. 女人。

**mv|mi| so|tsʰi|kʰv|, | qʰo|mo| gi| le|tʰr|! |
ji|=ɣæ| qʰv|tsʰi|kʰv|, | bɣ|di| la| h̃v| dʒæ|!**
“A woman of thirty must be pulled along like an old cow; a man of sixty stills rides tigers bare-back in the land of the Pumi!” This proverb is about ageing in both sexes, with special emphasis on the appeal that they exert on the opposite sex: at thirty, a woman is old; at sixty, a man is still ready for the greatest exploits. The proverb is reported to be used by women, as an ironic (covertly mocking) comment about an ageing man.

“女人，到三十岁就算是得拉着的老牛。男人，到六十岁还能在普米山上骑老虎！”这个谚语讲男人与女人老化过程，特别描写相互吸引的程度：三十岁女人算是老了，六十岁男人

还认为自己有伟大的威力。女人可以用这个谚语隐蔽地嘲弄一个老男人。

CL: v|

mv|~mv|#| ADJECTIVE Tone: . From: mv| Clear (speech). 清楚（话、事情）。

zɣv| mv|~mv|
to speak clearly; clear speech
讲清楚

le|mv|~mv|kʰw|
to clarify, to explain
弄明白、讲清楚

mv|~mv|di| NOUN Tone: H#-.
Bellows. 风箱。
CL: |w|

mv|tji| NOUN Tone: M.
Toe. 脚趾。
CL: |w|

mv|tqo| NOUN Tone: L#.
Papaya. 木瓜。

mv|tqo|dzw|
a liquid prepared from the papaya, which served as an equivalent of vinegar (vinegar was introduced late: it was bought in Chinese areas)
用木瓜做的一种汁，用法类似于醋。过去，永宁没有醋，醋是从内地（汉族地区）买来的。

CL: |w|

mv|tqʰwæ| NOUN Tone: L#.
The name of a village outside the plain of Yongning, close to the Lake. 木垮；村落名。

**fi|ki|, | ni|se|, | ta|dzil|, | mv|tqʰwæ|, |
la|tʰa|di|**

Villages that one passes when moving away from the Yongning plain, towards Lugu lake. These villages do not count as part of Yongning proper. The last, /la|tʰa|di|/, is not a village name like the preceding four: it refers to the entire Na area beyond the fourth village.

永宁到泸沽湖所经过的村落，依次是：里格、尼赛、大祖、木垮，然后到拉塔地（拉塔地指的是泸沽湖周边的摩梭地区，包括左所、洛水村等）

mv|ko|ʒ| NOUN Tone: H\$.
Heavens, sky. 天空。
CL: |w|

mv|tʰv| NOUN Tone: MH#.
Torch. 火把。
CL: qa|

mv-tsu1 NOUN Tone: MH#.
Beard. 胡子。

mv-tsu1 zi1
to have a beard
有胡子

CL: k^hwɿ1

mv-tshi#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Dry season (winter and spring: from the 9th lunar month to the 2nd lunar month). 旱季 (冬天与春天: 农历九月到二月)。

mv-tshi-t-qo1
during the dry season
旱季的时候

mv-t^hæ#1 ADVERB(IAL) Tone: #H.
Under. 下面。

tʂ^hu1 | mv-t^hæ-t-la1 li1! | gɿ1bi1 mv-t-li1!
He only looks down, he never glances up!
(About someone who constantly sits at his desk,
and complains about headaches and a sore neck:
the speaker points out that it may be due to a bad
posture while at work.)
他老低头是往下看, 不往上看! (情景: 有人
经常脖子疼、头疼, 阿妈提出, 这应该跟工作
姿势不对有关: 那个人一直坐在办公桌前, 低
着头)

mv-t^hu1 NOUN Tone: M.
Heel. 脚跟。
CL: k^hwɿ1

mv-tʂæ1 VERB Tone: MH#.
To call, to give the name... to, to refer to... as... 叫做、
称作、名叫。

(tʂ^hu1 |) ə-tso1 mv-tʂæ1?
What's her/his name? / What is (it/he/she)
called?
他叫什么名字?

njɿ1 | ... mv-tʂæ1
My name is...
我名字叫……

mv-tʂo1-ti1-bv1 NOUN Tone: .
Water striders, water bugs, magic bugs, pond skaters,
Gerridae. 水黾。

mv-tʂv1 1 ADJECTIVE Tone: H#. ① Creased. 皱
(衣服)。

② Wrinkled. (脸)有皱纹。

to1kɿ1 | mv-tʂv1 ze1.
(His/her) forehead became wrinkled.
他的前额有了皱纹。

to1kɿ1 | le1-mv-tʂv1
(His/her) forehead is wrinkled.
他的前额有皱纹。

[F5] æ1ʂe1 | le1-mv-tʂv1
The skin is wrinkled (literally “the flesh is wrin-
kled”)
皮肤有皱纹 (直译: “肉有皱纹”)

③ Withered. 谢 (花谢了)。

bæ1bæ1 | le1-mv-tʂv1-ze1
The flower has withered.
花谢了。

See: mv-tʂv1 2

mv-tʂv1 2 NOUN Tone: H#.
Wrinkle. 皱纹。
CL: k^hu1 See: mv-tʂv1 1

mv-tʂv1 NOUN Tone: L#.
Mortar. 臼。
CL: na1

mv-tʂv1-nv1mi1 NOUN Tone: L#-. *From:*
mv-tʂv1 and nv1mi1 Small pestle. 杵。
CL: na1

mv-tʂ^hɿ1 NOUN Tone: L#.
Chin. 下巴。
CL: k^hwɿ1

mv-tze#1 2 NOUN Tone: #H.
Gun; firelock. 枪, 明火枪。
CL: k^hu1

mv-tze1-tʂ^hæ1-yu#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Gunpowder. 火药。
CL: po1

mv-tze1 1 NOUN Tone: MH#.
Rainy season (summer and autumn: from the 3rd to the
8th month of the lunar calendar). 雨季 (夏天与秋天:
三月份至八月份)。

mv-tze1-qo1
during the rainy season
雨季的时候

mv|zi] NOUN Tone: L.
News, gossip. 消息、闲话、八卦。

mv|zi] | **ɖw|k^hwɣ|**
a piece of gossip
一个八卦

CL: **k^hwɣ|**

mv|a 1 VERB Tone: L_a.
To blow (e.g. to blow the fire, to blow a horn). 吹 (灰, 乐器)。

mv|~mv|(-ze|)
RED
重叠: 吹吹

ji|q^hv| mv|
to blow a horn
吹号角

mv|a 2 VERB Tone: L_a.
To flush away, to carry away: a strong current carries a swimmer away. 冲 (走)。

mv|a 3 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a. ① Ripe. 熟、成熟 (植物、水果)。

mv|-hī|
REL
熟的

② Cooked, well-cooked, done. 熟 (食物)。

mv|a 4 VERB Tone: L_a.
To burn, to become consumed (e.g. a body on the funeral pyre becomes consumed). 燃烧。

mv|-bæ|mi| NOUN Tone: L-L#.
Fool, idiot (female). 傻女人、笨女人。
CL: **v|**

mv|do| VERB Tone: L.
To ask. 问。

le|-mv|do|
ACCOMP
ACCOMP

mv|do|-ze|
PFV
问了

ə|tso|-la| sv|ɖv|, | mv|-do!! | tso|-tso| mv|p^hæ|!
What would [you] like to ask? / What is your question?
要问什么呢?

mv|ɖzɣ| NOUN Tone: LM.
Bottom part (symbolically: “the tail”). 下面部分。

mv|ɖzɣ| dzi|
to be seated in the bottom part (of the room)
坐在 (房间的) 下面部分

no| | mv|ɖzɣ| dzi|!
Go and get seated in the bottom part (of the room)!
你到下面去坐!

mv|ɖæ| NOUN Tone: LM.
Bottom part of body. 下半身。

mv|ɖw| NOUN Tone: L.
Eldest daughter. 大女儿。

zo|-ɖw|-mv|ɖw|
eldest son and eldest daughter (i.e. eldest male and female siblings)
大儿子与大女儿

mv|k^hv| NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Evening (starting when it begins to get dark). 晚上。

mv|hi| NOUN Tone: LH.
Second daughter. 二女儿。

mv|p^hæ| NOUN Tone: LM.
Kitchen: the room where pig swill is cooked, where wine is distilled, and where some of the dishes of people are prepared too. 备料房: 煮猪食、煮酒的地方, 有时候也在那边准备人的饭。
CL: **ɭw|**

mv|p^hæ| VERB Tone: .
To forget. 忘记、落下。

mv|p^hæ|-ze|
(I) forgot!
忘记了

le|-mv|p^hæ|(-ze|)
ACCOMP _ PFV
忘记了

ə|tso|-la| sv|ɖv|, | mv|-do!! | tso|-tso| mv|p^hæ|!
I have no idea what (s)he has in mind; (s)he keeps forgetting things!
不知道 (他) 在想什么呢! 他 (一直在) 落东西! / 他一直在丢三落四

mv|ɣwɣ| 1 NOUN Tone: LM.
Lower reaches of a river; downstream. 下游。

mvɿkwɿ₂ NOUN Tone: LM.
The name of a village. 下村, 比如者波下村 (永宁的一个村落)。

mvɿsi-ɳjɿ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: LM+MH#.
Early in the morning. 一大早。

mvɿsi NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Morning. 早晨。

mvɿta#ɿ VERB Tone: LM+#H.
To praise, to commend. 表扬。

mvɿtaɿ ji

to praise

表扬

hi-ɳwɿ | mvɿtaɿ F | ji le-t-hwɿ-zeɿ.

(She/he did some good things, and) people praised him.

(他做了好事情, 于是) 人家大大地表扬他了。

mvɿtvɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Only daughter. 独生女。

mvɿtvɿ | qwɿ-v-t-laɿ dzo!

(She) just has an only daughter!

她只有一个独生女!

mvɿt^{hi}ɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: L. *From: mvɿ and t^{hi}ɿ* Intelligent. 聪明。

tʂ^hwɿ | mvɿt^{hi}ɿ | zɿwæ!

She is very intelligent!

她很聪明!

mvɿtɕei NOUN Tone: LH.
Youngest daughter. 最小的女儿。

mvɿtɕoɿ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: LM.
Downward. 往下。

mvɿtɕoɿ kwɿ

to throw down

往下扔

mvɿtɕoɿ 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)

mvɿts^hoɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Firewood full of resin, used to start a fire. 含很多树脂的木头, 用来引火。

CL: kɿ

mvɿtʂæ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Lower part (of the body=below the waist). 下半(身)。

mvɿzoɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Young lady. 姑娘。

mvɿzoɿ = ɿæ

young ladies

姑娘们

CL: [wɿ vɿ]

mvɿzoɿ-əɿmi NOUN Tone: L+H#.
A young lady and her mother. 姑娘与母亲。

mvɿzɿ₁ NOUN Tone: L.
Brothers. 兄弟 (哥哥们与弟弟们)。

tʂ^hwɿ | na-tɕi-t-bvɿ | mvɿzɿ-ji-t-hiɿ ni!

He is **na-tɕi-t**'s brother!

他是 **na-tɕi-t** 的兄弟!

CL: vɿ

mvɿzɿ₂ NOUN Tone: L.
Oats. 燕麦。

CL: kɿ

mvɿzɿ-niɿmi NOUN Tone: L+#H-.
Brothers and sisters, siblings. 兄弟姐妹, 堂兄弟姐妹。

mvɿzɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Adopted daughter. 义女。

mvɿ NOUN Tone: LH.
Daughter. 女儿。

CL: vɿ

- n -

naŋ ADJECTIVE Tone: H.
Important, serious (e.g. a wound). 严重, 重要。

mɣ-t-naŋ
not serious
不严重

na-t_a CLASSIFIER Tone: M_a.
Classifier for tools. 量词: 工具 (一把)。

na-tdzi#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

na-tmi#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.
Difficulties, complications, hardship, overwork, great fatigue. 受累、劳累、辛苦、困难、艰难、艰苦。

na-tmi-t^hv!
Hardship has come!
现在是艰苦的时候! / 现在很贫困!

CL: k^hwɣŋ

na-t~naŋ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: . From: naŋ Secretly.
偷偷、暗暗、私自、暗地、暗里。

na-tnaŋ | le-t-li-t le-t-doŋ |
to see (someone) for whom one was secretly on
the lookout
偷偷地看见

na-t~naŋ seŋ |
to walk furtively
贼头贼脑地走

na-tʂ^hō-t-ōŋdi-t-pɣŋ NOUN Tone: .
Streamer of scriptures, attached to pillars within the house. 经幡、风马旗 (挂在家里的柱子上)。
CL: p^hæŋ

na-t_b ADJECTIVE Tone: L_b.
Black. 黑, 暗 (颜色, 天色)。

na-t-hiŋ
REL
黑的
mɣ-t-naŋ
NEG
不黑

na-tba-t-xa-t-w#ŋ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Name of a mountain. 一座山的名字。

na-tdzi ADVERB(IAL) Tone: LM.
Dark (at twilight, dusk). 暗 (黄昏/暮的时候, 天变暗)。

na-tdzi-t-ze!
It has got dark! Twilight has come!
天变暗了! / 黄昏到了!

na-tdzi-t-hoŋ-t-ze!
It's going to get dark!
(天) 要变暗了!

na-t_hi#ŋ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Naxi (ethnic group). 纳西族。

na-t_hi-t-mi-t-piŋ!
She is a Naxi women! / It's a Naxi woman!
她是纳西族女人!

na-t_hi-t-ba-t-laŋ
the Naxi costume, Naxi garments
纳西族服装

na-t_hi-t-zwɣ-t soŋ
to study the Naxi language
学纳西语

na-t_hi-t-t^hæ-t-æŋ
Naxi books
纳西族的书

CL: v-t

na-tkwɣ-t NOUN Tone: LM.
Pumpkin; cushaw. 南瓜。
CL: t-w-t

na-tmi#ŋ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Na woman. 摩梭女人。

na-tmv-t-na-tdzi-tdzi ADJECTIVE Tone: .
All dark, quite dark (at twilight, dusk). 很暗 (天变得很暗)。

na-tpv-t-q^hwɣ-t NOUN Tone: LM-.
Emperor (borrowed from the Mongolian?). 皇帝。

tʂ^hw-t | na-t^hv-t-q^hwɣ-t-ni-t-gv!
He's got an emperor's looks! / He thinks he's
the emperor! (Mocking someone who thinks he
or she can impose his/her decisions to everyone,
who thinks (s)he is a great leader.)
他摆出做皇帝的样子! / 他以为他是皇帝吧!
(嘲笑一个自以为是的人)

na|ts^hi| NOUN Tone: L.

Name of a mountain. 一座山的名字。

kv+mv|, | æ+ʂæ+|, | ŋwɣ+lhã|, | ʂwæ+gv#|, |
na|ts^hi| | -tɕ^hɣ+px+mi#|, | qv+ɣ+|ʂ^ha+na|

The six mountains of Yongning that carry a name and have a definite symbolic value. The other mountains do not have comparable symbolic value, and fewer people use specific names for them.

永宁地区有固定名字的六座山。其它的山，因为没有重要的象征意义，因此没有取名。

na|zo#| NOUN Tone: LM+#H.

Na man. 摩梭男人。

na|zwx| NOUN Tone: LH.

Autonym of the language: the Na language. 本语言：摩梭话（纳语）。

na| VERB Tone: MH.

To tremble. 发抖，颤抖。

na|~na|ze|

RED PFV

发抖了

le+na|~na|

ACCOMP RED

ACCOMP RED

lo|q^hwɣ| | na|~na|

the hand trembles

手抖

na| NOUN Tone: LM.

Endonym: Na. 自称：摩梭族。

na|mv+ na|di| |

Na territory

摩梭人地区

ə|ji+|ʂw|ji|, | na|zo+ta|mv+|ŋw| | dzo+|ni|
tsu|!

Na traditions used to mention this! / There used to be Na traditions about this! (Context: when reference is made to local customs, to explain what is allowed and what is not.)

过去，摩梭人的传统（里）有（关于这些问题的说法）嘛！

CL: v|

nə|q^hæ|ʂ^he| ADJECTIVE Tone: .

Dark all over, completely dark. 黑乎乎、很黑。

-ne SUFFIX Tone: .

Like, as if. 像。

[M18] no+|ŋw+| hwæ+ne+|ji| | zo+!

as if you were buying

就像你来买一样！

[M18] no+|ŋw+| la+| -ne+|ji| | zo+!

as if you were striking

就像你来打一样！

[M18] no+|ŋw+| pi+ne+|ji| | zo+!

as if you decided

就像你来说一样！

ʂ^hw+ne+|ji|

thus, in this way

这样

ni| NOUN Tone: #H.

Amaranth. 苋米。

CL: po|

ni+fv| NOUN Tone: H#.

A very large bag, either made of leather (to carry products over long distances by caravan) or of linen (to wrap up a corpse for temporary inhumation). 大包：用来包装物品的皮包（马帮用的），或者来装尸体的麻布包（为了在火葬前暂时存放尸体）。

jɣ+ŋɣ+ni+fv|

Chengdu bag (note: this kind of large, solid bag was often purchased in the area of Chengdu, hence their association with this place name.)

成都大包。（据说这类的包一般是成都地区生产的。）

CL: |w+|

-ni|gv| ADVERB(IAL) Tone: MH#.

Like. 如、像。

zw+|hɣ+|ni|gv|

like grass

像草

æ+qæ+|ni|gv|

like a parrot (i.e. blue/green-coloured)

像鹦鹉=青色

sw+|pv+|ni|gv|

like a urinary bladder

像膀胱

(nv|mi| |) |q^hw+|v+|ni|gv|

(their heart is) like one, as one

一条心，想得一致

dzi|bi+|ni|gv|

to be accustomed to, to get accustomed to
习惯（一个环境）

lwælpʰv1-ni1gv1

like ashes, i.e. grey-coloured

灰色

tʂʰw1 | ʂw1-bi1-ni1gv1!

It looks like it's going to die! / It looks as if it were going to die!

他好像要死了!

ni+mi#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Sisters. 姐妹。

tʂʰw1 | tʂe1ʂw1-bv1 | ni+mi1 ni1.

She is /tʂe1ʂw1/'s sister.

她是达石的姐姐 (或妹妹)

CL: v1

njæ1-qv1 VERB Tone: H#.

To look away from. 看别的方向 (蔑视态度)。

hi1 njæ1qv1

to turn away the head from, to look away from (someone that one despises, hates...)

看别的方向, 不直接看 (蔑视态度)

mɿ1-njæ1qv1

NEG

NEG

njæ1-bæ1 NOUN Tone: H#.

Tear. 眼泪。

CL: tʰɿ1

njæ1-sw1kv1 PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L.

First person plural pronoun, exclusive. 我们。

njæ1-sw1-kv1 | mɿ1-sw1!

We (exclusive) don't know!

我们不知道!

tʂʰw1-sw1-kv1, | njæ1-sw1-kv1-bv1 | mɿ1-sw1!

They do not understand us! (Context: about people coming from other areas, who do not understand local custom and habits)

他们不了解我们!

njæ1-tsw1 NOUN Tone: L#. ① Eyebrow. 眉毛。**njæ1-tsw1-dæ1**

eyebrow (this formulation avoids ambiguity between 'eyebrow' and 'eyelashes')

眉毛

njæ1-tsw1 | mv1tɕo1 kʰw1

to knit the brows (literally "to lower the brows")

皱眉毛

② Eyelashes. 睫毛、眼睫毛、眼毛。

njæ1-tsw1-ʂæ1

CL: kʰwɿ1

njæ1-zw1 PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L#.

First person pronoun, dual. 我们两个。

ɑ1ɕo1(-hi1) | njæ1-zw1 ho1-dzo1!

(We cannot stay any longer because) our family is waiting for us!

(我们两个不能再呆在这里了,) 家里在等我们!

njæ1pʰv1 NOUN Tone: LM.

White of the eye. 白眼球。

CL: tʰw1

njæ1qwæ1 ADJECTIVE Tone: LM + MH#.

Blind. 眼睛瞎了。

tʂʰw1 | njæ1qwæ1-ze1

(S)he went blind.

他眼睛瞎了。

tʂʰw1 | njæ1qwæ1 ni1.

(S)he is blind.

他是瞎子。

njæ1qwæ1-mi#1

blind woman

眼睛瞎了的女人

njæ1qwæ1-zo#1

blind man

眼睛瞎了的男人

njæ1qwæ1-hi#1

blind person

瞎子

CL: v1

njæ1qʰæ#1 NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Gum in the eyes. 眼屎。

CL: kʰwɿ1

njɿ1di1 NOUN Tone: MH#.

Glue. 胶。

CL: kʰwɿ1

njɿ1kv1 NOUN Tone: L#.

Cheekbone. 颧骨。

CL: tʰw1 See: kv1kv1

njɣ-|kv|-njɣ|tsʰɣ| ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.

Beautiful; with a pretty face (of a woman). 美丽、面貌美。

ə+mi+! | mv|zo| [ʃʰu|-|w| | njɣ-|kv|-njɣ|tsʰɣ|! | dʒwæ+ | ə+ɪ+!

Wow! This young lady is really beautiful! Very pretty!

啊呀，这个少女真美丽！很漂亮！

njɣ-|kv|njɣ|tsʰɣ| | zʒwæ+!

extremely beautiful

非常美

See: njɣ-|kv|, tsʰɣ+!a

njɣ-|la| ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .

Early. 早、黎明的时候。

njɣ-|la| | gɣ-|t+!

to rise early

起得早

njɣ-|le-|gv#| NOUN Tone: #H.

Daytime. 白天、大白天。

ni+mi+|njɣ-|le-|gv|

daytime

白天

njɣ-|mv| NOUN Tone: H#.

A plant used as fodder for the pigs, *Chenopodium album*. 灰条菜、灰灰菜：喂猪的牧草。Local Chinese dialect: 灰凋。

CL: qa|

njɣ-|mv|-mi| NOUN Tone: H#-L.

Camel. 骆驼。

njɣ-|mv|-mi|-zo|

baby camel

小骆驼

njɣ-|mv|-mi|-pʰv|

male camel

公骆驼

CL: mi|

njɣ-|na| NOUN Tone: L#.

Eyeball. 眼珠。

CL: |w+!

njɣ-|tʃɣ| NOUN Tone: H#.

Black-jack, beggar-ticks, cobbler's pegs, Spanish needle, *Bidens pilosa* L., a species of flowering plant in the aster family. The barbed awns of the seeds catch onto fur or clothing, and can injure flesh. 鬼针草。

njɣ| PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L.

1st singular pronoun, 1SG. 我。

njɣ| 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！”）

njɣ+ no+ la+!

I strike you

我打你

njɣ|b| VERB Tone: L_b.

To husk. 舂米。

le-|njɣ|-ze|

ACCOMP _ PFV

舂了

ha+ njɣ+!

to husk rice

舂米

ha+ | le-|njɣ|

to husk rice

舂米

ha+ | dʒw+|njɣ+~njɣ|-+!

rice - DELIMITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE

把米舂一舂

njɣ|bi| NOUN Tone: LH.

Eyelid (top eyelid). 上眼皮。

CL: |w+!

njɣ|-gɣ-|la| NOUN Tone: L-L#.

Eyeball. 眼珠。

CL: |w+!

njɣ|kʰi#| NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Bottom eyelid. 下眼皮。

CL: kʰwɣ|

njɣ|w+! NOUN Tone: LM.

Eye. 眼睛。

CL: |w+!

njɣ|qʰwɣ+! NOUN Tone: LM + MH#.

Orbit; eye socket. 眼眶。

CL: |w+!

njɣ|-tse|-tse| NOUN Tone: L-L#.

Branched horsetail, *Equisetum ramosissimum* Desf. This is a wild herb used in traditional medicine; its stem consists of small segments; when pulled/plucked, the stem breaks at one of these articulations. 节节草。Local Chinese dialect: 节节高。

CL: po+!

njɤ˥˥tsv˥˥ NOUN Tone: LM + MH#.
Loach (a kind of fish). 泥鳅。
CL: mi˥˥

njɤ˥˥₁ VERB Tone: MH.
To glue (two objects together). 贴。

le˥˥-njɤ˥˥-ze˥˥!

ACCOMP _ PFV: It's glued!

粘在一起了!

tso˥˥~tso˥˥ le˥˥-dzɤ˥˥, | le˥˥-njɤ˥˥!

When something (e.g. a book) is torn, (we) glue it together!

东西撕破了, 粘在一起 (就好了)

See: njɤ˥˥₂

njɤ˥˥₂ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.
Sticky. 黏 (胶, 树脂)。
See: njɤ˥˥₁

njɤ˥˥₃ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.
Early (to rise early). 早。

njɤ˥˥ NOUN Tone: LH.
Eye (monosyllable). 眼睛 (单音节)。
CL: ɬw˥˥

njo˥˥ NOUN Tone: #H.
Cucurbit flute, hulusi: a free reed wind instrument. 葫芦丝、葫芦箫。

njo˥˥ mv˥˥

to play the cucurbit flute

吹响葫芦丝

njo˥˥ NOUN Tone: M.
Ear (of wheat, barley). 谷穗。

ha˥˥-njo˥˥

ear of cereals

谷穗

mv˥˥dze˥˥-njo˥˥ (+ji˥˥)

ear of barley

大麦穗

tsʰi˥˥zi˥˥-ha˥˥njo˥˥ (+ji˥˥)

ear of highland barley

青稞穗

njo˥˥bi˥˥li˥˥ NOUN Tone: H#.
Lips. 嘴唇。
CL: ɬw˥˥

njo˥˥bi˥˥ NOUN Tone: LH.
Breast. 乳房。

ji˥˥-njo˥˥bi˥˥

cow's breast

牛的奶头

[F5] njo˥˥bi˥˥-ko˥˥qʰwɤ˥˥

nipple, teat

乳头

CL: ɬw˥˥

njo˥˥kæ˥˥tɕi˥˥ NOUN Tone: LM + LH.
Cep, *Boletus edulis*. 牛肝菌 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 牛肝菌
See: jɤ˥˥qʰa˥˥-pɤ˥˥jɤ˥˥-mo˥˥

njo˥˥pɤ˥˥lv˥˥ NOUN Tone: L + H#.
Udder. 牛的奶头。
CL: ɬw˥˥

njo˥˥ NOUN Tone: LH.
Milk. 奶汁。

njo˥˥ ki˥˥

to breast-feed (literally 'to give milk')

给 (喂) 奶

njo˥˥ ɬʰw˥˥

to drink milk

喝奶

no˥˥no˥˥ NOUN Tone: M.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

no˥˥no˥˥-dʒw˥˥ma˥˥ NOUN Tone: L.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

no˥˥=ɬ˥˥ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L#.
2nd person plural. 你们。
See: no˥˥su˥˥kv˥˥

no˥˥su˥˥kv˥˥ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L.
Second-person plural pronoun. 你们。

no˥˥su˥˥kv˥˥ | mɤ˥˥su˥˥!

You (plural) don't know (about this)!

你们不知道!

njɤ˥˥ | no˥˥su˥˥kv˥˥ | mɤ˥˥su˥˥!

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!

njɤ˥˥ | no˥˥su˥˥kv˥˥ la˥˥ / njɤ˥˥ | no˥˥su˥˥kv˥˥ la˥˥-bi˥˥

I strike you (PL) / I am going to strike you

我打你们 / 我要打你们

no|su|kv| la|bi|

you are going to strike

你们要打了

no|su|kv| | su|!

you know, you are aware (of this)

你们知道

no|su|kv| | le|li|

you are looking

你们在看

no|su|kv| | li|bi|!

you are going to look

你们去看吧！

no|zu] PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L#.

Dual second person singular pronoun: you two. 你们俩。

See: **no|zu|****no|** PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L.

2nd person singular pronoun. 你。

no|ni|

It's you!

是你！

no|bv| NOUN Tone: LM.

Masculine given name. 男性名字。

no|qo| ADVERB(IAL) Tone: LH.

Close to, next to. ……附近。

no|zu| PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: LM+MH#.

Dual second person singular pronoun: you two. 你们俩。

See: **no|zu|****-no|** DISCOURSE PARTICLE Tone: MH.

Contrastive topic. 主题: 对于、关于。

qæ|do| | -no|

As for lumber, ...

关于木材, ……

zi|q^hw^v| | -no|

As for the main room, ...

关于主屋……

nv|₁ VERB Tone: H.

To chase after, to pursue. 追赶。

le|nv|

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

ts^v|nv|

to chase after, to pursue

追赶

le|ts^v|nv|

to chase after, to pursue

追赶

le|ts^v|nv| | le|h^u|

He went to chase after

追赶去了

nv|₂ VERB Tone: H.

To bury. 埋。

nv|h^{ṽ}| NOUN Tone: L#.

Bean; string bean, kidney bean. 豆子, 四季豆, 花腰豆。

CL: **v|****nv|h^{ṽ}|-bi|bi|** NOUN Tone: L#-.

Green bean, snap bean, string bean; one consumes the pod with the seed inside. 四季豆、玉豆、带荚豌豆、菜豆、刀豆、豆角、敏豆仔、敏豆。

CL: **k^hv^v|****nv|p^v|** NOUN Tone: L#.

Broad beans; lima beans. 蚕豆。

nv|tv| NOUN Tone: H#.

Nosebag. (挂在马脖子下面的) 饲料袋子、马粮袋子。

CL: **]u|****nv|dz^u|** NOUN Tone: LH.

Tofu, bean curd. 豆腐。

CL: **v|****nv|ho|#|** NOUN Tone: LM+#H.

Long-boiled soft beancurd. 豆花。

CL: **v|****nv|]u|** NOUN Tone: LM.

Soy beans. 黄豆。

CL: **w^v|**

nvJmiJ NOUN Tone: L. ① Heart. 心脏。

hĩ+ tʂʰw+ v+ | nvJmiJ tʂiJ |

This person lacks courage! (literally “...(his/her) heart is small”)

这个人，胆小！（直译：“心小”）

nvJmiJ | dʒw+ [w+ tsʰ+ |

in sympathy, in unison

情投意合

nvJmiJ | tʰi+ tʂw | soJ

to study patiently / to teach patiently

耐心地学习 / 耐心地教

nvJmiJ-qoJ | tʰi+ zɿ |

to remember, to keep in mind

记住、记得（直译：“心里存着”、“心里有”）

nvJmiJ-qoJ | tʰi+ kʰwJ

to make an effort to remember, to carry in mind

记住（直译：“放在心里”）

② State of mind. 心情。

nvJmiJ dzuJ ~ dzuJ-ɿJ

not to get along well; to quarrel all the time; to poison each other's life

经常吵架、过不到一起去

CL: [w+

nvJmiJ-dʒwJ ADJECTIVE Tone: L. From: nvJmiJ and dʒwJa Courageous, brave. 勇敢、有勇气的。

tʂʰw+ | nvJmiJ | dʒwæJ | dʒw! | hĩ+ | mʰ+ dʒwæJ!

(S)he is very brave! (S)he is not afraid of others / (s)he fears no one!

他很勇敢！谁也不怕！

pʰJmiJ | nvJmiJ dʒwJ, | ji+ nʰw+ tʰv+; | miJzʰJ nvJmiJ dʒwJ (-dʒoJ), | hĩ+ nʰw+ laJ!

“If the frog is brave, it gets stamped on by the ox; if the woman is brave, she gets beaten!” (Explanation: weaker creatures must not be too brave: if a frog fears nothing and ventures onto the roads, it can easily get crushed to death; if a woman behaves with masculine self-assurance and courage, she gets into situations where people come to hands, and she eventually has the lower hand.)

“勇敢的青蛙，被牛压死。勇敢的女人，被人家打！”（说明：青蛙太勇敢，上马路，就容易被压死，而女人太勇敢，容易跟别人发生矛盾，最后就打不过男人。）

nvJmiJ-ki+kiJ ADJECTIVE Tone: . From: nvJmiJ and ki+la With similar mood/frame of mind. 心意相通。

nvJmiJ-tʰiJ ADJECTIVE Tone: L. From: nvJmiJ and tʰiJa Weak, worn out. 累得没精神了。

nvJpi+ NOUN Tone: LM.

Soybean dregs. 豆粕。

nvJtʂʰi#J NOUN Tone: LM+#H.

Fine chaff of beans (used to feed cows). 豆类的细糠秕，来喂牛。

CL: kʰvJ

nvJtsaJ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.

Coarse chaff of beans. 粗的豆糠。

CL: mʰvJ, etc

nvJzeJ NOUN Tone: LM.

Chickpea, *Cicer arietinum*, black-coloured; the dish 黑色凉粉 is made out of this pea. 鹰嘴豆、桃尔豆、鸡豆、鸡心豆。Local Chinese dialect: 鸡豆。

- η -

ηæ1 VERB Tone: H.
To hide, to conceal oneself. 躲藏。

tʰi1-ηæ1

DUR _

DUR _

ηæ1=ɿ1 PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L#.
2nd person plural. This is a variant of /no1=ɿ1/; the form /no1=ɿ1/ is considered more correct. 你们。这是/ηæ1=ɿ1/的一个变体。/no1=ɿ1/被认为是更标准的。

See: ηæ1=ɿæ1, no1=ɿ1

ηæ1=ɿæ1 PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: LM.
2nd person associative plural. 你们家、你们家族。
See: ηæ1=ɿ1, no1=ɿ1

ηæ1 VERB Tone: MH. ① To press, to push down (with the hand); to press flat, to flatten; to squeeze. 按(用手)、压扁、挤压。

mv1tso1 ηæ1

to push down, to press down

往下按

le1-ηæ1~ηæ1

② To oppress. 压迫。

hī1 kʰv1, | hī1 ηæ1

to steal and oppress (description of a despot's behaviour)

偷和迫(描述专制统治者的行为)

-ηα 1 POSTPOSITION Tone: .
Ablative, agent, and topic marker. 离格, 施动者, 主题。接近汉语的‘由’。

-ηα 2 CONJUNCTION Tone: .
Or. 或者、还是。

ηα1 ADJECTIVE Tone: H.
Few. 少。

hī1 ηα1

people are few / there are few people

好的, 不多! 不好的, 就很多了!

tso1~tso1 | ηα1-ze1

there are fewer things, the amount of things has decreased

东西(变)少了

dzɿ1-hī1, | le1-ηα1! | mɿ1-dzɿ1-hī1, | le1-dzɿ1!

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)

ηα1ci1 VERB Tone: .
Lovely. 可爱。

ηα1go1 ADJECTIVE Tone: .
Pitiable, wretched, pitiful. 可怜。

no1 | tʰw1-ki1 | dʷæ1 | ηα1go1! / ...dʷæ1 | ηα1go1 ji1!

You pity her/him a lot! / You feel a lot of pity for her/him!

你真的很可怜他。

ηα1 VERB Tone: MH.
To wring, to tighten, to clamp. 拧。

le1-ηα1-ze1

ACCOMP _ PFV

拧了

ɾo1qa1 | tʰw1-[w1 | le1-ηα1-qa1-jo1!

Tighten the lid! (of a glass jar, used as drinking glass)

(你)拧一下盖子吧!

ην1 VERB Tone: H. ① To sniff. 闻嗅。
② To hear, to get to know (good news...). 听到(消息)、风闻。

mɿ1-ην1

I am not aware of this piece of news! / I didn't know about that!

(我)不知道这个消息!

no1 ə1tso1 ην1?

Which piece of news did you get? / What did you get to know?

你听到了什么消息呢?

ην1 NOUN Tone: LM.

Moth; insect that eats into wood, books, clothes etc. 蛀虫。

CL: mi1

- ɲ -

niŋ₁ VERB Tone: H.
To listen. 听。

tʰi+niŋ

DUR

DUR

tso+~tso+ni+

to listen to things

听东西

le+niŋ-ze

ACCOMP _ PFV

听了

niŋ₂ VERB Tone: H.
To borrow from someone. 向别人借。

hi+ki+ | tso+~tso+ni+ |

to borrow things from someone

向别人借东西

niŋ₃ VERB Tone: H.
To lose, to be defeated. 败、输。

niŋ_b CLASSIFIER Tone: H_b.
Day. 日、天。

ɬwa+niŋ

one day

一天

ni+ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Full, satiated. 饱。

le+ni+ze

ACCOMP _ PFV

饱了

ha+ni+(-ze)

I am full. / I am satiated.

吃饱了。 / 吃饱饭了。

nj+ | le+ni+ze!

I am full. / I am satiated.

我饱了。

ni+_a VERB Tone: M_a.
To need. 需要。

no+ | ə+ni+? | m+ni+!

Do you want (some)? - No!

你要吗? - 不要!

ni+dzwa+ NOUN Tone: H#.
Penis. 男生殖器。
CL: ɬwa+

ni+gy# NOUN Tone: #H.
Nose. 鼻子。
CL: ɬwa+

ni+gy+bae NOUN Tone: MH#.
Rope attached to a cow's nasal ring. 牛鼻绳。也可以来指牛鼻圈。
CL: k^hwa

ni+gy+dzwa NOUN Tone: MH.
Nasal mucus, snivel. 鼻涕。

ni+hi+mi+ NOUN Tone: M.
2nd month. 二月。

ni+mi+ NOUN Tone: M. ① Sun. 太阳。

ni+mi+ t^hv+

the sun rises

太阳出来、日出

② Day; daytime; time. 日、时间。

CL: ɬwa+

ni+mi+da+dzwa# NOUN Tone: #H.
Solar eclipse. 日蚀。

ni+mi+da+dzwa+ t^hv+

there is a solar eclipse

有日蚀

ni+mi+da+dzwa+ ni!

Yes, it's a solar eclipse!

是的，是日蚀!

CL: ʂwa

ni+mi+gv NOUN Tone: L.
West: "[the direction where] the sun sets". 西方。

ni+mi+gv+gi+dzwa+ se

to walk towards the west

往西边走

ni+mi+k^hwa+^swa+ NOUN Tone: M.
Rays (of sunshine). 太阳的光线。
CL: k^hwa

ni-mi-t^hv#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

East, orient. 东方。

ni-mi-t^hv+gi1

the direction of the east

东方方向

ni-mi-t^hv+gi1 | se1

to walk towards the east

向东面走

ni-mi-t^hv+gi1 | dzo1

to live in the East, to live in the Orient. (Context: the consultant imagines that I am in Europe, thinking of her, saying: 'She lives in the Orient'.)

住在东方（合作人想象我在欧洲，想着她说：‘她住在东方’。）

ni-mi-t-tæ-ʃw1 NOUN Tone: M.

Sunflower. 葵花。

CL: dzi1

ni-na1 NOUN Tone: L#.

Cane; rattan. 藤子。

ni-p^hv1 NOUN Tone: L#.

Frost. 霜。

ni-p^hv1 la1-ze1

there is some frost

有霜

ni-q^hv1 NOUN Tone: M. ① Nostril. 鼻孔。

② Snivel, nasal mucus. 鼻涕。

CL: ʃw1

ni-se1 NOUN Tone: L#.

The name of a village. 小落水（村落名）。

ni-se1, | na1-la1 ni1!

Nhissei is a thoroughly Na village! / Na is populated entirely by Na people!

小落水，是纯摩梭的一个村落！

ʃi1-ki1, | ni-se1, | ta1-dzi1, | mv1-q^hwæ1, | la1-t^ha1-di1Villages that one passes when moving away from the Yongning plain, towards Lugu lake. These villages do not count as part of Yongning proper. The last, /la1-t^ha1-di1/, is not a village name like the preceding four: it refers to the entire Na area beyond the fourth village.

永宁到泸沽湖所经过的村落，依次是：里格、尼赛、大祖、木垮，然后到拉塔地（拉塔地指的是泸沽湖周边的摩梭地区，包括左所、洛水村等）

ni-to1 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：颞等。

ni-to1 ʃ^hwæ1

talkative

多嘴、拉不断扯不断（直译：“嘴快”）

CL: k^hwy1**ni-tsi1** NUMBER Tone: .

20. 20。

ni-tsi1-dw1 NUMBER Tone: MH#.

21. 21。

ni-tsi1-gv1 NUMBER Tone: .

29. 29。

ni-tsi1-hō1 NUMBER Tone: MH#.

28. 28。

ni-tsi1-ni1 NUMBER Tone: MH#.

22. 22。

ni-tsi1-ŋwv1 NUMBER Tone: .

25. 25。

ni-tsi1-q^hv1 NUMBER Tone: MH#.

26. 26。

ni-tsi1-so1 NUMBER Tone: L.

23. 23。

ni-tsi1-ʃw1 NUMBER Tone: .

27. 27。

ni-tsi1-zy1 NUMBER Tone: .

24. 24。

ni-t-ʃæ1-zi1 NOUN Tone: MH#.

The building inside the farm where the bedrooms are located, and a living-room (downstairs in the centre). Literally 'the two-floor building', as this is the only building that has rooms on two floors. 二层房：农场里面的一栋楼，正对着农场大门。

ni-t-ʃæ1-zi1-di1

same meaning

同上

CL: ʃw1

ni-ze-t-hæjze1 NOUN Tone: L.

Swift. 雨燕。

CL: mi1

ni|zo#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Fish. 鱼。

ni|zo| t^hv|-mi| / ni|zo| t^hv|-mi|

N + DEM + CLF

那条鱼

ni|zo|-ta|pv|

dried fish

干鱼

CL: mi|

-ni| DISCOURSE PARTICLE Tone: L.

A particle derived from the copula, described by L. Lidz (2010:497) as conveying “an epistemic strategy that marks a high degree of certitude”. 肯定 (° 系词)。

ni|₁ VERB Tone: L_a.

To press, to hold (clamped under the arm, between the legs...). 夹、夹持。

qwa|-ni|-ni|-|

to press a little

夹一点

ni|₂ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L.
Who. 谁。

ni| ni|?

Who is that?

是谁?

no| | ni| ni|?

Who are you?

你是谁?

tʂ^hw| | ni| ni|?

Who is this person?

他是谁?

no| | ni| | -ki| bi|-pi|, | qwa|-bæ| la| ni|!

No matter where you go, it's the same everywhere!

无论你去谁(家), 都一样!

no| | ni|-ki| bi|-pi|, | qwa|-bæ| la| ni|!

As previous example, with a different division into tone groups

同上, 声调段界不同

ni|_a₁ VERB Tone: L_a.

To twine, to wind; twist with the fingers (e.g. linen, to make thread). 捻, 缠线。

le|-ni|

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

sa|-ni|

to twine hemp (to make thread)

捻麻

qwa|-ni|-ni|-|

DELIMITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE

捻一捻

ni|_a₂ VERB Tone: L_a.

To break (tool), to be broken. 设备坏了。

le|-ni|-ze|

ACCOMP _ PFV: it's broken!

坏了! /破了!

tso|-tso| ni|

to break things

东西坏了

ni|_a₃ VERB Tone: L_a.

Copula. 是系词。

ni|bv| NOUN Tone: L.

Grasshopper, cricket. 蟋蟀。

CL: mi|

ni|bv|-se|sa| NOUN Tone: LM.

Dragonfly. 蜻蜓。

CL: mi|

ni|ma#1 NOUN Tone: LM+#H.

Masculine given name used for the elder of two twins (the child who is born first). 男性名字, 起给双胞胎中的老大。

ni|p^hv| NOUN Tone: L.

Water mint, *Mentha aquatica*, *Mentha hirsuta* Huds.. 薄荷。

ni|p^hv|-bæ|bæ|

flower of water mint, water mint flower

水薄荷花

ni|=ɣ| PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: LM+H#.

Second person associative pronoun: you (exclusive) and your clan/family/friends. 第二人称, 联想复数: 你与周边的人(家人、家族、亲戚、朋友们……)。

ni|tsu#1 NOUN Tone: LM+#H.

Hmong (ethnic group). 苗族。

CL: v|

ni|tse| NOUN Tone: L.

Door bar. 门闩。

ni|tse| t^hi|-k^hw|, | t^hi|-tæ|!

Put on the door bar, to lock (the main door)!

放门闩, (好好)锁(门)!

ni1 NUMBER Tone: MH.
2. 2.

- ŋ -

ŋæ˥ji˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.
Easy and comfortable, at ease. 安逸 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 安逸

ŋɿ˥ŋɿ˥ NOUN Tone: L.
Palate. 上腭。
CL: k^hwɿ˥

ŋv˥ NOUN Tone: L. ① Silver; money. 银子。
② Money. 钱。

ŋv˥_a VERB Tone: L_a.
To cry, to weep. 哭。
(t^hi˥-ŋv˥-ŋv˥)
DUR RED
哭一场

ŋwæ˥q^hv˥ NOUN Tone: M.
Oven to make bricks. 烧瓦的烤炉。

ŋwæ˥q^hv˥ ʃu˥-zi˥
'the seven families of the Brick Oven': an expression formerly used to designate the people from Alawa village, at a time when there were only seven families living there.
'瓦炉七家': 过去来指阿拉瓦村的人, 当时那里只有七家住

ə˥lɑ˥-ɬwɿ˥ | ŋwæ˥q^hv˥ | ts^he˥ŋi˥ zi˥
'the twelve families of Alawa and the Brick Oven': an expression formerly used to designate the people from Alawa village, at a time when the number of families had increased from seven to twelve through migration.
'阿拉瓦瓦炉十二家': 过去来指阿拉瓦村的人, 当时那里住的人家, 从七家已经增加到十二家

CL: [ɬ˥]

ŋwɿ˥ NUMBER Tone: M? H#? (pas L).
5. 5。

ŋwɿ˥hã˥ NOUN Tone: L#.
A mountain to the South-West of Yongning. 位于永宁西南的一座山。

kɿ˥mv˥, | æ˥ʃæ˥, | ŋwɿ˥hã˥, | ʃwæ˥gv˥#, | na˥ts^hi˥ | -tɕ^hɿ˥-pɿ˥mi˥#, | qv˥-ɬ˥-ʃ^ha˥na˥ |
The six mountains of Yongning that carry a name and have a definite symbolic value. The other mountains do not have comparable symbolic value, and fewer people use specific names for them.
永宁地区有固定名字的六座山。其它的山, 因为没有重要的象征意义, 因此没有取名。

ŋwɿ˥p^hæ˥ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Tile. 瓦 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 瓦
CL: p^hæ˥

ŋwɿ˥qo˥ NOUN Tone: H#.
Knee. 膝盖。
CL: [ɬ˥] See: ŋwɿ˥ɬv˥

ŋwɿ˥ts^hi˥ NUMBER Tone: L#.
50. 50。

ŋwɿ˥[ɬ˥-tse˥]p^hæ˥ NOUN Tone: LM+#H-.
Kneebone. 膝盖骨。
CL: [ɬ˥]

ŋwɿ˥hi˥mi˥ NOUN Tone: L.
5th month. 五月。

ŋwɿ˥ɬv˥ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Cartilages of the knee; literally "marrow of the knee". This expression emphasizes the fragility of this articulation. 膝盖 (直译: "膝盖髓")。这个说法强调膝盖的脆弱。

[M23] **ŋwɿ˥ɬv˥-ko˥lo˥ go˥**.
to feel pain inside the knee
膝盖疼。

CL: [ɬ˥] See: ŋwɿ˥qo˥

ŋwɿ˥ VERB Tone: MH.
To sting, to pierce. 刺痛。

tɕ^hi˥ ŋwɿ˥-ze˥
(He/she) was stung by a thorn
(他) 被刺扎疼了。

- ǒ -

ō+dv+ɿ+ɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Foundation, fundamentals. 根本。

ō+dv+ɿ+ɿ+ŋw+ɿ, | hī+ɿ | tʂʰw+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ | tʂʰw+ɿ+ne+ɿ gv+ɿ | -ni+ɿ!

So that is how he really behaves / does! (Comment on someone whose behaviour is not respectful of good manners)

他原来是这样做事的! / 他原来这么不懂事!

ō+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ni+ɿ NOUN Tone: .
That day (long ago). (早以前的) 那天。

ō+ɿ+ɿ+sw+ɿ+ɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Mosquito. 蚊子。

ō+ɿ+ɿ+sw+ɿ+ɿ le+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ze+ɿ!

Here comes a mosquito! / A mosquito has come in! (= into the room, into the mosquito net...)

有一只蚊子!

ʂw+ɿ+ɿ+mi+ɿ, | ō+ɿ+ɿ+sw+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ |

In the seventh month, there are lots of mosquitoes!

七月份, 蚊子多! / 七月份, 是蚊子多的一个月!

CL: mi+ɿ

ō+ɿ+ɿ+sw+ɿ+ɿ+kv+ɿ+dzw+ɿ+ɿ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Mosquito net. 蚊帐。
CL: [w+ɿ

ō+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ne+ɿ+ɿ+ji+ɿ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: MH#.
In that way. 那样。

ō+ɿ+ɿ+dv+ɿ+ɿ+kv+ɿ+mi+ɿ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#-.
Wolfhound. 狼狗。
CL: mi+ɿ

ō+ɿ+ɿ+dv+ɿ+mi+ɿ NOUN Tone: LM+H#.
Female wolf. 母狼。
CL: mi+ɿ

ō+ɿ+ɿ+dv+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Male wolf. 公狼。
CL: mi+ɿ

ō+ɿ+ɿ+dv+ɿ+zo+ɿ+ɿ NOUN Tone: LM+#H-.
Little wolf. 小狼。

ō+ɿ+ɿ+dv+ɿ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Wolf. 狼。
CL: mi+ɿ

ō+ɿ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: MH.
(one)self. 自己。

ō+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ
one's house
自己家

ō+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ, ō+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ |
Each drinks from her own bottle! (Context: a toddler has grabbed another's milk bottle; parents prevent her from drinking from it.)
自己喝自己的! (情景: 一个婴儿抓另一个婴儿的奶瓶。)

ō+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ, ō+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ |
Each person eats their own slab of meat! (Describing table manners: each person used to receive one slice of meat and eat it up, unlike Chinese custom, in which each guest picks food mouthful by mouthful, with chopsticks, from the dishes placed on the table.)

