

Na (Mosuo) – English – Chinese dictionary

Alexis Michaud, Dashilamu Latami, Pascale-Marie Milan, Benjamin Galliot

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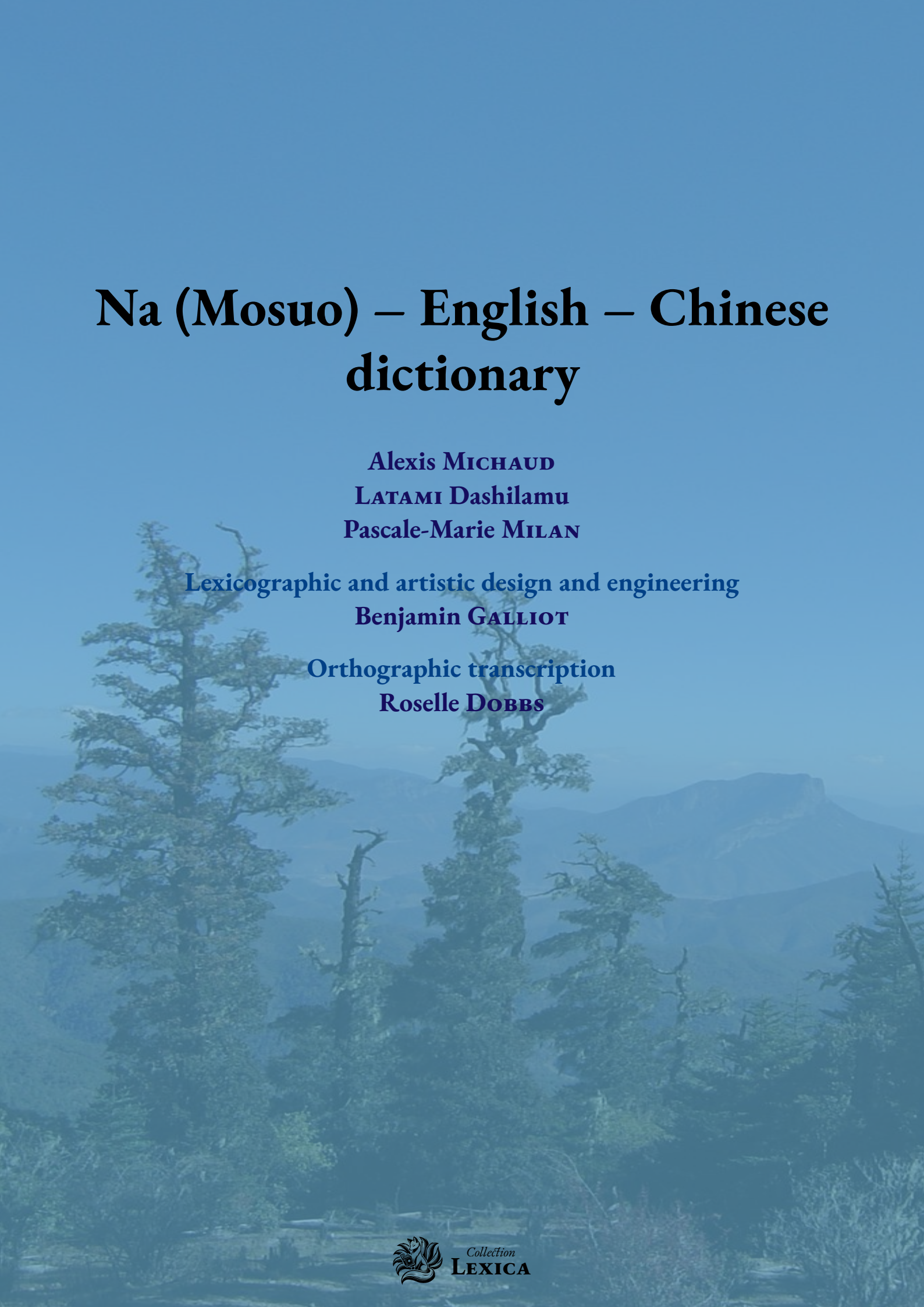
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Na (Mosuo) – English – Chinese dictionary

Alexis Michaud
Latami Dashilamu
Pascale-Marie Milan

Lexicographic and artistic design and engineering
Benjamin Galliot

Orthographic transcription
Roselle Dobbs



Collection Lexica

Na (Mosuo) – English – Chinese dictionary

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

Authors:

- Alexis Michaud (米可): data collection and compilation, linguistic research and writing;
- Latami Dashilamu (拉他咪打史拉姆): connoisseur of the Na language and Na oral traditions, reference language consultant and collaborator in the documentation work;
- Pascale-Marie Milan (皮艾木): anthropological research and writing;
- Benjamin Galliot (區勫狐): lexicographic and artistic design and engineering, IT development and cover design.

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Collection
Lexica

Dictionaries from the collection already realized:

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

seʌ ◊ -dʑoɻ, | seɻ-mɤɻ-tʰɑʌ! | dʑɤʌ ◊ -dʑoɻ, | dʑɤɻ-kʰɯɬ tʰɑ˥!
Seiq jjo, seiq meta! Jjaq jjo, jjaq keeq ta!
This is not something that can ever be brought to full completion. We can arrive at something nice, though!

Introduction

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

1 The Na and the Yongning Na language

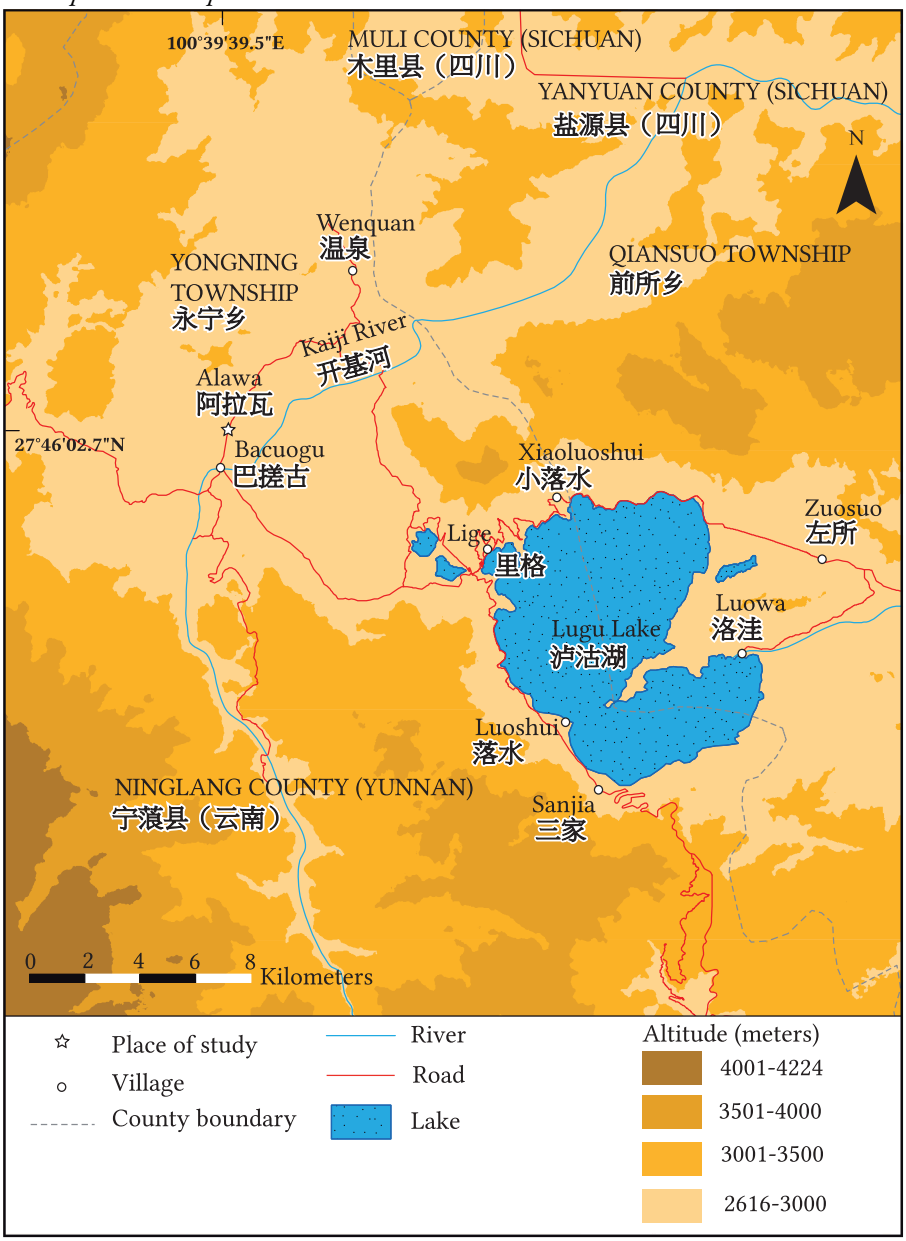
The Na (Mosuo) are famous, both among anthropologists and among the general public, for their distinctive family structures. Cai Hua depicts them as *A Society Without Fathers or Husbands* (Cai 1997), but one of his readers (Wellens 2003, p. 147) points out that, in his desire to depict Na society as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

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

In comparison to the amount of ethnographic and anthropological work carried out in the Na area, much less attention was directed to linguistic topics. The Na (Mosuo) language had scarcely been the subject of in-depth research until the early 21st century. Yet this language exhibits fascinating properties, including a very rich morphotonology, where tones play a role across the entire grammatical system (Michaud 2025). The present dictionary is part of a broader endeavour to produce substantial,

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

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



reliable documentation on the Yongning Na language.

The language's endonym (autonym) is /nɑ˩-ʐwɤ˥/, an autonym romanized as 'Narua' (Dobbs & Xióng 2018). It is known in China as 'Mosuo' 摩梭话, and classified as an 'Eastern dialect' of the Naxi language (Hé Jírén & Jiāng Zhúyí 1985, p. 107). The language's Ethnologue code is NRU (Lewis *et al.* 2016) and its Glottolog code is YONGI270 (Nordhoff 2012). The name 'Yongning Na' was coined by Liberty Lidz (2006) by associating the people's endonym with the name of the place where the language is spoken: the plain of Yongning 永宁, a basin located in Southwestern China, at the border between Yunnan and Sichuan, at a latitude of 27°50' N and a longitude of 100°41' (see map 1). Yongning is close to Lugu Lake 泸沽湖 (in Na: /lo˧ʂɣ˩-hi˩nɑ˧mi˧/), a lake of about fifty square kilometres which creates a microclimate that is suitable for farming despite the high altitude (about 2,800 meters above sea level).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Bibliographical indications

Important references on Na include a reference grammar of a dialect close to the one described here: that of Luoshui 落水 (Lidz 2010), as well as research into the tone systems of previously undocumented dialects (Ā Huì 2016, Dobbs & La 2016, Fily 2022).

Concerning lexicographic work, *An anthology of everyday words and expressions in the Mosuo language* (Zhíbā Ěrchē & Xǔ Ruìjuān 2013) presents vocabulary and expressions arranged by semantic field. The second author clarified (p.c. 2024) that the book was intended for a general readership rather than as a contribution to linguistic research. Given this stated objective, it would be inappropriate to assess the work from a strictly phonetic or phonological perspective or to hold it to the standards of specialized linguistic studies.[2] For the purpose of the present review of Na lexicography, it suffices to note that the volume was not designed as a reference work for academic research.

There was thus still a gap to be filled in lexicographic work on Na as spoken in the Yongning basin. Dictionaries on neighbouring Naxi provided a brilliant example to be emulated (Hé Jírén & Zhào Qìnglián, *et al.* 2011, Pinson 2012).

2. As a sample of issues with the phonetic transcriptions, the name of the sacred mountain Gemu /kɤ˧mɣ̩˥/ is transcribed as /gə^{55}mu^{55}/, with a voiced initial (p. 17 and elsewhere), whereas the adjective /dʑɤ˩˧ᵇ/ 'good' is transcribed as /tɕɑ^{13}/, with an unvoiced initial. Some phonemes, such as uvulars, do not appear in the transcriptions.

2 Dialect and language consultants

2.1 Language consultants

Unless otherwise stated, all the data are from the second author, Mrs. Latami Daeshi Lhamu (/la˧tʰa˧mi˥ ʈæ˧ʂɯ˧-ɬa˩mɣ˩/; Chinese: 拉他咪打史拉姆 Lātāmǐ Dǎshǐlāmǔ). She was born in 1950 in the hamlet called Alawua /ə˧la˧-ʁwɤ#˥/, close to the monastery of Yongning. The administrative coordinates of this hamlet are: Yúnnán province, Lìjiāng municipality, Nínglàng Yí autonomous county, Yǒngníng town, Ālāwǎ village (云南省丽江市宁蒗彝族自治县永宁镇[3] 阿拉瓦村). This language variety corresponds to the Glottolog code YONG1288, as distinct from the Lataddi variety (Lataddi Narua), spoken on the shore of Lugu Lake (code: LATAI234).

The choice to work in one location only, and essentially with one consultant, is based on the investigator's initial focus on the tone system. There is considerable dialectal diversity within the Na area (much more so than in the Naxi-speaking area); the tone systems of different villages are conspicuously different, and this geographical diversity combines with dramatic differences across social groups, and across generations. The obvious thing to do seemed to be an in-depth description and analysis of the language as spoken by one person (simultaneously making a few forays into other idiolects and dialects). The collaboration went well, so much so that Mrs. Latami accepted (in 2024) the proposal to have her name appear as coauthor of the present volume.

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

Table 1: Language consultants

initials	name in orthography	name in phonetic alphabet	name in Chinese	year of birth	speaker code
La	Latami Daeshi Lhamu	la˧tʰa˧mi˥ ʈæ˧ʂɯ˧-ɬa˩mɣ˩	拉他咪打史拉姆	1950	F4
Gi	Gisso	ki˧zo˧	郭给若	1973	F5
Qi	Qiddeu	tɕʰi˧ɖɣ#˥	郭园芝	1987	F6
Sg	Siggeema	sɯ˧gɯ˧ma˧	思格玛	1987	F22
Da	Latami Daeshi Daedeu	la˧tʰa˧mi˥ ʈæ˧ʂɯ˧-ʈæ˩ʈɣ˩	拉他咪王勇	1972	M18
Jj	Ho Jjacee	ho˧dʑɤ˧tsʰe˥	何甲泽	1942	M21
Dd	Ddeezzhi	ɖɯ˩ɖʐɯ˧	何独知	1974	M23

The small circle of consultants has grown organically over time. The first contact was Latami Daeshi (M18), who kindly undertook to look for language consultants in the village. As explained elsewhere (Michaud 2025, pp. 31–33), this search did not prove fruitful at first, and it was his mother (F4) who agreed to take on the role of consultant-teacher. She remains a constant point of reference, the main source for the linguist's work and a coauthor of the present work. Her daughter-in-law (F5) agreed to lend a hand, as did one of the latter's nieces (F6). Later, one of F4's cousins (M21) and his son (M23) also took part in the survey. Finally, Siggeema (F22) is from the village of Wualabbi; she participates in the project through orthography testing and correction work with Roselle Dobbs, and by providing insider information on various topics of Na phonetics,

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

semantics, grammar and dialectology.

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

In terms of generations, the sample shows a certain diversity. The speakers do not all belong to the same house, and belong to three successive generations. F4, co-author of the volume, was born in 1950 and is of the same generation as M21. The next generation is represented by M18 (her son), F5 (her daughter-in-law) and M23 (M21's son). F6 and F22 are younger, so much so that they can be considered as belonging to a third generation.

In terms of relationship to the language and culture:

- F4 is the most immersed in Na culture, having resided continuously in Yongning for sixty years (from birth until 2010).
- F5 and M23 belong to the next generation of speakers who remained in the village (where they still lived as of 2024), for whom local Chinese (Southwestern Mandarin) is a language spoken fluently from a young age, close to a *second mother tongue*.
- M18 has a lifelong commitment to research on the Na culture, to which he has deep attachment. He uses the language on a day-to-day basis with his mother (F4). He expresses himself fluently in Na[4]. However, the title of 心碎与忧伤 (*Grief and sorrow*) that he gave to a collection of his papers (Lātāmī 2016) speaks volumes about the tensions inherent in living one's life as a reader, researcher and writer in a language which is not that of one's "mother culture".
- M21 has lived in various places in the region, and the dialectal adjustments made in the course of his life naturally led to a certain distance between his speech and that of speakers with a less diverse experience. We are particularly grateful for his efforts to take part in the work despite his partial deafness.

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

2.2 Other collaborators

Other collaborators include:

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

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

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

2.3 The Alawua speech variety and its dialectal context

The contours of the *communities* within which the Na dialects are spoken are not necessarily as clearly delineated as in Native American or Aboriginal Australian societies, which constitute an important reference in most contemporary English-language methodological work.[5] Na speakers' sense of belonging is an area that is not only complex (as is natural in human societies) but also politically sensitive, in the context of a contemporary China whose resolutely assimilationist plans aim to melt the former "minority nationalities" (少数民族) into the melting-pot of the "Chinese people" (中华民族). No attempt will be made here to define the geographical boundaries of a "Alawua dialect of Na" that would extend beyond this hamlet to cover such and such an area on a dialect map. The label "speech variety spoken in Alawua" is considered as a sufficient language tag for the corpus collected in this one location: no attempt is made to place this speech variety within a comprehensive list of all Na dialects.

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

3 Aims and chronology of the project

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

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

3.1 Elicitation method

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

5. Thus, the term 'community' appears no less than thirty-one times in an article about immersion language fieldwork methods written by a colleague affiliated with the University of Sydney: "Enhancing data collection through linguistic competence in a field language: Perspectives from rural China". Manuel David González Pérez's article is based on in-depth reflections on fieldwork carried out on a Yi language from Yunnan; close to 200 references are cited, reporting experiences that concern a wide variety of languages, but all are English-language references (with the exception of two in German and two in Spanish), which entails a slight risk of cultural bias. This cultural bias could have consequences comparable to the linguistic bias whereby too few languages are taken into consideration when formulating linguistic generalizations (it has been pointed out that "language research shows a lack of openness to diverse languages and populations": Bochynska *et al.* 2023, p. 23). González Pérez does not mention local (Chinese or Yi) equivalents for the term 'community', or specificities in the understanding of group dynamics as they relate to language use: no mention is made of language policies or the political context of present-day China – which may seem paradoxical given the observation of other foreign visitors that politics is by no means absent from people's preoccupations in the Middle Kingdom (among many examples, see Henri Michaux, *Un barbare en Asie*, Paris: Gallimard, 1967, pages 178sq). It goes without saying that this remark does not constitute a criticism aimed at the author, who could not possibly go into all and every issue related to the vast topic broached in the article cited. The idea is simply to point out the ever-present risk of being wrapped up in one's own views, forgetting that the socio-geo-political diversity of situations is virtually infinite, and putting forward unwarranted generalizations about situations in the field.

A list of words was begun through elicitation, and gradually expanded and corrected as narratives were recorded and transcribed. A drawback of not eliciting large amounts of vocabulary is that addition of new words is a slow process. Hence the limited number of entries: on the order of 3,000 (the current count stands at 3455). On the other hand, an advantage of placing the emphasis on text collection is that a context is available to help clarify the meaning of newly encountered words, also offering a basis for further discussion of their usage with language consultants.

> The native speaker interviewees might feel very embarrassed when they are asked to translate a word they do not understand, or even worse, a word which they cannot translate because they have forgotten the native language equivalent.
>
> Words which have been elicited by translation always need to be counterchecked by translating them later back into English or by explaining their meaning. The meaning of the indigenous word may be broader or narrower than its English counterpart, and the words in either language may be polysemous in different ways so that their meanings only partly overlap. (Mosel 2004, p. 44)

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

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

Table 2: Successive versions of the English-language edition

number	date	link to online deposit	software library
1.0	September 2015	halshs-01204638v1	PyLMFlib
1.1	November 2016	halshs-01204638v2	PyLMFlib
1.2.1	April 2018	halshs-01204638v3	PLexika (language: Python)
1.2.2	July 2018	*no deposit in HAL*	PLexika (language: Python)
2.0	2024	halshs-01204638v4	(J)Lexika (language: Julia)
2.1	2025	halshs-01204638v5	(J)Lexika (language: Julia)

Table 3: Successive versions of the Chinese-language edition

number	date	link to online deposit	software library
1.2	March 2018	halshs-01744420v1	PLexika (language: Python)
2.0	2024	halshs-01744420v2	(J)Lexika (language: Julia)
2.1	2025	halshs-01744420v3	(J)Lexika (language: Julia)

Table 4: Successive versions of the French-language edition

number	date	link to online deposit	software library
1.0	September 2015	halshs-01204645v1	PyLMFlib
1.1	November 2016	halshs-01204645v2	PyLMFlib
1.2.1	April 2018	halshs-01204645v3	PLexika (language: Python)
2.0	2024	halshs-01204645v4	(J)Lexika (language: Julia)
2.1	2025	halshs-01204645v5	(J)Lexika (language: Julia)

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

During a first stage of the project, the team adopted the Lexical Markup Framework (LMF) standard, a pivotal format designed for machine-readable dictionaries (Francopoulo 2013, Romary 2013). Céline Buret, a computer science engineer who worked with the project team for two years (Nov. 2014-Oct. 2015), produced scripts for converting the lexicographic data from the format of the Field Linguist's Toolbox (Multi-Dictionary Formatter, MDF) to an XML format complying with the LMF standard. A Python 2 library was developed: PyLMFlib, for *Python LMF library*. In 2015, version 1.0 of the online and PDF versions of the dictionary were released, along with the source database in MDF (Toolbox) format. Version 1.1, released in 2016, used the same library of computer scripts.

3.3 The Lexika software and the Lexica collection of dictionaries

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

In 2016, Benjamin Galliot, working at CNRS-LACITO under a fixed-term (six-month) contract, wrote a new library, Lexika,[6] using version 3 of the Python language, which allows for native management of the Unicode standard. At the time, Benjamin Galliot was instructed to stick to the *Lexical Markup Framework* (LMF) standard, although he had soon realized its limitations, and had expressed a wish to start again from scratch on a less constrained basis. One argument for not changing this choice was the short duration of Benjamin Galliot's contract, which seemed incompatible with the ambitious overhaul which he wanted to design and implement.

In mid-2017, Benjamin Galliot, during a period when he did not have an employment contract, took the initiative to develop a complete overhaul of Lexika (Galliot 2017-2025). This development was, for a time, referred to as "JLexika" because it was developed in the Julia language and not in Python. It was carried out as a personal challenge, one aspect of which consisted in gaining proficiency in a new programming language that he found appealing and which proved to be in tune with his turn of mind as a programmer. Some of the issues raised in the course of his work, and the solutions developed to address them, are set out in Galliot 2023, 2025a,b.

At the end of the year 2017 (during a very short contract, lasting less than three months), in the light of exchanges with Laurent Romary and Mathieu Mangeot-Nagata, it was concluded that adherence to the LMF standard was definitely not bringing clear benefits, while it was necessitating the implementation of complex procedures in order to circumvent inherent limitations imposed by this standard. As Benjamin Galliot's personal work on JLexika at the time was based on a standard-free

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

format, PLexika's XML model departed from the LMF standard in early 2018, focusing on the core objective of embracing the full diversity of languages (and linguists' visions) in shaping each dictionary's design. Customization is the cornerstone of both the collection and the software, allowing each dictionary to evolve with its own unique structure, design, and layout, fully adapted to the specific features of the language and the vision of its lexicographers. A constant concern throughout this work has been to maintain a high degree of internal coherence: in other words, to avoid any effect similar to a 'Procrustean bed,' where lexicographic practices would be forced, without any real internal necessity, to conform to externally imposed constraints.

Some years later, when Benjamin Galliot returned to the CNRS as a civil servant, he decided that it was more appropriate to continue developing JLexika, which was much more powerful and robust than PLexika. Lexika's guiding principle, pushed to the extreme in its latest version, is to allow each dictionary to evolve with its own unique structure, design, and layout, fully adapted to the specific features of the language and the vision of its lexicographers. The format can be customized as required for each dictionary, while maintaining a common core for the dictionaries in the Lexica collection.[7] The format remains compatible with the Text Encoding Initiative (TEI) standard via an XSL stylesheet. Among other features, it is possible to have the desired hierarchy (sub-entries and/or polysemy, various subdivisions, etc.), enriched text at all levels (various styles, links, mix of languages and scripts, etc.) as well as all the information deemed necessary (notes/comments, labels, encyclopaedic information, and explanations on etymology), attaching to various levels of the structure.

In the Lexika processing chain, PDF versions of the dictionary are generated from the XML file, itself generated from the source file, which remains in MDF format. New versions are generated as the lexicographic work progresses and made available via the GitHub repository that hosts the database.[8]

4 User guide

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

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

The database is available from the GitHub repository[9] in two formats:

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

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

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

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

7. https://hal.science/LEXICA
8. https://github.com/alexis-michaud/na/tree/master/DICTIONARY
9. https://github.com/alexis-michaud/na/tree/master/DICTIONARY

4.1 Structure of the database

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

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

```
<EntréeLexicale identifiant="©hĩ˧-ʈʂɤ#˥">
  <Lemme>
    <Forme>hĩ˧-ʈʂɤ#˥</Forme>
    <Ton>#H</Ton>
    <Orthographe>hinzhe</Orthographe>
    <FormeDeSurface>hĩ˧ʈʂɤ˧</FormeDeSurface>
  </Lemme>
  <PartieDuDiscours langue="eng">n</PartieDuDiscours>
  <ListeDeSens>
    <Sens>
      <DomainesSémantiques>
        <DomaineSémantique langue="fra">société</DomaineSémantique>
        <DomaineSémantique langue="eng">society</DomaineSémantique>
      </DomainesSémantiques>
      <Définitions>
        <Définition langue="eng">Family member belonging to the same lineage (on the mother's side).</Définition>
        <Définition langue="cmn">亲戚：有共同祖先（祖母）的家人</Définition>
        <Définition langue="fra">Membre de la famille de même lignage (du côté maternel).</Définition>
      </Définitions>
      <Gloses>
        <Glose langue="eng">family_members_of_same_lineage</Glose>
        <Glose langue="cmn">亲戚</Glose>
        <Glose langue="fra">membre_de_la_famille_de_même_lignage</Glose>
      </Gloses>
      <Exemples>
        <Exemple>
          <Original langue="nru">hĩ˧-tɕʰɯ˧ - hĩ˧-ʈʂɤ#˥</Original>
          <Traduction langue="eng">same meaning: the family members belonging to the same lineage</Traduction>
          <Traduction langue="cmn">同上：亲戚，有共同祖先（祖母）的家人</Traduction>
          <Traduction langue="fra">même sens: les gens de même lignage</Traduction>
        </Exemple>
      </Exemples>
      <RelationsSémantiques>
        <RelationSémantique>
          <Cible identifiant="©hĩ˧-tɕʰɯ#˥">hĩ˧-tɕʰɯ#˥</Cible>
          <Type langue="fra">synonyme</Type>
        </RelationSémantique>
      </RelationsSémantiques>
    </Sens>
  </ListeDeSens>
</EntréeLexicale>
```

The dictionary is made up of *lexical entries*. Each entry has a computer identifier. This identifier is not displayed in the PDF version of the dictionary, as its function is to enable computer manipulation, and not to be recognized by human eyes. This identifier is made up of the special character © followed by the phonological representation of the word (here, /hĩ˧-ʈʂɤ#˥/), with a tone notation system that uses special symbols ($ and #) to distinguish the various kinds of high tones, depending on how they are associated with syllables. Full explanations of this system can be found in the monograph *Tone in Yongning Na*, available online in open access (Michaud 2025, pp. 81–97).

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

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

This is followed by a description of the meaning(s) of the word. An indication of the semantic domain is provided, from a closed list of terms (in French and English): ‘society’, ‘house’, ‘body’, ‘plant’, ‘animal’, and so on. This is a rough division, relying partly on form, and partly on semantic contents. No attempt was made to use a fine-grained classification of the sort found in the WordNet database of English, where nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs are grouped into sets of cognitive synonyms (Fellbaum 2005).

Definitions are provided in English, Chinese and French. In a few cases, a definition in the vernacular language is provided. The process of producing explanations in the language under study is extremely useful (Dingemanse 2015), and the co-author

of the dictionary is good at it; such definitions nonetheless remain very few to date because too little time was devoted to this task so far.

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

The examples are also considered part of the 'Meaning' block, insofar as they illustrate one of the meanings of the word. Each example includes a transcription and a translation in the three target languages. Many examples are accompanied by notes, which include an attribute indicating the linguistic field concerned: semantics, syntax, morphology, phonology, tonology,[10] or dialectology. This additional information appears in the PDF file (unless it carries a print="n" label in the database).

Notes carrying a 'history' tag trace the history of notations from the earliest fieldwork to the current version. They provide explanations about the trial-and-error process, the date of adoption of a change in notation, and the arguments in its favour. For instance, the entry /ŋwɤ˧pʰæ˥/ 'tile' has a note that indicates that it was initially written with a M.H tone pattern, and with a /æ/ vowel in both syllables: [ŋwæ˧pʰæ˧]. The note explains that the perception of [æ] in the first syllable is due to a phonetic tendency towards regressive vowel harmony. Verifications are also consigned in this field. About half the entries have information of this type. This sometimes roundabout history did not seem relevant to most readers, so it does not appear in the PDFs.

Semantic relationships such as synonymy are encoded, as is etymology. In the current state of the dictionary, the information somewhat misleadingly labelled as "etymological" essentially consists of synchronic links between a disyllabic or polysyllabic word and the morphemes of which it is (uncontroversially) composed: for example to point out that /æ˧ʂæ˧-pi˧mɣ˥/ 'tale' is formed from the two words /æ˧ʂæ#˧/ 'formerly' and /pi˧mɣ˧$/ 'saying, adage'.

4.2 Structure of dictionary entries in the PDF document

In the typeset version, each entry begins with the headword in phonological transcription – here, /ɑ˩pʰɣ#˧/. As explained above, tone is indicated in terms of phonological categories as analyzed in the monograph *Tone in Yongning Na*, available online in open access (Michaud 2025, pp. 81–97). The International Phonetic Alphabet is supplemented by the special symbols $ and #, which are used to distinguish among the various types of High tones, based on their mode of association with syllables.

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

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

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

Idiolectal similarities and differences in pronunciation are then indicated, by associating the speaker code with the label 'same' (if the consultant's pronunciation is identical to that of the co-author of the dictionary, who is the reference speaker) or

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

with an International Phonetic Alphabet transcription of their pronunciation.

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

Table 5: Parts of speech

abbreviation	meaning	number of occurrences in dictionary
ADJ	adjective	250
ADV	adverb	124
CLF	classifier	141
CLITIC	clitic	3
CNJ	conjunction	9
DISC.PTCL	discourse particle	14
IDEOPHONE	ideophone	28
INTJ	interjection	19
N	noun	2072
NUM	numeral	36
POSTP	postposition	16
PREF	prefix	5
PREP	preposition	2
PRO	pronoun	47
SUFF	suffix	30
V	verb	654

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

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

Examples (expressions and sentences illustrating the use of the word) begin with a ¶ mark. They fall into three main categories: (i) "dictionary examples", collected in fieldwork and published specifically as part of the dictionary; (ii) examples excerpted from the set of Na texts (transcribed audio recordings) in the Pangloss Collection, an open-access online archive (about which see Adamou *et al.* 2025); and (iii) simple pointers (hyperlinks) to examples in the online archive that appear especially illuminating for the study of the word at issue. Among examples in set (i), those elicited to study the tones of specific word combinations are preceded by the mention "(Phonological elicitation)". Proverbs and sayings are marked as "(Proverb)". The source of the examples is indicated, except in the case of information provided by the reference speaker.

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

Archaic words are singled out as such through the mention "Archaic".

The dictionary adopts the abbreviations recommended in the Leipzig Glossing Rules (Comrie *et al.* 2008); all other terms

are provided in full. Glosses mostly follow the choices made by Lidz (2010).

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

Borrowings from Chinese and Tibetan are indicated as such in cases where identification seems straightforward. No efforts at systematic elicitation of borrowings from either language were made, but all loanwords occurring in texts were added to the dictionary. The information provided includes: the donor language, the form in the donor language, and occasionally an explanatory note.

4.3 Links to online texts

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

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

5 Lexicology as a research programme

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

> It is the fate of those who toil at the lower employments of life, to be rather driven by the fear of evil, than attracted by the prospect of good; to be exposed to censure, without hope of praise; to be disgraced by miscarriage, or punished for neglect, where success would have been without applause, and diligence without reward.
>
> Among these unhappy mortals is the writer of dictionaries; whom mankind have considered, not as the pupil, but the slave of science (...). Every other authour *(sic.)* may aspire to praise; the lexicographer can only hope to escape reproach, and even this negative recompence *(sic.)* has been yet granted to very few.

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

This somewhat disparaging view overlooks the many possibilities for developing lexicography into *lexicology*. To write a dictionary is to explore the structure of the lexicon of a language (François 2008), in connection with the study of social and cultural structures. Writing a dictionary requires delving into meaning, attempting to delineate connotations, polysemy, and relationships between words. Many dictionary entries could easily be expanded into essays. Thus, the vocabulary of kinship provides valuable insights about family structures and their history. (In the case of the Na language, the usefulness of this

source of information has long been recognized (Fù Màojì 1983), but it remains to be exploited systematically in light of social dynamics (Milan 2021).) Beyond the semantic domain of kinship (a classic in the field of ethnolinguistic studies), various areas call for exploration, including emotions (Tersis & Boyeldieu 2017) and spirituality (François 2013). In-depth lexicographical descriptions can serve as a basis for various research approaches, which combine typology with a dynamic (diachronic) dimension.

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

> "The tendency for bilingual individuals to align the semantic structures of the languages they speak leads to the diffusion of certain lexical categorizations across vast linguistic and cultural areas: thus, specific semantic distinctions, specific patterns of polysemy, specific set phrases become telltale signs of a given area. It is sometimes possible to explain these areal phenomena in terms of links between language use and social practices in the region: certain modes of family organization, for example, may be correlated with specific lexical structures in the field of kinship, or in the vocabulary of marriage and interpersonal relationships." (Alexandre François & Lameen Souag, argument of the seminar « *Structures du lexique : typologie et dynamiques* », LACITO, January 2018)

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

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

Acknowledgments

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

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

Many thanks also to Séverine Guillaume and Céline Buret for planning and implementing the formatting of the database and the production of the dictionary up until version 1.1. Many thanks to Laurent Romary and Mathieu Mangeot-Nagata for expert advice in digital lexicography, and to Guillaume Jacques for showing the way and for advice along the path.

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So many people have supported this project that I must apologize for those names that should be here but were inadvertently left off the list.

Mention should also be made of the people who generously maintain free software ("free" as in "free speech", not as in "free beer"!) that allows an open science environment to thrive. Specifically, the team gratefully uses GNU/Linux operating systems, the LaTeX typesetting system, and the open source collaborative software Zulip. Long-term conservation is taken charge of by the HAL open archive.

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

Alexis Michaud

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Dictionary

ɑ

ɑʌ /ɑʌ/ *oq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ► Goose. • 鹅 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɑ˩ dzɯ˥-ze˩** • ...has eaten (a/the) goose • 吃了鹅 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɑ˩ hwæ˧-ze˧** • ...has bought (a/the) goose • 买了鹅 ❋ Classifier: mi˩ᵦ

ɑ˩mi#˥ /ɑ˩mi˥/ *omi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+#H ► Female goose. • 母鹅 ¶ **ɑ˩mi˧-ɑ˥pʰɣ˩** • goose and gander • 公鹅与母鹅 ◈ (**tonology**) LM+#H- ❋ Classifier: mi˩ᵦ ❋ Morphological makeup: ɑʌ, -mi˩

ɑ˩pʰo˩ /ɑ˩pʰoʌ/ *apo* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

ADVERB ❋ Tone: L ► Outside. • 外面 ¶ **ɑ˩pʰo˩ biʌ** • to go outside; to attend to the call of nature • 出去，解手（委婉语） ¶ **ɑ˩pʰo˩ bi˩-ze˥!** • Let's go out! / I must answer the call of nature! • 出去了！／出去解手！ ¶ **ɑ˩pʰo˩ bi˩ ʂɣ˥dɣ˩!** • [She] wants to go out! (Context: on a sunny day, a family member senses that an infant wants to go and play outside.) • （她）想出去！（情景：在阳光明媚的一日，一个家庭成员感觉到一个婴儿想去外面玩。） ¶ **ə˧da˥ | ɑ˩pʰo˩ hɯ˩-ze˥!** • Daddy went out! (Explanation provided by her grandmother to an infant who has just woken up from a nap and is looking around for her dad.) • 爸爸出去了！（奶奶向刚刚午睡醒来、寻找父亲的婴儿这样解释：爸爸出去了。） ¶ **ɑ˩pʰo˩=bɣ˥ | lo˧ʝi˧** • 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 ¶ **ɑ˩pʰo˩ kwɤ˥** • to throw away • 扔掉

ɑ˩pʰo˩-hĩ˩ /ɑ˩pʰo˩hĩʌ/ *apo hin* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Outsiders; strangers; other people. • 外人，别人。当地人称从外地来的人为“外人”。 ❋ Morphological makeup: ɑ˩pʰo˩, hĩ˥

ɑ˩pʰɣ˧ /ɑ˩pʰɣʌ/ *apu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: LM+MH# ► To belch, to burp. • 打饱嗝儿 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɑ˩pʰɣ˧-ze˥** • ~ PFV: belched • 整体体：打饱嗝儿了

ɑ˩pʰɣ#˥ /ɑ˩pʰɣ˥/ *opu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+#H ► Gander; male goose. • 公鹅 ❋ Classifier: mi˩ᵦ ❋ Morphological makeup: ɑʌ, -pʰɣ˥

ɑ˩ʁo˧ /ɑ˩ʁoʌ/ *awo* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ① ► Home. Characterized by Fu Maoji as “a building, a house, that is one's home”. • 家、家里。傅懋勣形容为：“当一个人的家的一所房子”。 ¶ **njɤ˧ | ɑ˩ʁo˧** • my home, my house • 我家 ¶ **no˧ | ɑ˩ʁo˧** • your home, your house • 你家 ¶ **ɑ˩ʁo˧ ʝi˧** *awo yi* • to take care of the household, to look after the affairs of the family (in particular: distributing work to the various members, and ensuring that the supplies are not running low) • 在家里做事情、管家（如：分配工作、做家务事等） ¶ **no˧ | kʰi˧qʰɣ˧ le˧ tʰɣ˧, | ə˧tso˧ ʝi˧ | mɤ˧-tsʰɯ˩? | ɑ˩ʁo˧ jo˩!** • You have reached the door of the house, so why won't you enter? Come into the house! • 既然到达家门口了，你怎么不进去？请进，到家里来！ ¶ (BuriedAlive3.6, 10.24397/pangloss-0004539#S6) **ɖɯ˩-hĩ˩ ʈʂʰɯ˩-tɕi˥ F | lo˧ ʝi˧-hɯ˧-dʑo˩ | tʰi˥, | ɖɯ˩dʐɯ˧-ɬɑ˩tsʰo˩-ʈʂʰɯ˩-dʑo˩ | tʰi˥, | ɑ˩ʁo˧ dzi˩-kʰɯ˩!** • While the other adults went off to work (in the fields), Ddeez-zhi Lhaco was told to stay at home / she was assigned to domestic tasks! • 当其他成年人都去（田里）工

作时，独知拉搓却被安排待在家里／她被分配做家务！ ¶ (Sister.9, 10.24397/pangloss-0004342#S9) **go˦mi˦-dʑo˥ | tʰi˩, | ɑ˩ʁo˦ dʑo˩ tsɯ˩ ◊ -mɣ̩˩.** • As for the sister, she stayed at home [while her brother went out hunting in the wilderness for months on end]. • 妹妹呢，她待在家里（而她的哥哥则连续几个月到野外打猎）。 ¶ (Housebuilding.2, 10.24397/pangloss-0004449#S2) **nɑ˩-bɣ̩˥ | ʈʂʰɯ˦ | ʑi˦qʰwɤ˦ | pi˦-hĩ˦-ʈʂʰɯ˦-dʑo˩ | tʰi˩, | ʑi˦mi˦ | pi˦-hĩ˦-ʈʂʰɯ˦-dʑo˩, | ɑ˩ʁo˦ | tʰi˦-dzi˩-hĩ˩ | ʈʂʰɯ˦-ʅɯ˦, | ...** • What the Na refer to as 'the buildings'; what they call 'the main building'; this home, in which we are now sitting... • （我们）摩梭人所说的“楼房”；所说的“主屋”；咱们所坐的这个家…… ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˦ᵦ ② ► The household as a family. • 家庭 ¶ **ɑ˩ʁo˦=ɻæ˩** • the members of the family, the family group (living under the same roof) • 家人（住在一起的家人） ¶ **njɤ˦ | ɑ˩ʁo˦=ɻ̩˩** • my family, my lineage, my kin • 我的家人

ɑ˩ʁo˦-hĩ#˥ /ɑ˩ʁo˦hĩ˦/ *awo hin* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ► Members of the family: relatives who live together under the same roof. They can have several houses: what matters is not that they are always in one and the same place, but that they are – or can be – together under the same roof. The notion by and large corresponds to that of lineage. • 家人、住在一起的家人、家庭成员：共同生活在同一屋檐下的亲属。他们可以有几栋房子：重要的不是他们总是在同一个地方，而是他们在一起在同一个屋檐下，或者可以在一起在同一个屋檐下。这个概念大体上与血缘关系的概念一致。 ⊡ Antonym: hĩ˦hĩ#˥ ❁ Classifier: ɣ̩˦ ❁ Morphological makeup: ɑ˩ʁo˦, hĩ˥

ɑ˩ʁo˦-ʑi˦dɣ̩˦ /ɑ˩ʁo˦ʑi˦dɣ̩˦/ *awo xxiddu*

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

ɑ˩zo#˥ /ɑ˩zo˥/ *osso*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ► Gosling, baby goose. • 小鹅 ❁ Classifiers: ʅɯ˦ᵦ, mi˩ᵦ ❁ Morphological makeup: ɑ˩, -zo˥

æ

æ /æ?/ *ae*

INTERJECTION ❁ Tone: 0 ► Interjection indicating lack of understanding (perplexity), and calling for repetition: "What?" • 表示不理解并要求重复的插话："什么？"

æꟾ /æꟾ/ *aen*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Cliff, overhanging cliff. • 岩石、悬崖、崖山、崖壁 ⊡ See also: æ˩pʰæ˥ ❁ Classifier: pʰæ˥ₐ

æ˦bæ˦ /æ˦bæ˦/ *aebbae* (Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Goitre. • 甲状腺肿瘤 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˦ᵦ

æ˦bæ˦-ʈʂʰæ˦ɣɯ#˥ /æ˦bæ˦ʈʂʰæ˦ɣɯ˦/ *aebbae chaehree*

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

æ˩gɣ˩ /æ˩gɣꟾ/ *aeggu* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Ard. There are no distinct words for 'ard' (symmetrical) and 'plough' (asymmetrical). Only ards were in use at the time of fieldwork (2006). • 犁头（摩梭语不区分对称和不对称的犁，2006 年调查时用的是对称的犁） ❡ **(phonological elicitation)** **æ˩gɣ˩ tʰɣ˩-nɑ˥** • ~ DEM CLF: that ard • ~ 指示代词 量词：那把犁头 ❁ Classifier: nɑ˦ₐ

æ˩gɣ˩-mæ˩ /æ˩gɣ˩mæꟾ/ *aeggu mae*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Handle (stilt) of the ard, used to control the ard's direction and the furrow's depth. • 犁把，用于控制犁的方向和犁沟的深度 ◈ **(usage)** The noun æ˩gɣ˩mæꟾ has (as of 2024) only been observed in the expression æ˩gɣ˩-mæ˩ ʑi˩-hĩ˥. ❡ **æ˩gɣ˩-mæ˩ ʑi˩-hĩ˥** • the person holding the handle of the ard • 抓着犁把的人 ⊡ Synonym: æ˩gɣ˩-mæ˩qo˥ ❁ Classifier: nɑ˦ₐ

æ˩gɣ˩-mæ˩qo˥ /æ˩gɣ˩mæ˩qo˥/ *aeggu maegheu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ► Handle (stilt) of the ard, used to control the ard's direction and the furrow's depth. • 犁把，用于控制犁的方向和犁沟的深度 ❡ **(phonological elicitation)** **æ˩gɣ˩-mæ˩qo˥ tʰɣ˩-nɑ˩** • ~ DEM CLF: that ard handle • ~ 指示代词 量词：那个犁把 ⊡ Synonym: æ˩gɣ˩-mæ˩ ❁ Classifier: nɑ˦ₐ

æ˩gɣ˩-mo˥ /æ˩gɣ˩mo˥/ *aeggumo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ► Beam of the ard, pole of the ard: a long piece of wood linking the yoke to the sole. • 犁杆 ⊡ See also: æ˩gɣ˩ ⊡ Synonym: æ˩mo˦ ❁ Classifier: nɑ˦ₐ

æ˦-hi˩hi˩ /æ˦hi˩hi˩!/ *ehihi*

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

æ˦ʝi˦ /æ˦ʝi˦!/ *eyi*

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

æ˦ʝi˩ /æ˦ʝi˩/ *eyi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Cry. • 鸣声 ❡ **æ˦ʝi˩ kʰɯ˩** • to shout • 叫 ❡ **no˦ | æ˦ʝi˩ tʰɑ˩-kʰɯ˩! | no˦ se˦-dʑæ˩ɻæ˩-gɣ˩!** • Don't make noise! You are annoying everyone! (Context: a reprimand given to people who spoke too loudly) • 请你不要大声／别那么大声！你就是叽叽喳喳！（你在麻烦大家、你很烦人）

æ˩mi˦-mɣ˦ʈɣ˥ /æ˩mi˦mɣ˦ʈɣ˥/ *aemi mudeu* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same, Da: æ˩ me˦ mɣ˦ ɖʐɣ˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H# ► Anklebone, bone of the top of the foot. • 踝骨 ◈ **(morphemic make-up)** To date, it has not been possible to extract disyllabic components †æ˩mi˦ and †mɣ˦ʈɣ˥. ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˦ᵦ

æ˩mi˦-ʁwɤ#˥ /æ˩mi˦ʁwɤ˦/ *Aemiwua*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ► Aemiwua. This is the first village along the road from /qʰæ˦tɕʰi˦/ to /ʈʂo˦ʂɯ#˥/. In traditional Na geography, which takes Lugu Lake as a point of origin, Aemiwua is the third village of the plain. Latitude: 27.77579, longitude: 100.66367.

• 阿咪瓦、阿米瓦（永宁坝子的一个村落）。经纬度：100.66367，27.77579 ¶ **dʑɤ˩by˧-kɤ˧sɑ˥-ʁwɤ˩, | hi˩ʁwɤ˩-lo˥, | æ˩mi˧-ʁwɤ#˥, | lɑ˧lo˧-ʁwɤ˥, | lɑ˧ŋwɤ˧, | bɤ˧tsʰo˧gy˥, | ə˧lɑ˧-ʁwɤ#˥, | gæ˧ɻæ˩, | qʰæ˧tɕʰi˧, | tʰo˧ʈɯ#˥** • The ten villages traditionally considered as part of Yongning. • 摩梭传统地理概念中，属于永宁的十个村落：佳部嘎萨瓦、习瓦洛、阿咪瓦、拉洛瓦、拉瓦、巴搓古、阿拉瓦、嘎拉、开基、拖支

æ˩mi˧so˧ /æ˩mi˧so˧/ *aemiso*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM? LM+#H? ► Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: "*aemiso*". • 达巴《暗咪诵》经。

æ˩mo˥ /æ˩mo˥/ *aemo*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LH ► Used ard, plough which cannot be used anymore. • 陈旧的犁架子（不能再用了） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) æ˩mo˥ tʰy˩-nɑ˩** • ~ DEM CLF: that used ard • ~ 指示代词 量词：那个旧犁架子（犁杆） ❋ Classifier: nɑ˧$_a$

æ˩mo˧ /æ˩mo˥/ *aemo*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ► Beam of the ard, pole of the ard: a long piece of wood linking the yoke to the sole. • 犁杆 ▣ See also: æ˩gy˩ ▣ Synonym: æ˩gy˩-mo˥ ❋ Classifier: nɑ˧$_a$

æ˧ɲi#˥ /æ˧ɲi˧/ *aeni* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: æ˧ni˧)

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Suona, trumpet: a double-reeded Chinese musical instrument. • 唢呐，也称作喇叭、海笛 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧$_b$

æ˩pʰæ˥ /æ˩pʰæ˥/ *aenpae* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+MH# ► Cliff, overhanging cliff. This term designates the top of the cliff: the relatively flat ground close to the precipice. To refer to the steep (vertical) side of the cliff, one adds /lɑ˧bi˧/ 'steep slope'. • 岩石、悬崖、崖山、崖壁 ▣ See also: æ˩pʰæ˧-lɑ˧bi˥ ❋ Classifier: pʰæ˥$_a$ ❋ Morphological makeup: æ˥, pʰæ˥$_a$

æ˩pʰæ˧-lɑ˧bi˥ /æ˩pʰæ˥/ *aenpae labbi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+H# ► The steep (vertical) side of the cliff. • 悬崖陡峭（垂直）的一面。 ▣ See also: æ˩pʰæ˧-lɑ˧bi˥ ❋ Classifier: pʰæ˥$_a$ ❋ Morphological makeup: æ˩pʰæ˥, lɑ˧bi#˥

æ˩qʰy˥ /æ˩qʰy˥/ *aenkheu* (Da: same, Gi: æ˩qʰy#˥)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LH ► Cave, cavern; rock shelter (where one can spend the night). • 小洞穴、岩洞；岩石庇护所（可在此过夜） ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧$_b$

æ˧ʁwæ˧ /æ˧ʁwæ˧/ *aewae* (Dd: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Apricot. • 杏 ¶ **æ˧ʁwæ˧ | ʤɯ˧-ʅɯ˧** • an apricot • 一颗杏 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧$_b$

æ˩sæ˥ /æ˩sæ˥/ *aesae*

DISCOURSE PARTICLE ❋ Tone: LH ► Respectful final particle. • 句尾助词，表示尊重。 ¶ **ʁɑ˩mi˥-ze˩ | æ˩sæ˥!** • Thank you! (Polite formulation) • 谢谢！（礼貌说法）

æ˧ʂæ˧ /æ˧ʂæ˧/ *Aeshae*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Aeshae, name of a mountain: one of the two main mountains in the vicinity of the Yongning plain. It is a masculine mountain ("the young man": /pʰæ˧tɕi˥/), the counterpart to the feminine mountain /kɤ˧my˥/ ("the young woman": /mi˩zɯ˥/). Latitude: 27.74883, longitude: 100.63379. • 一座山的名字：安山，也称作'阿沙五'。位于永宁坝的西面，格姆女神山的对面。经纬度：100.63379，27.74883 ¶ **kɤ˧my˥, | æ˧ʂæ˧, | ŋwɤ˧hɑ̃˩, | ʂwæ˧gy#˥, | nɑ˩tsʰi˥ | -tɕʰɤ˧pɤ˧mi#˥, | qy˧ɻ˩-ʈʂʰæ˧nɑ˥** • The six mountains of Yongning that carry a name and have a definite symbolic value: Gemu, Aesha, Nguahan, Shuaeggu, Nacee-Qebemi, Gheu'er-Chaena. The other mountains do not have comparable symbolic value, and fewer people use specific names for them. • 永宁地区有固定名字的六座山：格姆，安山，瓦哈，双古，纳慈巧吧咪，古尔川纳。

æ˧ʂæ#˥ /æ˧ʂæ˧/ *eshae*

ADVERB ❋ Tone: #H ► Yore, long ago. • 古时候，从前 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) æ˧ʂæ˧=by˧** • ~ POSS: ...of the past ◈ **(tonology)** The tonal pattern is regular. • ~ 属式：从前的…… ▣ See also: æ˧ʂæ˧-pi˧my˥, æ˧ʂæ˧-qʰwæ#˥, æ˧ʂæ˧-qʰwɤ˥, æ˧ʂæ˧-tɑ˩my˩, æ˧ʂæ˧-kɤ˥ʈʂɯ˩

æ˧ʂæ˧-kɤ˥ʈʂɯ˩ /æ˧ʂæ˧kɤ˥ʈʂɯ˩/ *eshae gezhi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H- ► Sayings of the old times, oral traditions of the old times. • 古时候的说法、从前的说法、口传话语 ▣ See also: æ˧ʂæ˧-pi˧my˥, æ˧ʂæ˧-qʰwæ#˥, æ˧ʂæ˧-qʰwɤ˥, æ˧ʂæ˧-tɑ˩my˩ ❋ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥$_a$ ❋ Morphological makeup: æ˧ʂæ#˥, kɤ˥ʈʂɯ˩

æ˧ʂæ˧-pi˧my˥ /æ˧ʂæ˧pi˧my˥/ *eshae bimu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: -MH# ► Folk tale, tradition; this term is more colloquial than /æ˧ʂæ˧-tɑ˩my˩/. • 古时候的说法、从前的说法，传统故事 ▣ See also: æ˧ʂæ˧-qʰwæ#˥, æ˧ʂæ˧-qʰwɤ˥, æ˧ʂæ˧-tɑ˩my˩, æ˧ʂæ˧-kɤ˥ʈʂɯ˩ ❋ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥$_a$ ❋ Morphological makeup: æ˧ʂæ#˥, pi˧my˥$

æ˧ʂæ˧-qʰwæ#˥ /æ˧ʂæ˧qʰwæ˧/ *eshae khuae*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Oral tradition; literally: “messages from old times”. • 古时候的传说。直译：“（来自）古时候的寓意” ¶ **æ˧ʂæ˧-qʰwæ˧-ɳɯ˥ | dʑo˩-ɲi˥!** • “I’m not making this up:) this is part of what the old folks have passed down to us! / This is what our traditions say!” (Context: the speaker cites a proverb or saying, and emphasizes that it is to be taken seriously.) • “（这些道理，不是我个人的意见：）传统中是这样讲的！／咱们的口传文化中就是这么讲的！”（情景：一个人提到一个谚语，强调这是有根据、有源头的，是重要的一个道理。） ⊡ See also: æ˧ʂæ˧-pi˧mɣ˥˩, æ˧ʂæ˧-qʰwɤ˥˩, æ˧ʂæ˧-tɑ˩mɣ˩, æ˧ʂæ˧-kɤ˥˧tʂɯ˩ ❁ Morphological makeup: æ˧ʂæ#˥, qʰwæ˧

æ˧ʂæ˧-qʰwɤ˥˩ /æ˧ʂæ˧qʰwɤ˥˩/ *eshae khuaq* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: æ˧ʂæ˧qʰwɤ˧)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Story, folk tale. • 故事 ¶ **æ˧ʂæ˧-qʰwɤ˧ ʐwɤ˥˩** • to tell a story • 讲故事 ¶ **ə˧ʝi˧-ʂɯ˥ʝi˩, | æ˧ʂæ˧-qʰwɤ˧ ʐwɤ˧-kɣ˥!** • In the old times, (people) used to tell stories! • 在过去，大家经常讲故事！ ¶ **æ˧ʂæ˧-qʰwɤ˧ tsɤ˧-ɲi˥-ze˩ mæ˩!** • It has become a story / it has now entered oral tradition! (About events that happened in Yongning in recent years, less than a decade before, and that are now narrated in much the same way as folk stories.) • 现在，已经变成故事了！（关于近期，十年以内发生过的小故事：现在已经入口传文化了，流传方式跟老故事差不多。） ⊡ See also: æ˧ʂæ˧-pi˧mɣ˥˩, æ˧ʂæ˧-qʰwæ#˥, æ˧ʂæ˧-tɑ˩mɣ˩, æ˧ʂæ˧-kɤ˥˧tʂɯ˩ ❁ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥˧ₐ ❁ Morphological makeup: æ˧ʂæ#˥, qʰwɤ˥˩ 2

æ˧ʂæ˧-tɑ˩mɣ˩ /æ˧ʂæ˧tɑ˩mɣ˩/ *eshae damu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Proverb, saying, adage. • 谚语、习语 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) æ˧ʂæ˧-tɑ˩mɣ˩ tʰɣ˩-kʰwɤ˩** • that proverb • 那个习语 ⊡ See also: æ˧ʂæ˧-pi˧mɣ˥˩, æ˧ʂæ˧-qʰwæ#˥, æ˧ʂæ˧-qʰwɤ˥˩, æ˧ʂæ˧-kɤ˥˧tʂɯ˩ ❁ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥˧ₐ ❁ Morphological makeup: æ˧ʂæ#˥, tɑ˩mɣ˩

æ˧tse˥-pʰæ˩ /æ˧tse˥pʰæ˩/ *aezeipae* (Da, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H#-L ► Kneebone. • 膝盖骨 ⊡ Synonym: ŋwɤ˩ʅɯ˧-tse˥pʰæ˩ ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ

æ˧tsɯ˥-pɤ˩lɣ˩ /æ˧tsɯ˥pɤ˩lɣ˩/ *aezi belu* (Da: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H#-L ► Nape of neck. • 项、脖颈儿 ⊡ See also: pɤ˩lɣ˧ 1 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ

æ˩tɣ˥ /æ˩tɣ˥/ *aendeu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Large rock. • 一大片大岩石 ◈ (**phonology**) It has not been possible to elicit a monosyllabic form of ’rock’. ❁ Classifier: tɣ˩ᵦ

æ̃

æ̃˥ /æ̃˦/ *aen* (Gi: æ̃˦, Da, Jj, Dd: æ˦)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Brass, copper, bronze. • 铜，包括黄铜、红铜、青铜 ¶ **æ̃˦tso˦-æ̃˦mo˩** • instruments and objects made of brass • 铜做的工具、物品 ¶ **(proverb) æ̃˦ la˩-zo˩-ɳɯ˩, | ʂe˦ mɤ˦-la˥!** • "The man who works copper does not work iron!" These two specialties require different skills: physical strength for working iron; and delicate gestures for working copper. This saying is used to point out that each person has her/his own area of expertise. • "打铜的人，不打铁！"这两种工作需要不同的能力：打铁的师傅需要体力，打铜的师傅需要技巧。这句谚语意指：每个人都有他的专攻（不能随便跨越到其它领域）。 ¶ (Gi) **æ˦ | ʂɯ˩kwæ˩-hĩ˦** • 'yellow copper': calque of the Chinese noun 黄铜. • 汉语"黄铜"的直译。

æ̃˩ₐ 1 /æ̃˥/ *aeq*

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

æ̃˩ₐ 2 /æ̃˥/ *aenq*

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ► To get stuck. • 堵塞、塞 ¶ **ʝi˩mi˥ | ʤʐæ˩qʰæ˦-qo˩ æ̃˩!** • The cow is stuck in the mud. • 牛陷在泥巴里。

æ̃˩ₐ 3 /ʤɯ˦ æ̃˩/ *aen*

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: L_a ► Classifier for fires and sacrificial offerings. • 量词：火（一团）、祭品 ¶ **mɣ˦ | ʈʂʰɯ˦-æ̃˥** • this fire (tone: H# / H$) • 这团火

æ̃˥ /æ̃˥/ *aenq* (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: æ˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Chicken. • 鸡 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) æ̃˩ dzɯ˥-ze˩** • ...has eaten (a/some) chicken • 吃了鸡 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) æ̃˩ hwæ˦-ze˦** • ...has bought (a) chicken • 买了鸡 ¶ **æ̃˥, | kʰɣ˦, | bo˥, | hwɤ˥, | ʝi˦, | la˦, | tʰo˦li˦, | mɣ˦gɣ˦, | bɣ˦zɣ˦, | ʐwæ˦, | jo˦, | ʑi˥** • the twelve years of the duodenary cycle • 十二个生肖：鸡肉、狗、猪、鼠、牛、虎、兔、龙、蛇、马、羊、猴 ¶ **æ̃˩-mɤ˥** • chicken grease, chicken fat • 鸡油 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) æ̃˩-mɤ˥ dzɯ˩** • to eat chicken fat • 吃鸡油 ❁ Classifier: mi˩ᵦ

æ̃˥ /æ̃˥/ *aenq*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Soul (monosyllable). • 灵魂 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˦

æ̃˩bi˩ /æ̃˩bi˩/ *Aenbbi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Aenbbi, a village just over the river on the Sichuan side of the road to Qiansuo. Latitude: 27.80191, longitude: 100.75047. • 阿比村：从阿拉瓦村到前所乡路上经过的一个村落。也称作'阿碧'。经纬度：100.75047，27.80191 ◈ **(dialectology)** Indication from Roselle Dobbs: this name is /w̃æ.bi/ in the village of Aggowua 阿古瓦, north of Alawua. ¶ **æ̃˩bi˩-hĩ˥ ɲi˩!** • [(S)he] is from the village of Aenbbi (/æ̃˩bi˩/)! • 是阿比村的人！ ⊡ Synonym: æ̃˩bi˩-ʁwɤ˥

æ̃˩bi˩-ʁwɤ˥ /æ̃˩bi˩ʁwɤ˥/ *Aenbbiwua*

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

æ̃˩bɻ˥ /æ̃˩bɻ˥/ *aenbbu* (Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Poultry yard. • 鸡圈 ◈ **(tonology)** The tonal pattern is regular. ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˦ᵦ ❁ Morphological makeup: æ̃˥, bɻ˩

æ̃˩-kʰɣ˥ 1 /æ̃˩kʰɣ˥/ *aenqku* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► Year of the Rooster. • 鸡年，属鸡 ❁ Morphological makeup: æ̃˥, kʰɣ˥

æ̃˩-kʰɣ˥ 2 /æ̃˩kʰɣ˥/ *aenq kuq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► Born in the year of the Rooster. • 属鸡（属相） ❁ Morphological makeup: æ̃˥, kʰɣ˥

æ̃˩li˦pʰæ˥ /æ̃˩li˦pʰæ˥/ *aelipae* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: æ˩ɬi˦pʰæ˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H# ► Mirror. • 镜子 ❁ Classifier: pʰæ˥ₐ ❁ Morphological makeup: li˦ₐ, pʰæ˥ₐ The origin of the first syllable is not clear. It could be the same morpheme as in the first syllable of 'soul'.

