

Online Na-Chinese-English dictionary (version 1.1)

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Introduction

About the language

This dictionary documents the lexicon of the Na language (naꞌ-zwɔꞌ) 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-lɑꞌmvꞌ]; Chinese: 拉它米打史拉么). She was born in 1950 in the hamlet called əꞌlaꞌ-ɬwɔꞌ#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-lɑꞌmvꞌ]	1950
F5	kiꞌzoꞌ	1973
F6	tɕʰiꞌdɿ#ꞌ	1987
M18	laꞌtʰaꞌmiꞌ [æꞌʃuꞌ-lɬɿ]	1972
M21	hoꞌdɿꞌtsʰeꞌ	1942
M23	dʷaꞌdɿꞌ	1974

The list of words as of 2011 was deposited in the STEDT database (<http://stedt.berkeley.edu/>). The same year, under the impetus of Guillaume Jacques and Aimée Lahaussais, plans were made to bring the word list closer to the standards of a full-fledged dictionary. A project was deposited with the Agence Nationale de la Recherche, accepted in 2012, and begun in 2013: the HimalCo project (ANR-12-CORP-0006). Céline Buret, a computing engineer, worked with the project team for two years (Nov. 2014-Oct. 2015). She converted the data to the format of the Field Linguist’s Toolbox (MDF), then produced scripts for conversion to a XML format complying with the LMF standard, allowing for automatic conversion to an online format as well as to LaTeX files (with PDF as the final output for circulation). In 2015, version 1.0 of the online and PDF versions of the dictionary were produced and published online, along with the source document in MDF (Toolbox) format. In 2016, version 1.1 was produced (present version).

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 背 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 ɲwɔːpʰæ˧ ‘tile’ has a note that indicates that it was initially written with a M.H tone pattern, and with vowel æ in both syllables: *ɲwæːpʰæ˧. 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 ɬ. 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, ɬ: 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 morphology can be found online: <https://halshs.archives-ouvertes.fr/halshs-01094049/document> It also contains detailed information on the phonemic analysis.

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

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

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前言

缘起

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

词典

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

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

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

其它

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

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拉它米打史拉么阿妈及全家人、拉他咪达石（摩梭知名学者，出版有多部摩梭文化研究专著）、李德静（丽江市东巴文化研究院院长）、黄行（中央社会科学院民族学研究所所长）、段炳昌（云南大学人文学院院长）、木霁弘（云南大学茶马古道文化研究所所长）、王卫东（云南大学人文学院中文系系主任）、和学光（云南党校图书馆馆长）、赵燕珍（云南大学人文学院中文系教授）、杨立权（云南大学人文学院中文系教授）、丁思之教授（普米语研究专家）、拉木嘎吐萨（摩梭知名学者）、阿慧（摩梭人研究生）、Céline Buret（工程师）、Séverine Guillaume（工程师）、向柏霖（Guillaume Jacques，语言学专家）、李力（Liberty Lidz，摩梭话研究专家）、杜玫瑰（Roselle Dobbs，摩梭研究者）、Pascale-Marie Milan（人类学家，摩梭文化研究专家）、Christine Mathieu（人类学家，摩梭文化研究专家）：感谢你们的大力支持。

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- a -

a]mi#] NOUN Tone: LM + #H.
Female goose. 母鹅。

a]mi+ a]p^hy]
goose and gander
公鹅与母鹅

CL: mi]

a]p^ho] ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L.
Outside. 外面。

a]p^ho] bi]
to go outside; to attend to the call of nature
出去, 解手

a]p^ho] bi]-ze!
Let's go out! / I must answer the call of nature!
出去了! / 出去解手!

a]p^ho] bi]-sɣ^ldɣ!
[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。)

ə]da] | ə]p^ho] hu]-ze!
Daddy went out! (Context: explanation provided to a little child who has just woken up and looks for her dad.)
爸爸出去了!

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

a]p^ho]-hī] NOUN Tone: L.
Outsiders; strangers; other people. 外人, 别人。农村人称呼所有城里人为外面的人。

a]p^hy] VERB Tone: LM + MH#.
To belch, to burp. 打饱嗝儿。

a]p^hv#] NOUN Tone: LM + #H.
Gander; male goose. 公鹅。
CL: mi]

a]ɣo- NOUN Tone: LM.
Home, central room in the house. 家、家里。

a]ɣo]-hī#]
members of the family, family members (who live under the same roof), lineage
家人 (住在一起的家人)

a]ɣo]=ɣæ]
the members of the family, the family group (living under the same roof)
家人、家族 (住在一起的家人)

njɣ- | a]ɣo-
my home, my house
我家

njɣ- | a]ɣo]=ɣ]
my family, my lineage, my kin
我的家族

no- | a]ɣo-
your home, your house
你家

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

CL: [ɣ-

a]zo#] NOUN Tone: LM + #H.
Baby goose. 小鹅。

a] NOUN Tone: LM.
Goose. 鹅。

a] dzu]-ze]
...has eaten (a/the) goose
吃了鹅

a] hwæ]-ze]
...has bought (a/the) goose
买了鹅

CL: mi]

- æ ǣ -

æʃbæʃ NOUN Tone: M.

Goitre. 甲状腺肿瘤。

CL: ʃwʃ

æʃbæʃ-tʃʰæʃyʃwʃ#ʃ 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。

æʃ-hiʃhiʃ INTERJECTION Tone: L.

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

æʃ-hiʃhiʃ kʰwʃ

to shout a cry of defiance or provocation

喊出蔑视、挑衅或欢呼的叫声

æʃjiʃ NOUN Tone: L#.

Cry. 叫声。

æʃjiʃ kʰwʃ

to shout

叫

noʃ | æʃjiʃ tʰɑʃ-kʰwʃ! | noʃ seʃdzæʃʃæʃ-gvʃ!

Don't make noise!

别那么大声！

æʃniʃ#ʃ NOUN Tone: #H.

Suona, trumpet. 唢呐。

CL: ʃwʃ

æʃkwæʃ NOUN Tone: M.

Apricot. 杏。

æʃkwæʃ | dʃwʃ-tʃwʃ

an apricot

一颗杏

CL: ʃwʃ

æʃʃæʃ#ʃ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: #H.

Yore, long ago. 从前。

æʃʃæʃ-kʰwʃʃʃwʃ

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

过去的说法，过去的口传文化

æʃʃæʃ 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”: /pʰæʃtʃiʃ/), the counterpart to the feminine mountain /kʰwʃʃmyʃ/ (“the young woman”: miʃʃwʃ/). 一座山的名字。

kʰwʃʃmyʃ, | æʃʃæʃ, | ŋwʃʃhãʃ, | ʃwæʃgvʃ#ʃ, | naʃʃtʰiʃ | -tʃʰwʃʃpʰʃmiʃ#ʃ, | qvʃ-tʃʃ-tʃʃʃaʃnaʃ |

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。

æʃʃæʃ-piʃʃmyʃ NOUN Tone: MH#. From: æʃʃæʃ#ʃ and piʃʃmyʃ Folk tale, tradition; this term is more colloquial than /æʃʃæʃ-taʃmyʃ/. 传统故事。

CL: kʰwʃʃ

æʃʃæʃ-qʰwæʃ#ʃ NOUN Tone: #H. From: æʃʃæʃ#ʃ and qʰwæʃ Oral tradition; literally: “messages from old times”. 口传文化。直译：“（来自）古时候的寓意”。**æʃʃæʃ-qʰwæʃ-ŋwʃ | dzoʃ-niʃ!**

“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。）

æʃʃæʃ-qʰwʃʃ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Story, folk tale. 故事。

æʃʃæʃ-qʰwʃʃ zʃwʃʃ

to tell a story

讲故事

əʃʃiʃ-tʃwʃʃjiʃ, | æʃʃæʃ-qʰwʃʃ zʃwʃʃ-kʰwʃ!

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

在过去，大家经常讲故事！

CL: kʰwʃʃ

æʃʃæʃ-taʃmyʃ NOUN Tone: L. From: æʃʃæʃ#ʃ and taʃmyʃ Proverb, saying, adage. 谚语、习语。**æʃʃæʃ-taʃmyʃ tʰvʃ-kʰwʃʃ**

that proverb

那个习语

CL: kʰwʃʃ

æ1tse1-p^hæ1 NOUN Tone: H#-L.

Kneebone. 膝盖骨。

CL: 1w1

æ1tsu1-pɿ1ly1 NOUN Tone: H#-L.

Nape. 项背、项、脖颈儿。

CL: 1w1

æ1twɿ1 NOUN Tone: L#.

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

æ1gy1 NOUN Tone: L.

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

æ1gy1 t^hɿ1-na1

N + DEM + CLF

这把犁头

æ1mo1

used ard, plough which cannot be used anymore

陈旧的犁头（不能再用了）

æ1mo1 t^hɿ1-na1

N + DEM + CLF

这个旧犁杆

æ1-ɣu1

new ard, brand new ard

新的犁头

CL: na1

æ1gy1-mæ1qo1 NOUN Tone: L + H#.

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

æ1gy1-mæ1 ɰi1-hi1

the person holding the handle of the ard

抓着犁把的人

æ1gy1-mæ1qo1 t^hɿ1-na1

N + DEM + CLF

这个犁把

CL: na1

æ1mi1-mɿ1ty1 NOUN Tone: LM + H#.

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

CL: 1w1

æ1mi1-ɰwɿ1#1 NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Amiwa. This is the first village along the road from /q^hæ1tɕ^hi1/ to /tso1ɣu1#1/. 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）。

dzɿ1by1kɿ1-sa1ɰwɿ1, | hi1ɰwɿ1-lo1, | æ1mi1-ɰwɿ1#1, | la1lo1-ɰwɿ1, | la1ŋwɿ1, | by1ts^ho1gy1, | ə1la1-ɰwɿ1#1, | gæ1tæ1, | q^hæ1tɕ^hi1, | t^ho1tɰ1#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

æ1mo1 NOUN Tone: LM.

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

æ1gy1-mo1

same meaning

同上

CL: na1 See: æ1gy1

æ1p^hæ1 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 /la1bi1/ 'steep slope'. 悬崖、崖山、崖壁。

æ1p^hæ1-la1bi1

same meaning

同上

CL: p^hæ1

æ1q^hɿ1 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: 1w1

æ1ty1 NOUN Tone: LH.

Large rock. 大岩石。

CL: ty1

æ1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Brass, copper, bronze. 铜，包括黄铜、红铜、青铜。

æ1tso1-æ1mo1

instruments and objects made of brass

铜做的工具、物品

æ1 la1-zo1-ŋu1, | ɣe1 mɿ1-la1!

“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。

ǎ̃˥qæ˥₁ NOUN Tone: L#.

Parrot. 鹦鹉。

CL: mi˥ See: ǎ̃˥qæ˥₂

ǎ̃˥qæ˥₂ ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.

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

ǎ̃˥qæ˥-ni˥gy˥

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

像鹦鹉的颜色：青、蓝色、绿色

[F5] ǎ̃˥qæ˥-ba˥la˥

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

青、蓝色、绿色衣服

[F5] ǎ̃˥qæ˥ni˥~ǎ̃˥qæ˥ni˥gy˥

RED; same meaning: blue-green

重叠。同上：青色

See: ǎ̃˥qæ˥₁

ǎ̃˥ʃwæ˥ NOUN Tone: H#.

Rooster. 公鸡。

ǎ̃˥ʃwæ˥-ǎ̃lmi˥

cock and hen

公鸡与母鸡

CL: mi˥

ǎ̃˥tsu˥ NOUN Tone: H#.

Chick. 雏鸡、稚鸡。

CL: lu˥

ǎ̃˥tsu˥-kʰu˥[ʃy˥]-mo˥ NOUN Tone: H#-.

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

ǎ̃˥[twɿ˥]-mɿ˥kʰy˥ 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’。

ǎ̃˥-v#˥ NOUN Tone: #H.

Copper pot. 铜锅。

CL: lu˥

ǎ̃˥l_a CLASSIFIER Tone: L_a.

Classifier for fires. 量词：火（一团）。

mɿ˥ | tʃʰu˥-ǎ̃˥

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

这团火

ǎ̃˥l_a 1 VERB Tone: L_a.

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

ǎ̃˥l_a 2 VERB Tone: L_a.

To get stuck. 堵塞、塞。

ji˥mi˥ | dʒæ˥qʰæ˥-qo˥ ǎ̃˥!

The cow is stuck in the mud.

牛陷在泥巴里。

ǎ̃˥bi˥ NOUN Tone: L.

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

ǎ̃˥bi˥-ɿwɿ˥

same meaning: the village of /ǎ̃˥bi˥/

同上

ǎ̃˥bi˥-hi˥ ni˥!

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

是/ǎ̃˥bi˥/村的人！

ǎ̃˥by˥ NOUN Tone: LH.

Poultry yard. 鸡圈。

CL: lu˥

ǎ̃˥-kʰy˥1 NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.

Year of the cock. 鸡年。

ǎ̃˥li˥pʰæ˥ NOUN Tone: LM+H#.

Mirror. 镜子。

CL: pʰæ˥

ǎ̃˥li˥#˥ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.

Soul. 灵魂、魂魄。

Borrowing: Tibetan bla(olderform:brla)

CL: y˥

ǎ̃˥lmi˥ NOUN Tone: LM.

Hen. 母鸡。

ǎ̃˥lmi˥-ǎ̃˥ʃwæ˥#

hen and rooster

母鸡与公鸡

ǎ̃˥lmi˥-ǎ̃˥tsu˥#

hen and chick

母鸡与稚鸡

CL: mi˥

ǎi̯ɿɿ̯ NOUN Tone: L.
Egg. 蛋。

bæ̯mi̯-ǎi̯ɿɿ̯

cane egg

鸭子蛋

ǎi̯ɿɿ̯ dzɯ̯

to eat eggs

吃蛋

CL: [ɿ̯]

ǎi̯ʂe̯-li̯-mo̯ 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。

ǎi̯ʂe̯ NOUN Tone: L.
Muscle. 肌肉。

ǎi̯ʂe̯ tsʰi̯

to run a temperature, to have a fever

发烧

CL: kʰwɿ̯

ǎi̯zɯ̯ 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。

su̯-ɿ̯-ǎi̯zɯ̯

pearl-shaped agate bead

珠子形状的玛瑙

ǎi̯zɯ̯-ʂo̯-~ʂo̯

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

(衣服上) 都镶嵌着玛瑙

CL: [ɿ̯]

ǎi̯ NOUN Tone: LH.
Soul (monosyllable). 灵魂。
CL: ɿ̯

ǎi̯ NOUN Tone: LM.
Chicken. 鸡。

ǎi̯ dzɯ̯-ze̯

...has eaten (a/some) chicken

吃了鸡

ǎi̯ hwæ̯-ze̯

...has bought (a) chicken

买了鸡

ǎi̯, | kʰɿ̯, | bo̯, | hwɿ̯, | ʂi̯, | la̯, | tʰo̯-li̯, | mɿ̯-gɿ̯, | bɿ̯-zɿ̯, | zɯ̯æ̯, | jo̯, | zi̯

the twelve years of the duodenary cycle

十二个生肖

ǎi̯-mɿ̯

chicken grease, chicken fat

鸡油

ǎi̯-mɿ̯ dzɯ̯

to eat chicken fat

吃鸡油

CL: mi̯

- b -

bæ̌lǎkʰw̌tsʰv̌ NOUN Tone: M.

Spider. 蜘蛛。

CL: kʰw̌

bæ̌llǎ NOUN Tone: L. ① Jacket, upper outer garment; clothes. 上衣, 衣服。**yw̌-bæ̌llǎ (+nǐ)**

leather jacket

皮衣

② Placenta. 胎盘、衣胞。

CL: [w̌] [w̌]

bæ̌ DISCOURSE PARTICLE Tone: L?.

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

bæ̌₁ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.

Stupid, idiot. 傻、笨、蠢。

bæ̌-hǐ

REL

傻的

bæ̌₂ 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。

nǒ | bæ̌-zě!

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

你算了吧! (感叹)

bæ̌-zě mæ̌!

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

算了嘛! (感叹)

bæ̌_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)。

q̌w̌-bæ̌-lǎ nǐ!

It's the same!

是一样的!

jǐkʰv̌-dzǒ, | nǐ-bæ̌ | žw̌-tʰǎ! | jǐkʰv̌-dzǒ, | q̌w̌-bæ̌-lǎ žw̌-tʰǎ!

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。)

nǐ-bæ̌-ŋw̌ | q̌w̌-bæ̌ jǐ

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

bæ̌by̌ NOUN Tone: H#.

Piglet. 猪崽。

bæ̌by̌-zǒ

same meaning: piglet

猪崽

CL: [w̌]

bæ̌q̌æ̌ NOUN Tone: M.

Small rope, string. 细绳。

CL: kʰw̌

bæ̌mǐ₁ NOUN Tone: M. ① Duck (without a specification of gender). 鸭子。

② Female duck. 母鸭子。

bæ̌mǐ-bæ̌pʰv̌#̌

female duck and male duck

母鸭子与公鸭子

bæ̌mǐ-bæ̌zǒ#̌

female duck and duckling

母鸭与小鸭子

CL: mǐ

bæ̌mǐ₂ NOUN Tone: M.

Thick rope. 粗绳索。

CL: kʰw̌

bæ̌mǐ-pʰv̌#̌ NOUN Tone: #H.

Male duck. 公鸭子。

bæ̌mǐ-pʰv̌ tʰv̌-mǐ

N + DEM + CLF

这只公鸭子

CL: mǐ See: bæ̌pʰv̌#̌

bæ|p^hv#| NOUN Tone: #H.

Male duck. 公鸭子。

bæ|p^hv| t^hv|-mi| / bæ|p^hv| t^hv|-mi|#

N + DEM + CLF

这个公鸭子

bæ|p^hv|-bæ|mi#|

male duck and female duck

公鸭子与母鸭子

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

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

bæ|ɬwɣ|-ɬwɣ|

same meaning: the village of /bæ|ɬwɣ|/

同上: /bæ|ɬwɣ|/村

ə|go|-ɬwɣ|, | ɬwɣ|la|-bi|, | bæ|ɬwɣ|, | t^ho|ts^he#|, | pi|ts^he|-di|, | pɣ|dzɣ|-di|, | ɬwɣ|ty|

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。

bæ|ɬwɣ|: | na|!

/bæ|ɬwɣ|/ is a Na village!

/bæ|ɬwɣ|/是一个摩梭人村落!

bæ|zo#| NOUN Tone: #H.

Duckling. 小鸭子。

bæ|zo| t^hv|-|w#|

N + DEM + CLF

这只小鸭子

bæ|zo|-bæ|mi#|

duckling and female duck

小鸭子与母鸭

CL: **|w|****bæ|** 1 NOUN Tone: L.

Rope. 绳子。

bæ| t^hu|-k^hu|

N + DEM + CLF

这条绳子

CL: **t^hɣ| dæ| k^hu|****bæ|** 2 VERB Tone: L.

To fester (with pus), to suppurate, to be purulent. 脓。

bæ| bæ|-ze|

the wound suppurates, the wound is pussy

伤口在化脓

bæ| | le|-bæ|-ze|

the wound suppurates, the wound is pussy

伤口在化脓

See: **bæ|****bæ|**_a 1 VERB Tone: L_a.

To sweep, to clean up. 扫。

dæ| bæ|

to sweep the dust, to sweep the floor

扫地

le|-bæ|-bæ|

ACCOMP RED

扫一扫

dɣ| bæ|

to sweep the stairs

扫楼梯

nɣ| | dɣ| bæ|-zo|-ho|.

I have to sweep the stairs!

我要扫楼梯了!

gi| bæ|

to sweep the granary

扫仓廩

nɣ| | gi| bæ|-zo|-ho|.

I have to sweep the granary!

我要扫仓廩了!

bæ|_a 2 VERB Tone: L_a.

To bloom. 开花。

bæ|bæ| bæ|-ze|

The flower has bloomed.

花开了。

bæ|_a 3 CLASSIFIER Tone: L_a.

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

t^hv|-bæ|

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

指示代词 _ : 这朵 (花)

bæ|bæ| 1 NOUN Tone: L.

Flower. 花。

CL: **bæ|** See: **bæ|bæ|** 2

bæɭbæɭ₂ ADJECTIVE Tone: L.
Spotted. 花的（蛋、石头、鸟）。

bæɭbæɭ tʰiɭ-diɭ

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

花的，有花纹

See: **bæɭbæɭ**₁

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

bæɭdzɯɭ | mɿt-dzɿ!

The harvest is not good!

收成不好！

bæɭdzɯɭ | tɿt-bæɭ leɭ-mɿɭ-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: **bæɭ**

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

bæɭ-ljɿt~ljɿt NOUN Tone: L-.
China fir cone. 杉树果。
CL: **ɭɯt**

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

bæɭpʰɿɭ-byɭ | bæɭbæɭ

the flower of crowndaisy chrysanthemum

茼蒿的顶花

bæɭpʰɿɭ-bæɭbæɭ

crowndaisy chrysanthemum flower

茼蒿顶花

CL: **poɭ**

bæɭ-ɿwæɭ~ɿwæɭ ADJECTIVE Tone: L.
Loose, slack, lax. 松。

tʂʰɯɭ | dɿwæɭ | bæɿwæɭ~ɿwæɭ-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！

bæɭtʂoɭ NOUN Tone: LH.
Broom. 扫帚。
CL: **naɭ**

bæɭtʂwæɭ NOUN Tone: L.
Reins. 缰绳。

zɿwæɭ-bæɭtʂwæɭ

horse's reins

马缰绳

CL: **kʰɯɭ**

bæɭ VERB Tone: MH.
To run. 跑。

leɭ-bæɭ-zeɭ

ACCOMP _ PFV

跑了

bæɭ NOUN Tone: LH.
Pus. 脓。

bæɭ bæɭ-zeɭ

the wound suppurates, the wound is pussy

伤口在化脓

bæɭ | leɭ-bæɭ-zeɭ

the wound suppurates, the wound is pussy

伤口在化脓

bæɭ | leɭ-bæɭ-zeɭ

CL: **tʰɿɭ** See: **bæɭ**₂

bæɭ NOUN Tone: LM.
Crops. 庄稼。

bæɭ niɭ

COP

是庄稼

dɿɯt-kʰɿɭ [ɿt-bæɭ mɿɭ], | ɕiɭ-kʰɿɭ | leɭ-mɿɭ-dzɯɭ!

“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: **bæɭ**

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

bɿɭ-zɿwɿɭ soɭ

to learn the Pumi language

学普米语

CL: **ɿɭ**

byl_adzi NOUN Tone: L#.

A village in Yongning. 八珠（永宁的一个村落）。

ɕæ|ʂu#ŋ, | ʂo|ʂu#ŋ, | byl_ate^huA, | da|p^hoŋ,
| byl_adzi, | 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。

byl_aku NOUN Tone: M.

Sifter, sieve. 筛子。

CL: na

byl_ami#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.

Pumi woman. 普米族女人。

CL: ɣ

byl_amiŋ-ʂe NOUN Tone: H#.

Copper-nickel alloy. 白铜。

byl_aʂu 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 /byl_aʂu/. 白沙（丽江坝子里的一个村落）。

byl_at^hɣ NOUN Tone: L#.

Footprints. 脚印。

hi|byl_at^hɣ

human footprints

人的脚印

k^hɣ|mi|byl_at^hɣ

dog's footprints

狗爪印

CL: t^hɣ

byl_ats^ho|gɣ 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）。

byl_ats^ho|gɣ|hi

someone from Bacuogu

从巴搓古来的一个人

dʒɣ|byl_a|kɣ|sa|ɣwɣ, | hi|ɣwɣ|loŋ, |
æ|mi|ɣwɣ#ŋ, | la|lo|ɣwɣŋ, | la|ŋwɣ|,
| byl_ats^ho|gɣ, | ə|la|ɣwɣ#ŋ, | gæ|ɕæ, |
q^hæ|te^hi, | t^ho|tʃu#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

byl_azo#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.

Pumi man. 普米族男人。

CL: ɣ

byl_a 1 CLASSIFIER Tone: L_a.

Classifier for corncobs. 量词：玉米棒子（一根）。

ha|byl | ɕu|byl

a corncob

一根玉米棒子

t^hɣ|byl

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

指示代词 _：那根（玉米棒子）

byl_a 2 CLASSIFIER Tone: L_a.

Classifier for halves. 量词：半。

ɕu|byl|la| t^hɣ|su! | ɕu|hu|t^hɣ!

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。）

ɕu|byl|la| t^hɣ|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 ɕu|byl|la| t^hɣ|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）

ɕæ|ɕæ | ɕwæ! | le|seŋ, | ɕu|byl|qo|la| t^hɣ|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！

ɕɣ|mi | ɕu|byl

half the way

半路

ə|mi! | wɣ | ɕu|byl dzo|su|wɣ!

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

啊呀！还剩一半的路啊！

byl tɕʰu NOUN Tone: L.

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

dæɻɕu#ɿ, | tʂoɻɕu#ɿ, | byl tɕʰu, | daɻpʰoɿ,
| byɻdzɿ, | dzeɻboɻ

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byl a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.

Classifier for scarves. 量词：头帕（一条）。

-bi CONJUNCTION Tone: 0.

ADVERSATIVE: no matter.... 虽然……。

tʂʰuɻ | naɻ niɿ-piɻ-biɻ-biɻ, | naɻ-zwɻɻ | mɻɻ-kyɻ!

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。

*tʂʰuɻ | naɻ niɿ-biɻ, ... / *tʂʰuɻ | naɻ niɿ-biɻ-biɻ

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。

biɻ giɻ-zeɻ

it is snowing; it has snowed

下雪了

CL: ɻwɻɻ, etc

bi ADJECTIVE Tone: H.

Thin; shallow. 薄, 浅(水浅)。

biɻ | zwæɻ!

It's very shallow!

很浅!

dzuɻɻ | quɻɻ-piɻ biɻ

The water is rather shallow.

水有点浅。

dzuɻɻ biɻ-hiɻ, | mɻɻ-dwæɻ!

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!

-biɻ SUFFIX Tone: M.

Immediate future. 要近将来。

bi₂ NOUN Tone: M.

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

bi₃ VERB Tone: M.

To dare. 敢。

jiɻɻ-mɻɻ-biɻ

not to dare to do

不敢做

bi_c₁ VERB Tone: M_c.

To go. 去。

biɻɻ-tʰaɻ!

ABILITIVE

可以去!

biɻɻ-tʰaɻ-zeɻ!

ABILITIVE + PFV: We can go now!

可以去了!

leɻ-biɻ

to go back

回去, 返回

biɻbyɻ VERB Tone: H#.

To flow profusely. 流淌, 冲下去, 下泻, 很快地流。

tʰiɻ-twæɻ, | sɻɻ | biɻbyɻ-zeɻ!

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

(他)摔倒了, 流了很多血

dzuɻɻ | biɻbyɻ-zeɻ!

The water is flowing profusely!

水流如注!

dzuɻɻnaɻmiɻ | biɻbyɻ-zeɻ-pʰæɻdiɻ!

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

山上好像有了泥石流!

biɻtʂiɻkyɻ NOUN Tone: H#.

Cheek. 腮, 腮帮子。

CL: tʂɻɻ

biɻhæɻ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Girth (for horse). 马肚带。

zwæɻɻ-biɻhæɻ

horse's girth

马肚带

CL: kʰuɻ

biɻlyɻ~lyɻ NOUN Tone: H#.

Snow flakes. 雪花。

CL: tʂɻɻ

bi+mi+ NOUN Tone: M.
Belly, abdomen. 肚子。

bi+mi+q̣u+
covetous, greedy
贪心不足, 贪吃

CL: [ɿ+]

bi+ta+ NOUN Tone: M.
Broad piece of fabric worn as a belt, also strapped around the shoulders. 宽腰带。
CL: ts^hi]

bi+teɣ+ NOUN Tone: L#.
Navel. 肚脐。
CL: k^hwɣ]

bi+teo+ NOUN Tone: M.
Neighbouring villages, neighbourhood. 周围的村落。

bi+zu+ NOUN Tone: M.
Lower abdomen. 小肚子。
CL: [ɿ+]

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

gɣ+mi+bi]
on the body
身上

k^hu+ts^hɣ+bi]
on the feet
脚上

zæ+su+bi] | t^hi+ts^hɣ+

to hold grip of the felt cape
抓住毡子

lo+q^hwɣ+bi]
on the hand
手上

p^hæ+q^hwɣ] bi], | mɣ+ t^hi+ɣ/.

to put oil onto the face, to put on suncream
抹防晒霜

bi] 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+ji]
COP
是豆荚

nɣ+ [ɿ+bi]bi]
soybean pods
黄豆荚

CL: k^hwɣ]

bi]mi] NOUN Tone: L.
Axe. 斧头。
CL: na+

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

bi]p^hɣ+dzɿ+ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Flood. 洪水。

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+ɣæ+
to attach (one's) purse (to the belt)
系上钱包 (在腰带上)

CL: [ɿ+]

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

bi]ta+ze]
PFV
拖了

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

bi]ts^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: [ɿ+]

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

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

tʂʰuːt-qo˧ | bo˧ dʒuːt-ɬuːt tʰiːt-diːt.

Here, there is a small dike.
这里有一个小堤坝。

bo˧-kʰiːt

the edge of the small dike
小堤坝的边沿

[F5] bo˧ dʒuːt-pʰæːt

a small dike
一个小堤坝

CL: ɬuːt

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

tʰiːt-bo˧-t-dzo˧t

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

bo˧-t-hiːt

REL
发亮的

bo˧-tʰ **VERB** Tone: M_b.
To spin. 纺(麻线), 使旋转。

tso˧t~tso˧t bo˧t

to spin something, to spin things
使东西旋转

See: sa˧t-bo˧#ɬ

bo˧-tsiːt **NOUN** Tone: L#.
Mane. (马)鬃。

zwæːt-bo˧-tsiːtɬ#

horse mane
马鬃

bo˧-t-bo˧-tsiːt

hog bristle
猪鬃

CL: kʰwɿːt qaːt

bo˧-tzæːt **NOUN** Tone: M.
Glass (as a substance: window panes, drinking glasses...
are made of glass). 玻璃。

bo˧-tzæːt-tʂʰiːt-ɬɿːt

goblet for drinking tea (made of glass)
玻璃茶杯

bo˧-tzæːt-tʂʰiːt-qʰv#ɬ **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Echo (in some places in the mountains, there is an echo).
回音。

bo˧-tzæːt-tʂʰiːt-qʰv#ɬ | tʰiːt-dzɿːt~dzɿːt!

the echo resonates
有回音

bo˧-tʰ_a **VERB** Tone: L_a.
To kiss. 亲吻。

dʒuːt-bo˧-t-tʰ

DELIMITATIVE _ INCEPTIVE
吻一下

dʒuːt-bo˧-t~bo˧-t-tʰ

DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE
吻一下

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

bo˧-t-biːt-miːt **NOUN** Tone: L-.

Meat of the pig's belly. 猪肚肉。
CL: ɬuːt

bo˧-t-byːt **NOUN** Tone: LH.

Pigsty, pigpen. 猪圈。
CL: ɬuːt

bo˧-t-dzeːt **NOUN** Tone: LM.

Lark. 百灵鸟。
See: bo˧-t-dzeːt-ko˧-t-dzeːt

bo˧-t-dzeːt-ko˧-t-dzeːt **NOUN** Tone: LM-L.

Lark. 百灵鸟。
See: bo˧-t-dzeːt

bo˧-t-yuːt **NOUN** Tone: LH.

Pigskin, hogskin. 猪皮。

bo˧-t-yuːt-kwɿːt

same meaning: pigskin
同上: 猪皮

CL: tsʰiːt

bo˧-t-haːt **NOUN** Tone: LM+#H.

Pig feed, swill. 猪食。
CL: kʰwɿːt

bo˧-t-kʰuːt **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: ɬuːt

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

boɿloɿ NOUN Tone: LM.
Mortise. 榫眼。

boɿloɿ | dʑuɿ-lʑuɿ
a mortise
一个榫眼

CL: ɿ

boɿkaɿ NOUN Tone: LH.
Boar. 种公猪。
CL: ɿ

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

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

CL: ɿ

boɿ-mæɿqyɿ NOUN Tone: L-L#.
Pig's tail. 猪尾巴。
CL: ɿ

boɿ-myɿ NOUN Tone: LH.
Lard. 猪油。

boɿmiɿ NOUN Tone: LM.
Sow. 母猪。

boɿmiɿ ziɿ
to catch (a/the) sow
抓母猪

boɿmiɿ doɿ (+zeɿ)
...has seen (a/the) sow
见了母猪

boɿmiɿ-bæɿbyɿ
sow and piglets
母猪与猪仔

CL: miɿ ɿ

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

boɿmiɿ-dʑuɿpʰyɿ NOUN Tone: LM-L.
Weevil, snout beetle. 象鼻虫, 米象。

boɿmiɿ-ŋæɿtɕʰuɿ NOUN Tone: LM-L#.
Dandelion. 蒲公英。
CL: poɿ

boɿmiɿ-ʁoɿdoɿ NOUN Tone: LM-L.
Yyyy. 曼陀罗。
CL: dziɿ

boɿpʰyɿ NOUN Tone: LM.
Boar. 种公猪。
CL: ɿ

boɿqʰæɿ-pyɿtɕɿɿ-ɿɿ NOUN Tone: LM - H# -.
Dung beetle. 蜣螂。

boɿtv#ɿ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Wild boar. 野猪。

boɿtyɿ hwæɿ
to buy (a/the) wild boar
买野猪

CL: miɿ

boɿtɕʰæɿ 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。

boɿzaɿmi#ɿ 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)。

boɿ NOUN Tone: LM.
Pig. 猪。

boɿ hwæɿ-zeɿ
...bought (some/a) pig
买了猪

boɿ dʑuɿɿ-zeɿ
...ate (some/the) pig
吃了猪

CL: miɿ ɿ

bō 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!。

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

by|qo|
inside the corral
牲畜圈里面

by|qo|tæ|
to enclose (cattle) inside the pen
关在圈里

CL: [u|

by|₁ NOUN Tone: LM.
Yak, Bos grunniens. The same term is used for wild yaks and domesticated yaks. 牦牛/野牦牛。

by|hã|
yak hair
牦牛毛

by|dzu|ze|
...ate (some) yak
吃了牦牛

by|hwæ|ze|
...bought (some) yak
买了牦牛

CL: p^ho¹

by|₂ NOUN Tone: LM.
Food steamer. 蒸笼。
CL: mi| See: by|di|

by| NOUN Tone: M.
Intestine. 肠子。
CL: k^hu|

by| NOUN Tone: #H.
Worm; insect. 虫。

by|t^hy|mi| / by|t^hy|mi|#
N + DEM + CLF
这只虫

CL: mi|

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

q^ha|by|gy|
very thick
很粗

q^ha|by|~by|gy|
very thick (as above)
很粗（同上）

by|₂ VERB Tone: H.

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

q^hu|y| q^hu|k^hwy| | le|by|~by|
to share, giving each person a piece
分给一人一块

le|by|~by|t^hi|kwɿ|
to scatter all over the place, to lay out in no good order
弄乱，散开

by|₃ VERB Tone: H.

To roast, to grill. 烤，炙。

ha|t^hi|by|
to roast food, to roast cereals
烤饭

by|_a₁ VERB Tone: L_a.

To hatch, to incubate. 孵。

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

by|_a₂ VERB Tone: L_a.

To steam, to cook by steaming. 蒸。

le|by|ze|
ACCOMP _ PFV
蒸了

py|jy|by|
to steam buns
蒸馒头

ha|by|~by|
to steam rice
蒸米饭

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

zu+ by|
to live one's life
过日子

hi+zu+ by|, | lo+ha+!
Living one's life is hard! / Life is tough!
生活，是艰难的！

hi+zu+ | le+by|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。）

**q^hwx+{w|, | t^hæ+mx+dz+! | t^hw+ d^hw+
zu+ by|ze|!**
He never had to do the washing-up (in his entire life)! That's how he spent his lifetime (= without any practical concerns)! (About an 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。）

d^hw+ni|~d^hw+ni| | by| lo| fy/!
How easily days go by! / How time flies!
日子过得真快！

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

le+by|ze|
ACCOMP _ PFV
泼了

d^hw+ by|
to sprinkle water
泼水

d^hw+by+~by|-t|
DELIMITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE
泼一泼

le+by+~by|-ze|
ACCOMP RED PFV
泼了一点

② To sow (seeds). 撒 (种子)。

ɬæ| by|
to sow seeds
撒种子

t^hi+by|-t|
Go ahead and sow!
撒吧！

t^hi+by|-qa|!
Sow!
撒吧！

by|_a 5 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.
Thin, scarce, sparse (e.g. hair). 细、薄。

ko+ by|
bald (literally “the head (has) scarce (hair)”)
头秃、头发很少

ko+by+hi|
bald person
秃子

ko+by+zo|
as above
同上

t^hw+ | ko+by+ze|
He lost his hair, he went bald
他秃头了，他头发掉了

ko+q^hwx+ | le+by+ze|
(his) head has gone bald
(他)秃头了。

by|-hi|
REL
秃的

by|dæ| ADJECTIVE Tone: M. *From: by| and dæ|*
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。

t^hw+ | by|dæ+ze|!
He is is a bad mood now.
他现在脾气很坏！ / 他生气了！

by|di| NOUN Tone: L.
Food steamer. 蒸笼。
CL: {w+ See: by| 2

by|dze| 1 NOUN Tone: L.
Large spoon, used for rice. 大调羹。
CL: na+ See: by|dze| 2

byɿdzeɿ₂ CLASSIFIER Tone: L.
Ladleful. 量词: 勺。

ɕwɿ-byɿdzeɿ
one ladleful
一勺

See: **byɿdzeɿ**₁

byɿhuɿ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Bowels: intestine + stomach. 胃与肠。
CL: **kwxɿ**

byɿhwxɿ 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: **ɿwɿ**

byɿk^hwɿ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Silkworm. 蚕。
CL: **k^hwɿ**

byɿɿwɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Kidneys. 肾。
CL: **ɿwɿ**

byɿmiɿ₁ NOUN Tone: M.
Female yak, dri, drimo, nak. 母牦牛。

byɿmiɿ-byɿɿwæɿ
female yak and castrated yak
母牦牛与阉割牦牛

byɿmiɿ-byɿzo#ɿ
female yak and yak calf (baby yak)
母牦牛与小牦牛

CL: **miɿ**

byɿmiɿ₂ NOUN Tone: M.
Large food steamer. 大蒸笼。
CL: **miɿ**

byɿ-naɿmiɿ NOUN Tone: #H-.
Mythimna separata (Walker). 玉米黏虫。

byɿnyɿ₁ VERB Tone: M intrans.
To smell, to perceive by smelling. 闻到 (嗅觉)。

noɿ | ɕwɿ-byɿnyɿ-tɿ! | ɕwæɿ | eɿɿ!
Have a smell! It smells great!
你闻一闻吧! 好香!

See: **byɿnyɿ**₂

byɿnyɿ₂ ADJECTIVE Tone: M intrans.
Stinking, smelly. 臭。

byɿnyɿ-zeɿ
PFV
臭了

See: **byɿnyɿ**₁

byɿp^hɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Male yak (elicited form; the commonly used form is /**byɿɿwæɿ**/). 公牦牛。
CL: **miɿ**

byɿ-q^hæɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Manure, dung. 肥料、粪。

byɿq^hæɿ t^hɿɿ-kwxɿɿ
N + DEM + CLF
这堆肥料

CL: **kwxɿɿ**

byɿqoɿ-byɿq^hæɿ NOUN Tone: L-L#.
Manure, dung. 肥料、粪。
CL: **kwxɿɿ**

byɿqoɿ-q^hæɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Manure, excrement. 肥料, 粪。

byɿqoɿ-q^hæɿ t^hɿɿ-kwxɿɿ
N + DEM + CLF
这堆肥料

CL: **kwxɿɿ**

byɿq^hɿ 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。

loɿq^hwxɿ-byɿ | byɿq^hɿ
the lines of the hand
掌纹

CL: **dzeɿ**

byɿq^hɿ-tziɿ-hiɿ NOUN Tone: L#.
Snail. 蜗牛, 螺蛳。
CL: **miɿ**

byɿtɕ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Fly. 苍蝇。

byɿ-tɿ tɕ^hwɿ-miɿ / byɿ-tɿ tɕ^hwɿ-miɿ#
N + DEM + CLF
这只苍蝇

CL: **miɿ**

by˥ʂæ˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: M. From: by˥ and ʂæ˥
Good-tempered, with a good mood, good-humoured. 脾气好。

ʂʰu˥ | by˥ʂæ˥-ze˥

He is in a good mood now.

他现在脾气好。 / 他高兴了。

by˥ʂæ˥ | zwa˥

in a very good mood

脾气很好

by˥ʂwæ˥ NOUN Tone: L.
Castrated yak. 阉割过的牦牛。

by˥ʂwæ˥-by˥mi˥

castrated yak and female yak

阉割过的公牦牛与母牦牛

CL: pʰo˥

by˥tʂi˥ NOUN Tone: M.
Wild peach. 毛桃。

CL: tʂi˥ | u˥

by˥ʂu˥ NOUN Tone: H#.
Sifter, sieve. 筛子。

CL: na˥

by˥ʂʰy˥ NOUN Tone: M.
Cymbals. 钹。

CL: na˥

by˥ʂo˥ NOUN Tone: L.
Small food steamer. 小蒸笼。

CL: | u˥

by˥ʂo˥# NOUN Tone: #H.
Yak calf (baby yak). 小牦牛。

by˥ʂo˥ tʰy˥-mi˥ / by˥ʂo˥ tʰy˥-mi˥#

N + DEM + CLF

这头小牦牛

CL: mi˥

by˥ʂy˥-dzi˥ NOUN Tone: L.
Ivy. 常春藤。

CL: dzi˥

by˥ʂy˥-kʰy˥ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Year of the serpent. 蛇年。

See: zy˥ba˥

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

- ㄘ -

ciɿ_a CLASSIFIER Tone: H_a.
100. 百。

ɬwɿ-cɿɿ
one hundred
一百

ɬwɿ-cɿɿ k^hɿɿ
one hundred years
一百年

ɬwɿ-cɿɿ k^hɿɿ ~ ɬwɿ-cɿɿ k^hɿɿ
century after century
一百年又一百年

ciɿ-k^hɿɿ
a century, one hundred years (abridged formulation)
百年 (“一百年”的省略说法)

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

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

ciɿciɿ-loɿ NOUN Tone: L#-.
The smallest cutlets. 最细的肋骨。

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

ciɿɿɿɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Paddy field. 水田。
CL: p^hæɿ, kɿɿ

ciɿɿɿɿ-mɿɿdiɿ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Paddy field. 水田。
CL: p^hæɿ, kɿɿ

ciɿɿɿɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Paddy rice; by extension: paddy field. 稻子, 稻田。
CL: kɿɿ (pour le grain) p^hæɿ (pour un champ)

ciɿɿɿɿ-ɿɿɿp^hɿɿ NOUN Tone: L#.
Paddy field. 水田。
CL: p^hæɿ, kɿɿ

ciɿɿɿɿ-diɿ-ɿɿɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Paddy field. 水田。
CL: p^hæɿ, kɿɿ

ciɿ-tɕ^hi#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Chaff; bran; husk (of rice). 米糠。
CL: mɿɿ

ciɿ-tɕ^hwæɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Husked rice. 米。

ciɿ-tɕ^hwæɿ-haɿ
cooked rice; literally “cooked-rice food”, specifying the term /haɿ/, which refers to food in general.
米饭

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

njɿɿ | noɿ ciɿ t^haɿ-mɿɿ-jiɿ! | njɿɿ | noɿ ɬwæɿ t^haɿ-mɿɿ-jiɿ!
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）

njɿɿ | noɿ ciɿ-mɿɿ-jiɿ!
You don't frighten me! / I'm not afraid of you!
你不让我害怕 / 我不害怕你！

njɿɿ | t^hɿɿ ciɿ-mɿɿ-jiɿ!
I'm not afraid of him!
我不怕他！

njɿɿ | tɕ^hwɿɿ-ɿɿ doɿ, | ɕoɿ ciɿ | zɿwæɿ!
When I see him, I'm terribly afraid! / When I see him, I get frightened!
我见他，非常害怕！

ciɿɿɿɿ NOUN Tone: LH.
Incense. 香, 香火。

ciɿɿɿɿ qæɿ
to burn incense
烧香

ciɿɿɿɿ NOUN Tone: LH.
Cypress. 柏树。
CL: dziɿ

ciɿɿ^hæɿ₁ ADJECTIVE Tone: LM+MH#.
To be a stammerer; to have a stammer. 结巴。

tɕ^hwɿɿ | ɬwɿ-piɿ | ciɿɿ^hæɿ
(S)he has a stammer.
他有一点结巴。

tɕ^hwɿɿ | ciɿɿ^hæɿ-zoɿ.
(S)he stammers a lot.
他很结巴。

See: ciɿɿ^hæɿ₂

ꠘꠂꠗꠂ² NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Stammerer, stutterer. 结巴。

ꠗꠂꠗꠂ ꠘꠂꠗꠂ ꠂꠂ
(S)he is a stammerer.
他是结巴。

See: **ꠘꠂꠗꠂ**¹

ꠘꠂ NOUN Tone: LH.
Incense (second syllable). 香 (单音节)。

ꠘꠂ ꠘꠂ
to burn incense
烧香

ꠘꠂꠗ 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)。

ꠂꠂ-ꠘꠂꠗ
ACCOMP
想出了

ꠗꠂꠗꠂ | ꠂꠂꠗꠂꠗꠂ | ꠘꠂꠗ ꠗꠂꠗ!
(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!

ꠘꠂꠗ-ꠂꠗꠂꠗꠂ ADJECTIVE Tone: M. From: **ꠂꠗꠂꠗꠂ**
Good (smell), fragrant. 香 (气味)。

ꠗꠂꠗꠂ ꠘꠂꠗ-ꠂꠗꠂꠗꠂ ꠂꠂ.
It smells good.
这很香 (气味香)。

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

ꠂꠂ ꠘꠂꠗꠂ~ꠘꠂꠗꠂ
to ill-treat someone, to ill-treat people
欺负人

ꠂꠂ | ꠂꠂꠗ ꠘꠂꠗꠂ~ꠘꠂꠗꠂ-ꠂꠂꠂꠂꠂꠂ! / ꠂꠂ | ꠂꠂꠗ ꠘꠂꠗꠂ~ꠘꠂꠗꠂ!
You are treating me badly! / You are bullying me!
你对我不好! 你欺负我!

ꠂꠂ | ꠂꠂꠗ ꠘꠂꠗꠂ~ꠘꠂꠗꠂꠂꠂ!
You have treated me badly! / You have bullied me!
你欺负了我!

ꠘꠂꠗꠂꠂꠂ NOUN Tone: L.
Fritillaria cirrhosa. 贝母。
CL: **ꠂꠂ**

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

ꠂꠂ ꠘꠂꠗꠂꠗꠂ
to insult people; to criticize people
骂人、批评人

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

ꠂꠂ-ꠘꠂꠗꠂꠂꠂ
ACCOMP _ PFV
试了

ꠂꠂꠂ~ꠂꠂ ꠘꠂꠗ
to taste something
尝一个东西

ꠂꠂ ꠂꠂꠂ-ꠂꠂꠗꠂ ꠘꠂꠗ!
Have a taste! / Taste a bite!
你尝一口吧!

ꠂꠂꠂ-ꠘꠂꠗꠂꠂꠂ!
Have a try!
尝一尝吧! / 试一试吧!

ꠘꠂꠂꠂꠂ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Flute. 笛子。
CL: **ꠂꠂ**

ꠘꠂꠂ^a VERB Tone: L_a.
To raise. 养。

ꠘꠂꠂꠂꠂ
adopted child
养儿

ꠂꠂꠂꠂꠂ-ꠘꠂꠂꠂꠂ, | ꠂꠂ ꠂꠂꠂ-ꠂꠂꠂ! | ꠂꠂꠂꠂꠂꠂꠂ, | ꠂꠂꠂ ꠂꠂꠂꠂꠂꠂꠂ!

The adopted baby pheasant does not become a chicken (=does not become domesticated)! One should not bring up other people's children! (Proverb which does not apply to the adoption of children who have lost ties with their biological family, but to the adoption of children who remain in touch with their relatives: no matter how much care one puts into bringing them up, they remain more attached to their lineage.)

养的小雉, 不会变成鸡! 人家的孩子, 不要养! (指的不是领养孤儿, 而是养别人的孩子: 无论多么关心孩子, 他还是会更爱自己原来的家人。)

- d -

da-tji NOUN Tone: L#.

Mule. 骡子。

da-tji-dzo, | **qumit dzo-ky-l-mæ!** |
quzot dzo-ky-l-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: ɥ

da-px NOUN Tone: M.

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

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

CL: ɥ

da-pv#l NOUN Tone: #H.

Host. 主人。

zi-dv-t da-px

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

家的主人

zi-dv-t jī-t-hī-t da-px

ditto

同上

CL: ɥ

da-pho NOUN Tone: LH.

Dapo. 达坡（永宁的一个村落）。

qæ-lɣu#l, | **ʃo-lɣu#l**, | **bx-ltɕʰuʌ**, | **da-pho**,
| **bx-ldzi**, | **dze-lbo**

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-lwɣ#l 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。**mɣ-t-da-l-q^hwɣ**

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

mɣ-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

mɣ-t-da-l-mi

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

同上

qwæ! | hɣ-l-da! | qwæ! | hɣ!

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）

qzu-l-da-l-k^hɣ-l-da-l-l

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

一切都安好。（如：来指一段时间没有饥荒、地震、流行病、战争等灾难）

da_b VERB Tone: L_b.

To weave. 织。

ɣu-t da

to weave fabric

织布

ɣu-t | le-t-da

to weave fabric

织布

tso-t~tso-t da

to weave things

织东西

qur-t-da-t~da-l-l

DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE

织一下

daJk^hɣ̌ NOUN Tone: L.

Drum. 鼓。

daJk^hɣ̌ la-l(-ze)

to play a drum

打鼓

CL: [ɣ

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]-ji]

to bemoan one's misfortunes

讲自己的不幸

[s]hwa] | ma]da]-q]h]w]w], | xi]-zwx] | da]-zwx]-ji]!

(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)

qwa]-da]-thi]-da]

to hit a blow

砍一下

da]-da]

RED

重叠

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

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

(我把一只鸡) 割成块了

ge]-da]-da]

to cut meat to pieces, to mince meat

把肉剁碎

da]_b CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_b.

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

qwa]-da]

a blow

当头一棒

qwa]-da]-thi]-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]-thi]-gi#] ADVERB(IAL) Tone: #H.

Way over there. 那边(远指)。

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

Way over there. 那边(远指)。

See: **dx]-[s]hwa]-qo]**

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

Way over there. 那边(远指)。

See: **dx]-thi]-qo]**

di]mi] NOUN Tone: M.

Large plain. 平坝。

fi]di]-di]mi]

the plain of Yongning

永宁坝

CL: **di]**

di]-qo] NOUN Tone: M.

Plain. 平坝。

CL: **di]**

di]-[æ] NOUN Tone: M.

Plain. 平坝。

CL: **di]**

-di] SUFFIX Tone: L.

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

tso]-~tso]-tqwa]-di]

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

可以摆东西的(家具)

di]_c CLASSIFIER Tone: L_c.

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

ɕwɔ̃-ɣɔ̃ | ɕwɔ̃-di] huɔ̃

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

di]_a VERB Tone: L_a.

Existential verb: to have (a home); to have dirt on one's clothes; to have a difference in length (two objects have a difference in length). 存在动词: 有, 拥有。例如: 有家, 有污垢在衣服上, 有长短区别 (两个物品有长短区别)。

ʰwɔ̃ | a]ɔ̃-ɔ̃ mɔ̃-di]-hɪ]

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

mɔ̃ ʰi-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)

ɕwɔ̃-kʰwɔ̃ di]

there is something
有一块东西

di]-gɔ̃]la] NOUN Tone: L + H#.

Earth spirit. 地菩萨。
CL: ɣɔ̃

di]li] NOUN Tone: L.

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

di]li]-ɔ̃]bɔ̃] (ton: L + H#)

dandy shoots
海菜花的萌芽

di]li]-ɔ̃]bɔ̃] hwæ]

to buy dandy shoots
买海菜花萌芽

di]li]-ɔ̃]bɔ̃] tɕʰi]

to sell dandy shoots
卖海菜花萌芽

di]li]-ɔ̃]bɔ̃] dzu]

to eat dandy shoots
吃海菜花萌芽

di]li]-ɔ̃]bɔ̃] dze]

to cut dandy shoots
割海菜花萌芽

di]li]-ɔ̃]bɔ̃] tɕɣ]

to boil dandy shoots
煮海菜花萌芽

CL: ɕa]

di]₁ VERB Tone: MH.

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

tɕʰwɔ̃]di]

to hunt the muntjac; to hunt
赶麂子, 狩猎

tɕʰwɔ̃]di]-bi]-ni]gɣ]

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

ʰi-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] 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] dɣ]-ze]

to dig the earth
挖土

di] hwæ]-ze]

bought some earth
买了土

ɕwɔ̃-di] ɕwɔ̃-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

gɣ1-do1
to escalate, to climb up
爬上

ɣwɣ1 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。

bo1ta1 | 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)。

[ʃhɯ1-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。

do1bæ1 NOUN Tone: M.
Thigh. 大腿。

do1bæ1 | dɯ1-hi1
thigh
大腿

do1bæ1 | tɕi1-hi1
calf
小腿

CL: [tɣ1]

do1by1 NOUN Tone: M.
Buttocks. 屁股。
CL: [ɬɯ1]

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

ŋwɣ1hi1-mi1, | ʃe1 mɣ1-mɣ1, | ʃe1 do1! | tsʰe1ŋwɣ1 kʰɣ1, | zo1 mɣ1-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!

do1b VERB Tone: L_b.

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

dɯ1-do1~do1-i1
DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE
见一见

dɯ1-kʰwɣ1 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-mɣ1-ho1
_ NEG DESIDERATIVE
不许 (看) 见

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

do1bv#1 NOUN Tone: LM+#H.

Mani wall, Mani pile: pile built of rubble and sand, with carved stone tablets, most with the inscription Om Mani Padme Hum. A Mani wall should be passed or circumvented from the left side, the clockwise direction in which the universe revolves, according to Buddhist doctrine. 嘛呢堆。

CL: [ɬɯ1 See: ma1ŋɯ1-do1bv1, ma1ŋɯ1#1]

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: [ɬɯ1]

dy1₁ CLASSIFIER Tone: L*.

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

See: dɣ1-tʰɣ1-gi1#1

dyʌ₂ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: Lʔ.

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。

dyʌ-tʂoʌ

that way

那个方向

dyʌtʂoʌ fæʌ

that way

那个方向

See: **dyʌ-tʰyʌ-gi#7****dyʌ**₁ NOUN Tone: LM.

Weasel. 黄鼠狼，黄喉貂。

dyʌ hwæʌ-zeʌ

...bought (a) weasel

买了黄鼠狼

dyʌ dzuʌ-zeʌ

...ate a weasel

吃了黄鼠狼

CL: **miʌ****dyʌ**₂ NOUN Tone: LM.

Poison. 毒。

See: **dyʌ****dyʌ** VERB Tone: H.

To dig. 挖。

tʂeʌ dyʌ(-zeʌ)

to dig the earth

挖土

dyʌ_a VERB Tone: L_a. ❶ To poison. 毒害、毒化。**tʂʰuʌ, | hɪʌ dyʌ-mxʌ-kyʌ! | tʂʰuʌ, | hɪʌ dyʌ-kyʌ!**

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。）

tʂʰuʌ, | dyʌ-mxʌ-kyʌ!

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

这个，不会让人中毒！（情景：谈不同菌子种类。）

❷ To hate, to detest. 讨厌、恨。

leʌ-dyʌ-zeʌ**njʌ | tʂʰuʌ dyʌ | zʷæʌ!**

I hate him/her!

我很讨厌他！

dyʌ-zoʌ-mxʌ-tʰaʌ

to hate deeply

讨厌得不行

See: **dyʌ**₂**dyʌ**_b CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.

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

hɪʌ dʷaʌ-dyʌ

a few people, a group of people

一些人

hɪʌ tʂʰuʌ-dyʌ

these people, this group of people

这些人

dyʌbiʌ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L.

Opposite. 对面。

dyʌmi#7 NOUN Tone: LM+#H.

Female weasel. 母黄鼠狼。

dyʌmiʌ-dyʌpʰyʌ

female weasel and male weasel

母黄鼠狼与公黄鼠狼

CL: **miʌ****dyʌpʰæʌ** 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: **tʷaʌ****dyʌpʰv#7** NOUN Tone: LM+#H / LM.

Male weasel. 公黄鼠狼。

CL: **miʌ****dyʌzo#7** NOUN Tone: LM+#H / LM.

Baby weasel. 黄鼠狼的崽子。

- dz -

dza¹ ADJECTIVE Tone: H.

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

tʂʰw¹-ŋw¹ | nɲ¹-ki¹ | dza¹-ji¹ | zɰwæ¹!

He really despises me!

他很瞧不起我！

hi¹ tʂʰw¹-ɣ¹ dzo¹, | ɔ¹-ki¹ | dza¹-ji¹-ze¹!

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

这个人，不尊重自己！

mɰ¹ dza¹.

The weather is bad.

天气很坏。

mɰ¹ dza¹-ze¹

The weather is getting bad.

天气变坏了。

lo¹ dza¹

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

(工作)差

② Poor (person). 穷(人)。

dza¹ | -zɰwæ¹-ze¹!

(He/she) is really poor!

他很穷！

a¹ko¹ | bo¹ tʂʰæ¹ mɰ¹-dzo¹, | dza¹ tʂɰ¹-ky¹!

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！

dza¹ tʂɰ¹ | zɰwæ¹!

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！

dza¹qʰwɰ¹ NOUN Tone: L.

Shoe. 鞋、鞋子。

CL: dzi¹

dze¹ NOUN Tone: #H.

Sugar. 糖。

dze¹bɰ¹ NOUN Tone: L#.

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

dze¹bɰ¹-zo¹ | dɰ¹-lɰ¹

a baby bat

一只小蝙蝠

dze¹bɰ¹-pʰɰ¹ | dɰ¹-mi¹

a male bat

一只公蝙蝠

dze¹bɰ¹-mi¹ | dɰ¹-mi¹

a female bat

一只母蝙蝠

CL: mi¹

dze¹bo¹ NOUN Tone: M. ① A family name from Yongning. 者波(姓)。这个家族有三个家庭。

dze¹bo¹ = ɰ¹

the /dze¹bo¹/ clan, the /dze¹bo¹/ family

者波家族

② A village in the Yongning plain. It consists of two parts, "upper" and "lower": /gɰ¹ɰwɰ¹/ and /mɰ¹ɰwɰ¹/. 者波(永宁的一个村落)。村落有两个部分, /gɰ¹ɰwɰ¹/ '上村' 与 /mɰ¹ɰwɰ¹/ '下村'。

dɰ¹ɰwɰ¹#ɰ¹, | tʂo¹ɰwɰ¹#ɰ¹, | bɰ¹ltɕʰwɰ¹, | da¹pʰo¹, | bɰ¹dzi¹, | dze¹bo¹

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。

dze¹dy¹ NOUN Tone: L#.

Cake, bread. 饼。

dze¹dy¹-pɰ¹jɰ¹

cake of cereals

粮食饼

dze¹hi¹ NOUN Tone: M.

In-laws. 丈人。

nɲ¹ | dze¹hi¹-ki¹ bi¹!

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

我去我丈人(那边)!

no¹ | dze¹hi¹ | ə¹-to¹-ze¹? - le¹-to¹-ze¹!

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!)

noʌ | dze|hiʌ toʌ əʌ-biʌ?

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

你打算结婚吗?

dze|kʰɯʌ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Commoner (second of the three ranks in feudal society).
百姓。音译：“贵卡”。

CL: ɣʌ

dze|lɯʌ NOUN Tone: M.

Wheat. 小麦。

dze|lɯʌ-ʃ#ʌ NOUN Tone: #H.

Wheat straw. 麦秆。

dze|l-ʃ#ʌ NOUN Tone: #H.

Wheat straw. 小麦秆。

dze|l-tɕʰi#ʌ NOUN Tone: #H.

Wheat beard. 麦芒。

dze|l-tʃæʌ NOUN Tone: H#.

Sting organ. 蜜蜂的螫针。

CL: lɯʌ

dze|l-tʃɯʌ NOUN Tone: M.

Sifter, sieve. 筛子。

CL: naʌ

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。

dzeʌ VERB Tone: L.

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

dzɯʌ-dzeʌ-zeʌ!

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

剩了一些饭! / 剩了一些吃的!

gɣʌ-dzeʌ + zeʌ!

There are some leftovers!

有剩下的!

[ʰɯʌ] dzeʌ-zeʌ

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

喝剩了、没喝完

leʌ-seʌ-zeʌ! | gɣʌ-mɣʌ-dzeʌ!

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

完了! (=全部吃/喝完了!) 没有剩!

dzeʌ 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)。

zoʌmɣʌ | dɣʌ-dzeʌ

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

双胞胎 (直译: “一对孩子”)

[ʃʰɯʌ-dzeʌ]

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

指示代词 _

dzeʌ₁ VERB Tone: L_a.

To fly. 飞。

leʌ-dzeʌ-hɯʌ-zeʌ

(The bird) has flown away.

(鸟) 飞走了。

mɣʌ-koʌ dzeʌ

to fly in the sky

在天空中飞

dzeʌ₂ VERB Tone: L_a.

To cut (with a knife). 切 (用刀)。

leʌ-dzeʌ

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

dzeʌ~dzeʌ

RED

RED

leʌ-dzeʌ~dzeʌ

ACCOMP _ RED

ACCOMP _ RED

ɣʌʃʰɯʌ dzeʌ~dzeʌ

to cut vegetables

切菜

nɣʌdzɯʌ dzeʌ~dzeʌ

to cut tofu

切豆腐

dzeʌdzɯʌ ADJECTIVE Tone: LM + MH#.

Arrogant, conceited. 骄傲, 自以为好。

[ʃʰɯʌ | hiʌ-biʌ | mɣʌ-liʌ! | dzeʌdzɯʌ | zɯæʌ!

He despises others! He is very arrogant!

他看不起别人! 他很骄傲!

dze | mi | NOUN Tone: LM.
Bee. 蜜蜂。
CL: mi |

dze | mi | - bæ | bæ | NOUN Tone: L#.
Artemisia suboligata. 茶绒蒿。
CL: bæ |

dze | mi | - dze | # | NOUN Tone: LM + #H. From:
dze | mi | and dze | Honey. 蜂蜜。

dze | mi | - dze | dzu |
to eat honey
吃蜂蜜

CL: k^hwɣ |

dze | mi | - k^hɣ | NOUN Tone: LM-L.
Beehive, honeycomb. 蜂窝。
CL: |ɰ |

dze | mi | - py | i | NOUN Tone: LM + #H.
Terme générique pour les fleurs qu'affectionnent les abeilles: diverses fleurs dont les vertus médicinales ne sont pas connues. Par exemple: *Adenophora sp.*: root of straight ladybell (flower). yyyy. 沙参。Local Chinese dialect: yyyy fusionner les 2 entrées; est un terme générique ; t i -pv = t i -ha se reposer qq part, se poser quelque part.

dze | mi | - py | i | - k^hu | |ɰ |
root of straight ladybell
沙参根

dze | mi | - py | i | NOUN Tone: LM + #H-.
Large-leaved gentian. 秦艽。

dzu | q^h | - bæ | bæ |
gentian flowers
秦艽花

CL: qa |

***dze |** NOUN Tone: LM.
Bee. 蜜蜂。

dze | NOUN Tone: LM.
Wild pepper, Szechuan pepper. 花椒。
CL: mɣ |

dzy | b | CLASSIFIER Tone: H_b.
Classifier for sides. 量词: 面。

|ɰ^h | - dzy |
this side
这面

|ɰ | - dzy |
one side
一面

dzy | a | VERB Tone: L_a.
To collapse, to topple over, to fall into ruin. 塌毁, 倒塌, 倒。

mɣ | tɕo | dzy |
same meaning: to collapse
同上: 塌毁

le | - dzy | - ze |
ACCOMP _ PFV
塌毁了

dzi | NOUN Tone: #H.
Chisel. 凿子。
CL: |ɰ | (*na |)

dzi | 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)。

yɰ | - dza | q^h | wɣ | | |ɰ | - dzi |
a pair of leather shoes
一双皮鞋

dzi | dzi | NOUN Tone: M.
Oriental white oak. 青冈树、榲桲。

dzi | dzi |, | si | dzi | - mɣ |!
/dzi | dzi |/ is the name of a tree!
dzi | dzi | 是一种树的名字!

Syn: dzu | si |.

dzi | dzi | - mo | 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。

dzi | qæ | NOUN Tone: M.
Location. 位置、所在地。
CL: k^hwɣ |

dzi | 1 VERB Tone: L.
To fall, to come (of night); to get (dark). 来 (晚上来了)。

na | | le | - dzi | - ze |!
The night has fallen! / It has got dark!
天黑了!

na | | le | - dzi | | le | - se | - ze |!
It has got completely dark!
天完全黑了!

dzi₂ CLASSIFIER Tone: L_c.

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

dzi-hv̄ | qur-dzi

a full set of dress, a complete dress

一套衣服

dzi-hv̄ | qur-dzi

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)

dzi₁a 1 VERB Tone: L_a. ① To sit. 坐。**tʰi-dzi!**

Sit down!

坐下!

hi-bæ | tʰur-qo | dzi.

The guest sits here.

客人是坐在这边的。

(tʰur |) tʰi-dzi-kʰur-se.

(S)he has got seated.

他坐下了。

le-dzi-t~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)

② To dwell, to live at a place. 住。

dzi-bi-ni-gy

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-gy

not to get accustomed; to feel awkward

不习惯

njv | tʰur-qo | dzi-bi-ni-mv-gy

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!

dzi₁a 2 VERB Tone: L_a.

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

qur-kv̄ | le-dzi-t~dzi

the whole village gathered together

全村都聚集在一起

hi | qur-y | le-ʂur-ze! le-dzi-t~dzi jo!

Someone has passed away! Come and join the gathering!

一个人去世了! 来参加丧礼吧!

dzi₁a 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。

my-tʰo | dzi

to sink down

往下掉入、沉下去

dzi₁b CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.

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

si-dzi | qur-dzi

a tree

一棵树

tʰy-t-dzi

that tree

那棵树

dzi₁bo NOUN Tone: L.

Seat, place. 座位。

CL: kʰw̄

dzi₁tsʰ NOUN Tone: L.

A shrub with sharp thorns. 永宁的一种灌木。

CL: dzi

dzi₁ 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 | zwa

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

dzɔ NOUN Tone: #H.
Hail. 冰雹。

dzɔ-ɪa
there is some hail
下冰雹

dzɔ-gi-t-ze
there is some hail
下冰雹了

dzɔ-ɪ-ɪ-ɪ NOUN Tone: H#.
Hailstone. 冰雹。
CL: **ɪ**

dzɔ-mi NOUN Tone: M.
Large vat. 大桶。
CL: **ɪ**

dzɔ-zo# NOUN Tone: #H.
Small vat. 小桶。
CL: **ɪ**

dzɔ NOUN Tone: L.
Bridge. 桥。

dzɔ | qɯ pɻ
a bridge
一辆桥

dzɔ bæ
to sweep (a/the) bridge
扫桥

njɻ | dzɔ bæ-zo-ho
I have to sweep the bridge.
我要扫桥了。

dzɔ gɻ
to build (/repair) a bridge
建一辆桥

njɻ | dzɔ gɻ-zo-ho
I have to build (/repair) a bridge.

CL: **pɻ na**

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

hi dzɔ-dzɔ-ho-ni-zo!
It looks like (he/she) is going to poke fun (at...)
他好像要开始取笑人家了!

tʰa dzɔ~dzɔ!
Don't laugh at people!
别嘲笑 (人家) !

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

dzɔ-mi-dzɔ-pʰɻ
female lizard and male lizard
母壁虎与公壁虎

CL: **mi**

dzɔ-pʰɻ NOUN Tone: L.
Male lizard. 公壁虎。

dzɔ-pʰɻ-dzɔ-mi
male lizard and female lizard
公壁虎与母壁虎

CL: **mi ɪ**

dzɔ-zo# NOUN Tone: LM + #H.
Baby lizard. 小壁虎。
CL: **mi ɪ**

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

dzɔ hwæ-t-ze
...bought (a) lizard
买了壁虎

dzɔ dzɯ-t-ze
...ate (a) lizard
吃了壁虎

CL: **mi**

dzɯ VERB Tone: H.
To eat. 吃。

le-t-dzɯ
ACCOMP
实施

ha-t dzɯ
to have a meal; to take some food
吃饭

njɻ | ha-t le-t-dzɯ-ze
I have eaten. / I have had a meal.
我吃过饭了。

dzɯ-t-di
food, thing to eat
吃的 (东西)

dzɯ-t-bi-ze!
Let's eat! / It's time to eat!
要吃饭了!

dzɯ-tsuʌ NOUN Tone: MH#.
A shrub that grows in Yongning. 永宁的一种灌木。
CL: **pʰæ**

- dz -

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

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

dzɤ̃ldo-bɤ̃

the Pumi people of Zhongdian
中甸普米族

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

mɤ̃l-dzɤ̃

bad
坏

dzɤ̃l-hi

REL
REL

(no) ɔwæ | dzɤ̃!

You're great!
你很好!

dzɤ̃l-k^hw!

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!"

no | le-lji | dzɤ̃, | hi-lɤ̃w | do! | tɕ^hw | le-lji | mɤ̃l-dzɤ̃, | hi-lɤ̃w | zɤ̃w!

"If you do well, people see it / people realize so! If (s)he does badly, people say so!" = "A job well done earns recognition; a job badly done earns criticism!" (Context: talking about a bad book. In the Na world view as remembered by the consultant, there is no question that it is better to do good, that good deeds and good attitudes eventually get rewarded, and bad deeds and bad attitudes eventually get punished.

你做得好, 人家(会)发现! 他做的不好, 人家(会)说(他)!

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

dzɤ̃lby-l-bi/-ze

_ FUT.imm/PFV
要玩耍 / 玩耍了

le-l-dzɤ̃lby + ze

ACCOMP _ PFV
玩耍了

t^hi-l-dzɤ̃lby, | t^hi-l-dzɤ̃lby, | le-l-fy!

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

他们玩着玩着, 很高兴! (情景: 几个小孩子一起玩)

dzɤ̃lby-di NOUN Tone: LH-.
Toy. 玩具。

dzɤ̃lby-lkɤ̃-sa-lɤ̃wɤ̃ 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)。

dzɤ̃lby-lkɤ̃-sa-lɤ̃wɤ̃, | hi-lɤ̃wɤ̃-lo, | æ-lmi-lɤ̃wɤ̃#, | la-lo-lɤ̃wɤ̃, | la-lɤ̃wɤ̃, | bɤ̃-lts^ho-lɤ̃wɤ̃, | ə-lɤ̃-lɤ̃wɤ̃#, | gæ-lɤ̃æ, | q^hæ-lɤ̃^hi, | t^ho-lɤ̃wɤ̃#

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

dzɤ̃lby-lɤ̃wɤ̃ NOUN Tone: LH-.

Jiabowa (name of a village). 甲波瓦 (永宁的一个村落)。

dzɤ̃lɤ̃jɤ̃ NOUN Tone: L.

Shoe-pad; insole. 鞋垫。

dzɤ̃lk^hwɤ̃ NOUN Tone: LM.

Distance. 距离。

no | tɕ^hw | ə-l-zæ-lɤ̃æ? | dzɤ̃lk^hwɤ̃ ə-l-di! | -dzɤ̃ | dzɤ̃lk^hwɤ̃ mɤ̃l-di! | mɤ̃l-zæ-lɤ̃æ!

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!

dzɤ̃lpi# ADJECTIVE Tone: LM + #H.

Plenty of. 多。

dzɤ̃lpi-lji

It's very useful!

很有用、有很多用处

dzɤ̃lpi-l-dzo!

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

我有很多!

dzɤ̃lpi-l-dzo

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

有很多。

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

dzɤŋqʰaŋ [ɤŋ]
to pull with full might
一个劲地拉

dzɤŋqʰaŋ miŋ
to push with full might
一个劲地推

dzɤŋqʰaŋ laŋ
to beat with full might
一个劲地打

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

dzɤŋsoŋ niŋ
many days; a long time
好几天

dzɤŋtsʰi#ŋ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。

dzɤŋtsʰiŋ-dʒuŋmaŋ NOUN Tone: LM-L.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

dzɤŋtsʰiŋ-tsiŋmyŋ NOUN Tone: LM-L.
Prayer flag. 经幡、风马旗(挂在家旁边的树上, 或房顶上)。
CL: **dziŋ**

dzɤŋtsʰoŋ VERB Tone: LM.
To dance. 跳舞。

[ʂʰuŋ | dzɤŋtsʰoŋ myŋ-dzɤŋ!]
(S)he does not dance well!
他舞跳得不好!

dzɤŋtsʰoŋ | dʒuŋ-hāŋ tsʰoŋ
to dance all evening, to dance a whole night
跳一整夜舞

ziŋqʰwɤŋ-ʂuŋ-qoŋ | dzɤŋtsʰoŋ kaŋ ʂeŋ
to throw a housewarming party in a newly built house
在新房子举办乔迁宴会

dziŋ 1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Urine. 尿。

dziŋ bæŋ
to sweep urine
扫尿

dziŋ-laŋ | qʰæŋ
excrements: urine and faeces
大小便的统称

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

kʰɤŋ-ʂuŋ, | dziŋ qæŋ!
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!

dziŋ qæŋ-zeŋ!
(He/she) has changed clothes!
换衣服了!

naŋ-dziŋ#ŋ
No clothing
摩梭服装

hæŋ-dziŋ#ŋ
Chinese (Han) clothing
汉族服装

CL: [ɤŋ]

dziŋ-hṽŋ\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.
Clothes, clothing. 衣服。
CL: [ɤŋ]

dziŋ-miŋ#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.
Female water buffalo. 母水牛。

dziŋ-miŋ tʰɤŋ-pʰoŋ
N + DEM + CLF
这头母水牛

dziŋ-miŋ-dziŋzoŋ#ŋ / dziŋ-miŋ-dziŋzoŋ
female water buffalo and male water buffalo
母水牛与公水牛

CL: pʰoŋ

dziŋ-zoŋ#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.
Male baby buffalo. 小水牛(水牛崽子), 一般指公的小水牛。

dziŋ-zoŋ tʰɤŋ-[ɤŋ#ŋ]
N + DEM + CLF
这只水牛崽子

CL: [ɤŋ]

dziŋ-wɤŋ NOUN Tone: L.
Stirrup. 马镫。
CL: **dzeŋ**

-dzoŋ SUFFIX Tone: H.
Topic marker. 主题。

-dzoʅ SUFFIX Tone: M.
Progressive aspect. 进行式。

dzoʅb VERB Tone: Mb.
To possess. 有, 拥有。

mɣʅ-dzoʅ-zeʅ!

There isn't any left!
没有了!

leʅ-dzoʅ-zeʅ!

There is some, now!
有了!

ʅʂʱwʅ | aʅʁoʅ | dʅwʅ-saʅ | mɣʅ-dzoʅ!

At his home, they have nothing at all = he is
needy
他家什么也没有 = 他家贫穷

njɣʅ | mɣʅzʅwʅ-niʅmiʅ | ɲiʅ-kyʅ dzoʅ!

I have two siblings!
我有两个兄弟姐妹!

dzoʅ-tʰaʅ!

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

tsoʅ-tsoʅ dzoʅ

he has some things
他有东西

njɣʅ-tʰɰ, | dʅwʅ-ʅwʅ-laʅ dzoʅ!

We only have one (child)!
我们只有一个(孩子)!

dʅwæʅ | dzoʅ-niʅ!

There are lots! (For instance, when preparing to
build a house, one needs large quantities of lum-
ber; someone may comment: "There are lots!")
有很多! (如: 准备建房, 积累的木材有很多)

dzoʅb VERB Tone: Lb.

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。

mɣʅ-dzoʅ

NEG
没有、不在

ʅʂʱwʅ | aʅʁoʅ mɣʅ-dzoʅ!

(S)he is not at home!
他不在家!

-dzɯʅ SUFFIX Tone: M.
EXPERIENTIAL. 过。

dzɯʅ NOUN Tone: M.

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

ʅʂʱwɣʅ dzɯʅ-biʅ-dzɯʅ

dinner-time
吃晚餐的时间

aʅpʰoʅ biʅ-dzɯʅ

time to go out; the right time to go outside
出去的(合适)时间

leʅ-ziʅ-biʅ-dzɯʅ tʰɣʅ-zeʅ!

It is time to go to sleep!
睡觉的时间到了!

zoʅ dzɯʅ-biʅ-dzɯʅ

lunch-time
午饭的时间

dzɯʅ-dɣʅ NOUN Tone: M.

Earthworm. 蚯蚓。

dzɯʅ-dɣʅ-miʅ, | əʅ-dzoʅ/?

Do female earthworms exist? (An artificially de-
signed question, so as to elicit a form of 'earth-
worm' with the 'female' suffix, with a view to
understanding the synchronically productive tone
assignment rules for the gender suffixes.)

有母蚯蚓吗?

dzɯʅ-dɣʅ-pʰɣʅ, | əʅ-dzoʅ/?

Do male earthworms exist? (An artificially de-
signed question, so as to elicit a form of 'earth-
worm' with the 'male' suffix, with a view to un-
derstanding the synchronically productive tone
assignment rules for the gender suffixes.)

有公蚯蚓吗?

CL: **kʰwʅ**

dzɯʅ-dzeʅ-miʅ#ʅ NOUN Tone: #H.

Cicada. 蝉。

**dzɯʅ-dzeʅ-miʅ tʰɣʅ-miʅ / dzɯʅ-dzeʅ-miʅ tʰɣʅ-
miʅ#**

N + DEM + CLF

这只蝉

CL: **miʅ**

dzɯʅ-kiʅ 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: **kʰwʅ**

dzɯ˩-li˩ VERB Tone: M.
To irrigate. 灌溉。

dzɯ˩-li˩-ze˩

PFV

灌溉了

dzɯ˩-mv˩-li˩-hi˩ ly˩

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

旱田：不灌溉的田

dzɯ˩-lɯ˩ NOUN Tone: M.

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

dzɯ˩-lɯ˩-ho#˩

millet gruel

小米粥

See: **dzɯ˩-njɣ˩**, **dzɯ˩-tʂʰwæ#˩**

dzɯ˩-mi˩ NOUN Tone: M.

Large river. 大河。

CL: **kʰɯ˩**

dzɯ˩-njɣ˩ NOUN Tone: M.

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

dzɯ˩-njɣ˩, | **zɯ˩-tɕɣ˩!**

Millet is used to make wine!

小米，用来酿酒！

dzɯ˩-njɣ˩-ha#˩

cooked millet

小米饭

See: **dzɯ˩-lɯ˩**, **dzɯ˩-tʂʰwæ#˩**

dzɯ˩-qʰa˩ NOUN Tone: M.

Selfheal (a plant used in Chinese medicine). 夏枯草。

dzɯ˩-qʰa˩-bæ˩bæ˩

selfheal flowers

夏枯草花

CL: **qa˩**

dzɯ˩-qʰɣ˩ NOUN Tone: L#.

A wild plant of Yongning. 永宁的一种植物。

dzɯ˩-qʰɣ˩-ly˩ly˩

the grains of this plant

这种植物的种子

CL: **lɯ˩**

dzɯ˩-qʰɣ˩ NOUN Tone: M.

Well. 井、水井。

a˩bo˩ | dzɯ˩-qʰɣ˩ tʰi˩-di˩

There is a well at home / in the farm.

家里有水井。

CL: **lɯ˩**

dzɯ˩-bo˩ NOUN Tone: L#.

Peach. 桃子。

dzɯ˩-tʂʰwæ#˩ NOUN Tone: #H.

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

See: **dzɯ˩-lɯ˩**, **dzɯ˩-njɣ˩**

dzɯ˩ NOUN Tone: L. ① Water. 水。

dzɯ˩ tʰɯ˩

to drink water

喝水

tʂʰɯ˩ dzɯ˩ tʰɯ˩-dzo˩!

(S)he is drinking water

他在喝水

dzɯ˩ | dɯ˩-tʰɣ˩ tʰɯ˩

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

喝一点水（直译：‘一滴水’）

dzɯ˩ kʰɯ˩

to put water

放水

dzɯ˩ mæ˩

to irrigate, to water

浇灌、灌溉

dzɯ˩ qa˩, | ha˩ qa˩ |

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

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

[F5] dzɯ˩ | mɣ˩tɕo˩ da˩

the water flows downwards

水往下流

② River, waterway. 河流。

CL: **kʰɯ˩**

dzɯŋ_a VERB Tone: L_a.