自己吃自己的(那块)肉! (关于饮食习惯: 吃饭的时候, 每人分得一块肉, 自己吃完。当地人认为, 汉族没有这种分吃的习惯。)

ō+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ | sw+ɿ+kv+ɿ+ɿ!
One learns by practising oneself! / It's by practising oneself that one really masters a skill!
自己做, 就能学会! / 要学会, 就得自己熟练!

ō+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ |
one's own N
自己的(+名词)

ō+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ
one's own horse
自己的马

ō+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ
one's own cow
自己的牛

ō+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ
one's own field
自己的田地

ō+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ
one's own money
自己的钱

ō+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ
birth place
出生的地方、老家、故乡

ō+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ+ɿ
one's own elder (brother or sister)
自家姐姐(或哥哥)

ō1-ə1v1 / ō1-ə1v1

one's own maternal uncle

自家舅舅（母亲的兄弟）

- p -

pa˧tɕʰɿ˧ NOUN Tone: M.
Plantain. 芭蕉 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 芭蕉

pæ˧ VERB Tone: H.
To move house. 搬 (家)。
Borrowing: Chinese 搬?

pæ˧_a CLASSIFIER Tone: H_a.
Classifier for packs/herds (of horses...), troops (of soldiers)... 量词: 马、军人…… (一队)。

pæ˧kʰwɿʃ˧ NOUN Tone: #H.
Silver coin of the imperial times. 民国之前的银币。

ə˧mi˧! | pæ˧kʰwɿ˧ so˧-ɬwɿ˧ ki˧-mæ˧!

Wow! [(S)he] is giving you three silver coins!! (According to the main consultant's memories, this is the type of comment that uncles and aunts would make when a child who turned 13 received significant amounts of money on the occasion of their coming of age. The equivalent today would be about half a month's salary. To give only one coin would not be right, because gifts have to come in pairs. To give two coins is appropriate and sufficient. To give three coins is an impressive gift, beyond expectations.)

哇! (他) 给三块银币! (在一个孩子成年时, 亲戚会给银币。给一块, 不合适, 因为礼物不能只给一个, 要给两个。给两块银币, 是合适的, 也是够的。给三块银币, 超出期望, 是大礼物了。按现在的标准/说法, 三个银币等于半个月的工资左右。)

pæ˧kʰwɿ˧ dʒwɿ˧-ɬwɿ˧# ; pæ˧kʰwɿ˧ ni˧-ɬwɿ˧# ;
pæ˧kʰwɿ˧ so˧-ɬwɿ˧#

one silver coin, two silver coins, three silver coins

一块银币, 两块银币, 三块银币

pæ˧kʰwɿ˧ dʒwɿ˧-ki˧ɬa˧

a bag of silver coins (to be interred in a secret place)

一包银币 (埋在地里, 为了藏)

CL: ɬwɿ˧

pæ˧li˧ NOUN Tone: L#.
Chinese chestnut. 板栗。
Borrowing: Chinese 板栗

pæ˧li˧-si˧dʒi˧

chestnut tree

板栗树

pæ˧li˧-dʒi˧

chestnut tree

板栗树

pæ˧ɬɶ˧-ɬʂʰo˧ NOUN Tone: L#-.

Hongqiao, a (mostly Han Chinese) village on the road from Ninglang to Yongning. 红桥。

no˧ | pæ˧ɬɶ˧-ɬʂʰo˧-hi˧-ni˧-zo˧!

“You look like someone from Hongqiao!” This is an insult, meaning “You are ugly”. Popular Na geography had it that the people of Hongqiao (a village which the caravans crossed) had coarse, unlovely physical features, such as big snub noses.

解放前用的侮辱语句: “你像红桥人!” = “你很丑!” 摩梭民间文化中, 红桥 (马帮路过的一个乡) 的人被认为难看, 面貌不“眉清目秀”, 比如有扁鼻子。

pæ˧sɰ˧ NOUN Tone: M.

The lowest rank in the hierarchy of feudal officials. 把事 (封建官员系统中的最低等级) (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 把事

pæ˧te˧ NOUN Tone: L#.

Bench, stool. 板凳。

Borrowing: Chinese 板凳

CL: ɬwɿ˧

pæ˧_a VERB Tone: M_a.

To lay (the table). 摆桌子、供应饭菜。

Borrowing: Chinese 摆?

ha˧ tʰi˧-pæ˧ tsæ˧-ni˧-ze˧! | ha˧ dʒwɿ˧-bi˧-ze˧!

The table is set / everything is ready! Let's eat!

饭摆好了! 吃饭了!

pæ˧ɬpʰæ˧₁ 1 NOUN Tone: LM + MH#. ① Thick wood plank. A well-prepared plank, used in construction, could last a hundred years. 厚的木板、木板子。

② Harrow; the term is the same as that for 'plank', as the harrow essentially consisted in a large, squared piece of lumber, without teeth. 耙。

CL: pʰæ˧

pæ˧ɬpʰæ˧₂ 2 NOUN Tone: LM + MH#.

Masculine given name. 男性名字。

pæ˧₁ 1 VERB Tone: MH.

To cultivate land. 种 (地)。

pæ1 2 VERB Tone: MH.

To exceed; to let slip. 超过, 错过。

pæ1 | -kʰw1-pi1, | mɻ1-tɕɻ1! |

It's not good to let (an auspicious day) slip by! / It's not good to miss the opportunity (of an auspicious day; for the building of a house, for instance)

错过 (一个吉日), 不好!

pæ1 | -tʰɑ1-kʰw1

Don't let (this opportunity) slip by! / (You/we) mustn't miss this opportunity!

不要错过 (机会)!

le1-pæ1-ze1!

It's too late! / We have let the opportunity slip by!

错过了!

pæ1hwɻ1 NOUN Tone: MH.M.

Solution, method (early borrowing from Chinese). 办法 (早期汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 办法

[ɕʰw1 | pæ1hwɻ1 | ɕɻ1 yw1 (+ | zɻæ1)]

He/she is great at finding solutions / at handling all sorts of difficult situations!

他很会想办法的!

CL: **kʰwɻ1****pe1ɕe1** ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.

Itself, per se. 本身 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 本身

pɻ1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Drawing, painting. 画。

CL: **pɻ1 pʰæ1****pɻ1** VERB Tone: H.

To curl up; to hunch, to huddle up. 蜷曲、蜷缩。

æ1 [ɕʰw1-mi1 | si1dzi1-tʰæ1qo1 | tʰi1-pɻ1-dzo1!

The hen has huddled up under a tree!

那只鸡, 在树下蜷缩着!

[ɕʰw1-qo1 dɻ1-pɻ1 ɕɻ1-tɕ1!

Come and lay here (for a rest)!

过来这边躺一下!

pɻ1b CLASSIFIER Tone: H_b.

Classifier for statues, paintings... 量词: 雕像, 如: 佛像 (一尊)。

pɻ1a VERB Tone: M_a.

To carry on one's back. 背 (水、柴、孩子……)。

pɻ1~pɻ1

RED

重叠: 背一背

tʰi1-pɻ1~pɻ1

DUR RED

背一背

qʰæ1 pɻ1~pɻ1

to carry manure

背肥料

kʰɻ1 pɻ1~pɻ1

to carry a dorsal basket

背背篓

zu1 pɻ1~pɻ1

to carry grass

背草

tso1~tso1 pɻ1~pɻ1

to carry things

背东西

***tso1~tso1 pɻ1**

to carry things (this expression is well-formed syntactically, but apparently not in use)

背东西 (语法上, 这个短语没有问题, 但发音合作人不那么说。)

njɻ1-ŋw1 pɻ1~pɻ1 (+ bi1)!

I'll do the carrying! / Let me carry (it)!

我来背!

dzu1 pɻ1~pɻ1

to carry water

背水

zo1mv1 pɻ1~pɻ1

to carry a child on the back

背孩子

pɻ1dzɻ1-di1 NOUN Tone: L#.

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

ə1go1-ɕwɻ1, | ɕwɻ1-la1-bi1, | bæ1ɕwɻ1, | tʰo1tsʰe#1, | pi1tsʰe1-di1, | pɻ1dzɻ1-di1, | ɕwɻ1tv1

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

永宁背向泸沽湖方向经过的村落。前两个村落拥有相当大的摩梭人口比例, 第三个村落是摩梭村, 最后一个是普米村。

pɣ-la] NOUN Tone: L#.

Photo, photography (newly coined word). 相片, 照片。

CL: p^hæ1**pɣ-ɬa1** CLASSIFIER Tone: M.

A big step. 量词: 一大步。

ɬa1-pɣ-ɬa1~ɬa1-pɣ-ɬa1

with great strides

大步流星地

ni1-pɣ-ɬa1

two great strides

两大步

-pɣ-to] CONJUNCTION Tone: L#.

Even. 连。

ʈɣ^hu1 | li1-pɣ-to] | ʈ^hu1-ni1!

She even drinks tea! (About the eating and drinking habits of a one-year-old child)

她连茶都喝! (关于一个一岁孩子的饮食习惯)

ʈɣ^hu1 | pɣ-ɬɣ1-pɣ-to] | dzɯ1-ni1!

She even eats bread! (About the eating and drinking habits of a one-year-old child)

她连面包都吃!

hæ1, | k^hvɬmi1-ʂe1-pɣ-to] dzɯ1-kv1!

The (Han) Chinese even eat dog meat! (Note: consumption of dog meat is forbidden in Na culture)

汉族连狗肉都吃! (注: 摩梭人不吃狗肉)

hæ1, | k^hvɬmi1-ʂe1 F dzɯ1-kv1!

as above

同上

bo1-pɣ-to]; la1-pɣ-to]; mv1-pɣ-to]; zɣæ1-pɣ-to]; ɬi1mi1-pɣ-to]; ni1mi1-pɣ-to]; hwɣ1li1-pɣ-to]; hwɣ1mi1-pɣ-to]; k^hvɬmi1-pɣ-to]; ɣo1dzi1-pɣ-to]; ɬi1ʂæ1-pɣ-to]; na1hɿ1-pɣ-to]; bo1mi1-pɣ-to]; bo1ɬa1-pɣ-to]; ɣæ1v1-pɣ-to]

combinations with nouns of the various tone categories

与不同声调类的名词结合

pɣ-tv] NOUN Tone: H#.

Wickerwork basket. 篮子、竹篮。

dzɯ1-ʂu1-pɣ-tv]

small basket where chopsticks are kept

筷子篮

pɣ-t^hi] NOUN Tone: L#.

A family name from Yongning. There are two families in Yongning that carry this name. 一个姓。这个姓, 永宁有两家。

pɣ-t^hi]=ɣ]the /pɣ-t^hi]/ clan, the /pɣ-t^hi]/ family/pɣ-t^hi]/家族**pɣ-ʈɣ^hwæ]** ADJECTIVE Tone: .

Flat, flat-shaped, flattened. (鼻子)扁、被压扁、凹下去。

ni1gɣ1 pɣ-ʈɣ^hwæ]

flat nose

扁鼻子

le1-pɣ]ʈɣ^hwæ]-ze]

ACCOMP _ PFV

被压扁

ʈɣ^hu1-v1 le1-ʈ^hi]-zo], | dɣ1-qo1 | t^hi1-pɣ]ʈɣ^hwæ]-ze]!

That one (=that man/woman) was exhausted, (s)he collapsed over there!

那个(人)筋疲力尽, 躺倒在那边了!

hæ1mi1-pɣ-ʈɣ^hwæ]

flat(-faced) Chinese woman (derogatory comment on noses that are not high enough by local standards)

(脸、鼻子)扁的汉族女人(带偏见的称呼)

pɣ]a VERB Tone: L_a.

To come out, to emerge, to appear. 出现、出来、浮现。

dzɯ1 pɣ]

some water comes out

涌出水来

dzɯ1-q^hv1-qo1 | dzɯ1 pɣ]-ze]

Water emerges at the source.

水泉里面, 涌出水来。

t^hi1-pɣ]-dzo]

DUR _ PROG: it is emerging

正在涌出水来

gɣ1-pɣ]

to emerge, to come up, to appear (e.g. the sun comes out)

出现、上来: 太阳出来

pɣ]b 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)。

pɣ]dzɯ] NOUN Tone: L.

Spring water. 泉水。

px̣j-họj~họj ADJECTIVE Tone: L+H#.

Soft. 柔软。

px̣j-họj~họj-gṿj

soft

柔软

kọtq̣ḥẉx̣j px̣j-họj~họj-gṿj-ḥịj | ṭḥṿt-ḳḥẉx̣j

the place where the head is soft = the fontanel

头上软软的那块 = 囟门

px̣j-jṿt-bṿj-dịj NOUN Tone: LM+H#.

Steamer used for bread (buns). 用来蒸面团（馒头等等）的蒸笼。

CL: [ʅẉt]

px̣j-jṿt NOUN Tone: LM+MH#. ① Dough for making steamed bread. 做面包的面团（可以蒸成馒头）。

② Round flat cake. 饼。

lịj-px̣j-jṿt | ḍẉt-[ʅẉt]

a piece of brick tea, a brick of tea (tea leaves pressed into the shape of a round flat cake)

一块茶饼

CL: jṿt jṿt

px̣j-lṿt NOUN Tone: LM.

Warehouse, storehouse: a one-floor building, opposite the main building (/zịtmịt/); it is used for storing objects, such as the ard, and preserved meat. 仓库：主屋对面的房子，只有一层。用来收藏大工具，例如犁，或者腊肉。

px̣j-lṿt NOUN Tone: L.

Nape. 项背、项、脖颈儿。

CL: [ʅẉt]

px̣j-mịj NOUN Tone: L.

Frog. 青蛙。

px̣j-mịj-px̣j-p̣ḥṿj

female frog and male frog

母青蛙与公青蛙

px̣j-mịj-jịt-p̣ḥṿj

A species of large frog or toad, which is abundant in the Yongning plain. This is one of three species distinguished by the consultant. It is not eaten by the Naxi (nor by the Na, who do not eat any sort of frog).

一种大青蛙，在永宁坝子很常见。这是发音合作人认识的三种蛙之一。纳西族人不吃这种动物（摩梭人不吃任何蛙类动物）。

h̄ǣ-t̄ʂw̄j-px̣j-mịj

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。

d̄z̄w̄j-px̣j-mịj

A species of frog with a small head and large eyes, considered by the consultant as spending most of the time in the water. This is the third of three species of frogs distinguished by the consultant. The Naxi hunt it, especially in the fifth month.

一种青蛙，头小、眼睛大。这是发音合作人认识的第三种青蛙。纳西族吃这种青蛙。

nạjhịj | px̣t-ʂẹt d̄z̄w̄t; | px̣t-γw̄t | t̄ạt̄ạj mv̄j! | px̣t-m̄ǣt, | bǣt̄ʂọj jịj!

Proverb: “The Naxi eat frog meat; they wear vests made of frog skin; and they make brooms with frog tails!”

谚语：“纳西人吃青蛙，披青蛙皮衣，蛙尾巴当扫帚！”

CL: mịj

px̣j-p̣ḥṿj NOUN Tone: L.

Male frog. 公青蛙。

CL: mịj

px̣j-tịt#j NOUN Tone: LM+H#.

Stool, small bench. 凳子。

CL: [ʅẉt]

px̣j-t̄ɕw̄t-px̣j-mịj NOUN Tone: LM+H#.

Tadpole. 蝌蚪。

CL: mịj See: px̣j-t̄ɕw̄t, px̣j-t̄ɕw̄t-kọt-d̄w̄t

px̣j-t̄ɕw̄t-kọt-d̄w̄t NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.

Tadpole. 蝌蚪。

CL: mịj See: px̣j-t̄ɕw̄t, px̣j-t̄ɕw̄t-px̣j-mịj

px̣j-t̄ɕw̄t NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.

Tadpole. 蝌蚪。

CL: mịj See: px̣j-t̄ɕw̄t-kọt-d̄w̄t, px̣j-t̄ɕw̄t-px̣j-mịj

px̣j VERB Tone: MH.

To harrow. 耙地。

jịt px̣j

to harrow

耙地

ɕịt tv̄t-d̄zọt, | jịt lẹt-px̣j!

When one plants rice, one must harrow the field (first)!

种稻谷，要（先）耙地！

px/zv] NOUN Tone: LM-L.

Mattress. 褥子 (汉语借词: 被褥)。Local Chinese dialect: 被褥。

Borrowing: Chinese 被褥

CL: ts^hi]

pi] VERB Tone: H.

To say. 说。

t^ha-+pi!

Don't say it! / Don't speak about it!

别说!

ə-tso-+pi?

What did you say? (Call for repetition)

(你刚才)说什么? (请人家重新说一遍)

ə-tso-+pi-ji?

What did you say? (Call for repetition)

(你刚才)说什么? (请人家重新说一遍)

pi-k^hv- NOUN Tone: M.

Dustpan, wicker scoop, dirt-scooping implement. 畚箕。

CL: na-

pi-lv#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Residue left by the production of alcohol, distiller's grains: grains that are fed to the pigs. 酒糟: 煮酒剩下的渣滓 (一般给猪吃)。Local Chinese dialect: 酒糟。

pi-lv-, | hī- | dzu-+m^h-+kv!

Distiller's grains are not suitable for human consumption! / People don't eat distiller's grains!

酒糟, 人不能吃!

pi-ma- NOUN Tone: M.

A unisex given name: a given name used for both men and women. 男女通用名。

pi-ma-+ta]mv] NOUN Tone: L.

Feminine given name. 女性名字。

pi-ma-+ta]ts^ho] NOUN Tone: L.

Feminine given name. 女性名字。

pi-mv]s NOUN Tone: H\$.

Set phrase, idiom, adage. 成语、俗语。

pi-ts^he]-di] NOUN Tone: L#.

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

ə-|go-+kw^h-, | kw^h-|la]-bi], | bæ-|kw^h-, | t^ho-|ts^he#], | pi-|ts^he]-di], | px-|dzv]-di], | kw^h-|tv-

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

永宁背向泸沽湖方向经过的村落。前两个村落拥有相当大的摩梭人口比例, 第三个村落是摩梭村, 最后一个普米村。

pi-|ts^he]: b^h! |

/pi-|ts^he-|/ is a Pumi village!

f_v: /pi ts e /是一个普米族村落!

pi]q] NOUN Tone: LH.

Double cheek; flesh under the chin. 双下巴。

CL:]w-

pi]ti#] NOUN Tone: LM+#H.

Silver nugget, piece of raw silver. 银块。

CL:]w-

pi]a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.

A little (noncount); mostly appears in combination with the numeral 'one'. 量词: 少。

q^hw-+pi]

a little

一点

q^hæ-+pi]

a little manure

一点粪肥

ŋv-+pi]

a little money

一点钱

ŋv- | q^hw-+pi]

a little money

一点钱

lw^h- | q^hw-+pi]

a little ashes

一点灰

ts^hw- | dze-+q^hw-+pi] dzo!

He has a little money! / He is rather affluent!

他有一些钱!

pi/ NOUN Tone: LH.

Brush (Chinese borrowing). 笔。

Borrowing: Chinese 笔

t^hæ-|xæ] tɕw-]-di], | pi/!

The thing used to write is called "pen"!

用来写字的那个东西, (叫做) "笔"!

pjɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: H.
Square. 方形的。

ta+pjɿ+~pjɿ (-zo)

(of a face or object) unpleasantly squarish, lacking smoothness

(脸、物品) 太方，不圆滑

po VERB Tone: .
To pack. 包 (量词) (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 包

le+po

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

po_a CLASSIFIER Tone: M_a.
Classifier for plants with a stalk; also used for pieces of clothing. 量词: 有根的植物, 衣服 (一棵, 一件)。

po-dzɿ# NOUN Tone: #H.
Craftsman. 工匠。

po-dzɿ+ji+hi+hi

person who works as a craftsman

当工匠的人

CL: v

po-lo NOUN Tone: M.
Ram. 公绵羊。

po-lo+la

to strike a ram

打公绵羊

CL: p^h

po+po NOUN Tone: M.
Ball. 球。

[F5] po+po+la

to play (foot)ball

打球

CL: [ɿ]

po+po+ts^h NOUN Tone: MH#.
Cabbage. 圆白菜。Local Chinese dialect: 包包菜。
Borrowing: Chinese 包包菜
CL: [ɿ]

po_b CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.
Classifier for packs (e.g. a pack of cigarettes). 量词: 包 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 包

po₁ VERB Tone: MH.
To bring; to send (a letter), to deliver (a message). 寄信、服送、带过来、拿、送。

q^hwæ+po

to bring a letter/a message

带来一封信/一个消息

tso+~tso+thi+po

to bring something

带来一个东西

hi+q^h+v | tso+~tso+q^h+k^hwɿ | thi+po

someone brings something

有人带东西过来

ʂ^hwæ | po+jo!

Bring it over, quick!

快拿过来吧! / 快带过来吧!

po₂ VERB Tone: MH.
To be pregnant. 怀孕。

ʂ^h+ | zo+mv+po.

She is pregnant.

她怀孕了。

pv₁ VERB Tone: M' intrans.
To perform (a sacrifice, a ritual), to celebrate (a festival), to chant (a ritual). 祭。

k^h+pv

to do the New Year ceremony, to celebrate the New Year

做过年的祭礼

ts^h+ji+ | k^h+pv+tso+ji!

Tonight, we are going to celebrate the New Year!

今天就要过年了!

pv₂ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Dry. 干燥。

le+pv+ze

ACCOMP _ PFV

干了

le+pv+le+zwæ+ze

It has dried up / it has completely dried / it is now completely dry

干透了

pv+kæ+æ+gv

all dry, completely dry

全干、完全干

pv-lv NOUN Tone: M.
Nonirrigated farmland; dry land. 旱地。
CL: p^h

pv-[w] VERB Tone: .

To roll (a stone rolls down a slope). 滚动 (石头滚动)。

pv-[w]-ze]

PFV

滚动了

le-[pv]-[w]

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

pv-[q^hw] NOUN Tone: H#.

Shuttle (traditional shuttle made of wood). 梭, 梭子 (传统的, 木头做的)。

yw-[dzo]-bv] | pv-[q^hw]

the shuttle of the loom

织布机的梭子

CL: [w] See: k^hw]pv]

pv-[j#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Tibetan wool fabric. 氍毹。

CL: ts^hi]

pv-[s] NOUN Tone: L#.

Amber. 琥珀。

CL: [w]

pv-[t^sw] VERB Tone: L#.

To press, to squeeze. 挤, 挤压。

nj^r-[n^w] | pv-[t^sw]-bi]!

I'm going to press (it)! / Let me press it!

我来压吧!

le-[pv]-[t^sw]

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

pv] VERB Tone: L.

To go by, to flow (of time). 过, 过去 (时间过去、日子过去)。

ni-[mi]-pv]

time goes by; literally: the day goes by

时间过去。直译: (一)天(慢慢)过(去)

ni-[mi]- | le-[pv]-ze]

time has gone by, the day has gone by

时间过去了, (一)天过去了

dz^r-[dz^w]-q^hw^r-[dz^w], | bi-[mi]-[s^v]-q^hw^r-[ɣ]; | dz^r-[z^w]-q^hw^r-[z^w], | ni-[mi]-[s^a]-pv]-di]!

Whether one eats good stuff or bad stuff, that fills the stomach / that does the trick of filling your belly! Whether one tells good stories or bad ones, that helps make the long day go by / that does the

trick of chipping a long (and tedious) day away/ of filling a day pleasantly! (A laid-back proverb in praise of small talk and gossip.)

“吃好吃坏, (都)能填满肚子/(都)能吃饱! 说好说坏, (都)能让一天(轻松)过去!” (这个谚语, 说闲聊的好。)

dz^r-[dz^w]-q^hw^r-[dz^w], | bi-[mi]-[s^v]; | dz^r-[z^w]-q^hw^r-[z^w], | ni-[mi]-[s^a]-pv]-di]!

Variant of the above proverb.

上述谚语的变体

pv]a 1 VERB Tone: L_a.

To see off. 送行。

hi-[bæ]-pv]

to see a guest off

送客

pv]a 2 VERB Tone: L_a.

To allow, to authorize (someone to do something, e.g. to marry); to finance (i.e. to invest money in a caravan); to require (someone to do something). 让, 安排, 投资, 要求。

sw-[p^hi]-[n^w] | pv]-k^hw]-ni]!

It was the feudal lord who financed (the caravan)!

(马帮)是土司来投资的!

t^s-[w]- | dz^e-[s^e]-pv]-k^hw]-tso]-ni]!

(S)he is bringing the capital! / (S)he is financing the whole thing! (e.g. a caravan)

是他来投资的! (如: 马帮)

hi-[n^w] | pv]-m^r-[k^hw]-!

People do not allow access! / Access is not allowed! (Context: a discussion about difficulties for the investigator to be allowed to stay in an area of Sichuan where Naish languages are spoken. The consultant summarizes as: “Access is not allowed!”)

人家不让去!

pv]a 3 VERB Tone: L_a.

To comb. 梳。

ko-[q^hw]-pv]

to comb one's head

梳头

ko]-pv]

to comb one's head

梳头

pv]w] NOUN Tone: LH.

Button. 扣子。

CL: [w]

pv]mi] NOUN Tone: L.
Comb (coarse). 粗齿梳子。
CL: na⁺

pv]pv] NOUN Tone: LM.
Pocket. 衣兜。

ba]la]-pv]pv]

pocket of the shirt; it can contain small objects such as tobacco and coins.

上衣兜子

Syn: ta]dv¹.

pv]ta] NOUN Tone: L.
Bucket, pail. 桶。
CL:]u⁺

pv]tsu⁺-pv]mi] NOUN Tone: LM + #H-.
Combs. 梳子 (总称)。

pv]tsu⁺ NOUN Tone: LM + MH#. ① Fine comb (used to comb out lice). 篦子 (用来梳虱子)。
② Iron threads in a wooden frame (like a comb in which the weft is caught), used to tamp down the threads while weaving. 用来夯实布料的木头架子, 里面有铁丝。
CL: na⁺

pv]t^hu⁺ NOUN Tone: LM.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

pv¹ 1 VERB Tone: MH.
To pull out (weeds), to weed. 拔、扯(草)。

zu⁺ pv]

to pull out (weeds), to weed; to cut grass for cattle

拔草

zu⁺ | le⁺-pv¹

to pull out (weeds), to weed; to cut grass for cattle

拔草

pv¹ 2 VERB Tone: MH.
To draw (a weapon), to take out of its sheath. 拉出 (剑……)。

ɣæ⁺mi⁺ | t^hi⁺-pv¹

to draw a sword

拉出剑

gæ]-pv¹

to draw (a weapon), to take out of its sheath

拉出 (剑……)

ɣæ⁺mi⁺ | gæ]-pv¹

to draw a sword

拉出剑

pv¹ 3 CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.
Classifier for steps / strides. 量词: 步。
Borrowing: Chinese 步

- p^h -

-p^hæ̂|di] ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .
Like; as if. 像、好像。

mɣ̂|p^hæ̂|di]

unlike; for example: seeing a child after several years have elapsed, one finds that (s)he does not look the same as before / is greatly changed

不像（比如：几年没见一个孩子，见的时候，觉得不像以前的样子了）

p^hæ̂|b VERB Tone: Mb. ① To tie, to fasten (an animal). 拴（牛……）。

t^hi|p^hæ̂|+ze|

DUR _ PFV

DUR _ PFV

p^hæ̂|~p^hæ̂|

RED

重叠

② To be linked, to have ties: e.g. the members of a family have ties. 有联系，有缘分，有深的关系。

p^hæ̂|~p^hæ̂|=ɣæ̂|ni|

They are united / they make up a couple / they are united into a couple (about two young people)

他们有联系了/他们成了一俩了！（关于两个年轻人）

p^hæ̂|q^hwɣ̂| NOUN Tone: L#.
Face. 脸。
CL: [ŵ|

p^hæ̂|ʂv̂|di| NOUN Tone: .
Scarf. 围巾。

p^hæ̂|tɕi| NOUN Tone: H#. ① Young man, young chap, young lad. 小伙子、青年男子。

p^hæ̂|tɕi|-zo|

young man

小伙子

p^hæ̂|tɕi|=ɣæ̂|

young men

小伙子们

② Name of the first pillar in the main room, the one closest to the door (masculine pillar, the other one being feminine). 第一根柱子的名称（代表男人、男性的那根柱子）。

CL: v̂|v̂|

p^hæ̂|tʂ^hæ̂|lo#| NOUN Tone: #H.
Washbasin, basin to wash one's face. 脸盆，木盆。
CL: [ŵ|

p^hæ̂| VERB Tone: MH.
To shove, to push away. 推搡。

ɕŵ|-tɕo|p^hæ̂|, |tʂ^hŵ|-tɕo|p^hæ̂|

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

p^hæ̂|a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.
Classifier for flat objects, e.g. a sheet (of paper). 量词：平面的东西，如：纸（一张、一片）。

p^hæ̂| INTERJECTION Tone: M.

Interjection: No way! The speaker signals that the interlocutor is making wrong statements, and that (s)he (the speaker) will now put forward different views. 呸！（表示唾弃的感叹词）。

p^hɣ̂|bɣ̂| 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^hɣ̂|bɣ̂|po|-tʂ^hŵ|

to bring gifts

带礼物

tʂ^hŵ| |tæ̂|ʂŵ|ki|-hĩ|p^hɣ̂|bɣ̂|ni|.

This is a gift from Dashi!

这是达石给的礼物！

tʂ^hŵ| |tæ̂|ʂŵ|t^hi|-ki|-hĩ|p^hɣ̂|bɣ̂|ni|.

This is a gift from Dashi! / Here is a gift for you from Dashi!

这是达石送你的礼物！

CL: k^hŵ|

p^hɣ̂|fv̂| NOUN Tone: L#.
Teapot. 茶壶。
Borrowing: Chinese 壶?

p^hɣ̂|p^hv̂|#| NOUN Tone: #H.
Male jackal. 公豺。

CL: mi|

p^hɣ̂|mi| NOUN Tone: L.
Female jackal. 母豺。
CL: mi|

p^hɣ̌]-so]~so] ADJECTIVE Tone: .
Loose (the soil is loose after being forked over). 松
(土)。

[ʒeɪ | p^hɣ̌]-so]~so]-gv]
the soil is loose, the soil has been loosened
土是松的

p^hɣ̌]zo] NOUN Tone: L.
Baby jackal. 豺崽子。
CL: [wɪ]

p^hɣ̌] NOUN Tone: LM.
Jackal, hyena. 豺。

p^hɣ̌] hwæɪ-zeɪ]
...bought (a/the) jackal
买了豺

p^hɣ̌] dzwɪ-zeɪ]
...ate jackal
吃了豺

CL: mi]

p^hi] NOUN Tone: M.
Linen cloth. 麻布, 亚麻布。

p^hi] da]
to weave linen
织麻布

CL: k^hwɣ̌]

p^hi]ɓ VERB Tone: M_b.
To winnow with a fan. 簸。

haɪ p^hi]
to winnow cereals
簸粮食

p^hiɪ~p^hiɪ]
RED
重叠: 簸一簸

leɪ-p^hiɪ(-zeɪ)]
ACCOMP _ (PFV)
簸了

p^hi]-k^hvɪ] NOUN Tone: M.
Clamshell. 贝壳。

p^hi]-li] NOUN Tone: L#.
Butterfly. 蝴蝶。
CL: mi]

p^hi]-mo] ₁ NOUN Tone: L#.
Winnowing fan. 簸箕(用来簸粮食等)。
CL: naɪ See: p^hi]-mo] ₂

p^hi]-mo] ₂ NOUN Tone: L#.
Snare to catch birds. 抓鸟的圈套。

v]dzeɪ qoɪ-di, | p^hi]-mo]
The thing to catch birds is called “snare”!
抓鸟的东西, (叫做)圈套!

See: p^hi]-mo] ₁

p^hi]-ts^ho#] NOUN Tone: #H.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。

p^hi]-ts^hoɪ-dwɪ]dzwɪ] NOUN Tone: L.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。

p^hi]-tʂæɪ] VERB Tone: M.
To drape oneself in a felt cape, to drape a piece of felt
over one’s shoulders. 披毡(汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 披毡

p^hi]-hæɪ] NOUN Tone: L.
Sandal. 凉鞋。汉语借词: 第一个音节: 皮, 第二个音
节: 不明确, 同/tʂæɪ-hæɪ]/。
Borrowing: Chinese 皮(2ndsyllable: notidentified)
CL: dziɪ]

p^hi]-koɪ] NOUN Tone: LM.
Apple. 苹果。
Borrowing: Chinese 苹果
CL: [wɪ]

p^hi]-t^ha] NOUN Tone: L.
Tinder, touchwood. 火草。
CL: poɪ]

p^hi] VERB Tone: MH.
To vomit. 呕吐。

leɪ-p^hiɪ-zeɪ]
ACCOMP _ PFV
呕吐了

p^ho] VERB Tone: H.
To drape oneself in (a cape, a piece of fabric), without
buttoning up. 披上(不系扣子)。

mɣ̌-t-p^ho]
NEG
不披

ba]la] qa]-p^ho]
to put on a shirt without buttoning up
披上衣服(不系扣子)

p^ho^lb VERB Tone: M_b.

To open (e.g. a door). 打开(例如: 开门)。

gɣl-p^ho^l (-ze^l)

to open up

打开

k^hi^l p^ho^l

to open the door

开门

k^hi^lmi^l le^l-p^ho^l

to open the door

开门

tso^l~tso^l p^ho^l

to open something

打开东西

p^ho^la VERB Tone: L_a.

To flee, to rush away, to escape. 逃, 逃跑, 逃掉。

le^l-p^ho^l-ze^l

ACCOMP _ PFV

逃跑了

le^l-p^ho^l-hu^l-ze^l!

(She/he) has escaped!

(他)逃跑了!

p^ho^lla^l VERB Tone: LM+MH#.

To wage war. 战争、打仗。

mɣ^l-p^ho^lla^l

NEG

不打仗

p^ho^lla^l | dɣ^l-k^hv^l

a year of war, a year during which there was war

打仗的一年

p^ho^l VERB Tone: MH.

To sow. 撒(撒种子)、播(种子)。

ɣæ^l p^ho^l

to sow seeds

撒种子

p^ho^la CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.

A member of a pair; also used for some large domestic animals, e.g. oxen. 量词: 一对中的一只(例如一只鞋), 一头大牲畜(牛……)。

p^hv^l[tʂ^he] VERB Tone: HL.

To distinguish. 分开、区分、区别开来。

le^l-p^hv^l[tʂ^he]

to distinguish, to tell apart (e.g. species of mushrooms)

分开、区分、区别开来

dɣ^l-p^hv^l[tʂ^he]=ɣ^l

DELIMITATIVE _ INCEPTIVE

试着区分

mɣ^l-p^hv^l[tʂ^he]

not to distinguish, not to make any difference (e.g. between different species of mushrooms)

不分开, 不分, 不区分

p^hv^l₁ NOUN Tone: M.

Male. 公的。

[tʂ^hu^l, | p^hv^l.ni:]!

It's a male!

这(只动物)是公的!

[tʂ^hu^l, | p^hv^l!

It's a male!

这(只动物)是公的!

CL: v^l**p^hv^l₂** NOUN Tone: M.

Price. 价格。

p^hv^l-dzo#] NOUN Tone: #H.

The village of Labai. 拉伯。

p^hv^l-dzo^l dzi^l

to live in Labai, to dwell in Labai

在拉柏住

p^hv^l-dzo^l-hi#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Inhabitant of Labai, person from Labai. 拉伯的人。

p^hv^l-dɣ^l ADJECTIVE Tone: MH#. From: p^hv^l₂ and dɣ^la Expensive. 贵。**p^hv^l-dɣ^l ji^l**

to care for, to give great attention to

关心

p^hv^l-kɣ^l NOUN Tone: M.

Blanket. 被子。

CL: [w^l**p^hv^l-[w#]** NOUN Tone: #H.

Tibetan wool fabric. 氆氇。

CL: [w^l

p^hv-[wɪ-]t^hæ-ɬq^hwɿ] NOUN Tone: H#. Woolen skirt. (Not in common use in Yongning.) 羊毛裙子。
CL: [wɪ-

p^hv-[tv] NOUN Tone: H#. Male water buffalo. 公水牛。

dzi-mi-t-p^hv-[tv]

same meaning: male water buffalo

同上: 公水牛

dzi-mi-t [ʂ^hwɪ-t-p^ho] dzo, | p^hv-[tv] ni!

This buffalo is a male!

这头水牛是公的/是公水牛!

CL: p^ho'

p^hv-[zo] ADJECTIVE Tone: MH#. From: p^hv1 2 and zo. Cheap. 便宜。
See: p^hv-2; zo.2

p^hv-ja CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b. Classifier for fields. 量词: 田地 (一块)。

lv- | dɬw-t-p^hv-

a field

一块田

p^hv-ja ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a. White. 白色 (脸、衣服)。

p^hv-ji-hi

REL

白的

p^hv-ja 1 VERB Tone: L_b. To move around. 摇动、翻滚。

bo- | t^hi-t-p^hv-] dzo]

The pig is moving around (restlessly).

猪在翻滚

bo-] nɬw- | p^hv-t~p^hv-

same meaning as above

猪在翻滚

p^hv-ja 2 VERB Tone: L_b. To expand, to spread, to extend. 扩散、发展。

zo-mv- | t^hi-t-p^hv-

the children spread into new territory; the family spreads, expands into new areas

孩子们扩散 (到新的地方)

p^hv-]tɕæ-]jæ] ADJECTIVE Tone: L+H#. From: p^hvJa Very white. 很白 (脸、衣服、头发)。

p^hv-]tɕæ-]jæ-]gv-

very white

很白

p^hv-]tɕæ-]jæ-]gv-

very white

很白

p^hæ-ɬq^hwɿ- | p^hv-]tɕæ-]jæ-]gv-

the face is very white

脸很白

p^hv1 VERB Tone: MH. To take off (clothes). 脱 (衣服)。

p^hv1 1 VERB Tone: MH. To boil, to cook in water. 煮 (鸡蛋、洋芋……)。

ju-]jo-] F | p^hv1! | æ-]ɬv-] F | p^hv1!

Potatoes can be boiled! Eggs can be boiled!

洋芋, 是 (可以) 煮的! 鸡蛋, 是 (可以) 煮的!

æ-]ɬv-] p^hv-

to cook eggs in water

煮鸡蛋

ju-]jo-] p^hv-

to boil potatoes

煮洋芋

le-t-p^hv- | le-t-mv-]ze-]!

It is cooked (from boiling)! / It has been boiled to the point when it is now well-done/cooked

煮熟了!

p^hv1 2 VERB Tone: MH. To pour, to spill. 倒 (酒……), 倒出来。

zu-] p^hv1

to pour wine, to serve wine

倒酒

dzu-] p^hv1

to pour water, to serve water (as a beverage)

倒水

mv-]tɕo-] p^hv1

to pour out, to spill on the floor

往外倒

[F5] dɕæ- | mv-]tɕo-] p^hv1

to throw out garbage, to pour garbage (out of a bucket onto a dirt heap)

倒垃圾

p^hv1 3 VERB Tone: MH.

To turn over (when lying down). 翻身、翻来翻去。

le-l-wo-l tsɿ-l-p^hv-l |

to turn over (when lying down)

翻身

ɖu-l-tɕo-l tsɿ-l-p^hv-l, | tʂ^hu-l-tɕo-l tsɿ-l-p^hv-l

to turn over this way and that (when lying down:
turning over restlessly)

翻来翻去

- q -

qaɿc CLASSIFIER Tone: Lc. ① Classifier for armfuls: of firewood, objects... 量词: 抱。

tʂʰwɿt-qaɿ

this armful

这一抱

② A large bundle of cut cereals, made of about 10 sheaves. Each sheaf is tied using one stalk, then sheaves are tied together using string. A mule can carry 4 large bundles. Also for: an armful. 量词: 粮食垛、干草垛。

dzeɿ[wɿt dʒwɿt-qaɿ]

a bundle of corn (cut cereals)

一垛小麦 (收割时, 将十束绑在一起成一垛)

qaɿa VERB Tone: La. ① To cover (e.g. cover a pot with a lid). 盖、覆盖。

leɿ-qaɿ-zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV

盖了

tʰiɿ-qaɿ-zeɿ

DUR _ PFV

DUR _ PFV

dʒwɿt-kʰwɿt | tʰiɿ-qaɿ

to cover (a television set) with a piece of fabric (to protect it from dust)

用一块 (布料) 来盖 (电视机, 为了防灰)

hæɿqʰvɿ | tʰiɿ-qaɿ!

At night, we cover (the television set with a piece of fabric)!

晚上, (要) 盖上! / 我们晚上盖电视机 (为了防灰)!

tsoɿ~tsoɿ qaɿ

to cover things

覆盖东西

② To hide from view. 遮 (云遮月)、遮挡。

-qaɿ POSTPOSITION Tone: MH.

Dative (to); comitative (with). 给、对。

qaɿ VERB Tone: MH.

To help. 帮助。

tʰiɿ-qaɿ

DUR

DUR

qaɿ~qaɿ

RED

重叠: 帮帮忙

hɿt qaɿ~qaɿ

to help people; to go and work at someone else's place (e.g. during the harvest)

帮人, 到别人家去工作 (例如收庄稼的时候)

njɿt noɿ qaɿ~qaɿ

I help you

我帮你

qæɿ 1 VERB Tone: H.

To displace, to move (e.g. earth from one spot to another). 搬。Local Chinese dialect: 盘。

leɿ-qæɿ

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

qæɿ 2 VERB Tone: H.

To exchange (an object for another). 换。

leɿ-qæɿ-zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV

换了

dziɿhɿvɿ qæɿ

to change clothes

换衣服

baɿlaɿ | tʰiɿ-qæɿ

to change clothes

换衣服

qæɿ~qæɿ

RED

重叠: 交换

qæɿ~qæɿ-tɿ

RED INCEPTIVE

RED INCEPTIVE

qæɿ~qæɿ-tɿ-zeɿ

RED INCEPTIVE PFV

RED INCEPTIVE PFV

tsoɿ~tsoɿ qæɿ~qæɿ

to exchange things

交换东西

leɿ-qæɿ~qæɿ(-zeɿ)

ACCOMP RED (PFV)

ACCOMP RED (PFV)

qæŋ₃ VERB Tone: H.
To sculpt. 雕。

leŋ-qæŋ-zeŋ

ACCOMP _ PFV

雕了

bæŋbæŋ qæŋ

to sculpt a flower

雕花

qæŋdoŋ NOUN Tone: M.
Timber, lumber. 木材、木料。

ziŋmiŋ-qæŋdoŋ

lumber for the construction of the main building of a Na farm

建主房的木材

ziŋq^hwŋŋ-qæŋdoŋ#ŋ

lumber for the construction of a building

建房子的木材

CL: kŋŋ Syn: qæŋŋŋ.

qæŋdzɿ NOUN Tone: L#.

A family name from Yongning. There are two families in Yongning that carry this name. 一个姓。这个姓，永宁有两家。

qæŋdzɿ-ŋŋ

the /qæŋdzɿ/ clan, the /qæŋdzɿ/ family

/qæŋdzɿ/家族

qæŋdzɿ | -ts^hwŋŋŋ

the name of a person, containing both a family name: /qæŋdzɿ/, and a given name: /ts^hwŋŋŋ#ŋ/

一个人的名字：姓为/qæŋdzɿ/, 名为/ts^hwŋŋŋ#ŋ/

qæŋŋŋ NOUN Tone: M.

Timber, lumber. 木材、木料。

CL: kŋŋ Syn: qæŋdoŋ.

qæŋ_a VERB Tone: L_a.

To coax (a child). 哄(孩子)。

zoŋ qæŋ

to coax a child

哄孩子

leŋ-qæŋ~qæŋ | leŋ-ziŋ-k^hwŋŋ

to put asleep by coaxing, to coax asleep

哄睡着

qæŋ_b VERB Tone: L_b.

To cheat, to deceive. 欺骗。

hiŋ qæŋ-kvŋ

sly, who is good at deceiving people

狡猾、很能骗人的

hiŋ qæŋ | zŋwæŋ

sly, who is good at deceiving people

狡猾、很能骗人的

hiŋ qæŋ mŋŋ-ŋoŋ!

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)

qæŋ-mŋŋ-ŋoŋ!

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)

mŋŋ-qæŋ

NEG

不骗

hiŋ qæŋ-tsoŋ~tsoŋ!

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)

qæŋdiŋ VERB Tone: L.

To flick, to flip. 弹(弹脸)。

qæŋ₁ VERB Tone: MH.

To burn something, e.g. to cremate a corpse. 燃烧, 如: 烧尸体(进行火葬时)。

mŋŋ qæŋ-zeŋ

the fire has started, the fire is blazing; a fire has caught

火烧着了 / 着火了

mŋŋ leŋ-qæŋ / mŋŋ leŋ-qæŋ-zeŋ

the fire is burning; a fire has caught

火在烧 / 着火了

mŋŋ qæŋ-ŋŋ

the fire is burning

火在烧 / 火烧着了

mv1 qæ1-ɿ1 kʰu1

to start a fire (as an act of destruction/war), to commit arson

(有人) 放火

mv1 qæ1-ɿ1-hu1

a fire has started

(有人) 放火了!

qæ1 2 VERB Tone: MH.

To suffer, to have pain. 疼。

bi1mi1 qæ1

to have a stomach-ache

肚子疼

ɬo1kʰv1 qæ1

the waist hurts, the lower back hurts

腰疼

ɬo1qʰwɿ1 qæ1

to have a headache

头疼

qæ1 1 NOUN Tone: LH.

Oil; cooking oil. 油, 食用油。

qæ1 2 NOUN Tone: LH.

Glue. 胶。

CL: kʰwɿ1

qi1qi1 ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.

Originally, to begin with. 原来、一开始。

-qo POSTPOSITION Tone: 0.

In. 里、里面。

qo1 1 VERB Tone: H.

To kneel down. 跪下。

qo1 2 VERB Tone: H.

To love. 爱, 关心。

mv1-qo1

NEG

不爱

zo1mv1zo1 qo1

to love (one's) children

爱孩子

õ1-hi1 qo1

to love one's family

爱自己家人

-qo1 POSTPOSITION Tone: M.

In, inside. 里。

See: -qo1lo1

qo1lo1ɬv1 ADJECTIVE Tone: .

Well-behaved. 乖、听话。

-qo1lo1 POSTPOSITION Tone: L#.

In. 里面。

ɬɬu1 | a1ɬo1-qo1lo1 dzo1

(S)he is in the house. / (S)he is inside.

他在家。

See: qo1lo1

qo1lo1 ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L#.

Inside, within. 里面。

See: -qo1lo1

qo1pv1 ADJECTIVE Tone: .

Thirsty. 渴。

qo1pv1-ze1

PFV

渴了

qo1pv1 mv1-tʰa1-ze1

terribly thirsty

渴得不行

qo1pv1 NOUN Tone: L#.

Cuckoo. 布谷鸟。

qo1pv1-ɬwæ1 | dʰu1-ni1

Ancestors' Day, Tomb-Sweeping Day, on the first day of the fifth month; literally: 'the day when the cuckoo sings'

清明节。直译：“布谷鸟叫的那天”

CL: mi1

qo1pv1-ɬwæ1dʰzæ1 NOUN Tone: LM-.

Jay, *Garrulus glandarius sinensis*. 松鸦。

qo1tv1 NOUN Tone: L#/LM.

Kernel, fruit stone, pit. 果核。

dʰi1ɬo1-qo1tv1

peach kernel

桃子果核

CL: [ɬu1

qo1a 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 NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.

Round wicker/bamboo box used to carry gifts. 礼盒。

CL: [ɬu1

qoŋqaŋ NOUN Tone: L.

Mountain pass. 垭口。

CL: [ʍ]

qoŋtvŋ-lvŋ NOUN Tone: L+H#.

Ball, lump. 团。

liŋ-qoŋtvŋ-lvŋ

tea leaves compressed in bowl shape

沱茶

liŋ-qoŋtvŋ-lvŋ | dʍŋ-qʰwŋŋ tɕŋŋ

to make a bowl of tea, using tea leaves compressed in bowl shape

煮一碗沱茶

CL: [ʍ]

qvŋdʒiŋ NOUN Tone: L#.*Pinus massoniana* D.Don in Lamb., Masson's pine, Chinese red pine, horsetail pine. Its seeds are not edible (the fish eat them, but they are poisonous for humans). 马尾松。Local Chinese dialect: 马松树。**qvŋdʒiŋ-lvŋ~lvŋ, | dzwŋ mŋŋ-dʒoŋ!**

One must not eat the seeds of Masson's pine! (It is poisonous)

马松树的果子，不要吃！（有毒）

CL: dʒiŋ, jiŋ

qvŋtʃ#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.