æ̃˩ɬi#˥ /æ̃˩ɬi˥/ *aenlhi* (Jj: same, Da: ∅)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ► Soul. • 灵魂、魂魄 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˦ (CLF for an individual) ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) bla ཟླ (< brla བཟླ)

æ̃˩mi˦ /æ̃˩mi˥/ *aenmi* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Hen. • 母鸡 ❁ Classifier: mi˩ᵦ ❁ Morphological makeup: æ̃˥

æ̃˩mi˦-æ̃˦ʂwæ˥ /æ̃˩mi˦æ̃˦ʂwæ˥/ *aenmi aenshuae*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H# ► Hen and rooster. • 母鸡与公鸡 ❁ Morphological makeup: æ̃˩mi˦, æ̃˦ʂwæ˥

æ˩mi˧-æ˧tsɯ˥ /æ˩mi˧æ˧tsɯ˥/ *aenmi aenzi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+H# ► Hen and chick. • 母鸡与稚鸡 ❋ Morphological makeup: æ˩mi˧, æ˧tsɯ˥

æ˧qæ˩ 1 /æ˧qæ˩/ *aeghae* (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: æ˧qæ˩)

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

æ˧qæ˩ 2 /æ˧qæ˩/ *aeghae*

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: L# ► Blue-green; literally 'parrot[-coloured]'. • 像鹦鹉的颜色：介于青色、蓝色、绿色之间的颜色（摩梭语基本颜色为黄、红、青、黑、白、灰等） ◈ (**semantics**) This is the word for 'parrot', used by extension to refer to a colour: blue-green. ¶ (La, Jj) **æ˧qæ˩-ni˩gɣ˩** • vivid-coloured, blue-green; literally 'like a parrot', i.e. 'parrot-coloured' • 像鹦鹉的颜色：青、蓝色、绿色 ¶ (Gi) **æ˧qæ˩-ba˩lɑ˩** • vivid-coloured, blue-green jacket: literally 'parrot(-coloured) jacket' • 青、蓝色、绿色衣服 ¶ (Gi) **æ˧qæ˩ni˩|~æ˧qæ˩ni˩gɣ˩** • RED; same meaning: blue-green ◈ (**dialectology**) Not accepted by Mrs. Latami and Mr. He Jiaze (consultant Jj). • 重叠。同上：青色 ¶ (La, Jj) **æ˧kæ˩|~æ˧kæ˩ ni˩gɣ˩** • RED; same meaning: blue-green • 重叠。同上：青色 ⊡ See also: æ˧qæ˩ 1

æ˩ʁɣ˩ /æ˩ʁɣ∧/ *aenweu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Egg. • 蛋 ◈ (**tonology**) The tone of the compound allows us to formulate a hypothesis concerning the tone of the monosyllable 'egg'. If the tonal rules at the stage when the compound was formed were indeed identical to those currently observed, with 'chicken' in the LM tone category, the monosyllable 'egg' can be reconstructed as also having LM tone: *ʁɣ∧. ¶ **bæ˧mi˧-æ˩ʁɣ˩** • cane egg • 鸭子蛋 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) æ˩ʁɣ˩ dzɯ∧** • to eat eggs • 吃蛋 ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˧ᵦ ❋ Morphological makeup: æ˩∧

æ˩ʂe˩ /æ˩ʂe∧/ *aenshei* (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Muscle. • 肌肉 ¶ (Da) **æ˩ʂe∧ | dzɤ∧ | ʐwæ∧** • (He/she) is in great shape! • 身体状况很好！（包括气色好） ❋ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥ₐ

æ˩ʂe˧li˥-mo˩ /æ˩ʂe˧li˥mo˩/ *aensheili moq*

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

æ˩ʂe˩ tsʰi˩ /æ˩ʂe˩ tsʰi∧/ *aenshei cee*

VERB ❋ Tone: L ► To run a temperature, to have a fever. • 发烧。 ❋ Morphological makeup: æ˩ʂe˩, tsʰi˧ 1

æ˧ʂwæ˥ /æ˧ʂwæ˥/ *aenshuae* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Rooster. • 公鸡 ❋ Classifier: mi˩˥ᵦ

æ˧ʂwæ˥-æ˩mi˩ /æ˧ʂwæ˥æ˩mi˩/ *aenshuae aenmi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H#- ► Rooster and hen, cock and hen. • 公鸡与母鸡 ⊡ See also: æ˩mi˧-æ˧ʂwæ˥ ❋ Morphological makeup: æ˧ʂwæ˥, æ˩mi˧

æ˧tsɯ˥ /æ˧tsɯ˥/ *aenzi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Chick. • 雏鸡、稚鸡 ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˧ᵦ

æ˧tsɯ˥-kʰɯ˩ʈʂɤ˩-mo˩ /æ˧tsɯ˥kʰɯ˩ʈʂɤ˩mo˩/ *aenzi keezhe moq*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H#– ► "Chicken-claw mushroom": an edible mushroom. • 扫把菌，扫帚菌（一种菌子），长得像鸡爪子的菌子。 ❋ Morphological makeup: æ˧tsɯ˥, kʰɯ˧ʈʂɤ#˥, mo∧

æ˩tɕʰi#˥ /æ˩tɕʰi˧/ *aenqie*

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

æ˧ʈwɤ˩ /æ˧ʈwɤ˩/ *aendua*

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

æ˧ʈwɤ˩-mɣ˩kʰɣ˩ /æ˧ʈwɤ˩mɣ˩kʰɣ˩/ *aendua muku*

ADVERB ❋ Tone: L#- ► Constantly, all the time; liter-

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

æ̃˧-ɣ̣#˥ /æ̃˧ɣ̣˧/ *aenvu* (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Copper pot. • 铜锅 ❋ Classifier: ⌊ɯ˧ᵦ

æ̃˩zɯ˩ /æ̃˩zɯ˥/ *eunssi* (Dd: same, Jj: æ̃˩zɯ˩)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Agate. Agate of various colours is used in ornamentation. Beads range from the size of a quail egg to that of a chicken’s egg. • 玛瑙 ◈ (**dialectology**) Roselle Dobbs indicates the form /ʑ̣˩zɯ˩/. ¶ **sɯ˧ʑ̣˧-æ̃˩zɯ˩** • pearl-shaped agate bead • 珠子形状的玛瑙 ¶ **æ̃˩zɯ˩-ʂo˩~ʂo˥** • with lots of agate on it (of a piece of clothing) • （衣服上）都镶嵌着玛瑙 ❋ Classifier: ⌊ɯ˧ᵦ

b

ba˥ /ba˥/ *bbaq*

DISCOURSE PARTICLE ❁ Tone: L? ► Affirmative final particle; comparable to question-tag in English. • 句尾助词，表示肯定：“……是吧。”

ba˩la˩ /ba˩la˥/ *bbala* (Gi, Da, Dd: same, Jj: ba˩ɬa˩)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ① ► Jacket, upper outer garment; clothes. • 上衣，衣服 ¶ **ɣɯ˩-ba˩la˥#** • leather jacket • 皮衣 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b ② ► Placenta. • 胎盘、衣胞 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b

ba˦la˦kʰɯ˦tsʰɤ˥ /ba˦la˦kʰɯ˦tsʰɤ˥/ *bbalakeece* (Gi: same, Jj: ba˦la˦kʰɯ˦tsʰɤ#˥, Dd: ba˦la˦kʰɯ˦tɕʰɤ˦)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ① ► Spider. • 蜘蛛 ❁ Classifier: kʰɯ˩b ② ► Spider web, cobweb. • 蜘蛛网 ¶ **ba˦la˦kʰɯ˦tsʰɤ˦ tʰi˥-ʂɯ˩-dʐo˩** • There's a cobweb hanging there. • 有蜘蛛网 ❁ Classifier: kʰɯ˩b ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) ba22la55qɤ55tɕʰõ22

ba˩la˩-mæ˩ʂæ˥ /ba˩la˩mæ˩ʂæ˥/ *bbala maeshae*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ► Kaftan: clothing that children used to wear before they came of age: a loose robe (the same for girls and boys); also worn by adult men in earlier times. • 袒、卡夫坦长衣：成年前男女小孩均穿的袒，成年男人也穿 ⊡ Synonym: mæ˦ʂæ˩, ʂæ˦tsɯ˦, ba˩la˩-ʂæ˩tsɯ˥ ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˥a ❁ Morphological makeup: ba˩la˩, mæ˦ʂæ˩

ba˩la˩-ʂæ˩tsɯ˥ /ba˩la˩ʂæ˩tsɯ˥/ *bbala shaezi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ► Kaftan: clothing that children used to wear before they came of age: a loose robe (the same for girls and boys); also worn by adult men in earlier times. • 袒、卡夫坦长衣：成年前男女小孩均穿的袒，成年男人也穿 ⊡ Synonym: ʂæ˦tsɯ˦, mæ˦ʂæ˩, ba˩la˩-mæ˩ʂæ˥ ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˥a ❁ Morphological makeup: ba˩la˩, ʂæ˦tsɯ˦ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 衫子

bæ˦ /bæ˦/ *bbae* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M ► Stupid, idiot. • 傻、笨、蠢 ¶ **bæ˦-hĩ˦** • ~ REL • 傻的 ¶ **no˦ | bæ˦-ze˩!** • Well, you have had a hard time, haven't you! (Consolation to someone who complains about having had a hard time.) • 你这傻劲，你辛苦了！（人家诉苦的时候，安慰的话） ¶ **bæ˦-ze˩ mæ˩!** • You have had a hard time! (Consolation to someone.) • 你这傻劲，你辛苦了！ ⊡ Synonym: zo˦bæ˩, mɣ˩bæ˦, mɣ˩bæ˦-mi˩ ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) bæ51

bæ˦a /ɖɯ˦ bæ˦/ *bbae*

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: M$_a$ ► Classifier for sorts of things; used in statements of identity: “it is the same”. • 量词：东西（一样） ¶ **ɖɯ˦-bæ˦-la˦ ɲi˥!** • It's the same! • 是一样的！ ¶ **ʝi˦kʰɣ˥-dʐo˩, | ɲi˦-bæ˦ | ʐwɤ˩-tʰa˥! | ʝi˦kʰɣ˥-dʐo˩, | ɖɯ˦-bæ˦-la˦ ʐwɤ˦-tʰa˥!** • Some (phrases or combinations between words) can be said two different ways; whereas others can only be said in one way / only have one possible realization! (Context: the investigation bears on tonal variants for phrases, such as numeral-plus-classifier phrases; the consultant confirms that some combinations admit two variants, whereas others only have one possible tone pattern.) • 有些（词组）有两种说法，有些只有一种说法！（情景：讨论的是一些有两种不同变调发音的词组，发音合作人确定：确实有些有两种不同的变调，而有些只有一种声调模型。） ¶ **ɲi˦-bæ˦-ɳɯ˦ | ɖɯ˦-bæ˦ʝi˦** • to confuse two things, e.g. to confuse two sounds (phonemes), and to write them in the same way, missing their opposition • 把两个音（其实是两个不同的音位）写成一样，等于把两者弄混淆了。 ⊡ See also: ʁo˩b 2

bæ˩ 1 /bæ˦/ *bbae* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Rope. • 绳子 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) bæ˩ ʈʂʰɯ˩-kʰɯ˥** • ~ DEM CLF: this rope • ~ 指示代词 量词：这条绳子 ¶ **bæ˦ tsʰi˩** • string, thin rope • 细绳 ¶ **bæ˦ | tsʰi˩-hĩ˥** • string, thin rope • 细的绳子 ❁ Classifiers: ʈʰɤ˥a (CLF for a short piece of rope), ɖæ˩a 2 (CLF for a section of rope (up to several meters)), kʰɯ˩b (CLF for a whole rope)

bæ˩ 2 /bæ˥/ *bbaeq*

VERB ❁ Tone: L ► To fester (with pus), to suppurate, to be purulent. • 化脓 ¶ **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 also: bæ˥

bæ˩a 1 /bæ˥/ *bbaeq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L$_a$ ► To sweep, to clean up. • 扫 ¶ **ɖæ˩ bæ˦** • to sweep the dust, to sweep the floor • 扫地 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɖæ˩ bæ˦-ze˩** • to sweep the dust, to sweep the floor+PFV • 扫地了 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɖʐɤ˩ bæ˥** • to sweep the stairs • 扫楼梯 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) njɤ˦ | ɖʐɤ˩ bæ˩-zo˩-ho˥.** • I have to sweep the stairs! • 我要扫楼梯了！

¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **gi˩ bæʌ** • to sweep the granary • 扫仓廪 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **njɤ˦ | gi˩ bæ˩-zo˩-ho˥.** • I have to sweep the granary! • 我要扫仓廪了！ ⊡ See also: bæ˦~bæ˥

bæ˩a 2 /bæʌ/ *bbaeq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: La ► To bloom. • 开花 ¶ **bæ˩bæ˩bæ˥-ze˩** • The flower has bloomed. • 花开了。

bæ˩a 3 /ɖɯ˦ bæ˩/ *bbae*

CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: La ► Self-classifier for flowers. • 量词：花（一朵） ¶ **tʰɥ˦-bæ˥** • DEM ~ (tone: H# / H$) • 指示代词 ~：这朵（花）

bæ˩b /ɖɯ˦ bæ˩/ *bbae*

CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: Lb ► Self-classifier for harvests. • 量词：庄稼

bæʌ /bæʌ/ *bbaeq*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM ► Crops. • 庄稼 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **bæ˩ ɲi˥** • ~ COP • 是庄稼 ¶ **(proverb)** **ɖɯ˦-kʰɥ˦ ʈɥ˦-bæ˥ mɥ˩, | ɕi˦-kʰɥ˦ | le˦-mɤ˦-dzɯ˦!** • "This year, even if we had had a thousand harvests, it would not have lasted a hundred years!" This proverb is a consolation for years of bad harvests: "If the harvest had been excellent, it would not have lasted forever anyway! Everything begins anew every year, so let us look forward!" ◈ (**phonology**) In ordinary speech one would say /ɕi˦-kʰɥ˦/, and this would yield /ɕi˦-kʰɥ˦ | le˦-mɤ˦-dzɯ˦/ or /ɕi˦-kʰɥ˦ le˥-mɤ˩-dzɯ˩/. These formulations are acceptable, but this is not how the proverb is pronounced. It has a peculiar pronunciation: /ɕi˦-kʰɥ˦/, instead of the /ɕi˦-kʰɥ˦/ of the ordinary language. • "一年收千棵，不够吃百年！"（这个谚语，来慰藉收成不好的年份。） ¶ **(proverb)** (Gi) **ɖɯ˦-kʰɥ˦ ʈɥ˦-bæ˥ mɥ˩, | ɕi˦-kʰɥ˦ | dzɯ˦ mɤ˦-mɥ˥!** • As above: "This year, even if we had had a thousand harvests, it would not have lasted a hundred years!" ◈ (**dialectology**) Mrs. Latami is not aware of the existence of such a proverb. • 同上："今年收成千担，也不够吃一百年！"（这个谚语，来慰藉收成不好的年份。） ⊡ See also: bæ˩dʑɯ˥ ✵ Classifier: bæ˩b

bæʌ /bæʌ/ *bbaeq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: LH ► Pus. • 脓 ¶ **bæ˩ bæ˦-ze˩** • the wound suppurates, the wound is pussy • 伤口在化脓 ¶ **bæʌ | le˦-bæ˩-ze˩** • the wound suppurates, the wound is pussy • 伤口化脓了。 ⊡ See also: bæ˩ 2 ✵ Classifier: ʈʰɤ˥a

bæˀ /bæˀ/ *bbaeq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: MH ► To run. • 跑 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **le˦-bæ˦-ze˥** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has run • 实施 ~ 整体体：跑了

bæ˦~bæ˥ /bæ˦bæ˥/ *bbaebbae*

VERB ✵ Tone: H# ► To sweep, to clean up (reduplicated form). • 扫（重叠形式） ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **le˦-bæ˦~bæ˥** • ACCOMP ~ • 扫一扫 ✵ Morphological makeup: bæ˩a 1

bæ˩bæ˩ 1 /bæ˩bæʌ/ *bbaebbae* (Jj: same)

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

bæ˩bæ˩ 2 /bæ˩bæʌ/ *bbaebbae* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: L ► Spotted. • 花的（花蛋、花石头、花鸟） ¶ **bæ˩bæ˩ tʰi˩-di˥** • there are spots (e.g. on an egg, a bird, a stone) • 有花纹 ⊡ See also: bæ˩bæ˩ 1

bæ˦bɥ˥ /bæ˦bɥ˥/ *bbaebbu* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: H# ► Piglet. • 猪崽 ⊡ Synonym: bæ˦bɥ˥-zo˩ ✵ Classifier: ɭɯ˦b

bæ˦bɥ˥-zo˩ /bæ˦bɥ˥zo˩/ *bbaebbusso* (Gi: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: H#- ► Piglet. • 猪崽 ⊡ Synonym: bæ˦bɥ˥ ✵ Classifier: ɭɯ˦b

bæ˩dʑɯ˥ /bæ˩dʑɯ˥/ *bbejji* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: LH ► Crops, harvest. • 庄稼 ¶ **bæ˩dʑɯ˥ | mɤ˦-dʑɤ˩!** • The harvest is not good! • 庄稼不好！／收成不好！ ¶ **(proverb)** (Gi) **bæ˩dʑɯ˥ | ʈɥ˦-bæ˩ le˩-mɥ˩-kʰɯ˩!** • May a thousand crops come to maturity! (A blessing to elders, used for instance during the rite of coming of age) ◈ (**dialectology**) Mrs. Latami is not aware of the existence of such a proverb. • 祝：一千棵庄稼都成熟起来！（成年礼、过年等节庆时的祝福用语，晚辈对长辈的祝福） ✵ Classifier: bæ˩b ✵ Morphological makeup: bæʌ

bæ˦ɖæ˦ /bæ˦ɖæ˦/ *bbaeddae*

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Short rope. • 短绳 ✵ Classifier: kʰɯ˩b

bæ˩-la˩~la˥ /bæ˩la˩la˥/ *bbaelala*

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: L ► Soft, weak, pliant. • 软，柔软、软塌塌、软绵绵 ¶ **bæ˩-la˩~la˥-gɥ˩** • Soft, weak, pliant. • 软塌塌 ⊡ See also: bæ˩-ʁwæ˩~ʁwæ˥

bæ˧li˥ /bæ˧li˥/ *bbaeli*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Sweetened tea. • 甜茶 ¶ **“bæ˧li˥”, | nɑ˩hĩ˧-ʐwɤ˧ ɲi˥!** • “bæ˧li˥” [a Naxi word for sweetened tea] is a Naxi word! / It’s in the Naxi language! • “bæ˧li˥”[纳西语词语：‘甜茶’]，是纳西语！ ⊡ Synonym: dze˧li˥ ❋ Classifier: qʰwɤ˥ₐ (CLF for bowlfuls) ❋ Etymology: (Naxi loanword) mbæ˧le˥

bæ˩-ljɤ˧~ljɤ˧ /bæ˩ljɤ˧ljɤ˧/ *bbaelialia* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L- ► China fir cone. • 松树果、杉树果 ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˧ᵦ

bæ˧mi˧ 1 /bæ˧mi˧/ *bbaemi* (Gi, Jj: same)

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

bæ˧mi˧ 2 /bæ˧mi˧/ *bbaemi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ① ► Thick rope. • 粗绳索 ❋ Classifier: kʰɯ˩ᵦ ② ► Long rope. • 长绳索 ❋ Classifier: kʰɯ˩ᵦ

bæ˧mi˧-bæ˧pʰɣ#˥ /bæ˧mi˧bæ˧pʰɣ˧/ *bbaemi bbaepu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Female duck and male duck. • 母鸭子与公鸭子 ❋ Morphological makeup: bæ˧mi˧ 1, bæ˧pʰɣ#˥

bæ˧mi˧-bæ˧zo#˥ /bæ˧mi˧bæ˧zo˧/ *bbaemi bbaesso*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Female duck and duckling. • 母鸭与小鸭子 ❋ Morphological makeup: bæ˧mi˧ 1, bæ˧zo#˥

bæ˧mi˧-mi˩ /bæ˧mi˧mi˩/ *bbaemimi*

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

bæ˧mi˧-pʰɣ#˥ /bæ˧mi˧pʰɣ˧/ *bbaemipu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Male duck. • 公鸭子 ¶ **bæ˧mi˧-pʰɣ˧ tʰɣ˧-mi˥** • ~ DEM CLF: that duck • ~ 指示代词量词：那只公鸭子 ⊡ See also: bæ˧pʰɣ#˥ ❋ Classifier: mi˩ᵦ

bæ˧pʰɣ#˥ /bæ˧pʰɣ˧/ *bbaepu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Male duck. • 公鸭子 ¶ **bæ˧pʰɣ˧ tʰɣ˧-mi˥ ≈ bæ˧pʰɣ˧ tʰɣ˧-mi˥#** • ~ DEM CLF: that duck • ~ 指示代词量词：那只公鸭子 ⊡ See also: bæ˧mi˧-pʰɣ#˥ ❋ Classifier: mi˩ᵦ

bæ˩pʰɣ˧ /bæ˩pʰɣ˧/ *bbaepeu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L+H# ► Crowndaisy chrysanthemum, *Glebionis coronaria (Linnaeus) Cassini ex Spach*. It is used as a medicinal plant, both for humans and in veterinary medicine (for pigs). • 茼蒿。它是一种药用植物，既可用于人类，也可用于兽医（猪）。 ¶ **bæ˩pʰɣ˥=bɣ˩ | bæ˩bæ/** • the flower of crowndaisy chrysanthemum • 茼蒿的顶花 ¶ **bæ˩pʰɣ˥-bæ˩bæ˩** • crowndaisy chrysanthemum flower • 茼蒿顶花 ❋ Classifier: po˧ₐ (CLF for plants with a stalk)

bæ˧pʰɣ˧-bæ˧mi#˥ /bæ˧pʰɣ˧bæ˧mi˧/ *bbaepu bbaemi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Male duck and female duck. • 公鸭子与母鸭子 ❋ Morphological makeup: bæ˧pʰɣ#˥, bæ˧mi˧ 1

bæ˩-ʁwæ˩~ʁwæ˥ /bæ˩ʁwæ˩ʁwæ˥/ *bbaewaewae* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: L ► Loose, slack, lax. • 松松的 ◈ (**morphemic make-up**) In the current state of the language, the word cannot seem to be said without reduplication. I have not been able to find a monosyllable †bæ meaning ‘soft, slack’. ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ɖwæ/ | bæ˩ʁwæ˩~ʁwæ˥-ʑi˩!** • It’s loose! / It’s not well-fastened! (About a load on a mule’s back) • 松松的！松动了！（情景：看见驮在马上面的货物没系好） ¶ **bæ˩ʁwæ˩~ʁwæ˥ gɣ˩** • It is loose. • 是松松的。 ⊡ See also: bæ˩-lɑ˩~lɑ˥

bæ˧ʁwɤ˧ /bæ˧ʁwɤ˧/ *Bbaewua*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Bbaewua, a village close to the Hot Springs. • 巴瓦：温泉乡的一个村落 ¶ **ə˧go˧-ʁwɤ˧, | ʁwɤ˧lɑ˩-bi˩, | bæ˧ʁwɤ˧, | tʰo˧tsʰe#˥, | pi˧tsʰe˩-di˩, | pɤ˧dʑɤ˩-di˩, | ʁwɤ˧tɣ˧** • Seven villages that one encounters as one leaves the plain of Yongning (towards the Lake); the first two are perceived as villages with a high proportion of Na members, and the third as a mostly Na village, whereas the next two are Pumi; the last used to be predominantly Pumi, but as of the 2010s, it had an important Chinese (Han) population. • 永宁背向泸沽湖方向经过的七个村落：阿古瓦、瓦拉比、巴瓦、拖其、比其地、巴甲地、瓦都。前两个村落拥有相当大的摩梭人口比例，第三主要是摩梭村。拖其、比其地、巴甲地是普米村。瓦都，过去主要是普米族村，到了 2010 年代有了相当多的汉族人口。 ¶ **bæ˧ʁwɤ˧: | nɑ/!** • Bbaewua /bæ˧ʁwɤ˧/ is a Na village! • bæ˧ʁwɤ˧ 是一个摩梭人村落！ ¶ **bæ˧ʁwɤ˧-nɑ˩** • Na (Mosuo) people from Bbaewua /bæ˧ʁwɤ˧/. • 巴瓦摩梭 ⊡ Synonym: bæ˧ʁwɤ˧-ʁwɤ˧

bæ˧ʁwɤ˧-ʁwɤ˧ /bæ˧ʁwɤ˧ʁwɤ˧/ *Bbaewua wua*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► The village of Bbaewua, close to

the Hot Springs. • 巴瓦村：温泉乡的一个村落 ▣ Synonym: bæ˧ʁwɤ˧

bæ˩ʈʂo˥ /bæ˩ʈʂo˥/ *bbaezho* (Da, Jj: same, Gi: bæ˧ʈʂɣ#˥)
NOUN ✵ Tone: LH ► Broom. • 扫帚 ✵ Classifier: nɑ˧ₐ ✵ Morphological makeup: bæ˩ₐ 1

bæ˩ʈʂwæ˩ /bæ˩ʈʂwæ˥/ *bbaezhuae* (Gi, Jj: same)
NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► Reins. • 缰绳 ¶ **ʐwæ˧-bæ˥ʈʂwæ˩** • horse's reins • 马缰绳 ¶ (Gi) **ʐwæ˧-bæ˧ʈʂwæ˥** • horse's reins ◈ (**tonology**) Tone is different from that of the reference speaker. • 马缰绳 ✵ Classifier: kʰɯ˩ᵦ

bæ˧zo#˥ /bæ˧zo˧/ *bbaesso*
NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Duckling. • 小鸭子 ¶ **bæ˧zo˧ tʰɣ˧-ʅɯ#˥** • ~ DEM CLF: that duckling • ~ 指示代词 量词：那只小鸭子 ¶ **bæ˧zo˧-bæ˧mi#˥** • duckling and female duck • 小鸭子与母鸭 ◈ (**tonology**) #H ✵ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ

bɤ˥ /bɤ˧/ *Bbe* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Pumi (Prinmi) (ethnic group). • 普米族 ✵ Classifier: ɣ˧

bɤ˩ₐ 1 /ɖɯ˧ bɤ˩/ *bbe*
CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: L_a ► Classifier for corncobs. • 量词：玉米棒子（一根） ¶ **hɑ˧bɤ˥ | ɖɯ˧-bɤ˩** • a corncob • 一根玉米棒子 ¶ **tʰɣ˧-bɤ˥** • DEM ~ (tone: H# / H$): that corncob • 指示代词 ~：那根（玉米棒子） ¶ **mɤ˧-mɣ˩ ʁo˩tʰo˩ dʑo˩, | hɑ˧bɤ˥!** • When [the maize] has not yet dried, we have an ear of maize / it's maize on the cob! Literally: "when [the maize] is not yet ripe, it's an ear of maize". In reality, 'ripe' here does not really refer to maturity, but to the stage at which the cereal has fully dried out and can be stored. In this sense, maize on the cob, although fit for consumption, is not considered 'ripe' because it is not yet dry. • 当[玉米]还没有干的时候，我们有一穗玉米／这是玉米棒子！字面意思是："[玉米]还没有成熟时，就是玉米棒子"。实际上，这里的'熟'并不是指成熟，而是指谷物完全变干并可以储存的阶段。从这个意义上说，玉米棒子虽然可以食用，但并不能算作'成熟'，因为它还没有干透。

bɤ˩ₐ 2 /ɖɯ˧ bɤ˩/ *bbe*
CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: L_a ► Classifier for halves. • 量词：半 ¶ **ɖɯ˧-bɤ˩-lɑ˩ tʰɣ˩-sɯ˩! | ɖɯ˧-hu˧-ɻ˥!** • I have only done one half as yet! Wait a bit! (Context: someone is sorting out clothes, and is midway through the task.) • 我才干了一半！稍等！（情景：一个在收拾衣服，告诉对方：才收拾了一半，还要等等。） ¶ **ɖɯ˧-bɤ˩-lɑ˩ tʰɣ˩-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 ɖɯ˧-bɤ˩-lɑ˩ tʰɣ˩-sɯ˩ would essentially emphasize all that remains ahead.) • （你）才到了一半！（合作人对调查者学摩梭语的评定） ¶ **ʐæ˩ʂæ˥ | ʐwæ˥! | le˧-se˥, | ɖɯ˧-bɤ˩-qo˩-lɑ˩ tʰɣ˩-sɯ˩!** • It's really far! We have walked (for quite some time), and only got mid-way! • 真远啊！走啊走，才走了一半的路！ ¶ **ʐɤ˩mi˥ | ɖɯ˧-bɤ˩** • half the way • 路的一半 ¶ **ə˧mi˧! | wɤ˥ | ɖɯ˧-bɤ˩ dʑo˩-sɯ˩-wɤ˩!** • Wow! (How far!) There is still half the way to go! • 啊呀嚯！还剩一半的路啊！

bɤ˥ₐ /ɖɯ˧ bɤ˥/ *bbe*
CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: MH_a ► Classifier for scarves. • 量词：头帕（一条）

bɤ˧dzi˩ /bɤ˧dzi˩/ *Bbezzee*
NOUN ✵ Tone: L# ► Bbezzee, a village in Yongning. Latitude: 27.74451, longitude: 100.70505. • 八珠（永宁坝子的一个村落）。经纬度：100.70505，27.74451 ¶ **ɖæ˩ʂɯ#˥, | ʈʂo˧ʂɯ#˥, | bɤ˩tɕʰɯ˥, | dɑ˧pʰo˥, | bɤ˧dzi˩, | dze˧bo˧** • Six villages of the plain of Yongning that lie relatively close to the Lake. • 永宁摩梭地理概念中，距离泸沽湖比较近的六个村落：扎实、忠实、八旗、达坡、八珠、者波。

bɤ˧kɯ˧ /bɤ˧kɯ˧/ *bbegee* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Sifter, sieve. • 筛子 ▣ See also: bɣ˧ʈʂɯ˥ ✵ Classifier: nɑ˧ₐ

bɤ˧mi#˥ /bɤ˧mi˧/ *Bbemi*
NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Pumi woman. • 普米族女人 ✵ Classifier: ɣ˧

bɤ˧mi˥-ʂe˩ /bɤ˧mi˥ʂe˩/ *bbemishei* (Jj: æ˧pʰɣ#˥)
NOUN ✵ Tone: H#- ► Copper-nickel alloy. • 白铜

bɤ˧ʂɯ˩ /bɤ˧ʂɯ˩/ *Bbeshi*
NOUN ✵ Tone: L# ► Baisha: name of a village of the Lijiang plain. The village had a tradition of trading and peddling to faraway places, hence its familiarity to people in Yongning. The Na rendering is identical to the Naxi name, /bɤ˧ʂɯ˩/. • 白沙（丽江坝子里的一个村落）。这个村子有做买卖、贩货到远方的传统，这也解释了为什么像永宁离丽江坝子那么远的村子里的人过去都听说过白沙这个小村子。 ✵ Etymology:

(Naxi loanword) bɤ˧ʂɯ˩

bɤ˧tʰɣ˩ /bɤ˧tʰɣ˩/ *bbetu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✺ Tone: L# ► Footprints. • 脚印 ¶ **hĩ˧-bɤ˧tʰɣ˩** • human footprints • 人的脚印 ¶ **kʰɣ˩mi˩-bɤ˩tʰɣ˥** • dog's footprints • 狗爪印 ✺ Classifier: tʰɣ˥a

bɤ˧tsʰo˧gɣ˥ /bɤ˧tsʰo˧gɣ˥/ *Bbecoggu*

NOUN ✺ Tone: H# ► Bbecoggu, a village of the Lijiang plain: the central village of the plain, where the marketplace was still located in the early 21st century. Latitude: 27.75625, longitude: 100.66164. • 巴搓古（永宁坝子的一个村落），在今永宁乡中心。经纬度：100.66164，27.75625 ¶ **bɤ˧tsʰo˧gɣ˥-hĩ˩** • someone from Bbecoggu • 巴搓古的人 ¶ **dʑɤ˩bɣ˧-kɤ˧sa˥-ʁwɤ˩, | hi˩ʁwɤ˩-lo˥, | æ˩mi˧-ʁwɤ#˥, | la˧lo˧-ʁwɤ˥, | la˧ŋwɤ˧, | bɤ˧tsʰo˧gɣ˥, | ə˧la˧-ʁwɤ#˥, | gæ˧ɻæ˩, | qʰæ˧tɕʰi˧, | tʰo˧ʈɯ#˥** • The ten Na villages considered in traditional geography as belonging to the vicinity of the Yongning temple. • 永宁摩梭地理概念中，距离扎美寺最近的十个村落：佳部嘎萨瓦、习瓦洛、阿咪瓦、拉洛瓦、拉瓦、巴搓古、阿拉瓦、嘎尔、开基、拖支。

bɤ˩tɕʰɯ˩ /bɤ˩tɕʰɯ˥/ *Bbeqi*

NOUN ✺ Tone: L ► Bbeqi: a village in the plain of Yongning, just across the river from the Yongning administrative centre. Latitude: 27.74959, longitude: 100.66084. • 八旗（永宁坝子的一个村落，也称作‘八七’）。经纬度：100.66084，27.74959 ¶ **dʑæ˩ʂɯ#˥, | ʈʂo˧ʂɯ#˥, | bɤ˩tɕʰɯ˥, | da˧pʰo˥, | bɤ˧dzi˩, | dze˧bo˧** • Six villages of the plain of Yongning that lie relatively close to the Lake. • 永宁摩梭地理概念中，距离泸沽湖比较近的六个村落：扎实、忠实、八旗、达坡、八珠、者波。

bɤ˧zo#˥ /bɤ˧zo˧/ *Bbesso*

NOUN ✺ Tone: #H ► Pumi man. • 普米族男人 ✺ Classifier: ɣ˧

bɤ˧-ʐwɤ˥ /bɤ˧ʐwɤ˥/ *Bberua*

NOUN ✺ Tone: MH# ► The Pumi language. • 普米语 ¶ **bɤ˧-ʐwɤ˧ so˥** • to learn the Pumi language • 学普米语

-bi /–/ *bbi*

CONJUNCTION ✺ Tone: 0? ► ADVERSATIVE: no matter... • 虽然…… ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | na˩ ɲi˥-pi˩-bi˩-bi˩, | na˩-ʐwɤ˥ | mɤ˧-kɣ˥!** • Although (s)he is Na, (s)he cannot speak the Na language! • 他虽然是摩梭人但不会讲摩梭语。 ¶ **ʇʂʰɯ˧ | na˩ ɲi˥-bi˩, | na˩-ʐwɤ˥ | mɤ˧-kɣ˥!** • an ungrammatical sentence; the intended meaning was 'although (s)he is Na...' • 病句：不能这样说“他虽然是摩梭人但不会讲摩梭语” ⊡ See also: -bi-bi

bi˥1 /bi˧/ *bbi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✺ Tone: #H ► Snow. • 雪 ¶ **bi˧ gi˧-ze˩** • it is snowing; it has snowed • 下雪了 ✺ Classifier: ʁwɤ˧a 2

bi˥2 /bi˧/ *bbi* (Gi, Da: same)

ADJECTIVE ✺ Tone: H ► Thin; shallow. • 薄，浅（水浅） ¶ **bi˧ | ʐwæ˥!** • It's very shallow! • 很浅！ ¶ **dʐɯ˧ | ɖɯ˧-pi˧ bi˥** • The water is rather shallow. • 水有点浅。 ¶ **dʐɯ˧ bi˧-hĩ˧, | mɤ˧-ɖwæ˩!** • 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！ ⊡ Antonym: lo˥ 1

bi˧1 /bi˧/ *bbi*

VERB ✺ Tone: M ► To dare. • 敢 ¶ **ɟi˧-mɤ˧-bi˧** • Not to dare to do something. • 不敢做 ✺ Cognates: (Naxi) by˧

bi˧2 /bi˧/ *bbi*

NOUN ✺ Tone: M ► Village; neighbours, people in the village. • 村落，邻居、村里的人们 ⊡ See also: fɣ˩bi˩

-bi˧a /bi˧/ *bbi*

SUFFIX ✺ Tone: M ► Immediate future. • 要（近将来） ⊡ See also: bi˧c

bi˧c /bi˧/ *bbi* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✺ Tone: Mc ► To go. • 去 ◈ (**tonology**) The M.L.L tone sequence that obtains for this verb in the frame ACCOMP ~ PFV, le˧-bi˩-ze˩, was noted as early as the first field trips (2007, 2008 and 2009). It was a puzzle, because this verb behaves like an L-tone verb in this frame, whereas it behaves like an M-tone verb in all the other frames used (to begin with: when preceded by the negation, mɤ˧-). This peculiarity, which distinguishes this verb (alongside 'to go by, to elapse (time); to take place', gɣ˧, and the 3rd person past form of the verb 'to go', hɯ˧) from the rest of M-tone verbs, leads to it being placed in a specific tonal subclass within M-tone verbs: the Mc class. ¶ **bi˧-tʰa˧!** • ~ PERMISSIVE • 可以去！ ¶ **bi˧-tʰa˧-ze˥!** • ~ PERMISSIVE+PFV: We can go now! • 可以去了！ ¶ **le˧-bi˩** • to go back • 回去，返回 ¶ **njɤ˧ | a˩pʰo˩ bi˥.** • I go out. • 我去外边。 ¶ **njɤ˧ | a˩pʰo˩ bi˩-zo˩-ho˥ ɲi˩.** • I'm going to have to go outside. • 我要去外边了。 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | a˩pʰo˩ bi˩-zo˩-ho˥ ɲi˩.** • (S)he is going to have to go outside. • 他要去外边了。 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ə˧tse˧ʑi˥ | a˩pʰo˩ bi˩-ho˥ ɲi˩?** • Why will (s)he go outside? / Why would (s)he go outside? • 她出去干什么？ ⊡ See also: hɯ˧c,

kʰi˥, hõ˧ₐ

bi˩ /–/ *bbi*

POSTPOSITION ✵ Tone: L ► On; at. • 向、至、往 ¶ (Sister.162, 10.24397/pangloss-0004342#S162) **zæ˩sɯ˩ bi˥ | tʰi˧-ʈʂʰɣ˥** • to hold grip of the felt cape • 抓住毡子 ¶ **pʰæ˧qʰwɤ˩ bi˩, | mɤ˩ tʰi˩-jɤ˥.** • To put oil onto the face (animal fat, to protect the skin); this phrase was also used to describe the investigator putting on suncream. • 脸上擦油（为了保护皮肤）。（看见调查者抹防晒霜，也这样描述了。） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) lo˩qʰwɤ˧ bi˩** • on the hand • 手上 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) gɣ˧mi˧ bi˩** • on the body • 身上 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) kʰɯ˧tsʰɤ˧ bi˥** • on the feet • 脚上 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) kʰi˧ bi˥** • on the door • 门上 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) bo˩ bi˧** • on the pig • 猪上

bi˩ₑ /ɖɯ˧ bi˩/ *bbi*

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

-bi-bi /–/ *bbibbi*

CONJUNCTION ✵ Tone: 0? ► ADVERSATIVE: no matter... • 虽然…… ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | nɑ˩ ɲi˥-pi˩-bi˩-bi˩, | nɑ˩-ʐwɤ˥ | mɤ˧-kɣ˥!** • Although (s)he is Na, (s)he cannot speak the Na language! • 他虽然是摩梭人但不会讲摩梭语。 ¶ **ǂʈʂʰɯ˧ | nɑ˩ ɲi˥-bi˩-bi˩, | nɑ˩-ʐwɤ˥ | mɤ˧-kɣ˥!** • an ungrammatical sentence; the intended meaning was ‘although (s)he is Na, (s)he cannot speak the Na language’ • 病句：不能这样说“他虽然是摩梭人但不会讲摩梭语” ✵ Morphological makeup: -bi

bi˩bi˧ /bi˩bi˥/ *bbibbi*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM ► Pod (of bean). • 豆荚 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) bi˩bi˧ ɲi˩** • ~ COP • 是豆荚 ¶ **nɣ˩ʅɯ˧-bi˩bi˩** • soybean pods • 黄豆荚 ✵ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥ₐ

bi˧bɻ̩˥ /bi˧bɻ̩˩/ *bbibbeu*

VERB ✵ Tone: H# ► To burst out, to erupt. • 暴发（如：洪水暴发）、爆炸、爆破、冲破、流淌，冲下去，下泻，很快地流 ¶ **tʰi˧-ʈwæ˩, | sɤ˧ | bi˧bɻ̩˥-ze˩!** • (She/he) fell down; blood is flowing profusely! • （他）摔倒了，流了很多血／血破了！ ¶ **dʑɯ˧ | bi˧bɻ̩˥-ze˩!** • The water is flowing profusely! • 水暴发了！／水流如注！ ¶ **dʑɯ˩-nɑ˩mi˩ bi˩bɻ̩˥-ze˩-pʰæ˩di˩!** • There seems to be a flood / landslide out on the mountain! • 山上的水爆发了的样子！（激流流得很冲，好像山肚子爆炸了一样）／山上好像有了泥石流！

bi˧ɕi˧kɣ˥ /bi˧ɕi˧kɣ˥/ *bbixigu* (Dd: same, Gi: bi˧ɕju˧ku˥)

NOUN ✵ Tone: H# ► Cheek. • 腮，腮帮子 ⊡ Synonym: zɯ˧ɻ̩#˥ ✵ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ

bi˧hæ˩ /bi˧hæ˩/ *bbihae* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: bi˧hæ˧, Dd: bi˧hæ˥)

NOUN ✵ Tone: MH# ► Girth (for horse). • 马肚带 ¶ **ʐwæ˧-bi˥hæ˩** • horse’s girth • 马肚带 ¶ (Jj) **ʐwæ˧-bi˧hæ˥** • horse’s girth ◈ (**tonology**) Tone is different from that of the reference speaker. • 马肚带 ✵ Classifier: kʰɯ˩ᵦ

bi˧-lɣ˧~lɣ˥ /bi˧lɣ˧lɣ˥/ *bbilulu* (Dd: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: H# ► Snow flakes. • 雪花 ◈ (**morphemic make-up**) It was not possible to extract a word †lɣ.lɣ. ⊡ See also: dzo˧-lɣ˧~lɣ˥ ✵ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ

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

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

bi˩mi˩ /bi˩mi˥/ *bbimi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► Axe. • 斧头 ✵ Classifier: nɑ˧ₐ

bi˩pʰɣ˥ /bi˩pʰɣ˥/ *bbipu*

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

bi˩pʰɣ˦-dʑɯ˥ /bi˩pʰɣ˦dʑɯ˥/ *bbipeujji*
NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+MH# ► Flood. • 洪水

bi˩ʁo˥ /bi˩ʁo˥/ *bbiwo*
NOUN ❋ Tone: LH ► dʐe˦ kʰɯ˦-di˥ • Purse (used to be attached to the belt, on the inside). • 钱包（过去：是系在腰上的） ¶ **bi˩ʁo˦ tʰi˦-ʂæ˥** • to attach (one's) purse (to the belt) • 系上钱包（在腰上） ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b

bi˦ta˦ /bi˦ta˦/ *bbida* (Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Cape made of sheepskin and padded with felt, worn on the upper back. It kept the back warm and protected it against friction with loads carried on the shoulder. • 垫背、披肩 ❋ Classifier: tsʰi˥a 1

bi˩ta˩ /bi˩ta˨/ *bbida* (Jj: same, Gi: bi˦ʈɤ˦)
VERB ❋ Tone: L ► To pull, to drag. • 退、退后 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) bi˩ta˩-ze˥** • ~ PFV • 退后了

bi˩-tsɯ˦tsɯ˦ /bi˩tsɯ˦tsɯ˦/ *bbizizi* (Da: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: L- ► Wild strawberry, *Fragaria vesca*. • 野草莓

bi˦tɕɤ˩ /bi˦tɕɤ˩/ *bbija* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Navel. • 肚脐 ❋ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥a

bi˦tɕo˦ /bi˦tɕo˦/ *bbijo* (Dd: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Neighbourhood, vicinity. • 外围。如：房屋的外围，是周围的村落。

bi˩ʈʂʰɤ#˥ /bi˩ʈʂʰɤ˥/ *bbiche* (Gi: same, Da: bi˩ʈʂʰɤ˩)
NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+#H ► Whiskers. • 胡须，络腮胡须 ❋ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥a

bi˩wɤ˦ /bi˩wɤ˥/ *bbi'ua* (Gi, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ► Services (or money) offered as remuneration to a religious practitioner for ritual services rendered. • 酬劳、报酬 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF)

bi˦zɯ˦ /bi˦zɯ˦/ *bbissi* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Lower abdomen. • 小肚子 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b

bo /–/ *bbo*
DISCOURSE PARTICLE ❋ Tone: 0 ► Final particle expressing vigorous affirmation. • 句尾助词：啵 ❋ Usage: archaic ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 啵?

bo˦ 1 /bo˦/ *bbo* (Gi, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Small slope at the edge of a field; one can walk on it, sit on it, put objects down here... In the old times, when land was abundant, peasants would leave these small areas uncultivated. Today, peasants tend to plane them down to enlarge cultivated fields. • 过去，自然形成的小坡，便于农民坐着休息、放东西。现在用拖拉机拉平，成田地。 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦-qo˦ | bo˦ ɖɯ˦-ʅɯ˦ tʰi˦-di˩.** • Here, there is a small dike. • 这里有一个小坡。 ¶ **bo˦-kʰi˦** • the edge of the small dike • 小坡的边沿 ¶ (Gi) **bo˦ | ɖɯ˦-pʰæ˥** • a small dike ◈ **(dialectology)** Use of the classifier ɖɯ˦-pʰæ˥ is rejected by consultant Ddeezzhi, who recommends /ɖɯ˦-ʅɯ˦/ instead. • 一片坡 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF)

bo˦ 2 /bo˦/ *bbo* (Gi, Jj: same)
ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: M ► Bright, shining. • 光明，照耀，亮光 ¶ **tʰi˦-bo˦-dʐo˦** • DUR ~ PROG: it casts light / it is bright. (Definition of a lamp.) • 持续体 ~ 进行式：（它）在发光。（描写灯） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) bo˦-hĩ˦** • ~ REL • 发亮的、发光的

bo˦b 1 /bo˦/ *bbo*
VERB ❋ Tone: Mb ► To spin. • 纺（麻线），使旋转 ◈ **(semantics)** 'To spin' and 'to winnow' were considered (before version 2 of the dictionary) to be two meanings of the same verb. The movement of the distaff in spinning is not circular and uniform: the thread oscillates constantly, which suggested that an analogy existed with the rhythm of the activity of winnowing, and that the Na language designated the two processes by the same term. On reflection, this hypothesis seems far-fetched, and the two verbs are considered to be simply homophonous. ¶ **sa˦ bo˦** • to spin hemp • 纺麻（线）

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

bo˩ /bo˨/ *bboq*
VERB ❋ Tone: L ► To cool. • 凉 ¶ **tʰi˦-bo˩-kʰɯ˩!** • Let's leave it to cool down! (About a sizzling hot dish.) • 让凉一下！（菜很热，等凉了一下再吃） ¶ (Gi)

dʑɯ˩ qʰæ˩ qo˥ | tʰi˧-bo˩-kʰɯ˩ • To put to cool down in cold water. (After boiling eggs, one puts them in cold water to cool them down.) • （把煮好了的鸡蛋）放在冷水里凉一下（它）在发光。（描写灯）

bo˩a /boʌ/ *bboq* (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: La ► To kiss. • 亲吻 ¶ **ɖɯ˧-bo˩-ɻ̩˩** • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端：（主动的）亲吻一下（如：大人对小孩的一种表示） ⊡ See also: bo˧~bo˥

bo˩b /ɖɯ˧ bo˩/ *bbo*

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: Lb ► Classifier for women's traditional hair dresses / headdresses. • 量词：缎子发带（一条） ◈ **(tonology)** Among classifiers belonging to the tone category Lb, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants (both of which are acceptable). The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is MH#.

boʌ /boʌ/ *bboq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Pig. • 猪 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) bo˩ hwæ˧-ze˧** • ...bought (some/a) pig • 买了猪 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) bo˩ dzɯ˥-ze˩** • ...ate (some/the) pig • 吃了猪 ❁ Classifiers: mi˩b, ɣ˧

bo˩-bi˧mi˧ /bo˩bi˧mi˧/ *bbobbimi* (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L- ► Pig's belly. • 猪肚子 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b

bo...bo /bo˩...bo˧/ *bbo-bbo*

IDEOPHONE ❁ Tone: 0 ► Onomatopoeia for the noise of wind: Whooosh!, Howl! • 形声词：刮大风的声音：嗖嗖！，呼啸！ ¶ (Mountains.87, 10.24397/pangloss-0004574#S87) **hæ̃˧-ʈʂʰɯ˧, | "bo...bo!" | pi˧ | le˧-tʰɣ˧.** • The wind rises: Whoosh! • 开始刮风：嗖嗖！

bo˧~bo˥ /bo˧bo˥/ *bbobbo*

VERB ❁ Tone: H# ► To kiss (reduplicated form). • 亲吻（重叠形式） ¶ **ɖɯ˧-bo˧~bo˥-ɻ̩˩** • DELIMITATIVE ~ RED INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端：相互亲吻一下 ❁ Morphological makeup: bo˩a

bo˩-bɻ̩˥ /bo˩bɻ̩˥/ *bbobbu* (Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Pigsty, pigpen. • 猪圈 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b

bo˩dze˧ /bo˩dze˥/ *bbozzei*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Lark. • 百灵鸟 ⊡ See also: bo˩dze˧-ko˩dze˩

bo˩dze˧-ko˩dze˩ /bo˩dze˧ko˩dze˩/ *bbozzeigozzei*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM-L ► Lark. • 百灵鸟 ⊡ See also: bo˩dze˧

bo˩gɣ#˥ /bo˩gɣ˧/ *bboggu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ► Pig's manger. • 猪槽 ⊡ See also: ʐwæ˧gɣ#˥ ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b ❁ Morphological makeup: boʌ, gɣ˥ 1

bo˩-ɣɯ˥ /bo˩ɣɯ˥/ *bbohree* (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Pigskin, hogskin. • 猪皮 ⊡ Synonym: bo˩-ɣɯ˥kɯ˩ ❁ Classifier: tsʰi˥a 1

bo˩-ɣɯ˥kɯ˩ /bo˩ɣɯ˥kɯ˩/ *bbohreegee* (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+#H- ► Pigskin, hogskin. • 猪皮 ⊡ Synonym: bo˩-ɣɯ˥ ❁ Classifier: tsʰi˥a 1

bo˩-ha#˥ /bo˩ha˥/ *bboha* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ► Pig feed, swill. • 猪食 ❁ Classifier: kʰɤʌa

bo˩-kʰɯ˧ /bo˩kʰɯ˥/ *bbokee* (Jj: same, Gi: bo˩-kʰɯ˧tsʰɤ#˥)

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

bo˩-kʰɣʌ 1 /bo˩kʰɣʌ/ *bboku* (Jj: same, Gi, Da: bo˩kʰɣ˧)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► Year of the Pig. • 猪年 ❁ Morphological makeup: boʌ, kʰɣʌ

bo˩-kʰɣʌ 2 /bo˩kʰɣʌ/ *bboq kuq*

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► Born in the year of the Pig. • 属猪（属相） ❁ Morphological makeup: boʌ, kʰɣʌ

bo˩lo˧ /bo˩lo˥/ *bbolo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Mortise. • 卯眼 ¶ **bo˩lo˥ | ɖɯ˧-ʅɯ˧** • a mortise • 一个卯眼 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b

bo˩ɬa˥ /bo˩ɬa˥/ *bbolha* (Gi: bo˩ɬaʌ, Jj: bo˩ɬa˧)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Boar. • 种猪、公猪 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧

bo˩-ɬo˥ /bo˩ɬo˥/ *bbolho*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Pork ribs. • 猪肋骨 ◈ **(phonology)** The initial of the second syllable is phonetically close to a simple [l]: [bo˩lo˧]. ¶ **bo˩ɬo˥ | ɖɯ˧-do˥$ ≈ ɖɯ˧-do˥#** • A large piece of pork ribs. This is the piece of meat that households within the extended family offered one another as a token of closeness and kinship, to emphasize the strong bonds between households inside the clan. • 一大块猪肋骨。用来祭祀。（情景：摩梭大家庭相互敬献，强调家屋与家屋之间的亲密关系。） ❁

Classifiers: ɯ˧b, do˥a

bo˩-mæ˧qy˩ /bo˩mæ˧qy˩/ *bbomaegheu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L-L# ► Pig's tail. • 猪尾巴 ❋ Classifier: ɯ˧b (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF) ❋ Morphological makeup: bo˩, mæ˧qy˩

bo˩-mɤ˥ /bo˩mɤ˥/ *bbome* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LH ► Lard, pig fat. • 猪油 ❋ Morphological makeup: bo˩, mɤ˩

bo˩mi˧ /bo˩mi˥/ *bbomi* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ► Sow. • 母猪 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **bo˩mi˧ ʑi˩** • to catch (a/the) sow ◈ **(tonology)** The tonal pattern is regular. • 抓母猪 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **bo˩mi˧ do˩ (+-ze˩)** • ...has seen (a/the) sow • 见了母猪 ❋ Classifiers: mi˩b, ɣ˧ ❋ Morphological makeup: bo˩, -mi˩

bo˩mi˧-bæ˧bɣ˥ /bo˩mi˧bæ˧bɣ˥/ *bbomi bbaebbu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+H# ► Sow and piglets. • 母猪与猪仔 ◈ **(semantics)** It is not usual to build the coordinative compound the other way round, 'piglets and sow': /‡bæ˧bɣ˥-bo˩mi˩/. ❋ Morphological makeup: bo˩mi˧, bæ˧bɣ˥

bo˩mi˧-dʑɯ˩pɻ˩ /bo˩mi˧dʑɯ˩pɻ˩/ *bbomijjipu* (Gi: ∅, Jj: hwa˧ʂɯ˧la˧bɣ˥)

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

bo˩mi˧-ŋæ˧tɕʰɯ˩ /bo˩mi˧ŋæ˧tɕʰɯ˩/ *bbominaeqi* (Jj: æ˩mi˧ŋwæ˧tɕʰi˩)

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

bo˩pʰɣ˧ /bo˩pʰɣ˥/ *bbopu* (Jj: ∅ ◈ **(dialectology)** The speaker uses the word bo˩ʈʂɤ˧ (tone: LM). According to him, this is an archaic word. The speaker translates it into Chinese as 种猪. He does not use the term /bo˩pʰɣ˧/.)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ► Boar. • 种猪、公猪 ❋ Usage: archaic ❋ Classifier: ɣ˧

bo˩qʰæ˧-pɻ˧ʈɤ˥-ɻ˩ /bo˩qʰæ˧pɻ˧ʈɤ˥ɻ˩/ *bbokhae bude'er* (Gi, Jj: ∅)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM - H# - ► Dung beetle. • 蜣螂 ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 屎壳郎 ❋ Classifier: mi˩b

bo˩qʰo˧-sɯ˧pɣ˥ /bo˩qʰo˧sɯ˧pɣ˥/ *Bbokho Sibu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+MH# ► Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: "*Bbokho Sibu*". • 达巴《波阔斯部》经。

bo˩tɣ#˥ /bo˩tɣ˥/ *bbodu* (Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+#H ► Wild boar. • 野猪 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **bo˩tɣ˧ hwæ˥** • to buy (a/the) wild boar • 买野猪 ❋ Classifier: mi˩b

bo˧tsi˩ /bo˧tsi˩/ *bbozee* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Mane. • （马）鬃 ¶ **ʐwæ˧-bo˧tsi˥#** • horse mane • 马鬃 ¶ **bo˩-bo˧tsi˩** • Hog bristle. • 猪鬃 ❋ Classifiers: kʰwɤ˥a (CLF for pieces/chunks), qɑ˩c (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles)

bo˩ʈʂʰæ˥ /bo˩ʈʂʰæ˥/ *bbochae* (Dd: same)

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

bo˩zɑ˧mi#˥ /bo˩zɑ˧mi˧/ *bbossami*

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

bo˩zo#˥ /bo˩zo˥/ *bbosso*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+#H ► "Piggy-Boy": a term used as a temporary name for baby boys, during the first months of their life, before they are given a real name. The practice of

giving newborns a temporary, often unpleasant or degrading name is intended to keep them safe from evil spirits and misfortune. The practice stems from a belief (shared with other ethnic groups in China) that by giving a child an unattractive name, malevolent spirits and demons would be disgusted by the ugly name, and therefore overlook or ignore the child. (The registry office requires a name to be given at birth, but this name only begins to be used by the family after the first months of life have elapsed.) • 猪崽子。乳名（贱名、护身名）：摩梭人（同汉族人）相信给新生儿取一个不好听或贬低的名字可以保护她们免受邪灵和疾病的侵害。名字越贬低，鬼怪就越会鄙视这个孩子，从而不去打扰他。 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **bo˩zo˧ ɲi˥** • ~ COP • 是“猪崽子”

bo˧ʐæ˧ /bo˧ʐæ˧/ *bborae*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Glass (as a substance: window panes, drinking glasses... are made of glass). • 玻璃 ¶ **bo˧ʐæ˧-tɕʰɤ˩˧ʈʂʏ˩** • goblet for drinking tea (made of glass) • 玻璃茶杯

bo˧ʐæ˧ʈæ˧qʰʏ#˥ /bo˧ʐæ˧ʈæ˧qʰʏ˧/ *bboraedaekheu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Echo (in some places in the mountains, there is an echo). • 有回音的地方，回音 ¶ **bo˧ʐæ˧ʈæ˧qʰʏ˧ | tʰi˧-ʤɯ˩~ʤɯ˩!** • the echo resonates • 有回音，回音一阵阵

bõ /bõ/ *bbon*

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

bɻ˥ /bɻ/ *bbeu* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Insect. • 虫 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **bɻ˧ tʰʏ˧-mi˥ ≈ bɻ˧ tʰʏ˧-mi˥#** • ~ DEM CLF: that insect • ~ 指示代词 量词：那只虫 ❁ Classifier: mi˩ᵦ ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) bu51

bɻ˧ /bɻ/ *bbeu* (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Intestine. • 肠子 ¶ **bɻ˧ ʤɯ˩** • who has a big appetite; literally: ‘who has a big intestine’ • （一个人）饭量大。直译：‘肠子大’。 ¶ **bɻ˧ tsʰi˩** • who has a small appetite; literally: ‘thin intestine’ • （一个人）饭量小。直译：‘肠子细’。 ❁ Classifier: kʰɯ˩ᵦ

bɻ˩ /bɻ/ *bbu* (Da: bʏ˩)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Pen, corral for cattle. • 牲畜圈（单音节） ¶ **bɻ˩ qo˥** • inside the corral • 牲畜圈里面 ¶ **bɻ˩qo˩ ʈæ˥** • to enclose (cattle) inside the pen • 关在圈里 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ

bɻ˩ₐ 1 /bɻ/ *bbeuq* (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: Lₐ ① ► To sprinkle water. • 泼水，浇（浇菜），撒（水） ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **le˧-bɻ˩-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has sprinkled • 实施 ~ 整体体：泼了 ◈ **(phonology)** [læ˧-bɻ˩-ze˩]. ¶ **ʤɯ˩ bɻ˥** • to sprinkle water • 泼水、撒水 ⊡ See also: bɻ˧~bɻ˥ ② ► To sow (seeds). • 撒（种子） ¶ **ɻæ˩ bɻ˥** • to sow seeds • 撒种子 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **tʰi˧-bɻ˩-ɻ˩** • Go ahead and sow! • 撒吧！ ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **tʰi˧-bɻ˩-qɑ˩!** • Sow! • 撒吧！

bɻ˩ₐ 2 /bɻ/ *bbeuq* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: Lₐ ► Thin, scarce, sparse (e.g. hair). • 少、薄 ¶ **ʁo˧qʰwɤ˩ | le˧-bɻ˩-ze˩** • (his) head has gone bald • （他）秃头了。 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **bɻ˩-hɨ̃˥** • ~ REL • 秃的

bɻ˥ /bɻ/ *bbeu* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Yak, *Bos grunniens*. The same term is used for wild yaks and domesticated yaks. • 牦牛／野牦牛 ¶ **bɻ˩-hʏ̃˥** • yak hair • 牦牛毛 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **bɻ˩ dzɯ˧-ze˩** • ...ate (some) yak • 吃了牦牛 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **bɻ˩ hwæ˧-ze˧** • ...bought (some) yak • 买了牦牛 ❁ Classifier: pʰo˥ₐ

bɻ˧~bɻ˥ /bɻ˧bɻ/ *bbeubbeu* (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H# ① ► To sprinkle water (reduplicated form). • 泼水，浇（浇菜），撒（水）（重叠形式） ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **ʤɯ˧-bɻ˧~bɻ˥-ɻ˩** • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端：泼一泼 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **le˧-bɻ˧~bɻ˥-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV • 泼了一点 ② ► To sow (seeds) (reduplicated form). • 撒（种子）（重叠形式） ❁ Morphological makeup: bɻ˩ₐ 1

bɻ˧ʤæ˧ /bɻ˧ʤæ˧/ *bbeuddae*

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M ► With a bad temper, impatient. • 脾气坏。 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | bɻ˧ʤæ˧-ze˩!** • He is in a bad mood now. • 他脾气坏了！／他生气了！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | bɻ˧ʤæ˧ | ʐwæ˥.** • He has a really bad temper. • 他脾气很坏。 ❁ Morphological makeup: bɻ˧, ʤæ˥ Literally ‘short-intestined’: in folk representation, short intestines are associated with hasty emotional reactions, whereas long intestines allow their owner to digest vexations calmly.

bɻ˧hu˥ /bɻ˧hu˥/ *bbeuhu* (Gi, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Bowels: intestine and stomach. • 胃与肠 ❁ Classifier: kwɤ˩ₐ 3 (CLF for sets of ob-

jects woven, threaded or tied together) ❁ Morphological makeup: bu˧, hu˥2 The word is a compound of morphemes for 'intestine' and 'stomach'.

bu˧kʰɯ˥ /bu˧kʰɯ˥/ *bbeukee*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Worm. • 蠕虫 ❁ Classifier: kʰɯ˩b ❁ Morphological makeup: bu˧

bu˧mi˧ /bu˧mi˧/ *bbeumi* (Dd: bɤ˩mi˩)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Female yak, dri, drimo, nak. • 母牦牛 ¶ **bu˧mi˧-bu˧ʂwæ˩** • female yak and castrated yak • 母牦牛与阉割牦牛 ◈ (**tonology**) -L ¶ **bu˧mi˧-bu˧zo#˥** • female yak and yak calf (baby yak) • 母牦牛与小牦牛 ◈ (**tonology**) #H ❁ Classifier: mi˩b ❁ Morphological makeup: bu˧

bu˧na˥ /bu˧na˥/ *bbeuna*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Large intestine. • 大肠 ❁ Classifier: kʰɯ˩b ❁ Morphological makeup: bu˧

bu˧-na˥mi˩ /bu˧na˥mi˩/ *bbeunami* (Gi: ∅)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H- ► Black insects. This term can cover a variety of insects. It is used, for instance, to describe the Northern armyworm: *Mythimna separata (Walker)*, a moth of the Noctuidae family. The caterpillars feed on the leaves, causing damage to the tips and margins, sometimes leaving only the midrib intact (skeletonization). Older caterpillars can destroy entire seedlings from the base. A characteristic sign is the cutting of the base of panicles, causing them to fall or fold, hence the name 'rice ear-cutting caterpillar'. • 黑色昆虫。这一词可涵盖多种昆虫，如粘虫：*Mythimna separata (Walker)*，属于夜蛾科。粘虫以叶片为食，损害叶尖和叶缘，有时只留下中脉。较大的粘虫会破坏整株幼苗。一个特征性的迹象是：粘虫切割圆锥花序的基部，导致其倒伏或折叠。 ⊡ See also: bu˧pʰu˥ ❁ Morphological makeup: bu˧

bu˧pʰu˥ /bu˧pʰu˥/ *bbeupeu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► White insects. This term can cover a variety of insects. • 白色昆虫。这一词可涵盖多种昆虫。 ⊡ See also: bu˧-na˥mi˩ ❁ Morphological makeup: bu˧, pʰu˩a

bu˧pʰɣ˧ /bu˧pʰɣ˧/ *bbeupu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Male yak (elicited form; the commonly used form is /bu˩ʂwæ˩/). • 公牦牛（通常的说法是：bu˩ʂwæ˩） ⊡ Synonym: bu˩ʂwæ˩ ❁ Classifier: mi˩b ❁ Morphological makeup: bu˧

bu˩qo˩-bu˧qʰæ˩ /bu˩qo˩bu˧qʰæ˩/ *bbu gho bbukhae*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L-L# ► Manure, dung. Literally 'manure in pen'. • 农家粪（直译：'牲口圈里的肥料'）、粪 ⊡ See also: bu˩qo˩-qʰæ˩ ❁ Classifier: ʁwɤ˧a 2 ❁ Morphological makeup: bu˩-qʰæ˩, bu˩, -qo˧, qʰæ˥4

bu˩qo˩-qʰæ˩ /bu˩qo˩qʰæ˩/ *bbu gho khae* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Manure, excrement. • 圈粪、肥料 ¶ **bu˩qo˩-qʰæ˩ tʰɣ˩-ʁwɤ˥** • ~ DEM CLF: that heap of manure • ~ 指示代词 量词：那堆肥料 ⊡ See also: bu˩qo˩-bu˧qʰæ˩, bu˩-qʰæ˩ ❁ Classifier: ʁwɤ˧a 2 ❁ Morphological makeup: bu˩, -qo˧, qʰæ˥4

bu˩-qʰæ˩ /bu˩qʰæ˩/ *bbukhae* (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Manure, dung. • 肥料、粪 ¶ **bu˩-qʰæ˩ tʰɣ˩-ʁwɤ˥** • ~ DEM CLF: that pile of manure • ~ 指示代词 量词：那堆肥料 ⊡ See also: bu˩qo˩-bu˧qʰæ˩, bu˩qo˩-qʰæ˩ ❁ Classifier: ʁwɤ˧a 2 (CLF for heaps) ❁ Morphological makeup: bu˩, qʰæ˥4

bu˩qʰɣ˩ /bu˩qʰɣ˩/ *bbeukheu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

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

bu˧qʰɣ˧-ʑi˩-hĩ˩ /bu˧qʰɣ˧ʑi˩hĩ˩/ *bbeukheuxxihin* (Jj: same, Gi: bɣ˧dɣ˩-ʑi˧-hĩ˧)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Snail. • 蜗牛，螺蛳 ❁ Classifier: mi˩b ❁ Morphological makeup: bu˧, qʰɣ˧2, ʑi˥, -hĩ˥ Mrs. Latami's intuition is that the morphological makeup of the word is "insect with horns", "insect that has horns".

bu˧ɻ#˥ /bu˧ɻ˧/ *bbeu'er* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Fly. • 苍蝇 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) bu˧ɻ˧ tʂʰɯ˧-mi˥ ≈ bu˧ɻ˧ tʂʰɯ˧-mi˥#** • ~ DEM CLF: this fly • ~ 指示代词 量词：这只苍蝇 ❁ Classifier: mi˩b

bu˧ʂæ˧ /bu˧ʂæ˧/ *bbeushae*

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M ► Good-tempered, with a good mood, good-humoured, patient. • 脾气好、随和、耐心。直译：'肠子长'。 ¶ **tʂʰɯ˧ | bu˧ʂæ˧-ze˩** • He

is in a good mood now. • 他脾气好了。 ¶ **bu̱˦ʂæ˦ | zwæ˥** • in a very good mood • 脾气很好 ❁ Morphological makeup: bu̱˦, ʂæ˦ Literally 'long-intestined': in folk representation, long intestines allow their owner to digest vexations calmly, whereas short intestines are associated with hasty emotional reactions.

bu̱˩ʂwæ˩ /bu̱˩ʂwæ˥/ *bbeushuae* (Dd: by˩tsʰe˩tʰa˩)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Castrated yak. • 阉割过的牦牛 ¶ **bu̱˩ʂwæ˩-bu̱˩mi˩** • castrated yak and female yak • 阉割过的公牦牛与母牦牛 ◈ (**tonology**) #H- ❁ Classifier: pʰo˥a ❁ Morphological makeup: bu̱˥

bu̱˦tsʰi˩ /bu̱˦tsʰi˩/ *bbeucee*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Small intestine. • 小肠 ❁ Classifier: kʰɯ˩b ❁ Morphological makeup: bu̱˦, tsʰi˩a

bu̱˦zo#˦ /bu̱˦zo˦/ *bbeusso*
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► yak calf (baby yak). • 小牦牛 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) bu̱˦zo˦ tʰy˦-mi˥ ≈ bu̱˦zo˦ tʰy˦-mi˥#** • ~ DEM CLF: that yak calf • ~ 指示代词 量词：那头小牦牛 ❁ Classifier: mi˩b ❁ Morphological makeup: bu̱˥

by˥ 1 /by˦/ *bbu* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)
ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: H ► Thick (tree trunk); coarse (flour, powder). • 粗（树粗大，粉末不精细……） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) qʰɑ˦-by˦-gy˦** • very thick • 很粗、多粗的、好粗 ¶ **qʰɑ˦-by˦~by˦-gy˦** • very thick • 很粗、多粗的、好粗

by˥ 2 /by˦/ *bbu* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: H ► To distribute, to allot, to divide (things) between several persons. • 分（东西） ◈ (**usage**) This verb is generally used in reduplicated form, as le˦-by˦~by˦. ⊡ See also: by˦~by#˥

by˥ 3 /by˦/ *bbu* (Dd: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: H ► To roast, to grill. • 烤，炙 ¶ **hɑ˦ tʰi˦-by˥** • to roast food, to roast cereals ◈ (**phonology**) The tone and vowel of the verb distinguish this phrase from 'to steam food': hɑ˦ tʰi˦-bu̱˩. • 烤饭