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

leŋ-dzɯŋ-zeŋ

ACCOMP _ PFV

搓了

bæŋ dzɯŋ

to twist (strings into) a rope

搓绳子

q^hɥ₁dzæŋ dzɯŋ

to twist a string, a small rope

搓一根小绳子

q^hɥ₁-k^hwɣ₁ dzɯŋ

to twist a little

搓一下

dzɯŋ-æŋtsuŋ 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: [w₁]

dzɯŋdzeŋ NOUN Tone: L.

Ladle used for people's food. 舀汤的勺子。

CL: naŋ

dzɯŋgy₁diŋ NOUN Tone: L.

Carrying/shoulder pole. 扁担。

CL: naŋ

dzɯŋgy₁ NOUN Tone: L.

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

[F5] **py₁-dzɯŋgy₁**

CL: [w₁]

dzɯŋgy₁ ADJECTIVE Tone: LH.

Round-shouldered, stooping. 驼背。

dzɯŋh^hɥ₁ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.

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

dzɯŋ-hwæŋtsuŋ NOUN Tone: L+H#.

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

dzɯŋk^hiŋ NOUN Tone: L.

Water's edge. 水边。

dzɯŋk^hɥ₁ NOUN Tone: L.

Moss. 青苔。

dzɯŋnaŋhæŋt^hɑŋ NOUN Tone: L.

Water-mill. 水磨。

CL: py₁

dzɯŋnaŋmiŋ NOUN Tone: L.

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

See: **dzɯŋnaŋmiŋ-boŋ**, **dzɯŋboŋ**

dzɯŋnaŋmiŋ-boŋ NOUN Tone: L.

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

See: **dzɯŋnaŋmiŋ**, **dzɯŋboŋ**

dzɯŋpy₁-kɥ₁h^hiŋ NOUN Tone: L-L#.

Spring. 水泉、山泉。

dzɯŋpy₁-kɥ₁h^hiŋ | t^hiŋ-diŋ

there is a spring

有水泉

See: **dzɯŋpy₁q^hɥ₁**, **dzɯŋpy₁ty₁q^hɥ₁**

dzɯŋpy₁q^hɥ₁ NOUN Tone: L.

Spring. 水泉、山泉。

See: **dzɯŋpy₁-kɥ₁h^hiŋ**, **dzɯŋpy₁ty₁q^hɥ₁**

dzɯŋpy₁ty₁q^hɥ₁ NOUN Tone: L+H#.

Spring. 水泉、山泉。

See: **dzɯŋpy₁q^hɥ₁**, **dzɯŋpy₁-kɥ₁h^hiŋ**

dzɯŋp^hæŋ NOUN Tone: L.

Ice. 冰。

CL: p^hæŋ

dzɯŋq^hæŋ NOUN Tone: L.

Cold water. 凉水。

dzɯŋq^hwɣ₁-ly₁ NOUN Tone: L.

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

CL: ky₁

dzɯŋboŋ NOUN Tone: L.

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

See: **dzɯŋnaŋmiŋ**, **dzɯŋnaŋmiŋ-boŋ**

dzɯŋboŋ-æŋ NOUN Tone: L-M.

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

CL: miŋ

dzɯŋboŋ-boŋ NOUN Tone: L-M.

Wild boar. 野猪。

CL: miŋ Syn: **boŋtv₁**.

dzɯ1ko1-dze1 NOUN Tone: L-M.
Wild pepper. 野花椒。

dzɯ1ko1-hwɣ1li1 NOUN Tone: L-LM.
Yunnan wild cat, *Felis temincki*. 野猫。
CL: mi1

dzɯ1ko1-ti1bi1 NOUN Tone: L-LM.
Chinese yam (shan-yao). 山药。
CL: [ɬɯ1

dzɯ1ko1-zu1 NOUN Tone: L.
Wild herbs. 野草。

[ʂɯ1 | dzɯ1ko1-zu1] ni1.

DEM _ COP

指示代词 _ 系词

CL: qa1 po1

dzɯ1si1 NOUN Tone: L.
Oriental white oak. 青冈树、榲栌。
Syn: dzi1dzi1.

dzɯ1so1 NOUN Tone: L.
Wave. 波浪。

dzɯ1so1 pʰy1

there is a wave, a wave breaks

有波浪

CL: pʰæ1

dzɯ1so1 NOUN Tone: L + H#.
Name of a ritual. 一项仪式。

dzɯ1so1-tsa1br1

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。

dzɯ1swæ1 NOUN Tone: L.

Lysimachia christinae Hance yyy translation into English. 过路黄。

dzɯ1swæ1-bæ1bæ1

flower of yyy

过路黄花

dzɯ1tɣ1i1 ADJECTIVE Tone: L + H#.
Humid, moist. 湿。

dzɯ1tɣ1i1 gy1-ze1

It got wet.

湿了!

dzɯ1tɕʰw1la1qʰa1 NOUN Tone: L + H#.
Plum. 一种梅子。

dzɯ1tɕʰw1la1qʰæ1 NOUN Tone: L + H#.
Buckthorn, *Hippophae rhamnoides* Linn.. 沙棘。

dzɯ1tsʰi1 NOUN Tone: L.
Boiled water, hot water. 开水, 热水。

dzɯ1tsʰi1tʰw1di1 NOUN Tone: L.
Small container for hot water (for 1 person). 口杯。
CL: [ɬɯ1

dzɯ1tɣ1 ADJECTIVE Tone: LM.
To be a hunchback/humpback. 驼背 (严重的病)。

dzɯ1tɣ1-ze1

PFV

驼背了

dzɯ1zo1 NOUN Tone: L.
Brook, rivulet. 溪流。
CL: kʰw1

dzɯ1zy1 VERB Tone: L.
To swim. 游泳。

dzɯ1 ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.
Many, much. 多。

hi1 dzɯ1

There are many people.

人多。

- d -

qæ7 ADJECTIVE Tone: H.
Short. 短。

qæ7~qæ7 ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.
Horizontal. 横着 (横躺在路上)。

qæ7~qæ7 | tʰi7-tɕu7
to lay flat
横着放

qæ7_a CLASSIFIER Tone: L_a.
A section of (road); a bolt of cloth. 量词: 路 (段) / 布 (匹)。

zɣ7mi7 | qur7-qæ7
a section of road, a stretch of road
一段路

ni7, ni7-qæ7! |
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。)

tʂʰu7-qæ7
DEM _ (tone: H# / H\$)
指示代词 _

qæ7_a VERB Tone: L_a.
To pass over, to cross (a river on a boat, a mountain...).
渡 (坐船渡河……)。

dzu7 qæ7 / dzu7 qæ7-ze7
to cross a river
渡河

dzu7 | qur7-kʰu7 qæ7
as above
同上

qæ7dzu7 NOUN Tone: LH.
Dirt, filth. 污垢。
CL: **ɣwɣ7**, etc

qæ7-la7so7 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

qæ7mi7 NOUN Tone: LM.
The Yongning monastery. 永宁大寺。
Borrowing: Tibetan dgramed

qæ7mi7-tæ7bɣ7
a priest from the monastery
永宁大寺的和尚

qæ7mi7-go7bɣ7 NOUN Tone: LM-L#.
Yongning temple. 永宁大寺。
Borrowing: Tibetan dgrameddgopna

qæ7pʰɣ7 NOUN Tone: LH.
Dust, dirt. 灰尘。
CL: **ti7**

qæ7su7#7 NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
A village name. 扎实 (永宁的一个村落)。

qæ7su7-ɣwɣ7#7
same meaning
同上: 扎实村

qæ7su7#7, | tʂo7su7#7, | bɣ7tɕʰu7, | da7pʰo7, | bɣ7dzi7, | dze7bo7

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。

qæ7 NOUN Tone: LM.
① Dust. 尘土。

qæ7 | qur7-ti7 tʰi7-di7
there is a layer of dust
有一层灰

qæ7 bæ7
to sweep the dust
扫灰

② Dirt, filth. 污垢。
CL: **ti7**

qy7 VERB Tone: H.
To crawl, to creep. 爬行, 匍匐。

qy7~qy7 (-ze7)
RED
重叠: 爬一爬

tʂʰu7 | qy7~qy7-ko7-ze7!
She can crawl! / She knows how to crawl!
(About a baby that crawls around.)
她会爬了!

ɕɿ-miɩ NOUN Tone: M.
Fox. 狐狸。

ɕɿ-miɩ-zo#ɩ
little fox, baby fox
小狐狸

ɕɿ-miɩ-p^hv#ɩ
male fox
公狐狸

ɕɿ-miɩ, | miɩ ni!
This fox is a female!
这只狐狸是母的!

CL: p^hoɩ

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

ni-miɩ | ɕɿɩ-ze!
The sun is burning hot, scalding
太阳很大、很强烈

ɕɿɩ-hiɩ
REL
热的

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

poɩ mɿɩ-ɕoɩ!
(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!

tʂ^huɩ, | poɩ ɕoɩ!
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。)

ɕɿɩ doɩ mɿɩ-ɕoɩ!
(You) are not allowed to climb (on the table,...)
不许爬上 (桌子……)

laɩ-k^hvɩ, | ziɩq^hwɿɩ ts^hiɩ-mɿɩ-ɕoɩ! | ziɩ-k^hvɩ, | ziɩq^hwɿɩ ts^hiɩ-mɿɩ-ɕoɩ!
(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”, /wuɩ/, 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。)

jiɩ mɿɩ-ɕoɩ!
(One) must not do (that)!
不要做!

PREPOSITION Tone: M.
DELIMITATIVE. 进行时态。

ɕw-ɩ_b VERB Tone: M_b.
To obtain, to get. 得到。

leɩ-ʂeɩ leɩ-ɕw-ɩ-ze!
(I) have looked for something and found it! / I have found (something by looking around for it)!
找到了!

ɕw-ɩ-t^haɩ!
It is possible to obtain it! / It can be obtained!
可以得到的!

ɕw-ɩ-t^haɩ-ze!
We have managed to obtain it! / We found it possible to obtain it!
(我们)成功地得到了!

tsoɩ~tsoɩ ɕw-ɩ (+zeɩ)
to obtain something
得到东西

ɕw-ɩ-ti-miɩ NOUN Tone: M.
1st month. 正月。

ɕw-ɩ-njɿ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.
Continuously, ceaselessly. 一直、一直不停。

ɕw-ɩ-njɿ | soɩ
to study ceaselessly
一直不停地学习

ɕw-ɩ-njɿ | loɩ jiɩ
to work ceaselessly
一直不停地工作

ɕw-ɩ-njɿ-zoɩ
often
经常、常

ɕw-ɩ-njɿ hwæɩ; ɕw-ɩ-njɿ tɕ^hiɩ; ɕw-ɩ-njɿ dzwaɩ; ɕw-ɩ-njɿ dzeɩ; ɕw-ɩ-njɿ zwxɩ; ɕw-ɩ-njɿ laɩ
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

ḡwɪ-njɪɪ | hwæɪ; ḡwɪ-njɪɪ | tɕʰiɪ; ḡwɪ-njɪɪ | dzwɪ; ḡwɪ-njɪɪ | dzeɪ; ḡwɪ-njɪɪ | zɔwɪ; ḡwɪ-njɪɪ | laɪ

combinations with verbs in the six tones: to buy, to sell, to eat, to cut, to speak, to strike (separating into two tone groups)

跟六个调类的动词结合: 买, 卖, 吃, 切, 说, 打

ḡwɪ-niɪ-ḡwɪ-l-hãɪ NOUN Tone: #H-

One day and one night. 一天一夜。

ḡwɪ-soɪ NOUN Tone: L_a.

Some, a few. Made up of 'one' and 'three'. 一些、两三个 (直译: '一三(个)').

hiɪ | ḡwɪ-soɪ kyɪ

a few people

几个人

ḡwɪ-soɪ niɪ

a few days

几天

ḡwɪ-tæɪ NOUN Tone: L#.

A ritual performed by monks after someone's decease. 一个葬礼仪式, 由和尚主持。

ḡwɪ_a ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Big, large. 大。

mɪɪ-ḡwɪ

NEG

NEG

ḡwɪ-hiɪ

REL

REL

leɪ-ḡwɪ(-zeɪ)

ACCOMP + PFV

ACCOMP+PFV

əɪpɪɪḡwɪ-gyɪ

very big

好大、大得很

ḡwɪ-dzɪɪ NOUN Tone: LM.

Masculine given name. 男性名字: 独知。
Borrowing: Tibetan

ḡwɪ-dzɪɪ-tshɪɪɪɪ NOUN Tone: LM-L.

Masculine given name. 男性名字。

ḡwɪ-hiɪ NOUN Tone: L.

Important people (including elders). 大人、重要的人 (包括长辈)。

CL: ɲɪ

ḡwɪlo#ɪ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

① Tradition. 传统。

ḡwɪloɪ ḡwɪ-kʰwɪɪ | tʰiɪ-soɪ-ɪɪ

to teach a custom

教授一个传统、一个习俗

② Good manners. 礼仪、礼貌。

tʃʰwɪɪ | ḡwɪloɪ dzɪɪ!

(S)he knows the customs / (s)he has good manners

他懂礼貌、他会做人

③ The order of things. 道理。

CL: kʰwɪɪ

ḡwɪma#ɪ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Feminine given name. 女性名字。

ḡwɪmaɪ-tʰaɪtsʰoɪ NOUN Tone: LM-L.

Feminine given name. 女性名字。

ḡwɪmaɪ-pyɪ-tʰwɪɪ NOUN Tone: LM-L.

Feminine given name. 女性名字。

ḡwɪmi#ɪ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Female mule. This is a sterile animal. It is docile, and suitable for tasks such as leading a caravan. It is therefore a highly valued animal. 母骡子、母马骡。

ḡwɪmiɪ-ḡwɪzoɪ

Female mule and male mule

母骡子与公骡子

CL: miɪ

ḡwɪzo#ɪ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Male mule. 公骡子。

ḡwɪzoɪ-ḡwɪmiɪ

male mule and female mule

公骡子与母骡子

CL: ɬwɪ

ḡwɪ NUMBER Tone: MH.

1. 1。

ḡwɪ NOUN Tone: L.

Wing (monosyllabic form; the disyllabic form is preferred). 翅膀。

CL: dzeɪ

ɕy-lqæ1 NOUN Tone: M.
Wing. 翅膀。

kylna-lmi-l-ɕy-lqæ1
eagle wings
老鹰翅膀

CL: dze1

ɕwæ1 NOUN Tone: #H. ① Pond. 池塘。

[F5] ɕwæ1o1mi1
large pond
大池塘

② Pool (artificial). 水坑。
CL: ɕw1

ɕwæ1 ADJECTIVE Tone: H.
Muddy, turbid. 浑浊 (水)。

dzu1 ɕwæ#1
turbid water
浑浊的水

dzu1 | ɕwæ-l-ze1!
The water has become turbid.
水浑浊了。

ɕwæ1a CLASSIFIER Tone: Ha.
Classifier for steps (of stairs). 量词: 梯级、楼梯 (一节)。

ɕw1-l-ɕwæ-l-ni1
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。)

[ʂhɕw1-l-ɕwæ#1
this step
这节阶梯

ɕwæ-l-prɕw1 NOUN Tone: H#.
Puddle, pool (natural). 水潭。

ɕwæ-l-tʰi-l-prɕw1
there is water in the pool; a puddle has formed
有水潭

CL: ɕw1

ɕwæ1a VERB Tone: La.
To be afraid. 害怕。

njɕw1 | ɕwæ1!
I am afraid!
我害怕!

njɕw1 | [ʂhɕw1-l-y1 | ɕwæ1 | zɕwæ1!
I am really afraid of this person!
我很害怕那个人!

ɕwæ1 1 VERB Tone: MH.
To whip. 鞭打、抽打、加鞭。

mæ-lqy1-po1-nɕw1 | ɕwæ1
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)

ɕwæ1 2 ADVERB(IAL) Tone: MH.
Intensive: very. 很、极。

[ʂhɕw1 | ɕwæ1 | æ-lmy1 fy1!
She likes her elder sister very much!
她很喜欢她姐姐!

- dz -

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

leɿ-dzæɿ-zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV

ACCOMP _ PFV

zwaɿ dzæɿ

to ride a horse

骑马

dzæɿ-tʰɑ!

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

可以骑的!

dzæɿ-qʰæɿʒ NOUN Tone: H\$.
Mud. 泥巴。

dzæɿ-qʰæɿ zæɿ(-zeɿ)

There is mud; mud has formed.

有泥巴了。

[F5] **dzæɿ-qʰæɿ zæɿ~zæɿ**

There is mud; mud has formed.

有泥巴了

dzæɿa VERB Tone: La.
To melt; to thaw. 融化。

myɿ | leɿ-dzæɿ-zeɿ

The grease has melted.

油融化了。

dziɿpʰæɿ | leɿ-dzæɿ-zeɿ

The ice has melted.

冰融化了。

dzæɿbvɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Sorcerer. 法师。

əpʰvɿ-dzæɿbvɿ

'Grandfather sorcerer': a respectful term of address for a sorcerer who is advanced in years or considered to have great powers

‘法师爷爷’：对年龄高（或被认为本事很大）的法师的尊重称呼

ətvɿ-dzæɿbvɿ

'Uncle sorcerer': a respectful term of address for a sorcerer

‘法师舅舅’：对法师的尊重称呼

CL: vɿ

dzeɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Money. 钱。

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

dzeɿ-guɿ-toɿmiɿ

a high mountain located in Yongsheng

永胜的一座高山

dzeɿ-guɿ-hæɿ

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

永胜汉族

dzeɿ-guɿ-dzoɿ, | hæɿ-ʂoɿ~ʂoɿ!

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

永胜，汉族群多!

dzeɿ-ɬwɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Money, wealth. 钱。

dzɿ-qʰwɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Cold, flu. 感冒。

dzɿ-qʰwɿ goɿ

to have a cold; to have a flu

感冒

dzɿ-qʰwɿ myɿ-goɿ

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

没感冒

CL: ʂwɿ

dzɿ-qʰwɿ-tʂe#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Awl. 锥、锥子。
CL: ɬwɿ

dzɿ NOUN Tone: L. ① Ladder. 梯子。

dzɿ doɿ

to climb a ladder

爬上一个梯子

dzɿ | gɿ-doɿ

to climb up a ladder

爬上一个梯子

② Stairs. 楼梯。

lyɿmiɿ-dzɿ (+niɿ)

stone stairs

石头楼梯

CL: pɿ

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

lyŋmiŋdzɣɿŋdwaŋ
stone step
石头台阶

CL: dwaŋ

dzɣɿŋkɿŋŋ 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。

dzɣɿŋkɿŋŋ=ŋŋŋ
the /dzɣɿŋkɿŋŋ/ clan
/dzɣɿŋkɿŋŋ/家族

dzɣɿŋ¹ VERB Tone: MH. ① To pluck (fruit, weeds), to pick (vegetables). 摘 (果子、蔬菜)、扯(草)。

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

ɣŋtsɿŋdzɣɿŋ
to pick vegetables
摘蔬菜

leŋdzɣɿŋ | mɿŋŋtɿŋkwɿŋŋ
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。

leŋdzɣɿŋŋdzɣɿŋŋ
RED
重叠: 拆拆

ziŋqɿŋwɿŋdzɣɿŋŋ
to destroy a house
拆房子

leŋdzɣɿŋŋ | niŋgiŋgɿŋŋ
to tear into two pieces
拆成两半

dzɣɿŋ² VERB Tone: MH.
To prop open (a tent). 撑开(帐篷)。

leŋdzɣɿŋŋdzɣɿŋŋ
RED
重叠

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

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

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

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

ŋsoŋŋdzɿŋ
to crush with a grindstone
用手磨弄碎

dzɿŋ-kɿŋwɿŋdzɿŋ
to crush a piece (of something)
弄碎一块

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

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

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

dzwaŋ | dzwaŋdzwaŋ
a marketplace, a town
一个市场

dzwaŋkɿŋŋ NOUN Tone: .
Moment. (一)会儿。

dzwaŋdzwaŋkɿŋŋ
a moment
一会儿

dzwaŋŋdzwaŋ NOUN Tone: .
(一)会儿。

dzwaŋdzwaŋŋdzwaŋ
a moment
一会儿

dzwaŋdzwaŋŋdzwaŋjiŋ
to work for a moment
工作一会儿

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

dzwaŋqoŋkɿŋŋ
to go into town
上街

dzya⁷ʃa⁷ NOUN Tone: H#.
Chopsticks. 筷子。
CL: dzi⁷

dzya⁷tʃa⁷ NOUN Tone: H#.
Sifter, sieve. 筛子。
CL: na⁷

dzya⁷~dzya⁷ VERB Tone: MH.
To shake (one's head). 摇(头)。

ko⁷ dzya⁷~dzya⁷
to shake one's head
摇头

ko⁷ | le⁷-dzya⁷~dzya⁷-ze⁷
shook (her/his) head
摇了头

dzya⁷ʃk^hɣ⁷ NOUN Tone: LH. *From:* dzya⁷ʃa⁷ Period of time, era. 时代。
CL: dzya⁷

dzya⁷ʃtso[#]ʃ⁷ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.
Rules of society. 社会规矩。

dzya⁷ʃtso⁷ | hɪ⁷-qo⁷-ŋa⁷ | le⁷-ts^hu⁷-ji⁷-tsw⁷-mæ⁷!

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^hwɣ⁷

dzy⁷₁ VERB Tone: M intrans.
To burn, to catch fire. 燃烧。

my⁷ dzy⁷-ze⁷!
It has caught fire!
着火了！

my⁷ le⁷-dzy⁷-ze⁷!
The fire has caught!
开始着火了！

t^hi⁷-dzy⁷-dzo⁷!
The fire is burning!
火在燃烧！

dzy⁷₂ NOUN Tone: M.
Friend, companion, partner. 朋友、伙伴、伴侣。

njɣ⁷ | dzy⁷ ni⁷.

[(S)he] is my friend.

是我朋友。

õ⁷ dzy⁷, õ⁷ li⁷!

'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: v⁷

dzy⁷₃ NOUN Tone: M.
An important and unfortunate event, such as a serious accident. 事故，（不幸的）大事。

dzy⁷ k^hu⁷

to cause an accident; to commit a fault; something serious happens

犯错误，出大事

dzy⁷ k^hu⁷-ze⁷

As above, with the PFV morpheme

同上，加上PFV语素

dzy⁷ dzu⁷-dzy⁷ | k^hu⁷-ze⁷!

An accident has happened! / There's been an accident!

出大事了！

CL: dzy⁷

dzy⁷₄ NOUN Tone: M.
Dew. 露水。
See: dzy⁷-q^ha⁷

dzy⁷ NOUN Tone: #H.
Large vein, artery. 动脉。
CL: k^hu⁷ See: dzy⁷-tʃi⁷

dzy⁷ ADJECTIVE Tone: H.
Moist, wet, damp, humid. 湿。

le⁷-dzy⁷-ze⁷

ACCOMP _ PFV

ACCOMP _ PFV

dzy⁷~dzy⁷

RED

RED

tʃe⁷ dzy⁷-ze⁷!

The earth is damp!

土湿了。

dzɿ¹ VERB Tone: H.
To rise, to go up, to increase. 涨。

hɿ¹ dzɿ¹
people become numerous
人变多

mo¹ dzɿ¹
mushrooms multiply, become numerous
菌子长得多

dzɿ¹_a 1 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.
Ugly. 丑陋。

dzɿ¹-**hɿ**¹
REL/NMLZ
丑的

tʂ^h**u**¹-**ɣ**¹ | **dzwæ**¹ | **dzɿ**¹!
This one is really ugly!
这个好丑!

dzɿ¹_a 2 VERB Tone: L_a.
To decide, to make a decision. 决定、选择、拿主意。

nj^ɣ¹-**ŋu**¹ | **dzɿ**¹ **ji**¹-**bi**¹!
I'm going to decide!
我来决定吧!

dzɿ¹_b CLASSIFIER Tone: M_b.
Self-classifier for accidents. 量词: 事故 (一场)。

dzɿ¹-**na**¹ **mi**¹ NOUN Tone: #H-.
Heron. 鹤。
CL: **mi**¹

dzɿ¹-**q**^h**a**¹ NOUN Tone: M.
Dew. 露水。
See: **dzɿ**¹₄

dzɿ¹**ti**¹#¹ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Spear. 矛。

dzɿ¹-**tsi**¹ NOUN Tone: H#. ① Artery. 动脉。
② Stem, stalk. 茎。
CL: **k**^h**u**¹ See: **dzɿ**¹

dzɿ¹-**zy**¹-**dzɿ**¹-**mi**¹#¹ NOUN Tone: #H.
Friend, companion, partner. 朋友、伙伴、伴侣。

dzwæ¹ NOUN Tone: #H.
Small hoe (smaller than /**hwæ**¹-**p**^h**æ**¹/). 锄头。
CL: **na**¹

dzwæ¹-**la**¹-**ɔ**¹-**du**¹ NOUN Tone: MH#.
A type of sparrow. 雀。
CL: **mi**¹

dzwæ¹-**mi**¹ NOUN Tone: M.
Sparrow. 麻雀。
CL: **mi**¹

dzwæ¹-**p**^h**v**¹#¹ NOUN Tone: #H.
Male sparrow. 公麻雀。

dzwæ¹-**p**^h**ɣ**¹ **t**^h**ɣ**¹-**mi**¹ / **dzwæ**¹-**p**^h**ɣ**¹ **t**^h**ɣ**¹-**mi**¹#
N + DEM + CLF
这只公麻雀

CL: **mi**¹

dzwæ¹-**zo**¹#¹ NOUN Tone: #H.
Baby sparrow, little sparrow. 小麻雀。
CL: **ɣ**¹, **mi**¹

dzwæ¹_a VERB Tone: L_a.
To quarrel. 吵架。

dzwæ¹~**dzwæ**¹
RED
重叠

dzwæ¹**hi**¹ NOUN Tone: L. ① Canine tooth, fang. 獠牙。
② Fang. 动物的牙 (犬牙)。
CL: **ɬ**¹

dzwæ¹ VERB Tone: MH.
To fall down; to release, to drop. 掉下。

mɣ¹**t****ɕo**¹ **dzwæ**¹ / **mɣ**¹**t****ɕo**¹ **dzwæ**¹-**ze**¹
to fall down
掉下去 (+了)

dzwæ¹ NOUN Tone: LM.
Sparrow (monosyllabic form; not in common use). 麻雀。
CL: **mi**¹

- ə -

ə INTERJECTION Tone: .
Interjection. 感叹词。

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

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

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

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

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

CL: ɻ-t

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

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

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

ə-tɕjɻ-t NOUN Tone: L#.
Lover, boy/girl-friend. 情人。
CL: ɻ-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 = t-t
the /ə-tɕjo-t/ clan
/ə-tɕjo-t/ 家族

ə-tda-t NOUN Tone: H\$.
Father. 父亲。
CL: ɻ-t

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

ə-tda-t-ə-tmi-t-ti-t-ky-t
the father and mother, as a pair
父母亲

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ə-t-dzɻ-t | le-t-hō-t! |
Goodbye!
慢走!

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

See: ə-tze-t, ə-t-dzɻ-t~dzɻ-t

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

tɕhɻ-t | dɻwæ-t | ə-t-dzɻ-t~dzɻ-t-ti-t-ky-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-t-dzɣ-t~dzɣ7 ji

to do (something) slowly
慢慢地做

[M21] ə-t-zɣ-t~zɣ7 ji

to do (something) slowly
慢慢地做

See: ə-t-dzɣ7\$

ə-t-dɔ-t NOUN Tone: M.

Lover, boy/girl-friend. 情人 (音译: 阿注)。
CL: ɣ-t See: ə-tɛjɣ7

ə-t-go-t 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-t-go-t = ɟ

the /ə-t-go-t/ clan

/ə-t-go-t/ 家族

ə-t-go-t | dzɣ7tsʰi

The person called /dzɣ7tsʰi#7/, of the /ə-t-go-t/ clan

/ə-t-go-t/ 家族名叫/dzɣ7tsʰi#7/那个人

ə-t-go-t-ɛwɣ-t NOUN Tone: M.

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

ə-t-go-t-ɛwɣ-t, | ɛwɣ-t-lɑ-t-bi, | bæ-t-ɛwɣ-t, |
tʰo-tʰe#7, | pi-tʰe-t-di, | pɣ-t-dzɣ-t-di, |
ɛwɣ-t-ty-t

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-t-gw-t NOUN Tone: L#.

Peppermint. 薄荷。

CL: pɔ-t

ə-t-hɑ-t-bɑ-lɑ-t NOUN Tone: L#-.

Traditional song. 民歌。

ə-t-hɑ-t-bɑ-lɑ-t | dɣ-t-dzɔ-t gw-t

to sing a song

唱一首摩梭歌

CL: dzɔ-t

ə-t-hi-t ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H#.

In a moment. 一会儿、待会儿、等一下。

ə-t-hi-t-ŋw-t, | li-t-kʰw-t-bi!

I will show you in a moment!

待会儿，我给你看吧！

ə-t-hwɣ-t ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.

Yesterday evening. 昨晚。

ə-t-hwɣ-t | mɣ7kʰɣ-t

yesterday evening, during the night

昨晚，夜里

ə-t-hwɣ-t-zo-t-hv-t NOUN Tone: MH#.

Newborn baby. 婴儿。

ə-t-jɣ-t NOUN Tone: L#.

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

CL: ɣ-t

ə-t-ji-t\$ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H\$.

Last year. 去年。

ə-t-ji-t-ɣw-t-ji-t 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-t-ji-t-tʰi-t-ji-t#7 ADVERB(IAL) Tone: #H.

These years, currently. 这几年、现在这个时代。

ə-t-lɑ-t NOUN Tone: M.

A family name from Yongning. There are three families in Yongning that carry this name. This is one of the three first Na clans who settled in the vicinity of the monastery, the other two being /kɣ-tʰɑ-t/ and /lɑ-tʰɑ-t-mi-t\$/. 一个姓。这个姓，永宁有三家。

ə-t-lɑ-t = ɟ

the /ə-t-lɑ-t/ clan

/ə-t-lɑ-t/ 家族

ə-t-lɑ-t-ɛwɣ-t#7 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)。

dzɣ7bɣ-t-kɣ-t-sɑ-t-ɛwɣ-t, | hi-t-ɛwɣ-t-lo-t, |
æ-t-mi-t-ɛwɣ-t#7, | lɑ-t-lo-t-ɛwɣ-t, | lɑ-t-ŋwɣ-t,
| bɣ-tʰo-t-gɣ-t, | ə-t-lɑ-t-ɛwɣ-t#7, | gæ-t-ɬæ-t, |
qʰæ-t-ɬe-t-i-t, | tʰo-t-tɣ-t#7

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/ma/ NOUN Tone: M.

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

CL: ㄩˊ

ə/mi/ 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、妯母、妯子、舅妈、婶母、婶娘、婶子、叔母、姨妈、姨母、姨娘。

ə/mi/ = ㄩˊ

_ ASSOCIATIVE

母亲们 = 长辈女性

CL: ㄩˊ ㄐㄩˊ

ə/mi/-dʒu/ NOUN Tone: L#.

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

CL: ㄩˊ

ə/mi/-mʏ/ NOUN Tone: L.

Mother and daughter. 母女, 母亲与女孩。

ə/mi/-tʃi/ NOUN Tone: L#.

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

CL: ㄩˊ

ə/mi/-ze/mi/ 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/mi/-zo/#/ NOUN Tone: #H.

Mother and son. 母子。

ə/mʏ/ NOUN Tone: L#.

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

ə/mʏ/ = ㄩˊ

ASSOCIATIVE: elder siblings

联想复数: 哥哥们、姐姐们

CL: ㄩˊ

ə/mʏ/-gi/zu/ NOUN Tone: #H-.

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

ə/mʏ/-go/mi/ NOUN Tone: H#.

Sisters (elder as well as younger). 姐妹。

ə/mʏ/-tʃi/ ADJECTIVE Tone: H#.

Very small, diminutive. 小、细小。

ə/mʏ/-tʃi/-gy/

very small, diminutive

小、细小

ə/mʏ/-tʃi/-hi/

very small

细小的

ə/mʏ/tʃi/ | dʒu/-kʰwʏ/

a little piece, a little bit

一小块

ə/ni/ʒ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H\$.

Yesterday. 昨天。

ə/ni/-tsæ/qa/ NOUN Tone: H#-L.

Little finger. 小指。

CL: ㄌㄨˊ

ə/ni/-mʏ/ NOUN Tone: .

Buddhist nun. 尼姑。

[F5] mi/zu/-tʃe/br/

woman priest

尼姑

ə/ni/-tsʰi/ni/#/ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: #H.

These days. 近来。

ə/pʰʏ/ 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: ㄩˊ

ə/si/ 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: ㄩˊ

ə/si/-ə/pʰv/#/ NOUN Tone: #H.

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

ə/so/ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.

A short time ago, a moment ago. 刚才。

əɥ-suɥkyɥ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L / LMH.
1pl inclusive. 咱们。

əɥ-suɥkyɥ | ɥwɥ-taɥ | naɥ niɥ!

We are Na, all of us!
咱们都是摩梭人!

əɥ-suɥkyɥ laɥ niɥ!

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!”)

əɥ-sɥwɥ-ɥniɥ-ɥwɥ-ɥniɥ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H#-H\$.
The past few days. 前几天。

əɥ-tiɥ-dziɥ NOUN Tone: H#-.
The city of Weixi, in Yunnan. 维西。

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

əɥ-tɥiɥ = ɥæɥ
ASSOCIATIVE: aunts
姨母们

CL: ɥɥ

əɥ-tseɥɥ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: HS.
Why. 为什么。

əɥ-tseɥ-tɥiɥ | əɥ-tseɥ-tɥiɥ
Why? (Two variants; same meaning)
为什么? (有两个变体, 意思一致)

noɥ | əɥ-tseɥ-tɥiɥ | mɥɥ-tshɥwɥ niɥ? / noɥ | əɥ-tseɥ-tɥiɥ-zoɥ | mɥɥ-tshɥwɥ niɥ?
Why didn’t you come?
你为什么没有来?

noɥ | əɥ-tseɥ-tɥiɥ | mɥɥ-dzuɥ? = noɥ | əɥ-tseɥ-tɥiɥ | mɥɥ-dzuɥ-ɥniɥ?
Why don’t you eat?
你为什么不吃?

tɥshɥwɥ | əɥ-tseɥ-tɥiɥ-hɥwɥ?
What does that mean?
这是怎么回事?

əɥ-tsoɥ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: M.
What. 什么。

əɥ-tsoɥ niɥ?
What is it?
是什么?

noɥ | əɥ-tsoɥ ɥiɥ biɥ?
What are you going to do?
你要做什么?

noɥ | əɥ-tseɥ biɥ?
contracted form of the previous example: /tsoɥ/ and the following /ɥiɥ/ fuse into a single syllable, [tseɥ].
上面例子的缩短格式: /tsoɥ/与/ɥiɥ/合成一个音节, [tseɥ].

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

əɥ-tsoɥ-mɥɥ-tɥiɥ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L#.
All, all sorts of. 各种。

əɥɥ1 1 ADJECTIVE Tone: MH#.
Beautiful, pretty. 美, 好看, 美丽。

ɥwæɥ | əɥɥ1
INTENSIVE: very
很好看!

əɥ-mɥɥ-tɥ1
NEG: ugly
丑陋

əɥɥ1 2 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)。

əɥɥ-tɥwɥ
mother’s elder brother
比母亲大的舅舅

əɥɥ-tɥiɥ
mother’s younger brother
比母亲小的舅舅

mɥɥ-ɥsoɥ | tʰiɥ-dzeɥ, | kɥɥ-naɥ-miɥ ɥwɥ! | diɥ-qoɥ tʰɥwɥ-dzoɥ, | əɥɥ-tɥwɥ!
“As the Eagle is greatest of all that fly in the sky, so the Uncle is greatest of all that walk the earth.”
“天上飞的, 是老鹰最大。天下走的, 是舅舅最大。”

ᠠᠯᠠᠭᠣᠯ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: LH.
Inward. 往里。

- f -

fa˨˩ta˨˩ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.

Developed, flourishing. 发达。

Borrowing: Chinese 发达

fa˨˩ta˨˩ze˨˩

PFV

很发达的了

fa˨˩a VERB Tone: L_a.

To ferment. 发酵（汉语借词：发）。

Borrowing: Chinese 发（酵）

tʃa˨˩bɤ˨˩ dʒu˨˩mɤ˨˩ | tʰi˨˩fa˨˩

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

发一点面

tʃa˨˩bɤ˨˩ tʰi˨˩fa˨˩! | pɤ˨˩jɤ˨˩ gɤ˨˩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（方向的方）（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 方

dɤ˨˩tʃo˨˩ fæ˨˩

that way

那个方向

See: **dɤ˨˩tʰɤ˨˩gi˨˩#1****fy˨˩** NOUN Tone: LM.

Neighbours. 邻居，村里的人们。

fy˨˩ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.

Glad, pleased, happy, delighted; to like. 高兴、起劲，喜欢、爱、愿意。

dʒwæ˨˩ | fy˨˩

INTENSIVE.very: really glad, very happy

很高兴

dʒɤ˨˩ | fy˨˩

really glad, very happy

很高兴

mɤ˨˩fy˨˩ji˨˩

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

生气

tʃʰu˨˩ mɤ˨˩fy˨˩ji˨˩!

He/she is angry.

他在生气。

[F5] dʒwæ˨˩ | fy˨˩hɪ˨˩ dʒu˨˩ɤ˨˩ni˨˩

It's a very agreeable person.

他是很善良的人。

fy˨˩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。

fy˨˩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）。

fy˨˩ʃsu˨˩ NOUN Tone: L#.

Rheumatism. 风湿（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 风湿

fy˨˩ʃsu˨˩ go˨˩

to suffer from rheumatism, to have rheumatism

有风湿、得风湿

gæ:ɬjæ] NOUN Tone: L#.

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

dʒɛɬbyɬkɛɬsaɬɛwɛɬ, | hiɬɛwɛɬ-loɬ, | æɬmiɬ-ɛwɛ#ɬ, | laɬloɬ-ɛwɛɬ, | laɬɬwɛɬ, | byɬtsʰoɬgɛɬ, | ə:ɬaɬ-ɛwɛ#ɬ, | gæ:ɬjæ], | qʰæɬtɕʰiɬ, | tʰoɬɬwɛ#ɬ

the ten villages traditionally considered as part of Yongning

摩梭传统地理概念中，属于永宁的十个村落

gæ:ɬdæɬ NOUN Tone: LM.

Top part of body. 上半身。

gæ:ɬpʰæɬ NOUN Tone: LM.

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

CL: tsoɬ

-gɛɬ NOUN Tone: M. ① Place. 地方。

njɛɬ | dʒaɬ-jiɬ (-gɛɬ) biɬ-zoɬ-hoɬ!

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

我要去一个别的地方！ / 我要换一个地方了！ / 我要走了！

zeɬ gɛɬ

which place

什么地方

ɬʂʰwɬ-gɛɬ

this place

这个地方

tʰɛɬ-gɛɬ

that place

那个地方

② Moment. 时候。

ɬwɬ-ɬiɬmiɬ-qoɬ-gɛɬ tʰɛɬ

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

七月到了的时候

ɬwɬ-ɬiɬmiɬ-qoɬ-gɛɬ-dzoɬ

in the seventh month, during the seventh month

七月的时候

gɛɬb VERB Tone: Mb.

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

myɬ-gɛɬ

NEG: not to lack

不缺乏

gɛɬbyɬ NOUN Tone: M.

Shadow. 影子。

gɛɬbyɬ liɬ

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

看电视

CL: ɣɬ

-gɛɬbi#ɬ POSTPOSITION Tone: #H.

On top. 上面。

ziɬqʰwɛɬ-gɛɬbiɬ

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

在房顶上

gɛɬlaɬ NOUN Tone: M.

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

Borrowing: Tibetan lha

CL: ɣɬ

gɛɬlaɬ-pɛɬ#ɬ NOUN Tone: #H.

Image of Buddha. 佛像。

CL: pɛɬ

gɛɬlaɬ-ziɬ NOUN Tone: L.

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

gɛɬlaɬ-ziɬ-diɬ

same meaning

同上

CL: [wɬ

gɛɬqoɬ NOUN Tone: MH.

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

CL: [wɬ

ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L.

Directional prefix: upward. 向上、往上。

See: gɛɬ-qoɬ, gɛɬ-tʰɛɬqoɬ, gɛɬ-ɬʂʰwɬqoɬ

gy| 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^hɿ| gyɿ

“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^hɿ| gyɿ| hɿ̃

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

属一个爱打架的年份/生肖的人。十二个生肖中, 虎、猴……被认为是爱打架的。

zi|hɿ̃, | laː | k^hɿ| gyɿ!

The Monkey and the Ape are quarrelsome birth signs!

属猴和属虎的人很爱吵架!

zi, | laː | k^hɿ| gyɿ!

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

同上

gy|_a 1 VERB Tone: L_a.

To go out (fire). 灭, 熄。

myɿ | leː|gyɿ(-ze)

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

火灭了。

gy|_a 2 VERB Tone: L_a.

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

hyɿ|zo, | leː|gyɿ|ze!

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

很成功, 真高兴! / 他成功了, 很满意!

tʂ^hɿ | qwæ | leː|gyɿ|ze!

(S)he is very satisfied/happy!

他很满意!

no|se, | qwæ | leː|gyɿ|ze: | zo|myɿ | hyɿ|zo!

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

你呢, (应该) 很满意: (你的) 孩子很成功!

myɿ|gyɿ

to be dissatisfied, not resigned, recalcitrant

不满意、不甘心、不服气

gy|_a 3 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Startled, amazed, shocked, awestruck; terrified. 震惊。

leː|gyɿ|ze

ACCOMP _ PFV

震惊了

no | hɿ̃ | gyɿ|k^hɿ̃!

You frighten people! / People are afraid of you!

你让人害怕!

gy|byɿ VERB Tone: LM.

To overflow. 溢出来。

gy|byɿ|ze

PFV

溢出来了

gy|dzɿ 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。

gy|dzɿ|dzi

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

坐上座

no | gy|dzɿ|dzi!

Please be seated at the place of honour!

请您坐在上座!

See: gy|

gy|qo ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.

Way up there. 那上面 (指高处)。

See: gy|, gy|tʂ^hɿ|qo, gy|t^hɿ|qo,

gy|qwxɿ 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: [wɿ]

gy|bwxɿ#] 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。

gy|bwxɿ NOUN Tone: LM.

Upper reaches of a river; upstream. 上游。

gɣl-tʰɣl-gi#l ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L-#H.

Way up there. 那里（指高处）。

See: **gɣl-**, **gɣl-qoɫ**, **gɣl-tʰɣl-qoɫ**, **gɣl-tʂʰuɫqoɫ**

gɣl-tʰɣl-qoɫ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L-#H.

Way up there. 那里（指高处）。

See: **gɣl-**, **gɣl-qoɫ**, **gɣl-tʂʰuɫqoɫ**

gɣl-tʂæɫ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.

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

gɣl-tʂʰæɫ-hiɫ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.

Ancestors, past generations. 祖先。

gɣl-tʂʰuɫ-gi#l ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L-#H.

Way up there. 那里（指高处）。

See: **gɣl-**, **gɣl-qoɫ**, **gɣl-tʰɣl-qoɫ**, **gɣl-tʂʰuɫqoɫ**

gɣl-tʂʰuɫ-qoɫ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L-#H.

Way up there. 那里（指高处）。

See: **gɣl-**, **gɣl-qoɫ**, **gɣl-tʰɣl-qoɫ**

gɣɫ VERB Tone: MH.

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

tʰi-gɣɫ

DUR

DUR

tʰi-gɣɫ-zeɫ

DUR _ PFV

DUR _ PFV

leɫ-gɣɫ-zeɫ

ACCOMP _ PFV

扛了

tsoɫ~tsoɫ gɣɫ

to carry something on the shoulder

扛东西

njɣɫ(-ɲuɫ) | gɣɫ-biɫ!

Let me carry it!

我来扛吧！

giɫ₁ VERB Tone: H.

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

biɫ giɫ. / biɫ giɫ-zeɫ.

It snows. / It has snowed.

下雪。 / 下雪了。

hiɫ giɫ. / hiɫ giɫ-zeɫ.

It rains. / It has rained.

下雨。 / 下雨了。

tsʰiɫ-niɫ-dzoɫ, | hiɫ giɫ-zeɫ, | leɫ-gɣɫ-zeɫ!

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。）

giɫ₂ VERB Tone: H.

To owe money. 欠（钱）。

ɬɛɫ | tʰi-giɫ

to owe money

欠钱

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

ɬuɫ-giɫ

one half

一半

tsʰeɫzɣɫ-giɫ

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）

tɣɫtsʰuɫ | ɬuɫ-giɫ

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）。

ɬuɫ-giɫ hōɫ

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

往一个方向走、走自己的方向

ɬuɫ-ɣɫ | ɬuɫ-giɫ huɫ

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

giɫdzuɫ NOUN Tone: M.

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

giɫdzuɫ-kʰi#l

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

金沙江边：奉科，拉伯……

giɫdzuɫ-kʰiɫ-hiɫ#l

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

金沙江边的人：奉科人，拉伯人……

gi¹-na¹-mi¹#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。

gi¹-na¹-mi¹ tʰv¹-pʰo¹

N + DEM + CLF

这只熊

CL: pʰo¹

gi¹-na¹-mi¹-pʰv¹#¹ NOUN Tone: #H.

He-bear, male bear. 公熊。

gi¹-na¹-mi¹-pʰv¹ tʰv¹-pʰo¹

N + DEM + CLF

这只公熊

CL: pʰo¹

gi¹-na¹-mi¹-zo¹#¹ NOUN Tone: #H.

Little bear, bear cub. 小熊。

gi¹-na¹-mi¹-zo¹ tʰv¹-lw¹#¹

N + DEM + CLF

这只小熊

CL: lw¹

gi¹-zw¹#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)。

gi¹-zw¹-l=ɣæ¹

ASSOCIATIVE: younger brothers, cousins...

联想复数: 弟弟们, 表弟们

CL: v¹

gi¹-zw¹-go¹-mi¹#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。

gi¹-mi¹

large granary

大粮仓

gi¹-zo¹

small granary

小粮仓

njɣ¹ | gi¹ gɣ¹-zo¹-ho¹

I shall have to repair the granary!

我应该修粮仓!

CL: lw¹

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!

əJ-gi¹?

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

对吧? / 对吗?

əJ-gi¹? - gi¹!

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

对吧? -对的!

gi¹-hi¹ zɣɣ¹

to speak the truth, to tell the truth

说实话, 老实说

gi¹ | -gɣ¹

truly, veritably

真的, 真正的

gi¹kw¹ 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-gi¹

behind mummy

妈妈后面

la¹-gi¹

behind the tiger

老虎后面

bo¹-gi¹

behind the pig

猪后面

mɣ¹-gi¹

behind the daughter

女儿后面

zɣwæ¹-gi¹

behind the horse

马后面

tʂʰwɪ-t-gi | tʰi-t-tɕʰo

to hide in there (literally 'behind there')

藏那后面

no-t-gi-t njɣ | tʂwæ!

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

我跟你走! / 我都按你说的来做事吧!

ɬwɪ-t-ɣ-t-gi, | ɬwɪ-t-ɣ 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] gi | ɬwɪ-t-qɑ | ɣɣ-t-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

to walk after, to follow after

在后面走, 在后面跟着

go-tbr NOUN Tone: L#.

Temple, monastery. 庙, 寺。

Borrowing: Tibetan dgonpa

CL: **ɬwɪ**

go-tmi NOUN Tone: M.

Younger sister. 妹妹。

go-tmi-t = tʂæ

ASSOCIATIVE: younger sisters, younger cousins

联想复数: 妹妹们, 表妹们

CL: **ɣ**

go_a VERB Tone: L_a.

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

njɣ | go!

I am suffering! / It hurts!

我痛!

njɣ | go | tʂwæ!

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

我好疼!

go-t-hi

NMLZ: patient, sick person

病人, 病的 (人)

hi | go-t-hi

sick person, person who is ill, patient

病人

bi-tmi-t go

to have stomach-ache

肚子疼

go-t-bi NOUN Tone: LM.

The city of Lijiang. 丽江城。

go-t-bi-t-tʂwɪ-t-qo

the city of Lijiang

丽江城

go-t-bo NOUN Tone: LH.

Livestock. 牲畜。

CL: **pʰo**

gu_a 1 VERB Tone: L_a.

To believe. 相信。

tʂʰwɪ-t-ɬwɪ-t-zwɣ-t-hi, | njɣ | mɣ-t-gu!

I do not believe what (s)he says!

他说的话, 我不相信!

gu_a 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

True, authentic, veritable. 真, 真的。

mɣ-t-gu

not true

不是真的

gu-t-hi

NMLZ

真的

ə-t-gu?

Is that true?

真的吗?

gu | wɣ-t-tʂ!

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

就是真的啊! / 的确是这样啊!

gu-t-tʂ?

Really?

原来是这样吗?

gu | tʂɣ-t-tʂ

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

相信

gu-t-zwɣ

to say the truth

说实话

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

gwɔ̃|wɔ̃-ze

PFV

揉了

le-t-gwɔ̃|wɔ̃+ze

ACCOMP _ PFV

揉了

le-t-gwɔ̃|wɔ̃~le-t-gwɔ̃|wɔ̃

ACCOMP RED PFV

揉一揉

gy₁ **VERB** Tone: M_c.
To flow, to go by, to elapse (time); to take place, to occur (event). 过去 (时间)、过, 发生。

le-t-gy-ze

ACCOMP _ PFV

已经过去了

ɖwɔ̃-t-wɔ̃ gy

an hour goes by

一个小时过去了

ts^he-j-ni gy-ze!

Ten days have gone by/ten days have elapsed

十天过去了

mɔ̃-t-gy-ze!

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

不好了! / 不行了!

ts^hwɔ̃-t-ne-t-ji | gy, -tsu-wɔ̃-mɔ̃!

They say that's how it happened!

据说是这样发生的!

gy₂ **ADJECTIVE** Tone: M.
Good (good heart). 好 (心好)。

ɖwæ | gy!

INTENSIVE.very

很好!

mɔ̃-t-gy!

NEG

不好

gy₃ **NUMBER** Tone: M? H#? (pas L).
9. 9。

gy₄ **VERB** Tone: M.
To be; to become. 系词。

ts^hwɔ̃ | no | ni-gy | swæ-t-mɔ̃-t-gy!

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)

zæ-ni | mɔ̃-t-gy

not tall, not impressive, not great-looking

个子不高

gy₁ **VERB** Tone: H.
To cross, to get over (a river, a lake...). 过 (一条河、一个湖……)。

ɖzɔ̃ gy

to cross a river

过河

gy₁ **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Manger. 马槽。

zɔ̃-wæ-gv#

horse's manger

马槽

CL: |wɔ̃

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

ha gy

to cook, to prepare a meal

做饭

le-t-gy-ze

ACCOMP _ PFV

做 (饭) 了

njɔ̃ | ha gy-bi!

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

我来做饭吧!

② To construct, to build (a house). 盖、建 (房子)。

zi-tq^hwɔ̃ gy

to build a house

建房

③ To repair; to make (a tool, a machine...). 修理、做出来 (工具)。

le-t-gy~gy

RED: to repair

重叠: 修理

le+gyJ | le+thv+ze!

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

修理好了! / 修理出来了!

gyJa 2 VERB Tone: La.

To tidy up, to sort out. 收拾。

thi+gy+~gyJ

DUR

DUR

qur+gy+~gyJ-iJ

to clear up a little

收拾一下

le+gy+~gyJ | thi+tcwJ

to tidy up and put (everything) into place

收拾, 摆好

gyJa 3 VERB Tone: La.

To set (the sun sets), to decline. 落下 (太阳落山)。

ni+mi+ gyJ-seJ

after the sun has set, after sunset

在太阳落山之后, 在太阳落山了以后

ni+mi+ | le+gyJ-zeJ.

The sun has set.

太阳落山了。

ni+mi+ | mv+gyJ-swJ.

The sun has not set yet.

太阳还没有落。

gy+dy+ NOUN Tone: M.

Back. 脊背。

CL: JyJ

gy+dy+-gy+mi+ NOUN Tone: M. From: gy+dy+ and gy+mi+

Body. 身体。

CL: Jw+

gy+dzwJ ADJECTIVE Tone: L.

Angry; afflicted. 生气。

gy+kyJ NOUN Tone: L#.

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

gy+kyJ-gyJli | zvwJ

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

说话说得好听、有口才、口若悬河、能言善辩

gy+ki+miJ NOUN Tone: L.

9th month. 九月。

gy+ma+ NOUN Tone: M.

Masculine given name. 男性名字。

hi+ | ts+ur+-v+ | gy+ma+ mv+tsæ!

This person is called /gy+ma+!

这个人, 名叫/gy+ma+!

gy+mi+ NOUN Tone: M.

Body. 身体。

CL: Jw+

gy+phæJ NOUN Tone: L.

Thin plank. 相当薄的木板。

CL: phæ+

gy+swJ-pyJ NOUN Tone: H#-L.

Shoulderblade, scapula. 肩胛骨。

CL: khwJ

gy+tc+ur+ VERB Tone: MH#.

To catch a cold. 着凉。

gy+ts+hiJ NUMBER Tone: L#.

90. 90。

gwrJa VERB Tone: La.

To sing. 唱、唱歌。

njv+ | qur+dzqJ | gwrJ-ze!

I have sung a song!

我唱了一首歌!

no+ | qur+dzqJ gwrJ!

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

你唱一首吧!

qur+khwJ gwrJ

to sing a song

唱一下

qur+khwJ gwrJ-iJ

to sing a song

唱一下

naJ-gwrJ

Na songs

摩梭民歌

**ts+ur+ | naJ-gwrJ F | ky+! | hæ+gwrJ F | ky+!
| so+dzij-gwrJ F | ky+ji! |**

He can sing (lots of different styles:) Na songs! and also Chinese (Han) songs! and also Tibetan songs!

他会唱很多风格的歌曲: 摩梭的, 会唱! 汉族的, 会唱! 藏族的, 会唱!

gwx·j~gwx·l VERB Tone: L.

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

le-t-gwx·j~gwx·j | 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!

tʂ^hu·t | gwx·j~gwx·j-hu·j-ze!

(S)he has gone out for a walk!

他散步去了!

æ-tʂæ-t gwx·j; | qv-t-t gwx·j; | na-ts^hi·j gwx·j

“to walk around Mount /æ-tʂæ-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-tʂæ-t山, 绕qv-t-t#山, 绕na-ts^hi·j山
(做“绕山”仪式, 为了求生子等)

gwx·jji- ADVERB(IAL) Tone: LM.

In good order. 整齐。

tso-t~tso-t | gwx·jji-t^hi-t-cu·j |

to put things in good order

把东西摆整齐

- Y -

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

mɣt-ywu

NEG

不能干

tʂʰw-t-ŋw-t, | ba.la | hwæ-t | ywu-t!

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

他很会买衣服！

ywu NOUN Tone: #H.
Cloth. 布料。

ywu-t-dzo, | ywu-t-ni, | ywu-t, | qur-t-zi | ni-t-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**

ywu-bo NOUN Tone: MH#.
Weft, weft thread, pick. 纬线、纬纱。
CL: **bo**

ywu-dzo NOUN Tone: L#.
Loom. 织布机。
CL: **na**

ywu-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**

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

pʰi-ko-t-ywu-ku

peel of an apple

苹果皮

ɣ-tjo-t-ywu-ku

potato peel

洋芋皮

② Fur, pelt, skin (of animal). 皮。

se-t-ywu-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-w-t-ywu-ku

wheat bran

小麦麸

CL: **kʰwɣ**

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

ywu-na-mi-t-zo

Yi man

彝族男人

ywu-na-mi-t-my

Yi woman

彝族女人

CL: **ɣ**

ywu NOUN Tone: LH.
Skin. 皮肤。

ywu-t-dzu

to eat skin

吃皮

ywu | qur-t-ɣw-t pʰv

literally 'to shed one's skin once'; meaning: to be worn out and physically hurt (by an exhausting task, such as felling trees high up on the mountains and carrying lumber back to the plain)

直译：‘脱皮一次’。意思：疲劳而受伤（因为做了很辛苦的工作，如：在深山老林砍树、扛树干回到坝子）

CL: **tsʰi**

- h -

ha1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Food. 饭, 米饭。

ha1-tɥ1~tɥ1
ball of cereals
饭坨坨、饭团

ha1 dzu1
to eat
吃饭

ʧʰu1 | ha1 dzu1-dzo1!
(S)he is eating!
他在吃饭!

ha1-ʃu1
fresh cereals (freshly reaped; they yield especially good-tasting cakes)
新鲜的粮食 (可以用来烤很香的饼)

ha1-by1 NOUN Tone: H#.
Corn cob. 玉米棒子。

qʰa1-dze1-ha1-by1
sweetcorn ear
玉米棒子

CL: **by1**

ha1-by1~by1-di1 NOUN Tone: #H-.
Rice steamer. 甑。
CL: **ʃu1**

ha1-gy1-di1 NOUN Tone: H#-.
Stove. 炉子、灶头。

ha1-ʃu1#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Cereals. 粮食。

ha1-mi1 VERB Tone: H#.
To beg. 讨饭。

ha1-mi1-hi1
_ REL: beggar, [person] who begs
要饭的、乞丐

See: **mi1a**

ha1-py1 NOUN Tone: L#.
'dry' cooked rice: the type of rice usually served at meals, as distinct from watery rice gruel. 干的米饭 (与稀饭不同)。

ha1-ʃu1 LINKER Tone: H#.
Gap-filler, borrowed from the Chinese: "still/also...". 还是 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 还是

ha1-zwɥ1 ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.
Hungry. 饿 (饭)。
See: **zwɥ1**

ha1a VERB Tone: L_a.
To open (one's eyes). 睁开 (眼睛)。

tʰi1-ha1
DUR
DUR

njɥ1-ʃu1 | gy1-ha1 |
to open one's eyes
睁开眼睛

njɥ1-ʃu1 ha1
to open one's eyes
睁开眼睛

hā1-mo1 ADJECTIVE Tone: H#.
Old (person). 年老。

hi1 ʧʰu1-ɥ1 | hā1-mo1 | zwæ1!
This person is extremely old/extremely advanced in years!
这个人, 年纪非常大!

hā1₁ VERB Tone: MH.
To put out, to extinguish (e.g. the fire of the stove). 把火炉灭了。

my1 le1-hā1
to put out the fire
灭火

hā1₂ VERB Tone: MH.
To spend the night (at a certain place). 过夜。

ɬu1-hā1 tʰi1-hā1 |
to spend a night (somewhere), to stay for the night
过夜

zi1-qʰwɥ1 ɬu1-ʃu1-ɬo1 hā1
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。

ɖwɪ-t-hã1
one night
一夜

ts^heJ-hã1
ten nights = ten days
十夜 (等于十天)

ɖwɪ-t-hã1 la1-dzo1!
There is only one day left!
只有一个晚上了!

[F5] ɖwɪ-t-hã1-ŋwɪ1 | le1-li1-le1-seJ-ze1!
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)

hæ1 NOUN Tone: M.
Chinese (Han). 汉人。

hæ1-mi#1
a Chinese woman, a Han Chinese woman
汉族女人

hæ1-my1 hæ1-di1
(Han) Chinese territory: Chengdu, Kunming...
汉族地区, 包括成都、昆明等等

hæ1-di1
(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

hæ1-zo1bæ1
Han Chinese man (derogatory: literally 'Chinese idiot')
汉男人 (带偏见的称呼)

CL: ɥ1

hæ1-di1-tæ1bɣ1 NOUN Tone: L.
Beggard-monk (of the Buddhist religion). 比丘、游僧。

hæ1-lw#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Chinese sorghum. 高粱。
See: **kr1-ljɣ1**

hæ1-se1 NOUN Tone: M.
Agar. 石花菜、海参。
Borrowing: Chinese dialect 海参

hæ1-zwɣ1 NOUN Tone: L#.
The Chinese language. 汉语。

hæ1_a VERB Tone: L_a.
To harm, to cause trouble. 祸害、害。

hi1 hæ1
to harm people
害人

hi1 hæ1-ky1
who can harm people; cruel
会害人的、残忍、凶狠

hi1 hæ1-zo1
terrifying person, frightening person, creepy person
可怕的人

hæ1₁ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH. ① Supple, lithe. 软、柔软 (树枝……)。

hæ1-njæ1 | -gy1
soft, lithe, supple
软、柔软 (树枝……)

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

hæ1₂ NOUN Tone: MH.
Lime. 石灰。

hæ1 hwæ1
to buy lime
买石灰

hæ1 tɕ^hi1
to sell lime
卖石灰

hæ1 ki1
to give lime
给石灰

hæ1 dɥ1
to dig lime
挖石灰

hæ1 bæ1
to sweep lime
扫石灰

hæ1 gy1
to carry lime
扛石灰

hǎi NOUN Tone: M.

Wind. 风。

hǎi tʰɿ| / hǎi tʰɿ|-ze|

the wind has risen, the wind is blowing

刮风了

wɿ| | hǎi tʰɿ|-ho|-ze|!

There's going to be some wind again!

风又要刮起来了!

CL: kʰwɿ|

hǎi|_a VERB Tone: M_a.

To use the wind to winnow. 扬(粮食)。

ha| hǎi|

to winnow cereals

扬粮食

tso|-~tso| hǎi|

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: |wɿ|

hǎi|kʰɿ| NOUN Tone: MH#.

Rafter; beam. 椽子。

CL: |wɿ|

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: ɿ|

hǎi|pɿ| NOUN Tone: M.

Plait; braid. 辫子。

CL: kʰwɿ|

hǎi|qʰɿ|§ 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|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: na|

hǎi|ʂwɿ|-pæ|pʰæ| NOUN Tone: L#-.

Rack for drying grain. 粮架。

CL: pʰæ|

hǎi|ʂɿ|-pɿ| NOUN Tone: H#.

Husband. 丈夫。

hǎi|zɿ| NOUN Tone: H#.

Trace of cutting. 切割的痕迹。

hǎi|zɿ| tʰɿ|-kʰwɿ|

N + DEM + CLF: this trace of cutting

这道割痕

CL: kʰwɿ|

hǎi| NOUN Tone: L.

Gold. 金子。

CL: tɿ|

hǎi|-ba|-la| NOUN Tone: L-L#.

Silk. 丝绸。

CL: |wɿ|

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: |wɿ|

hǎi|sɿ| NOUN Tone: L.

Magpie. 喜鹊。

CL: mi|

hæ1 VERB Tone: MH. ① To cut (with a blade: sword...), e.g. to cut cloth (to make clothes). 切, 裁。

le1-hæ1-ze1

ACCOMP _ PFV

切了

tʰa1-hæ1!

PROHIB

别切!

ba1la1 | le1-hæ1, | le1-zy1

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。

hy1 NOUN Tone: M.
All. 全部。

ɕwa1-hy1 | my1-go1

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

ɕwa1-hy1 | my1-su1

to be ignorant of everything (literally: not to
know a thing)
什么也不知道

ʈʂʰwa1 | ɕwa1-hy1 hwæ1

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

hy1_a 1 VERB Tone: L_a.

To dry beside or over a fire. 烘干。

tʰi1-hy1

DUR

DUR

le1-hy1

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

ɕwa1-hy1-ɕ1

DELIMITATIVE _ INCEPTIVE

烘干一下

le1-hy1-ze1, | le1-py1-ze1!

It was dried beside the fire, and it got dry / and it
is now dry!
烘干了, (现在) 干了!

ɕwa1-kʰwɔ1 hy1

to dry something beside the fire
烘干一个东西

hy1_a 2 VERB Tone: L_a.

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

hy1_a 3 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

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

ɕwæ1 | hy1!

INTENSIVE.very

很好!

my1-hy1

NEG

不好

hy1-hi1

REL/NMLZ

好的

hi1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Tooth. 牙齿。

hi1 go1

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

CL: [w1

***hi1** ADJECTIVE Tone: H?. *Archaic* [古语] Fast. 快。

hi1-le1 ji1

to do quickly
快速做

hi1-le1 | le1-jo1!

Come quickly!
快来!

ʈʂʰwa1 | ɕwæ1 | hi1-le1 | ji1-ky1!

(S)he knows how to work really fast!
他做事很麻利!

hi1-dzi1 NOUN Tone: M.

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

hi1 gi1-ze1, | hi1-dzi1 tʰi1-my1.

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

下雨了, 披蓑衣 (雨衣) 吧。

CL: [w1

hi-kʰu#7 NOUN Tone: #H.
Gum; gingiva. 牙龈。

hi-kʰu-1 tʂʰæ-1
to brush one's teeth
刷牙

hi-kʰu-1 tʂʰ
root of the teeth
牙根

hi-qʰwɿ7 NOUN Tone: L#.
Decayed teeth; dental caries. 蛀牙。
CL: [wɿ]

hi-tʰa7 ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.
Sharp, keen (blade). 锋利。

hi-tʰo7 NOUN Tone: MH#.
Tooth. 牙齿。
CL: [wɿ]

hi-tsw7 NOUN Tone: L#.
Incisors, front teeth. 门牙。
CL: [wɿ]

hi7₁ NOUN Tone: L.
Lake (monosyllabic word). 湖、海 (单音节)。
CL: [wɿ]

hi7₂ 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。

hi7na-mi7 | tʰi7-hi7
the Lake exists/is there
有 (泸沽) 湖 (在那儿)

hi7dʒu7 NOUN Tone: L.
Charcoal. 炭。
CL: kʰɿ7

hi7mi7 NOUN Tone: L.
Tongue. 舌头。

hi7mi7, | tʂʰ mɿ7-tʂi7! | ə7tso7 ʒwɿ7-bi7, | ɔ7-la7 dʒy7!

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: [wɿ]

hi7na-mi7#7 NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Lake. 湖。
CL: [wɿ]

hi7pi7zo7 NOUN Tone: L.
Salamander. 娃娃鱼。
CL: mi7

hi7qʰa7 NOUN Tone: L.
Torrential rain, cloudburst. 暴雨。

hi7qʰa7 la7(-ze7)
torrential rain is falling
下暴雨了

CL: ʂu7

hi7ɰwɿ7-lo7 NOUN Tone: L-.
The name of a village in the plain of Yongning. 永宁的一个村落。

dʒɿ7by7-kɿ7-sa7ɰwɿ7, | hi7ɰwɿ7-lo7, |
æ7mi7-tʂwɿ7#7, | la7lo7-tʂwɿ7, | la7ŋwɿ7,
| by7tʂʰo7-gɿ7, | ə7la7-tʂwɿ7#7, | gæ7tʂæ7, |
qʰæ7tʂʰi7, | tʰo7-tʂwɿ7

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

hi7zæ7 NOUN Tone: LH. ① Uvula. 小舌。

qɿ7tʂæ7-by7 | hi7zæ7

the uvula; specifying 'the throat's...' disambiguates between the uvula and the tendon of the tongue, which are referred to by the same term, /hi7zæ7/.

小舌

② Tendon of the tongue. 舌头的筋。

hi7mi7-by7 | hi7zæ7

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, /hi7zæ7/.

舌头的筋

CL: [wɿ]

hi7 NOUN Tone: LH.
Rain. 雨。

hi7 gi7 / hi7 gi7-ze7
it's raining
下雨了

CL: ʂu7

-hi7 CONJUNCTION Tone: 0.
Relativizer and nominalizer. 关系从句/名词化。

hī1 NOUN Tone: #H.

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

hī1 | d̪w-ɣ1

one person, an individual
一个人

hī1-ɣ̃1 | d̪w-1o1

a lineage, a family
一个家族

hī1-mv1 hī1-di1

other people's home, other people's place (as opposed to one's home place)
人家的地方，人家的故乡（不是自己的地方）

hī1-mv1 hī1-di1 | q^ha1-dzɣ1~dzɣ1, | ɔ̃1-mv1 ɔ̃1-di1 ts^he1 mɣ1-gv1!

No matter how beautiful other people's places are, they can never be equal to one's own homeland!

其他人的地方怎么好，也比不过自己的地方！

CL: ɣ1

hī1-bæ#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Guest, visitor. 客人。

hī1-bæ1 ji1

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

hī1-bæ1 ts^hw-ze1 ! |

A guest has arrived!
客人来了！

CL: ɣ1

hī1-hī#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Strangers, people outside the family. 外人。

CL: ɣ1

hī1-la1-kɣ1-hī1 NOUN Tone: -L-.

Dangerous person; enemy. 危险的人，仇人，敌人。

hī1-mɣ1-gɣ1 VERB Tone: .

To envy, to be jealous of. 妒忌。

hī1-mɣ1-gɣ1 ji1

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

hī1-mo1 NOUN Tone: H#.

Elderly person. 老人。

hī1-mo1-hī1

_ REL; same meaning
老人、老的人

CL: ɣ1

hī1-mo1 NOUN Tone: L#. ① Corpse. 尸体。

hī1-mo1-k^hw-1-di1

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

② Tomb. 坟墓。

CL: mo1

hī1-nɣ1 VERB Tone: .

To be disobedient, naughty. 不听话、调皮。

hī1-tɕ^hw#1 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。

hī1-tɕ^hw-1 - hī1-tɕɣ#1

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^hw-1 | nɣ1 | hī1 tɕ^hw-1 ni1!

(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）

hī1-tɕ^hw-1 mɣ1-ni1 F | hī1-tɕ^hw-1 ji1 t^ha1-kɣ1!

“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: **hī1-tɕɣ#1**.

hī1-tɕɣ#1 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。

hī1-tɕ^hw-1 - hī1-tɕɣ#1

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: **hī1-tɕ^hw#1**.

hī1₁ VERB Tone: MH.

To stand, to stand upright. 站(站立)。

hĩ1 ₂ VERB Tone: MH.
To have to, to be necessary. 应该。

my+hi1

NEG

否定

no | ji+hi1!

You have to do it!

你应该做!

njɣ+ | ji+my+hi+hi1 | (qur+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+hi1!

You have to work! / You must work!

你应该工作啊!

ho1 ₁ NOUN Tone: #H.
Partridge. 雉。

ho tʰɣ+mi1 / ho tʰɣ+mi1#

N + DEM + CLF

这只雉

CL: mi1

ho1 ₂ NOUN Tone: #H.
Porridge, gruel, congee. 粥。

ho tʰw1

to drink gruel

喝粥

ho-tɕjæ1 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-di1 NOUN Tone: M.

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

ho-dzɯ-tɣ1ɿ1 NOUN Tone: #H-.

Paste; starch. 浆糊, 浆子。

See: **ho-dzɯ1**

ho-dzɯ1 NOUN Tone: MH#.

Paste; starch. 浆糊, 浆子。

See: **ho-dzɯ-tɣ1ɿ1**

ho-ko1 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-ko1

copper pot for hotpot

铜火锅

ho-mi#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Female pheasant. 母雉。

ho-mi+ tʰɣ+mi1 / ho-mi+ tʰɣ+mi1#

N + DEM + CLF

这个母雉

ho-mi+ho+pʰɣ1 / ho-mi+ho1pʰɣ1

female and male pheasant

母雉与公雉

CL: mi1

ho-pʰɣ#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Male pheasant. 公雉。

ho-pʰɣ+ tʰɣ+mi1 / ho-pʰɣ+ tʰɣ+mi1#

N + DEM + CLF

这只公雉

CL: mi1

ho-tɕsw1 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: **tɕɣ+qʰa#1**

ho-zo#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Baby pheasant. 小雉。

ho-zo+ tʰɣ+1w#1

N + DEM + CLF

这只小雉

CL: 1w1

-ho1 SUFFIX Tone: L.

Future / desiderative / conjecture. 未来_愿望。

hi1gi1 ə1-ho1? - hi1 gi1 ho1!

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

要下雨了吗? - 是的, 要下雨了!

tɕʰw1 | so1ni1 | le1-jo1 ho1-hi1 | ə1-ni1? - tɕʰw1 | so1ni1 | le1-jo1-ho1-ni1-mæ1.

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。)

so1ni1 | le1-i1 | my+ho1!

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!

tɕʰi1 ə1-ho1?

Is (she/he) going to sell?
要卖吗? / 会卖吗?

hwæ1 ə1-ho1?

Is (she/he) going to buy?
要买吗? / 会买吗?

ho1_a ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Correct; suitable, appropriate. 准确, 合适。
Borrowing: chinois ancien: 合?

mɤ1-ho1

NEG
不合适, 不准, 不对

ho1-ze1!

PFV
对了! / 准确!

ho1-hī1

REL/NMLZ
准确的

ho1ɕjæ1 NOUN Tone: LM.

Wrinkled giant hyssop, *Elshotzia sp.* 藿香。
Borrowing: Chinese 藿香

ho1dzɤ1 ADJECTIVE Tone: L.

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

ho1dzɤ1-ze1

PFV
变穷苦了

ho1lo1py1 NOUN Tone: LM+H#.

Carrot. 胡萝卜。
Borrowing: Chinese 胡萝卜
CL: [ɥ1]

ho1 VERB Tone: MH.

To sip: to drink by small mouthfuls. 小口地喝。

zɥ1 ho1

to sip wine
小口地喝酒

zɥ1 ho1~ho1

to sip wine
小口地喝酒

zɥ1 | dɥ1-ho1~ho1

to sip wine
喝一小口酒

hō1 VERB Tone: M intrans. ① To go away (imperative). 走(离开), 命令式。

no1 hō1!

Go!
你走吧!

no1 | le1-hō1!

Go!
你走吧!

ə1-ze1~ze1 hō1! / ə1-dzɤ1 | le1-hō1!

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

慢走!

ɔ1p^ho1 hō1!

Get out!
出去! 走开! 滚出去!

② Imperative. 命令式。

no1 | dzɥ1-hō1!

Eat!
你吃吧!

hō1-ti1mi1#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

8th month. 八月。

hō1ts^hi1 NUMBER Tone: LM+MH#.

80. 80。

hō1 NUMBER Tone: MH.

8. 8。

hu1 VERB Tone: H.

To wait. 等候。

le1-hu1-ze1

ACCOMP _ PFV
等了

dɥ1-hu1 / dɥ1-hu1-ɿ1

to wait a while / Wait a while!
等一下 / 请等一下!

hī1 hu1

to wait for someone
等人

hu1mi1\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Stomach. 胃。
CL: [ɥ1]

hu1₁ VERB Tone: MH.

To miss, to long for, to have the nostalgia of. 想念。

ə1mi1 hu1

to miss (one's) mother
想念母亲

hu₁² NOUN Tone: MH.
Entrails. 内脏: 胃、肠子等。
CL: **ɬu**

hu VERB Tone: M_c.
To go, past form. 走 (过去式)。

(ki+zo) | lo ji+hu(-ze)!

Kizo has gone to work!

给若 (人名) 干活去了!

le+hu-hi hi

euphemism for 'deceased person': literally 'person who has gone'

委婉语: '走了的人' = 去世了的人

hu_{1b} CLASSIFIER Tone: M_b.
A few, some, a little. 量词: 一点。

ɬʰæɣu+ɬu+hu

some medicines, a few medicines

一些药

hũ VERB Tone: H.
To stir-fry. 炒 (肉、菜)。

hũ~hũ

RED

重叠

le+hũ~hũ

ACCOMP RED

ACCOMP RED

hũ~hũ+ze

RED PFV

炒了

ge+hũ~hũ

to stir-fry some meat

炒肉

ɣɬʰɣ+hũ~hũ

to stir-fry some vegetables

炒蔬菜

læ+tsu hũ~hũ

to stir-fry chili peppers

炒辣椒

ha+hũ~hũ

to stir-fry some rice, to stir-fry some food

炒饭

hũ NOUN Tone: #H.
Body hair; animal's hair; porcupine's quills. 毛、豪猪的翎。
CL: **kʰu**

hũ+ɬu# ADJECTIVE Tone: #H.
Clumsy, incapable. 笨拙, 经常损坏东西。

hũ-hi

REL

笨拙的

hũ+ɬu+ɬu~hũ+ɬu+zo

clumsy person / clumsy boy

笨手笨脚的 (男) 人

[F5] hũ+ɬu~hũ+ɬu+gy

RED

重叠: 笨笨的

hũ~hũ+ɬu+ɬu~ɬu+ɬu ADJECTIVE Tone: L#-.
From: hũJa 1 Intensely red, red all over. 红红的。

hũ+na NOUN Tone: L#.

Wild animal. 野兽。

CL: **mi**

hũ_a¹ ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Red. 红色的。

hũ_a² ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Of small stature, small in stature, short, not tall; low. 矮、低。

hũ+ɬu+ɬu ADJECTIVE Tone: L+H#. From: hũJa 1 Intensely red, red all over. 红红的。

hũ+ɬu+ɬu+gy

intensely red, red all over

红红的

[F5] hũ+ɬu+ɬu | hũ+ɬu+gy

RED; the first two syllables are higher-pitched than the following two

重叠

hũ~hũ VERB Tone: L.

To disturb, to interfere, to hinder, to obstruct, to impede. 干扰、妨碍。

hi hũ~hũ

to annoy people

干扰人家

hwaŋkwoŋ NOUN Tone: LM.

Cucumber. 黄瓜 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 黄瓜

CL: **ɬu**

hwæJ_a VERB Tone: M_a.
To buy. 买。

leJ-hwæJ

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

tsoJ~tsoJ hwæJ

to buy things

买东西

qurJ-k^hwɿJ hwæJ

to buy a piece (of something)

买一块

hwæJ~hwæJ

RED

重叠

hwæJdzæJ₁ NOUN Tone: H#.
Squirrel. 松鼠, 灰鼠。

hwæJdzæJ-p^hɿJ

male squirrel

公松鼠

hwæJdzæJ-miJ

female squirrel

母松鼠

CL: miJ

hwæJdzæJ₂ NOUN Tone: H#.
Wart. 猴子, 肉赘。

hwæJtʂæJ t^hɿJ

a wart forms

长瘰子

hwæJtʂæJ | leJ-t^hɿJ-zeJ!

A wart has formed!

长瘰子了!

CL: miJ

hwæJp^hæJ NOUN Tone: H#.
A piece of cloth. 一块布。

CL: p^hæJ

hwæJp^hæJ NOUN Tone: L#.
Large hoe. 大锄。Local Chinese dialect: 挖锄。

hwæJp^hæJ t^hɿJ-naJ

N + DEM + CLF

这把大锄

CL: naJ

hwæJp^hæJ-gɿJ-diJ NOUN Tone: L#-.

Loom. 织布机。

hwæJp^hæJgɿJdiJ-tɕiJtɕ^hiJ

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: naJ

hwæJtsuJ NOUN Tone: H#.

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

Borrowing: Chinese 耗子

hwæJtsuJ-p^hɿJ

male rat

公老鼠

hwæJtsuJ-miJ

female rat

母老鼠

CL: miJ

hwæJtsuJ-njɿJdiJ NOUN Tone: H#-.

Setose thistle. 大蓟。

CL: dziJ

NOUN Tone: H#-.

Burdock. 牛蒡。Local Chinese dialect: 牛蒡子。

hwæJ_a₁ VERB Tone: L_a.

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

k^hiJ | t^hiJ-hwæJ!

Close the door!

关门吧!

ʂeJbæJ | leJ-woJ-hwæJ

k^hiJ-biJ diJ-hiJ ʂeJbæJ

See: tæJa

hwæ_a 2 VERB Tone: L_a.

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

tso | ~ **tso** | **gɿ** | **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

ʒe | | **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

ʒe | **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……

hwɿ_a ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Late. 迟，晚。

hwɿ | **hɿ** |

REL/NMLZ

迟的

tʂʰwɿ | **zi** | **tʃi** | **hwɿ** |

He/she gets up late!

他起床起得晚！

hwɿ 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。

hwɿ | | **qur** | **kʰwɿ** |

a gift, a donation

一份大礼物

CL: **kʰwɿ****hwɿ** VERB Tone: H.

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

hwɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.

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

qʰa | **hwɿ** | **gy** |

extremely vast

非常宽敞

hwɿ | **kʰy** | NOUN Tone: H#.

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

hwɿ | **li** | **by** | 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: **hwɿ** | **li** | **se** | **di** |.**hwɿ** | **li** | **hwæ** | **qʰæ** | # | NOUN Tone: #H.

Scabious. 山萝卜。

hwɿ | **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: **hwɿ** | **li** | **by** |.**hwɿ** | **li** | **ʒu** | **mo** | NOUN Tone: H#.

Old cat (male or female). 老猫（不分公、母）。

CL: **mi** |**hwɿ** | **li** | **zo** | NOUN Tone: MH#.

Kitten, cub. 小猫。

CL: **ɬw** |**hwɿ** | **li** | NOUN Tone: MH#.

Cat. 猫。

CL: **mi** |**hwɿ** | **mi** | \$ NOUN Tone: H\$.