Name of a mountain in Yongning. 永宁的一座山。

qvŋtʃŋ-ɣoŋ-qʰwŋŋ

the top of the /qvŋtʃŋ/ mountain

/qvŋtʃŋ/山的山顶

qvŋtɕiŋ NOUN Tone: H#.

Spittle, phlegm, sputum. 痰。

qvŋtʃsæŋ NOUN Tone: MH#. ① Throat. 喉咙。

② Voice. 声音。

tʃʰwŋŋ | qvŋtʃsæŋ dʒŋŋ!

(S)he has a beautiful voice.

他嗓子好。

tʃʰwŋŋ | qvŋtʃsæŋ | dʒwæŋ | dzŋŋ!

(S)he has a really beautiful voice.

他嗓子很好。

CL: [ʍ]

qvŋa VERB Tone: L_a.

To wash along, to carry (heavy objects, e.g. a stream carries rocks; the verb cannot be used for light objects, such as leaves). 冲走。

leŋ-qvŋ | leŋ-poŋ-tsʰwŋŋ

to carry to a certain place, to wash along all the way to a certain place

冲到某个地方

lvŋmiŋ | ʃiŋ-dzŋŋ-ŋwŋŋ | qvŋ.

The stones are carried (down into the plain) by (the strong current of) the river of Yongning.

石头被永宁河水冲（到坝子）

dzŋŋ-ŋwŋŋ | leŋ-qvŋ | leŋ-poŋ-tsʰwŋŋ-hiŋ | lvŋmiŋ

stones carried over (to this place) by the stream

水流冲下来的石头

qvŋ VERB Tone: MH.

To frighten. 吓（吓唬）。

hiŋ qvŋ

to frighten people

吓人

noŋ | hiŋ qvŋ-zoŋ! / tʃʰwŋŋ-ŋwŋŋ | hiŋ qvŋ-zoŋ!

You frighten people! / He frightens people!

你吓人！ / 他吓人！

tʃʰwŋŋ | njæŋ qvŋ-tsʰwŋŋ!

He frightens people!

他吓人！

njŋŋ-ŋwŋŋ | tʃʰwŋŋ qvŋ-biŋ!

I am going to frighten her/him!

我要吓唬他一下！

tʰaŋ-qvŋ!

PROHIB

别吓唬（人家）！

qvŋ NOUN Tone: LH.

Handle. 把手。

CL: kʰwŋŋ

qwaŋmæŋ#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.

Middle part of the main room. 主屋的中庭：在主屋上半部分与门之间的空间。

CL: kʰwŋŋ

qwæŋ NOUN Tone: M.

Mat, bed mat. 床垫子。

qwæŋmiŋ#ŋ

large mat

大床垫子

CL: naŋ

qwæ:lo1 NOUN Tone: MH#. Passageway, small lane, small path. 过道、小道。

qwæ:lo1-qo1 | gɣ1tco1 le1-jo1
to come by the small lane
抄小道

CL: k^hu1

qwæ:bo#1 NOUN Tone: #H. The bench of the main room, close to the hearth, where guests are seated. 主屋里面的长凳：客人和老人坐的地方。

CL: [u1

qwæ:ʃe#1 NOUN Tone: #H. Bedbug. 臭虫。

CL: mi1

qwæ:ʃe-la-bv1 NOUN Tone: H#. A species of worm. 一种蠕虫。

CL: mi1

qwæ:zo-zo1 NOUN Tone: L#. The bench of the main room, close to the hearth, where guests are seated. 主屋的长凳，离火塘近。这是客人的尊座。

CL: pɣ1

qwæ:dzæ1 NOUN Tone: L. Jaw; mouth. 颚、嘴、嘴巴、口。

qwæ:dzæ1-qo1-ŋu1 | t^hæ1
to masticate, to gnaw
咬在嘴里

CL: [u1

qwæ:~qwæ1 VERB Tone: . To scratch. 挠痒。

le1-qwæ:~qwæ:ze1
ACCOMP _ RED PFV
ACCOMP _ RED PFV

qwæ:ʃv1 NOUN Tone: LM+MH#. Bit (of a bridle). 马嚼子。

zɣæ:1-kwæ:ʃv1
bit of a horse's bridle
马嚼子

CL: na1

qwæ1 1 VERB Tone: MH. ① To dig. 挖(土)。

tv1-q^hv1 qwæ1
to dig a hole
挖洞

[ʃe1 qwæ1
to dig out the soil
挖土

q^hæ:lo1 qwæ1
to dig a ditch
挖水沟

jɣ1jo1 qwæ1
to dig out potatoes, to harvest potatoes
挖洋芋

② To scoop (water). 舀(水)。

dɣu1 qwæ1
to scoop water
舀水

qwæ1 2 VERB Tone: MH. To engrave. 雕刻。

bæ:ba1 qwæ1
to engrave a flower
刻花

qwæ:~qwæ1
RED
重叠

bæ:ba1 qwæ:~qwæ1
to engrave flowers
刻一朵花

qwæ1 NOUN Tone: LH. Jaw (monosyllable). 嘴巴(单音节)。
CL: [u1

qwx1 NOUN Tone: M. Fire pit. 火塘。

qwx1, | mv1 k^hu1-di1!
The fire pit is the place where one puts fire / where one does a fire!
火塘，就是升火的地方!

CL: [u1

qwxɿa VERB Tone: M_a.

To accuse, to denounce. 告状。

mɿɿ-qwxɿɿ

NEG

不告状

hɿɿ qwxɿɿ

to accuse someone, to denounce someone

告一个人

njɿɿ-ŋwɿɿ | qwxɿɿ-biɿ!

I am going to denounce/accuse

我要告状!

noɿ | leɿ-qwxɿɿ-hōɿ!

Go and denounce (him/her)!

你去告状吧!

qwxɿɿ~qwxɿɿ

RED

重叠

qwxɿɿ[wɿ#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Campfire. 营火、篝火。

qwxɿɿ[wɿɿ-p^hɿɿ-bxɿɿ]

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。

qwxɿɿa VERB Tone: L_a.

To grow. 生长、长。

gxɿɿ-qwxɿɿ

to grow

长大，生长

tʂ^hwɿɿ | gxɿɿ-qwxɿɿ-zeɿ!

(S)he has grown up! / (S)he has grown a lot!
(About a child)

他长大了! (关于一个小孩)

qwxɿɿpiɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Mouth. 嘴巴。

qwxɿɿpiɿ-qoɿloɿ

inside the mouth

嘴巴里

[F5] koɿpiɿ-koɿloɿ

inside the mouth

嘴巴里

CL: [wɿɿ]

- q^h -

q^ha^l ADJECTIVE Tone: H.
Bitter. 苦。

ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .
Very, extremely. 多么、非常。

q^ha^l-q^hu^l-hⁱl
extremely big
非常大

q^ha^l-q^hu^l-g^vl
extremely large; how large!
非常大

q^ha^l-ʂwæ^l-g^vl
extremely tall; how tall!
很高、非常高

q^ha^l-ʂwæ^l-mi^l-zo^l
extremely tall
很高

q^ha^l-q^hu^l-mi^l-zo^l
extremely big
很大

See: q^ha^l 1

q^ha^l 1 PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: M.
How many (small number). 几、多少。

hⁱl | q^ha^l-k^vl?
how many people?
几个人?

bæ^lbæ^l | q^ha^l-bæ^l?
how many flowers?
几朵花?

q^ha^l-zi^l?
how many families?
几家?

ha^l | q^ha^l-tɕ^hi^l?
how many meals?
几顿饭?

q^ha^l-ni^l?
how many days?
几天?

q^ha^l-k^hv^l g^vl-ze^l?
How old are you / is (s)he?
几岁了?

q^ha^l-k^hv^l?
how many years?
几年?

q^ha^l-k^hw^l?
how many pieces?
几块?

q^ha^l-na^l?
how many (tools...)?
几把?

su^lt^hi^l | q^ha^l-na^l dzo^l?
How many knives are there?
有几把刀?

q^ha^l-k^hw^l
how many (long objects)
几条

q^ha^l-k^hw^l dzo^l?
How many (long objects) are there?
有几条?

q^ha^l-mæ^l dzo^l?
How much money do (you) have?
有几块(钱)?

si^ldz^l | q^ha^l-dz^l?
how many trees?
几棵树?

si^lk^vl | q^ha^l-k^vl?
how many branches?
几枝树枝?

q^ha^l-k^hv^l?
how many baskets?
几筐?

See: q^ha^l 2

q^ha^l 2 ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.
A few; several; some. 几(如: 十几个)。

ts^he^l-q^ha^l
ten and a few more (i.e. between ten and twenty)
十几个、十来个

ts^he^l-q^ha^l-k^vl
ten and a few more (i.e. between ten and twenty)
十几个、十来个

See: q^ha^l 1

q^ha-dzeɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Sweet corn; maize; Indian corn. 玉米、包谷。

q^ha-dzeɿ-k^huɿ[tuɿ]the roots of the sweetcorn plant
玉米的根**q^ha-dzeɿ q^hæɿ**to cut ears of sweetcorn, to snap off ears of sweetcorn
采玉米：折断玉米棒子**q^ha-dzeɿ dʒɿɿ**to harvest sweetcorn, to pick sweetcorn
采玉米**q^ha-dzeɿ-tsaɿbɿɿ | dʒuɿ-mɿɿ**a little sweetcorn flour
一点玉米粉**q^ha-dzeɿ-haɿbɿɿ, | q^ha-dzeɿ-haɿ[tuɿ#], | q^ha-dzeɿ-tsaɿbɿɿ**three forms of sweetcorn: sweetcorn ear; sweetcorn grains; sweetcorn flour
玉米的三种形态：玉米棒子，玉米粒，玉米粉

CL: kɿɿ

q^ha-dzeɿ-hwæɿ-diɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Horizontal beams of the rack for drying grain: 'the place to hang sweetcorn'. 粮架的横梁。

CL: kɿɿ

q^ha-dzeɿ-lvɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Maize field. 包谷田、玉米田。

CL: p^hvɿ**q^ha-taɿ** PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: M.

When. 什么时候。

q^ha-taɿ biɿ?When will you go?
你什么时候去？**q^ha-t[ʂ^hɿɿ-t[ʂ^hɿɿ]** ADJECTIVE Tone: .

Completely dry. 充分干燥。

q^ha-t[ʂ^hɿɿ-t[ʂ^hɿɿ]-gvɿcompletely dry
充分干燥**leɿ-pvɿ-zoɿ, | q^ha-t[ʂ^hɿɿ-t[ʂ^hɿɿ]-gvɿ-zeɿ!**Now it is dry: completely dry!
现在，干了：全干了！**q^haɿjɿɿ** PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L.

How many. 多少。

q^haɿjɿɿ t^hiɿ-kiɿ?How much does it cost?
要给多少？ = 多少钱？**q^haɿjɿɿ niɿ?**How much do (you) need?
要多少？**dʒeɿ | q^haɿjɿɿ niɿ?**How much money does it cost?
要多少钱？**q^haɿneɿ** PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L.

How. 怎么样。

q^haɿneɿ jiɿ?how to do / how is it done?
怎么做？**q^haɿneɿ jiɿ-tsoɿ-niɿ?**how must one do / how is it done?
要怎么做？**q^haɿneɿ gvɿ?**how to do / how is it done?
怎么做？**q^haɿneɿ gvɿ-hoɿ-zeɿ?**What happened?
怎么样了？发展到什么程度？**q^hæɿ** NOUN Tone: #H. ① Excrements, dung, dropping.

屎、垃圾、肥料。

q^hæɿ dʒuɿ-pɿɿ ʒeɿto defecate
拉一泡屎**q^hæɿ kvɿ**to pick up dung
捡（马……）屎**q^hæɿ-piɿ kvɿ**to pick up a little dung (to fertilize the fields)
捡一点（马……）屎**q^hæɿ dʒuɿ-piɿ kvɿ**

as above: to pick up a little dung (to fertilize the fields)

同上：捡一点（马……）屎

② Flatulence, fart. 屁。

q^hæŋ k^huŋ

to fart

放屁

q^hæŋ | q^huŋ-p^hŋ k^huŋ

to fart, to make a fart

放一个屁

③ Refuse, garbage. 垃圾。

CL: p^hŋ p^hŋq^hæŋ₁ VERB Tone: H.

To gnaw, to nibble. 啃（啃骨头）。

q^hæŋ₂ ADJECTIVE Tone: H.

Cold (water). 冷（水）。

dzɯŋ q^hæŋ

cold water

凉水

q^hæŋ-ɕjæŋ-gvŋ

very cold

冷得很

q^hæŋ₃ NOUN Tone: #H.

Trench (monosyllable). 水沟（单音节）。

CL: k^huŋq^hæŋ VERB Tone: .

To fart. 放屁。

q^hæŋ-ɬ VERB Tone: Mb.

To break (a stick breaks). 断，破（棍子，竹竿）。

leŋ-q^hæŋ-zeŋ

ACCOMP _ PFV

断了

siŋ q^hæŋ

to break wood

砸木头

q^hæŋ-k^hwɯŋ#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.

Small dam (in canal; made of stones and earth). 小水坝，来堵塞田地里的的小水渠。

q^hæŋ-k^hwɯŋ q^huŋ-luŋ

a small dam

一个小水坝

CL: luŋ

q^hæŋ-loŋ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Small gully, small trench. 小水渠。

CL: k^huŋ See: q^hæŋ-zo#ŋq^hæŋ-miŋ NOUN Tone: M.

Large trench, canal. 大水渠。

CL: k^huŋq^hæŋ-moŋ NOUN Tone: L#.

A poisonous mushroom. 有毒的一种菌子。

q^hæŋ-tvŋ NOUN Tone: M.

Anus. 肛门。

CL: luŋ

q^hæŋ-tɕ^hiŋ NOUN Tone: M.

A village of Yongning; Chinese name: Kaiji. 开基（永宁的一个村落）。

tɕ^huŋ | q^hæŋ-tɕ^hiŋ-hiŋ niŋ!

(S)he is from the village of Kaiji!

他是开基村人!

dzɯŋ.bvŋ-kɯŋ-saŋkwɯŋ, | hiŋkwɯŋ-loŋ, | æŋmiŋ-kwɯŋ#ŋ, | laŋ-loŋ-kwɯŋ, | laŋŋkwɯŋ, | bvŋ-tɕ^hoŋ-gvŋ, | əŋ-laŋ-kwɯŋ#ŋ, | gæŋ-tɕæŋ, | q^hæŋ-tɕ^hiŋ, | t^hoŋ-luŋ#ŋ

the ten villages traditionally considered as part of Yongning

摩梭传统地理概念中，属于永宁的十个村落之一

q^hæŋ-tɕ^hiŋ-tiŋ-dzɯŋ NOUN Tone: L#.

The river which runs through the plain of Yongning. 永宁坝的河流。

q^hæŋ-tɕæŋ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH#. From: q^hæŋ-la 1

Quiet, at peace. 安静。

q^hæŋ-tɕæŋ | t^hiŋ-dziŋ

to sit quietly, free from toil and care

安静地坐着

q^hæŋ-tɕæŋ | t^hiŋ-jiŋ

to work quietly

安静地工作

q^hæŋ-zo#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.

Small trench/canal. 小水渠。

CL: k^huŋ See: q^hæŋ-loŋq^hæŋ VERB Tone: La.

To harvest (sweet corn). 采（玉米）。

q^hæŋ-dzeŋ q^hæŋ

to harvest sweet corn

采玉米

q^hæŋ-dzeŋ | leŋ-q^hæŋ-zeŋ

The sweetcorn has been harvested.

玉米收好了。

q^hɑ^hdzɛ^h | dɯ^hɪ-q^hæ^h~q^hæ^hɪ-ɿ^h
to harvest some sweet corn
去采些玉米

q^hæ_a 1 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.
False, fake. 假。

q^hæ_a-hī^h, | t^hɑ^h-zɯ^hɿ!
Do not tell lies! / Do not tell things that are false!
假话, 不要说! =不要撒谎!

q^hæ^h zɯ^hɿ^h
to tell lies
撒谎、说谎

q^hæ_a 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a. ① Well (to feel well);
quiet. 平静、安静, 安乐、(身体)健康。

hī^h | ə^h-q^hæ^h?
How are you?
你好吗? / 一切好吗?

njɿ^h | mɿ^h-q^hæ^h.
I don't feel well.
我不舒服。

② Light, easy (work). 轻松。

q^hæ_a-hī^h
REL
轻松的

q^hæ_aɪbæ^h NOUN Tone: L.
Spoon, used for salt, tsamba... It corresponds to European teaspoons and tablespoons. 调羹。
CL: nɑ^h

q^hæ_aɪv^hɿ^h ADJECTIVE Tone: L + H#.
Quiet, peaceful. 安宁。

q^hæ_aɪv^hɿ^h | dɯ^hɪ-dzi^h-ɿ^h
to sit quietly for a while
安静地坐一会

q^hæ_aɪv^hɿ^h-gv^h
peacefully
安宁地

q^hæ₁ 1 VERB Tone: MH.
To come out (moon, sun). 出来(月亮, 太阳)。

t^hɪ^h-q^hæ^h-ze^h
DUR _ PFV
DUR _ PFV

q^hæ₁ 2 VERB Tone: MH.
To pull down, to dismantle. 拆。

zi^h-q^hwɿ^h-q^hæ^h
to demolish a house
拆房子

q^hæ₁ 3 VERB Tone: MH.
To share: several people share something among themselves; someone shares out something. 分东西、(大家)平分东西。

q^hæ₁ 4 VERB Tone: MH.
To shoot (with a gun). 开枪。

le^h-q^hæ^h-ze^h
ACCOMP _ PFV
开枪了

mɿ^h-zɛ^h-q^hæ^h(-ze^h)
to shoot with a gun
开枪

q^hæ₁ 5 ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.
Happy, content, peaceful, at peace. 幸福, 安逸, 平安。

le^h-q^hæ^h-ze^h
ACCOMP _ PFV
ACCOMP _ PFV

lo^h-q^hæ^h
to work in a quiet, relaxed manner
轻松工作

q^hæ₁ 6 VERB Tone: MH.
To burn, to go brown: food or oil gets close to burning point (but remains edible). 糊、变黑(高温让油、食物变黑, 变糊了)。

le^h-q^hæ^h-ze^h
ACCOMP _ PFV
ACCOMP _ PFV

mɿ^h | le^h-q^hæ^h-ze^h
The oil has burned / has reached boiling point / has gone black!
油焦了!

ha^h | le^h-q^hæ^h-ze^h
The rice has burned / is overcooked.
饭糊了。

v^hɿ^hɿ^h | h^hɿ^h~h^hɿ^h F | le^h-q^hæ^h-ze^h!
The vegetables are going brown / are overcooked / are getting burnt from frying!
菜都炒糊了!

ʒe^l | h^ṽl~h^ṽl F | le^l-q^hæ^l-ze^l!

The meat is going brown / is overcooked / is getting burnt from frying!

肉都炒焦了!

q^ho^l_a VERB Tone: M_a.

To pile up (e.g. stones). 堆起来。

lv^lmi^l t^hi^l-q^ho^l

to pile up stones

石头堆起来

q^ho^llo^l NOUN Tone: M.

Wheel. 轮子。

CL: ʃw^l

q^ho^lmo^l NOUN Tone: H#.

Old cow (which does not give milk anymore). 老牛（不产奶了）。

CL: p^ho^l

q^ho^l_b VERB Tone: L_b.

To invite, to treat. 邀请、请。

hī^l q^ho^l

to invite someone

邀请人

hī^lbæ^l q^ho^l

to invite a guest

邀请客人

hī^lbæ^l | q^ho^l-zo^l-ho^l

We should invite guests!

需要请一下客人!

hī^lbæ^l q^ho^l-di^l

Euphemism for 'rat poison'. This phrase is intended not to attract the mice's attention to these preparations.

‘待客的东西’（老鼠药的委婉语。如果说出来要买老鼠药，老鼠会知道，就不会吃的。）

q^ho^l-m^ṽl~q^ho^l-ɹ^l

DELIMITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE

DELIMITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE: 请一下

q^ho^l-m^ṽl-q^ho^l

to invite or not

请不请

q^ho^l-m^ṽl-ho^l

...will not invite

不请了 / 不要请了

q^ho^ldv^l NOUN Tone: LM + MH#.

Hammer; typically a large wood hammer. 大锤子。

ʒe^l-q^ho^ldv^l

iron hammer

铁锤子

CL: ʃw^l

q^ho^lmv^l NOUN Tone: L.

Straw hat. 斗笠。

CL: ʃw^l

q^ho^ltv^l NOUN Tone: LM + MH#.

Tree stump. 树墩、树桩。

CL: ʃw^l

q^ho^l₁ VERB Tone: MH.

To peck. 啄。

ha^l q^ho^l(-ze^l)

to peck cereals

啄粮食

ha^l q^ho^l~q^ho^l(-dzo^l)

to peck cereals

啄粮食

æ^l-ŋw^l | ha^l q^ho^l

the chicken is pecking cereals

鸡在啄粮食

q^ho^l₂ VERB Tone: MH.

To kill; to slaughter (an animal). 杀，宰牲畜。

bo^l q^ho^l / bo^l q^ho^l-ze^l

to slaughter a pig

杀猪

bo^l | le^l-q^ho^l-ze^l

the pig has been slaughtered

杀了猪

æ^l q^ho^l

to kill a chicken

杀鸡

ji^l q^ho^l

to kill a cow

杀牛

q^hv^l NOUN Tone: #H.

Noise, sound. 声音。

ʃs^hw^l | ə^ltso^l q^hv^l ɲi^l?

What is this sound?

这是什么声音?

CL: k^hw^ṽl

q^hv_a CLASSIFIER Tone: H_a.

Classifier for hamlets / small villages. 量词: 村落。

ŋwɣ^h-q^hv^h, | ts^he-ŋi^h-zi^hFive hamlets, twelve families! (This formula summarizes the statistics of the village of /ə^hlɑ^h-ɛwɣ^h#/))

五个村落，十二个家庭！（描写阿拉瓦村的情况）

q^hv₁ 1 NOUN Tone: M. ① Hole. 洞。

② Burrow. 野兽的洞穴、野兽的窝。

dɣ^h-q^hv^h (ton M)

fox burrow

狐狸的窝

ɣwæ^h-q^hv^h (ton M)

otter's burrow

水獭的窝

CL: [w^h]q^hv₁ 2 NOUN Tone: M.

Horn. 犄角（锯下来的）。

ji^h-q^hv^h#

Ox horn. Ox horns are used as containers for drinking.

牛角（过去，用牛角来当饮料容器）

tɣ^hæ^h-q^hv^h

stag horn

鹿角

CL: [w^h dze]q^hv₁-dzɔw^h§ NOUN Tone: H§.

Hole, cavity (e.g. mouse hole, or trap to catch large animals). 窟窿。

hwæ^h-tsu^h-q^hv^h-dzi^h

mousehole

耗子洞

q^hv^h-dzɔw^h ts^hi^h (-ze)

to bore a hole

挖一个洞

CL: [w^h]q^hv₁-hi^h-mi^h# NOUN Tone: #H.

6th month. 六月。

q^hv₁-t^hv^h# NOUN CLASSIFIER Tone: #H.

Classifier: a hornful. The quantity of liquid (or powder) that can be contained in an ox's horn. 量词: 一个牛角的容量。

dɔw^h-q^hv^h-t^hv^h#, | ŋi^h-q^hv^h-t^hv^h#, | so^h-q^hv^h-t^hv^h#, | zy^h-q^hv^h-t^hv^h#, | ŋwɣ^h-q^hv^h-t^hv^h#, | q^hv^h-q^hv^h-t^hv^h#, | ɣw^h-q^hv^h-t^hv^h#, | hō^h-q^hv^h-t^hv^h#, | gv^h-q^hv^h-t^hv^h#, | ts^he^h-q^hv^h-t^hv^h#, |

association with numerals from 1 to 10

与数词结合，一至十

q^hv₁-dɔw^h NOUN Tone: L.

Attachment: found in the phrase 'to be attached to someone, to care for someone'. 关心。

q^hv^h-dɔw^h p^h

to care for someone, to respect, to feel attachment to someone

关心（一个人），重视（如：孩子重视父母）

q^hv₁-dzæ^h NOUN Tone: L.

String; small rope. 小绳子，细的绳子。

q^hv^h-dzæ^h [ɣ^h]-k^h

N + DEM + CLF

一条细的绳子

CL: k^hq^hv₁~q^hv₁ VERB Tone: MH.

To fold (clothes). 折叠、裹起来。

q^hv^h~q^hv^h-ze

PFV

折起来了

le^h-q^hv^h~q^hv^h

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

q^hv₁-ts^hi^h NUMBER Tone: LM+MH#.

60. 60。

q^hv₁ 1 VERB Tone: MH.

To huddle up, to curl up. 蜷缩。

ŋi^h-q^hv^h | t^hi^h-dzi^h

to be seated, leaning forward, torso bent towards the thighs

坐着身体缩成一团

[M23] ŋi^h-q^hv^h-ji^h | t^hi^h-dzi^h

to be seated, leaning forward, torso bent towards the thighs

坐着身体缩成一团

q^hv₁ 2 NUMBER Tone: MH.

6. 6。

q^hwæ˧ NOUN Tone: M.
Message (monosyllable). 信息, 信。

q^hwæ˧ po˧
to carry a letter; to convey a message
带信息、传信息, 传一封信

q^hwæ˧ k^hwɤ˧
to be in touch (with someone)
互相通信息、有联系 (两个人互相通信息)

da˧pɤ˧-q^hwæ˧#ŋ
the tales of the /da˧pɤ˧-/ priests
达巴的故事

CL: k^hwɤ˧

q^hwæ˧-k^hwɤ˧#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.
Gossip, idle chatter. 闲话、流言、蜚语、闲言碎语、八卦。

q^hwæ˧-zu˧ q^hwæ˧-k^hwɤ˧
to tell a piece of gossip
讲一点八卦

CL: k^hwɤ˧

q^hwæ˧-lu˧ NOUN Tone: M.
Vegetable garden. 菜园。
CL: kɤ˧

q^hwæ˧-mi˧#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.
Message, information (extended meaning: letter). 口信, 信息。

q^hwæ˧-mi˧ ji˧
to carry a message
带一个口信

CL: k^hwɤ˧

q^hwæ˧-tu˧ NOUN Tone: H#.
Scarf, kerchief. 头帕。
CL: bɤ˧

q^hwæ˧ NOUN Tone: L.
Fence, made of bamboo or of thorny shrub branches. 篱笆。
CL: kɤ˧

q^hwæ˧_a VERB Tone: L_a.
To block. 挡住。

q^hwæ˧₁ VERB Tone: MH.
To break (bowl, jar), to crack (nuts). 弄碎。

so˧do˧ q^hwæ˧
to crack walnuts
敲开坚果 (在永宁, 不用夹子: 用锤子敲开)

q^hwæ˧₂ VERB Tone: MH.
To slap. 掴、打。

le˧-q^hwæ˧-ze˧
ACCOMP _ PFV
掴了

zu˧-tɕ q^hwæ˧
to slap/smack someone's cheek
打嘴巴

zu˧-tɕ | q^hwæ˧-lu˧ | t^hi˧-q^hwæ˧-bi˧!
I'm going to slap your cheek! (Said by an adult to a child)
我要打嘴巴了! (对孩子说)

q^hwæ˧_a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.
Classifier for filaments of hemp before spinning. 量词: 丝, 如纺之前的麻丝 (一根)。

q^hwɤ˧ NOUN Tone: M.
Traces, track (left by an animal). 痕迹。
CL: p^ho˧

q^hwɤ˧-_a VERB Tone: M_a.
To heal (wound, disease, broken bone...). 治好 (骨折、病)。

le˧-q^hwɤ˧-ni˧!
It is healed! / It has healed!
治好了!

q^hwɤ˧-bi˧ NOUN Tone: L#. ① Hoof (of horse); foot (of dog). 马蹄、马脚。

z^hwæ˧-q^hwɤ˧-bi˧#
horse hoof
马蹄、(马、狗……的)脚

k^hv˧-q^hwɤ˧-bi˧#
dog's foot
狗脚

② Track, trail, spoor, footprints (of an animal). 动物脚的痕迹、行径。
CL: bi˧ t^hv˧

q^hwɤ˧-mi˧ŋ\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.
Large bowl; it used to be made of wood. 大碗 (以前碗是用木头做的)。
See: q^hwɤ˧pɤ˧ŋ\$

q^hwɤ˧pɤ˧ŋ\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.
Large bowl. 大碗。
See: q^hwɤ˧-mi˧ŋ\$

q^hwɣtʂeɪ NOUN Tone: L#.

Horseshoe. 马蹄铁。

zɰwæɪ-q^hwɣtʂeɪ (+niɪ)

horseshoe

马蹄铁

CL: naɪ p^hoɪq^hwɣtʂoɪ NOUN Tone: L#.

Tip of the shoulder. 肩膀的末端。

hĩɪ tʂ^huɪ-vɪ, | q^hwɣtʂoɪ | dɰɪ-piɪ | ʂwæɪ-hĩɪ-diɪ!

This person's shoulders are not quite straight! / His/her shoulders don't align!

这个人的肩膀不正，一高一低！

CL: [ɰɪɪ]

q^hwɣt^hv#ɪ NOUN Tone: #H.

Bamboo basket to carry water (on back). 竹篓。

CL: [ɰɪɪ]

q^hwɣtʂhiɪ NOUN Tone: L#.

Shoulder. 肩膀。

q^hwɣtʂhiɪ-ɰoɪ | hwæɪ-p^hæɪ | dɰɪ-naɪ-tʂ^huɪ-gɣɪ

to carry a hoe on the shoulder

肩上扛一把锄头

CL: [ɰɪɪ]

q^hwɣtʂoɪʂ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Small bowl. 小碗。

q^hwɣtʂa 1 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Intelligent. 聪明。

q^hwɣtʂa-hĩɪ

REL/NMLZ

聪明的

q^hwɣtʂa-leɪ!

(You are/(s)he is) clever! (A comment when someone says/does something clever)

很聪明! / 太聪明了!

dɰwæɪ | q^hwɣtʂa!

INTENSIVE.very _

很聪明!

q^hwɣtʂa 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Bad. 坏。

k^hvɪ | q^hwɣtʂa-hĩɪ

a bad year (a year when crops are not good)

(收成)不好的一年

k^hvɪ q^hwɣtʂa

a bad year (a year when crops are not good)

(收成)不好的一年

tʂ^huɪ-tʂiɪ, | k^hvɪ-q^hwɣtʂa t^hvɪ!

This year is a bad year! (= a year when crops are not good)

今年, 年景不好! (收成不好)

tʂ^huɪ | nvɪmiɪ | dɰwæɪ | q^hwɣtʂa!

He has a really bad heart! / He is a really bad man!

他心很坏!

q^hwɣtʂa-jiɪ

to do bad things: to damage stuff; to annoy people...

干坏事: 损坏东西, 干扰人家……

tʂ^huɪ-tʂuɪ | njɣɪ-bvɪ tsoɪ~tsoɪ | leɪ-q^hwɣtʂa-jiɪ-zeɪ!

(S)he has damaged my stuff!

他弄坏了我的东西!

hĩɪ q^hwɣtʂa-jiɪ

to annoy people

干扰人家、麻烦人

tʂ^huɪ | toɪtoɪmiɪ hĩɪ q^hwɣtʂa-jiɪ!

(S)he purposely annoys people! / (S)he annoys people on purpose!

他故意麻烦人!

q^hwɣtʂaɪ NOUN Tone: L.

Relatives, members of the family. 亲戚。

əɪzɰɪ | q^hwɣtʂaɪ niɪ

We two belong to the same family.

咱们两个是一家人。

q^hwɣtʂaɪ, | vɪdzeɪ

family and friends, extended family circle

亲人: 泛指亲戚与亲密朋友们

q^hwɣtʂaɪ toɪ

to establish family ties between two families (through marriage)

建立起两个家庭之间的联系 (通过婚姻)

CL: vɪ

q^hwɣtʂa 1 NOUN Tone: MH.

Bowl. 碗。

CL: [ɰɪɪ]

q^hwɿ₂ NOUN Tone: MH.

Tale, story, yarn. 故事。

æːŋæː-q^hwɿ₂

tale, folk tale

老故事

CL: k^hwɿ₁

q^hwɿ_a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.

A bowl(ful) of. 量词: 碗。

- ɕ -

ɕwæɿ VERB Tone: H. ① To cry (man, and animals: cat, cow, horse, donkey, chicken, lion, wolf...); to call out. 喊、吼、叫（人、猫、牛、猪、羊、狼、驴、狮子、老虎、豺狼……）。

mɿɿ-ɕwæɿ

NEG

不叫

ɕwæɿ~ɕwæɿ

RED

重叠

hɿɿ ɕwæɿ-dzoɿ

Someone is shouting

有人在叫。

ɕwɿɿ-ɕwæɿ-ɕɿ

to call out

叫一声

hwɿɿliɿ ɕwæɿ-dzoɿ

the cat is calling/crying

猫在叫

æɿ ɕwæɿ

the chicken is cackling

鸡在叫

zɕwæɿp^hæɿdiɿ | t^hiɿ-ɕwæɿ-dzoɿ

the donkey is braying

驴在叫

[F5] zɕwæɿ | t^hiɿ-ɕwæɿ-dzoɿ

the horse is whinnying

马在嘶

zɕwæɿ ɕwæɿ-dzoɿ!

the horse is whinnying

马在嘶

② To invite, to call over. 请、叫（来）。

ɕwɿɿ-ɕwæɿ-ɕɿ

DELIMITATIVE _ INCEPTIVE

请来一下

t^haɿ-ɕwæɿ!

PROHIB

不要请!

ɕwæɿ-mɿɿ-biɿ!

(We)'re not inviting (him/her)!

不请他!

ɕwæɿɓ CLASSIFIER Tone: H_b.

Classifier for places. 量词：地方（一处）。

t^hvɿ-ɕwæɿ-qoɿ | mɿɿ-t^hvɿ-suɿ!

...has never been to those places

还没到这些地方

ɕɿɓɿɿ NOUN Tone: M.

The truth; the facts. 实情，真理。

nɕɿɿ-ɿwɿɿ | ɕɿɓɿɿ | zɕwɿɿ-biɿ!

I am going to tell the truth!

我要把实情说出来!

CL: **k^hwɿɿ**

ɕɿq^hvɿɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Warm springs. 温泉。

ɕɿq^hvɿɿ-dzɿɿ

warm spring water (not drinkable)

温泉水（不可饮用）

CL: **ɿwɿɿ**

ɕɿtaɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Lymph nodes, glands. 淋巴结。

CL: **ɿwɿɿ**

=ɕæɿ CLITIC Tone: L.

Plural. 多数。

tɕ^hwɿɿ-ɕæɿ\$

these things, this sort of things

这类的东西，……之类

=ɕɿ CLITIC Tone: L.

Associative plural. 联想复数：一家人、一族人、一辈人……。

tɕ^hwɿɿ-zɿɿ=ɕɿ

this household; the people of this family

这家人

-ɕɿ SUFFIX Tone: L.

INCEPTIVE (INCHOATIVE). 发端。

ɕɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Side, direction. 面（一个四方形物品的四面）。

["Housebuilding"] zɕvɿɿ-ɕɿ

the four directions, the four sides (e.g. of a house)

四面

ɹæɿ_a ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.
Shrivelled, flat, shrunken. 瘪。

ɹæɿ-hĩɿ

REL/NMLZ

瘪的

ɹæɿtiɿɹæɿ (-gvɿ)

shrivelled, flat, shrunken

瘪瘪的

ɹɿ_b VERB Tone: L_b.

To face, to turn toward. 对着。

mɿɿ-ɹɿ

NEG

NEG

ɹɿɿ-ɹɿ~ɹɿ

DELIMITATIVE _ RED

DELIMITATIVE _ RED

zeɿgiɿ ɹɿ?

In which direction should (I) look? / Which direction should I turn to?

(我要) 往哪边转?

noɿ | tʂʰɿɿ-tʂoɿ ɹɿ!

Turn this way! / Turn towards this direction!

你往这里转/往这里看!

gɿɿ-ɹɿ mɿɿ-ɹɿ, | ə-tsoɿ liɿ?

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?

ɹɿɿɿ-loɿ NOUN Tone: LM-L.

The horse walking in second position in a caravan. 马帮中的第二匹马。

ɹɿtʂʰe#ɿ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.

Masculine given name. 男性名字。

ɹɿtʂʰeɿ-tʂɿɿɿɿɿ NOUN Tone: LM-L.

Masculine given name. 男性名字。

ɹæɿ_1 NOUN Tone: LH.

Seed. 种子。

CL: ɿɿɿ

ɹæɿ_2 NOUN Tone: LH.

Yoke (for one or two animals). 牛轭 (单行或双行)。

jiɿ-ɹæɿ

same meaning as the monosyllabic form: yoke (literally 'ox yoke')

牛轭

ɹæɿ tʂʰɿɿ-ɿɿɿ / ɹæɿ tʂʰɿɿ-ɿɿɿ

N + DEM + CLF; allows two variants

这个牛轭

CL: ɿɿɿ

- ㄅ -

ㄅ NOUN Tone: #H.
Bone. 骨头。
CL: **kw**

ㄅ ADJECTIVE Tone: H.
Destitute, impoverished, poor; troubled, helpless. 困难、贫穷。

le-t-ㄅ-ze!
[(S)he] is really poor/helpless!
(他)真的很穷苦!

le-t-ㄅ-bi
ACCOMP _ FUT_imm
ACCOMP _ FUT_imm

mv-t-ㄅ
NEG
NEG

le-t-ㄅ-zo, | ㄅ-la bi-mv-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。）

ㄅ-zw
to complain
诉苦、抱怨

ㄅ-zw | da-t-zw-t-ㄅ
to tell one’s miseries, to complain about one’s fate
诉苦、讲自己的不幸

[s^hu | ma-da-q^hw, | ㄅ-zw | da-t-zw-t-ㄅ!
He is unhappy; he spends his time complaining / he is always complaining!
他不幸福，一直在讲自己怎么可怜！

ㄅ NOUN Tone: M.
Clan. 家族。

ㄅ d^h-ㄅ
one clan
一个家族

CL: **ㄅ**

ㄅ CLASSIFIER Tone: M_b.
Classifier for clans / extended families; literally ‘one bone’. This unit is located one level higher up than the ‘family community’ in Fu Maoji’s (1983) terminology.
量词：家族。

ㄅ-hæ NOUN Tone: L#.
Cartilage. 软骨。
CL: **[u- kw**

ㄅ-kv NOUN Tone: L#.
Backbone. 脊椎骨。
CL: **kw**

ㄅ-ko NOUN Tone: L#.
Shinbone, tibia. 胫骨。

hi-t-dza | dze-t^h-ji, | ㄅ-ko mi-t^h-v. |
The poor must not borrow money; the shinbone must not receive wounds! (Proverb, to explain that one must avoid hitting weak/sensitive spots.)
“穷人莫借钱，胫骨莫受伤！”

CL: **kw**

ㄅ-mi NOUN Tone: M.
Tree trunk. 树干。

si-dzi-ㄅ-mi
tree trunk
树干

CL: **kw**

ㄅ-tsæ NOUN Tone: L#.
Ankle, joint (between the foot and the leg, the arm and the hand...). 关节部位，关节。
CL: **[sæ**

- ꞑ -

ꞑꞑꞑ NOUN Tone: #H.
Strength. 力气。

ꞑꞑꞑ ꞑꞑꞑ
to have strength
有力量

no-ꞑꞑꞑ | hĩ-tɕʰi-ꞑꞑꞑ ꞑꞑꞑ
Your family/clan is powerful!
你们家族很强大!

ꞑꞑꞑ tʰv- (+ze)
to exert oneself, to make efforts
尽力

ꞑꞑꞑ₁ VERB Tone: H.
To invite, to call over. 请。

ꞑꞑꞑ₂ VERB Tone: H.
To win, to succeed. 赢。

le-ꞑꞑꞑ-ze
ACCOMP _ PFV
赢了

ꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑ VERB Tone: .
To invite to come over, to call upon the services of. 请来 (和尚、医生……)。

[æ-ɬv-ꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑ]
to ask a monk to come over
请和尚到家来

**[ʂʰæ-ɬv-ꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑ | le-ꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑ | le-po-ꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑ /
ʂʰæ-ɬv-ꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑ | ɬv-ꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑ-ꞑꞑꞑ hõ]**
to call the doctor
请医生来

njv-ꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑ | no ꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑ
I invite you to come over
我请你来

mꞑꞑꞑ-ꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑ
NEG
NEG

ꞑꞑꞑ₁ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Good (of good quality). 好 (质量好, 品质好, 脾气好)。

mꞑꞑꞑ-ꞑꞑꞑꞑ-ꞑꞑꞑ ꞑꞑꞑ
bad meat, meat of poor quality
不好的肉 (质量不好)

mꞑꞑꞑ-ꞑꞑꞑꞑ-ꞑꞑꞑ ꞑꞑꞑ ꞑꞑꞑ ꞑꞑꞑ
to give a piece of bad meat
给一块不好的肉

pʰiꞑꞑꞑ | mꞑꞑꞑ-ꞑꞑꞑꞑ-ꞑꞑꞑ
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)

hĩ ꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑ-ꞑꞑꞑ | ꞑꞑꞑꞑ-ꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑ-ꞑꞑꞑ ꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑ
Someone is talking nonsense!
有人在乱说话!

ꞑꞑꞑ₂ VERB Tone: M. *Archaic* [古语] To ask for forgiveness, to apologize. 道歉、请人家原谅。

ꞑꞑꞑꞑ-ꞑꞑꞑ
Please accept my apologies! (To a person of high rank)
抱歉! / 请原谅! (对地位比自己高的人说)

ꞑꞑꞑꞑ VERB Tone: M_b.
To stride over (an obstacle), to straddle, to go beyond. 跨 (跨过小沟)。

le-ꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑ-ꞑꞑꞑ
ACCOMP _ PFV
跨过了

ꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑ NOUN Tone: M.
Poplar. 杨树。
CL: **dzi**

ꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑ NOUN Tone: M.
Chest. 胸脯、胸膛。
CL: **tv**

ꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑ-ꞑꞑꞑ#ꞑ NOUN Tone: #H.
Clavicle; collarbone. 锁骨。
CL: **pʰæ**

ꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑ#ꞑ NOUN Tone: #H.
Salary, price paid for the work done by a worker. 工资, 工钱。
CL: **kʰwꞑꞑ**

ꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑ VERB Tone: MH#.
To browbeat; to take advantage of; to pick on. 欺负。

[ʂʰw-ꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑ | hĩ-ꞑꞑꞑ ꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑꞑ]
(s)he is picking on someone
他欺负人、他对人发脾气

ɤaɿ ʒwɤɿ-tɿŋ

as above

同上

noɿ | ɤaɿ ʒwɤɿ-tʰaɿ-tɿŋ!

Don't browbeat people!

你不要欺负人!

ɤaɿmiŋ VERB Tone: LH.

To apologize. 道歉。

ɤaɿmiŋ-zeɿ!

Thank you!

谢谢!

ɤaɿʂwɤɿ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: LM.

In fact. 其实、事实上。

ɤæɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Neck (monosyllable). 脖子 (单音节)。

CL: [wɿ See: ɤæɿŋv]

ɤæɿ₁ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.

Rich. 富。

ɤæɿbæɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Dish, plate. 盘子。

CL: [wɿ

ɤæɿ[wɿ NOUN Tone: H#.

Fetters; yoke. 枷锁。

ɤæɿ[wɿ | ɤwɿ-t[wɿ kʰwɿ

to put fetters (on someone's neck)

套上一个枷锁 (在一个人的脖子上)

ɤæɿ[wɿ kʰwɿ

to put fetters (on someone's neck)

套上枷锁 (在一个人的脖子上)

ɤæɿmiɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Sword. 剑。

CL: naɿ

ɤæɿŋvɿ NOUN Tone: H#.

Collar (a precious part of the dress, with silver thread).

衣领。

CL: [wɿ

ɤæɿɿ NOUN Tone: H#.

Neck. 脖子。

CL: [wɿ See: ɤæɿɿv]

ɤæɿ-taɿ NOUN Tone: L#.

Withers: part of the ox's body on which the yoke rests.

肩隆。

jiɿ-ɤæɿ-taɿ

ox's withers

牛肩隆

ɤæɿ-taɿ tʰvɿ-[wɿ

N + DEM + CLF

这只肩隆

CL: [wɿ

ɤæɿɿvɿ NOUN Tone: H#.

Neck. 脖子。

CL: [wɿ See: ɤæɿɿ]

ɤæɿ-zo#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Short sword. 短剑。

ɤæɿ-ziɿ VERB Tone: M.

To mind something; to take into account; to take into consideration; to care about. 考虑。

hiɿ | qʰaɿ-kvɿ dzoɿ | mɤɿ-ɤæɿ-ziɿ, | nɿɤɿ-ŋwɿ
qʰæɿ! |

No matter how many people (guests) there are, I (go to participate and) help! (Context: the consultant explains how, following Na traditions, she volunteers her time to help on important occasions, such as funerals, to help other families.)

无论有多少个人,我都会去帮助! (情景: 合作人描写她在永宁有大事时怎么去帮其它家庭的忙,不考虑活多么累,只考虑怎么能给予帮助)

noɿ | mɤɿ-ɤæɿ-ziɿ!

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!

ɤæɿa₁ 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)。

leɿ-ɤæɿ-zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV

ACCOMP _ PFV

leɿ-ɤæɿ~ɤæɿ (-zeɿ / -biɿ)

RED

重叠

ɤwɿ-t-kʰwɿɿ ɤæɿ

a lump (of earth) melts

一块 (土) 散开

tʂeɿtvɿ | leɿ-ɤæɿ-zeɿ

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)

ɤæɿ_a 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Drunk. 醉。

zɥɿ ɤæɿ(-zeɿ)

drunk

醉酒

ɤæɿ_a 3 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Appropriate; auspicious. 合适, 吉利。

ɤæɿ mɤɿ-tʂiɿ

not propitious / not favourable

不吉利、不合适

ɤæɿ mɤɿ-tʂiɿ, | ʒiɿ mɤɿ-tʰaɿ! / ʒiɿ-mɤɿ-ɬoɿ!

It is not appropriate / the situation is not propitious; it must not / should not be done! (A phrase to caution others against doing something)

不吉利 / 不合适 (的事情), 不能做! / 不要做! (警告)

ɤæɿ mɤɿ-tʂiɿ, | zɥɤɿ mɤɿ-tʰaɿ! / ɤæɿ mɤɿ-tʂiɿ, | zɥɤɿ mɤɿ-ɬoɿ!

It's not appropriate; one must not talk about it! / One should not talk nonsense! (A phrase to caution others against being carelessly talkative)

不合适 (的话), 不能说! / 不合适 (的话), 不要说! (警告)

ɤæɿ-mɤɿ-tʂiɿ, | tʂiɿ-mɤɿ-ɬoɿ!

(You) must not transcribe the bad ones! / You must not transcribe the messy ones! (Context: the investigator was explaining his wish to choose, among the wealth of recorded narratives, those that are the most interesting and successful, to do a transcription and complete translation and annotation. By her answer, the consultant indicates her approval, at the same time as she shows her understanding of the idea: any materials that may be inappropriate in any way should be left out, and not put to writing.)

乱七八糟的, 不要记录! / 不好的, 不要记录! (情景: 选择一个故事来做记音翻译等。合作人提出, 要考虑好记录哪些、选择好的资料, 不能什么都记录。)

tʂʰɥɿ | loɿ | ɤæɿ-mɤɿ-tʂiɿ ʒiɿ!

He does a bad job of it! / He makes a mess of his work!

他工作做得乱七八糟!

ɤæɿ_a 4 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Ugly. 丑陋。

See: **ɬzɥɿ_a 1**

ɤæɿɤæɿ CLASSIFIER Tone: .

Classifier: a plateful, the contents of a plate. 量词: 盘。

ɬɥɿ-ɤæɿɤæɿ, | ɲiɿ-ɤæɿɤæɿ, | soɿ-ɤæɿɤæɿ, | zɥɿ-ɤæɿɤæɿ, | ɲwɤɿ-ɤæɿɤæɿ, | ɬʰvɿ-ɤæɿɤæɿ, | ʂɥɿ-ɤæɿɤæɿ, | hōɿ-ɤæɿɤæɿ, | gvɿ-ɤæɿɤæɿ, | tʰeɿ-ɤæɿɤæɿ

association with numerals from 1 to 10

与数词结合, 一至十

ɤæɿɬzɥɿ VERB Tone: .

Ugly. 丑陋。

ɤæɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.

Nauseous, disgusting. 不好吃, 恶心。

ɤæɿ NOUN Tone: LH.

Sap. 树液。

tʰoɿɤæɿ

same meaning

同上

-ɤo POSTPOSITION Tone: .