=by˦ /by˦/ *bbu*
CLITIC ❁ Tone: M ► Possessive. • 属式：的

by˩a 1 /by˥/ *bbuq* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: La ► To hatch, to incubate. • 孵 ¶ **æ˩mi˦ by˩** • The hen is hatching eggs. • 母鸡孵蛋

by˩a 2 /by˥/ *bbuq* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: La ► To steam, to cook by steaming. • 蒸 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-by˩-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has steamed • 实施 ~ 整体体：蒸了 ¶ **pɤ˩jɤ˦ by˥** • to steam buns • 蒸馒头 ⊡ See also: by˦~by˥

by˩a 3 /by˥/ *bbuq*
VERB ❁ Tone: La ► To live (one's life). • 过（日子） ¶ **zɯ˦ by˩** • to live one's life • 过日子 ¶ **hĩ˦-zɯ˦ by˥, | lo˦hɑ˦!** • Living one's life is hard! / Life is tough! • 人一生，不容易！／生活，是艰难的！ ¶ **hĩ˦-zɯ˦ | le˦-by˩-ze˩.** • (Her/his) life has gone by! / (Her/his) life is over! (A reflection after someone's decease.) • 他的人生，就结束了！（情景：一个人去世了，葬礼的时候，有人这样说。） ¶ **qʰwɤ˦-ɬɯ˥, | ʈʂʰæ˦-mɤ˦-dʐɯ˦! | ʈʂʰɯ˦ ɖɯ˦-zɯ˦ 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 Oxford professor whose every need in daily life was attended to by the college scouts.) • 他从来没有洗过碗！他这辈子，是这样过去的！（情景：关于一个英国知识分子，完全不用管家务、日常生活中的活儿：有人来管一切。） ¶ **ɖɯ˦-ɲi˥~ɖɯ˩-ɲi˩ | by˩ lo˩ fy˥!** • How easily days go by! / How time flies! • 日子过得真快！（直译：'一天又一天，日子过得真容易'）

by˩ /by˥/ *bbuq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Food steamer. • 蒸笼 ⊡ See also: by˩di˩

by˦~by˥ /by˦by˥/ *bbubbu* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: H# ► To steam, to cook by steaming. Reduplicated form. • 蒸（重叠形式）。 ¶ **hɑ˦ by˥~by˩** • to steam rice • 蒸米饭 ⊡ See also: hɑ˦ by˥~by˩-di˩ ❁ Morphological makeup: by˩a 2

by˦~by#˥ /by˦by˥/ *bbubbu* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: #H ► To distribute, to allot, to divide (things) between several persons. • 分（东西） ¶ **ɖɯ˦-y˦ ɖɯ˦-kʰwɤ˥ | le˦-by˦~by˦** • to share, giving each person a piece • 分给一人一块 ¶ **le˦-by˦~by˦ tʰi˦-kwɤ˩** • to scatter all over the place, to lay out in no good order • 弄乱丢着，散开丢着 ❁ Morphological makeup: by˥ 2

by˩di˩ /by˩di˥/ *bbuddi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Food steamer. • 蒸笼 ❁ Classifier: ɬɯ˦b ❁ Morphological makeup: by˩, -di˩

by˩dze˩ 1 /by˩dze˥/ *bbuzzei* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: by˦dze˥)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Large spoon, used for rice and soup. • 舀饭的勺，舀汤的勺 ⊡ See also: by˩dze˩ 2 ❁ Classifier: nɑ˦a

by˩dze˩ 2 /ɖɯ˦ by˩dze˩/ *bbuzzei*
CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: L ► Ladleful. • 量词：勺 ¶ **ɖɯ˦-by˩dze˩** • one ladleful • 一勺 ⊡ See also: by˩dze˩ 1

bɣ˩hwɤ˩ /bɣ˩hwɤ˥/ *bbuhua*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Shepherd's hut: a wooden hut where shepherds stay while herding their flock on the mountain. It is not inhabited all year round, but is solid enough to be used year after year, unlike the temporary huts built when a team stays for some days on the mountain to cut wood. • 山上的牧羊人小屋。这种暂时住的木头小房很坚固，可以年復一年地使用，不像要在山上砍柴停留幾天時所搭的臨時小屋。 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b

bɣ˩ʅɯ˩ /bɣ˩ʅɯ˥/ *bbulee* (Gi, Da, Dd: same, Jj: bɣ˩lɣ˩)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Kidneys. • 肾 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b

bɣ˧mi˧ /bɣ˧mi˧/ *bbumi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Large food steamer. • 大蒸笼 ❁ Classifier: mi˩b ❁ Morphological makeup: bɣ˥, -mi˩

bɣ˧nɣ˧ 1 /bɣ˧nɣ˧/ *bbunu* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M intrans ► To smell, to perceive by smelling. • 嗅觉，闻到 ¶ **no˧ | ɖɯ˧-bɣ˧nɣ˧-ɻ̩!** | **ɖwæ˥ | ɕjɤ˧!** • Have a smell! It smells great! • 你闻一闻吧！好香！ ⊡ See also: bɣ˧nɣ˧ 2

bɣ˧nɣ˧ 2 /bɣ˧nɣ˧/ *bbunu* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M intrans ► Stinking, smelly. • 臭 ¶ **bɣ˧nɣ˧-ze˧** • ~ PFV: it stinks, it has become stinky, it has rotten • ~ 整体体：臭了 ⊡ See also: bɣ˧nɣ˧ 1 ⊡ Synonym: ʦʰwæ˧-bɣ˧nɣ#˩ ⊡ Antonym: ɕjɤ˧-bɣ˧nɣ˧

bɣ˧tɕi˧ /bɣ˧tɕi˧/ *bbujie* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: ∅)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Wild peach. • 毛桃 ❁ Classifiers: tɕɯ˥a 2 (CLF for pounds: weight unit), ʅɯ˧b (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF for counting the fruit piece by piece)

bɣ˧ʦʂɯ˩ /bɣ˧ʦʂɯ˩/ *bbuzhi* (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Sifter, sieve. • 筛子 ⊡ See also: bɤ˧kɯ˧ ❁ Classifier: nɑ˧a

bɣ˧ʦʂʰɣ˧ /bɣ˧ʦʂʰɣ˧/ *bbuchu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Cymbals. • 钹 ⊡ See also: ʦʂʰwæ˧ʦʂʰwæ˧ ❁ Classifier: nɑ˧a ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) sbug chal སྦུག་ཆལ་ ❁ Comparanda: (Japhug) zɯɣ.tɕʰɤl

bɣ˩zo˩ /bɣ˩zo˥/ *bbusso*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Small food steamer. • 小蒸笼 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b ❁ Morphological makeup: bɣ˥, -zo˩

bɣ˧zɣ̩˧ /bɣ˧zɣ̩˧/ *bburu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Dragon. • 龙 ⊡ See also: mɣ˧bɣ˧zɣ̩˩ ❁ Classifier: mi˩b

bɣ˩zɣ̩˩-dzi˩ /bɣ˩zɣ̩˩dzi˥/ *bburuzzee*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Ivy. • 常春藤 ❁ Classifier: dzi˩b

bɣ˧zɣ̩˧-kʰɣ˥˦1 /bɣ˧zɣ̩˧kʰɣ˥˦/ *bburuku* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Year of the Snake. Literally 'Year of the Dragon': /bɣ˧zɣ̩˧/ does not mean 'snake' (which is /zɣ̩˧bæ˧/), but 'dragon'. • 蛇年。字面意思是'龙年'：bɣ˧zɣ̩˧ 不是'蛇'的意思，而是'龙'的意思。 ⊡ See also: zɣ̩˧bæ˧ ❁ Morphological makeup: bɣ˧zɣ̩˧, kʰɣ˥˦

bɣ˧zɣ̩˧-kʰɣ˥˦2 /bɣ˧zɣ̩˧kʰɣ˥˦/ *bburu kuq*

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: MH# ► Born in the year of the Snake. • 属蛇 ⊡ See also: zɣ̩˧bæ˧ ❁ Morphological makeup: bɣ˧zɣ̩˧, kʰɣ˥˦

ɕ

ɕi˥a /ʤɯ˧ ɕi˥/ *xie* (Jj: same, Gi, Da: ʤɯ˧ hi˧)
CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: H_a ► 100. • 百 ¶ **ʤɯ˧-ɕi˥** • one hundred • 一百 ¶ **ʤɯ˧-ɕi˧ kʰɣ˥** • one hundred years • 一百年，一百岁 ¶ **ʤɯ˧-ɕi˧ kʰɣ˧~ʤɯ˥-ɕi˩ kʰɣ˩** • century after century • 一百年又一百年 ¶ **ɕi˧-kʰɣ˥** • a century, one hundred years (abridged formulation) • 百年（“一百年”的省略说法）

ɕi˥b /ʤɯ˧ ɕi˥/ *xie*
CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: H_b ► One hundredth of a yuan, one penny. • 量词：分（一分钱）

ɕi˧ /ɕi˧/ *xi*
NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Rice (monosyllable). • 米（单音节） ◈ (**usage**) The monosyllable is seldom used as such. It is found in phrases such as ‘to plant rice’, ɕi˧ tɣ˧. ¶ **ɕi˧ tɣ˧** • to plant rice • 种稻谷 ¶ **ɕi˧ tɣ˧ bi˧-tso˧ ɲi˥!** • We’re going to have to plant rice! • 该去种稻谷了！

ɕi˩a 1 /ɕiˀ/ *xiq*
VERB ✵ Tone: L_a ► To raise (children). (This is a more elevated term than ʐɤ˧b.) • 养（孩子） ▣ See also: ʐɤ˧b

ɕi˩a 2 /ɕiˀ/ *xiq*
VERB ✵ Tone: L_a ► To be afraid of. • 怕、害怕 ✵ Usage: archaic ¶ **njɤ˧ | no˩ ɕi˩ tʰɑ˥-mɤ˩-ʝi˩! | njɤ˧ | no˩ ʤæ˩ tʰɑ˥-mɤ˩-ʝi˩!** • Don’t you fancy I am afraid of you! / Don’t you imagine you frighten me! • 我不会屈服于你！／我不会害怕你！（回敬的话） ¶ **njɤ˧ | no˩ ɕi˩-mɤ˩-ʝi˥!** • You don’t frighten me! / I’m not afraid of you! • 我不会害怕你！ ¶ **njɤ˧ | tʰɣ˧ ɕi˩-mɤ˩-ʝi˩!** • I’m not afraid of him! • 我不会害怕他！ ¶ **njɤ˧ | ʈʂʰɯ˧-ɣ˧ do˩, | ʁo˧ɕi˩ | ʐwæˀ!** • When I see him, I have a feeling of reverence! (Typically: seeing someone in the family who has authority, such as one’s mother’s brother.) • 我一看见他，有敬畏之感！ ▣ Synonym: ʤwæ˩a

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

ɕi˧ɕi˩-lo˩ /ɕi˧ɕi˩lo˩/ *xixilo*
NOUN ✵ Tone: L#- ► The smallest cutlets. • 最细的肋骨 ¶ (Sister.38, 10.24397/pangloss-0004342#S38) **«ɕi˧ɕi˩-lo˩ ʤo˩ | kʰɣ˩mi˩ | no˧ dzɯ˧-hõ˧!» | pi˧ tsɯ˩ ◊ mɣ˩.** *“Xixilo jjo kumi no zzi hon!” bi zimu.* • “Dog, you go and eat (these) tiny ribs!” (he) said. • 他说：“（这些）细小的肋骨，狗你吃了吧！” ¶ (Sister3.39, 10.24397/pangloss-0004345#S39, Sister5.43, 10.24397/pangloss-0009082#S43)

ɕi˩dɣ˥ /ɕi˩dɣ˥/ *xiddu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ✵ Tone: LH ► Incense. • 香，烧香火用的 ¶ **ɕi˩dɣ˥ qæ˩** • to burn incense • 烧香 ▣ See also: ɕi˩

ɕi˩dzi˥ /ɕi˩dzi˥/ *xizzee* (Da: same, Gi: ∅, Jj: ɕɣ˩dzɯ˧)
NOUN ✵ Tone: LH ► Cypress. • 柏树 ✵ Classifier: dzi˩b

ɕi˧-ho˩ʂɯ˩ /ɕi˧ho˩ʂɯ˩/ *xihoshi*
NOUN ✵ Tone: -L ► Tomato. • 西红柿 ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 西红柿

ɕi˧lɣ˧ /ɕi˧lɣ˧/ *xilu* (Gi: same)
NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Paddy field. • 水稻田 ◈ (**morphemic make-up**) This phrase is deemed less clear (and less commonly used) than ɕi˧ɭɯ˧-lɣ˧pʰɣ˩. ▣ Synonym: ɕi˧ɭɯ˧-lɣ˧pʰɣ˩ ✵ Classifiers: pʰæˀa, kɤˀa 2 (CLF for tracts of land: a paddy field)

ɕi˧lɣ˧-mɣ˧diˀ /ɕi˧lɣ˧mɣ˧diˀ/ *xilu muddi*
NOUN ✵ Tone: -MH# ► Paddy field. • 水田 ▣ See also: lɣ˧pʰɣ˩ 2, ɕi˧ɭɯ˧-lɣ˧pʰɣ˩ ✵ Classifiers: pʰæˀa, kɤˀa 2 (CLF for tracts of land: a paddy field)

ɕi˧ɭɯ˧ /ɕi˧ɭɯ˧/ *xilee* (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: ɕi˧lɣ˧)
NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Paddy rice; by extension: paddy field. • 稻子 ✵ Classifiers: kɤˀa 2 (CLF for tracts of land: a paddy field), pʰæˀa (CLF for flat objects: to refer to paddy fields)

ɕi˧ɭɯ˧-lɣ˧pʰɣ˩ /ɕi˧ɭɯ˧lɣ˧pʰɣ˩/ *xilee lupu*
NOUN ✵ Tone: -L# ► Paddy field. • 水稻田 ▣ See also: ɕi˧lɣ˧-mɣ˧diˀ ✵ Classifier: pʰæˀa ✵ Morphological makeup: ɕi˧ɭɯ˧, lɣ˧pʰɣ˩ 2

ɕi˩mi˩ /ɕi˩miˀ/ *xiemi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► Tongue. • 舌头 ¶ (**proverb**) **ɕi˩miˀ, | ʝ̩˧ mɤ˧-ʑi˧! | ə˧tso˧ ʐwɤ˩-bi˩, | õ˧-la˥ ʤʐɣ˩!** • The tongue has no bone! Only oneself knows what one is going to say! (Proverb meaning that one is responsible for one’s speech: only oneself knows whether one is telling

the truth or not.) • “舌头没有骨头。讲的是什么（=是否真的），只有自己才知道！” ¶ **(proverb)** **no˧ | ɕi˩mi˩ tʰi˩-di˥, | hĩ˧-ki˧ | ʐwɤ˩-zo˩-kɣ̩˥!** • “You have a tongue, and you should use it!” This saying encourages one not to remain silent, but to engage in constant dialogue with others. Awkward situations and misunderstandings easily arise; they can only be dispelled by talking to others. • 你有舌头，是用来跟别人说话的啊！（鼓励对方跟别人聊天：如果不说话，不多交流，就容易发生误会、容易发生尴尬的情况。主动交流，谈天，才能互相理解，好好一起生活。） ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b

ɕi˩qæ˩ /ɕi˩qæ˦/ *xighae*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L? L+MH#? ► Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: “*xighae*”. • 达巴《夕孜》经（音译）。（拉他咪王勇提供的信息。）

ɕi˧tɣ̩˧-di˩ | lɣ̩˧ /ɕi˧tɣ̩˧di˩lɣ̩˧/ *xiduddi lu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: -L- ► Paddy field. • 种水稻的田 ❋ Classifiers: pʰæ˦a, kɤ˦a 2 (CLF for tracts of land: a paddy field)

ɕi˧tɕʰi#˥ /ɕi˧tɕʰi˧/ *xiqie* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Chaff; bran; husk (of rice). • 米糠 ❋ Classifier: mɤ˩a (CLF for small quantities: a little)

ɕi˧tɕʰi˧-tʰjæ˧ /ɕi˧tɕʰi˧tʰjæ˧/ *xiqitian*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Sunday. • 星期天 ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 星期天

ɕi˩ʈʰæ˦ 1 /ɕi˩ʈʰæ˦/ *xietae* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: hi˧ ʈʰæ˦)

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: LM+MH# ► To be a stammerer; to have a stammer. • 结巴 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ɖɯ˧-pi˦ | ɕi˩ʈʰæ˦** • (S)he has a stammer. • 他有一点结巴。 ⊡ See also: ɕi˩ʈʰæ˦ 2 ❋ Morphological makeup: ʈʰæ˦ ‘tongue’+‘to bite’

ɕi˩ʈʰæ˦ 2 /ɕi˩ʈʰæ˦/ *xietae*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+MH# ► Stammerer, stutterer. • 结巴 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ɕi˩ʈʰæ˧ɲi˥.** • (S)he is a stammerer. • 他是结巴的。 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ɕi˩ʈʰæ˧-zo˥.** • (S)he is a stammerer. • 他是结巴。 ⊡ See also: ɕi˩ʈʰæ˦ 1

ɕi˧ʈʂʰwæ˧ /ɕi˧ʈʂʰwæ˧/ *xichuae* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Husked rice. • 大米 ¶ **ɕi˧ʈʂʰwæ˧-ha˧** • cooked rice; literally “cooked-rice food”, specifying the term /ha˥/, which refers to food in general. • 米饭 ❋ Comparanda: (Pumi) ʈʂʰwʌ35

ɕi˧zo#˥ /ɕi˧zo˧/ *xisso*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Rice seedling. • 水稻秧苗 ¶ **ɕi˧zo˧ tɣ̩˩** • to plant rice seedlings • 种水稻秧苗 ❋ Classifiers: kʰɯ˩b, qɑ˩c (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles)

ɕi˩zo#˥ /ɕi˩zo˧/ *xisso*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+#H ► Adopted child. • 养儿 ¶ **(proverb)** **ho˧zo˧-ɕi˧zo˥, | æ˩ mɤ˧-tsɤ˧! | hĩ˧-zo˧mɣ̩˥, | ʐɤ˧ tʰɑ˧-mɤ˧-ʝi˧!** • The adopted baby pheasant does not become a chicken (=does not become domesticated)! One should not bring up other people’s children! (Proverb which does not apply to the adoption of children who have lost ties with their biological family, but to the adoption of children who remain in touch with their relatives: no matter how much care one puts into bringing them up, they remain more attached to their lineage.) • 养的小雉，不会变成鸡！人家的孩子，不要养！（指的不是领养孤儿，而是无端端地养别人的孩子：无论多么关心孩子，最终他还是会无情，会更爱自己原来的家人。） ❋ Morphological makeup: ɕi˩a 1, zo˥

ɕi˩ʐæ˥ /ɕi˩ʐæ˥/ *xierae* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: hi˩ʁæ˦)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LH ① ► Uvula. • 小舌 ◈ **(semantics)** The speakers confirmed that the same term is used for two parts of the body: the uvula and the tendon of the tongue. ¶ **qɣ˧ʈʂæ˧=bɣ̩˥ | ɕi˩ʐæ˥** • the uvula; specifying ‘the throat’s...’ disambiguates between the uvula and the tendon of the tongue, which are referred to by the same term, /ɕi˩ʐæ˥/. • 小舌 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b ② ► Tendon of the tongue. • 舌头的筋 ¶ **ɕi˩mi˩=bɣ̩˥ | ɕi˩ʐæ˥** • 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, /ɕi˩ʐæ˥/. • 舌头的筋

ɕjæ˧ /ɕjæ˧/ *xe* (La: ɕjɤ˧)

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: M ► Fragrant, good (taste, smell). • 香 ⊡ Synonym: ɕjɤ˧-bɣ̩˧nɣ̩˧ ⊡ Antonym: bɣ̩˧nɣ̩˧ 2 ❋ Morphological makeup: bɣ̩˧nɣ̩˧ 2 ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 香

ɕje˧se˧ /ɕje˧se˧/ *xiesei*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Sir: respectful term of address • 先生（尊敬的称呼） ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **ʈʂʰɯ˧-ɣ̩˧, | ɕje˧se˧ɲi˩!** • This person is a “Sir” / a distinguished person! • 这个人就是“先生”／杰出人士！（～系动词） ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 先生

ɕjɤ˥ /ɕjɤ˧/ *xe*

VERB ❋ Tone: H ► To invent, to think out something, to come up with (an idea, a solution). • 想、发明、想出、找到（办法） ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **le˧-ɕjɤ˥** • ACCOMP ～ • 想了 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | pæ˦hwɤ˧ | ɕjɤ˧ ɣɯ˧!** •

(S)he knows to find solutions under all circumstances! / (S)he is good of finding solutions to all problems! • 他很会想办法的！ ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 想

ɕjɤ˦

⊡ See also: ɕjæ˦, ɕjɤ˦-bɣ˦nɣ˦

ɕjɤ˥ /ɕjɤ˥/ *xeq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: MH ► To try; to taste. • 尝试、体会、经过 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-ɕjɤ˦-ze˥** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has tried • 实施 ~ 整体体：试了 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˦~tso˦ ɕjɤ˩** • to try something • 试用一个东西 ¶ **no˦ | ɖɯ˦-kʰwɤ˥ ɕjɤ˩!** • Have a taste! / Taste a bite! • 你尝一口吧！ ¶ **ɖɯ˦-ɕjɤ˦-ɻ˥!** • Have a try! • 尝一尝吧！／试一试吧！

ɕjɤ˦-bɣ˦nɣ˦ /ɕjɤ˦bɣ˦nɣ˦/ *xebbunu* (Gi: ɕjæ˦-bɣ˦nɣ˦, Jj: ɕjẽ˦-bɣ˦nɣ˦)

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: M ► Good (smell), fragrant. • 香（气味香） ◈ **(morphemic make-up)** The link between the first syllable of the adjective, ɕjɤ˦, and the Chinese loan ɕjæ˦ 香 is not entirely clear. In the eyes of the main speaker, ɕjɤ˦-bɣ˦nɣ˦ is a Na word, whereas ɕjæ˦ is a Chinese word. However, the patterns of variability between speakers suggests that ɕjɤ˦- was borrowed from the Chinese 香 at a slightly earlier, relatively recent date: a few decades? a century at most? ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʈʂʰɯ˦ | ɕjɤ˦-bɣ˦nɣ˦ ɲi˩.** • It smells good. • 这是香的（气味香）。 ⊡ See also: ɕjæ˦ ⊡ Antonym: bɣ˦nɣ˦ 2, ʈʂʰwæ˦-bɣ˦nɣ#˥ ✵ Morphological makeup: bɣ˦nɣ˦ 2 ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 香

ɕjɤ˩~ɕjɤ˥ /ɕjɤ˩ɕjɤ˥/ *xexe* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: L ► To browbeat, to ill-treat. • 欺负 ¶ **hĩ˦ ɕjɤ˥~ɕjɤ˩** • to ill-treat someone, to ill-treat people • 欺负人 ¶ **no˦ | njɤ˩ ɕjɤ˩~ɕjɤ˥!** • You are treating me badly! / You are bullying me! • 你欺负我！ ¶ **no˦ | njɤ˩ ɕjɤ˩~ɕjɤ˩-ze˥!** • You have treated me badly! / You have bullied me! • 你欺负了我！ ¶ **no˦ | njɤ˩ ɕjɤ˩~ɕjɤ˩-mɤ˩-zo˥!** • You should not treat me badly! • 你不要欺负我！

ɕjɤ˩jo˩ /ɕjɤ˩jo˥/ *xeyo*

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

ɕjɤ˦pʰje˥ /ɕjɤ˦pʰje˥/ *xepian*

NOUN ✵ Tone: H# ► Photograph. • 相片 ◈ **(phonology)** Phonetic realization is close to [ɕjɤ˦pʰjɛ˥]. ¶ **ɕjɤ˦pʰje˥ | le˦-la˥** • to take a picture • 拍相片 ¶ **ɕjɤ˦pʰje˥ | le˦-pʰæ˩** • to take a picture (the verb is also a Chinese loanword) • 拍相片（动词也是汉语借词） ⊡ See also: pɤ˥ 1 ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 相片

ɕjɤ˩tʰɣ˥ /ɕjɤ˩tʰɣ˥/ *xietu* (Gi: same, Jj, Dd: ɕi˩tʰɣ˥)

VERB ✵ Tone: LM+MH# ► To insult; to criticize. • 骂，批评，责备 ¶ **hĩ˦ ɕjɤ˥tʰɣ˩** • to insult people; to criticize people • 骂人、批评人 ¶ **zo˦mɣ˥-zo˩ ɕjɤ˩tʰɣ˩** • to scold children • 责备孩子 ¶ (Da) **ʈʂʰɯ˦ njɤ˩ ɕjɤ˩tʰɣ˩.** • He insults me. • 他骂我。

ɕjɤ˦ʈʂʰɯ˩-la˩ /ɕjɤ˦ʈʂʰɯ˩la˩/ *Xeteela*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L#- ► Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: "*Xeteela*". "This is a dialogue between a maternal uncle and his nieces and nephews. In Na women's funeral, the participant of the uncle is considered exceptionally important. Upon the arrival of the uncle, gifts of wine, meat, tea, etc. are placed in front of him. He sits at the place of honour at the square table, and all the nieces and nephews have to kneel down in front of the uncle to apologize to him. The chanting reflects the uncle's high status, the pain of living apart from his sisters and the relentless confirmation of the blood relationship between uncle and nephews. At any point of the chanting, the uncle is allowed (and expected) to lose his temper, abusing his authority, whereas the nieces and nephews must never answer back: they can only make amends. Eventually, however, another figure of authority stands forward to regulate the situation and curb the uncle's blunt assertion of his power." (Source: Latami Wangyong.) • 达巴《晓迟拉》经，也称作《晓持啦》。"这是一部舅舅与甥男甥女们的对话录。在摩梭人的女性葬礼中，最高级别就是舅父奔丧。舅舅到来后，舅舅面前摆满酒肉茶等礼物，舅舅坐在方桌上方，所有甥男甥女们都要长跪在舅舅面前，向他道歉。唱词反映出舅舅的崇高地位，与姐妹分开居住的痛苦以及对甥舅血缘关系的执着确认。在整个念诵过程中，舅舅可以发脾气、可以借题发挥，而甥男甥女们只能赔礼，绝不能反驳。不过，最终会有威望的人物出来调节。"（拉他咪王勇）

ɕjo˩ɕjɤ˩ /ɕjo˩ɕjɤ˥/ *xoxe*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► School. • 学校 ¶ **ɕjo˩ɕjɤ˩-ʑi˩qʰwɤ˥** • the building(s) of the school, the school buildings • 学校的楼 ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 学校

ɕjo.ho~ɕjo.ho~ɕjo.ho /ɕjo.ho.ɕjo.ho.ɕjo.ho/ *xoho-xoho-xoho*

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

ɕjoɭli#˥ /ɕjoɭli˥/ *xoli* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: ɕjuɭli˦)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+#H ► Flute. • 笛子 ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˧ʱ˩

d

da˩ /da˨/ *ddaq*

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L ► Happy. • 幸福、平安、安好 ❁ Usage: archaic ¶ **ɖwæ˨ | hɤ˩-da˥! | ɖwæ˨ | hɤ˨!** • Good job! / Well done! (Context: compliment to a toddler who has managed to do something impressive for her age.) • 很了不起啊！了不起！（情景：表扬一个小孩子成功地完成一件事情。） ¶ **ɖʐɯ˩da˥-kʰɤ˩da˩-ɻ̩˩** • All is well. / All is for the best. (Used for instance to describe a period without food shortage, earthquake, epidemic, war or other catastrophe) • 一切都安好。（如：一段时间没有饥荒、地震、流行病、战争等灾难） ⊡ See also: mɤ˧-da˩, mɤ˧-da˩mi˩, mɤ˧-da˩qʰwɤ˩

da˩ᵦ /da˨/ *ddaq* (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: Lᵦ ► To weave. • 织 ¶ **ɣɯ˧ da˩** • to weave fabric • 织布 ¶ **ɣɯ˧ | le˧-da˩** • to weave fabric • 织布 ⊡ See also: da˧~da˩

da˨1 /da˨/ *ddaq*

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To build (a house...). • 建（房子） ¶ **ʑi˧mi˧ da˨** • to build a house • 修建‘依咪’、建房

da˨2 /da˨/ *ddaq* (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To fell (a tree); to cut into pieces (a large piece of meat); to create a breach (in a dike). • 砍（树），砍（肉） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-da˧-ze˥** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has cut • 实施 ~ 整体体：砍了（树），割了（肉） ¶ **ɖɯ˧-da˧ tʰi˥-da˩** • to hit a blow • 砍一下 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˧~tso˧ da˩** • to cut things • 砍东西 ¶ (Sister.85, 10.24397/pangloss-0004342#S85) ⊡ See also: da˩~da˨

da˨3 /da˨/ *ddaq*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH ► Misfortune, mishaps. • 苦、苦难、悲戚 ¶ **da˧-ʐwɤ˨** • to complain, to tell one's misfortunes • 诉苦 ¶ **ʑi˧-ʐwɤ˧ da˧-ʐwɤ˧-ɻ̩˥** • to bemoan one's misfortunes • 讲自己苦难的事情 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | mɤ˧-da˩-qʰwɤ˩, | ʑi˧-ʐwɤ˧ da˧-ʐwɤ˧-ɻ̩˥!** • (S)he is unhappy; (s)he is constantly complaining! • 他“玛达夸”，一直在诉说苦难的事情！

da˨ᵦ /ɖɯ˧ da˨/ *dda*

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: MHᵦ ► Self-classifier for blows. • 量词：下（打一下） ¶ **ɖɯ˧-da˨** • a blow • （砍）一刀 ¶ **ɖɯ˧-da˧ tʰi˥-da˩** • to strike a blow, to give a blow • 砍一刀 ❁ Morphological makeup: da˨2

da˧~da˩ /da˧da˩/ *ddadda*

VERB ❁ Tone: L# ► To weave (reduplicated form). • 织（重叠形式） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɖɯ˧-da˧~da˩-ɻ̩˩** • DELIMITATIVE ~ RED INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端：织一下 ❁ Morphological makeup: da˩ᵦ

da˩~da˨ /da˩da˨/ *ddadda* (Jj: same)

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

da˧ʝi˩ /da˧ʝi˩/ *ddayi* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Mule. • 骡子 ¶ **da˧ʝi˩-dʐo˩, | ɖɯ˩mi˧ dʐo˧-kɣ˥-mæ˩! | ɖɯ˩zo˧ dʐo˧-kɣ˥-mæ˩!** • As for mules, there exist female mules, (and) male mules! / Among mules, there is a distinction between females and males! (Explanation provided to a city dweller on a visit, who knew precious little about animal breeding.) • 骡子呢，有母骡子！（也）有公骡子！／骡子，分母的和公的！（这个说明是给一个不懂畜牧业的城里人听） ⊡ See also: ɖɯ˩mi#˥, ɖɯ˩zo#˥ ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧

da˩kʰɤ˩ /da˩kʰɤ˨/ *ddake* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Drum. • 鼓 ¶ **da˩kʰɤ˩ la˥(-ze˩)** • to play a drum • 打鼓（了） ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ

da˧pɤ˧ /da˧pɤ˧/ *ddabe* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: dɤ˧bɤ˧)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Priest of the local religion. • 宗教礼师。音译：达巴 ¶ **da˧pɤ˧ ʝi˧-hĩ˧ hĩ˧** • priest, person who performs the function of priest • 当达巴的人 ¶ **da˧pɤ˧ ʝi˧ hĩ˧** • priest, person who performs the function of priest • 当达巴的人 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧

da˧pɣ#˥ /da˧pɣ˧/ *ddabu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Host. • 主人 ¶ **ʑi˧dɣ˧ da˧pɣ˧** • the family host, the member of the family who has the role of host • 家的主人。 ¶ **ʑi˧dɣ˧-ʝi˧-hĩ˧ da˧pɣ˧** • the member of the family who has the role of host • 家的主人 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | a˩ʁo˧ da˧pɣ˧!** • She is the family host! • 她是家的主人。 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧

da˧pʰo˥ /da˧pʰo˥/ *Ddapo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Ddapo (a village name). Latitude: 27.74073, longitude: 100.68455. • 达坡（永宁坝子的一个村落）。经纬度：100.68455，27.74073

¶ **ɖæ˩ʂɯ#˥, | ʈʂo˧ʂɯ#˥, | bɤ˩tɕʰɯ/, | da˧pʰo˥, | bɤ˧dzi˩, | dze˧bo˧** • Six villages of the plain of Yongning that lie relatively close to the Lake. • 永宁摩梭地理概念中，距离泸沽湖比较近的六个村落：扎实、忠实、八旗、达坡、八珠、者波。

da˧ʁwɤ#˥ /da˧ʁwɤ˧/ *Ddawua*

NOUN ✺ Tone: #H ► Ddawua, a village downstream from Qiansuo. The language spoken there is reported to be close to that of the Yongning plain. Latitude: 27.85735, longitude: 100.89630. • 达瓦村（也称作‘大洼’：凉山彝族自治州盐源县泸沽湖镇大洼）：四川凉山州木里县、盐源县、丽江市宁蒗县交界的一个村落，在前所的下游。经纬度：100.89630，27.85735

da˩to˩ /da˩to/ *ddado*

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

da˩to#˥ /da˩to˥/ *ddado*

ADVERB ✺ Tone: LM+#H ► Politely. This term was only observed in association with the verb ‘to say’, with the meaning ‘to say polite words, polite small-talk’. • 客气地 ¶ **da˩to˧ ʐwɤ˥** • to say some polite things • 说客气话 ¶ **da˩to˧ ʐwɤ˧-hĩ˥-la˩ ɲi˩!** • It’s just polite words! (Comment about an invitation by a neighbour, which was intended to be declined: it was not a true invitation.) • 只是说客气话而已！／这只是客气话而已！

dɤ˩-qo˧ /dɤ˩qo˧/ *ddegho*

ADVERB ✺ Tone: LM ► Way over there. • 那里（远指） ◈ (**phonology**) The syllable /dɤ˩/ carries a low phonological tone, but is realized with contours that are rising, high, or extra-high-falling to varying degrees, in proportion to the distance that the enunciator wishes to represent to her/his co-enunciator. Using Chao Yuen-ren’s tone bars for intonational notation, these could be approximated as: [dɤ˨˧-qo˧], [dɤ˥-qo˧]... Its systematic association with an emphasis would allow this emphasis to be included in its lexical form: /↑dɤ˩-qo˧/.

dɤ˩-tʰɣ˧-gi#˥ /dɤ˩tʰɣ˧gi˧/ *ddeq teeggi*

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

dɤ˩-tʰɣ˧qo˧ /dɤ˩tʰɣ˧qo˧/ *ddeq tugho*

ADVERB ✺ Tone: L-M ► Way over there. • 那边（远指） ◈ (**phonology**) The syllable /dɤ˩/ carries a low phonological tone, but is realized with contours that are rising, high, or extra-high-falling to varying degrees, in proportion to the distance that the enunciator wishes to represent to her/his co-enunciator. Using Chao Yuen-ren’s tone bars for intonational notation, these could be approximated as: [dɤ˨˧-qo˧], [dɤ˥-qo˧]... Its systematic association with an emphasis would allow this emphasis to be included in its lexical form: /↑dɤ˩-qo˧/. ⊡ See also: dɤ˩-ʈʂʰɯ˧qo˧

dɤ˩-ʈʂʰɯ˧qo˧ /dɤ˩ʈʂʰɯ˧qo˧/ *ddeq teegho*

ADVERB ✺ Tone: L-M ► Way over there. • 那边（远指） ◈ (**phonology**) The syllable /dɤ˩/ carries a low phonological tone, but is realized with contours that are rising, high, or extra-high-falling to varying degrees, in proportion to the distance that the enunciator wishes to represent to her/his co-enunciator. Using Chao Yuen-ren’s tone bars for intonational notation, these could be approximated as: [dɤ˨˧-qo˧], [dɤ˥-qo˧]... Its systematic association with an emphasis would allow this emphasis to be included in its lexical form: /↑dɤ˩-qo˧/. ⊡ See also: dɤ˩-tʰɣ˧qo˧

-di˩ /di/ *-ddi*

SUFFIX ✺ Tone: L ① ► Nominalizer (NMLZ). • 名物化 ¶ **tso˧~tso˧-tɕɯ˧-di˥** • (piece of furniture/object) on which one can put things • 可以摆东西的（家具） ¶ (Gi) **ʈʂʰæ˧~ʈʂʰæ˧ di˥ | le˧-po˥!** • Take your stuff for washing! (soap, shampoo, towel...) (Context: someone is going to spend the night in a guest house that has running water and a hot water tank.) • 要记得拿洗澡用品！（情景：一个人要到有热水的一家去过夜。） ¶ **dʑɯ˩tsʰi˩-kʰɯ˥-di˩** • Periphrase: ‘container for hot water’. This was applied to a glass beer mug, in which tea was offered to the visitor during work sessions. Its capacity (around 25 centilitres) was considerably greater than that of the small glasses used by the Na to serve alcohol. There is no close equivalent in Na: the closest in terms of capacity would be ‘bowl’, but the object was clearly not shaped like a bowl, hence the use of this periphrase. • 短语：“盛热水的容器”。指的是一个玻璃啤酒杯，大小相当于一个大杯子，在工作期间用来给来访者倒茶。它的容量比摩梭人用来盛酒的小杯子大得多。摩梭语中没有与之相近的词语：就容量而言，最接近

的词语是“碗”，但该器物的形状显然不像碗，因此使用了这个词组。 ② ► Locative (LOC). • 处所格 ③ ► Purposive (PURP). • 目的格

di˩a /di˥/ *ddiq*

VERB ✵ Tone: La ► Existential verb: to be present; to have (a home); to have dirt on one's clothes; to have a different in length (two objects have a difference in length). • 存在动词：在，有，拥有。例如：有家，有污垢在衣服上，有长短区别（两个物品有长短区别） ¶ **ʈʰɯ˦ | ɑ˩ʁo˦ mɤ˦-di˩-hĩ˩.** • (S)he does not have a home. / (S)he is homeless. • 他没有家。 ¶ **mɤ˦ tʰi˦-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） ¶ **hi˩-nɑ˦mi˦ | ɖɯ˦-ʅɯ˦ tʰi˦-di˩.** • there is a lake (there) • 有一片湖 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɖɯ˦-kʰwɤ˦ di˥** • there is something • 有一块东西

di˩c /ɖɯ˦ di˩/ *ddi*

CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: Lc ► Self-classifier for plains, and places. • 量词：坝子、地方（一个） ¶ **ɖɯ˦-ɣ˦ | ɖɯ˦-di˩ hɯ˩** • to separate, each going their separate ways • 分开，每个人去不同的地方 ¶ **ʈʰɯ˦-di˥ | mɤ˦-tʰɣ˦-sɯ˩!** • I've never been to that place! • 那个地方，我从没去过！

di˥ /di˥/ *ddi* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: di˥)

NOUN ✵ Tone: LH ► Earth (as in: the sky and the earth). • 地（天地的地） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) di˩ dɣ˩-ze˥** • to dig the earth • 挖土 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) di˩ hwæ˦-ze˩** • bought some earth • 买了土 ¶ **ɖɯ˦-di˩ ɖɯ˩-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）。 ⊡ Antonym: mɣ˥ 1 ✵ Classifier: di˩c ✵ Comparanda: (Pumi) dĩ35

di˥ 1 /di˥/ *ddiq* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: MH ► To hunt; to scatter, to drive out, to drive away: for example, chasing poultry to the barnyard, when hens and geese venture into the house. • 打散，驱赶，撵，赶，打猎 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) mɤ˦-di˥** • NEG ~: not to hunt • 否定 ~：不赶 ⊡ See also: tɕʰɯ˩di˩, di˩~di˥

di˥ 2 /di˥/ *ddiq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: MH ► To run; to have a runny belly = to have diarrhea. • 拉（肚子） ¶ **bi˦mi˦ di˥** • to have diarrhea, to have the runs • 拉肚子

di˩~di˥ /di˩di˥/ *ddiddi*

VERB ✵ Tone: L+MH# ► To hunt, to track; to scatter, to drive out, to drive away: for example, chasing poultry to the barnyard, when hens and geese venture into the house (reduplicated form). • 跟、追，打散，驱赶，撵，赶，打猎（重叠形式） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) di˩~di˦-ze˥** • ~ PFV: has hunted, has tracked • ~ 整体体：追了 ¶ **tʰi˦-di˩~di˩** • DUR ~ ◈ **(phonology)** The M.L.L sequence in tʰi˦-di˩~di˩ is not obvious to the ear. It is phonetically similar to M.M.L. The phonological interpretation as M.L.L is well established nevertheless. • 持续体 ~ ⊡ Synonym: di˥ 1 ✵ Morphological makeup: di˥ 1

di˩-gɤ˩lɑ˥ /di˩gɤ˩lɑ˥/ *ddiggela*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L+H# ► Earth spirit. • 地菩萨 ✵ Classifier: ɣ˦

di˩li˩ /di˩li˥/ *ddili*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► Bracken. It was eaten by humans as famine food. • 蕨菜。人在饥荒时期会食用这种植物。 ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 龙爪菜 ⊡ See also: di˩li˩-ʁo˩bɣ˥ ✵ Classifier: qɑ˩c (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles)

di˩li˩-ʁo˩bɣ˥ /di˩li˩ʁo˩bɣ˥/ *ddili wobbu*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L+H# ► Bracken shoots. They were used as famine food. • 蕨菜的萌芽 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) di˩li˩-ʁo˩bɣ˥ hwæ˩** • to buy bracken shoots • 买蕨菜萌芽 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) di˩li˩-ʁo˩bɣ˥ tɕʰi˩** • to sell bracken shoots • 卖蕨菜萌芽 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) di˩li˩-ʁo˩bɣ˥ dzɯ˩** • to eat bracken shoots • 吃蕨菜萌芽 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) di˩li˩-ʁo˩bɣ˥ dze˩** • to cut bracken shoots • 割蕨菜萌芽 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) di˩li˩-ʁo˩bɣ˥ tɕɤ˩** • to boil bracken shoots • 煮蕨菜嫩芽 ✵ Classifier: qɑ˩c (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles) ✵ Morphological makeup: di˩li˩, ʁo˦bɣ˦

di˩mæ˩ /di˩mæ˥/ *ddimae*

ADVERB ✵ Tone: L ► Downhill, down the slope, towards the bottom. • 下坡的，向下的，往下 ¶ **di˩ʁo˥ ◊ -dʑo˩, | gæ˦ɻæ˩! | di˩mæ˥ ◊ -dʑo˩, | ʁwɤ˦ʐɣ˦!** • Uphill is the village of gæ˦ɻæ˩! Downhill is the village of ʁwɤ˦ʐɣ˦! (A comment about the geography of the Yongning plain, and the location of the hamlet of Alawua.) • 上面是 gæ˦ɻæ˩ 村！下面是 ʁwɤ˦ʐɣ˦ 村！（关于阿拉瓦村在永宁坝子里的地理位置） ⊡ Antonym: di˩ʁo˩

di˧mi˧ /di˧mi˧/ *ddimi* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: di˩æ˥; di˩mi˥, Dd: di˧læ˧)
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Large plain. • 平坝、大平坝 ⊡ See also: ɬi˧di˩-di˩mi˩ ❋ Classifier: di˩$_c$

di˧pɣ˧ | ʐɯ˧tsʰɯ˧pɣ˧ /di˧pɣ˧ | ʐɯ˧tsʰɯ˧pɣ˧/ *Ddibu Ricibu*
NOUN ❋ Tone: M | M? M | H#? ► Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: "*Ddibu Ricibu*". • 达巴《地部／日辞部》经。

di˧qo˧ /di˧qo˧/ *ddigho*
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Fields, cultivated lands. • 田地 ❋ Classifier: di˩$_c$ ❋ Morphological makeup: di˥, -qo˧

di˧qo˧-kʰɣ˩mi˩ /di˧qo˧kʰɣ˩mi˩/ *ddigho kumi*
NOUN ❋ Tone: -L ► Dog of the plain (either he-dog or she-dog). The dogs of the plain, unlike dogs in mountain hamlets, get to see lots of passers-by, and are less likely to bite strangers suddenly. • 平坝的狗 ❋ Classifiers: ɣ˧, jɤ˥$_a$ 1 ❋ Morphological makeup: di˧qo˧, kʰɣ˩mi˩

di˧ɻæ˧ /di˧ɻæ˧/ *ddilae* (Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Plain. • 平地 ❋ Classifier: di˩$_c$

di˩ʁo˩ /di˩ʁo˥/ *ddiwo*
ADVERB ❋ Tone: L ► Uphill, up the slope, towards the top. • 上坡的，向上的，往上 ¶ **di˩ʁo˥ ◊ -dʑo˩, | gæ˧ɻæ˩! | di˩mæ˥ ◊ -dʑo˩, | ʁwɤ˧ʐɣ˧!** • Uphill is the village of gæ˧ɻæ˩! Downhill is the village of ʁwɤ˧ʐɣ˧! (A comment about the geography of the Yongning plain, and the location of the hamlet of Alawua.) • 上面是gæ˧ɻæ˩村！下面是ʁwɤ˧ʐɣ˧村！（关于阿拉瓦村在永宁坝子里的地理位置） ⊡ Antonym: di˩mæ˩

do˥ 1 /do˧/ *ddo* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ❋ Tone: H ► To climb. • 爬，上去，上山 ¶ **ʈʂo˩bo˩ do˥** • to climb a wall • 爬墙 ¶ **gɤ˩-do˧** • to escalate, to climb up • 爬上 ¶ **ʁwɤ˩ do˥** • to climb a mountain, to go hiking in the mountains • 爬山 ¶ **to˩ do˥** • to ascend a slope, to climb a slope • 爬坡

do˥ 2 /do˧/ *ddo* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ❋ Tone: H ► To mate with; to pair (of animal). • 交配、交尾 ¶ **bo˩ɬa˥ | bo˩mi˧ do˧** • The pig mates with the sow. • 公猪与母猪交配。

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

do˧ 1 /do˧/ *ddo*
ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: M ► Stupid, silly, idiotic. • 笨、愚蠢 ❋ Cognates: (Naxi) ndo˩

do˧ 2 /do˧/ *ddo*
ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: M ► Sterile. • 不能生育

do˩ /do˥/ *ddoq*
ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: L ► Immature, lacking maturity. • 不成熟、晚熟 ❋ Usage: archaic ¶ **ŋwɤ˩ɬi˩-mi˥, | ʂe˧ mɤ˧-mɣ˥, | ʂe˧ do˥! | tsʰe˩ŋwɤ˩ kʰɣ˥, | zo˧ mɤ˧-ti˩, | zo˧ do˥!** • In the fifth month, if cereals are still green (=if they do not yet yield grain), the crop is immature (and may not yield any harvest). At age 15, if a boy does not become an adult (=if a boy does not visit girls), he is immature (he is not developing normally)! • 五月份，谷物还是小草（还不出谷粒），算是晚熟！男人十五岁还不成熟（=还不见姑娘），算是晚熟！ ❋ Cognates: (Naxi) do˩

do˩$_b$ /do˥/ *ddoq* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ❋ Tone: L$_b$ ► To see; to come across someone. • 看见，遇见，见 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɖɯ˧-kʰwɤ˧ do˥** • to see a piece • 看见一块（东西） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˧~tso˧ do˥** • to see things, to see something • 看见东西 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) do˩-mɤ˩-ho˥** • ~ NEG DESIDERATIVE • ~否定 未来／愿望：不许（看）见 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) bo˩mi˧ do˩ (+-ze˩)** • ...has seen (a/the) sow • 看见了母猪 ⊡ See also: do˥~do˩

do˧bæ˧ /do˧bæ˧/ *ddobbae* (Gi, Da: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Thigh. • 大腿 ¶ **do˧bæ˧ | ɖɯ˩-hĩ˥** • thigh • 大腿 ¶ **do˧bæ˧ | tɕi˩-hĩ˥** • calf • 小腿 ❋ Classifier: ʈɣ˩$_b$

do˧by˧ /do˧by˧/ *ddobbu* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Buttocks. • 屁股 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧$_b$

do˩by#˥ /do˩by˥/ *ddobbu*
NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+#H ► Mani wall, Mani pile: pile built of rubble and sand, with carved stone tablets, most with the inscription Om Mani Padme Hum. A Mani wall

should be passed or circumvented from the left side, the clockwise direction in which the universe revolves, according to Buddhist doctrine. • 嘛呢堆 ▣ See also: ma˩ȵɯ˦-do˥by˩, ma˩ȵɯ#˥ ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b

do˥~do˩ /do˦do˩/ *ddoddo* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: H- ► To see; to come across someone (reduplicated form). • 看见，遇见，见（重叠形式） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɖɯ˦-do˥~do˩-ɻ̩˩** • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~：见一见 ❋ Morphological makeup: do˩b

do˩kɣ#˥ /do˩kɣ˥/ *ddogu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+#H ► Small beams upholding the ceiling of the ground floor. • 小梁子，作为楼上（第二层）木地板的底 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b

do˦na˦ /do˦na˦/ *Ddona*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M? #H? ► Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: "*Ddona*". • 达巴《多纳》经。

dɣ˥ /dɣ˦/ *ddu* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: H ► To dig. • 挖 ¶ **ʈʂe˦ dɣ˦(-ze˩)** • to dig the earth • 挖土

dɣ˩1 /ɖɯ˦ dɣ˩/ *ddu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❋ Tone: L* ► Classifier for flocks of cattle; only used in the singular. • 量词：人、牲畜（一群、一队） ▣ See also: dɤ˩-tʰɣ˦-gi#˥

dɣ˩2 /–/ *dduq*

PRONOUN ❋ Tone: L? ► Distal demonstrative, appearing in the phrase "that way, in this direction". • 指示代词：那边（远指），从‘那个方向’这个短语提取出来的 ▣ See also: dɤ˩-tʰɣ˦-gi#˥, dɣ˩-tɕo˦

dɣ˩$_a$1 /dɣ˥/ *dduq* (Gi: same, Dd: tɣ˩)

VERB ❋ Tone: L$_a$ ① ► To poison. • 毒害、毒化 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦, | hĩ˦ dɣ˥-mɤ˩-kɣ˩! | ʈʂʰɯ˦, | hĩ˦ dɣ˥-kɣ˩!** • 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。） ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦, | dɣ˩-mɤ˩-kɣ˥!** • This one is not poisonous / is edible (literally "this one does not poison people")! (About a mushroom species.) • 这个，不会让人中毒！（情景：谈不同菌子种类。） ▣ See also: dɣ˨2, dɣ˩$_a$2 ② ► To hate, to detest. • 讨厌、恨 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-dɣ˩-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has hated • 实施 ~ 整体体：恨了 ¶ **ȵjɤ˦ | ʈʂʰɯ˦ dɣ˥ | ʐwæ˨!** • I hate him/her! • 我很讨厌他！ ¶ **dɣ˩-zo˦-mɤ˦-tʰɑ˥** • to hate deeply • 讨厌得不行

dɣ˩$_a$2 /dɣ˨/ *dduq*

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: L$_a$ ① ► Poisonous. • 有毒 ▣ See also: dɣ˨2, dɣ˩$_a$1 ② ► Obnoxious. • 厌恶 ¶ **ɖwæ˨ | dɣ˨! | ʈʂʰɯ˦ | hĩ˦-ʁo˦to˩, | dza˦ʝi˦ kɣ˩!** • This person is obnoxious! (S)he hurts other people! • 这个人非常厌恶，他伤害其他人！

dɣ˩b /ɖɯ˦ dɣ˩/ *ddu*

CLASSIFIER ❋ Tone: L$_b$ ► Classifier for small groups of people: 3 or more. • 量词：人（一些） ◈ **(phonology)** Among classifiers belonging to the tone category L$_b$, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is MH#. ¶ **hĩ˦ ɖɯ˦-dɣ˩** • a few people, a group of people • 一些人 ¶ **hĩ˦ ʈʂʰɯ˦-dɣ˥** • these people, this group of people • 这些人

dɣ˨1 /dɣ˨/ *dduq*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ► Weasel. • 黄鼠狼，黄喉貂 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) dɣ˩ hwæ˦-ze˦** • ...bought (a) weasel • 买了黄鼠狼 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) dɣ˩ dzɯ˦-ze˩** • ...ate a weasel • 吃了黄鼠狼 ❋ Classifier: mi˩b

dɣ˨2 /dɣ˨/ *dduq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ► Poison. • 毒 ▣ See also: dɣ˩$_a$1, dɣ˩$_a$2 ❋ Classifier: ʈʰɤ˥$_a$

dɣ˩bi˩ /dɣ˩bi˨/ *ddubbi*

ADVERB ❋ Tone: L ► Opposite. • 对面

dɣ˩dzi˥ /dɣ˩dzi˥/ *dduzzee*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM? LH? LM+#H? ► Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: "*dduzzee*". • 达巴《嘟紫》经。

dɣ˩mi#˥ /dɣ˩mi˥/ *ddumi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+#H ► Female weasel. • 母黄鼠狼 ¶ **dɣ˩mi˦-dɣ˥pʰɣ˩** • female weasel and male weasel • 母黄鼠狼与公黄鼠狼 ◈ **(tonology)** LM+#H- ❋ Classifier: mi˩b

dɣ˩pʰæ˦ /dɣ˩pʰæ˥/ *ddupae*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ► The room in the main building of the farm where cereals were kept: the granary. • 仓廪。摩梭语音译：‘独帕’ ▣ See also: mɣ˩pʰæ˦, gæ˩pʰæ˦ ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b

dɣ˩pʰɣ#˥ /dɣ˩pʰɣ˥/ *ddupu* (La: dɣ˩pʰɣ˦)

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM+#H ≈ LM ► Male weasel. • 公黄鼠狼 ✵ Classifier: mi˩ᵦ

dɣ˩-tɕo˦ /dɣ˩tɕo˥/ *ddujo*

ADVERB ✵ Tone: LM ► That way, in that direction. • 那边，那个方向 ¶ **dɣ˩-tɕo˦ fæ˦** • that way (using the Chinese loanword 方 'direction') • 那个方向（借用汉语的‘方’）

dɣ˩zo#˥ /dɣ˩zo˥/ *ddusso* (La: dɣ˩zo˦)

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM+#H ≈ LM ► Baby weasel. • 黄鼠狼的崽子

dz

dzɑ˥ /dzɑ˥/ *zza* (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: ∅)

ADJECTIVE ✺ Tone: H ① ► Bad, mean (action), inferior. • 坏、差、下级（行为……） ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦-ɳɯ˦ | njɤ˦-ki˦ | dzɑ˦-ji˦ | ʐwæ˩!** • He really despises me! • 他很瞧不起我！ ¶ **hĩ˦ ʈʂʰɯ˦-ʏ˦ dʐo˩, | õ˦-ki˥ | dzɑ˦-ji˦-ze˩!** • This person has no self-respect! (literally: This person is doing herself harm) • 这个人，不尊重自己！ ¶ **mʏ˦ dzɑ˦.** • The weather is bad. • 天气很坏。 ¶ **mʏ˦ dzɑ˦-ze˩** • The weather is getting bad. • 天气变坏了。 ¶ **lo˦ dzɑ˦** • poor (work), bad (job: e.g. someone has done a bad job) • （工作）差 ⊡ Antonym: ʁæ˦ ② ► Poor (person). • 穷（人） ¶ **dzɑ˦ | -ʐwæ˩-ze˥!** • (He/she) is really poor! • 他很穷！ ¶ **ɑ˩ʁo˦ | bo˩ʈʂʰæ˦ mɤ˦-dʐo˦, | dzɑ˦ ʈʂɤ˦-kʏ˩!** • If there is no fleshless preserved pork at home, it appears as if the family is really destitute! ◈ (**semantics**) from 'inferior' plus 'consider' • 如果家里没有猪膘，会显得很穷！ ¶ **dzɑ˦ ʈʂɤ˦ | ʐwæ˩!** • 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！

dzɑ˩qʰwɤ˩ /dzɑ˦qʰwɤ˨˩/ *zzakhua* (Gi, Da, Dd: same, Jj: dze˩qʰwɑ˨˩)

NOUN ✺ Tone: L ► Shoe. • 鞋、鞋子 ✺ Classifier: dzi˦$_b$ (CLF for pairs of objects, when the pair makes up a unit)

dze˥ /dze˦/ *zzei* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✺ Tone: #H ① ► Sugar. • 糖 ② ► Sweets, candies. • 糖果、甜食

†dze˦ /–/ *zzei*

NOUN ✺ Tone: M? H? ► Wheat (monosyllabic root inferred from disyllabic forms). • 小麦（依据共时形态调系规则从双音节词推导的单音节词根）。◈ (**tonology**) According to the current synchronic rules, the disyllabic compounds dze˦-ʑ̩#˥ ('wheat straw', literally 'wheat bone') and dze˦-tɕʰi#˥ ('wheat beard', literally 'wheat thorns'), with a #H tone, whose head ('bone', 'thorn') carries an H tone, must have a determiner that carries either an M tone or an H tone. We deduce that the monosyllabic root for 'wheat' carries either an M or an H tone. However, other diachronic scenarios are possible, such as the reduction to disyllabic forms dze˦-ʑ̩#˥ 'wheat straw' and dze˦-tɕʰi#˥ 'wheat beard' of earlier compounds that would have contained more than two syllables: for example, if compounds formed on the basis of the disyllable dze˦ɭɯ˦ 'wheat' had then been reduced to two syllables, by ellipsis of the syllable ɭɯ˦. ⊡ See also: dze˦-tɕʰi#˥, dze˦-ʑ̩#˥, dze˦ɭɯ˦, dze˦ɭɯ˦-ʑ̩#˥

dze˩ /dze˨˩/ *zzeiq*

VERB ✺ Tone: L ► To be left over (food or drink). • 剩下（饭或饮料） ¶ **dzɯ˦-dze˥-ze˩!** • There are some leftovers! / The food has not been eaten up! • 剩了一些饭！／剩了一些吃的！ ¶ **gɤ˩-dze˥ +ze˩!** • There are some leftovers! • 有剩下的！ ¶ **ʈʰɯ˩ dze˩-ze˥** • Some of the drink is left over! / (The drink) has not been drunk up! • 喝剩了、没喝完 ¶ **le˦-se˩-ze˩! | gɤ˩-mɤ˦-dze˩!** • It's completely finished (=eaten up / drunk up)! There are no leftovers! • 完了！（=全部吃了／喝完了！）没有剩！

dze˩$_a$ 1 /dze˨˩/ *zzeiq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✺ Tone: L$_a$ ► To fly. • 飞 ¶ **le˦-dze˩-hɯ˩-ze˩** • (The bird) has flown away. • （鸟）飞走了。 ¶ **mʏ˦ʁo˦ dze˥** • to fly in the sky • 在天空中飞

dze˩$_a$ 2 /dze˨˩/ *zzeiq* (Gi: same)

VERB ✺ Tone: L$_a$ ► To cut (with a knife). • 切（用刀） ¶ **le˦-dze˩** • ACCOMP ~: to cut • 实施 ~：切（用刀） ⊡ See also: dze˦~dze˥

dze˩$_a$ 3 /ɖɯ˦ dze˩/ *zzei* (Jj: same)

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） ◈ (**semantics**) This concept is important for the Na (as for other ethnic groups of the area, too), in that everyday objects must be bought in pairs, otherwise they risk breaking, it is said. One does not buy (or offer) one bowl, or one saucepan, or one knife, but pairs: sets of 2, 4, 6, 8, 10... Any odd numbers would bring bad luck. ¶ **zo˦mʏ˥ | ɖɯ˦-dze˩** • twins (literally: 'a pair of children') • 双胞胎（直译：“一对孩子”） ¶ **ɖɯ˦-dze˩ dʐo˩-tsɯ˩ mʏ˩!** • She has twins! (literally: '(she) has a pair of children') • 双胞胎（直译：“一对孩子”） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʈʂʰɯ˦-dze˥** • DEM ~: this pair • 指示代词 ~：这对 ◈ (**tonology**) H# ≈ H$ ⊡ See also: dzi˦$_b$

dze˨ /dze˨/ *zzeiq* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ✺ Tone: LM ► Wild pepper, Szechuan pepper. • 花椒 ✺ Classifier: mɤ˩$_a$ (CLF for small quantities: a

little)

†dzeꓡ /–/ *zzeiq*

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

dzeꓦbɤꓵ /dzeꓦbɤꓵ/ *zzeibbe* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Bat; used for all species, including the flying squirrel. • 蝙蝠、飞鼠 ¶ **dzeꓦbɤꓵ-zoꓵ | ɖɯꓦ-ɭɯꓦ** • a baby bat • 一只小蝙蝠 ¶ **dzeꓦbɤꓵ-pʰɣ̩ꓵ | ɖɯꓦ-miꓵ** • a male bat • 一只公蝙蝠 ¶ **dzeꓦbɤꓵ-miꓵ | ɖɯꓦ-miꓵ** • a female bat • 一只母蝙蝠 ❁ Classifier: miꓵb

dzeꓦboꓦ /dzeꓦboꓦ/ *Zzeibbo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ① ► Zzeibbo, a clan name from Yongning. • 者波（姓）。这个家族有三个家庭。 ¶ **dzeꓦboꓦ=ɻ̩ꓵ** • the /dzeꓦboꓦ/ clan, the /dzeꓦboꓦ/ family • 者波家族 ¶ **dzeꓦboꓦ=ɻ̩ꓵ, | soꓦ-ʑiꓦ, | ɖɯꓦ-ʐ̩̃ꓵ!** • There are three families carrying the name Zzeibbo /dzeꓦboꓦ/, making up one clan! • 姓者波的，有三家，形成一个家族！ ② ► Zzeibbo, a village in the Yongning plain. It consists of two parts, "upper" and "lower: /gɤꓵʁwɤꓦ/ and /mɣ̩ꓵʁwɤꓦ/. Latitude: 27.76531, longitude: 100.71124. • 者波（永宁坝子的一个村落）。村落有两个部分，gɤꓵʁwɤꓦ‘上村’与 mɣ̩ꓵʁwɤꓦ‘下村’。经纬度：100.71124，27.76531 ¶ **ɖæꓵʂɯ#ꓶ, | ʈʂoꓦʂɯ#ꓶ, | bɤꓵtɕʰɯꓡ, | dɑꓦpʰoꓶ, | bɤꓦdziꓵ, | dzeꓦboꓦ** • Six villages of the plain of Yongning that lie relatively close to the Lake. • 永宁摩梭地理概念中，距离泸沽湖比较近的六个村落：扎实、忠实、八旗、达坡、八珠、者波。

dzeꓦdɣ̩ꓵ /dzeꓦdɣ̩ꓵ/ *zzeiddu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Cake, bread. • 饼 ¶ **dzeꓦdɣ̩ꓵ-pɤꓵjɤꓵ** • cake of cereals • 粮食饼

dzeꓦ~dzeꓶ /dzeꓦdzeꓶ/ *zzeizzei* (Gi: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H# ► To cut (with a knife). Reduplicated form. • 切（用刀）（重叠形式）。 ¶ **leꓦ-dzeꓦ~dzeꓶ** • ACCOMP ~ RED: to cut • 实施 ~ 重叠：切（用刀） ¶ **ɣ̩ꓵtsʰɤꓦ dzeꓦ~dzeꓶ** • to cut vegetables • 切菜 ¶ **nɣ̩ꓵdʑɯꓶ dzeꓵ~dzeꓵ** • to cut tofu • 切豆腐 ❁ Morphological makeup: dzeꓵa 2

dzeꓵdʑɯꓡ /dzeꓵdʑɯꓡ/ *zzeijji* (Gi, Dd: same, Jj: dziꓵdʑiꓶ)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► Arrogant, conceited. • 骄傲，自以为好 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯꓦ | hĩꓦ-biꓶ | mɤꓦ-liꓦ! | dzeꓵdʑɯꓡ | ʐwæꓡ!** • He despises others! He is very arrogant! • 他看不起别人！他很骄傲！

dzeꓦhiꓦ /dzeꓦhiꓦ/ *zzeixie*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► In-laws. • 丈人 ¶ **njɤꓦ | dzeꓦhiꓦ-kiꓵ biꓵ!** • I'm going to my in-laws' place! / I'm going to visit my in-laws! • 我去我丈人（那边）！ ¶ **noꓦ | dzeꓦhiꓦ | əꓵ-toꓵ-zeꓶ? — leꓦ-toꓵ-zeꓵ!** • 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！） ¶ **noꓦ | dzeꓦhiꓦ toꓵ əꓵ-biꓵ?** • Do you have plans to get married? (Literally: Are you going to enter an 'in-law' relationship?) • 你打算结婚吗？

dzeꓦkʰɤꓡ /dzeꓦkʰɤꓡ/ *zzeike* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

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

dzeꓦliꓶ /dzeꓦliꓶ/ *zzeili*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Tea with sugar, sweetened tea. • 甜茶 ❁ Classifier: qʰwɤꓡa (CLF for bowlfuls) ❁ Morphological makeup: dzeꓶ, liꓡ

dzeꓦɭɯꓦ /dzeꓦɭɯꓦ/ *zzeilee* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Wheat. • 小麦

dzeꓦɭɯꓦ-ʐ̩̃#ꓶ /dzeꓦɭɯꓦʔʐ̩̃ꓦ/ *zzeilee'eun* (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Wheat straw. • 麦杆 ◈ (**phonology**) Phonetically: [dzeꓦɭɯꓦʔʐ̩̃ꓦ]. The third syllable begins with a glottal stop. ❁ Morphological makeup: dzeꓦɭɯꓦ, ʐ̩̃ꓶ 1

dzeꓵmiꓦ /dzeꓦmiꓦ/ *zzeimi* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Bee. • 蜜蜂 ❁ Classifier: miꓵb

dzeꓵmiꓦ-bæꓵbæꓵ /dzeꓵmiꓦbæꓵbæꓵ/ *zzeimi bbaebbae*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM-L ► *Artemisia suboligata*, a plant with medicinal properties (to treat digestive ailments). The name literally means "bees' flower". • 茶绒蒿，一种具有药用价值（治疗消化系统疾病）的植物。这个名词的字面意思是“蜜蜂花”。 ❁ Classifier: bæꓵa 3 ❁ Morphological makeup: dzeꓵmiꓦ, bæꓵbæꓵ 1

dzeꓵmiꓦ-dzeꓦ#ꓶ /dzeꓵmiꓦdzeꓦ/ *zzeimizzei* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ► Honey. • 蜂蜜 ¶ **dzeꓵmiꓦdzeꓦ dzɯꓦ** • to eat honey • 吃蜂蜜 ❁ Classifier: kʰwɤꓶa ❁ Morphological makeup: dzeꓵmiꓦ, dzeꓶ

dzeꓵmiꓦ-kʰɣ̩ꓵ /dzeꓵmiꓦkʰɣ̩ꓵ/ *zzeimiku* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM-L ► Beehive, honeycomb. • 蜂窝 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯꓦb ❁ Morphological makeup: dzeꓵmiꓦ, kʰɣ̩ꓶ 1

dzeꓵmiꓦ-pɻ̩ꓵɻ̩ꓵ /dzeꓵmiꓦpɻ̩ꓵɻ̩ꓵ/ *zzeimipeu'er*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H- ► This name is applied to var-

ious flowers of which bees are particularly fond, such as the Straight ladybell, *Adenophora sp.*, and the gentian. • 蜜蜂喜欢的一些花，包括沙参、秦艽等。 ¶ **dze˩mi˧-pɻ̩˩ɻ̩˩-kʰɯ˩ʈɯ˩** • root of Straight ladybell • 沙参根 ❁ Classifier: qɑ˩c (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles) ❁ Morphological makeup: dze˩mi˧ Daeshi Daedeu proposes an (etymological) interpretation as 'bees' rest'. Mrs. Latami feels that the expression is not transparent: the third and fourth syllables have no meaning on their own.

dze˧pʰɻ̩˥ /dze˧pʰɻ̩˥/ *zzeipeu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Sesame candy. • 麻糖 ⊡ See also: mɤ˩tʰɑ˧ ❁ Morphological makeup: dze˥, pʰɻ̩˩a

dze˧-ʑ̃#˥ /dze˧ʔʑ̃˧/ *zzei'eun* (Gi, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Wheat straw. • 小麦秆 ❁ Morphological makeup: ʈdze˧, ʑ̃˥ 1

dze˧-tɕʰi#˥ /dze˧tɕʰi˧/ *zzeiqie*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Wheat beard. • 麦芒

dze˧-ʈʂæ˥ /dze˧ʈʂæ˥/ *zzeizhae*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Stinging organ of a bee. • 蜜蜂的螫針 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b

dze˧ʈʂɯ˧ /dze˧ʈʂɯ˧/ *zzeizhi* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Sifter, sieve. • 筛子 ⊡ See also: ʤɯ˧ʈʂɯ˥ ❁ Classifier: nɑ˧a

dze˧ʈʂʰɤ$˥ /dze˧ʈʂʰɤ˥/ *zzeiche*

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

dzɤ˥b /ʤɯ˧ dzɤ˥/ *zze*

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: Hb ► Classifier for sides. • 量词：面 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧-dzɤ˧** • this side • 这面 ¶ **ʤɯ˧-dzɤ˥** • one side • 一面

dzɤ˩a /dzɤ˩/ *zzeq* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: La ► To collapse, to topple over, to fall into ruin. • 塌毁，倒塌，倒 ¶ **mɣ˩-tɕo˧ dzɤ˩** • to collapse, to topple down • 塌毁，倒下 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-dzɤ˩-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has collapsed • 实施～整体体：塌毁了

dzi˥ /dzi˧/ *zzee* (Gi: same, Jj: dzɣ˧)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Chisel. • 凿子 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF. The classifier for tools, nɑ˧, is not used for this noun.)