She-cat, queen. 母猫。

hwɿ | **mi** | **hwɿ** | **pʰy** | / **hwɿ** | **mi** | **hwɿ** | **pʰy** | #

she-cat and tom-cat

母猫与公猫

CL: **mi** |**hwɿ** | **pʰv** | # | NOUN Tone: #H.

Tom-cat, tom. 公猫。

hwɿ | **pʰy** | **tʰy** | **mi** | #

N + DEM + CLF

那个公猫

hwɿ | **pʰy** | **hwɿ** | **mi** |

tom-cat and she-cat

公猫与母猫

CL: **mi** |

hwɿ-seɪ NOUN Tone: M.

Peanuts. 花生。
Borrowing: Chinese 花生

hwɿ-seɪ-qo-tɿ

peanuts
花生米

hwɿ-tɕiɿ 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)。

hwɿ-tɕiɿ-bæɪbæɪ

same meaning
同上

hwɿ-tɕiɿ-koɪbɿ

sprouts of curly dock
土大黄的嫩芽

CL: poɪ

hwɿ-zo#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Kitten. 小猫。

hwɿ-zoɪ tʰɿ-tɿ-ɿu#ɿ

N + DEM + CLF
那个小猫

hwɿ-zoɪ-hwɿ-miɿ

cats, the cat family: kitten and parents
猫, 包括小猫、母猫和公猫

CL: ɿuɪ

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

zuɪ-wɿ hwɿ

to make a bundle of hay
将草捆成一垛、捆一垛草

siɪ-wɿ hwɿ

to make a bundle of wood
将木头捆成一堆、捆一堆木头

haɪ-wɿ hwɿ

to make a bundle of cut cereals
将粮食捆成一包、捆一包粮食

wɿ hwɿ

to tie together into a bundle, to make a bundle
捆成一包

wɿ | tʰiɪ-hwɿ

and then, (we) tie (it) into a bundle!
然后, 捆成一包!

wɿ | ɿuɪ-wɿ hwɿ

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。

hiɪ | wɿ hwɿ ɿiɪ-niɿgɿ!

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

wɿ hwɿ ɿiɪ-niɿgɿ-ɿiɪ-zeɪ!

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!

hwɿ_a VERB Tone: L_a.

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

hiɪ-kiɪ | tsoɪ~tsoɪ hwɿ

to send some stuff to someone
给人家寄东西

hwɿ-dzɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Cabin, hut. 山上过夜的小木房。

CL: ɿuɪ

hwɿ-kæɪ NOUN Tone: LM.

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

hwɿ-kæɪ-siɪdziɪ

same meaning: red birch
同上: 红桦树

hwɿ-tɿɿ VERB Tone: LH.

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

hwɿ-tɿɿ-zeɪ

PFV: it has become rusty
生锈了

hwɿ₁ VERB Tone: MH.

To mend, to patch. 补。

leɪ-hwɿ

ACCOMP
ACCOMP

baɪlaɪ hwɿ

to mend clothes
补衣服

hwǎ1 2 NOUN Tone: MH.
Cat (monosyllable). 猫 (单音节)。
CL: **mi**

hwǎ1 3 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)。

mɣɿ-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)。

mɣɿ-jɣɿ

NEG: not flat; uneven

不平

jɣɿ₃ NOUN Tone: M.Tobacco, cigarettes. 烟。
Borrowing: Chinese 烟?

jɣɿ tʰɿɿ

to smoke tobacco

抽烟

CL: koɿ

jɣɿ-guɿ NOUN Tone: L#.Buckwheat, *Fagopyrum esculentum*. 甜荞/荞麦/花荞。
CL: kɣɿ See: jɣɿ-qʰa#ɿ**jɣɿ-ŋɣɿ** NOUN Tone: M.

The city of Chengdu, in Sichuan. 成都。

hoɿ-diɿ-jɣɿ-ŋɣɿ

same meaning

同上

jɣɿ-qʰa#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.Bitter buckwheat, *Fagopyrum tataricum* Gaertn. 苦荞。
CL: kɣɿ See: jɣɿ-guɿ**jɣɿ-qʰaɿ-pɣɿ-jɣɿ-moɿ** NOUN Tone: #H.Cep, penny bun, porcino, *Boletus edulis* (a type of edible fungus); literally "buckwheat bun mushroom", due to its texture. 牛肝菌。

See: njo.kæ-tɕiɿ

jɣɿ-woɿ VERB Tone: MH#.

To regress. 倒退、退步。

noɿ | jɣɿ-woɿ | suɿ-dzæɿ! / noɿ | leɿ-woɿ | suɿ-dzæɿ!

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, 那天又把尿拉在裤头里)

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: tɕɿ-wɿ

jɣɿ_a 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Overcooked, overdone, mushy, sodden, mushed. (煮) 烂。

leɿ-tɕɿ | leɿ-jɣɿ-zeɿ!

It got sodden after boiling! / After boiling, it got all mushy/overdone!

煮烂了!

jɣɿ-hiɿ

REL/NMLZ

烂的

jɣɿ_b 1 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 ɕɿ-dɿ | tʰiɿ-jɣɿ-hoɿ-tsuɿ!

When one misses home, one gets listless/dispirited!

想家的时候, 没精神!

aɿkoɿ ɕɿ-dɿ-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 _

jɣ¹ ɓ 2 CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.
Row: classifier for rows of vegetables. 量词: 排 (一排菜)。

vɿtsʰɣ¹ | dɯ¹-jɣ¹ tʰiɿ-pʰoɿ
to plant a row of vegetables
种一排菜

jɣ¹ ɕjo-t-dza-tqʰwɣ¹ NOUN Tone: LM-L#.
Sandal. 凉鞋。
CL: dzi¹

jɣ¹ ho-t NOUN Tone: LM.
Matches. 火柴 (洋火)。
Borrowing: Chinese 洋火
CL: poɿ

jɣ¹ jo#ɿ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Potato. 洋芋、土豆、马铃薯 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 洋芋
CL: kɣ¹

jɣ¹ jo-t-bv#ɿ NOUN Tone: LM+#H. From: jɣ¹ jo#ɿ
and byɿ Potato grub, *Agriotes lineatus*. 蛴螬。
CL: miɿ

jɣ¹ pæ-tsuwɿ\$ NOUN Tone: LM+H\$.
Yang Chieftain: a family name from Yongning, containing a name borrowed from Chinese (Yang 杨) plus a term referring to the lowest degree in the hierarchy of feudal leaders: the hamlet chieftain, 把事. Only one family in Yongning carries this name. 杨把事. 这个姓, 由两部分组成的: ‘杨’姓 (汉语借词) 与封建社会最小领导层次: ‘把事’。

jɣ¹ pæ-tsuwɿ = ɿɿ\$
_ ASSOCIATIVE: the people of the Yang Chieftain family
杨把事家族

jɣ¹ pa-tsuwɿ | tæ-tsuwɿ
the proper name of a person of the Yang Chieftain family (given name: Dashi): ‘Dashi of the Yang Chieftain family’.
杨把事家的一个人的名字: 杨把事•达石

See: pæ-tsuwɿ

jɣ¹ po-t VERB Tone: LM.
To gamble, to bet, to wager. 赌博、打赌。

jɣ¹ tʰi-t-xæɿbæɿ NOUN Tone: LM-L.
Porcelain plate. 瓷盘。
CL: ɿwɿ

jɣ¹ 1 VERB Tone: MH.
To lick. 舔。

tso-t~tso-t jɣ¹
to lick something
舔东西

dzɯ-t-di-t jɣ¹
to lick food
舔食品

[F5] tso-tso-t dɯ-t-kʰwɣ¹ jɣ¹-zeɿ
(S)he has licked something.
他舔了一个东西。

jɣ¹ 2 NOUN Tone: MH.
A wild radish that grows on the mountains; it is edible; it is picked and eaten in the Spring, when vegetables are not ripe yet. Yi people harvest it and sell it in the plain. 红萝卜菜: 一种山上的野菜。春天的时候, 菜园的蔬菜还没有成熟的时候, 永宁的人吃红萝卜菜。彝族在高山采下来, 在永宁卖。Local Chinese dialect: 野山菜, /ji-tʂæ-tʂɣ¹/。

jɣ¹ dzɯ-t | qʰa-t-sɯɿ~suwɿ, | jɣ¹ tʂɣ¹ ŋvɿ-
ɿwɿ~ɿwɿ!

“The wild radish is bitter; and its harvest costs tears! / The wild radish tastes bitter; and its harvest is bitter, too! / The wild radish is all bitterness inside, and all bitterness at the harvest!” This proverb evokes the difficulty of the harvest, which requires long wanderings up high on the mountain.

“红萝卜菜, 味道苦, 去摘也要流眼泪! / 红萝卜菜, 吃起来苦, 摘起来也苦!” 摘红萝卜菜, 需要爬高山, 寻找时间长, 永宁坝子的农民觉得这比较苦。

See: ji-tʂæ-tʂɣ¹

jɣ¹ 3 VERB Tone: MH.
To spread, to put on, to smear. 抹、涂抹。

pʰv-tsuwɿ jɣ¹
to put on beauty cream or sunscreen
抹防晒霜

mɣ¹ jɣ¹
to apply grease (e.g. to the skin)
涂抹油

tʰi-t-jɣ¹

jɣ¹ a 1 CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.
Classifier used for women, and for some female domestic animals; it does not carry any hint of deprecation, nor does it convey any hint of respect by itself. 量词: 母性、雌性 (人或动物) (一个/一只)。

jɿ^ha₂ 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:ɬɿɿ-ɬɿjɿ | ɬɿ-t-jɿ

a ball of egg dough

一个鸡蛋面团

ji-t-jɿ

one ball/cake

一个团/饼

jo NOUN Tone: #H.

Jade. 玉石。

Borrowing: Chinese 玉

CL: p^ho

jo VERB Tone: M intrans.

To come; to come in. 来。

le-t-jo-t-ze!

ACCOMP _ PFV: (s)he has come

来了!

jo-ɬɿɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Lijiang. 丽江 (包括丽江坝子)。

jo-ɬɿɿ-t-ɿɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Yulong snow mountain; literally 'Lijiang's snow mountain'. 玉龙雪山。

jo-mi-t NOUN Tone: M.

Ewe. 母绵羊。

jo-mi-t-po-t-lo-t

ewe and ram

母绵羊与公羊

CL: p^ho

jo-mi-t-ɬɿɿ NOUN Tone: M.

The second village that one crosses when going from / q^hæ-tɿ^hi-t/ to /tɿo-tɿɿ#1/. 有米瓦村。

jo NOUN Tone: L.

Sheep. 绵羊。

jo-t-yu

sheep skin

羊皮

CL: p^ho

joɬ CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.

An ounce. 量词: 两 (一两)。

joɬgi NOUN Tone: L.

Right (opposite of left). 右边。

joɬgiɬdzɿ

the side to the right, the right

右边

See: jo

joɬk^hɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Year of the goat. 羊年。

joɬlo NOUN Tone: L.

Right (opposite of left). 右边。

See: jo

joɬpɿ NOUN Tone: LM / LM + MH#.

Oilcloth; tarpaulin. 油布。

Borrowing: Chinese 油布

joɬpɿ

oilcloth (tonal variant)

油布 (声调变体)

CL: ts^hi

joɬp^hɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Male sheep. 公绵羊。

jo-t-p^hɿ-t^hɿ-t-mi

_ DEM CLF: that ram

这头公羊

CL: p^ho mi See: po-t-lo

joɬswæ NOUN Tone: L.

Wether (castrated ram, neutered ram). 阉羊。

CL: p^ho

joɬzo NOUN Tone: L.

Lamb. 绵羊羔。

CL: tɿ

jo VERB Tone: MH.

To offer. 赠给。

jo NOUN Tone: LM.

Right (opposite of: left). 右边。

See: joɬgi

je-p^hi-t-jɿ#1 NOUN Tone: #H. From: 鸦片 and jɿ

Opium. 鸦片 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 鸦片

je.lze˧ NOUN Tone: LM.

Westerner. 西方人（“洋人”）（汉语借词）。Local

Chinese dialect: 洋人。

Borrowing: Chinese 洋人

CL: ㄅ

- j -

ji₁ NOUN Tone: #H.
Ox. 牛。

ji-t-yw

ox skin

牛皮

ji-t^hy-t-p^ho

N + DEM + CLF

那头牛

CL: **p^ho**

ji₂ VERB Tone: H.
To do, to work. 做, 工作。

q^hwæ | lo-t ji

hard-working, who works hard

勤劳、努力

q^hw-t-sa | m^h-t-ji

to do nothing at all

什么也不干

ə-tso-t-m^h-t-ji | ji-t-bi-t-zo-t-ho!

[I/we] will have to take charge of everything / [I/we] will have to do all the work!

什么都要做! / 我什么都要干(管)!

t^hu-t-ne-ji | ji-t-zo-t-ho-t-ji!

This is how it must be done! / This is how it is done!

应该这样做的!

a^hko-t ji

to take care of the household, to look after the affairs of the family; in particular: distributing work to the various members, and ensuring that the supplies are not running low

管理家里的大小事情(如: 分配工作、家务等)

ji₃ VERB Tone: H.
To draw. 画。

m^h-t-ji

NEG

不画

t^ha-t-ji!

PROHIB

别画!

t^ha-ta | ji

to draw a sign

画一个符号

ji₄ NOUN Tone: #H.
Earthen jar. 坛子, 罐子(陶器)。
CL: **t^h**

ji₅ VERB Tone: H.
To inform, to tell. 通知、告诉。

le-t-ji-t-ze

ACCOMP _ PFV

通知了

q^hwæ-t mi-t ji

to provide a piece of news, to provide some information

告诉(一个)消息

nj-t | h^h-t-ki | q^hwæ-t-mi-t ji-t-ze

I have told people the news.

我告诉了人家(那个消息)。

ji₆ NOUN Tone: #H. *Archaic* [古语] Man, male person. 男人。

ji₇ VERB Tone: H.
Verb of existence, for movable things. 存在动词: 有(可移动物品)。

ə-tso-t-m^h-t-ji, | le-t-še-t, | le-t-ji!

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 = 所有的东西都准备好了

ji₁ VERB Tone: M_c.
To come. 来。

la-t ji-t-ze!

A tiger is coming! / A tiger has come round!

老虎来了!

la-t le-t-ji-t-ze!

The tiger is coming back! / The tiger is coming again!

老虎又来了!

m^h-t-ji-t-ze!

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 /t^h/). 一。

zo-t-m^h | ji-t-t^h-t-zy

to take care of a child

管一个孩子

ji-lb CLASSIFIER Tone: M_b.
Classifier for places. 量词: 地方 (一个)。

qwa-lji-l
a place, somewhere
一个地方

qwa-lji-l dzi-l
to live somewhere; to move to somewhere
住在一个地方, 搬家到一个地方

qwa-l-v-l | qwa-lji-l hu-l
each goes her/his own way (context: explaining that, in many families, people go to live in different cities for professional reasons)
个去个的地方! / 每个人去不同的地方! (情景: 由于工作原因, 一家的成员经常需要去不同的城市工作。)

ji-l-by-l NOUN Tone: MH#.
Cow pen. 牛圈。
CL: [wa-l]

ji-l-k^hɣ-l NOUN Tone: L#.
Year of the ox. 牛年。

ji-l-k^hɣ-l PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: H#.
Some, a few. 一些。

hi-l ji-l-k^hɣ-l
some people, part of the people
一些人

ji-l-k^hwɣ-l\$ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: HS.
A little, some. 一点。

ji-l-lo-#-l NOUN Tone: #H.
Attitude towards others. 态度、对待的态度。

ji-l-lo-l dzɣ-l!
(He/she) has a good attitude!
态度积极

ts^hwa-l | ji-l-lo-l | dzɣ-l! | hi-l-ki-l | dzɣ-l-ji-l!
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-l-lo-l dza-l
(to have) a bad attitude: to be lazy, dissipated...
态度不好

njɣ-l-nwa-l ha-l gɣ-l, | ji-l-lo-l dza-l!
When I cook, I don't make a good job of it / I don't (manage to) put any heart into it / I make a mess of it!
我做饭, 集中不了精神 / 做的乱七八糟!

ts^hwa-l | ə-tso-l ji-l-lo-l ni-l?
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-l-mi-l NOUN Tone: M.
Jar. 坛子, 罐子 (陶器)。
CL: [wa-l]

ji-l-p^hv-#-l NOUN Tone: #H.
Male ox, bull. 公牛。

ji-l-p^hv-l t^hv-l-mi-l#
N + DEM + CLF
那头公牛

ji-l-p^hv-l t^hv-l-[wa-#-l]
N + DEM + CLF. animaux
那头公牛

CL: [wa-l / mi-l]

ji-l-qɣ-l 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: [wa-l]

ji-l-ɬæ-l NOUN Tone: H#.
Cow, beef. 黄牛。
CL: p^ho-l

ji-l-ko-#-l ADJECTIVE Tone: #H. From: ji-l 1 and ko-l 2
Able, capable, able-bodied. 能干、不缺劳力。

ts^hwa-l | ji-l-ko-l-hi-l | qwa-l-v-l ni-l
It's an able/competent person.
他是一个能干/称职的人。

ji-l-ko-l-zo-l
a competent lad, a capable fellow
一个能干的男人

ji-l-ko-l ni-l
COP
COP

ji-l-sa-l NOUN Tone: M.
Umbrella. 雨伞。
Borrowing: Chinese 雨伞
CL: na-l

ji-l-se-l 1 NOUN Tone: M.
Doctor. 医生 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 医生

jiɿseɿ₂ **ADJECTIVE** Tone: M.
Wild (as opposed to: cultivated; e.g. wild plants, wild animals). 野生 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 野生

jiɿseɿ-hɿɿ
_ REL/NMLZ
野生的

jiɿsuɿ **NOUN** Tone: H#.
Meaning, sense. 意思 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 意思

jiɿsæɿtsʰɿɿ **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: **ɿɿ**₂

jiɿsuɿ **NOUN** Tone: H#.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。

jiɿtɕiɿ **NOUN** Tone: M.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

jiɿtɕiɿ-qɿɿmaɿ **NOUN** Tone: L.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

jiɿtɕiɿ-tɕaɿmɿɿ **NOUN** Tone: L.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

jiɿtsɿɿ **NOUN** Tone: M.
Chair (borrowing). 椅子。
Borrowing: Chinese 椅子
CL: **naɿ**

jiɿtsʰeɿ-miɿ **NOUN** Tone: H#-.
South. 南方。

jiɿtsʰeɿmiɿ-giɿdzɿɿ seɿ
to walk towards the south
往南方走

jiɿzo#ɿ **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Calf. 小牛。

jiɿzoɿ tʰɿɿ-tɿɿ#ɿ
N + DEM + CLF
那头小牛

CL: **pʰoɿ** / **ɿɿ**

jiɿɿbyɿ₁ **NOUN** Tone: L.
Pockmarked person. 麻子。

jiɿɿbyɿ-jiɿtɿɿtɿɿ
same meaning
同上

CL: **ɿɿ**

jiɿɿbyɿ₂ **NOUN** Tone: L.
Bull (male). 公牛。
CL: **pʰoɿ**

jiɿɿdiɿ-miɿ **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: **ɿɿ pʰoɿ**

jiɿɿmiɿ **NOUN** Tone: L.
Cow (female). 母牛。

jiɿɿmiɿ-zɿɿqoɿ
cow and calf
母牛与小牛

CL: **pʰoɿ**

jiɿɿnæɿ-seɿ **NOUN** Tone: L-M.
Kunming, and the Eastern part of the province of Yunnan. 云南, 昆明……。
Borrowing: Chinese 云南省

suɿ-tɿɿ | jiɿɿnæɿ-seɿ-qoɿ huɿ-tɿɿ!
The (feudal) lord has gone to Kunming!
土司到昆明去了!

jiɿɿŋɿɿ **VERB** Tone: LM + MH#.
To bend (one's body) backwards. 往后仰。

jiɿɿŋɿɿ-zeɿ
PFV
往后仰了

jiɿɿŋɿɿ | tʰiɿ-dziɿ
to be seated leaning backwards, to lean against the back of one's seat
坐着往后仰

jiɿɿqʰɿɿ **NOUN** Tone: L.
Sleeve. 袖子。
CL: **ɿɿ**

jiɿɿtsæɿ **NOUN** Tone: LM + MH#.
Waist. 腰。
CL: **ɿɿ**

ji NOUN Tone: LH.
Spot, pimple. 痘痘。

ji t^hɿ

to have spots, to get pimples

出痘痘

CL: **li**

- k -

kæ-tɕseɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Acupuncture needles; acupuncture. 针灸（汉语借词：干针）。Local Chinese dialect: 干针。

Borrowing: Chinese 干针

kæ-tɕseɿ laɿ

to do an acupuncture session, to use acupuncture needles

扎针灸

kæ-tɕswɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Sugar cane. 甘蔗。

Borrowing: Chinese 甘蔗

kɤ-dziɿ VERB Tone: M.

To take a seat, to get seated. 坐下（在饭桌）。

ɑɿkɔɿ-hiɿ | kɤ-dziɿ-zeɿ.

The members of the family took their seats / got seated.

家人入座了。

kɤ-ɿkɤ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L#.

Next to, close to. 挨着（坐……）。

(tsoɿ~tsoɿ) kɤ-ɿkɤ | tʰiɿ-tɕuɿ

to arrange, to put in good order

摆整齐、使均匀，如：一排排挨着

[Tiger2] kɤ-ɿkɤ | tʰiɿ-seɿ

to walk in a line, one behind the other

并排走

kɤ-ɿkɤ | tʰiɿ-dziɿ

to sit close to one another

挨着坐

kɤ-ɿljɤ NOUN Tone: L#.

Chinese sorghum. 高粱（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 高粱

See: hæ-ɿluɿ#

kɤ-ɿmiɿ₁ NOUN Tone: M.

Female falcon. 母隼。

kɤ-ɿmiɿ-kɤ-ɿpʰyɿ

female falcon and male falcon

母隼与公隼

CL: miɿ

kɤ-ɿmiɿ₂ NOUN Tone: M.

A large jar; a large bottle. 大坛子，大瓶。

CL: ɿwɿ

kɤ-ɿmyɿ NOUN Tone: MH#.

The Gemu mountain (Yongning). 格母山。

hiɿ-diɿ-kɤ-ɿmyɿ

Mount Gemu, in Yongning

永宁格姆山

kɤ-ɿmyɿ-hæ-ɿkʰoɿ

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）

kɤ-ɿmyɿ, | æ-ɿsæɿ, | ŋwɤ-ɿhãɿ, | ɕwæ-ɿgv#ɿ, | naɿtɕʰiɿ | -tɕʰɤ-ɿpɤ-ɿmiɿ#ɿ, | qɤ-ɿɿ-tɕʰa-ɿnaɿ |

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。

kɤ-ɿɕswɿ₁ VERB Tone: L#.

To tell. 讲。

hiɿ-kiɿ | tʰaɿ-kɤ-ɿɕswɿ!

Don't tell it! / Don't tell anyone!

不要告诉人家！

kɤ-ɿtʰaɿ-ɿɕswɿ!

Don't tell it! / Don't tell anyone!

不要告诉人家！

ŋjɤ-ɿ-ŋwɿ | kɤ-ɿɕswɿ-biɿ!

I'm going to (jump in and) say something!

我要说一点事情！

noɿ | kɤ-ɿɕswɿ dzoɿ-ŋiɿ!

You have to say something!

你得说话啊！

tɕʰwɿ | kɤ-ɿɕswɿ | dzɤɿ | mɤ-ɿ-mɤ-ɿ-swɿ! / tɕʰwɿ | kɤ-ɿɕswɿ dzɤɿ | mɤ-ɿ-mɤ-ɿ~mɤ-ɿ-swɿ!

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）

tʰaɿ-kɤ-ɿɕswɿ! | hiɿ ŋyɿ tʰaɿ-kʰwɿ!

Don't talk about it! Don't let people know!

不要告诉（人家）！别让人家知道！

hiɿ-kiɿ | kɤ-ɿ-mɤ-ɿ-ɿɕswɿ

not to tell people; (to do something secretly) without telling anyone

不跟人家说（自己做什么事）

ky+tsu | ni

well-behaved, obedient (child) (literally: who listens to what (s)he is told)

听话, 乖 (来形容一个孩子)

See: **ky+tsu | 2**

ky+tsu | 2 NOUN Tone: L#.
Speech. 话。

ky+tsu | 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)。

ts^hu+ | ky+tsu | ji

(s)he promises

他答应

ts^hu+ | ky+tsu | mɣ+ji!

(s)he has not promised!

他没有答应!

hi+ky+tsu | ni

to listen to people's advice, to pay attention to what other people say (a good attitude in the consultant's view)

听别人的建议、把别人的话当回事

hi+ky+tsu | le+ni

as above

同上

hi+ky+tsu | mɣ+ni

to fail to listen to people's advice

听不进去别人的意见与建议

CL: **k^hwɣ** See: **ky+tsu | 1**

ky+ɩ# | NOUN Tone: #H.
Amulet. 护符, 护身符。
CL: **tu**

ky+ɩwɣ# | NOUN Tone: #H.

Predestination, predestined affinity. 缘分、共同命运。

ky+ɩwɣ+ljɣ

to have a predestined affinity; to have a common destiny

有缘分、有共同命运

ky+zo# | NOUN Tone: #H.

Masculine given name. 男性名字。

ky+zo+ts^hu | j | NOUN Tone: L.

Masculine given name. 男性名字。

ky | NOUN Tone: L.

Bottle. 瓶子。

zu+ky |

wine bottle

酒瓶

zu+ɩ+ky |

one bottle of wine

一瓶酒

CL: **tu**

ky | a CLASSIFIER Tone: L_a.

A bottle of. 量词: 瓶。

ky | zo |

small bottle

一小瓶

ts^hu+ky |

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

指示代词 _

ky~kyl VERB Tone: MH.

To knock, to tap, to poke. 敲、拍。

k^hi+ ky~kyl

to knock at the door

敲门

njɣ+ŋu+ | no+ | ky~kyl+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)

ts^o+tsu | ky~kyl (-ze)/(-bi)

to tap the table, to rap on the table

拍拍桌子

gy+ɩy+ ky~kyl

to tap someone's back (to relieve back pain)

敲敲背

See: **ky**

ky̌llǒ1 NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Branch. 树枝。

sǐ-dzǐ-ky̌llǒ1

branch of tree

树枝

sǐ-ky̌llǒ1

as above

同上

CL: ky̌1

ky̌1-nǎ-tmǐ1 NOUN Tone: L-.
Eagle. 老鹰。
CL: mǐ1

ky̌1p̌ȟy̌1 NOUN Tone: L.
Male falcon. 公隼。

ky̌1p̌ȟy̌1-ky̌1mǐ1

male falcon and female falcon

公隼与母隼

CL: mǐ1

ky̌1-tǰř-lǰř#1 NOUN Tone: L-#H.
Small bell hung to an animal's neck (e.g. horse's bell).
铃铛。
CL: [w̌1

ky̌1zǒ1 1 NOUN Tone: L.
Baby falcon. 小隼。

ky̌1zǒ1 2 NOUN Tone: L.
Small bottle. 小瓶子。

VERB Tone: xxxx vérifier : L_a? L_b?
To saw. 锯 (木头)。

ky̌1 VERB Tone: MH.
To knock on the door. 敲门。

ťȟǐ-ky̌1

DUR

DUR

See: ky̌1ky̌1

ky̌1a 1 CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.
Classifier for sticks/rods. 量词: 棍子、树枝 (一根)。

sǐ-ky̌1 | ďw̌ř-ky̌1

a branch (of a tree)

一根树枝

ky̌1a 2 CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.
A tract of land. 量词: 地 (一片)。

ky̌1ťȟǎ1 NOUN Tone: MH+L.

A family name from Yongning. There are two families in Yongning that carry this name. This is one of the first three clans who settled in the vicinity of the Yongning monastery, the other two being /ə̌-lǎ1/ and /lǎ-ťȟǎ-tmǐ1 \$/. 一个姓。这个姓, 永宁有两家。

ky̌1ťȟǎ1 = ǰ1

the /ky̌1ťȟǎ1/ clan

/ky̌1ťȟǎ1/ 家族

ky̌1 NOUN Tone: LM.
Falcon. 隼、“小鹰”。

ky̌1 hw̌æ̌-ťzě1

...bought (a) falcon

买了隼

ky̌1 dzw̌-ťzě1

...ate (a) falcon

吃了隼

CL: mǐ1

kǐ1a 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”。

ďw̌ř-ťkǐ1

together

一起 (共事)

ďw̌ř-ťkǐ1 ťȟy̌1

to arrive together/at the same time

同时到达

ďw̌ř-ťjǐ-ťňw̌ř ťsȟw̌1, | ďw̌ř-ťkǐ1 ťȟy̌1!

Coming from the same place, we arrive together!

从一个地方, 一起到!

ďw̌ř-ťkǐ1 dzǐ1

to live together

住在一起

-kǐ1 SUFFIX Tone: M.

Dative (particle indicating the recipient) / allative (indicating a direction). 对与格/向格。

ťsȟw̌ř-ťkǐ1 žw̌y̌1

to speak to her/him

给他讲

[ʂʰwɪ-kiɪ zɔwɪ-biɪ]

as above, with immediate future

要给他讲

ə-ɪmaɪ-ŋwɪɪ | nɔɪ-kiɪ | naɪ-zɔwɪ soɪ!

Ama teaches me the Na language!

阿妈教我摩梭话!

ki_{1a} VERB Tone: M_a.

To give, to pass on, to transmit, to offer. 给、传、献给、发（工资），嫁给。

kiɪ~kiɪ

RED

重叠

tsoɪ~tsoɪ-kiɪ

to give things

给东西

tsoɪ~tsoɪ kiɪ~kiɪ

to give things

给东西

hɪɪ-kiɪ kiɪ

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

hɪɪ-kiɪ | ɔwæɪ | tʰiɪ-kiɪ

to be generous, to be open-handed

大方

hɪɪ-kiɪ kiɪ fɪɪ

to like to make gifts, to like to give things to people

爱送礼，爱给别人送东西

pʰɪɪ-ɪbɪɪ kiɪ (-biɪ)

to offer gifts

送礼物

haɪ kiɪ

to feed, to give food

喂饭

kiɪliɪ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H#-LM+#H.

In a mess. 乱七八糟。

kiɪzoɪ#ɪ NOUN Tone: #H.

A unisex given name: a given name used for both men and women. 男女通用名。

kiɪzoɪ-ɔwɪmaɪ NOUN Tone: L.

Feminine given name. 女性名字。

kiɪzoɪ-ɔwɪmyɪ NOUN Tone: L.

Feminine given name. 女性名字。

kiɪ VERB Tone: L_a.

To put on (a skirt, trousers...). 穿上（裤子、袜子、鞋子）。

ɪɪqʰwɪɪ | ɔwɪ-ɪwɪ kiɪ

to put on trousers

穿上裤子

dzaɪqʰwɪɪ | ɔwɪ-dziɪ kiɪ

to put on a pair of shoes

穿上一双鞋

tʰæɪ kiɪ

'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）

ɪɪ kiɪ

'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）

kiɪmiɪ NOUN Tone: LM.

A large fly with a green head; its larvae are particularly harmful. 绿头苍蝇。

CL: miɪ

kiɪtaɪ#ɪ 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。

æɪ-tseɪpʰæɪ | ɔwɪ-kiɪtaɪ

a bag of bronze coins

一袋铜币

kiɪtiɪ#ɪ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.

Leather belt. 皮腰带。

CL: kʰwɪɪ

koɪ NOUN Tone: #H.

Hill, small mountain. 小山。

CL: ɪwɪ

ko_{1a} CLASSIFIER Tone: M_a.

Classifier for small objects, e.g. cigarettes. 量词：小东西，例如烟（一只）。

ko¹dæ# **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Sculpture of Buddha (Tibetan borrowing). 佛像。
Borrowing: Tibetan sku-vdra(sku-'dra)

ko¹dæ¹-zo¹
small statue of Buddha
小佛像

CL: [w¹

ko¹li# **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Blow tube: tube to blow on a fire. 吹火筒, 用来吹火的小管子。
CL: [w¹

ko¹no¹-ro# **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Mountain ridge; bridge in the mountains. 山梁。
CL: k^hwy¹

ko¹su# **NOUN** Tone: #H.
Shop. 商店、小卖部 (汉语借词: 公司)。
Borrowing: Chinese 公司

ko¹_a **VERB** Tone: L_a.
To warm oneself at a fire; to bask in the sun. 烤火取暖, 晒太阳。

my¹ ko¹
to warm oneself at a fire
烤火取暖

le¹-ko¹-ze¹
ACCOMP _ PFV
烤火了

ni¹mi¹ ko¹
to bask in the sun
晒太阳

ni¹mi¹ qur¹-ko¹-j¹
to bask in the sun for a while
晒晒太阳

ni¹mi¹ qur¹-ko¹~ko¹-j¹
to bask in the sun for a while
晒晒太阳

ko¹dze¹ **NOUN** Tone: LM.
A sort of dove. 一种鸽子。
CL: mi¹

ko¹dzo¹ **NOUN** Tone: .
Peacock. 孔雀。

ko¹dzo¹ **NOUN** Tone: L.
Flail. 连枷。
CL: na¹

ko¹q^ha¹-dzur# **NOUN** Tone: LM+ #H.
Yyy. 金梅花。

ko¹q^ha¹-dzur¹-bæ¹bæ¹
flower of...
金梅花的花

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

se¹-zur¹ ko¹
to celebrate a birthday
过生日

ku¹ **NOUN** Tone: #H. ① Gallbladder. 胆。
② Gall. 胆汁。
CL: [w¹

ku¹ **ADJECTIVE** Tone: H.
Tight, tense. 紧。

le¹-tsu¹ | le¹-ku¹-k^hw¹
to attach tightly, to attach so that it will be quite tight
绑紧

le¹-ku¹-se¹
ACCOMP _ PFV
紧了

ku¹ **NOUN** Tone: M.
Star. 星星。

my¹zo¹ | ku¹
there are stars in the sky, one can see stars
天上有星星、天上看得见星星

na¹-[s^hw¹] | ku¹ my¹-li¹ | di¹mi¹-la¹ li¹!
The Na do not look at the stars! They only look at the plain (= at the plain of Yongning)! (A comment by the consultant about her lack of knowledge of the names of stars and constellations.)
摩梭呢, 不看星星, 只看平坝 (= 永宁坝子)! (合作人说明为什么她不知道星星、星座的名字: 摩梭人本来对天文不太感兴趣。)

CL: [w¹, ku¹

ku¹_b **CLASSIFIER** Tone: M_b.
Self-classifier for stars. 量词: 星星 (一个)。

kw-ɬw-ɬ NOUN Tone: M.
Spirit. 神。

kw-ɬw-ɬ | dʒw-ɬ-dzeɿ

a pair of (good) spirits, two (good) spirits
两个(好)神

CL: **dzeɿ**

kw-ɬq^hæ-ɬseɿ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Comet. 流星。
CL: **ʂw-ɬ**

kw-ɬa 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。

hɪ-ɬ kw-ɬ

same meaning

同上

hɪ-ɬnw-ɬ | kw-ɬ-ky-ɬ!

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。）

kw-ɬ-mɻ-ɬ-ky-ɬ!

(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！

hɪ-ɬnw-ɬ | kw-ɬ-t^hɑ-ɬ-k^hw-ɬ!

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！

njɻ-ɬ | noɿ kw-ɬ-hɪɿ mɻ-ɬ-niɿ! | njɻ-ɬ | no-ɬ-ki-ɬ | dʒɻ-ɬ-soɿ-niɿ!

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。）

kw-ɬɬ-ɬ NOUN Tone: LM.
Two-string violin, erhu. 胡琴，二胡。

kw-ɬɬ-ɬ ɬɻ-ɬ

to play erhu

拉二胡

CL: **na-ɬ**

ky-ɬ VERB Tone: MH.
To be able to. 会、有能力做。

ky-ɬ NOUN Tone: #H.
Garlic, *Allium sativum*. 大蒜。
CL: **ɬw-ɬ ts^hɻ-ɬ**

ky-ɬa 1 VERB Tone: L_a. ① To pick up (from the ground), to gather. 捡起来，拾。

ky-ɬ~ky-ɬ

RED

重叠

gɻ-ɬ-ky-ɬ~ky-ɬ

to pick up (something that was on the ground)
捡起来（地上的东西）

le-ɬ-ky-ɬ~ky-ɬ

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 ky-ɬ

to fish

钓鱼

ky-ɬa 2 VERB Tone: L_a.
To cross. 过。

ʂ^hwæ-ɬ ky-ɬ

to cross (a river) in a boat
坐船过（河）

ky-ɬdʒw-ɬ NOUN Tone: MH.
Tent. 帐篷。

ky-ɬdʒw-ɬ laɿ

to put up a tent, to set up a tent
安装帐篷、搭建帐篷

CL: **na-ɬ**

ky-ɬji-ɬ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H#.
Truly, really, for good. 真的、的确、确实。

ky-tɕiŋ NOUN Tone: H\$.
Life, existence, lifetime. 生命。

ky-ŋky NOUN Tone: L.
Cheekbone. 颧骨。
CL: [wɔ̄ See: nɟɔ̄-ky]

ky-ŋy-ŋy NOUN Tone: H#.
Garlic braid: garlic bulbs with long leaves, braided into a large clump. 蒜瓣。
CL: [wɔ̄]

ky-ŋa NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Silk. 丝绸。

ky-ŋa-t-ba-la
silk garment
丝绸衣服

CL: tsʰiŋ

ky-ŋi ADJECTIVE Tone: H#.
Empty. 空手, 空。

bi-ŋo | ky-ŋi-kʰw
to empty (someone's) purse, i.e. to take someone's money
(把一个人的) 钱包弄空

tɕʰw di-ŋw, | mɔ̄-t-qw, | ky-ŋi | le-t-tɕʰw!
He went to hunt the muntjac, but did not kill any, and came back empty-handed!
他去狩猎, 没得(任何猎物), 空手回来!

ky-ŋo-by NOUN Tone: H#.
Garlic sprouts (consumed as a vegetable). 蒜苗。
CL: ky

ky-tɕeŋ NOUN Tone: H\$.
Flea. 跳蚤。
CL: mi

ky-ta VERB Tone: L.
To assemble, to group, to bring together (e.g. after felling trees, putting pieces of timber together). 集中在一起 (如: 砍木材后, 把木材堆在一起)。

ky-tɕʰaŋ 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)。

ky-tɕʰaŋ-tɕŋ
the /ky-tɕʰaŋ/ clan, the /ky-tɕʰaŋ/ family
/ky-tɕʰaŋ/ 家族

ky-tɕʰaŋ-tɕŋ piŋ-zo!
They were called "the /ky-tɕʰaŋ/ family"
人家把他们称作 "/ky-tɕʰaŋ/ 家族"!

ky-tɕʰɔŋ NOUN Tone: L#.
Head of garlic. 蒜头。
CL: tsʰɔŋ

ky-tɕsu NOUN Tone: MH#.
(finger)nail, (toe)nail. 指甲。
CL: [wɔ̄]

-ky SUFFIX Tone: MH.
ABILITIVE; also indicates future. 能。

kwa-tɕæ NOUN Tone: L#.
Name of a hotel. 官房 (汉语借词), 酒店名称。
Borrowing: Chinese 官房

kwa-tɕæ
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-tɕʰa NOUN Tone: M.
Coffin. 棺材 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 棺材

kwa-tɕʰa, | hɪ-mo-kʰw-di-ŋi!
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: [wɔ̄]

kwæ VERB Tone: M.
To take care of, to take charge of. 管 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 管

kwæ-tɕæ NOUN Tone: H#.
Medium-sized beam. 中等大小的梁。
CL: pʰæ

kwæ-tɕæ 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: na

kwæ-tɕsu NOUN Tone: M.
Sunflower seed. 葵花籽 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 瓜子

-kwr CONJUNCTION Tone: 0.
When. ……的时候。

kwɤŋŋ NOUN Tone: L#.

Jug; jar; pitcher; also: treasure, valuable possession. 坛子、罐子 (陶器), 宝贝。

ʈʂʰuŋ | nɲɤŋ kwɤŋŋ ni!

(S)he is my treasure! (About a child)

他是我宝贝! (母亲说孩子是她的宝贝)

CL: **ŋ**

kwɤŋpɤŋ NOUN Tone: M.

Teaching, explanation. 解释, 教导、教诲。

kwɤŋpɤŋ dʒuŋ-kʰwɤŋŋ laŋ

to provide an explanation, to teach something
解释一个道理、教一件事

kwɤŋpɤŋ dʒuŋ-kʰwɤŋŋ | tʰiŋ-laŋ-ɲiŋ

As above: to provide an explanation, to teach something

同上: 解释一个道理、教一件事

[M23] kwɤŋpɤŋ laŋ

to teach

教、解释

CL: **kʰwɤŋŋ**

-kwɤŋtɕuŋŋ CONJUNCTION Tone: H#.

After; because, since, as. 因为, 由于, 既然。

-kwɤŋtɕuŋŋ-laŋ

same meaning

同上

ʈʂʰuŋ | goŋ-kwɤŋtɕuŋŋ-laŋ, | haŋ mɤŋ-dzuŋŋ.

Because (s)he is ill, (s)he does not eat.

他病了, 吃不下饭。

[M18] ʈʂʰuŋneŋ-jiŋ | piŋ-kwɤŋtɕuŋŋ-laŋ, | wɤŋŋ | laŋhaŋŋ | dʒuŋ-kʰwɤŋŋ zɰwɤŋŋ.

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, 又讲了些什么的。

[M18] ʈʂʰuŋ | tʰiŋ-dziŋ-kwɤŋtɕuŋŋ, | dʒuŋ-kʰwɤŋŋ zɰwɤŋŋ-ɲiŋ: | “sɤŋ-sɤŋŋ | zɰwæŋ!”

After he got seated, he said the following: “How comfortable!”

他坐下后, 说了这么一句: “真舒服!”

kwɤŋŋa CLASSIFIER Tone: L_a.

A string, a cluster of. 量词: 串。

kyŋ | dʒuŋ-kwɤŋŋ

a braid of garlic

一瓣大蒜

laŋtsuŋŋ | dʒuŋ-kwɤŋŋ

a braid of hot peppers

一瓣辣椒

ʈʂʰuŋ-kwɤŋŋ

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

指示代词 _

kwɤŋŋa 1 VERB Tone: L_a.

To throw away (rubbish). 扔掉。

mɤŋtɕoŋ kwɤŋŋ

to throw away (rubbish)

扔掉 (垃圾)

tsoŋ~tsoŋ kwɤŋŋ

to throw stuff away

扔东西

kwɤŋŋa 2 VERB Tone: L_a.

To manage, to be in charge of, to take care of. 管 (汉语借词)。

dʒuŋ-kʰwɤŋŋ kwɤŋŋ

to supervise a bit

管一些

kwɤŋŋ-tjɤŋŋlɲɤŋ#ŋ NOUN Tone: L-#H.

Small bell. 铃铛。

CL: **ŋ**

kwɤŋtoŋ NOUN Tone: LH.

Jawbone, mandible, lower jaw. 颌骨。

CL: **ŋ**

- kʰ -

kʰɿ-tɕjɿ VERB Tone: .
To spend (money). 花掉。

kʰɿ-tɕjɿ-tse!

PFV

花掉了!

le-t-kʰɿ-tɕjɿ | le-t-se-t-kʰɿ

to spend all the money, to spend all the money up

全部都花完

mɿ-t-dzo-t, | dɰwæ-t-mɿ-t-zo-t! | tʰi-t-ɕe-t tʰi-t-kʰɿ-tɕjɿ-t-sæ-t-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。)

kʰɿ-t-mi-t NOUN Tone: \$H.

Large basket carried on the back. 大背篓。

CL: kʰɿ

kʰɿ-t-ɕɿ VERB Tone: M.

To begin. 开始(汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 开始

kʰɿ-t-zo-t NOUN Tone: \$H.

Small basket carried on the back. 小背篓。

CL: kʰɿ

kʰɿ-t-njɿ-t~kʰɿ-t-njɿ-t ADJECTIVE Tone: L-.

Supple (movement). 柔软(动作)。

kʰɿ 1 VERB Tone: MH.

To put out (a fire). 灭(火)。

See: **hā** 1

kʰɿ 2 NOUN Tone: MH.

Basket carried on the back. 背篓。

CL: kʰɿ

kʰɿ a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.

A basket of. 量词: 筐。

kʰi VERB Tone: H.

To separate, to take apart (e.g. to separate fibers of linen to make thread). 拆开、分离(几根线)。

sa-t | le-t-kʰi

to separate linen fibres (to make thread)

拆开粗麻(为了纺出细麻线)

kʰi 1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Door. 门。

kʰi-t-zo#

small door

小门

CL: pɿ

kʰi 2 NOUN Tone: #H.

Edge (monosyllable). 边(单音节)。

kʰi-t-by# NOUN Tone: #H.

Threshold. 门槛。

CL: [ɰ-t]

kʰi-t-by-tly NOUN Tone: L#.

Hinge. (门的)合页。

CL: [ɰ-t] See: **kʰi-t-qʰwɿ**

-kʰi-t~kʰi-t POSTPOSITION Tone: #H.

Around, close to, near, nearby. 周围、左右、旁边。

zi-t-qʰwɿ-t-kʰi-t~kʰi-t

near the house, in the vicinity of the house

房子周围

[F5] njɿ-t-by-t | kʰi-t~kʰi-t

near me, around me

我的周围

[M21] zɿ-t-mi-t-kʰi-t~kʰi-t se-t

to walk on the roadside, to walk by the side of the road

走在马路边

kʰi-t-mi-t NOUN Tone: M.

Main entrance, main door. 大门。

CL: pɿ

kʰi-t-qʰv# NOUN Tone: #H.

Door. 门。

kʰi-t-qʰv-tʰv-t-ni

to reach the door, to get to the door (context: reaching the door of one's home, getting back home from a long trip)

到达(家)门(情景: 从远方回家, 到达家门)

a-t-zo-t kʰi-t-qʰv-tʰv-t

to reach the door of the house

到达家门

kʰi-t-qʰwɿ NOUN Tone: L#.

Hinge. 门的合页。

CL: [ɰ-t] Syn: **kʰi-t-by-tly**.

kʰi-ʈtɕʰw-ʈmoʌ NOUN Tone: L#.

A poisonous mushroom. 一种有毒的菌子。

ʈsæ1moʌ-kʰi-ʈtɕʰw-ʈmoʌ

same meaning

同上

Syn: ʈsæ1moʌ#ʌ.

kʰi1 VERB Tone: MH.

Past form of verb 'to leave'. 走 (过去式)。

ʈsʰw1 | zoʌqoʌ kʰi1?

Where has (s)he gone to? / Where has (s)he left for?

他到哪里去了?

[M23] noʌ | tsʰi1ni1 | aʌpʰoʌ | əʌ-kʰi1?

Did you go outside today? / Did you take a stroll today?

你今天出去了吗?

kʰoʌ 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……)。

kʰwæ1tɕæ1 kʰoʌ

to spread a mat

铺垫子

kʰoʌbɣ1 NOUN Tone: M.

Home (solemn, formal word). 家 (文言): 母亲生活的空间: 有家人, 有火塘, 有母亲在那里生活的那个空间。

dzi1kʰi1 le1-gwɣ1 | qoʌ ta1-zeʌ, | nɣ1-ɕi1 əʌmaʌ kʰoʌbɣ1 dzɣ1. |

dzi1kʰi1 le1-gwɣ1 | qoʌ ta1-zeʌ, | nɣ1-ɕi1 əʌmaʌ kʰoʌbɣ1-qoʌ. |

dzi1kʰi1 le1-gwɣ1 qoʌ ta1-zeʌ, | nɣ1-ɕi1 əʌmaʌ kʰoʌbɣ1 dzɣ1. |

CL: ʌw1

kʰoʌloʌ NOUN Tone: M.

Prayer wheel. 转经筒。Local Chinese dialect: 祈祷轱辘。

CL: ʌw1

kʰw-ʈdi1 NOUN Tone: MH#.

Container (general term). 容器。

CL: ʌw1

kʰw-ʈdv#ʌ NOUN Tone: #H.

Cripple, lame person. 跛。

kʰw-ʈdv1-hi1

cripple

跛

kʰw-ʈdv1-tsʰoʌqʰwɣ1

lame demon

跛鬼

CL: ɣ1

kʰw-ʈdzɣ1 NOUN Tone: MH#.

Leggings, puttee. 裹腿。

CL: dzi1

kʰw-ʈpi1 VERB Tone: .

To stumble, to trip. 绊。

nɣ1 kʰw-ʈpi1-ze1!

I have stumbled!

我绊了一跤!

kʰw-ʈpʰɣ1 NOUN Tone: L#. *Archaic* [古语] Chinese, Han. 汉族。

CL: ɣ1

kʰw-ʈtʰoʌ NOUN Tone: H#.

Chains (to tie a criminal's feet), made of iron. 脚链。

kʰw-ʈtʰoʌ kʰw1

to put chains (on someone's feet)

戴上脚链 (在一个人的脚上)

kʰw-ʈtʰv#ʌ 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: dzeʌ

kʰw-ʈtsu1-bæʌ 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)。

kʰw-ʈtsʰɣ1 NOUN Tone: MH#.

Leg. 腿, 脚。

CL: pʰoʌ

kʰw-ʈsæ1 NOUN Tone: MH#.

Ankle. 踝关节。

CL: ʈsæ1

kʰwɿ-tʃɿ# NOUN Tone: #H.
Chicken feet. 鸡爪。

kʰwɿ-tʃɿ tʰɿ-tʃɿ#

N + DEM + CLF

这只鸡爪

kʰwɿ-tʃɿ tʰɿ-tʃɿ#

N + DEM + CLF

这只鸡爪

CL: tʃɿ / tʃɿ

kʰwɿ-zwɿ\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.
Rice wine (low alcohol). 黄酒。
CL: qʰwɿ

kʰwɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Thread. 线。
CL: kʰwɿ

kʰwɿ CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.
Classifier for threads. 量词: 线 (一根、一条)。

kʰwɿ | qʰwɿ-kʰwɿ

a thread of string

一根线

zwɿ | qʰwɿ-kʰwɿ

a blade of grass

一根草

bæ | qʰwɿ-kʰwɿ

a thread of rope

一条绳子

kʰwɿ | tʃɿ-kʰwɿ

this thread (note: irregular tone pattern)

这根线

kʰwɿ-pyɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Shuttle. 梭, 梭子。
CL: tʃɿ See: pyɿ-qʰwɿ

kʰwɿ-tʃɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Root. 根。

si-dzi-kʰwɿ-tʃɿ

tree root

树根

CL: tʃɿ

kʰwɿ₁ VERB Tone: MH. ① To put into (e.g. to put into a bag); to dibble in seeds. 放, 装(如: 装进袋里), 点种, 收下。

kʰwɿ~kʰwɿ

RED

RED

qʰwɿ-qo | si tʰi-kʰwɿ

to add wood into the fire

放木头在火中

② To allow; to let; to cause (causative value). 让, 使动。

kʰyɿmi | zwɿ~zwɿ, | le-t-dæ-kʰwɿ! | hɿ-t-zwɿ~zwɿ, | le-t-sæ-t-kʰwɿ!

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-t kʰwɿ əɿ-bi? | - hwæ-t kʰwɿ-bi!

Do you agree to buy? - Yes!

(你) 让买吗? - 让买!

tʃɿ-t kʰwɿ əɿ-bi?

Do you agree to sell?

(你) 让卖吗?

dzwɿ kʰwɿ əɿ-bi?

Do you agree to eat?

(你) 让吃吗?

tʃɿ kʰwɿ əɿ-bi?

Do you agree to write?

(你) 让写吗?

tʰwɿ kʰwɿ əɿ-bi?

Do you agree to drink?

(你) 让喝吗?

zyɿ kʰwɿ əɿ-bi?

Do you agree to sew?

(你) 让缝吗?

kʰwɿ₂ VERB Tone: MH.
To throw. 甩, 扔(石头)。

le-t-kʰwɿ-ze

ACCOMP _ PFV

甩了

ly-tmi kʰwɿ

to throw a stone

扔石头

k^huɹ₃ VERB Tone: MH.
To wear (a bracelet). 戴 (手镯)。

le-ɬ-k^huɹ-zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV

戴了

loɿdzɔ-ɬ k^huɹ

to wear a bracelet

戴手镯

k^hɣ₁ NOUN Tone: MH. ① Year; year of age. 年、岁。

k^hɣ-ɹ-mæɿ

end of the year

年尾

k^hɣ-ɹ-mæɿ ʂæɿ

intercalary year: a year with 13 months; this happens every 4 years or so

闰年 (有13个月)

k^hɣ-ɹ-mæɿ dʂæɿ

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-ɿ | ə-ɬtso-ɿ k^hɣ-ɹ-ni?

What is your astrological sign?

你是属什么的?

k^hɣ₁ NOUN Tone: #H.
Nest (monosyllable). (鸟)巢。

k^hɣ-ɿ [ʂ^huɹ-ɿ] [uɹ#]

N + DEM + CLF

这只鸟巢

CL: [uɹ-ɿ]

k^hɣ₂ VERB Tone: H.
To harvest grass, to cut grass. 割 (草)。

le-ɬ-k^hɣ-zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV

割了

zuɹ-ɿ k^hɣ-ɿ

to cut grass

割草

k^hɣ₃ NOUN Tone: #H.
Dog (monosyllable). 狗。

k^hɣ-ɿ-ʂe-ɿ dzuɹ-ɿ

to eat dog meat (a practice which is strongly antagonistic to Na culture, which considers dog as man's benefactor)

吃狗肉

k^hɣ-ɿ-zuɹ-ɿ~zuɹ

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^hɣ-ɿ t^hɣ-ɿ-miɿ#

N + DEM + CLF

那条狗

k^hɣ-ɿ-ʂɣ-ɿljɣ-ɿ

roving dog

流浪狗

CL: miɿ | ɿ | jɣ-ɿ

k^hɣ₄ VERB Tone: H.
To steal. 偷。

hi-ɿ-by-ɿ tso-ɿ~tso-ɿ k^hɣ-ɿ

to steal someone's stuff, to steal someone else's property

偷别人的东西

k^hɣ_{1a} CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.
Year; year of age. 量词: 年、岁。

dʂu-ɿ k^hɣ-ɿ

one year

一年

k^hɣ-ɿ-by-ɿ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Kennel, doghouse. 狗窝。
CL: [uɹ-ɿ]

k^hɣ-ɿ-k^hɣ-ɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Chicken nest. 鸡窝。
CL: [uɹ-ɿ]

k^hɣ-ɿ-k^hɣ-ɿ NOUN Tone: L#.
Year of the dog. 狗年。

k^hɣ-ikwæ-ɬ NOUN Tone: M.
Bitter melon. 苦瓜。
Borrowing: Chinese 苦瓜
CL: [uɹ-ɿ]

kʰyʰmæʰ NOUN Tone: M.
Robber, bandit. 强盗。

kʰyʰmæʰ jiʰ-hĩʰ-hĩʰ

person who robs, robber
当强盗的人=强盗

kʰyʰmæʰ-niʰ-zoʰ! | hĩʰ laʰ-hoʰ!

He's like a bandit! He may hit people!
他像强盗似的! 会打人的!

kʰyʰmæʰ-ziʰ

prison: literally "house for thieves"
监狱。直译: "贼家"

kʰyʰmæʰ-jiʰ-hĩʰ, | loʰ-ziʰlbyʰ-qoʰ tæʰ!

Thieves are tied up in prisons / are sent to prison!
贼, 被关在监狱!

noʰ | kʰyʰmæʰ-pʰæʰqʰwɣʰ-neʰ-jiʰ-zoʰ!

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: ɣʰ

kʰyʰmiʰ NOUN Tone: L.
Dog (either he-dog or she-dog). 狗。

kʰyʰmiʰ tʂʰuʰ-jɣʰ

N + DEM + CLF
这条狗

diʰqoʰ-kʰyʰmiʰ

the dogs of the plain (which, unlike dogs in mountain hamlets, get to see lots of passers-by, and are less likely to bite strangers)
平坝的狗

kʰyʰmiʰ-gɣʰljɣʰ

roving dog
流浪的狗

CL: ɣʰ, **terme respectueux (le même que pour les humains) on peut aussi dire: jɣʰ**

kʰyʰmyʰ 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: ɣʰ

kʰyʰnaʰ NOUN Tone: H#.

Dog (formal word, used in elevated speech). 狗。
CL: miʰ

kʰyʰpʰæʰ NOUN Tone: M.

Age. 年龄。

kʰyʰpʰæʰ tɕiʰ

young
年轻

kʰyʰpʰæʰ | tɕiʰ-hĩʰ

young
年轻的

kʰyʰ-pʰoʰ NOUN Tone: H#.

Half a year. 半年。

ɕwʰ-kʰyʰ-kʰyʰ-pʰoʰ

one year and a half
一年半

kʰyʰpʰvʰ#ʰ NOUN Tone: #H.

He-dog. 公狗。

kʰyʰpʰvʰ tʂʰuʰ-lwʰ#ʰ

N + DEM + CLF
这只公狗

kʰyʰpʰvʰ tʰyʰ-miʰ

N + DEM + CLF
这只公狗

kʰyʰpʰvʰ tʰyʰ-vʰ#ʰ

N + DEM + CLF
这个公狗

CL: ɣʰ / miʰ / lwʰ

kʰyʰqʰwɣʰ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Bad year, year when the crops are bad. 庄稼收成不好的(一)年。

kʰyʰqʰwɣʰ tʰyʰ

the year is bad; crops are bad this year; a bad year has come
今年, 收成不好。

kʰyʰsæʰ VERB Tone: MH.

To hunt (leading a dog). 打猎、赶走、驱逐。

kʰyʰsæʰ huʰ

(He/she) has gone hunting
狩猎去了

k^hɿ-ʅswɿ VERB Tone: .

To celebrate the New Year. 过年。

k^hɿ-ʅswɿ-ʅswɿ 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: kɿʅ

k^hɿ-ʅtɕhɿʅ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Solution, way out. 办法。

k^hɿ-ʅtɕhɿʅ | mɿʅ-dzɔʅ-ze! | ʅʅ-ʅʅ t^hɔʅ!

There is nothing we can do anymore! It's a catastrophe!

没有办法了! 糟糕了!

k^hɿ-ʅts^hi-ʅ-boʅts^hi NOUN Tone: #H-.

Mole shrew. 鼯鼠。

CL: p^hɔʅ ɿʅ

k^hɿ-ʅtsɿʅmi NOUN Tone: L + H#.

She-dog. 母狗。

CL: ɿʅ

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: ɿʅ

k^hɿ-ʅzoʅ 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^hɿ-ʅzoʅ = ʅʅ

the /k^hɿ-ʅzoʅ\$/ clan, the /k^hɿ-ʅzoʅ\$/ family
/k^hɿ-ʅzoʅ\$/ 家族

k^hɿ-ʅzoʅ-t^hɿʅʅ

the name of a person, containing both a family name: /k^hɿ-ʅzoʅ\$/, and a given name: /t^hɿʅʅ#ʅ/

一个人的名字: 姓为 /k^hɿ-ʅzoʅ\$/, 名为 /t^hɿʅʅ#ʅ/

k^hɿ-ʅzoʅ#ʅ 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^hɿ-ʅzoʅ ʅʅʅ-ʅʅ#ʅ

N + DEM + CLF

这只公狗

k^hɿ-ʅzoʅ t^hɿʅ-mi

N + DEM + CLF

这只公狗

k^hɿ-ʅzoʅ t^hɿʅ-v#ʅ

N + DEM + CLF

这只公狗

k^hɿ-ʅzoʅ-k^hɿʅmɿʅ

puppy and she-dog

小狗与母狗

CL: ɿʅ / miʅ / ʅʅ

k^hwæ-ʅhwæ VERB Tone: .

To drape oneself in (a cape, a piece of fabric). 披上。

k^hwæ-ʅjæ#ʅ 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-ʅjæ t^hi-k^hɔʅ

to spread a mat

铺席子

CL: ts^hiʅ

k^hwɿʅ_a CLASSIFIER Tone: H_a.

A piece of, a chunk of; a mouthful of. 量词: 块。一块肉、一口饭。

ʅʅ-k^hwɿʅ~ʅʅ-k^hwɿʅ

chunk by chunk, one chunk after the other

一块一块地

k^hwɿʅ | ʅʅ-ʅe-ʅʅ!

Go ahead and decide! / Please make a decision!

你们得要做出决定!

ʅʅ-k^hwɿʅ soʅ, | ʅʅ-k^hwɿʅ fɿʅ!

Each new word is a new joy! (A comment by the consultant about the investigator's enjoyment of fieldwork. She takes a look at a draft dictionary,

and comments that it represents a great deal of work, and that what matters is that the investigator should feel an interest in it, considering each new 'piece' – each addition to the dictionary – as a source of joy.)

学一点，就高兴一点！（评说语言调查工作：合作人看着本词典的初稿，说：这是一项很大的工程，关键的是调查者要有兴趣，欣赏每个新学的语言信息。）

k^hwɿp^hɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Meadow. 草坪、草地。

k^hwɿp^hɿ-mo1 NOUN Tone: MH#.

Meadow mushroom: a sort of edible mushroom that grows on meadows (not yet identified; perhaps *Agaricus campestris*). 可以吃的一种菌子：可能是四孢蘑菇。直译：“草坪菌”。

- 1 | -

-la1₁ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: 0.
Only. 只, 才。

[ʂʰwɪ-lɑ1 ɲi1-ze1-mæ1]

That's all!

就这些了! / 就这些而已! / 就这样!

-la1₂ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: 0.
Too, also, and. 和、与、跟。

ɬwɪ-kʰɪ-lɑ1 | so1-ti1

one year and three months (context: indicating the age of an infant)

一岁三个月

[ʂʰwɪ-lɑ1 | mɪt-bi1, | ɲɪt-lɑ1 mɪt-bi1]

(If) (s)he does not go, I'm not going either!

他不去(的话), 我也不去!

hi1-lɑ1 | dzɪ1, | mɪt-di1-lɑ1 | dzɪ1! / hi1-lɑ1 | dzɪ1, | i1-lɑ1 | dzɪ1!

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!”)

hi1 F | dzɪ1, | mɪt-di1 F | dzɪ1!

as above

同上

mɪt-lɑ1 dzɪ1!

The grease too is good! (Elicited variant on the preceding examples)

猪油也好! (按照上面例子的变体)

qæ1-lɑ1 | dzɪ1!

The oil too is good! (Elicited variant on the preceding examples)

油也好!

[ʂʰwɪ-lɑ1 | mɪt-bi1, | ɲɪt | mɪt-bi1-ze1! / tʰwɪ mɪt-bi1-ze1-dzo1, | ɲɪt-lɑ1 | mɪt-bi1-ze1!

If he doesn't go, I'm not going either!

他如果不去, 我也不去!

la1 NOUN Tone: M.
Tiger. 老虎。
CL: pʰo1

la1bi#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Steep slope. 陡坡、土坡、斜坡。

la1bi1-tɕɪ1

steep (literally 'like a steep slope')

‘像陡坡’, 等于: 很陡

la1bi1-tɕɪ1 | zɰæ1!

It is really steep!

陡得很!

la1do#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Horse groom. 马夫 (参加马帮)。

la1hwɪ1 NOUN Tone: L#.

A Na village outside the Yongning plain, close to the Lake, not far from /la1tʰɑ1-di1/. 村落名。

la1kɪ1 NOUN Tone: L#.

Small jar used to preserve wine. 小坛子, 用来存酒。

CL: tɕɪ1

la1kʰɪ1 NOUN Tone: MH#.
Year of the Tiger. 虎年。

la1~la1 ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Flaccid, flabby. 松弛。

la1~la1ɕ VERB Tone: Mɕ.
To dilute in water. 掺水。

(dzɰɪ1-qo1) le1-lɑ1~la1

to dilute in water

掺水

la1lo1-ɕwɪ1 NOUN Tone: H#.

A village of Yongning; Chinese name: Lалуowa. 拉洛瓦村 (永宁的一个村落)。

dzɪ1 ɰɪ1 kɪ1-sɑ1 ɕwɪ1, | hi1 ɕwɪ1-lo1, | æ1 mi1-ɕwɪ1#1, | la1 lo1-ɕwɪ1, | la1 ŋwɪ1, | bɪ1 tsʰo1-gɪ1, | ə1 la1-ɕwɪ1#1, | gæ1 tɕæ1, | qʰæ1 tɕʰi1, | tʰo1 tɕwɪ1

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

la1tʰa1 CONJUNCTION Tone: MH#.

Apart from, aside of, other than. 这以外。

tsa1 bɪ1 mɪt-pʰɪ1 dɰɪ1 | la1 tʰa1, | ə1 tso1-mɪt-ɲi1 | pʰɪ1 dɰɪ1!

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-ħa1 1 PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: MH#.

Other. 别的。

la-ħa1 | dʷa-tɕi1

some others, a few others

其它一些

la-ħa1 | tʂʰa-tɕi1

those other, those few others, the few that remained

其它的那些

la-ħa1 | dʷa-ɬo1 ni1!

It's something different! / That's a different matter!

是另一回事! / 是另一码事!

See: **la-ħa1** 2

la-ħa1 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: MH#.

Other. 别的。

la-ħa1 hi1

other people

其它人

dʷa-t-bæ1 | le-t-se1, | dʷa-t-bæ1 ji1! / dʷa-t-bæ1 | le-t-se1, | wɔ1 | la-ħa1 | dʷa-t-bæ1 ji1! |

When one has finished one task, one moves on to another!

做完一件事情，就轮到另一个!

See: **la-ħa1** 1

la-ma1 NOUN Tone: M.

Lama. 喇嘛。

Borrowing: Tibetan bla-ma

hæ-t-la1ma1

Chinese lama

汉族喇嘛

CL: ɣ1

la-mi#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Female tiger. 母老虎。

la-mi1 tʰɣ1-mi1 / la-mi1 tʰɣ1-mi1#

N + DEM + CLF

那只老虎

CL: pʰo1 / mi1

la-ŋwɔ1 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。

dʒɔ1by1kɔ1-sa1ŋwɔ1, | hi1ŋwɔ1-lo1, | æ1mi1-ŋwɔ1#1, | la1-lo1-ŋwɔ1, | la-ŋwɔ1, | bɔ1tsʰo1-ŋɣ1, | ə1-la1-ŋwɔ1#1, | gæ1-tɕæ1, | qʰæ1-tɕʰi1, | tʰo1-tʷa1#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-tʰɣ1#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Male tiger. 公老虎。

la-tʰɣ1 tʰɣ1-lɔ1#1

N + DEM + CLF

那只老虎

CL: pʰo1 / lɔ1

la-tʰa1-di1 NOUN Tone: MH#.

The entire Na area around Lugu lake, including Zuosuo (currently Luguhu Zhen) and the village of Luoshui. 泸沽湖周边的摩梭地区，包括左所（今为泸沽湖镇）、洛水村等。

ħi1ki1, | ni1se1, | ta1dzi1, | mɣ1-qʰwæ1, | la-tʰa1-di1

Villages that one passes when moving away from the Yongning plain, towards Lugu lake. These villages do not count as part of Yongning proper. The last, /**la-tʰa1-di1**/, is not a village name like the preceding four: it refers to the entire Na area beyond the fourth village.

从永宁往泸沽湖所经过的村落，依次是：里格、尼赛、大祖、木垮，然后到拉塔地（拉塔地指的是泸沽湖周边的摩梭地区，包括左所、洛水村等）

la-tʰa1-mi1\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.

A family name from Yongning. There are five families in Yongning that carry this name. This is one of the first three clans who settled in the vicinity of the Yongning monastery, the other two being /**kɔ1tʰa1**/ and /**ə1-la1**/. 一个姓。这个姓，永宁有五个家。音译：拉他咪。

la-tʰa1-mi1 = i1\$

the /**la-tʰa1-mi1\$**/ clan, the /**la-tʰa1-mi1\$**/ family

/**la-tʰa1-mi1\$**/ 家族

NOUN Tone: H#-M-L.

Proper name of the main consultant (reference speaker) for this volume (speaker code: F4). 拉他咪·达石拉么：本著作的标准发音合作人。

la-tziŋ NOUN Tone: H#.

Painter. 画家。

[ʂʰu-t-ɣ¹, | la-tziŋ ni!]

(S)he is a painter! / (S)he can paint!

他是画家!

la-tzo#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.

Baby tiger, child of tiger. 小老虎。

la-tzo-tʰɣ¹-t-ŋ#ŋ

N + DEM + CLF

那只小老虎

CL: [u-t]

la-ŋɣ¹ ADJECTIVE Tone: LM.

Curved, crooked, bent (e.g. tree). 弯 (树...)。

si-tdzi | la-ŋɣ¹-zeŋ

The tree got crooked.

树弯了。

la-ŋɣ¹-la-ŋi ADJECTIVE Tone: LM-L. From:

la-ŋɣ¹ Crooked, curved, bent (e.g. road, person's limbs).

弯 (路, 植物, 人的四肢)。

la-ŋɣ¹-ti NOUN Tone: LM-.

12th month. 十二月。

la-ŋ~la¹ VERB Tone: MH.

To fight, to scuffle, to come to blows. 打架、吵架。

la-ŋa-t-hiŋ | [ʂʰu-t-tɕi]

those people who are fighting

打架的这些人

See: la¹

la-ŋma 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-ŋma = ɰŋ\$

the /la-ŋma/ clan, the /la-ŋma/ family

/la-ŋma/ 家族

la-ŋma-ŋɣ¹ma

the name of a person, containing both a family name: /la-ŋma/, and a given name: /ŋɣ¹ma-/

一个人的名字：姓为 /la-ŋma/, 名为 /ŋɣ¹ma-/

la-ŋta ADJECTIVE Tone: LM.

Askew, slanting (e.g. hat). 歪, 偏 (帽子戴得歪)。

-la-ŋta POSTPOSITION Tone: L.

Close to.

a-ŋo-t | -la-ŋta

the perimeter of the house: the surface on which the house (farm) extends

家的面积

la-ŋtɕy NOUN Tone: L.

Candle. 蜡烛。

Borrowing: Chinese 蜡烛

CL: kv¹

la¹ 1 VERB Tone: MH.

To strike someone, to beat someone. 打 (打人, 钉钉子……)。

hi-t la

to strike someone

打人

ha-t la

to beat the grain

打粮食

ny-ŋu-t la

to beat soy

打大豆

sw-tʰi-po-ŋu | la¹

to break with a knife (brick tea: compressed tea leaves)

用刀子来砍 (沱茶、茶饼)

ə-ŋi-t-ŋu-ŋi, | hi-ti-dzo, | ə-t la-ŋ-hi F | dzo! | ʂ-t la-t-hi F | dzo! | hæ-ŋ la-ŋ-hi F | dzo! | ny-ŋ la-ŋ-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-ŋi-t-ŋu-ŋi, | hi-ti-dzo, | ə-t la-ŋ-hi dzo, | ʂ-t la-t-hi dzo, | hæ-ŋ la-ŋ-hi dzo, | ny-ŋ la-ŋ-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-ŋ la¹

la¹ ₂ VERB Tone: MH.

To form, to be there, to have appeared (dew). 有, 结 (露水)。

dzy¹ la¹

Some dew has appeared; there is some dew
结露水了。

dzy¹ q^ha¹ la¹

Some dew has appeared; there is some dew
结露水了。

-la¹ 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……。

ɕw¹ ma¹ | -la¹...

Concerning (my granddaughter) **ɕw¹ ma¹**, ...
关于独妈呢, ……

la¹ m¹ | -la¹...

Concerning **la¹ m¹** [a given name], ...
关于拉姆呢, ……

ti¹ d^o | -la¹...

Concerning **ti¹ d^o** [a given name], ...
关于 **ti¹ d^o** [人的名字]呢, ……

la¹ d^a q^a NOUN Tone: H#.

Armpit. 腋下。Local Chinese dialect: 膈肢窝。
CL: **ɕw¹**

la¹ x^a ɕ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Raven. 乌鸦。
CL: **mi¹**

la¹ x^a mi¹ ɕ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Female raven. 母乌鸦。
CL: **mi¹**

la¹ x^a t^h v[#] ɕ NOUN Tone: #H.

Male raven. 公乌鸦。

la¹ x^a t^h v¹ t^h v¹ mi¹ ɕ

N + DEM + CLF
那只公乌鸦

CL: **mi¹**

la¹ t^s w¹ NOUN Tone: H#.

Chilly peppers. 辣椒 (汉语借词: 辣子)。Local Chinese dialect: 辣子。
Borrowing: Chinese 辣子

la¹ t^s w¹ h^{v̌} | ~h^{v̌} |

to fry chilly peppers
炒辣椒

CL: **ɕw¹**

PREFIX Tone: M/0.

ACCOMPLISHED aspect. 实施。

le¹ ta¹ CONJUNCTION Tone: MH.

Up to, all the way to; even. 到……为止、一直到……、连……。

le¹ wo¹ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H#.

Over again, once over again; back. 再、又、重新。

le¹ wo¹ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.

Again; back. 又, ……回去。

le¹ wo¹ jo¹

to come back

回

le¹ wo¹ le¹ gy¹

to do over again

从头开始

le¹ wo¹ le¹ gy¹ ~ gy¹

to build anew, to make anew, to rebuild

重新做、重新建

le¹ wo¹ le¹ t^ɕ o¹ z^w x¹

to speak over and over again, to rant, to repeat ceaselessly

重复讲说过的话

le¹ wo¹ t^h o¹ t^ɕ o¹ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .

Then, afterwards. 后来 (原意: 翻篇)。

le¹ DISCOURSE PARTICLE Tone: L?.

Exclamative final particle. 句尾助词: 感叹。

d^z x¹ le¹!

Well done! / Great!

好了! / 太好了!

li¹_a VERB Tone: M_a. ① To look at. 看。**t^h i¹ li¹ d^z o¹**

DUR _ PROG

正在看

t^s o¹ ~ t^s o¹ li¹

to look at things

看东西

② To manage, to be in charge of. 管理。

ɕ¹ ɕ^o t¹ li¹

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。

pʰæʔtʂiʌ-zoʌ-ŋuʌ | myʌzoʌ liʌ

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)

liʔzyʌ NOUN Tone: L#.
Tenderloins. 里脊肉。

liʌpiʌ NOUN Tone: LH.
Tea that has infused for too long, tea dregs. 已经泡了太久的茶叶。
CL: kʰwɿʌ

liʌpʰyʌ NOUN Tone: L.
Whiteworm Lichen, *Thamnolia vermicularis*; it used to be gathered on the seventh lunar month. It was used as a herbal tea. 雪茶。

ŋwɿʔhãʌ-liʌpʰyʌ

lichen tea from the mountain ŋwɿʔhãʌ (this type of lichen grows abundantly on that mountain, and was generally harvested there)

ŋwɿʔhãʌ 山的雪茶 (说明: 这种苔藓在那座山上多, 七月份人家去采)

liʌ NOUN Tone: LH.
Tea. 茶。

liʌqʰaʌ

‘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: qʰwɿʌ

ljɿʌa CLASSIFIER Tone: L_a.
Self-classifier for lives/destinies. 量词: 命、命运。

tʂʰuʌʔ-ljɿʌ

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

指示代词 _

ljɿʌmiʌ NOUN Tone: LH.
Major (supporting) beam. 大梁。
CL: pʰæʌ

ljɿʌmiʌ-tʂæʌqoʌ 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: pʰæʌ

ljɿʌʂuʌ NOUN Tone: L.
Cereals. 粮食 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 粮食

ljɿʌ 1 NOUN Tone: LH.
Beam. 梁。
CL: pʰæʌ

ljɿʌ 2 NOUN Tone: LM?LH?.
Life, existence, destiny, fate. 命、生命、命运。

noʔ | ljɿʌ tʂʰuʌʔ-ljɿʌ-dzoʌ, | qʰæʌ | zɿwæʌ!

You really have a happy lot!

你命好!

hĩʔ-ljɿʌ

human existence, the human lot

人命、人类的命运

CL: ljɿʌ

ljeʌfeʌ NOUN Tone: LM.
Mungo bean jelly. 凉粉。
Borrowing: Chinese 凉粉

loʔ NOUN Tone: M. ① Work, occupation, task. 事情。

loʔ dzoʔ

to be busy, to have work to do

忙, 有活要干

njɿʔ | loʔ mɿʔ-dzoʔ.

I am not busy. / I have some free time.

我不忙。

② Usefulness. 用处。

loʔ mɿʔ-dzoʔ

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: loʔ

loʔb CLASSIFIER Tone: M_b.
Self-classifier for tasks/occupations. 量词: 事情 (一件)、活 (一个)。

loʔbæʌ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Suspended bridge; zip line, flying fox. 索桥, 溜索。

loʔbyʌ-tʂʰuʌ NOUN Tone: L#-.
Elephant. 象、大象。
Borrowing: Tibetan
CL: pʰoʌ yʌ

lo-dzy NOUN Tone: L#.

Weeding hoe: hand instrument with three spikes perpendicular to the handle, to loosen the soil. At the time of fieldwork, this tool had a metal head. 三齿耙。

lo-dzy | ts^hu^h-na^h

N + DEM + CLF

这把三齿耙

CL: na^h

lo-fy ADJECTIVE Tone: .

Easy. 容易, 容易做。

lo-fy | zyæ^h

very easy

很容易

lo-gy NOUN Tone: L#.

Ninglang. 宁蒗。

lo-gy-di^hmi^h

the Ninglang plain

宁蒗坝子

lo-ha ADJECTIVE Tone: .

Difficult, hard to do. 难做。

ji-lo^hha^h

difficult to do

难做

ji-lo^hha^h | zyæ^h

extremely difficult to do

非常难做

lo-ji VERB Tone: .

To work. 劳动。

See: lo^h; ji^h

lo-ji-hi-hi# NOUN Tone: #H.

Worker (in the fields or elsewhere). 劳动人民, 农民。

CL: y^h

lo-lo NOUN Tone: M.

Yi (ethnic group). 彝族。

CL: y^h

lo-na-by NOUN Tone: .

Prison. 监狱。

lo-na-by-qo^h | tæ^h

to jail, to put into prison

放在监狱、关在监狱里

See: tæ^h-jo^h

lo-ji NOUN Tone: H#.

Finger. 手指。

CL: lu^h

lo-ji | **qwa-lu** NOUN Tone: H# | M.

Index. 食指。

lo-ji | **ni-lu** NOUN Tone: H# | M.

Middle finger. 中指。

lo-ji | **so-lu** NOUN Tone: .

Ring finger, fourth finger. 第四根手指。

lo-şy NOUN Tone: L#.

The village of Luoshui. 洛水村。

NOUN Tone: L# | L-.

Lugu lake. 泸沽湖。

lo-ta-lo-tci# NOUN Tone: #H.

Streamer of scriptures. 经幡、风马旗（挂在山上）。

Borrowing: Tibetan *rlung*ta

lo-ta-lo-tci | **le-la**

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^hɣ^h p^hæ^h

lo₁ VERB Tone: L.

To cross (a mountain pass). 过（垭口）。

my.tço^h-lo^h

to go down (after crossing a mountain pass)

往下过去（过了垭口以后）

lo₂ NOUN Tone: L.

Mountain valley. 山谷。

lo-qo^h

in the valley

山谷里

CL: lo^h

lo₆ CLASSIFIER Tone: L₆.

Self-classifier for valleys. 量词: 谷。

hi-tç^h | **qwa-lo**

literally 'a valley of people', to mean: all the population of that valley

住在一座山谷里的所有人（直译: ‘一山谷的人’）

si-dzi | dɯ-t-lo

'a valley [of/covered with] trees', i.e. a large tract of woodland

一山谷的树，一片森林（直译：‘一山谷的树’）

loŋby NOUN Tone: L.

Palm of the hand. 手掌。

CL: ɿ

loŋby-t-ɿ NOUN Tone: LM-L.

Elbow. 肘。

CL: ɿ

loŋdv# 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: ɿ

loŋdzi CLASSIFIER Tone: L.

A handful (using both hands). 量词：捧（用两只手）。

loŋdzo NOUN Tone: LH.

Bracelet. 手镯。

ŋɿ-loŋdzo (+ni)

silver bracelet

银手镯

hæ-loŋdzo (+ni)

gold bracelet

金手镯

jo-t-loŋdzo

jade bracelet

玉手镯

loŋdzo kʰu

to put on a bracelet

戴上手镯

CL: pʰo

loŋdɯ ADJECTIVE Tone: LM.

Generous. 大方。

loŋ-gɿ-dɿ NOUN Tone: L-.

Back of the hand. 手背。

CL: kʰwɣ

loŋjɿ NOUN Tone: LM.

Silver coin, silver yuan. 银元。

loŋjɿ | dɯ-t-pʰæ

one silver coin

一块银元

loŋko NOUN Tone: LM.

Pot for cooking rice, soup...; used to be made of copper. 煮饭或煮汤的锣锅。在过去，锣锅一般是铜做的。

Borrowing: Chinese 锣锅

loŋko: | ha-t tɕɿ-di! | æ-t-ɿ, | dzɯ-kʰu-di! | tɕʰɿho, | 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.)