On, on top of. 上面。

ɤoɿ NOUN Tone: #H. ① Head (monosyllable). 头 (单音节)。

② Beginning. 开头。

ʂiɿ-ɤoɿ#ɿ

the beginning of the month, the first days of the month

月初

kʰvɿ-ɤoɿ\$

the beginning of the year

年初

***ɲiɿ-ɤoɿ**

*the beginning of the day

*天初

CL: **ɬɥɿ**

ɤoɿpvɿ VERB Tone: . ① To come across (someone), to meet someone (typically: on a path, meeting someone walking in the other direction). 遇见 (如: 在路上遇见一个人)。

tʰiɿ-ɤoɿpvɿ

DUR

DUR

② To intercept (bandits intercept a caravan), to attack on the road. 阻截、在路上攻击。

koʌ-zvʌ VERB Tone: .
Bless and protect. 保佑。

myʌ-koʌzvʌ

NEG

NEG

gʌʌʌʌ | dʌʌ-koʌzvʌ-ʌʌ!

May the gods bless (you/us)!

菩萨保佑!

koʌ 1 VERB Tone: M intrans.
To lay eggs. 下蛋。

æʌ koʌ

to lay eggs

下蛋

æʌmiʌ tʰiʌ-koʌ-dzoʌ!

The hen is laying eggs!

母鸡在下蛋!

æʌmiʌ | æʌ koʌ-zeʌ!

The hen has laid eggs!

母鸡下蛋了!

koʌ 2 VERB Tone: M intrans.
To be able to, to manage to. 能……、有能力做。

njʌʌ | tciʌ-myʌ-koʌ!

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!

njʌʌ | tciʌ-koʌ!

I can write! / I am able to write! / I know how to write!

我会写! / 我写得出来!

koʌbvʌ NOUN Tone: M.

Sprout, bud. 树的萌芽、新发出来的叶子。

CL: kʰwʌʌ

koʌdaʌ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.

In front of. 前面, 之前。

ʃwʌʌ-kʰvʌʌ-koʌdaʌ

seven years ago

七年前

koʌdaʌ dʌʌ-soʌ niʌ

the past few days

前几天

koʌdoʌ 1 NOUN Tone: M.
Walnut. 核桃。

koʌdoʌ qʰwæʌ

to crack walnuts

开核桃

koʌdoʌ zʌwæʌ

to weigh walnuts

称核桃

CL: ʌʌʌ

koʌdoʌ 2 NOUN Tone: M.
Interests. 利息。

CL: kʰwʌʌ

koʌdʌziʌ VERB Tone: H#.
To collide, to run into. 碰撞。

leʌ-koʌdʌziʌ

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

hiʌ | tʰiʌ-koʌdʌziʌ tʰʌʌ(-zeʌ)

People have ran into one another

人们(互相)碰撞

koʌdʌziʌ NOUN Tone: L#.
Tibetan. 藏族。

CL: vʌʌ

koʌdʌziʌ-diʌ NOUN Tone: .
North; literally 'Tibetan land'. 北方(直译: '藏族地区')。

koʌdʌziʌ-diʌ NOUN Tone: L#-.
Tibet (literally: 'the Tibetan land'). 西藏。

koʌdʌziʌ-tʰæʌʌʌ NOUN Tone: L#-.
Flag, banner, pennant (literally: Tibetan writings). 旗子。
CL: pʰæʌ

koʌdʌzʌʌ NOUN Tone: M.
Bridle; halter. 马笼头。

zʌwæʌ-koʌdʌzʌʌ (tʃʰʌʌ | zʌwæʌ-koʌdʌzʌʌ niʌ)

horse's halter

马笼头

CL: naʌ pʌʌ

koʌdʌʌʌ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Tadpole. 蝌蚪。

ko|gv#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Pillow. 枕头。
CL: |wɿ

ko|h̃v1 NOUN Tone: MH#.
Hair (of the head). 头发。
CL: k^hwɿ

ko|ji1 ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.
The year after next. 后年。

ko|ji1 qwɿ-k^hv1
the year after next
后年

ko|ky1 NOUN Tone: L#.
Woven headdress for women who already have children; for young women who do not yet have children, this same piece of dressing is called /**ko|ni1**/. 用来将长辫缠成盘头的黑色丝头饰（已经有孩子的女人戴的）。还没有孩子的青年女人，也戴这种头饰，但称作/**ko|ni1**/）。
CL: ky1

ko|lv1 VERB Tone: M.
To lose one's way, to become lost. 迷路。

le1-ko|lv1
ACCOMP
ACCOMP

ko|hi1 NOUN Tone: H#.
Large needle with which animal hide can be sewn. 大粗针，用来缝琵琶肉。

ko|hi1, |bo|tʂ^hæ1 zɿ1-di1 ni1.
The large needle is used to sew pipa meat.
大针，是用来缝琵琶肉的。

CL: |wɿ

ko|mæ1 VERB Tone: .
To care for, to take care of (the aged, children, people in need...). 照顾好、管好、关心（老人、孩子、需要帮助的人）。

ko|mæ1-ze1
PFV
管好了
hi1 ko|mæ1
to take care of people
照顾人

[F5] no1 | njɿ1 ko|mæ1!
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）

tʂ^hwɿ | qwæ1 | hi1 ko|mæ1-kv1!
She is great at taking care of people! (A comment about the lady of the house)
她很会管家！（对女主人的表扬）

ko|mi1\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.
Large needle. 大针。
CL: |wɿ

ko|mi1 NOUN Tone: M.
King; high official; chief. 国王、大臣、头领。

ko|mi1 ji1-hi1 hi1
person who has a role as king/high official/chief
当国王、土司、大臣、头领……的人

k^hv1-mæ1-ko|mi1
head of (a band of) robbers
土匪的头领

CL: v1

ko|ni1 NOUN Tone: H#.
Woven headdress for young women who do not yet have children; for women who already have children, this same piece of dressing is called /**ko|ky1**/. 用来将长辫缠成盘头的黑色丝头饰（还没有孩子的青年女人戴的）。已经有孩子的女人，也戴这种头饰，但称作/**ko|ky1**/）。
CL: bo1

ko|p^hɿ1-ko|dv1lv1 NOUN Tone: L#.
Eugeron breviscapus. 短葶飞蓬。

ko|qa1 NOUN Tone: H#.
Lid. 锅盖、盖子。
CL: |wɿ

ko|q^hwɿ1 NOUN Tone: L#. ① Head. 头，上面部分。

ko|q^hwɿ1 dzi1
to sit in a place of honour
坐在贵宾的位置上

õ1-ko|q^hwɿ1
one's own head
自己的头

õ1-ko|q^hwɿ1 la1
to hit one's own head (context: a child hits its own head rhythmically with a stick)
打自己的头（情景：一个小孩用小棍子敲打自己的头）

② Top part, upper part. 上面部分。
CL: |wɿ

ko-tsoʃ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L#.
The day after tomorrow. 后天。

ko-tsoʃ | -dwa-niʃ
the day after tomorrow
后天

ko-tʃvʃ VERB Tone: M.
To guide, to show the way. 带头、带路。

zɣʃmiʃ ko-tʃvʃ
to show the way
带路

dwa-tʃi-nwaʃ | ko-tʃvʃ
a family shows the way/ sets an example (which other families follow): for instance, one family begins to harvest rice, and others follow their example

有一家带头：例如收庄稼时，一个家先开始收割，于是其它家庭也跟着开始收割。

ko-tʃvʃ-zeʃ
PFV
带了路

njɣʃ = ɣʃ-nwaʃ | ko-tʃvʃ!
We are showing the way! / We are setting an example for others! (Context: for agricultural activities, one household started first, and the others followed suit.)

是我们带头的！（其他家庭是跟着我们来的！）（情景：农业活动，如：收庄稼，是一个家庭先开始的，然后其他家庭也跟着来。）

-ko-toʃ POSTPOSITION Tone: L#. ① On top of. ……之上。

qoʃqaʃ-ko-toʃ
at the top of the mountain pass, at the mountain pass
垭口上

ko-tʃwɣʃ-ko-toʃ
on the head, on top of the head
头上

zi-tʃwɣʃ-ko-toʃ
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。

haʃdzwaʃ-ko-toʃ, | tʃʰwaʃ-nwaʃ | mɣʃ-fvʃ-tʃiʃ.
During the meal, he felt displeased/he got angry.
吃饭的时候，他不高兴了/生气了。

③ To, at, towards. 向、往。
④ Compared to. 跟……相比。

-ko-tʰoʃ POSTPOSITION Tone: L#.
Behind; since. 后面，自从。

zi-tʰoʃ
behind the house (=the place where there is a vegetable garden)
家后院 (=菜园的地方)

zi-ko-tʰoʃ
as above: behind the house
同上：家后院

zi-tʃwɣʃ-ko-tʰoʃ
as above: behind the house
同上：家后院

ko-tʃɣʃ#ʃ ADJECTIVE Tone: #H.
Sharp, pointed. 尖。

[F5] ko-tʃɣʃ-~tʃɣʃ-gvʃ
sharp
尖

ko-tʃsʰeʃ-ko#ʃ NOUN Tone: #H.
Top (e.g. mountain top). 顶上，如：山顶。

wɣʃ-bvʃ | ko-tʃsʰeʃ-ko#ʃ
the top of the mountain, the mountain top
山的顶，山顶

ko-tʃwɣʃ-ko-tʃsʰeʃ
the top of the head
头顶

ko-tʃvʃ-tʃvʃ NOUN Tone: H#.
Yi (derogatory term: “ungroomed heads”, “messy heads”). 彝族（带偏见的说法：“乱糟糟的头发”）。
CL: vʃ

ko-tʃseʃ NOUN Tone: L#.
Tinea, ringworm. 癣。

[M23] wɣʃ-tʃwaʃ dʃwæʃ tʰiʃ diʃ!
(She/he) has a big patch of tinea!
他长了很多癣！

CL: pʰæʃ

ko-tzo#ʃ NOUN Tone: #H.
Small needle. 小针。
CL: tʃwʃ

ko:zi1 ADVERB(IAL) Tone: MH#.
As from..., starting.... 从.....开始。

qwa:hi1mi1-ko:zi1
from the first month
一月份开始

ts'hi1ni1-ko:zi1
as from today
今天开始

ts'hi1ji1 qwa-k'v1-ko:zi1
from this year on, as from this year
今年开始

gv:hi1mi1-ko:zi1
as from the 9th month, starting from the 9th month
九月份开始

ze:tae:hi1-ko:zi1
as from the 11th month, starting from the 11th month
十一月份开始

ko:] VERB Tone: L.
To sink (e.g. a boat slowly sinking down into a lake). 掉入、沉下去。

mv:tao:] ko:]
to sink
掉入

ko:]b CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.
A sort of. 量词: 种。

qwa:]-ko:]
one type (of clothing, food...)
一种 (衣服、食物.....)

ts'ha:]-ko:]
this type (of clothing, food...)
这种 (衣服、食物.....)

ko:]b VERB Tone: L_b.
To form, to appear: e.g. a callus has formed. 出现、形成 (如: 出了茧子)。

sw:ta:] ko:]-ze:] |
A callus has formed!
磨出了茧子!

ko:]-mva:]-ho:]
_ NEG DESIDERATIVE
不会出 (茧子)

ko:]di1 NOUN Tone: LH.
Mad person. 疯子。
CL: v1

ko:]qwa:]so:] ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .
In three days. 大后天。

ko:]hi1 NOUN Tone: L.
Molars and premolars. 白齿+后白齿。
CL: [wa:]

ko:]k'v1 NOUN Tone: L.
Sandalwood, sandlewood. 香木。Local Chinese dialect: 柏香。

ko:]k'v1-si1
same meaning
同上

ko:] NOUN Tone: MH.
Needle. 针。
CL: [wa:] See: tse:]

kv:] VERB Tone: H.
To swallow. 吞, 咽。

le:]-kv:]
ACCOMP
ACCOMP

kv:]-bv:] NOUN Tone: .
Field penny-cress, *Thlaspi arvense*: a foetid plant with round flat pods. 菥蓂。
CL: po:]

kv:]-mi:]\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.
Female crane. 母鹤。
CL: mi:]

kv:]-p'v:#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Male crane. 公鹤。

kv:]-p'v:]-kv:]-mi:#1
male crane and female crane
公鹤与母鹤

CL: mi:]

kv:]-zo:#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Baby crane. 小鹤。
CL: [wa:]

ɤv1 NOUN Tone: MH.
Crane (a migratory bird). 黑颈鹤 (候鸟)。

ɤv1na1mi1
same meaning: crane
同上: 黑颈鹤

ɤv1 dzu1-ze1
...ate the crane
吃了黑颈鹤

ɤv1 hwæ1-ze1
...bought (a/the) crane
买了黑颈鹤

CL: mi1

ɤwæ1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Left (monosyllable). 左边 (单音节)。

ɤwæ1gi#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Left side, left. 左边。

ɤwæ1gi1dzɤ#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Left, left side, left direction. 左、左边。

ɤwæ1lo1 NOUN Tone: H#.
Left side, left direction. 左边, 左手。

ɤwæ1tsu1 NOUN Tone: H#.
Socks. 袜子。
Borrowing: Chinese 袜子

ɤwæ1tʃʰe1 VERB Tone: L#.
To accomplish, to complete. 完成 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 完成

le1-ɤwæ1tʃʰe1-ze1!
It's complete! / It's finished!
完成了!

ɤwɤ1 1 NOUN Tone: M.
Mountain. 山。

ɤo1-ʃwæ1
high mountain
高山

CL: [wɤ1

ɤwɤ1 2 NOUN Tone: M.
Village, hamlet. 村寨, 村落。

ɤwɤ1-qo1
in the village
村子里

[M23] dʒu1-ɤwɤ1 mɤ1-ji1: | tʃʰu1-ɤwɤ1... | tʃʰu1-ɤwɤ1...

These do not belong to the same village: here, it is the village named...; over there, it is the village named...

它们不属于一个村落: 这边, 是……村, 而那边, 是……村。

CL: ɤwɤ1

ɤwɤ1 3 NOUN Tone: M.
Money. 钱。

dze1-ɤwɤ1
money
钱

ɤwɤ1a 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……)。

ɤwɤ1a VERB Tone: Ma.
To make a heap of (e.g. cereals), to pile up. 堆 (例如: 堆积泥土)。

dʒu1-ɤwɤ1 tʰi1-ɤwɤ1
to make a heap, to heap together
堆在一起

dʒu1-ɤwɤ1 tʰi1-tɕu1
to arrange into a heap
收拾成一堆

tso1~tso1 | gɤ1-ɤwɤ1 lv1
to pile up objects
东西堆起来

dʒu1-ɤwɤ1-lv1
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)

tso1~tso1 ɤwɤ1
to pile up things
东西堆在一起

ꯅꯛꯃꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ NOUN Tone: L#-

Walabie, a village of the Yongning plain. It is inhabited by both Na and Pumi. 瓦拉别（永宁的一个村落）。

ə˨˦˨ꯛꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ, | ꯅꯛꯃꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ, | bæꯩꯛꯃꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ, |
tʰoꯩꯛꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ, | piꯩꯛꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ, | pꯩꯛꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ, |
ꯅꯛꯃꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ

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

永宁背向泸沽湖方向经过的村落。前两个村落拥有相当大的摩梭人口比例，第三个村落是摩梭村，最后一个普米村。

ꯅꯛꯃꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ NOUN Tone: M.

Cave, cavern. 山洞。

CL: ꯊꯩꯛ See: ꯅꯛꯃꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪꯛꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ

ꯅꯛꯃꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪꯛꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ NOUN Tone: #H.

Cave, cavern. 山洞。

CL: ꯊꯩꯛ See: ꯅꯛꯃꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ

ꯅꯛꯃꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ_a VERB Tone: L_a.

To discuss, to negotiate. 商量。

ꯘꯩꯛꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪꯩꯛꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ

DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE

商量商量

ꯅꯛꯃꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ NOUN Tone: M.

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

ꯅꯛꯃꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪꯩꯛꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ

same meaning

同上

ə˨˦˨ꯛꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ, | ꯅꯛꯃꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ, | bæꯩꯛꯃꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ, |
tʰoꯩꯛꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ, | piꯩꯛꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ, | pꯩꯛꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ, |
ꯅꯛꯃꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ

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

永宁背向泸沽湖方向经过的村落。前两个村落拥有相当大的摩梭人口比例，第三个村落是摩梭村，最后一个普米村。

ꯅꯛꯃꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ: | bꯩꯛ!

/ꯅꯛꯃꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ/ is a Pumi village!

fv: / w tv / 是一个普米族村落!

ꯅꯛꯃꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ NOUN Tone: #H.

The village of Qiansuo. 前所。

ꯅꯛꯃꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪꯛꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ

same meaning

同上

ꯅꯛꯃꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ, | jꯩꯛꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ ꯘꯩꯛꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ; | hꯩꯛꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ ꯩꯛꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ ꯘꯩꯛꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ!

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。）

***ꯅꯛꯃꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ**_a VERB Tone: L_a.

To negotiate (monosyllabic root extracted from the reduplicated form). 商量（单音节）。

ꯅꯛꯃꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ NOUN Tone: L.

Hillside. 山坡。

ꯅꯛꯃꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ ꯘꯩꯛꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ ꯘꯩꯛꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ?

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？

CL: ꯅꯛꯃꯩꯞ꯫ꯛꯀꯪ

- S -

sa1 NOUN Tone: #H. ① Flax, *Linum usitatissimum*. 亚麻。

② Hemp, *Cannabis sativa*. 火麻、胡麻。

CL: q^hwæ1 q^hwæ1

sa1 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’。

qur-t-sa1 | mɣt-dzo-t!

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: so1 2

sa1-bo#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Distaff. 卷线杆、拉线棒。

sa1-bo-t-di1

same meaning

同上

CL: na1

sa1-p^hv1 NOUN Tone: MH#.

Thread of linen, *Cannabis sativa*. 麻线。

sa1-p^hv1-sa1-jɣ1

linen thread

麻线

CL: [w1

sa1-tɕw1 NOUN Tone: M.

Vagina. 女生殖器。

CL: [w1

sa1-ts^hv1 NOUN Tone: L#.

Vinegar. 醋酸（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 醋酸

See: ts^hv1

NOUN Tone: M-LH-.

Universe. 宇宙。

sa1-mi1 NOUN Tone: L.

Marijuana, cannabis, *Cannabis indica*. 大麻。

sa1-mi1-mæ1jæ1, | dzw1-kv1!

Cannabis oil is edible!

大麻油，是可以吃的！

CL: kv1

sa1-ts^hi1 1 NOUN Tone: L.

Oar. 桨。

CL: na1 See: sa1-ts^hi1 2

sa1-ts^hi1 2 NOUN Tone: L.

Wooden instrument resembling an oar, used to stir pigswill. 像桨的木头工具，来搅拌猪食。

See: sa1-ts^hi1 1

sa1 1 VERB Tone: MH.

To deliver. 运送（货到目的地）。

le1-sa1-t^hi1-ki1

to deliver (to someone’s place)

送（东西到人家里）

sa1a 2 CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.

Classifier for salted, smoked hog legs. 量词：腊猪脚（烟熏腊猪蹄子）（一只）。

ge1-sa1 | qur-t-sa1

a salted, smoked hog leg

一只腊猪脚

-se DISCOURSE PARTICLE Tone: .

Topic marker, which singles out a precise element or set of elements and delineates it as a unit, against the background of elements that neighbour on it in the conceptual space. 主题。

se1 VERB Tone: H.

To walk. 走、走路。

le1-se1-ze1

ACCOMP _ PFV

走了

se1-ho1-ze1!

[The baby] will soon walk / will soon be able to walk!

（婴儿）很快就学会走路了！

zɣ1-mi1-qo1 | so1-hä1 se1

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

se1 NOUN Tone: M.

Himalayan goral (naemorhedus goral). 岩羊。

CL: p^ho1

se|gi#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

The Tibetan name of the mountain /kʰɿmv/ (Chinese name: Gemu). 格姆山的藏语名字。

se|gi+kʰɿmv|

same meaning

同上

se|kʰu| NOUN Tone: L#.

Satin. 缎子。

CL: kʰu|

se|mi#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Female goral. 母岩羊。

CL: mi|

se|na#1 ADJECTIVE Tone: #H.

Stingy, miserly. 吝啬。

tʂʰu+ | se|na+hi+ dʒu+v+ ni|!

It's a stingy person!

他是一个吝啬的人!

tʂʰu+ | ə+se|na+? - se|na+ | zɣæ!|

Is he stingy? - Oh yes, very much so!

他吝啬吗? - 非常吝啬!

se|pʰɿ| NOUN Tone: M.

Fuss. 大惊小怪, 麻烦。

se|pʰɿ+ ji+

to make a big fuss about something

小事大作

CL: kʰwɿ|

se|pʰv#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Male goral. 公岩羊。

CL: mi|

se|ʂu| VERB Tone: L#.

To waste. 浪费。

dɣæ+ | se|ʂu+!

It's a waste!

很浪费! / 太浪费了!

se|zo#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Baby goral. 小岩羊。

CL: ʂu+

-se| SUFFIX Tone: L.

Suffix indicating the completion of an action: the action has reached its end. 完成。

se|ze|!

It's finished! / It's completed!

完了!

no+ | tʰi+dzi+kʰu+se|dzo|, | dzu+tsʰi+
dʒu+qʰwɿ+ pʰv| | tʰi+ki+!

After you have been seated, (I) pour out a bowl of hot water (for you).

让(你)坐下以后, (我)给你倒一杯开水。

se|a VERB Tone: L_a.

To finish, to complete. 完成。

le+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!

mɿ+se|

It's not finished!

没有完!

se| -dzo|, | se|mɿ+~tʰa|! | dzɿ| -dzo|, |
dzɿ+kʰu+ tʰa|!

A comment about linguistic documentation, summarizing an explanation provided by a student: "One cannot complete the task (=one cannot collect everything: every single word, every single turn of phrase, every single story...); but one can do nice things (=collect stories which constitute complete, interesting documents)".

(想做)完, 但是没办法做完! 不过最后还是可以做得很好! (情景: 谈及收集语言的工作)

se|di| NOUN Tone: L.

Saw. 锯。

CL: na+

se|gwx|mi1 NOUN Tone: L+H#.

Vulture. This term is not restricted to female vultures, and hence does not provide an indication on sex. 雕(不仅来指母雕)。

se|gwx|mi1-pʰv|

male vulture

公雕

se˨gɿ˨mi˨-zo˨

baby vulture

小雕

se˨gɿ˨mi˨-ʈsʰu˨, | mi˨ji˨!

This vulture is a female!

这只雕是母的!

CL: mi˨

sɿ˨ NOUN Tone: #H.

Blood. 血。

CL: ʈsʰɿ˨

sɿ˨-ʈu˨ NOUN Tone: L#.

Pear. 梨子。

CL: kʰsɿ˨ ʈu˨

sɿ˨-sɿ˨ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH#.

Pleasant (circumstances). 舒畅。

si˥dzi˨-ʈʰæ˨qo˨dzi˨, | sɿ˨-sɿ˨ | zɿwæ˨!

Being seated under this tree is especially pleasant!

在树下坐着，感到很舒畅!

ʈsʰu˨-ŋu˨ | ɬu˨-dzɿ˨ gɿ˨-dzo˨, | sɿ˨-sɿ˨ | zɿwæ˨!

He has sung for a while; it was really pleasant!

他唱了一会，真舒畅!

sɿ˨-tʰo˨ NOUN Tone: MH#.

A type of pine. 一种松树。Local Chinese dialect: 阔松。

sɿ˨-tʰo˨-dzi˨

same meaning

同上

CL: dzi˨

sɿ˨-tsi˨ NOUN Tone: H#.

Vein. 血管。

CL: kʰu˨

sɿ˨ NOUN Tone: LH.

Mole; pigmented naevus. 黑痣。

CL: ʈu˨

si˨ NOUN Tone: #H.

Wood. 木头。

si˨-mo˨

dead wood

枯木

CL: kɿ˨

si˨_a VERB Tone: M_a.

To choose, to select. 挑选。

le˨-si˨-ze˨

ACCOMP _ PFV

选了

no˨ si˨-bi˨!

You choose! / Go ahead and choose!

你要选!

njɿ˨-ŋu˨ si˨-bi˨!

I choose! / Let me choose!

是我来选!

le˨-si˨~si˨

ACCOMP _ RED

ACCOMP _ RED

tso˨~tso˨ si˨

to choose things

选东西

tso˨~tso˨ si˨~si˨

to choose things

选选东西

dzɿ˨-hi˨ | si˨

to choose good ones

挑好的

si˨-bv˨ NOUN Tone: M.

Evil spirit. 鬼。

CL: v˨

si˨-bv˨-mi˨#˨ NOUN Tone: #H.

Evil spirit (female). 妖精。

CL: v˨

si˨-bv˨-zo˨#˨ NOUN Tone: #H.

Evil spirit (masculine). 鬼。

CL: v˨

si˨-ɕi˨ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Forest. 森林。

[F5] tʰo˨-ɕi˨

pine forest

松树森林

CL: pʰæ˨

si˨-dzi˨ NOUN Tone: L#.

Tree. 树。

CL: dzi˨, ji˨

si˨-dzi˨-mv˨tsu˨ NOUN Tone: #L-L.

Radicel, rootlet, small root. 胚根。

si˧dzu˧ NOUN Tone: H#.
Kindling. 火煤、火捻、火种、劈柴、引柴。
CL: kʰwɿ˧

si˧gu˧ NOUN Tone: M.
Lion. 狮子。
Borrowing: Tibetan sengge 藏语借词
CL: mi˧

si˧gu˧-mi˧ NOUN Tone: L.
Lioness. 母狮。
CL: mi˧

si˧gu˧-pʰv#˧ NOUN Tone: #H.
Male lion. 公狮子。
CL: mi˧

si˧gu˧-tsʰo#˧ NOUN Tone: #H.
Lion Dance: a show organized for the feudal lord. 狮子舞：土司准备的礼仪性表演。土司也亲自参与舞蹈。

si˧gu˧-zo#˧ NOUN Tone: #H.
Cub. 小狮子。
CL: [wɿ mi˧]

si˧ky˧ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Branch; rod, stick. 树枝、小树枝，棍子。
CL: ky˧

si˧kwɿ˧ NOUN Tone: #L.
Wooden structure (of a house), carpentry. 木头框架，如：房子的木头框架。

zi˧mi˧-si˧kwɿ˧
a house's carpentry, a house's wooden structure
房子的木头框架

CL: kwɿ˧

si˧kʰu#˧ NOUN Tone: H#.
White Chinese herbaceous peony, *Paeonia lactiflora*. 白芍药。
See: si˧kʰu˧-[wɿ-bv˧]

si˧kʰu˧-[wɿ-bv˧] NOUN Tone: H#.
White Chinese herbaceous peony, *Paeonia lactiflora*. 白芍药。
CL: ky˧ See: si˧kʰu#˧

si˧na˧ NOUN Tone: H#.
Deep forest. 森林深处（难走路）。
CL: pʰæ˧

si˧qʰwæ˧ VERB Tone: .
To chop wood, to split wood. 劈、剖。

si˧-ræ˧-bæ˧ NOUN Tone: H#.
Wooden plate. 木盘子。
CL: [wɿ

si˧ɔ#˧ NOUN Tone: #H.
Fruit tree. 果树。
CL: dzi˧

si˧ɔ-si˧-[wɿ#˧] NOUN Tone: #H.
Fruit. 水果。

si˧ɔ-si˧-[wɿ ni˧]

COP

是水果。

CL: [wɿ

si˧-sæ˧qʰv˧ NOUN Tone: #H.
Birch, *Betula szechuanica* (*Betula Pendula* var. *szechuanica*). 四川桦树，白桦树。

si˧-tʰv#˧ NOUN Tone: #H.
A piece of furniture of the main room, which constitutes the symbolic dwelling of ancestors, and serves as an altar; on the New Year, some candles are lighted on it. 供桌：主屋里面的一个家具，是祖先的象征性住所。

zi˧dv˧-nv˧mi˧, | si˧-tʰv#˧!

The heart of the house is the altar to the ancestors!

屋子的中心，就是祖先的供桌！

si˧qʰa˧ NOUN Tone: L.
Plum tree, prune tree. 梅子。

si˧qʰa˧-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˧tsʰy˧ NOUN Tone: L. ① Leaf. 叶子。

si˧dzi˧-si˧tsʰy˧

tree leaf

树叶

② Cock's comb. 鸡冠。

æ˧gwæ˧-si˧tsʰy˧

comb of (a) cock

公鸡冠

CL: tsʰy˧

si˧ 1 VERB Tone: MH.

To shave (the beard or the head); to scrub (e.g. to scrub earth off vegetables). 剔, 刮。

mo˧ si˧

to scrub mushrooms (to take off the earth, moss...)

刮菌子 (刮掉污垢)

mv˧tsu˧ si˧

to shave (one's) beard

刮胡子

ro˧q˧wɿ˧ si˧

to shave one's head

剃头

ro˧q˧wɿ˧ si˧-di˧

Razor: object used to shave the head or the beard. (In the main consultant's youth, not every family had a razor. One would call someone to the house to shave the head or the beard. It was mostly monks and elderly people who had their heads and beards shaved.)

理发刮刀

si˧ 2 VERB Tone: MH.

To assassinate, to kill a human being. 杀 (人)。

hi˧ si˧

to kill someone

杀人

si˧ NOUN Tone: LH.

Liver. 肝。

CL: [wɿ˧]

so˧ 1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Offering to the gods, given to them in the morning; it comprises tea, butter, flour, and honey; it is burnt over a fire of pine needles. 早上献给神的食物 (含茶、酥油、面、蜂蜜), 扔进松针火里烧。

so˧ dze˧ tʰi˧-qæ˧

to burn honey as an offering

烧蜂蜜献给神

[M23] so˧ qæ˧

to burn an offering

烧献给神 (食物, ……)

so˧ 2 CLASSIFIER Tone: H*.

A thing (no plural; only used in the negative construction "there is not a thing"). 量词: 样东西, 如: '一样东西都没有'。

ɕwɿ˧-so˧ | mɿ˧-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: sa˧

so˧a CLASSIFIER Tone: Ma.

Classifier for mornings. 量词: 早晨 (一个)。

mv˧si˧-njɿ˧ | ɕwɿ˧-so˧, | njɿ˧-le˧gv˧ | ɕwɿ˧-ni˧, | mv˧k˧v˧ | ɕwɿ˧-hã˧!

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'。)

tʰv˧-so˧

that morning

那天早上

so˧-dzɿ˧# 1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Pitfall, pit, trap. 陷阱。

so˧-dzɿ˧ | ɕwɿ˧-[wɿ˧ | qwæ˧

to dig a pitfall, to dig a trap

挖一个陷阱

so˧-hã˧ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L#.

Tomorrow evening. 明晚。

so˧-hã˧ | -ɕwɿ˧hã˧

tomorrow evening

明天晚上

so˧-hwɿ˧ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L#.

Afterwards; later; from now on. 后来、以后, 从此以后。

so˧-ji˧\$ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H\$.

Next year. 明年。

so-lo- NOUN Tone: M.

Influence, example (in education). 影响, 榜样。

so-lo- dza! | **mx-t-dzɣ-hi** | **qur-zi ni!**

He/she has a bad influence / he/she gives a bad example! (His/her family) is a bad family!

他(对周围的人)有一个不好的影响!(他的家庭)是个不好的家庭!

so-lo- mx-t-dzɣ!

Same meaning as previous example: His/her example/influence is not good.

同上:(他对别人的)影响不好。

so-lo- dzɣ

good influence; good example; good education

好榜样、好例子、好教育

CL: **k^hwɣ****so-ti-mi-** NOUN Tone: M.

3rd month. 三月。

so-tji ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .

Tomorrow. 明天、第二天。

so-tsh-i VERB Tone: .

To breathe. 呼吸。

so-tsh-i | **zɣwæ**

to breathe heavily, to pant

喘气

mx-t-so-tsh-i

NEG

不喘气

so-tsh-i- NUMBER Tone: .

30. 30。

so-tsh-w-tji- NOUN Tone: .

The 30th day of the month. 三十号。

so- NUMBER Tone: L.

3. 3。

so-_a 1 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Good, pleasant to the taste or smell. 香(吃得香, 气味香)。

so-_a 2 VERB Tone: L_a. ① To study. 学习。**t^hæ-tjæ so-**

to study (books)

读书、学习

so- mx-t-se!

There's no end of it! / One is never done with studying! (A comment about the linguist's endeavour to study a language: unlike manual work, it is never really finished.)

学不完!(关于语言学家的工作: 做不完, 不像做手工可以有一个明确的终点。)

qur-so-t~so-t-tj

to study a little

学一学

② To follow the example of someone, to imitate someone. 学一个人、模仿一个人。

t^hv-t^ha-so!

Don't follow his example! / Don't do like him!

别学他! / 别做得像他一样!

③ To teach. 教。

t^hæ-tjæ so-

to teach

教书

njɣ-t-ŋw-t | no-t so-t-bi!

I'm going to teach you! / Let me teach you!

so-~so- VERB Tone: MH.

To rub in one's hands. 揉在手里。

le-t-so-~so-

ACCOMP _ RED

揉来揉去

so- NOUN Tone: MH. ① Breath. (一口)气。

② Vapour. 蒸汽。

so-t^hv-ze-

Vapour is coming out.

热气冒出来了。

CL: **k^hw****su-**₁ VERB Tone: H.

To whet. 磨(刀)。

qur-su-t~su-t-tj

to whet a little

磨一磨

su-t^hi sw-

to whet a knife

磨刀

su-₂ VERB Tone: H.

To know. 知道。

mx-t-su-

NEG

不知道

-suɿ SUFFIX Tone: M.

First, at first, in the first place; anymore (in “not anymore”). 首先、先。

njɿɿ | tʂʰuɿ-suɿ | dzuɿ-biɿ!

Let me eat this one first! / I'll eat this one first!
我要先吃这个!

njɿɿ | tʂʰuɿ-suɿ | liɿ-biɿ!

I'll read this one first! (Context: examining two books, and deciding which one to read first)
我要先读这本!

tʂʰuɿ suɿ | hwæɿ-biɿ!

Let's buy this one first!
先买这个吧!

tʂʰuɿ suɿ | tɕʰiɿ-biɿ!

Let's sell this one first!
先卖这个吧!

tʂʰuɿ suɿ | dzuɿ-biɿ!

Let's eat this one first!
先吃这个吧!

tʂʰuɿ suɿ | ziɿ-biɿ!

Let's pick up this one first!
先拿这个吧!

tʂʰuɿ suɿ | tʰuɿ-biɿ!

Let's drink this one first!
先喝这个吧!

tʂʰuɿ suɿ | laɿ-biɿ!

Let's beat this one first!
先打这个吧!

tvɿtvɿ suɿ | tʰiɿ-tsʰiɿ!

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)

noɿ | leɿ-suɿ gvɿ~gvɿ!

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!”)

suɿ_a VERB Tone: M_a. ① To string (beads). 串(珠)。

suɿ-tɿ suɿ

to string beads
串珠

leɿ-suɿ-seɿ-zeɿ

(I) have finished to string (beads)
串完了!

tsoɿ~tsoɿ suɿ

to string things
串东西

② To put on (a skirt). 穿(裙子)。

tʰæɿqʰwɿ suɿ

to put on a skirt
穿裙子

suɿ-gvɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Box, case. 箱子, 柜子。
CL: [wɿ]

suɿ-kʰuɿ NOUN Tone: L#.

Ritual performed for the death of a female relative who left her maternal home to marry. 斯克: 嫁到外边的女人去世时进行的仪式。

suɿ-mɿ NOUN Tone: L#.

Purple perilla, *Perilla frutescens*, akajiso. 紫苏。

suɿ-mɿ, | ʰiɿdiɿ | tvɿ-kvɿ!

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!

suɿ-mɿ-dzeɿ

candy containing purple perilla seeds
含紫苏的糖果

suɿ-mɿ-mæɿɿæɿ

purple perilla oil
紫苏油

suɿpvɿ-suɿnaɿ NOUN Tone: #H-.

Caterpillar. 毛虫。
CL: miɿ

suɿpvɿ NOUN Tone: L#.

Urinary bladder. 膀胱。
CL: kvɿ

suɿpvɿ-niɿgvɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: L#-.

Swollen: literally: 'like a bladder'. 膀胱。

suɿpʰiɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Nobleman; the highest of the three ranks in feudal society. 贵族，奴隶主，官。音译：“司沛”。

ɕæɿmiɿ-suɿpʰiɿ

the noblemen at the monastery

大寺贵族

suɿpʰiɿ hiɿ

the nobleman's subjects, the nobleman's people

贵族的臣子、贵族手下的人

CL: vɿ

suɿpʰiɿ-zoɿ NOUN Tone: H#.

Young man of the nobility. 少爷。

CL: vɿ

suɿɿæɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Table. 桌子。

CL: pɿɿ See: tsoɿtsuɿɿ

suɿɿɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Bead, pearl. 珠，珠子，珍珠。

CL: ɿɿɿ

suɿɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Tree trunk. 树干。

siɿdziɿ tʰvɿ-dziɿ, | suɿɿɿ dzɿɿ!

This tree has a good trunk! (i.e. it is suitable for use in carpentry, making furniture...)

这是棵好树！（可以用做木料）

CL: loɿ

suɿɿmi#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Backbone. 脊椎骨。

CL: dziɿ

suɿtsuɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.

Raw. 生（不熟）。

seɿ suɿ~suɿ

raw meat

生肉

tseɿ suɿ~suɿ

'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

suɿtsuɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Lion. 狮子（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 狮子

CL: miɿ

suɿtsuɿ NOUN Tone: L#.

Camphor. 樟。

suɿtsuɿ-dziɿ

camphor tree

樟树

suɿtvɿ NOUN Tone: H#.

Callus. 茧子。

hiɿ tʰwɿ-vɿ-bvɿ | mvɿniɿ, | suɿtvɿ roɿ!

This person's thumb has a callus / developed a callus!

这个人的拇指有茧子！

suɿtvɿ | mvɿ-roɿ-zeɿ!

The callus is gone! / There is no callus anymore!

没有茧子了！

suɿtvɿ roɿ-zeɿ!

A callus has formed!

磨出了茧子！

CL: ɿɿɿ

suɿzuɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Family community. 家族、支系。

suɿzuɿ ɕuɿ-loɿ

one family community

一个支系，一条线

suɿzuɿ ɕuɿ-ɿwɿɿ

one family community

一个支系，一条线

suɿzuɿ əɿ-dzoɿ?

Is there a (complete) family community? / Is the family large? (Question asked as part of discussions preliminary to marriage: Will the bride have a large family around her, be surrounded by a large family? A small family is considered much less attractive than a large one.)

家族齐全吗？ / 家族，人多吗？（谈婚姻前的题目之一：男方家族人多不多。以人多为好。）

CL: loɿ, ɿwɿɿ

suɿa VERB Tone: La.

To live, to be alive. 活。

tʰwɿ tʰiɿ-suɿ-dzoɿ!

(S)he is alive!

他活着！

tʰwɿ | mvɿ-ɿwɿɿ | tʰiɿ-suɿ-dzoɿ!

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）

swɿpvɿ NOUN Tone: .

Raised spot, blister. 水泡（例如：开水烫了手，会形成水泡）。

swɿpvɿ q^hwæɿ-zeɿ!

a raised spot has formed!

起了水泡！

CL: [wɿ]

swɿɿɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Whetting-stone. 磨刀石。

CL: [wɿ]

swɿ^{hi}ɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Knife. 刀。

CL: nɑɿ

swɿ^{hi}ɿ-k^huɿziɿ NOUN Tone: L + #H-.

Knife sheath. 刀鞘。

CL: [wɿ]

- ʃ -

sæ1 ADJECTIVE Tone: M. ① Long. 长。

q^hɑ1-sæ1-gv1
extremely long
非常长

le1-tɣ1-le1-sæ1 (+k^hur1)
to lengthen
拉长

② Distant, far. 远。

sæ1-dæ#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Difference in length. 长度区别。

sæ1-dæ1 di1, | mɣ1-dzɣ1!
If there are differences in length, it's not good / it won't do! (Context: explaining which trees to fell when in need of timber for housebuilding; the trees need to be about the same size.)

如果长短不一，不好！/不行！（情景：解释砍树时如何选择合适的树）

sæ1-dæ1 | mɣ1-di1!
There are no differences in length! (i.e. the timber is suitable for use in construction; same context as previous example)

没有长度区别，都一样齐！（等于是好的建房木料）（情景：同上）

CL: **k^hwɣ1**

sæ1-p^hi1 NOUN Tone: M.
Commodity, goods, merchandise. 商品。
Borrowing: Chinese 商品

sæ1-ɛwɣ1 NOUN Tone: L#.
Shuhe: the name of a village in the Lijiang plain. 束河（旧称：龙泉）：丽江坝子里的一个村落。由于束河商人多，经常有束河人到永宁等地，使得相当多的永宁人熟悉那个村落名。
Borrowing: Naxi /sa1wɣ1/

sæ1-tsu1 NOUN Tone: M.
Clothing that children used to wear before they came of age: a loose robe (the same for girls and boys). 孩子的衣服：成年前男女小孩均穿的长袍。
CL: **ɬur1**

sæ1-ɬɨ1 NOUN Tone: L.
Bone. 骨头。
CL: **kr1**

sæ1 1 VERB Tone: MH.
To lead along (by hand, halter...). 牵（牵着牛）。

k^hv1-sæ1
to lead a dog; to hunt
遛狗，狩猎

k^hv1-sæ1 hu1
gone hunting, out hunting
狩猎去了

sæ1 2 VERB Tone: MH. ① To tie into bundles. 捆成一包。

le1-sæ1
ACCOMP
ACCOMP

ha1-sæ1
to tie freshly cut rice into bundles
刚收割的稻子，捆成捆

② To wrap, to pack. 包。

sæ1~sæ1
RED: to wrap, to pack
重叠：包一包

sæ1~sæ1-ze1
RED ACCOMP
RED ACCOMP

tso1~tso1-sæ1~sæ1
to wrap things
包一包东西

sæ1_a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.
A sheaf of cut rice or other crop (the amount cut at one go with a sickle and immediately tied together with one sprig). 量词：捆。

zu1 | dɣ1-sæ1
a sheaf of grass
一捆草

ɕi1-ɬur1 | dɣ1-sæ1
a sheaf of rice
一捆稻谷

se1 1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Meat, flesh. 肉，肌肉。

se1 2 NOUN Tone: #H.
Unripe cereals. 未熟粮食。

se1-do1
unripe cereals
未熟粮食

se|a VERB Tone: Ma.

To look for, to search for; to procure, to get. 寻找。

le|se| le|dʒu|ze|!

(I) looked for something, and I found it!

(我)找了……就找到了! / 找到了!

hĩ| dʒu|v| se|

literally 'to look for someone'; meaning: to visit someone of the opposite sex, to frequent someone of the opposite sex (this is typically a masculine activity)

直译: '找一个人'。实际含义: 去访问异性的人(一般是男人去访问女人)

hĩ| se|

to take a wife, to marry a wife

娶媳妇

tso|~tso| se|

to look for things

找东西

lo| mʁ|dzo|, | lo| se|!

[(S)he] looks for complications / creates unnecessary complications! (Literally: 'to look for work when there isn't any'.)

没事找事!

le|se| tʰi|t-tɕu|

to prepare (e.g. ingredients for a recipe, luggage for travel), to get (something) ready

准备(做饭的材料、旅途用品……)

se|bæ| NOUN Tone: M.

Necklace; chain. 项圈、项链, 锁链。

ŋv|se|bæ|

silver necklace

银项链

hæ|se|bæ|

gold necklace

金项链

se|mo|se|bæ|, | kʰv|mi| pʰæ|!

The iron necklace is used to tie the dog!

铁链, 是用来拴狗的!

kʰi|se|bæ|, | se|mo| po|ŋu| | gv|!

The door's chain (the chain used to lock the door) is made of iron!

铁链, 是用来拴狗的!

CL: kʰu|

se|bv|#| NOUN Tone: #H.

Sausage, dried meat preserved in intestines. 香肠, 把瘦肉装在肠子里。

se|di| ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.

Fat (person). 胖。

se| di|ze|!

(He/she) has put on weight!

胖了!

se|dzo|#| NOUN Tone: #H.

Cooking table: a wooden piece of furniture on which one places the chopping board. 放案板的家具。

CL: pʁ|

se|kʰu| NOUN Tone: M.

Tripod. 三脚架。

CL: na|

se|mi| NOUN Tone: M.

Louse. 虱子。

CL: mi|

se|mo| NOUN Tone: M.

Iron (disyllable). 铁(双音节)。

See: se|

se|na| NOUN Tone: L#.

Lean meat. 瘦肉。

se|ŋi| NOUN Tone: L#.

Fire tongs. 火钳。

CL: na|

se|pv| NOUN Tone: L#.

Cured meat; bacon. 腊肉。

se|qʰv| NOUN Tone: M.

Iron nail; nail. 铁钉, 钉子。

se|qʰv| la|

to hammer in a nail, to hit a nail

钉钉子

CL: lu|

se|sa| NOUN Tone: L#.

Meat of the limbs of pig. This includes the four limbs; it usually refers to preserved meat, but can also be used to refer to the limbs of the living animal. 猪腿肉。

CL: sa|

se|su|su| NOUN Tone: H#.

Raw meat. 生肉。

se|se| VERB Tone: M.

To catch a cold. 着凉。

se|se|ze|

PFV

着凉了

se|tse| NOUN Tone: L#.
Cotton fabric, cloth. 棉布, 布料。
CL: p^hæ| k^hɣ|

se|ze#| NOUN Tone: #H.
Preserved pork meat. 腊肉, 包括不同几类的腊肉, 如火腿等。
CL: ze|

se| NOUN Tone: L.
Iron (monosyllable). 铁 (单音节)。

se|_b VERB Tone: L_b.
To urinate. 小便, 尿; 屙尿; 解溲; 拉(尿)。

dzi| se|

to urinate

屙尿

q^hæ| se|

to defecate

拉屎

le|-se|-ze|

ACCOMP _ PFV

尿了

ɖw|-t^hɣ| se|

to urinate a drop

尿一滴尿

se|la| NOUN Tone: L.
To forge. 打铁。

se|-la|-hĩ| NOUN Tone: L+H#.
Blacksmith. 铁匠。

se|la|-hĩ| hĩ|

blacksmith

铁匠

CL: v|

se|mɣ| NOUN Tone: L.
Fat meat. 肥肉。

se|-mo| NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Pine mushroom, matsutake, *Tricholoma matsutake*. 松茸。

se|sɣ| NOUN Tone: L.
Nit, egg of louse. 虻子。
CL: |w|

sɣ|do| ADJECTIVE Tone: MH#.
Ashamed. 害羞。

sɣ|do| mɣ|-sw|!

[(S)he] is sullen / impudent / has no sense of shame

不知羞耻!

② Modest, demure, discreet, polite. 娴静、礼貌。

tɕ^hw|-sɣ|do|-zo|! / sɣ|do| ji|!

(S)he is very modest/discreet/polite!

他/她很娴静 / 很持重!

sɣ|ŋi#| NOUN Tone: #H.

Advice, suggestion, recommendation. 建议、意见。

sɣ|ŋi| zi|

to ask for advice / to ask for counsel

请求意见, 求教

no| | hĩ|-ki| | sɣ|ŋi| mɣ|-zi|-zo|!

You shouldn't ask around for advice! / There is no need for you to ask for anyone's advice! (= You can make a decision by yourself.)

你不要问人家的意见!

ə|tse|-ji|-zo| | sɣ|ŋi| zi|-tso|-ŋi|?

Why would you want to ask for (his/her) advice?

你为什么问(他的)意见!