dzi˧b /ʤɯ˧ dzi˧/ *zzee* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: Mb ► Classifier for pairs of objects, when the pair makes up a unit: e.g. a pair of shoes. • 量词：鞋（一双） ¶ **ɣɯ˩-dzɑ˩qʰwɤ˥ | ʤɯ˧-dzi˧** • a pair of leather shoes • 一双皮鞋

dzi˩ /dziʌ/ *zzeeq*

VERB ❁ Tone: L ► To fall, to come (of night); to get (dark). • 来（晚上来了） ¶ **nɑʌ | le˧-dzi˩-ze˩!** • The night has fallen! / It has got dark! • 天黑了！ ¶ **nɑʌ | le˧-dzi˩ | le˧-se˩-ze˩!** • It has got completely dark! • 天完全黑了！

dzi˩a 1 /dziʌ/ *zzeeq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: La ① ► To sit. • 坐 ¶ **tʰi˧-dzi˩!** • Sit down! • 坐下！ ¶ **hĩ˧bæ˧ ʈʂʰɯ˧-qo˧ dzi˩.** • The guest sits here. • 客人是坐在这边的。 ¶ **(ʈʂʰɯ˧ |) tʰi˧-dzi˩-kʰɯ˩-se˩.** • (S)he has got seated. • 他坐下了。 ¶ **le˧-dzi˧~dzi˥** • to remain seated; used as a euphemism to mean: to sit with others at a funeral wake, to keep a deathwatch • 坐一坐。来指：居丧、守灵（委婉语） ② ► To dwell, to live at a place. • 住 ¶ **dzi˩-bi˩-ni˩gɣ˩** • 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˩-mɤ˩-gɣʌ** • not to get accustomed; to feel awkward • 不习惯 ¶ **njɤ˧ | ʈʂʰɯ˧-qo˧ | dzi˩-bi˩-ni˩-mɤ˩-gɣʌ** • I can't get accustomed (to this place)! / (I) can't make myself at ease here! / (I) don't like it here! • 我不习惯这里！／我不喜欢这里！／我不想待了！

dzi˩a 2 /dziʌ/ *zzeeq*

VERB ❁ Tone: La ► To gather, to assemble (people gather together). • 聚集 ¶ (Gi) **ɑ˩ʁo˧, | mɣ˧kʰɣ˧ dzi˥-ze˩!** • Smoke has accumulated inside the house! / The house is full of smoke! • 家里烟很浓了！（直译：“家里积累了很多烟”） ⊡ See also: dzi˧~dzi˥

dzi˩a 3 /dziʌ/ *zzeeq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: La ► To drop, to fall, to sink (e.g. boat slowly sinking down into a lake). • 掉入、沉下去 ¶ **mɣ˩-tɕo˧ dzi˩** • to sink down • 往下掉入、沉下去

dzi˩b /ʤɯ˧ dzi˩/ *zzee* (Gi, Da: same)

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: Lb ► Classifier for trees, bamboos... • 量词：树（一棵），竹子（一根） ◈ **(phonology)** Among classifiers belonging to the tone category Lb, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially re-

alized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is MH#. ¶ **si˦dzi˩ | ɖɯ˦-dzi˩** • a tree • 一棵树 ¶ **tʰɣ˦-dzi˥** • that tree • 那棵树

dzi˩꜀ /ɖɯ˦ dzi˩/ *zzee*

CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: L꜀ ► Classifier for sets of clothing. Also used for prayer flags. • 量词：衣服（一套）。也用于经幡（风马旗）。 ¶ **dʑi˦hɣ̃˥ | ɖɯ˦-dzi˩** • a full set of dress, a complete dress ◈ (**phonology**) Here, this expression is divided into two tone groups. • 一套衣服 ¶ **dʑi˦hɣ̃˦ ɖɯ˦-dzi˩** • a full set of dress, a complete dress ◈ (**phonology**) Here, this expression is integrated into a single tone group. • 一套衣服

dzi˥ /dzi˥/ *zzeeq*

VERB ✵ Tone: MH ► To tremble, to shake. • 颤抖、抖动 ◈ (**phonology**) Unexpectedly, the word does not have a reduplicated form. ¶ **njɤ˩ dzi˥** • the eyelid trembles (literally 'the eye trembles') • 眼皮跳 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) njɤ˩ dzi˦-ze˥** • the eyelid trembles • 眼皮跳 ¶ **njɤ˩ dzi˥ | ʐwæ˥** • the eyelid trembles terribly • 眼皮跳得很厉害 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) njɤ˥ | le˦-dzi˦-ze˥** • the eyelid trembles • 眼皮跳 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) njɤ˥ | mɤ˦-dzi˥** • the eyelid does not tremble • 眼皮不跳

dzi˦~dzi˥ /dzi˦dzi˥/ *zzeezzee*

VERB ✵ Tone: H# ► To gather, to assemble (people gather together). • 聚集 ¶ **ɖɯ˦-ʁwɤ˦ | le˦-dzi˦~dzi˥** • the whole village gathered together • 全村都聚集在一起 ¶ (Gi) **hĩ˦ ɖɯ˦-ɣ˦ | le˦-ʂɯ˦-ze˦! le˦-dzi˦~dzi˥ jo˩!** • Someone has passed away! Come and join the gathering! • 一个人去世了！来参加丧礼吧！ ¶ **le˦-dzi˦~dzi˥ tsʰɯ˩-ze˩** • (People) have come together. • 人们走到一起，汇聚在一起了 ✵ Morphological makeup: dzi˩ₐ 2

dzi˦dzi˦ /dzi˦dzi˦/ *zzeezzee* (Jj: dʑi˦dzɯ˦)

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Oriental white oak. • 青冈树、槲栎 ¶ **dzi˦dzi˦, | si˦dzi˩-mɣ˩!** • 'dzi˦dzi˦' is the name of a tree! • 'dzi˦dzi˦'是一种树的名字！ ⊡ Synonym: dʑɯ˩si˩

dzi˦dzi˦-mo˥ /dzi˦dzi˦mo˥/ *zzeezzee moq*

NOUN ✵ Tone: MH# ► A species of edible mushroom that grows on fallen trees; it is used as a medicine against stomach-ache. • 一种可以吃的菌子，长在枯木上 ✵ Morphological makeup: dzi˦dzi˦, mo˥

dzi˦ɖæ˦ /dzi˦ɖæ˦/ *zzeeddae*

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Location. • 位置、所在地 ✵ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥ₐ

dzi˩ʁo˩ /dzi˩ʁo˥/ *zzeewo*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► Seat, place. • 座位 ✵ Classifier: kʰwɤ˩ₐ ✵ Morphological makeup: dzi˩ₐ 1

dzi˩tsʰɤ˩ /dzi˩tsʰɤ˥/ *zzeece* (Jj: dzɯ˩tsʰɤ˩)

NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► A shrub with sharp thorns. • 永宁的一种灌木 ✵ Classifier: dzi˩ᵦ

dzo˥ /dzo˦/ *zzo* (Gi, Da, Dd: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Hail. • 冰雹 ◈ (**semantics**) The noun 'hail' cannot easily be isolated, as it is embedded in collocations meaning 'to hail, to fall (hail)'. The tangible manifestation, the hailstones, is expressed by another word. ¶ **dzo˦ la˩** • to hail • 下冰雹 ¶ **dzo˦ gi˦-ze˩** • it is hailing • 下冰雹了

dzo˩ /dzo˦/ *zzo* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► Bridge. • 桥 ¶ **dzo˦ | ɖɯ˦ pɤ˩** • a bridge • 一辆桥 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) dzo˩ bæ˥** • to sweep (a/the) bridge • 扫桥 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) njɤ˦ | dzo˩ bæ˩-zo˩-ho˥.** • I have to sweep the bridge. • 我要扫桥了。 ¶ **dzo˩ gɣ˥** • to build (/repair) a bridge • 建一辆桥 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) njɤ˦ | dzo˩ gɣ˩-zo˩-ho˥.** • I have to build (/repair) a bridge. • 我必须要建（／修）一座桥。 ✵ Classifiers: pɤ˩ᵦ, na˦ₐ

dzo˥ /dzo˥/ *zzoq* (Gi: ∅)

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM ► Lizard. • 壁虎，蜥蜴，四脚蛇 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) dzo˩ hwæ˦-ze˦** • ...bought (a) lizard • 买了壁虎 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) dzo˩ dzɯ˦-ze˩** • ...ate (a) lizard • 吃了壁虎 ✵ Classifier: mi˩ᵦ

dzo˦ /dzo˦/ *zzoq*

VERB ✵ Tone: MH ► To touch, to paw. • 抚摸、触摸 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) mɤ˦-dzo˦** • NEG ~: not to paw • 否定～：不触摸 ¶ **tʰa˦-dzo˦!** • Don't touch (this)! • 不要碰！ ¶ **tʰa˦-dzo˦~dzo˦!** • Stop pawing around! • 不要动来动去！／不要碰来碰去！ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-dzo˦-ze˥** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has pawed • 实施～整体体 ⊡ Synonym: tʂʰɤ˩~tʂʰɤ˦

dzo˩~dzo˦ /dzo˩dzo˦/ *zzozzo*

VERB ✵ Tone: MH ① ► To touch, to paw. • 抚摸、触摸 ② ► To laugh at, to poke fun at, to mock, to ridicule. • 嘲笑、取笑 ¶ **hĩ˦ dzo˦~dzo˥-ho˩-ne˩-ʑi˩-zo˩!** • It looks like (he/she) is going to poke fun (at...) • 他

好像要开始取笑人家了！ ¶ **tʰɑ˧ dzo˩~dzo˩!** • Don't laugh at people! • 别嘲笑（人家）！ ❋ Morphological makeup: dzo˥

dzo˧-lɣ˧~lɣ˥ /dzo˧lɣ˧lɣ˥/ *zzolulu* (Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Hailstone. • 冰雹 ◈ **(morphemic make-up)** It was not possible to extract a word †lɣ.lɣ. ⊡ See also: bi˧-lɣ˧~lɣ˥ ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ ❋ Morphological makeup: dzo˥

dzo˧mi˧ /dzo˧mi˧/ *zzomi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Large vat. • 大桶 ¶ **dzo˧mi˧-tɕæ˧ɻæ˩** • Pickled vegetables prepared in a large vat. The type of pot is associated with a specific recipe, and hence serves as a determiner in the name for the resulting product (a type of pickled vegetables). • 用大桶制作的酸菜。大缸的类型与特定的配方有关，因此也是一种腌制蔬菜名称的因素。 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ

dzo˩mi#˥ /dzo˩mi˥/ *zzomi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+#H ► Female lizard. • 母壁虎 ¶ **dzo˧mi˧-dzo˩pʰɣ˩** • female lizard and male lizard • 母壁虎与公壁虎 ◈ **(tonology)** -L ❋ Classifier: mi˩ᵦ

dzo˩pʰɣ˩ /dzo˩pʰɣ˨/ *zzopu* (La: dzo˩pʰɣ#˥ ◈ **(tonology)** LM+#H)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Male lizard. • 公壁虎 ¶ **dzo˩pʰɣ˩-dzo˩mi˥** • male lizard and female lizard • 公壁虎与母壁虎 ◈ **(tonology)** L+H# ❋ Classifiers: mi˩ᵦ, ʅɯ˧ᵦ

dzo˧zo#˥ /dzo˧zo˧/ *zzosso*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Small vat. • 小桶 ◈ **(morphemic make-up)** It has not been possible so far to extract a monosyllabic form. ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ

dzo˩zo#˥ /dzo˩zo˥/ *zzosso*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+#H ► Baby lizard. • 小壁虎 ❋ Classifiers: mi˩ᵦ, ʅɯ˧ᵦ

dzɯ˥ /dzɯ˧/ *zzi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: H ► To eat. • 吃 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-dzɯ˥** • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ◈ **(phonology)** [læ˧-dzɯ˥] ¶ **hɑ˧ dzɯ˧** • to have a meal; to take some food • 吃饭 ¶ **njɤ˧ | hɑ˧ le˧-dzɯ˥-ze˩** • I have eaten. / I have had a meal. • 我吃过饭了。 ¶ **dzɯ˧-bi˩-ze˩!** • Let's eat! / It's time to eat! • 要吃饭了！ ¶ **dzɯ˧ tʰɑ˩.** • It is edible. / I/you/(s)he can eat it. • 可以吃的。／（我／你／他）能吃。 ❋ Comparanda: (Pumi) dzi̱55

dzɯ˧-di˥ /dzɯ˧di˥/ *zziddi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: MH# ► Food, thing to eat. • 吃的（东西） ❋ Morphological makeup: dzɯ˥, -di˩

dzɯ˧dʑo˩ /dzɯ˧dʑo˩/ *Zzijjo*

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

dzɯ˧tʰɣ˧-tsʰo˧tʰɣ˧ /dzɯ˧tʰɣ˧tsʰo˧tʰɣ˧/ *Zzitu Cotu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ⊡ Synonym: tsʰo˧dzɯ˧ | di˩mɤ˩dzɯ˩

dzɯ˧tsɯ˥ /dzɯ˧tsɯ˥/ *zzizi* (Jj: dʑi˩tsʰɤ˩)

NOUN ❋ Tone: MH# ► A shrub that grows in Yongning. • 永宁的一种灌木 ❋ Classifier: pʰæ˥ₐ

dʑ

dʑɤ˩˨ /dʑɤ˩/ *jjaq* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: L˨ ► Good (good action, good decision). • 好 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **mɤ˧-dʑɤ˩** • NEG ~: bad • 否定～：坏 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **dʑɤ˩-hĩ˥** • ~ REL • ～关系从句／名词化 ¶ **(no˧) ɖwæ˩ | dʑɤ˩!** • You're great! • 你很好！ ¶ **le˧-ʝi˥ | dʑɤ˩** • to do a good job, to work well • （事情）做得好 ¶ **le˧-dʑɤ˩ ʝi˩** • to do good deeds • 做好事 ¶ **hĩ˧-ʁo˧to˩, | dʑɤ˩ʝi˥! | dza˧ʝi˧-mɤ˧-ɖo˧! | dza˧ tʰa˧-ʝi˧!** • Towards others, do good deeds! One must not do bad things! Don't do bad things! • 对别人，（要）做好事！不要干坏事！别干坏事！ ¶ **dʑɤ˩-kʰɯ˥!** • A benediction used on the New Year: "Let there be good (things)!", i.e. "Prosperity!", "All the best for the New Year!" • 新年祝福："祝一切好！／万事如意！" ¶ **(proverb) no˧ | le˧-ʝi˥ | dʑɤ˩, | hĩ˧-ŋɯ˩ | do˩! | ʈʂʰɯ˧ | le˧-ʝi˥ | mɤ˧-dʑɤ˩, | hĩ˧-ŋɯ˩ | ʐwɤ˩!** • "If you do well, people see it / people realize so! If (s)he does badly, people say so!" = "A job well done earns recognition; a job badly done earns criticism!" (Context: talking about a bad book. In the Na world view as remembered by the consultant, there is no question that it is better to do good, that good deeds and good attitudes eventually get rewarded, and bad deeds and bad attitudes eventually get punished. ◈ **(usage)** This formulation is not, strictly speaking, a proverb or an adage, but the speaker sees it as akin to the proverbs of old: reflecting the same clear vision of life, distinguishing between good deeds and bad deeds. • 你做得好，人家（会）发现！他做的不好，人家（会）说（他）！

dʑɤ˧bo˩ /dʑɤ˧bo˩/ *jjabbo* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Granary. • 粮仓 ▣ Synonym: gi˩ 2 ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˧˨

dʑɤ˩bɣ˥ /dʑɤ˩bɣ˥/ *jjabbu* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: LH ► To play. • 玩，玩耍 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **dʑɤ˩bɣ˥-bi˩** • ~ FUT.IMM: is going to play • 要玩耍 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **dʑɤ˩bɣ˥-ze˩** • ~ PFV: played • ～整体体：玩耍了 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **le˧-dʑɤ˩bɣ˩ +ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: played • 实施～整体体：玩耍了 ¶ **tʰi˧-dʑɤ˩bɣ˩, | tʰi˧-dʑɤ˩bɣ˩, | le˧-fɣ˧!** • 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）

dʑɤ˩bɣ˥-di˩ /dʑɤ˩bɣ˥di˩/ *jjabbuddi* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LH- ► Toy. • 玩具

dʑɤ˩bɣ˧-kɤ˧sɑ˥-ʁwɤ˩ /dʑɤ˩bɣ˧kɤ˧sɑ˥ʁwɤ˩/ *Jjabbu Gesawua*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+MH#- ► Jjabbu Gesawua, a village north-east of Yongning. Referred to in Chinese as Gaoming (borrowed as kɤ˧mi˩ in Na). Latitude: 27.79152, longitude: 100.69004. • 高明（永宁坝子的一个村落）。摩梭语名称的音译：佳部嘎萨瓦，也称作嘎撒瓦、戛撒瓦。经纬度：100.69004，27.79152 ¶ **dʑɤ˩bɣ˧-kɤ˧sɑ˥-ʁwɤ˩, | hi˩ʁwɤ˩-lo˥, | æ˩mi˧-ʁwɤ#˥, | la˧lo˧-ʁwɤ˥, | la˧ŋwɤ˧, | bɤ˧tsʰo˧gɣ˥, | ə˧la˧-ʁwɤ#˥, | gæ˧ɻæ˩, | qʰæ˧tɕʰi˧, | tʰo˧ʈɯ#˥** • The ten Na villages considered in traditional geography as belonging to the vicinity of the Yongning temple. • 永宁摩梭地理概念中，距离扎美寺最近的十个村落：佳部嘎萨瓦、习瓦洛、阿咪瓦、拉洛瓦、拉瓦、巴搓古、阿拉瓦、嘎尔、开基、拖支。 ▣ See also: kɤ˧mi˩ ❋ Morphological makeup: kɤ˧sɑ˥$, ʁwɤ˧ 2

dʑɤ˩ɕjɤ˩ /dʑɤ˩ɕjɤ˩/ *jjaxe* (Da: ∅, Jj: dze˧ʈʰæ#˥ ◈ **(syntax)** calque of 鞋底)

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

dʑɤ˧do˩ /dʑɤ˧do˩/ *Jjaddo*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Zhongdian (place name). • 中甸 ¶ **dʑɤ˧do˩-bɤ˩** • the Pumi people of Zhongdian • 中甸普米族 ❋ Comparanda: (Pumi) dʑʌ55dõ22

dʑɤ˩kʰwɤ˧ /dʑɤ˩kʰwɤ˥/ *jjakua*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ► Distance. • 距离 ¶ (Da) **no˧ | ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ə˧-ʐæ˥ʂæ˩?** | **dʑɤ˩kʰwɤ˧ ə˩-di˩?** | **— dʑɤ˩ | dʑɤ˩kʰwɤ˧ mɤ˧-di˥! | mɤ˧-ʐæ˩ʂæ˩!** • Are you distant from him? Is there distance (between you)? — There is not much distance to speak of! We are not distant! (=we are close friends) • 你们之间有距离吗？（＝你们很熟吗？／你们很亲吗？）— 没什么距离！（我们）比较近，不远！

dʑɤ˩pi#˥ /dʑɤ˩pi˥/ *jjabi* (Gi, Da: same)

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: LM+#H ► Plenty of. • 多 ◈ **(phonology)** The tonal category is established on the basis of the behaviour of the word when associated with the existential verb /dʑo˩˨/. ¶ **dʑɤ˩pi˧ʝi˧** • It's very useful! • 很有用、有很多用处 ¶ **dʑɤ˩pi˧ dʑo˧!** • (I) have plenty! / (I) have a lot! (possession) • 我有很多！ ¶ **dʑɤ˩pi˧ dʑo˩** • There is plenty / there is a lot. (Refers to existence,

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

dʑɤ˩qʰa˥ /dʑɤ˩qʰa˩/ *jjakha*

ADVERB ❁ Tone: LH ► Continuously, with full might. • 一直、一个劲地 ¶ **dʑɤ˩qʰa˥ ʈɤ˩** • to pull with full might • 一个劲地拉 ¶ **dʑɤ˩qʰa˥ mi˩** • to push with full might • 一个劲地推 ¶ **dʑɤ˩qʰa˥ la˩** • to beat with full might • 一个劲地打

dʑɤ˩so˥ /dʑɤ˩so˥/ *jjaso*

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: LH ► Many, a great number of. • 好几（个） ¶ **dʑɤ˩-so˥ ɲi˩** • many days; a long time • 好几天 ¶ **dʑɤ˩-so˥ hã˩** • many days; a long time • 好几天 ¶ **dʑɤ˩-so˥ ʅɯ˩** • many... • 好几……

dʑɤ˦tsʰe˩ /dʑɤ˦tsʰe˩/ *jjacei*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Palm bark rain cape (Naxi loanword). • 蓑衣（纳西语借词） ¶ **dʑɤ˦tsʰe˩, | hi˦dʑi˦ ɲi˩!** • Explanation of the Naxi loanword through its synonymy with the Na word: "The rain cape [Naxi loanword] is a rain cape [word in Narua]!" • 用摩梭语的词来解释纳西语借词："蓑衣（纳西语借词），意思是'蓑衣'[摩梭语]！" ▣ Synonym: hi˦dʑi˦ ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˦$_b$ ❁ Etymology: (Naxi loanword) ɟi˦tsʰe˩

dʑɤ˩tsʰi#˥ /dʑɤ˩tsʰi˥/ *Jjacee*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ► Jjacee, a given name. • 甲次：一个名字（还音译为'加次'）。 ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Bde skyid (?) བདེ་སྐྱིད

dʑɤ˩tsʰi˦-ɖɯ˩ma˩ /dʑɤ˩tsʰi˦ɖɯ˩ma˩/ *Jjacee Ddeema*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM-L ► Jjacee Ddeema, a feminine given name. • 甲次独玛：一个女性名字 ❁ Morphological makeup: dʑɤ˩tsʰi#˥, ɖɯ˩ma#˥ ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Bde skyid (?) Sgrol ma བདེ་སྐྱིད་(?)སྒྲོལ་མ

dʑɤ˩tsʰi˦-mi#˥ /dʑɤ˩tsʰi˦mi˦/ *Jjaceemi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ► Jjaceemi, a given name. (This is the given name of Mrs. Latami's mother.) • 甲次咪：一个名字。这个名字，是第二作者的母亲的名字。 ▣ See also: dʑɤ˩tsʰi#˥ ❁ Morphological makeup: dʑɤ˩tsʰi#˥ ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Bde skyid (?) བདེ་སྐྱིད

dʑɤ˩tsʰi˦-pɣ˩ʈʰɯ˩ /dʑɤ˩tsʰi˦pɣ˩ʈʰɯ˩/ *Jjacee Butee*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM-L ► Jjacee Butee, a feminine given name. • 甲次布尺：一个女性名字 ¶ (Elders3.26, 10.24397/pangloss-0004533#S26) ❁ Morphological makeup: dʑɤ˩tsʰi#˥, pɣ˩ʈʰɯ˦ ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Bde skyid (?) Bu khrid (/Bu phrug ?) བདེ་སྐྱིད་(?)བུ་ཁྲིད་/བུ་ཕྲུག ?

dʑɤ˩tsʰi˦-tsi˩mɣ˩ /dʑɤ˩tsʰi˦tsi˩mɣ˩/ *jjaceezeemu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM-L ► Prayer flag. • 经幡、风马旗（挂在家旁边的树上，或房顶上） ❁ Classifier: dzi˩$_c$ ❁ Morphological makeup: dʑɤ˩tsʰi#˥

dʑɤ˩tsʰo˦ /dʑɤ˩tsʰo˥/ *jjaco*

VERB ❁ Tone: LM ► To dance. • 跳舞（音译：'甲搓'） ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦ | dʑɤ˩tsʰo˦ mɤ˦-dʑɤ˩!** • (S)he does not dance well! • 他舞跳得不好！ ¶ **dʑɤ˩tsʰo˦ | ɖɯ˦-hã˦ tsʰo˦** • to dance all evening, to dance a whole night • 跳一整夜舞 ¶ **ʑi˦qʰwɤ˦-ʂɯ˦-qo˦ | dʑɤ˩tsʰo˦ ʁa˦ ʂe˩** • to throw a housewarming party in a newly built house • 在新房子举办乔迁宴会 ❁ Morphological makeup: tsʰo˦$_b$

dʑi˥1 /dʑi˦/ *jjie* (Gi: same, Jj: dʑi/)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Urine. • 尿 ¶ **dʑi˦ ʂe˥** • to urinate, to piss • 撒尿 ¶ **dʑi˦-la˩ | qʰæ˦** • excrements: urine and faeces • 大小便的统称 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) dʑi˦ bæ˥** • to sweep urine ◈ (**tonology**) This example was elicited to determine the tone of the object+verb phrase. The imagined context was: a horse has urinated on a cement surface, and the urine has to be swept away. • 扫尿

dʑi˥2 /dʑi˦/ *jjie* (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Clothes, clothing (monosyllabic form). • 衣服（单音节） ◈ (**semantics**) The monosyllabic form /dʑi˥/ appears in a compound with the noun /nɑ˩/ 'the Na' in the saying /nɑ˩-dʑi˦(-dʑo˦), | sɑ˦!/ 'the Na's garments are (made of) hemp', in the expression 'funeral garment', and in a few other expressions. It is not easily understood outside these contexts, presumably due to widespread homophony. ¶ **kʰɣ˦ʂɯ˥, | dʑi˦ qæ˦!** • On

New Year's Eve, one changes one's clothing / one wears new clothes! • 过年，换衣服！／过年，要穿新衣服！ ¶ **dʑi˧ qæ˧-ze˩!** • (He/she) has changed clothes! • 换衣服了！ ¶ **nɑ˩-dʑi#˥** • Na clothing • 摩梭服装 ¶ **hæ˧-dʑi#˥** • Chinese (Han) clothing • 汉族服装 ⊡ Synonym: dʑi˧hỹ˥$ ✵ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b

dʑi˧hỹ˥$ /dʑi˧hỹ˥/ *jjiehun* (Gi: same, Jj: dʑi˧hỹ˧, Dd: dʑi˧ŋɣ˧)

NOUN ✵ Tone: H$ ► Clothes, clothing. • 衣服 ✵ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b ✵ Morphological makeup: dʑi˥2

dʑi˧mi#˥ /dʑi˧mi˧/ *jjiemi* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Female water buffalo. • 母水牛 ¶ **dʑi˧mi˧ tʰɣ˧-pʰo˩** • ~ DEM CLF: that female water buffalo • ~ 指示代词 量词：那头母水牛 ¶ **dʑi˧mi˧-dʑi˧zo#˥ ≈ dʑi˧mi˧-dʑi˥zo˩** • female water buffalo and male water buffalo • 母水牛与公水牛 ◈ (**tonology**) #H ≈ #H- ✵ Classifier: pʰo˥a ✵ Comparanda: (Pumi) dʑi22gi51

dʑi˧qʰɣ˧ pɣ˧ | ʈʂe˧qʰɣ˧ pɣ˧ /dʑi˧qʰɣ˧ pɣ˧ ʈʂe˧qʰɣ˧ pɣ˧/ *Jjiekheubu Zheikheubu*

NOUN ✵ Tone: M? #H? ► Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: "*Jjiekheubu Zheikheubu*". • 达巴《计枯部／整枯部》经。

dʑi˧tɕʰi˧ /dʑi˧tɕʰi˧/ *jjieqie*

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Trip. • 旅途 ¶ **dʑi˧tɕʰi˧ bi˧** • to travel • 旅游、出差 ¶ **dʑi˧tɕʰi˧ gwɤ˥** • to travel, to make a (long) trip • 旅游、出差 ¶ **dʑi˧tɕʰi˧ | ʤɯ˧-ʂɯ˩ gwɤ˩-bi˩** • to travel around • 旅游 ✵ Classifier: ʂɯ˩b (CLF for times)

dʑi˩wɤ˩ /dʑi˩wɤ˨/ *jjie'ua* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► Stirrup. • 马镫 ✵ Classifier: dze˩a 3

dʑi˧zo#˥ /dʑi˧zo˧/ *jjiesso*

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Male baby buffalo. • 小水牛（水牛崽子），一般指公的小水牛 ¶ **dʑi˧zo˧ tʰɣ˧-ʅɯ#˥** • ~ DEM CLF: that young water buffalo • ~ 指示代词 量词：那只水牛崽子 ✵ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b

-dʑo˥ /–/ *jjo*

SUFFIX ✵ Tone: H ► Topic marker. • 主题

-dʑo˧ /–/ *jjo*

SUFFIX ✵ Tone: M ► Progressive aspect. • 进行式 ◈ (**semantics**) Analysis as 'progressive' is taken up from Liberty Lidz.

dʑo˧b /dʑo˧/ *jjo* (Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: Mb ► To possess. • 有，拥有 ¶ **mɤ˧-dʑo˧-ze˧!** • I don't have any left! / There isn't any left! • 我没有了！／没有了！ ¶ **le˧-dʑo˧-ze˧!** • There is some, now! • 有了！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ɑ˩ʁo˧ | ʤɯ˧-sɑ˥ | mɤ˧-dʑo˧!** • At his home, they have nothing at all = he is needy • 他家什么也没有 = 他家贫穷 ¶ **njɤ˧ | mɣ˩zɯ˩-ni˥mi˩ | ɲi˧-kɣ˧ dʑo˥!** • I have two siblings! • 我有两个兄弟姐妹！ ¶ **dʑo˧-tʰɑ˥!** • There could be some! / It's possible that there will be some! • 会有的！ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˧~tso˧ dʑo˧** • to have some things • （他）有东西 ¶ **njɤ˧-ɻ̩, | ʤɯ˧-ʅɯ˧-lɑ˧ dʑo˥!** • We only have one (child)! • 我们只有一个（孩子）！ ¶ **ʤwæ˥ | dʑo˧-ɲi˥!** • There are lots! (For instance, when preparing to build a house, one needs large quantities of lumber; someone may comment: "There are lots!") • 有很多！（如：准备建房，积累的木材有很多） ¶ **no˧ | ʁo˧do˧ | ə˧-dʑo˥?** • Do you have some walnuts? • 你有核桃吗？（问一个人家里有没有核桃） ¶ **mɤ˧-dʑo˧!** • NEG ~: No, I/we don't have any! • 否定～：没有！／我没有！ ¶ **no˧ | ə˧-dʑo˧ sɯ˥?** • Do you have any walnuts left? / Do you still have some walnuts? • 你还有核桃吗？ ¶ **dʑo˧-sɯ˩!** • Yes, there is some left! • 还有！

dʑo˩b /dʑo˥/ *jjo*

VERB ✵ Tone: Lb ► Existential: there is someone in the toilets, there is someone at home; there are n people in the family. • 存在动词：有，存在着。如：某人在家或家里有几口人 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) mɤ˧-dʑo˩** • NEG ~: is not present • 否定～：没有、不在 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ɑ˩ʁo˧ ə˧-dʑo˥?** • Is (s)he at home? • 他在家吗？ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ɑ˩ʁo˧ dʑo˩!** • Yes, (s)he is at home! • 在家！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ɑ˩ʁo˧ mɤ˧-dʑo˩!** • (S)he is not at home! • 他不在家！ ¶ **hĩ˧-ʈʂʰɯ˧, | ə˧tso˧ mɤ˧-ɲi˩ | hĩ˧ F | dʑo˥, ◊ə˩-gi˩!** • There's all people, right! • 人吧，什么人都有，对吧！ ¶ (Sister5.8, 10.24397/pangloss-0004940#S8)

ʤɯ˧ /ʤɯ˧/ *jji* (Gi: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Moment, time (of a certain event). • ……的时间 ¶ **ʐo˩ dzɯ˩-bi˩-dʑɯ˥** • lunch-time • 午饭的时间 ¶ **ʈʂʰwɤ˩ dzɯ˩-bi˩-dʑɯ˥** • dinner-time • 吃晚餐的时间 ¶ **ɑ˩pʰo˩ bi˩-dʑɯ˥** • time to go out; the right time to go outside • 出去的（合适）时间 ¶ **le˧-ʑi˧-bi˧-dʑɯ˧ tʰɣ˧-ze˩!** • It is time to go to sleep! • 睡觉的时间到了！

-dʑɯ˧a /dʑɯ˧/ *jji*

SUFFIX ✵ Tone: M ► EXPERIENTIAL. • ……过

dʑɯ˩ /dʑɯ˦/ *jji* (Gi, Da, Jj: same ◈ (**tonology**) M)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ① ► Water. • 水 ¶ **dʑɯ˦ ʈʰɯ˦** • to drink water • 喝水 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦ dʑɯ˦ ʈʰɯ˦-dʐo˦!** • (S)he is drinking water • 他在喝水 ¶ **dʑɯ˦ | ɖɯ˦-ʈʰɤ˦ ʈʰɯ˥** • to drink a little water (literally 'a drop of water') • 喝一点水（直译：'一滴水'） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) dʑɯ˩ kʰɯ˨˩** • to put water • 放水 ¶ **dʑɯ˩ qæ˩, ha˩ qæ˨˩** • a description of the traveller's changes in environment: 'to change water, to change food'. This requires using strategies to avoid ailments: in particular, it was customary to boil in water a little earth of the place where one had arrived, and to drink this preparation. • '换水换土'：这个短语描述旅人到他人乡的情况，带来水土不服的危险。为了预防这类不良反应，摩梭旅人习惯水煮一点当地的土，喝下去，为了适应当地的水土。 ¶ (Gi) **dʑɯ˦ | mɣ˩-tɕo˦ da˥** • the water flows downwards • 水往下流 ⊡ See also: dʑɯ˩ mæ˩ ② ► River, waterway. • 河流 ¶ **gɣ˦-dʑɯ˩** • The whole universe, lands far and away; literally "The Nine Rivers". (The figure 'nine' in this phrase is symbolic, meaning 'all'; it is not possible to say "the Six Rivers" or "the Seven Rivers".) • "九条河"，指的是宇宙的全部：东西南北。 ¶ **gɣ˦-ti˩ qo˩ ʐwɤ˩-bi˩-kɣ˩, | gɣ˦-dʑɯ˩ qo˩ ʐwɤ˩-bi˩-kɣ˩!** • It is going to be the talk of the town! / Rumour will spread all over! Literally: "This will be talked about in the Nine Strata of the universe; this will be talked about all along the Nine Rivers!" • 大家都会知道的！直译：'在宇宙的九层都会说，在九条河边都会说！' ¶ **(proverb) gɣ˦-dʑɯ˩ | ɖɯ˦-tsʰo˦-ʝi˦, | ʂɯ˦ lo˩ | ɖɯ˦-ʁa˦-ʝi˦** • "Crossing the Nine Rivers in one leap, traversing the Seven Valleys in one step": this set phrase expresses the idea of a magical journey whereby one travels effortlessly and rapidly over the greatest distances. This phrase is use to comfort someone who worries about a family member who is on a faraway journey: the young person will "crossing the Nine Rivers in one leap, traverse the Seven Valleys in one step" and be safe home very soon. • "一跳就过了九河，一步就过了七谷"：在一个人担心去了远方的亲戚，有人会安慰说：他"一跳就过了九河，一步就过了七谷"，很快就安全回家。 ❋ Classifier: kʰɯ˩$_b$

dʑɯ˩$_a$ /dʑɯ˨˩/ *jjiq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: L$_a$ ► To twist (strings) together (to make a rope). • 搓（搓绳子） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-dʑɯ˩-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has twisted • 实施 ~ 整体体：搓了 ¶ **bæ˩ dʑɯ˨˩** • to twist (strings into) a rope • 搓绳子 ¶ **qʰɣ˩ɖʐæ˩ dʑɯ˥** • to twist a string, a small rope • 搓一根小绳子 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɖɯ˦-kʰwɤ˦ dʑɯ˥** • to twist a little • 搓一下

dʑɯ˦ /dʑɯ˦/ *jjiq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: MH ► Many, much. • 多 ¶ **hĩ˦ dʑɯ˩** • There are many people. • 人多。 ¶ **dʑɤ˩-hĩ˨˩, | le˦-ɳɯ˥! | mɤ˦-dʑɤ˩-hĩ˩, | le˦-dʑɯ˦!** • 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）

dʑɯ˩-æ̃˩tsɯ˦ /dʑɯ˩æ̃˩tsɯ˥/ *jji aenzi* (Dd: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L-LM ► Water fowl: used as a cover term for a variety of birds including sandpiper (*Calidris*), avocet, Baillon's crake, and blue-breasted banded rail. • 水禽，包括几种不同的小鸟，如：鹬 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˦$_b$ ❋ Morphological makeup: dʑɯ˩, æ̃˦tsɯ˥

dʑɯ˩dɤ˩-ɻ˥ /dʑɯ˩dɤ˩ɻ̩˥/ *jjidde'er*

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: L+H# ► Humid, moist. • 湿 ⊡ Synonym: dʑɯ˩tɤ˩ɻ̩˥

dʑɯ˦dɣ˦ /dʑɯ˦dɣ˦/ *jjiddu* (Gi, Jj: dʑi˦dɣ˦ ◈ (**tonology**) M)

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Earthworm. • 蚯蚓 ¶ **dʑɯ˦dɣ˦-mi˩, | ə˩-dʐo˨˩?** • Do female earthworms exist? (An artificially designed question, so as to elicit a form of 'earthworm' with the 'female' suffix, with a view to understanding the synchronically productive tone assignment rules for the gender suffixes.) • 有母蚯蚓吗？ ¶ **dʑɯ˦dɣ˦-pʰɣ˩, | ə˩-dʐo˨˩?** • Do male earthworms exist? (An artificially designed question, so as to elicit a form of 'earthworm' with the 'male' suffix, with a view to understanding the synchronically productive tone assignment rules for the gender suffixes.) • 有公蚯蚓吗？ ❋ Classifier: kʰɯ˩$_b$

dʑɯ˩dze˩ /dʑɯ˩dze˨˩/ *jjizzei* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: dʑi˩ze˩, Dd: dzɯ˩dze˩)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Ladle used for people's food. • 舀汤的勺子 ❋ Classifier: na˦$_a$

dʑɯ˦dze˦mi#˥ /dʑɯ˦dze˦mi˦/ *jjizzeimi* (Jj: dʑi˩dze˩mi˦)

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Cicada. • 蝉 ¶ **dʑɯ˦dze˦-mi˦ tʰɣ˦-mi˨˩ ≈ dʑɯ˦dze˦-mi˦ tʰɣ˦-mi˥#** • ~ DEM CLF: that cicada • ~ 指示代词 量词：那只蝉 ❋ Classifier: mi˩$_b$

dʑɯ˩gɤ˩di˩ /dʑɯ˩gɤ˩di˨˩/ *jjiggeddi* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: dʑi˦ gɤ˦ di˨˩)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Carrying pole, shoulder pole. • 扁担 ◈ (**etymology**) Literally: tool for carrying water. ❋ Classifier: nɑ˧$_a$ ❋ Morphological makeup: dʑɯ˩, gɤ˥, -di˩

dʑɯ˩gɣ˥ /dʑɯ˩gɣ˥/ *jjiggu* (Gi, Jj: same)

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

dʑɯ˩gɣ˩ /dʑɯ˩gɣ˥/ *jjiggu* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Large barrel where drinking water is kept; water trough. • 大水桶，水槽 ¶ (Gi) **pɻ̩˩-dʑɯ˩gɣ˥** • same meaning: water trough • 同上：水槽 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧$_b$

dʑɯ˩hɣ̃˥ /dʑɯ˩hɣ̃˥/ *jjihun* (Gi: same)

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

dʑɯ˩-hwæ˩tsɯ˥ /dʑɯ˩hwæ˩tsɯ˥/ *jjihuaezi*

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

dʑɯ˧ʑi#˥ /dʑɯ˧ʑi˧/ *jjieyi* (Jj: dʑɯ˩ʁo˩ʑi˩)

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Wild ox. • 野牛 ⊡ See also: ʑi˥ 1 ❋ Classifier: pʰo˥$_a$

dʑɯ˧ki˥ /dʑɯ˧ki˥/ *jjigi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Girdle, waistband (a large piece of fabric worn at the waist; can be used to carry a child); belt. • 布带子，用来背小孩的带子，腰带 ❋ Classifier: kʰɯ˩$_b$

dʑɯ˩kʰi˩ /dʑɯ˩kʰi˥/ *jjiki* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Water’s edge. • 水边

dʑɯ˩kʰɣ˩ /dʑɯ˩kʰɣ˥/ *jjiku*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Moss. • 青苔

dʑɯ˧ li˧ /dʑɯ˧li˧/ *jjili*

VERB ❋ Tone: M ► To irrigate. • 灌溉 ¶ **dʑɯ˧ li˧-ze˧** • ~ PFV • 灌溉了 ¶ **dʑɯ˧ mɤ˧-li˧-hĩ˧ lɣ˧** • dry farmland, dry field: a field that is not irrigated • 旱田：不灌溉的田 ⊡ Synonym: dʑɯ˩ mæ˩ ❋ Morphological makeup: dʑɯ˩, li˧$_a$ The morpheme composition of the disyllable would simply be ‘water’ and ‘to look, to watch’: ‘to look after the water’, ‘to see to the water’.

dʑɯ˧ʅɯ˧ /dʑɯ˧ʅɯ˧/ *jjilee*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Broomcorn millet, *Panicum miliaceum*. • 黍，小米 ¶ **dʑɯ˧ʅɯ˧-ho#˥** • millet gruel • 小米粥 ⊡ See also: dʑɯ˧njɤ˧, dʑɯ˧ʈʂʰwæ#˥

dʑɯ˩ mæ˩ /dʑɯ˩ mæ˥/ *jjimae*

VERB ❋ Tone: L ► To water, to irrigate. • 灌溉、浇灌 ⊡ Synonym: dʑɯ˧ li˧ ❋ Morphological makeup: dʑɯ˩, mæ˩

dʑɯ˧mi˧ /dʑɯ˧mi˧/ *jjimi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Large river. • 大河 ❋ Classifier: kʰɯ˩$_b$

dʑɯ˩nɑ˩hæ˩tʰɑ˩ /dʑɯ˩nɑ˩hæ˩tʰɑ˥/ *jjinahaenta* (Gi: dʑi˩ʈʂɣ˩ʅɯ˩, Da: dʑi˩ʈʂɣ˩lɣ˩, Jj: dʑi˩nɑ˩hæ˥tʰɑ˩)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Water-mill. • 水磨 ❋ Classifier: pɤ˩$_b$

dʑɯ˩-nɑ˩mi˩ /dʑɯ˩nɑ˩mi˥/ *jjinami*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Mountain areas (uncultivated), mountain forest, wilderness. • 深山老林、高山上的地方 ⊡ See also: dʑɯ˩-nɑ˩mi˩-ʁo˩, dʑɯ˩ʁo˩

dʑɯ˩-nɑ˩mi˩-ʁo˩ /dʑɯ˩nɑ˩mi˩ʁo˥/ *jjinamiwo*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Mountain areas (uncultivated), mountain forest, wilderness. • 深山老林、高山上的地方 ⊡ See also: dʑɯ˩-nɑ˩mi˩, dʑɯ˩ʁo˩

dʑɯ˧njɤ˧ /dʑɯ˧njɤ˧/ *jjinya* (Gi: ∅)

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Broomcorn millet, *Panicum miliaceum*. • 黍，小米 ¶ **dʑɯ˧njɤ˧, | ʐɯ˧ tɕɤ˥!** • Millet is used to make alcohol! • 小米，用来酿酒！ ¶ **dʑɯ˧njɤ˧-ho#˥** • cooked millet • 小米饭 ⊡ See also: dʑɯ˧ʅɯ˧, dʑɯ˧ʈʂʰwæ#˥

dʑɯ˩pɤ˩-kɣ˧hĩ˩ /dʑɯ˩pɤ˩kɣ˧hĩ˩/ *jjibe guhin*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L-L# ► Spring (where water flows out). • 水泉、山泉 ¶ **dʑɯ˩pɤ˩-kɣ˧hĩ˩ | tʰi˧-di˩** • there is a spring • 有水泉 ⊡ Synonym: dʑɯ˩pɤ˩qʰɣ˩, dʑɯ˩pɤ˩tɣ˩qʰɣ˥ ❋ Morphological makeup: pɤ˩$_a$

dʑɯ˩-pɤ˩mi˩ /dʑɯ˩pɤ˩mi˥/ *jjibemi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► A species of frog with a small head and large eyes, considered by the consultant as spending most of the time in the water. This is the third of three species of frogs distinguished by the consultant. The Naxi hunt it, especially in the fifth month. • 一种青蛙，头小、眼睛大。这是发音合作人认识的第三种青蛙。纳西族吃这种青蛙。 ❋ Classifier: mi˩$_b$ ❋ Morphological makeup: dʑɯ˩, pɤ˩mi˩

dʑɯ˩pɤ˩qʰɣ˩ /dʑɯ˩pɤ˩qʰɣ˥/ *jjibekheu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Spring (where water flows out). • 水泉、山泉 ⊡ Synonym: dʑɯ˩pɤ˩-kɣ˧hĩ˩, dʑɯ˩pɤ˩tɣ˩qʰɣ˥ ❋ Morphological makeup: pɤ˩$_a$

dʑɯ˩pɤ˩tɣ˩qʰɣ˥ /dʑɯ˩pɤ˩tɣ˩qʰɣ˥/ *jjibedukheu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L+H# ► Spring (where water flows out). • 水泉、山泉 ⊡ Synonym: dʑɯ˩pɤ˩qʰɣ˩, dʑɯ˩pɤ˩-kɣ˧hĩ˩ ❋ Morphological makeup: pɤ˩$_a$

dʑɯ˩pʰæ˩ /dʑɯ˩pʰæ˥/ *jjipae* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: dʑi˩ʈwæ˥)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Ice. • 冰 ❁ Classifier: pʰæ˥$_a$

dʑɯ˧pʰɣ˧ /dʑɯ˧pʰɣ˧/ *jjipu*
NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Bull (male). • 公牛 ⊡ See also: ʐɤ˩qo˩ ⊡ Synonym: ȷi˩bɣ˩ ❁ Classifier: pʰo˥$_a$

dʑɯ˧qʰɑ˧ /dʑɯ˧qʰɑ˧/ *jjikha*
NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Selfheal, *Prunella vulgaris*: a plant used in Chinese medicine. It yields a decoction that was used in Yongning to cure a sore throat. The decoction is bitter, hence the name. • 夏枯草。煮出的夏枯草汤液，用来治嗓子痛。 ¶ **dʑɯ˧qʰɑ˧-bæ˩bæ˩** • Selfheal flowers. • 夏枯草花 ❁ Classifier: qɑ˩$_c$ (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles)

dʑɯ˩qʰæ˩ /dʑɯ˩qʰæ˥/ *jjikhae*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Cold water. • 凉水 ⊡ See also: dʐo˥2 ❁ Morphological makeup: dʑɯ˩, qʰæ˥2

dʑɯ˧qʰɣ˧ /dʑɯ˧qʰɣ˧/ *jjikheu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Well. • 井、水井 ¶ **ɑ˩ʁo˥ | dʑɯ˧qʰɣ˧ tʰi˧-di˩.** • There is a well at home, in the farm. • 家里有水井。 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧$_b$ ❁ Morphological makeup: dʑɯ˩, qʰɣ˧1

dʑɯ˧qʰɣ˩ /dʑɯ˧qʰɣ˩/ *jjikheu* (Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► A wild plant of Yongning. • 永宁的一种植物 ¶ **dʑɯ˧qʰɣ˩-lɣ˩lɣ˩** • the grains of this plant • 这种植物的种子 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧$_b$

dʑɯ˩qʰɣ˩ /dʑɯ˩qʰɣ˥/ *jjikheu*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Post (made of wood), used to make a fence. • 木制柱子，用于制作栅栏。 ¶ **dʑɯ˩qʰɣ˩ tʰi˥-lɑ˩** • to hammer a wooden post (into the ground, in order to make a fence) • 将木柱锤入地面，以作出篱笆

dʑɯ˩qʰwɤ˩-lɣ˩ /dʑɯ˩qʰwɤ˩lɣ˥/ *jjikhualu* (Dd: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Marsh, bog, swamp (unsuitable for agriculture). • 沼泽、湿地 ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 潮地 ❁ Classifier: kɤ˥$_a$ 2 (CLF for tracts of land)

dʑɯ˧ʁo˩ /dʑɯ˧ʁo˩/ *jjiwo* (Gi, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Peach. • 桃子

dʑɯ˩ʁo˩ /dʑɯ˩ʁo˥/ *jjiwo*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Mountain areas (uncultivated), mountain forest, wilderness. • 深山老林、高山上的地方 ◈ (**morphemic make-up**) It has not been possible so far to extract a monosyllabic form. ¶ (Caravans.131, 10.24397/pangloss-0004531#S131) ⊡ See also: dʑɯ˩-nɑ˩mi˩, dʑɯ˩-nɑ˩mi˩-ʁo˩

dʑɯ˩ʁo˩-æ˧ /dʑɯ˩ʁo˩æ˥/ *jjiwo'aen* (Gi, Dd: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L-M ► Quail, rail, *Coturnix*; used when identifying pictures of various species of *Turnix*, *Coturnix*, and *Crex*. • 鹌鹑 ❁ Classifier: mi˩$_b$ ❁ Morphological makeup: dʑɯ˩ʁo˩, æ˥ literally 'wild chicken'

dʑɯ˩ʁo˩-bo˧ /dʑɯ˩ʁo˩bo˥/ *jjiwobbo* (Gi, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L-M ► Wild boar. • 野猪 ⊡ Synonym: bo˩tɣ#˥ ❁ Classifier: mi˩$_b$ ❁ Morphological makeup: dʑɯ˩ʁo˩, bo˥ literally 'wild pig'

dʑɯ˩ʁo˩-dze˧ /dʑɯ˩ʁo˩dze˥/ *jjiwozzei* (Gi: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L-M ► Wild pepper. • 野花椒 ◈ (**semantics**) This expression, obtained through elicitation, is not in common use. ❁ Morphological makeup: dʑɯ˩ʁo˩, dze˥

dʑɯ˩ʁo˩-hwɤ˩li˧ /dʑɯ˩ʁo˩hwɤ˩li˥/ *jjiwo huali* (Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L-LM ► Yunnan wild cat, *Felis temincki*. • 野猫 ❁ Classifier: mi˩$_b$ ❁ Morphological makeup: dʑɯ˩ʁo˩, hwɤ˧li˥ literally: 'wild cat'

dʑɯ˩ʁo˩-ɬi˩bi˧ /dʑɯ˩ʁo˩ɬi˩bi˥/ *jjiwo lhibbi*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L-LM ► Chinese yam (shan-yao). • 山药 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧$_b$ ❁ Morphological makeup: dʑɯ˩ʁo˩, ɬi˩bi˩

dʑɯ˩ʁo˩-zɯ˩ /dʑɯ˩ʁo˩zɯ˥/ *jjiwossi* (Gi: same, Jj: dʑi˩ʁɣ˩-zɯ˩)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Wild herbs. • 野草 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | dʑɯ˩ʁo˩-zɯ˩ ɲi˥.** • DEM ~ COP • 指示代词 ~ 系动词 ❁ Classifiers: qɑ˩$_c$ (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles), po˧$_a$ (CLF for plants with a stalk) ❁ Morphological makeup: dʑɯ˩ʁo˩

dʑɯ˩si˩ /dʑɯ˩si˥/ *jjisee* (Gi: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Oriental white oak. • 青冈树、槲栎 ⊡ Synonym: dzi˧dzi˧

dʑɯ˩so˩ /dʑɯ˩so˥/ *jjiso* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Wave. • 波浪 ¶ **dʑɯ˩so˩ pʰɣ˥** • there is a wave, a wave breaks • 有波浪 ❁ Classifier: pʰæ˥$_a$

dʑɯ˩ʂo˥ /dʑɯ˩ʂo˥/ *jjisho*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ► Name of a ritual. • 一项仪式 ¶ **dʑɯ˩ʂo˥-tsɑ˩bɤ˩** • 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。

dʑɯ˩ʂwæ˩ /dʑɯ˩ʂwæ˥/ *jjishuae*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► *Lysimachia christinae Hance*, a

medicinal plant • 过路黄 ¶ **dʑɯ˩ʂwæ˩-bæ˥bæ˩** • Flower of *Lysimachia christinae Hance*. • 过路黄花

dʑɯ˩tɤ˩ɻ̩˥ /dʑɯ˩tɤ˩ɻ̩˥/ *jjide'er* (Gi: same, La: dʑɯ˩dɤ˩-ɻ̩˥)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L+H# ► Humid, moist. • 湿 ¶ **dʑɯ˩tɤ˩ɻ̩˥ gɣ̩˩-ze˩** • It got wet. • 湿了！ ⊡ Synonym: dʐɻ̩˥, dʑɯ˩dɤ˩-ɻ̩˥

dʑɯ˩tsʰi˩ /dʑɯ˩tsʰi˨˩/ *jjicee* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Boiled water, hot water. • 开水，热水 ⊡ Synonym: dʑɯ˩, tsʰi˦ 1

dʑɯ˩tsʰi˩ʈʰɯ˩di˩ /dʑɯ˩tsʰi˩ʈʰɯ˩di˨˩/ *jjicee teeddi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Small container for hot water (for 1 person). • 口杯 ⊡ Synonym: dʑɯ˩, tsʰi˦ 1, ʈʰɯ˩ᵦ, -di˩ ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˦ᵦ

dʑɯ˩tɕʰɯ˩la˩qʰa˥ /dʑɯ˩tɕʰɯ˩la˩qʰa˥/ *jjiqielakha*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ► Plum. • 一种梅子

dʑɯ˩tɕʰɯ˩la˩qʰæ˥ /dʑɯ˩tɕʰɯ˩la˩qʰæ˥/ *jjiqielakhae*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ► Buckthorn, *Hippophae rhamnoides Linn.* • 沙棘

dʑɯ˩ʈɣ̩˦ /dʑɯ˩ʈɣ̩˥/ *jjideu* (Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: LM ► To be a hunchback, to be a humpback. • 驼背（严重的病） ¶ **dʑɯ˩ʈɣ̩˦-ze˩** • ~ PFV • 驼背了 ⊡ See also: dʑɯ˩gɣ̩˥

dʑɯ˦ʈʂʰwæ#˥ /dʑɯ˦ʈʂʰwæ˦/ *jjichuae*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Husked broomcorn millet, *Panicum miliaceum*. • 已碾的小米 ⊡ See also: dʑɯ˦ʅɯ˦, dʑɯ˦njɤ˦

dʑɯ˩zo˩ /dʑɯ˩zo˨˩/ *jjisso*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Brook, rivulet. • 溪流 ❁ Classifier: kʰɯ˩ᵦ

dʑɯ˩ʐɣ̩˩ /dʑɯ˩ʐɣ̩˨˩/ *jjiru* (Dd: same, Jj: dʑi˩dʐɣ̩˨˩)

VERB ❁ Tone: L ► To swim. • 游泳 ¶ **dʑɯ˩ʐɣ̩˩ ə˥-bi˩?** • Shall we swim? / Are you going to swim? • 要游泳吗？／你要游泳吗？ ❁ Morphological makeup: dʑɯ˩ One would like to be able to isolate the second syllable, which would be the verb 'to swim', with the noun 'water', dʑɯ˩, as an incorporated object. But it has not proved possible to separate this syllable from the first.

ɖ

ɖæ˥ /ɖæ˧/ *ddae* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: H ► Short. • 短

ɖæ˩$_a$ 1 /ɖæ˨/ *ddaeq* (Jj: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: L$_a$ ► To pass over, to cross (a river on a boat, a mountain...). • 渡（坐船渡河……） ¶ **dʑɯ˩ ɖæ˨** • to cross a river • 渡河 ¶ **dʑɯ˩ ɖæ˩-ze˥** • crossed a river • 渡了河 ¶ **dʑɯ˧ | ɖɯ˧-kʰɯ˩ ɖæ˩** ≈ **dʑɯ˧ | ɖɯ˧-kʰɯ˩ | ɖæ˨** • to cross a river • 渡一条河

ɖæ˩$_a$ 2 /ɖɯ˧ ɖæ˩/ *ddae* (Gi, Da, Dd: same, Jj: ʐɣ˩ɖæ˧)
CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: L$_a$ ► A section of (road); a bolt of cloth. • 量词：路（段）／布（匹） ¶ **ʐɣ˩mi˨ | ɖɯ˧-ɖæ˩** • a section of road, a stretch of road • 一段路 ¶ **ɲi˧, ɲi˩-ɖæ˩!** • 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。） ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧-ɖæ˥** • DEM ～: this section • 指示代词 ～：这段 ◈ (**tonology**) H# ≈ H$

ɖæ˨ /ɖæ˨/ *ddaeq* (Gi, Da: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ① ► Dust. • 尘土 ¶ **ɖæ˨ | ɖɯ˧-ti˧ tʰi˧-di˥** • there is a layer of dust • 有一层灰 ¶ **ɖæ˩ bæ˧** • to sweep the dust • 扫灰 ❁ Classifier: ti˨$_a$ (CLF for layers) ② ► Dirt, filth. • 污垢 ¶ (Da) **ɖæ˩ hu˧ sɯ˧~sɯ˥** • dust is flying everywhere • 尘土飞扬

ɖæ˩dʑɯ˥ /ɖæ˩dʑɯ˥/ *ddaejji* (Gi, Dd: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Dirt, filth. • 污垢 ◈ (**morphemic make-up**) The meaning is not (or is no longer) 'dirty water', 'garbage water': the syllable /dʑɯ/ is not perceived by Mrs. Latami as meaning 'water'. ❁ Classifier: ʁwɤ˧$_a$ 2

ɖæ˧~ɖæ˩ /ɖæ˧ɖæ˩/ *ddaeddae* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L# ► Horizontal. • 横着（横躺在路上） ◈ (**phonology**) Attempts to identify a simplex (monosyllabic) form, repeated over the years (2009, 2014...), have remained fruitless. ¶ **ɖæ˧~ɖæ˩ | tʰi˧-tɕɯ˥** • to lay flat • 横着放

ɖæ˩-la˧so#˥ /ɖæ˩la˧so˧/ *ddaelaso*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L-#H ► Name of a ceremony conducted at home once a year, during the first two weeks of the year, by one or two monks invited to the farm. It consists in a ceremonial offering of grain (or fruit) to the local gods, asking them to grant good crops and bestow prosperity on the household. • 祭山神仪式：一种祈福仪式。和尚在过年时主持行礼 ¶ **ɖæ˩-la˧so˧ qæ˩** • to carry out the Ddaelaso ritual • 进行这种仪式 ¶ **ɖæ˩-la˧so˧ li˩** • to watch the Ddaelaso ritual • 看这种仪式 ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) 'bras lha gsol འབྲས་ལྷ་གསོལ

ɖæ˩mi˧ /ɖæ˩mi˥/ *Ddaemi*
NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► The Yongning monastery. Latitude: 27.76501, longitude: 100.66145. • 永宁大寺（扎美寺）。经纬度：100.66145，27.76501 ¶ **ɖæ˩mi˧-ʈæ˩bɤ˩** • a priest from the Ddaemi monastery • 永宁大寺的和尚 ¶ **ɖæ˩mi˧-sɯ˩pʰi˩** • the lord of the Ddaemi monastery • 永宁大寺的土司 ¶ **ɖæ˩mi˧-sɯ˩pʰi˩=ɻ̩˩** • the family of the lord of the Ddaemi monastery • 永宁大寺土司的家、永宁大寺土司那家 ⊡ Synonym: ɖæ˩mi˧-go˧bɤ˩ ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) d-gra med དགྲ་མེད

ɖæ˩mi˧-ə˧la˧-ʁwɤ#˥ /ɖæ˩mi˧a˧la˧ʁwɤ˧/ *Ddaemi Alawua*
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Ddaemi Alawua: another name of Alawua, a hamlet of Yongning. The hamlet is so called because it is close to the Ddaemi monastery. (This hamlet is the birthplace of the main consultant: the dictionary's second author.) Latitude: 27.7676599, longitude: 100.6571941. • "扎美阿拉瓦"：阿拉瓦村的别名。因为阿拉瓦这个村庄离扎美寺很近，于是可以称做"扎美阿拉瓦"。这个村子是拉他咪女士的家乡。经纬度：100.6571941，27.7676599 ⊡ Synonym: ə˧la˧-ʁwɤ#˥, ɖæ˩mi˧-kʰi˧ ❁ Morphological makeup: ɖæ˩mi˧, ə˧la˧-ʁwɤ#˥

ɖæ˩mi˧-go˧bɤ˩ /ɖæ˩mi˧go˧bɤ˩/ *Ddaemi ggobbe*
NOUN ❁ Tone: LM-L# ► Ddaemi ggobbe: the name of the Yongning temple. • 永宁大寺 ⊡ Synonym: ɖæ˩mi˧ ❁ Morphological makeup: ɖæ˩mi˧, go˧bɤ˩ ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) dgra med dgon pa དགྲ་མེད་དགོན་པ

ɖæ˩mi˧-kʰi˧ /ɖæ˩mi˧kʰi˧/ *Ddaemi ki*
NOUN ❁ Tone: LM- ► '(at) the door of Ddaemi': a periphrase referring to Alawua, a hamlet of Yongning. The position of this village very close to the monastery can be described as '(at) the monastery gate', a designation that can serve as a synonym for the name 'Alawua'. (This

hamlet is the birthplace of the main consultant: the dictionary's second author.) Latitude: 27.7676599, longitude: 100.6571941. • "扎美门（口）": 阿拉瓦村的别名。因为阿拉瓦这个村庄离扎美寺很近，于是可以称作 ɖæ˩mi˧-kʰi˧ "扎美门（口）"，作为'阿拉瓦'这一村名的同义词。这个村子是拉他咪女士的家乡。经纬度：100.6571941，27.7676599 ▣ Synonym: ə˧lɑ˧-ʁwɤ#˥, ɖæ˩mi˧-ə˧lɑ˧-ʁwɤ#˥ ✵ Morphological makeup: ɖæ˩mi˧, kʰi˥ 1

ɖæ˩pʰɣ˥ /ɖæ˩pʰɣ˥/ *ddaepu* (Dd: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: LH ► Dust, dirt. • 灰尘 ✵ Classifier: ti˥ₐ (CLF for layers)

ɖæ˩ʂo˩ /ɖæ˩ʂo˥/ *ddaesho* (Gi, Dd: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: L ① ► To slide down. • 往下滑 ▣ See also: ʂo˥ 1 ② ► Cunning, dishonest. • 滑头 ¶ **no˧ | ɖæ˩ʂo˩~ɖæ˩ʂo˩!** • 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！

ɖæ˩ʂɯ#˥ /ɖæ˩ʂɯ˥/ *Ddaeshi*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM+#H ► Ddaeshi, a village name. Latitude: 27.72497, longitude: 100.68828. • 扎实（永宁坝子的一个村落）。经纬度：100.68828，27.72497 ¶ **ɖæ˩ʂɯ#˥, | ʈʂo˧ʂɯ#˥, | bɤ˩tɕʰɯ˥, | dɑ˧pʰo˥, | bɤ˧dzi˩, | dze˧bo˧** • Six villages of the plain of Yongning that lie relatively close to the Lake. • 永宁摩梭地理概念中，距离泸沽湖比较近的六个村落：扎实、忠实、八旗、达坡、八珠、者波。 ▣ Synonym: ɖæ˩ʂɯ˧-ʁwɤ#˥

ɖæ˩ʂɯ˧-ʁwɤ#˥ /ɖæ˩ʂɯ˧ʁwɤ˧/ *Ddaeshi wua*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM+#H ► The village of Ddaeshi. Latitude: 27.72497, longitude: 100.68828. • 扎实（永宁坝子的一个村落）。经纬度：100.68828，27.72497 ▣ Synonym: ɖæ˩ʂɯ#˥

ɖɤ˥ /ɖɤ˧/ *dde* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: H ► To crawl, to creep. • 爬行，匍匐 ◈ (**usage**) This verb is generally used in reduplicated form, as ɖɤ˧~ɖɤ#˥. ▣ See also: ɖɤ˧~ɖɤ#˥

ɖɤ˩ₐ /ɖɤ˥/ *ddeq* (Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: L_a ► Hot (weather). • 很热（天气），阳光强烈 ¶ **ɲi˧mi˧ | ɖɤ˩-ze˥!** • The sun is burning hot, scalding • 太阳很大、很强烈 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɖɤ˩-hĩ˥** • ~ REL • 热的

ɖɤ˧~ɖɤ#˥ /ɖɤ˧ɖɤ˧/ *ddedde* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: #H ► To crawl, to creep. • 爬行，匍匐 ¶ **ɖɤ˧~ɖɤ˧-ze˩** • ~ PFV • 整体体：爬一爬了 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ɖɤ˧~ɖɤ˧-ʁo˧-ze˩!** • She can crawl! / She knows how to crawl! (About a baby that crawls around.) • 她会爬了！ ✵ Morphological makeup: ɖɤ˥

ɖɤ˧mi˧ /ɖɤ˧mi˧/ *ddemi* (Jj: same, Gi: dɣ˥ ◈ (**tonology**) LM)

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Fox. • 狐狸 ¶ **ɖɤ˧mi˧ | mi˩ ɲi˥!** • It is a female fox! / (This fox) is a female fox! • 是母狐狸！／（这只狐狸）是母的！ ▣ See also: ɖɤ˧mi˧-zo#˥, ɖɤ˧mi˧-pʰɣ#˥ ✵ Classifier: pʰo˥ₐ

ɖɤ˧mi˧-pʰɣ#˥ /ɖɤ˧mi˧pʰɣ˧/ *ddemipu*

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Male fox. • 公狐狸 ✵ Classifier: pʰo˥ₐ ✵ Morphological makeup: ɖɤ˧mi˧, -pʰɣ˥

ɖɤ˧mi˧-zo#˥ /ɖɤ˧mi˧zo˧/ *ddemisso*

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Little fox, baby fox. • 小狐狸 ✵ Classifier: pʰo˥ₐ ✵ Morphological makeup: ɖɤ˧mi˧, -zo˥

ɖo˧ₐ /ɖo˧/ *ddeo*

VERB ✵ Tone: M intrans ► To allow, to permit; also: to order about; to run errands for. • 让，指使、使唤 ¶ **po˧ mɤ˧-ɖo˧!** • (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！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧, | po˧ ɖo˧!** • 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。） ¶ **gɤ˩ do˧ mɤ˧-ɖo˧!** • (You) are not allowed to climb (on the table,...) • 不许爬上（桌子……） ¶ **lɑ˧-kʰɣ˥, | ʑi˧qʰwɤ˧ tsʰi˧-mɤ˧-ɖo˧! | ʑi˩-kʰɣ˥, | ʑi˧qʰwɤ˧ tsʰi˧-mɤ˧-ɖo˧!** • (During) the year of the Tiger, one should not build a house! (During) the year of the Monkey, one should not build a house! (These years are considered too "hard", /wo˥/, by astrology.) • 虎年，不要建房！猴年，不要建房！（这样的年，被认为是太'硬'的。） ¶ **ji˧ mɤ˧-ɖo˧!** • (One) must not do (that)! • 不要做！

ɖɯ˧- /–/ *ddee-*

PREPOSITION ✵ Tone: M ► DELIMITATIVE. • 进行时态

ɖɯ˧b /ɖɯ˧/ *ddee* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: M_b ► To obtain, to get. • 得到 ¶ **le˧-ʂe˧ le˧-ɖɯ˧-ze˧!** • (I) have looked for something and found it! / I have found (something by looking around for it)! • 找到了！ ¶ **ɖɯ˧-tʰɑ˥!** • It is possible to obtain it! /

It can be obtained! • 可以得到的！ ¶ **ɖɯ˦-tʰa˦-ze˥!** • We have managed to obtain it! / We found it possible to obtain it! • （我们）成功地得到了！ ¶ **tso˦~tso˦ ɖɯ˦** • to obtain something • 得到东西 ¶ **tso˦~tso˦ ɖɯ˦-ze˦** • has obtained something • 得到东西了

ɖɯ˩a /ɖɯʌ/ *ddeeq* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: L_a ► Big, large. • 大 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) mɤ˦-ɖɯ˩** • NEG ~: not large • 否定 ~：不大 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɖɯ˩-hĩʌ** • ~ REL • 变大了、长大了 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-ɖɯ˩(-ze˩)** • ACCOMP ~ PFV • 实施 ~ 整体体 ¶ (La, Gi) **ə˦pɤ˥ɖɯ˩-gɣ˩** • very big • 好大、大得很

ɖɯʌ /ɖɯʌ/ *ddee* (Jj: same, Gi, Da: ɖɯ˦)

NUMERAL ❋ Tone: LH ► One (numeral). • 一 ¶ **ɖɯʌ, | ɲiʌ, | so˦, | zɣ˦, | ŋwɤ˦, | qʰɣ˦, | ʂɯ˦, | hõ˥, | gɣ˦, | tsʰe˦** • Numbers from one to ten. • 数字从一到十。

ɖɯ˩ʣɯ˦ /ɖɯ˩ʣɯ˥/ *Ddeezzhi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ► Ddeezzhi, a masculine given name. • 独知：一个男性名字 ❋ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Rdo rje རྡོ་རྗེ

ɖɯ˩ʣɯ˦-ɬa˩tsʰo˩ /ɖɯ˩ʣɯ˦ɬa˩tsʰo˩/ *Ddeezzhi Lhaco*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM-L ► Ddeezzhi Lhaco, a feminine given name. • 独知拉搓：一个女性名字 ❋ Morphological makeup: ɖɯ˩ʣɯ˦, ɬa˦tsʰo#˥ ❋ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Rdo rje Lha mtsho རྡོ་རྗེ་ལྷ་མཚོ

ɖɯ˩ʣɯ˦-tsʰɯ˩ɻ̩˩ /ɖɯ˩ʣɯ˦tsʰɯ˩ɻ̩˩/ *Ddeezzhi Ci'er*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM-L ► Ddeezzhi Ci'er, a masculine given name. • 独知次尔：一个男性名字 ❋ Morphological makeup: ɖɯ˩ʣɯ˦, tsʰɯ˦ɻ̩#˥ ❋ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Rdo rje Tshe ring རྡོ་རྗེ་ཚེ་རིང

ɖɯ˦-hɤ˦ /ɖɯ˦hɤ˦/ *ddeehee*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► All. • 全部 ¶ **ɖɯ˦-hɤ˦ | mɤ˦-go˩** • to have no ailment at all, to be free from any pain • 一点也没病、没有任何痛苦 ¶ **ɖɯ˦-hɤ˦ | mɤ˦-sɯ˥** • to be ignorant of everything (literally: not to know a thing) • 什么也不知道 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦ | ɖɯ˦-hɤ˦ hwæ˦** • (S)he buys everything / buys the lot • 他全部都买。／他什么都买。 ❋ Morphological makeup: ɖɯʌ, hɤ˦

ɖɯ˩hĩ˩ /ɖɯ˩hĩʌ/ *ddeehin*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Important people (including elders). • 大人、重要的人（包括长辈） ◈ **(morphemic make-up)** The order of morphemes (adjective+noun) is the opposite of that found in Naxi /hi˦ ɖɯ˩/. ❋ Classifier: ɣ˦

ɖɯ˩lo#˥ /ɖɯ˩lo˥/ *ddeelo*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+#H ① ► Tradition. • 传统 ¶ **ɖɯ˩lo˦ ɖɯ˦-kʰwɤ˥ | tʰi˦-so˥-ɻ̩˩** • to teach a custom • 教授一个传统、一个习俗 ¶ (Funeral.75, 10.24397/pangloss-0004572#S75) ❋ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥a ② ► Good manners. • 礼仪、礼貌 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦ | ɖɯ˩lo˦ dʑɤ˥!** • (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

ɖɯ˦-ɬi˦mi˦ /ɖɯ˦ɬi˦mi˦/ *ddeelhimi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► 1st month. • 正月

ɖɯ˩ma#˥ /ɖɯ˩ma˥/ *Ddeema*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+#H ► Ddeema, a feminine given name. • 独玛：一个女性名字（还音译为‘独妈’、‘笃玛’、‘直玛’、‘祝玛’） ❋ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Sgrol ma སྒྲོལ་མ

ɖɯ˩ma˦-ɬa˩tsʰo˩ /ɖɯ˩ma˦ɬa˩tsʰo˩/ *Ddeema Lhaco*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM-L ► Ddeema Lhaco, a feminine given name. • 独玛拉搓：一个女性名字 ❋ Morphological makeup: ɖɯ˩ma#˥, ɬa˦tsʰo#˥ ❋ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Sgrol ma Lha mtsho སྒྲོལ་མ་ལྷ་མཚོ

ɖɯ˩ma˦-pɣ˩ʈʰɯ˩ /ɖɯ˩ma˦pɣ˩ʈʰɯ˩/ *Ddeema Butee*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM-L ► Ddeema Butee, a feminine given name. • 祝玛布尺：（还音译为‘独玛布尺’） ❋ Morphological makeup: ɖɯ˩ma#˥, pɣ˩ʈʰɯ˦ ❋ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Sgrol ma Bu khrid (/Bu phrug ?) སྒྲོལ་མ་བུ་ཁྲིད་/བུ་ཕྲུག་?