锣锅，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: ɿ

loŋmi NOUN Tone: LM.

Thumb. 大拇指。

CL: ɿ

loŋmi-t-qa NOUN Tone: LM-L.

Space between thumb and index finger. 虎口。

CL: ɿ

loŋpy NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.

Ring. 戒指。

ŋɿ-loŋpy

silver ring

银戒指

hæ-loŋpy

gold ring

金戒指

CL: ɿ

loŋqʰɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Gully; ravine; valley. 山沟。

CL: lo

loŋqʰwɣt NOUN Tone: LM. ① Arm. 胳膊。

loŋqʰwɣt li

to look at (the) arm

看胳膊

② Hand. 手。

loŋqʰwɣt tɕʰæ

to wash one's hands

洗手

CL: pʰo

loŋqʰwɣt-kʰu-tzi NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.

Glove. 手套。

lo1kwæ#7 NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Left-handed person. 左撇子。

lo1tho1 NOUN Tone: LM.
Handcuffs, chains to tie a criminal's hands. 手铐。

lo1tho1 k^hu1

to put handcuffs, to put on chains (on someone's hands)

戴上手铐

lo1tshu7-sa1 NOUN Tone: LH-.
Meat of the anterior limbs of cattle. 牲畜前腿的肉。

lo1ty1 NOUN Tone: LM.
Fist. 拳。
CL: [ty1]

lo1th^hu1 NOUN Tone: LM.
Elbow. 肘。
CL: [ty1]

lo1tsæ1 NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Joints of the arm: wrist, elbow. 手臂的关节（手腕、肘弯）。
CL: [tsæ1]

lo1 1 ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.
Thick. 厚。

ts^hu1 | lo1-pæ1-tæ7-gy1!

It's really thick!

很厚啊！

lo1 2 VERB Tone: MH.
To join hands in an indication of submission. 拱手作揖。

ts^hu1-tsh^hu1 lo1

to join hands in an indication of submission

拱手作揖

ts^hu1-tsh^hu1 | le1-lo1-ze1

ACCOMP _ PFV

ACCOMP _ PFV

***lo1** NOUN Tone: LM.
Thumb. 大拇指（单音节，按照双音节词构拟出来的）。

ly1 1 NOUN Tone: M.
Field. 田地。
CL: ky1

ly1 2 NOUN Tone: M.
Cereals for horses or cattle. 喂给马或牛的粮食。

zwa1-ly1

cereals fed to horses; same meaning as /zwa1-
[u#7/

喂给马的粮食

See: zwa1-[u#7]

ly1 NOUN Tone: MH.
Maggot. 蛆。

ly1 1 VERB Tone: MH.
To herd. 放牧。

go1bo1 ly1

to graze cattle, to herd cattle

放牧牲畜

zwa1 ly1

to graze horses, to herd horses

放马

ji1 ly1

to graze cows, to herd cows

放牛

bo1 ly1

to herd pigs

放猪

tsh^hu1 ly1

to graze goats, to herd goats

放山羊

qu1-h^hu1 m^hu1-ly1~ly1

lazy, who does not take care of anything

懒，什么也不管

ly1 2 VERB Tone: MH.
To escape, to flee. 逃跑，逃掉。

ly1 VERB Tone: H.
To wind, to coil, to wrap. 缠（线……）、裹（毡子……）。

le1-qo7-ly1

to wrap, to coil

裹起来

k^hu1 qo1-ly1

to wind a thread

缠线

qo1-ly1

to wrap, to coil

裹

ly|a 1 VERB Tone: L_a.
To bark (a dog barks). 狗吠。

k^hɣ|mi| ly| |
the dog barks
狗吠

k^hɣ| ly|-dzo| |
the dog is barking
狗在叫

ɖw|-ly|~ly|-j|
DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE
叫一叫

ly|a 2 VERB Tone: L_a.
To roll, to coil (fabric). 把布卷起来。

le|-qæ|-ly|
to coil
卷起来

le|-ly|~ly|

tso|~tso| ly|~ly|
to coil things
卷东西

ɖw|-k^hwɣ| ly|
to coil something
卷一块 (东西)

ly|a 3 VERB Tone: L_a.
To plough, to till. 耕种。

le|-ly|-ze|
ACCOMP _ PFV
耕种了

ji|-ly|
to plough
耕种

dzi|mi| ly| / dzi|mi| ly|-ze|
to plough with a water buffalo
用水牛耕田

ji| ɖw|-ly|~ly|-j|
to plough a little
耕一耕

ly|a 4 VERB Tone: L_a.
To suffice, to be enough. 足够。

ə|-ly|? / ə|-ly|-ze|
Is it enough? Is it sufficient?
够了吗?

ly|dzu| NOUN Tone: H#.
Stone chips, little slabs of stone. 零碎的石头块。
CL: **ɬswɣ|**

ly|ji| VERB Tone: LM.
To record sound. 录音 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 录音

ha| le|-dzu|-se|, | ly| ji|-bi|!
After the meal, we'll do a recording!
吃完饭, 就录音吧! / 吃完饭就可以录音了!

ly|mi| NOUN Tone: M.
Stone. 石头。

k^hɣ|p^hæ|tɕi|, | ly|mi| dzu|-bi|-so|-ho|!
'When one is young, one could eat stones!
(Meaning: when one is young, one can eat anything, one has an excellent digestion; as one gets old, one is less tolerant of food that is not easy to digest.)
‘年轻人, 石头都能吃!’ (意思: 年轻人消化好, 吃什么都行, 而人变老就不那么容易消化了, 要注意吃什么。)

CL: **ɬw|**

ly|mi|-bo#| NOUN Tone: #H.
Stone wall. 石墙。
CL: **ɬw|**

ly|mi|-dzu|-dzu| NOUN Tone: L#.
Little slabs of stone, stone chips. 零碎的石块。
CL: **k^hwɣ|**

ly|p^hɣ| 1 VERB Tone: .
To open new land for cultivation, to cultivate virgin land.
开荒。

ly|p^hɣ|-hu|
[(S)he] has gone to open new land.
他开荒去了。

ly|p^hɣ|-bi|-tso|-ni|
It's necessary to go and open new land for cultivation. / We're going to have to open new land for cultivation.
应该去开荒了。

ly|p^hɣ| 2 NOUN Tone: L#.
Paddy field. 水田。
CL: **p^hɣ|**

ly|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。

ly-tsuw] NOUN Tone: H#.
Lisu (ethnic group). 傈僳族。
CL: v-t

ly]tɕʰu-t 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

ly]tɕʰu-t-hĩ#] NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
The inhabitants of the village of Fengke (Fv-kho). 奉科的人。
Borrowing: Chinese 六区

ly-tsuw] NOUN Tone: H#.
Oven. 炉子 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 炉子
CL: na-t

ly]~ly] VERB Tone: MH.
To move. 动 (虫、桌子、小孩子动)。

ly]~ly-tze]

PFV

动了

tʰi-t-ly]~ly](-ze)]

DUR RED

DUR RED

tʰi-t-ly]~ly] | se]

to walk askance, to walk askew: e.g. a lame person walks with difficulty

歪着走、扭着走、例如：残疾人走路有困难

kʰu-tʰsʰ-t ly]~ly]

to move one's leg around

活动一下 (自己的) 腿

lv-tbv] NOUN Tone: M.
Vegetable bed. 菜畦。

v]tsʰ-t-ly-tbv#]

same meaning: vegetable bed (in a vegetable garden)

同上：菜畦

qʰwæ-t]w-t-qo-t | v]tsʰ-t-ly-tbv-t | le-t-gv], v]tsʰ-t | q]w-t-jr] tʰi-t-pʰo]

to make a vegetable bed in the vegetable garden, and to sow a row of vegetables

菜园里建菜畦，种一排菜

CL: kʰ-t

lwæ]pʰy] NOUN Tone: L.
Ashes. 灰。

[F5] lwæ]pʰy]-ni]gy]

grey; literally: “like ashes”

灰色的 (直译: “像白灰”)

lwɿ] NOUN Tone: LH.
Ashes (of plants, charcoal...), cinders. 灰, 灰烬 (包括草木灰等等)。

lwɿ]-pʰæ-t]i]

like ashes; gray-coloured

像灰烬, 灰色

CL: t]swɿ-t

lw-t] 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……), 一件 (衣服……)。

ei-t] q]w-t-]w-t]

a grain of rice

一粒米

hō-t-]w]

eight grains

八粒

q]w-t-]w-t hwæ-t-mɿ-t-d]o-t! | le-t-qʰwæ-t-ky]!

Don't buy just one / Don't buy a single one: it would break! (Explanation: objects must be bought by pairs: 2, 4, 6, 8, 10..., not by sets of odd numbers (1, 3, 5, 7, 9...), otherwise it bears ill luck and the objects get broken or lost)

不要 (只) 买一个! 会碎的! (东西要一对一对买: 2、4、6、8、10……, 单数不吉利, 东西会碎的。)

t]ʰw-t | zo-t]h]v] | dzɿ-t-]w] dz]o!

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!

lwʌ]ₐ CLASSIFIER Tone: MHₐ.
量词: 衣服 (一件)。

tʰæ-t]qʰw-t] q]w-t-]w]

a skirt

一件裙子

ba]la] | q]w-t-]w]

a piece of clothing; a shirt

一件衣服

***dzi·hṽʌ\$ + ɬuʌ-ɬuʌ**

This classifier cannot combine with /dzi·hṽʌ\$/, which takes /ɬuʌ-dzi/ as its classifier.

(这个量词不能与/d i h v \$/结合。)

- 1 -

ɬa-myŋ\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

ɬa-pɣŋ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L#.
A lot, hard. 多、使劲。

ɬa-pɣŋ jiŋ
to work hard, to work in a concentrated manner
使劲工作、使劲干

ɬa-pɣŋ | dɣwŋ-kʰwɣŋ jiŋ
to work hard for a while, to get some solid work done
使劲工作一下

ɬa-pɣŋ | dɣwŋ-kʰwɣŋ soŋ
to study hard, to make headway in one's studies
努力学习一下

ɬa-saŋ NOUN Tone: M.
Lhasa. 拉萨。

ɬa-taŋ NOUN Tone: H#. *Archaic* [古语] Jerkin,
leather vest. 皮革背心。
CL: [wŋ]

ɬa-tsho#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

ɬa ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.
Numerous, abundant, plentiful. 多、丰富、充分。

dɣɣŋ-hĩŋ, | leŋ-ŋwŋ! | mɣŋ-dɣɣŋ-hĩŋ, | leŋ-ɬa!
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。

leŋ-ɬiŋ
ACCOMP _
ACCOMP _

ɬiŋ CLASSIFIER Tone: Mb.
Month. 量词：月。

ɬiŋbo#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.
Deaf person. 聋子。

ɬiŋboŋ-hĩŋ
deaf person
耳朵聋的人

CL: ɣŋ

ɬiŋbyŋ NOUN Tone: M.
Bai (ethnic group). 白族。
CL: ɣŋ

NOUN Tone: L# | LM+#H.
Chinese toon, fragrant cedar, *Ailanthus chinensis*. 香椿、香椿树。

ɬiŋbyŋ-mi#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.
Bai woman. 白族女人。
CL: ɣŋ

ɬiŋbyŋ-zo#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.
Bai man. Local Chinese dialect: 白族男人。
CL: ɣŋ

ɬiŋdiŋ NOUN Tone: L#.
Yongning (place name). 永宁（地名）。

ɬiŋdiŋ-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: ɣŋ

ɬiŋdɣwŋ NOUN Tone: L#.
The river that flows through the plain of Yongning. 永宁坝子的河流。
CL: kʰwŋ

ɬiŋgv#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.
Middle part; (in) the centre. 中部，中间。

ɬiŋgvŋ dziŋ
to sit in the centre
坐在中间

ɬiŋhĩ#ŋ₁ 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）。

ɬiŋhĩ#ŋ₂ 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。

xi-ki#7 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。

xi-kiʔ, | ni-tseʔ, | ta-dziʔ, | my-tq^hwæʔ, | la-t^ha-t-diʔ

Villages that one passes when moving away from the Yongning plain, towards Lugu lake. These villages do not count as part of Yongning proper. The last, /la-t^ha-t-diʔ/, 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）

xi-kiʔ 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”。

xi-miʔ₁ NOUN Tone: M. ① Moon (disyllable). 月亮（双音节）。

② Month (disyllable). 月（双音节）。

xi-miʔ qwa-t-giʔ

half a month

半个月

xi-miʔ le-t-gyʔ

the latter half of the month; literally ‘the declining half of the month’

下半月份

CL: [waʔ]

xi-miʔ₂ NOUN Tone: M.

Female roebuck. 母獐子。

CL: ʋʔ

xi-mi-da-dzu#7 NOUN Tone: #H.

Lunar eclipse. 月蚀。

xi-mi-da-dzuʔ t^hʋʔ

there is a lunar eclipse

有月蚀

[ʂ^hwaʔ | xi-mi-da-dzuʔ niʔ]

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: [ʂwaʔ]

xi-ŋæʔ NOUN Tone: L#.

Menses; period. 月经。

[ʂ^hwaʔ | xi-ŋæʔ-zeʔ]

She is having her menses.

她来了月经。

xi-ŋæʔ goʔ

to have painful menses

来了月经，疼

CL: xiʔ

xi-pæʔ NOUN Tone: H#.

Earring. 耳环。

ŋyʔ-xi-pæʔ (+niʔ)

silver earring

银耳环

hæʔ-xi-pæʔ (+niʔ)

gold earring

金耳环

CL: dzeʔ

xi-piʔ NOUN Tone: L#.

Ear. 耳朵。

CL: p^hoʔ

xi-py-lyʔ NOUN Tone: H#.

Ear tumour, pathological excrescence of the ear. 耳朵瘤。

CL: [waʔ]

xi-p^hv#7 NOUN Tone: #H.

Male roebuck, male hornless river deer. 公獐子。

xi-p^hʋʔ t^hʋʔ-miʔ# / xi-p^hʋʔ t^hʋʔ-miʔ

N + DEM + CLF

那只公獐子

CL: ʋʔ [waʔ miʔ]

xi-q^hæ#7 NOUN Tone: #H.

Earwax. 耳垢。

CL: k^hwɿʔ

xi-q^hv#7 NOUN Tone: #H.

Auditory canal. 耳孔。

[ʂ^hwaʔ | xi-q^hʋʔ | qwa-t-piʔ | t^haʔ]

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: [waʔ]

fi-tɿ NOUN Tone: H#.
Asiatic plantain. 车前草。
CL: po-

fi₁ 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)

fi₂ NOUN Tone: L.
Roebuck, hornless river deer. 獐子。
CL: p^ho¹ mi

fi_b CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.
A span, an armspread. 量词: 度。

ts^he-ti

10 spans, 10 armspreads

十度

fi-bi NOUN Tone: L.
Turnip; radish. 萝卜。
CL: [w]

fi-q^hwɿ 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)。

u⁺=ɿ, | k^hɿ mi | t^ʂu-jɿ | q^u-njɿ-zo |
fi-tu-mæ hi dzo.

Us (= in our family), this dog is often seated in the lower part of the room.

咱们家这只狗经常呆在主屋火塘下面的地方。

CL: k^hwɿ

fi-zo NOUN Tone: L.
Baby roebuck. 小獐子。

fi VERB Tone: MH.
To dry in the sun. 晒干。

le-t-pɿ t^hi-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^hɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Hip. 胯。
CL: [w] Syn: fo-ts^he-mæ.

fo-pɿ NOUN Tone: H#.
Blister (on the hands or feet). 水泡。

fo-pɿ q^hwæ-ze!

(I/you/(s)he) got a blister!

起了水泡!

fo-pɿ | q^u-[w] | q^hwæ-ze!

(I/you/(s)he) got a blister!

起了一个水泡!

fo-pɿ | xo-po¹-ŋu | t^ʂe/

to pierce a blister with a needle

用针来扎水泡

CL: [w]

fo-pɿ NOUN Tone: H#.
Kow-tow. 跪下磕头 (叩头)。

fo-pɿ ti

to kow-tow

跪下磕头

fo-pɿ | le-ti

to kow-tow

跪下磕头

See: fo

fo-ta PREPOSITION Tone: M.
On the side of, beside. 旁边。

fo-ta ɿ

to turn to the side

向侧面转

xo-q^hwɿ | 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

ɬo-ɬa-ɬo-ɬɕi ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L.
In the vicinity, in the surroundings. 周围, 附近。

ɬo-ɬkɔ NOUN Tone: L.
Rib. 肋骨。
CL: kɔ

ɬo-ɬs^he-ɬmæ NOUN Tone: L+H#. *Archaic* [古语]
Hip. 胯。
CL: [ɬu-] Syn: ɬo-ɬk^hɔ.

ɬo ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.
Deep (water). 深 (水深)。

ɬy NOUN Tone: MH. ① Brains. 脑子、脑髓。
② Marrow. 骨髓。
CL: [ɬy]

ɬy-ɬa 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-ɬ-tso-ɬy

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)

ɬy-ɬa 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.
Warm. 温暖, 暖和。

dzɔ-ɬ | ɬy

nice and warm

温暖

ɬwæ-ɬ | ɬy

INTENSIVE.very

很暖和

ɬy-ɬi

REL/NMLZ

温暖的

ɬy-ɬa 3 VERB Tone: L_a. *From:* ɬy-ɬa 2 To warm up (food). 热饭。

ha-ɬy

to warm up rice / food

热饭

ha-ɬ | le-ɬy

to warm up rice / food

热饭

ha-ɬ | ɬu-ɬy-ɬ-ɬy-ɬ

to warm up food a little

饭热一热

ɬy-ɬgv# 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。

ɬy-ɬmi-ɬmæ-ɬdy-ɬmi# NOUN Tone: #H.
Praying mantis. 螳螂。

ɬy-ɬmi-ɬmæ-ɬdy-ɬmi-ɬ^hy-ɬmi / ɬy-ɬmi-ɬmæ-ɬdy-ɬmi-ɬ^hy-ɬmi#

N + DEM + CLF

那只螳螂

CL: mi

ɬy-ɬp^hæ ADJECTIVE Tone: .
Nice and warm. 温暖, 暖和。

ɬy-ɬwɔ# NOUN Tone: #H.
Village name. 村落名。

- m -

ma'p^hɣ' 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 | tʂ^huɾ-ɣo' | le-tʂ^huɾ-ɳi! |

(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 | tʂ^huɾ-k^hwɣ' |

N + DEM + CLF: this cause, this origin

这个来历

CL: k^hwɣ'

ma'dza NOUN Tone: L.
Ink (solid). 墨。
CL: q^hwɣ'

ma'ŋu# NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Mani wall, Mani pile: pile built of rubble and sand, with carved stone tablets, most with the inscription Om Mani Padme Hum. A Mani wall should be passed or circumvented from the left side, the clockwise direction in which the universe revolves, according to Buddhist doctrine. 嘛呢堆。

CL: [uɾ See: ma'ŋuɾ-do'lvɳ, do'lvɳ#]

ma'ŋuɾ-do'lvɳ NOUN Tone: LM + #H-.

Mani wall, Mani pile: pile built of rubble and sand, with carved stone tablets, most with the inscription Om Mani Padme Hum. A Mani wall should be passed or circumvented from the left side, the clockwise direction in which the universe revolves, according to Buddhist doctrine. 嘛呢堆。

CL: [uɾ See: ma'ŋuɳ#, do'lvɳ#]

-mæ.mæ POSTPOSITION Tone: .

At the end of, towards the end of, in the latter part of. ……末/底。

ɳi-tʂi-mi-t-mæ'tmæ, | q^hɑ'dze't tɣ'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!

ɣɣ^hi'ɳi-mi-mæ'j-mæ'

towards the end of the ninth month

九月底

mæ' VERB Tone: M.

To achieve, to succeed in, to complete (a task). ……成、……成功。

njɣ' dʒɣ' | t^hi-t-mɣ'-mæ'!

I can't fetch it!

我够不着! (例如: 够不着树枝上的果子)

mæ' DISCOURSE PARTICLE Tone: M.

Final particle conveying obviousness. 句尾助词, 表示显然、理所当然: “……呗!”。

[Healing. 66] hu'tmi-t-tʂ^hæ'tɣuɾ | le-t-t^huɾ, | le-t-q^hwɣ'-ze' mæ'!

[Nowadays] one simply takes medicines for the stomach, and one is healed! [unlike in the old times, when there were no hospitals]

吃了胃药, 就好了呗!

mæ'₁ VERB Tone: M.

To be free to, to have the time to. (有)空。

njɣ' | mɣ'-mæ'.

I do not have the time; I am busy

我忙、我没有空

njɣ' | mæ'-mɣ'-ho'.

I won't have the time.

我不会有时间。

mæ'₂ VERB Tone: M.

To manage (to do something). 能够(做)。

ɣuɾ-hi' q^hɑ' mæ'~mæ'! | tɕi-hi' lə'-mɣ'-mæ'! / ɣuɾ-hi', | q^hɑ' mæ'~mæ'! | tɕi-hi', | le-t-mɣ'-mæ'!

“Adults can manage all sorts of things, (whereas) children can't manage (that much) yet!” This saying is used when someone puts high demands on children or adolescents: Let the children play! To each age its occupations: children should play, not work. Adults' tasks are not their business!

“大人管干活, 小孩管玩耍!” 这个谚语的意思是: 不要让孩子干活, 每个年龄有自己的事, 孩子的事就是玩。成年人的活儿, 不是他们的事!

mæ't_a VERB Tone: M_a. ① To clutch, to catch hold of. 钩住(东西)。

t^hi-t-mæ't-ze'

DUR _ PFV

钩住了

② To catch up with (someone). 跟上。

mæ'pæ' NOUN Tone: M.

Large sifter. 大筛子。

CL: na'

-mæɿqoɿ POSTPOSITION Tone: L#.

Below, behind. 下面, 后面。

See: **mæɿqoɿ****mæɿqoɿ** 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: **-mæɿqoɿ****mæɿqyɿ** NOUN Tone: L#.

Tail. 尾巴。

jiɿ-mæɿqyɿ

cow's tail

牛尾巴

CL: **[wɿ]****mæɿtʂæɿ** NOUN Tone: L#.

Vegetable oil. 植物油。

mæɿtʂ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Coccyx. 尾椎骨。Local Chinese dialect: 尾结骨。

CL: **[wɿ]****mæɿ** VERB Tone: L.

To water, to irrigate (making small trenches and pouring water into them). 灌溉。

dʒwɿ mæɿ

to irrigate, to water

浇灌

dʒwɿ | leɿ-mæɿ

ACCOMP: to water, to irrigate

浇灌

mæɿ_a VERB Tone: L_a.

To aim at; to point at. 瞄准, 指。

tʰiɿ-mæɿ-zeɿ, | qʰæɿ-biɿ-zeɿ.

[(S)he] has aimed; [(s)he] will now shoot.

瞄准了, 要开枪了。

loɿ-piɿ mæɿ

to point at with the finger

用手指出

tsoɿ~tsoɿ mæɿ

to point at things

指东西

mæɿ_a 1 CLASSIFIER Tone: L_a.

Monetary unit: yuan. 量词: 钱(一元)。

[ʂʰwɿ-mæɿ]

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

指示代词 _

mæɿ_a 2 CLASSIFIER Tone: L_a.

10,000. 万(数词充当量词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 元, MC*mjonH(Baxter2000)

ɬwɿ-mæɿ

10,000

一万

tsʰeɿ-tyɿ mæɿ

ten thousand times 10,000, i.e. one hundred million

十千万, 等于一亿

ɬwɿ-ɕiɿ mæɿ

one hundred times 10,000, i.e. one million

一百万

mæɿdʒoɿ NOUN Tone: LH.

Whip. 鞭子。

zwæɿ-mæɿdʒoɿ

horse whip

马鞭

CL: **kʰwɿ****mæɿkoɿ** NOUN Tone: LH.

Harness. 挽具, 后鞅。

zwæɿ-mæɿkoɿ

horse harness

马后鞅

CL: **[wɿ]****mæɿ** VERB Tone: MH. ① To close (the mouth). 闭(嘴)。**piɿ-toɿ | tʰiɿ-mæɿ**

to close the mouth

闭嘴

mæɿ~mæɿ

RED

重叠

piɿ-toɿ | tʰiɿ-mæɿ~mæɿ

to close the mouth

闭嘴

② To purse (one's lips). 抿(嘴巴)。

PREFIX Tone: M.

Negation. 否定: 不, 没。

mɤt-daɿ INTERJECTION Tone: L.

Alas! 感叹词: 唉呀! (自怨自艾的语气)。

mv-t-da]mi] INTERJECTION Tone: L.
Alas! 感叹词：唉呀啊！（自怨自艾的语气）。

mv-t-da]qʰwɿ] INTERJECTION Tone: L.
Alas! 感叹词：唉呀啊！（自怨自艾的语气）。

mv-t-ni]~ni] ADJECTIVE Tone: . ① Different from, not identical with. 不一样、有区别。

mv-t-ni]~ni]-hī]-la] ni]-ze]!

It's not the same!

不是一样的！不是一回事！

② Incredible, extraordinary, astounding. 难以相信、了不起、很特别。

mv-t-ni]~ni]-hī]-la] ni]-ze]!

It's not just the same old thing! / It's really extraordinary!

这非常特别！

tsʰw- | mv-t-ni]~ni]-hī] | dʷ-ɣ- ni]!

(S)he is someone really exceptional!

这是很利害的一个人！

mv-t]sʰɿ- NOUN Tone: M.
Cart. 马车（汉语借词）。
Borrowing: Chinese 马车

mv] NOUN Tone: L.
Animal fat. 动物油。

njɿ- | mv] mv] 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）

mv]a CLASSIFIER Tone: L_a.
A few, a little. 量词：一些、一点。

ci-|w-t-ɬæ] | dʷ-t-mv]

a few seeds of rice

一些稻谷种子

ɬæ- | dʷ-t-mv]

a few seeds

一些种子

tsa-tbɿ- | dʷ-t-mv], | tsa-tbɿ- | ni-t-mv]

a small quantity of flour; two small quantities of flour; etc

一小捧面粉、两小捧面粉……

tsʰw-t-mv]

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

指示代词 _

mv]b VERB Tone: L_b.
To eat food in powder form, typically tsamba. 将粉状的食品放在嘴里（如：干糍粑）。

tsa-tbɿ- mv]

to eat dry tsamba: one takes a spoonful, pours it into the mouth, and lets it get impregnated with saliva

吃干糍粑

tsa-tbɿ- | dʷ-t-mv-t~mv]-ɬ]

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

mv]ti] NOUN Tone: L.

Butter tea. 酥油茶。

CL: qʰwɿ]

mv]mɿ] NOUN Tone: L.

Candle holder. 烛台。

CL: qʰwɿ]

mv]tʰa- NOUN Tone: LM.

Sesame candy. 麻糖（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 麻糖

mi- NOUN Tone: M.

Wound. 伤口。

CL: kʰwɿ]

mi-kʰwɿ#] NOUN Tone: #H. ① Wound. 伤口。

② Ulcer. 疮。

CL: kʰwɿ]

mi-ʰo#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Prayer. 祈祷。

mi-ʰo- la]

to pray

祈祷

CL: kʰwɿ] See: ʰo]

mi-tmi- NOUN Tone: M.

Kernel (of a seed). 核，仁。

Borrowing: Chinese (dialectal) 米米

mi-tpɿ#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Scar. 疤。

CL: kʰwɿ]

mi-tʰv#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Walking-stick. 拐棍。

CL: kv]

mi_a VERB Tone: L_a.

To ask for. 请求、要, 讨饭。

ha | **mi**₁

to beg (literally: 'to ask for food')

讨饭

ha | **ɬw** | **mi** | **~mi** | **ɬ**

to beg a little, to ask around for some food

讨点饭

mi_b CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.

Classifier for small animals. 量词: 小动物(一只)。

ɬ^h**w** | **mi**₁

this animal

这只

mi_{hwa} NOUN Tone: LM.

Cotton. 棉花(汉语借词)。

Borrowing: 棉花

mi_{hwa} | **ba** | **la**

cotton clothes

棉布衣服

mi_{ki} NOUN Tone: L.

Large bamboo. 大竹子。

mi_{ki} | **bæ** | **ɬso**₁

bamboo broom

竹扫帚

mi_{ki} | **ɬsæ** | **do**

bamboo bucket to carry water (on one's back)

竹桶, 用来背水

CL: **dzi****mi**_{ki} | **so** | **by**₁ NOUN Tone: L + H#.

Bamboo shoot. 竹笋。

CL: **kr****mi**_{mo} NOUN Tone: L.

Small sifter. 小筛子。

CL: **na****mi**_p^h**y**₁ NOUN Tone: L.

Nettle. 荨麻。

CL: **dzi****mi**_{zu} 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: **ɣ****mi**₁ VERB Tone: MH.

To push. 推、拥挤。

le | **mi** | **ze**₁

ACCOMP _ PFV

推开了

le | **mi**₁

ACCOMP

推

t^h**i** | **mi**₁

DUR

推

tso | **~tso** | **mi**₁

to push something

推开一个东西

mi₁ | **mi**₁

RED: to push and squeeze

重叠: 推、拥挤

mi₁ | **mi** | **ɬ**

RED INCEPTIVE

重叠: 推、拥挤

-mi₁ SUFFIX Tone: LM. ① Feminine suffix. 阴性后缀。

② Augmentative suffix. 指大词。

CL: **ɣ** | **ɣ****mi**₁ NOUN Tone: LM.

Female (animal). 母的(动物)。

ɬ^h**w** | **mi** | **!** / **ɬ**^h**w** | **mi** | **ni** | **!**

It's a female!

是母的!

CL: **ɣ****mje**₁ NOUN Tone: .

Noodles. 面条。

Borrowing: Chinese 面

mjæ₁ | **dzu** | **bi** | **!** ~ **mjæ**₁ | **dzu** | **bi** | **!** ~ **mjæ**₁ | **dzu** | **bi** | **!**

Let's eat noodles!

吃面吧!

mjæ₁ | **ɬw** | **q**^h**w****ɣ** | **tɕ****ɣ**₁

to boil a bowl of noodles, to cook a bowl of noodles

煮一碗面

mjæ₁ | **hwæ** | **bi**₁

(we) will buy noodles

要买面

mo^l_a 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⁺ mo^l
as above: greedy; refers specifically to food
贪吃

ha⁺ mo^l | z^wæ^l
extremely greedy for food
很贪吃

m^y-ha⁺ mo^l!
NEG: not greedy
不贪吃

ha⁺ | m^y-mo^l!
NEG: not greedy
不贪吃

mo^l_a CLASSIFIER Tone: M_a.
Classifier for corpses. 量词: 尸体。

mo^l-dzy^l NOUN Tone: H#.
Morel, hickory chick: an edible mushroom. 羊肚菌。Local Chinese dialect: 羊菌。

ʂw⁺-hi⁺ mi⁺, | mo^l-dzy^l!
The seventh month is the season of morels!
七月份, 是羊肚菌的季节!

ʂw⁺-hi⁺ mi⁺ | mo^l-dzy^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^l-jo^l-mi^l NOUN Tone: L#-.
Owl. 猫头鹰。
CL: mi^l

mo^l-jo^l mi^l-p^hɿ^l NOUN Tone: L#-.
Male owl. 公猫头鹰。
CL: mi^l

mo^l-jo^l mi^l-zo^l NOUN Tone: L#-.
Baby owl. 小的猫头鹰。
CL: [w⁺

mo^l-ky^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^l-ky^l-bæ^lbæ^l
azalea flowers
杜鹃花

mo^l-ta^l NOUN Tone: H#.
Slander. 诬蔑、坏话。

mo^l-ta^l z^wɿ^l
to slander, to speak ill of others
说人的坏话

mo^l-mo^l NOUN Tone: H#.
Steamed bun. 馒头、包子。
CL: [w⁺

mo^l-na^l₁ NOUN Tone: H#.
Gossip. 闲话。

mo^l-na^l z^wɿ^l
to indulge in gossip, to speak badly of others
八卦、讲别人的坏话

[ʂ^hw⁺ | d^w-ni^l | mo^l-na^l z^wɿ^l-dzo^l!
(S)he gossips all day!
他一天到晚都在八卦!

mo^l-na^l-ci^l mi^l
same meaning: gossip
同上: 八卦、坏话

mo^l-na^l-ci^l mi^l z^wɿ^l
to indulge in gossip, to speak badly of others
八卦、讲别人的坏话

hi⁺ | [ʂ^hw⁺-ɿ⁺, | mo^l-na^l-ci^l mi^l | d^w-ɿ⁺ ni^l!
He’s a gossip, he talks badly of other people
他爱八卦、爱说别人坏话

mo^l-na^l₂ NOUN Tone: H#.
Chopped straw, used when preparing pickled vegetables. 剁成粉的秸秆。

m^v z^wɿ^l-mo^l na^l
chopped oat straw
剁成粉的燕麦秸秆

mo^l-q^hwɿ^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: [w⁺

mo-tq^hwy¹ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.

Fond of food; voracious (can range from neutral uses to clearly negative uses). 胃口好，或：贪吃。

mo DISCOURSE PARTICLE Tone: L.

Final particle indicating invitation/suggestion to do something. 句尾助词：请……。

no-t | qur-t-^hu-t-¹ mo!

Please drink a little! / Do have a sip!

请你喝一点!

mo_a 1 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Old. 年老。

mo **hī**

old person

老人

si-t mo

old wood; old tree

老树、老木头

le-t-mo-ze

ACCOMP _ PFV: (he/she) has become old / has aged.

ACCOMP _ PFV

le-t-mo-hī

Old person, person who has become old

老了的人

hī-t mo, | **ō-t-di-t fy**! | **zwa-t mo**, | **to** **do** **qwa**!

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）

ly-t mo **F** | **dzu-t** | **le-t-qy**; | **si-t mo** **F** | **le-t-dze**-k^y! | **no** **F** | **ə-tse-t** | **le-t-^hsu-t-m^y-t^hα** | **di**!

Old stones are carried away by the stream; and old wood gets chopped down! And you, why can't you die? (Mocking an elderly person. Na tradition assigns man a lifespan of sixty years; people getting past seventy are considered to have reached the end of their lifespan.)

老石头要被河流冲走，老木头要被砍掉。你呢，怎么还不死？（嘲笑一个年龄很高的人。摩梭传统中，人的寿命是六十岁：过了七十岁的人，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。

m^y-t-mo-su

(She/he/it) is not dead yet!

还没死!

si-t mo

dead wood

老干柴（直译：死了的木头）

mo **kv** # 1 NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Mushrooms that grows on fallen trunks, e.g. oaks. 蘑菇：长在倒在地上的树（如青冈等树木）上的菌子（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 蘑菇

mo **ky**, | **si-t-dzi**-mo!

/mo kv # 1/ refers to mushrooms that grow on trees!

/mo kv # 1/, 指的是长在（倒在地上的）树上的菌子!

mo **l** # 1 NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Black mushroom, 'wood ear' (an edible fungus). 木耳（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 木耳

mo **zo** # 1 NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Soldier. 士兵。

mo **zo-t** **ji-t-hu**-t **ni**!

He went to the army! / He joined the army! / He became a soldier!

当兵去了!

CL: **ɣ**

mo 1 NOUN Tone: MH.

Mushroom. 菌子、蘑菇。

CL: **[u-t mo** See: **mo**_{1a}

mo_a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.

Self-classifier for mushrooms. 量词：蘑菇（一只）。

See: **mo**₁

m^y 1 NOUN Tone: LH.

Daughter. 女儿。

CL: **ɣ**

m^y 1 NOUN Tone: M.

Name (given name or family name). 姓名。

α **zo-t-by** | **m^y** (+ **ni**)

This is the family name! / This is my family name!

这是家里的姓! / 这是我家的姓!

nj^y | **m^y** **qur-t-k^hwy** | **se-t-zo-t-ho**!

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）

my1 DISCOURSE PARTICLE Tone: M.
Affirmative final particle. 句尾助词, 表示肯定: “嘛”。

my1 VERB Tone: H. ① To hear. 懂, 听见。

njɣ1 | le1-my1-ze1

I have heard

我听见了

② To understand. 懂。

njɣ1 | le1-my1-ze1

I have understood

我懂了

my1₁ NOUN Tone: #H.
Sky. 天。

my1-thɣ1(-ze1)

the day is bright, the sky is clear

天晴, 天色亮

hɪ1-nɯ1 my1-do1, | my1-nɯ1 | 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

my1₂ NOUN Tone: #H.
Fire. 火。

my1 k^hw1

to light a fire, to do a fire

点火

CL: ǣ1

my1_a1 VERB Tone: L_a.
To blow (e.g. to blow the fire, to blow a horn). 吹 (灰, 乐器)。

my1~my1(-ze1)

RED

重叠: 吹吹

ji1-q^hɣ1 my1

to blow a horn

吹号角

my1_a2 VERB Tone: L_a.
To flush away, to carry away: a strong current carries a swimmer away. 冲 (走)。

my1_a3 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a. ① Ripe. 熟、成熟 (植物、水果)。

my1-hɪ1

REL

熟的

② Cooked, well-cooked, done. 熟 (食物)。

my1_a4 VERB Tone: L_a.

To burn, to become consumed (e.g. a body on the funeral pyre becomes consumed). 燃烧。

my1_a VERB Tone: M_a.

To put on (a shirt, a jacket). 穿 (衣服、上衣)。

ba1la1 my1

to put on a shirt/jacket

穿衣服

ba1la1 | t^hi1-my1

to put on a shirt/jacket

穿衣服

dzi1-hv1 my1

to put on clothes

穿衣服

See: kila

my1-bæ1mi1 NOUN Tone: L-L#.

Fool, idiot (female). 傻女人、笨女人。

CL: v1

my1-by1#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Sole of the foot. 脚底。

CL: k^hwɣ1

my1-by1-zy1 NOUN Tone: H#.

Dragon. 龙。

CL: mi1

my1-çi1 NOUN Tone: H#.

Spark. 火花。

CL: ǣ1

my1-çi1 dzu1 t^hu1 NOUN Tone: H#-L.

Rainbow. 彩虹。

CL: k^hw1

my1-dæ1 NOUN Tone: LM.

Bottom part of body. 下半身。

my1-di1 NOUN Tone: MH#. ① Field. 田地。

② The Earth, the place where mankind lives (as opposed to the Heavens). 天下。

CL: kv1

myɿdoɿ VERB Tone: L.
To ask. 问。

leɿ-myɿdoɿ

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

myɿdoɿ-zeɿ

PFV

问了

əɿtsoɿ myɿdoɿ-biɿ? |

What would [you] like to ask? / What is your question?

要问什么呢?

myɿdɿuɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Eldest daughter. 大女儿。

zoɿdɿuɿ-myɿdɿuɿ

eldest son and eldest daughter (i.e. eldest male and female siblings)

大儿子与大女儿

myɿdzeɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Barley, *Hordeum vulgare* L. 大麦。
CL: kyɿ

myɿdzeɿ-tɕhiɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Highland barley beard. 青稞芒。

myɿdzɿɿ NOUN Tone: LM.
Bottom part (symbolically: “the tail”). 下面部分。

myɿdzɿɿ dziɿ

to be seated in the bottom part (of the room)

坐在(房间的)下面部分

noɿ | myɿdzɿɿ dziɿ!

Go and get seated in the bottom part (of the room)!

你到下面去坐!

myɿgɿɿgɿɿ NOUN Tone: .
Descendants. 下一代、后裔、后人。

myɿ-gɿɿlaɿ NOUN Tone: H#.
Sky spirit. 天宫菩萨。
CL: ɿɿ

myɿ-gɿɿdyɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Instep, top part of the foot. 脚背。
CL: ɿuɿ

myɿ-gɿɿk^hɿɿ NOUN Tone: L#.
Year of the dragon. 龙年。

myɿ-gv#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Clap of thunder. 雷、雷声。

myɿ-gvɿ | gvɿ-zeɿ

there is a clap of thunder

打雷了

myɿ-gvɿ laɿ

there is a clap of thunder

打雷了

CL: ɿuɿ

myɿk^hɿɿ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Evening (starting when it begins to get dark). 晚上。

myɿ-k^hɿɿ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Smoke. 烟。

myɿ-k^hɿɿ lyɿ

there is a lot of smoke

烟很多

CL: æɿ

myɿɿiɿ NOUN Tone: LH.
Second daughter; literally “middle daughter”. 二女儿。

myɿɿuɿ NOUN Tone: L#.
Muli county. 木里。

myɿ-miɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Woman. 女人。

myɿ-miɿ soɿts^hiɿ-k^hɿɿ, | q^hoɿ-moɿ giɿ leɿ-tɿɿ! |
jiɿ=ɿæɿ q^hɿ-tɿs^hiɿ-k^hɿɿ, | byɿ-diɿ laɿ hɿɿ dɿzæɿ!

“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: ɿɿ

myɿ-myɿ-diɿ NOUN Tone: H#-.
Bellows. 风箱。
CL: ɿuɿ

my|ɲi| NOUN Tone: M.

Toe. 脚趾。

CL: [ɯ|

my|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: [ɯ|

my|p^hæ| VERB Tone: .

To forget. 忘记、落下。

my|p^hæ|-ze|

(I) forgot!

忘记了

le|-my|p^hæ|(-ze|)

ACCOMP _ PFV

忘记了

ə|tso|-la| ɣy|dɣy|, | mɯ|-do! | tso|~tso|
my|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

my|qo| NOUN Tone: L#.

Papaya. 木瓜。

my|qo|-dzɯ|

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: [ɯ|

my|q^hwæ| NOUN Tone: L#.

The name of a village outside the plain of Yongning, close to the Lake. 木垮: 村落名。

ɬi|ki|, | ɲi|se|, | ta|dzi|, | my|q^hwæ|, |
la|t^ha|-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|t^ha|-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)

my|ɬo|ɕ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Heavens, sky. 天空。

CL: [ɯ|

my|ɬwɣ|₁ NOUN Tone: LM.

Lower reaches of a river; downstream. 下游。

my|ɬwɣ|₂ NOUN Tone: LM.

The name of a village. 下村, 比如者波下村(永宁的一个村落)。

my|si| NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.

Morning. 早晨。

my|si|-njɣ| ADVERB(IAL) Tone: LM+MH#.

Early in the morning. 一大早。

my|ta#| VERB Tone: LM+#H.

To praise, to commend. 表扬。

my|ta|ji|

to praise

表扬

hi|-ɲɯ| | my|ta| F | ji| le|-hu|-ze|.

(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。

my|t^hæ#| ADVERB(IAL) Tone: #H.

Under. 下面。

ɬɣ|ɯ| | my|t^hæ|-la| li! | ɣy|bi| mɯ|-li!|

He only looks down, he never glances up! (About someone who constantly sits at his desk, and complains about headaches and a sore neck: the speaker points out that it may be due to a bad posture while at work.)

他老低头是往下看, 不往上看! (情景: 有人经常脖子疼、头疼, 阿妈提出, 这应该跟工作姿势不对有关: 那个人一直坐在办公桌前, 低着头)

my|tɕi| NOUN Tone: LH.

Youngest daughter. 最小的女儿。

my|tɕo| ADVERB(IAL) Tone: LM.

Downward. 往下。

my|tɕo|kwɣ|

to throw down

往下扔

my1tɕo1 se1!

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)

my1tʰi1 ADJECTIVE Tone: L. From: my1 and tʰi1 Intelligent. 聪明。

[tʂʰu1 | my1tʰi1 | zɔwæ1!

She is very intelligent!

她很聪明!

my1tʂæ1 NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.

Lower part (of the body=below the waist). 下半(身)。

my1tʂæ1 VERB Tone: MH#.

To call, to give the name... to, to refer to... as... 叫做、称作、名叫。

([tʂʰu1 |] ə1tso1 my1tʂæ1?

What's her/his name? / What is (it/he/she) called?

他叫什么名字?

njɣ1 | ... my1tʂæ1

My name is...

我名字叫.....

my1tsʰi#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)。

my1tsʰi1-qo1

during the dry season

旱季的时候

my1tsʰo1 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: kɣ1

my1tʂʰɣ1 NOUN Tone: L#.

Chin. 下巴。

CL: kʰwɣ1

my1tʂo1-ti1-by1 NOUN Tone: .

Water striders, water bugs, magic bugs, pond skaters, Gerridae. 水黾。

my1tsu1 NOUN Tone: MH#.

Beard. 胡子。

my1tsu1 zi1

to have a beard

有胡子

CL: kʰwɣ1

my1tʂy1 NOUN Tone: L#.

Mortar. 臼。

CL: na1

my1tʂy1 1 ADJECTIVE Tone: H#. ① Creased. 皱(衣服)。

② Wrinkled. (脸)有皱纹。

to1kɣ1 | my1tʂy1 ze1.

(His/her) forehead became wrinkled.

他的前额有了皱纹。

to1kɣ1 | le1-my1tʂy1

(His/her) forehead is wrinkled.

他的前额有皱纹。

[F5] æ1ʂe1 | le1-my1tʂy1

The skin is wrinkled (literally “the flesh is wrinkled”)

皮肤有皱纹 (直译: “肉有皱纹”)

③ Withered. 谢 (花谢了)。

bæ1bæ1 | le1-my1tʂy1-ze1

The flower has withered.

花谢了。

See: my1tʂy1 2

my1tʂy1 2 NOUN Tone: H#.

Wrinkle. 皱纹。

CL: kʰu1 See: my1tʂy1 1

my1tʂy1-ny1mi1 NOUN Tone: L#-. From:

my1tʂy1 and ny1mi1 Small pestle. 杵。

CL: na1

my1tʰu1 NOUN Tone: M.

Heel. 脚跟。

CL: kʰwɣ1

my1ty1 NOUN Tone: L.

Only daughter. 独生女。

my1ty1 | ɕu1-tʰy1-la1 dzo1!

(She) just has an only daughter!

她只有一个独生女!

my1tʰy1 NOUN Tone: MH#.

Torch. 火把。

CL: qa1

mylze1 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)。

mylze1-qo1

during the rainy season

雨季的时候

mylze1-tshætyu#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Gunpowder. 火药。

CL: po1

mylze#1 ₂ NOUN Tone: #H.

Gun; firelock. 枪, 明火枪。

CL: k^hu1

mylzi1 NOUN Tone: L.

News, gossip. 消息、闲话、八卦。

mylzi1 | dwt-k^hwy1

a piece of gossip

一个八卦

CL: k^hwy1

mylzo1 NOUN Tone: L.

Young lady. 姑娘。

mylzo1 = ɣæ1

young ladies

姑娘们

CL: [w1 ɣ1

mylzy1 NOUN Tone: L.

Adopted daughter. 义女。

mylzo1-ə1mi1 NOUN Tone: L + H#.

A young lady and her mother. 姑娘与母亲。

mylzu1 ₁ NOUN Tone: L.

Brothers. 兄弟 (哥哥们与弟弟们)。

tshw1 | na1dzi1-by1 | mylzu1-ji1-hi1 ni1!

He is **na1dzi1**/'s brother!

他是**na1dzi1**/的兄弟!

CL: ɣ1

mylzu1 ₂ NOUN Tone: L.

Oats. 燕麦。

CL: ky1

mylzu1-ni1mi1 NOUN Tone: L + #H-.

Brothers and sisters, siblings. 兄弟姐妹, 堂兄弟姐妹。

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。

tshw1 | my1-dzu1-kwy1-tɕw1!

Come on, eat it up! / Come on, finish your bowl!

你吃完吧!

t^hi1-my1-dzu1-kwy1-tɕw1!

Same as previous example, with the DURATIVE

同上

[M18] tshw1 my1-ɣw1 bi1-ni1gy1! njy1 | gy1dzw1 | zyæ1! |

(S)he is going to die! I am devastated!

他要死了! 我很伤心!

hi1 tshw1-ɣ1 t^hɣ1 my1-ɣw1-kwy1-tɕw1-la1...

as this person is going to die soon...

因为这个人快要去世……

my1-dzu1-bi1-ze1!

[We are] about to eat! / We are going to eat right now!

马上要吃了!

my1-hwæ1

about to buy

即将买

my1-tɕ^hi1

about to sell

即将卖

my1-dzu1-kwy1-tɕw1-la1...

since (she/he) is about to eat...

因为马上要吃……

my1-la1-kwy1-tɕw1-la1...

since (she/he) is about to strike...

因为要打……

myl~mv#1 ADJECTIVE Tone: . From: my1 Clear (speech). 清楚 (话、事情)。

zywy1 my1~my1

to speak clearly; clear speech

讲清楚

le1-my1~my1-k^hu1

to clarify, to explain

弄明白、讲清楚

- n -

na| ADJECTIVE Tone: H.
Important, serious (e.g. a wound). 严重, 重要。

myt-na|
not serious
不严重

na|_a CLASSIFIER Tone: M_a.
Classifier for tools. 量词: 工具 (一把)。

qwt-na| dzo|
there is one (tool)
有一把 (工具)

na|dzi#| NOUN Tone: #H.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

na|mi#| NOUN Tone: #H.
Difficulties, complications, hardship, overwork, great fatigue. 受累、劳累、辛苦、困难、艰难、艰苦。

na|mi| t^hy|!
Hardship has come!
现在是艰苦的时候! / 现在很贫困!

CL: k^hwyt|

na|~na| ADVERB(IAL) Tone: . From: na| Secretly.
偷偷、暗暗、私自、暗地、暗里。

na|na| | le|li| le|do| |
to see (someone) for whom one was secretly on the lookout
偷偷地看见

na|~na| se| |
to walk furtively
贼头贼脑地走

na|tʂ^hõ|~õ|di|py| 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^hæt|

na|_b ADJECTIVE Tone: L_b.
Black. 黑, 暗 (颜色, 天色)。

na|hi|
REL
黑的
myt-na|
NEG
不黑

na|ba|~xa|w#| NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Name of a mountain. 一座山的名字。

na|dzi| ADVERB(IAL) Tone: LM.
Dark (at twilight, dusk). 暗 (黄昏/暮的时候, 天变暗)。

na|dzi|~ze|!
It has got dark! Twilight has come!
天变暗了! / 黄昏到了!

na|dzi|~ho|~ze|!
It's going to get dark!
(天)要变暗了!

na|hĩ#| NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Naxi (ethnic group). 纳西族。

na|hĩ|~mi|ji|!
She is a Naxi women! / It's a Naxi woman!
她是纳西族女人!

na|hĩ|~ba|la|
the Naxi costume, Naxi garments
纳西族服装

na|hĩ|~zwy| so|
to study the Naxi language
学纳西语

na|hĩ|~t^hæt|æt|
Naxi books
纳西族的书

CL: yt|

na|kwyt| NOUN Tone: LM.
Pumpkin; cushaw. 南瓜。
CL: w|

na|mi#| NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Na woman. 摩梭女人。

na|my|~na|dzi|dzi| ADJECTIVE Tone: .
All dark, quite dark (at twilight, dusk). 很暗 (天变得很暗)。

na|pyt-q^hwyt| NOUN Tone: LM-.
Emperor (borrowed from the Mongolian?). 皇帝。

tʂ^hw| | na|p^hy|~q^hwyt~ni|gy|!
He's got an emperor's looks! / He thinks he's the emperor! (Mocking someone who thinks he or she can impose his/her decisions to everyone, who thinks (s)he is a great leader.)
他摆出做皇帝的样子! / 他以为他是皇帝吧!
(嘲笑一个自以为是的人)

naʌtsʰiʌ NOUN Tone: L.

Name of a mountain. 一座山的名字。

kvʌʌmɣʌ, | æʌsæʌ, | ŋwɣʌhãʌ, | sɣwæʌgv#ʌ, |
naʌtsʰiʌ | -tɕʰɣʌʌpɣʌmi#ʌ, | qvʌʌtʌʌtʰsʰaʌnaʌ |

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。

naʌzo#ʌ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.

Na man. 摩梭男人。

naʌ-zwɣʌ NOUN Tone: LH.

Autonym of the language: the Na language. 本语言：摩梭话（纳语）。

naʌ VERB Tone: MH.

To tremble. 发抖，颤抖。

naʌ~naʌ-zeʌ

RED PFV

发抖了

leʌ-naʌ~naʌ

ACCOMP RED

ACCOMP RED

loʌqʰwɣʌ | naʌ~naʌ

the hand trembles

手抖

naʌ NOUN Tone: LM.

Endonym: Na. 自称：摩梭族。

naʌ-mɣʌʌ naʌ-diʌ |

Na territory

摩梭人地区

əʌʌʌʌ-sɣwʌʌʌʌ | naʌzoʌ-taʌmɣʌʌ-ŋwʌʌ | dzoʌ-ŋiʌ-
tswʌʌ!

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: vʌ

naʌ-qʰæʌʌʌʌʌʌ ADJECTIVE Tone: .

Dark all over, completely dark. 黑乎乎、很黑。

-ne SUFFIX Tone: .

Like, as if. 像。

[M18] noʌ-ŋwʌʌ hwæʌ-neʌ-ʌʌʌ | zoʌ!

as if you were buying

就像你来买一样！

[M18] noʌ-ŋwʌʌ laʌʌ | -neʌ-ʌʌʌ | zoʌ!

as if you were striking

就像你来打一样！

[M18] noʌ-ŋwʌʌ piʌ-neʌ-ʌʌʌ | zoʌ!

as if you decided

就像你来说一样！

ʌʌʌʌ-neʌ-ʌʌʌ

thus, in this way

这样

tʰvʌʌ-kʰvʌʌ-neʌ-ʌʌʌ-zoʌ

like that year

像那年一样、就像那年

tʰvʌʌ-ʌʌʌ-neʌ-ʌʌʌ-zoʌ

like that month

像那个月一样、就像那个月

tʰvʌʌ-hãʌ-neʌ-ʌʌʌ-zoʌ

like that evening

像那天晚上一样、就像那个晚上

tʰvʌʌ-sɣwʌʌ-neʌ-ʌʌʌ-zoʌ

like that time

像那次一样、就像那次

tʰvʌʌ-ŋiʌ-neʌ-ʌʌʌ-zoʌ

like that day

像那天一样、就像那天

niʌ NOUN Tone: #H.

Amaranth. 苋米。

CL: pɔʌ

niʌfyʌ 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）。

jɣʌʌʌʌ-niʌfyʌ

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: ʌʌʌ

-niŋy˥ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: MH#.

To be like, to seem like. 如、像。

zu˥h̃˥-niŋy˥

like grass, i.e. vivid green

像草，等于绿色

æ˥qæ˥-niŋy˥

like a parrot (i.e. blue/green-coloured)

像鹦鹉，等于青色

lwæ˥pʰy˥-niŋy˥

like ashes, i.e. grey-coloured

灰色

su˥pʰy˥-niŋy˥

like a urinary bladder, in the shape of a bladder

像膀胱

(ny˥mi˥ |) dʉ˥-y˥-niŋy˥

(their heart is) like one, as one

一条心，想得一致

dzi˥bi˥-niŋy˥

to be accustomed to, to get accustomed to

习惯（一个环境）

[élicitation lors de la transcription de Agriculture.70] li˥ [ʰu˥-bi˥-niŋy˥]

to have a habit of drinking tea, to be a tea-drinker

习惯喝茶、有喝茶的习惯

[ʂʰu˥ | ʂu˥-bi˥-niŋy˥]!

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˥# NOUN Tone: #H.

Sisters. 姐妹。

[ʂʰu˥ | tæ˥ʂu˥-by˥ | ni˥mi˥ ni˥]

She is /tæ˥ʂu˥-/'s sister.

她是达石的姐姐（或妹妹）

CL: y˥

njæ˥-qy˥ VERB Tone: H#-.

To look away from. 看别的方向（蔑视态度）。

hi˥ njæ˥qy˥

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）

ny˥-njæ˥qy˥

NEG

NEG

njæ˥-bæ˥ NOUN Tone: H#.

Tear. 眼泪。

CL: tʰy˥

njæ˥-su˥ky˥ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L.

First person plural pronoun, exclusive. 我们。

njæ˥-su˥-ky˥ | ny˥-su˥!

We (exclusive) don't know!

我们不知道！

[ʂʰu˥-su˥-ky˥, | njæ˥-su˥-ky˥-by˥ | ny˥-su˥]!

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！

njæ˥-tsu˥ NOUN Tone: L#. ① Eyebrow. 眉毛。**njæ˥-tsu˥-dæ˥**

eyebrow (this formulation avoids ambiguity between 'eyebrow' and 'eyelashes')

眉毛

njæ˥-tsu˥ | my˥tʂo˥-kʰu˥

to knit the brows (literally "to lower the brows")

皱眉毛

② Eyelashes. 睫毛、眼睫毛、眼毛。

njæ˥-tsu˥-ʂæ˥

CL: kʰwɿ˥

njæ˥ = zu˥ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L#.

Dual exclusive first person pronoun: us two, the two of us (the speaker plus another person who is not the addressee). 我们两个。

ɑ˥ʂo˥(-hi˥) | njæ˥-zu˥ ho˥-dzo˥!

(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！

njæ˥pʰy˥ NOUN Tone: LM.

White of the eye. 白眼球。

CL: tʰu˥

njæŋqwaɛl ADJECTIVE Tone: LM+MH#.
Blind. 眼睛瞎了。

tsʰuɿ | njæŋqwaɛl-zɛl

(S)he went blind.

他眼睛瞎了。

tsʰuɿ | njæŋqwaɛl-niɿ.

(S)he is blind.

他是瞎子。

njæŋqwaɛl-mi#l

blind woman

眼睛瞎了的女人

njæŋqwaɛl-zo#l

blind man

眼睛瞎了的男人

njæŋqwaɛl-hi#l

blind person

瞎子

CL: ɿ

njæŋqʰæ#l NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Eye sand, gum in the eyes, rheum. 眼屎。
CL: kʰwɿl

njɿ-diɿ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Glue. 胶。
CL: kʰwɿl

njɿ-kyɿ NOUN Tone: L#.
Cheekbone. 颧骨。
CL: [uɿ See: kyɿ.kyɿ]

njɿ-kyɿ-njɿ-tshɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: L#-.
Beautiful; with a pretty face (of a woman). 美丽、面貌美。

ə-mi! | mɿ-zoɿ | tsʰuɿ-[uɿ | njɿ-kyɿ-njɿ-tshɿ! | dʒwæɿ | ə-tɿ!

Wow! This young lady is really beautiful! Very pretty!

啊呀，这个少女真美丽！很漂亮！

njɿ-kyɿ-njɿ-tshɿ | zʒwæɿ

extremely beautiful

非常美

See: njɿ-kyɿ, tshɿ

njɿ-laɿ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .
Early. 早、黎明的时候。

njɿ-laɿ | gɿ-tiɿ

to rise early

起得早

njɿ-le-gv#l NOUN Tone: #H.
Daytime. 白天、大白天。

ni-miɿ-njɿ-le-gvɿ

daytime

白天

njɿ-mɿ 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: qaɿ

njɿ-mɿ-miɿ NOUN Tone: H#-L.
Camel. 骆驼。

njɿ-mɿ-miɿ-zoɿ

baby camel

小骆驼

njɿ-mɿ-miɿ-pʰɿ

male camel

公骆驼

CL: miɿ

njɿ-naɿ NOUN Tone: L#.
Eyeball. 眼珠。
CL: [uɿ

njɿ-tɕɿ 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。

njɿ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L.
1st singular pronoun, 1SG. 我。

njɿ 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！”）

njɿ noɿ laɿ

I strike you

我打你

njɣ_ᵇ VERB Tone: L_b.
To husk. 舂米。

le-t-njɣ-ze

ACCOMP _ PFV

舂了

ha-t njɣ

to husk rice

舂米

ha-t | le-t-njɣ

to husk rice

舂米

ha-t | dɯ-t-njɣ-t~njɣ-t-ɿ

rice - DELIMITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE

把米舂一舂

njɣ_ᵇ**bi** NOUN Tone: LH.
Eyelid (top eyelid). 上眼皮。

CL: **ɿ**

njɣ_ᵇ-**gɣ-la** NOUN Tone: L-L#.
Eyeball. 眼珠。

CL: **ɿ**

njɣ_ᵇ**k^{hi}#** NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Bottom eyelid. 下眼皮。

CL: **k^hwɣ**

njɣ_ᵇ**ɿ** NOUN Tone: LM.
Eye. 眼睛。

CL: **ɿ**

njɣ_ᵇ**q^hwɣ** NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Orbit; eye socket. 眼眶。

CL: **ɿ**

njɣ_ᵇ-**tse-t~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**

njɣ_ᵇ**tsɿ** NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Loach (a kind of fish). 泥鳅。

CL: **mi**

njɣ_ᵇ₁ VERB Tone: MH.
To glue (two objects together). 贴。

le-t-njɣ-ze!

ACCOMP _ PFV: It's glued!

粘在一起了!

tso-t~tso-t le-t-dzɣ-t, | le-t-njɣ!

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: **njɣ**_ᵇ₂

njɣ_ᵇ₂ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.
Sticky. 黏 (胶, 树脂)。

See: **njɣ**_ᵇ₁

njɣ_ᵇ₃ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.
Early (to rise early). 早。

njɣ_ᵇ NOUN Tone: LH.
Eye (monosyllable). 眼睛 (单音节)。

CL: **ɿ**

njo NOUN Tone: #H.
Cucurbit flute, hulusi: a free reed wind instrument. 葫芦丝、葫芦箫。

njo-t my

to play the cucurbit flute

吹响葫芦丝

njo NOUN Tone: M.
Ear (of wheat, barley). 谷穗。

ha-t-njo

ear of cereals

谷穗

my-t-dze-t-njo (+ni)

ear of barley

大麦穗

ts^{hi}-zi-t-ha-t-njo (+ni)

ear of highland barley

青稞穗

njo-bi-li NOUN Tone: H#.
Lips. 嘴唇。

CL: **ɿ**

njoɿbiɿ NOUN Tone: LH.
Breast. 乳房。

jiɿ-njoɿbiɿ
cow's breast
牛的奶头

[F5] njoɿbiɿ-tsoɿ-qʰwɿɿ
nipple, teat
乳头

CL: [wɿ]

njoɿkæ-tɕeiɿ NOUN Tone: LM+LH.
Cep, *Boletus edulis*. 牛肝菌 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 牛肝菌
See: **ɿɿ-tɕʰaɿ-pɿɿjɿɿ-moɿ**

njoɿpɿɿɿɿ NOUN Tone: L+H#.
Udder. 牛的奶头。
CL: [wɿ]

njoɿ NOUN Tone: LH.
Milk. 奶汁。

njoɿ kiɿ
to breast-feed (literally 'to give milk')
给(喂)奶

njoɿ tʰwɿɿ
to drink milk
喝奶

noɿnoɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

noɿnoɿ-tɕuɿmaɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

noɿ=tɕɿ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L#.
Second person plural. 你们。
See: **noɿ-suɿkyɿ**

noɿ-suɿkyɿ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L.
Second-person plural pronoun. 你们。

noɿ-suɿkyɿ | mɿɿ-tsuɿɿ!
You (plural) don't know (about this)!
你们不知道!

njɿɿ | noɿ-suɿkyɿ | mɿɿ-tsuɿɿ!
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!

**njɿɿ | noɿ-suɿkyɿ | laɿ / njɿɿ | noɿ-suɿkyɿ | laɿ-
biɿ**

I strike you (PL) / I am going to strike you
我打你们 / 我要打你们

noɿ-suɿkyɿ | laɿ-biɿ
you are going to strike
你们要打了

noɿ-suɿkyɿ | suɿ!
you know, you are aware (of this)
你们知道

noɿ-suɿkyɿ | leɿ-liɿ
you are looking
你们在看

noɿ-suɿkyɿ | liɿ-biɿ!
you are going to look
你们去看吧!

noɿ=zuɿ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L#.
Dual second person pronoun: you two. 你们俩。
See: **noɿzuɿ**

noɿ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L.
Second person singular pronoun. 你。

noɿ niɿ
It's you!
是你!

noɿbyɿ NOUN Tone: LM.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。

noɿqoɿ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: LH.
Close to, next to. ……附近。

noɿzuɿ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: LM+MH#.
Dual second person pronoun: you two. 你们俩。
See: **noɿ=zuɿ**

VERB Tone: Lxx.
To add, to blend in, to mix. 掺。

ŋæɿ | tsaɿbyɿ-qoɿ tʰiɿ-noɿ
to mix grilled flour with milk, to add milk to
grilled flour
在糍粑里掺奶、糍粑里掺奶

leɿ-noɿ
ACCOMP _
ACCOMP _

haɿ-qoɿ | tɕæɿɿæɿ tʰiɿ-noɿ | haɿ-qoɿ | tɕæɿɿæɿ tʰiɿ-kʰuɿ

a paraphrase to explain the verb's meaning: 'to blend pickled vegetables into the food/rice, that means: to add pickled vegetables to the food.'

关于这个动词的说明：‘饭里面掺泡菜，就是说：在饭里面放泡菜。’

haɿ-qoɿ | tɕæɿɿæɿ tʰiɿ-noɿ: tɕæɿɿæɿ-laɿ | haɿ | dʒuɿ-tɕʰoɿ dzuɿ

a paraphrase to explain the verb's meaning: 'to blend pickled vegetables into the food/rice, that means: to eat pickled vegetables and food/rice together.'

关于这个动词的说明：‘饭里面掺泡菜，就是说：把泡菜和饭一起吃。’

-noɿ DISCOURSE PARTICLE Tone: MH.

Contrastive topic. 主题：对于、关于。

qæɿ-doɿ | -noɿ

As for lumber, ...

关于木材，……

ziɿ-qʰwɿɿ | -noɿ

As for the main room, ...

关于主屋……

nyɿ₁ VERB Tone: H.

To chase after, to pursue. 追赶。

leɿ-nyɿ

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

[sɿɿ]nyɿ

to chase after, to pursue

追赶

leɿ-[sɿɿ]nyɿ

to chase after, to pursue

追赶

leɿ-[sɿɿ]nyɿ | leɿ-huɿ

He went to chase after

追赶去了

nyɿ₂ VERB Tone: H.

To bury. 埋。

nyɿ-dzuɿ NOUN Tone: LH.

Tofu, bean curd. 豆腐。

CL: ɿ

nyɿ]ho#ɿ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.

Long-boiled soft beancurd. 豆花。

CL: ɿ

nyɿ-hṽɿ NOUN Tone: L#.

Bean; string bean, kidney bean. 豆子，四季豆，花腰豆。

CL: ɿ

nyɿ-hṽɿ-biɿbiɿ 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: kʰɿɿ

nyɿ]wɿ NOUN Tone: LM.

Soy beans, soya beans. 黄豆。

CL: wɿɿ

nyɿmiɿ NOUN Tone: L. ① Heart. 心脏。

hɿɿ [sʰuɿɿ-ɿɿ, | nyɿmiɿ tɕeiɿ! |

This person lacks courage! (literally “...(his/her) heart is small”)

这个人，胆小！（直译：“心小”）

nyɿmiɿ | dʒuɿɿ-wɿɿ tsɿɿ |

in sympathy, in unison

情投意合

nyɿmiɿ | tʰiɿ-tɕuɿ | soɿ

to study patiently / to teach patiently

耐心地学习 / 耐心地教

nyɿmiɿ-qoɿ | tʰiɿ-ziɿ

to remember, to keep in mind

记住、记得（直译：‘心里存着’、‘心里有’）

nyɿmiɿ-qoɿ | tʰiɿ-kʰuɿ

to make an effort to remember, to carry in mind

记住（直译：‘放在心里’）

② State of mind. 心情。

nyɿmiɿ dzuɿɿ~dzuɿɿ-ɿɿ

not to get along well; to quarrel all the time; to poison each other's life

经常吵架、过不到一起去

CL:]wɿ

ny|mi|-qwa| ADJECTIVE Tone: L. From: ny|mi| and qwa|a Courageous, brave. 勇敢、有勇气的。

[s^hwa| | ny|mi| | qwa| | qwa|! | hi| | mɣ|-qwa|!]

(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！

px|mi| | ny|mi| qwa|, | ji|-ŋwa| t^hɣ|; | mi|zwa| ny|mi| qwa| (-dzo|), | hi|-ŋwa| la|!

“If the frog is brave, it gets stamped on by the ox; if the woman is brave, she gets beaten!” (Explanation: weaker creatures must not be too brave: if a frog fears nothing and ventures onto the roads, it can easily get crushed to death; if a woman behaves with masculine self-assurance and courage, she gets into situations where people come to hands, and she eventually has the lower hand.)

“勇敢的青蛙，被牛压死。勇敢的女人，被人家打！”（说明：青蛙太勇敢，上马路，就容易被压死，而女人太勇敢，容易跟别人发生矛盾，最后就打不过男人。）

ny|mi|-ki-ki| ADJECTIVE Tone: . From: ny|mi| and ki|a With similar mood/frame of mind. 心意相通。

ny|mi|-t^hi| ADJECTIVE Tone: L. From: ny|mi| and t^hi|a Weak, worn out. 累得没精神了。

ny|pi| NOUN Tone: LM.
Soybean dregs. 豆粕。

ny|pɣ| NOUN Tone: L#.
Broad beans; lima beans. 蚕豆。

ny|tɕ^hi#| NOUN Tone: LM + #H.
Fine chaff of beans (used to feed cows). 豆类的细糠秕，来喂牛。
CL: k^hɣ|

ny|tɕa| NOUN Tone: LM + MH#.
Coarse chaff of beans. 粗的豆糠。
CL: mɣ|, etc

ny|ty| NOUN Tone: H#.
Nosebag. (挂在马脖子下面的) 饲料袋子、马粮袋子。
CL: [wa|

ny|ze| NOUN Tone: LM.
Chickpea, *Cicer arietinum*, black-coloured; the dish 黑色凉粉 is made out of this pea. 鹰嘴豆、桃尔豆、鸡豆、鸡心豆。Local Chinese dialect: 鸡豆。

- ㄩ -

ㄩᄃᄂ VERB Tone: H.
To hide, to conceal oneself. 躲藏。

t^hi-ㄩᄃᄂ

DUR _

DUR _

ㄩᄃᄂ=ᄃᄂ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L#.
Second person plural. This is a variant of /no⁺=ᄃᄂ/; the form /no⁺=ᄃᄂ/ is considered more correct. 你们。这是/no⁺=ᄃᄂ/的一个变体。/no⁺=ᄃᄂ/被认为是更标准的。

See: ㄩᄃᄂ=ᄃᄂ, no⁺=ᄃᄂ

ㄩᄃᄂ=ᄃᄂ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: LM.
Second person associative plural. 你们家、你们家族。
See: ㄩᄃᄂ=ᄃᄂ, no⁺=ᄃᄂ

ㄩᄃᄂ 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。

my⁷ᄃᄂ ㄩᄃᄂ

to push down, to press down

往下按

le⁺-ㄩᄃᄂ~ㄩᄃᄂ

② To oppress. 压迫。

hi⁺ k^hy⁺, | hi⁺ ㄩᄃᄂ

to steal and oppress (description of a despot's behaviour)

偷和迫（描述专制统治者的行为）

-ㄩᄃᄂ 2 CONJUNCTION Tone: .
Or. 或者、还是。

ㄩᄃᄂ ADJECTIVE Tone: H.
Few. 少。

hi⁺ ㄩᄃᄂ

people are few / there are few people

好的，不多！不好的，就很多了！

tso⁺~tso⁺ | ㄩᄃᄂ-ze⁺

there are fewer things, the amount of things has decreased

东西（变）少了

dzɿ⁺-hi⁺, | le⁺-ㄩᄃᄂ! | my⁺-dzɿ⁺-hi⁺, | le⁺-dzɿ⁺!

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）

-ㄩᄃᄂ 1 POSTPOSITION Tone: M.
Ablative, agent, and topic marker. 离格，施动者，主题。接近汉语的‘由’。

ㄩᄃᄂ-ᄃᄂ VERB Tone: .
Lovely. 可爱。

ㄩᄃᄂ-ᄃᄂ ADJECTIVE Tone: .
Pitiable, wretched, pitiful. 可怜。

no⁺ | t^hu⁺-ki⁺ | d^hwæ⁺ | ㄩᄃᄂ-ᄃᄂ! / ...d^hwæ⁺ | ㄩᄃᄂ-ᄃᄂ ji⁺!

You pity her/him a lot! / You feel a lot of pity for her/him!

你真的很可怜他。

ㄩᄃᄂ VERB Tone: MH.
To wring, to tighten, to clamp. 拧。

le⁺-ㄩᄃᄂ-ze⁺

ACCOMP _ PFV

拧了

ɬo⁺qɑ⁺ | t^hu⁺-[u⁺ | le⁺-ㄩᄃᄂ-qɑ⁺-jo⁺!

Tighten the lid! (of a glass jar, used as drinking glass)

（你）拧一下盖子吧！

ㄩᄃᄂ NOUN Tone: LM.
Moth; insect that eats into wood, books, clothes etc. 蛀虫。
CL: mi⁺

ㄩᄃᄂ VERB Tone: H. ① To sniff. 闻嗅。
② To hear, to get to know (good news...). 听到（消息）、风闻。

my⁺-ㄩᄃᄂ

I am not aware of this piece of news! / I didn't know about that!

（我）不知道这个消息！

no⁺ ə⁺tso⁺ ㄩᄃᄂ?

Which piece of news did you get? / What did you get to know?

你听到了什么消息呢？

- n -

ni₁ VERB Tone: H.
To listen. 听。

tʰi+ni

DUR

DUR

tso+~tso+ni

to listen to things

听东西

le+ni-ze

ACCOMP _ PFV

听了

ni₂ 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

ni₃ VERB Tone: H.
To lose, to be defeated. 败、输。

ni_b CLASSIFIER Tone: H_b.
Day. 日、天。

qwa+ni

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。

njv+ | le+ni-ze!

I am full. / I am satiated.

我饱了。

ni_a VERB Tone: M_a.
To need. 需要。

no+ | əj+ni? | mv+ni!

Do you want (some)? - No!

你要吗? - 不要!

ni+dzw NOUN Tone: H#.
Penis. 男生殖器。
CL: [w]

ni+gy# NOUN Tone: #H.
Nose. 鼻子。
CL: [w]

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: khw

ni+gy+dzw NOUN Tone: MH.
Nasal mucus, snivel. 鼻涕。

ni+hi+mi NOUN Tone: M.
Second month. 二月。

ni+mi NOUN Tone: M. ① Sun. 太阳。

ni+mi tʰy

the sun rises

太阳出来、日出

② Day; daytime; time. 日、时间。
CL: [w]

ni+mi+da+dzw# NOUN Tone: #H.
Solar eclipse. 日蚀。

ni+mi+da+dzw tʰy

there is a solar eclipse

有日蚀

ni+mi+da+dzw ni!

Yes, it's a solar eclipse!

是的，是日蚀!

CL: sw

ni+mi+gy NOUN Tone: L.
West: "[the direction where] the sun sets". 西方。

ni+mi+gy-gi-dzv se

to walk towards the west

往西边走

ni+mi+khw+sw NOUN Tone: M.
Rays (of sunshine). 太阳的光线。
CL: khw

ni-tmi-t^hv#] NOUN Tone: #H.

East, orient. 东方。

ni-tmi-t^hv-t-gi-t

the direction of the east

东方方向

ni-tmi-t^hv-t-gi-t | se]

to walk towards the east

向东面走

ni-tmi-t^hv-t-gi-t | dzo]

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-tmi-t-tæ-tsw-t NOUN Tone: M.

Sunflower. 葵花。

CL: dzi]

ni-tna] NOUN Tone: L#.

Cane; rattan. 藤子。

ni-tph^hv] NOUN Tone: L#.

Frost. 霜。

ni-tph^hv] la]-ze]

there is some frost

有霜

ni-tq^hv-t NOUN Tone: M. ① Nostril. 鼻孔。

② Snivel, nasal mucus. 鼻涕。

CL: [w-t

ni-tse] NOUN Tone: L#.

The name of a village. 小落水（村落名）。

ni-tse], | na]-la]-ni!

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！

xi-tki-t, | ni-tse], | ta-tdzi], | my-tq^hwæ], | la-t^ha-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-t^ha-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）

ni-to] 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-to]-tsh^hwæ]

talkative

多嘴、拉不断扯不断（直译：“嘴快”）

CL: k^hwx]

ni-tsi] NUMBER Tone: .

20. 20。

ni-tsi-t-dw-t NUMBER Tone: MH#.

21. 21。

ni-tsi-t-gy-t NUMBER Tone: .

29. 29。

ni-tsi-t-hō] NUMBER Tone: MH#.

28. 28。

ni-tsi-t-ni] NUMBER Tone: MH#.

22. 22。

ni-tsi-t-ŋwx-t NUMBER Tone: .

25. 25。

ni-tsi-t-q^hv-t NUMBER Tone: MH#.

26. 26。

ni-tsi-t-so] NUMBER Tone: L.

23. 23。

ni-tsi-t-sw-t NUMBER Tone: .

27. 27。

ni-tsi-t-zy-t NUMBER Tone: .

24. 24。

ni-t-tsh^h-zi] 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-tsh^h-zi-t-di]

same meaning

同上

CL: [w-t

ni-tze-hæ]ze] NOUN Tone: L.

Swift. 雨燕。

CL: mi]

niʔzo#7 NOUN Tone: #H.

Fish. 鱼。

niʔzoʔ tʰyʔ-miʔ# / niʔzoʔ tʰyʔ-miʔ

N + DEM + CLF

那条鱼

niʔzoʔ-taʔpyʔ

dried fish

干鱼

CL: miʔ

niʔ 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)。

niʔ₁ VERB Tone: L_a.

To press, to hold (clamped under the arm, between the legs...). 夹、夹持。

ɖwʔ-niʔ~niʔ-ɬʔ

to press a little

夹一点

niʔ₂ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L.

Who. 谁。

niʔ niʔ?

Who is that?

是谁?

noʔ | niʔ niʔ?

Who are you?

你是谁?

ʈʂʰwʔ | niʔ niʔ?

Who is this person?

他是谁?

noʔ | niʔ | -kiʔ biʔ-piʔ, | ɖwʔ-bæʔ laʔ niʔ!

No matter where you go, it's the same everywhere!

无论你去谁(家), 都一样!

noʔ | niʔ-kiʔ biʔ-piʔ, | ɖwʔ-bæʔ laʔ niʔ!

As previous example, with a different division into tone groups

同上, 声调段界不同

niʔ_a₁ VERB Tone: L_a.

To twine, to wind; twist with the fingers (e.g. linen, to make thread). 捻, 缠线。

leʔ-niʔ

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

saʔ niʔ

to twine hemp (to make thread)

捻麻

ɖwʔ-niʔ~niʔ-ɬʔ

DELIMITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE

捻一捻

niʔ_a₂ VERB Tone: L_a.

To break (tool), to be broken. 设备坏了。

leʔ-niʔ-zeʔ

ACCOMP _ PFV: it's broken!

坏了! /破了!

tsoʔ~tsoʔ niʔ

to break things

东西坏了

niʔ_a₃ VERB Tone: L_a.

Copula. 是系词。

niʔbyʔ NOUN Tone: L.

Grasshopper, cricket. 蟋蟀。

CL: miʔ

niʔbyʔ-ʂeʔsaʔ NOUN Tone: LM.

Dragonfly. 蜻蜓。

CL: miʔ

niʔma#7 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。

niʔpʰyʔ NOUN Tone: L.A mountain plant; the consultant proposes this term for water mint, *Mentha aquatica*, *Mentha hirsuta* Huds. but this is unlikely to be the correct identification. 一种植物。合作人看水薄荷的图片就觉得像这种植物, 但很可能不是。李达珠等(2015: 98)翻译为“野牡丹”但这好像也不准确。**niʔpʰyʔ-bæʔbæʔ**

the flower of this plant

这种植物的花

niʔ=ɬʔ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: LM+H#.

Second person associative pronoun: you 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……)。

niʔtsu#7 NOUN Tone: LM+#H.

Hmong (ethnic group). 苗族。

CL: yʔ

ni1tse1 NOUN Tone: L.
Door bar. 门闩。

ni1tse1 tʰi1-kʰu1, | tʰi1-tse1!

Put on the door bar, to lock (the main door)!

放门闩，（好好）锁（门）！

ni1 NUMBER Tone: MH.
2. 2。

- ō -

ō1dx1t1 NOUN Tone: M.
Foundation, fundamentals. 根本。

ō1dx1t1-ŋw1, | hī1 tʂh1w1-ɣ1 | tʂh1w1ne1 gɣ1 | -ni1!

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!

ō1t1h1ɣ1ni1 NOUN Tone: .
That day (long ago). (早以前的) 那天。

ō1tʂwɣ1 NOUN Tone: M.
Mosquito. 蚊子。

ō1tʂwɣ1 le1-t1h1ɣ1-ze1!

Here comes a mosquito! / A mosquito has come in! (= into the room, into the mosquito net...)