CL: k^hwɣ|

sɣ|_a VERB Tone: L_a.
To tear, to rip. 撕(纸……)。

tso|~tso| sɣ|

to tear things

撕东西

tso|~tso| sɣ|~sɣ| (+ze|)

to tear things

撕东西

le|-sɣ|~sɣ|+ze|

ACCOMP _ RED PFV

撕了

sɣ|ŋɣ#| NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Gong. 锣。

sɣ|ŋɣ| la|

to play the gong

打锣

CL: |w|

ʂoɭ VERB Tone: H.
To reap, to gather in. 收割。

leɪ-t-ʂoɭ-zeɭ
ACCOMP _ PFV
收割了

ɖwɪ-t-kʰvɪɭ ɖwɪ-t-ʂwɪɭ | ɣɻɭ-ʂoɭ-zeɭ!
We have one harvest (of rice) every year!
每年收一次稻谷！

ʂoɪ VERB Tone: M.
To gather. 收集。

leɪ-t-ʂoɪ-ʂoɪ
ACCOMP _ RED
ACCOMP _ RED

ʂoɪ-ʂoɪ-zoɪ-toɪ-zeɭ
We are going to have to gather (things)
该收集一些了。

ʂoɪ INTERJECTION Tone: M.
Interjection to get pigs to move forward. 赶猪用的叹词：走！走！。

ʂoɪ! / ʂoɪ-ɪɻɪ!
interjection to get pigs to move forward
赶猪用的叹词

ʂoɪ-ʂoɪ VERB Tone: .
To prepare. 准备。

leɪ-t-ʂoɪ-ʂoɪ
ACCOMP
ACCOMP

-ʂoɪ-ʂoɪ SUFFIX Tone: .
In association with a N, indicates “plenty of, abundance of”. 形容词化：……乎乎。

mɻɪ-ʂoɪ-ʂoɪ
full of grease, greasy
油乎乎

dzeɪ-t-ʂoɪ-ʂoɪ
full of sugar, sugary all over
甜乎乎

siɪ-t-ʂoɪ-ʂoɪ
full of wood, replete with wood, entirely made of wood
有很多木头，如：来形容一个新建的木头房子：面面都是新鲜木头，给人的感觉是“木头呼呼”

ʂeɪ-t-ʂoɪ-ʂoɪ
full of meat, replete with meat, with lots of meat (e.g. a dish contains lots of meat, not just a few small chippings drowned in vegetables)

肉乎乎：比如一个菜含有很多肉，而不是一点点肉淹在一大堆蔬菜里面。

tɕeɪ-t-ʂoɪ-ʂoɪ; ɻwɻɪ-t-ʂoɪ-ʂoɪ; qʰvɪ-t-ʂoɪ-ʂoɪ
full of clouds
云乎乎

ɻwɻɪ-t-ʂoɪ-ʂoɪ
full of mountains, covered with mountains, with mountains on all sides
“山乎乎”：到处都是山

qʰvɪ-t-ʂoɪ-ʂoɪ
full of holes
“洞乎乎”，有很多洞的

ɪvɪ-t-ʂoɪ-ʂoɪ
full of brains, with lots of brains
脑髓乎乎、有很多脑髓（如：一道菜，里面都是脑髓）

ʂoɪ_a ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.
Clean; clear (water). 干净、整洁，本质干净，清（水）。

ʂoɪ-hɪɪ
NMLZ
干净的

mɻɪ-t-ʂoɪ
not clean
不干净、脏

tʂʰwɪ | ʂoɪ-hɪɪ niɪ. |
This is clean.
这是干净的。

dzuɪ-t ʂoɪ
clean water, clear water
清水、干净的水

ʂoɪqæɭ ADJECTIVE Tone: L.
Very clean. 很干净。

ʂoɪqæɭ | -gvɪ
very clean
很干净

ɑɪkoɪ | leɪ-t-gvɪ-t-gvɪ | ʂoɪqæɭ | -gvɪ
to put the house in order, that it be very clean
家收拾得干干净净

so1₁ VERB Tone: MH.
To slip, to slide. 滑, 光滑 (路……)。

mv1tso1 so1
to slide down, to slip to the floor
滑下、滑倒

tʃʰw1 | le1-so1, | tʰi1-twæ1-ze1
(S)he slipped and fell down
他滑了一跤

so1~so1
RED
重叠

dæ1so1 / dæ1so1-ze1
to slide down
往下滑

no1 | dæ1so1~dæ1so1!
You are really cunning! (A criticism of someone who is not direct, not honest, who does not have a proper attitude: giving a slimy impression.)
你真滑头!

See: so1 2

so1₂ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.
Slippery. 光滑 (路……)。

mv1 so1-so1 |
slippery with grease
油腻腻、滑腻

ni1to1 dʷ1-lʷ1 | dze1-so1~so1
(her/his) whole mouth was slippery with sugar
他嘴巴被糖粘得黏黏的

See: so1 1

sɤ1 ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.
Full. 满。

le1-sɤ1-ze1
ACCOMP _ PFV
满了

sw1 NUMBER Tone: M? H#? (pas L).
7. 7。

sw1a₁ VERB Tone: Ma.
To leak. 漏。

tʰi1-sw1~sw1(-ze1)
it is leaking
漏了!

mv1-sw1~sw1! | mv1-zi1!
It does not leak; it does not flow out!
没漏, 没流出去!

sw1a₂ VERB Tone: Ma.
To die. 死。

le1-sw1-ho1-ze1
It's going to die! (About a sick plant or animal)
快要死了! (病了了的植物、动物)

mv1-sw1-sw1!
(He/she/it) is not dead yet!
还没死!

no1 | le1-sw1-bi1-tsæ1-ni1-ze1!
Go and die! / May you die! (Imprecation)
你去死吧!

sw1dʒi1 NOUN Tone: M.
Shroud, burial suit. 寿衣。

sw1dʒi1 zʷ1
to sew the burial suit, to sew the shroud
缝寿衣

sw1-tʰi1mi1 NOUN Tone: M.
7th month. 七月。

sw1-ɲi1 ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H#.
The day before yesterday. 前天。

sw1-ɲi1 | -dʷ1-ɲi1
the day before yesterday
前天

sw1-tʷ1-tʷ1#1 ADJECTIVE Tone: #H.
Smooth (e.g. carefully planed wood). 平滑。

sw1-tʷ1-tʷ1-zo1
very smooth
很平滑
sw1-tʷ1-tʷ1 gv1-ze1
(it) was made nice and smooth
弄得平滑了

sw1-tʰi1 NUMBER Tone: L#.
70. 70。

sw1b CLASSIFIER Tone: Lb.
Times (repeating an action: doing something n times).
量词: 次数。

sw1ji1#1 ADVERB(IAL) Tone: LM+#H.
Two years ago. 前年。

sw1ji1 | dʷ1-kʰv1
two years ago
前年

ʂu˥kwæ˨˥tɕʰɛ˨˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: L+H#
Yellow. 黄。

ʂu˥kwæ˨˥tɕʰɛ˨˥-hi˨˥ ɡv˥-ze˨˥
[the book] has turned yellow!
[书]变黄了!

[F5] ʂu˥kwæ˨˥ | ʂu˥kwæ˨˥ | ɡv˥
very yellow
深黄

ʂu˥tɕw˥ NOUN Tone: LM.
Persimmon. 柿子 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 柿子

ʂu˥tɕw˥ | dʑw˥-so˨˥-tɕʰɛ˨˥ hwæ˨˥-bi˨˥!
Let's buy a few persimmons!
买一些柿子吧!

ʂu˥tɕw˥ NOUN Tone: LM.
Pistol. 手枪。

ʂu˥tɕw˥ | dʑw˥-na˨˥ | tʰi˨˥-pɕ˥~pɕ˥
to carry a pistol
带手枪

ʂu˥₁ VERB Tone: MH.
To peel (with a knife). 削 (用刀)。

ɣw˥ ʂu˥ / ɣw˥-ʂu˥ ze˨˥
to peel, to peel off the skin
削皮

ɣw˥kw˥ ʂu˥
to peel, to peel off the skin
削皮

ɕɕ˥jo˨˥ ɣw˥ʂu˥
to peel potatoes
削洋芋皮

[F5] tso˥-tso˥ ɣw˥ʂu˥
to peel things
削东西

ʂu˥₂ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.
New, fresh. 新。

ʂu˥-hi˨˥ ni˨˥!
It's new!
是新的!

ʂe˨˥ ʂu˥
fresh meat
新鲜的肉

ʂv˥ NOUN Tone: H.
Dice. 骰子。

ʂv˥ | zɣ˥-tɕw˥
four dice (dice came in pairs)
四个骰子

CL: tɕw˥

ʂv˥p VERB Tone: Mb.
To look after, to take care of (children). 带 (孩子……)。

zo˥-mv˥ | dʑw˥-tɕw˥ ʂv˥
to take care of a child, to look after a child
带个孩子

zo˥-mv˥ ʂv˥
to take care of a child, to look after a child
带孩子

tɕʰɛ˨˥-ʂu˥ | dʑv˥ ʂv˥-po˥-bi˨˥-ho˨˥!
Dashi is going to take care of his friends [taking them on a tourist trip to Yongning]
达石要管朋友 (带他们去永宁旅游)

tɕʰɛ˨˥-ʂu˥ | dʑv˥ ʂv˥-bi˨˥-ho˨˥!
Dashi is going to take care of his friends [taking them on a tourist trip to Yongning]
达石要管朋友 (带他们去永宁旅游)

le˨˥-ʂv˥ tʰi˨˥-kʰw˥ | tʰɛ˨˥-tɕ so˨˥
to oblige to study (a mother obliges a child to study)
让他学习、要求他学习 (家长管孩子, 让他学习)

-ʂv˥tɕv˥ SUFFIX Tone: .
Volitive: to want, to wish. 想、意志。

ʂv˥tɕv˥ VERB Tone: M. ① To think. 想。

ə˥-tso˥ ʂv˥tɕv˥?
What are you thinking about? / Where's your mind?
在想什么?

nɕɕ˥ | dʑw˥ bæ˥ ʂv˥tɕv˥
I'm thinking about something.
我在想一件事情。

ʂv˥tɕv˥ tʰv˥
to understand
明白, 想起

nɕɕ˥ | ʂv˥tɕv˥ tʰv˥
I understand.
我明白。

ʂʰu˥ | le˥-ʂv˥dʒv˥-le˥-tʰv˥-ze˥

He has understood.

他明白了。

② To remember, to recollect, to recall. 想起、回忆。

ʂv˥dʒv˥ tʰv˥

to remember

想起

njɣ˥ | ʂv˥dʒv˥ tʰv˥

I remember

我想起

ʂʰu˥ | le˥-ʂv˥dʒv˥-le˥-tʰv˥-ze˥

He remembers, he recollects

他想起来了

③ To miss, to long for; to feel sorrowful, sad, grieved.
想念、感到悲哀。

ʂv˥dʒv˥ tʰv˥ | zɣwæ˥

to be full of nostalgia

特别想念

njɣ˥ | no˥ ʂv˥dʒv˥

I miss you!

我想你!

ʂv˥dʒv˥ qʰwɣ˥ tʰv˥

to have a fit of nostalgia

想念

[F5] ʂv˥dʒv˥ mɣ˥-zo˥

There's no need to worry / feel unhappy

不用发愁

ʂv˥kʰu˨˩ VERB Tone: .

To bet. 赌博。

ʂv˥kʰu˨˩ | -jɣ˥po˥

same meaning

同上

ʂv˥ʂv˥ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Paper. 纸。

ʂv˥ʂv˥ | dʒu˥-pʰæ˥

a sheet of paper

一张纸

[F5] ʂv˥ʂv˥ dʒu˥ pʰæ˥

a sheet of paper

一张纸

CL: pʰæ˥

ʂv˥ʂv˥ NOUN Tone: L.

Sickle. 镰刀。

CL: na˥

ʂv˥njɣ˥ NOUN Tone: LH.

Tree bur; burl. 树瘤。

ʂv˥njɣ˥ ni˥

COP

是树瘤。

CL: [u˥

ʂv˥ VERB Tone: MH.

To twist, to wring. 拧 (拧毛巾)。

le˥-ʂv˥-ze˥

ACCOMP _ PFV

拧了

dzi˥-thv˥ ʂv˥

to wring out clothes

拧衣服

ʂwæ˥ NOUN Tone: #H.

Otter. 水獭。Local Chinese dialect: 水潭猫。

ʂwæ˥-yu˥

otter skin

水獭皮

ʂwæ˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.

Tall. 高。

qʰa˥-ʂwæ˥-gv˥

very tall

非常高

ʂʰu˥ | ə˥pɣ˥ | -ʂwæ˥-gv˥!

(S)he is extremely tall!

他非常高!

gv˥-mi˥ ʂwæ˥

tall; literally 'with a tall body'

高、身材高

ʂwæ˥a VERB Tone: Ma.

To stir. 搅拌。

le˥-ʂwæ˥

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

mɣ˥-ʂwæ˥

NEG

不搅拌

tso˥~tso˥ ʂwæ˥

to stir things

搅拌东西

ɕwæ˥˩bæ˥˩ NOUN Tone: L#.

Camellia flower. 映山红。Local Chinese dialect: 山茶花。

ɕwæ˥˩bæ˥˩ bæ˥˩ |

The camellia flowers are in bloom.

山茶花开了。

so˥˩-tɕi˥˩mi˥˩, | ɕwæ˥˩bæ˥˩ bæ˥˩! |

Camellia flowers bloom in the third month!

山茶花是在三月份开花的!

ɕwæ˥˩bæ˥˩-si˥˩

camellia tree

山茶树

ɕwæ˥˩gv#˩ NOUN Tone: #H.

A mountain to the North-West of Yongning, called “Ji-aze Mountain” in Chinese. 加泽大山（位于永宁西北的一座山）。

kv˥˩mv˥˩, | æ˥˩sæ˥˩, | ŋwɤ˥˩hã˥˩, | ɕwæ˥˩gv#˩, | na˥˩tsʰi˥˩ | -tɕʰɤ˥˩px˥˩mi#˩, | qv˥˩ɕ˥˩-tɕʰa˥˩na˥˩ |

The six mountains of Yongning that carry a name and have a definite symbolic value. The other mountains do not have comparable symbolic value, and fewer people use specific names for them.

永宁地区有固定名字的六座山。其它的山，因为没有重要的象征意义，因此没有取名。

ɕwæ˥˩ɕæ˥˩ ADJECTIVE Tone: .

Lame in the legs. 瘸腿。

tɕʰw˥˩ | ɕwæ˥˩ɕæ˥˩-hi˥˩ qw˥˩-v˥˩ ni˥˩!

He is lame in the legs!

他腿瘸了!

ɕwæ˥˩si#˩ NOUN Tone: #H.

Camellia tree. 山茶树。

ɕwæ˥˩tsu˥˩ NOUN Tone: H#.

Brush. 刷子。

Borrowing: Chinese 刷子

CL: na˥˩

ɕwæ˥˩a VERB Tone: La.

To cure (meat etc) with smoke. 熏。

ɕe˥˩ ɕwæ˥˩

to cure meat with smoke

熏肉

ɕwæ˥˩gv˥˩ NOUN Tone: L.

Kitchen cabinet, kitchen dresser. 柜子。

CL: [w˥˩

ɕwæ˥˩ VERB Tone: MH.

To defecate. 拉(屎)。

qʰæ˥˩ ɕwæ˥˩

to defecate

拉屎

ɕwæ˥˩ NOUN Tone: LH.

Wedge. 楔子。

ɕwæ˥˩ la˥˩ / ɕwæ˥˩ la˥˩-ze˥˩

to strike a wedge

打一个楔子

ɕwæ˥˩ hwæ˥˩-ze˥˩

...bought a wedge

买了楔子

ɕwæ˥˩ tʰv˥˩-[w˥˩ / ɕwæ˥˩ tʰv˥˩-[w˥˩

_ DEM + CLF

这个楔子

ɕwæ˥˩ tʰv˥˩-kʰwɤ˥˩

_ DEM + CLF

这个楔子

[F5] ɕwæ˥˩ kʰw˥˩

to place a wedge, to put a wedge

放一个楔子

CL: kʰwɤ˥˩ / [w˥˩

ɕwɤ˥˩lɕɤ˥˩kwɤ˥˩ NOUN Tone: L.

Small bell that was attached to horses' breastplate. 挂在马胸前的铃铛。

CL: kwɤ˥˩

- t -

-ta.kv SUFFIX Tone: .
Alone, only. 只、才。

õ-ta-tkʷl, | zʷvɿ mɿ-ʂo!

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。）

njɿ-ta-ŋkʷl

me alone / me, on my own

我一个人

no-ŋ-ta-ŋkʷl

you alone / you, on your own

你一个人

ʃʰwɿ-ta-tkʷl

he alone / he, on his own

他一个人

ʃʰwɿ ət-mi- | ət-ni-ta-tkʷl | 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-ʂo, | hi-tɿ-v-ta-tkʷl dzo!

There is only one person at home!

只有一个人在家！

ta ADJECTIVE Tone: H.
Reliable, trustworthy. 可靠。

le-ta (| zʷæ/))

very reliable

很靠谱

le mɿ-ta (| zʷæ/)

not reliable at all

不靠谱

no- | le-mɿ-ta-hi-tɿ dɿ-v-ti!

You are an irresponsible person! / You are not a reliable person!

你是不靠谱的人！

ta-mo VERB Tone: HL.

To wilt, to wither (flower...). 萎、萎蔫。

lɛ-ta-mo-ze!

It has wilted!

萎蔫了！

ta-la VERB Tone: M_a.

To dry beside or over a fire. 烘干。

kwɿ-t-kʰwɿ tʰi-ta

to warm up (food...) beside a fire

放在火炉旁边热一下（饭）

ta-dzi NOUN Tone: L#.

A Na village down below Nhissei, upward from Lataddi. 村落名。

ʃi-tki, | ni-tse, | ta-dzi, | mv-tʰwæ, | la-tʰa-t-di

Villages that one passes when moving away from the Yongning plain, towards Lugu lake. These villages do not count as part of Yongning proper. The last, /la-tʰa-t-di/, is not a village name like the preceding four: it refers to the entire Na area beyond the fourth village.

永宁到泸沽湖所经过的村落，依次是：里格、尼赛、大祖、木垮，然后到拉塔地（拉塔地指的是泸沽湖周边的摩梭地区，包括左所、洛水村等）

ta-ŋv ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.

Gaunt, emaciated. 瘦弱、枯瘦。

ta-ho ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.

Together. 一起。

ɬwɿ-ɂwɿ ta-ho kʰi

The whole village went together.

全村一起去了。

ta-ho-ji

to work together

一起工作

ta-ho-tsʰo

to dance together

一起跳舞

ta-ko VERB Tone: M.

To do manual work, to get a job, to do odd jobs to make some money. 打工（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 打工

ta-ko hu-t-ze!

(S)he has gone (to the city, to another place...) to do odd jobs to make some money!

（他）打工去了！

ta-ko] VERB Tone: L#.

To delay, to hold up. 耽误。

hi+ ta-ko]

to delay people

耽误人家

ts^hu+ hi+ ta-ko] | zwa:!

(S)he delays people a lot!

他耽误大家很多!

ta-na] NOUN Tone: L#.

Crossbow. 弩弓。

CL: **px] na+****ta-pi-** ADJECTIVE Tone: M.

Identical to, like, to the likeness of. 如、像、像……那样。

no+bi+ ta]pi], ...

like you; following your example

像你

njx+bi+ ta]pi]...

like me; following my example

像我

no+=x] -bv], | njx+=x] -bv], | ta]pi+!

Yours and ours are built on the same pattern / are identical! (Context: discussing the farms of the village: they are all built on the same model, in the same way, and thus identical.)

你家的房子，我家的房子，都是一样的！（如：一个村子里的房子，都是按同一个模式建设的。）

no+nu+ gv], | njx+nu+ gv], | ta]pi+!

Whether it's you or me who's building [the house], it's the same / the result is the same!

无论是谁来盖房，盖出来的都一样！

ts^hu+bi+ | ta]pi+, | njx+nu+ da+bi]-ze!]

I am going to build [a house] like that one! / I am going to build [a house] that will be identical to his!

我要盖跟这一样的房子！

ta]pi- VERB Tone: M.

To take as an example, to draw an analog. 打比方（汉语借词：当地汉语方言‘打比’）。Local Chinese dialect: 打比。

Borrowing: Chinese 打比

ta]pi]-ze]

PFV

打比方

ta]pv] ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.

Dry (fruit, vegetables), dried in the sun. 晒干的（水果、蔬菜……）。

v]ts^hx+ta]pv]

dry vegetables, vegetables dried in the sun

晒干的蔬菜

ta]p^hi] NOUN Tone: L#.Chinese mugwort, *Artemisia argyi*. 艾、艾蒿。CL: **dzi]****ta]~ta]**₁ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.

Serious, reliable, careful; clear (to see clearly). 严肃认真、细心、细致，（看得）清楚、清晰。

mx+ta]~ta]

sloppy, not careful

邋遢、草率、潦草

lo+ji+ mx+ta]~ta]

to do sloppy work

工作草率

hi+ ts^hu+ v+ | ta]~ta]

(S)he works carefully!

他很认真!

See: **ta] ta]**₂**ta]~ta]**₂ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.

Exactly (right), just (right). 刚（好）、正（好）。

ta]~ta] | ho! |

Just right, exactly right. (Example: a pair of shoes fits perfectly.)

刚刚好！（如：一双鞋刚好合适）

le]-li+ ta]~ta]

to see clearly

看清楚

See: **ta] ta]**₁**ta]a** CLASSIFIER Tone: L_a.

Classifier for sums of money. 量词：钱（一笔）。

qze+ | qwa+ta]

a (big) sum of money

一笔钱

ta]dv1 NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.

Pocket. 口袋、衣袋、兜子。

njx+ | ta]dv+qo] | ts^he]mæ]-ta]ky]-la] dzo!]

I only have ten yuan in my pocket!

我兜子里只有十元钱!

CL: **lwa+**

ta|dzɤ#1 NOUN Tone: LM+#H.

Masculine given name given to the second among twins.
男性名字，双胞胎中老二的名字。

ta|dzɔ|dzi1 NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.

Small prayer flag. 小经幡。
CL: **dzi1**

ta|hɥɤ1 VERB Tone: L.

Borrowing: Chinese 打发?

❶ To offer gifts outside the family circle. 送礼（给家里以外的人）。

hi+ki+ | dɥɔ+khɥɤ+ ta|hɥɤ1-zɔ1-ji!

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。）

zɔ1-mv1-ki1, | ta|hɥɤ1 mv1-kv1!

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）

zɥɔ+ ta|hɥɤ1

to offer wine as a present
送酒（作为礼物）

li1 ta|hɥɤ1

to offer tea as a present
送茶（作为礼物）

dze+ ta|hɥɤ1

to offer sweets as a present
送糖（作为礼物）

❷ To give a dowry: to give goods to a young woman when she goes to her new home after her wedding. The dowry used to be brought on horseback, in two wood boxes: gifts must come in pairs, and the dowry is no exception. 送陪嫁（嫁妆、陪奁）。

ə+tsɔ+ ta|hɥɤ1-ji1? | ə+su1kv1 (-dzo1), | dɥɔ+li+ɣ1-bi1!

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+tsu1 | qh'a+-[ɥɔ+ ta|hɥɤ1]? - ti+tsu1 | ni+-[ɥɔ+ ta|hɥɤ1!

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）！

ta|kɥɔ1 VERB Tone: .

To tease (by gestures). 逗弄（动作）。

ta|li1 NOUN Tone: LH.

Dali (city name). 大理（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 大理

ta|mv1 VERB Tone: L.

Proverb. 谚语。

æ|sæ+ta|mv1

same meaning: proverb (literally 'proverb of yore')

同上：谚语（直译：“从前的老话”）

[F5] æ|sæ+ta|mv1

proverb; traditional story
谚语、传统故事

ta|so|kʰo1 ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L+H#.

Crosslegged (bodily posture). 盘腿（而坐）。

ta|so|kʰo1 | tʰi+dzɔ1

To sit crosslegged. (This is the usual posture for monks, and also a usual posture for commoners.)

打坐、盘腿而坐（和尚的坐姿）

ta1 VERB Tone: MH.

To give way, to fall backward. 退后。

ɣo+tho1 ta1

to give way, to fall backward
往后退

ta1a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.

Entirely, all; everyone. 量词：全部、一切，大家。

dɥɔ+ta1

entirely, all; everyone
全部、一切，大家

dɥɔ+ta1=ɣæ1

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）

tæ|pv1 ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.

Skinny, thin (person). 瘦（人很瘦）。

See: **ta|ɣɤ1**

tæ|ɣæ1 NOUN Tone: L#.

Oesophagus; Adam's apple. 喉管、喉结。

CL: **[ɥɔ+]**

ti˧ VERB Tone: M.

To become mature, to become an adult. 成熟（人成熟）。

hi˧ tʰv˧-v˧ | gɿ˧-ti˧-ze˧!

This person has become an adult! / This person has grown up/has become mature!

这个人，成熟了！ / 是大人了！

hi˧ tʰv˧-v˧ | mɿ˧-ti˧-sw˧!

This person is not mature yet! / This person is not an adult yet!

这个人，还不成熟！

zo˧mɿ˧ | gɿ˧-ti˧, | lo˧ ha˧!

For a child to grow/to become an adult is no easy business! (Refers to difficulty both for the child and for the family)

孩子长成熟（的过程），还是挺难的！

ti˧do˧ NOUN Tone: H#.

Masculine given name. 男性名字。

ti˧pʰv˧#˧ NOUN Tone: #H.

Copper cup for offerings. 铜杯盏，做仪式用的。

CL: **fv˧**

ti˧tsu˧ NOUN Tone: H#.

Box (woven out of bamboo or wicker). 竹箱。

CL: **ɿ˧**

ti˧tʂʰw˧ NOUN Tone: L#.

Hammer. 铁锤。

CL: **ɿ˧**

ti˧a VERB Tone: La. 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……）。

læ˧tsu˧ | ti˧

to pound hot peppers

捣辣椒

tsʰo˧ko˧ | ti˧

to pound cardamom

捣草果

dze˧ | ti˧

to pound Szechuan pepper

捣花椒

tʂo˧bo˧ | ti˧

to build a wall of earth, by pounding the earth

垒土墙

② To hit, to strike lightly. 拍打。

hi˧ ti˧

to slap someone, to hit someone mildly

拍打人

hi˧ | qur˧-v˧ | ti˧-ze˧

(She/he) has slapped someone.

（他）拍打了某人。

ti˧pʰo˧ NOUN Tone: L.

Ceiling. 天花板。

CL: **na˧**

ti˧tje˧ VERB Tone: LM.

To treat, to handle (someone). 对待（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 对待

ti˧ VERB Tone: MH.

To settle, to decide (Chinese borrowing). 决定（汉语借词：定）。

Borrowing: Chinese 定

ti˧a CLASSIFIER Tone: MHa.

Classifier for layers (of dust, of boards...). 量词：层（一层灰、一层木板……）。

dzu˧-na˧mi˧ | gv˧-ti˧-qo˧ tʰv˧

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。

tjɿ˧hwa˧ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Telephone. 电话（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 电话

CL: **ɿ˧**

tjɿ˧po˧ NOUN Tone: M.

Pillbox; blockhouse. 碉堡（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 碉堡

CL: **ɿ˧**

to˧a CLASSIFIER Tone: Ha.

An armful of. 量词：抱。

qʰv˧dqæ˧ | qur˧-to˧

an armful of string (i.e. a huge quantity of string; see the narrative TraderAndHisSon)

一抱绳子

to|bɿ#ɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: #H.
Empty. 空。

to|bɿ-zeɿ

PFV: it's empty, there is nothing left (e.g. a bowl is entirely emptied)

空了

to|bɿ-niɿ

_ COP: it's empty

是空的

to|kɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H. ① Forehead. 额头。
② Luck, good fortune. 运气。

to|kɿ-dzɿɿ

to be lucky; to have a good karma

好运气, 运气好

njɿ | tsʰi-tji | to|kɿ-dzɿɿ (+ | zɿwæ)

This year, I am lucky! / This is an auspicious year for me!

我今年运气好!

CL: [ɿ]

NOUN Tone: .

Plant with long filaments. 永宁的一种植物。

CL: bæɿ

to|qaɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Kid. 羔羊。
CL: [ɿ]

to|~to|b VERB Tone: Mb.
To hold a child in one's arms; to hug. 抱小孩子、搂, 互相拥抱。

zo|mvɿ to|~to|

to hold a child in one's arms, to hug a child

抱小孩子

to|a 1 VERB Tone: La.
To wrestle. 摔跤。

le|to|zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV

ACCOMP _ PFV

dzæɿ~dzæɿ to|

to wrestle

摔跤

to|a 2 VERB Tone: La.
To lie down. 躺下。

tʰi|to|-cɿɿ

to lie down and rest

躺着休息

to|a 3 VERB Tone: La.
To stand in a family relationship, to have family ties. 有亲属关系。

le|to|~to|

ACCOMP _ RED

ACCOMP _ RED

qʰwɿ|dɿwɿ | le|to|zeɿ

We have acquired a family tie! (through adoption, marriage...)

我们成了亲戚! (通过领养、婚姻……)

to|bi#ɿ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Bottle. 瓶子。

CL: [ɿ]

to|bi| CLASSIFIER Tone: L.
Self-classifier for bottles. 量词: 瓶。

dɿwɿ-to|bi|, so|to|bi|, zɿ-to|bi|, qʰv-to|bi|, ʂwɿ-to|bi|, gv-to|bi|, tsʰe|to|bi|

association with numerals from 1 to 10

与数词结合, 一至十

to|kʰv|miɿ NOUN Tone: L+H#.
Male dog. 公狗。

CL: mi| pʰoɿ

to|mi| 1 NOUN Tone: L.
Pillar. 柱子。

hæ|ʂwɿ-to|mi|

the Precious Pillars, the Golden Pillars: a solemn designation for the two pillars of the main building

‘黄金柱’、‘宝贵柱’: 对主屋两个柱子的庄严称呼

CL: [ɿ]

to|mi| 2 NOUN Tone: L.
Large slope. 大山坡。

to|pi| CLASSIFIER Tone: L.
Classifier for times: n times as many/much as.... 量词: 倍 (多几倍、少几倍等等)。

dɿwɿ-to|pi|, ni-to|pi|, so|to|pi|, zɿ-to|pi|, qʰv-to|pi|, ʂwɿ-to|pi|, gv-to|pi|, tsʰe|to|pi|

association with numerals from 1 to 10

与数词结合, 一至十

to|pvɿ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: LM.
To begin with, at first, in the first place. 最初。
Borrowing: Tibetan?

to|qo|lv] ADJECTIVE Tone: L+H#.
Round in shape. 圆形（球很圆）。

to|qo|lv]-gv]
round in shape
圆形

to|qo] VERB Tone: L+MH#.
To turn upside down. 倒过来、倒放倒置。

to|qo] | tɕw]
to put upside down
倒过来放

njɣ]-nɣw] | to|qo]-bi:]
I am going to turn (this object) upside down!
我要（将这个东西）倒过来放！

to|qo]-ze]
PFV
倒过来了

to|to-mi] ADVERB(IAL) Tone: LM+H#. ① Carefully. 认真地。

njɣ]-nɣw] | to|to-mi] | zɣwɣ]-bi:] |
I will explain carefully! / I will explain very clearly, step by step!
我要认真地讲！

to|to-mi] | so]
to study with great care
认真地学习

② Intentionally, purportedly, on purpose. 故意地。

to|tɰ] ADJECTIVE Tone: L.
Short (of person). 矮。

to|tɰ]~tɰ]
short
矮

to|zo] NOUN Tone: L.
Small slope. 小山坡。

to] NOUN Tone: LH.
Mountain slope, hillside. 山坡，岗。

to] do]
to climb a hillside
爬山坡

ɣwɣ]-to]
mountain slope
山坡

CL: [w]

tv|a VERB Tone: M_a.

To plant, to bed out (rice). 耕种、插秧。

ɕi] tv]
to bed out rice
插秧

le]-tv]-ze]

le]-tv]-tv]-ze]

tv|a 1 CLASSIFIER Tone: M_a.
1,000. 千（数词充当量词）。

ɬw]-tv]
one thousand
一千

ɬw]-tv] tv]
one thousand thousands = one million
一千千，等于一百万

ts^he]-tv] mæ]
ten thousand times 10,000, i.e. one hundred million
十千万，等于一亿

tv|a 2 CLASSIFIER Tone: M_a.

Classifier: a dime, i.e. one tenth of the monetary unit.
量词：角（钱），一元的十分之一。

tv|ɕi] NOUN Tone: L#.

Centipede. 蜈蚣。
CL: mi]

tv|po] VERB Tone: L#.

To gamble, to bet, to wager. 赌博（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 赌博

tv|q^hv] NOUN Tone: M.

Temporary tomb, where the body is placed prior to cremation. 临时坟墓。

tv|tv] NOUN Tone: H#.

Hat. 帽子。
CL: [w]

tv-tshwɿ NOUN Tone: M. ① Time. 时间。

[F5] njɿ | tv-tshwɿ mɿ-t-dzo-t.

I don't have the time.

我没时间。

[F5] njɿ | tv-tshwɿ dzo-t.

I have time. / I have some free time. / I have the time.

我有时间。

② Spell of time; hour. 时间段、小时。

tv-tshwɿ | dɿ-t-ɿwɿ

one hour

一个小时

tv-tshwɿ dɿ-t-ɿwɿ gv-t-ze-t!

One hour has gone by.

一个小时过去了。

tv-tshwɿ dɿ-t-ɿwɿ le-t-hwɿ-ze-t.

One hour has gone by.

一个小时过去了。

[F5] tv-tshwɿ q^ha-t-ɿwɿ?

What time is it? (Literally: "How many hours?")

几点了?

CL: ɿwɿ

tv-tshwɿ-li-di NOUN Tone: .

Clock; literally: "thing for seeing the time". 钟、手表。

tv]ɿwɿ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.

Fine, high-quality basket carried on the back; it had a trough shape. Not in use anymore at the time of field-work. 高级的背篓，过去用它放礼物。

CL: ɿwɿ

tv]tv] ADJECTIVE Tone: L. ① Upright. 直，笔直的
(如：站直)。

② Upright, righteous, honest. 耿直。

tv1₁ VERB Tone: MH.

To support, to stabilize, to consolidate. 搀扶、撑住、稳住。

tv1₂ VERB Tone: MH.

To pour (a liquid) into someone's mouth, to pour down someone's throat (e.g. pouring medicines into the throat of a sick person). 喂，喂到嘴里。

tʂ^hæ-tɿwɿ | t^hi-tv1

to give medicines, to pour medicines into the throat of a sick person

喂药

- t^h -

PREFIX Tone: M/0.
Prohibitive. 不要、别禁止式。

t^ha-lə~lə-ze!

Don't quarrel!

别吵架了!

t^ha-dzo~dzo!

Don't touch!

不要动来动去! / 不要碰来碰去!

t^ha-ni-ni-gv! **ADVERB(IAL)** Tone: .

Similar to. 类似, 相近。

See: **-ni-gv!**

t^ha-llo- **NOUN** Tone: LM.

The name given to the plain of Yongning by the Tibetans.
永宁的藏语名称。

Borrowing: Tibetan tharlam

t^ha-llo-go-ly!

the temple of Thar Lam

永宁大寺

t^ha-llo-se-gi-ky!mv!

mount Gemu, in Yongning

永宁格姆山

t^ha-lmi#! **NOUN** Tone: LM+#H.

Female water buffalo. 母水牛。

dzi-mi-t^ha-lmi!

same meaning: female water buffalo

母水牛

dzi-mi [s^hu-p^ho] dzo, | t^ha-lmi-ni!

This buffalo is a female!

这头水牛是母的!

CL: **p^ho!**

t^ha-lp^hv#! **NOUN** Tone: LM+#H.

Male water buffalo. 公水牛。

CL: **p^ho!**

t^ha-lt^ha! **NOUN** Tone: L.

A good spot, a good place to find a certain species of plant: for instance, mushrooms that will grow there every year. 采野生植物如菌子等的好地方。

t^ha-lt^ha! | d^hu-k^hwy!

a good spot (for hunting a certain kind of wild plant)

一个好地方

CL: **k^hwy!**

t^ha-lzo#! **NOUN** Tone: LM+#H.

Baby water buffalo. 小水牛。

CL: **mi!**

t^ha-l-zwæ-mi! **NOUN** Tone: L-.

Donkey, ass (either jack or jenny or foal). 驴子。

CL: **p^ho!**

t^ha! **1** **ADJECTIVE** Tone: MH.

Sharp, keen. 锋利。

t^ha! **2** **VERB** Tone: MH.

To be possible, to be allowed: **PERMISSIVE**. 可以, 允许。

my-t^ha! | my-zv! | ny! | dzu-bi-ni-my-gv!

It's not that good! I don't like to eat that!

不怎么好吃! 我不喜欢吃!

["Mushrooms"] əljy:hæ:ʃu-mo-[s^hu-dzo], | hi! | my-t^ha! | dv-my-kv!

The Golden Mushroom is not all that poisonous!
/ The Golden Mushroom is not really dangerous!

黄蜡伞不怎么会让人中毒! / 毒性不太大!

t^ha! **NOUN** Tone: LH.

Water buffalo (monosyllabic form, extracted from disyllables such as /t a mi# / 'female buffalo'). 水牛。

CL: **p^ho!**

t^hæ-læ! **NOUN** Tone: L#.

Book. 书。

CL: **py!**

t^hæ-ltsu! **NOUN** Tone: LM.

Jar. 坛子 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 坛子

PREFIX Tone: M/0.

Durative (DUR). 持续体。

ti-dzu-dzo!

(She) is eating!

她在吃东西!

ti-my-ni!

otherwise, or else

否则、要不然

tʰi˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Able; capable; competent; clever. 能干。

ɕwæ˥ | tʰi˥
INTENSIVE.very
很能干

mv˥ | tʰi˥ | tʰv˥ -v˥
that clever woman
那个聪明女人

zo˥ | tʰi˥
clever man
聪明男人

tʰi˥ | a VERB Tone: L_a.
To plane (wood flat). 刨。

tso˥ ~ tso˥ | tʰi˥ (-ze˥)
to plane things
刨东西

le˥ | tʰi˥ -ze˥
ACCOMP _ PFV
刨了

tso˥ ~ tso˥ | le˥ | tʰi˥ (-ze˥)
to plane things
刨东西

pæ˥ | pʰæ˥ | tʰi˥
to plane a plank
刨木板

tʰi˥ | mi˥ # ɿ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.
Large plane. 大刨。
CL: **na˥**

tʰi˥ | zo˥ # ɿ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.
Small plane. 小刨。
CL: **na˥**

tʰi˥ | 1 NOUN Tone: LH.
Plane. 刨。
CL: **na˥**

tʰi˥ | 2 DISCOURSE PARTICLE Tone: LM? LH?.
Discourse particle: so, then, and then. 然后。

tʰo˥ | a CLASSIFIER Tone: H_a.
Classifier for solutions. 量词: 办法, 解决的方法 (一个)。

ə˥ | tso˥ | tʰo˥ | dzo˥ | kv˥ ?
What can we do about it? / What can be done about it?
有什么办法?

tʰo˥ | a CLASSIFIER Tone: H_a.
Classifier for sets. 量词: 套 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 套

tʰo˥ | ɕi˥ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Forest of conifers. 松树林。
CL: **pʰæ˥**

tʰo˥ | dzi˥ NOUN Tone: L#.
Pine tree. 松树。
CL: **dzi˥**

tʰo˥ | dzi˥ | hwæ˥ | tsu˥ NOUN Tone: LM-.
Hedgehog. 刺猬。

tʰo˥ | fv˥ NOUN Tone: M.
Bandit, brigand. 土匪 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 土匪

tʰo˥ | li˥ NOUN Tone: M.
Rabbit. 兔子。
CL: **mi˥**

tʰo˥ | li˥ | kʰv˥ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Year of the rabbit. 兔年。

tʰo˥ | li˥ | mi˥ NOUN Tone: L.
Doe hare, jill. 母兔。
CL: **mi˥**

tʰo˥ | li˥ | pʰv˥ # ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Male rabbit. 公兔。
CL: **mi˥**

tʰo˥ | li˥ | zo˥ # ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Baby rabbit. 小兔。
CL: **ɿ**

tʰo˥ | mo˥ NOUN Tone: L#.
“Pine-tree mushroom”: an edible mushroom often found close to pine trees. “松树菌”: 一种菌子。

tʰo˥ | ɕæ˥ NOUN Tone: H#.
Pine-nut kernel. 松子。
CL: **ɕwɿ˥**

tʰo˥ | tɕo˥ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .
Backward, to the back. 往后。

tʰo˥ | tɕo˥ | li˥
to look back
往后看

tʰo˥ | tɕo˥ | ɕwɿ˥ | li˥ | ɿ˥
to glance backward
往后看一眼

t^ho^hts^he^h-ɿwɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

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

t^ho^hts^he^h#ɿ

same meaning

同上

əɿgoɿ-ɿwɿɿ, | ɿwɿɿlaɿ-biɿ, | bæɿɿwɿɿ, |
t^ho^hts^he^h#ɿ, | pi^hts^he^h-diɿ, | pɿɿdzɿɿ-diɿ, |
ɿwɿɿtvɿ

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

永宁背向泸沽湖方向经过的村落。前两个村落拥有相当大的摩梭人口比例，第三个村落是摩梭村，最后一个是普米村。

t^ho^hts^he^h: | bɿɿ!

/t^ho^hts^he^h-/ is a Pumi village!

fv: /t o t s e /是一个普米族村落!

t^ho^h-ɿwɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

A village in Yongning; Chinese: Tuozhikaiji. 拖支开基村（永宁的一个村落）。

dzɿɿbvɿkɿɿ-saɿɿwɿɿ, | hiɿɿwɿɿ-loɿ, |
æɿmiɿ-ɿwɿ#ɿ, | laɿloɿ-ɿwɿɿ, | laɿɿwɿɿ,
| bɿɿts^ho^h-gvɿ, | əɿlaɿ-ɿwɿ#ɿ, | gæɿɿæɿ, |
q^hæɿtɿɿiɿ, | t^ho^h-ɿwɿ#ɿ

the ten villages traditionally considered as part of Yongning

摩梭传统地理概念中，属于永宁的十个村落之一

t^ho^h-ɿzɿɿ NOUN Tone: H#.

Pigeon. 鸽子。

t^ho^h-ɿzɿɿ-miɿ

female pigeon

母鸽子

t^ho^h-ɿzɿɿ-p^hvɿɿ

male pigeon

公鸽子

t^ho^h-ɿzɿɿ-zoɿ

baby pigeon

小鸽子

CL: miɿ

t^ho^hɿ_a VERB Tone: L_a.

To lean on. 靠。

t^ho^hɿloɿ NOUN Tone: LM.

The horse walking in front in a caravan. 头马：马帮里走在最前面的那匹马。

t^ho^hɿp^hvɿ-tɿɿɿ NOUN Tone: LM.

Gun; firelock; rifle. 枪，明火枪。

Borrowing: Chinese?

CL: k^hɿɿ

t^ho^hɿɿæɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Pine resin; colophony. 松香。

CL: t^hɿɿ

t^ho^hɿɿsvɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Pine needles. 树针。

CL: qaɿ

t^ho^hɿtɿɿiɿ NOUN Tone: LM + MH#.

Brick. 砖。

CL: ɿwɿ

t^hvɿ 1 PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: #H.

That; distal demonstrative. 那指示. 远指。

t^hvɿ ɿniɿ!

It's that one! / That's the one!

是那个!

t^hvɿ-ɿvɿ#ɿ

that one

那个

See: t^hvɿ 2 See: t^hvɿ 3

t^hvɿ 2 PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: #H.

3rd person singular. 他。

t^hvɿ=ɿɿ

his family, his household, his clan, his kin

他家、他家族、他的人

See: t^hvɿ 1 See: t^hvɿ 3

t^hvɿ 3 SUFFIX Tone: #H.

Topic marker; grammaticalized from the distal demonstrative. 主题(°指示. 远指)。

See: t^hvɿ 1 See: t^hvɿ 2

-t^hvɿ 1 POSTPOSITION Tone: M.

Temporal postposition: up to, up until. 到……为止。

-t^hvɿ 2 SUFFIX Tone: M.

To achieve, to attain (a goal), to complete successfully (an action); grammaticalized from the verb 'to come out'.
……成。

loɿ ɿiɿ-mɿɿ-t^hvɿ

not to be able to complete one's task, to be unable to do one's work fully (example: someone is constantly being disturbed, and consequently

can't achieve what they wanted to/can't work in a focused way)

活做不出来、活做不成（比如：一个人经常被打扰，所以不能集中工作，没有效率，要做的事做不成）

t^hv-_a VERB Tone: M_a. ❶ To come out. 出来。

α₁p^ho₁ t^hv₁

to come out: e.g. an animal comes out of its burrow

出来，如：动物从地洞里爬出来

ni₁mi₁ t^hv₁

the sun comes out

太阳出来

❷ To rise (wind). 刮（风）。

❸ To bud, to sprout (a tree sprouts). 发芽、抽芽。

si₁dzi₁ | xo₁bv₁ t^hv₁

the tree buds

树抽芽

❹ To appear, to happen, to get (a wound). 出现。

mi₁ t^hv₁

to get wounded

受伤

qur₁-v₁ mi₁ t^hv₁-ze₁!

someone has got wounded!

有人受伤了！

❺ To create; to found. 建立、创造、制造出来。

zi₁ t^hv₁

to found a new home

分家、建立新家

[s^hur₁ | zi₁ t^hv₁-ze₁!

(S)he founded a new home!

他建了新家！

[s^hur₁ | zi₁ t^hv₁-bi₁!

(S)he is going to found a new home!

他要建个新家！

lo₁ m^v-dzo₁, | lo₁ t^hv₁! / no₁ | lo₁ m^v-dzo₁, | lo₁ t^hv₁-pi₁!

[(S)he] has no obligations, and yet (s)he works a lot / (s)he finds tasks to do! (A compliment to a civil servant who could be content to pocket a salary every month but who sets goals for her/himself and looks for useful tasks to accomplish. The sentence can also be used negatively, to criticize someone who takes up unnecessary tasks instead of keeping quiet.)

自找麻烦！（这句，除贬义用法，还能用来表扬，如表扬一位当官的人努力去做好事，给自己找有意义的事情干。）

t^hv-_b VERB Tone: M_b.

To lend. 借给人。

tso₁~tso₁ t^hv₁

to lend something

借东西（给人）

t^hv-_{gi} ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .

In that direction. 那边。

t^hv-_{hā}-_{ne}-_{ji}-_{zo} ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .

Every evening. 每天晚上。

t^hv-_{k^hv}-_{ne}-_{ji}-_{zo} ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .

Every year. 每年。

t^hv-_{ti}-_{ne}-_{ji}-_{zo} ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .

Every month. 每个月。

t^hv-_{ne}-_{ji} ADVERB(IAL) Tone: MH#.

In that way. 那样。

t^hv-_{ni}# ADVERB(IAL) Tone: #H.

That day. 那天。

t^hv-_{ni}-_{ne}-_{ji}-_{zo} ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .

Every day. 每天。

t^hv-_{qo} PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: M.

There; that place. 那里、那个地方。

t^hv-_{se}-_{gy} ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L.

Henceforth. 今后、从此、此后。

t^hv-_{si} ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H#.

Numerous. 多。

mv₁xo₁=x₁-dzo₁, | x₁æ₁ | t^hv-_{si} | t^hv-_{jx}-dzo₁!

The People of the Sky had seeds in profusion! (from the narrative “Seeds”)

天上的人，有许多许多种子！（故事：“种子”）

t^hv-_{su}-_{kv} PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L.

Third-person plural pronoun. 他们。

t^hv-_{suw}-_{ne}-_{ji}-_{zo} ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .

Every time. 每次。

t^hv_b CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.

Classifier for sets of tens. The term used to refer to sets of eight. The word remains in use, but its meaning has shifted towards the meaning of 'sets of ten', following the generalized use of decimal numeration. 量词: 一套 (有十个)。更早的意思是八个。

q^hwɿ | dɿ-t^hv

a set of ten bowls

一套十个碗

dʒw-tʂw | dɿ-t^hv

a set of ten (pairs of) chopsticks

一套十(双)筷子

t^hv₁ VERB Tone: MH.

To step on, to tread on, to trample. 踩。

t^hi-t^ho

DUR

DUR

t^hi-t^ho-ɿ

DUR _ INCEPTIVE

DUR _ INCEPTIVE

dɿ-t^ho-ɿ

DELIMITATIVE _ INCEPTIVE

DELIMITATIVE _ INCEPTIVE

t^hv~t^hv

RED

重叠

dɿ-t^hv t^hi-t^hv

to give a kick, to stamp the ground

踢一脚

k^hw-tʂɿ t^hv-tʂw

to give a kick, to stamp the ground

踢一脚

k^hw-tʂɿ t^hv~t^hv

to give a kick, to stamp the ground

踢一脚

k^hw-tʂɿ t^ha-t^hv!

Do not stamp the ground! / Do not kick/tread on something!

别踢!

t^hv₂ VERB Tone: MH.

To take charge of, to foot the bill (e.g. someone invites the whole village to a feast; that person provides the food, but does not necessarily do the cooking). 负担 (某个活动的费用, 如: 请全村人吃饭)。

t^hv_a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.

Classifier for steps (in walking). 量词: 步。

dɿ-t^hv~dɿ-t^hv

step by step, one step after the other

一步一步

dɿ-t^hv, | dɿ-t^hv

step by step, one step after the other; same as above, but detaching the two parts of the phrase; this is closer to repetition than to reduplication

一步又一步

- tɕ -

tɕæ˥hæ˨˩ NOUN Tone: L#.

Rubber. 橡胶 (汉语借词。第二个音节: 未确定。)

Borrowing: Chinese 胶+?

tɕæ˥hæ˨˩-dza˨˩q˥hɯ˨˩

rubber shoe, shoe with a rubber sole, sports shoe

橡胶鞋、橡胶底鞋

CL: dzi˥

tɕæ˥p˥hɯ˨˩ ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.

White. 白 (脸、衣服)。

tɕæ˥p˥hɯ˨˩-ba˨˩la˨˩

white clothes

白的衣服

tɕæ˥p˥hɯ˨˩-tɕæ˨˩q˥hɯ˨˩

white skirt

白色裙子

tɕɻ INTERJECTION Tone: 0.

Interjection: hey! 感叹词: 嘿!。

tɕɻ˨˩ VERB Tone: H.