ɖɯ˩mi#˥ /ɖɯ˩mi˥/ *ddeemi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+#H ► Female mule. This is a sterile animal. It is docile and strong, and can perform important tasks such as being the lead animal in a caravan. It is therefore a highly prized animal. • 母骡子、母马骡 ◈ **(morphemic make-up)** It has not been possible so far to extract a monosyllabic form. ¶ **ɖɯ˩mi˦-ɖɯ˥zo˩** • Female mule and male mule • 母骡子与公骡子 ◈ **(tonology)** LM+#H- ⊡ See also: da˦ji˩, ɖɯ˩zo#˥ ❋ Classifier: mi˩b

ɖɯ˦-njɤ˦ /ɖɯ˦njɤ˦/ *ddeenya*

ADVERB ❋ Tone: M ► Continuously, ceaselessly. • 一直、一直不停 ¶ **ɖɯ˦-njɤ˦ | soʌ** • to study ceaselessly • 一直不停地学习 ¶ **ɖɯ˦-njɤ˦ | lo˦ ji˦** • to work ceaselessly • 一直不停地工作 ¶ **ɖɯ˦-njɤ˦-zo˥** • often • 经常、常 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɖɯ˦-njɤ˦ hwæ˩; ɖɯ˦-njɤ˦ tɕʰi˦; ɖɯ˦-njɤ˦ dzɯ˦; ɖɯ˦-njɤ˦ dze˥; ɖɯ˦-njɤ˦ ʐwɤ˥; ɖɯ˦-njɤ˦ laʌ** • combina-

tions with verbs in the six tones: to buy, to sell, to eat, to cut, to speak, to strike • 跟六个调类的动词结合：买，卖，吃，切，说，打 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **ɖɯ˧-njɤ˧ | hwæ˧; ɖɯ˧-njɤ˧ | tɕʰi˧; ɖɯ˧-njɤ˧ | dzɯ˧; ɖɯ˧-njɤ˧ | dzeˀ; ɖɯ˧-njɤ˧ | ʐwɤˀ; ɖɯ˧-njɤ˧ | laˀ** • combinations with verbs in the six tones: to buy, to sell, to eat, to cut, to speak, to strike (separating into two tone groups, one for the adverb and one for the verb) • 跟六个调类的动词结合：买，卖，吃，切，说，打（分为两个声调组，副词为一组，动词为另外一组）

ɖɯ˧-ɲi˧-ɖɯ˥-hã˩ /ɖɯ˧ɲi˧ɖɯ˥hã˩/ *ddeeni ddeehan* (Gi: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H- ► One day and one night. • 一天一夜

ɖɯ˧-so˩ /ɖɯ˧so˩/ *ddeeso*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L_a ► Some, a few. • 一些、两三个 ¶ **hĩ˧ | ɖɯ˧-so˩ kɣ̩˩** • a few people • 几个人 ¶ **ɖɯ˧-so˩ ɲi˩** • a few days • 几天

ɖɯ˧-tɑˀ /ɖɯ˧ tɑˀ/ *ddeeda* (Gi, Dd: same, Da: ɖɯ˧-tɑ˧ɻ̩, Jj: ɖɯ˧-tɑ˧)

PRONOUN ✵ Tone: MH# ► All; everyone. • 全部、一切，大家 ¶ **ɖɯ˧-tɑ˧=ɻæ˥** • all; everyone (same meaning as the main form, with a plural morpheme) • 全部、一切，大家（同核心词，加上多数词素） ✵ Morphological makeup: ɖɯˀ, $tɑˀ_a$

ɖɯ˧tæ˩ /ɖɯ˧tæ˩/ *ddeedae*

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

ɖɯ˩zo#˥ /ɖɯ˩zo˥/ *ddeesso*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM+#H ► Male mule. • 公骡子 ◈ **(morphemic make-up)** It has not been possible so far to extract a monosyllabic form. ¶ **ɖɯ˩zo˧-ɖɯ˥mi˩** • male mule and female mule • 公骡子与母骡子 ◈ **(tonology)** LM+#H- ⊡ See also: ɖɯ˩mi#˥, dɑ-ʝi˩ ✵ Classifier: $ɭɯ˧_b$

ɖɣ̩˩ /ɖɣ̩˧/ *ddeu*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► Wing (monosyllabic form; the commonly used form is the disyllable ɖɣ̩˧qæ˧). • 翅膀（依据共时形态调系规则从双音节词推导的单音节词根）。一般用双音节词 ɖɣ̩˧qæ˧。 ⊡ Synonym: ɖɣ̩˧qæ˧ ✵ Classifier: $dze˩_a$ 3 (CLF for separable pairs) ✵ Comparanda: (Pumi) dõ51

ɖɣ̩˧qæ˧ /ɖɣ̩˧qæ˧/ *ddeughae* (Jj: ɖɻ̩˧qɣ̩˧, Dd: du˧kæ˧)

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Wing. • 翅膀 ¶ **kɤ˩nɑ˧mi˧-ɖɣ̩˧qæ˥** • eagle wings • 老鹰翅膀 ✵ Classifier: $dze˩_a$ 3 (CLF for separable pairs)

ɖwæ˥ 1 /ɖwæ˧/ *dduae* (Gi: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ① ► Pond. • 池塘 ¶ (Gi) **ɖwæ˩ʟo˩mi˧** • large pond • 大池塘 ✵ Classifier: $ɭɯ˧_b$ (CLF for round objects) ② ► Pool (artificial). • 水坑

ɖwæ˥ 2 /ɖwæ˧/ *dduae* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: H ► Muddy, turbid. • 浑浊（水） ¶ **dʑɯ˧ ɖwæ#˥** • turbid water • 浑浊的水 ¶ **dʑɯ˧ | ɖwæ˧-ze˩!** • The water has become turbid. • 水浑浊了。

ɖwæ˥$_a$ /ɖɯ˧ ɖwæ˥/ *dduae*

CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: H_a ► Classifier for steps (of stairs). • 量词：梯级、楼梯（一节） ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **ɖɯ˧-ɖwæ˧ ɲi˥** • It's a step (of stairs). • 是一节（一节阶梯）。 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **ʈʂʰɯ˧-ɖwæ#˥** • this step • 这节阶梯

ɖwæ˩$_a$ /ɖwæˀ/ *dduaeq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: L_a ► To be afraid. • 害怕 ¶ **njɤ˧ | ɖwæˀ!** • I am afraid! • 我害怕！ ¶ **njɤ˧ | ʈʂʰɯ˧-ɣ̩˧ | ɖwæˀ | ʐwæˀ!** • I am really afraid of this person! • 我很害怕那个人！ ¶ **le˧-ʂɯ˧ʝi˧ ʂɣ̩˧dɣ̩˧, | ɖwæˀ!** • She thought she was going to die; she was afraid! (About a woman seated in the car of a driver who wanted to impress her by driving at break-neck speed.) • 她以为她会死的，她很害怕！（情景：一个女人做很自信的男人的车，他为了显示自己作为开车高手的本事，开得过分快。） ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ɖwæ˩ʝi˧-ɻ̩˥.** • She's anxious, she's scared (about a young girl facing a school entrance exam). • 她焦虑，她害怕（关于一个面临入高中考试的年轻女孩）。 ⊡ Synonym: $ɕi˩_a$ 2

ɖwæ˥ 1 /ɖwæˀ/ *dduaeq*

VERB ✵ Tone: MH ► To whip. • 鞭打、抽打、加鞭 ¶ **mæ˧qɣ̩˩-po˩-ɳɯ˩ | ɖwæ˥** • to whip with the tail (e.g. a tiger whips the ground with its tail) • 用尾巴来抽打（如：老虎用尾巴来抽打地面） ¶ (Tiger.7, 10.24397/pangloss-0004445#S7) ⊡ See also: ɖwæ˩~ɖwæ˥

ɖwæ˥ 2 /ɖwæˀ/ *dduaeq* (Dd: same)

ADVERB ✵ Tone: MH ► Intensive: very, terribly. • 很、极 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ɖwæ˥ | æ˧mɣ̩˩ fɣ̩˩!** • She likes her elder sister very much! • 她很喜欢她姐姐！

ɖwæ˩~ɖwæ˥ /ɖwæ˩ɖwæˀ/ *dduaedduae*

VERB ✵ Tone: LM+MH# ► To whip; to stomp. • 鞭打、抽打、加鞭 ¶ **mɣ̩˧bɤ˧ ɖwæ˩~ɖwæ˩** • to stomp one's feet, to stamp one's feet • 跺脚，踩脚 ✵ Morphological makeup: ɖwæ˥ 1

ɖwæ˦-pɤ˦˩˧ /ɖwæ˦pɤ˦˩˧/ *dduaebelee* (Dd: ɖwæ˦pɤ˦lɣ˧)
NOUN ✺ Tone: H# ► Puddle, pool (natural). • 水潭
¶ **ɖwæ˦ tʰi˦-pɤ˧˩˧˩** • there is water in the pool; a puddle has formed • 有水潭 ✺ Classifier: ˩ɯ˦ᵦ (CLF for round objects)

ʤʐ

ʤʐæ˦b /ʤʐæ˦/ *zzhae* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: M_b ► To ride (a horse). • 骑马 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-ʤʐæ˦-ze˦** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has ridden • 实施～整体体：骑了 ◈ **(phonology)** [læ˦-ʤʐæ˦-ze˦] ¶ **ʐwæ˦ ʤʐæ˦** • to ride a horse • 骑马 ¶ **ʤʐæ˦-tʰɑ˥!** • It's possible to ride (it)! / It's OK to ride (it)! • 可以骑的！

ʤʐæ˩a /ʤʐæ˥/ *zzhaeq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: L_a ► To melt; to thaw. • 融化 ¶ **mɤ˦ | le˦-ʤʐæ˩-ze˩** • The grease has melted. • 油融化了。 ¶ **ʤʉ˩pʰæ˥ | le˦-ʤʐæ˩-ze˩** • The ice has melted. • 冰融化了。

ʤʐæ˩bɻ˩ /ʤʐæ˩bɻ˥/ *zzhaebbeu*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► Sorcerer. • 法师 ¶ **ə˦pʰʏ˦-ʤʐæ˩bɻ˩** • A respectful term of address for a sorcerer who is advanced in years or considered to have great powers (using the kinship term for the mother's mother's brothers). • 对年龄高（或被认为本事很大）的法师的尊重称呼，用对母亲的母亲的兄弟的称呼。 ¶ **ə˦ʏ˦-ʤʐæ˧˩bɻ˩** • A respectful term of address for a sorcerer (using the kinship term for the mother's brothers). • 对法师的尊重称呼，用对母亲的兄弟的称呼。 ✵ Classifier: ʏ˦

ʤʐæ˦ʤʐæ˧˩ /ʤʐæ˦ʤʐæ˧˩/ *zzhaezzhae*

NOUN ✵ Tone: H#? H$? ► Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: "*zzhaezzhae*". • 达巴《章占》经。

ʤʐæ˦qʰæ˧˩$ /ʤʐæ˦qʰæ˧˩/ *zzhaekhae* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: ʤʐæ˦qʰæ#˧˩)

NOUN ✵ Tone: H$ ► Mud. • 泥巴 ¶ **ʤʐæ˦qʰæ˦ʐæ˧˩(-ze˩)** • There is mud; mud has formed. • 有泥巴了。 ¶ (Gi) **ʤʐæ˦qʰæ˦ ʐæ˦~ʐæ˧˩** • There is mud; mud has formed. ◈ **(dialectology)** Mrs. Latami does not approve this phrasing. • 有泥巴了

ʤʐe˦ /ʤʐe˦/ *zzhei* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Money. • 钱 ▣ Synonym: ʤʐe˦ʁwɤ˦

ʤʐe˦gɯ˦ /ʤʐe˦gɯ˦/ *Zzheiggee*

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Yongsheng (place name). • 永胜（地名） ¶ **ʤʐe˦gɯ˦-hæ˦** • Yongsheng Chinese (Han). (Yongsheng county is mainly populated by Han people.) • 永胜汉族 ◈ **(tonology)** M ¶ **ʤʐe˦gɯ˦-ʤo˦, | hæ˦-ʂo˦~ʂo˩!** • In Yongsheng, there are lots of Chinese (Han) people! • 永胜，汉族群多！ ▣ See also: ʤʐe˦gɯ˦-to˩mi˩

ʤʐe˦gɯ˦-to˩mi˩ /ʤʐe˦gɯ˦to˩mi˩/ *Zzheiggee Domi*

NOUN ✵ Tone: -L ► A high mountain located in Zzheiggee (Yongsheng) county. • 永胜的一座高山 ✵ Morphological makeup: ʤʐe˦gɯ˦

ʤʐe˦ʁwɤ˦ /ʤʐe˦ʁwɤ˦/ *zzheiwua*

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Money, wealth. • 钱 ▣ Synonym: ʤʐe˦ ✵ Morphological makeup: ʤʐe˦, ʁwɤ˦ 3

ʤʐɤ˩ /ʤʐɤ˦/ *zzhe* (Jj: same, Gi: dzɤ˩ ◈ **(tonology)** L, Da: ʤʐɤ˥)

NOUN ✵ Tone: L ① ► Ladder. • 梯子 ¶ **ʤʐɤ˩ do˦** • to climb a ladder • 爬上一个梯子 ¶ **ʤʐɤ˦ | gɤ˩-do˦** • to climb up a ladder • 爬上一个梯子 ✵ Classifier: pɤ˩b ② ► Stairs. • 楼梯 ¶ **lʏ˦mi˦-ʤʐɤ˩ (-ɲi˩)** • stone stairs • 石头楼梯

ʤʐɤ˥ 1 /ʤʐɤ˥/ *zzheq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: MH ① ► To pluck (fruit, weeds), to pick (vegetables). • 摘（果子、蔬菜）、扯（草） ¶ **le˦-ʤʐɤ˦-po˧˩-jo˩!** • Pluck some (fruit) and pass them over (to us)! • （你）去给摘（一些）过来吧！ ¶ **ʏ˩tsʰɤ˦ ʤʐɤ˧˩** • to pick vegetables • 摘蔬菜 ¶ **le˦-ʤʐɤ˥, | mʏ˩-tɕo˦ kwɤ˩** • to pluck and throw away (weeds) • 扯（荒草），扔掉 ▣ See also: ʤʐɤ˩~ʤʐɤ˥ 1 ② ► To snap, to cut (thread); to smash; to destroy (a building). • 折（线），拔，捣碎 ¶ **ʐi˦qʰwɤ˦ ʤʐɤ˥** • to destroy a house • 拆房子 ¶ **le˦-ʤʐɤ˥ | ɲi˦-gi˦ gʏ˦** • to tear into two pieces • 折成两半

ʤʐɤ˥ 2 /ʤʐɤ˥/ *zzheq* (Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: MH ► To prop open (a tent). • 撑开（帐篷） ◈ **(usage)** This verb is generally used in reduplicated form, as le˦-ʤʐɤ˩~ʤʐɤ˩. ▣ See also: ʤʐɤ˩~ʤʐɤ˥ 2

ʤʐɤ˩ʤwæ˩ /ʤʐɤ˩ʤwæ˥/ *zzhedduae* (Gi: dzɤ˩ʤwæ˩ ◈ **(tonology)** L)

NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► Step of stairs. • 台阶 ¶ **lʏ˦mi˦-ʤʐɤ˩ʤwæ˩** • stone step • 石头台阶 ✵ Classifier: ʤwæ˧˩a ✵ Morphological makeup: ʤwæ˧˩a

ʤʐɤ˩~ʤʐɤ˥ 1 /ʤʐɤ˩ʤʐɤ˥/ *zzhezzhe* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: L+MH# ① ► To pluck (fruit, weeds), to pick (vegetables) (reduplicated form). • 摘（果子、蔬菜）、扯（草）（重叠形式） ¶ **le˦-ʤʐɤ˩~ʤʐɤ˩** • ACCOMP ~ RED: has plucked a little, has picked a little • 实施～重叠：拆拆了 ✵ Morphological makeup: ʤʐɤ˥ 1

ʤʐɤ˩~ʤʐɤ˥2 /ʤʐɤ˩ʤʐɤ˥/ *zzhezzhe* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ❋ Tone: LM+MH# ► To prop open (a tent) (reduplicated form). • 撑开（帐篷）（重叠形式） ¶ **le˧-ʤʐɤ˩~ʤʐɤ˩** • ACCOMP ~: has propped open a little • 实施～：撑开一下 ❋ Morphological makeup: ʤʐɤ˥2

ʤʐɤ˩kɤ˥$ /ʤʐɤ˩kɤ˥/ *Zzhege*
NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+H$ ► Zzhege, a clan name from Yongning. There are two families in Yongning that carry this name. • 一个姓。这个姓，永宁有两家。音译：哲格。 ¶ **ʤʐɤ˩kɤ˧=ɻ˥$** • the /ʤʐɤ˩kɤ˥$/ clan • 哲格家族 ¶ **ʤʐɤ˩kɤ˧=ɻ˥, | ɲi˧-ʑi˩, | ʤɯ˧-ʑ̃˥!** • There are two families carrying the name Zzhege; they make up one clan! • 姓哲格的，有两家，形成一个家族！

ʤʐɤ˧qʰwɤ˧ /ʤʐɤ˧qʰwɤ˧/ *zzhekhua* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Cold, flu. • 感冒 ¶ **ʤʐɤ˧qʰwɤ˧ go˩** • to have a cold; to have a flu • 感冒 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʤʐɤ˧qʰwɤ˧ mɤ˧-go˩** • ...has no cold / does not have a cold • 没感冒 ❋ Classifier: ʂɯ˩b (CLF for times)

ʤʐɤ˧qʰwɤ˧ʈʂe#˥ /ʤʐɤ˧qʰwɤ˧ʈʂe˧/ *zzhekhuazhei* (Gi, Dd: dza˧qʰwɤ˧ʈʂe˧, Jj: dze˧kʰwɤ˧ʈʂe#˥)
NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Awl. • 锥、锥子 ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˧b (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF. The classifier for tools, na˧, is not used for this noun.)

ʤʐo˥1 /ʤʐo˧/ *zzho* (Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Major roof beam. • 大梁 ❋ Classifier: ʤʐo˥a (self-classifier)

ʤʐo˥2 /ʤʐo˧/ *zzho* (Gi, Jj: same)
ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: H ► Cold (weather). • 冷（天气……） ▣ See also: qʰæ˥2 ▣ Antonym: tsʰi˧1

ʤʐo˥a /ʤɯ˧ ʤʐo˥/ *zzho*
CLASSIFIER ❋ Tone: Ha ► Classifier for beams (in carpentry). • 量词：梁（一根）

ʤʐo˩ /ʤɯ˧ ʤʐo˩/ *zzhoq*
CLASSIFIER ❋ Tone: L ► Classifier for songs. • 量词：歌（一首） ¶ **ə˧ha˩-ba˩la˩ | ʤɯ˧-ʤʐo˩ gwɤ˩** • to sing a song • 唱一首摩梭歌

ʤʐo˩b /ʤʐo˨/ *zzhoq* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ❋ Tone: Lb ► To crush, to crumble (with the teeth or with a grindstone). • 弄碎（用牙齿、手磨） ¶ **ʈʂo˧ɭɯ˧ ʤʐo˥** • to crush with a grindstone • 用手磨弄碎 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʤɯ˧-kʰwɤ˧ ʤʐo˥** • to crush a piece (of something) • 弄碎一块 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʤɯ˧-mɤ˩ ʤʐo˩** • to crush a little (of something) • 弄碎一点（东西）

ʤʑɻ˥ /ʤʑɻ˧/ *zzheu* (Jj: same)
ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: H ► Moist, wet, damp, humid. • 湿 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-ʤʑɻ˥-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has become damp, has gone wet • 实施～整体体：湿了 ¶ **ʈʂe˧ ʤʑɻ˧-ze˩!** • The earth is damp! • 土湿了。 ▣ See also: ʤʑɻ˧~ʤʑɻ˧, si˧ʤʑɻ#˥ ▣ Synonym: ʤʑɯ˩tɤ˩ɻ˥

ʤʑɻ˧ /ʤʑɻ˧/ *zzheu*
VERB ❋ Tone: M ► Wish, desire, aspiration. • 意愿、愿望、渴望 ¶ **õ˧ ʤʑɻ˥, õ˩ li˩!** • "One does as one pleases, right!" This set phrase is used as a critical observation, an ironic comment: "Oh well, you go ahead and do as you like, don't you!" It underlines the distance between the initiatives taken by the individual and alternatives that would take into account the points of view of others. • "就按照自己的意愿来！"这句话，用来讽刺批评不考虑别人的行为："哦，好吧，想做什么就做什么，对不对！" ¶ **no˧ | õ˧ ʤʑɻ˥ õ˩ li˩ | ʐwæ˨!** • You're really selfish! / You only care about your own pleasure! • 你真的很自私！／你只关心自己的快乐！

ʤʑɻ˩a /ʤʑɻ˨/ *zzheuq* (Gi: same)
ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: La ► Unpleasant, disgusting, repulsive. • 令人讨厌、令人憎恶。 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʤʑɻ˩-hĩ˨** • ~ REL/NMLZ • 很讨厌的 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧-ʏ˧ | ʤwæ˥ | ʤʑɻ˨!** • This one is really horrid! • 这个人真的很讨厌！ ▣ See also: ʁæ˩ʤʑɻ˧

ʤʑɻ˧~ʤʑɻ˧ /ʤʑɻ˧ʤʑɻ˧/ *zzheuzzheu*
ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: M ► Moist, wet, damp, humid. • 湿（重叠形式） ¶ **ʤʑɻ˧~ʤʑɻ˧ tsɤ˧** • to become wet • 变得湿湿的，变湿 ▣ Synonym: ʤʑɻ˥, ʤʑɯ˩tɤ˩ɻ˥ ❋ Morphological makeup: ʤʑɻ˥

ʤʑɯ˥ /ʤʑɯ˧/ *zzhi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Market. • 集市（圩场，街子） ❋ Classifier: ʤʑɯ˥a

ʤʑɯ˥a /ʤɯ˧ ʤʑɯ˥/ *zzhi*
CLASSIFIER ❋ Tone: Ha ► Self-classifier for marketplaces and towns. • 量词：市场（一个），城市（一个） ¶ **ʤʑɯ˧ | ʤɯ˧-ʤʑɯ˥** • a marketplace, a town • 一个市场

ʤʑɯ˩a /ʤɯ˧ ʤʑɯ˩/ *zzhiq*
CLASSIFIER ❋ Tone: La ► Classifier for moments, periods of time. • 量词：时候、时间

ʤʑɯ˧~ʤʑɯ˥ /ʤʑɯ˧ʤʑɯ˥/ *zzhizzhi* (Dd: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► （一）会儿 ¶ **ʤɯ˧-ʤʑɯ˧~ʤʑɯ˥** • a moment • 一会儿 ¶ **ʤɯ˧-ʤʑɯ˧~ʤʑɯ˥**

ʝi˩ • to work for a moment • 工作一会儿

ʤɯ˩~ʤɯ˥ /ʤɯ˩ʤɯ˥/ *zhizhizhi*

VERB ✵ Tone: MH ► To shake (one's head). • 摇（头） ◈ (**phonology**) It has not been possible so far to elicit a simplex (non-reduplicated) form. ¶ **ʁo˦ ʤɯ˥~ʤɯ˩** • to shake one's head • 摇头 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʁo˦ | le˦-ʤɯ˩~ʤɯ˩-ze˩** • shook (her/his) head • 摇了头 ¶ **bo˦ʐæ˦ʈæ˦qʰɣ˦ | tʰi˦-ʤɯ˩~ʤɯ˩!** • the echo resonates • 有回音，回音一阵阵

ʤɯ˥kʰɤ˩ /ʤɯ˦kʰɤ˩/ *zzhike* (Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ► Moment. • （一）会儿 ¶ **ʤɯ˦-ʤɯ˥kʰɤ˩** • a moment • 一会儿

ʤɯ˩kʰɤ˥ /ʤɯ˩kʰɤ˥/ *zzhike*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LH ► Period of time, era. • 时代 ✵ Classifier: ʤɯ˩$_a$

ʤɯ˦qo˩ /ʤɯ˦qo˩/ *zzhigho* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADVERB ✵ Tone: L# ► In town, in the street. • 在城里、在市里 ¶ **ʤɯ˦qo˩ kʰi˩** • to go into town • 上街 ✵ Morphological makeup: ʤɯ˥, -qo˦

ʤɯ˦ʂɯ˥ /ʤɯ˦ʂɯ˥/ *zzhishi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: H# ► Chopsticks. • 筷子 ✵ Classifier: dzi˦$_b$ (CLF for pairs of objects, when the pair makes up a unit)

ʤɯ˩tso#˥ /ʤɯ˩tso˥/ *zzhizo*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM+#H ► Rules of society. • 社会规矩 ¶ **ʤɯ˩tso˥ | hĩ˦-qo˩-ɳɯ˩ | le˦-tsʰɯ˩-ɲi˩-tsɯ˩-mæ˩!** • The rules of society, the moral teachings (including proverbs, tales...) come from people / are human creations / are the fruit of human experience! • 社会规矩，是通过人类的经验形成的！／社会规矩，是人（按一代代的经验）创造的！ ✵ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥$_a$

ʤɯ˦ʈʂɯ˥ /ʤɯ˦ʈʂɯ˥/ *zzhizhi* (Gi, Dd: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: H# ► Sifter, sieve. Coarser than dze˦ʈʂɯ˦. • 筛子 ⊡ See also: dze˦ʈʂɯ˦ ✵ Classifier: nɑ˦$_a$

ʤɣ˥1 /ʤɣ˦/ *zzhu* (Gi: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Large vein, artery. • 动脉 ¶ **lo˩qʰwɤ˦ ʤɣ˦** • Wrist artery (literally: 'arm artery') • 腕动脉（字面意思为"手臂动脉"）。 ⊡ Synonym: ʤɣ˦tsi˥ ✵ Classifier: kʰɯ˩$_b$

ʤɣ˥2 /ʤɣ˦/ *zzhu*

VERB ✵ Tone: H ► To rise, to go up, to increase. • 涨 ¶ **hĩ˦ ʤɣ˦** • people become numerous • 人变多 ¶ **mo˦ ʤɣ˥** • mushrooms multiply, become numerous • 菌子长得多

ʤɣ˦1 /ʤɣ˦/ *zzhu* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: M intrans ► To burn, to catch fire. • 燃烧 ¶ **mɣ˦ ʤɣ˦-ze˩!** • It has caught fire! • 着火了！ ¶ **mɣ˦ le˦-ʤɣ˦-ze˦!** • The fire has caught! • 开始着火了！ ¶ **tʰi˦-ʤɣ˦-ʤo˦!** • DUR ~ PROG: [the fire] is burning! • 持续体～进行式：火在燃烧！

ʤɣ˦2 /ʤɣ˦/ *zzhu* (Gi, Dd: same, Da: ʤɣ˦, ə˦ʤɣ˦, Jj: ə˦ʤɯ˦)

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Friend, companion, partner. • 朋友、伙伴、伴侣 ¶ **njɤ˦ | ʤɣ˦ɲi˩.** • [(S)he] is my friend. • 是我朋友。 ✵ Classifier: ɣ˦

ʤɣ˦3 /ʤɣ˦/ *zzheu* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► An important and unfortunate event, such as a serious accident. • 事故，（不幸的）大事 ◈ (**usage**) This word can be used in a context where an apology is being offered. An equivalent of Chinese 不好意思 would be: /ʤɣ˦ kʰɯ˦-ze˥!/. ¶ **ʤɣ˦ kʰɯ˦** • to cause an accident; to commit a fault • 犯错误，出大事 ¶ **ʤɣ˦ kʰɯ˦-ze˥** • something serious has happened; a bad mistake has been made • 犯错误了，出大事了 ¶ **ʤɣ˦ ʤɯ˦-ʤɣ˦ | kʰɯ˦-ze˥!** • An accident has happened! / There's been an accident! • 出大事了！ ✵ Classifier: ʤɣ˦$_b$

ʤɣ˦4 /ʤɣ˦/ *zzheu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Dew. • 露水 ⊡ Synonym: ʤɣ˦qʰɑ˦

ʤɣ˦$_b$ /ʤɯ˦ ʤɣ˦/ *zzheu*

CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: M$_b$ ► Self-classifier for accidents. • 量词：事故（一场） ✵ Morphological makeup: ʤɣ˦3

ʤɣ˩$_a$ /ʤɣ˥/ *zzhuq*

VERB ✵ Tone: L$_a$ ► To decide, to make a decision. • 决定、选择、拿主意 ¶ (Da) **njɤ˦-ɳɯ˦ | ʤɣ˦ʝi˦-bi˦!** • I'm going to decide! • 我来决定吧！ ¶ **ə˦zɯ˩ | ʤɣ˦ʝi˦-ə˩-bi˩!** • Why don't you and I make a decision? • 咱们俩作出决定吧？

ʤɣ˦-nɑ˥mi˩ /ʤɣ˦nɑ˥mi˩/ *zzhunami*

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H- ► Heron, a non-migratory bird. • 鹭鸶，是鹳形目鹭科的鸟类，具有长嘴、长颈、长脚的外形。 ✵ Classifier: mi˩$_b$

ʤɣ˦qʰɑ˦ /ʤɣ˦qʰɑ˦/ *zzheukha*

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Dew. • 露水 ¶ **ʤɣ˦qʰɑ˦ lɑ˥** • Dew forms, dew appears. • 露水形成，露水出现。 ✵ Morphological makeup: ʤɣ˦4

ʤɣ˩ti#˥ /ʤɣ˩ti˥/ *zzhudi*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM+#H ► Spear. • 矛

ʤʐʏ˦tsi˥ /ʤʐʏ˦tsi˥/ *zzhuzee* (Gi, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ① ► Artery. • 动脉 ⊡ See also: ʤʐʏ˥1 ❁ Classifier: kʰɯ˩˧ₕ ② ► Stem, stalk. • 茎

ʤʐʏ˦zʏ˦-ʤʐʏ˦mi#˥ /ʤʐʏ˦zʏ˦ʤʐʏ˦mi˦/ *zzhuru zzhumi*
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Friend, companion, partner. • 朋友、伙伴、伴侣

ʤʐwæ˥ /ʤʐwæ˦/ *zzhuae* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Small hoe (smaller than /hwæ˦pʰæ˩˧/). • 锄头 ❁ Classifier: nɑ˦ₐ

ʤʐwæ˩˧ₐ /ʤʐwæˊ/ *zzhuaeq* (Gi: same, Jj: ʤʐwæ˦)
VERB ❁ Tone: L$_a$ ► To quarrel (monosyllabic form). • 吵架 ⊡ Synonym: ʤʐwæ˦~ʤʐwæ˥

ʤʐwæˊ /ʤʐwæˊ/ *zzhuaeq*
NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Sparrow (monosyllabic form; not in common use). The commonly used form is disyllabic: /ʤʐwæ˦mi˦/. • 麻雀（依据共时形态调系规则从双音节词推导的单音节词根）。一般用双音节词 ʤʐwæ˦mi˦。 ⊡ Synonym: ʤʐwæ˦mi˦ ❁ Classifier: mi˩˧ₕ

ʤʐwæ˦ /ʤʐwæ˦/ *zzhuaeq* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To fall down; to release, to drop. • 掉下 ¶ **mʏ˩˧-tɕo˦ ʤʐwæ˦** • to fall down • 掉下去 ¶ **mʏ˩˧-tɕo˦ ʤʐwæ˦-ze˥** • has fallen down • 掉下去了 ¶ **hɑ̃˦ ɳɯ˦ | mʏ˦ʈʰæ˦ ʤʐwæ˩˧.** • The wind made it fall to the ground. (About a piece of clothing that was hung on a tree, on a hanger, to dry.) • 风让它掉下来了！（一件衣服，挂在树上晾干，风刮起来了，衣服掉下来了）

ʤʐwæ˦~ʤʐwæ˥ /ʤʐwæ˦ʤʐwæ˥/ *zzhuaezzhuae* (Gi: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: H# ► To quarrel. • 吵架 ¶ (Jj) **hĩ˦ ɲi˥-kʏ˩˧ | ʤʐwæ˦~ʤʐwæ˥-ze˩˧!** • Two people have started quarrelling! • 两个人开始争吵了！ ❁ Morphological makeup: ʤʐwæ˩˧ₐ

ʤʐwæ˩˧hi˩˧ /ʤʐwæ˩˧hiˊ/ *zzhuaexie* (Da, Dd: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ① ► Canine tooth, fang. • 獠牙 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˦ₕ ② ► Fang. • 动物的牙（犬牙）

ʤʐwæ˦ʝi˥ /ʤʐwæ˦ʝi˥/ *zzhuaeq yi*
VERB ❁ Tone: H# ► To rest assured; to have confidence • 放心 ¶ **no˦-ɳɯ˦ | ʤʐwæ˦ʝi˥ tsæ˩˧ ɲi˩˧!** • Rest assured! / Set your mind at rest! • 你放心吧！／请你放心！ ⊡ See also: fæ˩˧ɕi˦

ʤʐwæ˦lɑ˦-ʁo˦ʤɯ˦ /ʤʐwæ˦lɑ˦ʁo˦ʤɯ˦/ *zzhuaelawoddee* (Dd: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► A type of sparrow. • 雀 ❁ Classifier: mi˩˧ₕ

ʤʐwæ˦mi˦ /ʤʐwæ˦mi˦/ *zzhuaemi*
NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Sparrow. • 麻雀 ❁ Classifier: mi˩˧ₕ ❁ Morphological makeup: ʤʐwæˊ

ʤʐwæ˦pʰʏ#˥ /ʤʐwæ˦pʰʏ˦/ *zzhuaepu*
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Male sparrow. • 公麻雀 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʤʐwæ˦pʰʏ˦ tʰʏ˦-mi˦** ≈ **ʤʐwæ˦pʰʏ˦ tʰʏ˦-mi˥#** • ~ DEM CLF: that male sparrow • ~ 指示代词 量词：那只公麻雀 ❁ Classifier: mi˩˧ₕ ❁ Morphological makeup: ʤʐwæˊ, -pʰʏ˥

ʤʐwæ˦zo#˥ /ʤʐwæ˦zo˦/ *zzhuaesso*
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Baby sparrow, little sparrow. • 小麻雀 ❁ Classifiers: ʏ˦, mi˩˧ₕ ❁ Morphological makeup: ʤʐwæˊ, -zo˥

ə

ə˩- /–/ *ae-*

PRONOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Total interrogation. • ……吗？ ¶ **dʑɯ˦ | ə˦-dʑo˥? — dʑɯ˦ dʑo˦! / — mɤ˦-dʑo˦!** • Is there any water? — Yes, there is some! / — No, there isn't any! • 有水吗？ — 有水！／— 没有！ ¶ **ə˩-ɲi˥?** • Is that right? / Is that correct? / ... isn't it? • 对吗？／对吧？

ə˦ba˩-la˩ba˩ /ə˦ba˩la˩ba˩/ *ebbalabba*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ► Cactus. • 仙人掌 ¶ **ə˦ba˩-la˩ba˩ | ɖɯ˦-dzi˩** • a cactus plant • 一棵仙人掌 ❁ Classifier: dzi˩$_b$

ə˦bo˥$ /ə˦bo˥/ *abbo* (Jj: ə˦bo˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H$ ► Father's brother. (The term refers to a member of the father's family). • 父亲的兄弟 ▣ See also: ə˦bo˦-ɖɯ˥, ə˦bo˦-tɕi˥ ❁ Classifier: ɣ˦

ə˦bo˦-ɖɯ˥ /ə˦bo˦ɖɯ˥/ *abbo ddeeq*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Father's elder brother. (The term refers to a member of the father's family). • 父亲的哥哥 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˦ ❁ Morphological makeup: ə˦bo˥$, ɖɯ˩$_a$

ə˦bo˦-tɕi˥ /ə˦bo˦tɕi˥/ *abbo jieq*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Father's younger brother. (The term refers to a member of the father's family). • 父亲的弟弟 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˦ ❁ Morphological makeup: ə˦bo˥$, tɕi˩$_a$

ə˦bo˦tɕo˦li˦ /ə˦bo˦tɕo˦li˦/ *ebbojoli* (Jj: same, Gi: ə˩bo˦tɕo˦li˦)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Cricket. • 蟋蟀 ◈ **(phonology)** Phonetic realization is close to [...tɕi˦li˦]. ❁ Classifier: mi˩$_b$

ə˦bɣ˩ /ə˦bɣ˩/ *ebbu* (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Kiln; oven to make bricks, ceramics etc. • 烤砖、陶器等用的烤炉 ▣ See also: bɣ˥3 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˦$_b$

ə˦bɣ˦-ʁwɤ˦ /ə˦bɣ˦ʁwɤ˦/ *Abbuwua*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Abbuwua, a village name. Latitude: 27.74896, longitude: 100.66355. • 阿布瓦村。已并入海玉角自然村，隶属于永宁村委会。该地名现已不用，属历史地名。经纬度：100.66355，27.74896

ə˦ɕjɤ˩ /ə˦ɕjɤ˩/ *axe* (Da: ə˦ɕjɤ˦)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Lover, boyfriend, girlfriend. • 情人 ▣ Synonym: ə˦ɖo˦ ❁ Classifier: ɣ˦

ə˦ɕjo˩ /ə˦ɕjo˩/ *Exo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Exo, a clan name from Yongning. There are two families in Yongning that carry this name. • 一个姓。这个姓，永宁有两家 ¶ **ə˦ɕjo˩=ɻ̩˩** • the Exo /ə˦ɕjo˩/ clan • ə˦ɕjo˩ 家族 ¶ **ə˦ɕjo˩=ɻ̩˩, | ɲi˦-ʑi˩, | ɖɯ˦-ʐ̩˥!** • There are two families carrying the name Exo; they make up one clan! • 姓 ə˦ɕjo˩ 的，有两家，形成一个家族！

ə˦da˥$ /ə˦da˥/ *adda* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: ə˦da#˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H$ ► Father. • 父亲 ◈ **(semantics)** The father can also be referred to as ə˦bo˥$, which usually refers to his brothers (the father's brothers), or as ə˦ɣ˦, the term that refers to the mother's brothers. This flexibility in the use of terms reveals, on the one hand, the symbolic place that may be granted to the father among the men of his generation within the mother's household, and on the other hand, the labile nature of the father's role within the family. ◈ **(phonology)** Phonetic realization is close to [ɑ˦da˥]. ▣ See also: ə˦bo˥$ ❁ Classifier: ɣ˦

ə˦da˦-ə˦mi#˥ /ə˦da˦ə˦mi˦/ *adda ami*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Father and mother. • 父母 ¶ **ə˦da˦-ə˦mi˦ ɲi˥-kɣ˩** • the father and mother, as a pair • 父母亲

ə˦da˦-zo#˥ /ə˦da˦zo˦/ *adda sso*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Father and son. • 父子

ə˦dze˦ /ə˦dze˦/ *ezzei*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Purple gromwell, red-root gromwell, *Lithospermum erythrorhizon Sieb. et Zucc.* • 紫草 ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 紫红草 ¶ **ə˦dze˦-bæ˩bæ˩** • gromwell flowers • 紫草花

ə˦dze˦-njɤ˩hɣ̃˩ /ə˦dze˦njɤ˩hɣ̃˩/ *ezzei nyahun*

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Purple gromwell, red-root gromwell, *Lithospermum erythrorhizon Sieb. et Zucc.* • 紫草 ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 紫红草 ❁ Morphological makeup: ə˦dze˦, njɤ˦hɣ̃˩

ə˦-dzɤ˥$ /ə˦dzɤ˥/ *essei*

ADVERB ❁ Tone: H$ ► Slowly. • 慢 ¶ **ə˦-dzɤ˦ ʝi˦** • to work slowly, to do slowly • 慢慢做 ¶ **ə˦dzɤ˦ le˦-hõ˩!** • Goodbye! (Said by the host to their guest. Literally: "Walk slowly!" = "Take your time on the way!") • 慢走！ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ə˦dzɤ˥ | le˦-hõ˩!** • Goodbye! ◈ **(phonology)** This example is the result of a manipulation: dividing the phrase into two tonal groups, to

bring out the tone of the first part of the phrase. • 慢走！ ¶ **ə˧dzɤ˧ le˧-dzi˩!** • Goodbye! (Said by the guest to their host. Literally: “Sit quietly!” = “Take it easy!”) • 慢慢坐！ ⊡ See also: ə˧ze˧, ə˧-dzɤ˧~dzɤ˥

ə˧-dzɤ˧~dzɤ˥ /ə˧dzɤ˧dzɤ˥/ *esseissei* (Gi: same, La: ə˧-ze˧~ze˥, Jj: ə˧-zɤ˧~zɤ˥)

ADVERB ❋ Tone: H# ► Slowly. • 慢慢地 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ɖwæ˥ | ə˧-dzɤ˧~dzɤ˥ ji˩-kɣ˩!** • (S)he works very carefully. (The literal meaning is ‘very slowly’; this is not a criticism, however: it means that they know to take their time in order to do a good job.) • 他工作很细致。（直译：‘他工作很慢’，但不是批评：意味着那个人懂得慢慢来做，做得更仔细。） ¶ (Gi) **ə˧-dzɤ˧~dzɤ˥ji˩** • to do (something) slowly • 慢慢地做 ¶ (Jj) **ə˧-zɤ˧~zɤ˥ ji˩** • to do (something) slowly • 慢慢地做 ⊡ Synonym: ə˧ze˧, ə˧-dzɤ˥$ ❋ Morphological makeup: ə˧-dzɤ˥$

ə˧ɖo˧ /ə˧ɖo˧/ *addeo* (Gi: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Lover, boyfriend, girlfriend. • 情人（音译：阿注） ⊡ Synonym: ə˧ɕjɤ˩ ❋ Classifier: ɣ˧ ❋ Comparanda: (Pumi) ɖu35

əə /ʔəɔ! ≈ ʔəʊ!/ *e*

INTERJECTION ❋ Tone: 0 ► Interjection: Come on! • 感叹词：快点！／来吧！／加油！ ¶ (ComingOfAge2.28, 10.24397/pangloss-0004589#S28) **“əə!” pi˧, | “no˧ | tʰi˧-hĩ˧-hõ˥!”, | “te!” pi˧, | “no˧ | tʰi˧-hĩ˧-hõ˥!” | pi˧-zo˩, | to˩mi˩-pi˥ | ba˩la˩-sɯ˥ | tʰi˧-mɣ˧-kʰɯ˥!** • “Come on, stand upright!” people say to the pillar. “Bravo, stand upright!” So saying, we put the young person’s clothes on the pillar, as if to dress it! • “快点，立正！”人们对着柱子说。“好样的，立正！”说着，我们把年轻人的那套新衣服放在柱子上，就像给它穿衣服一样！

ə˧go˧ /ə˧go˧/ *Eggo*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Eggo, a clan name from Yongning. There are three families in Yongning that carry this name. • 阿古：一个姓。这个姓，永宁有三家 ¶ **ə˧go˧=ɻ˩** • the Eggo /ə˧go˧/ clan • 阿古家族 ¶ **ə˧go˧ | dʑɤ˩tsʰi˧** • The person called Jjacee /dʑɤ˩tsʰi˧˥/, of the Eggo /ə˧go˧/ clan • 阿古家族名叫甲次那个人 ¶ **ə˧go˧=ɻ˩, | so˧-ʑi˧, | ɖu˧-ʑ̃˥!** • There are three families carrying the name Eggo /ə˧go˧/; they make up one clan! • 姓阿古的，有三家，形成一个家族！

ə˧go˧-ʁwɤ˧ /ə˧go˧ʁwɤ˧/ *Aggowua*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Aggowua, a village of the Hot Springs area. Latitude: 27.79405, longitude: 100.70133. • 阿古瓦村：温泉乡的一个村落。经纬度：100.70133，27.79405 ¶ **ə˧go˧-ʁwɤ˧, | ʁwɤ˧la˩-bi˩, | bæ˧ʁwɤ˧, | tʰo˧tsʰe#˥, | pi˧tsʰe˩-di˩, | pɤ˧dʑɤ˩-di˩, | ʁwɤ˧tɣ˧** • Seven villages that one encounters as one leaves the plain of Yongning (towards the Lake); the first two are perceived as villages with a high proportion of Na members, and the third as a mostly Na village, whereas the next two are Pumi; the last used to be predominantly Pumi, but as of the 2010s, it had an important Chinese (Han) population. • 永宁背向泸沽湖方向经过的七个村落：阿古瓦、瓦拉比、巴瓦、拖其、比其地、巴甲地、瓦都。前两个村落拥有相当大的摩梭人口比例，第三主要是摩梭村。拖其、比其地、巴甲地是普米村。瓦都，过去主要是普米族村，到了 2010 年代有了相当多的汉族人口。

ə˧go˧-ʁwɤ˧ʈʂɯ˧lo˧zo˥ | kʰɯ˧ji˧pʰɣ˧ pɤ˧-mi˧ /ə˧go˧ʁwɤ˧ʈʂɯ˧lo˧zo˥ kʰɯ˧ji˧pʰɣ˧ pɤ˧mi˧/ *Aggowua Zhilosso Keeyipu Bemi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# | M ► Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: “*Aggowua Zhilosso Keeyipu Bemi*”. • 达巴《啊公瓦之若／楷移部吧咪》经。

ə˧gɯ˩ /ə˧gɯ˩/ *eggee*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Peppermint. • 薄荷 ❋ Classifier: po˧$_a$ (CLF for plants with a stalk)

ə˧ha˩-ba˩la˩ /ɑ˧ha˩ba˩la˩/ *aha bbala* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L#- ► Traditional song. • 民歌 ¶ **ə˧ha˩-ba˩la˩ | ɖɯ˧-dʐo˩ gwɤ˩** • to sing a song • 唱一首摩梭歌 ❋ Classifier: dʐo˩

ə˧hĩ˥ /ə˧hĩ˥/ *ehin*

ADVERB ❋ Tone: H# ► In a moment. • 一会儿、待会儿、等一下 ¶ **ə˧hĩ˥-ŋɯ˩, | li˧-kʰɯ˧-bi˥!** • I will show you in a moment! • 待会儿，我给你看吧！

ə˧hwɤ˧ /ɑ˧hwɤ˧/ *ehua* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ❋ Tone: M ► Yesterday evening. • 昨晚 ◈ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization is close to [ɑ˧hwɤ˧]. ¶ **ə˧hwɤ˧ | mɣ˩kʰɣ˥** • yesterday evening, during the night • 昨晚，夜里

ə˧hwɤ˧-zo˧hɣ̃˥ /ɑ˧hwɤ˧zo˧hɣ̃˥/ *ehua ssohun* (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: -MH# ► Newborn baby. • 婴儿 ❋ Morphological makeup: ə˧hwɤ˧, zo˧hɣ̃˥ Literally ‘child [born] last night’, i.e. new-born.

ə˧jɤ˩ /e˧jɤ˩/ *aye* (Jj: ∅)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Maternal aunt (mother’s elder sister). • 姨母（比母亲大） ◈ (**phonology**) Phonetic re-

alization is close to [e˧jɤ˩]. ▣ See also: ə˧mi˧-tɕi˩, ə˧tɕi˩ ▣ Synonym: ə˧mi˧-ɖɯ˩ ✵ Classifier: ɣ˧

ə˧ʝi˥$ /e˧ʝi˥/ *eyi* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: ə˧ʝi˧)

ADVERB ✵ Tone: H$ ► Last year. • 去年

ə˧ʝi˧-ʂɯ˥ʝi˩ /e˧ʝi˧ʂɯ˥ʝi˩/ *eyishei* (Gi, Da, Jj: same, Dd: e˧i˧ʂe˥)

ADVERB ✵ Tone: #H- ► Long ago; in the past; once upon a time. • 从前、很久以前，古时候，传说古代 ◈ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization is close to [e˧i˧ʂɯ˥i˩], with a strong degree of coarticulation between the first two syllables. ✵ Morphological makeup: ə˧ʝi˥$, ʂɯ˩ʝi#˥

ə˧ʝi˧-tsʰi˧ʝi#˥ /e˧ʝi˧tsʰi˧ʝi˧/ *eyiceeyi*

ADVERB ✵ Tone: #H ► These years, currently. • 这几年、现在这个时代

ə˩kʰɯ˩ /ə˩kʰɯ˥/ *ekee*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► Turnip, wild cabbage, *Brassica rapa*. • 芜菁、扁萝卜、大头菜、蔓菁 ¶ **ə˩kʰɯ˩=bɣ˥ | kʰɯ˩ʈɯ˥** • the root of wild cabbage • 芜菁的根 ¶ (Agriculture.74, 10.24397/pangloss-0004441#S74) ✵ Classifier: ɭɯ˧ᵦ

ə˧la˧ /ɑ˧la˧/ *Ela*

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Ela, a clan name from Yongning. There are three families in Yongning that carry this name. This is one of the three first Na clans who settled in the vicinity of the monastery, the other two being /kɤ˥ʈʰɑ˩/ and /la˧ʈʰɑ˧mi˥$/. • 阿拉：一个姓。这个姓，永宁有三家 ¶ **ə˧la˧=ɻ̩˩** • the /ə˧la˧/ clan • 阿拉家族 ¶ **ə˧la˧=ɻ̩˩, | so˧-ʑi˧, | ɖɯ˧-ʐ̩̃˥!** • There are three families carrying the name Ela; they make up one clan! • 姓阿拉的，有三家，形成一个家族！

ə˧la˧-ʁwɤ#˥ /ɑ˧la˧ʁwɤ˧/ *Alawua*

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Alawua, a hamlet of Yongning, close to the monastery. (This hamlet is the birthplace of the main consultant: the dictionary's second author.) Latitude: 27.7676599, longitude: 100.6571941. • 阿拉瓦村：永宁寺旁边的村落（主合作人出生的地方）。（旧名：七家村，因为村落在 1960 年左右有七个家庭。）经纬度：100.6571941，27.7676599 ¶ **dʑɤ˩bɣ˧-kɤ˧sɑ˥-ʁwɤ˩, | hi˩ʁwɤ˩-lo˥, | æ˩mi˧-ʁwɤ#˥, | la˧lo˧-ʁwɤ˥, | la˧ŋwɤ˧, | bɤ˧tsʰo˧gɣ˥, | ə˧la˧-ʁwɤ#˥, | gæ˧ɻæ˩, | qʰæ˧tɕʰi˧, | tʰo˧ʈɯ#˥** • The ten Na villages considered in traditional geography as belonging to the vicinity of the Yongning temple. • 永宁摩梭地理概念中，距离扎美寺最近的十个村落：佳部嘎萨瓦、习瓦洛、阿咪瓦、拉洛瓦、拉瓦、巴搓古、阿拉瓦、嘎尔、开基、拖支。 ▣ Synonym: ɖæ˩mi˧-ə˧la˧-ʁwɤ#˥, ɖæ˩mi˧-kʰi˧

ə˩ljɤ˩hæ˩ʂɯ˥-mo˩ /ə˩ljɤ˩hæ˩ʂɯ˥mo˩/ *eliahaenshi moq*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L+H#- ► Larch waxy cap, *Hygrophorus lucorum var. ſpeciosus (Peck) Kriegl̆ſt* (formerly *Hygrophorus lucorum Kalchbr.*). Literally 'golden mushroom'. This fungus is specifically associated with larches in a mycorrhizal relationship. It is distinguished by its slimy, bright yellow to orange cap and white to cream-coloured blades. It is one of the mushrooms eaten by the Na. • 柠檬黄蜡伞（一种菌子），*Hygrophorus lucorum var. ſpeciosus (Peck) Kriegl̆ſt*。 ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 黄蜡伞

ə˧mɑ˧ /ɑ˧mɑ˧/ *ama* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Mother (term of address used by children). • 阿妈（孩子对母亲的称呼） ◈ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization is close to [ɑ˧mɑ˧]. ✵ Classifier: ɣ˧

ə˧mi˧ /e˧mi˧/ *ami* (Da: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Mother. The word is also used as a term of address for maternal aunts, and for women of the mother's generation outside the household and even outside the family. Literal and extended uses of the word are distinguished, not only by context, but also by various combinations with adjectives ('little mother' and 'elder mother' refer to aunts younger and older than the mother, respectively) or with a family name or given name. • 母亲。该词也用作对母亲姨妈的称呼，以及对家庭外的母亲辈女人们的称呼。该词的字面用法和引申用法不仅根据情景（上下文），还根据与形容词的不同组合（'小母亲'和'大母亲'分别指比母亲年轻和年长的阿姨）或与姓氏或名字的不同组合来区分。于是，摩梭语的'母亲'能对应汉语许多种称呼，包括姑母、姨母、伯母、叔母、大娘、婶、大妈、姨、伯母、舅母、大婶、大姨、阿姨、妗母、妗子、舅妈、婶母、婶娘、婶子、叔母、姨妈、姨母、姨娘等等。 ◈ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization is close to [e˧mi˧]. ¶ **ə˧mi˧=ɻæ˩** • ~ PL: 'mothers', understood as: all women who have children (i.e. who are older than young girls, and younger than grandmothers). • 母亲们 =长辈女性 ✵ Classifiers: ɣ˧, jɤ˥$_{a}$ 1

ə˧mi˧-ɖɯ˩ /e˧mi˧ɖɯ˩/ *amiddee* (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: L# ► Maternal aunt (mother's elder sister). • 姨母（比母亲大） ◈ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization is close to [e˧mi˩ɖɯ˩]. ▣ Synonym: ə˧ʝɤ˩ ✵

Classifier: ɣ˧

ə˧mi˧-mɣ˩ /e˧mi˧mɣ˩/ *ami muq*

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

ə˧mi˧-tɕi˩ /e˧mi˧tɕi˩/ *amijie*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Maternal aunt (mother's younger sister). • 姨母（比母亲小） ⊡ Synonym: ə˧tɕi˩ ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧

ə˧mi˧-ze˩mi˩ /e˧mi˧ze˩mi˩/ *ami sseimi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Aunt and niece. • 姑母、姨母、伯母、或叔母（=婶母）与侄女或外甥女

ə˧mi˧-zo#˥ /e˧mi˧zo˧/ *ami sso* (Da: same, Jj: e˧mi˧zo#˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Mother and son. • 母子

ə˧mɣ˩ /æ˧mɣ˩/ *amu* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Elder sibling (brother or sister). The term is also used to refer to the daughters and sons of one's mother's sisters who are older than self. • 哥哥，姐姐。该词也用于指比自己年龄大的母亲姐妹的孩子们。 ¶ **ə˧mɣ˩=ɻæ˩** • ~ PL: elder siblings. The term is also used to refer to the daughters and sons of one's mother's sisters who are older than self. • 复数：哥哥们、姐姐们。该词也用于指比自己年龄大的母亲姐妹的孩子们。 ⊡ Synonym: ə˧mɣ˥ ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧

ə˧mɣ˥ /æ˧mɣ˥/ *amu* (Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Elder sibling (brother or sister). The term is also used to refer to the daughters and sons of one's mother's sisters who are older than self. • 哥哥，姐姐。该词也用于指比自己年龄大的母亲姐妹的孩子们。 ⊡ Synonym: ə˧mɣ˩ ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧

ə˧mɣ˧-gi˥zɯ˩ /æ˧mɣ˧gi˥zɯ˩/ *amuggissi* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H- ► Brothers, irrespective of age (elder or younger). The term is also used to refer to the sons of one's mother's sisters. • 兄弟：哥哥们与弟弟们。该词也用于指堂哥堂弟：母亲姐妹的儿子们。 ◈ (**phonology**) One cannot say /‡æ˧mɣ˩-gi˩zɯ˩/, the form that would be expected if the compound were based on the /æ˧mɣ˩/ variant and not on the /æ˧mɣ˥/ variant. ❁ Morphological makeup: ə˧mɣ˥, gi˧zɯ#˥

ə˧mɣ˧-go˧mi˥ /æ˧mɣ˧go˧mi˥/ *amuggomi* (Jj: same, Da: æ˧mɣ˧-gu˧mi˧, Dd: æ˧mɣ˧-gu˥mi˩)

NOUN ❁ Tone: -H# ► Sisters, irrespective of age (elder as well as younger). The term is also used to refer to the daughters of one's mother's sisters. • 姐妹：姐姐们与妹妹们。该词也用于指母亲姐妹的女孩子们。 ❁ Morphological makeup: ə˧mɣ˥, go˧mi˧

ə˧mɣ˥-tɕi˩ /æ˧mɣ˥tɕi˩/ *aemujie* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: H#- ► Very small, diminutive. • 小、细小 ¶ **ə˧mɣ˥-tɕi˩-gɣ˩** • very small, diminutive • 小、细小 ¶ **ə˧mɣ˥-tɕi˩-hĩ˩** • very small • 细小的 ¶ **ə˧mɣ˥tɕi˩ | ɖɯ˧-kʰwɤ˥** • a little piece, a little bit • 一小块 ❁ Morphological makeup: tɕi˩$_a$

ə˧ɲi˥$ /ə˧ɲi˥/ *eni* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: H$ ► Yesterday. • 昨天

ə˧ɲi˧mɤ˩ /ə˧ɲi˧mɤ˩/ *enime* (Da: ə˧ni˧mɤ˩)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Buddhist nun. • 尼姑 ⊡ See also: ʈæ˧bɤ˧ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 阿尼？阿尼妈？ (Tibetan loanword) ani ? ཨ་ནི་

ə˧ɲi˥-tsæ˩qæ˩ /ə˧ɲi˥tsæ˩qæ˩/ *enizaeghae* (Da: same, Gi: æ˧tsæ˥kæ˩, Jj: ɐ̃˧kæ˥tsɯ˩)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H#-L ► Little finger. • 小指 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧$_b$

ə˧ɲi˧-tsʰi˧ɲi#˥ /ə˧ɲi˧tsʰi˧ɲi˧/ *eniceeni* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: #H ► These days. • 近来

ə˧pɤ˧-ɖɯ˩ /ə˧pɤ˧ɖɯ˩/ *Abeddee* (Da: ɑ˧pɑ˧to˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Abeddee: a character from Na mythology who sets the length of life. • 阿包笃（神名） ¶ (Dog.51, 10.24397/pangloss-0004443#S51) **ə˧pɤ˧-ɖɯ˩ pi˩-zo˩, | ə˧ʝi˧-ʂɯ˥ʝi˩; | ə˧pɤ˧-ɖɯ˩-ɳɯ˩ | le˧-tsʰi˧-ɲi˥! | pi˧-zo˩.** *Abeddee bi sso, eyishei; Abeddee nee lecee niq!* • The one called Abeddee (/ə˧pɤ˧-ɖɯ˩/, i.e. 'great [deity] Abe (/ə˧pɤ˧/), long, long ago... Abeddee restricted [literally: cut] (lifespans) [i.e., Abeddee was considered as the deity that cuts off life when it has come to an end]. • 将寿命斩断的（神），从前称作阿包笃（即："伟大的阿包[神]"）！（生命结束时，是阿包笃切割人的生命） ¶ (Dog2.28, 10.24397/pangloss-0004555#S28, Dog2.89, 10.24397/pangloss-0004555#S89)

ə˧pʰɣ˧ /æ˧pʰɣ˧/ *apeu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Brother of the mother's mother. The term is also used in an extended sense to refer respectfully to a male elder two generations above oneself. • 母亲的母亲的兄弟。这个词也用来泛指比自己高两辈的男性人物。 ◈ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization is close to [æ˧pʰɣ˧]. ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧

ə˩qo˥ /ə˩qo˥/ *egho*

ADVERB ❁ Tone: LH ► Inward. • 往里

ə˧ʁɑ˩ /ɑ˧ʁɑ˩/ *Ahra*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L# ► Ahra, a given name carried by a *ddabe* priest from Yongning. • 一个名字（过去一位达巴有这个名字） ¶ **ə˧ʁɑ˩-dɑ˩pɤ˩** • 'Ahra the priest', 'Ahra the *ddabe*': the name of a *ddabe* priest from Yongning • 过去一位达巴有这个名字 ¶ (Healing.58, 10.24397/pangloss-0004541#S58) **ə˧ʁɑ˩-dɑ˩pɤ˩ | pi˧, | ɬi˧di˩-di˩mi˩-qo˩ | ʈʂʰɯ˧ne˧-ʑi˥ | ɖɯ˧-ɣ˧ dʑo˩-kɣ˩** • In Yongning, there was a character known as 'Ahra the *ddabe*'. • 在永宁坝，曾经有一位被称为“Ahra 达巴”的人物。

ə˧si˧ /ə˧si˧/ *asee* (Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Great-grandmother (on the mother's side): mother's mother's mother. Extended meaning: great-grandmother and her siblings (brothers and sisters): third-generation elders. • 母亲的母亲的母亲（祖母的母亲）。泛指：祖母的母亲与其兄弟姐妹 ✵ Classifier: ɣ˧

ə˧si˧-ə˧pʰɣ#˥ /ə˧si˧æ˧pʰɣ˧/ *asee apeu* (Gi, Dd: same, Jj: ∅)

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Ancestors of the third and fourth generations. • 祖宗（三、四代以前） ◈ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization is close to [ə˧si˧æ˧pʰɣ˧].

ə˧so˧ /ɑ˧so˧/ *eso*

ADVERB ✵ Tone: M ► A short time ago, a moment ago. • 刚才 ◈ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization is close to [ɑ˧so˧].