有一只蚊子!

suw1-4i1mi1, | ō1tʂwɣ1! |

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: mi1

ō1tʂwɣ1-ky1dzɔw1 NOUN Tone: MH#.
Mosquito net. 蚊帐。

CL: [w1

ō1tʂh1w1ne1-ji1 ADVERB(IAL) Tone: MH#.
In that way. 那样。

ō1dɣ1 NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Wolf. 狼。

CL: mi1

ō1dɣ1-k1h1ɣ1mi1 NOUN Tone: LM+MH#-.
Wolfhound. 狼狗。

CL: mi1

ō1dɣ1-mi1 NOUN Tone: LM+H#.
Female wolf. 母狼。

CL: mi1

ō1dɣ1-p1h1v1#1 NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Male wolf. 公狼。

CL: mi1

ō1dɣ1-zo1#1 NOUN Tone: LM+#H-.
Little wolf. 小狼。

ō1 PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: MH.
(one)self. 自己。

ō1-ɑ1ɣo1

one's house

自己家

ō1-dzɔw1, ō1 tʂh1w1! |

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。)

ō1-ʂe1, ō1 tʂh1æ1! |

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。)

ō1-by1-ō1 ji1-ŋw1 | suw1-ky1!

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!

ō1-by1-ō1 + N |

one's own N

自己的(+名词)

ō1-by1-ō1 zɔwæ1

one's own horse

自己的马

ō1-by1-ō1 ji1

one's own cow

自己的牛

ō1-by1-ō1 lɣ1

one's own field

自己的田地

ō1-by1-ō1 dʒe1

one's own money

自己的钱

ō1-mɣ1-ō1di1

birth place

出生的地方、老家、故乡

hī1-mv1 hī1-di1 | q1h1ɑ1-dzɣ1~dzɣ1, | ō1-mv1 ō1-di1 tʂh1e1 mɣ1-gv1!

No matter how beautiful other people's places are, they can never be equal to one's own homeland!

其他人的地方怎么好, 也比不过自己的地方!

ōt-əlm̩y̯ | ōt-əlm̩y̯ | ōt-əlm̩y̯

one's own elder (brother or sister)

自家姐姐（或哥哥）

ōt-ət̩y̯ | ōt-ət̩y̯

one's own maternal uncle

自家舅舅（母亲的兄弟）

ōt-z̩m̩i, ōj̩ ni! |

One's path, that is one's identity / one's destiny!

/ The path you choose is your destiny!

自己的道路，就是自己！ / 每个人有自己的命运！

- p -

pæ1tɕɿ1 NOUN Tone: M.
Plantain. 芭蕉 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 芭蕉

pæ1 VERB Tone: H.
To move house. 搬 (家)。
Borrowing: Chinese 搬?

pæ1a CLASSIFIER Tone: Ha.
Classifier for packs/herds (of horses...), troops (of soldiers)... 量词: 马、军人…… (一队)。

pæ1k^hwɿ#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Silver coin of the imperial times. 民国之前的银币。

ə1mi! | pæ1k^hwɿ1 so1-1w1 ki1-mæ1!

Wow! [(S)he] is giving you three silver coins!! (According to the main consultant's memories, this is the type of comment that uncles and aunts would make when a child who turned 13 received significant amounts of money on the occasion of their coming of age. The equivalent today would be about half a month's salary. To give only one coin would not be right, because gifts have to come in pairs. To give two coins is fully sufficient: a beautiful gift. To give three coins is an impressive gift, beyond expectations.)

哇! (他) 给三块银币! (在一个孩子成年时, 亲戚会给银币。给一块, 不合适, 因为礼物不能只给一个, 要给两个。给两块银币, 是合适的, 也是够的。给三块银币, 超出期望, 是大礼物了。按现在的标准/说法, 三个银币等于半个月的工资左右。)

pæ1k^hwɿ1 dʒw1-1w1# ; pæ1k^hwɿ1 ni1-1w1# ; pæ1k^hwɿ1 so1-1w1#

one silver coin, two silver coins, three silver coins

一块银币, 两块银币, 三块银币

pæ1k^hwɿ1 dʒw1-ki1ta1

a bag of silver coins (to be interred in a secret place)

一包银币 (埋在地里, 为了藏)

CL: 1w1

pæ1li1 NOUN Tone: L#.
Chinese chestnut. 板栗。
Borrowing: Chinese 板栗

pæ1li1-si1dʒi1

chestnut tree

板栗树

pæ1li1-dʒi1

chestnut tree

板栗树

pæ1ɬæ1-tʂ^ho1 NOUN Tone: L#-.

Hongqiao, a (mostly Han Chinese) village on the road from Ninglang to Yongning. 红桥。

no1 | pæ1ɬæ1-tʂ^ho1-hi1-ni1-zo1!

“You look like someone from Hongqiao!” This is an insult, meaning “You are ugly”. Popular Na geography had it that the people of Hongqiao (a village which the caravans crossed) had coarse, unlovely physical features, such as big snub noses.

解放前用的侮辱语句: “你像红桥人!” = “你很丑!” 摩梭民间文化中, 红桥 (马帮路过的一个乡) 的人被认为难看, 面貌不“眉清目秀”, 比如有扁鼻子。

pæ1su1 NOUN Tone: M.

The lowest rank in the hierarchy of feudal officials. 把事 (封建官员系统中的最低等级) (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 把事

pæ1te1 NOUN Tone: L#.

Bench, stool. 板凳。

Borrowing: Chinese 板凳

CL: 1w1

pæ1a VERB Tone: Ma.

To lay (the table). 摆桌子、供应饭菜。

Borrowing: Chinese 摆?

ha1 t^hi1-pæ1 tsæ1-ni1-ze1! | ha1 dʒw1-bi1-ze1!

The table is set / everything is ready! Let's eat!

饭摆好了! 吃饭了!

pæ1p^hæ1 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: p^hæ1

pæ1p^hæ1 2 NOUN Tone: LM + MH#.

Masculine given name. 男性名字。

pæ1 1 VERB Tone: MH.

To cultivate land. 种 (地)。

pæ̣¹ ₂ VERB Tone: MH.
To exceed; to let slip. 超过, 错过。

pæ̣¹ | -kʰẉ-ḍ-pị, | ṃx̣¹-ṭṣx̣¹! |
It's not good to let (an auspicious day) slip by! /
It's not good to miss the opportunity (of an aus-
picious days; for the building of a house, for in-
stance)
错过 (一个吉日), 不好!

pæ̣¹ | -tʰɑ̣¹-kʰẉ
Don't let (this opportunity) slip by! / (You/we)
mustn't miss this opportunity!
不要错过 (机会)!

lẹ¹-pæ̣¹-zẹ¹!
It's too late! / We have let the opportunity slip
by!
错过了!

pæ̣¹hẉx̣¹ NOUN Tone: MH.M.
Solution, method (early borrowing from Chinese). 办法
(早期汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 办法

ʈ̣ʂ̣ẉ¹ | pæ̣¹hẉx̣¹ | ɕ̣j̣x̣¹ ɣẉ¹ (+ | ẓẉæ̣¹)!
He/she is great at finding solutions / at handling
all sorts of difficult situations!
他很会想办法的!

CL: kʰẉx̣¹

pẹ¹ʂẹ¹ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.
Itself, per se. 本身 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 本身

px̣¹ NOUN Tone: #H.
Drawing, painting. 画。
CL: px̣¹ pʰæ̣¹

px̣¹ VERB Tone: H.
To curl up; to hunch, to huddle up. 蜷曲、蜷缩。

æ̣¹ | ʈ̣ʂ̣ẉ¹-mị | sị¹-ḍzị¹-ʈ̣ʂ̣æ̣¹qọ¹ | tʰị¹-px̣¹-ḍzọ¹!
The hen has huddled up under a tree!
那只鸡, 在树下蜷缩着!

ʈ̣ʂ̣ẉ¹-qọ¹ ḍẉ¹-px̣¹ ɕ̣j̣x̣¹-ɰ̣!
Come and lay here (for a rest)!
过来这边躺一下!

px̣¹ᵇ CLASSIFIER Tone: Hᵇ.
Classifier for statues, paintings... 量词: 雕像, 如: 佛
像 (一尊)。

px̣¹ᵃ VERB Tone: Mᵃ.
To carry on one's back. 背 (水、柴、孩子……)。

px̣¹~px̣¹
RED
重叠: 背一背

tʰị¹-px̣¹~px̣¹
DUR RED
背一背

qʰæ̣¹ px̣¹~px̣¹
to carry manure
背肥料

kʰx̣¹ px̣¹~px̣¹
to carry a dorsal basket
背背篓

ẓẉ¹ px̣¹~px̣¹
to carry grass
背草

tsọ¹~tsọ¹ px̣¹~px̣¹
to carry things
背东西

***tsọ¹~tsọ¹ px̣¹**
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。)

ṇj̣x̣¹-ṇẉ¹ px̣¹~px̣¹ (+ bị¹)!
I'll do the carrying! / Let me carry (it)!
我来背!

ḍẓẉ¹ px̣¹~px̣¹
to carry water
背水

zọ¹-ṃṿ¹ px̣¹~px̣¹
to carry a child on the back
背孩子

px̣¹-dẓx̣-ḍị NOUN Tone: L#-.
A village close to the Hot Springs. 温泉乡的一个村落。

**ə̣¹gọ¹-ɣẉx̣¹, | ɣẉx̣¹-ḷɑ̣¹-bị¹, | bæ̣¹ɣẉx̣¹, |
tʰọ¹tsʰẹ¹#̣¹, | pị¹-tʰẹ¹-ḍị¹, | px̣¹-dẓx̣-ḍị¹, |
ɣẉx̣¹-tỵ¹**

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 propor-
tion of Na members, and the third as a mostly Na
village, whereas the next ones are Pumi (Prinmi).
永宁背向泸沽湖方向经过的村落。前两个村落
拥有相当大的摩梭人口比例, 第三个村落是摩
梭村, 最后一个是普米村。

px̣|la| NOUN Tone: L#.

Photo, photography (newly coined word). 相片, 照片。

CL: p^hæ|

px̣|ka| CLASSIFIER Tone: M.

A big step. 量词: 一大步。

q̣u|~px̣|ka|~q̣u|~px̣|ka|

with great strides

大步流星地

ni|~px̣|ka|

two great strides

两大步

-px̣|to| CONJUNCTION Tone: L#.

Even. 连。

[ʂ^hu| | li|~px̣|to| | t^hu|~ni|]

She even drinks tea! (About the eating and drinking habits of a one-year-old child)

她连茶都喝! (关于一个一岁孩子的饮食习惯)

[ʂ^hu| | px̣|jv|~px̣|to| | dẓu|~ni|]

She even eats bread! (About the eating and drinking habits of a one-year-old child)

她连面包都吃!

hæ|, | k^hṿ|mi|~ʂe|~px̣|to| dẓu|~ḳy|!

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)

hæ|, | k^hṿ|mi|~ʂe| F dẓu|~ḳy|!

as above

同上

bo|~px̣|to|; la|~px̣|to|; m̄y|~px̣|to|; z̄wæ|~px̣|to|; fi|~mi|~px̣|to|; ni|~mi|~px̣|to|; hw̄v̄|~li|~px̣|to|; hw̄v̄|~mi|~px̣|to|; k^hṿ|mi|~px̣|to|; ʂo|~dzi|~px̣|to|; ji|~ʂæ|~px̣|to|; na|~hi|~px̣|to|; bo|~mi|~px̣|to|; bo|~ka|~px̣|to|; ʂæ|~t̄v̄|~px̣|to|

combinations with nouns of the various tone categories

与不同声调类的名词结合

px̣|ty| NOUN Tone: H#.

Wickerwork basket. 篮子、竹篮。

q̣ẓu|~ʂu|~px̣|ty|

small basket where chopsticks are kept

筷子篮

px̣|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。

px̣|t^hi|=j|

the /px̣|t^hi|/ clan, the /px̣|t^hi|/ family

/px̣|t^hi|/家族

px̣|t̄ʂ^hwæ| ADJECTIVE Tone: .

Bechuae. (鼻子)扁、被压扁、凹下去。

ni|~gv̄| px̣|t̄ʂ^hwæ|

flat nose

扁鼻子

le|~px̣|t̄ʂ^hwæ|~ze|

ACCOMP _ PFV

被压扁

[ʂ^hu|~v̄| le|~t^hi|~zo|, | dv̄|~qo| | t^hi|~px̣|t̄ʂ^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!

hæ|~mi|~px̣|t̄ʂ^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)

px̣|a VERB Tone: L_a.

To come out, to emerge, to appear. 出现、出来、浮现。

dẓu| px̣|

some water comes out

涌出水来

dẓu|~q^hv̄|~qo| | dẓu| px̣|~ze|

Water emerges at the source.

水泉里面, 涌出水来。

t^hi|~px̣|~dẓo|

DUR _ PROG: it is emerging

正在涌出水来

gv̄|~px̣|

to emerge, to come up, to appear (e.g. the sun comes out)

出现、上来: 太阳出来

px̣|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)。

px̣|dẓu| NOUN Tone: L.

Spring water. 泉水。

px|ho|~ho| ADJECTIVE Tone: L+H#.
Soft. 柔软。

px|ho|~ho|gy|

soft

柔软

ko|q^hwx| | px|ho|~ho|gy|hī| | t^hy|+k^hwx|

the place where the head is soft = the fontanel

头上软软的那块 = 囟门

px|jx|by|di| NOUN Tone: LM+H#.

Steamer used for bread (buns). 用来蒸面团（馒头等等）的蒸笼。

CL: |w|

px|jx| NOUN Tone: LM+MH#. ① Dough for making steamed bread. 做面包的面团（可以蒸成馒头）。

② Round flat cake. 饼。

li|px|jx| | q^hw|+|w|

a piece of brick tea, a brick of tea (tea leaves pressed into the shape of a round flat cake)

一块茶饼

ci|t^hs^hwæ|+px|jx|

rice cake

米饼

dze|w|+px|jx|

wheat cake

小麦饼

q^ha|dze|+px|jx|

sweetcorn cake

玉米饼

ts^hi|zi|+px|jx|

highland barley cake

青稞饼

jx|gw|+px|jx|

buckwheat cake

甜荞饼

jx|q^ha|+px|jx|

bitter buckwheat cake

苦荞饼

CL: jx| jx|

px|ly| NOUN Tone: L.

Nape. 项背、项、脖颈儿。

CL: |w|

px|ly| NOUN Tone: LM.

Warehouse, storehouse: a one-floor building, opposite the main building (/zi|mi|/); it is used for storing objects, such as the ard, and preserved meat. 仓库: 主屋对面的房子, 只有一层。用来收藏大工具, 例如犁, 或者腊肉。

px|mi| NOUN Tone: L.

Frog. 青蛙。

px|mi|+px|p^hy|

female frog and male frog

母青蛙与公青蛙

px|mi|ji|p^hy|

A species of large frog or toad, which is abundant in the Yongning plain. This is one of three species distinguished by the consultant. It is not eaten by the Naxi (nor by the Na, who do not eat any sort of frog). This is the term used for *Kaloula verrucosa* and *Rana chaochiaoensis*.

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）。

px|mi|ji|p^hy|+mi|

same meaning

同上

hæ|ʃw|+px|mi|

A beautiful species of frog, with a long body. It is only found in the forest, on the mountain. This is the second of three species distinguished by the consultant.

一种很美的青蛙, 身体很长。只出现在山上森林里。这是发音合作人认识的第二种青蛙。

dzw|+px|mi|

A species of frog with a small head and large eyes, considered by the consultant as spending most of the time in the water. This is the third of three species of frogs distinguished by the consultant. The Naxi hunt it, especially in the fifth month.

一种青蛙, 头小、眼睛大。这是发音合作人认识的第三种青蛙。纳西族吃这种青蛙。

na|hī| | px|ʃe| dzw|; | px|+y^hw| | ʃa|ta| my|| | px|+mæ|, | bæ|ʃso| ji||

Proverb: “The Naxi eat frog meat; they wear vests made of frog skin; and they make brooms with frog tails!”

谚语: “纳西人吃青蛙, 披青蛙皮衣, 蛙尾巴当扫帚!”

CL: mi|

px|p^hy| NOUN Tone: L.

Male frog. 公青蛙。

CL: mi|

px¹ti#¹ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.
Stool, small bench. 凳子。
CL: [w¹

px¹tɕw¹-px¹mi¹ NOUN Tone: LM + #H-.
Tadpole. 蝌蚪。
CL: mi¹ See: px¹tɕw¹, px¹tɕw¹-xo¹dɕw¹

px¹tɕw¹-xo¹dɕw¹ NOUN Tone: LM + MH#.
Tadpole. 蝌蚪。
CL: mi¹ See: px¹tɕw¹, px¹tɕw¹-px¹mi¹

px¹tɕw¹ NOUN Tone: LM + MH#.
Tadpole. 蝌蚪。
CL: mi¹ See: px¹tɕw¹-xo¹dɕw¹, px¹tɕw¹-px¹mi¹

px¹ VERB Tone: MH.
To harrow. 耙地。

ji¹ px¹
to harrow
耙地

ci¹ ty¹-dzo¹, | ji¹ le¹-px¹!
When one plants rice, one must harrow the field (first)!
种稻谷，要（先）耙地！

px¹zy¹ NOUN Tone: LM-L.
Mattress. 褥子（汉语借词：被褥）。Local Chinese dialect: 被褥。
Borrowing: Chinese 被褥
CL: ts^hi¹

pi¹ VERB Tone: H.
To say. 说。

t^ha¹-pi¹!
Don't say it! / Don't speak about it!
别说！

ə¹tso¹ pi¹?
What did you say? (Call for repetition)
（你刚才）说什么？（请人家重新说一遍）

ə¹tso¹ pi¹-pi¹?
What did you say? (Call for repetition)
（你刚才）说什么？（请人家重新说一遍）

pi¹lv#¹ 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。

pi¹ly¹, | hī¹ | dzw¹-mɣ¹-ky¹!
Distiller's grains are not suitable for human consumption! / People don't eat distiller's grains!
酒糟，人不能吃！

pi¹ma¹ NOUN Tone: M.
A unisex given name: a given name used for both men and women. 男女通用名。

pi¹ma¹-fa¹my¹ NOUN Tone: L.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

pi¹ma¹-fa¹ts^ho¹ NOUN Tone: L.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

pi¹my¹ʃ NOUN Tone: H\$.
Set phrase, idiom, adage. 成语、俗语。

pi¹ts^he¹-di¹ NOUN Tone: L#-.
A village close to the Hot Springs. 温泉乡的一个村落。

ə¹go¹-xw¹, | xw¹la¹-bi¹, | bæ¹xw¹, | t^ho¹ts^he¹#¹, | pi¹ts^he¹-di¹, | px¹dzy¹-di¹, | xw¹ty¹

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。

pi¹ts^he¹: by¹! |

/pi¹ts^he¹/ is a Pumi village!

fv: /pi ts e /是一个普米族村落！

pi¹ʃ NOUN Tone: LH.
Double chin; flesh under the chin. 双下巴。
CL: [w¹

pi¹ti#¹ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.
Silver nugget, piece of raw silver. 银块。
CL: [w¹

pi¹_a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.
A little (noncount); mostly appears in combination with the numeral 'one'. 量词：少。

q¹w¹-pi¹

a little

一点

q^hæ¹-pi¹

a little manure

一点粪肥

ɣy¹-pi¹

a little money

一点钱

ɲɥ1 | dɥ1-pi1

a little money

一点钱

lɥɥ1 | dɥ1 pi1

a little ashes

一点灰

tʂʰɥ1 | dʒɛ1 dɥ1-pi1 dzo1!

He has a little money! / He is rather affluent!

他有一些钱!

pi1 NOUN Tone: LH.

Brush (Chinese borrowing). 笔。

Borrowing: Chinese 笔

tʰæ1-ɬæ1 tɕɥ1-di1, | pi1!

The thing used to write is called “pen”!

用来写字的那个东西，（叫做）“笔”！

pjɥ1 ADJECTIVE Tone: H.

Square. 方形的。

ta1-pjɥ1~pjɥ1 (-zo1)

(of a face or object) unpleasantly squarish, lacking smoothness

（脸、物品）太方，不圆滑

po1 VERB Tone: .

To pack. 包（量词）（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 包

le1-po1

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

po1_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）。

po1-dzɥ1#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Craftsman. 工匠。

po1-dzɥ1 ji1-hi1-hi1

person who works as a craftsman

当工匠的人

CL: ɥ1

po1-lo1 NOUN Tone: M.

Ram. 公绵羊。

po1-lo1 la1

to strike a ram

打公绵羊

CL: pʰo1

po1-po1 NOUN Tone: M.

Ball. 球。

[F5] po1-po1 la1

to play (foot)ball

打球

CL: ɬɥ1

po1-po1-tʂʰɥ1 NOUN Tone: MH#.

Cabbage. 圆白菜。Local Chinese dialect: 包包菜。

Borrowing: Chinese 包包菜

CL: ɬɥ1

po1_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. ① To bring; to send (a letter), to deliver (a message). 寄信、服送、带过来、拿、送。**qʰwæ1 po1**

to bring a letter/a message

带来一封信/一个消息

tso1~tso1 tʰi1-po1

to bring something

带来一个东西

hi1 dɥ1-ɥ1 | tso1~tso1 dɥ1-kʰwɥ1 | tʰi1-po1

someone brings something

有人带东西过来

tʂʰwæ1 | po1-jo1!

Bring it over, quick!

快拿过来吧！ / 快带过来吧！

② To carry (a child), i.e. to be pregnant. 怀孕。

tʂʰɥ1 | zo1-my1 po1.

She is pregnant.

她怀孕了。

zo1 po1 (+ze1)

to carry a child, i.e. to be pregnant

怀孕

py_a VERB Tone: L.
To go by, to flow (of time). 过、过去（时间过去、日子过去）。

ni^h-mi^h py_a
time goes by; literally: the day goes by
时间过去。直译：（一）天（慢慢）过（去）

ni^h-mi^h | le^h-py_a-ze^h
time has gone by, the day has gone by
时间过去了，（一）天过去了

dzɤ^h-dzɤ^h q^hwɤ^h-dzɤ^h, | bi^h-mi^h sɤ^h-q^hwɤ^h-t̚; | dzɤ^h-zɤ^h q^hwɤ^h-zɤ^h, | ni^h-mi^h sɤ^h py_a-di^h!

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。）

dzɤ^h-dzɤ^h q^hwɤ^h-dzɤ^h, | bi^h-mi^h sɤ^h; | dzɤ^h-zɤ^h q^hwɤ^h-zɤ^h, | ni^h-mi^h sɤ^h py_a-di^h!

Variant of the above proverb.

上述谚语的变体

py_a₁ VERB Tone: M_c.
To perform (a sacrifice, a ritual), to celebrate (a festival), to chant (a ritual). 祭。

k^hɤ^h py_a
to do the New Year ceremony, to celebrate the New Year
做过年的祭礼

ts^hi^h-ni^h, | k^hɤ^h py_a-tso^h-ni^h!
Tonight, we are going to celebrate the New Year!
今天就要过年了！

py_a₂ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Dry. 干燥。

le^h-py_a-ze^h
ACCOMP _ PFV
干了

le^h-py_a le^h-zɤ^h-ze^h
It has dried up / it has completely dried / it is now completely dry
干透了

py_a-kæ^h-t̚æ^h-gɤ^h
all dry, completely dry
全干、完全干

py_a₁ VERB Tone: MH.
To pull out (weeds), to weed. 拔、扯(草)。

zu^h py_a
to pull out (weeds), to weed; to cut grass for cattle
拔草

zu^h | le^h-py_a
to pull out (weeds), to weed; to cut grass for cattle
拔草

py_a₂ VERB Tone: MH.
To draw (a weapon), to take out of its sheath. 拉出(剑……)。

kæ^h-mi^h | t^hi^h-py_a
to draw a sword
拉出剑

gæ^h-py_a
to draw (a weapon), to take out of its sheath
拉出(剑……)

kæ^h-mi^h | gæ^h-py_a
to draw a sword
拉出剑

py_a₃ CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.
Classifier for steps / strides. 量词：步。
Borrowing: Chinese 步

py_a_a 1 VERB Tone: L_a.
To see off. 送行。

hi^h-bæ^h py_a
to see a guest off
送客

py_a_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^h-p^hi^h-ŋw^h | py_a-k^hw^h-ni^h!
It was the feudal lord who financed (the caravan)!
(马帮)是土司来投资的！

tʂ^hw^h | dʒe^h sɤ^h py_a-k^hw^h-tso^h-ni^h!
(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-t-ŋw | py-j-mx-j-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!

py_a 3 VERB Tone: L_a.
To comb. 梳。

ro-t-q^hwx-j py-j

to comb one's head

梳头

ro-t py-j

to comb one's head

梳头

py-j[w] NOUN Tone: LH.
Button. 扣子。
CL: [w]

py-t[w] VERB Tone: .
To roll (a stone rolls down a slope). 滚动 (石头滚动)。

py-t[w-t-ze]

PFV

滚动了

le-t-py-t[w]

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

py-tly-t NOUN Tone: M.
Nonirrigated farmland; dry land. 旱地。
CL: p^hy

py-mi NOUN Tone: L.
Comb (coarse). 粗齿梳子。
CL: na

py-jpy-t NOUN Tone: LM.
Pocket. 衣兜。

ba-lla-j-py-jpy-j

pocket of the shirt; it can contain small objects such as tobacco and coins.

上衣兜子

Syn: ta-ly-t.

py-tq^hwx NOUN Tone: H#.
Shuttle (traditional shuttle made of wood). 梭, 梭子
(传统的, 木头做的)。

yw-t-dzo-j-by-j | py-tq^hwx

the shuttle of the loom

织布机的梭子

CL: [w] See: k^hw-jpy-j

py-tq# NOUN Tone: #H.
Tibetan wool fabric. 氇氇。
CL: ts^hi

py-t[su] NOUN Tone: L#.
Amber. 琥珀。
CL: [w]

py-ta NOUN Tone: L.
Bucket, pail. 桶。
CL: [w]

py-tsu-t 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

py-t[su] VERB Tone: L#.
To press, to squeeze. 挤, 挤压。

ŋj-t-ŋw-t | py-t[su]-bi!

I'm going to press (it)! / Let me press it!

我来压吧!

le-t-py-t[su]

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

py-tsu-t-py-mi NOUN Tone: LM + #H-.
Combs. 梳子 (总称)。

py-t^hw NOUN Tone: LM.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

pv-tsx#7 NOUN Tone: #H.
Mortise. 榫眼。

pv-tsx-t | qw-t-[w]

a mortise

一个榫

CL: [w]

- p^h -

-p^hæ|di] ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .
Like; as if. 像、好像。

mɣ-p^hæ|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^hæ|b VERB Tone: M_b. ① To tie, to fasten (an animal). 拴（牛……）。

t^hi-p^hæ|+ze|

DUR _ PFV

DUR _ PFV

p^hæ|~p^hæ|

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^hæ|~p^hæ|=ɣæ|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^hæ|q^hwɣ] NOUN Tone: L#.
Face. 脸。
CL: [ɰ|

p^hæ|ʂɣ|-di] NOUN Tone: .
Scarf. 围巾。

p^hæ|tɕi] NOUN Tone: H#. ① Young man, young chap, young lad. 小伙子、青年男子。

p^hæ|tɕi]-zo]

young man

小伙子

p^hæ|tɕi]=ɣæ]

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: ɣ| ɣ|

p^hæ|ʂ^hæ-|lo#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Washbasin, basin to wash one's face. 脸盆，木盆。

CL: [ɰ|

p^hæ| VERB Tone: MH.

To shove, to push away. 推搡。

ɕɰ|-tɕo| p^hæ|, | ʂ^hɰ|-tɕo| p^hæ|

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

[Housebuilding2] ʂɛ| | le|-p^hæ|~p^hæ|

to throw earth here and there: a chicken is scratching the soil to find food, and sends spurts of earth here and there

将土扔这里扔那里：一只鸡在抓地找吃的，让土飞这里飞那里

p^hæ|_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^he| 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^hɣ-|bɣ| 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^hɣ-|bɣ| po|-ts^hɰ|

to bring gifts

带礼物

ʂ^hɰ| | ʂæ|ʂɰ| ki|-hɪ| p^hɣ-|bɣ| ni|.

This is a gift from Dashi!

这是达石给的礼物！

ʂ^hɰ| | ʂæ|ʂɰ| t^hi|-ki|-hɪ| p^hɣ-|bɣ| 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^hwɣ|

p^hɣ-|fɣ| NOUN Tone: L#.

Teapot. 茶壶。

Borrowing: Chinese 壶?

p^hɣ-|p^hv#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Male jackal. 公豺。

CL: mi|

pʰɤ̌mi˧ NOUN Tone: L.
Female jackal. 母豺。
CL: mi˧

pʰɤ̌-so˧~so˧ ADJECTIVE Tone: .
Loose (the soil is loose after being forked over). 松
(土)。

[tʂe˧ | pʰɤ̌-so˧~so˧-gɤ̌]
the soil is loose, the soil has been loosened
土是松的

pʰɤ̌zo˧ NOUN Tone: L.
Baby jackal. 豺崽子。
CL: [ʍ˧

pʰɤ̌ NOUN Tone: LM.
Jackal, hyena. 豺。

pʰɤ̌ hwæ˧-ze˧
...bought (a/the) jackal
买了豺

pʰɤ̌ dzw˧-ze˧
...ate jackal
吃了豺

CL: mi˧

pʰi˧ NOUN Tone: M.
Linen cloth. 麻布, 亚麻布。

pʰi˧ da˧
to weave linen
织麻布

CL: kʰwɤ̌˧

pʰi˧b VERB Tone: Mb.
To winnow with a fan. 簸。

ha˧ pʰi˧
to winnow cereals
簸粮食

pʰi˧~pʰi˧
RED
重叠: 簸一簸

le˧-pʰi˧(-ze˧)
ACCOMP _ (PFV)
簸了

pʰi˧kʰɤ̌ NOUN Tone: M.
Dustpan, wicker scoop, dirt-scooping implement. 畚
箕。
CL: na˧

pʰi˧kʰɤ̌ NOUN Tone: M.
Clamshell. 贝壳。

pʰi˧li˧ NOUN Tone: L#.
Butterfly. 蝴蝶。
CL: mi˧

pʰi˧mo˧ 1 NOUN Tone: L#.
Winnowing fan. 簸箕(用来簸粮食等)。
CL: na˧ See: pʰi˧mo˧ 2

pʰi˧mo˧ 2 NOUN Tone: L#.
Snare to catch birds. 抓鸟的圈套。

ɥ˧dze˧ qo˧-di˧, | pʰi˧mo˧!
The thing to catch birds is called “snare”!
抓鸟的东西, (叫做) 圈套!

See: pʰi˧mo˧ 1

pʰi˧tʂʰo˧#˧ NOUN Tone: #H.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。

pʰi˧tʂʰo˧-dʍ˧dqzʍ˧ NOUN Tone: L.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。

pʰi˧tʂæ˧ 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

pʰi˧ ADJECTIVE Tone: L.
Flat. 平(汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 平

pʰi˧lhæ˧ 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/tʂæ˧lhæ˧/。
Borrowing: Chinese 皮(secondsyllable: not identified)
CL: dzi˧

pʰi˧ko˧ NOUN Tone: LM.
Apple. 苹果。
Borrowing: Chinese 苹果
CL: [ʍ˧

pʰi˧tʰa˧ NOUN Tone: L.
Tinder, touchwood. 火草。
CL: po˧

pʰi˧ VERB Tone: MH.
To vomit. 呕吐。

le˧-pʰi˧-ze˧
ACCOMP _ PFV
呕吐了

p^ho¹ VERB Tone: H.

To drape oneself in (a cape, a piece of fabric), without buttoning up. 披上（不系扣子）。

mɿ⁺-p^ho¹

NEG

不披

ba¹la¹ qa¹-p^ho¹

to put on a shirt without buttoning up

披上衣服（不系扣子）

p^ho⁺b VERB Tone: Mb.

To open (e.g. a door). 打开（例如：开门）。

gɿ⁺-p^ho⁺ (-ze⁺)

to open up

打开

k^hi⁺ p^ho⁺

to open the door

开门

k^hi⁺mi⁺ le⁺-p^ho⁺

to open the door

开门

tso⁺~tso⁺ p^ho⁺

to open something

打开东西

p^ho¹a VERB Tone: La.

To flee, to rush away, to escape. 逃，逃跑，逃掉。

le⁺-p^ho¹-ze¹

ACCOMP _ PFV

逃跑了

le⁺-p^ho¹-hu¹-ze¹!

(She/he) has escaped!

（他）逃跑了！

p^ho¹la¹ VERB Tone: LM+MH#.

To wage war. 战争、打仗。

mɿ⁺-p^ho¹la¹

NEG

不打仗

p^ho¹la¹ | q⁺u⁺-k^hɿ⁺

a year of war, a year during which there was war

打仗的一年

p^ho¹ VERB Tone: MH.

To sow. 撒（撒种子）、播（种子）。

ɿæ¹ p^ho¹

to sow seeds

撒种子

p^ho¹a 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^hɿ⁺ ₁ NOUN Tone: M.

Male. 公的。

ʈʂ^hu⁺ | p^hɿ⁺ ni[!]!

It's a male!

这（只动物）是公的！

ʈʂ^hu⁺ | p^hɿ⁺!

It's a male!

这（只动物）是公的！

CL: ɿ⁺

p^hɿ⁺ ₂ NOUN Tone: M.

Price. 价格。

p^hɿ¹ VERB Tone: MH.

To take off (clothes). 脱（衣服）。

p^hɿ¹ ₁ VERB Tone: MH.

To boil, to cook in water. 煮（鸡蛋、洋芋……）。

ɿɿ¹jo¹ F | p^hɿ¹! | æ¹ɿɿ¹ F | p^hɿ¹!

Potatoes can be boiled! Eggs can be boiled!

洋芋，是（可以）煮的！鸡蛋，是（可以）煮的！

æ¹ɿɿ¹ p^hɿ¹

to cook eggs in water

煮鸡蛋

ɿɿ¹jo¹ p^hɿ¹

to boil potatoes

煮洋芋

le⁺-p^hɿ⁺ | le⁺-mɿ⁺-ze[!]!

It is cooked (from boiling)! / It has been boiled to the point when it is now well-done/cooked

煮熟了！

p^hɣ¹₂ VERB Tone: MH.

To pour, to spill. 倒 (酒……), 倒出来。

zɯ˧ | p^hɣ¹

to pour wine, to serve wine

倒酒

dzɯ˧ | p^hɣ¹

to pour water, to serve water (as a beverage)

倒水

mɤ˧ | tɕo˧ | p^hɣ¹

to pour out, to spill on the floor

往外倒

[F5] dʒæ˧ | mɤ˧ | tɕo˧ | p^hɣ¹

to throw out garbage, to pour garbage (out of a bucket onto a dirt heap)

倒垃圾

p^hɣ¹₃ VERB Tone: MH.

To turn over (when lying down). 翻身、翻来翻去。

le˧ | wo˧ | tsɤ˧ | p^hɣ¹ |

to turn over (when lying down)

翻身

dʒɯ˧ | tɕo˧ | tsɤ˧ | p^hɣ¹, | tʂ^hɯ˧ | tɕo˧ | tsɤ˧ | p^hɣ¹

to turn over this way and that (when lying down: turning over restlessly)

翻来翻去

p^hɣ¹_a ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

White. 白色 (脸、衣服)。

p^hɣ¹ | hĩ˧

REL

白的

p^hɣ¹_a CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.

Classifier for fields. 量词: 田地 (一块)。

lɤ˧ | dʒɯ˧ | p^hɣ¹

a field

一块田

p^hɣ¹_b 1 VERB Tone: L_b.

To move around. 摇动、翻滚。

bo˧ | t^hi˧ | p^hɣ¹ | dzo˧

The pig is moving around (restlessly).

猪在翻滚

bo˧ | nɯ˧ | p^hɣ¹ | ~ p^hɣ¹

same meaning as above

猪在翻滚

p^hɣ¹_b 2 VERB Tone: L_b.

To expand, to spread, to extend. 扩散、发展。

zo˧ | mɤ˧ | t^hi˧ | p^hɣ¹

the children spread into new territory; the family spreads, expands into new areas

孩子们扩散 (到新的地方)

p^hɣ¹ | dʒɯ˧ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH#. From: p^hɣ¹ 2 and dʒɯ˧ Expensive. 贵。p^hɣ¹ | dʒɯ˧ | ji˧

to care for, to give great attention to

关心

p^hɣ¹ | dzo˧ | hĩ˧ # 1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Inhabitant of Labai, person from Labai. 拉伯的人。

p^hɣ¹ | dzo˧ # 1 NOUN Tone: #H.

The village of Labai. 拉伯。

p^hɣ¹ | dzo˧ | dzi˧

to live in Labai, to dwell in Labai

在拉柏住

p^hɣ¹ | kɤ˧ NOUN Tone: M.

Blanket. 被子。

CL: [ɯ˧]

p^hɣ¹ | [ɯ˧ | t^hæ˧ | q^hwɤ˧] NOUN Tone: H#.

Woolen skirt. (Not in common use in Yongning.). 羊毛裙子。

CL: [ɯ˧]

p^hɣ¹ | [ɯ˧ # 1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Tibetan wool fabric. 氆氇。

CL: [ɯ˧]

p^hɣ¹ | ɬsu˧ NOUN Tone: M.

Beauty cream; now used for sun cream. 美容膏。也来指防晒霜。

p^hv˧ | ɬsu˧ | jɤ˧

to put on beauty cream; to apply sunscreen

抹美容膏, 抹防晒霜

p^hv˧ | ɬsu˧ | la˧

to put on beauty cream; to apply sunscreen

抹美容膏, 抹防晒霜

p^hɣtɕæŋæŋ ADJECTIVE Tone: L + H#. From: p^hɣJa
Very white. 很白（脸、衣服、头发）。

p^hɣtɕæŋæŋ-gɣŋ

very white

很白

p^hɣtɕæŋæŋ-gɣŋ

very white

很白

p^hæŋq^hwɣŋ | p^hɣtɕæŋæŋ-gɣŋ

the face is very white

脸很白

p^hɣtɕ^heŋ VERB Tone: HL.

To distinguish. 分开、区分、区别开来。

leŋ-p^hɣtɕ^heŋ

to distinguish, to tell apart (e.g. species of mushrooms)

分开、区分、区别开来

ɖwŋ-p^hɣtɕ^heŋ = ɰŋ

DELIMITATIVE _ INCEPTIVE

试着区分

mɣŋ-p^hɣtɕ^heŋ

not to distinguish, not to make any difference
(e.g. between different species of mushrooms)

不分开，不分，不区分

p^hɣtɕŋ NOUN Tone: H#.

Male water buffalo. 公水牛。

dziŋmiŋ-p^hɣtɕŋ

same meaning: male water buffalo

同上：公水牛

dziŋmiŋ tɕ^hwŋ-p^hoŋ dzoŋ, | p^hɣtɕŋ ni!

This buffalo is a male!

这头水牛是公的/是公水牛！

CL: p^hoŋ

p^hɣtɕo1 ADJECTIVE Tone: MH#. From: p^hɣtɕ2 and
zoŋa Cheap. 便宜。

See: p^hɣtɕ2; zoŋa2

- q -

qa1c CLASSIFIER Tone: Lc. ① Classifier for armfuls: of firewood, objects... 量词: 抱。

tʂʰwɪ-qɑ1

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。

dze1[ɰɪ dɰɪ-qɑ1

a bundle of corn (cut cereals)

一垛小麦 (收割时, 将十束绑在一起成一垛)

qa1a VERB Tone: La. ① To cover (e.g. cover a pot with a lid). 盖、覆盖。

le1-qɑ1-ze1

ACCOMP _ PFV

盖了

tʰi1-qɑ1-ze1

DUR _ PFV

DUR _ PFV

dɰɪ-kʰwɪ | tʰi1-qɑ1

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)

hæ1qʰɪ | tʰi1-qɑ1!

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)!

tso1~tso1 qɑ1

to cover things

覆盖东西

② To hide from view. 遮 (云遮月)、遮挡。

-qa1 POSTPOSITION Tone: MH.
Dative (to); comitative (with). 给、对。

qa1 VERB Tone: MH.
To help. 帮助。

tʰi1-qa1

DUR

DUR

qa1~qa1

RED

重叠: 帮帮忙

hi1 qɑ1~qɑ1

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)

njɪ1 no1 qɑ1~qɑ1

I help you

我帮你

qæ1 1 VERB Tone: H.

To displace, to move (e.g. earth from one spot to another). 搬。Local Chinese dialect: 盘。

le1-qæ1

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

qæ1 2 VERB Tone: H.

To change. 换。

le1-qæ1-ze1

ACCOMP _ PFV

换了

dzi1hɪ1 qæ1

to change clothes

换衣服

ba1la1 | tʰi1-qæ1

to change clothes

换衣服

qæ1~qæ1

RED: to exchange (an object for another)

重叠: 交换

qæ1~qæ1-ɿ1

RED INCEPTIVE

RED INCEPTIVE

qæ1~qæ1-ɿ1-ze1

RED INCEPTIVE PFV

RED INCEPTIVE PFV

tso1~tso1 qæ1~qæ1

to exchange things

交换东西

le1-qæ1~qæ1(-ze1)

ACCOMP RED (PFV)

ACCOMP RED (PFV)

qæ1 3 VERB Tone: H.
To sculpt. 雕。

le1-qæ1-ze1
ACCOMP _ PFV
雕了

bæ1bæ1 qæ1
to sculpt a flower
雕花

qæ1do1 NOUN Tone: M.
Timber, lumber. 木材、木料。

zi1mi1-qæ1do1
lumber for the construction of the main building
of a Na farm
建主房的木材

zi1q1w1-qæ1do1#1
lumber for the construction of a building
建房子的木材

CL: **ky1** Syn: **qæ1t1**.

qæ1dzau1 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。

qæ1dzau1-t1
the /**qæ1dzau1**/ clan, the /**qæ1dzau1**/ family
/**qæ1dzau1**/家族

qæ1dzau1 | -ts1w1-t1
the name of a person, containing both a fam-
ily name: /**qæ1dzau1**/, and a given name: /
ts1w1-t1/#1/
一个人的名字：姓为/**qæ1dzau1**/，名为/
ts1w1-t1/#1/

qæ1t1 NOUN Tone: M.
Timber, lumber. 木材、木料。
CL: **ky1** Syn: **qæ1do1**.

qæ1a VERB Tone: L_a.
To coax (a child). 哄（孩子）。

zo1 qæ1
to coax a child
哄孩子

le1-qæ1~qæ1 | le1-zi1-k1w1
to put asleep by coaxing, to coax asleep
哄睡着

qæ1b VERB Tone: L_b.
To cheat, to deceive. 欺骗。

hi1 qæ1-ky1
sly, who is good at deceiving people
狡猾、很能骗人的

hi1 qæ1 | z1wæ1
sly, who is good at deceiving people
狡猾、很能骗人的

hi1 qæ1 m1-d1o1!
One must not cheat others! / One must not de-
ceive people! (A precept taught by the main con-
sultant's grandmother)
不要骗人！（这个信条，是发音合作人的祖母
教的）

qæ1-m1-d1o1!
One must not cheat (others)! / One must not de-
ceive people! (A precept taught by the main con-
sultant's grandmother)
不要骗人！（这个信条，是发音合作人的祖母
教的）

m1-qæ1
NEG
不骗

hi1 qæ1-tso1~tso1!
Shoddy stuff! (Literally: 'deceitful stuff!')
(Context: a comment about thread of poor qual-
ity, bought at the market)
骗人的东西！（关于买来的一团线，质量不
好）

qæ1di1 VERB Tone: L.
To flick, to flip. 弹（弹弹）。

qæ1 1 VERB Tone: MH.
To burn something, e.g. to cremate a corpse. 燃烧，
如：烧尸体（进行火葬时）。

m1 qæ1-ze1
the fire has started, the fire is blazing; a fire has
caught
火烧着了 / 着火了

m1 le1-qæ1 / m1 le1-qæ1-ze1
the fire is burning; a fire has caught
火在烧 / 着火了

m1 qæ1-t1
the fire is burning
火在烧 / 火烧着了

my1 qæ1-ɿ1 kʰu1

to start a fire (as an act of destruction/war), to commit arson

(有人) 放火

my1qæ1-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

ɬo1kʰɿ1 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。

qo1 1 VERB Tone: H.
To kneel down. 跪下。

qo1 2 VERB Tone: H.
To love. 爱, 关心。

my1-qo1

NEG

不爱

zo1my1zo1 qo1

to love (one's) children

爱孩子

o1-hi1 qo1

to love one's family

爱自己家人

-qo1 POSTPOSITION Tone: M.
In, inside. 里。
See: -qo1lo1

qo1lo1-sɿ1 ADJECTIVE Tone: .
Well-behaved. 乖、听话。

-qo1lo1 POSTPOSITION Tone: L#.
In. 里面。

ɬɿ1-w1 | 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

qo1py1 NOUN Tone: L#.
Cuckoo. 布谷鸟。

qo1py1-tɿwæ1 | q1-w1-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

qo1py1 ADJECTIVE Tone: .
Thirsty. 渴。

qo1py1-ze1

PFV

渴了

qo1py1 my1-tʰa1-ze1

terribly thirsty

渴得不行

See: qwɿ1pi1; py12

qo1py1-zwæ1dzæ1 NOUN Tone: LM-.
Jay, *Garrulus glandarius sinensis*. 松鸦。

qo1ty1 NOUN Tone: L#/LM.
Kernel, fruit stone, pit. 果核。

dzi1ɬo1-qo1ty1

peach kernel

桃子果核

CL: [w1

qo1a VERB Tone: La.
To put away, to preserve (e.g. to put leftovers in a box so flies won't land on it). 放、储存。

qo1ho1 NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Round wicker/bamboo box used to carry gifts. 礼盒。
CL: [w1

qo˧˥qa˧˥ NOUN Tone: L.

Mountain pass. 垭口。

CL: [ɬʰ]

qo˧˥ty˧˥-ly˧˥ NOUN Tone: L+H#.

Ball, lump. 团。

li˧˥-qo˧˥ty˧˥-ly˧˥

tea leaves compressed in bowl shape

沱茶

li˧˥-qo˧˥ty˧˥-ly˧˥ | qʰw- qʰwɣ˧˥ tɕɣ˧˥

to make a bowl of tea, using tea leaves compressed in bowl shape

煮一碗沱茶

CL: [ɬʰ]

qʰʌ NOUN Tone: LH.

Handle. 把手。

CL: kʰwɣ˧˥

qʰʌ VERB Tone: MH.

To frighten. 吓 (吓唬)。

hɿ˧˥ qʰʌ

to frighten people

吓人

no˧˥ | hɿ˧˥ qʰʌ-zo˧˥! | tʂʰw-ɬ-ɬw- | hɿ˧˥ qʰʌ-zo˧˥!

You frighten people! / He frightens people!

你吓人! / 他吓人!

tʂʰw- | njæ˧˥ qʰʌ-tʂʰw-!

He frightens people!

他吓人!

njɣ-ɬw- | tʂʰw- qʰʌ-bi˧˥!

I am going to frighten her/him!

我要吓唬他一下!

tʰa˧˥-qʰʌ!

PROHIB

别吓唬 (人家)!

qʰʌ_a VERB Tone: L_a.

To wash (something) along (of water); to be carried (by water) (heavy objects, e.g. rocks are carried by a stream; the verb cannot be used for light objects, such as leaves). 冲走。

le˧˥-qʰʌ | le˧˥-po˧˥-tʂʰw-

to carry to a certain place, to wash along all the way to a certain place

冲到某个地方

ly˧˥mi˧˥ | ʰi˧˥dzw-ɬ-ɬw- | qʰʌ.

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)

dzw-ɬ-ɬw- | le˧˥-qʰʌ | le˧˥-po˧˥-tʂʰw-ɬ-ɬw- | ly˧˥mi˧˥

stones carried over (to this place) by the stream

水流冲下来的石头

qʰʌ-dzi 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。

qʰʌ-dzi-ly˧˥~ly˧˥, | dzw- mɣ˧˥-qo˧˥!

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: dzi, ji˧˥

qʰʌ-tʂʰ# NOUN Tone: #H.

Name of a mountain in Yongning. 永宁的一座山。

qʰʌ-tʂʰ-ɬ-ɬw- qʰwɣ˧˥

the top of the /qʰʌ-tʂʰ/ mountain

/qʰʌ-tʂʰ/山的山顶

qʰʌ-tɕi NOUN Tone: H#.

Spittle, phlegm, sputum. 痰。

qʰʌ-tʂʰæ NOUN Tone: MH#. ① Throat. 喉咙。

② Voice. 声音。

tʂʰw- | qʰʌ-tʂʰæ dzɣ˧˥!

(S)he has a beautiful voice.

他嗓子好。

tʂʰw- | qʰʌ-tʂʰæ | qʰwæ˧˥ | dzɣ˧˥!

(S)he has a really beautiful voice.

他嗓子很好。

CL: [ɬʰ]

qʰw-ɬmæ# 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: kʰwɣ˧˥

qwæ˧˥ NOUN Tone: M.

Mat, bed mat. 床垫子。

qwæ˧˥mi#

large mat

大床垫子

CL: na˧˥

qwæ-ŋoŋ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Passageway, small lane, small path. 过道、小道。

qwæ-ŋoŋ-qoŋ | ɣɿŋtɕoŋ le-tjoŋ
to come by the small lane
抄小道

CL: **kʰuŋ**

qwæ-ŋo#ŋ 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: **[uŋ** See: **qwæŋ**₃

qwæ-ŋse#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.
Bedbug. 臭虫。
CL: **miŋ**

qwæ-ŋse-ŋa-tbyŋ NOUN Tone: H#.
A species of worm. 一种蠕虫。
CL: **miŋ**

qwæ-ŋzo-tzoŋ 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: **pyŋ**

qwæ-ŋdzæŋ NOUN Tone: L.
Jaw; mouth. 颚、嘴、嘴巴、口。

qwæ-ŋdzæŋ-qoŋ-ŋuŋ | tʰæŋ
to masticate, to gnaw
咬在嘴里

CL: **[uŋ**

qwæŋ~qwæŋ VERB Tone: .
To scratch. 挠痒。

le-t-ŋqwæŋ~ŋqwæŋ-zeŋ
ACCOMP _ RED PFV
ACCOMP _ RED PFV

qwæ-ŋsyŋ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Bit (of a bridle). 马嚼子。

zwaŋ-t-kwæŋsyŋ
bit of a horse's bridle
马嚼子

CL: **naŋ**

qwæŋ₁ VERB Tone: MH. ① To dig. 挖（土）。

tyŋ-t-qʰyŋ-ŋqwæŋ
to dig a hole
挖洞

[seŋ-ŋqwæŋ
to dig out the soil
挖土

qʰæ-ŋloŋ-ŋqwæŋ
to dig a ditch
挖水沟

jyŋ-tjoŋ-ŋqwæŋ
to dig out potatoes, to harvest potatoes
挖洋芋

② To scoop (water). 舀（水）。

dzuŋ-ŋqwæŋ
to scoop water
舀水

qwæŋ₂ VERB Tone: MH.
To engrave. 雕刻。

bæŋ-bæŋ-ŋqwæŋ
to engrave a flower
刻花

ŋqwæŋ~ŋqwæŋ
RED
重叠

bæŋ-bæŋ-ŋqwæŋ~ŋqwæŋ
to engrave flowers
刻一朵花

qwæŋ₃ 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: **[uŋ** See: **qwæŋo#ŋ**

qwæŋ NOUN Tone: LH.
Jaw (monosyllable). 嘴巴（单音节）。
CL: **[uŋ**

qwr NOUN Tone: M.
Fire pit. 火塘。

qwr-t, | myŋ-t kʰuŋ-t-diŋ!
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: **[uŋ**

qwx:ta VERB Tone: Ma.
To accuse, to denounce. 告状。

mxt-qwx:

NEG

不告状

hi qwx:]

to accuse someone, to denounce someone

告一个人

njxt-nwt | qwx:bi-!

I am going to denounce/accuse

我要告状!

no- | le-qwx:hō-!

Go and denounce (him/her)!

你去告状吧!

qwx:~qwx:]

RED

重叠

qwx:[w#] NOUN Tone: #H.
Campfire. 营火、篝火。

qwx:[w-p^hxtbxt]

the gifts offered to the ancestors, at the fireplace:
even when building a campfire for one day only
on the mountain, one offers a little food to the
ancestors before beginning the meal (in the same
way as is done at home)

敬给祖先的礼物: 即使在山上升起篝火野餐,
还是要像在家里一样, 用餐前先敬给祖先一些
饭。

qwx:ta VERB Tone: La.
To grow. 生长、长。

gxt-qwx:]

to grow

长大, 生长

[s^hw- | gxt-qwx:-ze-!

(S)he has grown up! / (S)he has grown a lot!
(About a child)

他长大了! (关于一个小孩)

qwx:pi] NOUN Tone: L.
Mouth. 嘴巴。

qwx:pi]-qo]lo]

inside the mouth

嘴巴里

[F5] ko]pi]-ko]lo-

inside the mouth

嘴巴里

CL: [w-

- q^h -

q^ha˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: H.
Bitter. 苦。

ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .
Very, extremely. 多么、非常。

q^ha˥-dɯ˥-hi˥
extremely big
非常大

q^ha˥-dɯ˥-gy˥
extremely large; how large!
非常大

q^ha˥-ʂwæ˥-gy˥
extremely tall; how tall!
很高、非常高

q^ha˥-ʂwæ˥-mi˥zo˥
extremely tall
很高

q^ha˥-dɯ˥-mi˥zo˥
extremely big
很大

See: q^ha˥ 1

q^ha˥ 1 PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: M.
How many (small number). 几、多少。

hi˥ | q^ha˥-kɣ˥?
how many people?
几个人?

bæ˥bæ˥ | q^ha˥-bæ˥?
how many flowers?
几朵花?

q^ha˥-zi˥?
how many families?
几家?

ha˥ | q^ha˥-tɕʰi˥?
how many meals?
几顿饭?

q^ha˥-ɲi˥?
how many days?
几天?

q^ha˥-k^hɣ˥ gy˥-ze˥?
How old are you / is (s)he?
几岁了?

q^ha˥-k^hɣ˥?
how many years?
几年?

q^ha˥-k^hwɣ˥?
how many pieces?
几块?

q^ha˥-na˥?
how many (tools...)?
几把?

su˥tʰi˥ | q^ha˥-na˥ dzo˥?
How many knives are there?
有几把刀?

q^ha˥-k^hu˥
how many (long objects)
几条

q^ha˥-k^hu˥ dzo˥?
How many (long objects) are there?
有几条?

q^ha˥-mæ˥ dzo˥?
How much money do (you) have?
有几块(钱)?

si˥dzi˥ | q^ha˥-dzi˥?
how many trees?
几棵树?

si˥kɣ˥ | q^ha˥-kɣ˥?
how many branches?
几枝树枝?

q^ha˥-k^hɣ˥?
how many baskets?
几筐?

See: q^ha˥ 2

q^ha˥ 2 ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.
A few; several; some. 几(如: 十几个)。

ts^he˥-q^ha˥
ten and a few more (i.e. between ten and twenty)
十几个、十来个

ts^he˥-q^ha˥-kɣ˥
ten and a few more (i.e. between ten and twenty)
十几个、十来个

See: q^ha˥ 1

q^ha-dze-ŋ NOUN Tone: M.

Sweet corn; maize; Indian corn. 玉米、包谷。

q^ha-dze-ŋ-k^hwaŋ-tuŋ

the roots of the sweetcorn plant

玉米的根

q^ha-dze-ŋ q^hæŋ

to cut ears of sweetcorn, to snap off ears of sweetcorn

采玉米：折断玉米棒子

q^ha-dze-ŋ dʒɤŋ

to harvest sweetcorn, to pick sweetcorn

采玉米

q^ha-dze-ŋ-tsaŋ-bɤŋ | dʒuŋ-mɤŋ

a little sweetcorn flour

一点玉米粉

q^ha-dze-ŋ-haŋ-bɤŋ, | q^ha-dze-ŋ-haŋ-tuŋ#, | q^ha-dze-ŋ-tsaŋ-bɤŋ

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: kɤŋ

q^ha-dze-ŋ-hwæŋ-diŋ NOUN Tone: L.

Horizontal beams of the rack for drying grain: 'the place to hang sweetcorn'. 粮架的横梁。

CL: kɤŋ

q^ha-dze-ŋ-lyŋ NOUN Tone: M.

Maize field. 包谷田、玉米田。

CL: p^hɤŋ**q^ha-ta-ŋ** PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: M.

When. 什么时候。

q^ha-ta-ŋ biŋ?

When will you go?

你什么时候去?

q^ha-tʂ^hɤŋ-tʂ^hɤŋ ADJECTIVE Tone: .

Completely dry. 充分干燥。

q^ha-tʂ^hɤŋ-tʂ^hɤŋ-gɤŋ

completely dry

充分干燥

leŋ-pɤŋ-zoŋ, | q^ha-tʂ^hɤŋ-tʂ^hɤŋ-gɤŋ-zeŋ!

Now it is dry: completely dry!

现在，干了：全干了！

q^ha-ŋɤŋ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L.

How many. 多少。

q^ha-ŋɤŋ t^hiŋ-kiŋ?

How much does it cost?

要给多少？ = 多少钱？

q^ha-ŋɤŋ niŋ?

How much do (you) need?

要多少？

dʒe-ŋ | q^ha-ŋɤŋ niŋ?

How much money does it cost?

要多少钱？

q^ha-ŋeŋ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L.

How. 怎么样。

q^ha-ŋeŋ jiŋ?

how to do / how is it done?

怎么做？

q^ha-ŋeŋ jiŋ-tsoŋ-niŋ?

how must one do / how is it done?

要怎么做？

q^ha-ŋeŋ gɤŋ?

how to do / how is it done?

怎么做？

q^ha-ŋeŋ gɤŋ-hoŋ-zeŋ?

What happened?

怎么样了？发展到什么程度？

q^hæŋ NOUN Tone: #H. ① Excrements, dung, dropping.

屎、垃圾、肥料。

q^hæŋ dʒuŋ-pɤŋ seŋ

to defecate

拉一泡屎

q^hæŋ kɤŋ

to pick up dung

捡（马……）屎

q^hæŋ-piŋ kɤŋ

to pick up a little dung (to fertilize the fields)

捡一点（马……）屎

q^hæŋ dʒuŋ-piŋ kɤŋ

as above: to pick up a little dung (to fertilize the fields)

同上：捡一点（马……）屎

② Flatulence, fart. 屁。

q^hæɿ k^huɿ

to fart

放屁

q^hæɿ | q^huɿ-p^hɿ k^huɿ

to fart, to make a fart

放一个屁

❶ Refuse, garbage. 垃圾。

CL: p^hɿ p^hɿq^hæɿ₁ VERB Tone: H.

To gnaw, to nibble. 啃（啃骨头）。

q^hæɿ₂ ADJECTIVE Tone: H.

Cold (water). 冷（水）。

dzɿuɿ q^hæɿ

cold water

凉水

q^hæɿ-t^hæɿ-g^hɿ

very cold

冷得很

q^hæɿ₃ NOUN Tone: #H.

Trench (monosyllable). 水沟（单音节）。

CL: k^huɿq^hæɿ-t^h VERB Tone: M_b.

To break (a stick breaks). 断，破（棍子，竹竿）。

leɿ-t^h q^hæɿ-t^h zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV

断了

siɿ-t^h q^hæɿ

to break wood

砸木头

q^hæɿ-k^hwɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Small dam (in canal; made of stones and earth). 小水坝，来堵塞田地里的水渠。

q^hæɿ-k^hwɿ-t^h q^huɿ-t^h uɿ

a small dam

一个小水坝

CL: uɿ

q^hæɿ-l^hoɿ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Small gully, small trench. 小水渠。

CL: k^huɿ See: q^hæɿ-t^ho#ɿq^hæɿ-miɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Large trench, canal. 大水渠。

CL: k^huɿq^hæɿ-m^hoɿ NOUN Tone: L#.

A poisonous mushroom. 有毒的一种菌子。

q^hæɿ-t^hɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Anus. 肛门。

CL: uɿ

q^hæɿ-t^hɕ^hiɿ NOUN Tone: M.

A village of Yongning; Chinese name: Kaiji. 开基（永宁的一个村落）。

t^hɕ^huɿ | q^hæɿ-t^hɕ^hiɿ-hiɿ ni!

(S)he is from the village of Kaiji!

他是开基村人！

dzɿuɿ|b^hɿ-k^hɿ-saɿ|ɕ^hwɿ, | hiɿ|ɕ^hwɿ-l^hoɿ, | æɿmiɿ-t^hɕ^hwɿ#ɿ, | laɿ-l^hoɿ-t^hɕ^hwɿ, | laɿ-t^hɕ^hwɿ, | b^hɿ-t^hɕ^hoɿ-g^hɿ, | əɿ-laɿ-t^hɕ^hwɿ#ɿ, | gæɿ-t^hɕ^hɿ, | q^hæɿ-t^hɕ^hiɿ, | t^hoɿ-t^huɿ#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

q^hæɿ-t^hɕ^hiɿ-t^hiɿ-dzɿuɿ NOUN Tone: L#.

The river which runs through the plain of Yongning. 永宁坝的河流。

q^hæɿ-t^hæɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH#. From: q^hæɿlaɿ 1

Quiet, at peace. 安静。

q^hæɿ-t^hæɿ | t^hiɿ-dziɿ

to sit quietly, free from toil and care

安静地坐着

q^hæɿ-t^hæɿ | t^hiɿ-t^hɿ

to work quietly

安静地工作

q^hæɿ-t^ho#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Small trench/canal. 小水渠。

CL: k^huɿ See: q^hæɿ-l^hoɿq^hæɿ VERB Tone: L_a.

To crack, to snap off. 折断。

q^hæɿ-t^hzeɿ q^hæɿ

to harvest sweet corn (literally: to snap off ears of sweet corn)

采玉米

q^hæɿ-t^hzeɿ | leɿ-t^h q^hæɿ-t^hzeɿ

The sweetcorn has been harvested.

玉米收好了。

q^hæɿ-t^hzeɿ | q^huɿ-t^h q^hæɿ-t^h q^hæɿ-t^hɿ

to harvest some sweet corn

去采些玉米

q^hæ1_a 1 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.
False, fake. 假。

q^hæ1-hĩ/ | t^hɑ-t-zwɣɣ!

Do not tell lies! / Do not tell things that are false!
假话，不要说！ =不要撒谎！

q^hæ1-zwɣɣ-

to tell lies
撒谎、说谎

q^hæ1_a 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a. ① Well (to feel well);
quiet. 平静、安静，安乐、（身体）健康。

hĩ | əJ-q^hæ1?

How are you?
你好吗？ / 一切好吗？

njɣ- | mɣ- q^hæ1.

I don't feel well.
我不舒服。

② Light, easy (work). 轻松。

q^hæ1-hĩ/

REL
轻松的

q^hæ1bæ1 NOUN Tone: L.
Spoon, used for salt, tsamba... It corresponds to European teaspoons and tablespoons. 调羹。
CL: nɑ-

q^hæ1tɣ1jæ1 ADJECTIVE Tone: L + H#.
Quiet, peaceful. 安宁。

q^hæ1tɣ1jæ1 | dɯ-t-dzi1-tj1

to sit quietly for a while
安静地坐一会

q^hæ1tɣ1jæ1-gɣ1

peacefully
安宁地

q^hæ1 1 VERB Tone: MH.
To come out (moon, sun). 出来（月亮，太阳）。

t^hi-t-q^hæ1-ze1

DUR _ PFV
DUR _ PFV

q^hæ1 2 VERB Tone: MH.
To pull down, to dismantle. 拆。

zi-t-q^hwɣ- q^hæ1

to demolish a house
拆房子

q^hæ1 3 VERB Tone: MH.
To share: several people share something among themselves; someone shares out something. 分东西、（大家）平分东西。

q^hæ1 4 VERB Tone: MH.
To shoot (with a gun). 开枪。

le-t-q^hæ1-ze1

ACCOMP _ PFV
开枪了

mɣ-tze1 q^hæ1(-ze1)

to shoot with a gun
开枪

q^hæ1 5 ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.
Happy, content, peaceful, at peace. 幸福，安逸，平安。

le-t-q^hæ1-ze1

ACCOMP _ PFV
ACCOMP _ PFV

lo-t q^hæ1

to work in a quiet, relaxed manner
轻松工作

q^hæ1 6 VERB Tone: MH.
To burn, to go brown: food or oil gets close to burning point (but remains edible). 糊、变黑（高温让油、食物变黑，变糊了）。

le-t-q^hæ1-ze1

ACCOMP _ PFV
ACCOMP _ PFV

mɣ- | le-t-q^hæ1-ze1

The oil has burned / has reached boiling point / has gone black!
油焦了！

hɑ- | le-t-q^hæ1-ze1

The rice has burned / is overcooked.
饭糊了。

ɣ1tshɣ1 | hɣ1-t-hɣ1 F | le-t-q^hæ1-ze1!

The vegetables are going brown / are overcooked / are getting burnt from frying!
菜都炒糊了！

ɣe1 | hɣ1-t-hɣ1 F | le-t-q^hæ1-ze1!

The meat is going brown / is overcooked / is getting burnt from frying!
肉都炒焦了！

q^ho¹a VERB Tone: M_a.
To pile up (e.g. stones). 堆起来。

ly¹mi¹t^hi¹-q^ho¹
to pile up stones
石头堆起来

q^ho¹lo¹ NOUN Tone: M.
Wheel. 轮子。
CL: [ɬ¹]

q^ho¹mo¹ NOUN Tone: H#.
Old cow (which does not give milk anymore). 老牛（不产奶了）。
CL: p^ho¹

q^ho¹b VERB Tone: L_b.
To invite, to treat. 邀请、请。

hī¹q^ho¹
to invite someone
邀请人

hī¹bæ¹q^ho¹
to invite a guest
邀请客人

hī¹bæ¹ | q^ho¹-zo¹-ho¹
We should invite guests!
需要请一下客人！

hī¹bæ¹q^ho¹-di¹
Euphemism for 'rat poison'. This phrase is intended not to attract the mice's attention to these preparations.

‘待客的东西’（老鼠药的委婉语。如果说出来要买老鼠药，老鼠会知道，就不会吃的。）

q^ho¹-mɣ¹~q^ho¹-tɕ
DELIMITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE
DELIMITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE: 请一下

q^ho¹-mɣ¹-q^ho¹
to invite or not
请不请

q^ho¹-mɣ¹-ho¹
...will not invite
不请了 / 不要请了

q^ho¹dy¹ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Hammer; typically a large wood hammer. 大锤子。

ʂe¹-q^ho¹dy¹
iron hammer
铁锤子

CL: [ɬ¹]

q^ho¹my¹ NOUN Tone: L.
Straw hat. 斗笠。
CL: [ɬ¹]

q^ho¹ty¹ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Tree stump. 树墩、树桩。
CL: [ɬ¹]

q^ho¹₁ VERB Tone: MH.
To peck. 啄。

ha¹q^ho¹(-ze¹)
to peck cereals
啄粮食

ha¹q^ho¹~q^ho¹(-dzo¹)
to peck cereals
啄粮食

æ¹-ŋw¹ | ha¹q^ho¹
the chicken is pecking cereals
鸡在啄粮食

q^ho¹₂ VERB Tone: MH.
To kill; to slaughter (an animal). 杀，宰牲畜。

bo¹q^ho¹ / bo¹q^ho¹-ze¹
to slaughter a pig
杀猪

bo¹ | le¹-q^ho¹-ze¹
the pig has been slaughtered
杀了猪

æ¹q^ho¹
to kill a chicken
杀鸡

ji¹q^ho¹
to kill a cow
杀牛

q^hγ¹₁ NOUN Tone: M. ① Hole. 洞。
② Burrow. 野兽的洞穴、野兽的窝。

q^hγ¹-q^hγ¹
fox burrow
狐狸的窝
tone: M

ʂwæ¹q^hγ¹
otter's burrow
水獭的窝
tone: M

CL: [ɬ¹]

q^hɣ1 2 NOUN Tone: M.
Horn. 犄角 (锯下来的)。

ji-t-q^hv#7

Ox horn. Ox horns are used as containers for drinking.

牛角 (过去, 用牛角来当饮料容器)

ʈʂ^hæ-t-q^hɣ1

stag horn

鹿角

CL: [ɰ-t dze]

q^hɣ1 1 VERB Tone: MH.
To huddle up, to curl up. 蜷缩。

ni-t-q^hɣ1 | t^hi-t-dzi

to be seated, leaning forward, torso bent towards the thighs

坐着身体缩成一团

[M23] ni-t-q^hɣ1-ji | t^hi-t-dzi

to be seated, leaning forward, torso bent towards the thighs

坐着身体缩成一团

q^hɣ1 2 NUMBER Tone: MH.
6. 6。

q^hɣ1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Noise, sound. 声音。

ʈʂ^hɰ-t | ə-tso-t q^hɣ1 ni?

What is this sound?

这是什么声音?

CL: k^hwɣ1

q^hɣ1_a CLASSIFIER Tone: H_a.
Classifier for hamlets / small villages. 量词: 村落。

ŋwɣ-t-q^hɣ1, | ts^he-|ni-t-zi

Five hamlets, twelve families! (This formula summarizes the statistics of the village of /ə-|a-t-ɛwɣ#7/)

五个村落, 十二个家庭! (描写阿拉瓦村的情况)

q^hɣ1dɰ NOUN Tone: L.

Attachment (to someone): found in the phrase 'to be attached to someone, to care for someone'. 关心。

q^hɣ1dɰ p^hɣ1

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^hɣ1dɰæ NOUN Tone: L.
String; small rope. 小绳子, 细的绳子。

q^hɣ1dɰæ | ʈʂ^hɰ-t-k^hɰ

N + DEM + CLF

一条细的绳子

CL: k^hɰ

q^hɣ1-dɰu \$ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Hole, cavity (e.g. mouse hole, or trap to catch large animals). 窟窿。

hwæ-tsu-t-q^hɣ1dɰi

mousehole

耗子洞

q^hɣ1-dɰu-t ts^hi-t (-ze)

to bore a hole

挖一个洞

CL: [ɰ-t]

q^hɣ1-ti-t-mi#7 NOUN Tone: #H.
6th month. 六月。

q^hɣ1-tsh^hi NUMBER Tone: LM+MH#.
60. 60。

q^hɣ1-t^hv1 \$ NOUN Tone: H\$.
Horn. (牛)角。

q^hv-t^hv | dɰ-t-[ɰ-t]

a horn

一个角

q^hv-t^hv-t ni

It's a horn.

是(牛)角。

CL: [ɰ-t] See: q^hɣ1-t^hv#7

q^hɣ1-t^hv#7 CLASSIFIER Tone: #H.

Classifier: a hornful. The quantity of liquid (or powder) that can be contained in an ox's horn. Ox horns used to serve as containers for water. 量词: 一个牛角的容量。

dɰ-t-q^hɣ1-t^hv#7, | ni-t-q^hɣ1-t^hv#7, | so-t-q^hɣ1-t^hv#7, | zɣ-t-q^hɣ1-t^hv#7, | ŋwɣ-t-q^hɣ1-t^hv#7, | q^hɣ1-t-q^hɣ1-t^hv#7, | su-t-q^hɣ1-t^hv#7, | hō-t-q^hɣ1-t^hv#7, | gɣ-t-q^hɣ1-t^hv#7, | ts^he-t-q^hɣ1-t^hv#7

association with numerals from 1 to 10

与数词结合, 一至十

See: q^hɣ1-t^hv1

q^hɣ̌~q^hɣ̌ VERB Tone: MH.
To fold (clothes). 折叠、裹起来。

q^hɣ̌~q^hɣ̌+ze

PFV

折起来了

le-+q^hɣ̌~q^hɣ̌

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

q^hwæ-₁ NOUN Tone: M.
Message (monosyllable). 信息, 信。

q^hwæ-₁ po

to carry a letter; to convey a message

带信息、传信息, 传一封信

q^hwæ-₁ k^hwɣ

to be in touch (with someone)

互相通信息、有联系 (两个人互相通信息)

da-+pɣ-+q^hwæ-₁

the tales of the /da-+pɣ-/ priests

达巴的故事

CL: k^hwɣ

q^hwæ-₁ k^hwɣ-₁ NOUN Tone: #H.
Gossip, idle chatter. 闲话、流言、蜚语、闲言碎语、八卦。

ɖa-+za-+q^hwæ-₁ k^hwɣ-₁

to tell a piece of gossip

讲一点八卦

CL: k^hwɣ

q^hwæ-₁ [w] NOUN Tone: M.
Vegetable garden. 菜园。
CL: kɣ

q^hwæ-₁ mi-₁ NOUN Tone: #H.
Message, information (extended meaning: letter). 口信, 信息。

q^hwæ-₁ mi-₁ ji

to carry a message

带一个口信

CL: k^hwɣ

q^hwæ-₁ [w] NOUN Tone: H#.
Scarf, kerchief. 头帕。
CL: bɣ

q^hwæ-₁ NOUN Tone: L.
Fence, made of bamboo or of thorny shrub branches. 篱笆。
CL: kɣ

q^hwæ-₁ a VERB Tone: L_a.
To block. 挡住。

q^hwæ-₁ kɣ NOUN Tone: L.
A sort of shrub, reaching 1.5 to 2 meters in height. 一种灌木, 1.5至2米高, 可以当篱笆用。

q^hwæ-₁ kɣ-₁ dzi

same meaning

同上

CL: dzi, ji

q^hwæ-₁ 1 VERB Tone: MH.
To break (bowl, jar), to crack (nuts). 弄碎。

ro-₁ do-₁ q^hwæ-₁

to crack walnuts

敲开坚果 (在永宁, 不用夹子: 用锤子敲开)

q^hwæ-₁ 2 VERB Tone: MH.
To slap. 掴、打。

le-+q^hwæ-₁ ze

ACCOMP _ PFV

掴了

za-₁ t-₁ q^hwæ-₁

to slap/smack someone's cheek

打嘴巴

za-₁ t-₁ | ɖa-₁ [w] | t^hi-₁ q^hwæ-₁ 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-₁ 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^hwɣ-₁ NOUN Tone: M.
Traces, track (left by an animal). 痕迹。
CL: p^ho

q^hwɣ-₁ a VERB Tone: M_a.
To heal (wound, disease, broken bone...). 治好 (骨折、病)。

le-+q^hwɣ-₁ ni!

It is healed! / It has healed!

治好了!

q^hwɿǎbiǎ NOUN Tone: L#. ① Hoof (of horse); foot (of dog). 马蹄、马的脚。

zwaɛǎ-q^hwɿǎbiǎ#

horse hoof

马蹄、(马、狗……的)脚

k^hɿǎ-q^hwɿǎbiǎ#

dog's foot

狗脚

② Track, trail, spoor, footprints (of an animal). 动物脚的痕迹、行径。

CL: biǎ t^hɿǎ

q^hwɿǎmiǎ 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^hwɿǎpɿǎ

q^hwɿǎpɿǎ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Large bowl. 大碗。

See: q^hwɿǎmiǎ

q^hwɿǎʒeǎ NOUN Tone: L#.

Horseshoe. 马蹄铁。

zwaɛǎ-q^hwɿǎʒeǎ (+niǎ)

horseshoe

马蹄铁

CL: naǎ p^hoǎ

q^hwɿǎtoǎ NOUN Tone: L#.

Tip of the shoulder. 肩膀的末端。

hiǎ [ʒ^hwaǎ-ɿǎ, | q^hwɿǎtoǎ | d^hwaǎ-piǎ | ʒwaɛǎ-hǎ-d^hiǎ]

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: [waǎ

q^hwɿǎt^hv#ǎ NOUN Tone: #H.

Bamboo basket to carry water (on back). 竹篓。

CL: [waǎ

q^hwɿǎts^hiǎ NOUN Tone: L#.

Shoulder. 肩膀。

q^hwɿǎts^hiǎ-koǎ | hwæǎp^hæǎ | d^hwaǎ-naǎ-ʒ^hwaǎ-g^hɿǎ

to carry a hoe on the shoulder

肩上扛一把锄头

CL: [waǎ

q^hwɿǎzoǎ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Small bowl. 小碗。

q^hwɿǎǎ 1 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Intelligent. 聪明。

q^hwɿǎ-hiǎ

REL/NMLZ

聪明的

q^hwɿǎ-leǎ!

(You are/(s)he is) clever! (A comment when someone says/does something clever)

很聪明! / 太聪明了!

d^hwaɛǎ | q^hwɿǎ!

INTENSIVE.very _

很聪明!

q^hwɿǎǎ 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Bad. 坏。

k^hɿǎ | q^hwɿǎ-hiǎ

a bad year (a year when crops are not good)

(收成)不好的一年

k^hɿǎ q^hwɿǎ

a bad year (a year when crops are not good)

(收成)不好的一年

ts^hiǎ-jiǎ, | k^hɿǎ-q^hwɿǎ t^hɿǎ!

This year is a bad year! (= a year when crops are not good)

今年, 年景不好! (收成不好)

ʒ^hwaǎ | nɿǎmiǎ | d^hwaɛǎ | q^hwɿǎ!

He has a really bad heart! / He is a really bad man!

他心很坏!

q^hwɿǎ-jiǎ

to do bad things: to damage stuff; to annoy people...

干坏事: 损坏东西, 干扰人家……

ʒ^hwaǎ-n^hwaǎ | nɿǎ-bɿǎ tsoǎ~tsoǎ | leǎ-q^hwɿǎ-jiǎ-zeǎ!

(S)he has damaged my stuff!

他弄坏了我的东西!

hiǎ q^hwɿǎ-jiǎ

to annoy people

干扰人家、麻烦人

ʒ^hwaǎ | toǎtoǎmiǎ hiǎ q^hwɿǎ-jiǎ!

(S)he purposely annoys people! / (S)he annoys people on purpose!

他故意麻烦人!

q^hwɣ¹dɯ¹ NOUN Tone: L.

Relatives, members of the family. 亲戚。

ə¹zɯ¹ | q^hwɣ¹dɯ¹ ni¹

We two belong to the same family.

咱们两个是一家人。

q^hwɣ¹dɯ¹ʌ, | ɥ¹dze¹

family and friends, extended family circle

亲人：泛指亲戚与亲密朋友们

q^hwɣ¹dɯ¹ to¹

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: ɥ¹

q^hwɣ¹₁ NOUN Tone: MH.

Bowl. 碗。

CL: [ɯ¹

q^hwɣ¹₂ NOUN Tone: MH.

Tale, story, yarn. 故事。

æ¹ʂæ¹-q^hwɣ¹

tale, folk tale

老故事

CL: k^hwɣ¹

q^hwɣ¹_a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.

A bowl(ful) of. 量词：碗。

- ɹ -

ɹɹ NOUN Tone: L.
Side, direction. 面 (一个四方形物品的四面)。

[“Housebuilding”] ɹɹɹ-ɹɹ
the four directions, the four sides (e.g. of a house)
四面

ɹɹɹ VERB Tone: L_b.
To face, to turn toward. 对着。

mɹɹ-ɹɹ
NEG
NEG

ɹɹɹ-ɹɹ~ɹɹ
DELIMITATIVE _ RED
DELIMITATIVE _ RED

zeɹgiɹ ɹɹ?
In which direction should (I) look? / Which direction should I turn to?
(我要) 往哪边转?

noɹ | ɹɹʰwɹtɹoɹ ɹɹ!
Turn this way! / Turn towards this direction!
你往这里转/往这里看!

gɹɹ-ɹɹ mɹɹɹ-ɹɹ, | ətsoɹ liɹ?
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?

ɹɹɹɹ NOUN Tone: M.
The truth; the facts. 实情, 真理。

nɹɹɹ-ɹwɹ | ɹɹɹɹ | ɹwɹɹɹ-biɹ!
I am going to tell the truth!
我要把实情说出来!