To fade (of colours). 褪色。

le˥-tɕɻ˨˩-ze˨˩

ACCOMP _ PFV

褪色了

tɕɻ˨˩tjo˨˩ NOUN Tone: .

Prison. 监狱 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 监狱

tɕɻ˨˩tjo˨˩-qo˨˩ | t˥i˥-tɕæ˨˩

to put into prison, to imprison

关在监狱

tɕɻ˨˩tjo˨˩-qo˨˩ tɕæ˨˩-hu˨˩-ze˨˩!

(He/she) has been jailed/sent to prison!

被关在监狱!

See: lo˥na˨˩-bv˨˩

tɕɻ˥q˥hɑ˥#˨˩ NOUN Tone: #H.

Mugwort, wormwood, *Artemisia vulgaris*. 蒿。Local Chinese dialect: 蒿草、蒿枝。

tɕɻ˥q˥hɑ˥-mo˨˩

a type of edible mushroom, called 'mugwort mushroom' because it grows close to mugwort

一种可以吃的菌子, 长在蒿附近

See: ho˥tɕsu˨˩

tɕɻ˥ta˥ NOUN Tone: M.

Yoke. 牛轭 (单行) (汉语借词)。Local Chinese dialect: 牛夹担、牛枷档、牛拴。

Borrowing: Chinese 夹担

tɕɻ˥ta˥ t˥hɯ˨˩-tɕɻ˥

N + DEM + CLF

这个牛轭

CL: tɕɻ˥

tɕɻ˥ta˥-bæ˨˩ NOUN Tone: L. From: tɕɻ˥ta˥ and

bæ˨˩ Tracking rope, towrope, towline. 牛皮绳, 犁具连轭之绳。

tɕɻ˥ta˥-bæ˨˩ t˥hɯ˨˩-k˥hɯ˨˩

N + DEM + CLF

这条牛皮绳

CL: k˥hɯ˨˩

tɕɻ˥~tɕɻ˥ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.

Just; exactly. 将将 (汉语借词)、刚刚。Local Chinese dialect: 将将。

Borrowing: Chinese 将将

tɕɻ˥ VERB Tone: .

To bind together. 打结、系上。

Borrowing: Chinese 架?

ɕæ˥tɕ | t˥i˥-tɕɻ˥

to attach the yoke (to a buffalo)

系上牛轭

tɕɻ˥ho˨˩tsu˨˩ NOUN Tone: L+H#.

Swindler, cheat. 骗子。

tɕʰɯ˨˩ | hī˥ tɕʰɯ˨˩-v˥ | tɕɻ˥ho˨˩tsu˨˩ ni˨˩.

This man is a swindler!

这个人是骗子!

CL: v˥

tɕɻ˥ VERB Tone: MH.

To boil, to cook thoroughly; to cook in a pot. 煮。

ɕe˥ tɕɻ˥

to boil meat

煮肉

bo˨˩-ha˥ tɕɻ˥

to boil pigswill, to cook pigswill

煮猪食

dʒu˨˩ɕo˨˩, | mo˥-no˨˩, | mo˥ tɕɻ˥-hī˥ la˨˩-ni˨˩-mæ˨˩! |

Up on the mountain, to cook mushrooms, (we) simply cook them in a pot! (This does not refer

to boiling in the sense of 'cooking in hot water': the mushrooms are put in a pot; one adds grease and salt, and the mushrooms cook in their own juice.)

在山上，菌子，就是简单煮一下而已！（放在锅里，加油、加盐。用菌子自身的水分）

tɕiɿ VERB Tone: H.

To shake (e.g. clothes after washing; to shake one's head). 抖、抖动，摇动。

leɿ-tɕiɿ~tɕiɿ-zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV

ACCOMP _ PFV

thiɿ-tɕiɿ~tɕiɿ+zeɿ

DUR _ PFV

DUR _ PFV

ɣoɿqʰwɿɿ tɕiɿ~tɕiɿ

to shake one's head

摇头

ɕwɿ-tɕiɿ~tɕiɿ-ɕɿ

DEMILITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE

摇一摇

tɕiɿ₁ ADJECTIVE Tone: M. ① Acid. 酸。

tɕʰwɿɿ-hiɿ

[M18] tɕiɿ-hiɿ pʰiɿ

to have acid reflux

吐酸水

② Sour, fermented. (通过发酵的) 酸。

tɕiɿ₂ NOUN Tone: M.

Snare, trap, trick. 圈套。

tɕiɿ kʰwɿɿ

to set a trap

设下圈套

CL: **ɿwɿ**

tɕiɿ_a CLASSIFIER Tone: M_a.

Some, a few. 量词：一些。

ɕwɿ-tɕiɿ

some, a few

一些

tɕʰwɿ-tɕiɿ

these few

这些

tɕiɿdoɿ NOUN Tone: L#.

Tangerine. 橘子。Local Chinese dialect: 黄果。

CL: **ɿwɿ**

tɕiɿ-dzɿwɿ NOUN Tone: L#.

Acid potion: a preparation from sour plums or wild berries, used to make people vomit when they had food poisoning (e.g. from eating poisonous mushrooms). 用梅子等野生果子做出来的一种药品（酸水），食物中毒的情况下给病人和这种酸水让他呕吐。

tɕiɿkwɿɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Melon, gourd. 瓜。

tɕiɿkwɿɿ bvɿ-ɕɿ (+jiɿ)

small melon

小瓜

tɕiɿkwɿɿ kwɿɿmoɿ

large melon

大瓜

CL: **ɿwɿ**

tɕiɿswɿpɿɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Cheese made of yak milk. First, the milk is creamed, then boiled again, with an additive to make it curdle; finally, the preparation is left to dry and harden. It is used in cooking (some of it can be added to gruel), and also as a treatment for diaorrhea. It can keep for a long time. 牦牛奶酪。

mvɿ[ɿwɿ-pʰɿɿbɿɿ], | tɕiɿswɿpɿɿ!

The gift from Muli is yak cheese! / The gift that people usually bring back from their trips to Muli is yak cheese! / Yak cheese is a specialty of Muli! (Yak cheese used to be one of the delicacies that young men offered to young ladies when coming back from caravan journeys.)

木里的礼物：牦牛奶酪！ / 牦牛奶酪，是木里的特产！

mvɿ[ɿwɿ pʰɿɿbɿɿ], | tɕiɿswɿpɿɿ! | əɿɕoɿ ɣoɿɕzɿwɿ~ɕzɿwɿ jiɿ-zeɿ!

The gift from Muli is yak cheese! (My) beloved will shake her head (when tasting the delightfully acid cheese)! (Words from a song that used to be sung when travelling, imagining the return to Yongning.)

（从）木里（带回来）的礼物，就是牦牛奶酪！亲爱的（=收礼物的那个人），会摇头的！（吃、喝的时候会摇头，是因为牦牛奶酪比较酸）

tɕiɿswɿpɿɿ, | ɕwɿ-taɿ | gvɿ-mɿɿ-kvɿ! | jiɿ-kʰvɿ-laɿ gvɿ-kvɿ!

Not everyone knew how to make yak cheese! Only a few had this know-how!

不是每个人都会做牦牛奶酪！只有少数（人）才会做！

tɕi˥su˥pɣ˥-dzu˨

water in which one has diluted some yak cheese;
it has medicinal properties

一种饮料：将牦牛奶酪溶化在水里

tɕi˥tɕi˥ | læ˨sæ˥-dzi˨ NOUN Tone: M-LH-L.

A type of hardwood (not identified yet). 一种树，木质很硬。

tɕi˨_a ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Small; short (not tall). 矮，低，小。

tɕi˨-hĩ˨

NMLZ

矮的

ɣv˥mi˥ tɕi˨

short (not tall)

矮

tɕi˨nv˥ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.

Saddle mat. 马鞍下面的毯子。

zɰwæ˥-tɕi˨nv˥

horse saddle mat

马鞍毯子

CL: pɣ˥

tɕi˨qa˥ NOUN Tone: LH.

Carpet. 毯子。

CL: ʎw˥

tɕi˥₁ VERB Tone: .

To invite (guests) to drink wine. 敬(酒)。

zɰw˥ tɕi˥₁

to invite (guests) to drink wine

敬酒

tɕi˥ NOUN Tone: LH.

Saddle. 马鞍。

zɰwæ˥-tɕi˥

horse saddle

马鞍

CL: pɣ˥

tɕo˥ NOUN Tone: H.

Direction. 方向。

tɕʰw˥-tɕo˥

this way

这个方向，向这里

dɰw˥-tɕo˥

one side, in one direction

一边

ɣv˥-tɕo˥

upward, towards the top

向上，往上

dv˥tɕo˥

that way

那边

tɕo˥tɕjo˥ NOUN Tone: LM.

Whistle, whistling noise. 口哨。

tɕo˥tɕjo˥ | dɰw˥-dzo˥ kʰw˥

to whistle a little, to whistle a few notes

吹口哨、吹一声口哨

tɕo˥mv˥ NOUN Tone: LM.

Wife of maternal uncle. The word consists of a Chinese borrowing, 舅 'maternal uncle', to which is added the Na word for 'woman'. 舅妈(舅: 汉语借词, 妈: 摩梭话“女人”)。

Borrowing: Chinese 舅

CL: v˥

-tɕu SUFFIX Tone: .

Grammaticalized form of the verb /tɕu˥/ 'to put, to place'; expresses that the action is over and done with: that its goal has been reached, and one now moves on to something different; in the same way as, after an object has been put in the right place, one may turn one's attention to other objects. 表示: 已完成, 可以轮到其它的了。

["Dog"] ɣv˥-tɕʰwæ˥-tɕu˥ / ɣv˥-tɕʰwæ˥-tɕu˥-zo˥

to wake up, to awaken

醒过来、醒来

tɕʰw˥-qo˥ dzi˥-tɕu˥-zo˥

to sit here

在这里坐下来

zɰw˥ dɰw˥-qʰwɣ˥ tʰi˥-mv˥-tʰw˥ | -tɕu˥-zo˥!

(Go ahead and) drink this bowl of wine!

把这碗酒喝了下去!

tɕwɿ VERB Tone: H. ① To put, to lay up. 放置。

tʰiɿ-tɕwɿ

DUR

DUR

[F5] ɖwɿhɿ | ɖwɿ | tʰiɿ-tɕwɿ, | tɕiɿhɿ | tɕiɿ | tʰiɿ-tɕwɿ

to put big ones with big ones, small ones with small ones

大小归类

② To settle, to decide. 决定、定下来。

leɿ-zwɿ | tʰiɿ-tɕwɿ

to settle

说好、决定

leɿ-zwɿ | tʰiɿ-tɕwɿ-niɿ-tswɿ!

It's settled!

说好了! / 决定好了!

tɕwɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Cloud. 云。

mv-tɕwɿ

the weather is cloudy

天上多云

mv-koɿ, | tɕwɿ!

The sky is cloudy!

天上有云!

mv-koɿ tɕwɿ pʰvɿ |

The sky is cloudy!

天上有云!

tɕwɿ pʰvɿ; tɕwɿ | pʰvɿtɕæɿ | -gvɿ

white cloud

白云、白色的云

mv-naɿ-tɕwɿnaɿ-ɿ!

the sky is dark / the sky is very cloudy

天很黑, 有很多乌云

CL: kʰwɿ

tɕwɿ VERB Tone: Mb.

To shake. 摇晃。

tsoɿ~tsoɿ tɕwɿ

to shake things

摇东西

tɕwɿ VERB Tone: M.

To roll, to spool, to reel. 缠绕。

njɿɿ-nwɿ | tɕwɿ-wɿ-biɿ!

Let me reel! / Let me do the reeling!

让我来缠吧!

tɕwɿmiɿ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Large scale. 大称。

tɕwɿpvɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: .

At ease. 轻松快乐、舒畅。

tʃwɿqoɿ | tɕwɿpvɿ-ʃeɿ~ʃeɿ | ɖwɿ-dziɿ-zoɿ-hoɿ!

Have a seat here, happy and relaxed!

在这边舒畅地坐一会吧!

tʃwɿqoɿ | tɕwɿpvɿ-ʃeɿ~ʃeɿ-zoɿ | ɖwɿ-dziɿ-biɿ-ɿ!

Let's have a seat here, happy and relaxed!

在这边舒畅地坐一会吧!

tɕwɿswɿ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Mist, fog. 雾。

tɕwɿswɿmvɿ

there is some fog, there is some mist

有雾

CL: tiɿ

tɕwɿwɿ VERB Tone: M.

To reincarnate. 转生、转世。

leɿ-tɕwɿwɿ-hoɿ!

(She/he) is going to get reincarnated! (About a deceased person)

他要转生了!

tɕwɿzoɿ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Small scale. 小称。

tɕwɿa VERB Tone: La.

To write. 写。

leɿ-tɕwɿ-zeɿ

ACCOMP + PFV

写了

tʰæɿ-ɿ tɕwɿ

to write, to write a text, to write a book

写、写书

ɖwɿ-kʰvɿ | tsʰeɿ-niɿ ɿɿ, | njɿɿ | tsʰeɿ-niɿ bæɿ tɕwɿ-biɿ-ʃvɿɿ!

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。)

ɕʷɿ-tɕʷɿ~tɕʷɿ-ɿ

DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE

DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE

tɕʷɿ-di/

brush, pen; literally 'thing to write'
笔。直译：‘（用来）书写的（东西）’

tʰæ-ɿɕæ-ɿ-tɕʷɿ-di/

brush, pen; literally 'thing to write books'
笔。直译：‘（用来）写书的（东西）’

ʂʰɿ | tʰi-tɕʷɿ~tɕʷɿ dzo/

(S)he is writing
他正在写东西。

tɕʷɿlv̞ɿho̞ɿ NOUN Tone: L+H#.

Sling. 弹弓。

CL: ɿ

tɕʷɿɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Shrike, *Lanius tephronotus*. 伯劳鸟。

CL: mi/

tɕʷɿmi/ NOUN Tone: LH.

Chinese Hwamei or Melodious Laughingthrush (*Leucodiotron canorum*). 画眉鸟。Local Chinese dialect: 画眉鸟。

tɕʷɿmi/ | ə-mi-ɿ ni/!

It's a mummy hwamei! (= a female)
是一个画眉鸟妈妈! (=是母的画眉鸟)

tɕʷɿmi/ | zo-ɿ ni/!

It's a baby hwamei!
是一个小画眉鸟!

tɕʷɿmi/ | pʰv-ɿ ni/!

It's a male hwamei!
是公的画眉鸟!

CL: mi/

tɕʷɿ₁ VERB Tone: MH.

To pack-transport. 驮运。

zɰæ-tɕʷɿ

to pack-transport, to transport on horseback
用马驮运、做马帮

zɰæ-ɿzo-ɿ tʰi-tɕʷɿ

to transport on horseback
用马驮运

zɰæ-tɕʷɿ-zo/

person who takes part in a caravan, who works
in a caravan
加入马帮的男人tɕʷɿ₂ NOUN Tone: MH.

Leech. 水蛭、蚂蟥。Local Chinese dialect: 蚂蟥。

CL: mi/

tɕʷɿ₃ NOUN Tone: MH.

Wasp. 马蜂（黄蜂）。

tɕʷɿ-mi/ɿ

female wasp (elicited combination)
母蚂蜂（人工的词）

tɕʷɿ-pʰv#ɿ

male wasp (elicited combination)
公马蜂

tɕʷɿ-zo#ɿ

baby wasp (elicited combination)
小马蜂

CL: mi/

tɕʷɿ₄ NOUN Tone: MH.

Scale. 称。

CL: na-

tɕʷɿ_{a1} CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.

Classifier for loads carried by a pack-animal. 量词：驮子（一匹）。

tɕʷɿ_{a2} CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.

Classifier: a pound of. 量词：斤（用于固体，也用于液体）（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 斤

zɰ | ɕʷɿ-tɕʷɿ

a pint of wine

一斤酒

tɕʷɿ/ NOUN Tone: LH.

Saliva. 口水、唾、唾沫、唾液。

tɕʰɿ-ɿni-t-ne-t-ji/ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .

Every day. 每天。

tɕʰɿ-ɿpɿ-t-mi#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

The name of a sacred spring located in a cave on mount /naɿtsʰi/. 一处神泉。

naɿtsʰi/ | tɕʰɿ-ɿpɿ-t-mi#ɿ

full name of the mountain where the spring is
located

神泉所在山的全称

tɕʰɿ-ɿso#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Altar. 祭坛。

CL: na-

tɕʰɿ-ti#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Stupa, tower. 塔。

CL: [w-]

tɕʰɿ-tɕʰɿ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: MH#.

Entirely, completely, totally. 彻底。

tɕʰɿ]lv] NOUN Tone: L.

Lily, lily buds. 百合。

tɕʰɿ]lv]-hṽ]hṽ

stir-fried lily buds

炒百合

tɕʰɿ]lv], | kv-]pʰæ-di!

Lily buds look like garlic!

百合，像大蒜！

**tɕʰɿ]lv], | dzw]-na]mi]-xo] dzw]-na]mi]-xo]
di]-kv!]**

Lilies grow high up on the mountain!

百合长在高山上！

tɕʰɿ]lv], | dzw]-na]mi]-xo] | di]-kv! |

Lilies grow high up on the mountain!

百合长在高山上！

tɕʰɿ]tʂv- NOUN Tone: LM.

Glass used for wine. 酒杯。

CL: [w-]

tɕʰɿ VERB Tone: MH.

To cheat on someone, to deceive. 欺骗。

le-]tɕʰɿ-]ze]

ACCOMP _ PFV

欺骗了

hī-] tɕʰɿ-(-ze)]

to cheat on people, to deceive people

骗人

no-] | hī-] tɕʰɿ-!]

You cheat people! / You deceive people!

你骗人！

(hī-] |) no-] tɕʰɿ-!]

People cheat you!

人家骗你！

(no-] |) njɿ-] tɕʰɿ-!]

You cheat on me!

你骗我！

tɕʰi] NOUN Tone: #H.

Thorn. 刺。

CL: kɿ]

tɕʰi]b 1 VERB Tone: Mb.

To guard, to defend (e.g. guard a house). 守卫。

a]xo-] tɕʰi-

to watch over the house, to guard the house

守护家

a]xo-] tʰi-]tɕʰi-]dzo-

watching over the house

守着家

tso-]~tso-] tɕʰi-

to watch over things

守着东西

tɕʰi]b 2 VERB Tone: Mb.

To sell. 卖。

tɕʰi-]dɿ#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Feminine given name. 女性名字。

tɕʰi-]na] NOUN Tone: H#.

Prinsepia, *Prinsepia utilis* Royle. 青刺果、阿娜斯果。

tɕʰi-]tʂɿ] NOUN Tone: H#.

Car. 汽车（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 汽车

CL: na-]

tɕʰi]b CLASSIFIER Tone: Lb.

Classifier for meals. 量词：饭（一顿）。

qwa-]tɕʰi-] dzw]

to have a meal, to eat a meal

吃一顿

gv-]tɕʰi]

nine meals

就顿（饭）

tɕʰi-] tʰv-]

to contribute food for the meals during a funeral ceremony: when one is invited to a funeral, one brings food as a contribution to the funeral

带饭，“出（一）顿（饭）”：被请参加守孝时，要给那家主人带上饭

tɕʰi-]tʰv-]hī]

the person who provides the meal at a wake (following a funeral); it is generally someone who is not from the household.

给大家供饭的那个人（不一定是主人）

tɕʰi]tsw-] NOUN Tone: LM.

Eggplant. 茄子。

Borrowing: Chinese 茄子

tɕʰo˥ CLASSIFIER Tone: L *.

Classifier: in combination with 'one', means 'together'; no plural form. 量词: 一起。

ɕu˥-tɕʰo˥

together

一起

le˥-tɕʰo˥~tɕʰo˥

same meaning as above: together

同上: 一起

tɕʰo˥a VERB Tone: L_a.

To accompany someone, to go along with someone. 陪伴、一起去、跟着。

hi˥ tɕʰo˥

to accompany someone

陪伴某人

tɕʰo˥mi#˥ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Large ladle. 大瓢。

CL: na˥

tɕʰo˥qʰwɣ˥ NOUN Tone: LM.

Ladle used for pigswill. 用来煮猪食的勺子。

CL: na˥

tɕʰo˥zo#˥ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Small ladle. 小瓢。

CL: na˥

tɕʰo˥ VERB Tone: MH.

To square (off). (将木料) 砍成方形。

bi˥mi˥-ŋu˥ | tɕʰo˥

to square off with an axe

用斧头砍成方形

tɕʰo˥ NOUN Tone: LM.

Ladle, scoop used for water. 勺子、瓢。

CL: na˥

tɕʰu˥ VERB Tone: H.

To pierce (e.g. a cow's nose). 穿刺、刺破。

ji˥ [ɕʰu˥-pʰo˥], | ni˥ tɕʰi˥-ze˥!

This ox's nose was pierced (to put a ring)

这头牛的鼻子被穿刺 (为了安一个牛鼻圈)

tɕʰu˥a 1 VERB Tone: M_a.

To raise (one's arm). 举、抬 (胳膊)。

lo˥qʰwɣ˥ | ɣɣ˥-tɕʰu˥

to raise one's arm

举手、抬胳膊

kʰu˥-tɕʰu˥ | ɣɣ˥-tɕʰu˥

to raise one's leg

抬脚

ɣɣ˥-mɣ˥-tɕʰu˥

not to raise

不抬起来

tɕʰu˥a 2 VERB Tone: M_a.

To keep a deathwatch, to sit with others at a funeral wake. 居丧、守灵。

hi˥ tɕʰu˥

same meaning: to keep a deathwatch for a deceased person

同上: 守灵

tɕʰu˥bo˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH#.

Fresh, cool. 凉快。

tɕʰu˥lo#˥ NOUN Tone: #H.

Large plate. 大盘子。

CL: [u˥

tɕʰu˥si˥-dzɣ˥pv˥ NOUN Tone: L#-.

Monster, demon. 妖怪。

no˥ | tɕʰu˥si˥-dzɣ˥pv˥-ki˥ | le˥-hu˥-ji˥-ze˥!

You have gone away to the world of monstres (and should not come back to trouble the living)! (Speech addressed to a ghost that one beseeches should not come back)

你已经到妖怪的世界那边 (就恳求你不要回来了)! (对鬼说的话)

tɕʰu˥su˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: H#.

Sad, grieved. 悲哀、伤心。

tɕʰu˥a ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Sweet. 甜。

tɕʰu˥di˥ VERB Tone: L.

To hunt. 狩猎。

See: tɕʰu˥, di˥1

tɕʰu˥˩di˥˩kʰv˥˩ NOUN Tone: L.
Hunting dog, hound. 猎狗。

tɕʰu˥˩di˥˩-kʰv˥˩mi˥˩
same meaning
猎狗

CL: mi˥˩

tɕʰu˥˩mi˥˩#˥˩ NOUN Tone: LM+#H/L.
Female muntjac. 母麂子。
CL: mi˥˩

tɕʰu˥˩pʰv˥˩#˥˩ NOUN Tone: LM+#H/L.
Male muntjac. 公麂子。
CL: mi˥˩

ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L+H#.
Bless you! (what one says when someone sneezes). 旁边的人打喷嚏时说的祝愿话。

tɕʰu˥˩~tɕʰu˥˩ VERB Tone: MH.
To suck. 吸吮。

lo˥˩mi˥˩tɕʰi˥˩~tɕʰi˥˩
to suck one's thumb
吮拇指

tɕʰu˥˩zo˥˩#˥˩ NOUN Tone: LM+#H/L.
Baby muntjac. 麂子崽子。
CL: [u˥˩]

tɕʰu˥˩ NOUN Tone: MH.
Lacquer, paint. 漆。
Borrowing: Chinese 漆

tɕʰu˥˩jɣ˥˩zo˥˩ho˥˩!
It's time to paint (the room, the house...)! / We're going to have to paint (the room, the house...)!
该刷漆了!

tɕʰu˥˩₁ VERB Tone: MH.
To throw away. 扔(垃圾)。

dʒæ˥˩ | tʰi˥˩-tɕʰu˥˩
to throw garbage
扔垃圾

tɕʰu˥˩₂ VERB Tone: MH.
To spit. 吐(吐口水)。

tɕʰu˥˩₃ VERB Tone: MH.
To lose, to misplace. 丢失、弄丢。

le˥˩-tɕʰu˥˩-ze˥˩
ACCOMP _ PFV
丢了

le˥˩-tɕʰu˥˩-hu˥˩-ze˥˩!
It's lost!
丢掉了!

tɕʰu˥˩₄ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.
Anxious, worried. 担心。

nv˥˩mi˥˩ tɕʰu˥˩
anxious, worried
担心

tɕʰu˥˩₅ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH. *Archaic* [古语] At ease, comfortable. 舒服。

my˥˩-tɕʰu˥˩-bi˥˩ / my˥˩-tɕʰu˥˩|-bi˥˩
even if one is in need, ...
虽然很贫穷, ……

my˥˩-dzo˥˩ my˥˩-tɕʰu˥˩-tɕʰi˥˩-bi˥˩, | dʒwæ˥˩ my˥˩-zo˥˩!
Even if one is in need, one should not worry!
(because the Gods will do something to save us)
虽然穷, 莫担心! (因为菩萨会救好人)

hi˥˩ [tɕʰu˥˩-v˥˩-dzo˥˩, | dʒwæ˥˩ | my˥˩-tɕʰu˥˩!
This person is really in need!
这个人, 真的很穷!

tɕʰu˥˩ NOUN Tone: LH.
Muntjac. 麂子。

tɕʰu˥˩ hwæ˥˩-ze˥˩
...has bought (a/the) muntjac
买麂子

tɕʰu˥˩ dzu˥˩-ze˥˩
...has eaten muntjac
吃了麂子

CL: pʰo˥˩

- ts -

tσαɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Busy. 忙。

ɖwæɿ | tσαɿ

INTENSIVE.very: very busy

很忙

tσαɿ | zɥwæɿ

extremely busy

非常忙

tσαɿbɥɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Powder; flour. 糍粑、面粉、粉、粉末。

qʰaɿdzeɿ-tσαɿbɥɿ

sweetcorn flour

玉米粉

dzeɿ[ɥɿ-tσαɿbɥɿ

wheat flour

小麦面

lvɿmiɿ-tσαɿbɥɿ

stone powder, powdered stone

石头粉、被磨成粉的石头

tsʰiɿziɿ-tσαɿbɥɿ

highland barley flour

青稞面粉

mvɿzɥɿ-tσαɿbɥɿ

oatmeal flour

燕麦面粉

jɥɿjoɿ-tσαɿbɥɿ

potato flour (elicited combination)

洋芋面粉

nvɿ[ɥɿ-tσαɿbɥɿ

soy flour

黄豆面粉

læɿtsɥɿ-tσαɿbɥɿ

chili powder

辣椒粉

[ʂʰæɿɥɥɿ-tσαɿbɥɿ

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。

ʂæɿ[ɥɿ-tσαɿbɥɿ

bone powder

骨头粉

jɥɿ-tσαɿbɥɿ

tobacco powder

烟草粉

jɥɿ[ɥɿ-tσαɿbɥɿ

tobacco powder

烟草粉

dzeɿ-tσαɿbɥɿ

Szechuan pepper powder

花椒粉

dzeɿ-tσαɿbɥɿ

powdered sugar, granulated sugar

砂糖

tσαɿbɥɿ mɥɿ

to eat dry flour (made of grilled barley)

tσαɿbɥɿ gvɿ

to cook tsamba (grilled flour)

炒糍粑, 制作糍粑

tσαɿzɔɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.
Diligent, conscientious. 勤快。

tσαɿ VERB Tone: L.

To wink (as a discreet sign of mutual understanding). 眨眼。

[ʂʰɥɿ | nɥɿ[ɥɿ tσαɿ~tσαɿ-dzɔɿ!

RED: (S)he is winking!

重叠: 他在眨眨眼!

[ʂʰɥɿ | nɥɿ[ɥɿ tσαɿ-dzɔɿ!

(S)he is winking!

他在眨眼!

tσαɿ~tσαɿ

RED

重叠

mɥɿ-tσαɿ~tσαɿ

NEG RED

不眨眼

See: **tɥɿpʰɥɿ**

tσαɿtɕiɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Various mushrooms, mixed mushrooms. 杂菌 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 杂菌

CL: **[ɥɿ moɿ**

tsa1₁ VERB Tone: MH. ① To kick, to smash (clods of earth). 打碎(坷拉), 踢(一脚)。

le1-tsa1-ze1

ACCOMP + PFV

ACCOMP+PFV

[tse1 tsa1]

to smash clods of earth, after plowing (with a hand instrument, such as a hoe)

打碎土坷拉

ɕw1-tsa1 tʰi1-tsa1

to kick repeatedly, to give one kick after the other

踢了又踢

② To row (a boat). 划(船)。

tsa1-hw1-tsa1-tɕ1

to row in a sustained way, to row with great vigour

用力地划船、一直划船

tsa1₂ VERB Tone: MH.

To lay (up/down), to place. 放置、放下。

mv1tɕo1 tsa1

to lay down, to put down on the floor

放下、放在地上

-tsæ1 SUFFIX Tone: M.

Causative. 使动: 让。

tʰi1-dzɯ1-kʰw1-tsæ1-ni1!

(We) have to get her to eat! (Context: comment made by a family member when a young child refused to have a meal)

必须让她吃! (情景: 一个小女孩拒绝吃饭, 家人就说这句。)

tʰi1-zwɯ1-kʰw1-tsæ1-ni1!

(We) have to get (him/her) to talk! (Variant based on the preceding example)

必须让他说! (在以上例子的基础上编的句子)

tsæ1qæ1 NOUN Tone: H#.

Hook. 钩子。

② Firing pin (of a gun). 撞针。

CL: na1 [w1]

tse1bæ1 NOUN Tone: H#.

Tinder. 火绒。

CL: kʰw1

tse1bo#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Small bell. 铃铛。

CL: [w1]

tse1di#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Sandalwood, sandalwood. 檀香木、檀香、檀木。

tse1di1-si#1

same meaning

同上

tse1kʰo1 NOUN Tone: L#.

Sanctuary (small sanctuary on the mountain). 佛龕。

CL: [w1]

tse1lv1 NOUN Tone: H#.

Flint. 燧石。

CL: [w1]

tse1mi1 NOUN Tone: H#.

Lighter. 火镰。

CL: na1

tse1mi1-dzɯ1ko1 NOUN Tone: H#-L.

The village of Wenquan, in the plain of Yongning, where hot springs are located, hence the Chinese name Wenquan, 'hot springs'. 温泉乡的主要村落。

tse1a₁ VERB Tone: La.

To chase after; to pursue. 追赶。

hi1 tse1

to chase after someone

追赶某人

tse1a₂ VERB Tone: La.

To float. 漂浮(浮在水上)。

gɯ1tse1

as above: to float

同上: 漂浮(浮在水上)

ɕw1-tse1~tse1-tɕ1

DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE

DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE

dzɯ1ko1 | tʰi1-tse1 (-dzo1)

to float (in a torrent) on the mountain (e.g. timber is floated downstream)

让木头漂到下游

dzɯ1ko1 tse1

as above: to float down from the mountain

同上: 让木头漂到下游

tse1a₃ VERB Tone: La.

To lock. 锁门。

kʰi1 tse1(-ze1) / kʰi1 tʰi1-tse1

to lock the door

锁门

tse.lp^hæ1 NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Coins of the imperial times. 民国之前的货币。

æ1-tse.lp^hæ1

bronze coins of the imperial times
民国之前的铜币

CL: p^hæ1

tse.lqwæ1 NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Key. 钥匙。
CL: [ɬɹ1

tse.lta1 NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Scissors. 剪刀。
CL: na1

tse.lʃ^hv1 NOUN Tone: L.
Derogatory term of address for a dog. 骂狗的话。
See: tse.lʃ^hv1-k^hv1

tse.lʃ^hv1-k^hv1 NOUN Tone: L+H#.
Derogatory term of address for a dog. 骂狗的话。

tse.lʃ^hv1-k^hv1! | mv1tɕo1 se1!

Come down, you damn dog!
你这坏狗，下去！

See: tse.lʃ^hv1

tse.l NOUN Tone: LH.
Lock. 锁。

æ1-tse1

bronze lock
铜锁

CL: na1

tsy1 1 VERB Tone: M intrans.
To become, to turn into. 形成，变成。

sw1pv1-sw1na1-ʃ^hɬɹ1 | ə1dzɹ1~dzɹ1-zo1 |
p^hi1li1 tsy1-ni1-kv1-tsu1 | -mv1!

The caterpillar gradually becomes a butterfly,
doesn't it!

毛虫能慢慢变成蝴蝶，不是吗？

ɬɹ1-bæ1 mv1-tsy1

It's not the same
有区别、不一样

tsy1 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Suitable, correct. 对，合适。

(le1-)tsy1-ze1!

It's okay! / It's arranged! / Things have been
made good!

好了! / 弄好了

tsy1-ji1!

Okay, fine! (Indication of acquiescence to an in-
struction)

行! / 好的! (表示同意或接受命令)

tsy1-ni1!

That's fine!

好的!

no1 | mv1-bi1 mv1-tsy1!

It wouldn't be right for you not to go!

你如果不去，就不对! =你不能不去!

ʃ^hɬɹ1 | ɬɹ1-pi1 | mv1-tsy1!

He is not quite OK! / There's something wrong
with him!

他有一点不对劲吧!

tsy1 mv1-ji1-ze1!

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

不好了! / 不行了!

tsy1 3 ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Fine (powder). 细(粉状)。

tsa1by1 tsy1#1

fine flour

细粮

tsy1 4 ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Greedy. 嘴馋。

See: tsy-ɬo1-tshⁱ-ɬo1

tsy1-ɬɹ1 VERB Tone: .
To give birth (cattle). 生崽子(牛类)。

tsy1-ɬɹ1-ze1

PFV

生崽子了

(dzi1mi1) tsy1-ɬɹ1-ze1

(the water buffalo) has given birth.

水牛生崽子了。

tsy1-ɬo1-tshⁱ-ɬo1 ADJECTIVE Tone: H#.
Greedy. 馋。

tsy1-ɬo1-tshⁱ-ɬo1 tshⁱ1

to be greedy

馋

See: tsy1 4

tsɿ˥zi˥ VERB Tone: .
To be pregnant. 怀孕。

tsɿ˥pʰv˥-tɿ˥li˥ VERB Tone: .
To turn in all directions, to turn and twist. 东翻西滚。

[ʂʰu˥ | tsɿ˥pʰv˥-tɿ˥li˥-ɿ!]
(S)he is turning and twisting in all directions!
他在东翻西滚!

tsi˥ NOUN Tone: #H. ① Crack. 裂缝、缝隙。

tsi˥ qʰwæ˥-ze˥!
A crack has appeared!
有了裂缝!

tsi˥ hu˥-ze˥!
A crack has appeared!
有了裂缝!

② Stitch. 针脚。
CL: pʰæ˥

tsi˥a ADJECTIVE Tone: M_a.
Spicy. 辣。

[ʂʰu˥ tsi˥-hi˥ ni˥]
It's spicy!
这是辣的!

tsi˥b VERB Tone: M_b.
To set up, to install. 安装。

tso˥~tso˥ tsi˥
to set up something
安装东西

tso˥~tso˥ | ɣɿ˥-tsi˥-ɿ]
to set up something
安装东西

ɣɿ˥-tsi˥ tʰi˥-tɕu˥]
to set up (vertically)
立起来

tsi˥gi˥\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.
Crack, fissure. 缝隙, 例如: 墙上的。

tsi˥gi˥ | dʒu˥-kʰwɿ˥]
a fissure
一个缝隙

tsi˥gi˥ | dʒu˥-kʰwɿ˥ tʰi˥-di˥]
there is a fissure
有一个缝隙

CL: [u˥, kʰwɿ˥]

tsi˥a VERB Tone: L_a.
To boil, to bring to a boil. 烧开。

dʒu˥ | le˥-tsi˥-tʰv˥-ze˥!
The water is boiling!
水开了!

dʒu˥ tsi˥-tʰv˥-ze˥!
The water is boiling!
水开了!

mɿ˥-tsi˥-tʰv˥-su˥!
It is not boiling yet!
还没有烧开!

dʒu˥-tsi˥-tʰv˥-ɿ-kʰu˥]
to leave to boil for a while
煮一会儿

dʒu˥-tsi˥~tsi˥-ɿ kʰu˥]
to boil a while
煮一会儿

tsi˥[u˥] NOUN Tone: L.
A species of small bird. 一种小鸟。
CL: mi˥

NOUN Tone: .
Trailing plant. 蔓草。

-tso 1 SUFFIX Tone: .
Nominalizer. 名物化。

bæ˥-ʂo˥-tso˥ tʰi˥-tʰv˥-ho˥-ze˥!
The crop is going to reach maturity!
庄稼快要熟了!

[ʰu˥-tso˥]
Liquid that can be drunk; the meaning is not entirely identical with /ʰu˥-di˥/ 'drink'.
喝的东西

v˥dʒu˥, | [ʰu˥-tso˥ ni˥]
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!

dʒɿ˥bv˥-tso˥]
distraction, game, amusement, piece of entertainment; the meaning is distinct from /dʒɿ˥bv˥-di˥/ 'toy', which refers specifically to objects
娱乐、游戏

ji˥-tso˥ mɿ˥-ʂv˥dʒv˥, | dʒɿ˥bv˥-tso˥-la˥ ʂv˥dʒv˥!
(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!

tv1tso1

thing to be planted; crop. (Another nominalized form exists: /tv1-di1/, but there is homonymy with the compound made of 'to plant' and 'earth': /tv1-di1/, meaning 'cultivable land, cultivable soil'. The conflict is resolved by using /tv1-tso1/ rather than /tv1-di1/ to mean 'thing to plant, thing that can be planted'.

种的东西=农作物。存在有另外一种名物化: /tv1-di1/, 可是那个与‘可以种的地、农业土地’ /tv1-di1/同音, 于是用 /tv1-tso1/ 来表示‘农作物’而不用 /tv1-di1/。

-tso1 2 SUFFIX Tone: M.
VOLITIVE. 意志。

dʒɿ1bv1-tso1-ni1-mæ1!

Let's go and play!

玩一玩吧!

ə1tso1 tv1-tso1-ni1?

What do you plan to plant? / Which crop are you going to plant?

要种什么东西?

ə1tso1 ji1-bi1-tso1-ni1?

What do you plan to do now?

要做什么了?

tso1khwɿ#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Bag (of fabric of leather). 袋子。
CL: [wɿ1]

tso1lo1-mv1tso1 NOUN Tone: #H-.
Tool; thing, object. 东西, 工具。
CL: na1, [wɿ1]

tso1qwx1 NOUN Tone: M.
Sleeping corner: a part of the main room where there is bedding; some people can sit there during meals or family reunions. Newborn babies sleep there. After a decease, corpses are placed on that bed. 小床角: 主屋里面的一个角落, 有床垫子。用餐、招待客人的时候, 会有人在上面坐。刚出生的婴儿也在此处睡觉。人去世后, 尸体先放在那个地方。
CL: [wɿ1]

tso1tso1#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Thing, thingummy, stuff. 东西。

tso1~tso1-zo1~zo1-mv1~mv1
thingummy, stuff
各种东西、各种各样乱七八糟东西

tso1~tso1 hwæ1
to buy things
买东西

tso1~tso1 tɕhi1(-ze1)
to sell things
卖东西

tso1~tso1 dzɿ1(-ze1)
to eat things
吃东西

tso1~tso1 dze1
to cut things
切东西

tso1~tso1 [hɿ1]
to drink things
喝东西

tso1~tso1 la1
to beat things
打东西

CL: na1, [wɿ1]

tso1c CLASSIFIER Tone: Lc.
Classifier for rooms. 量词: 间 (房间, 分隔间, 包间)。

[ɕhwɿ1-tso1]
this room
这间

tso1a VERB Tone: La.
To build a wall, a bridge.... 砌 (墙)、建 (桥梁)。

dʒɿ1 tso1
to build stairs
修一座楼梯

dzo1 tso1
to build a bridge
修一座桥

qɿ1-tso1~tso1-ɿ1
to build something
修东西

tso1qhv1ɿ1 NOUN Tone: H#.
Vestibule: the part of the main room that one reaches when crossing the threshold. 玄关。
CL: khwɿ1

tso1~tso1 VERB Tone: LM+MH#.
To mix, to prepare (dog food). 拌好狗食。

tsuŋ¹ ₁ VERB Tone: H. ① To tie (with a rope). 绑、捆、栓。

dzi-mi¹ tʰi¹-tsuŋ¹

to tie a water buffalo

栓水牛

tsuŋ¹~tsuŋ¹

RED

重叠

le¹-tsuŋ¹~tsuŋ¹

ACCOMP RED

ACCOMP RED

tʰi¹-tsuŋ¹~tsuŋ¹

DUR RED

DUR RED

② To hang oneself. 上吊自杀、缢。

ɤæ¹-tsuŋ¹ le¹-ɣu¹ + ze¹

to hang oneself

上吊自杀、缢

tsuŋ¹ ₂ VERB Tone: H.

Dredge for, fish for, scoop up out of water. 打捞。

tsuŋ¹ NOUN Tone: M.

Letter, Chinese character. 字。

Borrowing: Chinese 字

tsuŋ¹_a VERB Tone: L_a.

To block up. 堵塞、塞住洞口。

tsuŋ¹pʰɤ¹ VERB Tone: L. ① To blink. 眨眼。

mɤ¹-tsuŋ¹pʰɤ¹

NEG

不眨眼

dʒu¹-tsuŋ¹~tsuŋ¹-ɤ¹

DELIMITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE

DELIMITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE

njɤ¹[u¹ tsuŋ¹pʰɤ¹]

to blink

眨眼

② To wink (as a discreet sign of mutual understanding). 眨眼。

[ɣʰu¹ | njɤ¹[u¹ tsuŋ¹pʰɤ¹]-dzo¹]

(S)he is winking!

他在眨眼!

-tsuŋ¹ SUFFIX Tone: MH.

Reported/hearsay evidential: the speaker indicates that they are not in a position to vouch personally for what they are saying, that it is based on indirect knowledge, from hearsay. 据说传闻据素。

tsuŋ¹ VERB Tone: MH.

To call, to give the name of.... 叫、叫做。

[æ¹ɣu¹-ŋu¹ | no¹-ki¹ | jɤ¹-ze¹ ni¹-tsuŋ¹-mɤ¹-tsuŋ¹!

/[æ¹ɣu¹/ calls you “foreigner”!

达石把你叫作“老外”!

tsʰa¹-bo#¹ NOUN Tone: #H.

Cook. 厨师。

tsʰa¹-bo¹ la¹

to be a cook, to work as a cook, to get employed as a cook

当厨师

tsʰa¹-bo¹ ji¹

to be a cook, to work as a cook, to get employed as a cook

当厨师

tsʰa¹-kv¹ NOUN Tone: L#.

Warehouse, storehouse. 仓库 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 仓库

tsʰa¹-tɕɤ¹ NOUN Tone: MH.

Seedlings. 青菜幼苗。

tsʰa¹pʰa¹la¹ NOUN Tone: L+H#.

Husk of sweet corn (maize) cobs. 苞谷叶 (玉米穗子的叶子)。

qʰa¹-dze¹-tsʰa¹pʰa¹la¹

same meaning

同上

tsʰe#¹ NOUN Tone: #H.

Salt. 盐。

tsʰe¹ NUMBER Tone: L.

10. 10。

ts^he-ɬoɬ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: MH# | L.
The beginning of the month. 月初。

ts^he-ɬoɬ-ɬwɿɲi#ɿ / ts^he-ɬoɬ-ɬwɿɲiɿ
the 1st day of the month
初一

ts^he-ɬoɬ-ɲiɿɲi#ɿ / ts^he-ɬoɬ-ɲiɿɲiɿ
the 2nd day of the month
初二

ts^he-ɬoɬ | -soɿɲiɿ
the 3rd day of the month
初三

ts^he-ɬoɬ-ŋwɿɿɲiɿ
the 5th day of the month
初五

ts^he-ɬoɬ-hōɿɲiɿ
the 8th day of the month
初八

ts^he-ɬoɬ | -ts^heɿɲiɿ
the 10th day of the month
初十

ts^he-ɬoɬ | -ts^heɿɬwɿɲiɿ
the 11th day of the month
十一日

ts^he-ɬwɿɿ NUMBER Tone: .
11. 11。

ts^he-ɬh̃vɿ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Chinese evergreen. 万年青。

ts^he-ɬh̃vɿ-dziɿ
Chinese evergreen tree
万年青树

ts^he-ɬh̃vɿ-bæɿbæɿ
flowers of Chinese evergreen
万年青花

CL: dziɿ

ts^he-ɿɿ-miɿ NOUN Tone: H#.
Marsh, bog, swamp. 沼泽。

ts^he-ɿɿ-miɿ-qoɿ, | t^hæɿtɕiɿɿɿ | t^hiɿ-diɿ!
In marshes, there are clumps of wild herbs!
沼泽里，只长野草！

CL: p^hæɿ

ts^he-ɿk^hvɿ VERB Tone: .
To hiccup. 打嗝。

ts^he-ɿɿ-miɿ NOUN Tone: M.
10th month. 十月。

ts^he-ɿɿ NUMBER Tone: .
12. 12。

ts^he-ɿq^haɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.
Too salty. 太咸。
See: ts^he-ɿsoɿ

ts^he-ɿsoɿ NUMBER Tone: .
13. 13。

ts^he-ɿsoɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH#.
Salty (pleasantly salty). 咸。
See: ts^he-ɿq^haɿ

ts^he-ɿɿwɿɿ NUMBER Tone: .
17. 17。

ts^he-ɿt^hvɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H. ① Smallpox. 天花。

ts^he-ɿt^hvɿ | bæɿbæɿ bæɿ-zeɿ
Smallpox has broken out.
天花/麻疹犯了。

② Measles. 麻疹，疹子。
CL: ɿwɿɿ

ts^he-ɿtɿsæɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Village head, small-ranking official. 村长。
Borrowing: Chinese 村长

ts^heɿɿ CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.
Classifier: an inch (1/3 decimeter). 量词：寸（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 寸

ts^heɿɿ CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.
Classifier for knots, e.g. in a braid. 量词：数辫子的节（一节）。

ts^heɿɿgvɿ NUMBER Tone: L.
19. 19。

ts^heɿɿhōɿ NUMBER Tone: L.
18. 18。

ts^heɿɿŋwɿɿ NUMBER Tone: L.
15. 15。

ts^heɿɿŋwɿɿɲiɿ NOUN Tone: .
The 15th day of the month. 十五号。

ts^heɿɿq^hvɿ NUMBER Tone: L.
16. 16。

ts^he|q^hv|ɲi| NOUN Tone: .
The 16th day of the month. 十六号。

[F5] ts^he|do|ts^he|k^hv|ɲi|

same meaning

同上

ts^he|zɣ| NUMBER Tone: L.
14. 14。

ts^hɣ|_a VERB Tone: L_a.
To plait, to weave (hair, thread). 编 (头发, 线)。

ɣo|q^hwɣ| ts^hɣ|

to weave the hair

编辫子

hæ|pɣ| le|ts^hɣ|

to plait hair

梳一条辫子

ɟw|ts^hɣ|~ts^hɣ|~ɟ|

DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE

DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE

ts^hɣ|₁ VERB Tone: MH.
To milk. 挤奶。

tso|~tso| ts^hɣ| + ze|

to milk things

挤出东西

ɟi|bv| | ɲæ| ts^hɣ|

to milk a cow

挤牛奶

ts^hɣ|₂ VERB Tone: MH.
To rub (e.g. rough fabric rubs against the skin). 摩擦。

ts^hɣ|₃ VERB Tone: MH.
To attack, to pillage (e.g. bandits attack a caravan). 抢。

ts^hɣ|₄ VERB Tone: MH.
To give back, to return. 还 (东西)。

ts^hɣ|_a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.
Classifier for dented or bumpy objects: cockscombs, leaves, and bulbs of garlic. 量词: 凸凹的物品, 如: 鸡冠 (一项)、叶子 (一片)、蒜 (一头)。

bæ|bæ| | ɟw|ts^hɣ|

a flower

一朵花

ts^hi#| 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^hi|_a 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)。

ɟw|ts^hi|

one pelt

一张动物皮

ɟw|ts^hi| ɲi|

It's a pelt.

这是一张 (动物皮)

ts^hi|₁ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Hot; scalding. 热, 烫。

ts^hi|zo| mɣ|t^hɑ|!

The heat is unbearable! / The weather is unbearably hot!

热得受不了!

See: ts^hi|₂

ts^hi|₂ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Bright. 明亮。

ɲi|mi| ts^hi|

the sun shines, the sunlight is strong

太阳很晒

ɟi|mi| ts^hi|

the moon shines, the moonlight is strong

月亮很亮、月光很明亮

See: ts^hi|₁

ts^hi|_b VERB Tone: M_b.
To wear (a hat). 戴帽子。

tv|tv| ts^hi|

to put on a hat

戴上帽子

ts^hi|bv| ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.
Sultry, muggy, oppressively hot. 闷热。

ts^hi|ɟi#| ADVERB(IAL) Tone: #H.
This year. 今年。

ts^hi|ɟi|se|, | ...