ə˧-sɯ˩kɣ˩ /ə˧sɯ˩kɣ˩ ≈ ə˩sɯ˧kɣ˥/ *osigu* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same, La: ə˩-sɯ˧kɣ˥)

PRONOUN ✵ Tone: -L ≈ LMH ► First person plural, inclusive. • 咱们 ¶ **ə˧-sɯ˩kɣ˩ | ɖɯ˧-tɑ˥ | nɑ˩ ɲi˧!** • We are Na, all of us! • 咱们都是摩梭人！ ¶ **ə˧-sɯ˩kɣ˩ lɑ˩ ɲi˩!** • We are between ourselves! (Context: a grandmother encourages her one-year-old granddaughter to defecate; there are other people present, which may be intimidating to the child, so her grandmother reassures her: "These are all family members! You can relax, there's nothing to be afraid of!" • 只有我们！（=没有人在看！）（情景：一位奶奶鼓励一岁的小孙女拉屎。周围有人，这可能会让小姑娘害羞，所以奶奶安慰她：“都是家人，可以轻松！”） ¶ (Reward.93, 10.24397/pangloss-0004447#S93)

ə˧ʂɯ˧ɲi˥ /ə˧ʂɯ˧ɲi˥/ *eshini* (Gi: ə˧ʂɯ˧ɲi˥$)

ADVERB ✵ Tone: H# ► The past few days. • 前几天 ¶ **ə˧ʂɯ˧ɲi˥ | ɖɯ˧-ɲi˥** • One day, some time ago. • 前段时间的一天

ə˧ti˥-dzi˩ /ə˧ti˥dzi˩/ *Adizzee*

NOUN ✵ Tone: H#- ► The county of Weixi, in Yunnan. • 云南维西

ə˧tse˥$ /ə˧tse˥/ *aezei*

ADVERB ✵ Tone: H$ ► Why? • 为什么？ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ə˧tse˧ ɲi˥-hɯ˩?** • Why is that? / What does that mean? • 为什么呢？／这是怎么一回事？ ⊡ Synonym: ə˧tse˧-ʑi˥$, ə˧tse˧-ʑi˧

ə˧tse˧-ʑi˥$ /ə˧tse˧ʑi˥/ *aezeiyi*

ADVERB ✵ Tone: H$ ► Why? • 为什么？ ¶ **no˧ | ə˧tse˧-ʑi˥ | mɤ˧-tsʰɯ˩ ɲi˩?** • Why? • Why didn't you come? • 为什么？• 你为什么没有来？ ¶ **no˧ | ə˧tse˧-ʑi˧-zo˥ | mɤ˧-tsʰɯ˩ ɲi˩?** • Why didn't you come? • 你为什么没有来？ ¶ **no˧ | ə˧tse˧-ʑi˥ | mɤ˧-dzɯ˥?** • Why don't you eat? • 你为什么不吃？ ¶ **no˧ | ə˧tse˧-ʑi˥ | mɤ˧-dzɯ˧-ɲi˥?** • Why don't you eat? • 你为什么不吃？ ⊡ Synonym: ə˧tse˧-ʑi˧, ə˧tse˥$

ə˧tse˧-ʑi˧ /ə˧tse˧ʑi˧/ *aezeiyi*

ADVERB ✵ Tone: M ◈ (**semantics**) No difference in meaning has been detected between the two variants ə˧tse˧-ʑi˧ and ə˧tse˧-ʑi˥$. ⊡ Synonym: ə˧tse˧-ʑi˥$

ə˧tso˧ /ɑ˧tso˧/ *aezo* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

PRONOUN ✵ Tone: M ► What. • 什么 ◈ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization is close to [ɑ.tso]. ¶ **ə˧tso˧ ɲi˩?** • What is it? • 是什么？ ¶ **no˧ | ə˧tso˧ʑi˧ bi˧?** • What are you going to do? • 你要做什么？ ¶ **no˧ | ə˧tse˧ bi˧?** • contracted form of the previous example: /tso˧/ and the following /ʑi˧/ fuse into a single syllable, [tse˧]. • 上面例子的缩短格式：/tso˧/与/ʑi˧/合成一个音节，[tse˧]。 ¶ **ə˧tso˧ do˩, | ə˧tso˧ dzɯ˧!** • He is greedy / he is a glutton! Literally: 'He eats whatever he sees!' • 他很贪吃！直译：‘见什么就吃什么！’ ¶ **ə˧tso˧ do˩, | ə˧tso˧ ɲi˧!** • He is covetous / he is greedy! (in a broad sense, not limited to eating) Literally: 'He wants whatever he sees!' • 他贪心不足，他很贪心！直译：‘见什么就想要什么！’

ə˧tso˧~ə˧tso˥ /ɑ˧tso˧ɑ˧tso˥/ *aezo aezo*

PRONOUN ✵ Tone: H# ► What (reduplicated). • 什么（重叠） ✵ Morphological makeup: ə˧tso˧

ə˧tso˧-mɤ˧-ɲi˩ /ɑ˧tso˧mɤ˧ɲi˩/ *aezo meni*

PRONOUN ✵ Tone: L# ► All, all sorts of. • 各种 ✵ Morphological makeup: ə˧tso˧, mɤ˧-, ɲi˩$_a$ 3 This expression is made up of /ə˧tso˧/ 'what' followed by the negation and the copula. Its composition remains transparent; it

is nevertheless considered to form a set phrase deserving a dictionary entry of its own.

ə˧tɕi˩ /e˧tɕi˩/ *ajie*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Maternal aunt (mother's younger sister). • 姨母（比母亲小） ◈ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization is close to [e˧tɕi˩]. ¶ **ə˧tɕi˩=ɻæ˩** • ~ PL: aunts • 姨母们 ▣ Synonym: ə˧mi˧-tɕi˩ ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧

ə˧ɣ˥ 1 /ə˧ɣ˥/ *evu* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: MH# ► Beautiful, pretty. • 美，好看，美丽 ¶ **ɖwæ˥ | ə˧ɣ˥** • INTENSIVE.VERY ~ • 很好看！ ¶ **ə˧-mɤ˧-ɣ˥** • NEG: ugly • 否定～：丑陋

ə˧ɣ˥ 2 /ə˧ɣ˥/ *avu* (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Mother's brother (same term for older brother and younger brother). The term is now extended to the husbands of one's mother's sisters. • 母亲的兄弟（弟弟或哥哥）。（比母亲大或比母亲小不区分：“舅舅”、“舅父”） ¶ **(proverb)** (Da) **mɣ˧ʁo˥ | tʰi˧-dze˩, | kɤ˩-na˧mi˧ ɖɯ˥! | di˧qo˧ ʈʂʰɯ˧-dʑo˩, | ə˧ɣ˧ ɖɯ˥!** • “As the Eagle is greatest of all that fly in the sky, so the mother's brother is greatest of all that walk the earth.” • “天上飞的，是老鹰最大。天下走的，是母亲的兄弟（“舅舅”）最大。” ¶ **(proverb)** (Da) **mɣ˧ʁo˥ dze˩-hĩ˩-dʑo˥, | kɤ˩-na˧mi˧; | di˧qo˧ se˧-dʑo˩, | ə˧ɣ˥!** • “As the Eagle is greatest of all that fly in the sky, so the mother's brother is greatest of all that walk the earth.” • “天上飞的，是老鹰最大。天下走的，是母亲的兄弟（“舅舅”）最大。” ¶ **(proverb)** (Da) **mɣ˧ʁo˥ | dze˩-hĩ˥ | -dʑo˧, | kɤ˩-na˧mi˧; | di˧qo˧ se˧-dʑo˩, | ə˧ɣ˥!** • “As the Eagle is greatest of all that fly in the sky, so the mother's brother is greatest of all that walk the earth.” • “天上飞的，是老鹰最大。天下走的，是母亲的兄弟（“舅舅”）最大。” ¶ **(proverb)** (Da) **mɣ˧ʁo˥ | dze˩hĩ˩-dʑo˥, | kɤ˩-na˧mi˧; | di˧qo˧-dʑo˧, | ə˧ɣ˥!** • “As the Eagle is greatest of all that fly in the sky, so the mother's brother is greatest of all that walk the earth.” • “天上飞的，是老鹰最大。天下走的，是母亲的兄弟（“舅舅”）最大。” ¶ **(proverb)** (Da) **mɣ˧ʁo˥ | dze˩-hĩ˩-dʑo˥, | ɖɯ˩-hĩ˩-dʑo˥, | kɤ˩-na˧mi˧! | mɣ˧di˧-qo˥ | ɖɯ˩-hĩ˩-dʑo˥, | ə˧ɣ˥!** • “As the Eagle is greatest of all that fly in the sky, so the mother's brother is greatest of all that walk the earth.” • “天上飞的，是老鹰最大。天下走的，是母亲的兄弟（“舅舅”）最大。” ▣ See also: ə˧ɣ˧-ɖɯ˥, ə˧ɣ˧-tɕi˥ ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧

ə˧ɣ˧-ɖɯ˥ /ə˧ɣ˧ɖɯ˥/ *avu ddeeq* (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Mother's elder brother. Also used for the husband of one of the mother's elder sisters. • 母亲的哥哥（比母亲大的“舅舅”）。现在，这个词也用于母亲姐姐的丈夫。（根据其妻子在兄弟姐妹顺序中的位置，姨父在摩梭语中的称呼也不同。） ▣ See also: ə˧ɣ˧-tɕi˥ ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧ ❁ Morphological makeup: ə˧ɣ˥ 2, ɖɯ˩$_a$

ə˧ɣ˧-tɕi˥ /ə˧ɣ˧tɕi˥/ *avu jieq* (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Mother's younger brother. Also used for the husband of one of the mother's younger sisters. • 母亲的弟弟（比母亲小的“舅舅”）。现在，这个词也用于母亲妹妹的丈夫。（根据其妻子在兄弟姐妹顺序中的位置，姨父在摩梭语中的称呼也不同。） ▣ See also: ə˧ɣ˧-ɖɯ˥ ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧ ❁ Morphological makeup: ə˧ɣ˥ 2, tɕi˩$_a$

ə˧ɣ˧-ze˥ɣ˩ /ə˧ɣ˧ze˥ɣ˩/ *avu sseivu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H- ► Mother's brother(s) and sisters' son(s). • 母亲的兄弟与姐妹的儿子（“叔叔侄子”）

ə˧ze˧ /ə˧ze˧/ *essei* (Jj: ə˧zɤ˧zɤ˥)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: H# ◈ (**etymology**) Reduced form of /ə˧-dzɤ˥$/ ► Slowly. • 慢慢地 ¶ **ə˧ze˧ le˧-hõ˩!** • Walk slowly! / Take your time on the road! / Have a quiet and pleasant journey! (Polite salutation to someone who is leaving.) • 慢走！ ¶ **ə˧ze˧ le˧-dzi˩!** • Just stay seated! (Polite salutation when leaving someone.) • 慢慢坐！ ▣ See also: ə˧-dzɤ˥$

ə˧zo˩-ʁwɤ˩ /ə˧zo˩ʁwɤ˩/ *Assowua*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ► A village close to the Hot Springs. • 温泉乡的一个村落

ə˧=zɯ˩ /ə˧zɯ˩/ *ossi*

PRONOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Dual inclusive first person pronoun: us two, the two of us (the speaker and the addressee). • 咱们两个 ▣ Synonym: ə˩=zɯ˩

ə˩=zɯ˩ /ə˩zɯ˥/ *ossi*

PRONOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Dual inclusive first person pronoun: us two, the two of us (the speaker and the addressee). • 咱们两个 ▣ Synonym: ə˧=zɯ˩

ə˧ʑi˥ /e˧ʑi˥/ *axxi* (Gi, Da, Jj, Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ① ► Grandmother on mother's side: mother's mother. • 母亲的母亲（祖母，姥姥） ◈ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization is close to [e˧ʑi˥]. ¶ **ə˧ʑi˧ ʝi˧ so˥-zo˩-ho˩-ze˩!** • I shall have to learn to be a grandmother! / I shall have to learn to behave as a grandmother! (Humorous remark by the main consultant, after a doctor has advised her to avoid low, soft seats such as

sofas and to adopt a taller wooden chair. Paraphrase: “I guess I have entered the category of elderly persons!”) • 我要学习当老太太了！（情景：一位医生建议合作人不要坐在小凳子或者软沙发上了，而要坐更高的木头椅子。她幽默地说：“看来我是老年人了！”） ¶ (Jj) **ə˧ʐi˧ le˧-mo˩-ze˩** • The grandmother has aged, the grandmother is getting old. • 奶奶老了。 ❁ Classifier: ɣ̩˧ ② ► Elderly woman. • 老女人、老妪 ❁ Classifier: ɣ̩˧

ə˧ʐi˧-ə˧pʰɣ̩˥ /e˧ʐi˧ə˧pʰɣ̩˥/ *axxi apeu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Elders by two generations: the grandmother and her brothers. • 奶奶与她的兄弟 ◈ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization is close to [e˧ʐi˧æ˧pʰɣ̩˥]. ❁ Morphological makeup: ə˧ʐi˥, ə˧pʰɣ̩˧

ə˧ʐi˧-ʐɣ̩˥˧mi˩ /e˧ʐi˧ʐɣ̩˥˧mi˩/ *axxi rumi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H- ► Grandmother and granddaughter. • 奶奶与孙女 ❁ Morphological makeup: ə˧ʐi˥, ʐɣ̩˧mi#˥˧

ə˧ʐɣ̩˩ /ə˧ʐɣ̩˩/ *eru* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L# ► Old, used. • 陈旧 ⊡ See also: ʂe˧ ʐɣ̩˥˧

f

fa˩a /fa˥/ *faq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: La ► To ferment. • 发酵（汉语借词：‘发’） ¶ **tsa˧bɤ˧ ɖɯ˧-mɤ˩ | tʰi˧-fa˩** • to make a little flour ferment, to prepare a little bread dough • 发一点面 ¶ **tsa˧bɤ˧ tʰi˧-fa˩! | pɤ˩jɤ˧ gʏ˥-bi˩!** • Make some flour to ferment! We're going to prepare buns! • 你发一点面吧！要做馒头！ ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 发（酵）

fa˧ta˥ /fa˧ta˥/ *fada* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: MH ► le˧-ʑi˧ le˧-hwɤ˩-ze˩ • Developed, flourishing. • 发达 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) fa˧ta˧-ze˥** • ~ PFV • 很发达的了 ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 发达

fæ˧ /fæ˧/ *fae*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Direction. • 方 ¶ **dʏ˩tɕo˧ fæ˧** • that way • 那个方向 ⊡ See also: dɤ˩-tʰʏ˧-gi#˥ ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 方

fæ˩ɕi˧ /fæ˩ɕi˥/ *faexi*

VERB ❋ Tone: LM ► To rest assured; to have confidence • 放心 ⊡ See also: ɖʐwæ˧ʑi˥ ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 放心

fʏ /fʏ!/ *fu*

IDEOPHONE ❋ Tone: 0 ► Sound of an object gliding or sliding rapidly along a rope, e.g. a shuttle to cross the Yangtze River: 'Swish!', 'Whoosh!', 'Whizz!' • 形声词：物体沿绳索快速滑动的声音，如横渡长江用的竹子工具：‘唰！’、‘嗖！’、‘咝！’。 ¶ (Caravans.137, 10.24397/pangloss-0004531#S137) **bæ˩-po˩-ŋɯ˥ | ʐwæ˧ | tʰi˧-tsɯ˧~tsɯ˧-kwɤ˩tɕɯ˩-zo˩, | gi˧dʑɯ˧-qo˧mʏ˧, | fv! pi˧, | ɖɯ˧-tɕo˥ | kʰɯ˧!** • When one had tied a horse with a small rope [to the shuttle that slid on the massive rope], above the Yangtze, Whizz!!! we sent it over there! (=the horse was sent over the river on the rope, to reach the other bank) • 当人们用一根小绳子[把马拴在梭子上，梭子在巨大的绳子上滑动]把马拴在长江上面时，“唰！”人家把它送过去！（马被拴在绳索上越过长江，到达对岸）。

fʏ˧1 /fʏ˧/ *fu* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: M ► Glad, pleased, happy, delighted • 高兴、起劲 ¶ **ɖwæ˧ | fʏ˧** • INTENSIVE.VERY ~: really glad, very happy • 很高兴 ¶ **dʐɤ˧ | fʏ˧** • really glad, very happy • 很高兴 ¶ **mɤ˧-fʏ˧ʑi˧** • to get angry, to lose one's temper, to air one's anger • 生气 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ mɤ˧-fʏ˧ʑi˧!** • He/she is angry. • 他在生气。 ¶ **ɖwæ˧ | fʏ˧-hĩ˧ ɖɯ˧-ʏ˧ɲi˩.** • It's a very agreeable person. • 他是很善良的人。 ¶ (Gi) **mɤ˧-fʏ˧ mɤ˧-ʑi˧!** • To have no discontent, not to be angry. (Context: someone has made a video recording, and asks for oral consent from people who appear in the recording: do they agree to appear in a film that will be made publicly available online? Do they have any topic of miscontent? They answer: '[No,] we do not have any topic of dissatisfaction! / We do not have any objections!') • 没有不高兴的事，没有什么不愉快的！（景况：一个人拍了录像，给被录的人看，问他们：这次的录像，可以公布在网络上吗？有什么问题吗，有什么反对意见，有什么不安的吗？人家回答：‘没有不愉快的事！’、‘不反对！’） ⊡ See also: fʏ˧2

fʏ˧2 /fʏ˧/ *fu* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: M ► To like. • 喜欢、爱、愿意 ⊡ See also: fʏ˧1

fʏ˩ /ɖɯ˧ fʏ˩/ *fu*

CLASSIFIER ❋ Tone: L ► Classifier for pairs or sets of objects (such as cups for offerings in religious rituals). • 量词：副。常用于表示成套或成对的物品，例如工具、眼镜、对联等。有时也可以指某些非成对但功能相辅相成的物件，或带有特定象征意义的成套器具（如：做仪式用的铜杯盏）。 ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 副?

fʏʅ /fʏʅ/ *fuq*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ► Neighbours. • 邻居，村里的人们 ⊡ See also: fʏ˩bi˩

fʏ˩bi˩ /fʏ˩bi˥/ *fubbi* (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Neighbourhood (in the extended sense: encompasses several small villages). • 邻里、邻村：大家族居住的那片地方，包括几个小村落 ❋ Morphological makeup: fʏʅ

fʏ˧kʰo˥ /fʏ˧kʰo˥/ *Fuko*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Fuko: a village located close to the Yangtze river, on the right bank. Chinese: Fengke. • 奉科（金沙江边的一个地区）

fʏ˧ʂɯ˩ /fʏ˧ʂɯ˩/ *fushi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Rheumatism. • 风湿 ¶ **fʏ˧ʂɯ˩ go˩** • to suffer from rheumatism, to have rheumatism • 有风湿、得风湿 ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 风湿

g

gæ˩ɖæ˧ /gæ˩ɖæ˥/ *ggeddae* (Jj: same, Gi: gɤ˩ɖæ˧, Da: gɤ˧ɖæ˥)
NOUN ✺ Tone: LM ► Top part of body. • 上半身 ⊡ Antonym: mɣ˩ɖæ˧

gæ˩pʰæ˧ /gæ˩pʰæ˥/ *ggaepae*
NOUN ✺ Tone: LM ► tso˧~tso˧ tɕɯ˧-di˥ • Pantry, storeroom, larder: a room where food is kept. • 储藏室、库房：存粮食、火腿的房间 ◈ (**etymology**) It seems perfectly clear that this term comes from *gɤ˩pʰæ˧, by vowel harmony. ⊡ See also: mɣ˩pʰæ˧, dɣ˩pʰæ˧ ✺ Classifier: tso˩꜀ ✺ Morphological makeup: gɤ˩-

gæ˧ɻæ˩ /gæ˧ɻæ˩/ *Ggae'er*
NOUN ✺ Tone: L# ► Ggae'er: the name of a village located about 1,500 meters West of /ə˧la˧-ʁwɤ#˥/: to the left when leaving the plain of Yongning towards Eya; Chinese: Gaer. Latitude: 27.76394, longitude: 100.64822. • 嘎尔村，80 年代起行政称作嘎拉村民小组。经纬度：100.64822，27.76394 ¶ **dʑɤ˩bɣ˧-kɤ˧sɑ˥-ʁwɤ˩, | hi˩ʁwɤ˩-lo˥, | æ˩mi˧-ʁwɤ#˥, | la˧lo˧-ʁwɤ˥, | la˧ŋwɤ˧, | bɤ˧tsʰo˧gɣ˥, | ə˧la˧-ʁwɤ#˥, | gæ˧ɻæ˩, | qʰæ˧tɕʰi˧, | tʰo˧ʈɯ#˥** • The ten Na villages considered in traditional geography as belonging to the vicinity of the Yongning temple. • 永宁摩梭地理概念中，距离扎美寺最近的十个村落：佳部嘎萨瓦、习瓦洛、阿咪瓦、拉洛瓦、拉瓦、巴搓古、阿拉瓦、嘎尔、开基、拖支。

gɤ˧ /gɤ˧/ *gge*
NOUN ✺ Tone: M ① ► Place. • 地方 ¶ **njɤ˧ | ɖɯ˧-ʝi˧ (-gɤ˧) bi˧-zo˧-ho˩!** • I have to go somewhere! / I have to make a trip! / I'm off! • 我要去一个别的地方！／我要换一个地方了！／我要走了！ ¶ **ze˩ gɤ˥** • which place • 什么地方 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧-gɤ˧** • this place • 这个地方 ◈ (**tonology**) M ¶ **tʰɣ˧-gɤ˧** • that place • 那个地方 ◈ (**tonology**) M ② ► Moment. • 时候 ¶ **ʂɯ˧-ɬi˧mi˧-qo˧-gɤ˧ tʰɣ˧** • when the seventh month has come, when one is in the seventh month • 七月到了的时候 ¶ **ʂɯ˧-ɬi˧mi˧-qo˧-gɤ˧-dʑo˥** • in the seventh month, during the seventh month • 七月的时候

gɤ˧$_b$ /gɤ˧/ *gge*
VERB ✺ Tone: M$_b$ ► To lack something (someone lacks a certain ability). • 缺乏 ¶ **mɤ˧-gɤ˧** • NEG ~: not to lack • 否定 ~：不缺乏

gɤ˩ /gɤ˥/ *ggeq*
ADJECTIVE ✺ Tone: L ► Quarrelsome. This term is, for instance, used to describe the personality associated with certain astrological signs: some, such as the Tiger and the Monkey, are considered as quarrelsome, making the people born during the corresponding years less suitable for participating in certain rites (e.g. the Coming of Age rite), and more suitable for certain other rites and occasions. • 爱吵架 ⊡ See also: kʰɣ˧ gɤ˥

gɤ˩- /-/ *gge-*
ADVERB ✺ Tone: L ► Directional prefix: upward. • 向上、往上 ⊡ See also: gɤ˩-qo˧, gɤ˩-tʰɣ˧qo˧, gɤ˩-ʈʂʰɯ˧qo˧

gɤ˩$_a$ 1 /gɤ˥/ *ggeq* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)
VERB ✺ Tone: L$_a$ ► To go out (fire). • 灭，熄 ¶ **mɣ˧ | le˧-gɤ˩(-ze˩)** • The fire has gone out. / The fire went out. • 火灭了。

gɤ˩$_a$ 2 /gɤ˥/ *ggeq*
VERB ✺ Tone: L$_a$ ► To be satisfied, to be happy; to feel that things are fair. • 满意，幸福，甘心，服气 ¶ **hɤ˩-zo˥, | le˧-gɤ˩-ze˩!** • (S)he has made a good job of it; (s)he is satisfied, she is happy! • 很成功，真高兴！／他成功了，很满意！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ɖwæ˥ | le˧-gɤ˩-ze˩!** • (S)he is very satisfied / very happy. • 他很满意！ ¶ **no˩-se˥, | ɖwæ˥ | le˧-gɤ˩-ze˩: | zo˧mɣ˥ hɤ˩-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！ ¶ **mɤ˧-gɤ˩** • NEG ~: to be dissatisfied, not resigned, recalcitrant • 否定 ~：不满意、不甘心、不服气

gɤ˩$_a$ 3 /gɤ˥/ *ggeq* (Dd: same)
ADJECTIVE ✺ Tone: L$_a$ ► Startled, amazed, shocked, awestruck; terrified. • 震惊 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-gɤ˩-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has been startled • 实施 ~ 整体体：震惊了 ¶ **no˧ | hĩ˧ gɤ˧-kʰɯ˥!** • You frighten people! / People are afraid of you! • 你让人害怕！

gɤ˥ /gɤ˥/ *ggeq* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ✺ Tone: MH ► To carry on the shoulder; to carry on a shoulder pole. • 扛，担 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tʰi˧-gɤ˥** • DUR ~ • 持续体 ~ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tʰi˧-gɤ˧-ze˥** • DUR ~ PFV • 持续体 ~ 整体体 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-gɤ˧-ze˥** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has carried on the shoulder • 实施 ~ 整体体：扛了 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˧~tso˧ gɤ˩** • to

carry something on the shoulder • 扛东西 ¶ **njɤ˧(-ŋɯ˧) | gɤ˧-bi˥!** • Let me carry it! • 我来扛吧！

gɤ˧bɤ˧ /gɤ˧bɤ˧/ *ggebbe* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ① ► Shadow. • 影子 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧ ② ► Television (coinage to avoid the Chinese loanword). • 电视（为避免使用汉语借词而创造的新词）。 ¶ **gɤ˧bɤ˧ li˧** • to watch television • 看电视

-gɤ˧bi#˥ /gɤ˧bi˧/ *ggebbi* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

POSTPOSITION ❁ Tone: #H ► On top. • 上面 ¶ **ʑi˧qʰwɤ˧-gɤ˧bi˧** • on the (roof of) the house = on the roof • 在房顶上

gɤ˩bɣ˧ /gɤ˩bɣ˥/ *ggebbu* (Jj: ∅)

VERB ❁ Tone: LM ► To overflow. For example, when one puts a lid on a saucepan and the fire is strong, the liquid can overflow. • 溢出。例如，在汤锅上盖上盖子，液体浓稠地沸腾的话，就溢出。 ¶ **gɤ˩bɣ˧-ze˩** • ~ PFV • 整体体：溢出来了 ¶ **gɤ˩bɣ˧-ho˩-ze˩!** • ~ FUT PFV: It's going to boil over! • 未来+整体体：要溢出来了！要沸腾了！

gɤ˩dzɤ˧ /gɤ˩dzɤ˥/ *ggezze*

ADVERB ❁ Tone: LM ► At the top part: inside a room, at a table..., this is the place of honour. • 在上部分，上座 ¶ **gɤ˩dzɤ˧ dzi˦** • to sit at a place of honour, to sit at the superior part (of a table, a room...) • 坐上座 ¶ **no˧ | gɤ˩dzɤ˧ dzi˦!** • Please be seated at the place of honour! • 请您坐在上座！ ⊡ See also: gɤ˩-

gɤ˧la˧ /gɤ˧la˧/ *ggela* (Gi: same, Da, Dd: ga˧la˧, Jj: gɤ˧ɬa˧)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► God, Pusa, Buddha, Bodhisattva. • 神，菩萨，佛 ◈ (**etymology**) The second syllable of this word is borrowed from Tibetan, and not a cognate, otherwise its vowel *a would have changed to i in Yongning Na, to ie in Laze, and to e in Naxi. The disyllable is probably a Na+Tibetan compound, with the gɤ yet to be identified. ¶ **hæ˧-gɤ˩la˩** • Chinese deity • 汉族的神仙 ¶ **no˧ | hæ˧-gɤ˩la˩ ɲi˩, | ə˩-ɲi˦?** • So you're a Chinese deity, are you? (An ironic comment directed at someone who just sits there doing nothing, taking no part in household activities: motionless like the deities of the Chinese pantheon) • 你是汉神灵，对吗？（这是对一个人的讽刺，他只是坐在那里无所事事，不参与家庭活动：像汉族万神殿的神灵一样，一动不动） ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧ ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) lha ལྷ

gɤ˧la˧-pɤ#˥ /gɤ˧la˧pɤ˧/ *ggelabe* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Image of Buddha. • 佛像 ❁ Classifier: pɤ˥ᵦ

gɤ˧la˧-ʑi˩ /gɤ˧la˧ʑi˩/ *ggelaxxi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Cult room: room of the spirits, room of the ancestors, where there is an altar. A ritual is performed here every morning. By extension, the name refers to the entire building that houses this room on the farm. • 经堂（拜佛、拜祖先的房间） ¶ **gɤ˧la˧-ʑi˩-di˩** • Room where the ancestors are worshipped (same meaning as the main entry, with addition of the LOCATIVE /-di˩/). • 经堂（与 gɤ˧la˧-ʑi˩ 含义相同，但增加了处所格：-di˩。 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF.)

gɤ˧qo˥ /gɤ˧qo˥/ *ggegho*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH ► Higher part of the main room. • 主屋的高处：人吃饭的地方 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF.)

gɤ˩-qo˧ /gɤ˩qo˥/ *ggegho*

ADVERB ❁ Tone: L-M ► Way up there. • 那上面（指高处） ◈ (**phonology**) The syllable /gɤ˩/ carries a low phonological tone, but is realized with contours that are rising, high, or extra-high-falling to varying degrees, in proportion to the distance that the enunciator wishes to represent to her/his co-enunciator. Using Chao Yuen-ren's tone bars for intonational notation, these could be approximated as: [gɤ˨˧-qo˧], [gɤ˩˦-qo˧]... Its systematic association with an emphasis would allow this emphasis to be included in its lexical form: /↑gɤ˩-qo˧/. ⊡ See also: gɤ˩-, gɤ˩-ʈʂʰɯ˧qo˧, gɤ˩-tʰɣ˧qo˧

gɤ˩qwɤ˧ /gɤ˩qwɤ˥/ *ggeghua*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Altar above the hearth (where gifts made to the family are displayed). • 火炉旁边的祭坛（上面摆礼物等） ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ ❁ Morphological makeup: gɤ˩-, qwɤ˧

gɤ˩ʁwɤ˧ /gɤ˩ʁwɤ˥/ *ggewua*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Upper reaches of a river; upstream. • 上游 ⊡ Antonym: mɣ˩ʁwɤ˧ 1

gɤ˩ʁwɤ#˥ /gɤ˩ʁwɤ˥/ *Ggewua*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ► The village of Gewa. Literally: upper village. • 格瓦村：永宁坝子的一个村落。直译：上村。音译：格瓦。

gɤ˩-tʰɣ˧-gi#˥ /gɤ˩tʰɣ˧gi˧/ *ggeq tuggi*

ADVERB ❁ Tone: L-#H ► Way up there. • 那里（指高处） ◈ (**phonology**) The syllable /gɤ˩/ carries a low phonological tone, but is realized with contours that are rising, high, or extra-high-falling to varying degrees, in pro-

portion to the distance that the enunciator wishes to represent to her/his co-enunciator. Using Chao Yuen-ren's tone bars for intonational notation, these could be approximated as: [gɤ˨˦-tʰɣ˧-gi˧], [gɤ˩-tʰɣ˧-gi˧]... Its systematic association with an emphasis would allow this emphasis to be included in its lexical form: /↑gɤ˩-tʰɣ˧-gi#˥/. ⊡ See also: gɤ˩-, gɤ˩-qo˧, gɤ˩-tʰɣ˧qo˧, gɤ˩-ʈʂʰɯ˧qo˧

gɤ˩-tʰɣ˧qo˧ /gɤ˩tʰɣ˧qo˧/ *ggeq tugho*

ADVERB ✺ Tone: L-#H ► Way up there. • 那里（指高处） ◈ **(phonology)** The syllable /gɤ˩/ carries a low phonological tone, but is realized with contours that are rising, high, or extra-high-falling to varying degrees, in proportion to the distance that the enunciator wishes to represent to her/his co-enunciator. Using Chao Yuen-ren's tone bars for intonational notation, these could be approximated as: [gɤ˨˦-tʰɣ˧qo˧], [gɤ˩-tʰɣ˧qo˧]... Its systematic association with an emphasis would allow this emphasis to be included in its lexical form: /↑gɤ˩-tʰɣ˧qo˧/. ⊡ See also: gɤ˩-, gɤ˩-qo˧, gɤ˩-ʈʂʰɯ˧qo˧

gɤ˩-tɕo˧ /gɤ˩tɕo˥/ *ggejo*

ADVERB ✺ Tone: LM ► Upward, towards the top. • 向上，往上 ⊡ Antonym: mɣ˩-tɕo˧

gɤ˩ʈʂæ˥˩ /gɤ˩ʈʂæ˥˩/ *ggezhae* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ✺ Tone: LM+MH# ► Top part (of the body=above the waist). • 上半（身） ⊡ Antonym: mɣ˩ʈʂæ˥˩

gɤ˩ʈʂʰæ˧-hĩ˥ /gɤ˩ʈʂʰæ˧hĩ˥/ *ggechaehin*

NOUN ✺ Tone: LM+H# ► Ancestors, past generations. • 祖先 ⊡ See also: ʈʂʰæ˥˩2

gɤ˩-ʈʂʰɯ˧-gi#˥ /gɤ˩ʈʂʰɯ˧gi˧/ *ggeq teeggi*

ADVERB ✺ Tone: L-#H ► Way up there. • 那里（指高处） ◈ **(phonology)** The syllable /gɤ˩/ carries a low phonological tone, but is realized with contours that are rising, high, or extra-high-falling to varying degrees, in proportion to the distance that the enunciator wishes to represent to her/his co-enunciator. Using Chao Yuen-ren's tone bars for intonational notation, these could be approximated as: [gɤ˨˦-ʈʂʰɯ˧qo˧], [gɤ˩-ʈʂʰɯ˧qo˧]... Its systematic association with an emphasis would allow this emphasis to be included in its lexical form: /↑gɤ˩-ʈʂʰɯ˧qo˧/. ⊡ See also: gɤ˩-, gɤ˩-qo˧, gɤ˩-tʰɣ˧qo˧, gɤ˩-ʈʂʰɯ˧qo˧

gɤ˩-ʈʂʰɯ˧qo˧ /gɤ˩ʈʂʰɯ˧qo˧/ *ggeq teegho*

ADVERB ✺ Tone: L-#H ► Way up there. • 那里（指高处） ◈ **(phonology)** The syllable /gɤ˩/ carries a low phonological tone, but is realized with contours that are rising, high, or extra-high-falling to varying degrees, in proportion to the distance that the enunciator wishes to represent to her/his co-enunciator. Using Chao Yuen-ren's tone bars for intonational notation, these could be approximated as: [gɤ˨˦-ʈʂʰɯ˧qo˧], [gɤ˩-ʈʂʰɯ˧qo˧]... Its systematic association with an emphasis would allow this emphasis to be included in its lexical form: /↑gɤ˩-ʈʂʰɯ˧qo˧/. ⊡ See also: gɤ˩-, gɤ˩-qo˧, gɤ˩-tʰɣ˧qo˧

gi˥1 /gi˧/ *ggi*

VERB ✺ Tone: H ► To fall (snow, rain), to snow, to rain. • 下（雨，雪） ¶ **bi˧ gi˧.** • It snows. • 下雪。 ¶ **bi˧ gi˧-ze˩.** • It has snowed. / It has begun to snow. • 下雪了。 ¶ **hi˩ gi˨˦.** • It rains. • 下雨。 ¶ **hi˩ gi˩-ze˥.** • It has rained. / It has begun to rain. / It is raining. • 下雨了。 ¶ **tsʰi˧ɲi˧-dʑo˩, | hi˩ gi˩-ze˥, | le˧-gɤ˩-ze˩!** • Today, it is raining; that's good! / it's a good thing! (A comment made at the beginning of the rainy season, after a long drought.) • 今天，下雨了，真好！（情景：大旱灾过后，雨季终于来了，这对庄稼很好。）

gi˥2 /gi˧/ *ggi* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ✺ Tone: H ► To owe money. • 欠（钱） ¶ **ʤɣe˧ | tʰi˧-gi˥** • to owe money • 欠钱

gi˥a /ɖɯ˧ gi˥/ *ggi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ✺ Tone: H_a ① ► A half. • 量词：一半 ¶ **ɖɯ˧-gi˥** • one half • 一半 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tsʰe˩ʐɣ˩-gi˥** • fourteen halves (combination elicited to determine the tonal category of the classifier) • 十四个半（注：这是为了确定调类而问的短语） ¶ **tɣ˧tsʰɯ˧ | ɖɯ˧-gi˥** • half the time, half the duration • 一半的时间 ② ► A side; a direction. • 量词：一面（房屋的一面） ¶ **ɖɯ˧-gi˧ hõ˧** • to go in a certain direction, to go one's way • 往一个方向走、走自己的方向 ¶ **ɖɯ˧-ɣ˧ | ɖɯ˧-gi˧ hɯ˧** • to go each one's separate way; to go each in a different direction • 分开：每个人去自己的方向

gi˩1 /gi˧/ *ggi* (Da, Jj, Dd: ∅)

NOUN ✺ Tone: L ► Bear. • 大熊 ⊡ Synonym: gi˧-na˧mi#˥

gi˩2 /gi˧/ *ggi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✺ Tone: L ► Granary (room within the house where grain is stored). • 粮仓 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) gi˧mi˧** • large granary • 大粮仓 ◈ **(tonology)** M ¶ **(phonological elicitation) gi˩zo˨** • small granary • 小粮仓 ¶ **njɤ˧ | gi˩ gɣ˩-zo˩-ho˥** • I shall have to repair the granary! • 我应该修粮仓！ ⊡ Synonym: ʤɣ˧bo˩ ✺

Classifier: ɭɯ˦b

gi˩˧a /gi˥˩/ *ggiq* (Gi: same)

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: La ► True, real; really, truly. • 真，真的 ¶ **mɤ˦-gi˩˧!** • NEG ~: (It) is not true! • 否定～：不是的！／不是真的！ ¶ **ə˩˧-gi˥˩?** • Right? / Is that true? / It is true, isn't it? • 对吧？／对吗？ ¶ **ə˩˧-gi˥˩? — gi˥˩!** • Is that right? — Yes, it is! (One speaker asks for confirmation; the other provides confirmation.) • 对吧？ -对的！ ¶ **gi˩˧-hĩ˩˧ ʐwɤ˥** • to speak the truth, to tell the truth • 说实话，老实说 ¶ **gi˥˩ | gɯ˥˩** • truly, veritably ◈ (**morphemic make-up**) This phrase is a coalescent (contracted) form of /gɯ˩˧-ji˥ | gɯ˥˩/. ◈ (**phonology**) Phonetically, the first syllable, /gi˥˩/, has greater duration than the second one, and its rising tone reaches higher pitch. • 真的，真正的 ❋ Morphological makeup: gɯ˩˧a 2, ji˥ 5 This morpheme originates in the coalescence of gɯ˩˧a 2 and ji˥ 5.

-gi˥˩ /gi˥˩/ *ggi*

POSTPOSITION ❋ Tone: MH ► Behind. • 后面，（最）后 ¶ **ə˦ma˦-gi˥˩** *ama ggi* • behind mummy • 妈妈后面 ¶ **la˦-gi˥˩** *la ggi* • behind the tiger • 老虎后面 ¶ **bo˩˧-gi˥** *bboq ggi* • behind the pig • 猪后面 ¶ **mɣ˩˧-gi˥** *muq ggi* • behind the daughter • 女儿后面 ¶ **ʐwæ˦-gi˥** *ruae ggi* • behind the horse • 马后面 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦-gi˥ | tʰi˦-tɕʰo˩˧** *teeggi teejo* • to hide in there (literally 'behind there') • 藏那后面 ¶ **no˦-gi˦ njɤ˥ ʈʂwæ˩˧!** *No ggi nya zhuae!* • I follow in your footsteps! / I follow you! / I imitate you! • 我跟你走！／我都按你说的来做吧！ ¶ **ɖɯ˦-ɣ˦-gi˥˩, | ɖɯ˦-ɣ˦ hwæ˦!** *Ddeevu ggi, ddeevu huae!* • to buy one after the other (context: someone buys one horse after the other, to put together a complete caravan of his own) • 一个接着一个地买（情景：一个人接二连三地买马，最后组成自己的马帮队） ¶ **gi˥˩ | ɖɯ˦-qa˩˧ gɣ˩˧-bi˩˧!** *Ggi ddeegha gguq bbi!* • Let's do one last bundle! (Context: women are extracting flax fiber, processing bundle after bundle; towards the end of a long work session, someone says: "Let's do one last bundle! / One last bundle and we shall call it a day!") • 再做一捆吧！（情景：女人们在纺麻线，工作了很久，一个人就说："再做最后一捆（就收工吧）！"） ¶ (Gi) **gi˦-se˦** *ggi sei* • to walk after, to follow after • 在后面走，在后面跟着

gi˦dʑɯ˦ /gi˦dʑɯ˦/ *Ggijji*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► The Yangtze river (Yellow Sands river). • 金沙江 ¶ **gi˦dʑɯ˦-kʰi˦#˥** • the banks of the Yangtze river: Fengke, Labai... • 金沙江边：奉科，拉伯…… ¶ **gi˦dʑɯ˦-kʰi˦-hĩ˦#˥** • inhabitants of the banks of the Yangtze: people of Labai, Fengke... • 金沙江边的人：奉科人，拉伯人…… ¶ **gi˦dʑɯ˦ ɖæ˩˧** • to cross the Yangtze river • 过金沙江

gi˩˧kɯ˩˧ /gi˩˧kɯ˥˩/ *ggigee* (Da, Jj, Dd: ∅)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Musk (literally: 'bear's gall'). • 麝香（直译：大熊胆）

gi˦-na˦mi#˥ /gi˦na˦mi˦/ *gginami* (Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Bear; she-bear. There is no way to refer unambiguously to a female bear, as the same term is used for bears irrespective of sex. • 熊，母熊 ¶ **gi˦-na˦mi˦ tʰɣ˦-pʰo˩˧** • ～ DEM CLF: that bear • ～ 指示代词 量词：那只熊 ❋ Classifier: pʰo˥˩a ❋ Morphological makeup: gi˩˧ 1 ❋ Comparanda: (Pumi) gwẽ55

gi˦-na˦mi˦-pʰɣ#˥ /gi˦na˦mi˦pʰɣ˦/ *gginamipu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► He-bear, male bear. • 公熊 ¶ **gi˦-na˦mi˦-pʰɣ˦ tʰɣ˦-pʰo˩˧** • ～ DEM CLF: that male bear • ～ 指示代词 量词：那只公熊 ❋ Classifier: pʰo˥˩a

gi˦-na˦mi˦-zo#˥ /gi˦na˦mi˦zo˦/ *gginamisso* (Jj: kʰɣ˦ gi˦na˦mi#˥ ◈ (**morphemic make-up**) calque of 狗熊)

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Little bear, bear cub. • 小熊 ¶ **gi˦-na˦mi˦-zo˦ tʰɣ˦-ɭɯ#˥** • ～ DEM CLF: that bear cub • ～ 指示代词 量词：那只小熊 ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˦b

gi˦zɯ#˥ /gi˦zɯ˦/ *ggissi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Little brother, younger brother. The term is also used to refer the sons of one's mother's sisters who are younger than oneself. • 弟弟。这个词也用于比自己年龄小的母亲姐妹的男孩子们。 ¶ **gi˦zɯ˦=ɻæ˥** • ～ PL: younger brothers. The term is also used to refer the sons of one's mother's sisters who are younger than oneself. • 复数：弟弟们。这个词也用于比自己年龄小的母亲姐妹的男孩子们。 ❋ Classifier: ɣ˦

gi˦zɯ˦-go˦mi#˥ /gi˦zɯ˦go˦mi˦/ *ggissi ggomi* (Jj: same, Dd: gi˦zɯ˦-gu˩˧mi˩˧)

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Younger siblings (brothers and sisters). • 弟弟妹妹 ⊡ Synonym: gi˦zɯ˦-go˩˧mi˩˧ ❋ Morphological makeup: gi˦zɯ#˥, go˦mi˦

gi˦zɯ˦-go˩˧mi˩˧ /gi˦zɯ˦go˩˧mi˩˧/ *ggissi ggomi* (Dd: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: -L ► Younger siblings (brothers and sisters). • 弟弟妹妹 ◈ (**phonology**) This is a variant of the #H-tone form. ⊡ Synonym: gi˦zɯ˦-go˦mi#˥ ❋ Morphological makeup: gi˦zɯ#˥, go˦mi˦

go˩˧a /go˥˩/ *ggoq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: La ► To suffer; to be sick, to be ill. • 痛，

病（生病） ¶ **njɤ˧ | go/˥!** • I am suffering! / It hurts! • 我痛！ ¶ **njɤ˧ | go/ | ʐwæ/˥!** • I am suffering a lot! / It hurts a lot! • 我好疼！ ¶ **go˩-hĩ/** • ~ NMLZ: patient, sick person • 病人，病的（人） ¶ **hĩ˧ | go˩-hĩ/** • sick person, person who is ill, patient • 病人 ¶ **bi˧mi˧ go˩** • to have stomach-ache • 肚子疼 ¶ **mɤ˧-go˩ la˩ dʐɤ˩!** • It's only when one has no ailments that one can be happy! (An observation about the health trouble that comes with older years.) • 不病才（能）高兴！／没有病的时候才能开心！／身体健康才能幸福！（反思高年龄身体不舒服的困难和烦恼）

go˧bɤ˩ /go˧bɤ˩/ *ggobbe* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Temple, monastery. • 庙，寺 ⊡ See also: dæ˩mi˧-go˧bɤ˩ ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF.) ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) dgon pa དགོན་པ ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) gõ55bɑ22

go˩bi˧ /go˩bi˥/ *Ggobbi*

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

go˩bo˥ /go˩bo˥/ *ggubbo* (Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Livestock. Includes horses, cows, buffalos, sheep, goats... • 牲畜，包括马、牛、水牛、绵羊、山羊…… ❁ Classifier: pʰo/a ❁ Cognates: (Lataddi Narua) vubbo

go˧ li˧ /go˧ li˧/ *ggoli* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M ► To consult a doctor, to go to the doctor. • 看病、就医 ◈ **(syntax)** This expression is perhaps a calque of the Chinese 看病: it is made up of the Narua equivalents of the two Chinese words (reversing, of course, the order between verb and object, as dictated by Narua syntax). ❁ Morphological makeup: go˩a, li˧a

go˧ li˧-di˩ /go˧ li˧di˩/ *ggoli*

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Dispensary: literally, a place where a doctor can be consulted. • 诊所：字面意思是“看病的地方” ⊡ Synonym: ʈʂe˧so˧ ❁ Morphological makeup: go˧ li˧, -di˩

go˧mi˧ /go˧mi˧/ *ggomi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Younger sister. The term is also used for the daughters of the mother's sisters who are younger than oneself. • 妹妹。这个词也用于比自己年龄小的母亲姐妹的女孩子们。 ¶ **go˧mi˧=ɻæ˩** • ~ PL: younger sisters; also: daughters of the mother's sisters who are younger than oneself • 复数：妹妹们。这个词也用于比自己年龄小的母亲姐妹的女孩子们。 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧

gõ-ndõ /gõ-ndõ/ *ggon-ddon*

IDEOPHONE ❁ Tone: 0 ► Sound of large bells, such as the ones used for mules: 'Dong-dong!' • 形声词：大铃铛发出的声音：“锵！”、“叮叮当！” ¶ (Caravans.169, 10.24397/pangloss-0004531#S169) **ʂwɤ˧ljɤ˧-kwɤ˩ | tʰi˧-ʈʂæ/˥! | si-li-sã-lã, si-li-sã-lã, si-li-sã-lã, pi˧, | gõ-ndõ, gõ-ndõ, gõ-ndõ, pi˧!** • Little bells were hung on [the horses'] chests, 'jingle-jingle-jingle!' [sound of small bells] 'dong-dong-dong!' [sound of large bells; there were various bells for livestock, including large ones for the mules, which made a deeper sound] • 马的胸前挂着小铃铛，‘叮铃铃 – 叮铃铃 – 叮铃铃！’（小铃铛的声音）。‘锵 – 锵 – 锵！’（大铃铛的声音；有各种牲畜用的铃铛，包括骡子用的大铃铛，发出的声音更低沉）

gɯ˩a 1 /gɯ/˥/ *ggeeq*

VERB ❁ Tone: La ► To believe. • 相信 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧-ɳɯ˧ ʐwɤ˩-hĩ˩, | njɤ˧ | mɤ˧-gɯ˩!** • I do not believe what (s)he says! • 他说的话，我不相信！

gɯ˩a 2 /gɯ/˥/ *ggeeq* (Gi, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: La ► True, authentic, veritable. • 真，真的 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) mɤ˧-gɯ˩** • NEG ~: not true • 否定～：不是真的 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) gɯ˩-hĩ/** • ~ NMLZ • 真的 ¶ **ə˩-gɯ/˥?** • Is that true? • 真的吗？ ¶ **gɯ˩ wɤ˩-ɻ̩!** • It's really like that! / Yes, it is indeed true! • 就是真的啊！／的确是这样啊！ ¶ **gɯ˩-ʑi˥?** • Really? • 原来是这样吗？ ¶ **gɯ˩-ʑi˥ | gɯ/!** • Really! • 真的。／原来是这样。 ◈ **(phonology)** [gi/ | gɯ/] ¶ **gɯ˩ ʂɣ˩dɣ/˥** • to believe in (something); literally: 'to think (that something is) true' • 相信 ¶ **gɯ˧ ʐwɤ˧** • to say the truth • 说实话 ⊡ See also: gi˩a

gɯ˩ʅɯ˥ /gɯ˩ʅɯ/˥/ *ggeelee* (Jj: same, Gi: gɯ˩lɣ˧; lɣ˩lɣ˧)

VERB ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► To rub, to knead (e.g. to rub one's hands). • 揉 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) gɯ˩ʅɯ˧-ze˥** • ~ PFV: rubbed • ~ 整体体：揉了 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-gɯ˩ʅɯ˩+ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has rubbed • 实施～整体体：揉了 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-gɯ˩ʅɯ˩ | le˧-gɯ˩ʅɯ˩** • ACCOMP ~, with repetition • 揉一揉

gɣ˥1 /gɣ˧/ *ggu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Manger. • （马、猪……）槽 ⊡ See also: bo˩gɣ#˥, ʐwæ˧gɣ#˥ ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b

gɣ˥2 /gɣ˧/ *ggu*

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

gɣ˦ 1 /gɣ˦/ *ggu* (Jj: same)

VERB ✺ Tone: M_c ► To flow, to go by, to elapse (time); to take place, to occur (event). • 过去（时间）、过，发生 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-gɣ˩-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has gone by • 实施 ~ 整体体：已经过去了 ¶ **dɯ˦-ɭɯ˦ gɣ˦** • an hour goes by • 一个小时过去了 ¶ **tsʰe˩-ɲi˩ gɣ˩-ze˥!** • Ten days have gone by, ten days have elapsed. • 十天过去了！ ¶ **mɤ˦-gɣ˦-ze˦!** • It won't do! / It won't work! / It's no good! • 不好了！／不行了！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦ne˦-ʑi˥ | gɣ˦, tsɯ˩ mɣ˩!** • They say that's how it happened! • 据说是这样发生的！

gɣ˦ 2 /gɣ˦/ *ggu*

ADJECTIVE ✺ Tone: M ► Good (good heart). • 好（心好） ¶ **ɖwæ˦ | gɣ˦!** • INTENSIVE ~: very good • 很好！ ¶ **gɣ˦ | ʐwæ˥!** • ~ INTENSIVE: extremely good • 非常好。 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) mɤ˦-gɣ˦** • NEG ~: not good • 否定～：不好

gɣ˦ 3 /gɣ˦/ *ggu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ✺ Tone: M? H#? ► Nine. • 九 ¶ **ɖɯ˥, | ɲi˥, | so˦, | ʐɣ˦, | ŋwɤ˦, | qʰɣ˦, | ʂɯ˦, | hõ˦, | gɣ˦, | tsʰe˦** • Numbers from one to ten. • 数字从一到十。

gɣ˦ 4 /gɣ˦/ *ggu*

VERB ✺ Tone: M ► To be; to become (stative verb). • 系动词（系词）：是、成为、算 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦ | no˦ | ɲi˦gɤ˦ | ʂwæ˦-mɤ˦-gɣ˦!** • 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） ¶ **ʐæ˦-ni˩ | mɤ˦-gɣ˦** • not tall, not impressive, not great-looking • 个子不高

†gɣ˩$_a$ /–/ *gguq*

VERB ✺ Tone: L_a ► To tidy up, to sort out (monosyllabic root extracted from the reduplicated form based on synchronic tone rules). • 收拾。这是依据共时形态调系规则从双音节的重叠词推导的单音节词根。 ▣ See also: gɣ˦~gɣ˥ 1

gɣ˩$_a$ 1 /gɣ˥/ *gguq* (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ✺ Tone: L_a ① ► To prepare (a meal), to cook. • 做（饭） ¶ **ha˦ gɣ˥** • to cook, to prepare a meal • 做饭 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-gɣ˩-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has cooked • 实施 ~ 整体体：做（饭）了 ¶ **njɤ˦ | ha˦ gɣ˥-bi˩!** • Let me do the cooking! / I'm doing the cooking! • 我来做饭吧！ ▣ See also: gɣ˦~gɣ˥ 2 ② ► To construct, to build (a house). • 盖、建（房子） ¶ **ʑi˦qʰwɤ˦ gɣ˩** • to build a house • 建房 ③ ► To repair; to make (a tool, a machine...). • 修理、做出来（工具） ¶ **le˦-gɣ˩ | le˦-tʰɣ˦-ze˦!** • It's repaired! / It's done! / I have finished doing it! • 修理好了！／修理出来了！

gɣ˩$_a$ 2 /gɣ˥/ *gguq*

VERB ✺ Tone: L_a ► To set (the sun sets), to decline. • 落下（太阳落山） ¶ **ɲi˦mi˦ gɣ˩-se˩** • after the sun has set, after sunset • 在太阳落山之后，在太阳落山了以后 ¶ **ɲi˦mi˦ | le˦-gɣ˩-ze˩.** • The sun has set. • 太阳落山了。 ¶ **ɲi˦mi˦ | mɤ˦-gɣ˩-sɯ˩.** • The sun has not set yet. • 太阳还没有落。

gɣ˦dɣ˦ /gɣ˦dɣ˦/ *gguddu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✺ Tone: M ► Back. • 脊背 ✺ Classifier: ʈɣ˩$_b$

gɣ˦dɣ˦-gɣ˦mi˦ /gɣ˦dɣ˦gɣ˦mi˦/ *ggudduggumi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✺ Tone: M ► Body. A more refined term than gɣ˦mi˦. • 身体 ✺ Classifier: ɭɯ˦$_b$ ✺ Morphological makeup: gɣ˦dɣ˦, gɣ˦mi˦

gɣ˩dʑɯ˩ /gɣ˩dʑɯ˥/ *ggujji*

ADJECTIVE ✺ Tone: L ► Angry; afflicted. • 生气 ¶ (Sister.56, 10.24397/pangloss-0004342#S56) **gɣ˩dʑɯ˥ | le˦-hɯ˩-ɲi˩ tsɯ˩ ◊ mɣ˩.** • He angrily left, it's said. • 他生气地回去（到深山老林）。 ¶ (Sister3.63, 10.24397/pangloss-0004345#S63)

gɣ˦~gɣ˥ 1 /gɣ˦gɣ˥/ *gguggu*

VERB ✺ Tone: H# ► To tidy up, to sort out (reduplicated form). • 收拾（重叠形式） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tʰi˦-gɣ˦~gɣ˥** • DUR ~ • 持续体 ~ ¶ **ɖɯ˦-gɣ˦~gɣ˥-ɻ̩˩** • to clear up a little • 收拾一下 ¶ **le˦-gɣ˦~gɣ˥ | tʰi˦-tɕɯ˥** • to tidy up and put (everything) into place • 收拾，摆好 ✺ Morphological makeup: †gɣ˩$_a$

gɣ˦~gɣ˥ 2 /gɣ˦gɣ˥/ *gguggu* (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ✺ Tone: H# ► To repair; to make (a tool, a machine...) (reduplicated form). • 修理、做出来（工具）（重叠形式） ¶ **le˦-gɣ˦~gɣ˥** • ACCOMP ~: to repair • 实施：修理 ✺ Morphological makeup: gɣ˩$_a$ 1

gɣ˦kɣ˩ /gɣ˦kɣ˩/ *ggugu*

NOUN ✺ Tone: L# ① ► Intonation, way of speaking. • 语调 ¶ **gɣ˦kɣ˩-gɣ˩li˩ | ʐwɤ˥** • to speak with a pleasant style, to deliver one's speech with elegance • 说话说得好听、有口才、口若悬河、能言善辩 ② ► Tone (an innovative use of the term 'intonation' to refer to linguistic tone). • 声调（创新性地使用‘语调’一词来指声

调）。

gɣ˩-ɬi˩mi˩ /gɣ˩ɬi˩mi˥/ *ggulhimi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► 9th month. • 九月

gɣ˦ma˦ /gɣ˦ma˦/ *Gguma*
NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Gguma, a masculine given name. • 古玛：一个男性名字 ¶ **hĩ˦ | ʈʂʰɯ˦-ɣ˦, | gɣ˦ma˦ mɣ˦ʈʂæ˥!** • This person is called Gguma /gɣ˦ma˦/! • 这个人，名叫 gɣ˦ma˦! ✵ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) ? ?

gɣ˦ma˦-tsʰɯ˩ɻ˩ /gɣ˦ma˦tsʰɯ˩ɻ˩/ *Gguma Ci'er*
NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Gguma Ci'er, a feminine given name. • 女性名字 ¶ (Elders3.17, 10.24397/pangloss-0004533#S17) ✵ Morphological makeup: gɣ˦ma˦, tsʰɯ˦ɻ#˥ ✵ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) ? ? ཚེའུ

gɣ˦mi˦ /gɣ˦mi˦/ *ggumi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Body. • 身体 ✵ Classifier: ɭɯ˦$_b$ ✵ Comparanda: (Pumi) gu55mĩ51

gɣ˩pʰæ˩ /gɣ˩pʰæ˥/ *ggupae*
NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► Thin plank. • 相当薄的木板 ✵ Classifier: pʰæ˥$_a$

gɣ˦sɯ˥pɣ˩ /gɣ˦sɯ˥pɣ˩/ *ggusibu* (Gi, Da, Dd: same)
NOUN ✵ Tone: H#-L ► Shoulderblade, scapula. • 肩胛骨 ◈ (**morphemic make-up**) The morphological breakdown is not yet well established. It does not appear to be †gɣ˦sɯ˥ followed by a monosyllable /†pɣ/: these forms have not been observed to date. There is also currently no argument for a /gɣ˦-sɯ˥pɣ˩/ analysis. ✵ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥$_a$

gɣ˦tsʰi˩ /gɣ˦tsʰi˩/ *ggucee* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: gɣ˥tsʰɯ˦)
NUMERAL ✵ Tone: L# ► 90. • 九十

gɣ˦tɕʰɯ˥ /gɣ˦tɕʰɯ˥/ *gguqi* (Dd: same)
VERB ✵ Tone: MH# ► To catch a cold. • 着凉

gwɤ˩ /gwɤ˥/ *gguaq*
VERB ✵ Tone: L ► To stroll. • 逛，玩，游 ¶ **æ˦ʂæ˦ gwɤ˩; | qɣ˦ɻ˦ gwɤ˥; | na˩tsʰi˩ gwɤ˥** • "to walk around Mount /æ˦ʂæ˦/; to walk around Mount /qɣ˦ɻ#˥/; to walk around Mount /na˩tsʰi˩/": i.e. to do rituals on these mountains, in particular to obtain fertility, or to obtain a cure for a child who did not learn to speak. • 绕 æ˦ʂæ˦ 山，绕 qɣ˦ɻ#˥ 山，绕 na˩tsʰi˩ 山（做"绕山"仪式，为了求生子等）

gwɤ˩$_a$ /gwɤ˥/ *gguaq* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ✵ Tone: L$_a$ ► To sing. • 唱、唱歌 ¶ **njɤ˦ | ɖɯ˦-ʤo˩ | gwɤ˩-ze˥!** • I have sung a song! • 我唱了一首歌！ ¶ **no˦ | ɖɯ˦-ʤo˩ gwɤ˩!** • Please sing a song! / Go ahead and sing us a song! • 你唱一首吧！ ¶ **ɖɯ˦-kʰwɤ˦ gwɤ˥** • to sing a song • 唱一下 ¶ **ɖɯ˦-kʰwɤ˦ gwɤ˥-ɻ˩** • to sing a song • 唱一下 ¶ (Jj) **gwɤ˥ | ʤɤ˩-le˥!** • [You] sing well! • 唱得好！ ✵ Comparanda: (Pumi) gwæ35

gwɤ˩~gwɤ˥ /gwɤ˩gwɤ˥/ *gguaggua*
VERB ✵ Tone: L ► To stroll, to ramble, to roam. • 逛，玩，游 ¶ **le˦-gwɤ˩~gwɤ˩ | le˦-tsʰɯ˩-ze˩!** • So you are back from a stroll! / You are back from your little walk, eh? • 你已经散步回来了！ ◈ (**phonology**) [læ˦-tsʰɯ˩] ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦ | gwɤ˩~gwɤ˩-hɯ˩-ze˥!** • (S)he has gone out for a walk! • 他散步去了！

gwɤ˩ʝi˦ /gwɤ˩ʝi˥/ *gguaq yi* (Jj, Dd: same)
ADVERB ✵ Tone: LM ► In good order. • 整齐 ¶ **tso˦~tso˦ | gwɤ˩ʝi˦ tʰi˦-tɕɯ˥** • to put things in good order • 把东西摆整齐

ɣ

ɣɯ˥ /ɣɯ˧/ *hree*

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: H ► Competent, able. • 能干、好（做事情做得好） ¶ **mɤ˧-ɣɯ˥** • NEG ～: lacking competence, unskilled • 否定～：不能干 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧-ɳɯ˧, | ba˩la˩ hwæ˧ | ɣɯ˧!** • He/she is very good at buying clothes! / He/she has talent for choosing clothes! • 他很会买衣服！

ɣɯ˧ /ɣɯ˧/ *hree*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Cloth. • 布料 ¶ **ɣɯ˧dzo˩, | ɣɯ˧ni˥, | ɣɯ˧, | ɖɯ˧-ʑi˩ ɲi˩-ze˩!** • The weaving-machine, the bamboo structure keeping the threads together, and fabric: these belong to the same family! / these are all part of the same sphere! • 织布机、竹子的框（让线不乱混）、布料，属于同一类！（直译：“都是一家的！”） ❁ Classifier: bo˩$_{b}$

ɣɯ˥ /ɣɯ˥/ *hreeq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Skin. • 皮肤 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɣɯ˩ dzɯ˥** • to eat skin • 吃皮 ¶ **ɣɯ˥ | ɖɯ˧-ʂɯ˩ pʰɣ˩** • literally ‘to shed one’s skin once’; meaning: to be worn out and physically hurt (by an exhausting task, such as felling trees high up on the mountains and carrying lumber back to the plain) • 直译：‘脱皮一次’。意思：疲劳而受伤（因为做了很辛苦的工作，如：在深山老林砍树、扛树干回到坝子） ❁ Classifier: tsʰi˥$_{a}$ 1 (CLF pelts / hides (animal skins))

ɣɯ˧bo˩ /ɣɯ˧bo˩/ *hreebbo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Weft, weft thread, pick. • 纬线、纬纱 ❁ Classifier: bo˩$_{b}$

ɣɯ˧dzo˩ /ɣɯ˧dzo˩/ *hreezzo* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Loom. • 织布机 ❁ Classifier: na˧$_{a}$

ɣɯ˩kɯ˥ /ɣɯ˩kɯ˥/ *hreegee* (Jj: ɣ˩kɣ˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ① ► Peel, rind. • 皮、鸡蛋壳、麦麸 ¶ **pʰi˩ko˧-ɣɯ˩kɯ˩** • peel of an apple • 苹果皮 ¶ **jɤ˩jo˧-ɣɯ˥kɯ˩** • potato peel • 洋芋皮 ❁ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥$_{a}$ ② ► Fur, pelt, skin (of animal). • 皮 ¶ **ʂe˧-ɣɯ˥kɯ˩** • 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˧ɬɯ˧-ɣɯ˩kɯ˩** • wheat bran • 小麦麸

ɣɯ˩-na˥mi˩ /ɣɯ˩na˥mi˩/ *Hreenami* (Da: ʁɯ˧-na˥mi˩ ≈ ʁɣ-na˥mi˩)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH- ► Yi (derogatory term: ‘Black skins’). • 彝族（带偏见的说法） ¶ **ɣɯ˩-na˥mi˩-zo˩** • Yi man • 彝族男人 ¶ **ɣɯ˩-na˥mi˩-mɣ˩** • Yi woman • 彝族女人 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧

ɣɯ˧ni˥ /ɣɯ˧ni˥/ *hreeni*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Warp: the set of threads that run parallel to the length of the fabric, arranged longitudinally on a loom during the weaving process. These threads provide the structural foundation for the fabric. (A small bamboo structure hanging from the top of the loom keeps the threads together.) • 经纱：织布过程中的重要组成部分。它是指在织机上纵向排列的一组线，构成了织物的基本结构。经纱与横向的纬纱交织，共同形成完整的布料。经纱决定了织物的长度和强度，是织布的骨架。（织布机上有一个竹子的框，让线不乱混。） ❁ Classifier: dze˩$_{a}$ 3

h

ha˥ /ha˧/ *ha* (Gi, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Food. • 饭，米饭 ¶ **ha˧-ʈɣ˧~ʈɣ˥** • ball of cereals • 饭坨坨、饭团 ¶ **ha˧ dzɯ˧** • to eat • 吃饭 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧|ha˧ dzɯ˧-dʑo˩!** • (S)he is eating! • 他在吃饭！

ha˩a /ha˩/ *haq*
VERB ❁ Tone: La ► To open (one's eyes). • 睁开（眼睛） ◈ (**morphemic make-up**) This verb does not lend itself to reduplication. ¶ **tʰi˧-ha˩** • DUR ~ • 持续体 ~ ¶ **njɤ˩ʅɯ˧|gɤ˩-ha˥** • to open one's eyes • 睁开眼睛 ¶ **njɤ˩ʅɯ˧ ha˩** • to open one's eyes • 睁开眼睛

ha˧bɤ˥ /ha˧bɤ˥/ *habbe*
NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Fresh corncob. • 新鲜的玉米棒子 ¶ **qʰa˧dze˧-ha˧bɤ˥** • sweetcorn ear • 玉米棒子 ❁ Classifier: bɤ˩a 1

ha˧ bɣ˥~bɣ˩-di˩ /ha˧bɣ˥bɣ˩di˩/ *ha bbubbuddi*
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H- ► Rice cooker. Literally: thing to steam rice. • 饭锅。直译：‘蒸饭的（工具）’。 ❁ Morphological makeup: ha˥, bɣ˩a 2, bɣ˧~bɣ˥, -di˩

ha˧-bɣ˥~bɣ˩-di˩ /ha˧bɣ˥bɣ˩di˩/ *ha bbubbuddi* (Da: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H- ► Rice steamer. • 甑 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b

ha˧-gɣ˥-di˩ /ha˧gɣ˥di˩/ *ha gguddi*
NOUN ❁ Tone: H#- ► Stove. • 炉子、灶头 ❁ Morphological makeup: ha˥, gɣ˩a 1, -di˩

ha˧ʅɯ#˥ /ha˧ʅɯ˧/ *halee* (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: ha˧lɣ˧)
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Cereals. • 粮食

ha˧mi˥ /ha˧mi˥/ *hami* (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: ha˧mi˧)
VERB ❁ Tone: H# ► To beg. • 讨饭 ¶ **ha˧mi˥-hĩ˩** • ~ REL: beggar, [person] who begs • 要饭的、乞丐 ¶ (Gi) **ha˧mi˥-hĩ˩ hĩ˥** • ~ REL person: beggar, person who begs • 要饭的、乞丐 ⊡ See also: mi˩a

ha˩na˧gɣ˧ /ha˩na˧gɣ˧/ *Hanaggu*
NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► *Hanaggu*, one of the seven *ddabe* da˧pɤ˧ classic epics. It serves as a spectacular introduction to the ceremony, replete with thunder and lightning. The content is mainly about how the *ddabe* religion came about and the life principles of the Na (Mosuo)'s ancestors. (Information supplied by Latami Wangyong.) • 达巴口诵经典《哈纳鼓》经（还称作《哈纳估》经）。拉他咪王勇解释：在开始仪式之前，达巴以雷霆万钧之势讲述。内容主要是达巴教的形成过程和摩梭先民的行为规范等。

ha˧pɻ˩ /ha˧pɻ˩/ *habeu*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► 'dry' cooked rice: the type of rice usually served at meals, as distinct from watery rice gruel. • 干的米饭（与稀饭不同） ❁ Morphological makeup: ha˥, pɻ˧ 1

ha˧ʂɯ˥ /ha˧ʂɯ˥/ *haeshi*
CONJUNCTION ❁ Tone: H# ► Conjunction borrowed from the Chinese: "still / also...". In Na, it is often used as a gap-filler. • 还是 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 还是

ha˧ʂɯ˩ /ha˧ʂɯ˩/ *hashi*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Fresh cereals (freshly reaped; they yield especially good-tasting cakes). • 新鲜的粮食（可以用来烤很香的饼） ❁ Morphological makeup: ha˥, ʂɯ˦˩ 2

ha˧ʈʂæ˩ /ha˧ʈʂæ˩/ *hazhae*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Dry corncob. • 干了的玉米棒子 ¶ **qʰa˧dze˧-ha˧ʈʂæ˩** • dry sweetcorn ear • 干了的玉米棒子 ⊡ See also: ha˧bɣ˥ ❁ Classifier: ʈʂæ˦˩a ❁ Morphological makeup: ha˥, ʈʂæ˦˩a

ha˧-ʐwɤ˩ /ha˧ ʐwɤ˩/ *ha rua* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)
ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L# ► Hungry; to be hungry. • 饿 ❁ Morphological makeup: ha˥, ʐwɤ˧

hã˦˩ 1 /hã˦˩/ *hanq* (Jj: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To put out, to extinguish (e.g. the fire of the stove). • 把火炉灭了 ¶ **mɣ˧ le˧-hã˦˩** • to put out the fire • 灭火

hã˦˩ 2 /hã˦˩/ *hanq*
VERB ❁ Tone: MH ① ► To spend the night (at a certain place). • 过夜 ¶ **ɖɯ˧-hã˧ tʰi˥-hã˩** • to spend a night (somewhere), to stay for the night • 过夜 ¶ **ʐi˧qʰwɤ˧ ɖɯ˧-ʅɯ˧-qo˧ hã˦˩** • to spend the night in a house • 在一个人家过夜 ② ► To perch, to rest: a bee lands on a flower, a bird lands on a branch • 栖息、休息 ¶ **ɣ˩dze˦˩|tʰi˧-hã˧-ze˥!** • (Look,) the bird has perched / has landed! • （你看，）鸟栖息了！

hã˦˩a /ɖɯ˧ hã˦˩/ *han* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: MHa ► Classifier for nights. • 量词：夜 ¶ **ɖɯ˧-hã˦˩** • one night • 一夜 ¶ **tsʰe˩-hã˩** • ten nights = ten days • 十夜（等于十天） ¶ **ɖɯ˧-hã˧ la˥-dʑo˩!** • There is only one day left! • 只有一个晚上了！ ¶ (Gi) **ɖɯ˧-hã˧-ɳɯ˥|le˧-li˧-le˧-se˩-ze˩!** • He

has entirely read it in one night! / He has read the whole (book) in just one night! (Imagined context: someone is given a book; he finishes reading it within a day) • 一个晚上就读完了！／一天之内都读完了！（情景：送一个人一本书，他马上全部读完）

hã˧mo˥ /hã˧mo˥/ *hanmo*

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: H# ► Old (person). • 年老 ¶ **hĩ˧ ʈʂʰɯ˧-ɣ˧ | hã˧mo˥ | ʐwæ˩!** • This person is extremely old / extremely advanced in years! • 这个人，年纪非常大！

hã˧tʰɑ˥ /hã˧tʰɑ˥/ *hanta*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Time, moment. • 时间、时候、时机 ¶ **hã˧tʰɑ˥ | tʰi˧-tʰɣ˧-ze˧ pʰæ˧di˩! | ɣ˩dze˩ | kʰɣ˩ gɣ˩-ze˥!** • It looks like the time (to start sowing) has come! The birds have built their nests! (Context: the building of birds' nests is a sign that spring is here, and that it is time to move on to the next stage in the farmwork.) • 看来（开始播种的）时候到了！鸟已经筑巢了！(语境：鸟筑巢预示着春天已经来临，是时候进入下一阶段的田间劳作了） ¶ **hã˧tʰɑ˥ | mɤ˧-tʰɣ˧-sɯ˩!** • The time has not yet come! • 时间没到！时机尚未成熟！ ⊡ See also: hã˩a

hæ˧ /hæ˧/ *Hae* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Chinese (Han). • 汉人 ⊡ Synonym: kʰɯ˧pʰɻ̩˩ ❋ Classifier: ɣ˧

hæ˩a /hæ˩/ *haeq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: La ► To harm, to cause trouble. • 祸害、害 ◈ **(etymology)** This is not a loanword, according to Mrs. Latami. The surface similarity with Mandarin Chinese seems to be a coincidence. ¶ **hĩ˧ hæ˥** • to harm people • 害人 ¶ **hĩ˧ hæ˥-kɣ˩** • who can harm people; cruel • 会害人的、残忍、凶狠 ¶ **hĩ˧ hæ˥-zo˩** • terrifying person, frightening person, creepy person • 可怕的人

hæ˩1 /hæ˩/ *haeq* (Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: MH ① ► Supple, lithe. • 软、柔软（树枝……） ¶ **hæ˧njæ˩◊-gɣ˩** • soft, lithe, supple • 软、柔软（树枝……） ② ► Thin, watery (soup, gruel). • 稀（粥、汤）

hæ˩2 /hæ˩/ *haeq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: MH ► Lime. • 石灰 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) hæ˧ hwæ˥** • to buy lime • 买石灰 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) hæ˧ tɕʰi˥** • to sell lime • 卖石灰 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) hæ˧ ki˥** • to give lime • 给石灰 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) hæ˧ dɣ˥** • to dig lime • 挖石灰 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) hæ˧ bæ˥** • to sweep lime • 扫石灰 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) hæ˧ gɤ˥** • to carry lime • 扛石灰

hæ˧-ɕje˧se˧ /hæ˧ɕje˧se˧/ *Hae xiesei*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► "Han sir": respectful term for Han (Chinese) people coming to Yongning (teachers, doctors, engineers...). • "汉族先生"：来指到永宁来的内地汉族（尊敬说法）：老师、医生、工程师等等 ❋ Morphological makeup: hæ˧, ɕje˧se˧

hæ˧-di˩ /hæ˧di˩/ *haeddi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: -L ① ► (Han) Chinese territory: Kunming, Chengdu... • 汉族地区，包括昆明昆明、成都等等 ⊡ Synonym: hæ˧-mɣ˧ hæ˧-di˥ ② ► The South. Extended from the literal meaning of "(Han) Chinese territory", because the city of Kunming, located to the South, is a major centre, as seen from early 21st-century Yongning. Yongning is part of Yunnan, the provincial capital (where students can aspire to go to University, in particular) is Kunming. • 南方。从字面意思"汉族地区"延伸而来。从 21 世纪初的永宁来看，位于南方的昆明市是省城（省会），学生向往的大学所在地是昆明。 ❋ Morphological makeup: hæ˧, -di˩

hæ˧-di˩-ʈæ˩bɤ˩ /hæ˧di˩ʈæ˩bɤ˩/ *haeddi daebbe* (Gi: hɑ˧mi˥-hĩ˧ | ʈæ˧bɤ˧, Da: hæ˥di˧-ʈæ˧bɤ˧)

NOUN ❋ Tone: -L ► Beggar-monk (of the Buddhist religion). • 比丘、游僧 ❋ Morphological makeup: hæ˧-di˩, ʈæ˧bɤ˧

hæ˧-gwɤ˩ /hæ˧gwɤ˩/ *Haeggua*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► (Han) Chinese songs. • 汉族民歌 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | nɑ˩-gwɤ˥ F | kɣ˩! | hæ˧-gwɤ˩ F | kɣ˩! | ʁo˧dzi˩-gwɤ˩ F | kɣ˧-ʝi˥!** • He can sing (lots of different styles:) Na songs! and also Chinese (Han) songs! and also Tibetan songs! • 他会唱很多种风格的歌曲：摩梭的，会唱！汉族的，会唱！藏族的，会唱！ ❋ Morphological makeup: hæ˧, gwɤ˩a

hæ˧ɭɯ#˥ /hæ˧ɭɯ˧/ *haelee* (Jj: hæ˧lwɤ˧)

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Chinese sorghum. One of its uses is for brewing alcohol. • 高粱 ⊡ See also: kɤ˧ljɤ˩

hæ˧-mi#˥ /hæ˧mi˧/ *Haemi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Chinese woman, Han Chinese woman. • 汉族女人 ❋ Classifier: ɣ˧ ❋ Morphological makeup: hæ˧, -mi˩

hæ˧-mɣ˧ hæ˧-di˥ /hæ˧mɣ˧hæ˧di˥/ *haemu-haeddi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: MH# ► (Han) Chinese territory: Kunming, Chengdu... • 汉族地区，包括昆明昆明、成都

等等 ▣ Synonym: hæ˧-di˩ ❁ Morphological makeup: hæ˧, mɣ˧di˥˩

hæ˧njæ˥˩ ◊ -gɣ˩ /hæ˧njæ˥˩gɣ˩/ *haenjae ggu* (Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: MH#- ► Supple, lithe. • 软、柔软（树枝……） ❁ Morphological makeup: hæ˥˩ 1

hæ˧se˧ /hæ˧se˧/ *haesei*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Agar. • 石花菜、海参 ❁ Etymology: (Southwestern Mandarin loanword) 海参

hæ˧-zo˧bæ˩ /hæ˧zo˧bæ˩/ *Hae ssobbae*

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L# ► Han Chinese man (derogatory: literally 'Chinese idiot') • 汉男人（带偏见的称呼） ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧ ❁ Morphological makeup: hæ˧, zo˧bæ˩

hæ˧-ʐwɤ˩ /hæ˧ʐwɤ˩/ *Haerua*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► The Chinese language. • 汉语 ❁ Morphological makeup: hæ˧, ʐwɤ˩$_b$

hæ̃˧ /hæ̃˧/ *hae* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: / ʝæ˧tʰɣ˧/)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Wind. • 风 ¶ **hæ̃˧ tʰɣ˧** • the wind blows • 刮风 ¶ **hæ̃˧ tʰɣ˧-ze˧** • the wind has risen, the wind is blowing • 刮风了 ¶ **wɤ˥˧ | hæ̃˧ tʰɣ˧-ho˩-ze˩!** • There's going to be some wind again! • 风又要刮起来了！ ❁ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥˩$_a$ ❁ Cognates: (Lataddi Narua) lhae / shae

hæ̃˧$_a$ /hæ̃˧/ *hae* (Jj: ha˧lʰæ˩)

VERB ❁ Tone: M$_a$ ► To use the wind to winnow. • 扬（粮食） ¶ **ha˧ hæ̃˩** • to winnow cereals • 扬粮食 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˧~tso˧ hæ̃˩** • to winnow things • 扬东西

hæ̃˩ /hæ̃˧/ *haen* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: hæ̃˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Gold. • 金子 ❁ Classifier: ʈɣ˩$_b$

hæ̃˥˩ /hæ̃˥˩/ *haenq* (Gi, Dd: same, Jj: lʰæ˥˩)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ① ► To cut (with a blade: sword...), e.g. to cut cloth (to make clothes). • 切，裁 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-hæ̃˧-ze˥˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has cut • 实施～整体体：切了 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tʰa˧-hæ̃˥˩!** • PROH ~ • 禁止式：别切！ ¶ **ba˩la˥ | le˧-hæ̃˥˩, | le˧-zɣ˥˩** • to cut cloth to make clothes, and to sew clothes • 裁（布料来做）衣服，又缝（衣服）／先裁布料，再缝衣服 ¶ (Sister3.73, 10.24397/pangloss-0004345#S73) ② ► To castrate. • 阉割

hæ̃˩-ba˧la˩ /hæ̃˩ba˧la˩/ *haenbbala* (Da, Jj: same, Gi: hæ˧ba˧la˩)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L-L# ► Silk. • 丝绸 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧$_b$ ❁ Morphological makeup: hæ̃˩, ba˩la˩

hæ̃˩bæ˩ /hæ̃˩bæ˥˩/ *haenbbae* (Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L ► To dance a ritual dance. • 跳大神

hæ̃˩di˩ /hæ̃˩di˥˩/ *haenddi* (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Ruler. • 尺 ❁ Classifier: nɑ˧$_a$

hæ̃˧do˧ /hæ̃˧do˧/ *haeddo* (Gi: same, Jj: ʝæ˧du˧, Dd: hæ̃˧do˧)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Threshing ground. • 打场 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) hæ̃˧do˧ bæ˩** • to sweep the threshing ground • 清扫打场 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧$_b$

hæ̃˧kʰɤ˥˩ /hæ̃˧kʰɤ˥˩/ *haenke*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Rafter: a piece of wood placed at an angle, in the direction of the width of the building, on the horizontal beams, zɣ˩ʅɯ˥. The tiles (formerly planks) rest on these beams. In technical terms: the rafter is a piece of wood placed on the purlins (ridge and platform). • 椽子 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧$_b$

hæ̃˧kʰo˧ /hæ̃˧kʰo˧/ *haeko* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Princess, young lady of the nobility. • 小姐、公主 ▣ Synonym: hæ̃˧kʰo˧-mi˧ ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧

hæ̃˧kʰo˧-mi˧ /hæ̃˧kʰo˧mi˧/ *haekomi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Princess, young lady of the nobility. • 小姐、公主 ▣ Synonym: hæ̃˧kʰo˧ ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧ ❁ Morphological makeup: hæ̃˧kʰo˧, -mi˩

hæ̃˧pɤ˧ /hæ̃˧pɤ˧/ *haenbe* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Plait; braid. • 辫子 ❁ Classifier: kʰɯ˩$_b$

hæ̃˧qʰɣ˥$ /hæ̃˧qʰɣ˥/ *huaekheu*

ADVERB ❁ Tone: H$ ► Late at night, in the middle of night. • 半夜

hæ̃˩qʰɣ˩ /hæ̃˩qʰɣ˥/ *haenkheu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► *Ephedra sinica*. • 草麻黄

hæ̃˩qʰwɤ˩ /hæ̃˩qʰwɤ˥/ *haenkhua* (Jj: hæ˩kʰwɤ˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Lavender. • 薰衣草（永宁的一种植物） ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧$_b$

hæ̃˩sɤ˩ /hæ̃˩sɤ˥/ *haese* (Gi, Dd: same, Jj: lhæ˩ʂɤ˩)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Magpie. • 喜鹊 ❁ Classifier: mi˩$_b$ ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) ɕjæ22ɕɥɛ55

hæ̃˧ʂɯ˩- /hæ̃˧ʂɯ˩/ *haenshi*

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L# ► 'Precious': a prefix added to certain nouns to coin a prestige term. This prefix is not currently productive: it cannot be added to terms such as 'mother', 'house'... • '珍贵'：添加到某些名词上的前缀，表示该物品的重要性。这个前缀仅出现在一些特殊词汇中，不能随便用于名词（如'母

亲’、‘房子’等等）来创造新的短语。◈ **(semantics)** The etymology remains transparent: ‘yellow gold’. But this expression cannot be used to designate real gold. It belongs to a sophisticated way of speaking, reserved for the metaphorical register. The tones are not as expected in view of the currently productive tone rules. ❋ Classifier: nɑ˧$_a$ ❋ Morphological makeup: hæ˩, ʂɯ˥ 2

hæ˧ʂɯ˩-pæ˩pʰæ˩ /hæ˧ʂɯ˩pæ˩pʰæ˩/ *haenshi baepae*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L#- ► Rack for drying grain. • 粮架 ❋ Classifier: pʰæ˥$_a$ ❋ Morphological makeup: hæ˧ʂɯ˩-, pæ˩pʰæ˥ 1

hæ˧ʂɯ˩-pɤ˩mi˩ /hæ˧ʂɯ˩pɤ˩mi˩/ *haenshi bemi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L#- ► A beautiful species of frog, with a long body. It is only found in the forest, on the mountain. This is the second of three species distinguished by the consultant. • 一种很美的青蛙，身体很长。只出现在山上森林里。这是发音合作人认识的第二种青蛙。 ⊡ See also: dʑɯ˩-pɤ˩mi˩ ❋ Classifier: mi˩$_b$ ❋ Morphological makeup: hæ˧ʂɯ˩-, pɤ˩mi˩

hæ˧ʂɯ˩-to˩mi˩ /hæ˧ʂɯ˩to˩mi˩/ *haenshi domi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L#- ► the Precious Pillars, the Golden Pillars: a solemn designation for the two pillars of the main building. • ‘黄金柱’、‘宝贵柱’：对主屋两个柱子的庄严称呼 ❋ Classifier: nɑ˧$_a$ ❋ Morphological makeup: hæ˧ʂɯ˩-, to˩mi˩ 1

hæ˧ʂʏ˧pɤ˥ /hæ˧ʂʏ˧pɤ˥/ *haechube*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Husband. • 丈夫

hæ˧ʐɤ˥ /hæ˧ʐɤ˥/ *haenre*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Cut marks (such as those left by a saw or axe on wood). • 切割的痕迹 ¶ **hæ˧ʐɤ˥ tʰʏ˩-kʰwɤ˩** • ~ DEM CLF: this trace of cutting • ~ 指示代词量词：那道割痕 ❋ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥$_a$

hɤ˧ /hɤ˧/ *hee*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► All. • 全部 ⊡ See also: ɖɯ˧-hɤ˧

hɤ˩$_a$ 1 /hɤ˥/ *heq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: L$_a$ ► To dry beside or over a fire. • 烘干 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tʰi˧-hɤ˩** • DUR ~ • 持续体 ~ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-hɤ˩** • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ¶ **ɖɯ˧-hɤ˩-ɻ˩** • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端：烘干一下 ¶ **le˧-hɤ˩-ze˩, | le˧-pɻ˧-ze˧!** • It was dried beside the fire, and it got dry / and it is now dry! • 烘干了，（现在）干了！ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɖɯ˧-kʰwɤ˧ hɤ˥** • to dry something beside the fire • 烘干一个东西

hɤ˩$_a$ 2 /hɤ˥/ *heq* (Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: L$_a$ ① ► Appropriate, good. • 好（表扬一个人的行为） ¶ **ɖwæ˥ | hɤ˥!** • INTENSIVE.VERY ~ • 很好！ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) mɤ˧-hɤ˩** • NEG ~: not nice, not suitable • 否定 ~：不好 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) hɤ˩-hĩ˥** • ~ REL/NMLZ • 好的 ¶ **hɤ˩ sɯ˥!** • (I’m) still fine! / I’m still in good health! (Answer to the question ‘How are you?’, when acquaintances meet after several years.) • 还好！／我身体还好！（情景：认识的人，几年没有见面，见面时问最近怎么样。） ¶ **ə˧mi˧ | hɤ˩ sɯ˥!** • My mother is still fine! / My mother is still in good health! (Answer to the question ‘How is your mother?’) • 母亲还好！／母亲身体还好！（情景：认识的人，几年没有见面，见面时问一下家人最近怎么样。） ⊡ See also: hɤ˩-ʂe˩ʂe˩ ② ► (Of a person:) able, good at a certain technique; successful. • 好（技巧好），能干，出席 ¶ **ki˧zo˧ | lo˧ ji˧ hɤ˥!** • Gisso works well / she is good at her work! • 给若干活干的好！ ¶ **ə˧mi˧!** | **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ɑ˩pʰo˩ hɯ˩-zo˥, | le˧-hɤ˩ | le˧-tsʰɯ˩-ze˩!** • (S)he went away (=left home), was successful, and came back! • 她去外边了，出席了，就回来了！ ¶ **ə˧mi˧!** | **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | le˧-hɤ˩-zo˩, | ɑ˩pʰo˩ dʑo˩ tsɯ˥ mʏ˩!** • (S)he succeeded / (s)he made it, and now (s)he lives elsewhere / she has struck root somewhere away from home! • 据说她出席了，就在外边生活了。

hɤ˧hwi˥ *hehui* (Jj: same, Gi: ∅)

VERB ► To regret. • 后悔 ◈ **(usage)** A close Na-language equivalent to express this uneasy feeling is mɤ˧-gʏ˧-ze˧! “It’s not going well! / I’m not OK!” ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ne˧-ji˥ | ʐwɤ˩ mɤ˩-ɖo˥!** | **hɤ˧hwi˥-ze˩!** | **tʰɑ˧-ʐwɤ˩-tso˩ ɲi˩ mæ˩!** • I should not have spoken like that! I feel regret! It’s something that I should have refrained from saying! • 不应该这么说！（我）后悔了！是不应该说的话！ ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 后悔

hɤ˩-ʂe˩ʂe˩ /hɤ˩ʂe˩ʂe˥/ *hesheishei*

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: L ► In excellent health, blooming with health. • 既健康 ¶ **hɤ˩-ʂe˩ʂe˩-hĩ˥** • In excellent health, blooming with health. • 既健康 ¶ (La) **hɤ˩-ʂe˩~ʂe˩-hĩ˥** • people blooming with health: typically, young people • 既健康的人（如：既健康的年轻人） ⊡ See also: hɤ˩$_a$ 2

hi˥ /hi˧/ *xie* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Tooth. • 牙齿 ¶ **hi˧ go˥** • (a)

tooth aches; to have a tooth-ache • 牙疼 ⊡ Synonym: hi˧tʰo˥ ✺ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b

ʈhi˧ /–/ *xie*

ADJECTIVE ✺ Tone: M? H? ► Fast (root extracted from the disyllabic form /hi˧le˩/). • 快。单音节词根，取自双音节词/hi˧le˩/。 ⊡ See also: hi˧le˩

hi˩ /hi˥/ *xieq*

VERB ✺ Tone: L ► To accumulate: the water accumulates, and forms ponds. • 积聚：如，传说洪水的水积聚了，形成了泸沽湖。 ◈ (**usage**) The only attestation in the texts as of 2015 is the example cited here: Lake4.126. ¶ **le˧-hi˩ -dʐo˩, | hi˩-na˧mi˧ tsɤ˧-ɲi˥ tsɯ˩!** • the Lake accumulated / was formed by the accumulation of water • 传说（洪水的水）积聚了，形成了泸沽湖。 ¶ **hi˩-na˧mi˧ ne˥, | tʰi˧-hi˩-zo˩!** • (Run-off water) is like a lake / looks like a lake: it has accumulated! • (径流水）像湖／看起来像湖：它是积累起来的！ ¶ (Lake4.126, 10.24397/pangloss-0004661#S126) **hi˩-na˧mi˧-ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ʈʂʰɯ˧ne˧-ʑi˥ | tʰi˧-hi˩-kwɤ˩tɕɯ˩-la˩, | lo˧ʂɣ˩ | pi˧-ɲi˥-kɣ˩-tsɯ˩ ◊ mɣ˩!** • as [the water] had accumulated and formed a lake (literally 'as the lake had accumulated')... [this village] was called 'Loshu'! • 因为[水]积聚成湖（字面意思是：'因为湖这样积聚起来了'）90° ……[这个村庄]被称为'落水村'！

hi˥ 1 /hi˥/ *xieq*

NOUN ✺ Tone: LH ► Lake (monosyllabic word). • 湖、海（单音节） ¶ **hi˥ | ɖɯ˧-ʅɯ˧ tʰi˧-di˩.** • there is a lake (there) • 有一片湖 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) njɤ˧-ŋɯ˧ | hi˩ li˥-bi˩.** • I will go and look at the lake. • 我去看湖。 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) njɤ˧-ŋɯ˧ hi˩ li˥-ze˩.** • I have looked at the lake. • 我看了湖。 ¶ **hi˩ gwɤ˥** • to take a (boat) trip on the lake • （乘船）游湖 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) hi˩ gwɤ˥-bi˩** • to go and take a (boat) trip on the lake • 去（乘船）游湖 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) hi˩ gwɤ˥-ze˩** • ...went on a (boat) trip on the lake ◈ (**tonology**) This example establishes that the tone of hi˩ gwɤ˥ is LH, not LM. • （乘船）游湖了 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) hi˩ gwɤ˥-kʰi˩** • ...went on a (boat) trip on the lake • （乘船）游湖了 ✺ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b

hi˥ 2 /hi˥/ *xieq* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ✺ Tone: LH ► Rain. • 雨 ¶ **hi˩ gi˥** • it rains • 下雨 ¶ **hi˩ gi˩-ze˥** • it's raining; it has rained • 下雨了 ✺ Classifier: ʂɯ˩b (CLF for times)

hi˧dʐi˧ /hi˧dʐi˧/ *xiejjie* (Jj: same, Gi: ∅)

NOUN ✺ Tone: M ► Rain cape, rainware made from straw, rush... • 蓑衣 ¶ **hi˩ gi˩-ze˥, | hi˧dʐi˧ tʰi˧-mɣ˧.** • It has begun to rain / it's raining; put on a rain cape. • 下雨了，披蓑衣（雨衣）吧。 ✺ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b

hi˧dʐi˧-dʐɤ˧tsʰe˩ /hi˧dʐi˧dʐɤ˧tsʰe˩/ *xiejjie jjacei*

NOUN ✺ Tone: -L# ► Palm bark rain cape. • 蓑衣 ⊡ Synonym: hi˧dʐi˧, dʐɤ˧tsʰe˩ ✺ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b ✺ Morphological makeup: hi˧dʐi˧, dʐɤ˧tsʰe˩

hi˩dʐɯ˩ /hi˩dʐɯ˥/ *xiejji* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✺ Tone: L ► Charcoal. • 炭 ✺ Classifier: kʰɤ˥a

hi˧kʰɯ#˥ /hi˧kʰɯ˧/ *xiekee* (Gi, Da, Jj: same, Jj: hi˧bɣ˥ɻ̩)

NOUN ✺ Tone: #H ► Gum; gingiva. • 牙龈 ¶ **hi˧kʰɯ˧ ʈʂʰæ˧** • to brush one's teeth • 刷牙 ¶ **hi˧kʰɯ˧-ʈɣ˥** • root of the teeth • 牙根 ◈ (**tonology**) H# ◈ (**syntax**) CLF : /ɖɯ˧-ʅɯ˧/ ¶ **hi˧kʰɯ˧ | gɤ˩-pɤ˥-ho˩-ze˩!** • (Her) teeth are going to come out! (A small baby will soon be teething.) • 牙要出来了！（小孩要出牙）

hi˧le˩ /hi˧le˩/ *xielei*

ADJECTIVE ✺ Tone: L# ► Fast. • 快 ✺ Usage: archaic ¶ **hi˧le˩ ʑi˩** • to do quickly ◈ (**phonology**) The form is so reduced that it sounds disyllabic, as if it were simply [hi˧leʲ˩]. • 快速做 ¶ **hi˧le˩ | le˧-jo˩!** • Come quickly! • 快来！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ɖwæ˥ | hi˧le˩ | ʑi˧-kɣ˩!** • (S)he knows how to work really fast! • 他做事很麻利！

hi˩-na˧mi#˥ /hi˩na˧mi˧/ *xienami* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✺ Tone: L-#H ① ► Lake. • 湖 ¶ **hi˩-na˧mi˧ | ɖɯ˧-ʅɯ˧ dʐo˧.** • There is a lake. • 有一个湖。 ⊡ See also: lo˧ʂɣ˩ | hi˩-na˧mi#˥ ✺ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b ② ► Lugu Lake. It has so much importance, and it is so much larger than the other lakes and ponds in the area, that the simple term 'the Lake' can serve as its proper name. • 泸沽湖。其重要性不言而喻，它比当地的其他湖泊和池塘要大得多，因此'湖'这个词就可以作为它的正名。 ¶ **hi˩-na˧mi˧, | ɖɯ˧-zɯ˧ mɤ˧-pɻ̩!** • Lugu Lake never dries up, in an entire lifetime! • 泸沽湖，从来不干！ ✺ Morphological makeup: hi˥ 1

hi˩ɲi˩zo˩ /hi˩ɲi˩zo˥/ *xienisso*

NOUN ✺ Tone: L ► Salamander. • 娃娃鱼 ✺ Classifier: mi˩b

hi˩qʰa˩ /hi˩qʰa˥/ *xiekha*

NOUN ✺ Tone: L ► Torrential rain, cloudburst. • 暴雨 ¶ **hi˩qʰa˩ la˥(-ze˩)** • torrential rain is falling • 下暴雨了 ✺ Classifier: ʂɯ˩b (CLF for times)

hi˧qʰwɤ˩ /hi˧qʰwɤ˩/ *xiekhua* (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Decayed teeth; dental caries. • 蛀牙 ◈ **(semantics)** Mrs. Latami points out that it is mainly the large teeth, molars and wisdom teeth, that suffer these torments. ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧b ❁ Morphological makeup: hi˥, qʰwɤ˩a 2

hi˩ʁwɤ˩-lo˧ /hi˩ʁwɤ˩lo˥/ *Xiewualo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L-M ► Xiewualo, a village in the plain of Yongning. Latitude: 27.78599, longitude: 100.67404. • 习瓦洛村（也称作‘黑瓦罗’村）：永宁坝子的一个村落。经纬度：100.66097，27.76789 ¶ **dʑɤ˩bɣ˧-kɤ˧sɑ˥-ʁwɤ˩, | hi˩ʁwɤ˩-lo˥, | æ˩mi˧-ʁwɤ#˥, | lɑ˧lo˧-ʁwɤ˥, | lɑ˧ŋwɤ˧, | bɤ˧tsʰo˧gɣ˥, | ə˧lɑ˧-ʁwɤ#˥, | gæ˧ɻæ˩, | qʰæ˧tɕʰi˧, | tʰo˧ʈɯ#˥** • The ten Na villages considered in traditional geography as belonging to the vicinity of the Yongning temple. • 永宁摩梭地理概念中，距离扎美寺最近的十个村落：佳部嘎萨瓦、习瓦洛、阿咪瓦、拉洛瓦、拉瓦、巴搓古、阿拉瓦、嘎尔、开基、拖支。

hi˧tʰɑ˩ /hi˧tʰɑ˩/ *xieta* (Gi: same)

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

hi˧tʰo˦ /hi˧tʰo˦/ *xieto* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Tooth. • 牙齿 ⊡ Synonym: hi˥ ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧b

hi˧tsɯ˩ /hi˧tsɯ˩/ *xiezi* (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Incisors, front teeth. • 门牙 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧b

hĩ˥ /hĩ˥/ *hin* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ① ► Person, human being, man (without any indication of gender). • 人 ¶ **hĩ˧ | ɖɯ˧-ɣ˧** • one person, an individual • 一个人 ¶ **hĩ˧-ʐ̩˧ | ɖɯ˧-lo˩** • a lineage, a family • 一个家族 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧ ② ► Someone. • 某人 ¶ **hĩ˧-ɳɯ˩ | ʐɣɤ˩-dʐo˩ pʰæ˥-di˩!** • Someone must be talking (about you)! (A sentence one says when somebody sneezes.) • 肯定有人在说（你）！（打喷嚏时说的一句话。） ¶ **hĩ˧-ɳɯ˩ | ʈʂʰɯ˧ ʐɣɤ˥-dʐo˩ pʰæ˩-di˩!** • Someone must be talking about her/him! (A sentence one says when somebody sneezes.) • 肯定有人在说他！（打喷嚏时说的一句话。） ¶ **hĩ˧-ɳɯ˩ | no˧ ʐɣɤ˧-dʐo˧ pʰæ˧-di˩!** • Someone must be talking about you! (A sentence one says when somebody sneezes.) • 肯定有人在说你！（打喷嚏时说的一句话。） ¶ **hĩ˧-ɳɯ˩ | njɤ˧ ʐɣɤ˧-dʐo˧ pʰæ˧-di˩!** • Someone must be talking about me! (A sentence one says when somebody sneezes.) • 肯定有人在说我！（打喷嚏时说的一句话。） ③ ► Other people, others, outsiders to one's group (family, clan...). • 他人、外人、别人 ¶ **hĩ˧-mɣ˥ hĩ˩-di˩** • other people's home, other people's place (as opposed to one's home place) ◈ **(semantics)** contrasts with: /õ˧mɣ˥-õ˩di˩/ 'one's homeland' • 人家的地方，人家的故乡、他乡 ¶ **(proverb) hĩ˧-mɣ˥ hĩ˩-di˩ | qʰɑ˧-dʐɤ˥~dʐɤ˩, | õ˧-mɣ˥ õ˩-di˩ tsʰe˩ mɤ˩-gɣ˩!** • No matter how beautiful other people's places are, they can never be equal to one's own homeland! • 其他人的地方怎么好，也比不过自己的地方！ ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧

-hĩ˥ /–/ *-hin*

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

hĩ˦˥ 1 /hĩ˦˥/ *hinq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

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

hĩ˦˥ 2 /hĩ˦˥/ *hinq*

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To have to, to be necessary. • 应该 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) mɤ˧-hĩ˦˥** • NEG ～: ...must not • 否定～：不应该 ¶ **no˧ | ʝi˧-hĩ˦˥!** • You have to do it! • 你应该做！ ¶ **ʝi˧ mɤ˧-hĩ˦˥** • ... need not be done, does not have to be done • 不应该做 ¶ **njɤ˧ | ʝi˧-mɤ˧-hĩ˧-hĩ˥ | (ɖɯ˧-pi˧) ʝi˧-ze˩!** • I have done something I shouldn't have! • 我做了一件不应该做的事！ ¶ **no˧ | lo˧ ʝi˧-hĩ˧!** • You have to work! / You must work! • 你应该工作啊！

hĩ˧bæ#˥ /hĩ˧bæ˧/ *hinbbae* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Guest, visitor. • 客人 ¶ **hĩ˧bæ˧ ʝi˧** • to be a guest, to be invited, to attend a party • 做客 ¶ **hĩ˧bæ˧ tsʰɯ˧-ze˥!** • A guest has arrived! • 客人来了！ ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧

hĩ˧hĩ#˥ /hĩ˧hĩ˧/ *hinhin*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Strangers, people outside the family. • 外人 ⊡ Antonym: ɑ˩ʁo˧-hĩ#˥ ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧

hĩ˧-lɑ˩-kɣ˩-hĩ˩ /hĩ˧lɑ˩kɣ˩hĩ˩/ *hin laguhin* (Jj: mɤ˧ʐi˧ʐi˩)

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Dangerous person; enemy. • 危险的人，仇人，敌人 ❁ Morphological makeup: hĩ˥, lɑ˦˥ 1, kɣ˦, -hĩ˥

hĩ˧mo˥ /hĩ˧mo˥/ *hinmo* (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Elderly person. • 老人 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧ ❁ Morphological makeup: hĩ˥, mo˩a 1

hĩ˧mo˩ /hĩ˧mo˩/ *hinmo* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ① ► Corpse. • 尸体 ¶ **hĩ˧mo˩-**

kʰɯ˩-di˩ • coffin; literally ‘thing (in which) to put a corpse’ • 棺材 ❋ Classifier: mo˧ₐ ② ► Tomb. • 坟墓 ❋ Comparanda: (Pumi) mu35

hĩ˧nɣ˥ /hĩ˧nɣ˥/ *hin'nu* (Jj: same)

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

hĩ˧-tɕʰɯ#˥ /hĩ˧tɕʰɯ˧/ *hinqi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Family member belonging to the same lineage (on the mother's side). • 亲戚：有共同祖先（祖母）的家人 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | njɤ˧ hĩ˧-tɕʰɯ˧ ɲi˥!** • (S)he is someone of my lineage! • 他是我的亲戚！ ¶ **hĩ˧-tɕʰɯ˧ mɤ˧-ɲi˥ F | hĩ˧-tɕʰɯ˧ ʝi˧ tʰɑ˩-kɣ˩!** • “Even if one is not (born) a family member, it is possible to become one!” A saying that refers to quasi-family links between friends, which get close to a form of adoption into the 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，变成接近家人之间的感情。 ⊡ See also: hĩ˧-tɕʰɯ˧-hĩ˧-ʈʂɤ#˥ ⊡ Synonym: hĩ˧-ʈʂɤ#˥

hĩ˧-tɕʰɯ˧-hĩ˧-ʈʂɤ#˥ /hĩ˧tɕʰɯ˧hĩ˧ʈʂɤ˧/ *hinqi-hinzhe*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Family member belonging to the same lineage (on the mother's side). • 亲戚：有共同祖先（祖母）的家人 ⊡ Synonym: hĩ˧-tɕʰɯ#˥, hĩ˧-ʈʂɤ#˥ ❋ Morphological makeup: hĩ˧-tɕʰɯ#˥, hĩ˧-ʈʂɤ#˥

hĩ˧-ʈʂɤ#˥ /hĩ˧ʈʂɤ˧/ *hinzhe*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Family member belonging to the same lineage (on the mother's side). • 亲戚：有共同祖先（祖母）的家人 ⊡ See also: hĩ˧-tɕʰɯ˧-hĩ˧-ʈʂɤ#˥ ⊡ Synonym: hĩ˧-tɕʰɯ#˥

ho /hhhọ...ho!/ *ho*

IDEOPHONE ❋ Tone: 0 ► Onomatopoeia of a sigh of relief: Phew! • 形声词：松了一口气：咻！ ¶ (BuriedAlive2.75, 10.24397/pangloss-0004539#S75) **le˧-pʰo˩, | (...) si˧dzi˩-ʈʰæ˩qo˩ | ɖɯ˧-ʝi˧ tʰɣ˧-dʑo˧, | põ! pi˧, | tʰi˧-dzi˩-kʰɯ˩. | hhhọ...ho! pi˧-tsɯ˩◊-mɣ˩.** • He ran [carrying her]; when they got to a spot under the trees, boom! they sat down and let out a great big sigh of relief: Phew! • 他[背着她]一路跑着。就到了小树林后面坐下来，歇了一口气：咻！

ho˥1 /ho˧/ *ho* (Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Pheasant, *Phasianus colchicus*. • 雉鸡，*Phasianus colchicus*。别名：环颈雉、野鸡、山鸡、七彩山鸡。 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ho˧ tʰɣ˧-mi˥ ≈ ho˧ tʰɣ˧-mi˥#** • ~ DEM CLF: that pheasant • ~ 指示代词 量词：那只雉 ⊡ Synonym: ʝi˧tɕi˧2 ❋ Classifier: mi˩ᵦ

ho˥2 /ho˧/ *ho* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: hu˥)

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Porridge, gruel, congee. • 粥 ¶ **ho˧ ʈʰɯ˥** • to drink gruel • 喝粥

-ho˩ /ho˥/ *hoq*

SUFFIX ❋ Tone: L ► Future / desiderative / conjecture. • 未来／愿望 ¶ **hi˩ gi˩ ə˥-ho˩? — hi˩ gi˩ ho˥!** • Is it going to rain? — Yes, it is going to rain! • 要下雨了吗？— 是的，要下雨了！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | so˧ɲi˥ | le˧-jo˩ ho˩-hĩ˩ | ə˩-ɲi˥? — ʈʂʰɯ˧ | so˧ɲi˥ | le˧-jo˩-ho˩-ɲi˩-mæ˩.** • Is he going to come tomorrow? — (Yes,) he will come tomorrow. • 他明天要来买？—（是的，）他明天会来的。（回答表示：比较肯定。） ¶ **so˧ɲi˥ | le˧-ɬi˥ | mɤ˧-ho˥!** • Tomorrow, they won't be on holiday anymore! (Context: on a Sunday, talking about a kindergarten that has been on holiday during the previous week.) • 明天就不休息了！ ¶ **tɕʰi˧ ə˧-ho˩?** • Is (she/he) going to sell? • 要卖吗？／会卖吗？ ¶ **hwæ˧ ə˧-ho˥?** • Is (she/he) going to buy? • 要买吗？／会买马？

ho˩ₐ /ho˥/ *hoq* (Jj, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: Lₐ ► Correct; suitable, appropriate. • 准确，合适 ¶ **mɤ˧-ho˩** • NEG ~: wrong • 否定～：不合适，不准，不对 ¶ **ho˩-ze˥!** • ~ PFV • ~整体体：对了！／准确！ ¶ **ho˩-hĩ˥** • ~ REL/NMLZ • 准确的 ❋ Morphological makeup: This word may be an early borrowing from Chinese 合. ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 合?

ho˥ /ho˥/ *hoq* (Dd: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: MH ► To sip: to drink by small mouthfuls. • 小口地喝 ¶ **ʐɯ˧ ho˥** • to sip alcohol • 小口地喝酒 ¶ **ʐɯ˧ ho˧~ho˥** • to sip alcohol • 小口地喝酒 ¶ **ʐɯ˧ | ɖɯ˧-ho˧~ho˥** • to sip alcohol • 喝一小口酒

ho˧ɕjæ˩ /ho˧ɕjæ˩/ *hoxae* (Jj: mɣ˧ʐe˧ʝi˧ɕjẽ˧)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Fuse cord for lighting gunpowder, fireworks etc. • 火绳，导火索 ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 火线 ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 火线

ho˩ɕjæ˧ /ho˩ɕjæ˥/ *hoxae*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ► Wrinkled giant hyssop, *Elshotzia pilosa*. • 藿香 ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 藿香

ho˧di˧ /ho˧di˧/ *Hoddi* (Dd: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Chinese (Han) areas of Sichuan: Yanyuan, Yanbian, Xichang... • 四川（盐源、盐边、西昌……） ◈ **(semantics)** This is where salt came from: Yanyuan (the Chinese name means ‘salt source’). The term is now used indiscriminately to refer to all the localities

close to Yongning on the Sichuan side: not just Yanyuan, but also Yanbian, the town of Xichang...

ho˧dʑɯ˥ /ho˧dʑɯ˥/ *hojji*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Paste; starch. • 浆糊，浆子 ◈ (**semantics**) No semantic difference has been detected between disyllabic ho˧dʑɯ˥ and quadrisyllabic ho˧dʑɯ˧-tɤ˥ɻ̩. ⊡ See also: ho˧dʑɯ˧-tɤ˥ɻ̩

ho˩dʑɯ˩ /ho˩dʑɯ˨/ *hojji* (Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L ► Destitute, impoverished, down and out. • 穷苦、凋敝、寒苦、竭蹶、穷乏 ◈ (**semantics**) To date, it has not been possible to break down this expression. ¶ **ho˩dʑɯ˩-ze˥** • ~ PFV • ~ 整体体：变穷苦了

ho˧dʑɯ˧-tɤ˥ɻ̩ /ho˧dʑɯ˧tɤ˥ɻ̩/ *hojjide'er* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H- ► Paste; starch. • 浆糊，浆子 ⊡ See also: ho˧dʑɯ˥

ho˧ko˧ /ho˧ko˧/ *hogo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Cooking pot for making hotpot; traditionally made of copper, with a hole in the centre. • 火锅 ¶ **æ˧-ho˧ko˥** • copper pot for hotpot • 铜火锅 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 火锅

ho˩lo˧pɣ˥ /ho˩lo˧pɣ˥/ *holobu* (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H# ► Carrot. • 胡萝卜 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 胡萝卜

ho˧mi#˥ /ho˧mi˧/ *homi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Hen pheasant, female pheasant. • 母雉 ¶ **ho˧mi˧ tʰɣ˧-mi˥ ≈ ho˧mi˧ tʰɣ˧-mi˥#** • ~ DEM CLF: that hen pheasant • ~ 指示代词 量词：那只母雉 ¶ **ho˧mi˧-ho˧pʰɣ˥ ≈ ho˧mi˧-ho˥pʰɣ˩** • female and male pheasant • 母雉与公雉 ◈ (**tonology**) H# ≈ #H- ❁ Classifier: mi˩b

ho˧pʰɣ#˥ /ho˧pʰɣ˧/ *hopu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Cock pheasant, male pheasant. • 公雉 ¶ **ho˧pʰɣ˧ tʰɣ˧-mi˥ ≈ ho˧pʰɣ˧ tʰɣ˧-mi˥#** • ~ DEM CLF: that male pheasant • ~ 指示代词 量词：那只公雉 ❁ Classifier: mi˩b

ho˩to˩ʂæ˧ /ho˩to˩ʂæ˥/ *hodoshae* (Gi: ∅, Jj: ʐɯ˩hɣ̃˩)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L.L.M ► Yew, *Taxus baccata*. • 红豆杉 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ho˩to˩ʂæ˧=bɣ˧ | bæ˩bæ˩ ɲi˥!** • It's a yew flower! • 是红豆杉花！ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 红豆杉

ho˩tʰɑ˩ /ho˩tʰɑ˨/ *hota*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Brown sugar. • 红糖 ¶ (Benevolence.166, 10.24397/pangloss-0009081#S166) **pi˧tʰɑ˩ | mɤ˧-dʐo˧! | ho˩tʰɑ˩-lɑ˥ dʐo˩-ɲi˩ mæ˩!** • [In the old days] there was no white sugar! There was only brown sugar! (Sugar came in the form of sugar loaves.) • （过去）没有白糖，只有红糖！ ¶ (Funeral.202, 10.24397/pangloss-0004572#S202) ⊡ See also: ʂɑ˩tʰɑ˧-dze#˥, pi˧tʰɑ˩ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 红糖

ho˧tʰɣ˧ /ho˧tʰɣ˧/ *hotu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Ham. • 火腿 ¶ **ho˧tʰɣ˧ gɣ˩, | hæ˧ ɳɯ˧ | so˨!** • It's from the Chinese (Han) that we learnt to make ham! (The earlier recipe, for ʂe˧sɑ˩, was slightly different.) • （怎么）做火腿，（我们）是向汉人学的！ ⊡ See also: ʂe˧sɑ˩ ❁ Classifiers: sɑ˥a, ʅɯ˧b ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 火腿

ho˩tso˩ʂe˩ /ho˩tso˩ʂe˨/ *hozoshei*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Workers' or agricultural producers' cooperative. • 合作社 ¶ **ho˩tso˩ʂe˨, | ʤɯ˧-ʑi˩ ʈʂɤ˩ ɲi˩.** • The cooperative was like a family. / The cooperative functioned like a family. • 合作社就像一个大家庭／合作社的运作就像一个大家庭。 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 合作社

ho˧ʈʂɯ˧ /ho˧ʈʂɯ˧/ *hozhi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Mugwort, wormwood, *Artemisia vulgaris*. • 蒿（汉语借词：‘蒿枝’）。艾草和蒿枝的外表很像，但是艾草的背面有点带白色，蒿枝是全绿的。◈ In local Chinese dialect: 蒿草、蒿枝 ⊡ See also: tɕɤ˧qʰɑ#˥ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 蒿枝

ho˧zo#˥ /ho˧zo˧/ *hosso*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Baby pheasant, pheasant chick. • 小雉 ¶ **ho˧zo˧ tʰɣ˧-ʅɯ#˥** • ~ DEM CLF: that pheasant chick • ~ 指示代词 量词：那只小雉 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b

hõ˧a /hõ˧/ *hun*

VERB ❁ Tone: M intrans ① ► To go (imperative). • 走（离开），命令式 ¶ **no˧ hõ˧!** • Go! • 你走吧！ ¶ **no˧ | le˧-hõ˧!** • Go! • 你去吧！你走吧！ ¶ **ə˧-ze˧~ze˥ hõ˩!** • Walk slowly! / Take your time on the road! / Have a quiet and pleasant journey! (Polite salutation to someone who is leaving.) • 慢走！ ¶ **ə˧-dzɤ˥ | le˧-hõ˧!** • As above: Walk slowly! / Take your time on the road! / Have a quiet and pleasant journey! (Polite salutation to someone who is leaving.) • 同上：慢走！ ¶ **ɑ˩pʰo˩ hõ˨!** • Get out! • 出去！走开！滚出去！ ⊡ See also: bi˧c, hɯ˧c, kʰi˥ ② ► Imperative. • 命令式 ¶ **no˧ | dzɯ˧-hõ˧!** • Eat! • 你吃吧！

hõ˥ /hõ˥/ *honq* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: hũ˥)
NUMERAL ✵ Tone: MH ► Eight. • 八 ¶ **ɖɯ˥, | ɲi˥, | so˦, | ʐɣ˦, | ŋwɤ˦, | qʰɣ˥, | ʂɯ˦, | hõ˥, | gɣ˦, | tsʰe˦** • Numbers from one to ten. • 数字从一到十。

hõ˦-ɬi˦mi#˥ /hõ˦ɬi˦mi˦/ *honlhimi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► 8th month. • 八月

hõ˩tsʰi˥ /hõ˩tsʰi˥/ *honcee* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: hũ˦tsʰɯ˦lɯ˥)
NUMERAL ✵ Tone: LM+MH# ► 80. • 八十

hu˥ /hu˦/ *hon* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ✵ Tone: H ► To wait. • 等候 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-hu˥-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has waited • 实施 ~ 整体体：等了 ¶ **ɖɯ˦-hu˥** • DELIMITATIVE ~: to wait a while • 进行时态：等一下 ¶ **ɖɯ˦-hu˦-ɻ̩˥** • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE: to wait a while / Wait a while! • 进行时态 ~ 发端：等一下／请等一下！ ¶ **hĩ˦ hu˦** • to wait for someone • 等人 ¶ (Gi) **njɤ˦ | no˦zɯ˩ hu˩-ɲi˩!** • I shall wait for you! / I will be waiting for you! • 我会等你们的！

huˀ˥ 1 /huˀ˥/ *huq*
VERB ✵ Tone: MH ► To miss, to long for, to be nostalgic about • 想念 ¶ **ə˦mi˦ huˀ˥** • to miss (one's) mother • 想念母亲

huˀ˥ 2 /huˀ˥/ *huq*
NOUN ✵ Tone: MH ► Entrails, bowels. (This monosyllabic form is seldom used.) • 内脏：胃、肠子等。（这种单音节形式很少使用。） ⊡ See also: hu˦miˀ˥$ ⊡ Synonym: bɻ̩˦huˀ˥ ✵ Classifier: ʅɯ˦ᵦ

hu˦miˀ˥$ /hu˦miˀ˥/ *humi* (Gi: same, Da: hu˦miˀ˥, Jj: hu˦mi#˥)
NOUN ✵ Tone: H$ ► Stomach. • 胃 ✵ Classifier: ʅɯ˦ᵦ

hɯ˦ᵦ /ɖɯ˦ hɯ˦/ *hee*
CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: Mᵦ ► A few, some, a little. • 量词：一点 ¶ **ʈʂʰæ˦ɣɯ˦ ɖɯ˦-hɯ˦** • some medicines, a few medicines • 一些药

hɯ˦ᶜ /hɯ˦/ *hee*
VERB ✵ Tone: Mᶜ ► To go, past form for the third person. • 去、走（过去式） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-hɯ˩-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has gone • 实施 ~ 整体体：去了 ¶ **(ki˦zo˦) | lo˦ ʝi˦ hɯ˦(-ze˩)!** • Gisso has gone to work! • 给若（人名）干活去了！ ¶ **le˦-hɯ˩-hĩ˩ hĩ˩** • euphemism for 'deceased person': literally 'person who has gone' • 委婉语：'走了的人'=去世了的人 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦ | tsʰi˦ɲi˦ | ɑ˩pʰo˩ | ə˦-hɯ˥? ≈ ʈʂʰɯ˦ | tsʰi˦ɲi˦ | ɑ˩pʰo˩ ə˥-hɯ˥?** • Did he go outside today? / Did he take a stroll today? • 他今天出去了吗？ ¶ **ɑ˩pʰo˩ | mɤ˦-hɯ˦! ≈ ɑ˩pʰo˩ mɤ˥-hɯ˩!** • No, he did not go outside! / No, he did not take a stroll! • 他今天没有出去。 ⊡ See also: bi˦ᶜ, kʰi˥, hõ˦ₐ

hŷ˥ /hŷ˦/ *hun* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Body hair; animal's hair; porcupine's quills. • 毛、豪猪的翎 ✵ Classifier: kʰɯ˩ᵦ

ʈhŷ˥ /–/ *hunq*
VERB ✵ Tone: H ► To stir-fry (monosyllabic root extracted from the reduplicated form based on synchronic tone rules). • 炒（肉、菜）。这是依据共时形态调系规则从双音节的重叠词推导的单音节词根。 ⊡ See also: hŷ˦~hŷ˦

hŷ˩ₐ 1 /hŷ˥/ *hunq*
ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: Lₐ ► Red. The monosyllabic form is seldom used: hŷ˩-ɖʐæ˩ɻæ˥ is more common. • 红色的。单音节形容词很少使用：一般用 hŷ˩-ɖʐæ˩ɻæ˥。 ⊡ Synonym: hŷ˩-ɖʐæ˩ɻæ˥

hŷ˩ₐ 2 /hŷ˥/ *hunq*
ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: Lₐ ► Of small stature, small in stature, short, not tall; low. • 矮、低

hŷ˦dɤ˦ɻ̩#˥ /hŷ˦dɤ˦ɻ̩/ *hundde'er* (Gi: hŷ˦ɖɻ̩˥ | -gɣ˩, Jj: hũ˩dɣ˩ɻ̩˦gɣ˩)
ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: #H ► Clumsy, incapable. • 笨拙，经常损坏东西 ¶ **hŷ˩-hĩ˥** • ~ REL • 笨拙的 ¶ **hŷ˦dɤ˦ɻ̩˦~hŷ˦dɤ˦ɻ̩˦-zo˥** • clumsy person / clumsy boy • 笨手笨脚的（男）人 ¶ (Gi) **hŷ˩ɖɻ̩˩~hŷ˦ɖɻ̩˦-gɣ˦** • ~ RED • ~ 重叠：笨笨的

hŷ˩-ɖʐæ˩ɻæ˥ /hŷ˩ɖʐæ˩ɻæ˥/ *hunzzhae'er* (Da, Jj: same, Gi: hŷ˩ɖʐæ˥gɣ˩)
ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: L+H# ► Intensely red, red all over. • 红红的 ¶ **hŷ˩-ɖʐæ˩ɻæ˥-gɣ˩** • intensely red, red all over • 红红的 ¶ (Gi) **hŷ˩ɖʐæ˥~| hŷ˩ɖʐæ˥ gɣ˩** • ~ RED ◈ **(phonology)** Reduced form of /hŷ˩-ɖʐæ˩ɻæ˥~hŷ˩-ɖʐæ˩ɻæ˥/ ◈ **(tonology)** The first part of the reduplicated expression is higher-pitched than the second one. • ~ 重叠 ✵ Morphological makeup: hŷ˩ₐ 1

hŷ˩gɣ˩-lo˦ /hŷ˩gɣ˩lo˦/ *hun'ggulo* (Jj, Dd: same, Da: hõ˩gɣ˩-lo˦)
NOUN ✵ Tone: L-M ► North. • 北方 ¶ **hŷ˩gɣ˩lo˦-gi˩** • towards the north • 北方向 ¶ **hŷ˩gɣ˩lo˦-gi˩ se˩** • to walk towards the north • 往北方向走 ¶ **hŷ˩gɣ˩lo˦-gi˩dzɤ˩ se˩** • to walk towards the north • 往北方向走 ⊡ See also: ʁo˦dzi˩-di˩

hỹ˦~hỹ˦ /hỹ˦~hỹ˦/ *hunhun*

VERB ❋ Tone: H# ► To stir-fry. • 炒（肉、菜） ¶ **le˦-hỹ˦~hỹ˦** • ACCOMP ～ • 实施 ～ ¶ **hỹ˦~hỹ˦-ze˩** • ～ PFV • 炒了 ¶ **ʂe˦ hỹ˦~hỹ˦** • to stir-fry some meat • 炒肉 ¶ **ʏ˩tsʰɤ˦ hỹ˦~hỹ˦** • to stir-fry some vegetables • 炒蔬菜 ¶ **læ˦tsɯ˥ hỹ˩~hỹ˩** • to stir-fry chilli peppers • 炒辣椒 ¶ **ha˦ hỹ˦~hỹ˦** • to stir-fry some rice, to stir-fry some food • 炒饭 ❋ Morphological makeup: †hỹ˥

hỹ˩~hỹ˥ /hỹ˦hỹ˥/ *heunheun* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: L ► To disturb, to interfere, to hinder, to obstruct, to impede. • 干扰、防碍 ◈ **(phonology)** It has not been possible so far to elicit a simplex (non-reduplicated) form. ¶ **hĩ˦ hỹ˥~hỹ˩** • to annoy people ◈ **(tonology)** The tonal pattern is regular. ◈ **(dialectology)** According to consultant Ddeezzhi, the most accurate Chinese translation of the expression would be 欺负人, 'to humiliate someone'. This remark does not seem fully justified from a linguistic point of view, but the association of ideas underlines the proximity between one-off annoyance (literal meaning of the word: 'to annoy') and the perception that a person may have who feels resentment of a social status that places him or her in an unfavourable position in relations of authority and power. Resentment translates into a feeling of humiliation. • 干扰人家 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) mɤ˦-hỹ˩~hỹ˩** • NEG ～: not to annoy • 否定 ～：不干扰

hỹ˦~hỹ˩-ʤæ˩~ʤæ˩ /hỹ˦hỹ˩ʤæ˩ʤæ˩/ *hunhunzz-haezzhae* (Da: hỹ˦~hỹ˩-ʒæ˩~ʒæ˩)

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: L#- ► Intensely red, red all over. • 红红的 ❋ Morphological makeup: hỹ˩a 1

hỹ˦na˩ /hỹ˦na˩/ *hun'na* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Wild animal. • 野兽 ¶ (Sister3.87-88, 10.24397/pangloss-0004345#S87) ❋ Classifier: mi˩b ❋ Morphological makeup: hỹ˥, na˩b

hỹ˦ɻ˦ /hỹ˦ɻ˦/ *hun'er*

VERB ❋ Tone: M ► To get busy, to get down to work. • 做事情、忙着做事 ¶ **no˦ | le˦-hỹ˦ɻ˦ mɤ˩!** • You get down to work! • 你做事情吧！ ¶ **æ˦ʈwɤ˩-mʏ˩kʰʏ˩ | hỹ˦ɻ˦ zo˦-kʏ˩** • to have to be busy from morning until evening, to be constantly busy • 从早得忙到晚

hỹ˦ʂæ˥ /hỹ˦ʂæ˥/ *hunshae*

VERB ❋ Tone: MH ► To hunt. • 打猎、赶走、驱逐 ¶ (Sister5.14, 10.24397/pangloss-0004940#S14) ▣ Synonym: tɕʰɯ˩di˩, kʰʏ˦ʂæ˥ ❋ Morphological makeup: hỹ˥, ʂæ˩

hwa˩lfʏ˦ /hwa˩lfʏ˦/ *huafu*

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

hwa˩kwɤ˦ /hwa˩kwɤ˥/ *huagua*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ► Cucumber. • 黄瓜 ◈ **(phonology)** It is clearly established that the syllable is /hwa/, with a vowel that is not attested in Na, but is specific to recent Chinese loans ending in -ua (话, 花, 化...), -uan and -uang. Put another way, this rhyme is part of the synchronic system used to pronounce Chinese words. If the word conformed to Na phonotactics, one would have expected /hwæ/ or /hwɤ/. ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˦b ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 黄瓜

hwa.la~hwa.la~hwa.la /hwa.la.hwa.la.hwa.la/ *huala-huala-huala*

IDEOPHONE ❋ Tone: 0 ► Rattling noise: small, hard objects such as dice or Mah-Jong pieces rattling against one another. • 形声词：骰子或麻将牌等小而硬的物体相互碰撞发出的响声。 ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 哗啦

hwæ˦a /hwæ˦/ *huae* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: Ma ► To buy. • 买 ¶ **le˦-hwæ˦** • ACCOMP ～ • 实施 ～ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˦~tso˦ hwæ˩** • to buy things • 买东西 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʤɯ˦-kʰwɤ˥ hwæ˩** • to buy a piece (of something) • 买一块 ▣ See also: hwæ˥~hwæ˩ ▣ Antonym: tɕʰi˦b

hwæ˩a 1 /hwæˀ/ *huaeq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: La ► To close the door (from outside). • 关（出门，就关门） ¶ **kʰi˦ | tʰi˦-hwæ˩!** • Close the door! • 关门吧！ ¶ **ʂe˦bæ˦ | le˦-wo˦-hwæ˥** • to put the chain on the door (in the rare cases where all family members leave the house, the door is locked using an iron chain and a lock) • 将铁链锁在门上（在极少数情况下，所有家庭成员都离开家，就用铁链和锁将门锁上） ¶ **kʰi˦-bi˥ di˩-hĩ˩ ʂe˩bæ˩** • the chain on the main door of the house, used to lock the door • 门锁链。直译：'在门上的锁链'。 ▣ See also: ʈæ˩a

hwæ˩a 2 /hwæˀ/ *huaeq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: La ► To suspend, to hang (in a place). • 悬挂、挂在墙上 ¶ **tso˦~tso˦ | gɤ˦bi˦ hwæ˥** • to suspend things up high (e.g. on a hook) • 挂东西在上面 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˦~tso˦ hwæ˥** • to suspend things • 挂东西 ¶ **ʂe˦ | tʰi˦-hwæ˩** • to hang meat (above the hearth, to smoke it) • 挂肉（在火塘上，为了