CL: kʰwɹɹ

ɹɹɹɹɹ NOUN Tone: M.
Warm springs. 温泉。

ɹɹɹɹɹ-dzɹɹ
warm spring water (not drinkable)
温泉水 (不可饮用)

CL: [ɹɹ]

ɹɹɹɹ-ɹoɹ NOUN Tone: LM-L.
The horse walking in second position in a caravan. 马帮中的第二匹马。

ɹɹɹɹ NOUN Tone: M.
Lymph nodes, glands. 淋巴结。
CL: [ɹɹ]

ɹɹɹɹʰeɹ-dwɹɹmaɹ NOUN Tone: LM-L.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

ɹɹɹɹʰeɹ-tɹɹwɹɹɹɹ NOUN Tone: LM-L.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。

ɹɹɹɹʰe#ɹ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。

-ɹɹ SUFFIX Tone: L.
INCEPTIVE (INCHOATIVE). 发端。

=ɹɹ CLITIC Tone: L.
Associative plural. 联想复数: 一家人、一族人、一辈人……。

ɹɹʰwɹɹ-ziɹ=ɹɹ
this household; the people of this family
这家人

=ɹæɹ CLITIC Tone: L.
Plural. 多数。

ɹɹʰwɹɹ-ɹæɹɹ\$
these things, this sort of things
这类的东西, ……之类

ɹæɹ_a ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.
Shrivelled, flat, shrunken. 瘪。

ɹæɹ-hiɹ
REL/NMLZ
瘪的
ɹæɹtiɹɹæɹ (-gɹɹɹ)
shrivelled, flat, shrunken
瘪瘪的

ɹæɹ₁ NOUN Tone: LH.
Seed. 种子。
CL: [ɹɹ]

ɹæɹ₂ NOUN Tone: LH.
Yoke (for one or two animals). 牛轭 (单行或双行)。

jiɹ-ɹæɹ
same meaning as the monosyllabic form: yoke (literally 'ox yoke')
牛轭

ɹæɹ [ɹɹʰwɹɹɹ-ɹɹ] / ɹæɹ [ɹɹʰwɹɹɹ-ɹɹɹ]
N + DEM + CLF; allows two variants
这个牛轭

CL: [ɹɹ]

ɿwæŋ 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……）。

mɿ-ɿwæŋ

NEG

不叫

ɿwæŋ-ɿwæŋ

RED

重叠

hɿ-ɿwæŋ-dzoŋ

Someone is shouting

有人在叫。

ɿwæŋ-ɿwæŋ-ɿ

to call out

叫一声

hwɿ-li-ɿwæŋ-dzoŋ

the cat is calling/crying

猫在叫

æŋ-ɿwæŋ

the chicken is cackling

鸡在叫

ɿwæŋ-phæŋ-diŋ | tʰi-ɿwæŋ-dzoŋ

the donkey is braying

驴在叫

[F5] ɿwæŋ | tʰi-ɿwæŋ-dzoŋ

the horse is whinnying

马在嘶

ɿwæŋ-ɿwæŋ-dzoŋ!

the horse is whinnying

马在嘶

② To invite, to call over. 请、叫（来）。

ɿwæŋ-ɿwæŋ-ɿ

DELIMITATIVE _ INCEPTIVE

请来一下

tʰa-ɿwæŋ!

PROHIB

不要请!

ɿwæŋ-mɿ-bi!

(We)'re not inviting (him/her)!

不请他!

ɿwæŋ_b CLASSIFIER Tone: H_b.

Classifier for places. 量词：地方（一处）。

tʰɿ-ɿwæŋ-qoŋ | mɿ-tʰɿ-suŋ!

...has never been to those places

还没到这些地方

- ʃ̥ -

ʃ̥ NOUN Tone: #H.
Bone. 骨头。
CL: **kv̥**

ʃ̥ ADJECTIVE Tone: H.
Destitute, impoverished, poor; troubled, helpless. 困难、贫穷。

le-ʃ̥-ze!
[(S)he] is really poor/helpless!
(他)真的很穷苦!

le-ʃ̥-bi-
ACCOMP _ FUT_imm
ACCOMP _ FUT_imm

mv̥-ʃ̥
NEG
NEG

le-ʃ̥-zo|, | ʃ̥-la| bi-mv̥-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。）

ʃ̥-zw̥
to complain
诉苦、抱怨

ʃ̥-zw̥ | da-zw̥-ʃ̥
to tell one’s miseries, to complain about one’s fate
诉苦、讲自己的不幸

[ʃ̥w̥ | ma-da-q̥w̥], | ʃ̥-zw̥ | da-zw̥-ʃ̥!
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！

ʃ̥ NOUN Tone: M.
Clan. 家族。

ʃ̥ d̥w̥-ʃ̥
one clan
一个家族

CL: ʃ̥

ʃ̥b 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。

ʃ̥|hæ| NOUN Tone: L#.
Cartilage. 软骨。
CL: **[w̥ kv̥]**

ʃ̥|kv̥| NOUN Tone: L#.
Backbone. 脊椎骨。
CL: **kv̥**

ʃ̥|ko| NOUN Tone: L#.
Shinbone, tibia. 胫骨。

h̥i-dza | dze t̥a-t̥ji | ʃ̥|ko| mi t̥a-t̥y. |
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: **kv̥**

ʃ̥|mi- NOUN Tone: M.
Tree trunk. 树干。

si-dzi-ʃ̥|mi-
tree trunk
树干

CL: **kv̥**

ʃ̥|ʃwæ| NOUN Tone: L#.
Ankle, joint (between the foot and the leg, the arm and the hand...). 关节部位，关节。
CL: **ʃwæ**

ʃ̥|ʃwæ| NOUN Tone: L#.
Toricellia angulata Oliv. 接骨丹。

ʃ̥|ʃwæ|-si-
same meaning
同上

- ㄅ -

ka1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Strength. 力气。

ka1 zi1
to have strength
有力量

no1-tj1 | hi1-tc^hi1 ka1 zi1!
Your family/clan is powerful!
你们家族很强大!

ka1 t^hv1 (+ ze1)
to exert oneself, to make efforts
尽力

ka1₁ VERB Tone: H.
To invite, to call over. 请。

ka1₂ VERB Tone: H.
To win, to succeed. 赢。

le1-ka1-ze1
ACCOMP _ PFV
赢了

ka1se1 VERB Tone: .
To invite to come over, to call upon the services of. 请来（和尚、医生……）。

tæ1bɣ1 ka1-se1
to ask a monk to come over
请和尚到家来

tʂ^hæ1ɣw1 ki1-hi1 | le1-ka1-se1 | le1-po1-jo1 /
tʂ^hæ1ɣw1 ki1-hi1 | dɣw1-ka1-se1-tj1 hō1
to call the doctor
请医生来

njɣ1-ŋw1 | no1 ka1-se1
I invite you to come over
我请你来

my1-ka1-se1
NEG
NEG

ka1₁ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Good (of good quality). 好（质量好，品质好，脾气好）。

my1-ka1-hi1 se1
bad meat, meat of poor quality
不好的肉（质量不好）

my1-ka1-hi1 se1-k^hwɣ1 ki1
to give a piece of bad meat
给一块不好的肉

p^hi1ko1 | my1-ka1-ze1!

The apples are not good anymore! (Context: in March, apples from the previous harvest are not good anymore: they are either rotten or sour.)
苹果不好了！ / 苹果不新鲜了！（三月份，上一季收获的苹果已经不好吃的了，或者烂了，或者变酸）

hi1 dɣw1-v1 | ka1-my1-zi1-hi1 zɣw1!
Someone is talking nonsense!
有人在乱说话！

ka1₂ VERB Tone: M. *Archaic* [古语] To ask for forgiveness, to apologize. 道歉、请人家原谅。

ka1-ze1!
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）

ka1b VERB Tone: Mb.
To stride over (an obstacle), to straddle, to go beyond. 跨（跨过小沟）。

le1-ka1-ze1
ACCOMP _ PFV
跨过了

ka1dzi1 NOUN Tone: M.
Poplar. 杨树。
CL: **dzi1**

ka1[ɰ#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Cairn: a human-made pile of stones, used as trail marker. The stones of the cairn are not engraved. 石堆。

qo1qa1-ka1[ɰ1
mountain pass cairn: a cairn at a mountain pass
垭口石堆：垭口上的石堆

CL: **[ɰ1**

ka1py1 NOUN Tone: M.
Chest. 胸脯、胸膛。
CL: **ty1**

ka1py1-tj1#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Clavicle; collarbone. 锁骨。
CL: **p^hæ1**

ka1p^hv#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Salary, price paid for the work done by a worker. 工资，工钱。
CL: **k^hwɣ1**

ɤæ̌a₁ 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)。

le-t-ɤæ̌-zě

ACCOMP _ PFV

ACCOMP _ PFV

le-t-ɤæ̌-t~ɤæ̌ (-zě / -bǐ)

RED

重叠

ɖw-t-k^hwɣ-t ɤæ̌

a lump (of earth) melts

一块(土)散开

tsě-tɣ̌ | le-t-ɤæ̌-zě

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)

ɤæ̌a₂ ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Drunk. 醉。

zɥ-t ɤæ̌(-zě)

drunk

醉酒

ɤæ̌a₃ ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Appropriate; auspicious. 合适, 吉利。

ɤæ̌-t mɣ-t-zǐ-t

not propitious / not favourable

不吉利、不合适

ɤæ̌-t mɣ-t-zǐ-t, | jǐ-t mɣ-t-t^hɑ̌! / jǐ-t mɣ-t-ɖɑ̌!

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)

ɤæ̌-t mɣ-t-zǐ-t, | zɥ-wɣ̌ mɣ-t-t^hɑ̌! / ɤæ̌-t mɣ-t-zǐ-t, | zɥ-wɣ̌ mɣ-t-ɖɑ̌!

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)

ɤæ̌-t mɣ-t-zǐ-t, | tɕǐ-t mɣ-t-ɖɑ̌!

(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。)

tʂ^hw-t | lǒ-t | ɤæ̌-t mɣ-t-zǐ-t jǐ!

He does a bad job of it! / He makes a mess of his work!

他工作做得乱七八糟!

ɤæ̌a₄ ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Ugly. 丑陋。

See: ɖzy̌a₁**ɤæ̌bæ̌** CLASSIFIER Tone: .

Classifier: a plateful, the contents of a plate. 量词: 盘。

ɖw-t-ɤæ̌bæ̌, | nǐ-t-ɤæ̌bæ̌, | sǒ-t-ɤæ̌bæ̌, | zɥ-t-ɤæ̌bæ̌, | ŋwɣ-t-ɤæ̌bæ̌, | q^hɣ-t-ɤæ̌bæ̌, | ʂw-t-ɤæ̌bæ̌, | hō̌-t-ɤæ̌bæ̌, | gɣ-t-ɤæ̌bæ̌, | t^hě-t-ɤæ̌bæ̌

association with numerals from 1 to 10

与数词结合, 一至十

ɤæ̌ɖzy̌-t VERB Tone: .

Ugly. 丑陋。

ɤæ̌ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.

Nauseous, disgusting. 不好吃, 恶心。

ɤæ̌ NOUN Tone: LH.

Sap. 树液。

t^hǒ.ɤæ̌

same meaning

同上

-BO POSTPOSITION Tone: .

On, on top of. 上面。

BǑ NOUN Tone: #H. ① Head (monosyllable). 头(单音节)。

② Beginning. 开头。

ǐ-t-BǑ#̌

the beginning of the month, the first days of the month

月初

k^hɣ-t-BǑ\$

the beginning of the year

年初

*ni-ko

*the beginning of the day

*天初

CL: [ɿ]

ko-py 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)。

tʰi-ko-py

DUR

DUR

② To intercept (bandits intercept a caravan), to attack on the road. 阻截、在路上攻击。

ko-zu VERB Tone: .
Bless and protect. 保佑。

my-ko-zu

NEG

NEG

gy-la | qur-ko-zu-!!

May the gods bless (you/us)!

菩萨保佑!

ko₁ VERB Tone: M intrans.
To lay eggs. 下蛋。

æ ko

to lay eggs

下蛋

æmi tʰi-ko-dzo!

The hen is laying eggs!

母鸡在下蛋!

æmi | æ ko-ze!

The hen has laid eggs!

母鸡下蛋了!

ko₂ VERB Tone: M intrans.
To be able to, to manage to. 能……、有能力做。

njɿ | tci-my-ko!

I can't write! / I am not able to write! (Said by someone who has not learnt to write)

我写不出来! / 我不会写!

njɿ | tci-ko!

I can write! / I am able to write! / I know how to write!

我会写! / 我写得出来!

ko-by NOUN Tone: M.
Sprout, bud. 树的萌芽、新发出来的叶子。

tʰo-ko-by

bud of pine tree

小松树尖

tʰo]gy-ko-by

bud of pine tree

小松树尖

CL: kʰwɿ

ko-da ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.
In front of. 前面, 之前。

gy-kʰy-ko-da

seven years ago

七年前

ko-da qur-so ni

the past few days

前几天

ko-do₁ NOUN Tone: M.
Walnut. 核桃。

ko-do qʰwæ

to crack walnuts

开核桃

ko-do zuwæ

to weigh walnuts

称核桃

CL: [ɿ]

ko-do₂ NOUN Tone: M.
Interests. 利息。
CL: kʰwɿ

ko-dzi VERB Tone: H#.
To collide, to run into. 碰撞。

le-ko-dzi

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

hi | tʰi-ko-dzi tsʰu(-ze)

People have ran into one another

人们 (互相) 碰撞

ko-dzi NOUN Tone: L#.
Tibetan. 藏族。
CL: ɿ

ko-dzi-di NOUN Tone: .
North; literally 'Tibetan land'. 北方 (直译: '藏族地区')。

ko-dziŋ-diŋ NOUN Tone: L#.

Tibet (literally: 'the Tibetan land'). 西藏。

ko-dziŋ-tʰæŋtʰæŋ NOUN Tone: L#.

Flag, banner, pennant (literally: Tibetan writings). 旗子。

CL: pʰæŋ

ko-dzuaŋ NOUN Tone: M.

Bridle; halter. 马笼头。

zwaŋ-t-ko-dzuaŋ (tʃʰuaŋ | zwaŋ-t-ko-dzuaŋ niŋ)

horse's halter

马笼头

CL: naŋ pʰŋ

ko-duaŋ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Tadpole. 蝌蚪。

ko-gv#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.

Pillow. 枕头。

CL: [uaŋ

ko-hvŋ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Hair (of the head). 头发。

CL: kʰuaŋ

ko-tjiŋ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.

The year after next. 后年。

ko-tjiŋ dʒuaŋ-t-kʰvŋ

the year after next

后年

ko-kvŋ NOUN Tone: L#.

Woven headdress for women who already have children; for young women who do not yet have children, this same item is called /ko-niŋ/. 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-niŋ/。

CL: kvŋ

ko-lyŋ VERB Tone: M.

To lose one's way, to become lost. 迷路。

le-t-ko-lyŋ

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

ko-tiŋ NOUN Tone: H#.

Large needle with which animal hide can be sewn. 大粗针，用来缝琵琶肉。

ko-tiŋ, | bo[tʃʰæŋ zʒŋ-diŋ niŋ]

The large needle is used to sew pipa meat.

大针，是用来缝琵琶肉的。

CL: [uaŋ

ko-mæŋ 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-mæŋ-tzeŋ

PFV

管好了

hiŋ ko-mæŋ

to take care of people

照顾人

[F5] noŋ | njvŋ ko-mæŋ!

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）

tʃʰuaŋ | dʒwæŋ | hiŋ ko-mæŋ-tkvŋ!

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-miŋ\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Large needle. 大针。

CL: [uaŋ

ko-miŋ NOUN Tone: M.

King; high official; chief. 国王、大臣、头领。

ko-miŋ jiŋ-t-hiŋ hiŋ

person who has a role as king/high official/chief

当国王、土司、大臣、头领……的人

kʰvŋ-t-mæŋ-t-ko-miŋ

head of (a band of) robbers

土匪的头领

CL: vŋ

ko-niŋ NOUN Tone: H#.

Woven headdress for young women who do not yet have children; for women who already have children, this same item is called /ko-kvŋ/. 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-kvŋ/。

CL: boŋ

ko-tʰvŋ-ko-dvŋlyŋ NOUN Tone: L#.

Eugeron breviscapus (a type of daisy). 短葶飞蓬。

ko-tqaŋ NOUN Tone: H#.

Lid. 锅盖、盖子。

CL: [uaŋ

ko-tq^hwɿ NOUN Tone: L#. ① Head. 头, 上面部分。

ko-tq^hwɿ dzi

to sit in a place of honour

坐在贵宾的位置上

õ-t-ko-tq^hwɿ

one's own head

自己的头

õ-t-ko-tq^hwɿ la

to hit one's own head (context: a child hits its own head rhythmically with a stick)

打自己的头 (情景: 一个小孩用小棍子敲打自己的头)

② Top part, upper part. 上面部分。

CL: [ɿ]

ko-tso ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L#.

The day after tomorrow. 后天。

ko-tso | -dwa-tɿ

the day after tomorrow

后天

ko-tsy-t VERB Tone: M.

To guide, to show the way. 带头、带路。

zɿ-mi | ko-tsy-t

to show the way

带路

dwa-t-zi-t-ɿwa | ko-tsy-t

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-tsy-t-ze-t

PFV

带了路

njɿ-t-ɿ-t-ɿwa | ko-tsy-t!

We are showing the way! / We are setting an example for others! (Context: for agricultural activities, one household started first, and the others followed suit.)

是我们带头的! (其他家庭是跟着我们来的!) (情景: 农业活动, 如: 收庄稼, 是一个家庭先开始的, 然后其他家庭也跟着来。)

-ko-to POSTPOSITION Tone: L#. ① On top of. ……之上。

go-tqa-t-ko-to

at the top of the mountain pass, at the mountain pass

垭口上

ko-tq^hwɿ-t-ko-to

on the head, on top of the head

头上

zi-tq^hwɿ-t-ko-to

on the house; e.g. there is a bird's nest on the top of the house

房子上面: 例如: 有鸟窝在房顶上

② While, at the time that, during the time that. ……的时候。

ha-tdzwa-t-ko-to, | tɕ^hwa-t-ɿwa | mɿ-t-fy-t-ji-t.

During the meal, he felt displeased/he got angry.

吃饭的时候, 他不高兴了/生气了。

③ To, at, towards. 向、往。

④ Compared to. 跟……相比。

-ko-t^ho POSTPOSITION Tone: L#.

Behind; since. 后面, 自从。

zi-t^ho

behind the house (=the place where there is a vegetable garden)

家后院 (=菜园的地方)

zi-t-ko-t^ho

as above: behind the house

同上: 家后院

zi-tq^hwɿ-t-ko-t^ho

as above: behind the house

同上: 家后院

ko-tɕ^hɿ# ADJECTIVE Tone: #H.

Sharp, pointed. 尖。

[F5] **ko-tɕ^hɿ-t-tɕ^hɿ-t-gy-t**

sharp

尖

ko-tsh'e-ko#7 NOUN Tone: #H.

Top (e.g. mountain top). 顶上, 如: 山顶。

ɿwa-t-by-t | ko-tsh'e-ko

the top of the mountain, the mountain top

山的顶, 山顶

ko-tq^hwɿ-t-ko-tsh'e

the top of the head

头顶

ㄅㄛˊㄩˊㄩˊ NOUN Tone: H#.

Yi (derogatory term: “ungroomed heads”, “messy heads”). 彝族 (带偏见的说法: “乱糟糟的头”)。

CL: ㄩˊ

ㄅㄛˊㄗㄟ NOUN Tone: L#.

Tinea, ringworm. 癣。

[M23] ㄅㄛˊㄗㄟ ㄑㄨㄚˊ ㄊㄩˊ ㄉㄩˊ!

(She/he) has a big patch of tinea!

他长了很多癣!

CL: ㄆㄢˊ

ㄅㄛˊㄗㄜˊ NOUN Tone: #H.

Small needle. 小针。

CL: ㄗㄨˊ

ㄅㄛˊㄗㄩˊ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: MH#.

As from..., starting.... 从……开始。

ㄑㄨㄚˊ ㄊㄩˊ ㄨㄟ ㄅㄛˊ ㄗㄩˊ

from the first month

一月份开始

ㄊㄨㄚˊ ㄊㄩˊ ㄨㄟ ㄅㄛˊ ㄗㄩˊ

as from today

今天开始

ㄊㄨㄚˊ ㄊㄩˊ ㄨㄟ ㄑㄨㄚˊ ㄎㄢˊ ㄅㄛˊ ㄗㄩˊ

from this year on, as from this year

今年开始

ㄑㄨㄚˊ ㄊㄩˊ ㄨㄟ ㄅㄛˊ ㄗㄩˊ

as from the 9th month, starting from the 9th month

九月份开始

ㄗㄟ ㄊㄨㄚˊ ㄊㄩˊ ㄨㄟ ㄅㄛˊ ㄗㄩˊ

as from the 11th month, starting from the 11th month

十一月份开始

ㄅㄛˊ VERB Tone: L.

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

ㄇㄩˊ ㄗㄟ ㄅㄛˊ

to sink

掉入

ㄅㄛˊ CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.

A sort of. 量词: 种。

ㄑㄨㄚˊ ㄅㄛˊ

one type (of clothing, food...)

一种 (衣服、食物……)

ㄗㄟ ㄑㄨㄚˊ ㄅㄛˊ

this type (of clothing, food...)

这种 (衣服、食物……)

ㄅㄛˊ VERB Tone: L_b.

To form, to appear: e.g. a callus has formed. 出现、形成 (如: 出了茧子)。

ㄙㄨㄚˊ ㄕㄨㄚˊ ㄅㄛˊ ㄗㄟ!

A callus has formed!

磨出了茧子!

ㄅㄛˊ ㄇㄩˊ ㄎㄜˊ

_ NEG DESIDERATIVE

不会出 (茧子)

ㄅㄛˊ ㄉㄩˊ NOUN Tone: LH.

Mad person. 疯子。

CL: ㄩˊ

ㄅㄛˊ ㄑㄨㄚˊ ㄗㄜˊ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .

In three days. 大后天。

ㄅㄛˊ ㄏㄩˊ NOUN Tone: L.

Molars and premolars. 白齿+后白齿。

CL: ㄗㄨˊ

ㄅㄛˊ ㄎㄢˊ NOUN Tone: L.

Sandalwood, sandlewood. 香木。Local Chinese dialect: 柏香。

ㄅㄛˊ ㄎㄢˊ ㄙㄩˊ

same meaning

同上

See: ㄊㄨㄚˊ ㄉㄩˊ

ㄅㄛˊ NOUN Tone: MH.

Needle. 针。

CL: ㄗㄨˊ See: ㄗㄟ

ㄅㄩˊ NOUN Tone: MH.

Crane (a migratory bird). 黑颈鹤 (候鸟)。

ㄅㄩˊ ㄣㄚˊ ㄇㄩˊ

same meaning: crane

同上: 黑颈鹤

ㄅㄩˊ ㄉㄗㄨˊ ㄗㄟ

...ate the crane

吃了黑颈鹤

ႃႆႃႆ ႃႆႃႆ-ႃႆႃႆ

...bought (a/the) crane

买了黑颈鹤

CL: miႃႆ

ႃႆႃႆ VERB Tone: H.

To swallow. 吞, 咽。

leႃႆ-ႃႆႃႆ

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

ႃႆႃႆ-ႃႆႃႆ NOUN Tone: .

Field penny-cress, *Thlaspi arvense*: a foetid plant with round flat pods. 菥蓂。

CL: poႃႆ

ႃႆႃႆmiႃႆ\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Female crane. 母鹤。

CL: miႃႆ

ႃႆႃႆpႃႆႃႆ#ႃႆႃႆ NOUN Tone: #H.

Male crane. 公鹤。

ႃႆႃႆpႃႆႃႆ-ႃႆႃႆmiႃႆ#ႃႆႃႆ

male crane and female crane

公鹤与母鹤

CL: miႃႆ

ႃႆႃႆzoႃႆ#ႃႆႃႆ NOUN Tone: #H.

Baby crane. 小鹤。

CL: [uႃႆ

ႃႆႃႆ NOUN Tone: #H.

Left (monosyllable). 左边 (单音节)。

ႃႆႃႆgiႃႆ#ႃႆႃႆ NOUN Tone: #H.

Left side, left. 左边。

ႃႆႃႆgiႃႆdzႃႆ#ႃႆႃႆ NOUN Tone: #H.

Left, left side, left direction. 左、左边。

ႃႆႃႆloႃႆ NOUN Tone: H#.

Left side, left direction. 左边, 左手。

ႃႆႃႆtႃႆႃႆ NOUN Tone: H#.

Socks. 袜子。

Borrowing: Chinese 袜子

ႃႆႃႆ[tႃႆႃႆ] VERB Tone: L#.

To accomplish, to complete. 完成 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 完成

leႃႆ-ႃႆႃႆ[tႃႆႃႆ]-zeႃႆ!

It's complete! / It's finished!

完成了!

ႃႆႃႆ₁ NOUN Tone: M.

Mountain. 山。

koႃႆ-ႃႆႃႆ

high mountain

高山

CL: [uႃႆ

ႃႆႃႆ₂ NOUN Tone: M.

Village, hamlet. 村寨, 村落。

ႃႆႃႆ-ႃႆႃႆ

in the village

村子里

[M23] ႃႆႃႆ-ႃႆႃႆ ႃႆႃႆ-ႃႆႃႆ: | [tႃႆႃႆ-ႃႆႃႆ... | [tႃႆႃႆ-ႃႆႃႆ...

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: ႃႆႃႆ

ႃႆႃႆ₃ NOUN Tone: M.

Money. 钱。

ႃႆႃႆ-ႃႆႃႆ

money

钱

ႃႆႃႆ_a CLASSIFIER Tone: M_a.

A heap (e.g. of grains, of cut wood); literally: 'a mountain of'. 量词: 堆 (一堆粮食、一堆柴……)。

ႃႆႃႆ_a VERB Tone: M_a.

To make a heap of (e.g. cereals), to pile up. 堆 (例如: 堆积泥土)。

ႃႆႃႆ-ႃႆႃႆ ႃႆႃႆ-ႃႆႃႆ

to make a heap, to heap together

堆在一起

ႃႆႃႆ-ႃႆႃႆ ႃႆႃႆ-ႃႆႃႆ

to arrange into a heap

收拾成一堆

tႃႆႃႆ~tႃႆႃႆ | ႃႆႃႆ-ႃႆႃႆ ႃႆႃႆ

to pile up objects

东西堆起来

ႃႆႃႆ-ႃႆႃႆ-ႃႆႃႆ

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)

tႃႆႃႆ~tႃႆႃႆ ႃႆႃႆ

to pile up things

东西堆在一起

- S -

saɿ NOUN Tone: #H. ① Flax, *Linum usitatissimum*. 亚麻。

② Hemp, *Cannabis sativa*. 大麻、胡麻。

CL: q^hwæɿ q^hwæɿ

saɿ CLASSIFIER Tone: H*.

A thing (no plural; only used in the negative construction “there is not a thing”). 量词：样，如：‘一样都没有’。

qurɿ-saɿ | mɿɿ-dzoɿ!

There is simply nothing at all! (A polite statement made by the host when welcoming a guest for a meal, apologizing, in self-deprecation, for not offering a meal commensurate to one’s wishes.)

一样也没有！ / 没什么东西！（请客时的礼貌、自我贬低说法：请客人原谅菜不够丰盛）

See: soɿ₂

saɿbo#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Distaff. 卷线杆、拉线棒。

saɿboɿ-diɿ

same meaning

同上

CL: naɿ

saɿp^hyɿ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Thread of linen, *Cannabis sativa*. 麻线。

saɿp^hyɿ-saɿjɿ

linen thread

麻线

CL: ɿɿ

saɿtɕurɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Vagina. 女生殖器。

CL: ɿɿ

saɿts^hyɿ NOUN Tone: L#.

Vinegar. 醋酸（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 醋酸

See: ts^hyɿ

saɿmiɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Marijuana, cannabis, *Cannabis indica*. 大麻。

saɿmiɿ-mæɿɕæɿ | dzurɿ-kyɿ!

Cannabis oil is edible!

大麻油，是可以吃的！

CL: kyɿ

saɿts^hiɿ₁ NOUN Tone: L.

Oar. 桨。

CL: naɿ See: saɿts^hiɿ₂

saɿts^hiɿ₂ NOUN Tone: L.

Wooden instrument resembling an oar, used to stir pigswill. 像桨的木头工具，来搅拌猪食。

See: saɿts^hiɿ₁

saɿ VERB Tone: MH.

To deliver. 运送（货到目的地）。

leɿ-saɿ-t^hiɿ-kiɿ

to deliver (to someone’s place)

送（东西到人家里）

saɿ_a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.

Classifier for salted, smoked hog legs. 量词：腊猪脚（烟熏腊猪蹄子）（一只）。

seɿ-saɿ | qurɿ-saɿ

a salted, smoked hog leg

一只腊猪脚

sæɿts^hyɿ NOUN Tone: L#.

Pickled vegetables. 酸菜（汉语借词）、泡菜。

Borrowing: Chinese 酸菜

-se DISCOURSE PARTICLE Tone: .

Topic marker, which singles out a precise element or set of elements and delineates it as a unit, against the background of elements that neighbour on it in the conceptual space. 主题。

seɿ VERB Tone: H.

To walk. 走、走路。

leɿ-seɿ-zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV

走了

seɿ-hoɿ-zeɿ!

[The baby] will soon walk / will soon be able to walk!

（婴儿）很快就学会走路了！

zyɿmiɿ-qoɿ | soɿ-hãɿ seɿ

to spend three days on the road, to make a trip that lasts three days

走在路上三天时间、走三天

seɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Himalayan goral (*Naemorhedus goral*), blue sheep. 岩羊。

CL: p^hoɿ

se-ŋi# NOUN Tone: #H.

The Tibetan name of the mountain /kɣ-lmɣ/ (Chinese name: Gemu). 格姆山的藏语名字。

se-ŋi-krɿmɣ

same meaning

同上

se-k^hu NOUN Tone: L#.

Satin. 缎子。

se-k^hu-ɣoŋni

satin headdressxxxx

缎子发带

CL: k^hu

se-mi# NOUN Tone: #H.

Female goral (*Naemorhedus goral*), female blue sheep. 母岩羊。

CL: mi

se-na# ADJECTIVE Tone: #H.

Stingy, miserly. 吝啬。

ts^hu- | se-na-t-hi-ɣu-ɣi-ŋi!

It's a stingy person!

他是一个吝啬的人!

ts^hu- | ə-se-na-t? - se-na- | zɣæ!

Is he stingy? - Oh yes, very much so!

他吝啬吗? - 非常吝啬!

se-p^hɣ NOUN Tone: M.

Fuss. 大惊小怪, 麻烦。

se-p^hɣ-ji

to make a big fuss about something

小事大作

CL: k^hwɣ

se-p^hv# NOUN Tone: #H.

Male goral (*Naemorhedus goral*), male blue sheep. 公岩羊。

CL: mi

se-ʃu VERB Tone: L#.

To waste. 浪费。

ɖwæ | se-ʃu!

It's a waste!

很浪费! / 太浪费了!

se-t^ho NOUN Tone: L.

Tenon. 榫头 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 榫头

se-t^ho | ɖu-ɣu

a tenon

一个榫头

CL: ɣu

se-zo# NOUN Tone: #H.

Baby goral, baby blue sheep. 小岩羊。

CL: ɣu

se-zu NOUN Tone: L#.

Birthday. 生日 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 生日

se-zu ko

to celebrate a birthday

过生日

-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- | t^hi-t-dzi-k^hu-se-dzo, | dzu-ts^hi-ɖu-q^hwɣ p^hɣ | t^hi-ki!

After you have been seated, (I) pour out a bowl of hot water (for you).

让(你)坐下以后, (我)给你倒一杯开水。

se_a VERB Tone: L_a.

To finish, to complete. 完成。

le-t-ji | le-se-ze!

It's done and finished! / (I) have finished (the job)!

做完了! / 完成了!

le-se-t-se-ze!

It's finished, it's completed! / It's now over and done with!

完成了!

mɣ-se

It's not finished!

没有完!

se | -dzo, | se-mɣ-t^ha! | dzɣ | -dzo, | dzɣ-k^hu t^ha!

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)

se₁di₁ NOUN Tone: L.

Saw. 锯。

se₁di₁ | d₁u₁-hī₁ | d₁u₁-na₁

a large saw

一把大锯

se₁di₁ | t₁ei₁-hī₁ | d₁u₁-na₁

a small saw

一把小锯

se₁di₁ | i₁-hī₁ | d₁u₁-na₁

a medium-sized saw

中间大小的锯子

CL: na₁

se₁g₁w₁mi₁ 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)。

se₁g₁w₁mi₁-p₁h₁y₁

male vulture

公雕

se₁g₁w₁mi₁-zo₁

baby vulture

小雕

se₁g₁w₁mi₁-t₁ʂ₁h₁u₁, | mi₁ ni₁!

This vulture is a female!

这只雕是母的!

CL: mi₁

s₁y₁ NOUN Tone: #H.

Blood. 血。

CL: t₁h₁y₁

s₁y₁[u₁ NOUN Tone: L#.

Pear. 梨子。

CL: k₁h₁y₁ [u₁

s₁y₁s₁y₁ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH#.

Pleasant (circumstances). 舒畅。

si₁-d₁zi₁-t₁h₁æ₁l₁q₁o₁d₁zi₁, | s₁y₁s₁y₁ | z₁w₁æ₁!

Being seated under this tree is especially pleasant!

在树下坐着, 感到很舒畅!

t₁ʂ₁h₁u₁-ŋ₁u₁ | d₁u₁-d₁z₁u₁ g₁w₁y₁-d₁zo₁, | s₁y₁s₁y₁ | z₁w₁æ₁!

He has sung for a while; it was really pleasant!

他唱了一会, 真舒畅!

s₁y₁t₁h₁o₁ NOUN Tone: MH#.

A type of pine. 一种松树。Local Chinese dialect: 阔松。

s₁y₁t₁h₁o₁-d₁zi₁

same meaning

同上

CL: d₁zi₁

s₁y₁t₁si₁ NOUN Tone: H#.

Vein. 血管。

CL: k₁h₁u₁

s₁y₁ NOUN Tone: LH.

Mole; pigmented naevus. 黑痣。

CL: [u₁

si₁ NOUN Tone: #H.

Wood. 木头。

si₁-mo₁

dead wood

枯木

CL: k₁y₁

si₁-a VERB Tone: M_a.

To choose, to select. 挑选。

le₁-si₁-ze₁

ACCOMP _ PFV

选了

no₁ si₁-bi₁!

You choose! / Go ahead and choose!

你要选!

nj₁-ŋ₁u₁ si₁-bi₁!

I choose! / Let me choose!

是我来选!

le₁-si₁~si₁

ACCOMP _ RED

ACCOMP _ RED

tso-1~tso-1 si-1
to choose things
选东西

tso-1~tso-1 si-1~si-1
to choose things
选选东西

dzɤ-1-hi-1 | si-1
to choose good ones
挑好的

si-1by-1 NOUN Tone: M.
Evil spirit. 鬼。
CL: ɥ-1

si-1by-1-mi-1#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Evil spirit (female). 妖精。
CL: ɥ-1

si-1by-1-zo-1#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Evil spirit (masculine). 鬼。
CL: ɥ-1

si-1ci-1 NOUN Tone: MH#.
Forest. 森林。

[F5] t^ho-1ci-1
pine forest
松树森林

CL: p^hæ-1

si-1dzi-1 NOUN Tone: L#.
Tree. 树。
CL: dzi-1, ji-1

si-1dzi-1-my-1tsu-1 NOUN Tone: #L-L.
Radicel, rootlet, small root. 胚根。

si-1dzu-1 NOUN Tone: H#.
Kindling. 火煤、火捻、火种、劈柴、引柴。
CL: k^hwɤ-1

si-1gu-1 NOUN Tone: M.
Lion. 狮子。
Borrowing: Tibetan sengge 狮子
CL: mi-1

si-1gu-1-mi-1 NOUN Tone: L.
Lioness. 母狮。
CL: mi-1

si-1gu-1-p^hv-1#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Male lion. 公狮子。
CL: mi-1

si-1gu-1-ts^ho-1#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Lion Dance: a show organized for the feudal lord. 狮子舞。
舞: 土司准备的礼仪性表演。土司也亲自参与舞蹈。

si-1gu-1-zo-1#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Lion cub. 小狮子。
CL: [ɥ-1 mi-1]

si-1kɤ-1 NOUN Tone: MH#.
Branch; rod, stick. 树枝、小树枝, 棍子。
CL: kɤ-1

si-1kwɤ-1 NOUN Tone: #L.
Wooden structure (of a house), carpentry. 木头框架, 如: 房子的木头框架。

zi-1mi-1-si-1kwɤ-1

a house's carpentry, a house's wooden structure
房子的木头框架

CL: kwɤ-1

si-1k^hu-1#1 NOUN Tone: H#.
色疙瘩。Local Chinese dialect: 根三香。

si-1k^hu-1-bæ-1bæ-1

flower of...
色疙瘩花

See: si-1k^hu-1[ɥ-1by-1]

si-1k^hu-1-[ɥ-1by-1] NOUN Tone: H#.
White Chinese herbaceous peony, *Paeonia lactiflora*. 白芍药。
CL: kɤ-1 See: si-1k^hu-1#1

si-1na-1 NOUN Tone: H#.
Deep forest. 森林深处 (难走路)。
CL: p^hæ-1

si-1q^hwæ-1 VERB Tone: .
To chop wood, to split wood. 劈、剖。

si-1-xæ-1bæ-1 NOUN Tone: H#.
Wooden plate. 木盘子。
CL: [ɥ-1]

si-1ko-1#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Fruit tree. 果树。
CL: dzi-1

si-1ko-1-si-1[ɥ-1#1] NOUN Tone: #H.
Fruit. 水果。

si-1ko-1-si-1[ɥ-1 ni-1]

COP
是水果。

CL: [ɥ-1]

si¹-sæ¹q^hv¹ NOUN Tone: #H.

Birch, *Betula szechuanica* (*Betula Pendula* var. *szechuanica*). 四川桦树, 白桦树。

si¹t^hv¹#¹ 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。

zi¹dy¹-ny¹lmi¹, | si¹t^hv¹!

The heart of the house is the altar to the ancestors!

屋子的中心, 就是祖先的供桌!

si¹q^ha¹ NOUN Tone: L.

Plum tree, prune tree. 梅子。

si¹q^ha¹-dzɯ¹

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。

si¹ts^hɣ¹ NOUN Tone: L. ① Leaf. 叶子。

si¹dzi¹-si¹ts^hɣ¹

tree leaf

树叶

② Cock's comb. 鸡冠。

æ¹ɣwæ¹-si¹ts^hɣ¹

comb of (a) cock

公鸡冠

CL: ts^hɣ¹

si¹ ₁ VERB Tone: MH.

To shave (the beard or the head); to scrub (e.g. to scrub earth off vegetables). 剔, 刮。

mo¹ si¹

to scrub mushrooms (to take off the earth, moss...)

刮菌子 (刮掉污垢)

my¹tsɯ¹ si¹

to shave (one's) beard

刮胡子

ɣo¹q^hwɣ¹ si¹

to shave one's head

剃头

ɣo¹q^hwɣ¹ si¹-di¹

Razor: object used to shave the head or the beard. (In the main consultant's youth, not every family had a razor. One would call someone to the house to shave the head or the beard. It was mostly monks and elderly people who had their heads and beards shaved.)

理发刮刀

si¹ ₂ VERB Tone: MH.

To murder, to kill (a human being). 杀 (人)。

hī¹ si¹

to kill someone

杀人

si¹ NOUN Tone: LH.

Liver. 肝。

CL: [ɣ¹]

so¹ ₁ NOUN Tone: #H.

Offering to the gods, given to them in the morning; it comprises tea, butter, flour, and honey; it is burnt over a fire of pine needles. 早上献给神的食物 (含茶、酥油、面、蜂蜜), 扔进松针火里烧。

so¹ dze¹ t^hi¹-qæ¹

to burn honey as an offering

烧蜂蜜献给神

[M23] so¹ qæ¹

to burn an offering

烧献给神 (食物, ……)

so¹ ₂ CLASSIFIER Tone: H*.

A thing (no plural; only used in the negative construction "there is not a thing"). 量词: 样东西, 如: '一样东西都没有'。

ɣɯ¹-so¹ | mɣ¹-dzo¹!

There is simply nothing at all! (A polite statement made by the host when welcoming a guest for a meal, apologizing, in self-deprecation, for not offering a meal commensurate to one's wishes.)

一样也没有! / 没什么东西! (请客时的礼貌、自我贬低说法: 请客人原谅菜不够丰盛)

See: sa¹

so¹_a CLASSIFIER Tone: M_a.

Classifier for mornings. 量词: 早晨 (一个)。

mɣ¹si¹-njɣ¹ | ɣɯ¹-so¹, | njɣ¹le¹ɣɣ¹ | ɣɯ¹-ni¹, | mɣ¹lk^hv¹ | ɣɯ¹-hā¹!

One morning; one day; [or] one night! (A sentence that summarizes the three ways to count

days: a day can be referred to as “one morning”, “one day”, or “one night”.)

一个早晨，一个白天，（或者说）一个晚上！（这句话，总结数日子的三个方式：‘一天’，可以说成‘一个早晨’、‘一个白天’、或‘一个晚上’。）

t^hɣ̃-ɬso

that morning

那天早上

so-ɬdzɯ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Pitfall, pit, trap. 陷阱。

so-ɬdzɯ-ɿ | ɬɯ-ɿ-ɿ | qwæɿ

to dig a pitfall, to dig a trap

挖一个陷阱

so-hãɿ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L#.

Tomorrow evening. 明晚。

so-hãɿ | -ɬɯ.hãɿ

tomorrow evening

明天晚上

so-hwɣɿ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L#.

Afterwards; later; from now on. 后来、以后，从此以后。

so-tjiɿ\$ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H\$.

Next year. 明年。

so-loɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Influence, example (in education). 影响，榜样。

so-loɿ dzaɿ! | mɣ̃-ɬdzɣ̃-hĩɿ | ɬɯ-ɿ-ziɿ niɿ!

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-loɿ mɣ̃-ɬdzɣ̃ɿ!

Same meaning as previous example: His/her example/influence is not good.

同上：（他对别人的）影响不好。

so-loɿ dzɣ̃ɿ

good influence; good example; good education

好榜样、好例子、好教育

CL: k^hwɣɿ

so-tiɿmiɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Third month. 三月。

so-tjiɿ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .

Tomorrow. 明天、第二天。

so-ɬs^hɿɿ VERB Tone: .

To breathe. 呼吸。

so-ɬs^hɿɿ | zɯæɿ

to breathe heavily, to pant

喘气

mɣ̃-ɿ-so-ɬs^hɿɿ

NEG

不喘气

so-ɬs^hɿɿ NUMBER Tone: .

30. 30。

so-ɬs^hɯ-tjiɿ NOUN Tone: .

The 30th day of the month. 三十号。

soɿ 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-tjæɿ soɿ

to study (books)

读书、学习

soɿ mɣ̃-ɿ-seɿ!

There's no end of it! / One is never done with studying! (A comment about the linguist's endeavour to study a language: unlike manual work, it is never really finished.)

学不完！（关于语言学家的的工作：做不完，不像做手工可以有一个明确的终点。）

ɬɯ-ɿ-soɿ~soɿ-tjɿ

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^hɣ̃-ɿ t^hæ-t-soɿ!

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-tjæɿ soɿ

to teach

教书

njɣ̃-ɿ-ɿɯ-ɿ | noɿ soɿ-tiɿ!

I'm going to teach you! / Let me teach you!

so]~**so]** VERB Tone: MH.
To rub in one's hands. 揉在手里。

le]-so]~**so]**
ACCOMP _ RED
揉来揉去

so] NOUN Tone: MH. ① Breath. (一口)气。
② Vapour. 蒸汽。

so] t^hy]-ze]
Vapour is coming out.
热气冒出来了。

CL: **k^hu]**

su]₁ VERB Tone: H.
To whet. 磨(刀)。

qu]-su]~**su]-i]**
to whet a little
磨一磨

su]t^hi] **su]**
to whet a knife
磨刀

su]₂ VERB Tone: H.
To know. 知道。

mx]-su]
NEG
不知道

-su] SUFFIX Tone: M.
First, at first, in the first place; anymore (in “not anymore”). 首先、先。

nj^v]-[s^hu]-su] | **dzu]-bi-!**
Let me eat this one first! / I'll eat this one first!
我要先吃这个!

nj^v] | **[s^hu]-su]** | **li]-bi-!**
I'll read this one first! (Context: examining two books, and deciding which one to read first)
我要先读这本!

[s^hu]-su] | **hwæ]-bi-!**
Let's buy this one first!
先买这个吧!

[s^hu]-su] | **t^hi]-bi-!**
Let's sell this one first!
先卖这个吧!

[s^hu]-su] | **dzu]-bi-!**
Let's eat this one first!
先吃这个吧!

[s^hu]-su] | **zi]-bi]**
Let's pick up this one first!
先拿这个吧!

[s^hu]-su] | **t^hu]-bi]**
Let's drink this one first!
先喝这个吧!

[s^hu]-su] | **la]-bi]**
Let's beat this one first!
先打这个吧!

ty]-ty] **su]** | **t^hi]-t^hi-!**
Put on your hat first! (Injunction to a little child before an outing)
你先戴上帽子! (情景: 出门前, 让孩子戴上帽子)

no] | **le]-su]** **gy]-gy-!**
Do your own work first! / Please work on your own for a start! (Context: when I arrive for a morning class, the consultant is busy; she knows that I have various tasks to do, some of which I can do on my own, such as verifying texts that have already been transcribed; she tells me: “Please work on your own for a start!”)

你先自己工作(一会)吧! (情景: 调查者早上到合作人的家, 但她忙着, 而她知道调查者有不同类型的工作要做, 其中有一些可以自己做, 比如重新核对记录过的长篇语料。她说: “你先忙自己的一会吧!”)

su]-a VERB Tone: M_a. ① To string (beads). 串(珠)。

su]-i] **su]**
to string beads
串珠

le]-su]-se]-ze]
(I) have finished to string (beads)
串完了!

tso]-~tso]-su]
to string things
串东西

② To put on (a skirt). 穿(裙子)。

t^hæ]-q^hw^v]-su]
to put on a skirt
穿裙子

su]-gv#] NOUN Tone: #H.
Box, case. 箱子, 柜子。
CL: **[u]**

sw-ɬkʰu] NOUN Tone: L#.

Ritual performed for the death of a female relative who left her maternal home to marry. 斯克: 嫁到外边的女人去世时进行的仪式。

sw-ɬjɣ] NOUN Tone: M.

Plastic. 塑料 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 塑料

sw-ɬjɣ-tʰo] NOUN Tone: MH#.

Plastic jerrican; used to store and transport drinking water. 塑料桶 (汉语借词)。
CL: [ɬu]

sw-ɬmɣ] NOUN Tone: L#.

Purple perilla, *Perilla frutescens*, akajiso. 紫苏。

sw-ɬmɣ], | ɦi+di] | tɣ-t-kyʰ!

Purple perilla is cultivated in Yongning! / Purple perilla is among the crops that are grown in Yongning!

在永宁, 有紫苏! / 有人种紫苏!

sw-ɬmɣ]-dze]

candy containing purple perilla seeds
含紫苏的糖果

sw-ɬmɣ]-mæ].ɬæ]

purple perilla oil
紫苏油

sw-ɬpy] NOUN Tone: L#.

Urinary bladder. 膀胱。
CL: kyʰ]

sw-ɬpy]-ni].ɣy] ADJECTIVE Tone: L#-.

Swollen: literally: 'like a bladder'. 膀胱。

sw-ɬpy-t-su]na] NOUN Tone: #H-.

Caterpillar. 毛虫。
CL: mi]

sw-ɬpʰi] NOUN Tone: M.

Chieftain, nobleman, lord: the highest of the three castes (ranks) in feudal society. 贵族, 土司, 奴隶主, 官。
音译: “司沛”。

ɬæ].mi-t-su].pʰi]

the noblemen at the monastery
大寺贵族

sw-ɬpʰi] hī]

the nobleman's subjects, the nobleman's people
贵族的臣子、贵族手下的人

CL: ɣ]

sw-ɬpʰi-t-zo] NOUN Tone: H#.

Young man of the nobility. 少爷。
CL: ɣ]

sw-ɬt] NOUN Tone: M.

Bead, pearl. 珠, 珠子, 珍珠。
CL: [ɬu]

sw-ɬtɬæ] NOUN Tone: M.

Table. 桌子。
CL: py]

See: [tɬo-tsu]

sw-ɬtʃ#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Tree trunk. 树干。

si-tdzi] tʰɣ]-dzi], | sw-ɬtʃ] dzɣʰ!

This tree has a good trunk! (i.e. it is suitable for use in carpentry, making furniture...)

这是棵好树! (可以用做木料)

CL: lo]

sw-ɬtʃ]-mi]#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Backbone. 脊椎骨。
CL: dzi]

sw-ɬsu] ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.

Raw. 生 (不熟)。

ge-t sw-ɬ~su]

raw meat
生肉

tʃe-t sw-ɬ~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

sw-ɬtsu] NOUN Tone: M.

Lion. 狮子 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 狮子
CL: mi]

sw-ɬtsu] NOUN Tone: L#.

Camphor. 樟。

sw-ɬtsu]-dzi]

camphor tree
樟树

sw-tɿ NOUN Tone: H#.
Callus. 茧子。

hi-t [ʂʰw-t-ɿ-t-by-t | mɿ-tɿi-t, | sw-tɿ ɿo]!
This person's thumb has a callus / developed a callus!
这个人的拇指有茧子!

sw-tɿ | mɿ-t-ɿo-t-ze]!
The callus is gone! / There is no callus anymore!
没有茧子了!

sw-tɿ ɿo-t-ze]!
A callus has formed!
磨出了茧子!

CL: [w-t

sw-tzu# NOUN Tone: #H.
Family community. 家族、支系。

sw-tzu-t dzu-t-lo]
one family community
一个支系，一条线

sw-tzu-t dzu-t-ɿwɿ-t
one family community
一个支系，一条线

sw-tzu-t ə-t-dzo]?
Is there a (complete) family community? / Is the family large? (Question asked as part of discussions preliminary to marriage: Will the bride have a large family around her, be surrounded by a large family? A small family is considered much less attractive than a large one.)
家族齐全吗? / 家族，人多吗? (谈婚姻前的题目之一: 男方家族人多不多。以人多为好。)

CL: lo, ɿwɿ-t

sw-ta VERB Tone: L_a.
To live, to be alive. 活。

[ʂʰw-t tʰi-t-sw-t-dzo]!
(S)he is alive!
他活着!

[ʂʰw-t | mɿ-t-ʂw-t | tʰi-t-sw-t-dzo]!
It's not dead! It's alive! (About a plant or animal that looked dead)
它没死，还活着! (一个植物、动物)

sw-tɿpɿ NOUN Tone: .
Raised spot, blister. 水泡 (例如: 开水烫了手, 会形成水泡)。

sw-tɿpɿ qʰwæ-t-ze]!
a raised spot has formed!
起了水泡!

CL: [w-t

sw-tɿt NOUN Tone: L.
Whetting-stone. 磨刀石。
CL: [w-t

sw-tʰi NOUN Tone: L.
Knife. 刀。
CL: na-t

sw-tʰi.j-kʰw.ɿzi NOUN Tone: L+#H-.
Knife sheath. 刀鞘。
CL: [w-t

- ʂ -

ʂæ1-ljɿ1 VERB Tone: H-
To discuss. 商量 (汉语借词).
Borrowing: Chinese 商量

ʂæ1 ADJECTIVE Tone: M. ① Long. 长。

qʰɑ1-ʂæ1-gy1
extremely long
非常长

le1-tɿ1-le1-ʂæ1 (+kʰwɿ1)
to lengthen
拉长

② Distant, far. 远。

ʂæ1-dæ#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Difference in length. 长度区别。

ʂæ1-dæ1 di1, | mɿ1-dzɿ1!

If there are differences in length, it's not good / it won't do! (Context: explaining which trees to fell when in need of timber for housebuilding; the trees need to be about the same size.)

如果长短不一, 不好! / 不行! (情景: 解释砍树时如何选择合适的树)

ʂæ1-dæ1 | mɿ1-di1!

There are no differences in length! (i.e. the timber is suitable for use in construction; same context as previous example)

没有长度区别, 都一样齐! (等于是好的建房木料) (情景: 同上)

CL: kʰwɿ1

ʂæ1-lo1pv1 NOUN Tone: -L.
Scabious. 山萝卜。
Borrowing: Chinese 山萝卜
See: **hwɿ1-li1-hwæ1-qʰæ#1**

ʂæ1-pʰi1 NOUN Tone: M.
Commodity, goods, merchandise. 商品。
Borrowing: Chinese 商品

ʂæ1-kwɿ1 NOUN Tone: L#.

Shuhe: the name of a village in the Lijiang plain. 束河 (旧称: 龙泉): 丽江坝子里的一个村落。由于束河商人多, 经常有束河人到永宁等地, 使得相当多的永宁人熟悉那个村落名。

Borrowing: Naxi /sa1kwɿ1/

ʂæ1-tswɿ1 NOUN Tone: M.

Kaftan: clothing that children used to wear before they came of age: a loose robe (the same for girls and boys); also worn by adult men in earlier times. 褙、卡夫坦长衣: 成年前男女小孩均穿的褙, 成年男人也穿。

CL: ɿwɿ1

ʂæ1-tɿ1 NOUN Tone: L.
Bone. 骨头。
CL: kɿ1

ʂæ1₁ VERB Tone: MH.
To lead along (by hand, halter...). 牵 (牵着牛)。

kʰɿ1 ʂæ1
to lead a dog; to hunt
遛狗, 狩猎

kʰɿ1-ʂæ1 huɿ1
gone hunting, out hunting
狩猎去了

ʂæ1₂ VERB Tone: MH. ① To tie into bundles. 捆成一包。

le1-ʂæ1
ACCOMP
ACCOMP

ha1 ʂæ1
to tie freshly cut rice into bundles
刚收割的稻子, 捆成捆

② To wrap, to pack. 包。

ʂæ1~ʂæ1
RED: to wrap, to pack
重叠: 包一包

ʂæ1~ʂæ1-ze1
RED ACCOMP
RED ACCOMP

tso1~tso1 ʂæ1~ʂæ1
to wrap things
包一包东西

ʂæ1_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。

zɿ1 | dɿwɿ1-ʂæ1
a sheaf of grass
一捆草

ei1|wɿ1 | dɿwɿ1-ʂæ1
a sheaf of rice
一捆稻谷

ʂe1₁ NOUN Tone: #H.
Meat, flesh. 肉, 肌肉。

ʂe˥₂ NOUN Tone: #H.
Unripe cereals. 未熟粮食。

ʂe˥do˥
unripe cereals
未熟粮食

ʂe˥_a VERB Tone: M_a.
To look for, to search for; to procure, to get. 寻找。

le˥-ʂe˥ le˥-dʒu˥-ze˥!
(I) looked for something, and I found it!
(我)找了……就找到了! / 找到了!

hɪ˥ dʒu˥-ɣ˥ ʂe˥
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)

hɪ˥ ʂe˥
to take a wife, to marry a wife
娶媳妇

tso˥~tso˥ ʂe˥
to look for things
找东西

lo˥ mɣ˥-dzo˥, | lo˥ ʂe˥!
[(S)he] looks for complications / creates unnecessary complications! (Literally: 'to look for work when there isn't any'.)

没事找事!

le˥-ʂe˥ tʰi˥-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……)

ʂe˥bæ˥ NOUN Tone: M.
Necklace; chain. 项圈、项链, 锁链。

ɲɣ˥-ʂe˥bæ˥
silver necklace
银项链

hæ˥-ʂe˥bæ˥
gold necklace
金项链

ʂe˥mo˥-ʂe˥bæ˥, | kʰɣ˥mi˥ pʰæ˥!
The iron necklace is used to tie the dog!
铁链, 是用来拴狗的!

kʰi˥-ʂe˥bæ˥, | ʂe˥mo˥ po˥-ŋu˥ | ɣɣ˥!
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˥**

ʂe˥bv#˥ NOUN Tone: #H.
Sausage, dried meat preserved in intestines. 香肠, 把瘦肉装在肠子里。

ʂe˥di˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.
Fat (person). 胖。

ʂe˥ di˥-ze˥!
(He/she) has put on weight!
胖了!

ʂe˥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: **pɣ˥**

ʂe˥kʰu˥ NOUN Tone: M.
Tripod. 三脚架。
CL: **na˥**

ʂe˥mi˥ NOUN Tone: M.
Louse. 虱子。
CL: **mi˥**

ʂe˥mo˥ NOUN Tone: M.
Iron (disyllable). 铁(双音节)。
See: **ʂe˥**

ʂe˥na˥ NOUN Tone: L#.
Lean meat. 瘦肉。

ʂe˥ɲi˥ NOUN Tone: L#.
Fire tongs. 火钳。
CL: **na˥**

ʂe˥pɣ˥ NOUN Tone: L#.
Cured meat; bacon. 腊肉。

ʂe˥qʰɣ˥ NOUN Tone: M.
Iron nail; nail. 铁钉, 钉子。

ʂe˥qʰɣ˥ la˥
to hammer in a nail, to hit a nail
钉钉子

CL: **ɬu˥**

ʂe˥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˥**

ḡɬɬŋɬ#ɿ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Gong. 锣。

ḡɬɬŋɬɿ laɿ
to play the gong
打锣

CL: [ɬɿ]

ḡoɿ VERB Tone: H.
To reap, to gather in. 收割。

leɿ-ḡoɿ-zeɿ
ACCOMP _ PFV
收割了

ɬɿɿ-kʰɿɿ ɬɿɿ-ḡɿɿ | ḡɬɿ-ḡoɿ-zeɿ!
We have one harvest (of rice) every year!
每年收一次稻谷！

ḡoɿ VERB Tone: M.
To gather. 收集。

leɿ-ḡoɿ~ḡoɿ
ACCOMP _ RED
ACCOMP _ RED

ḡoɿ~ḡoɿ-zoɿ-hoɿ-zeɿ
We are going to have to gather (things)
该收集一些了。

ḡoɿ INTERJECTION Tone: M.
Interjection to get pigs to move forward. 赶猪用的叹词：走！走！。

ḡoɿ! / ḡoɿ-bɿɿ!
interjection to get pigs to move forward
赶猪用的叹词

ḡoɿḡoɿ VERB Tone: .
To prepare. 准备。

leɿ-ḡoɿ~ḡoɿ
ACCOMP
ACCOMP

-ḡoɿ~ḡoɿ SUFFIX Tone: .
In association with a N, indicates “plenty of, abundance of”. 形容词化：……乎乎。

mɿɿ-ḡoɿ~ḡoɿ
full of grease, greasy
油乎乎

dzeɿ-ḡoɿ~ḡoɿ
full of sugar, sugary all over
甜乎乎

siɿ-ḡoɿ~ḡoɿ
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”

ḡeɿ-ḡoɿ~ḡoɿ
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。

ḡeɿ-ḡoɿ~ḡoɿ; ɿɿɿ-ḡoɿ~ḡoɿ; qʰɿɿ-ḡoɿ~ḡoɿ
full of clouds
云乎乎

ɿɿɿ-ḡoɿ~ḡoɿ
full of mountains, covered with mountains, with mountains on all sides
“山乎乎”：到处都是山

qʰɿɿ-ḡoɿ~ḡoɿ
full of holes
“洞乎乎”，有很多洞的

ɿɿɿ-ḡoɿ~ḡoɿ
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）

ḡoɿɿa ADJECTIVE Tone: La.
Clean; clear (water). 干净、整洁，本质干净，清（水）。

ḡoɿ-hɿɿ
NMLZ
干净的

mɿɿ-ḡoɿ
not clean
不干净、脏

ḡeɿɿɿ | ḡoɿ-hɿɿ ɿɿɿ |
This is clean.
这是干净的。

dzeɿɿ ḡoɿ
clean water, clear water
清水、干净的水

ḡoɿɿqæɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: L.
Very clean. 很干净。

ḡoɿɿqæɿ | -ḡɿɿ
very clean
很干净

α|ko- | le-t-gv-~gv- | so.lqæ- | -gv-

to put the house in order, that it be very clean
家收拾得干干净净

so-₁ VERB Tone: MH.

To slip, to slide. 滑, 光滑 (路……)。

my.ltso- so-

to slide down, to slip to the floor
滑下、滑倒

tsh-w- | le-t-so-, | tsh-t-wæ-t-ze-

(S)he slipped and fell down
他滑了一跤

so-~so-

RED
重叠

dæ.lso- / dæ.lso-ze-

to slide down
往下滑

no- | dæ.lso-~dæ.lso-! |

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: so-₂

so-₂ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.

Slippery. 光滑 (路……)。

my- | so- | so- |

slippery with grease
油腻腻、滑腻

ni-to- | d-w- | w- | dze-t-so-~so-

(her/his) whole mouth was slippery with sugar
他嘴巴被糖粘得黏黏的

See: so-₁

st- ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.

Full. 满。

le-t-st-t-ze-

ACCOMP _ PFV
满了

su- NUMBER Tone: M? H#? (pas L).

7. 7。

su-t-_a 1 VERB Tone: M_a.

To leak. 漏。

tsh-t-su-t-~su-t-(-ze-)

it is leaking

漏了!

my-t-su-t-~su-t-! | my-t-zi-!

It does not leak; it does not flow out!
没漏, 没流出去!

su-t-_a 2 VERB Tone: M_a.

To die. 死。

le-t-su-t-ho-ze-

It's going to die! (About a sick plant or animal)
快要死了! (病了的植物、动物)

my-t-su-t-su-!

(He/she/it) is not dead yet!
还没死!

no- | le-t-su-t-bi-t-tsæ-t-ni-t-ze-!

Go and die! / May you die! (Imprecation)
你去死吧!

su-t-dzi- NOUN Tone: M.

Shroud, burial suit. 寿衣。

su-t-dzi- zy-

to sew the burial suit, to sew the shroud
缝寿衣

su-t-ti-mi- NOUN Tone: M.

7th month. 七月。

su-t-ni- ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H#.

The day before yesterday. 前天。

su-t-ni- | -d-w-t-ni-

the day before yesterday
前天

su-t-su-t-dzi- NOUN Tone: -L.

Yyyy. 三颗针。

CL: dzi-

su-t-tx-t-#- ADJECTIVE Tone: #H.

Smooth (e.g. carefully planed wood). 平滑。

su-t-tx-t-zi-

very smooth
很平滑

su-t-tx-t- gy-t-ze-

(it) was made nice and smooth
弄得平滑了

su-tsh-i- NUMBER Tone: L#.

70. 70。

ḡʏᵛᵇ CLASSIFIER Tone: Lᵇ.
Times (repeating an action: doing something n times).
量词: 次数。

ḡʏᵛᵇji#ᵇ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: LM+#H.
Two years ago. 前年。

ḡʏᵛᵇjiᵇ | dʷᵛᵇ-kʰᵛᵇ
two years ago
前年

ḡʏᵛᵇkwæᵇjæᵇ ADJECTIVE Tone: L+H#.
Yellow. 黄。

ḡʏᵛᵇkwæᵇjæᵇ-hiᵇ | ḡʏᵛᵇ-zeᵇ
[the book] has turned yellow!
[书]变黄了!

[F5] ḡʏᵛᵇkwæᵇ | ḡʏᵛᵇkwæᵇ | ḡʏᵛᵇ
very yellow
深黄

ḡʏᵛᵇtswᵇ NOUN Tone: LM.
Persimmon. 柿子 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 柿子

ḡʏᵛᵇtswᵇ | dʷᵛᵇ-soᵇ-ᵇᵇ | hwæᵇ-biᵇ!
Let's buy a few persimmons!
买一些柿子吧!

ḡʏᵛᵇtswᵇ NOUN Tone: LM.
Pistol. 手枪。

ḡʏᵛᵇtswᵇ | dʷᵛᵇ-naᵇ | tʰiᵇ-pʏᵇᵇ~pʏᵇᵇ
to carry a pistol
带手枪

ḡʏᵛᵇ¹ VERB Tone: MH.
To peel (with a knife). 削 (用刀)。

ḡʏᵛᵇ | ḡʏᵛᵇ / ḡʏᵛᵇᵇ zeᵇ
to peel, to peel off the skin
削皮

ḡʏᵛᵇkwᵇᵇ ḡʏᵛᵇ
to peel, to peel off the skin
削皮

jʏᵇjoᵇ ḡʏᵛᵇᵇ
to peel potatoes
削洋芋皮

[F5] tsoᵇ-tsoᵇ ḡʏᵛᵇᵇ
to peel things
削东西

ḡʏᵛᵇ² ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.
New, fresh. 新。

ḡʏᵛᵇ-hiᵇᵇ | niᵇ!
It's new!
是新的!

ḡʏᵛᵇ ḡʏᵛᵇ
fresh meat
新鲜的肉

ḡʏᵛᵇ VERB Tone: MH.
To twist, to wring. 拧 (拧毛巾)。

leᵇ-ḡʏᵛᵇ-zeᵇ
ACCOMP _ PFV
拧了

dziᵇ-hᵛᵇᵇ ḡʏᵛᵇ
to wring out clothes
拧衣服

ḡʏᵛᵇ NOUN Tone: H.
Dice. 骰子。

ḡʏᵛᵇ | zᵇᵇ-ᵇᵇ
four dice (dice came in pairs)
四个骰子

CL: ᵇᵇ

ḡʏᵛᵇᵇ VERB Tone: Mᵇ. ① To look after, to take care of (children). 带 (孩子……)。

zoᵇ-mᵇᵇ | dʷᵛᵇ-ᵇᵇ ḡʏᵛᵇ
to take care of a child, to look after a child
带个孩子

zoᵇ-mᵇᵇ ḡʏᵛᵇ
to take care of a child, to look after a child
带孩子

leᵇ-ḡʏᵛᵇᵇ tʰiᵇ-kʰᵛᵇᵇ | tʰæᵇ-ᵇᵇ soᵇ
to oblige to study (a mother obliges a child to study)
让他学习、要求他学习 (家长管孩子, 让他学习)

② To lead (the way). 带 (路)。

tʰæᵇ-ḡʏᵛᵇᵇ | dʷᵛᵇᵇ ḡʏᵛᵇᵇ-poᵇ-biᵇ-hoᵇ!
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)

tʰæᵇ-ḡʏᵛᵇᵇ | dʷᵛᵇᵇ ḡʏᵛᵇᵇ-biᵇ-hoᵇ!
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)

ɕy˧˥˧˥ VERB Tone: M. ① To think. 想。

ə˧˥tso˧˥ ɕy˧˥˧˥?

What are you thinking about? / Where's your mind?

在想什么?

njɤ˧˥ | ɕw˧˥ bæ˧˥ ɕy˧˥˧˥

I'm thinking about something.

我在想一件事情。

ɕy˧˥˧˥ tʰy˧˥

to understand

明白, 想起

njɤ˧˥ | ɕy˧˥˧˥ tʰy˧˥

I understand.

我明白。

ʈʂʰw˧˥ | le˧˥-ɕy˧˥˧˥-le˧˥-tʰy˧˥-ze˧˥

He has understood.

他明白了。

② To remember, to recollect, to recall. 想起、回忆。

ɕy˧˥˧˥ tʰy˧˥

to remember

想起

njɤ˧˥ | ɕy˧˥˧˥ tʰy˧˥

I remember

我想起

ʈʂʰw˧˥ | le˧˥-ɕy˧˥˧˥-le˧˥-tʰy˧˥-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。

ɕy˧˥˧˥ tʰy˧˥ | zɕwæ˧˥

to be full of nostalgia

特别想念

njɤ˧˥ | no˧˥ ɕy˧˥˧˥

I miss you!

我想你!

ɕy˧˥˧˥ qʰwɤ˧˥ tʰy˧˥

to have a fit of nostalgia

想念

[F5] ɕy˧˥˧˥ mɤ˧˥-zo˧˥

There's no need to worry / feel unhappy

不用发愁

ɕy˧˥˧˥ NOUN Tone: L.

Sickle. 镰刀。

CL: na˧˥

ɕy˧˥kʰw˧˥ VERB Tone: .

To bet. 赌博。

ɕy˧˥kʰw˧˥ | -jɤ˧˥po˧˥

same meaning

同上

ɕy˧˥njɤ˧˥ NOUN Tone: LH.

Tree bur; burl. 树瘤。

ɕy˧˥njɤ˧˥ ni˧˥

COP

是树瘤。

CL: ʈw˧˥

ɕy˧˥ɕy˧˥ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Paper. 纸。

ɕy˧˥ɕy˧˥ | ɕw˧˥-pʰæ˧˥

a sheet of paper

一张纸

[F5] ɕy˧˥ɕy˧˥ ɕw˧˥ pʰæ˧˥

a sheet of paper

一张纸

CL: pʰæ˧˥

-ɕy˧˥˧˥ SUFFIX Tone: .

Volitive: to want, to wish. 想、意志。

ɕwæ˧˥ NOUN Tone: M.

Otter. 水獭. Local Chinese dialect: 水潭猫。

ɕwæ˧˥-yw˧˥

otter skin

水獭皮

ɕwæ˧˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.

Tall. 高。

qʰa˧˥-ɕwæ˧˥-ɕy˧˥

very tall

非常高

ʈʂʰw˧˥ | ə˧˥pɤ˧˥ | -ɕwæ˧˥-ɕy˧˥!

(S)he is extremely tall!

他非常高!

ɕy˧˥mi˧˥ ɕwæ˧˥

tall; literally 'with a tall body'

高、身材高

ḡwæːt_a VERB Tone: M_a.
To stir. 搅拌。

leːt-ḡwæːt

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

mɔːt-ḡwæːt

NEG

不搅拌

tsoːt~tsoːt ḡwæːt

to stir things

搅拌东西

ḡwæːtæ**** NOUN Tone: L#.

Camellia flower. 映山红。Local Chinese dialect: 山茶花。

ḡwæːtæ** b**æ**** |

The camellia flowers are in bloom.

山茶花开了。

soːt-tiːmiːt, | ḡwæːtæ** b**æ**!** |

Camellia flowers bloom in the third month!

山茶花是在三月份开花的！

ḡwæːtæ**-si**

camellia tree

山茶树

ḡwæːtg**v#** 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）。

kyːtmɔːl, | æːtæ**t, | ŋwɔːt**h**h̄, | ḡwæːt**g**v#**, |
naːts**h̄i | -t**ɕ**h̄ɔːt**ɔ**-mi#**, | **qɔːt**ɕ**-t**ɕ**h̄aːt**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。

ḡwæːtæ**t** ADJECTIVE Tone: .

Lame in the legs. 瘸腿。

tɕ**h̄ɔːt | ḡwæːt**æ**-t**h**iːt **ɕ**h̄ɔːt-ɔːt **ni**!**

He is lame in the legs!

他腿瘸了！

ḡwæːtsi**#** NOUN Tone: #H.

Camellia tree. 山茶树。

ḡwæːts**u** NOUN Tone: H#.

Brush. 刷子。

Borrowing: Chinese 刷子

CL: **naːt**

ḡwæːta**** VERB Tone: L_a.

To cure (meat etc) with smoke. 熏。

ḡeːt ḡwæːt

to cure meat with smoke

熏肉

ḡwæːtg**v** NOUN Tone: L.

Kitchen cabinet, kitchen dresser. 柜子。

CL: **ɕh̄ɔːt**

ḡwæːt VERB Tone: MH.

To defecate. 拉（屎）。

qh**æːt ḡwæːt**

to defecate

拉屎

ḡwæːt NOUN Tone: LH.

Wedge. 楔子。

ḡwæːt **la / ḡwæːt **la**-zeːt**

to strike a wedge

打一个楔子

ḡwæːt **hwæ-zeːt**

...bought a wedge

买了楔子

ḡwæːt **th̄ɔːt-ɕh̄ɔːt / ḡwæːt **t**h̄ɔːt-ɕh̄ɔːt**

_ DEM + CLF

这个楔子

ḡwæːt **th̄ɔːt-k**h**wɔːt**

_ DEM + CLF

这个楔子

[F5] ḡwæːt **kh̄ɔːt**

to place a wedge, to put a wedge

放一个楔子

CL: **k**h**wɔːt** / **ɕh̄ɔːt**

ḡwɔːlɣɔːt-kwɔːl NOUN Tone: L.

Small bell that was attached to horses' breastplate. 挂在马胸前的铃铛。

CL: **kwɔːt**

- t -

-ta.kɣ SUFFIX Tone: .
Alone, only. 只、才。

ō-ta-ŋkɣŋ, | zɣwɣŋ mɣŋ-ɣo!

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。）

njɣŋ-taŋkɣŋ

me alone / me, on my own

我一个人

noŋ-taŋkɣŋ

you alone / you, on your own

你一个人

ŋs^hwa-ta-ŋkɣŋ

he alone / he, on his own

他一个人

ŋs^hwa-ə-tmi-t | ə-ŋi-ta-ŋkɣŋ | 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。）

aŋɣo-t, | hī-t dɣw-t-ɣ-ta-ŋkɣŋ dzo!

There is only one person at home!

只有一个人在家！

taŋ ADJECTIVE Tone: H.
Reliable, trustworthy. 可靠。

le-taŋ (| zɣwæŋ)

very reliable

很靠谱

le-t mɣ-taŋ (| zɣwæŋ)

not reliable at all

不靠谱

no-t | le-t-mɣ-taŋ-hī-t dɣw-t-ɣ-ŋi!

You are an irresponsible person! / You are not a reliable person!

你是不靠谱的人！

taŋmoŋ VERB Tone: HL.

To wilt, to wither (flower...). 萎、萎蔫。

le-t-taŋmoŋ-ze!

It has wilted!

萎蔫了！

ta-ta VERB Tone: M_a.

To dry beside or over a fire. 烘干。

kɣw-t-k^hwa-t t^hi-t-ta-t

to warm up (food...) beside a fire

放在火炉旁边热一下（饭）

ta-tdziŋ NOUN Tone: L#.

A Na village down below Nhisseei, upward from Lataddi. 村落名。

ŋi-ki-t, | ŋi-tseŋ, | ta-tdziŋ, | mɣ-tq^hwæŋ, | la-t^ha-t-di-t

Villages that one passes when moving away from the Yongning plain, towards Lugu lake. These villages do not count as part of Yongning proper. The last, /la-t^ha-t-di-t/, 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-tgɣŋ ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.

Gaunt, emaciated. 瘦弱、枯瘦。

ta-t^ho-t ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.

Together. 一起。

dɣw-t-ɣwɣ-t ta-t^ho-t k^hi-t

The whole village went together.

全村一起去了。

ta-t^ho-t ŋi-t

to work together

一起工作

ta-t^ho-t ts^ho-t

to dance together

一起跳舞

ta-tko-t 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-tko-t 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|ko1 VERB Tone: L#.
To delay, to hold up. 耽误。

hi1 ta|ko1
to delay people
耽误人家

[ʂʰw1 hi1 ta|ko1 | zwaɛ1!
(S)he delays people a lot!
他耽误大家很多!

ta|na1 NOUN Tone: L#.
Crossbow. 弩弓。
CL: **px1 na1**

ta|pi1 ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Identical to, like, to the likeness of. 如、像、像……那样。

no1-bi1 ta|pi1, ...
like you; following your example
像你

njɣ1-bi1 ta|pi1...
like me; following my example
像我

no1=ɟ1-bɣ1, | njɣ1=ɟ1-bɣ1, | ta|pi1!
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。)

no1-ŋw1 gɣ1, | njɣ1-ŋw1-gɣ1, | ta|pi1!
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！

[ʂʰw1-bi1 | ta|pi1, | njɣ1-ŋw1 da1-bi1-ze1!
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|pi1 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|pi1-ze1
PFV
打比方

ta|py1 ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.
Dry (fruit, vegetables), dried in the sun. 晒干的（水果、蔬菜……）。

ɣ1ʂʰɣ1-ta|py1
dry vegetables, vegetables dried in the sun
晒干的蔬菜

ta|pʰi1 NOUN Tone: L#.
Chinese mugwort, *Artemisia argyi*. 艾、艾蒿。
CL: **dzi1**

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。

mɣ1-ta|~ta|1
sloppy, not careful
邋遢、草率、潦草

lo1 ji1 mɣ1-ta|~ta|1
to do sloppy work
工作草率

hi1 [ʂʰw1-ɣ1, | ta|~ta|1!
(S)he works carefully!
他很认真!

See: **ta1 ta1 2**

ta|~ta|2 ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.
Exactly (right), just (right). 刚（好）、正（好）。

ta|~ta| | ho1! |
Just right, exactly right. (Example: a pair of shoes fits perfectly.)
刚刚好！（如：一双鞋刚好合适）

le1-li1 ta|~ta|1
to see clearly
看清楚

See: **ta1 ta1 1**

ta|a CLASSIFIER Tone: La.
Classifier for sums of money. 量词：钱（一笔）。

ɟze1 | ɟw1-ta|
a (big) sum of money
一笔钱

ta|dy1 NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Pocket. 口袋、衣袋、兜子。
njɣ1 | ta|dy1-qo1 | tsʰe1mæ1-ta|ky1-la1 dzo1!
I only have ten yuan in my pocket!
我兜子里只有十元钱!

CL: **[w1**

ta|dzɿ#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|dzo-|dzi1 NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.

Small prayer flag. 小经幡。
CL: dzi1

ta|hwx1 VERB Tone: L.

Borrowing: Chinese 打发?

❶ To offer gifts outside the family circle. 送礼（给家里以外的人）。

hi1-ki1 | dʷɿ1-kʰwɿ1 ta|hwx1-zo1-ji1!

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。）

zo1-mɿ1-ki1, | ta|hwx1 mɿ1-ky1!

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）

zɿ1 ta|hwx1

to offer wine as a present
送酒（作为礼物）

li1 ta|hwx1

to offer tea as a present
送茶（作为礼物）

dze1 ta|hwx1

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、陪奩）。

ə1tso1 ta|hwx1-ji1? | ə1-sʷɿ1-(-dzo1), | dʷɿ1-li1-ɿ1-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）

ti1tsw1 | qʰa1-[w1 ta|hwx1? - ti1tsw1 | ni1-[w1 ta|hwx1!

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|kɿ1 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|mɿ1 VERB Tone: L.

Proverb. 谚语。

æ1ʂæ1-ta|mɿ1

same meaning: proverb (literally 'proverb of yore')

同上：谚语（直译：‘从前的老话’）

[F5] æ1ʂæ1-ta|mɿ1

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 | tʰi1-dzi1

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。

ɣo1-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。

dʷɿ1-ta1

entirely, all; everyone
全部、一切，大家

dʷɿ1-ta1=ɿæ1

entirely, all; everyone (same meaning as above, with a plural morpheme)

全部、一切，大家（同上，加上多数词素）

ta/fv/ NOUN Tone: LH.LH.

Excrement. 大粪（汉语借词）。

Borrowing: Chinese 大粪

tæ¹pv¹ ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.
Skinny, thin (person). 瘦 (人很瘦)。

v¹ts^hv¹ | le¹-tæ¹pv¹ k^hu¹

to dry vegetables

将蔬菜弄干 (晒干)

v¹ts^hv¹ | tæ¹pv¹ gv¹

to dry vegetables

将蔬菜弄干 (晒干)

See: ta¹gv¹

tæ¹ɰæ¹ NOUN Tone: L#.
Oesophagus; Adam's apple. 喉管、喉结。
CL: ɰ¹

ti¹ VERB Tone: M.

To become mature, to become an adult. 成熟 (人成熟)。

hī¹ t^hv¹-v¹, | gv¹-ti¹-ze¹!

This person has become an adult! / This person has grown up/has become mature!

这个人，成熟了！ / 是大人了！

hī¹ t^hv¹-v¹, | m¹v¹-ti¹-su¹!

This person is not mature yet! / This person is not an adult yet!

这个人，还不成熟！

zo¹ɰv¹ | gv¹-ti¹, | lo¹ ha¹!

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！

ti¹qo¹ NOUN Tone: H#.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。

ti¹p^hv¹#¹ NOUN Tone: #H.
Copper cup for offerings. 铜杯盏，做仪式用的。
CL: f¹y¹

ti¹tsu¹ NOUN Tone: H#.
Box (woven out of bamboo or wicker). 竹箱。
CL: ɰ¹

ti¹[ʃ^hu¹] NOUN Tone: L#.
Hammer. 铁锤。
CL: ɰ¹

ti¹_a VERB Tone: L_a. ① To pound, e.g. pounding Szechuan pepper with a small metal pestle, or pounding earth to build a wall of earth. 捣 (花椒、大蒜……)。

læ¹tsu¹ ɰ¹ ti¹

to pound hot peppers

捣辣椒

ts^ho¹ko¹ ti¹

to pound cardamom

捣草果

dze¹ ti¹

to pound Szechuan pepper

捣花椒

ʃo¹bo¹ ti¹

to build a wall of earth, by pounding the earth

垒土墙

② To hit, to strike lightly. 拍打。

hī¹ ti¹

to slap someone, to hit someone mildly

拍打人

hī¹ | q¹u¹-v¹ ti¹-ze¹

(She/he) has slapped someone.

(他) 拍打了某人。

ti¹p^ho¹ NOUN Tone: L.
Ceiling. 天花板。
CL: na¹

ti¹tje¹ VERB Tone: LM.
To treat, to handle (someone). 对待 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 对待

ti¹ VERB Tone: MH.
To settle, to decide (Chinese borrowing). 决定 (汉语借词: 定)。
Borrowing: Chinese 定

ti¹_a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.
Classifier for layers (of dust, of boards...). 量词: 层 (一层灰、一层木板……)。

dzu¹-na¹ɰi¹ | gv¹-ti¹-qo¹ t^hv¹

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。

tjɣlhwa1 NOUN Tone: MH#.

Telephone. 电话 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 电话

CL: [ɰ1]

tjɣlpo1 NOUN Tone: M.