Until this year, ...

到了今年, ……

ts^hi|ɲi#ɿ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: #H.
Today. 今天。

ts^hi|ɲiɿ-roɿdaɿ

before today; previously
今天之前

ts^hi|q^hæɿ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: MH.
Now, currently, these days. 现在。

ts^hi|siɿ-dzɿɿpvɿ NOUN Tone: L#-.
The world of spirits, the world of the dead. 神灵的世界、死人的世界。

ts^hi|ti#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。

ts^hi|zi#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Highland barley, *Hordeum vulgare* var. *nudum* Hook. f.
青稞。

ts^hi|ziɿ | naɿ-hĩɿ

black barley
黑青稞

ts^hi|ziɿ | p^hvɿ-hĩɿ

white barley
白青稞

CL: **kyɿ**

ts^hi|ziɿ-ɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Highland barley straw. 青稞秆。
CL: **kyɿ**

ts^hiɿ_a ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.
Thin. 细（树、体型细小）。

ts^hiɿ-hĩɿ

NMLZ
细的

q^haɿ-ts^hiɿ-gvɿ

very thin
非常细

dzɿɿ | ts^hiɿ-njæɿ | -gvɿ!

It is really thin!
真细！

ts^hiɿ|mvɿ|t^hvɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Dancing demon. 跳着的鬼。

ts^hiɿ|tvɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Marrow. 骨髓。
CL: **k^hwɿɿ**

ts^hiɿ|ts^hiɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Peas, garden peas. 豌豆。
CL: **kyɿ**

ts^hiɿ₁ VERB Tone: MH.
To construct a house, to build a house. 盖，建（房子）。

ziɿ-q^hwɿɿ ts^hiɿ

to build a house
建 房子

ts^hiɿ₂ VERB Tone: MH.
To bore a hole, to punch a hole. 穿一个洞。

ts^hiɿ₃ VERB Tone: MH.
To start (a fire). 点（火）。

mvɿ ts^hiɿ

to start a fire
点火

njɿɿ-ŋwɿɿ | mvɿ-ts^hiɿ-biɿ

I am going to start a fire
我要点个火

mvɿ|ts^hoɿ ts^hiɿ

to put fire to a piece of wood full of sap (to start a fire)
用含很多树脂的木头来引火

ts^hiɿ₄ VERB Tone: MH.
To squat. 蹲。

leɿ-ts^hiɿ~ts^hiɿ | t^hiɿ-dziɿ

to sit cross-legged
盘腿坐

gvɿ-ts^hiɿ~ts^hiɿ t^hiɿ-dziɿ

as above
盘腿坐

ts^hiɿ₅ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH. Archaic [古语] Sick, ill. 病。

mvɿ-goɿ mvɿ-ts^hiɿ-ɿɿ |

to be in good health: not sick, not suffering
健康: 不病、不痛

ts^hoɿɿ VERB Tone: M_b.
To jump. 跳。

bæɿ ts^hoɿ

to skip rope
跳绳

ts^hoɿɿ~ts^hoɿ

RED
重叠

ts^ho-ɬɰɿ NOUN Tone: L#.
Group dance. 集体舞。

ts^ho-ɬɰɿ ts^hoɿ
to perform a group dance
跳一个集体舞

ts^ho-ɬɰwæ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Stone step. 石头台阶。

lv-ɬmi-ɬɰɿɬɰwæɿ
stone step
石头台阶

CL: ɬwæɿ

ts^ho-ɬkoɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Cardamom, *Elletaria cardamomum*. 小豆蔻。Local Chinese dialect: 草果。
Borrowing: 草果
CL: ɬɰɿ

ts^ho-ɬpæ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Caravan chief. 马帮头领。
Borrowing: Tibetan tshong.pa “merchant”

ts^ho-ɬpjɿɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Soap. Presumably borrowed from a language of Burma: cp. Nung /tshɔ³¹ pi⁵⁵ iɔ⁵⁵/ [Dai 1992], Luxi Achang and Lianghe Achang /tshau⁵⁵ pjau⁵⁵/ [Dai 1985], Longchuan Achang /tshau³¹ piau³¹/ [Dai 1992]. Culturally, it is not unlikely that soap was first introduced through contact/commerce with ethnic groups of Burma. 肥皂。
CL: ɬɰɿ

ts^ho-ɬq^hwɿ-ɬmi#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Demon, ghost. 鬼。
CL: vɿ See: ts^ho-ɬq^hwɿ-ɬzo#ɿ

ts^ho-ɬq^hwɿ-ɬmi-ɬbæɿbæɿ NOUN Tone: #H-.
A blue flower, *Delphinium grandiflorum*. 翠雀花。
See: ts^ho-ɬq^hwɿ-ɬmi#ɿ

ts^ho-ɬq^hwɿ-ɬzo#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Demon, ghost (this word is less common than that with a feminine suffix). 鬼。
See: ts^ho-ɬq^hwɿ-ɬmi#ɿ

ts^ho-ɬq^hwɿɿ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L#.
Tonight. 今晚。

ts^ho-ɬq^hwɿɿ | mv.ɿk^hvɿɿ
same meaning: tonight
同上: 今晚

ts^ho-ɬɔ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Stable: the building at the entrance of the farm, through which one comes when entering the farm. It is made of wood. On the ground floor, there are stables; hay and straw are stored on the first floor. 牲畜圈: 家门口的那栋楼, 下为畜厩, 上存饲料或另辟为房间。
CL: ɬɰɿ

ts^ho-ɬtsuɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Onion; leek. 葱, 韭葱。
Borrowing: Chinese 葱子
CL: pɔɿ

ts^hoɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Human beings; the human species. 人类。

ts^hoɿmoɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Husband. 丈夫。

ts^hoɿtsuɿ NOUN Tone: LM.
File. 锉刀。
Borrowing: Chinese 锉子
CL: naɿ

ts^hoɿ NOUN Tone: MH.
Respect, attention, esteem. 重视、关心、恭敬。

ɬɰɿ-ɱɰɿ | njɿ-ɿkiɿ | ɬwæɿ | ts^hoɿ jɿɿ!
He/she treats me with great respect/attention.
他很重视我 / 他对我很尊敬、很关心。

ts^hu-ɬhɿɿɿ NOUN Tone: H\$.
Wool. 羊毛。
CL: k^hwɿɿ

ts^hu-ɬmiɿɿ NOUN Tone: H\$.
Nanny goat. 母山羊。

ts^hu-ɬmi-ɬpo-ɿloɿ
nanny goat and billy goat
母山羊与公山羊

CL: p^hoɿ

ts^hu-ɬmi-ɬto-ɬqaɿɿ NOUN Tone: H\$.
Male goat. 公山羊。
CL: p^hoɿ

ts^hu-ɬmi-ɬto-ɬqaɿ NOUN Tone: H#.
Kid (young goat). 公山羊羔。
CL: p^hoɿ

ts^hu-ɬp^hv#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
He-goat. 公山羊。
CL: p^hoɿ

ts^huɿʅ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

A unisex given name: a given name used for both men and women. 男女通用名。

ts^huɿʅ-ɰmaɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Feminine given name. 女性名字。

ts^huɿʅ-ɰaɿmvɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Feminine given name. 女性名字。

ts^huɿʅ-ɰhiɿts^hoɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Masculine given name. 男性名字。

ts^huɿʅswæɿ NOUN Tone: H#.

Wether (castrated goat, neutered goat). 阉山羊。

CL: ɰ^hoɿ

ts^huɿʅ-toɿqaɿ NOUN Tone: H#.

Kid (child of the goat). 羔羊、羔子。

CL: ɰ^hoɿ See: ts^huɿʅzoɿ\$

ts^huɿʅzoɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Young nanny goat. 母山羊羔。

CL: ɰ^huɿ

ts^huɿʅzoɿ\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Kid (child of the goat). 山羊羔。

ts^huɿʅzoɿ-toɿqaɿ

young nanny goat(s) and young kid(s)

母山羊羔与公山羊羔

CL: ɰ^huɿ See: ts^huɿʅ-toɿqaɿ

ts^huɿʅ_a VERB Tone: L_a.

To return; to come. 回, 来。

leɿ-gwɿʅ~gwɿʅ | leɿ-ts^huɿʅ-zeɿ

to be back from a stroll

散步回来

leɿ-ts^huɿʅ-zeɿ

to be back

回来了

ɰuɿʅ-jiɿ-ŋuɿʅ ts^huɿʅ, | ɰuɿʅ-kiɿ t^hvɿ!

“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^huɿʅts^huɿʅɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Dry plant of garden peas, garden peas hay. 豌豆干草。

ʅs^huɿʅ | ts^huɿʅts^huɿʅɿniɿ.

This is garden pea hay.

这是豌豆干草。

CL: ɰ^hvɿ

ts^huɿʅ₁ VERB Tone: MH.

To cut to pieces (e.g. to cut away at a piece of clothing with scissors). 剪成片。

t^haɿ-ts^huɿʅ!

PROHIB

PROHIB

dziɿt^hvɿ ts^huɿʅ

to cut clothes to pieces

把衣服剪成片

ts^huɿʅ₂ NOUN Tone: MH.

Goat (male or female). 山羊。

CL: ɰ^hoɿ

ts^hv/ NOUN Tone: LH.

Vinegar. 醋 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 醋

See: saɿts^hv/

- t -

tæ|bɻ| NOUN Tone: M.
Monk, nun. 和尚, 尼姑。

tæ|bɻ|tʂʰo|
same meaning
同上

tæ|bɻ|ji|hi|hi|
person who is a monk
当和尚的人

hæ|tæ|bɻ|
Chinese monk
汉人和尚

CL: v|

tæ|kwæ| ADJECTIVE Tone: MH#.
Prodigal, wasteful. 爱浪费。

tʂʰu| | tæ|kwæ|hi| | qʉ|v|ni|.
(S)he is a prodigal person.
他是爱浪费的人。

tæ|qo| ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.
At bottom, at the bottom of. 底下。

hi|na|mi|tæ|qo|
at the bottom of the Lake
在湖底下

tæ|qo|tɕu|
to place at the bottom of...
放在底下

hi|na|mi|, | tæ| mɻ|do|; | hi|nv|mi|, | nɻ| mɻ|tʰa|.

“One can't see to the bottom of the Lake; one can't know the heart of men.” (Proverb that comes up in courting songs.)

“人的心，湖底藏：看不清，摸不透！”直译：“湖，（我们）看不到（它的）底下。人的心，是知道不了的！”（情歌里的一个谚语）

tæ|ʂu| NOUN Tone: M.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。

tæ|ʂu|qu|ma| NOUN Tone: L.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

tæ|ʂu|ta|mv| NOUN Tone: L.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

tæ|ʂu|pæ|pʰæ| NOUN Tone: L.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。

tæ|ʂu|tsʰi|ti| NOUN Tone: L.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。

tæ|ʂu|tæ|tv| NOUN Tone: L.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。

tæ|a VERB Tone: La. ① To lock up (animals), to close (a door). 关（门、羊）。

bv|qo| tæ|
to close the stable
关牛圈

tʰi|tæ|
DUR: to close
关门

kʰi| tæ|
to close the door
关门

② To tie (a knot). 扣（扣子）、系、结。

tæ|qʉ| ADJECTIVE Tone: LM.
Satisfied, quiet. 安乐。

mɻ|tæ|qʉ|
dissatisfied, restless
不高兴、不安

ə|ma| | tsʰi|ni| | tæ|qʉ| tʰi|dzi|dzo|!
Today, Ama is sitting quietly!
今天，阿妈安乐地坐着。

tʂʰu|nɻu| | njɻ|ki| | mɻ|tæ|qʉ|hi| zɻɻ|!
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！

tæ|tsʰo#| 1 NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Class, group, set (of monks). 班、小组。

tæ|tsʰo| | qʉ|lu|
a group (of priests)
一个小组、一帮（和尚）

CL: lu| See: tæ|tsʰo#| 2

tæ|tsʰo#| 2 CLASSIFIER Tone: L.
Self-classifier for classes, groups, sets (of monks). 量词：和尚（一帮、一班）。

qʉ|tæ|tsʰo|
a group (of monks)
一班（和尚）

See: tæ|tsʰo#| 1

[æ] [v#] NOUN Tone: LM + #H.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。

[v] a VERB Tone: M_a.
To pull. 拉、拽。

tso-~tso- [v](-ze)

to pull something
拉拽东西

mv+ze+ qhæ | le-wo-[v]-di

periphrase to refer to the trigger of a gun: the part that one pulls to shoot
扳机

[i] a 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：拃(大拇指和食指之间的距离。一般不用大拇指和中指之间的距离。)

[i] a VERB Tone: L_a.
To get up. 起(如：起来，起床)。

gv-[i]

to get up
起来

zi [i]

to wake up
醒来

zi gv-[i]

to wake up
醒来

gv m[]-[i]

not to get up
不起床

m[]-[i]-su!

(She/he) has not got up yet / is not up yet!
还没起床!

le-[i]-ze!

(She/he) has got up!
起床了!

q[]-[i]~[i]-[i]

DELIMITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE
起来一下

[v] a VERB Tone: M_a.
To set in place. 安装、摆好。

ge-kh[] t^hi-[v], | v- | t^hi-[v]

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)

ts^ho]-[i] | dzu] m[]-[v], | la-[ge- | khv- t^ha]-ki!

“Human bones must not be put in water; tiger’s flesh must not be given to the dog!” (Explanation: corpses were not buried in water, unlike in certain Tibetan customs. Neither the body, nor the ashes of cremation, must be put in water.)

“人骨头，莫碰水！老虎肉，莫给狗！”(这个谚语，来强调摩梭与藏族的一些不同习惯：摩梭禁止让尸体或骨灰沾水。)

[v] t^hæ#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Patrimony, family wealth, property. 家底、财产(贵重物品)。

a]zo- [v] t^hæ!

Prosperity to the family!
祝你们家发财!

ts^hu- | [v] t^hæ- | qwæ | dzo-ji!

(S)he has a large patrimony / His/her family is rich!

他家底很好! / 他家有财!

CL: k^hw[]

[v] NOUN Tone: L.

Knot. 死扣、死结。

q[]-[v]

a knot
一个死结

q[]-[v] | t^hi-[v]

to tie a knot
打一个死结

[v] a 1 VERB Tone: L_a.

To weave (bamboo). 编(竹子)。

q^hw[]-t^hv- [v]

to weave a basket for carrying water
编背水的背篓

mi]i] [v]

to weave bamboo
编竹子

tso]~tso] [v]

to weave things

编东西

[v]a 2 VERB Tone: L_a.

To throw (a stone at someone). 掷 (掷石头)。

mɿ]~[v]

NEG

NEG

lv]mi] [v]

to throw a stone

掷石头

tso]~tso] [v]

to throw things

掷东西

[v]b 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。

[v]q^hv] NOUN Tone: L.

Slipknot. 活扣。

[v]q^hv] | t^hi]~[v]

to tie a slipknot

打活扣

[v]q^hv] | dɿ]~[v] | t^hi]~[v]

to tie a slipknot

打一个活扣

[wæ]a VERB Tone: L_a.

To freeze, to solidify. 冻。

dzu] [wæ]

water freezes

水冻成冰

dzu]p^hæ] [wæ]~ze]

ice has formed

水冻成冰了。

dɿ]~[wæ]~[v] k^hɿ]

to put to freeze, to put in the deep freeze

冷冻, 放在冷箱

[wæ] VERB Tone: MH.

To fall down (on a slippery road). 跌倒 (路很滑)。

[wɿ]a VERB Tone: M_a.

To sing (of bird), to cock-a-doodle-doo (cock). 啼, 鸡叫。

æ] [wɿ] (+ ze]

The cock sings.

鸡叫。

- [h -

[hæ+mv+ji#] ADJECTIVE Tone: #H.
Disorderly. 乱。

αJko+ | [hæ+mv+ji+! |

The house is in a mess!

家很乱!

[hæ+mv+ji+ni! |

It's a real mess!

真乱!

[hæ+mi+ηw] ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L#.
Really, actually. 真的。

[ʂhw+ | [hæ+mi+ηw] | go!

(S)he is really ill!

他真的病了!

-[hæ+qo] POSTPOSITION Tone: L#.
Under. ……之下、下面。

[hæ+qhw] NOUN Tone: M.
Skirt. 裙子。
CL: [w]

***[hæ]** NOUN Tone: L.
Skirt (monosyllabic form extracted from the set phrase 'to wear the skirt'). 裙子 (单音节)。

[hæ+ | le+ki]

to put on the skirt (ACCOMP)

穿上裙子

[hæ] ki/

the ritual of coming of age for women: "putting on the skirt"

女人成年的礼仪: "穿裙子"

[hæ]ki] VERB Tone: L.

To perform the ceremony for a person's coming of age.
举行女孩的成年礼。

[hæ]ki]-ze!

She has come of age! / The ceremony for her coming of age has been performed!

穿裙了! / 行过穿裙礼了! / 她成年了!

[hæ]~[hæ] VERB Tone: MH.
To itch. 痒。

le+-[hæ]~[hæ]-ze]

ACCOMP RED PFV

ACCOMP RED PFV

[hæ] VERB Tone: MH. ① To bite; to sting. 咬、叮。

tso+~tso+ [hæ](-ze)]

to bite things

咬东西

hi+ [hæ]

to bite someone (e.g. a dog bites a stranger)

咬人

② To fit, to adjust, to match: e.g. when building a house, to pieces of carpentry fit each other exactly, and 'bite' into each other to perfection. 对号、合适、相配: 建房时, 两块木材调剂地刚好合适, 好像互相“咬紧”的样子。

[hæ]a CLASSIFIER Tone: Ha.

A drop (of liquid). 量词: 滴。

[hæ] VERB Tone: MH.

To drip, to dribble. 滴 (水往下滴)。

ti+-[hæ]~[hæ]

DUR RED

滴着滴着

[hi]a ADJECTIVE Tone: La.

Tired, weary. 累、疲倦、精疲力竭。

le+-[hi]-ze]

ACCOMP _ PFV

累了

njv+ | [hi+!

I am tired!

我累了!

njv+ | [hi]-ze!

I am tired!

我累了!

[hw]a VERB Tone: La.

To sneeze. 打喷嚏。

qwt+-[hw]~[hw]

INCEPTIVE RED

ㄊㄨㄛˇ VERB Tone: L_b.
To drink. 喝。

njɿ˥ | mɿ˥-ㄊㄨㄛˇ

I don't drink

我不喝

ㄊㄨㄛˇ-ze˥

PFV

喝了

le˥-ㄊㄨㄛˇ-ze˥

ACCOMP _ PFV

ACCOMP _ PFV

zɿ˥ ㄊㄨㄛˇ

to drink wine

喝酒

ɿ˥ ㄊㄨㄛˇ

to smoke (tobacco)

抽烟

dzɿ˥qʰæ˥ ㄊㄨㄛ˥

to drink cold water

喝凉水

dzɿ˥tsʰi˥ ㄊㄨㄛ˥

to drink hot water

喝热水

li˥ ㄊㄨㄛˇ

to drink tea

喝茶

v˥dzɿ˥ ㄊㄨㄛ˥

to drink soup

喝汤

dzɿ˥ ㄊㄨㄛ˥

to drink water

喝水

njɿ˥ | dzɿ˥ ㄊㄨㄛ˥-ze˥

I have drunk some water

我喝了水

njɿ˥ | dzɿ˥ ㄊㄨㄛ˥-zo˥-ho˥

I'm going to have to drink water.

我应该喝水了。

- tʂ -

tʂa˥ta˧ NOUN Tone: H#.
Sign. 记号。

tʂa˥ta˧ ʂi˧

to make a mark, to write a sign
写一个符号、画一个符号

tʂa˥ta˧ tʂi˧

to write signs, to make marks
写符号、画符号

CL: kʰwɿ˧

tʂæ˥mo˧#˧ NOUN Tone: #H.
A poisonous mushroom. 一种有毒的菌子。

tʂæ˥mo˧-kʰi˥tʂʰu˧-mo˧ / **kʰi˥tʂʰu˧-mo˧**

same meaning
同上

Syn: kʰi˥tʂʰu˧-mo˧.

tʂæ˥tʂwɿ˧ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.
Truthfully, accurately, really. 确切、真的。

tʂæ˥wɿ˧ NOUN Tone: L#.
Servant. 仆人, 佣人。
CL: v˥

tʂæ˥do˧#˧ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Container in which butter-tea is mixed; also: butter churn. 打酥油茶的罐、酥油茶搅拌器, 黄油搅乳器。
CL: ʂu˥

tʂæ˥₁ VERB Tone: MH.
To rob, to steal. 抢劫、抢。

le˥-tʂæ˥-ze˧

ACCOMP _ PFV
抢了

tso˥~tso˥ tʂæ˥

to steal things
抢东西

le˥-tʂæ˥-po˧-hu˧(-ze˧)

[(S)he] stole away (something)
把东西抢走了

hɿ˥ tʂæ˥

to rob people, to steal from people
抢劫

tʂæ˥₂ VERB Tone: MH.
To send someone. 派人。

ɕu˥-v˥ tʂæ˥

to send someone
派一个人

hɿ˥ tʂæ˥

as above
同上

tʂæ˥₃ VERB Tone: MH.
To set, to attach (e.g. to sew a button, to put a saddle on a horse). 安上(如: 缝扣子、安上马鞍)。

pv˥ʂu˧ tʂæ˥

to sew a button
缝扣子

zwa˥tʂi˧ tʂæ˥

to put a saddle on a horse, to saddle a horse
备鞍

ɕu˥-ni˧, | so˥-ʂu˥ tʂæ˥!

In one day [of caravan journey], one saddles (horses) three times!
(走马帮,)一天备鞍三次!

tʂæ˥₄ NOUN Tone: MH. ① Articulation. 关节。
② Period, epoch, age, era, span of time. 段(时间)、时代。
CL: tʂæ˥

tʂæ˥_a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.
Classifier for ears (of sweet corn). 量词. 玉米(一棒)。

qʰa˥dze˥ | ɕu˥-tʂæ˥

an ear of sweet corn
一棒玉米

qʰa˥dze˥ | ɕu˥-tʂæ˥ ɕzɿ˧

to pick an ear of sweet corn
掰一棒玉米

tʂe˧ NOUN Tone: #H.
Earth. 土壤。

tʂe˧ pv˥

dry earth
干土

tʂe˧ su˥~su˥

'raw earth': immature soil, earth that has not been prepared for agriculture by adding manure, etc

'生土': 没有经过加工(加肥料等等)的土, 还不适合种农作物

tʂeɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Needle. 针 (汉语借词)。
CL: **ɿwɿ** See: **ʁoɿ**

tʂeɿdaɿ NOUN Tone: H#.
Partition. 隔板。
CL: **doɿ**

tʂeɿgiɿʂ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H\$.
In-between, in the middle of. 中间、之间、间。

əɿ-suɿkvɿ-tʂeɿgiɿ

(in the space) between us, in the space that separates us

在咱们之间 (的空间)

tʂeɿa VERB Tone: L_a.
To sting, to pierce (e.g. a thorn). 刺痛。

leɿ-tʂeɿ-zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV

ACCOMP _ PFV

tʂʰiɿ-ŋwɿ-tʂeɿ-zeɿ

to be pierced by a thorn, to catch a thorn

被刺所刺痛

tsoɿ~tsoɿ tʂeɿ

to pierce something

刺到一个东西

tʂeɿkʰwɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Seam. 缝。
CL: **ɿwɿ**

tʂeɿʂwæɿ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Grit, gravel. 砾石。

tʂy˦˥a VERB Tone: M_a. ① To count; to calculate. 数、算。

tʂy˦˥a~tʂy˦˥a

RED

重叠: 算一算

ɿwɿ-tʂy˦˥a~tʂy˦˥a-ɿ

to do some counting, to take a count

算一下

tsoɿ~tsoɿ tʂy˦˥a

to count things

数东西

hiɿ tʂy˦˥a

to count people

数人

boɿ tʂy˦˥a
to count pigs
数猪

leɿ-tʂy˦˥a-zeɿ
ACCOMP _ PFV
数了

② To do divination, to do fortune-telling. 算命。

leɿ-tʂy˦˥a~tʂy˦˥a

to do divination, to do fortune-telling

算命

ɿwɿ-tʂy˦˥a~tʂy˦˥a-ɿ

to do some fortune-telling

算一下命

niɿŋwɿhãɿtʰaɿ | ɿwɿ-ɿwɿ | tʂy˦˥a-biɿ!

(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

kwɿ tʂy˦˥a, | hãɿ tʂy˦˥a

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。

hiɿ ɿwɿ-vɿ tʂy˦˥a-zeɿ!

(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)

dzyɿ tʂy˦˥a

to be good, to count as good, to be considered as good

算是很好的

tʂʰwɿ | õɿ-bvɿ-õɿ | dzyɿ tʂy˦˥a (+ | zywæɿ)

He thinks highly of himself! / He is proud of himself / conceited!

他觉得自己很了不起!

hyɿ tʂy˦˥a

to count as remarkable, to be considered as remarkable

算很了不起的, 算很能干的

ɿwæɿ | hyɿ tʂy˦˥a

same meaning

同上

tʂʰu+ | gi-zu+ tʂy-tso+ni]

He has the status of little brother! (Comment made to emphasize someone's role in the family.)

他是做弟弟的! (强调该人的社会角色)

tʂʰu+ | gi-zu+ tʂy+ni!

He has the status of little brother! (Comment made to emphasize someone's role in the family.)

他是做弟弟的! (强调该人的社会角色)

tʂʰu+ | by+ tʂy-tso+ni!

He/she is Pumi! (Comment made to emphasize this aspect of someone's identity.)

他是普米族! (强调该人的民族)

tʂʰu+ | na+ tʂy-tso+ni!

He/she is Na! (Comment made to emphasize this aspect of someone's identity.)

他是摩梭人! (强调该人的民族身份)

tʂʰu+ | æ+mv+ tʂy+ni!

She has the status of elder sister! / He has the status of elder brother! (Comment made to emphasize someone's role in the family.)

她是做姐姐的! / 他是做哥哥的! (强调该人的社会角色)

tʂʰu+ | gi-zu+go+mi+ tʂy+ni!

They are brothers and sisters!

他们是(兄)弟(姐)妹!

tʂʰu+ | æ+mv+go+mi+ | tʂy-tso+ my+ni! | my+ tʂy+!

They can't be considered as brothers and sisters! / They are not actually brothers and sisters!

他们不算是兄弟姐妹!

tʂo-kʰu] NOUN Tone: L#.

Ritual performed on the occasion of the death of a family member. 忠克: 亲人去世时举行的仪式。

tʂo-lu#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Hand-operated grindstone. 手推磨。

tʂo-lu+nv+mi]

the axis of the grindstone (literally: its hear)

手推磨的轴心

CL: na+

tʂo-lu+ tʂo] NOUN Tone: MH#.

A water insect. 一种水虫。

CL: mi]

tʂo-tʂu#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Name of a village: Zhongshi. 忠实(永宁的一个村落)。

qæ-tʂu#], | tʂo-tʂu#], | by-tʂʰu/, | da+pʰo], | by-dzi], | dze+bo+

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

永宁坝的六个村落, 按传统排序: 从距离泸沽湖最近的村落说起。

tʂo-tsu] NOUN Tone: H#.

Table. 桌子(汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 桌子

CL: pɿ] See: su-tʂæ+

tʂo] CLASSIFIER Tone: L.

Classifier for meals. 量词: 饭(一顿)。

qʉ-tʂo] tʰi-pæ]

to serve a meal, to set a meal

摆饭, 摆饭桌

zo/, | njy+ qʉ-tʂo] pæ-bi!

For lunch, I will serve a (whole) meal! / I'm taking charge of lunch!

我来管午饭这一顿!

ha+ qʉ-tʂo]

a meal

一顿饭

tʂo]bo] NOUN Tone: L.

Earthen wall. 土墙。

tʂo]bo] ti]

to build a wall of earth, by pounding the earth

垒墙

CL: do]

tʂo]mv] NOUN Tone: L.

Fine sand. 沙子。

tʂɿ] VERB Tone: H.

To cough. 咳嗽。

tʂʰu+ | tʰi-tʂɿ]-dzo]

(S)he is coughing.

他在咳嗽

tʂu+ NOUN Tone: M.

Claws. 爪子。

CL: lu+ See: kv-tʂu+]

tʂu-dzi] NOUN Tone: L#.

Varnish tree. 漆树。

[tʂw-ɬv#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Local government. (土)知府, 如: 永宁知府 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 知府

noɪ | ɦiɪdiɪ-tʂw-ɬvɪ-niɪ-zoɪ!

You think you're the local government, hey?! (A criticism to people who keep telling others how they should behave, as if they lorded it over everyone else.)

你像永宁土知府! / 你是永宁土知府吧! (批评独断的人、一手包办的人)

noɪ | tʂw-ɬvɪ-miɪ-niɪ | -zoɪ!

You are the Princess of Yongning, hey?! (Criticism addressed to an overbearing woman)

你好像是永宁大公主! / 你好像是永宁知府女主人! (批评一个独断的女人)

[tʂw-ɬmɻ] NOUN Tone: L#.

Sesame. 芝麻 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 芝麻

[tʂw-ɬmɻ], | ɦiɪdiɪ | mɻɪ-tʰvɪ-niɪ!

Sesame does not grow in Yongning! / Sesame isn't grown in Yongning!

永宁不产芝麻!

[tʂwɪ] VERB Tone: MH.

To sift. 筛。

leɪ-tʂwɪ-zeɪ

ACCOMP _ PFV

ACCOMP _ PFV

ɬwɪ-tʂwɪ-ɻɪ

DELIMITATIVE _ INCEPTIVE

DELIMITATIVE _ INCEPTIVE

[tʂvɪdiɪ] NOUN Tone: MH#.

Name of a village outside the plain of Lijiang, in the vicinity of the Lake, close to /laɪtʰaɪ-diɪ/. 村落名。

[tʂvɪpɻ] NOUN Tone: L#.

Cutting-board; vessel or cutting board for meat. 菜板、俎。

CL: naɪ

[tʂvɪtɕwɪ] NOUN Tone: H#.

Spittle, phlegm, sputum. 痰。

[tʂvɪ] ADJECTIVE Tone: L.

Peaceful, soft (astrological sign). 平和的 (生肖)。

kʰvɪ tʂvɪ

a peaceful, soft astrological sign, such as the Ox, the Rabbit and the Goat

平和的生肖, 如牛、兔、羊

[tʂvɪ]a 1 VERB Tone: La.

To contaminate, to infect. 传染。

ɦiɪ tʂvɪ-hoɪ

(the disease) is going to contaminate someone / is going to contaminate people

(病毒) 会传染人的

[tʂvɪ~tʂvɪ]

RED

重叠

[tʂvɪ~tʂvɪ-ɻɪ hoɪ]

(the disease) is going to contaminate (people)

(病毒) 会传染的。

njɻɪ-nwɪ | noɪ tʂvɪ-jiɪ!

(Be careful,) I may contaminate you / pass on my cold to you!

(要小心:) 我会传染你的!

[tʂvɪ]a 2 VERB Tone: La.

To light (a candle). 点 (蜡烛……)。

[tʂvɪdʒwɪ] NOUN Tone: LH.

Sweat. 汗。

[tʂvɪ] NOUN Tone: LH.

Sweat (monosyllable). 汗 (单音节)。

[tʂvɪ bvɪnvɪ]

smelling of sweat, reeking of sweat

有汗 (臭) 的味道

[tʂwɪ~tʂwɪ-naɪ~naɪ#] ADJECTIVE Tone: #H.

Mixed; diverse, heterogeneous; messy. 杂、混杂。

[tʂwɪ~tʂwɪ-naɪ~naɪ-ɦɪɪ]

REL/nmlz

混杂的

[tʂwɪ~tʂwɪ-naɪ~naɪ-ɻɪ]

messy

混杂

[tʂwæɪ]a CLASSIFIER Tone: Ha.

Classifier for journeys. 量词: 征途、路程、路途、征程, 趟。

ɬwɪ-niɪ | ɬwɪ-tʂwæɪ biɪ

to go once a day, to go one time each day

一天去一趟

[tʂwæɪ~tʂwæɪ] VERB Tone: M.

To mix. 搅拌、使混合。

[ʃwæ]ho-ɿ] NOUN Tone: LM.

Drill. 钻子。

Borrowing: Chinese 钻

[ʃwæ]~[ʃwæ] VERB Tone: MH.

To hold by the hand, to hold each other's hands. 手拉手。

le-ʃwæ-ʃwæ-ze!

ACCOMP RED PFV

ACCOMP RED PFV

[ʃwæ]~[ʃwæ-ɿ]

RED INCEPTIVE

RED INCEPTIVE

[ʃwæ]₁ VERB Tone: MH. ① To set up, to install. 安装。**tjɿ-hwa-ʃwæ]**

to set up the telephone, to put up a telephone line (in a house that did not have it before)

安装电话 (座机)

le-ʃwæ le-tse-ze!

It's installed! / It is now well installed!

装好了!

② To repair, to cure (a tooth). 补 (牙)、修好 (坏牙)。

hi-ʃwæ]

to cure a tooth

补牙、修好坏牙

hi | le-ʃwæ-ze!

The tooth is cured!

牙补好了!

③ To tie (a string), to make a knot to tie two pieces of thread together. 结线。

kʰw-ʃwæ]

to tie pieces of thread together

结线

[ʃwæ]₂ VERB Tone: MH.

To savour, to enjoy, to relish. 欣赏、品尝 (饮食、音乐……)。

no- | li-ʃwæ-ɿ!

Please enjoy a cup of tea! (A polite invitation)

请您品一点茶! (礼貌说法)

zɿ F | ʃwæ! | li F | ʃwæ! ha F | ʃwæ!

Wine is something to be savoured! Tea is something to be savoured! Food is something to be

savoured! (An explanation about the use of the verb.)

酒, 是可以品尝的! 茶, 是可以品尝的! 饭, 是可以品尝的! (关于‘品尝’这个动词的说明)

ha-ʃwæ]

to savour food

品尝食物

li-ʃwæ]

to savour tea

品茶

zɿ-ʃwæ]

to savour wine

品酒

ə]kʰw-ʃwæ]

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)

[ʃwɿ]_a CLASSIFIER Tone: M_a.

A handful (with one single hand). 量词: 捧。

[ʃwɿ]_a VERB Tone: M_a.

To scratch (with claws, e.g. of tiger). 抓 (用爪子抓)。

tso-~tso-ʃwɿ]

to scratch objects

抓东西

[ʃwɿ]~[ʃwɿ] VERB Tone: M.

To touch. 触碰。

ətso- mɿ-ji-ʃwɿ]~[ʃwɿ]

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)

[ʃʰa-lla] VERB Tone: M.

To discuss, to have a talk, to chat. 商量、交谈、谈天、聊天。

hi-qa-ʃʰa]la]

to have a chat with someone

跟人聊天

qɿ-kʰwɿ-ʃʰa]la]

to have a small chat

聊聊天

njɿ | no-qa-ʃʰa]la]

I tell you, I narrate to you

我给你讲、我跟你聊聊天

tʂʰa˥la˥-mv˥la˥ VERB Tone: M.

To discuss, to have a talk, to chat. 商量、交谈、聊天、聊天。

tʂʰa˥la˥-mv˥la˥-l

to have a chat

聊聊天

tʂʰa˥na˥ NOUN Tone: H#.

The name of a sacred spring, at the foot of a cliff, on the mountain /qv˥lɿ#l/. 一眼山泉的名字。

qv˥lɿ-tʂʰa˥na˥#

the full name of the mountain

山的全名，包括水泉名

kv˥mv˥, | æ˥sæ˥, | ŋw˥r-hā˥, | ʂwæ˥gv˥#l, | na˥tsʰi˥ | -tɕʰr˥px˥mi˥#l, | qv˥lɿ-tʂʰa˥na˥ |

The six mountains of Yongning that carry a name and have a definite symbolic value. The other mountains do not have comparable symbolic value, and fewer people use specific names for them.

永宁地区有固定名字的六座山。其它的山，因为没有重要的象征意义，因此没有取名。

tʂʰæ˥ VERB Tone: H.

To wash (clothes, oneself...). 洗（洗衣服，洗澡……）。

dzi˥h̄v˥-tʂʰæ˥

to wash clothes

洗衣服

ba˥la˥-tʂʰæ˥

to wash shirts

洗上衣

xi˥qʰw˥r-tʂʰæ˥

to wash trousers

洗裤子

gv˥mi˥-tʂʰæ˥

to wash oneself, to take a bath/shower

洗澡

gv˥mi˥-tʂʰæ˥~tʂʰæ˥

to wash oneself a bit, to do a quick clean-up

洗一下身体

ha˥-tʂʰæ˥

to rinse cereals (before cooking)

淘洗粮食

ci˥-tʂʰwæ˥-tʂʰæ˥(-ze˥)

to rinse rice (before cooking)

淘米

tʂʰæ˥lyw˥#l NOUN Tone: #H.

Medicine. 药。

tʂʰæ˥lyw˥-tʰw˥

to take a medicine; literally “to drink a medicine”

吃药（直译：“喝药”）

tʂʰæ˥lyw˥-la˥

to spread pesticides (in an orchard, a vegetable garden or a field)

打农药

tʂʰæ˥lyw˥-ki˥-hĩ˥-hĩ˥ NOUN Tone: L.

Doctor; literally: “person who gives medicines”. 医生。

CL: v˥

tʂʰæ˥mi˥lɕ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Doe, hind. 母马鹿。

CL: pʰo˥

tʂʰæ˥na˥ NOUN Tone: H#.

Black stag: a legendary species, which only spirits are able to hunt down. 黑鹿。

CL: pʰo˥

tʂʰæ˥pʰv˥#l NOUN Tone: #H.

Male deer. 公马鹿。

CL: pʰo˥

tʂʰæ˥qʰv˥lɕ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Antlers; pilose antler (of young stags). 鹿角，鹿茸。

CL: lɿ˥

tʂʰæ˥sw˥ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .

Unfortunate, a pity. 太可惜了！

tʂʰæ˥sw˥!

It's a pity!

可惜！

tʂʰæ˥~tʂʰæ˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.

Solid, of good quality. 结实、质量好，（东西）耐用，（人）可靠。

tʂʰæ˥zo˥#l NOUN Tone: #H.

Baby deer. 小鹿。

CL: lɿ˥

tʂʰæ˥₁ NOUN Tone: MH.

Deer, red deer, *Cervus elaphus kansuensis*. 马鹿。

CL: pʰo˥

tʂʰæ˥₂ CLASSIFIER Tone: MH.

Classifier for generations. 量词：代、世、辈、世代。

tʂʰeɪb VERB Tone: M_b.
To stretch (one's hand...). 伸 (伸手)。

leɪ-tʂʰeɪ-zeɪ

ACCOMP _ PFV

ACCOMP _ PFV

mvɪtʂoɪ tʂʰeɪ

to stretch down

向下伸展

loɪqʰwɪɪ | əɪpʰoɪ tʂʰeɪ

to stretch one's hand outside (e.g. out the window)

手伸到外边

tsoɪ~tsoɪ tʂʰeɪ

to extend something, to stick out something (e.g. to extend a cane out the window of a car)

伸出一个东西, 如: 从车窗里伸出一个棍子

tʂʰeɪ~tʂʰeɪ CLASSIFIER Tone: M. From: tʂʰeɪb
Classifiers for walls, i.e. the width of a room: for instance, a cupboard can be described as extending over an entire wall, i.e. occupying the entire width of a room.
量词: 一面 (墙)。

tʂʰɪɪ-zoɪ-tʂʰɪɪmvɪ NOUN Tone: H#-L.
Love child. 私生子: 没有名分的孩子、不明来路。

əɪdaɪ | niɪ-niɪ | mɪɪ-suɪ | tʂʰwɪɪ-vɪ, | tʂʰɪɪ-zoɪ-tʂʰɪɪmvɪ mvɪtʂæɪ.

Someone who does not know who his father is, is called a “love child”.

一个人不知道他父亲是谁, 就称作“私生子”。

əɪjiɪ-ʂwɪjiɪ, | tʂʰɪɪ-zoɪ-tʂʰɪɪmvɪ zɪɪhɪɪ-laɪ niɪ!

In the past, one used to bring up love children, and that was that! / In the past, one used to bring up love children without making any fuss!

过去, 大家会公开把“私生子”养大, 不会大惊小怪的!

tʂʰɪɪɪa VERB Tone: L_a.
To share (several people share something among themselves; someone shares out something). 分。

ɬwɪɪ-vɪ ɬwɪɪ-kʰwɪɪ | leɪ-tʂʰɪɪ~tʂʰɪɪ

to share: one piece for each person

平分

tʂʰɪɪhoɪ NOUN Tone: LH.
Kettle. 水壶。
CL: ɬwɪɪ

tʂʰɪɪkɪɪ NOUN Tone: LM.
Goblet. 缸子, 杯子。
CL: ɬwɪɪ

tʂʰɪɪqoɪ NOUN Tone: LM.
Attention, interest, care. 关注、关心。

tʂʰɪɪqoɪ kʰwɪɪ

to pay attention to, to care for

关心、关注

tʂʰɪɪqoɪ | ɬwæɪ | tʰiɪ-kʰwɪɪ

to pay great attention to, to care greatly for (e.g. a grandmother paying great attention to a little child's feeding)

很关心、很关注

tʂʰɪɪqoɪ | mɪɪ-kʰwɪɪ

to pay little attention to, not to care for

不关心、不关注

CL: kʰwɪɪ

tʂʰɪɪtʂʰwɪɪ ADJECTIVE Tone: L.
Admirable, with high qualities. 利害, 值得崇拜。

tʂʰɪɪ~tʂʰɪɪ VERB Tone: MH.
To feel, to touch, to stroke. 抚摸。

tʂʰɪɪ[tʂʰɪɪ mɪɪ-tʰaɪ]

One must not touch!

禁止触碰!

tʰaɪ-tʂʰɪɪ[tʂʰɪɪ]

Do not touch!

别碰!

tsoɪ~tsoɪ tʂʰɪɪ[tʂʰɪɪ]

to touch something

抚摸东西

tʂʰoɪ VERB Tone: H.
To pray (to a god). 拜 (神)。

tʂʰoɪdoɪ tʂʰoɪ

to pray to the spirit of the home

祭祀祖先

hɪɪ-moɪ, | zoɪqoɪ ʂwɪɪ, | zoɪqoɪ-ɲwɪɪ tʂʰoɪ-zoɪ!

Deceased members of the family are honoured at the place where they passed away!

要在家人去世地点进行祭拜!

tʂʰo˥ VERB Tone: M_b.
To read aloud. 朗读。

le˥-tʂʰo˥-ze˥

ACCOMP _ PFV

朗读了

le˥-tʂʰo˥-le˥-se˥

(I) have finished reading aloud

朗读完了。

tʰæ˥-tʂæ˥ tʂʰo˥

to read a book aloud

朗读一本书

tʂʰo˥~tʂʰo˥

RED

重叠

tʂʰo˥-by#˥ NOUN Tone: #H.

Masculine clothing worn on special occasions. 男上衣。

CL: [ʍ˥]

tʂʰo˥-bv˥ NOUN Tone: L#.

Calamus, sweet flag, bitterroot, *Acorus calamus*. 菖蒲。

CL: [dzi˥]

tʂʰo˥-do˥ NOUN Tone: L#.

Small eminence next to the hearth, symbolising the ancestors, on top of which some food is offered at the beginning of each meal. 火塘上面祖先灵位。

CL: [ʍ˥]

tʂʰo˥-lo#˥ NOUN Tone: #H.

Frying pan (large, with flat bottom). 平底大锅（直径大概半米），用来煎洋芋饼等等。

CL: [ʍ˥]

tʂʰɿ IDEOPHONE Tone: .

Hissing noise of water that comes in contact with red-hot metal or incandescent wood: Pssshh! 形声词：噗嗤！（水浇在很热的金属上的声音）。

tʂʰɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Ploughshare. 铧头，犁铧。

tʂʰɿ tʂʰu˥-[ʍ˥]

N + DEM + CLF

这把铧头

CL: [ʍ˥]

tʂʰɿ₁ VERB Tone: MH.

To grasp (e.g. a sword hilt). 握（握刀把）。

su˥tʰi˥ | (dʍ˥)-na˥ | tʰi˥-tʂʰɿ (+ dzo˥)

to grasp a knife

手里握刀

tʂʰɿ mɿ˥-bi˥!

I won't grasp (this knife, ...)

我不要拿（刀）！

lo˥qʰwɿ˥ tʂʰɿ~tʂʰɿ |

to tighten the fist

攥紧拳头

tʂʰɿ₂ NOUN Tone: MH.

Lung. 肺。

CL: [ʍ˥]

tʂʰɿ_{1a} CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.

Classifier for handfuls / balls: loose substance shaped into ball form by compressing it in the hand, for instance a handful of cooked cereals. 量词：团，掐。指的是一只手里能拿的量，压成团，如：手里拿煮熟的粮食，压成饭团。

-tʂʰu˥ SUFFIX Tone: #H.

Topic marker; grammaticalized from the proximal demonstrative. 主题（指示，近指）。

See: **tʂʰu˥**₁ See: **tʂʰu˥**₂

tʂʰu˥₁ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: #H.

This; proximal demonstrative. 这指示，近指。

tʂʰu˥ ni˥!

This is it! / That's it! / That's right!

是这个！ / 对的！

tʂʰu˥-v#˥

this one

这个

tʂʰu˥=ɿæ˥

these things

这些

See: **tʂʰu˥**₂ See: **-tʂʰu˥**

tʂʰu˥₂ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: #H.

3rd person singular pronoun. 他。

tʂʰu˥ ni˥!

That's her/him!

是他！

See: **tʂʰu˥**₁ See: **-tʂʰu˥**

[ʂʰw-ɣ] ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.
Here. 这里。
See: [ʂʰw-ɣi#]

[ʂʰw-ɣi#] ADVERB(IAL) Tone: #H.
Here. 这边。
See: [ʂʰw-ɣ]

[ʂʰw-ne-ji] ADVERB(IAL) Tone: MH#.
Thus, in this way. 这样，这么。

[ʂʰw-ne-ji] | le-zwɣ!

This is how it's said!
是这样讲的！

[ʂʰw-ne-ji] | le-pi!

This is how it's said!
是这样说的！

[ʂʰw-ne-ji] | le-ji!

This is how it's done!
是这样做的！

[ʂʰw-qa] ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .
Together. 一起。

[ʂʰw-qo] ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.
Here. 这里。

[ʂʰw-sw]-kv] PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L.
3rd person plural. 他们。

[ʂʰw-sw]-kv]-bv] | mɣ-sw!

(We) don't know about their business! / (We) are not privy to their family affairs!
我们不知道他们的事！

[ʂʰw-ʂo] ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .
This morning. 今天早上。

[ʂʰw-tɕi] PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L#.
Third-person plural pronoun. 他们。

[ʂʰw-zw] PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L#.
Dual third-person pronoun: the two of them. 他们两个。

[ʂʰv] NOUN Tone: M.
Breakfast. 早饭。

[ʂʰv dzw-(-ze)]

to have breakfast, to eat breakfast
吃早饭

bæ-qhæ- [ʂʰv#]

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。

[ʂʰv-dzw] NOUN Tone: M.
Dyestuff. 染料。

dzi-hv- [ʂʰv-dzw]

dyestuff for clothes
衣服染料

[ʂʰv-dzw] | hv-hi/

red dyestuff
红色的染料

CL: khw]

[ʂʰv-mi] NOUN Tone: M.
Wife. 太太、老婆、媳妇。
CL: v]

[ʂʰv-ɿ]\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.
Ant. 蚂蚁。

[ʂʰv-ɿ] | tɕi-hi/

small ant
小蚂蚁

CL: mi]

[ʂʰv-ɿ-qhv#] NOUN Tone: #H.
Ant nest. 蚂蚁巢。

[ʂʰv-ɿ-qhv- ni]

It's an ant nest!
是蚂蚁巢！

CL: [w- See: [ʂʰv-ɿ]\$

[ʂʰv] 1 VERB Tone: MH.
To complete, to finish. 完成。

le-[ʂʰv]-se]

ACCOMP _ CMPL
完成了

tsʰi-ni-bv- | lo- | le-[ʂʰv]! | le-se-ze!

Today's work is completed! It's finished!
今天的工作完成了！就算完工了吧！

[tʂʰv] 2 VERB Tone: L.

To set aside, to set apart, to distinguish. 除开。

gvɿ-tʂʰvɿ | mvɿ-tʂʰvɿ-tsæɿ-niɿ

to set aside, to distinguish, not to mix

不算在里面、不算在一起

noɿ-bvɿ | gvɿ-tʂʰvɿ! | njvɿ-bvɿ | mvɿ-tʂʰvɿ!

Your stuff belongs to you; and mine belongs to me!

你的算你的，我的算我的！

[tʂʰv]_a VERB Tone: L_a.

To dye. 染。

mvɿ-tʂʰvɿ

NEG

NEG

[tʂʰv] mvɿ-bi!

_ NEG FUT_imm

_ NEG FUT_imm

tsoɿ~tsoɿ [tʂʰv]

to dye things

染东西

[tʂʰv]~[tʂʰv] VERB Tone: .