Pillbox; blockhouse. 碉堡 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 碉堡

CL: [ɰ1]

tjɣlɕwa1 NOUN Tone: LH.M.

Television. 电视 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 电视

tjɣlɕwa1 li1

to watch television

看电视

tjɣlɕwa1-qo1

on television

电视上

to1a CLASSIFIER Tone: Ha.

An armful of. 量词: 抱。

q^hɣ1dɕæ1 | dɰ1-to1an armful of string (i.e. a huge quantity of string; see the narrative *TraderAndHisSon*)

一抱绳子

to1bɣ#1 ADJECTIVE Tone: #H.

Empty. 空。

to1bɣ1-ze1

PFV: it's empty, there is nothing left (e.g. a bowl is entirely emptied)

空了

to1bɣ1-ni1

_ COP: it's empty

是空的

to1kɣ#1 NOUN Tone: #H. ① Forehead. 额头。

② Luck, good fortune. 运气。

to1kɣ1-dɕɣ1

to be lucky; to have a good karma

好运气, 运气好

njɣ1 | ts^hi-tji1 | to1kɣ1-dɕɣ1 (+ | zɰæ1)

This year, I am lucky! / This is an auspicious year for me!

我今年运气好!

CL: [ɰ1]

NOUN Tone: .

Plant with long filaments. 永宁的一种植物。

CL: bæ1

to1qa1 NOUN Tone: M.

Kid. 羔羊。

CL: [ɰ1]

to1~to1b VERB Tone: Mb.

To hold a child in one's arms; to hug. 抱小孩子、搂, 互相拥抱。

zo1my1 to1~to1

to hold a child in one's arms, to hug a child

抱小孩子

to1a 1 VERB Tone: La.

To wrestle. 摔跤。

le1-to1-ze1

ACCOMP _ PFV

ACCOMP _ PFV

dɕæ1~dɕæ1 to1

to wrestle

摔跤

to1a 2 VERB Tone: La.

To lie down. 躺下。

t^hi1-to1-ɕjɣ1

to lie down and rest

躺着休息

to1a 3 VERB Tone: La.

To stand in a family relationship, to have family ties. 有亲属关系。

le1-to1~to1

ACCOMP _ RED

ACCOMP _ RED

q^hwɣ1dɰ1 | le1-to1-ze1

We have acquired a family tie! (through adoption, marriage...)

我们成了亲戚! (通过领养、婚姻……)

to1bi#1 NOUN Tone: LM+#H.

Bottle. 瓶子。

CL: [ɰ1]

to1bi1 CLASSIFIER Tone: L.

Self-classifier for bottles. 量词: 瓶。

dɰ1-to1bi1, so1-to1bi1, zy1-to1bi1, q^hɣ1-to1bi1, ɕwa1-to1bi1, gy1-to1bi1, ts^he1-to1bi1

association with numerals from 1 to 10

与数词结合, 一至十

to|k^hy|mi¹ NOUN Tone: L+H#.

Male dog. 公狗。

CL: mi¹ p^ho¹

to|mi¹₁ NOUN Tone: L.

Pillar. 柱子。

hæ|ʃu¹-to|mi¹

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: |u¹

to|mi¹₂ NOUN Tone: L.

Large slope. 大山坡。

to|pi¹ CLASSIFIER Tone: L.

Classifier for times: n times as many/much as.... 量词：倍（多几倍、少几倍等等）。

du¹-to|pi¹, ni¹-to|pi¹, so¹-to|pi¹, zy¹-to|pi¹, q^hy¹-to|pi¹, ʃu¹-to|pi¹, gy¹-to|pi¹, ts^he¹-to|pi¹

association with numerals from 1 to 10

与数词结合，一至十

to|py¹ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: LM.

To begin with, at first, in the first place. 最初。

Borrowing: Tibetan?

to|qo¹ly¹ ADJECTIVE Tone: L+H#.

Round in shape. 圆形（球很圆）。

to|qo¹ly¹-gy¹

round in shape

圆形

to|qo¹ VERB Tone: L+MH#.

To turn upside down. 倒过来、倒放倒置。

to|qo¹ | tɕu¹

to put upside down

倒过来放

nj^h-ɲu¹ | to|qo¹-bi¹!

I am going to turn (this object) upside down!

我要（将这个东⻔）倒过来放！

to|qo¹-ze¹

PFV

倒过来了

to|to¹mi¹ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: LM+H#. ① Carefully. 认真地。

nj^h-ɲu¹ | to|to¹mi¹ | zy¹-bi¹!

I will explain carefully! / I will explain very clearly, step by step!

我要认真地讲！

to|to¹mi¹ | so¹

to study with great care

认真地学习

② Intentionally, purposely, on purpose. 故意地。

to|tu¹ ADJECTIVE Tone: L.

Short (of person). 矮。

to|tu¹~tu¹

short

矮

to|zo¹ NOUN Tone: L.

Small slope. 小山坡。

to¹ NOUN Tone: LH.

Mountain slope, hillside. 山坡，岗。

to¹ do¹

to climb a hillside

爬山坡

ɣw¹-to¹

mountain slope

山坡

CL: |u¹

ty¹₁ VERB Tone: MH.

To support, to stabilize, to consolidate. 搀扶、撑住、稳住。

ty¹₂ 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。

ʃ^hæ¹-ty¹ | t^hi¹-ty¹

to give medicines, to pour medicines into the throat of a sick person

喂药

ty¹_a VERB Tone: M_a.

To plant, to bed out (rice). 耕种、插秧。

ɕi¹ ty¹

to bed out rice

插秧

le¹-ty¹-ze¹

le¹-ty¹-ty¹-ze¹

ty|a₁ CLASSIFIER Tone: M_a.
1,000. 千 (数词充当量词)。

ɖw|ty|

one thousand

一千

ɖw|ty| ty|

one thousand thousands = one million

一千千, 等于一百万

ts^he|ty| mæ|

ten thousand times 10,000, i.e. one hundred million

十千万, 等于一亿

ty|a₂ 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。

ty|ɕi| NOUN Tone: L#.

Centipede. 蜈蚣。

CL: mi|

ty|l|w| 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: l|w|

ty|po| VERB Tone: L#.

To gamble, to bet, to wager. 赌博 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 赌博

ty|q^hy| NOUN Tone: M.

Temporary tomb, where the body is placed prior to cremation. 临时坟墓。

ty|ts^hw| NOUN Tone: M. ① Time. 时间。

[F5] njy| | ty|ts^hw| mɣ|dzo|.

I don't have the time.

我没时间。

[F5] njy| | ty|ts^hw| dzo|.

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。

ty|ts^hw| | ɖw|l|w|

one hour

一个小时

ty|ts^hw| ɖw|l|w| gy|ze|!

One hour has gone by.

一个小时过去了。

ty|ts^hw| ɖw|l|w| le|l|w|ze|.

One hour has gone by.

一个小时过去了。

[F5] ty|ts^hw| q^ha|l|w|?

What time is it? (Literally: "How many hours?")

几点了?

CL: l|w|

ty|ts^hw|li|di| NOUN Tone: .

Clock; literally: "thing for seeing the time". 钟、手表。

ty|ty| ADJECTIVE Tone: L. ① Upright. 直, 笔直的 (如: 站直)。

② Upright, righteous, honest. 耿直。

ty|ty| NOUN Tone: H#.

Hat. 帽子。

CL: l|w|

- tʰ -

PREFIX Tone: M/0.

Prohibitive. 不要、别禁止式。

tʰa˧˥-laj~laj-ze˧!

Don't quarrel!

别吵架了!

tʰa˧˥-dzo˧~dzo˧!

Don't touch!

不要动来动去! / 不要碰来碰去!

tʰa˧˥-ni˧-ni˧-gy˧ **ADVERB(IAL)** Tone: .

Similar to. 类似, 相近。

See: -ni˧gy˧

tʰa˧˥-y˧ **NOUN** Tone: H#.

Room for guests (local Chinese word; meaning in standard Chinese: central room, main hall). There is no direct equivalent in Na because the traditional house did not have a room for guests. 堂屋 (汉语借词), 来指客房。

CL: [ɿ]

tʰa˧˥lo˧ **NOUN** Tone: LM.

The name given to the plain of Yongning by the Tibetans. 永宁的藏语名称。

Borrowing: Tibetan tharlam

tʰa˧˥lo˧-go˧bɿ˧

the temple of Thar Lam

永宁大寺

tʰa˧˥lo˧ se˧gi˧ kɿ˧mɿ˧

mount Gemu, in Yongning

永宁格姆山

tʰa˧˥mi˧# **NOUN** Tone: LM + #H.

Female water buffalo. 母水牛。

dzi˧mi˧-tʰa˧˥mi˧

same meaning: female water buffalo

母水牛

dzi˧mi˧ [ʂʰu˧t-pʰo˧] dzo˧, | tʰa˧˥mi˧ ni˧!

This buffalo is a female!

这头水牛是母的!

CL: pʰo˧

tʰa˧˥pʰv˧# **NOUN** Tone: LM + #H.

Male water buffalo. 公水牛。

CL: pʰo˧

tʰa˧˥tʰa˧ **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。

tʰa˧˥tʰa˧ | dʑu˧-kʰwɿ˧

a good spot (for hunting a certain kind of wild plant)

一个好地方

CL: kʰwɿ˧

tʰa˧˥zo˧# **NOUN** Tone: LM + #H.

Baby water buffalo. 小水牛。

CL: mi˧

tʰa˧˥-zɰæ˧mi˧ **NOUN** Tone: L-.

Donkey, ass (either jack or jenny or foal). 驴子。

CL: pʰo˧

tʰa˧˥₁ **ADJECTIVE** Tone: MH.

Sharp, keen. 锋利。

tʰa˧˥₂ **VERB** Tone: MH.

To be possible, to be allowed: PERMISSIVE. 可以, 允许。

mɿ˧-tʰa˧˥ | mɿ˧-zɰ˧! | nɿ˧ | dzu˧-bi˧ni˧-mɿ˧-gy˧!

It's not that good! I don't like to eat that!

不怎么好吃! 我不喜欢吃!

[Mushrooms] əʅjɿ˧hæ˧ʂu˧-mo˧-ʂʰu˧-dzo˧, | hi˧ | mɿ˧-tʰa˧˥ | dɿ˧-mɿ˧-kɿ˧!

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!

tʰa˧ **NOUN** Tone: LH.

Water buffalo (monosyllabic form, extracted from disyllables such as /t a mi# / 'female buffalo'). 水牛。

CL: pʰo˧

tʰæ˧-ɿæ˧ **NOUN** Tone: L#.

Book. 书。

CL: pɿ˧

tʰæ˧ʂu˧ **NOUN** Tone: LM.

Jar. 坛子 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 坛子

PREFIX Tone: M/0.
Durative (DUR). 持续体。

tʰi-t-dzuŋ-dzo!
(She) is eating!
她在吃东西!

tʰi-t-my-t-piŋ
otherwise, or else
否则、要不然

tʰi-t **ADJECTIVE** Tone: M.
Able; capable; competent; clever. 能干。

ɬwæŋ | tʰi-t
INTENSIVE.very
很能干

myŋ-tʰi-t tʰy-t-yŋ
that clever woman
那个聪明女人

zo-tʰi-t
clever man
聪明男人

tʰi-t **VERB** Tone: L_a.
To plane (wood flat). 刨。

tso-t-tso-t tʰi-t(-ze-t)
to plane things
刨东西

le-t-tʰi-t-ze-t
ACCOMP _ PFV
刨了

tso-t-tso-t | le-t-tʰi-t(-ze-t)
to plane things
刨东西

pæŋpʰæ-t tʰi-t
to plane a plank
刨木板

tʰi-t-mi-t **NOUN** Tone: LM + #H.
Large plane. 大刨。
CL: **na-t**

tʰi-t-zo-t **NOUN** Tone: LM + #H.
Small plane. 小刨。
CL: **na-t**

tʰi-t **NOUN** Tone: LH.
Plane. 刨。
CL: **na-t**

tʰi-t **DISCOURSE PARTICLE** Tone: LM? LH?
Discourse particle: so, then, and then. 然后。

tʰo-t **CLASSIFIER** Tone: H_a.
Classifier for solutions. 量词: 办法, 解决的方法 (一个)。

ə-tso-t tʰo-t dzo-t-ky-t?
What can we do about it? / What can be done about it?
有什么办法?

tʰo-t **CLASSIFIER** Tone: H_a.
Classifier for sets. 量词: 套 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 套

tʰo-t-tʰi-t **NOUN** Tone: L#.
Messenger. 通信员 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 通信
CL: **v-t**

tʰo-t-tʰi-t **NOUN** Tone: MH#.
Forest of conifers. 松树林。
CL: **pʰæ-t**

tʰo-t-dzi-t **NOUN** Tone: L#.
Pine tree. 松树。
CL: **dzi-t**

tʰo-t-dzi-t-hwæ-tsu-t **NOUN** Tone: LM-.
Hedgehog. 刺猬。

tʰo-t-fy-t **NOUN** Tone: M.
Bandit, brigand. 土匪 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 土匪

tʰo-t-la-t-tʰi-t **NOUN** Tone: M.
Tractor. 拖拉机 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 洋火

bo-t-mi-t-tʰo-t-la-t-tʰi-t
'sow-tractor': a small tractor (the first type that was introduced into Yongning)
'母猪拖拉机': 小型拖拉机

CL: **yyyy**

tʰo-t-li-t **NOUN** Tone: M.
Rabbit. 兔子。
CL: **mi-t**

tʰo-t-li-t-kʰy-t **NOUN** Tone: MH#.
Year of the rabbit. 兔年。

tʰo-t-li-t-mi-t **NOUN** Tone: L.
Doe hare, jill. 母兔。
CL: **mi-t**

tʰo-li+phv#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Male rabbit. 公兔。

CL: mi]

tʰo-li+zo#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Baby rabbit. 小兔。

CL: [u]

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-læ] NOUN Tone: H#.

Pine-nut kernel. 松子。

CL: [swx]

tʰo-tɕo] ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .

Backward, to the back. 往后。

tʰo-tɕo li]

to look back

往后看

tʰo-tɕo dʒu+li+ɬ]

to glance backward

往后看一眼

tʰo-tsh'e-l-ɛwɛ#] NOUN Tone: #H.

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

tʰo-tsh'e#]

same meaning

同上

ə-go-l-ɛwɛ, | ɛwɛ-la-bi, | bæ-ɛwɛ, |
tʰo-tsh'e#], | pi-tsh'e-di, | py-dzɛ-di, |
ɛwɛ-ty]

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。

tʰo-tsh'e: | bɛ!]

/tʰo-tsh'e:/ is a Pumi village!

fv: /t o t s e /是一个普米族村落!

tʰo-tu#] NOUN Tone: #H.

A village in Yongning; Chinese: Tuozhikajiji. 拖支开基村（永宁的一个村落）。

dzɛɛ-by-ɬkɛ-sa-ɛwɛ, | hi-ɛwɛ-lo, |
æ-mi-l-ɛwɛ#], | la-lo-l-ɛwɛ, | la-ɬwɛ-ɬ,
| bɛ-tsh'o-gy], | ə-la-l-ɛwɛ#], | gæ-læ, |
qʰæ-tɕh'i, | tʰo-tu#]

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

tʰo-zɣ] NOUN Tone: H#.

Pigeon. 鸽子。

tʰo-zɣ-mi]

female pigeon

母鸽子

tʰo-zɣ-phv]

male pigeon

公鸽子

tʰo-zɣ-zo]

baby pigeon

小鸽子

CL: mi]

tʰo]a VERB Tone: La.

To lean on. 靠。

tʰo]lo] 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。

tʰo]phv-tɕhɛ] NOUN Tone: LM.

Gun; firelock; rifle. 枪，明火枪。

Borrowing: Chinese?

CL: kʰu]

tʰo]ɛ] NOUN Tone: L.

Pine resin; colophony. 松香。

CL: [hɛ]

tʰo]sɣ] NOUN Tone: L.

Pine needles. 树针。

CL: qɑ]

tʰo]tɕi1 NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.

Brick. 砖。

CL: [u]

tʰy˥1 ₁ VERB Tone: MH.
To step on, to tread on, to trample. 踩。

tʰi˥-tʰo˥

DUR

DUR

tʰi˥-tʰo˥-ɿ˥

DUR _ INCEPTIVE

DUR _ INCEPTIVE

ɕw˥-tʰo˥-ɿ˥

DELIMITATIVE _ INCEPTIVE

DELIMITATIVE _ INCEPTIVE

tʰy˥]~tʰy˥

RED

重叠

ɕw˥-tʰy˥ tʰi˥-tʰy˥

to give a kick, to stamp the ground

踢一脚

kʰw˥-tsʰy˥ tʰy˥]-tsʰw˥

to give a kick, to stamp the ground

踢一脚

kʰw˥-tsʰy˥ tʰy˥]~tʰy˥

to give a kick, to stamp the ground

踢一脚

kʰw˥-tsʰy˥ tʰa˥-tʰy˥!

Do not stamp the ground! / Do not kick/tread on something!

别踢!

tʰy˥1 ₂ 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)。

tʰy˥]1 PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: #H.

That; distal demonstrative. 那指示. 远指。

tʰy˥]ni˥!

It's that one! / That's the one!

是那个!

tʰy˥]-v#]

that one

那个

See: **tʰy˥]2** See: **tʰy˥]3**

tʰy˥]2 PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: #H.

3rd person singular. 他。

tʰy˥]=ɿ˥

his family, his household, his clan, his kin

他家、他家族、他的人

See: **tʰy˥]1** See: **tʰy˥]3**

tʰy˥]3 SUFFIX Tone: #H.

Topic marker; grammaticalized from the distal demonstrative. 主题 (° 指示. 远指)。

See: **tʰy˥]1** See: **tʰy˥]2**

tʰy˥]a VERB Tone: M_a. ① To come out. 出来。

ɑ˥pʰo˥ tʰy˥]

to come out: e.g. an animal comes out of its burrow

出来, 如: 动物从地洞里爬出来

ni˥mi˥ tʰy˥]

the sun comes out

太阳出来

② To rise (wind). 刮 (风)。

③ To bud, to sprout (a tree sprouts). 发芽、抽芽。

si˥dzi˥ | ɣo˥by˥ tʰy˥]

the tree buds

树抽芽

④ To appear, to happen, to get (a wound). 出现。

mi˥ tʰy˥]

to get wounded

受伤

ɕw˥-y˥ mi˥ tʰy˥]-ze˥!

someone has got wounded!

有人受伤了!

⑤ To create; to found. 建立、创造、制造出来。

zi˥ tʰy˥]

to found a new home

分家、建立新家

ʧʰw˥ | zi˥ tʰy˥]-ze˥!

(S)he founded a new home!

他建了新家!

ʧʰw˥ | zi˥ tʰy˥]-bi˥!

(S)he is going to found a new home!

他要建个新家!

lo¹ mɣ¹-dzo¹, | lo¹ t^hɣl! / no¹ | lo¹ mɣ¹-dzo¹,
| lo¹ t^hɣl-ni¹!

[(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^hɣl_a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.

Classifier for steps (in walking). 量词: 步。

ɖwɪ-t^hɣl~ɖwɪ-t^hɣl

step by step, one step after the other

一步一步

ɖwɪ-t^hɣl, | ɖwɪ-t^hɣl

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

t^hɣl_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^hwɣl | ɖwɪ-t^hɣl

a set of ten bowls

一套十个碗

ɖzɪwɪ-sɪwɪ | ɖwɪ-t^hɣl

a set of ten (pairs of) chopsticks

一套十(双)筷子

t^hɣl_b VERB Tone: M_b.

To lend. 借给人。

tso¹~tso¹ t^hɣl

to lend something

借东西 (给人)

t^hɣl-gi¹ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .

In that direction. 那边。

t^hɣl-ne-ji¹ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: MH#.

In that way. 那样。

t^hɣl-ni#¹ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: #H.

That day. 那天。

t^hɣl-qo¹ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: M.

There; that place. 那里、那个地方。

t^hɣl-se¹-gɣ¹ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L.

Henceforth. 今后、从此、此后。

t^hɣl-si¹ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H#.

Numerous. 多。

mɣ¹-ɪso¹=ɟ¹-dzo¹, | ɟæ¹ | t^hɣl-si¹ | t^hɣl-jɣ¹ 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^hɣl-sɪwɪ¹ky¹ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L.

Third-person plural pronoun. 他们。

-t^hɣl₁ POSTPOSITION Tone: M.

Temporal postposition: up to, up until. 到……为止。

-t^hɣl₂ SUFFIX Tone: M.

To achieve, to attain (a goal), to complete successfully (an action); grammaticalized from the verb 'to come out'.
……成。

lo¹ ji¹-mɣ¹-t^hɣl

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)

- 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˥qʰwɿ˥

rubber shoe, shoe with a rubber sole, sports shoe

橡胶鞋、橡胶底鞋

CL: dzi˥

tɕæ˥pʰɿ˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.

White. 白 (脸、衣服)。

tɕæ˥pʰɿ˥-ba˥la˥

white clothes

白的衣服

tɕæ˥pʰɿ˥-tɕæ˥qʰwɿ˥

white skirt

白色裙子

tɕæ˥ɬæ˥ NOUN Tone: L#.

Pickled vegetables. 酸菜、泡菜。

wo˥-tɕæ˥ɬæ˥

pickled turnip leaves

圆根叶子酸菜

tsʰa˥-tɕæ˥ɬæ˥

pickled turnip

圆根酸菜

圆根酸菜

py˥py˥tsʰu˥-tɕæ˥ɬæ˥

picked Chinese cabbage

圆白菜酸菜

tɕy INTERJECTION Tone: 0.

Interjection: hey! 感叹词: 嘿!。

tɕy˥ VERB Tone: H.

To fade (of colours). 褪色。

le˥-tɕy˥-ze˥

ACCOMP _ PFV

褪色了

tɕy˥fy˥ NOUN Tone: L#.

Container for liquids, such as plastic jerricans; used to store and transport drinking water. 塑料桶等存水用的容器。

CL: [w˥

tɕy˥ho˥pæ˥ NOUN Tone: MLM.

Plywood, veneer board. 胶合板 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 胶合板

tɕy˥tjo˥ NOUN Tone: .

Prison. 监狱 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 监狱

tɕy˥tjo˥-qo˥ | tʰi˥-tɕæ˥

to put into prison, to imprison

关在监狱

tɕy˥tjo˥-qo˥ [tɕæ˥hu˥-ze˥]

(He/she) has been jailed/sent to prison!

被关在监狱!

See: lo˥na˥-bɿ˥

tɕy˥qʰa˥#˥ NOUN Tone: #H.Mugwort, wormwood, *Artemisia vulgaris*. 蒿、青蒿。Local Chinese dialect: 蒿草、蒿枝。**tɕy˥qʰa˥-mo˥**

a type of edible mushroom, called 'mugwort mushroom' because it grows close to mugwort

一种可以吃的菌子, 长在蒿附近

See: ho˥tɕsu˥

tɕy˥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

tɕy˥ta˥ tʰɿ˥-[w˥

N + DEM + CLF

这个牛轭

CL: [w˥

tɕy˥ta˥-bæ˥ NOUN Tone: L. From: tɕy˥ta˥ and bæ˥ Tracking rope, towrope, towline. 牛皮绳, 犁具连轭之绳。**tɕy˥ta˥-bæ˥ tʰɿ˥-kʰu˥**

N + DEM + CLF

这条牛皮绳

CL: kʰu˥

tɕy˥~tɕy˥ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.

Just; exactly. 将将 (汉语借词)、刚刚。Local Chinese dialect: 将将。

Borrowing: Chinese 将将

tɕy˥ VERB Tone: .

To bind together. 打结、系上。

Borrowing: Chinese 架?

ɾæ˥i˥ | tʰi˥-tɕy˥

to attach the yoke (to a buffalo)

系上牛轭

tɕɤ˥˩ho˥˩tsu˥˩ NOUN Tone: L+H#
Swindler, cheat. 骗子。

tɕʰu˥˩ | hĩ˥˩ tɕʰu˥˩-ɣ˥˩ | tɕɤ˥˩ho˥˩tsu˥˩ ni˥˩.

This man is a swindler!

这个人是骗子！

CL: ɣ˥˩

tɕɤ˥˩ VERB Tone: MH.
To boil, to cook thoroughly; to cook in a pot. 煮。

ɕe˥˩ tɕɤ˥˩

to boil meat

煮肉

bo˥˩-ha˥˩ tɕɤ˥˩

to boil pigswill, to cook pigswill

煮猪食

ho˥˩ tɕɤ˥˩

to cook stew

煮粥

dʒu˥˩bo˥˩, | mo˥˩-no˥˩, | mo˥˩ tɕɤ˥˩-hĩ˥˩ 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）

tɕi˥˩ VERB Tone: H.
To shake (e.g. clothes after washing; to shake one's head). 抖、抖动，摇动。

le˥˩-tɕi˥˩~tɕi˥˩-ze˥˩

ACCOMP _ PFV

ACCOMP _ PFV

tʰi˥˩-tɕi˥˩~tɕi˥˩+ze˥˩

DUR _ PFV

DUR _ PFV

ɕo˥˩qʰwɔ˥˩ tɕi˥˩~tɕi˥˩

to shake one's head

摇头

ɕu˥˩-tɕi˥˩~tɕi˥˩-ɕi˥˩

DEMILITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE

摇一摇

tɕi˥˩ 1 ADJECTIVE Tone: M. ① Acid. 酸。

tɕʰu˥˩-hĩ˥˩

[M18] tɕi˥˩-hĩ˥˩ pʰi˥˩

to have acid reflux

吐酸水

② Sour, fermented. (通过发酵的) 酸。

tɕi˥˩ 2 NOUN Tone: M.

Snare, trap, trick. 圈套。

tɕi˥˩ kʰu˥˩

to set a trap

设下圈套

CL: ɕu˥˩

tɕi˥˩_a CLASSIFIER Tone: M_a.

Some, a few. 量词：一些。

ɕu˥˩-tɕi˥˩

some, a few

一些

tɕʰu˥˩-tɕi˥˩

these few

这些

tɕi˥˩do˥˩ NOUN Tone: L#.

Tangerine. 橘子。Local Chinese dialect: 黄果。

CL: ɕu˥˩

tɕi˥˩-dʒu˥˩ NOUN Tone: L#. ① Acid potion: a preparation from sour plums or wild berries, used to make people vomit when they had food poisoning (e.g. from eating poisonous mushrooms). 用梅子等野生果子做出来的一种药品（酸水），食物中毒的情况下给病人和这种酸水让他呕吐。

② Vinegar. 醋。

tɕi˥˩kwɔ˥˩ NOUN Tone: M.

Melon, gourd. 瓜。

tɕi˥˩kwɔ˥˩ by˥˩-tɕi˥˩ (+ni˥˩)

small melon

小瓜

tɕi˥˩kwɔ˥˩ kwɔ˥˩mo˥˩

large melon

大瓜

CL: ɕu˥˩

tɕi-suɿ-pɿɿ 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 diarrhoea. It can keep for a long time. 牦牛奶酪。

mɿ-ɿɿ-p^hɿɿbɿɿ, | tɕi-suɿ-pɿɿ!

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！

mɿ-ɿɿ p^hɿɿbɿɿ, | tɕi-suɿ-pɿɿ! | əɿqoɿ koɿ dʒuɿ~dʒuɿ 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）

tɕi-suɿ-pɿɿ, | dʒuɿ-taɿ | gɿ-mɿɿ-kɿɿ! | jiɿ-k^hɿɿ-laɿ gɿɿ-kɿɿ!

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-suɿ-pɿɿ-dʒuɿ

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-suɿ-pɿɿ t^huɿ

to drink water in which one has diluted some yak cheese; literally: 'to drink yak cheese'

喝溶化在水里的牦牛奶酪（直译：喝牦牛奶酪）

tɕi-tɕiɿ | læɿsæɿ-dziɿ NOUN Tone: M-LH-L.

A type of hardwood (not identified yet). 一种树，木质很硬。

tɕiɿ_a ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Small; short (not tall). 矮，低，小。

tɕiɿ-hīɿ

NMLZ

矮的

gɿ-miɿ tɕiɿ

short (not tall)

矮

tɕiɿɿnyɿ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.

Saddle mat. 马鞍下面的毯子。

zɿwæɿ-tɕiɿɿnyɿ

horse saddle mat

马鞍毯子

CL: pɿɿ

tɕiɿɿqaɿ NOUN Tone: LH.

Carpet. 毯子。

CL: ɿɿ

tɕiɿ VERB Tone: .

To invite (guests) to drink wine. 敬（酒）。

zɿɿ tɕiɿ

to invite (guests) to drink wine

敬酒

tɕiɿ NOUN Tone: LH.

Saddle. 马鞍。

zɿwæɿ-tɕiɿ

horse saddle

马鞍

CL: pɿɿ

tɕoɿ NOUN Tone: H.

Direction. 方向。

tɕ^huɿ-tɕoɿ

this way

这个方向，向这里

dʒuɿ-tɕoɿ

one side, in one direction

一边

gɿɿ-tɕoɿ

upward, towards the top

向上，往上

dɿɿtɕoɿ

that way

那边

tɕoɿɕjoɿ NOUN Tone: LM.

Whistle, whistling noise. 口哨。

tɕoɿɕjoɿ | dʒuɿ-dʒoɿ k^huɿ

to whistle a little, to whistle a few notes

吹口哨、吹一声口哨

tɕoɪmyɪ 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: ɥɪ

-tɕw SUFFIX Tone: .

Grammaticalized form of the verb /tɕwɪ/ '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"] gɣɪ-tɕʰwæɪ-tɕwɪ / gɣɪ-tɕʰwæɪ-tɕwɪ-zoɪ

to wake up, to awaken
醒过来、醒来

tɕʰwɪ-tɕoɪ dziɪ-tɕwɪ-zoɪ

to sit here
在这里坐下来

zɥɪ-tɕwɪ-tɕʰwɪ-tɕʰwɪ-tɕʰwɪ | -tɕwɪ-zoɪ!

(Go ahead and) drink this bowl of wine!
把这碗酒喝了下去!

tɕwɪ VERB Tone: H. ① To put, to lay up. 放置。

tɕʰi-tɕwɪ

DUR
DUR

[F5] dɥɪɪhɪɪ | dɥɪɪ | tɕʰi-tɕwɪ, | tɕɪɪhɪɪ | tɕɪɪ | tɕʰi-tɕwɪ

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。

leɪ-tɕwɪ | tɕʰi-tɕwɪ

to settle
说好、决定

leɪ-tɕwɪ | tɕʰi-tɕwɪ-niɪ-tsuɪ!

It's settled!
说好了! / 决定好了!

tɕwɪ NOUN Tone: M.

Cloud. 云。

myɪ-tɕwɪ

the weather is cloudy
天上多云

myɪ-tɕoɪ, | tɕwɪ!

The sky is cloudy!
天上有云!

myɪ-tɕoɪ tɕwɪ pɕɪɪ |

The sky is cloudy!
天上有云!

tɕwɪ-pɕɪɪ; tɕwɪ | pɕɪɪ-tɕæɪ | -gɥɪ

white cloud
白云、白色的云

myɪ-tɕoɪ-tɕwɪ-tɕoɪ-ɪɪ!

the sky is dark / the sky is very cloudy
天很黑, 有很多乌云

CL: kɕwɪ

tɕwɪɪ VERB Tone: Mɔ.

To shake. 摇晃。

tsoɪ~tsoɪ tɕwɪ

to shake things
摇东西

tɕwɪɪɪ VERB Tone: M.

To roll, to spool, to reel. 缠绕。

nɕɪɪ-tɕwɪ | tɕwɪɪɪ-tɕɪɪ!

Let me reel! / Let me do the reeling!
让我来缠吧!

tɕwɪ-miɪ NOUN Tone: Hɕ.

Large scale. 大称。

tɕwɪ-pɕɪɪ ADJECTIVE Tone: .

At ease. 轻松快乐、舒畅。

tɕʰwɪ-tɕoɪ | tɕwɪ-pɕɪɪ-tɕɪɪ~tɕɪɪ | dɥɪ-tɕɪɪ-zoɪ-hoɪ!

Have a seat here, happy and relaxed!
在这边舒畅地坐一会吧!

tɕʰwɪ-tɕoɪ | tɕwɪ-pɕɪɪ-tɕɪɪ~tɕɪɪ-zoɪ | dɥɪ-tɕɪɪ-biɪ-ɪɪ!

Let's have a seat here, happy and relaxed!
在这边舒畅地坐一会吧!

tɕwɪ-suɪ NOUN Tone: MH#.

Mist, fog. 雾。

tɕwɪ-suɪ-myɪ

there is some fog, there is some mist
有雾

CL: tiɪ

tɕu¹-wɣ¹ VERB Tone: M.
To reincarnate. 转生、转世。

le¹-tɕu¹-wɣ¹-ho¹!

(She/he) is going to get reincarnated! (About a deceased person)

他要转生了!

tɕu¹-zo¹ NOUN Tone: H\$.
Small scale. 小称。

tɕu¹_a VERB Tone: L_a.
To write. 写。

le¹-tɕu¹-ze¹

ACCOMP + PFV

写了

tʰæ¹-ɬæ¹ tɕu¹

to write, to write a text, to write a book

写、写书

ɬu¹-kʰɣ¹ | tsʰe¹-ni¹ ɬi¹, | njɣ¹ | tsʰe¹-ni¹ bæ¹ tɕu¹-bi¹-ɣ¹dɣ¹!

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。）

ɬu¹-tɕu¹~tɕu¹-ɬ¹

DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE

DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE

tɕu¹-di¹

brush, pen; literally 'thing to write'

笔。直译：‘（用来）书写的（东西）’

tʰæ¹-ɬæ¹-tɕu¹-di¹

brush, pen; literally 'thing to write books'

笔。直译：‘（用来）写书的（东西）’

ɬɕʰu¹ | tʰi¹-tɕu¹~tɕu¹ dzo¹

(S)he is writing

他正在写东西。

tɕu¹-ly¹ho¹ NOUN Tone: L+H#.
Sling. 弹弓。
CL: **ɬu¹**

tɕu¹-ɬu¹ NOUN Tone: L.
Shrike, *Lanius tephronotus*. 伯劳鸟。
CL: **mi¹**

tɕu¹-ɬu¹-qʰæ¹bæ¹ NOUN Tone: L+#H-.
终石藤。
CL: **dzi¹**

tɕu¹-mi¹ NOUN Tone: LH.
Chinese Hwamei or Melodious Laughingthrush (*Leucodipteron canorum*). 画眉鸟。Local Chinese dialect: 画眉鸟。

tɕu¹-mi¹ | ə¹mi¹-ni¹!

It's a mummy hwamei! (= a female)

是一个画眉鸟妈妈！（=是母的画眉鸟）

tɕu¹-mi¹ | zo¹-ni¹!

It's a baby hwamei!

是一个小画眉鸟！

tɕu¹-mi¹ | pʰɣ¹-ni¹!

It's a male hwamei!

是公的画眉鸟！

CL: **mi¹**

tɕu¹₁ VERB Tone: MH.
To pack-transport. 驮运。

zɣæ¹ tɕu¹

to pack-transport, to transport on horseback

用马驮运、做马帮

zɣæ¹ko¹ tʰi¹-tɕu¹

to transport on horseback

用马驮运

zɣæ¹-tɕu¹-zo¹

person who takes part in a caravan, who works in a caravan

加入马帮的男人

tɕu¹₂ NOUN Tone: MH.

Leech. 水蛭、蚂蟥。Local Chinese dialect: 蚂蟥。

CL: **mi¹**

tɕu¹₃ NOUN Tone: MH.

Wasp. 马蜂（黄蜂）。

tɕu¹-mi¹\$

female wasp (elicited combination)

母蚂蜂（人工的词）

tɕu¹-pʰɣ¹#¹

male wasp (elicited combination)

公马蜂

tɕw-ɬo#˧

baby wasp (elicited combination)

小马蜂

CL: mi˧

tɕwɹ˧ 4 NOUN Tone: MH.

Scale. 称。

CL: na˧

tɕwɹ˧a 1 CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.

Classifier for loads carried by a pack-animal. 量词: 驮子 (一匹)。

tɕwɹ˧a 2 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

zwa˧ | ɬwa˧-tɕwɹ˧

a pint of wine

一斤酒

tɕwɹ˧ NOUN Tone: LH.

Saliva. 口水、唾、唾沫、唾液。

tɕʰɹ-ɲi˧-ne˧-ɟi˧ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .

Every day. 每天。

tɕʰɹ-ɲɹ˧-mi˧#˧ NOUN Tone: #H.

The name of a sacred spring located in a cave on mount /na˧ɬsʰi˧/. 一处神泉。

na˧ɬsʰi˧ | tɕʰɹ-ɲɹ˧-mi˧#˧

full name of the mountain where the spring is located

神泉所在山的全称

tɕʰɹ-ɬso#˧ NOUN Tone: #H.

Altar. 祭坛。

CL: na˧

tɕʰɹ-ɬi#˧ NOUN Tone: .

Chorten (reliquary). 佛塔, 嘛呢堆。

tɕʰɹ-ɬi#˧ NOUN Tone: #H.

Stupa, tower. 塔。

CL: ɬwa˧

tɕʰɹ-ɬɕo˧ NOUN Tone: L#.

Two-man saw: a saw designed for use by two sawyers. 双人锯: 以前用于把圆木截成板材的大的双人锯 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese ??

tɕʰɹ-tɕʰɹ˧ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: MH#.

Entirely, completely, totally. 彻底。

tɕʰɹ-ɬɹ˧ NOUN Tone: L.

Lily, lily buds. 百合。

tɕʰɹ-ɬɹ˧-hv˧hɹ˧

stir-fried lily buds

炒百合

tɕʰɹ-ɬɹ˧, | ky˧-pʰæ˧-di˧!

Lily buds look like garlic!

百合, 像大蒜!

tɕʰɹ-ɬɹ˧, | dzwa˧-na˧mi˧-ɕo˧ dzwa˧-na˧mi˧-ɕo˧ di˧-ky˧!

Lilies grow high up on the mountain!

百合长在高山上!

tɕʰɹ-ɬɹ˧, | dzwa˧-na˧mi˧-ɕo˧ | di˧-ky˧! |

Lilies grow high up on the mountain!

百合长在高山上!

tɕʰɹ-ɬɹ˧ NOUN Tone: LM.

Glass used for wine. 酒杯。

CL: ɬwa˧

tɕʰɹ-ɬɹ˧ NOUN Tone: LM.

Drinking glass, goblet. 杯子。

bo˧tɕæ˧-tɕʰɹ-ɬɹ˧

goblet for drinking tea (made of glass)

玻璃茶杯

tɕʰɹ˧ VERB Tone: MH.

To cheat on someone, to deceive. 欺骗。

le˧-tɕʰɹ˧-ze˧

ACCOMP _ PFV

欺骗了

hɨ˧ tɕʰɹ˧(-ze˧)

to cheat on people, to deceive people

骗人

no˧ | hɨ˧ tɕʰɹ˧!

You cheat people! / You deceive people!

你骗人!

(hɨ˧ |) no˧ tɕʰɹ˧!

People cheat you!

人家骗你!

(no˧ |) nɟɹ˧ tɕʰɹ˧!

You cheat on me!

你骗我!

tɕʰi˧ NOUN Tone: #H.

Thorn. 刺。

CL: ky˧

tɕʰi-ɬɔ 1 VERB Tone: M_b.

To guard, to defend (e.g. guard a house). 守卫。

ɑɬko-ɬɕʰito watch over the house, to guard the house
守护家**ɑɬko-ɬʰi-ɬɕʰi-dzo**watching over the house
守着家**tso-ɬ-tso-ɬɕʰi**to watch over things
守着东西**tɕʰi-ɬɔ** 2 VERB Tone: M_b.

To sell. 卖。

tɕʰi-ɬɔv#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Feminine given name. 女性名字。

tɕʰi-ɬna NOUN Tone: H#.Prinsepia, *Prinsepia utilis* Royle; its seeds yield a highly valued oil, for both cooking and massaging on people's bodies. 青刺果、青刺尖、阿娜斯果。**tɕʰi-ɬna-ɬzi**prinsepia plant
青刺尖**tɕʰi-ɬna-ɬæɬbæɿ**prinsepia flower
青刺果花**tɕʰi-ɬɕʰɿ** NOUN Tone: H#.Car. 汽车 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 汽车
CL: na**tɕʰi-ɬɔ** CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.

Classifier for meals. 量词: 饭 (一顿)。

ɬɔ-ɬɕʰi-ɬ dzɔto have a meal, to eat a meal
吃一顿**gɿ-ɬɕʰi**nine meals
就顿 (饭)**tɕʰi-ɬɕʰi**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-ɬɕʰi-ɬi**

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-ɬtsɔ 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。

ɬɔ-ɬɕʰotogether
一起**le-ɬɕʰo-ɿ~ɬɕʰo**same meaning as above: together
同上: 一起**tɕʰo-ɬa** VERB Tone: L_a.

To accompany someone, to go along with someone. 陪伴、一起去、跟着。

ɬi-ɬɕʰoto accompany someone
陪伴某人**ɬɔ-ɬɕʰo-ɿ ɬi-ɬɕʰo-ɿ**to make up a set, to go with each other/one another: for instance, in the main room, the thangka above the hearth and the paintings on the cupboard that hosts the altar to the ancestors make up a set, they go with each other
陪伴某人**tɕʰo-ɬmi#ɿ** NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Large ladle. 大瓢。

CL: na

tɕʰo-ɬqʰwɿ NOUN Tone: LM.

Ladle used for pigswill. 用来煮猪食的勺子。

CL: na

tɕʰo-ɬzo#ɿ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Small ladle. 小瓢。

CL: na

tɕʰo-ɬ VERB Tone: MH.

To square (off). (将木料) 砍成方形。

ɬi-ɬmi-ɬna-ɿ | tɕʰo-ɬto square off with an axe
用斧头砍成方形

tɕʰoɿ NOUN Tone: LM.

Ladle, scoop used for water. 勺子、瓢。

CL: naɿ

tɕʰwɿ VERB Tone: H.

To pierce (e.g. a cow's nose). 穿刺、刺破。

jiɿ | tɕʰwɿ-pʰoɿ, | niɿ | tɕʰiɿ-zeɿ!

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)

tɕʰwɿ-ɿ 1 VERB Tone: M_a.

To raise (one's arm). 举、抬 (胳膊)。

loɿ | qʰwɿɿ | gɿɿ-tɕʰwɿ

to raise one's arm

举手、抬胳膊

kʰwɿ-tɕʰwɿ | gɿɿ-tɕʰwɿ

to raise one's leg

抬脚

gɿɿ-mɿɿ-tɕʰwɿ

not to raise

不抬起来

tɕʰwɿ-ɿ 2 VERB Tone: M_a. ① To guard, to keep guard. 守护。

② To keep a deathwatch, to sit with others at a funeral wake. 居丧、守灵。

hiɿ | tɕʰwɿ

same meaning: to keep a deathwatch for a deceased person

同上: 守灵

tɕʰwɿ-boɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH#.

Fresh, cool. 凉快。

tɕʰwɿ-lo#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Large plate. 大盘子。

CL: [wɿ]

tɕʰwɿ-siɿ-dzɿɿpɿɿ NOUN Tone: L#.

Monster, demon. 妖怪。

noɿ | tɕʰwɿ-siɿ-dzɿɿpɿɿ-kiɿ | leɿ-hwɿ-niɿ-zeɿ!

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)

tɕʰwɿ-swɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: H#.

Sad, grieved. 悲哀、伤心。

tɕʰwɿ-ɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Sweet. 甜。

tɕʰwɿ-diɿ VERB Tone: L.

To hunt. 狩猎。

See: tɕʰwɿ, diɿ1

tɕʰwɿ-diɿ-kʰɿɿ NOUN Tone: L.

Hunting dog, hound. 猎狗。

tɕʰwɿ-diɿ-kʰɿɿ-miɿ

same meaning

猎狗

CL: miɿ

tɕʰwɿ-mi#ɿ NOUN Tone: LM + #H / L.

Female muntjac. 母麂子。

CL: miɿ

tɕʰwɿ-pʰv#ɿ NOUN Tone: LM + #H / L.

Male muntjac. 公麂子。

CL: miɿ

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。

tɕʰwɿ~tɕʰwɿ VERB Tone: MH.

To suck. 吸吮。

loɿ-miɿ | tɕʰiɿ~tɕʰiɿ

to suck one's thumb

吮拇指

tɕʰwɿ-zo#ɿ NOUN Tone: LM + #H / L.

Baby muntjac. 麂子崽子。

CL: [wɿ]

tɕʰwɿ NOUN Tone: MH.

Lacquer, paint. 漆。

Borrowing: Chinese 漆

tɕʰwɿ | jɿɿ-zoɿ-hoɿ!

It's time to paint (the room, the house...)! / We're going to have to paint (the room, the house...)! 该刷漆了!

tɕʰwɿ 1 VERB Tone: MH.

To throw away. 扔 (垃圾)。

qæɿ | tʰiɿ-tɕʰwɿ

to throw garbage

扔垃圾

tɕʰwɿ 2 VERB Tone: MH.

To spit. 吐 (吐口水)。

tɕʰu1₃ VERB Tone: MH.

To lose, to misplace. 丢失、弄丢。

le-tɕʰu-t-ze1

ACCOMP _ PFV

丢了

le-tɕʰu-t-hu1-ze1!

It's lost!

丢掉了!

tɕʰu1₄ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH.

Anxious, worried. 担心。

ny1mi1 tɕʰu1

anxious, worried

担心

tɕʰu1₅ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH. *Archaic* [古语] At

ease, comfortable. 舒服。

my-tɕʰu-t-bi1 / my-tɕʰu1 |-bi1

even if one is in need, ...

虽然很贫穷,

my-t-dzo-t my-tɕʰu-t-t-bi1, | dwæ1 my-t-zo-t!

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)

hi1 tɕʰu-t-y-t-dzo1, | dwæ1 | my-tɕʰu1!

This person is really in need!

这个人, 真的很穷!

tɕʰu/ NOUN Tone: LH.

Muntjac. 麂子。

tɕʰu1 hwæ-t-ze1

...has bought (a/the) muntjac

买麂子

tɕʰu1 dzu1-ze1

...has eaten muntjac

吃了麂子

CL: p^ho1

- ts -

tsa| ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Busy. 忙。

ɖwæ| | tsa|
INTENSIVE.very: very busy
很忙

tsa| | zwæ|
extremely busy
非常忙

tsa|bɣ| NOUN Tone: M.
Powder; flour. 糍粑、面粉、粉、粉末。

q^ha|dze|tsa|bɣ|
sweetcorn flour
玉米粉

dze|[w|tsa|bɣ|
wheat flour
小麦面

lɣ|mi|tsa|bɣ|
stone powder, powdered stone
石头粉、被磨成粉的石头

ts^hi|zi|tsa|bɣ|
highland barley flour
青稞面粉

mɣ|zɯ|tsa|bɣ|
oatmeal flour
燕麦面粉

jɣ|jo|tsa|bɣ|
potato flour (elicited combination)
洋芋面粉

nɣ|[w|tsa|bɣ|
soy flour
黄豆面粉

læ|tsɯ|tsa|bɣ|
chili powder
辣椒粉

[ʂ^hæ|ɣw|tsa|bɣ|
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。

ʂæ|ɕ|tsa|bɣ|
bone powder
骨头粉

jɣ|tsa|bɣ|
tobacco powder
烟草粉

jɣ|ɕ|tsa|bɣ|
tobacco powder
烟草粉

dze|tsa|bɣ|
Szechuan pepper powder
花椒粉

dze|tsa|bɣ|
powdered sugar, granulated sugar
砂糖

tsa|bɣ| mɣ|
to eat dry flour (made of grilled barley)

tsa|bɣ| ɣɣ|
to cook tsamba (grilled flour)
炒糍粑, 制作糍粑

tsa|zɔ| ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.
Diligent, conscientious. 勤快。

tsa| VERB Tone: L.
To wink (as a discreet sign of mutual understanding). 眨眼。

[ʂ^hw| | nɣ|[w|tsa|~tsa|dzɔ|!
RED: (S)he is winking!
重叠: 他在眨眨眼!

[ʂ^hw| | nɣ|[w|tsa|dzɔ|!
(S)he is winking!
他在眨眼!

tsa|~tsa|
RED
重叠

mɣ|tsa|~tsa|
NEG RED
不眨眼

See: **tsɯ|p^hɣ|**

tsa|tɕi| NOUN Tone: L.
Various mushrooms, mixed mushrooms. 杂菌 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 杂菌
CL: **[w| mo|**

tse|a₁ VERB Tone: MH. ① To kick, to smash (clods of earth). 打碎 (坷拉), 踢 (一脚)。

le|tse|ze|

ACCOMP + PFV

ACCOMP+PFV

[tse|tse|]

to smash clods of earth, after plowing (with a hand instrument, such as a hoe)

打碎土坷拉

qwa|tse| t'hi|tse|

to kick repeatedly, to give one kick after the other

踢了又踢

② To row (a boat). 划 (船)。

tse|hu|tse|tse|

to row in a sustained way, to row with great vigour

用力地划船、一直划船

tse|a₂ VERB Tone: MH.

To lay (up/down), to place. 放置、放下。

my|tse|tse|

to lay down, to put down on the floor

放下、放在地上

-tsæ| SUFFIX Tone: M.

Causative. 使动: 让。

t'hi|dzu|k'hu|tsæ|ni|!

(We) have to get her to eat! (Context: comment made by a family member when a young child refused to have a meal)

必须让她吃! (情景: 一个小女孩拒绝吃饭, 家人就说这句。)

t'hi|zwa|k'hu|tsæ|ni|!

(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)

tsæ|qæ| NOUN Tone: H#. ① Hook. 钩子。

② Firing pin (of a gun). 撞针。

CL: na| |wa|

tse|bæ| NOUN Tone: H#.

Tinder. 火绒。

CL: k'hu|

tse|bo|#| NOUN Tone: #H.

Small bell. 铃铛。

CL: |wa|

tse|di|#| NOUN Tone: #H.

Sandalwood, sandlewood. 檀香木、檀香、檀木。

tse|di|si|#|

same meaning

同上

tse|k'ho| NOUN Tone: L#.

Sanctuary (small sanctuary on the mountain). 佛龛。

CL: |wa|

tse|ly| NOUN Tone: H#.

Flint. 燧石。

CL: |wa|

tse|mi| NOUN Tone: H#.

Lighter. 火镰。

CL: na|

tse|mi|dzu|ko| 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。

tse|a₁ VERB Tone: L_a.

To chase after; to pursue. 追赶。

hi|tse|

to chase after someone

追赶某人

tse|a₂ VERB Tone: L_a.

To float. 漂浮 (浮在水上)。

gy|tse|

as above: to float

同上: 漂浮 (浮在水上)

qwa|tse|~tse|tse|

DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE

DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE

dzu|ko| | t'hi|tse| (-dzo|)

to float (in a torrent) on the mountain (e.g. timber is floated downstream)

让木头漂到下游

dzu|ko| tse|

as above: to float down from the mountain

同上: 让木头漂到下游

tse|a₃ VERB Tone: L_a.

To lock. 锁门。

k'hi|tse|(-ze|) / k'hi|t'hi|tse|

to lock the door

锁门

tseɿpʰæɿ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Coins of the imperial times. 民国之前的货币。

æɿ-tseɿpʰæɿ

bronze coins of the imperial times
民国之前的铜币

CL: pʰæɿ

tseɿqʷæɿ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Key. 钥匙。
CL: [ɿɿ]

tseɿtaɿ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Scissors. 剪刀。
CL: naɿ

tseɿtʂʰɿɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Derogatory term of address for a dog. 骂狗的话。
See: tseɿtʂʰɿɿ-kʰɿɿ

tseɿtʂʰɿɿ-kʰɿɿ NOUN Tone: L+H#.
Derogatory term of address for a dog. 骂狗的话。

tseɿtʂʰɿɿ-kʰɿɿ! | mɿɿtʂoɿ seɿ!

Come down, you damn dog!
你这坏狗，下去！

See: tseɿtʂʰɿɿ

tseɿ NOUN Tone: LH.
Lock. 锁。

æɿ-tseɿ

bronze lock
铜锁

CL: naɿ

tsɿ₁ VERB Tone: M intrans.
To become, to turn into; to be. 形成，变成。

swɿpɿɿ-swɿnaɿ-tʂʰɿɿ | əɿdzɿɿ-dzɿɿ-zoɿ |
pʰɿliɿ tsɿɿ-niɿ-kɿɿ-tsuɿ | -mɿɿ!

The caterpillar gradually becomes a butterfly,
doesn't it!
毛虫能慢慢变成蝴蝶，不是吗？

qɿɿ-bæɿ mɿɿ-tsuɿ

It's not the same
有区别、不一样

tsɿ₂ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Suitable, correct. 对，合适，成。

(leɿ-)tsɿɿ-zeɿ!

It's okay! / It's arranged! / Things have been
made good!
好了！ / 弄好了！ / 成！

tsɿɿ-jiɿ!

Okay, fine! (Indication of acquiescence to an in-
struction)
行！ / 好的！（表示同意或接受命令）

tsɿɿ-niɿ!

That's fine!
好的！

noɿ | mɿɿ-biɿ mɿɿ-tsuɿ!

It wouldn't be right for you not to go!
你如果不去，就不对！ =你不能不去！

tʂʰɿɿ | qɿɿ-piɿ | mɿɿ-tsuɿ!

He is not quite OK! / There's something wrong
with him!
他有一点不对劲吧！

tsɿɿ mɿɿ-jiɿ-zeɿ!

It won't do! / It won't work! / It's no good!
不好了！ / 不行了！

hɿɿ-ŋɿɿ | leɿ-soɿ, | tsɿɿ!

When people teach you something, it's fortunate
/ it's good / it's an opportunity to seize! (Con-
text: discussing the behaviour of someone who
would not listen to good advice.)

人家教，是好事！ / 人家教，是要珍惜的！
/ 有人愿意教你，是件好事！

hɿɿ-ŋɿɿ | leɿ-soɿ, | tsɿɿ-kvɿ!

as above
同上

tsɿ₃ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Fine (powder). 细（粉状）。

tʂaɿ-byɿ tsɿɿ#ɿ

fine flour
细粮

tsɿ₄ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Greedy. 嘴馋。
See: tsɿɿ-koɿ-tʂʰiɿ-koɿ

tsɿ-di NOUN Tone: M.
Sandalwood, sandlewood; a tall tree, not a shrub. 香木。Local Chinese dialect: 柏香。

tsɿ-di-dzi
same meaning
同上

See: ʁo.kʰv

tsɿ-dɰ VERB Tone: .
To give birth (cattle). 生崽子 (牛类)。

tsɿ-dɰ-ze
PFV
生崽子了
(dzi+mi) tsɿ-dɰ-ze
(the water buffalo) has given birth.
水牛生崽子了。

tsɿ-ʁo-t-sʰi-ʁo ADJECTIVE Tone: H#.
Greedy. 馋。

tsɿ-ʁo-t-sʰi-ʁo tʰi
to be greedy
馋

See: tsɿ 4

tsɿ-zi VERB Tone: .
To be pregnant. 怀孕。

tsɿ-pʰɿ-t-sɿ-li VERB Tone: . ① To turn in all directions, to turn and twist. 东翻西滚。

[ʂʰwɿ | tsɿ-pʰɿ-t-sɿ-li]-i!
(S)he is turning and twisting in all directions!
他在东翻西滚!

② To be two-faced, to be double-dealing, deceitful, hypocritical. 伪善。

tsi NOUN Tone: #H. ① Crack. 裂缝、缝隙。

tsi qʰwæ-t-ze!
A crack has appeared!
有了裂缝!
tsi hu-t-ze!
A crack has appeared!
有了裂缝!

② Stitch. 针脚。
CL: pʰæ

tsi-a ADJECTIVE Tone: M_a.
Spicy. 辣。

[ʂʰwɿ tsi-hi-ni!
It's spicy!
这是辣的!

tsi-b VERB Tone: M_b.
To set up, to install. 安装。

tso-t-tso tsi
to set up something
安装东西
tso-t-tso | ɣɿ-tsi-i
to set up something
安装东西
ɣɿ-tsi tʰi-t-tɰ
to set up (vertically)
立起来

tsi-gi NOUN Tone: H\$.
Crack, fissure. 缝隙, 例如: 墙上的。

tsi-gi | ɰ-t-kʰwɿ
a fissure
一个缝隙
tsi-gi | ɰ-t-kʰwɿ tʰi-t-di
there is a fissure
有一个缝隙

CL: [wɿ, kʰwɿ]

tsi-a VERB Tone: L_a.
To boil, to bring to a boil. 烧开。

dzwɿ | le-tsi-tʰɿ-ze!
The water is boiling!
水开了!
dzwɿ tsi-tʰɿ-ze!
The water is boiling!
水开了!
mɿ-tsi-tʰɿ-su!
It is not boiling yet!
还没有烧开!
ɰ-tsi-tʰɿ-i-kʰwɿ
to leave to boil for a while
煮一会儿
ɰ-tsi-tsi-i kʰwɿ
to boil a while
煮一会儿

tsi|ɰ NOUN Tone: L.
A species of small bird. 一种小鸟。
CL: mi

NOUN Tone: .
Trailing plant. 蔓草。

-tso **SUFFIX** Tone: .
Nominalizer. 名物化。

bæ|so|t-tso| t^hi|t-t^hɣ|t-ho|z-e|!

The crop is going to reach maturity!

庄稼快要熟了!

t^hu|t-tso|

Liquid that can be drunk; the meaning is not entirely identical with **/t^hu|t-di|/** 'drink'.

喝的东西

ɣ|dzɯ|, | t^hu|t-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！

dʒɣ|bɣ|t-tso|

distraction, game, amusement, piece of entertainment; the meaning is distinct from **/dʒɣ|bɣ|t-di|/** 'toy', which refers specifically to objects

娱乐、游戏

ji|t-tso| mɣ|t-sɣ|tɣ|, | dʒɣ|bɣ|t-tso|t-la| sɣ|tɣ|!

(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！

tɣ|t-tso|

thing to be planted; crop. (Another nominalized form exists: **/tɣ|t-di|/**, but there is homonymy with the compound made of 'to plant' and 'earth': **/tɣ|t-di|/**, meaning 'cultivable land, cultivable soil'. The conflict is resolved by using **/tɣ|t-tso|/** rather than **/tɣ|t-di|/** to mean 'thing to plant, thing that can be planted'.

种的东西=农作物。存在有另外一种名物化：**/tɣ|t-di|/**，可是那个与‘可以种的地、农业土地’**/tɣ|t-di|/**同音，于是用**/tɣ|t-tso|/**来表示‘农作物’而不用**/tɣ|t-di|/**。

-tso| **SUFFIX** Tone: M.
VOLITIVE. 意志。

dʒɣ|bɣ|t-tso|t-ni|t-mæ|!

Let's go and play!

玩一玩吧！

ə|tso| tɣ|t-tso|t-ni|?

What do you plan to plant? / Which crop are you going to plant?

要种什么东西？

ə|tso| ji|t-bi|t-tso|t-ni|?

What do you plan to do now?

要做什么了？

tso|k^hwɣ|#| **NOUN** Tone: #H.

Bag (of fabric or leather). 袋子。

CL: **[ɰ|**

tso|lo|t-my|tso| **NOUN** Tone: #H-.

Tool; thing, object. 东西，工具。

CL: **na|, [ɰ|**

tso|qwɣ| **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: **[ɰ|**

tso|tso|#| **NOUN** Tone: #H.

Thing, thingummy, stuff. 东西。

tso|~tso|t-zo|t~zo|t-my|t~my|

thingummy, stuff

各种东西、各种各样乱七八糟东西

tso|~tso| hwæ|

to buy things

买东西

tso|~tso| tɕ^hi|(-ze|)

to sell things

卖东西

tso|~tso| dzɯ|(-ze|)

to eat things

吃东西

tso|~tso| dze|

to cut things

切东西

tso|~tso| t^hu|

to drink things

喝东西

tso|~tso| la|

to beat things

打东西

CL: **na|, [ɰ|**

tso|c **CLASSIFIER** Tone: L_c.

Classifier for rooms. 量词：间（房间，分隔间，包间）。

[ɕ^hu|t-tso|

this room

这间

tso₁_a VERB Tone: L_a.
To build a wall, a bridge.... 砌(墙)、建(桥梁)。

dzy₁ **tso**₁

to build stairs

修一座楼梯

dzo₁ **tso**₁

to build a bridge

修一座桥

qur₁-**tso**₁~**tso**₁-**ɿ**₁

to build something

修东西

tso₁_q**h**₁_v₁_ɿ₁] NOUN Tone: H#.

Porch, enclosed porch, vestibule: a narrow area between the door and the courtyard, covered by the roof (and hence sheltered from rain), and, in some houses, shut off from the courtyard by a wall with one door approximately in the middle. This porch is the area that one reaches when crossing the threshold, coming out from the main room. In the main consultant's house, where the porch is not enclosed, it is exposed to sunshine until the afternoon, and tasks such as chopping vegetables are carried out sitting in this area. 玄关、门厅。

CL: k^hwy]

tso₁~**tso**₁ VERB Tone: LM + MH#.
To mix, to prepare (dog food). 拌好狗食。

tsu₁]₁ VERB Tone: H. ① To tie (with a rope). 绑、捆、栓。

dzi₁_{mi}₁ **t^hi**₁-**tsu**₁]

to tie a water buffalo

栓水牛

tsu₁~**tsu**₁

RED

重叠

le₁-**tsu**₁~**tsu**₁

ACCOMP RED

ACCOMP RED

t^hi₁-**tsu**₁~**tsu**₁

DUR RED

DUR RED

② To hang oneself. 上吊自杀、缢。

ræ₁-**tsu**₁ **le**₁-**ɕu**₁ + **ze**₁

to hang oneself

上吊自杀、缢

tsu₁]₂ VERB Tone: H.
Dredge for, fish for, scoop up out of water. 打捞。

tsu₁] NOUN Tone: M.
Letter, Chinese character. 字。
Borrowing: Chinese 字

tsu₁]ₐ VERB Tone: L_a.
To block up. 堵塞、塞住洞口。

tsu₁]p^h₁] VERB Tone: L. ① To blink. 眨眼。

m₁-**tsu**₁]p^h₁]

NEG

不眨眼

qur₁-**tsu**₁~**tsu**₁-**ɿ**₁

DELIMITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE

DELIMITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE

n₁]₁[**u**₁] **tsu**₁]p^h₁]

to blink

眨眼

② To wink (as a discreet sign of mutual understanding). 眨眼。

ɕ₁^h-**u**₁ | **n**₁]₁[**u**₁] **tsu**₁]p^h₁]-**dzo**₁!

(S)he is winking!

他在眨眼!

tsu₁] 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。

tsu₁] VERB Tone: MH.

To call, to give the name of.... 叫、叫做。

ɕ₁-**ɕ**₁^h-**u**₁-**u**₁ | **no**₁-**ki**₁ | **j**₁]-**ze**₁ **ni**₁]-**tsu**₁]-**m**₁]-**tsu**₁]!

/ɕ^h-**u**₁/ calls you "foreigner"!

达石把你叫作“老外”!

ts^ha₁-**bo**₁#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Cook. 厨师。

ts^ha₁-**bo**₁] **la**₁]

to be a cook, to work as a cook, to get employed as a cook

当厨师

ts^ha₁-**bo**₁] **ji**₁]

to be a cook, to work as a cook, to get employed as a cook

当厨师

ts^ha₁-**ky**₁] NOUN Tone: L#.

Warehouse, storehouse. 仓库(汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 仓库

ts^ha-ɬɕɿ NOUN Tone: MH.
Seedlings. 青菜幼苗。

ts^ha-ɰ^ha-ɰa-ɰa-ɰ NOUN Tone: L+H#.
Husk of sweet corn (maize) cobs. 苞谷叶 (玉米穗子的叶子)。

q^ha-ɬdze-ɬ-t^ha-ɰ^ha-ɰa-ɰ
same meaning
同上

ts^hæ-ɰ^hv-ɿ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Chinese cabbage. This is a calque from the Chinese 'white vegetable', using the Chinese word for 'vegetable' in association with the Na word for 'white'. 白菜 (借汉语 '白菜' 的第二个音节来充当这个名词的第一个音节: 按摩梭话句法, 形容词在名词后面, 跟汉语相反)。
Borrowing: Chinese 菜
CL: **po-ɿ** See: **v-ɰ^hv-ɿ-ɰ^hv-ɿ**

ts^he-#-ɰ NOUN Tone: #H.
Salt. 盐。

ts^he-ɿ NUMBER Tone: L.
10. 10。

ts^he-ɿdo-ɿ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: MH# | L.
The beginning of the month. 月初。

ts^he-ɿdo-ɿ-qw-ɰi-ɰ#-ɰ / ts^he-ɿdo-ɿ-qw-ɰi-ɰ
the 1st day of the month
初一

ts^he-ɿdo-ɿ-ɰi-ɰi-ɰ#-ɰ / ts^he-ɿdo-ɿ-ɰi-ɰi-ɰ
the second day of the month
初二

ts^he-ɿdo-ɿ | -so-ɰi-ɰ
the third day of the month
初三

ts^he-ɿdo-ɿ-ɰwɿ-ɰi-ɰ
the 5th day of the month
初五

ts^he-ɿdo-ɿ-hō-ɰi-ɰ
the 8th day of the month
初八

ts^he-ɿdo-ɿ | -ts^he-ɰi-ɰ
the 10th day of the month
初十

ts^he-ɿdo-ɿ | -ts^he-ɰq-ɰi-ɰ
the 11th day of the month
十一日

ts^he-ɿdɰ-ɿ NUMBER Tone: .
11. 11。

ts^he-ɿhṽ-ɿ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Chinese evergreen. 万年青。

ts^he-ɿhṽ-ɿ-dzi-ɰ
Chinese evergreen tree
万年青树

ts^he-ɿhṽ-ɿ-bæ-ɰbæ-ɰ
flowers of Chinese evergreen
万年青花

CL: **dzi-ɰ**

ts^he-ɿjɿ-ɰmi-ɰ NOUN Tone: H#.
Marsh, bog, swamp. 沼泽。

ts^he-ɿjɿ-ɰmi-ɰ-qo-ɰ, | ɰ^hæ-ɰtɕi-ɰɰ-ɰ | ɰ^hi-ɰ-di-ɰ!
In marshes, there are clumps of wild herbs!
沼泽里, 只长野草!

CL: **ɰ^hæ-ɿ**

ts^he-ɿk^hv-ɿ VERB Tone: .
To hiccup. 打嗝。

ts^he-ɿɰi-ɰmi-ɰ NOUN Tone: M.
10th month. 十月。

ts^he-ɰi-ɰ NUMBER Tone: .
12. 12。

ts^he-ɰq^ha-ɰ ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.
Too salty. 太咸。
See: **ts^he-ɰso-ɿ**

ts^he-ɰso-ɰ NUMBER Tone: .
13. 13。

ts^he-ɰso-ɰ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH#.
Salty (pleasantly salty). 咸。
See: **ts^he-ɰq^ha-ɰ**

ts^he-ɰʃu-ɿ NUMBER Tone: .
17. 17。

ts^he-t^hv#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H. ① Smallpox. 天花。

ts^he-t^hv | bæ**l**bæ | bæ^l-ze

Smallpox has broken out.

天花/麻疹犯了。

② Measles. 麻疹, 疹子。

gy^l-k^hv | m^hv-gy^l, | ts^he-t^hv | hī | ts^hv-
m^hv-ky^l!

If one does not catch the measles before age nine,
one cannot become an adult (literally 'a person')!

九岁前不得麻疹, 不能成人! / 得麻疹, 就
是小孩生长过程中必须要的一件事情!

CL: s^hu

ts^he-t^hsæ NOUN Tone: M.

Village head, small-ranking official. 村长。

Borrowing: Chinese 村长

ts^he_b CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.

Classifier: an inch (1/3 decimeter). 量词: 寸 (汉语借
词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 寸

ts^he_b CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.

Classifier for knots, e.g. in a braid. 量词: 数辫子的节
(一节)。

ts^he_lgy NUMBER Tone: L.

19. 19。

ts^he_lhō NUMBER Tone: L.

18. 18。

ts^he_lŋw^h NUMBER Tone: L.

15. 15。

ts^he_lŋw^hŋi NOUN Tone: .

The 15th day of the month. 十五号。

ts^he_lq^hv NUMBER Tone: L.

16. 16。

ts^he_lq^hvŋi NOUN Tone: .

The 16th day of the month. 十六号。

[F5] ts^he-do | ts^he-k^hvŋi

same meaning

同上

ts^he_lzy NUMBER Tone: L.

14. 14。

ts^hv_a VERB Tone: L_a.

To plait, to weave (hair, thread). 编 (头发, 线)。

ko^l-q^hw^h | ts^hv

to weave the hair

编辫子

hæ^l-p^hv | le^l-ts^hv

to plait hair

梳一条辫子

q^hv^l-ts^hv^l~ts^hv^l-t^h

DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE

DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE

ts^hv₁ VERB Tone: MH.

To milk. 挤奶。

tso^l~tso^l | ts^hv + ze

to milk things

挤出东西

ji^l-b^hv | ŋæ^l | ts^hv

to milk a cow

挤牛奶

ts^hv₂ VERB Tone: MH.

To rub (e.g. rough fabric rubs against the skin). 摩擦。

ts^hv₃ VERB Tone: MH.

To attack, to pillage (e.g. bandits attack a caravan). 抢。

ts^hv₄ VERB Tone: MH.

To give back, to return. 还 (东西)。

ts^hv_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**l**bæ | q^hv^l-ts^hv

a flower

一朵花

ts^hi#ŋ 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)。

q^hv^l-ts^hi

one pelt

一张动物皮

qur+ts^hi1 ni1

It's a pelt.

这是一张 (动物皮)

ts^hi1₁ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.

Hot; scalding. 热, 烫。

ts^hi1-zo1 mɤ1-t^hɑ1!

The heat is unbearable! / The weather is unbearably hot!

热得受不了!

See: **ts^hi1**₂**ts^hi1**₂ ADJECTIVE Tone: M.

Bright. 明亮。

ni1mi1 ts^hi1

the sun shines, the sunlight is strong

太阳很晒

li1mi1 ts^hi1

the moon shines, the moonlight is strong

月亮很亮, 月光很明亮

See: **ts^hi1**₁**ts^hi1b** VERB Tone: Mb.

To wear (a hat). 戴帽子。

ty1ty1 ts^hi1

to put on a hat

戴上帽子

ts^hi1by1 ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.

Muggy, sultry, oppressively hot. 闷热。

ts^hi1ji1#1 ADVERB(IAL) Tone: #H.

This year. 今年。

ts^hi1ji1-se1, | ...

Until this year, ...

到了今年, ...

ts^hi1ni1#1 ADVERB(IAL) Tone: #H.

Today. 今天。

ts^hi1ni1-ɤo1da1

before today; previously

今天之前

ts^hi1qhæ1 ADVERB(IAL) Tone: MH.

Now, currently, these days. 现在。

ts^hi1si1-dzɤ1py1 NOUN Tone: L#.

The world of spirits, the world of the dead. 神灵的世界、死人的世界。

ts^hi1ti1#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Masculine given name. 男性名字。

ts^hi1zi1#1 NOUN Tone: #H.Highland barley, *Hordeum vulgare* var. *nudum* Hook. f. 青稞。**ts^hi1zi1 | na1-hi1**

black barley

黑青稞

ts^hi1zi1 | p^hy1-hi1

white barley

白青稞

CL: **ky1****ts^hi1zi1-ŋ#1** NOUN Tone: #H.

Highland barley straw. 青稞秆。

CL: **ky1****ts^hi1**_a ADJECTIVE Tone: La.

Fine, thin. 细 (树、体型细小)。

ts^hi1-hi1

NMLZ

细的

qhɑ1-ts^hi1-gy1

very thin

非常细

dzɤ1 | ts^hi1-njæ1 | -gy1!

It is really thin!

真细!

ts^hi1my1t^hy1 NOUN Tone: L.

Dancing demon. 跳着的鬼。

ts^hi1ty1 NOUN Tone: L.

Bone marrow. 骨髓。

CL: **k^hwɤ1****ts^hi1ts^hi1** NOUN Tone: L.

Peas, garden peas. 豌豆。

CL: **ky1****ts^hi1**₁ VERB Tone: MH.

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

zi1qh^hwɤ1 ts^hi1

to build a house

建 房子

ts^hi1₂ VERB Tone: MH.

To bore a hole, to punch a hole. 穿一个洞。

tsʰi1₃ VERB Tone: MH.

To start (a fire). 点(火)。

my-l tsʰi1

to start a fire

点火

njɣ-l-nɯ-l | my-l tsʰi1-bi1

I am going to start a fire

我要点个火

my-l tsʰo1 tsʰi1

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

tsʰi1₄ VERB Tone: MH.

To squat. 蹲。

le-l tsʰi1~tsʰi1 | tʰi1-dzi1

to sit cross-legged

盘腿坐

gɣ-l tsʰi1~tsʰi1 tʰi1-dzi1

as above

盘腿坐

tsʰi1₅ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH. Archaic [古语] Sick, ill. 病。**my-l-go1 my-l tsʰi1-l |**

to be in good health: not sick, not suffering

健康: 不病、不痛

tsʰo1 ADJECTIVE Tone: H.

Complete, all in readiness. 齐全。

ə-tso-l-my-l-ni1, | tʰi1-tsʰo1-ze1!

All is in readiness! Everything is now ready! (Context: preparation for a feast, a meal...)

什么都准备得很齐全!

my-l tsʰo1-su1! | wɣ1 | ni1-bæ1 hwæ1-zo1-ho1!

[Decoration] is not complete yet! [I] still need to purchase a few items! (Context: visitors admire a newly refurbished apartment in town; the landlord answers their compliments by saying 'The work is not finished yet!')

还不算齐全! / 还没有装饰齐全! (情景: 朋友们表扬新装修的丽江房子, 主人谦虚回答: '还不算齐全!')

tʰi1-tsʰo1-kʰu1

DUR _ CAUS: to complete, to bring to complete readiness

DUR _ CAUS: 完成、弄齐全

tsʰo1-b VERB Tone: Mb.

To jump. 跳。

bæ-l tsʰo1

to skip rope

跳绳

tsʰo1~tsʰo1

RED

重叠

tsʰo1-dɯ1 NOUN Tone: L#.

Group dance. 集体舞。

tsʰo1-dɯ1 tsʰo1

to perform a group dance

跳一个集体舞

tsʰo1-dwæ#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Stone step. 石头台阶。

CL: dwæ1

tsʰo1-ko1 NOUN Tone: M.Cardamom, *Elletaria cardamomum*. 小豆蔻。Local Chinese dialect: 草果。

Borrowing: 草果

CL: kw1

tsʰo1-pæ#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Caravan chief. 马帮头领。

Borrowing: Tibetan tshong.pa“merchant”

tsʰo1-pjɣ1 NOUN Tone: M.Soap. Presumably borrowed from a language of Burma: cp. Nung /tsha³¹ pi⁵⁵ io⁵⁵/ [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: kw1

tsʰo1-qʰwɣ-mi#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Demon, ghost. 鬼。

CL: ɣ1 See: tsʰo1-qʰwɣ-zo#1

tsʰo1-qʰwɣ-mi1-bæ1bæ1 NOUN Tone: #H-.A blue flower, *Delphinium grandiflorum*. 翠雀花。

See: tsʰo1-qʰwɣ-mi#1

tsʰo1-qʰwɣ-zo#1 NOUN Tone: #H.

Demon, ghost (this word is less common than that with a feminine suffix). 鬼。

See: tsʰo1-qʰwɣ-mi#1

ts^ho¹q^hwɿ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L#.
Tonight. 今晚。

ts^ho¹q^hwɿ | mɿk^hɿ
same meaning: tonight
同上：今晚

ts^ho¹ɬo# 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: ɬɿ

ts^ho¹tsɿ NOUN Tone: M.

Onion; leek. 葱，韭葱。
Borrowing: Chinese 葱子
CL: po¹

ts^ho NOUN Tone: L.

Human beings; the human species. 人类。

ts^homo NOUN Tone: L.

Old man. 老头。

ts^hotsɿ NOUN Tone: LM.

File (tool). 锉刀。
Borrowing: Chinese 锉子
CL: na¹

ts^ho NOUN Tone: MH.

Respect, attention, esteem. 重视、关心、恭敬。

ts^hɿ¹ɿ¹ | nɿ¹ki¹ | q^hwæ¹ | ts^ho¹ji¹!
He/she treats me with great respect/attention.
他很重视我 / 他对我很尊敬、很关心。

ts^hu¹h^hɿ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Wool. 羊毛。
CL: k^hwɿ

ts^hu¹mi NOUN Tone: H\$.

Nanny goat. 母山羊。

ts^hu¹mi¹po¹lo¹
nanny goat and billy goat
母山羊与公山羊

CL: p^ho¹

ts^hu¹mi¹to¹qa NOUN Tone: H\$.

Male goat; also used to refer to a young male goat, or even to goats in general, male and female. 公山羊（包括公山羊羔）（可以来指所有的山羊，包括母的和公的）。

CL: p^ho¹

ts^hu¹p^hv# NOUN Tone: #H.

He-goat. 公山羊。
CL: p^ho¹

ts^hu¹ɿ¹q^hma NOUN Tone: L.

Feminine given name. 女性名字。

ts^hu¹ɿ¹ɿ¹ma NOUN Tone: L.

Feminine given name. 女性名字。

ts^hu¹ɿ¹p^hits^ho NOUN Tone: L.

Masculine given name. 男性名字。

ts^hu¹ɿ# NOUN Tone: #H.

A unisex given name: a given name used for both men and women. 男女通用名。

ts^hu¹ɿ^hwæ NOUN Tone: H#.

Wether (castrated goat, neutered goat). 阉山羊。
CL: p^ho¹

ts^hu¹to¹qa NOUN Tone: H#.

Kid (child of the goat). 羔羊、羔子。
CL: p^ho¹ See: ts^hu¹zo

ts^hu¹zo# NOUN Tone: #H.

Young nanny goat. 母山羊羔。
CL: ɬɿ

ts^hu¹zo NOUN Tone: H\$.

Kid (child of the goat). 山羊羔。

ts^hu¹zo¹to¹qa

young nanny goat(s) and young kid(s)
母山羊羔与公山羊羔

CL: ɬɿ See: ts^hu¹to¹qa

ts^hu¹a VERB Tone: L_a.

To come (PST). 来（过去式）。

le¹g^hwɿ¹~g^hwɿ¹ | le¹ts^hu¹ze

to be back from a stroll

散步回来

le¹ts^hu¹ze

to be back

回来了

q^hɿ¹ji¹ɿ¹ts^hu¹, | q^hɿ¹ki¹t^hɿ!

“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^hu̯ | ts^hu̯.ĩ̌ NOUN Tone: L.

Dry plant of garden peas, garden peas hay. 豌豆干草。

ts^hu̯ | ts^hu̯ | ts^hu̯.ĩ̌ nǐ.

This is garden pea hay.

这是豌豆干草。

CL: kɣ̌/

ts^hu̯₁ VERB Tone: MH.

To cut to pieces (e.g. to cut away at a piece of clothing with scissors). 剪成片。

t^hɑ̌ + ts^hu̯!

PROHIB

PROHIB

dzǐ + h̃ + ts^hu̯

to cut clothes to pieces

把衣服剪成片

ts^hu̯₂ NOUN Tone: MH.

Goat (male or female). 山羊。

CL: p^hǒ/

ts^hɣ̌ NOUN Tone: LH.

Vinegar. 醋 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 醋

See: sǎ + ts^hɣ̌, tɕǐ + dzu̯

- t -

tʰɛʅbɿʅ NOUN Tone: M.
Monk, nun. 和尚, 尼姑。

tʰɛʅbɿʅtʰoʅ
same meaning
同上

tʰɛʅbɿʅjiʅhĩʅhĩʅ
person who is a monk
当和尚的人

hæʅtʰɛʅbɿʅ
Chinese monk
汉人和尚

CL: ɿʅ

tʰɛʅkwæʅ ADJECTIVE Tone: MH#.
Prodigal, wasteful. 爱浪费。

tʰɿʅwʅ | tʰɛʅkwæʅhĩʅ | dʅwʅɿʅniʅ.
(S)he is a prodigal person.
他是爱浪费的人。

tʰɛʅqoʅ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.
At bottom, at the bottom of. 底下。

hiʅnaʅmiʅtʰɛʅqoʅ
at the bottom of the Lake
在湖底下

tʰɛʅqoʅtɕwʅ
to place at the bottom of...
放在底下

hiʅnaʅmiʅ, | tʰɛʅmɿʅdoʅ; | hĩʅnɿʅmiʅ, | nɿʅmɿʅtʰɛʅ.