To rub, to wipe. 擦。

[tʂʰv]~[tʂʰv]-zeɿ

RED PFV

RED PFV

leɿ-tʂʰvɿ~[tʂʰv]-zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV

ACCOMP _ PFV

tsoɿ~tsoɿ [tʂʰv]~[tʂʰv]

to wipe things

擦东西

[tʂʰv] VERB Tone: MH.

To add water, to pour extra water. 掺和。

leɿ-tʂʰvɿ-zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV

ACCOMP _ PFV

dzɯɿ [tʂʰv]

to add water (e.g. in a pot)

加水（如：往锅里添加水）

[tʂʰwæ]_a 1 VERB Tone: M_a.

To rot. 腐烂。

[tʂʰwæ]-zeɿ

PFV

烂了

leɿ-tʂʰwæ-t-zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV

ACCOMP _ PFV

hiɿ-ŋɯɿ | mvɿ-dzɯɿ | leɿ-tʂʰwæ-t-zeɿ! |

No one ate it, and now it's rotten! (About a water melon that was forgotten in the cupboard.)

没人吃，就烂了！（一个西瓜被忘记在橱柜里，就腐烂了）

[tʂʰwæ]_a 2 VERB Tone: M_a.

To wake up. 醒来。

leɿ-tʂʰwæ-t-zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV

ACCOMP _ PFV

gvɿ-tʂʰwæ-t

to wake up

醒来

gvɿ-tʂʰwæ-t-zeɿ!

[(S)he] has woken up!

醒来了！

[tʂʰwæ-t-bvɿ-ɪnv#] ADJECTIVE Tone: #H.

Bad, spoiled, rotten. 食物变味，有臭味了。

[tʂʰwæ-t-bvɿ-ɪnvɿ-jiɿ!]

It stinks! / It smells rotten!

臭了、有臭味了

[tʂʰwæ-tkuɿ] NOUN Tone: M.

Net. 网。

[tʂʰwæ-tkuɿ tʰvɿ-naɿ]

N + DEM + CLF

这个网

CL: **naɿ****[tʂʰwæ-tsuɿ]** NOUN Tone: M.

Window. 窗户。Local Chinese dialect: 窗子。

Borrowing: Chinese 窗子

CL: **naɿ****[tʂʰwæ-tʂʰwæ-t]** NOUN Tone: M.

Cymbals (Chinese borrowing). 钹。

CL: **naɿ**

[ʂʰwæ]ₐ ADJECTIVE Tone: Lₐ.
Rapid, fast. 快（动作快，跑得快）。

[ʂʰwæ]ₑ-hĩ

REL/NMLZ

快的

ni-to- [ʂʰwæ]

who has a loose tongue, to talks too much

嘴快

[ʂʰwæ]ₑ[ʂʰu] VERB Tone: L.
To create. 创造（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 创造

[ʂʰwæ]₁ VERB Tone: MH.
To hide (an object). 藏（东西）。

[ʂʰwæ]₂ VERB Tone: MH.
To stab. 插、戳。

[ʂʰwæ] NOUN Tone: LM.
Boat. 船（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 船
CL: **na**

[ʂʰwɤ]ₑ[ʂʰi] ADJECTIVE Tone: MH#.
Narrow. 窄。

[ʂʰwɤ] NOUN Tone: L.
Dinner. 晚饭。

[ʂʰwɤ] gv

to cook dinner

做晚饭

[ʂʰwɤ] tʰv

to take charge of dinner, to prepare dinner, to provide dinner (this can refer to providing the ingredients for the meal, not necessarily preparing it oneself)

请吃晚饭，提供晚餐（不一定自己做：意思是提供原料）

[ʂʰwɤ] dzu

to eat dinner

吃晚饭

- v Ǟ -

v1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Pot. 锅。

CL: [ɯ1]

v1b CLASSIFIER Tone: Hb.

Self-classifier for pots; classifier for potfuls (of food, liquid...). 量词: 锅 (一口), 或锅的容量。

v1 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。

ɖɯ1-v#1; ɖɯ1-v1 ni1

one person; it is one person (elicited to verify tone)

一个人, 是一个人 (为了确认声调而问的短语)

ts^he1ɖɯ1-v1

11 persons

十一个人

ni1tsi1ɖɯ1-v1

21 persons

二十一个人

so1ts^hi1ɖɯ1-v1

31 persons

三十一个人

zv1ts^hi1ɖɯ1-v1

41 persons

四十一个人

ŋwv1ts^hi1ɖɯ1-v1

51 persons

五十一个人

q^hv1ts^hi1ɖɯ1-v1

61 persons

六十一个人

ʂw1ts^hi1ɖɯ1-v1

71 persons

七十一个人

hō1ts^hi1ɖɯ1-v1

81 persons

八十一个人

gv1ts^hi1ɖɯ1-v1

91 persons

九十一个人

v1dzo#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Wujiao township. 屋脚 (村落名)。

v1ko1 NOUN Tone: M.

Tortoise. 乌龟 (汉语借词)。

v1la1-ji1 VERB Tone: L#-.

To trade, to do business. 做生意。

v1la1-ji1-hī1-hī1 NOUN Tone: L#-.

Merchant. 商人。

v1la1-ji1-hī1

merchant

商人

CL: v1

v1mi#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Large cooking pot. 大锅。

v1~v1a VERB Tone: Ma.

To chew; to chew the cud. 嚼。

le1-v1~v1 + ze1

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

le1-wo1 v1~v1

to chew the cud

反刍

v1zo#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Small cooking pot. 小锅。

v1 VERB Tone: La.

To hug, to embrace. 搂 (人的脖子)。

ɣæ1 | le1-v1~v1

to embrace someone's neck

搂人的脖子

ɣæ1 | le1-v1

as above

同上

ɣæ1 v1 se1

to walk together with someone, arm curled around the neck

互相搂着走

v|dze| NOUN Tone: L.

Bird. 鸟。

v|dze|-bi| | h^v-| zi|

There are feathers on the bird.

鸟(身)上有(羽)毛。

v|dze|-mi|

female bird

母鸟

v|dze|-p^hv|

male bird

公鸟

v|dze|-zo|

baby bird

小鸟

CL: **mi|**

v|dze|-k^hv| NOUN Tone: L.

Nest. 鸟窝, 鸟巢。

v|dze|k^hv| ni|.

_ COP

是鸟窝

CL: **[uɾ|**

v|dzɯ| NOUN Tone: L.

Soup. 汤。

æ|se|-v|dzɯ|

chicken soup

鸡汤

v|ts^hɣ|-bv#| NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Ladybug, ladybird. 瓢虫。

CL: **mi|**

v|ts^hɣ|-p^hv| NOUN Tone: LM + H#.

Chinese cabbage. 白菜。

CL: **po|**

v|ts^hɣ|-v|ni| NOUN Tone: LM + #H-.

Vegetables. 蔬菜。

CL: **qa|**

v|ts^hɣ| NOUN Tone: LM + MH#.

Vegetables. 蔬菜。

CL: **po|**

- w wɔ wæ wɣ wo wɥ -

wɣt₁ NOUN Tone: M.

Serf, slave (lowest of the 3 ranks in feudal society). 奴隶, 农奴。音译: “俄”。

CL: vt

wɣt₂ DISCOURSE PARTICLE Tone: M.

Final particle conveying exclamation, with a nuance of obviousness. 句尾助词: 吧、呗。

wɣt_a VERB Tone: L_a.

To depend on. 依赖。

hĩt-biŋ | wɣt-mɣt-bi!

One should not depend on others!

不要依赖别人!

hĩt-biŋ | wɣt-vŋ-tʰv!

(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。)

wɣt_b CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.

Load, charge, weight. 量词: 担, 负荷。

ɖwɔt-wɣt pɣt~pɣt |

to carry a load

背一担

ɖwɔt-wɣt, | ɖwɔt-wɣt | le-t-kʰwɔt~kʰwɔt | tʰit-tɕwɔt |

to pile up loads, one after the other

将驮的大包堆起来

wɣt~wɣt VERB Tone: L.

To detour past, to bypass. 绕过。

le-t-wɣt-zeŋ

ACCOMP _ pfv

绕了

ɖwɔt-wɣt~wɣt-tɕŋ

DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE

绕一绕

[PHONO] wɣt~wɣt bi!

IMM_fut

IMM_fut

[PHONO] wɣt~wɣt-zeŋ

PFV

绕了

le-t-wɣt~wɣt | le-t-seŋ

to bypass on foot; to walk past, bypassing (a certain place)

走路绕过

wɣt ADVERB(IAL) Tone: LM? LH?

Again. 又, 再。

wɣt | ɖwɔt-ɕwɔt

once again, once more, one more time

再一次、又一次

woŋ ADJECTIVE Tone: H.

Hard, solid, resilient. 硬, 坚硬, 结实。

le-t-woŋ-zeŋ

ACCOMP _ PFV: it hardened

硬了

woŋtɕ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L#.

1st person, associative: my family/my people. 我家人, 我家族。

woŋtɕ | ətɕit

my great-grandmother

我家祖母

woŋtɕ CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.

Classifier for teams of oxen. In Yongning, the ard is drawn by two oxen, or two small water buffaloes, or one strong water buffalo. 量词: 牛(一架)。

dzi-tmi-t | ɣit-pʰoŋ, | ɖwɔt-woŋ!

Two water buffaloes make up one team!

两头水牛, 等于一架!

woŋkɣ#ŋ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.

Swing. 秋千(鞦韆)。

woŋkɣt-tsa-t-diŋ

same meaning: swing

同上: 秋千

woŋkɣt tsaŋ

same meaning: swing

同上: 秋千

CL: naŋ

wo1 VERB Tone: MH. ① To turn around (e.g. in order to look back). 翻身, 转身。

le1-wo1-ɿ1

to turn around (e.g. in order to look back)

转身

le1-wo1 li1

to look back

往后看

lə-1wo1 t^ho1-tɕo1

to turn around (e.g. in order to look back)

转身

le1-wo1-tɕo1!

Turn around! (Said to a baby who is about to get down a bed head first)

(先) 转身!

② To go back. 回(去)。

le1-wo1 | le1-hu1

has gone back, went back

回去了

wo1 NOUN Tone: LH.

Turnip leaves; they used to be eaten as a vegetable. 圆根的叶子。

wo1by1

same meaning: turnip leaves

同上: 圆根叶子

- w̃ w̃æ -

w̃æ˧ VERB Tone: M intrans.

To swell, to inflate (e.g. the belly is swollen). 肿, 膨胀, (肚子) 胀。

ɿ˧tɑ˧ w̃æ˧ (-ze˧)

glands are swollen

淋巴结肿了

tso˧˥~tso˧ w̃æ˧

something has swollen

东西膨胀了

- z -

za˩ ADJECTIVE Tone: H.
Restricted to, limited to. 仅仅。

ɛwɣ˩-qo˩-ŋw˩-la˩ mɣ˩-za˩ (...)
not only the people from the village
不仅有村里的人

za˩-w˩ NOUN Tone: M.
Barrow, castrated male pig, neutered pig. 阉猪。
CL: pʰo˩ v˩

za˩-za˩ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Careful. 细心、细致。

za˩_a VERB Tone: L_a.
To go downward (a mountain), to descend. 下
(山……)。

ɛwɣ˩ za˩
to go down the mountain
下山

mɣ˩-za˩-su˩
not to go down yet
还没下来

ɬw˩-za˩~za˩-ɬ
DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE
下来一下

za˩-ba˩-la˩ NOUN Tone: L-L#. ❶ 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)。
❷ Divinity of fire, of the hearth, and of the house. 火, 火塘与家的神。

za˩-ŋi˩-ʂɣ˩ NOUN Tone: LH-.
Vampire: a demon of human shape (the size of a large person), who feeds on blood. 吸血鬼。

-ze˩ SUFFIX Tone: L.
Perfective, PFV. 整体体。

ze˩ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L.
Which. 哪。

ze˩ ADJECTIVE Tone: . Archaic [古语] Pure. 纯洁。

mɣ˩-ʂo˩ F | le˩-ʂo˩-kʰw˩! | mɣ˩-ze˩ F | le˩-ze˩-kʰw˩!
Let what is not pure be purified! Let what is not clean be cleaned up!
让不干净的变得干净! 让不纯洁的变得纯洁!
(仪式用语)

ze˩ba˩ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: LM.
Which; which kind. 哪, 哪个(哪个碗), 哪一种。

ze˩ba˩-ŋi˩?
Which one is it? / Which kind is it?
是哪个? 是哪一样?

ze˩ba˩ NOUN Tone: L.
Flash of lightning, thunderbolt. 闪电、打闪电、霹雷。

ze˩ba˩-ze˩!
There has been a flash of lightning!
打闪电了!

ze˩ba˩ | -dzo˩!
There are flashes of lightning!
打着闪电!

CL: ba˩

ze˩gy˩ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: LM.
At which place, where. 哪里, 什么地方。

ze˩mi˩ NOUN Tone: L.
Niece. 甥女(姐妹的女儿)。
CL: v˩

ze˩v˩ NOUN Tone: L.
Nephew (son of one's sister). 外甥(姐妹的儿子)。
CL: v˩

ze˩v˩-ze˩mi˩ NOUN Tone: L-L#.
Nephews and nieces. 外甥甥女(姐妹的儿女)。

-zo SUFFIX Tone: .
Adverbializer, ADVB. 地副词化。

gv˩dʒw˩-zo˩
sadly, with great sadness
难过乎乎地

ʂv˩dʒv˩-zo˩
pensively
沉思地

zæ˩-zo˩
smilingly
笑着地

ŋw˩-tʃi˩-zo˩
in a lovely/amiable way
可爱地

[ʂʰw˩-ne˩-tʃi˩ | pi˩-zo˩, | nɣ˩ | mɣ˩-gɣ˩ | zɣwæ˩! (M18)
His speaking that way makes me terribly cross/discontents me greatly!
(他)这么说/这样的说法, 让我非常不满意!

ə-tv-t-zo!

Very pretty! / That's really sweet! (Said to a little girl who is showing around a pair of brand new shoes)

真漂亮！（情景：一个小姑娘让大家看她的一双新鞋子，奶奶就给予所需称赞）

zo] NOUN Tone: #H. ① Son. 儿子。**zo-t-ji-t-kv]**

two sons

两个儿子

② Man, *Vir.* 男人。

CL: v-t

-zo-t SUFFIX Tone: M.

Obligative. 应该、必须。

zo-t_a VERB Tone: M_a.

To have to, to be necessary. 要，应该。

mv-t-zo-t (-ze-t)! | t^hi-t-kwɣ-t-k^hu!

It's not necessary! Forget it!

不用了！算了吧！

tʂ^hu-t-ne-t-ji] | ji-t-zo-t-ho-t-ji!

That's how one must do! / That's how it's done!

是应该这样做的！

zo-t-bæ] NOUN Tone: L#.

Fool, idiot. 笨人、傻瓜。

mv-t-zo-t-bæ!]

No, (you) are not an idiot! (A reassuring answer to someone who deprecates himself as an idiot.)

（你）不是笨蛋！（情景：一个人批评自己是笨蛋，人家安慰他。）

zo-t-bæ]-mv]bæ]

silly people, idiots (of both sexes)

傻瓜们（不分男女）

CL: v-t

zo-t-ɕu-t NOUN Tone: #H.

Eldest son. 大儿子。

zo-t-ɕu-t-mv]ɕu]

eldest son and eldest daughter

大儿子与大女儿

zo-t^hv-t-mv]zo] NOUN Tone: MH#-.

Descendants. 后代。

zo-t^hv-t-mv]zo]=ɕæ]

_ ASSOCIATIVE

_ 联想复数

zo-t^hv] NOUN Tone: MH#. ① Son. 儿子。**zo-t^hv-t]=ɕæ]**

the sons

儿子们

② Young chap, young lad, young man. 小伙子、青年男子。

CL: v-t

zo-t-mv] NOUN Tone: H#.

Child. 孩子。

zo-t-mv] | æ-t-mv]tɕi]-hī]

newborn baby, infant

新生儿

CL: [ɕu-t

zo-tʂv-t-k^hv]ni]t^hv] NOUN Tone: .

Orphan. 孤儿。

[F5] le-t-ko-t~ko] | po-tʂ^hu-t (+ t^hv-t-v-t / zo-t-mv]

[This child] has been adopted (literally “has been picked up”)

（这个孩子）是被领养的。

zo-tv#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Only son. 独生子，独生男孩。

zo-tv-t-ɕu-t-v-t-la-t dzo!

(She) just has an only son!

（她）只有一个独生男孩子！

ɕu-t-ti-t-mi-t, | zo-tv-t-zɣ-t-t^ha]-se!]

“In the seventh month, let not an only son take the road!” (The seventh month is the peak of the rainy season; it was considered as a wrong time for long travels.)

“七月份，独生子不要上路！”（七月份是大雨季，摩梭人认为七月份的路最不安全：有生命危险）

zo-tv-t-mv]tv] NOUN Tone: #H-.

Only child (boy or girl). 独生子（男女通用）。

zo-t^hi] NOUN Tone: M.

Intelligent person. 聪明的人。

zo-t^hi] ɕu-t-v-t

an intelligent person

一个聪明的人

zo-t^hi ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Intelligent. 聪明。

tʂ^hwa | zo-t^hi | zwaɛ!

He is very clever!

他很聪明!

tʂ^hwa | mɣ-t^hi!

He is not clever!

他不聪明!

zo-tɕi NOUN Tone: H#.
Youngest son. 最小的儿子。

zo-tɕi-mv | tɕi

youngest son and youngest daughter

最小的儿子与女儿

zo-zo-mv-mv NOUN Tone: H#.
Thing, thingummy. 东西。
CL: k^hwɣ

zo-zɣ# NOUN Tone: #H.
Adoptive son, foster son. 义子。

zo-bvli NOUN Tone: .
Universe. 宇宙。

zo-no ADVERB(IAL) Tone: LM.
Now. 现在。

zo-no | ɣɣ-ti!

She only just woke up! (Context: someone walks into the house in the afternoon, sees a little child playing, and notes: “She has got up!” The child’s grandmother answers: “She only just woke up!”)

刚起床! / 刚才才起床!

zo-ŋo PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: LM.
Where. 哪里。

no | zo-ŋo bi?

Where are you going?

你去哪里?

zo-ŋo-ŋwa | ts^hwa?

Where (are you) coming from?

从哪里来?

no | ha | zo-ŋo dzwa-t^hbi-t^hpi, | dwa-t^hbæ-t^hla-t^hji!

No matter which one you choose: they’re all the same! (Context: discussing the restaurant scene in Yongning; in the speaker’s view, the newly opened restaurants all share the same qualities and shortcomings, for instance concerning hygiene.)

无论你到哪里去吃, 都一样! (情景: 新开的饭馆)

zo-ŋo-t^hv?

Where are you? (Typical question when calling someone on their mobile phone)

你到哪里了? (打手机)

zwa NOUN Tone: #H.
Grass. 草。
CL: k^hɣ

zwa NOUN Tone: M.
Life, existence. 生命。

zwa-ŋæ

long life

长命、长的人生

zwa-ŋæ hã-t^hji-t^hkw!

May you have a long life!

祝你长寿!

zwa-t^hdæ

short life

短命

See: zwa-t^h

zwa-t^h CLASSIFIER Tone: M_b.
Self-classifier for life, existence. 量词: 辈子。

dwa-t^hzwa

all of (one’s) life, a lifetime

一辈子 (的时间)

See: zwa-t^h

zwa-t^hv ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.
Green. 绿 (布料、线)。

zwa-t^hv-ni-ŋv

green

绿

[F5] zwa-t^hv | ~zwa-t^hv-ni-ŋv

all green, green all over

全绿

zwa-t^hpv NOUN Tone: L#.
Hay, dry grass. 干草。
CL: k^hɣ

zwa-t^hq^ha-tmi# NOUN Tone: #H.

Sabai grass, *Eulaliopsis binata* (Retz.) C. E. Hubb. 蓑草、山草、山草根、龙须草、山茅草、羊草、拟金茅。Local Chinese dialect: 狗尾巴草。

CL: po

zu˩˥#˧ NOUN Tone: #H.

Cheek. 腮、腮帮子。

zu˩˥˧ qʰwæ˩˥

to slap/smack someone's cheek

掌掴、打嘴巴

CL: [ɰ˩˥]

zu˩˥~zu˩˥ NOUN Tone: M.

Life, existence. 生命。

hĩ˩˥-zu˩˥~zu˩˥\$

human life

人生

hĩ˩˥ zu˩˥ | ʂæ˩˥ | zʷæ˩˥

a very long life / life is very long

很长的人生 / 人生很长

CL: [jɣ˩˥]

zu˩˥~zu˩˥ VERB Tone: L.

To be numb. 麻木。

gv˩˥dv˩˥gv˩˥mi˩˥ | zu˩˥~zu˩˥

to be numb (whole body)

身体麻木、全身麻木

gv˩˥mi˩˥ | zu˩˥~zu˩˥

to be numb (whole body)

身体麻木、全身麻木

tʰi˩˥-zu˩˥~zu˩˥

DUR RED

DUR RED

- z -

z IDEOPHONE Tone: 0.

Rumbling sound of heavy loads carried over a wooden floor, of lorries... Broom! 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）。

zæɹ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.

Tall and big; great; impressive. 高大。

zæɹ-niɹgvɹ

tall and big; great; impressive

高大

hīɹ | tʂʰwɹɹ-vɹɹ | zæɹ-niɹgvɹ!

This person looks impressive / tall and big!

这人很高大！

zæɹ-niɹ | mɹɹɹ-gvɹɹ

not impressive, not great-looking

个子不高

zæɹ | zɹwæɹɹ

very tall and big

很高大

zæɹɹa VERB Tone: M_a. ① To laugh. 笑。

zoɹ-hvɹɹ | hīɹ zæɹɹ-zæɹɹ-kʰwɹɹ

The kids make people laugh

孩子们把大家逗笑了。

hīɹ | zæɹɹ-zæɹɹ kʰwɹɹ

to make people laugh, to amuse people

让大家笑一笑

zæɹɹ-zæɹɹ-diɹ

jokes, funny talk

笑话，好笑的话

② To laugh at; to be impertinent; to deride, to make fun of (people). 嘲笑别人、出言不逊。

leɹɹ-zæɹɹ-zeɹɹ

ACCOMP _ PFV

出言不逊了

leɹɹ-zæɹɹ~zæɹɹ

RED

笑一笑（别人）

hīɹ zæɹɹ

to make fun of other people

嘲笑人家

leɹɹ-zæɹɹ~zæɹɹ-zeɹɹ

RED PFV

嘲笑了

zæɹɹvɹɹ-tʰvɹɹ VERB Tone: L#-.

To joke, to crack a joke. 开玩笑。

zæɹɹvɹɹ-tʰvɹɹ | zɹwæɹɹ

to crack jokes all the time, to make lots of jokes

开很多玩笑、一直开玩笑

zæɹɹvɹɹ-tʰvɹɹ-hīɹ | zɹwɹɹɹ

to crack a joke

开个玩笑

zæɹɹɹ VERB Tone: L_b.

To mix. 搅拌混合。

leɹɹ-zæɹɹ~zæɹɹ

ACCOMP _ RED

搅拌

zæɹɹmiɹ#ɹ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Female panther. 母豹子。

zæɹɹmiɹɹ-zæɹɹzoɹɹ

female panther and male panther

母豹子与公豹子

CL: pʰoɹɹ

zæɹɹpʰvɹɹ NOUN Tone: LM.

Male panther. 公豹子。

zæɹɹpʰvɹɹ-zæɹɹmiɹɹ

male panther and female panther

公豹子与母豹子

CL: pʰoɹɹ

zæɹɹsuɹɹ NOUN Tone: L.

Rough felt made only of sheep wool. One drapes it over one's shoulders as an outdoor protection from the cold. 披毡。

CL: tʂɹɹɹ

zæɹɹsuɹɹ-kʰwæɹɹɹæɹɹ NOUN Tone: .

Felt mat. 毡子（真正的毡子）做的垫子。

CL: tsʰiɹɹ

zæɹɹɹsæɹɹ ADJECTIVE Tone: LM.

Far, distant. 远。

noɹɹ | tʂʰwɹɹɹ | əɹɹ-zæɹɹɹsæɹɹ? | dzɹɹɹkʰwɹɹɹ əɹɹ-diɹɹ? | - dzɹɹɹ | dzɹɹɹkʰwɹɹɹ mɹɹɹ-diɹɹ! | mɹɹɹɹ-zæɹɹɹsæɹɹ!

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

你们很熟吗？ - 不很熟！

zæʅtsuʅ **NOUN** Tone: LM+MH#.
Path, trail. 小路、径道。

zæʅtsuʅ-ɤʅmiʅ
small trail
径道

CL: kʰuʅ

zæʅzoʅ **NOUN** Tone: LM+#H.
Little panther, baby panther. 小豹子。

zæʅzoʅ-zæʅmiʅ
baby panther and female panther
小豹子与母豹子

CL: [uʅ

zæʅ **NOUN** Tone: LH.
Leopard, panther. 豹子。

zæʅ dzuʅ-zeʅ
...ate (a/the) leopard
吃了豹子

zæʅ hwæʅ-zeʅ
...bought (a/the) leopard
买了豹子

CL: pʰoʅ

zeʅ **CLASSIFIER** Tone: H_a.
Classifier for quarters of preserved meat. 量词: 熏肉 (一块)。

zeʅ₁ **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Arrow. 箭。

zeʅ-ʅiʅ | ɤʅ-kʰuʅ
an arrow; also, metaphorically: a family, a lineage
一枝箭。也来指一个家庭

CL: kʰuʅ

zeʅ₂ **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)。

zeʅ-tæʅ-ʅiʅ **NOUN** Tone: H#-L.
11th month. 十一月。

zeʅ-v#ʅ **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Castrated ox, neutered ox. 阉牛。
CL: pʰoʅ

zeʅzoʅ **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Arrow. 箭。

zeʅzoʅ | ɤʅ-kʰuʅ
one arrow
一枝箭

zeʅzeʅ-bæʅbæʅ **NOUN** Tone: LM-L.
Wild cotton (literally: “Westerners’ flower”). 野棉花 (直译: ‘洋人花’)。
See: jeʅzeʅ

zeʅzeʅ-læʅtsuʅ **NOUN** Tone: LM-H#.
One of the three main types of plants used for pig fodder. 喂猪的牧草。

zɤʅ_b **VERB** Tone: M_b.
To raise (animals). 饲养 (动物)。

boʅ zɤʅ
to raise pigs
养猪

zɤʅzeʅ zɤʅ
to raise colts
养小马

zɤʅ_c **CLASSIFIER** Tone: L_c.
Classifier for lines/patterns (in weaving, drawing, painting...). 量词: 图案 (画画或织布) (一个)。

zɤʅ_a **ADJECTIVE** Tone: L_a.
Clean. 干净。

[ʂʰuʅ | zɤʅ-hiʅ niʅ
It is clean
这是干净的

mɤʅ-zɤʅ
not clean, dirty
不干净

zɤʅmiʅ **NOUN** Tone: L.
Road. 路。

hiʅ | ɤʅ-vʅ~ɤʅ-vʅ | leʅ-seʅ, | zɤʅmiʅ tsɤʅ!
People walk, one after the other, and they create a path! (Context: when people go to fell trees on the mountain, where there was no path before, their passage open a new path, whose traces remain visible and may become a customary path.)
路是人走出来的!

CL: kʰuʅ

zɤʅniʅ **ADJECTIVE** Tone: L.
Near. 近。

zɣɿqoɿ NOUN Tone: L. ① Veal. 小牛。
② Male pianniu (hybrid of yak and cattle). 公犏牛。
CL: [ɿɿ]

zɣɿzɣɿ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Lines, pattern. 花纹、图案。

zɣɿzɣɿ tʰiɿ-diɿ
with lines/patterns / there are lines/patterns
有花纹
[F5] baɿlaɿ | tʰɿɿ-[ɿɿ-biɿ] | zɣɿzɣɿ tʰiɿ-diɿ
There are lines/patterns on this piece of clothing.
这衣服上面有花纹。

CL: zɣɿ

zɣɿ NOUN Tone: LM.
Road (monosyllable). 路 (单音节)。

zɣɿmiɿ-qoɿ
on the road, on the way
路上
zɣɿmiɿ-qoɿ, | hiɿ seɿ!
People are walking on the road/path!
路上有人走!
zɣɿ seɿ-zoɿ
traveller, person who travels; specifically: person who does commerce by caravans
旅人, 特别指走马帮的商人

CL: kʰɿɿ

zoɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Noon; lunch. 中午。

zoɿ dzɿɿ
to have lunch
吃午饭

zoɿ_a 1 VERB Tone: L_a.
To swing back and forth. 甩来甩去。

ɿɿ-t-zoɿ-tɿ
to swing back and forth
甩来甩去

zoɿ~zoɿ-zeɿ
RED PFV
RED PFV

[PHONO] leɿ-t-zoɿ~zoɿ
ACCOMP RED
ACCOMP RED

zoɿ_a 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.
Light. 轻。

zoɿdzɿɿ VERB Tone: L.
To eat lunch. 吃午饭。

zoɿ dzɿɿ
to have lunch
吃午饭

zoɿ dzɿɿ-seɿ
afternoon
下午

zoɿ~zoɿ VERB Tone: MH.
To swing. 摔、摇摆。

zɿɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: H.
Heavy. 重。

zɿɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Fermented alcohol, wine. 酒。

zɿɿ pʰvɿ
to pour wine
斟酒

zɿɿ[ɿɿ] VERB Tone: M.
To shake (of earth), earthquake. 地震。

zɿɿ[ɿɿ-zeɿ]
There is an earthquake!
地震了!

zɿɿnaɿ NOUN Tone: L#.
Good wine, high-quality wine. 醇酒, 好酒。

zɿɿdziɿ NOUN Tone: LH.
Cedar. 杉树。
CL: dziɿ

zɿɿgvɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Boat. 船。

zɿɿgvɿ dziɿ
to sit in a boat
坐船

CL: [ɿɿ naɿ]

zɿɿmoɿ 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。

tʰoɿmoɿ-zɿɿmoɿ
Pine-tree mushroom and cedar-tree mushroom
松树菌与杉树菌

See: zɿɿdziɿ

zwaɿtseɿ NOUN Tone: LM.
Mountain spirit. 山神。
CL: vɿ

zwaɿtseɿ-mæɿsæɿ NOUN Tone: LM-L#.
Golden pheasant. 锦鸡。Local Chinese dialect: 山扎拉。
See: zwaɿtseɿ

zwaɿtswɿ NOUN Tone: LM.
Days; life; time. 日子（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 日子

zwaɿtswɿ-mvɿʃʰɿɿ NOUN Tone: LM-L.
Mattress. 褥子。
CL: tsʰiɿ

zyɿ NUMBER Tone: M? H#?.
4. 4。

zyɿ-bæɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Snake, serpent. 蛇。

zyɿ-bæɿ ɣuɿ pʰvɿ

The snake sheds skin / exuviates
蛇蜕皮

CL: miɿ

zyɿ-bæɿ-bvɿ-haɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
One of the three types of pig fodder. 能喂给猪的三种草之一。
CL: qaɿ

zyɿ-bæɿ-miɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Female snake. 母蛇。
CL: miɿ

zyɿ-bæɿ-pʰvɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Male snake. 公蛇。
CL: miɿ

zyɿ-bæɿ-zoɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Baby snake. 小蛇。
CL: ɿwɿ

zyɿ-bæɿ-zyɿqʰaɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: .
Jack-in-the-pulpit, *Arisaema consanguineum*. 天南星。

zyɿ-bvɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
The Pumi (Prinmi) people of the mountains. 高山普米族（永宁以北地区：木里等）。
CL: vɿ

zyɿ-diɿ 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）。

zyɿ-dziɿ NOUN Tone: L#.
Willow tree. 柳树，杨柳。
CL: dziɿ

zyɿ-hĩɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
One of the designations of the Pumi (ethnic group). 普米族。
CL: vɿ

zyɿ-miɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Granddaughter. 孙女。

njɿɿ | zyɿ-miɿ | dɿwɿ-ɿwɿ dzoɿ

I have a granddaughter.
我有一个孙女。

CL: ɿwɿ

zyɿ-mvɿ-laɿ-diɿ 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）。

zyɿ-mvɿ-laɿ-diɿ-hĩɿ

people from the Pumi territories
普米族地区的人们

CL: vɿ

zyɿ-niɿ-ɿoɿ-tʰoɿ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H#.
In four days. 四天以后。

zyɿ-tɿɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: H#.
Square. 正方形。

zyɿ-hĩɿ

NMLZ
方形的

zyɿ-tɿɿ-gvɿ

square
方形的

zyɿ-tʰiɿ NUMBER Tone: L#.
40. 40。

zyɿ-vɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Grandson. 孙子。

njɿɿ | zyɿ-vɿ | dɿwɿ-ɿwɿ dzoɿ

I have a grandson.
我有一个孙子。

CL: ɿwɿ

zyɿ-vɿ-zyɿmiɿ NOUN Tone: H#-.
Grandchildren. 孙子孙女。

zy¹-zo#¹ NOUN Tone: #H.

Small bow. 小弓。

CL: na¹

zy¹_a 1 VERB Tone: L_a. ❶ To knead (dough). 揉 (面)。

py¹jy¹ zy¹

to knead dough

揉面

zy¹~zy¹

RED

重叠

qwa¹-k^hwy¹ zy¹

to knead a piece (of dough)

揉一块 (面团)

❷ To crease, to crumple, to wrinkle. 皱 (衣服)。

ba¹la¹ zy¹(-ze¹)

to crease clothes; the clothes have been creased;
the clothes are creased

衣服皱了

zy¹~zy¹

RED

重叠

le¹-zy¹~zy¹-ze¹

ACCOMP _ RED PFV

ACCOMP _ RED PFV

zy¹_a 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.
Good (to the taste). 香 (气味)。

zy¹[wa¹] NOUN Tone: LH.

Small beam. 支撑顶板的小梁。

CL: [wa¹]

zy¹-ti¹mi¹ NOUN Tone: L.

4th month. 四月。

zy¹mi¹ NOUN Tone: L.

Bow. 弓。

CL: na¹

zy¹ VERB Tone: MH.

To sew. 缝。

zwæ¹ NOUN Tone: #H.

Horse. 马。

dzu¹bo¹-zwæ¹

wild horse

野马

o-ho-ho! zwæ¹-nu¹ | dzu¹-po¹-hu¹-ze¹!

Oops! The horse scoffed the lot!

啊呀嘛! 马把饲料都吃光了!

CL: v¹

zwæ¹_a VERB Tone: M_a.

To weigh (with scales). 称。

my¹-zwæ¹

NEG

不称

le¹-zwæ¹-ze¹

ACCOMP _ PFV

称了

tso¹~tso¹ zwæ¹

to weigh things

称东西

so¹do¹ zwæ¹

to weigh walnuts

称核桃

zwæ¹bv¹ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Horse's stable. 马圈。

CL: [wa¹]

zwæ¹-ha#¹ NOUN Tone: #H.

Horse feed. 马料、马饲料。

zwæ¹-k^hv¹ NOUN Tone: L#.

Year of the Horse. 马年。

zwæ¹-[wa¹#¹] NOUN Tone: #H.

Cereals for the horse, horse fodder. 马料 (粮食)。

zwæ¹-phæ¹-di¹ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Lunge, tether (for a horse). 拉马链子。

CL: [wa¹]

zwæ¹-q^hæ¹#¹ NOUN Tone: #H.

Horse manure. 马粪。

CL: kwy¹

zwæ¹bo¹ NOUN Tone: L#.

Castrated horse, gelding, neutered horse. 骗马。

CL: v¹

zwæ˧˥˩ NOUN Tone: L#.

Stallion. 公马。

zwæ˧˥˩-zwæ˧˥˩

stallion and mare

公马与母马

zwæ˧˥˩-zwæ˧˥˩

stallion and colt

公马与小马

CL: mi˧

zwæ˧˥˩#˧ NOUN Tone: #H.

Colt, pony, filly, foal. 马驹子。

zwæ˧˥˩-zwæ˧˥˩

colt and mare

马驹子与母马

CL: [w˧˥˩]

zwæ˧˥˩-zu˧˥˩#˧ NOUN Tone: #H.

Hay for horses, horse hay. 喂马的草。

zwæ˧˥˩~zwæ˧˥˩ VERB Tone: M. ① To put (things) in order. 收拾。**tso˧˥˩~tso˧˥˩ zwæ˧˥˩~zwæ˧˥˩(-ze˧˥˩)**

to put things in order

收拾东西

le˧˥˩-zwæ˧˥˩~zwæ˧˥˩ dʒw˧˥˩-ji˧˥˩-tɕw˧˥˩

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。

zwæ˧˥˩ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L.

Extremely. 很、极。

zwæ˧˥˩-ze˧˥˩!

That's too much! / There's too much!

太多了!

zwæ˧˥˩_a 1 VERB Tone: L_a.

To swoon. 昏, 昏厥。

le˧˥˩-tʰi˧˥˩ | le˧˥˩-zwæ˧˥˩-ze˧˥˩

to be so tired as to fall into a swoon, to swoon from exhaustion

累得都昏倒了

zwæ˧˥˩_a 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Good, well (working well, strongly). 好, 能干。

zwæ˧˥˩-hi˧˥˩

NMLZ

能干的

ʧʰw˧˥˩ dʒwæ˧˥˩ | zwæ˧˥˩!

He is very capable!

他很能干!

zwæ˧˥˩_{mi˧˥˩} NOUN Tone: L.

Mare. 母马。

se˧˥˩-zwæ˧˥˩

bicycle

自行车 (“铁马”)

zwæ˧˥˩_{mi˧˥˩}-**zwæ˧˥˩**_{zo˧˥˩}

mare and colt

母马与马驹子

CL: v˧˥˩ jɿ˧˥˩

zwæ˧˥˩_{ʧʰɿ˧˥˩} ADJECTIVE Tone: L.

Remarkable, great, exceptional, outstanding. 了不起。

ʧʰw˧˥˩ | ə˧˥˩-tso˧˥˩ zwæ˧˥˩_{ʧʰɿ˧˥˩}-**tso˧˥˩ dzo˧˥˩?**

What's so remarkable about her/him?

他有什么了不起的?

ʧʰw˧˥˩ | zwæ˧˥˩_{ʧʰɿ˧˥˩} | **zwæ˧˥˩!**

It's really an outstanding person!

他非常了不起!

zwæ˧˥˩ VERB Tone: MH.

To hoe weeds. 薅锄、锄草。

zwæ˧˥˩~zwæ˧˥˩

RED

重叠

jɿ˧˥˩_{jo˧˥˩} **zwæ˧˥˩**

to hoe potatoes, to weed a potato field

洋芋地里锄草

jɿ˧˥˩_{jo˧˥˩} **zwæ˧˥˩~zwæ˧˥˩**

to hoe potatoes, to weed a potato field

洋芋地里锄草

qʰɑ˧˥˩_{dze˧˥˩} **zwæ˧˥˩**

to hoe sweetcorn, to weed a sweetcorn field

苞谷地里锄草

qʰɑ˧˥˩_{dze˧˥˩} **zwæ˧˥˩~zwæ˧˥˩**

to hoe sweetcorn, to weed a sweetcorn field

苞谷地里锄草

zɿwɿ˧˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Hungry (monosyllable). 饿。

hɑ˧˥-zɿwɿ˧˥
to be hungry
饿

zɿwɿ˧˥-mv˧˥ NOUN Tone: M. *From: zɿwɿ˧˥* Idiom, set phrase, fixed expression. 惯用语、习惯语、习语。

zɿwɿ˧˥-mv˧˥ dzo˧˥-kv˧˥!
This is how they say! / There's such a set phrase!
有这么一句老话! / 有这么一个说法!

æ˧˥ʂæ˧˥-zɿwɿ˧˥-mv˧˥ | dʊ˧˥-kʰwɿ˧˥
a saying, a set phrase of the old times
一句老话、一个传统的说法

CL: kʰwɿ˧˥

zɿwɿ˧˥ VERB Tone: L_b.
To speak. 讲话。

zɿwɿ˧˥~zɿwɿ˧˥ mɿ˧˥-hĩ˧˥
dumb person, person who is not able to speak
哑巴、不会讲话的人

zɿwɿ˧˥~zɿwɿ˧˥ mɿ˧˥-hĩ˧˥ | tʂʰwɿ˧˥-v˧˥!
(S)he is not able to speak! / (S)he won't speak!
不会讲话, 这个人! / 这个人, 不会讲话!

le˧˥-zɿwɿ˧˥-ze˧˥
ACCOMP _ PFV
讲了

no˧˥ | ə˧˥tso˧˥ zɿwɿ˧˥-ɲi˧˥?
What are you saying? / What do you mean?
你说什么?

zɿwɿ˧˥~zɿwɿ˧˥
RED
重叠

le˧˥-zɿwɿ˧˥
to answer
回答

le˧˥-wo˧˥ zɿwɿ˧˥
as above: to answer
同上: 回答

tʂʰwɿ˧˥ | le˧˥-zɿwɿ˧˥-bi˧˥-dzo˧˥...
According to her/him... / From her/his point of view...
依照他的说法……

hĩ˧˥-qɑ˧˥ zɿwɿ˧˥~zɿwɿ˧˥
to speak to people
对人家讲

le˧˥-zɿwɿ˧˥~zɿwɿ˧˥-ze˧˥
ACCOMP RED PFV
ACCOMP RED PFV

- ㄗ -

zi] VERB Tone: H.

To be present: abstract entity (courage, strength) or concrete entity (beard). 有, 拥有 (抽象: 有力量, 有勇气)。

mɣ+zi]

NEG

没有

zi+_a VERB Tone: M_a. ① To leak. 漏 (水)。**mv]tɕo+zi+**

to leak, to drip down

(水) 往下漏

② To flow (a river flows). 流 (河水流着)。

mv]tɕo+zi+

to flow down (the water of a brook flows down)

(河) 往下游流

zi+dv] NOUN Tone: M.

The entire farmhouse, comprising the main house and the other buildings; the household. 家, 包括院子、人住的楼、动物住的楼等。

ɖw+zi]dv]

a household

一家人, 包括所有成员

ɑ]ɣo+zi+dv+ji+

to take care of the house, to look after the household, to be in charge of the household

管家

CL: [w+]

zi+dv+ji+hi#] NOUN Tone: H#.

The person in charge of the house, the master/mistress of the house. 一家之主、家长。

zi+kv+wo+] NOUN Tone: M.

Roof. 房顶。

CL: ts^hi]**zi+mi+]** NOUN Tone: M. ① The main building of the house/farm: the building where the hearth is located. 家有火塘的那个房子 (“祖母房”)。

② The entire house, the entire farm. 整个家园。

CL: [w+]

zi+mv] NOUN Tone: MH#.

Dream. 梦。

zi+mv+q^hwɣ+]

to have a dream

做梦

zi+mv+su+]

to sleep-walk (somnambulism); also: to speak in one's dreams

梦游, 梦呓

njɣ+ | ə+hwɣ+ | zi+mv] | mɣ+dzɣ+!

I have not had good dreams yesterday night! / I had a nightmare yesterday night!

我昨天做了恶梦!

CL: k^hwɣ]**zi+ŋɣ]** VERB Tone: H#.

To doze off, to nod. 打瞌睡。

zi+ŋɣ]-ze]

PFV

PFV

zi+ŋv] VERB Tone: H#.

To sleep. 睡觉。

le+zi+ŋv]

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

zi+ŋv]-ho]

is going to sleep

要睡了

zi+q^hwɣ+] NOUN Tone: M.

Building; houses. 房屋。

zi+q^hwɣ+gv]

to build a building

建房

zi+q^hwɣ+la+ do]

One can only see buildings! (A comment by the consultant about the city of Lijiang: the plain is now thoroughly covered by buildings, and one cannot see fields anymore, unlike in Yongning, where until recently there were only a few hamlets scattered among a landscape of cultivated fields.)

只看到房子! / 能看见的只有房子! (合作者说, 丽江市区都是房子, 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。)

ɕjoŋɕjɻ-ziŋq^hwɻŋ

the building(s) of the school, the school buildings
学校的楼（‘学校’：汉语借词）

ziŋq^hwɻŋ tʂ^hvŋ

to paint a house
给房子刷颜色（直译：‘染房’）

ziŋq^hwɻŋ tɕ^hiŋ-hĩŋ k^hvŋmiŋ

watchdog
看门狗

ziŋq^hwɻŋ tɕ^hiŋ-hĩŋ k^hvŋ

watchdog
看门狗

CL: [wɻŋ]

zi-ɣæŋ\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.

The premises: the area of the farm, within the boundaries of the walls and hedges (the farm's precinct). 家的这块地：院墙以内的地方。

CL: k^hwɻŋ

zi-ɣoŋ\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Bed. 床。

CL: [wɻŋ]

ziŋb VERB Tone: L_b. ❶ To clutch, to grasp, to grab. 拿, 捉 (捉鸡)。**æŋ ziŋ**

to catch a chicken
捉鸡

æŋ | leŋ-ziŋ

to catch a chicken
捉鸡

hĩŋ ziŋ

to grab someone
抓人

ɣæŋ ziŋ

to hold sb in one's arms (arm over the neck)
搂 (用胳膊搂脖子)

❷ To take along, to bring along. 带、拿过来。

tsoŋ~tsoŋ ziŋ

to bring something
带东西过来

ziŋh^hv^h#ŋ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.

Body hair (of humans). 人身上的毛。

CL: k^hwɻŋ

ziŋ-k^hvŋ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.

Year of the monkey. 猴年。

ziŋmi#ŋ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.

Female monkey. 母猴。

CL: miŋ

ziŋp^hv#ŋ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.

Male monkey. 公猴。

CL: miŋ

ziŋzo#ŋ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.

Infant monkey/ape. 小猴子。

CL: [wɻŋ]

ziŋ₁ VERB Tone: MH.

To sleep. 睡觉。

leŋ-ziŋ

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

leŋ-ziŋ-zeŋ

ACCOMP PFV

ACCOMP PFV

æŋ ziŋ-zeŋ

the chicken has gone asleep
鸡睡觉了

leŋ-ziŋ-biŋ-zeŋ!

I'm going to sleep!
要睡觉了!

leŋ-ziŋ, | ziŋ-mɻŋ-t^hɑŋ!

Were I to try to sleep, I would not be able to! / I would like to sleep, but I can't!
想睡, 但睡不着!

p^hæŋtɕiŋ-zoŋ-ŋwɻŋ | mvŋzoŋ-qaŋ ziŋ

The young man sleeps with the young woman.
(This phrasing refers rather bluntly to sexual intercourse, and is considered extremely rude.)
小伙子跟年轻女人睡! (庸俗说法)

ziŋ₂ NOUN Tone: MH.

Family. 家庭 (一户人)。

hĩŋ | qwɻŋ-ziŋ

a family
一家人

tʂ^hwɻŋ-ziŋ

this family
这家

ŋwæ˧-qʰv˧, | tsʰe˧ŋi˧-zi˧

Five hamlets, twelve families! (A summary of the statistics of the village of /ə˧ŋa˧-ɣwɣ#˧/.)

五个村落，十二个家庭！（阿拉瓦村的人口简介）

zi/ NOUN Tone: LH.

Monkey, ape. 猴子。

zi˧ dzu˧-ze˧

...has eaten (a/the) monkey

吃了猴子

zi˧ hwæ˧-ze˧

...has bought (a/the) monkey

买了猴子

CL: mi˧

***zi/** NOUN Tone: LM? LH?.

Building; houses. 房屋。

zi˧ tsʰi˧, | æ˧ tsʰi˧

to build a house, to build a home (set phrase)

建房立家（固定词语）

zi˧ tʰv˧

to found a new home, to build a new house

分家，建立自己的新房屋比如：孩子多，一个孩子建自己的房子）

zi˧ qʰæ˧

to demolish a house

拆房子（这个例子是调查者构造的，F4确定是可以说的。造这个例子的目的有两个：看单音节词根“家”能不能跟其它动词结合，也试着确定它的调类。）

***zi˧ hwæ˧**

*to buy a house (example coined by the investigator, to investigate the monosyllable's potential to combine with other verbs, and its tone category; this example was refused by speaker F4)

*买房（这个例子是调查者构造的，F4确定是不可以说的。造这个例子的目的有两个：看单音节词根“家”能不能跟其它动词结合，也试着确定它的调类。）

Words for which no close equivalent could be found

The list that follows groups words for which no close equivalents could be found. These negative pieces of information contain hints about the consultants' Na vocabulary and its 'soft shoulders'.

sand_badger	猪獾
lynx	猞猁
pangolin	穿山甲
earlobe	耳垂
temples	太阳穴
dried_cheese	乳扇
toothbrush_of_pig_hair	猪鬃毛牙刷
catapult	抛石机
slingshot	绷弓子
Chinese_angelica	当归
Anisodus_tanguticus	山萹苢
wax_gourd	冬瓜
celery	芹菜
Ephedra_sinica	草麻黄
yew	红豆杉
Ligularia_fischeria	山紫菀
Selaginella	卷柏
wild_man	野人
twins	双胞胎
to_drink_with_a_pipe	用吸管喝
to_regret	后悔