“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）

tʰɛʅɿwʅ NOUN Tone: M.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。

tʰɛʅɿwʅdʅwʅmaʅ NOUN Tone: L.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

tʰɛʅɿwʅtʰɛʅmɿʅ NOUN Tone: L.
Feminine given name. 女性名字。

tʰɛʅɿwʅpæʅpʰæʅ NOUN Tone: L.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。

tʰɛʅɿwʅtʰɛʅiʅtiʅ NOUN Tone: L.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。

tʰɛʅɿwʅtʰɛʅtɿʅ NOUN Tone: L.
Masculine given name. 男性名字。

tʰɛʅa VERB Tone: L_a. ① To lock up (animals), to close (a door). 关（门、羊）。

bɿʅqoʅ tʰɛʅ
to close the stable
关牛圈

tʰiʅtʰɛʅ
DUR: to close
关门

kʰiʅ tʰɛʅ
to close the door
关门

② To tie (a knot). 扣（扣子）、系、结。

tʰɛʅdʅwʅ ADJECTIVE Tone: LM.
Satisfied, quiet. 安乐。

mɿʅtʰɛʅdʅwʅ
dissatisfied, restless
不高兴、不安

əʅmaʅ | tʰɿʅtʰiʅ | tʰɛʅdʅwʅ tʰiʅdʅziʅdʅzoʅ!
Today, Ama is sitting quietly!
今天，阿妈安乐地坐着。

tʰɿʅwʅnɿʅwʅ | nɿʅtʰiʅkiʅ | mɿʅtʰɛʅdʅwʅhĩʅ zɿwɿʅ!
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！

tʰɛʅtsʰo#7 1 NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Class, group, set (of monks). 班、小组。

tʰɛʅtsʰoʅ | dʅwʅtʰɛʅwʅ
a group (of priests)
一个小组、一帮（和尚）

CL: tʰɛʅwʅ See: **tʰɛʅtsʰo#7 2**

tʰɛʅtsʰo#7 2 CLASSIFIER Tone: L.
Daeco. 量词：和尚（一帮、一班）。

dʅwʅtʰɛʅtsʰoʅ
a group (of monks)
一班（和尚）

See: **tʰɛʅtsʰo#7 1**

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

tʰɿɿ VERB Tone: M_a.
 To pull. 拉、拽。

tsoɿ~tsoɿ tʰɿ(-zeɿ)

to pull something
 拉拽东西

mɿɿzɿ qʰæɿ | leɿ-woɿ-tʰɿ-diɿ

periphrase to refer to the trigger of a gun: the part that one pulls to shoot
 扳机

tɿɿ 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。)

tɿɿ VERB Tone: L_a.
 To get up. 起(如：起来，起床)。

gɿɿ-tɿɿ

to get up
 起来

ziɿ tɿɿ

to wake up
 醒来

ziɿ gɿɿ-tɿɿ

to wake up
 醒来

gɿɿ mɿɿ-tɿɿ

not to get up
 不起床

mɿɿ-tɿɿ-suiɿ!

(She/he) has not got up yet / is not up yet!
 还没起床!

leɿ-tɿɿ-zeɿ!

(She/he) has got up!
 起床了!

ɿɿ-tɿɿ~tɿɿ-ɿɿ

DELIMITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE
 起来一下

twɿɿ VERB Tone: M_a.
 To set in place. 安装、摆好。

seɿ-ɿkʰɿɿ tʰiɿ-twɿɿ, | ɿɿ | tʰiɿ-twɿɿ

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)

tsʰoɿ-ɿɿ | dzɿɿ mɿɿ-twɿɿ, | laɿ-ɿeɿ | kʰɿɿ tʰaɿ-kiɿ!

“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。)

twɿ-tʰæ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.

Patrimony, family wealth, property. 家底、财产(贵重物品)。

ɿɿzoɿ twɿ-tʰæɿ!

Prosperity to the family!
 祝你们家发财!

tʰɿɿɿ | twɿ-tʰæɿ | ɿɿwæɿ | dzoɿ-ɿiɿ!

(S)he has a large patrimony / His/her family is rich!

他家底很好! / 他家有财!

CL: kʰwɿɿ

twɿɿ VERB Tone: MH.

To blanch: to scald with boiling water, as a preliminary stage in cooking (e.g. for dried vegetables) or in making thread (from linen). 以滚水将蔬菜或亚麻灼过。

tʰiɿ-twɿɿ

DUR

DUR

dzɿɿtsʰiɿ-qoɿ | tʰiɿ-twɿɿ / dzɿɿtsʰiɿ-qoɿ | twɿɿ

to blanch with boiling water
 以滚水灼过

dzɿɿ-qoɿ | twɿɿ

to blanch with water
 以水灼过

vɿtsʰɿɿ twɿɿ

to blanch vegetables
 灼蔬菜

saɿ, | twɿɿ-kvɿ!

Linen needs to be blanched!
 亚麻，要灼过!

[ɣ] NOUN Tone: L.
Knot. 死扣、死结。

ɬw¹-ɣ]

a knot

一个死结

ɬw¹-ɣ] | tʰi¹-ɣ]

to tie a knot

打一个死结

[ɣ]a 1 VERB Tone: L_a.

To weave (bamboo). 编 (竹子)。

qʰwɣ¹-tʰɣ¹ [ɣ]

to weave a basket for carrying water

编背水的背篓

mi]ki] [ɣ]

to weave bamboo

编竹子

tso¹~tso¹ [ɣ]

to weave things

编东西

[ɣ]a 2 VERB Tone: L_a.

To throw (a stone at someone). 掷 (掷石头)。

mɣ¹-ɣ]

NEG

NEG

lɣ¹mi¹ [ɣ]

to throw a stone

掷石头

tso¹~tso¹ [ɣ]

to throw things

掷东西

[ɣ]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。

[ɣ]qʰɣ] NOUN Tone: L.
Slipknot. 活扣。

[ɣ]qʰɣ] | tʰi¹-ɣ]

to tie a slipknot

打活扣

[ɣ]qʰɣ] | ɬw¹-[w¹ | tʰi¹-ɣ]

to tie a slipknot

打一个活扣

[wæ]a VERB Tone: L_a.
To freeze, to solidify. 冻。

dʒw] [wæ]

water freezes

水冻成冰

dʒw]pʰæ] [wæ¹-ze]

ice has formed

水冻成冰了。

ɬw¹-[wæ¹~[wæ¹-ɟ] kʰw]

to put to freeze, to put in the deep freeze

冷冻, 放在冷箱

[wæ]¹ VERB Tone: MH.

To fall down (on a slippery road). 跌倒 (路很滑)。

[wɣ]a VERB Tone: M_a.

To sing (of bird), to cock-a-doodle-doo (cock). 啼, 鸡叫。

æ] [wɣ¹ (+ ze¹)

The cock sings.

鸡叫。

- tʰ -

tʰæɫ-mɻɫ-ji#ɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: #H.
Disorderly. 乱。

ɑɿkoɿ | tʰæɫ-mɻɫ-ji#! |

The house is in a mess!

家很乱!

tʰæɫ-mɻɫ-ji ni?! |

It's a real mess!

真乱!

tʰæɫ-miɫ-nɿwɿ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L#.
Really, actually. 真的。

tʂʰwɿ | tʰæɫ-miɫ-nɿwɿ | go! |

(S)he is really ill!

他真的病了!

-tʰæɫ-qoɿ POSTPOSITION Tone: L#.
Under. ……之下、下面。

tʰæɫ-qʰwɻɿ NOUN Tone: M.
Skirt. 裙子。
CL: [wɿ]

***tʰæɿ** NOUN Tone: L.
Skirt (monosyllabic form extracted from the set phrase 'to wear the skirt'). 裙子 (单音节)。

tʰæɿ | leɫ-kiɿ

to put on the skirt (ACCOMP)

穿上裙子

tʰæɿ kiɿ

the ritual of coming of age for women: "putting on the skirt"

女人成年的礼仪: "穿裙子"

tʰæɿkiɿ VERB Tone: L.

To perform the ceremony for a person's coming of age.
举行女孩的成年礼。

tʰæɿkiɿ-zeɿ!

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!

tʰæɿ~tʰæɿ VERB Tone: MH.
To itch. 痒。

leɿ-tʰæɿ~tʰæɿ-zeɿ

ACCOMP RED PFV

ACCOMP RED PFV

tʰæɿ VERB Tone: MH. ① To bite; to sting. 咬、叮。

tsoɿ~tsoɿ tʰæɿ(-zeɿ)

to bite things

咬东西

hiɿ tʰæɿ

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。

tʰɻɿa CLASSIFIER Tone: H_a.

A drop (of liquid). 量词: 滴。

tʰɻɿ VERB Tone: MH.

To drip, to dribble. 滴 (水往下滴)。

tʰiɿ-tʰɻɿ~tʰɻɿ

DUR RED

滴着滴着

tʰiɿa ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.

Tired, weary. 累、疲倦、精疲力竭。

leɿ-tʰiɿ-zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV

累了

njɻɿ | tʰiɿ!

I am tired!

我累了!

njɻɿ | tʰiɿ-zeɿ!

I am tired!

我累了!

tʰwɿa VERB Tone: L_a.

To sneeze. 打喷嚏。

ɬwɿ-tʰwɿ~tʰwɿ

INCEPTIVE RED

ʈʰu˥˥ VERB Tone: L˥˥.
To drink. 喝。

njɣ˥ | mɣ˥-ʈʰu˥˥

I don't drink

我不喝

ʈʰu˥˥-ze˥

PFV

喝了

le˥-ʈʰu˥˥-ze˥

ACCOMP _ PFV

ACCOMP _ PFV

zɣ˥ ʈʰu˥˥

to drink wine

喝酒

jɣ˥ ʈʰu˥˥

to smoke (tobacco)

抽烟

dzɣ˥qʰæ˥ ʈʰu˥˥

to drink cold water

喝凉水

dzɣ˥tsʰi˥ ʈʰu˥˥

to drink hot water

喝热水

li˥ ʈʰu˥˥

to drink tea

喝茶

ɣ˥dzɣ˥ ʈʰu˥˥

to drink soup

喝汤

dzɣ˥ ʈʰu˥˥

to drink water

喝水

njɣ˥ | dzɣ˥ ʈʰu˥˥-ze˥

I have drunk some water

我喝了水

njɣ˥ | dzɣ˥ ʈʰu˥˥-zo˥-ho˥

I'm going to have to drink water.

我应该喝水了。

- tɕ -

tɕa-taɿ NOUN Tone: H#.
Sign. 记号。

tɕa-taɿ jiɿ

to make a mark, to write a sign
写一个符号、画一个符号

tɕa-taɿ tɕiɿ

to write signs, to make marks
写符号、画符号

CL: k^hwɿɿ

tɕæ-mo#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
A poisonous mushroom. 一种有毒的菌子。

tɕæ-moɿ-k^hi-tɕ^huɿ-moɿ / k^hi-tɕ^huɿ-moɿ

same meaning
同上

Syn: k^hi-tɕ^huɿ-moɿ.

tɕæ-tɕuɿ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.
Truthfully, accurately, really. 确切、真的。

tɕæ-wɿɿ NOUN Tone: L#.
Servant. 仆人，佣人。
CL: ɿɿ

tɕæɿdo#ɿ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.
Container in which butter-tea is mixed; also: butter churn. 打酥油茶的罐、酥油茶搅拌机，黄油搅乳器。
CL: [uɿ]

tɕæɿ 1 VERB Tone: MH.
To rob, to steal. 抢劫、抢。

leɿ-tɕæɿ-zeɿ

ACCOMP _ PFV
抢了

tsoɿ~tsoɿ tɕæɿ

to steal things
抢东西

leɿ-tɕæɿ-poɿ-huɿ(-zeɿ)

[(S)he] stole away (something)
把东西抢走了

hiɿ tɕæɿ

to rob people, to steal from people
抢劫

tɕæɿ 2 VERB Tone: MH.
To send someone. 派人。

ɕuɿ-ɿ tɕæɿ

to send someone
派一个人

hiɿ tɕæɿ

as above
同上

tɕæɿ 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）。

pyɿ[uɿ] tɕæɿ

to sew a button
缝扣子

zɿwæ-tɕiɿ tɕæɿ

to put a saddle on a horse, to saddle a horse
备鞍

ɕuɿ-niɿ, | soɿ-suɿ tɕæɿ!

In one day [of caravan journey], one saddles (horses) three times!
(走马帮,)一天备鞍三次!

tɕæɿ 4 NOUN Tone: MH. ① Articulation. 关节。
② Period, epoch, age, era, span of time. 段（时间）、时代。
CL: tɕæɿ

tɕæɿ_a CLASSIFIER Tone: MH_a.
Classifier for ears (of sweet corn). 量词. 玉米（一棒）。

q^haɿdzeɿ | ɕuɿ-tɕæɿ

an ear of sweet corn
一棒玉米

q^haɿdzeɿ | ɕuɿ-tɕæɿ ɕzɿɿ

to pick an ear of sweet corn
掰一棒玉米

tɕeɿ 1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Earth. 土壤。

tɕeɿ-pɿɿ

dry earth
干土

tɕeɿ 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

tʂe₂ NOUN Tone: #H.
Needle. 针 (汉语借词)。
CL: [ʍ] See: ʁo

tʂe-da NOUN Tone: H#.
Partition. 隔板。
CL: do

tʂe-gi\$ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H\$.
In-between, in the middle of. 中间、之间、间。

ə-t-suɿkɿ-tʂe-gi

(in the space) between us, in the space that separates us

在咱们之间 (的空间)

tʂe_a VERB Tone: L_a.
To sting, to pierce (e.g. a thorn). 刺痛。

le-tʂe-ze

ACCOMP _ PFV

ACCOMP _ PFV

tɕ^{hi}-ɳɳ-tʂe-ze

to be pierced by a thorn, to catch a thorn

被刺所刺痛

tso-tso tʂe

to pierce something

刺到一个东西

tʂe-ɿk^hɳ NOUN Tone: L.
Seam. 缝。
CL: [ʍ]

tʂe-ɿswæ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Grit, gravel. 砾石。

tʂʰa VERB Tone: M_a. ① To count; to calculate. 数、算。

tʂʰ-tʂʰ

RED

重叠: 算一算

ɬɳ-tʂʰ-tʂʰ-tʂʰ

to do some counting, to take a count

算一下

tso-tso tʂʰ

to count things

数东西

hɿ tʂʰ

to count people

数人

bo tʂʰ

to count pigs

数猪

le-tʂʰ-ze

ACCOMP _ PFV

数了

② To do divination, to do fortune-telling. 算命。

le-tʂʰ-tʂʰ

to do divination, to do fortune-telling

算命

ɬɳ-tʂʰ-tʂʰ-tʂʰ

to do some fortune-telling

算一下命

ɳi-ŋwɳ-hã-tʂʰ | ɬɳ-tʂʰ | tʂʰ-bi!

(We are) going to look for an auspicious day (for an event such as a wedding or the building of a house)

要掐算一下日子

kwɳ tʂʰ, | hã tʂʰ

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。

hɿ ɬɳ-tʂʰ tʂʰ-ze!

(She/he) now counts as a (grown-up) person! / (She/he) can now be considered an adult! (A comment typically made when a child reaches adulthood, at age 13.)

变成大人了! (十三岁成年礼时常用的一句话)

dʒɳ tʂʰ

to be good, to count as good, to be considered as good

算是很好的

tʂʰɳ | ɔ-t-byɳ-ɔ | dʒɳ tʂʰ (+ | zɳwæ)

He thinks highly of himself! / He is proud of himself / conceited!

他觉得自己很了不起!

hɳ tʂʰ

to count as remarkable, to be considered as remarkable

算很了不起的, 算很能干的

ɬwæ | hɳ tʂʰ

same meaning

同上

tʂʰu˥ | gi˥zɯ˥ tʂɻ˥-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˥zɯ˥ tʂɻ˥-ni˥!

He has the status of little brother! (Comment made to emphasize someone's role in the family.)

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tʂʰu˥ | bɻ˥ tʂɻ˥-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˥ tʂɻ˥-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˥mɻ˥ tʂɻ˥-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˥zɯ˥-go˥mi˥ tʂɻ˥-ni˥!

They are brothers and sisters!

他们是(兄)弟(姐)妹!

tʂʰu˥ | æ˥mɻ˥-go˥mi˥ | tʂɻ˥-tso˥ mɻ˥-ni˥! | mɻ˥-tʂɻ˥!

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!

zɯwæ˥ tʂɻ˥

remarkable, great, exceptional, outstanding

了不起

tʂʰu˥ | ə˥tso˥ zɯwæ˥ tʂɻ˥-tso˥ dzo˥?

What's so remarkable about her/him?

他有什么了不起的?

tʂʰu˥ | zɯwæ˥ tʂɻ˥ | zɯwæ˥!

It's really an outstanding person!

他非常了不起!

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˥-lɯ˥# NOUN Tone: #H.

Hand-operated grindstone. 手推磨。

tʂo˥-lɯ˥-nɻ˥mi˥

the axis of the grindstone (literally: its hear)

手推磨的轴心

CL: na˥

tʂo˥-lɯ˥-tʂo˥ NOUN Tone: MH#.

A water insect. 一种水虫。

CL: mi˥

tʂo˥-lɯ˥# NOUN Tone: #H.

Name of a village: Zhongshi. 忠实 (永宁的一个村落)。

ɖæ˥lɯ˥# | tʂo˥-lɯ˥# | bɻ˥lɛ˥ɯ˥ | da˥pʰo˥ | bɻ˥dʒi˥ | 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˥-tɕu˥ NOUN Tone: H#.

Table. 桌子 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 桌子

CL: pɻ˥ See: su˥-lɛ˥

tʂo˥ CLASSIFIER Tone: L.

Classifier for meals. 量词: 饭(一顿)。

ɖu˥-tʂo˥ tʰi˥-pæ˥ |

to serve a meal, to set a meal

摆饭, 摆饭桌

zo˥ | nɻ˥ ɖu˥-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˥ ɖu˥-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˥-mɻ˥ 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: **[u˥˥]** See: **ky˥˥tʂu˥˥**

tʂu˥˥-dzi˥˥ NOUN Tone: L#.
Lacquer tree, varnish tree. 漆树。

tʂu˥˥-fv#˥˥ NOUN Tone: #H.
Local government. (土)知府, 如: 永宁知府(汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 知府

no˥˥ | ʰi˥˥di˥˥-tʂu˥˥fy˥˥-ni˥˥-zo˥˥!
You think you're the government, hey?! (A criticism to people who keep telling others how they should behave, as if they lorded it over everyone else.)

你像永宁土知府! / 你是永宁土知府吧! (批评独断的人、一手包办的人)

no˥˥ | tʂu˥˥fy˥˥-mi˥˥-ni˥˥ | -zo˥˥!
You are the Princess of Yongning, hey?! (Criticism addressed to an overbearing woman)
你好像是永宁大公主! / 你好像是永宁知府女主人! (批评一个独断的女人)

tʂu˥˥-mɿ˥˥ NOUN Tone: L#.
Sesame. 芝麻(汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 芝麻

tʂu˥˥-mɿ˥˥, | ʰi˥˥di˥˥ | mɿ˥˥-tʰɿ˥˥-ni˥˥!
Sesame does not grow in Yongning! / Sesame isn't grown in Yongning!
永宁不产芝麻!

tʂu˥˥ VERB Tone: MH.
To sift. 筛。

le˥˥-tʂu˥˥-ze˥˥
ACCOMP _ PFV
ACCOMP _ PFV

ɬu˥˥-tʂu˥˥-ɿ˥˥
DELIMITATIVE _ INCEPTIVE
DELIMITATIVE _ INCEPTIVE

tʂy˥˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: L.
Peaceful, soft (astrological sign). 平和的(生肖)。

kʰɿ˥˥ tʂy˥˥
a peaceful, soft astrological sign, such as the Ox, the Rabbit and the Goat
平和的生肖, 如牛、兔、羊

tʂy˥˥ NOUN Tone: LH.
Sweat (monosyllable). 汗(单音节)。

tʂy˥˥ by˥˥ny˥˥
smelling of sweat, reeking of sweat
有汗(臭)的味道

tʂy˥˥Ja 1 VERB Tone: La.
To contaminate, to infect. 传染。

hi˥˥ tʂy˥˥-ho˥˥
(the disease) is going to contaminate someone / is going to contaminate people
(病毒)会传染人的

tʂy˥˥~tʂy˥˥
RED
重叠

tʂy˥˥~tʂy˥˥-ɿ˥˥ ho˥˥
(the disease) is going to contaminate (people)
(病毒)会传染的。

njɿ˥˥-ŋu˥˥ | no˥˥ tʂy˥˥-ji˥˥!
(Be careful,) I may contaminate you / pass on my cold to you!
(要小心:) 我会传染你的!

tʂy˥˥Ja 2 VERB Tone: La.
To light (a candle). 点(蜡烛……)。

tʂy˥˥-di˥˥ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Name of a village outside the plain of Lijiang, in the vicinity of the Lake, close to /la˥˥tʰa˥˥-di˥˥/. 村落名。

tʂy˥˥-dzu˥˥ NOUN Tone: LH.
Sweat. 汗。

tʂy˥˥-pɿ˥˥ NOUN Tone: L#.
Cutting-board; vessel or cutting board for meat. 菜板、俎。
CL: **na˥˥**

tʂy˥˥-tɕu˥˥ NOUN Tone: H#.
Spittle, phlegm, sputum. 痰。

tʂwa˥˥~tʂwa˥˥na˥˥na˥˥#˥˥ ADJECTIVE Tone: #H.
Mixed; diverse, heterogeneous; messy. 杂、混杂。

tʂwa˥˥~tʂwa˥˥na˥˥na˥˥-hi˥˥
REL/nmlz
混杂的

tʂwa˥˥~tʂwa˥˥na˥˥na˥˥-ɿ˥˥
messy
混杂

[ʃwæ˧˥]_a CLASSIFIER Tone: H_a.
Classifier for journeys. 量词: 征途、路程、路途、征程, 趟。

ɬw˧˥-ni˧ | ɬw˧˥-ʃwæ˧˥ bi˧

to go once a day, to go one time each day
一天去一趟

[ʃwæ˧˥-tʰo˧] NOUN Tone: L#.
Brick. 砖头 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 砖头
See: tʰo˧.tɕi˧

[ʃwæ˧˥]~[ʃwæ˧˥] VERB Tone: M.
To mix. 搅拌、使混合。

[ʃwæ˧˥]ho˧-tʃ˧ 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˧-tʃwæ˧˥~tʃwæ˧˥-ze˧!

ACCOMP RED PFV

ACCOMP RED PFV

[ʃwæ˧˥]~[ʃwæ˧˥-tʃ˧]

RED INCEPTIVE

RED INCEPTIVE

[ʃwæ˧˥]₁ VERB Tone: MH.
Borrowing: Chinese 装?
① To set up, to install. 安装。

tʃɹ˧-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˧-tʃwæ˧˥ 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˧-tʃwæ˧˥-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。

kʰu˧ [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˧˥-tʃ˧] |

Please enjoy a cup of tea! (A polite invitation)
请您品一点茶! (礼貌说法)

zu˧ 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

zu˧ [ʃwæ˧]

to savour wine
品酒

ə.kʰu˧ [ʃwæ˧]

to savour turnip (an ironic but fully acceptable statement)
尝尝圆根 (玩笑话, 因为圆根没有什么滋味)

[ʃwɹ˧˥]_a CLASSIFIER Tone: M_a.

A handful (with one single hand). 量词: 捧。

[ʃwɹ˧˥]_a VERB Tone: M_a.

To scratch (with claws, e.g. of tiger). 抓 (用爪子抓)。

tso˧~tso˧ [ʃwɹ˧˥]

to scratch objects
抓东西

[ʃwɹ˧˥]~[ʃwɹ˧˥] VERB Tone: M.

To touch. 触碰。

ə-tso˧ mɹ˧-ni˧ [ʃwɹ˧˥]~[ʃwɹ˧˥]!

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)

tʂʰa˨˩la˨˩ VERB Tone: M.

To discuss, to have a talk, to chat. 商量、交谈、谈天、聊天。

hɪ˨˩qa˨˩ tʂʰa˨˩la˨˩

to have a chat with someone

跟人聊天

qwa˨˩-kʰwɔ˨˩ tʂʰa˨˩la˨˩

to have a small chat

聊聊天

njɔ˨˩ | no˨˩-qa˨˩ tʂʰa˨˩la˨˩

I tell you, I narrate to you

我给你讲、我跟你聊聊天

tʂʰa˨˩la˨˩-mɤ˨˩la˨˩ VERB Tone: M.

To discuss, to have a talk, to chat. 商量、交谈、谈天、聊天。

tʂʰa˨˩la˨˩-mɤ˨˩la˨˩-tʂʰ

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 /qy˨˩tʂʰa˨˩na˨˩#. 一眼山泉的名字。

qy˨˩tʂʰa˨˩na˨˩#

the full name of the mountain

山的全名，包括水泉名

ky˨˩mɤ˨˩, | æ˨˩tʂʰæ˨˩, | ŋwɔ˨˩hã˨˩, | ʂwæ˨˩gv#˨˩, | na˨˩tʂʰi˨˩ | -tʂʰɔ˨˩px˨˩mi#˨˩, | qy˨˩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˨˩hɤ˨˩ tʂʰæ˨˩

to wash clothes

洗衣服

ba˨˩la˨˩ tʂʰæ˨˩

to wash shirts

洗上衣

ʂi˨˩qʰwɔ˨˩ tʂʰæ˨˩

to wash trousers

洗裤子

gy˨˩mi˨˩ tʂʰæ˨˩

to wash oneself, to take a bath/shower

洗澡

gy˨˩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˨˩yɯ#˨˩ NOUN Tone: #H.

Medicine. 药。

tʂʰæ˨˩yɯ˨˩ tʰɯ˨˩

to take a medicine; literally “to drink a medicine”

吃药（直译：“喝药”）

tʂʰæ˨˩yɯ˨˩ la˨˩

to spread pesticides (in an orchard, a vegetable garden or a field)

打农药

tʂʰæ˨˩yɯ˨˩-ki˨˩-hĩ˨˩-hĩ˨˩ NOUN Tone: L.

Doctor; literally: “person who gives medicines”. 医生。

CL: ɥ˨˩

tʂʰæ˨˩mi˨˩\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Doe, hind. 母马鹿。

CL: pʰo˨˩

tʂʰæ˨˩na˨˩ NOUN Tone: H#.

Black stag: a legendary species, which only spirits are able to hunt down. 黑鹿。

CL: pʰo˨˩

tʂʰæ˨˩pʰv#˨˩ NOUN Tone: #H.

Male deer. 公马鹿。

CL: pʰo˨˩

tʂʰæ˨˩qʰɥ˨˩\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Antlers; pilose antler (of young stags). 鹿角，鹿茸。

CL: ʂw˨˩

tʂʰæ˨˩su˨˩ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .

Unfortunate, a pity. 太可惜了！

tʂʰæ˨˩su˨˩!

It's a pity!

可惜！

tʂʰæ̌|~tʂʰæ̌| ADJECTIVE Tone: M.

Solid, of good quality. 结实、质量好, (东西)耐用, (人)可靠。

tʂʰæ̌|zo#] NOUN Tone: #H.

Baby deer. 小鹿。

CL: [w]

tʂʰæ̌|₁ NOUN Tone: MH.

Deer, red deer, *Cervus elaphus kansuensis*. 马鹿。

CL: pʰo]

tʂʰæ̌|₂ CLASSIFIER Tone: MH.

Classifier for generations. 量词: 代、世、辈、世代。

tʂʰě|b VERB Tone: Mb.

To stretch (one's hand...). 伸 (伸手)。

lě|tʂʰě|zě|

ACCOMP _ PFV

ACCOMP _ PFV

my̌|tɕǒ| tʂʰě|

to stretch down

向下伸展

lǒ|qʰw̌| | ə̌|pʰǒ| tʂʰě|

to stretch one's hand outside (e.g. out the window)

手伸到外边

tsǒ|~tsǒ| tʂʰě|

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

tʂʰě|~tʂʰě| CLASSIFIER Tone: M. *From: tʂʰě|b*

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)。

tʂʰě|kǒ| VERB Tone: LM.

To succeed. 成功 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 成功

tʂʰy̌|tsw̌| NOUN Tone: M.

Car, bus. 车子 (汉语借词)。

Borrowing: Chinese 车子

tʂʰy̌|zǒ|~tʂʰy̌|my̌| NOUN Tone: H#-L.

Love child. 私生子: 没有名分的孩子、不明来路。

ə̌|dǎ| | nǐ|nǐ| | m̌|+sw̌| | tʂʰw̌|+v̌|, | tʂʰy̌|zǒ|~tʂʰy̌|my̌| my̌|tʂæ̌|.

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”。

ə̌|tʂǐ|+š|w̌|jǐ|, | tʂʰy̌|zǒ|~tʂʰy̌|my̌| ž|+hǐ|+lǎ| nǐ|!

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!

tʂʰy̌|Ja VERB Tone: La.

To share (several people share something among themselves; someone shares out something). 分。

ɕw̌|+v̌| ɕw̌|+kʰw̌| | lě|tʂʰy̌|~tʂʰy̌|

to share: one piece for each person

平分

tʂʰy̌|hǒ| NOUN Tone: LH.

Kettle. 水壶 (汉语借词: 茶壶)。

Borrowing: 茶壶

CL: [w]

tʂʰy̌|ǩ| NOUN Tone: LM.

Goblet. 缸子, 杯子。

CL: [w]

tʂʰy̌|qǒ| NOUN Tone: LM.

Attention, interest, care. 关注、关心。

tʂʰy̌|qǒ| kʰw̌|

to pay attention to, to care for

关心、关注

tʂʰy̌|qǒ| | ɕw̌| | tʰǐ|+kʰw̌|

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

tʂʰy̌|qǒ| | m̌|+kʰw̌|

to pay little attention to, not to care for

不关心、不关注

CL: kʰw̌|

tʂʰy̌|tɕʰǔ| ADJECTIVE Tone: L.

Admirable, with high qualities. 利害, 值得崇拜。

tʂʰɿŋ~tʂʰɿŋ VERB Tone: MH.
To feel, to touch, to stroke. 抚摸。

tʂʰɿŋtʂʰɿŋ mɿŋ-tʰa!
One must not touch!
禁止触碰!

tʰa-tʂʰɿŋtʂʰɿŋ!
Do not touch!
别碰!

tso-tʂʰɿŋtʂʰɿŋ
to touch something
抚摸东西

tʂʰoŋ VERB Tone: H.
To pray (to a god): to recite prayers, to chant prayers.
拜(神)。

tʂʰoŋdoŋ tʂʰoŋ
to pray to the spirit of the home
祭祀祖先

hi-t-moŋ, | zoŋqoŋ sɿŋ-t, | zoŋqoŋ-nɿŋ-t tʂʰoŋ-zoŋ!
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!

tʂʰoŋb VERB Tone: Mb.
To read aloud. 朗读。

le-tʂʰoŋ-zeŋ
ACCOMP _ PFV
朗读了

le-tʂʰoŋ-leŋ-seŋ
(I) have finished reading aloud
朗读完了。

tʰæ-tʂʰæŋ tʂʰoŋ
to read a book aloud
朗读一本书

tʂʰoŋ~tʂʰoŋ
RED
重叠

tʂʰoŋbɿŋ#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.
Masculine clothing worn on special occasions. 男上衣。
CL: **ŋ**

tʂʰoŋbɿŋ NOUN Tone: L#.
Calamus, sweet flag, bitterroot, *Acorus calamus* (a tall
wetland plant). 菖蒲。
CL: **dziŋ**

tʂʰoŋdoŋ NOUN Tone: L#.
Small eminence next to the hearth, symbolising the an-
cestors, on top of which some food is offered at the be-
ginning of each meal. 火塘上面祖先灵位。
CL: **ŋ**

tʂʰoŋlo#ŋ 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: **ŋ**

tʂʰɿŋ IDEOPHONE Tone: .
Hissing noise of water that comes in contact with red-hot
metal or incandescent wood: Pssshhh! 形声词: 噗嗤!
(水浇在很热的金属上的声音)。

tʂʰɿŋtʂʰ NOUN Tone: M.
Ploughshare. 铧头, 犁铧。

tʂʰɿŋtʂʰŋ-tʂʰ
N + DEM + CLF
这把铧头

CL: **ŋ**

tʂʰɿŋtʂʰ₁ VERB Tone: MH.
To grasp (e.g. a sword hilt). 握(握刀把)。

suŋtʰiŋ | (dŋ-t)-nɿŋ-t | tʰiŋ-tʂʰɿŋtʂʰ (+ dzoŋ)
to grasp a knife
手里握刀

tʂʰɿŋtʂʰ mɿŋ-t-biŋ!
I won't grasp (this knife, ...)
我不要拿(刀)!

loŋqʰwɿŋ tʂʰɿŋtʂʰ~tʂʰɿŋtʂʰ |
to tighten the fist
攥紧拳头

tʂʰɿŋtʂʰ₂ NOUN Tone: MH.
Lung. 肺。
CL: **ŋ**

tʂʰɿŋtʂʰa 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。

-tʂʰuŋ SUFFIX Tone: #H.
Topic marker; grammaticalized from the proximal
demonstrative. 主题(°指示. 近指)。
See: **tʂʰuŋ**₁ See: **tʂʰuŋ**₂

ts^hu¹ ₁ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: #H.
This; proximal demonstrative. 这指示. 近指。

ts^hu¹ ni!

This is it! / That's it! / That's right!
是这个! / 对的!

ts^hu¹-v#¹

this one
这个

ts^hu¹=ɣæ¹

these things
这些

See: **ts^hu¹** ₂ See: **-ts^hu¹**

ts^hu¹ ₂ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: #H.
3rd person singular pronoun. 他。

ts^hu¹ ni!

That's her/him!
是他!

See: **ts^hu¹** ₁ See: **-ts^hu¹**

ts^hu¹-gɣ¹ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.
Here. 这里。
See: **ts^hu¹gi#¹**

ts^hu¹gi#¹ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: #H.
Here. 这边。
See: **ts^hu¹-gɣ¹**

ts^hu¹-ne¹-ji¹ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: MH#.
Thus, in this way. 这样, 这么。

ts^hu¹-ne¹-ji¹ | le¹-zɣɣ¹!

This is how it's said!
是这样讲的!

ts^hu¹-ne¹-ji¹ | le¹-pi¹!

This is how it's said!
是这样说的!

ts^hu¹-ne¹-ji¹ | le¹-ji¹!

This is how it's done!
是这样做的!

ts^hu¹-qa¹ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .
Together. 一起。

ts^hu¹-qo¹ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: M.
Here. 这里。

ts^hu¹-su¹-ky¹ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L.
3rd person plural. 他们。

ts^hu¹-su¹-ky¹-by¹ | mɣ¹-su¹!

(We) don't know about their business! / (We) are
not privy to their family affairs!
我们不知道他们的事!

ts^hu¹-so¹ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: .
This morning. 今天早上。

ts^hu¹-tɕi¹ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L#.
Third-person plural pronoun. 他们。

ts^hu¹=zu¹ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L#.
Dual third-person pronoun: the two of them. 他们两个。

ts^hɣ¹ ₁ VERB Tone: MH.
To complete, to finish. 完成。

le¹-ts^hɣ¹-se¹

ACCOMP _ CMPL
完成了

ts^hi¹-ni¹-by¹ | lo¹ | le¹-ts^hɣ¹! | le¹-se¹-ze¹!

Today's work is completed! It's finished!
今天的工作完成了! 就算完工了吧!

ts^hɣ¹ ₂ VERB Tone: L.
To set aside, to set apart, to distinguish. 除开。

gɣ¹-ts^hɣ¹, | mɣ¹-ts^hɣ¹-tsæ¹-ni¹

to set aside, to distinguish, not to mix
不算在里面、不算在一起

no¹-by¹ | gɣ¹-ts^hɣ¹! | njɣ¹-by¹, | mɣ¹-ts^hɣ¹!

Your stuff belongs to you; and mine belongs to
me!
你的算你的, 我的算我的!

ts^hɣ¹ NOUN Tone: M.
Breakfast. 早饭。

ts^hɣ¹ dzu¹(-ze¹)

to have breakfast, to eat breakfast
吃早饭

bæ¹q^hæ¹ ts^hv#¹

The breakfast shared when coming back from the
cremation ceremony. Guests stop at the house of
the deceased, where they are offered breakfast
before they set home.

丧礼早餐: 参加火葬仪式的人留在去世的人
家, 一起吃一点早饭再回家。

tʂʰvɫ VERB Tone: MH.
To add water, to pour extra water. 掺和。

leɫ-tʂʰvɫ-zeɫ
ACCOMP _ PFV
ACCOMP _ PFV

dzɯɫ tʂʰvɫ
to add water (e.g. in a pot)
加水 (如: 往锅里添加水)

tʂʰvɫ_a VERB Tone: L_a.
To dye. 染。

mɻɫ-tʂʰvɫ
NEG
NEG

tʂʰvɫ mɻɫ-bi!
_ NEG FUT_{imm}
_ NEG FUT_{imm}

tsoɫ~tsoɫ tʂʰvɫ
to dye things
染东西

tʂʰvɫ-dzɯɫ NOUN Tone: M.
Dye, dyestuff. 染料。

dziɫhɻɫ-tʂʰvɫ-dzɯɫ
dye for clothes
衣服染料

tʂʰvɫ-dzɯɫ | hɻɫ-hiɫ
red dye
红色的染料

CL: **kʰwɻɫ**

tʂʰvɫ-miɫ NOUN Tone: M.
Wife. 太太、老婆、媳妇。
CL: **vɫ**

tʂʰvɫ-tʂɫqʰv#1 NOUN Tone: #H.
Ant nest. 蚂蚁巢。

tʂʰvɫ-tʂɫqʰvɫ ni!
It's an ant nest!
是蚂蚁巢!

CL: **[wɻɫ See: tʂʰvɫ-tʂɫ]**\$

tʂʰvɫ-tʂɫ\$ NOUN Tone: H\$.
Ant. 蚂蚁。

tʂʰvɫ-tʂɫ | teiɫ-hiɫ
small ant
小蚂蚁

CL: **miɫ**

VERB Tone: .
To rub, to wipe. 擦。

tʂʰvɫ~tʂʰvɫ-zeɫ
RED PFV
RED PFV

leɫ-tʂʰvɫ~tʂʰvɫ-zeɫ
ACCOMP _ PFV
ACCOMP _ PFV

tsoɫ~tsoɫ tʂʰvɫ~tʂʰvɫ
to wipe things
擦东西

tʂʰwæɫ_a 1 VERB Tone: M_a.
To rot. 腐烂。

tʂʰwæɫ-zeɫ
PFV
烂了

leɫ-tʂʰwæɫ-zeɫ
ACCOMP _ PFV
ACCOMP _ PFV

hiɫ-ŋɯɫ | mɻɫ-dzɯɫ, | leɫ-tʂʰwæɫ-zeɫ! |
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)

tʂʰwæɫ_a 2 VERB Tone: M_a.
To wake up. 醒来。

leɫ-tʂʰwæɫ-zeɫ
ACCOMP _ PFV
ACCOMP _ PFV

gɻɫtʂʰwæɫ
to wake up
醒来

gɻɫtʂʰwæɫ-zeɫ!
[(S)he] has woken up!
醒来了!

tʂʰwæɫ-byɫnv#1 ADJECTIVE Tone: #H.
Bad, spoiled, rotten. 食物变味, 有臭味了。

tʂʰwæɫ-byɫnvɫ ni!
It stinks! / It smells rotten!
臭了、有臭味了

[ʂʰwæ|kuɿ] NOUN Tone: M.
Net. 网。

[ʂʰwæ|kuɿ tʰy|na]

N + DEM + CLF

这个网

CL: na|

[ʂʰwæ|tsuɿ] NOUN Tone: M.
Window. 窗户。Local Chinese dialect: 窗子。
Borrowing: Chinese 窗子
CL: na|

[ʂʰwæ|ʂʰwæ|] NOUN Tone: M.
Cymbals (Chinese borrowing). 钹。
CL: na|

[ʂʰwæ|a] ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.
Rapid, fast. 快 (动作快, 跑得快)。

[ʂʰwæ|hi]

REL/NMLZ

快的

ni|to| [ʂʰwæ|]

who has a loose tongue, to talks too much

嘴快

[ʂʰwæ|tsʰu] 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|

[ʂʰwɿ|tsʰi|] ADJECTIVE Tone: MH#.
Narrow. 窄。

[ʂʰwɿ] NOUN Tone: L.
Dinner. 晚饭。

[ʂʰwɿ|gy]

to cook dinner

做晚饭

[ʂʰwɿ| tʰy|]

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)

[ʂʰwɿ| dzu|]

to eat dinner

吃晚饭

- u -

u˥ PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: M.

First person, associative: my family/my people. This root is only attested together with a plural or associative clitic. 我家人、我家族。

u˥=ɿ˥, [ʂʰu˥=ɿ˥]

My clan, his clan: two terms that stand in a relation of opposition

u˥i˥ | ə˥si˥

my great-grandmother

我家祖母

u˥=ɿæ˥, [ʂʰu˥=ɿæ˥]

Us, them: two terms that stand in a relation of opposition

- v Ǟ -

ɥ] VERB Tone: L_a.
To hug, to embrace. 搂（人的脖子）。

ɥæ+ | le-ɥ+~ɥ]
to embrace someone's neck
搂人的脖子

ɥæ+ | le-ɥ]
as above
同上

ɥæ+ ɥ] se]
to walk together with someone, arm curled
around the neck
互相搂着走

ɥ] 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。

ɥ+ɥ-v#]; ɥ+ɥ+ni]
one person; it is one person (elicited to verify
tone)
一个人，是一个人（为了确认声调而问的短
语）

ts^he+ɥ+ɥ]
11 persons
十一个人

ni+tsi+ɥ+ɥ]
21 persons
二十一个人

so+ts^hi+ɥ+ɥ]
31 persons
三十一个人

zy+ts^hi]ɥ+ɥ]
41 persons
四十一个人

ŋwɥ+ts^hi]ɥ+ɥ]
51 persons
五十一个人

q^hɥ+ts^hi+ɥ+ɥ]
61 persons
六十一个人

ʂw+ts^hi]ɥ+ɥ]
71 persons
七十一个人

hō+ts^hi]ɥ+ɥ]
81 persons
八十一个人

gy+ts^hi]ɥ+ɥ]
91 persons
九十一个人

ɥ] NOUN Tone: #H.
Pot. 锅。
CL: [ɥ+]

ɥ] CLASSIFIER Tone: H_b.
Self-classifier for pots; classifier for potfuls (of food, liq-
uid...). 量词：锅（一口），或锅的容量。

ɥ]dze] NOUN Tone: L.
Bird. 鸟。

ɥ]dze]-bi] | hǞ+zi]
There are feathers on the bird.
鸟（身）上有（羽）毛。

ɥ]dze]-mi]
female bird
母鸟

ɥ]dze]-p^hɥ]
male bird
公鸟

ɥ]dze]-zo]
baby bird
小鸟

CL: mi]

ɥ]dze]-k^hɥ] NOUN Tone: L.
Nest. 鸟窝，鸟巢。

ɥ]dze]k^hɥ]ni]
_ COP
是鸟窝

CL: [ɥ+]

ɥ]dzo#] NOUN Tone: #H.
Wujiao township. 屋脚（村落名）。

ɥ]dzɥ] NOUN Tone: L.
Soup. 汤。

æ]ʂe-ɥ]dzɥ]
chicken soup
鸡汤

ɥ]ko- NOUN Tone: M.
Tortoise. 乌龟（汉语借词）。

ㄩˊㄌㄚˊㄐㄧˊ VERB Tone: L#-.
To trade, to do business. 做生意。

ㄩˊㄌㄚˊㄐㄧˊ-ㄏㄩˊ-ㄏㄩˊ NOUN Tone: L#-.
Merchant. 商人。

ㄩˊㄌㄚˊㄐㄧˊ-ㄏㄩˊ

merchant

商人

CL: ㄩˊ

ㄩˊㄇㄧˊ#ㄌ NOUN Tone: #H.
Large cooking pot. 大锅。

ㄩˊㄌㄚˊㄕㄨㄚˊ NOUN Tone: LM + MH#.
Vegetables (in a broad sense including fresh vegetables and pickled vegetables). 蔬菜。

[Housebuilding2] ㄩˊㄌㄚˊㄕㄨㄚˊ-ㄌㄚˊㄋㄚˊ

fresh vegetables. Literally 'dark vegetables'. This does not refer to one species in particular, but to all sorts of fresh vegetables, as opposed to pickled vegetables. In the process of preserving vegetables, their original darker colours tend to fade away.

新鲜蔬菜。直译：‘绿油油的青菜’。指的不是某种具体的青菜，而是任何新鲜蔬菜，分别于酸菜。制造酸菜的过程中，蔬菜（萝卜等等）褪色：失去原来的深色。

CL: ㄆㄛˊ

ㄩˊㄌㄚˊㄕㄨㄚˊ-ㄅㄨˊ#ㄌ NOUN Tone: LM + #H.
Ladybug, ladybird. 瓢虫。

CL: ㄇㄧˊ

ㄩˊㄌㄚˊㄕㄨㄚˊ-ㄆㄞˊㄩˊ NOUN Tone: LM + H#.
Chinese cabbage. 白菜。
CL: ㄆㄛˊ See: ㄌㄚˊㄕㄨㄚˊ-ㄆㄞˊㄩˊ

ㄩˊㄌㄚˊㄕㄨㄚˊ-ㄩˊㄌㄚˊ NOUN Tone: LM + #H-.
Vegetables. 蔬菜。
CL: ㄑㄚˊ

ㄩˊㄌㄚˊ#ㄌ NOUN Tone: #H.
Small cooking pot. 小锅。

ㄩˊ~ㄩˊㄚ VERB Tone: M_a.
To chew; to chew the cud. 嚼。

ㄌㄞˊ-ㄩˊ~ㄩˊ + ㄗㄞˊ

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

ㄌㄞˊ-ㄜㄛˊ ㄩˊ~ㄩˊ

to chew the cud

反刍

- w wa wæ wy wo wŷ -

wy1₁ NOUN Tone: M.
Serf, slave (lowest of the 3 ranks in feudal society). 奴隶, 农奴。音译: “俄”。
CL: ɥ1

wy1₂ DISCOURSE PARTICLE Tone: M.
Final particle conveying exclamation, with a nuance of obviousness. 句尾助词: 吧、呗。

wy1_a VERB Tone: L_a.
To depend on. 依赖。

hŷ1-bi1 | wy1-my1-bi1!

One should not depend on others!

不要依赖别人!

hŷ1-bi1 | wy1-y1-tʰy1!

(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。)

wy1_b CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.
Load, charge, weight. 量词: 担, 负荷。

ɥ1-wy1 pɥ1~pɥ1 |

to carry a load

背一担

ɥ1-wy1, | ɥ1-wy1 | le1-kʰw1~kʰw1 | tʰi1-tɕw1 |

to pile up loads, one after the other

将驮的大包堆起来

wy1~wy1 VERB Tone: L.
To detour past, to bypass. 绕过。

le1-wy1-ze1

ACCOMP _ pfv

绕了

ɥ1-wy1~wy1-i1

DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE

绕一绕

[PHONO] wy1~wy1 bi1

IMM_fut

IMM_fut

[PHONO] wy1~wy1-ze1

PFV

绕了

le1-wy1~wy1 | le1-se1

to bypass on foot; to walk past, bypassing (a certain place)

走路绕过

wy1 ADVERB(IAL) Tone: LM? LH?.
Again; also. 又, 再。

wy1 | ɥ1-wy1

once again, once more, one more time

再一次、又一次

wo1 ADJECTIVE Tone: H.
Hard, solid, resilient. 硬, 坚硬, 结实。

le1-wo1-ze1

ACCOMP _ PFV: it hardened

硬了

wo1_b CLASSIFIER Tone: L_b.

Classifier for teams of oxen. In Yongning, the ard is drawn by two oxen, or two small water buffaloes, or one strong water buffalo. 量词: 牛(一架)。

dzi1-mi1 | ni1-pʰo1, | ɥ1-wo1!

Two water buffaloes make up one team!

两头水牛, 等于一架!

wo1ky1#1 NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Swing. 秋千(鞦韆)。

wo1ky1-tsa1-di1

same meaning: swing

同上: 秋千

wo1ky1 tsa1

same meaning: swing

同上: 秋千

CL: na1

wo1 VERB Tone: MH.
To do (something) over again. 重新做、再来做。

le1-wo1 zwy1

to answer

回答

le1-wo1-i1

to turn around (e.g. in order to look back)

转身

le1-wo1 li1

to look back

往后看

le1-wo1 tʰo1-tɕo1

to turn around (e.g. in order to look back)

转身

le-wo-tɕo!

Turn around! (Said to a baby who is about to get down a bed head first)

转身！（婴儿爬下床，头朝下。奶奶告诉她：要先转身）

le-wo | le-hu]

has gone back, went back

回去了

wo/ NOUN Tone: LH.

Turnip leaves; they used to be eaten as a vegetable. 圆根的叶子。

wo]by]

same meaning: turnip leaves

同上：圆根叶子

[Housebuilding2] wo]-v]ts^hy]

same meaning: turnip leaves; literally 'turnip leaves vegetable', emphasizing the fact that they are used as a vegetable: as an ingredient in a recipe

同上：圆根叶子

[Housebuilding2] wo]-tɕæ]ɬæ]

pickled turnip leaves

圆根叶子酸菜

- ǃ wæ -

wæ1 VERB Tone: M intrans.

To swell, to inflate (e.g. the belly is swollen). 肿, 膨胀, (肚子) 胀。

ɿ:ta1 wæ1 (-ze1)

glands are swollen

淋巴结肿了

tso1~tso1 wæ1

something has swollen

东西膨胀了

- z -

za ADJECTIVE Tone: H.
Restricted to, limited to. 仅仅。

ɣwɣ-t-qo-t-ŋw-t-la-t mɣ-t-za (...)
not only the people from the village
不仅有村里的人

za-t-w NOUN Tone: M.
Barrow, castrated male pig, neutered pig. 阉猪。
CL: **p^hoʼ ɣ**

za-t-za ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Careful. 细心、细致。

za_a VERB Tone: L_a.
To go downward (a mountain), to descend. 下
(山……)。

ɣwɣ ʒa
to go down the mountain
下山

mɣ-t-za-t-sw
not to go down yet
还没下来

qʷ-t-za-t~za-t-ɿ
DELIMITATIVE _ RED INCEPTIVE
下来一下

za-t-ba-t-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-t-ŋi-t-ɣɣ 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: M.
Perfective, PFV. 整体体。

ze PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: L.
Which. 哪。

ze ADJECTIVE Tone: . Archaic [古语] Pure. 纯洁。

mɣ-t-ɣo F | **le-t-ɣo**-k^hu! | **mɣ-t-ze** F | **le-t-ze**-k^hu!
Let what is not pure be purified! Let what is not clean be cleaned up!
让不干净的变得干净! 让不纯洁的变得纯洁!
(仪式用语)

ze | **bæ** PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: LM.
Which; which kind. 哪, 哪个 (哪个碗), 哪一种。

ze | **bæ** | **ŋi**?
Which one is it? / Which kind is it?
是哪个? 是哪一样?

ze | **bæ** NOUN Tone: L.
Flash of lightning, thunderbolt. 闪电、打闪电、霹雷。

ze | **bæ** | **ze**!
There has been a flash of lightning!
打闪电了!

ze | **bæ** | **-dzo**!
There are flashes of lightning!
打着闪电!

CL: **bæ**

ze | **ɣɣ** 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: **ɣ**

ze | **ɣ** NOUN Tone: L.
Nephew (son of one's sister). 外甥 (姐妹的儿子)。
CL: **ɣ**

ze | **ɣ** | **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。

ɣ | **dzɔ** | **zo**
sadly, with great sadness
难过乎乎地

ɣ | **dɣ** | **zo**
pensively
沉思地

zæ | **zo**
smilingly
笑着地

ŋw | **ɿ** | **zo**
in a lovely/amiable way
可爱地

ʃ^hu | **ne** | **ɿ** | **pi** | **zo**, | **njɣ** | **mɣ** | **ɣɣ** | **zɣæ**!
(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!

zo-t^hi- ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Intelligent. 聪明。

tʂ^hu- | zo-t^hi- | zwaɛ!

He is very clever!

他很聪明!

tʂ^hu- | 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]-mɣ]tɕi]

youngest son and youngest daughter

最小的儿子与女儿

zo-zo-mɣ-mɣ] NOUN Tone: H#.
Thing, thingummy. 东西。
CL: k^hwɣ]

zo-zɣ#] NOUN Tone: #H.
Adoptive son, foster son. 义子。

zo]by]li] NOUN Tone: .
Universe. 宇宙。
Borrowing: Tibetan? (Lidz2010:108)

sa- | -zo]by]-li]

the universe

宇宙

zo]no- ADVERB(IAL) Tone: LM.
Now. 现在。

zo]no] | gɣ]-tʂi-!

She only just woke up! (Context: someone walks into the house in the afternoon, sees a little child playing, and notes: "She has got up!" The child's grandmother answers: "She only just woke up!")

刚起床! / 刚才才起床!

zo]qo- PRONOUN/PRONOMINAL Tone: LM.
Where. 哪里。

no- | zo]qo- bi-?

Where are you going?

你去哪里?

zo]qo-ŋu- | ts^hu-?

Where (are you) coming from?

从哪里来?

no- | ha- | zo]qo- dzu-t^hbi-|pi-, | qu-t^hbæ- la- ni!]

No matter which one you choose: they're all the same! (Context: discussing the restaurant scene in Yongning; in the speaker's view, the newly opened restaurants all share the same qualities and shortcomings, for instance concerning hygiene.)

无论你到哪里去吃, 都一样! (情景: 新开的饭馆)

zo]qo- t^hɣ-?

Where are you? (Typical question when calling someone on their mobile phone)

你到哪里了? (打手机)

zu] NOUN Tone: #H.
Grass. 草。
CL: k^hɣ-]

zu- NOUN Tone: M.
Life, existence. 生命。

zu-]sæ#]

long life

长命、长的人生

zu-]sæ- | hã-]ji-k^hu-!

May you have a long life!

祝你长寿!

zu-]dæ#]

short life

短命

See: zu-]b

zu-]b CLASSIFIER Tone: M_b.
Self-classifier for life, existence. 量词: 辈子。

qu-t^hzu-

all of (one's) life, a lifetime

一辈子 (的时间)

See: zu-

zu-]h^h] ADJECTIVE Tone: L#.
Green. 绿 (布料、线)。

zu-]h^h]-ni]gɣ]

green

绿

[F5] zu-]h^h | ~zu-]h^h]-ni]gɣ]

all green, green all over

全绿

zu-py] NOUN Tone: L#.
Hay, dry grass. 干草。
CL: k^hɣ-]

zu˩-q^ha-mi#˩ 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˩-tɕ#˩ NOUN Tone: #H.

Cheek. 腮、腮帮子。

zu˩-tɕ q^hwæ˩

to slap/smack someone's cheek

掌掴、打嘴巴

CL: [w˩

zu˩~zu˩ NOUN Tone: M.

Life, existence. 生命。

hĩ˩-zu˩~zu˩\$

human life

人生

hĩ˩ zu˩ | ʂæ˩ | z̥wæ˩

a very long life / life is very long

很长的人生 / 人生很长

CL: ljɿ˩

zu˩~zu˩ VERB Tone: L.

To be numb. 麻木。

gɥ˩dy˩-gɥ˩mi˩ | zu˩~zu˩

to be numb (whole body)

身体麻木、全身麻木

gɥ˩mi˩ | zu˩~zu˩

to be numb (whole body)

身体麻木、全身麻木

t^hi˩-zu˩~zu˩

DUR RED

DUR RED

- ㄗ -

ㄗ 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）。

zæ.t ADJECTIVE Tone: M.

Tall and big; great; impressive. 高大。

zæ.t-ni.l̥gy.t

tall and big; great; impressive

高大

hī.t | t̥sʰw.t-ɣ.t | zæ.t-ni.l̥gy.t!

This person looks impressive / tall and big!

这人很高大！

zæ.t-ni | mɣ.t-gɣ.t

not tall, not impressive, not great-looking

个子不高

zæ.t | zɰwæ.t

very tall and big

很高大

zæ.t.a VERB Tone: M_a. ① To laugh. 笑。

zo.t-h̃.ṽ | hī.t zæ.t~zæ.t-kʰw.t

The kids make people laugh

孩子们把大家逗笑了。

hī.t | zæ.t~zæ.t kʰw.t

to make people laugh, to amuse people

让大家笑一笑

zæ.t~zæ.t-di.t

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。

le.t-zæ.t-ze.t

ACCOMP _ PFV

出言不逊了

le.t-zæ.t~zæ.t

RED

笑一笑（别人）

hī.t zæ.t

to make fun of other people

嘲笑人家

le.t-zæ.t~zæ.t-ze.t

RED PFV

嘲笑了

zæ.t-ɣ.t-tʰɣ.t VERB Tone: L#-.

To joke, to crack a joke. 开玩笑。

zæ.t-ɣ.t-tʰɣ.t | zɰwæ.t

to crack jokes all the time, to make lots of jokes

开很多玩笑、一直开玩笑

zæ.t-ɣ.t-tʰɣ.t-hī.t zɰwɣ.t

to crack a joke

开个玩笑

zæ.t.b VERB Tone: L_b.

To mix. 搅拌混合。

le.t-zæ.t~zæ.t

ACCOMP _ RED

搅拌

zæ.l̥mi.#.t NOUN Tone: LM + #H.

Female leopard. 母豹子。

zæ.l̥mi.t-zæ.tzo.t

female leopard and male leopard

母豹子与公豹子

CL: pʰo.t

zæ.l̥pʰɣ.t NOUN Tone: LM.

Male leopard. 公豹子。

zæ.l̥pʰɣ.t-zæ.l̥mi.t

male leopard and female leopard

公豹子与母豹子

CL: pʰo.t

zæ.l̥su.t 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: t̥w.t

zæ.l̥su.t-kʰwæ.t.t̥æ.t NOUN Tone: .

Felt mat. 毡子（真正的毡子）做的垫子。

CL: tsʰi.t

zæ.l̥sæ.t ADJECTIVE Tone: LM.

Far, distant. 远。

no.t | t̥sʰw.t | ə.t-zæ.t̥sæ.t? | dzɣ.tkʰwɣ.t ə.t-di.t? | - dzɣ.t | dzɣ.tkʰwɣ.t mɣ.t-di.t! | mɣ.t-zæ.t̥sæ.t!

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

你们很熟吗？ - 不很熟！

zæ|tsuŋ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Path, trail. 小路、径道。

zæ|tsuŋ-zy|mi
small trail
径道

CL: k^huŋ

zæ|zo#ŋ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.
Little leopard, baby leopard. 小豹子。

zæ|zo-zy|mi
baby leopard and female leopard
小豹子与母豹子

CL: [uŋ

zæ| NOUN Tone: LH.
Leopard, panther (note: these two terms are homonymous in English). 豹子。

zæ| dzuŋ-ze|
...ate (a/the) leopard
吃了豹子

zæ| hwæŋ-ze|
...bought (a/the) leopard
买了豹子

CL: p^hoŋ

ze| CLASSIFIER Tone: H_a.
Classifier for quarters of preserved meat. 量词: 熏肉 (一块)。

ze|₁ NOUN Tone: #H.
Arrow. 箭。

ze-ŋi | dʷŋ-k^huŋ
an arrow; also, metaphorically: a family, a lineage
一枝箭。也来指一个家庭

CL: k^huŋ

ze|₂ NOUN Tone: #H.
Rainy season (summer and autumn: from the 3rd to the 8th month of the lunar calendar). 雨季 (夏天至秋天: 三月份至八月份)。

ze-|tæŋ-ŋi NOUN Tone: H#-L.
11th month. 十一月。

ze-|v#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.
Castrated ox, neutered ox, steer. 阉牛。
CL: p^hoŋ

ze-|zo#ŋ NOUN Tone: #H.
Arrow. 箭。

ze-|zo- | dʷŋ-k^huŋ
one arrow
一枝箭

ze|ze-|bæ|bæ| NOUN Tone: LM-L.
Wild cotton (literally: “Westerners’ flower”). 野棉花 (直译: ‘洋人花’)。
See: je|ze-

ze|ze-|læ-|tsuŋ NOUN Tone: LM-H#.
One of the three main types of plants used for pig fodder. 喂猪的牧草。

zy-|b VERB Tone: M_b.
To raise (animals, or children); to care for (the elderly). 饲养 (动物)、养 (孩子)、管 (老人)。

bo| zy-
to raise pigs
养猪

zywæ-|zo- zy-
to raise colts
养小马

zy-|c CLASSIFIER Tone: L_c.
Classifier for lines/patterns (in weaving, drawing, painting...). 量词: 图案 (画画或织布) (一个)。

zy-|a ADJECTIVE Tone: L_a.
Clean. 干净。

[ʂ^huŋ | zy-|hī| ni]
It is clean
这是干净的

my-|zy-
not clean, dirty
不干净

zy-|mi NOUN Tone: L.
Road. 路。

hī- | dʷŋ-ŋi-~dʷŋ-ŋi- | le-|se|, | zy-|mi| tsy-|!
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: k^huŋ

zy-|ni ADJECTIVE Tone: L.
Near. 近。

zɯ˩qo˩ NOUN Tone: L. ① Calf. 小牛。
② Male pianniu (hybrid of yak and cattle). 公犏牛。
CL: [ɯ˩]

zɯ˩zɯ˩ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.
Lines, pattern. 花纹、图案。

zɯ˩zɯ˩ tʰi˩-di˩
with lines/patterns / there are lines/patterns
有花纹
[F5] ba˩la˩ | tʰɯ˩-[ɯ˩-bi˩] | zɯ˩zɯ˩ tʰi˩-di˩
There are lines/patterns on this piece of clothing.
这衣服上面有花纹。

CL: zɯ˩

zɯ˩ NOUN Tone: LM.
Road (monosyllable). 路 (单音节)。

zɯ˩mi˩-qo˩
on the road, on the way
路上
zɯ˩mi˩-qo˩, | hi˩ se˩!
People are walking on the road/path!
路上有人走!
zɯ˩ se˩-zo˩
traveller, person who travels; specifically: person who does commerce by caravans
旅人, 特别指走马帮的商人

CL: kʰɯ˩

zo˩ NOUN Tone: L.
Noon; lunch. 中午。

zo˩ dzɯ˩
to have lunch
吃午饭

zo˩a 1 VERB Tone: La.
To swing back and forth. 甩来甩去。

ɬɯ˩-zo˩-ɬɯ˩
to swing back and forth
甩来甩去

zo˩~zo˩-ze˩
RED PFV
RED PFV

[PHONO] le˩-zo˩~zo˩
ACCOMP RED
ACCOMP RED

zo˩a 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: La.
Light. 轻。

zo˩dzɯ˩ VERB Tone: L.
To eat lunch. 吃午饭。

zo˩ dzɯ˩
to have lunch
吃午饭

zo˩ dzɯ˩-se˩
afternoon
下午

zo˩~zo˩ VERB Tone: MH.
To swing. 摔、摇摆。

zɯ˩ ADJECTIVE Tone: H.
Heavy. 重。

zɯ˩ NOUN Tone: M.
Fermented alcohol, wine. 酒。

zɯ˩ pʰɯ˩
to pour wine
斟酒

zɯ˩[ɯ˩] VERB Tone: M.
To shake (of earth), earthquake. 地震。

zɯ˩[ɯ˩-ze˩]
There is an earthquake!
地震了!

zɯ˩na˩ NOUN Tone: L#.
Strong alcohol, high-quality alcohol. 醇酒, 好酒。

zɯ˩dzi˩ NOUN Tone: LH.
Cedar. 杉树。
CL: dzi˩

zɯ˩gy˩ NOUN Tone: L.
Boat. 船。

zɯ˩gy˩ dzi˩
to sit in a boat
坐船

CL: [ɯ˩ na˩]

zɯ˩-mo˩ 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。

tʰo˩-mo˩-zɯ˩mo˩
Pine-tree mushroom and cedar-tree mushroom
松树菌与杉树菌

See: zɯ˩dzi˩

zwaɪtseɪ NOUN Tone: LM.
Mountain spirit. 山神。
CL: ɥɪ

zwaɪtseɪ-mæɪsæɪ NOUN Tone: LM-L#.
Golden pheasant. 锦鸡。Local Chinese dialect: 山扎拉。
See: **zwaɪtseɪ**

zwaɪtswaɪ NOUN Tone: LM.
Days; life; time. 日子 (汉语借词)。
Borrowing: Chinese 日子

zwaɪtswaɪ tʂɯɪ
to look for an auspicious date (for building a house or other important project)
算日子 (为了选择吉利的一天)

zwaɪtswaɪ-mɯɪ tʂɯɪ NOUN Tone: LM-L.
Mattress. 褥子。
CL: tsʰiɪ

zyɪ NUMBER Tone: M? H#?.
4. 4。

zyɪ VERB Tone: MH.
To sew. 缝。

zyɪa 1 VERB Tone: La. ① To knead (dough). 揉 (面)。

pɯɪjɯɪ zyɪ
to knead dough
揉面

zyɪ~zyɪ
RED
重叠

dwaɪ-kʰwɯɪ zyɪ
to knead a piece (of dough)
揉一块 (面团)

② To crease, to crumple, to wrinkle. 皱 (衣服)。

baɪlaɪ zyɪ(-zeɪ)
to crease clothes; the clothes have been creased; the clothes are creased
衣服皱了

zyɪ~zyɪ
RED
重叠

leɪ-zyɪ~zyɪ-zeɪ
ACCOMP _ RED PFV
ACCOMP _ RED PFV

zyɪa 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: La.
Delicious, good (to the taste). 好吃。

zyɪbæɪ NOUN Tone: M.
Snake, serpent. 蛇。

zyɪbæɪ ɥaɪ pʰɯɪ
The snake sheds skin / exuviates
蛇蜕皮

CL: miɪ

zyɪbæɪ-byɪ-ha#ɪ NOUN Tone: #H.
One of the three types of pig fodder. 能喂给猪的三种草之一。
CL: qaɪ

zyɪbæɪ-miɪ NOUN Tone: L.
Female snake. 母蛇。
CL: miɪ

zyɪbæɪ-pʰɯɪ#ɪ NOUN Tone: #H.
Male snake. 公蛇。
CL: miɪ

zyɪbæɪ-zo#ɪ NOUN Tone: #H.
Baby snake. 小蛇。
CL: ɬaɪ

zyɪbæɪ-zyɪqʰa#ɪ NOUN Tone: .
Jack-in-the-pulpit, *Arisaema consanguineum* (a type of flowering plant). 天南星。

zyɪbɯɪ#ɪ 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: ɥɪ

zyɪdiɪ 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)。

zyɪdziɪ NOUN Tone: L#.
Willow tree. 柳树, 杨柳。
CL: dziɪ

zyɪhɪ#ɪ NOUN Tone: #H.
One of the designations of the Pumi (ethnic group). 普米族。
CL: ɥɪ

zyɪ-tɪɪmiɪ NOUN Tone: L.
4th month. 四月。

zyɪɬaɪ NOUN Tone: LH.
Beam. 支撑顶板的梁。
CL: ɬaɪ

zyɿmiɿ NOUN Tone: L.
Bow (archery bow). 弓。
CL: naɿ

zyɿmi#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Granddaughter. 孙女。

njɿɿ | zyɿmiɿ | ɬwɿ-ɿwɿ dzoɿ
I have a granddaughter.
我有一个孙女。

CL: ɿwɿ

zyɿmyɿlaɿdiɿ 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）。

zyɿmyɿlaɿdiɿ-hɿɿ
people from the Pumi territories
普米族地区的人们

CL: ɿɿ

zyɿniɿ-ɬoɿtʰoɿ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: H#.
In four days. 四天以后。

zyɿɿɿ ADJECTIVE Tone: H#.
Square. 正方形。

zyɿ-hɿɿ
NMLZ
方形的
zyɿɿ-gɿɿ
square
方形的

zyɿ-tʰiɿ NUMBER Tone: L#.
40. 40。

zyɿɿɿ-zyɿmiɿ NOUN Tone: H#-.
Grandchildren. 孙子孙女。

zyɿv#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Grandson. 孙子。

njɿɿ | zyɿvɿ ɬwɿ-ɿwɿ dzoɿ.
I have a grandson.
我有一个孙子。

CL: ɿwɿ

zyɿ-zo#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Small bow (archery bow). 小弓。
CL: naɿ

zywæɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Horse. 马。

ɬzuɿɬoɿ-zywæɿ
wild horse
野马

o-ho-ho! zywæɿ-nwɿ | dzwɿɿ-poɿ-hwɿ-zeɿ!
Oops! The horse scoffed the lot!
啊呀嘛！马把饲料都吃光了！

CL: ɿɿ

zywæɿa VERB Tone: Ma.
To weigh (with scales). 称。

myɿɿ-zywæɿ
NEG
不称

leɿ-zywæɿ-zeɿ
ACCOMP _ PFV
称了

tsoɿ~tsoɿ zywæɿ
to weigh things
称东西

ɬoɿdoɿ zywæɿ
to weigh walnuts
称核桃

zywæɿbyɿ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Horse's stable. 马圈。
CL: ɿwɿ

zywæɿ-ha#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Horse feed. 马料、马饲料。

zywæɿ-kʰɿɿ NOUN Tone: L#.
Year of the Horse. 马年。

zywæɿ-ɿwɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Cereals for the horse, horse fodder. 马料（粮食）。

zywæɿpʰæɿdiɿ NOUN Tone: MH#.
Lunge, tether (for a horse). 拉马链子。
CL: ɿwɿ

zywæɿ-qʰæɿ#ɿ NOUN Tone: #H.
Horse manure. 马粪。
CL: kwɿɿ

zywæɿɬoɿ NOUN Tone: L#.
Castrated horse, gelding, neutered horse. 骗马。
CL: ɿɿ

zwaɹtsuɹ NOUN Tone: L#.
Stallion. 公马。

zwaɹtsuɹ-zwaɹmiɹ
stallion and mare
公马与母马

zwaɹtsuɹ-zwaɹzoɹ
stallion and colt
公马与小马

CL: miɹ

zwaɹtzo#ɹ NOUN Tone: #H.
Colt, pony, filly, foal. 马驹子。

zwaɹtzoɹ-zwaɹmiɹ
colt and mare
马驹子与母马

CL: tɹt

zwaɹtzu#ɹ NOUN Tone: #H.
Hay for horses, horse hay. 喂马的草。

zwaɹt~zwaɹt VERB Tone: M. ① To put (things) in order. 收拾。

tsoɹ~tsoɹ zwaɹt~zwaɹt(-zeɹ)
to put things in order
收拾东西

leɹ-zwaɹt~zwaɹt dɹt-jiɹ-tɹuɹ
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。

zwaɹɹ ADVERB(IAL) Tone: L.
Extremely. 很、极。

zwaɹɹ-zeɹ!
That's too much! / There's too much!
太多了!

zwaɹɹa 1 VERB Tone: La.
To swoon. 昏, 昏厥。

leɹ-tʰiɹ | leɹ-zwaɹɹ-zeɹ
to be so tired as to fall into a swoon, to swoon from exhaustion
累得都昏倒了

zwaɹɹa 2 ADJECTIVE Tone: La.
Good, well (working well, strongly). 好, 能干。

zwaɹɹ-hiɹ
NMLZ
能干的

tʂʰuɹ dɹwæɹ | zwaɹɹ!
He is very capable!
他很能干!

zwaɹɹmiɹ NOUN Tone: L.
Mare. 母马。

seɹ-zwaɹɹmiɹ
bicycle
自行车 (“铁马”)

zwaɹɹmiɹ-zwaɹzoɹ
mare and colt
母马与马驹子

CL: ɹt jɹɹ

zwaɹɹ VERB Tone: MH.
To hoe weeds. 薅锄、锄草。

zwaɹɹ~zwaɹɹ
RED
重叠

jɹ.ljoɹ zwaɹɹ
to hoe potatoes, to weed a potato field
洋芋地里锄草

jɹ.ljoɹ zwaɹɹ~zwaɹɹ
to hoe potatoes, to weed a potato field
洋芋地里锄草

qʰaɹdzeɹ zwaɹɹ
to hoe sweetcorn, to weed a sweetcorn field
苞谷地里锄草

qʰaɹdzeɹ zwaɹɹ~zwaɹɹ
to hoe sweetcorn, to weed a sweetcorn field
苞谷地里锄草

zwaɹɹt ADJECTIVE Tone: M.
Hungry (monosyllable). 饿。

haɹ-zwaɹɹ
to be hungry
饿

zɥɥɥɥɥɥ NOUN Tone: M. From: zɥɥɥɥɥɥ Idiom, set phrase, fixed expression. 惯用语、习惯语、习语。

zɥɥɥɥɥɥ dzoɥ-kɥɥ!

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!

æɥæɥ-zɥɥɥɥɥɥ | dɥɥ-kɥɥɥɥ

a saying, a set phrase of the old times
一句老话、一个传统的说法

CL: kɥɥɥɥɥ

zɥɥɥɥɥɥ VERB Tone: L_b.
To speak. 讲话。

zɥɥɥɥɥɥ~zɥɥɥɥɥ mɥɥ-hɥɥ

dumb person, person who is not able to speak
哑巴、不会讲话的人

zɥɥɥɥɥɥ~zɥɥɥɥɥ mɥɥ-hɥɥ, | tɥɥɥɥɥɥ!

(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!

leɥ-zɥɥɥɥɥ-zeɥ

ACCOMP _ PFV
讲了

noɥ | əɥtsoɥ zɥɥɥɥɥɥ-ɥɥɥ?

What are you saying? / What do you mean?
你说什么?

zɥɥɥɥɥɥ~zɥɥɥɥɥ

RED
重叠

leɥ-zɥɥɥɥɥ

to answer
回答

leɥ-woɥ zɥɥɥɥɥ

to answer
回答

tɥɥɥɥɥɥ | leɥ-zɥɥɥɥɥ-biɥ-dzoɥ...

According to her/him... / From her/his point of view...
依照他的说法……

hɥɥɥ-qɥɥ zɥɥɥɥɥɥ~zɥɥɥɥɥ

to speak to people
对人家讲

leɥ-zɥɥɥɥɥ~zɥɥɥɥɥ-zeɥ

ACCOMP RED PFV
ACCOMP RED PFV

- ㄗ -

zi VERB Tone: H.

To be present: abstract entity (courage, strength) or concrete entity (beard). 有, 拥有 (抽象: 有力量, 有勇气)。

mɿ+zi

NEG

没有

zi_a VERB Tone: M_a. ① To leak. 漏 (水)。

my|tɕo+zi

to leak, to drip down

(水) 往下漏

② To flow (a river flows). 流 (河水流着)。

my|tɕo+zi

to flow down (the water of a brook flows down)

(河) 往下游流

zi+dy VERB NOUN Tone: M. ① The household. 家。

dɿ+zi+dy

a household

一家人, 包括所有成员

a|ko+zi+dy+ji

to take care of the house, to look after the household, to be in charge of the household

管家

② The entire farmhouse, comprising the main house and the other buildings. 农舍, 包括院子、人住的楼、动物住的楼等。

CL: [ɿ+ɿ]

zi+dy+ji+hi# VERB NOUN Tone: H#.

The person in charge of the house, the master/mistress of the house. 一家之主、家长。

zi+ky+wo VERB NOUN Tone: M.

Roof. 房顶。

CL: ts^hi**zi**+mi VERB NOUN Tone: M. ① The main building of the house/farm: the building where the hearth is located. 家里有火塘的那个房子 (“祖母房”)。

② The entire house, the entire farm. 整个家园。

CL: [ɿ]

zi+my VERB NOUN Tone: MH#.

Dream. 梦。

zi+my+q^hwɿ

to have a dream

做梦

zi+my+su

to sleep-walk (somnambulism); also: to speak in one's dreams

梦游, 梦呓

njɿ+|ə|hww+|zi+my+|mɿ+dzɿ!

I have not had good dreams yesterday night! / I had a nightmare yesterday night!

我昨天做了恶梦!

CL: k^hwɿ**zi**+ny VERB Tone: H#.

To doze off, to nod. 打瞌睡。

zi+ny+ze

PFV

PFV

zi+ny VERB Tone: H#.

To sleep. 睡觉。

le+zi+ny

ACCOMP

ACCOMP

zi+ny+ho

is going to sleep

要睡了

zi+q^hwɿ VERB NOUN Tone: M.

Building; houses. 房屋。

zi+q^hwɿ+gy

to build a building

建房

zi+q^hwɿ+la+do!

One can only see buildings! (A comment by the consultant about the city of Lijiang: the plain is now thoroughly covered by buildings, and one cannot see fields anymore, unlike in Yongning, where until recently there were only a few hamlets scattered among a landscape of groves, pastures, and cultivated fields.)

只看到房子! / 能看见的只有房子! (合作者说, 丽江市区都是房子, 看不到田。这一点, 不像永宁坝: 二十世纪的永宁, 只有一些小村落分散在一大片田地中。)

ɕjoŋɕjɻ-ziŋqʰwɻŋ

the building(s) of the school, the school buildings
学校的楼（‘学校’：汉语借词）

ziŋqʰwɻŋ [ʃʰɻŋ]

to paint a house
给房子刷颜色（直译：‘染房’）

ziŋqʰwɻŋ tɕʰiŋ-hĩŋ kʰɻŋmiŋ

watchdog
看门狗

ziŋqʰwɻŋ tɕʰiŋ-hĩŋ kʰɻŋ

watchdog
看门狗

CL: [ɰŋ]

ziŋkʰæŋŋ NOUN Tone: H\$.

The back of the house, the space behind the house. 房屋的上后方。

niŋ[ʃʰæŋ-ziŋ-kʰoŋtʰoŋ], | ziŋkʰæŋŋ niŋ mæŋ!

The place behind the two-storey building is called 'ziŋkʰæŋŋ'!

两层楼房后面（这块地方）叫做“房屋的上后方”！ / 房屋背后（这块地方）叫做“房屋的上后方”！

CL: kʰwɻŋ

ziŋkʰoŋŋ NOUN Tone: H\$.

Bed. 床。
CL: [ɰŋ]

ziŋ 2 CLASSIFIER Tone: L2.

Family. 家庭（一户人）。

hĩŋ | qʰwɻŋ-ziŋ

a family
一家人

[ʃʰwɻŋ-ziŋ]

this family
这家

ŋwæŋ-qʰɻŋŋ, | tsʰeŋniŋ-ziŋ

Five hamlets, twelve families! (A summary of the statistics of the village of /əŋlaŋ-kʰwɻŋŋ#ŋ/.)

五个村落，十二个家庭！（阿拉瓦村的人口简介）

ziŋ ɰ VERB Tone: L_b. ① To clutch, to grasp, to grab.
拿，捉（捉鸡）。

æŋ ziŋ

to catch a chicken
捉鸡

æŋ | leŋ-ziŋ

to catch a chicken
捉鸡

hĩŋ ziŋ

to grab someone
抓人

ɰæŋ ziŋ

to hold sb in one's arms (arm over the neck)
搂（用胳膊搂脖子）

② To take along, to bring along. 带、拿过来。

tsoŋ~tsoŋ ziŋ

to bring something
带东西过来

ziŋhĩŋ#ŋ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.

Body hair (of humans). 人身上的毛。
CL: kʰwɻŋ

ziŋ-kʰɻŋŋ NOUN Tone: LM+MH#.

Year of the monkey. 猴年。

ziŋmiŋ#ŋ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.

Female monkey. 母猴。
CL: miŋ

ziŋpʰɻŋ#ŋ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.

Male monkey. 公猴。
CL: miŋ

ziŋzoŋ#ŋ NOUN Tone: LM+#H.

Infant monkey/ape. 小猴子。
CL: [ɰŋ]

ziŋ 1 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

le-t-zi-t-bi-t-ze!

I'm going to sleep!

要睡觉了!

le-t-zi!, | zi-t-my-t-t'a!

Were I to try to sleep, I would not be able to! / I would like to sleep, but I can't!

想睡, 但睡不了!

p^hæ-tçei-t-zo-t-ŋu | my-t-zo-t-qa-t zi

The young man sleeps with the young woman. (This phrasing refers rather bluntly to sexual intercourse, and is considered extremely rude.)

小伙子跟年轻女人睡! (庸俗说法)

zi/ NOUN Tone: LH.

Monkey, ape. 猴子。

zi-t dzu-t-ze

...has eaten (a/the) monkey

吃了猴子

zi-t hwæ-t-ze

...has bought (a/the) monkey

买了猴子

CL: **mi**

***zi/** NOUN Tone: LM? LH?

Building; houses. 房屋。

zi-t ts^hi!, | æ-t ts^hi!

to build a house, to build a home (set phrase)

建房立家 (固定词语)

zi-t t^hɣ!

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-t q^hæ!

to demolish a house

拆房子 (这个例子是调查者构造的, F4确定是可以说的。造这个例子的目的有两个: 看单音节词根“家”能不能跟其它动词结合, 也试着确定它的调类。)

***zi-t hwæ-t**

*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