熏肉） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˧~tso˧ | tʰi˧-hwæ˩** • to suspend things • 挂东西 ¶ **ʂe˧-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……

hwæ˧dʐæ˥1 /hwæ˧dʐæ˥/ *huaezzhae* (Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Squirrel. • 松鼠，灰鼠 ¶ **hwæ˧dʐæ˥-pʰɣ˩** • male squirrel • 公松鼠 ¶ **hwæ˧dʐæ˥-mi˩** • female squirrel • 母松鼠 ❋ Classifier: mi˩b

hwæ˧dʐæ˥2 /hwæ˧dʐæ˥/ *huaezzhae*
NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Wart. • 瘊子、肉赘 ¶ **hwæ˧ʈʂæ˥tʰɣ˩** • a wart forms • 长瘊子 ¶ **hwæ˧ʈʂæ˥ | le˧-tʰɣ˧-ze˧!** • A wart has formed! • 长瘊子了！ ❋ Classifier: mi˩b

hwæ˥~hwæ˩ /hwæ˧hwæ˩/ *huaehuae* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ❋ Tone: H- ► To buy (reduplicated form). • 买（重叠形式） ❋ Morphological makeup: hwæ˧a

hwæ˧pʰæ˥ /hwæ˧pʰæ˥/ *huapae* (Gi, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► A piece of cloth. • 一块布 ❋ Classifier: pʰæ˧a

hwæ˧pʰæ˩ /hwæ˧pʰæ˩/ *huaepae* (Da: hwɑ˧pʰæ˩)
NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Large hoe. • 大锄 ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 挖锄 ¶ **hwæ˧pʰæ˩ tʰɣ˩-nɑ˩** • ~ DEM CLF: that large hoe • ~ 指示代词 量词：那把大锄 ❋ Classifier: nɑ˧a

hwæ˧pʰæ˩-gɣ˩-di˩ /hwæ˧pʰæ˩gɣ˩di˩/ *huapae gguddi* (Jj: same, Gi: hwæ˧pʰæ˥-gɣ˧-di˧ tɕi˧tɕʰi˥)
NOUN ❋ Tone: L#- ► Loom. • 织布机 ¶ **hwæ˧pʰæ˩gɣ˩di˩-tɕi˩tɕʰi˧** • industrial sewing machine (formed of the Na word plus the Chinese word for 'engine') • 工业织布机。直译："织布机器"（在摩梭词后面加上汉语的"机器"） ❋ Classifier: nɑ˧a

hwæ˧qʰæ#˥ /hwæ˧qʰæ˧/ *huaekhae*
NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Scabious, *Scabiosa comosa*. • 山萝卜，*Scabiosa comosa*（也称作蓝盆花）。摩梭人吃的一种野菜。 ▣ Synonym: hwɤ˧li˧-hwæ˧qʰæ#˥, ʂæ˧-lo˩pɣ˩

hwæ˧tsɯ˥ /hwæ˧tsɯ˥/ *huaezi* (Gi, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Rat. • 老鼠 ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 耗子 ¶ **hwæ˧tsɯ˥-pʰɣ˩** • male rat • 公老鼠 ¶ **hwæ˧tsɯ˥-mi˩** • female rat • 母老鼠 ❋ Classifier: mi˩b ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 耗子

hwæ˧tsɯ˥-njɤ˩di˩ /hwæ˧tsɯ˥njɤ˩di˩/ *huaezi nyaddi*
NOUN ❋ Tone: H#- ► Setose thistle. • 大蓟 ❋ Classifier: dzi˩b

hwæ˧tsɯ˥-njɤ˩di˩-si˩dzi˩ /hwæ˧tsɯ˥njɤ˩di˩si˩dzi˩/ *huaezi nyaddi seezzee*
NOUN ❋ Tone: H#- ► Burdock. • 牛蒡 ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 牛蒡子

hwɤ˥1 /hwɤ˧/ *fe* (Dd: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Gift (usually money) made on important occasions (weddings, etc). • 在大事发生的时候送的礼物（近期一般给钱）：婚礼、葬礼 ¶ **hwɤ˧ | ɖɯ˧-kʰwɤ˥** • a gift, a financial contribution • 一个红包 ❋ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥a

hwɤ˥2 /hwɤ˧/ *fe*
VERB ❋ Tone: H ► To participate in a funeral ceremony (literally 'to see [the deceased] out'). • 执绋送丧 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) mɤ˧-hwɤ˥** • NEG ~: not to participate in a funeral ceremony • 否定~：不执绋送丧 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) hĩ˧ hwɤ˥** • To participate in a funeral ceremony (literally 'to see someone out'). • 执绋送丧。直译：'送人'。

hwɤ˧ /hwɤ˧/ *fe* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)
ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: M ► Broad, vast, extensive; big (plain; piece of cloth, vegetable...). • 宽，辽阔，宽敞 ¶ **qʰɑ˧-hwɤ˧-gɣ˧** • extremely vast • 非常宽敞 ▣ Synonym: ʈʂʰwɤ˧hwɤ˩

hwɤ˩ /hwɤ˥/ *feq*
VERB ❋ Tone: L$_a$ ① ► To pack, to tie together into a bundle. • 捆（捆成捆儿） ¶ **zɯ˧-wɤ˧ hwɤ˥** • to make a bundle of hay • 将草捆成一垛、捆一垛草 ¶ **si˧-wɤ˧ hwɤ˥** • to make a bundle of wood • 将木头捆成一堆、捆一堆木头 ¶ **hɑ˧-wɤ˧ hwɤ˥** • to make a bundle of cut cereals • 将粮食捆成一包、捆一包粮食 ¶ **wɤ˩ hwɤ˥** • to tie together into a bundle, to make a bundle • 捆成一包 ¶ **wɤ˥ | tʰi˧-hwɤ˩** • and then, (we) tie (it) into a bundle! • 然后，捆成一包！ ¶ **wɤ˥ | ɖɯ˧-wɤ˩ hwɤ˩** • 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 ¶ **hĩ˧, | wɤ˩ hwɤ˧ ji˧-ni˥gɣ˩!** • 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 ¶ **wɤ˩hwɤ˧ʑi˧-ni˥gɣ˩-ɲi˩-ze˩!** • I have put myself in trouble! / I have made a lot of trouble for myself! / I have put my knickers in a twist! • 我给自己找麻烦了！

hwɤ˩a /hwɤ˩/ *huaq* (Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: La ► To hand over, to pass over, to send. • 递过去 ¶ **hĩ˧-ki˧ | tso˧~tso˧ hwɤ˥** • to send some stuff to someone • 给人家寄东西

hwɤ˩1 /hwɤ˩/ *huaq* (Gi, Da, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To mend, to patch. • 补 ¶ **le˧-hwɤ˩** • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ¶ **ba˩la˩ hwɤ˥** • to mend clothes • 补衣服

hwɤ˩2 /hwɤ˩/ *huaq*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH ► Cat (monosyllable). • 猫（单音节） ❁ Classifier: mi˩b

hwɤ˩3 /hwɤ˩/ *huaq*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH ► Rat (monosyllabic form, only preserved as part of the list of twelve animals of the duodenary cycle, and in the disyllabic expression 'Year of the Rat'). • 鼠 **(phonological elicitation)** ¶ **æ˩, | kʰɣ˧, | bo˩, | hwɤ˧, | ʑi˧, | la˧, | tʰo˧li˧, | mɣ˧gɣ˧, | bɣ˧zɣ˧, | zɣæ˧, | jo˧, | ʑi˩** • the twelve animals of the duodenary cycle • 十二个生肖：鸡肉、狗、猪、鼠、牛、虎、兔、龙、蛇、马、羊、猴 ⊡ See also: hwɤ˧-kʰɣ˥1, hwɤ˧-kʰɣ˥2

hwɤ˩4 /hwɤ˩/ *huaq*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH ► Rust (monosyllable). • 锈（单音节）

hwɤ˩dʑɯ˩ /hwɤ˩dʑɯ˩/ *huajji*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Cabin, hut. • 山上过夜的小木房 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧b

hwɤ˩kæ˧ /hwɤ˩kæ˥/ *huagae* (Gi: ∅)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Red birch; its wood is good: it is used to make ards. • 红桦树 ¶ **hwɤ˩kæ˧-si˧dzi˩** • Red birch (same meaning as the main entry, with addition of the word for 'tree', /si˧dzi˩/). • 红桦树（与 hwɤ˩kæ˧ 含义相同，但增加了'树'这个词：si˧dzi˩）。

hwɤ˧-kʰɣ˥1 /hwɤ˧kʰɣ˥/ *huaku* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: -H# ► Year of the Rat. • 鼠年 ◈ **(tonology)** The tonal pattern of the phrase 'Year of the Rat' is different from that of other disyllabic expressions designating years in the duodenial cycle. We can conclude from this that the tone of the monosyllabic noun 'rat' (not preserved in the contemporary language, where it is replaced by a borrowing from Chinese) was neither #H (tone of 'horse', 'ox', 'dog'), nor M (tone of 'tiger'), nor LM (tone of 'chicken' and 'pig'), nor LH (tone of 'monkey'), nor L (tone of 'sheep'). It was therefore probably an MH tone. This analysis is confirmed by the pronunciation of the monosyllable in the list of animals in the cycle. ❁ Morphological makeup: hwɤ˩3, kʰɣ˩

hwɤ˧-kʰɣ˥2 /hwɤ˧kʰɣ˥/ *huaq kuq*

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: -H# ► Born in the year of the Rat. • 属鼠 ⊡ See also: hwɤ˩3

hwɤ˧li˩ /hwɤ˧li˩/ *huali* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Cat. • 猫 ◈ **(morphemic make-up)** The second syllable, /-li/, is plausibly a suffix: see also 'butterfly'. ❁ Classifier: mi˩b ❁ Cognates: (Naxi) hwɑ˥le˩

hwɤ˧li˧-bɣ˥ /hwɤ˧li˧bɣ˥/ *hualibbu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Lower balcony, mezzanine: an area of the main room where a floor is laid under the roof structure, forming a mezzanine, but which the human inhabitants do not use. As the area is very smoky, only a flimsy floor and no railings are used. Hence the name: 'the cat's (place)', as only the cat roams around easily up there. Sometimes objects are stored here (wickerwork, for example): the smoke give them some protection from insects. • 夹层：主屋的夹层。只有一层薄的木地板。这一个区域，在屋顶结构下铺设地板，形成一个夹层。因为烟雾很大，所以人不能用这个空间当卧室。只铺设一层薄薄的地板，没有栏杆。因此，这里被称为"猫的（地方）"，因为只有猫可以在上面轻松地走来走去。有时会在这里存放一些物品（例如柳条制品）：烟雾可以起到一定的防虫作用。 ⊡ Synonym: hwɤ˧li˧-se˧-di˩ ❁ Classifier: kɤ˩a 2 ❁ Morphological makeup: hwɤ˧li˩, =bɣ˧

hwɤ˧li˧-hwæ˧qʰæ˩# /hwɤ˧li˧hwæ˧qʰæ˧/ *huali huaekhae*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Scabious. • 山萝卜 ⊡ Synonym: hwæ˧qʰæ˩#, ʂæ˧-lo˩pɣ˩

hwɤ˧li˧-se˧-di˩ /hwɤ˧li˧se˧di˩/ *huali seiddi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Lower balcony, mezzanine. • 夹层：主屋的夹层。因为烟多，所以人不能用这个空间当卧室。只有一层薄的木地板。 ❁ Classifier: kɤ˩a 2

hwɤ˧li˧-ʂɯ˧mo˥ /hwɤ˧li˧ʂɯ˧mo˥/ *huali shimo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Old cat (male or female). • 老猫

（不分公、母） ❁ Classifier: mi˩b

hwɤ˧li˧-zo˥ /hwɤ˧li˧zo˥/ *hualisso*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Kitten, cub. • 小猫 ◈ (**semantics**) To specify a kitten's sex, one may, as early as birth, use the same terms as for adults: /hwɤ˧mi˥$/, /hwɤ˧pʰɣ˥$/. ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧b

hwɤ˧mi˥$ /hwɤ˧mi˥/ *huami* (Da: ∅, Jj: hwɤ˧mi#˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H$ ► She-cat, queen. • 母猫 ¶ **hwɤ˧mi˧-hwɤ˥pʰɣ˩** ≈ **hwɤ˧mi˧-hwɤ˧pʰɣ˩#** • she-cat and tom-cat ◈ (**tonology**) The consultant expresses a preference for the #H- tonal variant. • 母猫与公猫 ◈ (**tonology**) #H- ≈ H# ❁ Classifier: mi˩b

hwɤ˧pʰɣ#˥ /hwɤ˧pʰɣ˧/ *huapu* (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Tom-cat, tom. • 公猫 ¶ **hwɤ˧pʰɣ˧ tʰɣ˧-mi˥#** • ~ DEM CLF: that tom-cat • ~ 指示代词 量词：那个公猫 ¶ **hwɤ˧pʰɣ˧-hwɤ˧mi˥** • tom-cat and she-cat ◈ (**tonology**) the variant /‡hwɤ˧pʰɣ˧-hwɤ˧mi˥/ is not acceptable • 公猫与母猫 ◈ (**tonology**) H# ❁ Classifier: mi˩b

hwɤ˧se˧ /hwɤ˧se˧/ *huasei*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Peanuts. • 花生 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 花生

hwɤ˧se˧-qo˧tɣ˩ /hwɤ˧se˧qo˧tɣ˩/ *huasei ghodu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L# ► Peanuts (same meaning as /hwɤ˧se˧/, with addition of the word for 'kernel, pit', /qo˧tɣ˩/). • 花生仁（与 hwɤ˧se˧ 含义相同，但增加了'果核、仁'这个词：qo˧tɣ˩）。 ❁ Morphological makeup: hwɤ˧se˧, qo˧tɣ˩

hwɤ˧tɕi˥ /hwɤ˧tɕi˥/ *huajie*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Curly dock, wild dock, *Rumex crispus*. It is one of three sorts of plants used as pig fodder. It was also eaten by humans as famine food. • 土大黄（学名：皱叶酸模），是喂猪的三种主要牧草之一。人在饥荒时期也会食用这种植物。 ¶ **hwɤ˧tɕi˥-bæ˩bæ˩** • curly dock flowers • 土大黄花 ¶ **hwɤ˧tɕʰi˥-ʁo˩bɣ˩** • sprouts of curly dock • 土大黄的嫩芽 ❁ Classifier: po˧a (CLF for plants with a stalk)

hwɤ˩ʈi˥ /hwɤ˩ʈi˥/ *huadei* (Jj: same, Gi: hwɤ˩ʈi˧, hwɤ˩ʈɤ˧, Da: ho˩ ʈi˥)

VERB ❁ Tone: LH ► To become rusty, to get rusty, to rust. • 生锈 ¶ **hwɤ˩ʈi˥-ze˩** • ~ PFV: it has become rusty • 生锈了

hwɤ˧zo#˥ /hwɤ˧zo˧/ *huasso*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Kitten. • 小猫 ¶ **hwɤ˧zo˧ tʰɣ˧-ɭɯ#˥** • ~ DEM CLF: that kitten • ~ 指示代词 量词：那只小猫 ¶ **hwɤ˧zo˧-hwɤ˧mi˥** • cats, the cat family: kitten and parents • 猫，包括小猫、母猫和公猫 ◈ (**tonology**) H# ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧b

hw̃ɤ˩a /hw̃ɤ˩/ *huanq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: La ► Late. • 迟，晚 ¶ **hw̃ɤ˩-hĩ˩** • ~ REL/NMLZ • 迟的 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ ʐi˧-ʈi˥ hw̃ɤ˩!** • He/she gets up late! • 他起床起得晚！

ĩ

ĩɬ /ʔĩɬ!/ *in*

INTERJECTION ✺ Tone: M ► Yes, OK. • 是的，好的 ◈ (**phonology**) The choice of indicating a lexical M tone for this word is somewhat arbitrary, in that it is not grounded in morpho-tonological arguments. In the examples observed to date, the word does not interact tonally with the surrounding morphemes, which makes it impossible to subject it to a set of tonal tests. ¶ **ʦʰɯɬ-ŋɯɬ | "ĩɬ! ĩɬ!" | piɬ.** • (S)he said "Yes! yes!" • 他说："是的，是的！" ¶ (Agriculture.10, 10.24397/pangloss-0004441#S10)

j

jæ˩dzɯ˦ /jæ˩dzɯ˦/ *yuaezi* (Gi: jɥe˩tsɯ˦, Jj: jɥen˩dzɯ˦ ◈ (**dialectology**) There is considerable variation between speakers for this loanword. It is well confirmed that the initial is voiced in the speech of F4 (who pronounces /jæ˩dzɯ˦/) and Mr. He Jiaze (consultant Jj, who pronounces /jɥen˩dzɯ˦/), while Gisso pronounces /jɥe˩tsɯ˦/, with an unvoiced initial. ◈ (**etymology**) The word is not perceived as a loan by Mrs. Latami. See the recording VOC13.)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Vegetable garden. • 菜园 ▣ Synonym: qʰwæ˦˩ɯ˧ ❁ Classifier: kɤ˧˥$_a$ 2 (CLF for tracts of land) ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 园子

jɤ˦ 1 /jɤ˦/ *ye*

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M ► Good (only appears in negative construction). • 好（只出现在否定词后面） ¶ **mɤ˦-jɤ˦** • NEG ～: it's not good! It's not right! (About someone's behaviour) • 否定～：不好（形容一个人的行为）

jɤ˦ 2 /jɤ˦/ *ye* (Gi, Da, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M ► Flat. • 平（土地） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) mɤ˦-jɤ˦** • NEG ～: not flat; uneven • 否定～：不平 ▣ Synonym: ɬɻ˦

jɤ˦ 3 /jɤ˦/ *ye* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: ∅)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Tobacco, cigarettes. • 烟 ¶ **jɤ˦ tʰɯ˩** • to smoke tobacco • 抽烟 ❁ Classifier: ko˦$_a$ ❁ Morphological makeup: It could be an early Chinese loan: 烟. ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 烟? ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) jæ51

jɤ˩$_a$ 1 /jɤ˥/ *yeq*

VERB ❁ Tone: L$_a$ ► To coil. • 盘、盘绕（线） ¶ **sɑ˦ jɤ˧** • to coil linen thread • 盘麻线 ¶ **sɑ˦ | le˦-jɤ˩** • to coil linen thread • 盘麻线 ▣ See also: tɕɯ˦ʅɯ˦

jɤ˩$_a$ 2 /jɤ˥/ *yeq*

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L$_a$ ► Overcooked, overdone, mushy, sodden, mushed. • （煮）烂 ¶ **le˦-tɕɤ˧˥ | le˦-jɤ˩-ze˩!** • It got sodden after boiling! / After boiling, it got all mushy / it got overdone! • 煮烂了！ ¶ **jɤ˩-hĩ˥** • ～ REL/NMLZ • 烂的

jɤ˩$_b$ 1 /jɤ˥/ *yeq*

VERB ❁ Tone: L$_b$ ► To be listless, to be dejected. • 没精神 ¶ **tʰi˦-jɤ˩-ho˩-ze˩!** • (S)he is getting listless and dispirited! • 他没精神了！ ¶ **ɑ˩ʁo˦ ʂɣ˦dɣ˦ | tʰi˦-jɤ˩-ho˩-tsɯ˩!** • When one misses home, one gets listless and dispirited! • 想家的时候，没精神！ ¶ **ɑ˩ʁo˦ ʂɣ˦dɣ˦-zo˧, | tʰi˦-jɤ˩-ho˩!** • When one misses home, one gets listless and dispirited! • 想家的时候，没精神！ ¶ **ɲi˦mi˦ tsʰi˦-zo˩, | tʰi˦-jɤ˩-ho˩!** • When the weather is hot, one gets listless and dispirited! • 天气很热，没精神！ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) jɤ˩-mɤ˧-jɤ˩** • ～ NEG ～ ◈ (**tonology**) This combination was elicited as a test to establish the tone category: L$_a$ or L$_b$. It leads to the conclusion that the tone is L$_b$. • ～否定～

jɤ˩$_b$ 2 /dɯ˦ jɤ˩/ *ye*

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: L$_b$ ► Row: classifier for rows of vegetables. • 量词：排（一排菜） ¶ **ɣ˩tsʰɤ˥ | dɯ˦-jɤ˩ tʰi˩-pʰo˩** • to plant a row of vegetables • 种一排菜

jɤ˧˥ 1 /jɤ˧˥/ *yeq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To lick. • 舔 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˦~tso˦ jɤ˩** • to lick something • 舔东西 ¶ **dzɯ˦-di˦jɤ˧** • to lick food • 舔食品 ¶ **tso˦~tso˦ dɯ˦-kʰwɤ˧jɤ˩-ze˩** • (S)he has licked something. • 他舔了一个东西。 ¶ (Gi) **qʰwɤ˦ jɤ˧** • to lick a bowl (what one does when there is no food left; a beggar licks a bowl for the last bits of food left) • 舔一个碗（如：乞丐舔碗）

jɤ˧˥ 2 /jɤ˧˥/ *yeq*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH ► A wild radish that grows on the mountains; it is edible; it is picked and eaten in the Spring, when vegetables are not ripe yet. Yi people harvest it and sell it in the plain. • 红萝卜菜：一种山上的野菜。春天的时候，菜园的蔬菜还没有成熟的时候，永宁的人吃红萝卜菜。彝族在高山上采下来，在永宁卖。◈ In local Chinese dialect: 野山菜 ¶ **(proverb) jɤ˦ dzɯ˦ | qʰɑ˦-sɯ˧~sɯ˩, | jɤ˦ ʈʂɤ˧ ŋɣ˩-ʅɯ˩~ʅɯ˩!** • "The wild radish is bitter; and its harvest costs tears! / The wild radish tastes bitter; and its harvest is bitter, too! / The wild radish is all bitterness inside, and all bitterness at the harvest!" This proverb evokes the difficulty of the harvest, which requires long wanderings up high on the mountain. • "红萝卜菜，味道苦，去摘也要流眼泪！／红萝卜菜，吃起来苦，摘起来也苦！"摘红萝卜菜，需要爬高山，寻找时间长，永宁坝子的农民觉得这比较苦。 ▣ See also: ʝi˦ʂæ˦tsʰɤ˩

jɤ˧˥ 3 /jɤ˧˥/ *yeq*

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To spread, to put on, to smear. • 抹、涂抹 ¶ **pʰɻ˦ʂɯ˦ jɤ˧˥** • to put on beauty cream or

sunscreen • 抹防晒霜 ¶ **mɤ˩ jɤ˥** • to apply grease (e.g. to the skin) • 涂抹油 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tʰi˧-jɤ˥** • DUR ~ • 持续体 ~

jɤ˥a 1 /ɖɯ˧jɤ˥/ *ye*

CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: MHa ► 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）

jɤ˥a 2 /ɖɯ˧jɤ˥/ *ye*

CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: MHa ► 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˩ʁɣ˩-pɤ˥jɤ˩ | ɖɯ˧-jɤ˥** • a ball of egg dough • 一个鸡蛋面团 ¶ **ji˧-jɤ˥** • one ball/cake • 一个团／并

jɤ˩ɕjo˧-dza˧qʰwɤ˩ /jɤ˩ɕjo˧dza˧qʰwɤ˩/ *yexo zzakhua*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM-L# ► Sandal. • 凉鞋 ✵ Classifier: dzi˧b (CLF for pairs of objects, when the pair makes up a unit)

jɤ˧gɯ˩ /jɤ˧gɯ˩/ *yeggee* (Da: jɤ˧gɤ˧)

NOUN ✵ Tone: L# ► Buckwheat, *Fagopyrum esculentum*. • 甜荞／荞麦／花荞 ⊡ See also: jɤ˧qʰɑ#˥ ✵ Classifier: kɤ˥a 2 (CLF for tracts of land: a buckwheat field)

jɤ˩ho˧ /jɤ˩ho˥/ *yeho* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM ► Matches. • 火柴（洋火） ✵ Classifier: po˩b (CLF for bags) ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 洋火

jɤ˩jo#˥ /jɤ˩jo˥/ *yeyo* (Gi: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM+#H ► Potato. • 洋芋、土豆、马铃薯 ✵ Classifier: kɤ˥a 2 (CLF for tracts of land) ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 洋芋

jɤ˩jo˧-bɻ#˥ /jɤ˩jo˧bɻ/ *yeyobbeu* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM+#H ► Potato grub, *Agriotes lineatus*. • 蛴螬 ✵ Classifier: mi˩b ✵ Morphological makeup: jɤ˩jo#˥, bɻ˥

jɤ˧ŋɤ˧ /jɤ˧ŋɤ˧/ *Yenge*

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► The city of Chengdu, in Sichuan. • 成都 ¶ **ho˧di˧-jɤ˧ŋɤ˧** • The city of Chengdu, specifying 'in Sichuan' (ho˧di˧). • 成都（这个说法说明：'四川（ho˧di˧）成都'）。◈ **(tonology)** M

jɤ˩pæ˧sɯ˥$ /jɤ˩pæ˧sɯ˥/ *Yebaesi*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM+H$ ► Yebaesi, 'Yang Chieftain': a family name from Yongning, containing a name borrowed from Chinese (Yang 杨) plus a term referring to the lowest degree in the hierarchy of feudal leaders: the hamlet chieftain, 把事. Only one family in Yongning carries this name. • 杨把事。这个姓，由两部分组成的：'杨'姓（汉语借词）与封建社会最小领导层次：'把事'。 ¶ **jɤ˩pæ˧sɯ˧=ɻ˥$** • ~ ASSOCIATIVE: the people of the Yebaesi family • 杨把事家族 ¶ **jɤ˩pɑ˧sɯ˥ | ʈæ˧ʂɯ˧** • the proper name of a person of the Yebaesi family (given name: Daeshi): 'Daeshi of the Yebaesi family'. • 杨把事家的一个人的名字：杨把事·达石 ⊡ See also: pæ˧sɯ˧

jɤ˧pɤ˧ /jɤ˧pɤ˧/ *yebe*

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Dumb person: person who cannot speak. • 哑巴 ⊡ See also: mɣ˩bæ˧-mi˩ ⊡ Synonym: zo˧bæ˩ ✵ Classifier: ɣ˧ ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 哑巴

jɤ˩po˧ /jɤ˩po˥/ *yebo* (Jj: same, Da: ʤɛ˥to˧ʂɣ˥kʰɯ˧jɤ˩pu˥)

VERB ✵ Tone: LM ► To gamble, to bet, to wager. • 赌博、打赌

jɤ˧pʰi˧-jɤ#˥ /jɤ˧pʰi˧jɤ˧/ *yepiye* (Gi, Da: same, Dd: ∅ ◈ **(semantics)** The speaker uses the phrase ʈʂʰæ˧ɣ˧-nɑ˥, meaning 'black medicine'.)

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Opium. • 鸦片 ✵ Morphological makeup: jɤ˧ 3 Opium is smoked, like tobacco. In Na, it was borrowed as 'opium tobacco'. The word for 'tobacco', /jɤ˧3/, might be an early borrowing from Chinese, too, but by the time the word 'opium' was borrowed, the word 'tobacco' was well-integrated (supposing that it was originally a loanword) and could assist in guiding the interpretation of the new loanword, 'opium'. ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 鸦片

jɤ˧qʰɑ#˥ /jɤ˧qʰɑ˧/ *yekha*

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Bitter buckwheat, *Fagopyrum tataricum Gaertn*. • 苦荞 ⊡ See also: jɤ˧gɯ˩ ✵ Classifier: kɤ˥a 2 (CLF for tracts of land) ✵ Morphological makeup: qʰɑ˥

jɤ˧qʰɑ˧-pɤ˥jɤ˩-mo˩ /jɤ˧qʰɑ˧pɤ˥jɤ˩mo˩/ *yekhabeye moq*

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H- ► Cep, penny bun, porcino, *Boletus edulis* (a type of edible fungus); literally "buckwheat bun mushroom", due to its texture. • 牛肝菌 ⊡ See also:

njo˩kæ˧-tɕi˨/

jɤ˩tʰi˥ /jɤ˩tʰi˥/ *yeti*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Enamel: found in enamel plates, for instance. Literally 'Westerners' iron'. • 搪瓷（汉语借词：'洋铁'） ◈ **(tonology)** The tonal behaviour of this loan is not fully consistent. For an LH tone, we would expect an L.H.L tonal pattern for the phrase 'enamelled saucepan', as well as for the phrase 'made of enamel', /jɤ˩tʰi˧-ɳɯ˧ | gɣ˨/, but the observed pattern is L.M.M. Conversely, if the tone were LM, we would expect an L.M.M.M pattern for 'enamelled plate', which actually carries an L.H.L.L sequence: /jɤ˩tʰi˥-ʁæ˩bæ˩/. The proposed interpretation is that the tone of borrowings still perceived as such is less stable than that of fully established vocabulary (perceived as belonging to the Na language). Other examples of this phenomenon include the Chinese borrowing for 'oilcloth'. ¶ **jɤ˩tʰi˥-ʁæ˩bæ˩** • enamelled plate • 搪瓷盘子 ¶ **jɤ˩tʰi˥-pɻ˩tɑ˩** • enamelled bucket • 搪瓷桶 ¶ **jɤ˩tʰi˧-ɣ˧** • enamelled pot • 搪瓷桶 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) jɤ˩tʰi˧-ɳɯ˧ | gɣ˨** • made in/with enamel • 搪瓷作的 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 洋铁

jɤ˩tʰi˧-ʁæ˩bæ˩ /jɤ˩tʰi˧ʁæ˩bæ˩/ *yeti hraebbae*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM-L ► Porcelain plate. • 瓷盘 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧$_b$

jɤ˧wo˥ /jɤ˧wo˥/ *ye'uo*

VERB ❁ Tone: MH# ► To regress. • 倒退、退步 ¶ **no˧ | jɤ˧wo˥ | sɯ˧ʤɻæ˧!** • You are regressing! (Said to a child who had already developed a habit of going to the toilet in the previous weeks, but who, that day, soiled her trousers.) • 你这是在退步！（情景：一个小孩已经几个礼拜有了上厕所的习惯，那天又把屎拉在裤头里）

jɤ˩ʐe˧ /jɤ˩ʐe˥/ *yerei* (Gi: ʐe˩ʐe˧)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Westerner. • 西方人（"洋人"） ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 洋人

jɤ˩ʐe˧-hĩ#˥ /jɤ˩ʐe˧hĩ˧/ *yereihin*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Westerner. • 西方人、老外（"洋人"） ¶ **tʰɣ-ɣ˧, | jɤ˩ʐe˧-hĩ˧ɲi˥!** • This person is a Westerner! • 那个（人）是老外！／那个（人）是西方人！ ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧

jo˥1 /jo˧/ *yo*

VERB ❁ Tone: H ► To use. • 用 ¶ **le˧-jo˥ | le˧-se˩-ze˩!** • It has been used up! / It is used up, there is none left! • 用没了！／用完了，没了！ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 用

jo˥2 /jo˧/ *yo* (Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Jade. • 玉石 ❁ Classifier: pʰo˥$_a$ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 玉 ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) ju35

jo˧ /jo˧/ *yo* (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M intrans ► To come; to come in. • 来 ¶ **le˧-jo˧-ze˧!** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: (s)he has come • 实施 ~ 整体体：来了！ ¶ **hĩ˧ le˧-jo˥-kɣ˩-ze˩** • Someone may come at any time! (Context: explaining why, at the time when there was no market, one had to have good food in store at home in case a visitor came round.) • （随时）会有人来的！（情景：合作人解释说，在没有市场的年代，家里必须随时准备好足够的精致食物，为来访的客人准备一顿丰盛的饭菜。） ¶ **hĩ˧bæ˧ le˧-jo˥-kɣ˩-ze˩** • A guest may come at any time! (Context: as above.) • （随时）会有客人来的！（情景：同上。） ¶ **jo˧-mɤ˧-bi˧-ze˧!** • (Tomorrow, I) will not come! (Context: someone who pays daily visits to someone else explains that (s)he will not come on the next day.) • （明天，我）不来了！（情景：一个人平时每天来访，那天他说：第二天不来了，第三天才来。）

jo˩ /jo˧/ *yo* (Gi: same, Jj, Dd: jo˧)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Sheep. • 绵羊 ¶ **jo˩-ɣɯ˨** • sheep skin • 羊皮 ¶ **jo˩hɣ̃˨** • wool (sheep wool) • 羊毛 ❁ Classifier: pʰo˥$_a$ ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) ʐɔ̃55

jo˩$_b$ /ɖɯ˧ jo˩/ *yo* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: L$_b$ ► An ounce. • 量词：两（一两） ◈ **(phonology)** Among classifiers belonging to the tone category L$_b$, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is MH#.

jo˨ /jo˨/ *yoq* (Da: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Right (opposite of: left). • 右边 ⊡ See also: jo˩gi˩

jo˥ /jo˥/ *yo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH ► Oil, grease. • 油。 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 油

jo˧do#˥ /jo˧do˧/ *yoddo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Name of a Buddhist ritual, practised for curing diseases, specifically for women. • 一项佛教仪式的名称，专门用于治疗女性疾

病。 ¶ (Healing.73, 10.24397/pangloss-0004541#S73) **ə-ʑji˦-ʂɯ˩˧ʑji˩, | ʈæ˦bɤ˦ ʁɑ˦ʂe˩-dʐo˩, | jo˦do˦ pɣ˩-pi˩! | mi˩zɯ˩-ʈʂʰɯ˩˧ | go˧˥, | pi˦, | jo˦do˦ pɣ˩-pi˩-kɣ˩ mɣ˩!** • In the old days, when calling in the monks, we used to talk about 'doing the yoddo ritual'! When a woman was ill, they would perform the yoddo ritual! • 以前，当我们召集僧侣时，我们常说‘做 yoddo 仪式’！当女人生病时，我们会举行 yoddo 仪式。

jo˩gi˩ /jo˩gi˧˥/ *yoggi* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Right (opposite of left). • 右边 ¶ **jo˩gi˩dzɤ˩** • the side to the right, the right • 右边 ⊡ See also: jo˧˥

jo˦gɣ˦ /jo˦gɣ˦/ *Yoggu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Lijiang. • 丽江（包括丽江坝子） ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) dʑi22gu55dĩ51

jo˦gɣ˦-ŋɣ˦lɣ˦ /jo˦gɣ˦ŋɣ˦lɣ˦/ *Yoggu Ngulu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Yulong snow mountain; literally 'Lijiang's snow mountain'. • 玉龙雪山

jo˩-kʰɣ˩ 1 /jo˩kʰɣ˧˥/ *yoku* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Year of the Goat. • 羊年 ❁ Morphological makeup: jo˩, kʰɣ˧˥

jo˩-kʰɣ˩ 2 /jo˩kʰɣ˧˥/ *yo kuq*

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L ► Born in the year of the Goat. • 属羊

jo˩lo˩ /jo˩lo˧˥/ *yolo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Right (opposite of left). • 右边 ⊡ See also: jo˧˥

jo˦lɣ#˥ /jo˦lɣ˦/ *yolu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Prosperity. • 繁荣、景气 ¶ **jo˦lɣ˦ ɲi˥!** • Let there be prosperity! (A wish, a benediction.) • 财源广进！ ¶ **jo˦lɣ˦ zo˦-ho˩!** • Let there be prosperity! (A wish, a benediction.) • 财源广进！ ¶ **jo˦lɣ˦ kɣ˧˥!** • Let there be prosperity! (A wish, a benediction.) • 财源广进！

jo˦mi˦ /jo˦mi˦/ *yomi* (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Ewe. • 母绵羊 ¶ **jo˦mi˦-po˦lo˦** • ewe and ram • 母绵羊与公羊 ❁ Classifier: pʰo˧˥ₐ

jo˦mi˦-ʁwɤ˦ /jo˦mi˦ʁwɤ˦/ *Yomiwua*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Yomiwua, the second village that one crosses when going from /qʰæ˦tɕʰi˦/ to /ʈʂo˦ʂɯ#˥/. Latitude: 27.74694, longitude: 100.66463. • 有米瓦村。经纬度：100.66463，27.74694

jo˦mɣ#˥ /jo˦mɣ˦/ *Yomu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Youmi, a hamlet in Labai. • 拉柏乡油米村 ¶ **jo˦mɣ˦ hĩ#˥** • People of Youmi. • 油米村人 ¶ **jo˦mɣ˦ hĩ˦, | nɑ˩hĩ˦-ʐwɤ˦ kɣ˥!** • The people of the hamlet of Youmi speak Naxi! • 油米村人讲的是纳西语！

jo˩pɣ˦ /jo˩pɣ˥/ *yobu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ≈ LM+MH# ► Oilcloth; tarpaulin. • 油布 ◈ (**tonology**) This phrase has two tonal variants: LM and LM+MH#. ¶ **jo˩pɣ˧** • oilcloth (tonal variant) • 油布（声调变体） ❁ Classifier: tsʰi˥ₐ 1 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 油布

jo˩pʰɣ˩ /jo˩pʰɣ˧/ ≈ jo˦pʰɣ˦/ *yopu* (La: jo˦pʰɣ#˥ ◈ (**tonology**) #H)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ≈ #H ► Male sheep. • 公绵羊 ¶ **jo˦pʰɣ˦ tʰɣ˦-mi˥#** • ~ DEM CLF: that ram • ~ 指示代词 量词：那头公羊 ⊡ See also: po˦lo˦ ❁ Classifiers: pʰo˧˥ₐ, mi˩ᵦ

jo˩ʂwæ˩ /jo˩ʂwæ˧/ *yoshuae* (Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Wether (castrated ram, neutered ram). • 阉羊 ❁ Classifier: pʰo˧˥ₐ

jo˦zo#˥ /jo˦zo˦/ *yosso* (Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Lamb. • 绵羊羔 ◈ (**phonology**) This is a variant of the L-tone form. ⊡ See also: jo˩zo˩ ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˦ᵦ

jo˩zo˩ /jo˩zo˧/ *yosso* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Lamb. • 绵羊羔 ◈ (**phonology**) This word has a variant carrying #H tone. ⊡ See also: jo˦zo#˥ ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˦ᵦ

ʝ

ʝi˥1 /ʝi˦/ *yi* (Gi, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Ox. • 牛 ¶ **ʝi˦-ɣɯ˥** • ox skin • 牛皮 ¶ **ʝi˦ tʰy˦-pʰo˩** • ~ DEM CLF: that ox skin • ~ 指示代词 量词：那头牛 ❋ Classifier: pʰo˥ₐ

ʝi˥2 /ʝi˦/ *yi* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ❋ Tone: H ① ► To do, to work. • 做，工作 ¶ **ɖwæ˥ | lo˦ ʝi˦** • hard-working, who works hard • 勤劳、努力 ¶ **ɖɯ˦-↑sɑ˥ | mɤ˦-ʝi˥** • to do nothing at all • 什么也不干 ¶ **ə˦tso˦-mɤ˦-ɲi˩ | ʝi˦-bi˦-zo˦-ho˥!** • [I/we] will have to take charge of everything / [I/we] will have to do all the work! • 什么都要做！／我什么都要干（／管）！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦ne-ʝi˥ | ʝi˦-zo˦-ho˥-ɲi˩!** • This is how it must be done! / This is how it is done! • 应该这样做的！ ¶ **ɑ˩ʁo˦ ʝi˦** *awo yi* • 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） ¶ **ɑ˩ʁo˦ le˦-ʝi˥, | se˩ mɤ˩-tʰɑ˥!** • Taking care of the household is a neverending task! • 管理家里，是官不完的（一直有活） ¶ **gɤ˩-ʝi˦ my˥-ʝi˩** • to be busy on all fronts, to juggle with a variety of tasks • 东忙西忙，一直非常忙 ¶ **ə˦tso˦-mɤ˦-ɲi˩, | le˦-ʂe˦, | le˦-ʝi˥!** • We get all sorts of things (all the necessary paraphernalia for a ritual, a feast...) and we do (all that needs to be done)! / We get all sorts of things ready (for the ritual / the feast), we do what needs to be done! • 所有（的东西都）找、作！= 所有的东西都备好了，该作的工作都做 ② ► To speak (a certain language). • 讲（某种语言） ¶ **nɑ˩-ʐwɤ˥ʝi˩** • to speak the Na language, to speak in Na • 讲摩梭语 ¶ **ʈʰɯ˦ | bɤ˦-ʐwɤ˦ ʝi˥-dʑo˩!** • She is speaking Pumi! • 她在讲普米语！

ʝi˥3 /ʝi˦/ *yi*
VERB ❋ Tone: H ► To draw. • 画 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) mɤ˦-ʝi˥** • NEG ~: not to draw • 否定 ~：不画 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tʰɑ˦-ʝi˥!** • PROH ~ • 禁止式：别画！ ¶ **ʈʂɑ˦tɑ˥ʝi˩** • to draw a sign • 画一个符号

ʝi˥4 /ʝi˦/ *yi* (Gi, Da: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Earthen jar. • 坛子，罐子（陶器） ▣ Synonym: ʝi˦mi˦, tʰæ˩tsɯ˦ ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˦ᵦ

ʝi˥5 /ʝi˦/ *yi* (Jj: same)
VERB ❋ Tone: H ► To inform, to tell. • 通知、告诉 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-ʝi˥-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has informed • 实施 ~ 整体体：通知了 ¶ **qʰwæ˦ mi˦ ʝi˦** • to provide a piece of news, to provide some information • 告诉（一个）消息 ¶ **njɤ˦ | hĩ˦-ki˦ | qʰwæ˦mi˦ʝi˦-ze˩** • I have told people the news. • 我告诉了人家（那个消息）。

ʝi˥6 /ʝi˦/ *yi*
NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Man, male person. • 男人 ❋ Usage: archaic ¶ **(proverb) my˦mi˦ so˩tsʰi˩-kʰy˩, | qʰo˦mo˥ gi˩ le˩-ʈɤ˩! | ʝi˦=ɻæ˥ | qʰy˦tsʰi˦-kʰy˩, | bɤ˦di˩ lɑ˩ hỹ˩ ɖʐæ˩!** • “A woman of thirty must be pulled along like an old cow; men of sixty still ride red tigers in the land of the Pumi!” This proverb is about ageing in both sexes, with special emphasis on the appeal that they exert on the opposite sex: at thirty, a woman is old; at sixty, a man is still ready for the greatest exploits. The proverb is reported to be occasionally used by women as an ironic (covertly mocking) comment about an ageing beau. • “女人，到三十岁就算是得拉着的老牛。男人们，到六十岁还在普米山上骑红老虎！”这个谚语讲男人与女人老化过程的不对称，特别描写相互吸引的程度：三十岁女人算是老了，六十岁男人还认为自己有伟大的威力。女人可以用这个谚语隐蔽地嘲弄一个衰老帅哥。

ʝi˦1 /ʝi˦/ *yi*
VERB ❋ Tone: M_c ► To come. • 来 ◈ **(semantics)** Discussions with Mrs. Latami and Daeshi Daedeu have not brought up any nuance of meaning that would distinguish /ʝi˦1/ from /jo˦/. ¶ **lɑ˦ʝi˦-ze˦!** • A tiger is coming! / A tiger has come round! • 老虎来了！ ¶ **lɑ˦ | le˦-ʝi˩-ze˩!** • The tiger is coming back! / The tiger is coming again! • 老虎又来了！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦ | ə˦-ʝi˥?** • Is he coming? / Is he following? (Context: three people are climbing a mountain; the third is lagging behind. The first asks the second: “Is he following?”) • 他来吗？／他能跟上吗？（情景：三个人在登山。第三个人走路比较慢，第一个人看不见第三个人了，就问第二个人：“他来吗？／他能跟上吗？”） ¶ (Gi, La) **mɤ˦-ʝi˦-ze˦!** • It’s going wrong! / Something is going wrong! / We’re in for trouble! • 不好了！不行了！

ʝi˦2 /ʝi˦/ *yi*
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► One (restricted use: only in association with some classifiers, such as ʅɯ˦). • 一 ◈ **(se-**

mantics) The word is labelled as archaic, although there are no decisive arguments to this effect, only clues. A first clue is that it appears in fixed and unmodifiable expressions, such as ȷi˧-kʰɣ˥ ‘some’. A second clue is its rarity and the difficulty (quasi-impossibility) of using it to form new expressions. In any case, it seems clear that this is not a recent Chinese borrowing, as the chance proximity to the Chinese numeral ‘one’ (一) might suggest. ✵ Usage: archaic ¶ **zo˧mɣ˥ | ȷi˧-ʅɯ˧ ʂɣ˧** • to take care of a child • 管一个孩子 ¶ **ʐɯ˧ | ȷi˧-ʅɯ˧** • a pot of alcohol, a small jar of alcohol • 一壶酒 ¶ **qʰwɤ˩ | ȷi˧-ʅɯ˧** • a bowl • 一个碗 ⊡ See also: ȷi˧kʰɣ˥, ȷi˧kʰwɤ˥$

ȷi˧˩b /ȷi˧/ *yi*

CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: M$_b$ ► Classifier for places. • 量词：地方（一个） ¶ **ɖɯ˧-ȷi˧** • a place, somewhere • 一个地方 ¶ **ɖɯ˧-ȷi˧ dzi˩** • to live somewhere; to move to somewhere • 住在一个地方，搬家到一个地方 ¶ **ɖɯ˧-ɣ˧ | ɖɯ˧-ȷi˧ hɯ˧** • 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。）

ȷi˩ /ȷi˩/ *yiq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: LH ► Spot, pimple. • 痘痘 ✵ Classifier: ʅɯ˧˩b

ȷi˧-bɻ˩ /ȷi˧bɻ˩/ *yibbu* (Dd: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: MH# ► Cow pen. • 牛圈 ✵ Classifier: ʅɯ˧˩b

ȷi˩˧ bɣ˩˧ /ȷi˩˧ bɣ˩/ *yiq bbu* (Gi, Da: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: L ► To have lots of pimples. • 出好多痘痘 ¶ (La, Gi, Da)**ȷi˩˧ bɣ˩˧ ȷi˥ ʈɣ˩˧~ʈɣ˩˧** • to have lots of pimples ◈ (**semantics**) The first part of the expression, //ȷi˩˧ bɣ˩˧//, means ‘to have pimples’. But the form /ȷi˩˧ bɣ˩˧/ immediately brings to mind something quite different: the noun ‘bull’, which, when applied to a man, is a criticism of brutal behaviour. This presumably goes some way towards explaining the popularity of the pentasyllabic form. • （一个人）是麻子，出好多痘痘 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ pʰæ˧qʰwɤ˩˧ bi˩˧ | ȷi˩˧ bɣ˩˧ ȷi˥ ʈɣ˩˧~ʈɣ˩˧!** • (S)he has lots of pimples on the face. • 他脸上出好多痘痘。 ✵ Morphological makeup: ȷi˩

ȷi˩˧bɣ˩˧ /ȷi˩˧bɣ˩/ *yibbu*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► Bull (male). • 公牛 ¶ **no˧ | ȷi˩˧bɣ˩˧-ne˩˧ȷi˥-zo˩˧!** • You’re like a bull! / You’re a real bull! / Hey, don’t be such a bull! (Criticism of a man whose behaviour is brutal, the antithesis of the thoughtfulness valued in Na society.) • 你就像一头公牛！／你真是头公牛！／嘿，别这么牛！（批评一个男人的行为粗暴，与摩梭社会所珍视的深思熟虑截然相反。） ⊡ See also: ʐɤ˩˧qo˩˧ ✵ Classifier: pʰo˩˧$_a$

ȷi˩˧di˩˧-mi˥ /ȷi˩˧di˩˧mi˥/ *yiddimi*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L+H# ► Heifer. • 小牝牛（包括黄牛和小母犏牛） ⊡ See also: ʐɤ˩˧qo˩˧, ʐɤ˩˧qo˩˧-zo˩˧ ✵ Classifiers: ʅɯ˧˩b, pʰo˩˧$_a$

ȷi˧hɣ̃˩ /ȷi˧hɣ̃˩/ *yihun*

NOUN ✵ Tone: MH ► Chestnut-coloured ox. • 栗色牛 ⊡ See also: ȷi˥ 1 ✵ Classifiers: pʰo˩˧$_a$, mi˩˧b

ȷi˧kʰɣ˥ /ȷi˧kʰɣ˥/ *yiko*

PRONOUN ✵ Tone: H# ► Some, a few. • 一些 ¶ **hĩ˧ | ȷi˧kʰɣ˥** • some people, part of the people • 一些人 ✵ Morphological makeup: ȷi˧ 2

ȷi˧-kʰɣ˩˧ 1 /ȷi˧kʰɣ˩˧/ *yiku* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: L# ► Year of the Ox. • 牛年 ✵ Morphological makeup: ȷi˥ 1, kʰɣ˩

ȷi˧-kʰɣ˩˧ 2 /ȷi˧kʰɣ˩˧/ *yi kuq*

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: L# ► Born in the year of the Ox. • 属牛

ȷi˧kʰwɤ˥$ /ȷi˧kʰwɤ˥/ *yikua*

PRONOUN ✵ Tone: H$ ► A little, some. • 一点 ✵ Morphological makeup: ȷi˧ 2, kʰwɤ˥$_a$

ȷi˧lo#˥ /ȷi˧lo˧/ *yilo*

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Attitude towards others. • 态度、对待的态度 ¶ **ȷi˧lo˧ dzɤ˥!** • (He/she) has a good attitude! • 态度积极 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ȷi˧lo˧ | dzɤ˩! | hĩ˧-ki˧ | dzɤ˩-ȷi˥!** • 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！ ¶ **ȷi˧lo˧ dza˧** • (to have) a bad attitude: to be lazy, dissipated... • 态度不好 ¶ **njɤ˧-ɳɯ˧ ha˧ gɣ˥, | ȷi˧lo˧ dza˧!** • When I cook, I don’t make a good job of it / I don’t (manage to) put any heart into it / I make a mess of it! • 我做饭，集中不了精神／做得乱七八糟！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ə˧tso˧ ȷi˧lo˧ ɲi˥?** • 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）

ȷi˩˧lo˩˧ /ȷi˩˧lo˩/ *yilo*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► Ground floor. • 一楼 ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 一楼

ȷi-lõ-ʁõ-lõ /ȷi-lõ-ʁõ-lõ/ *yilo-wolo*

IDEOPHONE ✵ Tone: 0 ► Light, tinkling sound of small bells attached to horse harnesses: ‘Ding-a-ling!’ • 形声

词：马具上挂着的小铃铛发出轻快、叮当的声音：“丁零当啷！” ¶ (Caravans.168, 10.24397/pangloss-0004531#S168) **ʐwæ˧-ʈʂʰɯ˧, | ʈʂʰɯ˧-qo˧-ɳɯ˧ | ɖɯ˧-kɤ˥~kɤ˩, | ɖɯ˧-kɤ˥~kɤ˩, | ʝi-lõ-ʁõ-lõ, ʝi-lõ-ʁõ-lõ pi˧, | kɤ˩-tjɤ˧ljɤ˧ | tʰi˧-ʈʂæ˥!** • The horses, from here (=from the point of convergence between the groups coming from the various villages), they followed each other, in a long line. ‘Ding-a-ling, ding-a-ling!’ They had bells hanging [on the harness]! • 从那里（大家聚集的地方）起，马就排成长长的队伍：“丁零当啷，丁零当啷！”（在它们的马具上）挂着铃铛！

ʝi˧ lɣ˥ /ʝi˧lɣ˥/ *yi luq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: MH# ► To plough, to till. • 耕种、耕种 ◈ **(semantics)** The word ‘to plough’ contains the noun /ʝi˥1/ ‘cow/bull’ (which also appears in /ʝi˧ lɣ˩ ‘to graze the cows’, which is only distinguished from ‘to plough’ by the tones). This word, ‘to plough’, can nevertheless be used even if it is in fact a buffalo that ploughs and not an ox: the disyllable is lexicalized in the general sense of ‘to plough’. ◈ **(syntax)** Particles such as the accomplished marker are inserted between the two syllables of the verbal compound. ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʝi˧ ɖɯ˧-lɣ˧~lɣ˥-ɻ̩˩** • to plough a little • 耕一耕 ❋ Morphological makeup: lɣ˩$_a$ 3

ʝi˧mi˧ /ʝi˧mi˧/ *yimi* (Jj: ʝi˧mi#˥)

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Jar. • 坛子，罐子（陶器） ◈ **(semantics)** The word cannot be used with the suffix /zo/ to mean “little”: the expression would be understood as “little cow”. ⊡ Synonym: tʰæ˩tsɯ˧ ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧$_b$ ❋ Morphological makeup: ʝi˥ 4

ʝi˩mi˩ /ʝi˩mi˧/ *yimi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Cow (female). • 母牛 ¶ **ʝi˩mi˩-ʐɤ˥qo˩** • cow and calf • 母牛与小牛 ◈ **(tonology)** #H- ❋ Classifier: pʰo˥$_a$

ʝi˧nɑ˥ /ʝi˧nɑ˥/ *yina*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Black ox. • 黑牛 ⊡ See also: ʝi˥ 1 ❋ Classifiers: pʰo˥$_a$, mi˩$_b$

ʝi˩næ˩-se˧ /ʝi˩næ˩se˧/ *Yinaesei*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L-M ► Kunming, and the Eastern part of the province of Yunnan. • 云南，昆明…… ¶ **sɯ˧pʰi˧ | ʝi˩næ˩-se˧-qo˧ hɯ˧-ɲi˥!** • The (feudal) lord has gone to Kunming! • 土司到昆明去了！ ⊡ See also: kʰu˧mi˩ ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 云南省

ʝi˩ŋɤ˥ /ʝi˩ŋɤ˥/ *yi’nge* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: LM+MH# ► To bend (one’s body) backwards. • 往后仰 ¶ **ʝi˩ŋɤ˥ | tʰi˧-dzi˩** • to be seated leaning backwards, to lean against the back of one’s seat • 坐着往后仰 ¶ **ʝi˩ŋɤ˥ | ʂe˧~ʂe˧ | le˧-se˥!** • Walk upright! / Keep your back straight as you walk! • 走路，直一点！ ¶ **ʝi˩ŋɤ˥ | ʂe˧~ʂe˧ | le˧-se˧-ɻ̩˥!** • As above: Walk upright! / Keep your back straight as you walk! • 同上：走路，直一点！ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʝi˩ŋɤ˧-ze˥** • ~ PFV • 往后仰了

ʝi˧pʰɻ̩˥ /ʝi˧pʰɻ̩˥/ *yipu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: MH ► White ox. • 白牛 ⊡ See also: ʝi˥ 1 ❋ Classifiers: pʰo˥$_a$, mi˩$_b$

ʝi˧pʰɣ#˥ /ʝi˧pʰɣ˧/ *yipu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Male ox, bull. • 公牛 ¶ **ʝi˧pʰɣ˧ tʰɣ˧-mi˥#** • ~ DEM CLF: that bull • ~ 指示代词 量词：那头公牛 ¶ **ʝi˧pʰɣ˧ tʰɣ˧-ʅɯ#˥** • ~ DEM CLF.animals • ~ 指示代词 量词：那头公牛 ❋ Classifiers: ʅɯ˧$_b$, mi˩$_b$

ʝi˧qɣ˥ /ʝi˧qɣ˥/ *yigheu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Neck strap: a part of the buffalo’s harness for ploughing: a strap that fastens the yoke. • 轭的一个部分，将牛轭安在牛的脖子上 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧$_b$

ʝi˧qʰɣ#˥ /ʝi˧qʰɣ˧/ *yikheu* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Ox horn. • 牛角 ⊡ See also: qʰɣ˧tʰɣ#˥ 2 ❋ Classifiers: ʅɯ˧$_b$, dze˩$_a$ 3 ❋ Morphological makeup: ʝi˥ 1, qʰɣ˧ 2

ʝi˩qʰɣ˩ /ʝi˩qʰɣ˥/ *yikheu* (Gi: same, Jj: jɤ˩qʰɣ˩)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Sleeve. • 袖子 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧$_b$

ʝi˧-ɻæ˥ /ʝi˧ɻæ˥/ *yilae*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Yoke for oxen (this is a compound: ‘ox yoke’). • 牛轭（单行或双行） ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧$_b$ ❋ Morphological makeup: ʝi˥ 1, ɻæ˥ 2

ʝi˧ʁæ˥ /ʝi˧ʁæ˥/ *yihrae* (Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Yellow cow / beef. • 黄牛 ❋ Classifiers: pʰo˥$_a$, mi˩$_b$

ʝi˧ʁo#˥ /ʝi˧ʁo˧/ *yiwo* (Dd: same, Jj: ʝi˧ʁɣ˧)

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: #H ► Able, capable, able-bodied. • 能干、不缺劳力 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ʝi˧ʁo˧-hĩ˧ | ɖɯ˧-ɣ˧ ɲi˩** • It’s an able, competent person. • 他是一个能干／称职的人。 ¶ **ʝi˧ʁo˧-zo#˥** • a competent lad, a capable fellow • 一个能干的男人 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʝi˧ʁo˧ ɲi˥** • ~ COP • ~ 系动词 ❋ Morphological makeup: ʝi˥ 3, ʁo˧ 2

ʝi˧sɑ˧ /ʝi˧sɑ˧/ *yisa* (Gi: same, Da: jɤ˧sɑ˥)

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Umbrella. • 雨伞 ◈ **(dialectol-**

ogy) Pico pʰi˧tsʰo˧, a friend of Daeshi Daedeu who lives in lo˧gɣ˩ (Ninglang), pronounces jɤ˩sɑ˧, 'foreigners' umbrella', similar to jɤ˩ho˧ "matches" and jɤ˩jo˧ "potatoes", the first syllable of which comes from the Chinese 洋 'foreign, Western'. ❁ Classifier: nɑ˧$_a$ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 雨伞

ʝi˧se˧ 1 /ʝi˧se˧/ *yisei*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Doctor. • 医生 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 医生

ʝi˧se˧ 2 /ʝi˧se˧/ *yisei*

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M ► Wild (as opposed to: cultivated; e.g. wild plants, wild animals). • 野生 ¶ **ʝi˧se˧-hĩ˧** • ~ REL/NMLZ • 野生的 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 野生

ʝi˧sɯ˥ /ʝi˧sɯ˥/ *yisi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Meaning, sense. • 意思 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 意思

ʝi˧ʂæ˧tsʰɤ˩ /ʝi˧ʂæ˧tsʰɤ˩/ *yishaece*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► A wild radish that grows on the mountains; it is edible; it is picked and eaten in the Spring, when vegetables are not ripe yet. Yi people harvest it and sell it in the plain. • 红萝卜菜（汉语借词：'野山菜'）：一种山上的野菜。春天的时候，菜园的蔬菜还没有成熟的时候，永宁的人吃红萝卜菜。彝族人从高山上采下来，在永宁卖。◈ In local Chinese dialect: 野山菜 ⊡ See also: ɟɤ˥ 2 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 野山菜

ʝi˧ʂɯ˥ /ʝi˧ʂɯ˥/ *Yishi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Yishi, a masculine given name. • 一史：一个男性名字 ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Ye shes ཡེ་ཤེས

ʝi˧ʂɯ˥-ti˩ɖo˩ /ʝi˧ʂɯ˥ti˩ɖo˩/ *Yishi Diddeo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H#- ► Yishi Diddeo, a masculine given name. • 一史棣嘟：一个男性名字。 ❁ Morphological makeup: ʝi˧ʂɯ˥, ti˧ɖo˥ ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Ye shes +? ཡེ་ཤེས་+?

ʝi˧tʰo˧ /ʝi˧tʰo˧/ *yito*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Cherry. • 樱桃 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 樱桃

ʝi˩ tʰɣ˩ /ʝi˩ tʰɣ˨/ *yiq tu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L ► To have spots, to get pimples. • 出痘痘 ❁ Morphological makeup: ʝi˨, tʰɣ˧$_a$ 1

ʝi˧tsɯ˧ /ʝi˧tsɯ˧/ *yizi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Chair (borrowing). • 椅子 ❁ Classifier: nɑ˧$_a$ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 椅子

ʝi˧tɕi˧ 1 /ʝi˧tɕi˧/ *Yijie*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Yijie, a feminine given name. • 央金：一个女性名字

ʝi˧tɕi˧ 2 /ʝi˧tɕi˧/ *yijie*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Pheasant, *Phasianus colchicus*. • 野鸡：雉鸡，*Phasianus colchicus*。别名：环颈雉、山鸡、七彩山鸡。 ⊡ Synonym: ho˥ 1 ❁ Classifier: mi˩$_b$ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 野鸡

ʝi˧tɕi˧-ɖɯ˩ma˩ /ʝi˧tɕi˧ɖɯ˩ma˩/ *Yijie Ddeema*

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Yijie Ddeema, a feminine given name. • 央金独玛：一个女性名字 ¶ (Elders3.27, 10.24397/pangloss-0004533#S27) ❁ Morphological makeup: ʝi˧tɕi˧ 1, ɖɯ˩ma#˥ ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Yid ches (?) Sgrol ma ཡིད་ཆེས(?)སྒྲོལ་མ

ʝi˧tɕi˧-ɬa˩mɣ˩ /ʝi˧tɕi˧ɬa˩mɣ˩/ *Yijie Lhamu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Yijie Lhamu, a feminine given name. • 央金拉姆：一个女性名字 ◈ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization is close to [ʝi˧tɕi˧-la˩mɣ˩], with a simple lateral consonant [l]. ❁ Morphological makeup: ʝi˧tɕi˧ 1, ɬa˧mɣ˥$ ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Yid ches (?) Lha mo ཡིད་ཆེས(?) ལྷ་མོ

ʝi˧tɕʰi˥ /ʝi˧tɕʰi˥/ *yiqie*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Luck, good luck. • 运气 ¶ **ʝi˧tɕʰi˧ dʑɤ˥-zo˩!** • It's a stroke of luck! / That's lucky! / How lucky! • 运气真好！ ¶ **ʝi˧tɕʰi˧ dza˥** • to be out of luck, to be unlucky, to have a stroke of ill fortune • 运气不好 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 运气

ʝi˩ʈʂæ˥ /ʝi˩ʈʂæ˥/ *yizhae* (Jj: same, Gi: ʝi˩ʈʂæ˧, Da: ʝi˩ʥæ˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► Waist. • 腰 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧$_b$

ʝi˧ʈʂʰe˥-mi˩ /ʝi˧ʈʂʰe˥mi˩/ *yicheimi* (Jj, Dd: ʝi˧ʈʂʰɯ˥-mi˩)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H#- ► South. • 南方 ¶ **ʝi˧ʈʂʰe˥mi˩-gi˩dzɤ˩ se˩** • to walk towards the south • 往南方走

ʝi˧zo#˥ /ʝi˧zo˧/ *yisso*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Calf. • 小牛 ¶ **ʝi˧zo˧ tʰɣ˧-ʅɯ#˥** • ~ DEM CLF: that calf • ~ 指示代词 量词：那头小牛 ❁ Classifiers: pʰo˥$_a$, ʅɯ˧$_b$

k

kæ˥ /ɖɯ˧ kæ˥/ *gae*
CLASSIFIER ❋ Tone: MH ► Classifier for pens: a pen; more than one (kind of) pen. • 量词：杆（用于水笔） ¶ **ʂʏ˧pi˩ | ɖɯ˧-kæ˥** • a pen • 一杆笔、一支笔 ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 杆

kæ˧ʈʂe˧ /kæ˧ʈʂe˧/ *gaezhei*
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Acupuncture needles; acupuncture. • 针灸（汉语借词：‘干针’） ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 干针 ¶ **kæ˧ʈʂe˧ la˥** • to do an acupuncture session, to use acupuncture needles • 扎针灸 ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 干针

kæ˧ʈʂɯ˧ /kæ˧ʈʂɯ˧/ *gaezhi*
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Sugar cane. • 甘蔗 ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 甘蔗

kɤ˩ /kɤ˧/ *ge* (Gi, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Bottle. • 瓶子 ¶ **ʐɯ˧-kɤ˩** • wine bottle • 酒瓶 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) kɤ˧ | ɖɯ˧-ʅɯ˧ hwæ˧-ze˧** • ...bought a bottle • 买了瓶子 ⊡ See also: kɤ˩zo˩ ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧$_{b}$

kɤ˩$_{a}$ /ɖɯ˧ kɤ˩/ *ge* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
CLASSIFIER ❋ Tone: L$_{a}$ ► A bottle of. • 量词：瓶 ¶ **ʐɯ˧ ɖɯ˧-kɤ˩** • one bottle of wine • 一瓶酒 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʈʂʰɯ˧-kɤ˥** • DEM ～: this bottle • 指示代词 ～：这瓶 ◈ **(tonology)** H# ≈ H$

kɤ˩$_{b}$ /kɤˀ/ *geq*
VERB ❋ Tone: L$_{b}$ ► To saw. • 锯（木头） ¶ **si˧ | ɖɯ˧-pʰæ˧ kɤ˥** • to saw a piece of wood • 锯一块木头

kɤ˥ /kɤ˥/ *geq* (Jj: same)
VERB ❋ Tone: MH ► To knock on the door. (The monosyllabic form is not in common use: the reduplicated form is used.) • 敲门（单音节）。一般用重叠形式。 ¶ **tʰi˧-kɤ˥** • DUR ～ • 持续体 ～ ⊡ See also: kɤ˩~kɤ˥

kɤ˥$_{a}$ 1 /ɖɯ˧ kɤ˥/ *ge* (Jj: same)
CLASSIFIER ❋ Tone: MH$_{a}$ ► Classifier for sticks and rods. • 量词：棍子、树枝（一根） ¶ **si˧-kɤ˥ | ɖɯ˧-kɤ˥** • a branch (of a tree) • 一根树枝

kɤ˥$_{a}$ 2 /ɖɯ˧ kɤ˥/ *ge* (Gi, Dd: ∅)
CLASSIFIER ❋ Tone: MH$_{a}$ ► A tract of land. • 量词：地（一片）

kɤ˧dzi˧ /kɤ˧dzi˧/ *gezzee*
VERB ❋ Tone: M ► To take a seat, to get seated. • 坐下（在饭桌） ¶ **ɑ˩ʁo˧-hĩ˧ | kɤ˧dzi˧-ze˧.** • The members of the family took their seats / got seated. • 家人入座了。

kɤ˧fʏ#˥ /kɤ˧fʏ˧/ *Gefu*
NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Gefu: the name of a family community (*sissi*, su˧zɯ#˥). • 高夫家庭社区（支系，汉语音译：‘斯日’）。

kɤ˧kɤ˩ /kɤ˧kɤ˩/ *gege* (Gi, Jj: same)
ADVERB ❋ Tone: L# ► Next to, close to. • 挨着（坐……） ¶ **(tso˧~tso˧) kɤ˧kɤ˩ | tʰi˧-tɕɯ˥** • to put in good order • 摆整齐、使均匀，如：一排排挨着 ¶ **kɤ˧kɤ˩ | tʰi˧-se˥** • to walk in a line, one behind the other • 并排走 ¶ (Tiger2.75, 10.24397/pangloss-0004546#S75) **kɤ˧kɤ˩ | tʰi˧-dzi˩** • to sit close to one another • 挨着坐 ¶ **kɤ˧kɤ˩ | tʰi˧-hĩ˥** • to queue, to stand in line one behind the other • 排队，依次排成一列。

kɤ˩~kɤ˥ /kɤ˩kɤ˥/ *gege*
VERB ❋ Tone: L+MH# ► To tap, to knock, to poke: for example, tapping a sofa to remove crumbs and dust. • 敲击、拍：例如，敲击沙发以清除碎屑和灰尘。 ¶ **kʰi˧ kɤ˥~kɤ˩** • to knock at the door ◈ **(tonology)** The tonal pattern is regular. • 敲门 ¶ **njɤ˧-ɳɯ˧ | no˧ | kɤ˩~kɤ˧-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） ¶ **ʈʂo˧tsɯ˥ kɤ˩~kɤ˩ (-ze˩ / -bi˩)** • to tap the table, to rap on the table • 拍拍桌子 ¶ **gʏ˧dʏ˧ kɤ˧~kɤ˩** • to tap someone's back (to relieve back pain) • 敲敲背 ⊡ See also: kɤ˥

kɤ˧ljɤ˩ /kɤ˧ljɤ˩/ *gelia*
NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Chinese sorghum. • 高粱 ⊡ See also: hæ˧ʅɯ#˥ ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 高粱

kɤ˩lo˥ /kɤ˩lo˥/ *gelo* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+MH# ► Branch. • 树枝 ¶ **si˧dzi˩-kɤ˩lo˩** • branch of tree • 树枝 ¶ **si˧-kɤ˥lo˩** • branch of tree • 树枝 ❋ Classifier: kɤ˥$_{a}$ 1

kɤ˧mi˧ /kɤ˧mi˧/ *gemi* (Gi, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► A large jar; a large bottle. • 大坛子，大瓶 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧$_{b}$ ❋ Morphological makeup: kɤ˩, -mi˩

kɤ˧mi˩ /kɤ˧mi˩/ *Gemi*
NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Gaoming, the Chinese name of a village north-east of Yongning. Name in Na: Jjabbu Gesawua. Latitude: 27.79152, longitude: 100.69004. • 高明（永宁坝子的一个村落）。摩梭语名称的音译：佳部嘎萨瓦，也称作嘎撒瓦、戛撒瓦。经纬度：100.69004，27.79152 ⊡ See also: dzɤ˩bʏ˧-kɤ˧sɑ˥-

ʁwɤ˩ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 高明

kɤ˧mɣ˥ /kɤ˧mɣ˥/ *Gemu* (Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► The Gemu mountain (Yongning). • 格母山 ¶ **ɬi˧di˩-kɤ˩mɣ˩** • Mount Gemu, in Yongning • 永宁格姆山 ¶ **kɤ˧mɣ˥-hæ̃˧kʰo˥** • 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˧mɣ˥, | æ˧ʂæ˧, | ŋwɤ˧hã˩, | ʂwæ˧gɣ#˥, | na˩tsʰi˥ | -tɕʰɤ˧pɤ˧mi#˥, | qɣ˧ɻ̩˧-ʈʂʰæ˧na˥** • The six mountains of Yongning that carry a name and have a definite symbolic value: Gemu, Aesha, Nguahan, Shuaeggu, Nacee-Qebemi, Gheu'er-Chaena. The other mountains do not have comparable symbolic value, and fewer people use specific names for them. • 永宁地区有固定名字的六座山：格姆，安山，瓦哈，双古，纳慈巧吧咪，古尔川纳。

kɤ˩-na˧mi#˥ /kɤ˩na˧mi˧/ *genami* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L-#H ► Eagle. The same term is used by the main consultant for other birds of prey. • 老鹰。主合作人还将该词用于其他猛禽。◈ (**phonology**) The last two syllables, /-na.mi/, are clearly a suffix. But there is no monosyllabic term in current use for eagles or other birds of prey. ❁ Classifier: mi˩ᵦ

kɤ˧sa˥$ /kɤ˧sa˥/ *Gesa*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H$ ► Gesa, a clan name from Yongning. • 格萨（姓）。这个家族有一个家庭。 ¶ **kɤ˧sa˧=ɻ̩˥** • the Gesa /kɤ˧sa˥$/ clan, the Gesa /kɤ˧sa˥$/ family • 格萨家族 ¶ **kɤ˧sa˧=ɻ̩˥, | ʤɯ˧-ʑi˩, | ʤɯ˧-ʑ̃˥!** • There is one family carrying the name Gesa /kɤ˧sa˥$/, making up one clan! • 姓格萨的，有一家，形成一个家族！ ▣ See also: dʑɤ˩bɣ˧-kɤ˧sa˥-ʁwɤ˩

kɤ˩-tjɤ˧ljɤ#˥ /kɤ˩tjɤ˧ljɤ˧/ *gedialia* (La: kwɤ˩-tjɤ˧ljɤ#˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L-#H ► Small bell hung to an animal's neck (e.g. horse's bell). • 铃铛：如，挂在妈的脖子上的铃铛 ◈ (**phonology**) The variant /kwɤ˩-tjɤ˧ljɤ#˥/ is fairly common, but when asked about the relative merits of both forms, Mrs. Latami considers it as less good than /kɤ˩-tjɤ˧ljɤ#˥/. ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ

kɤ˥tʰɑ˩ /kɤ˥tʰɑ˩/ *Geta*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH+L ► Geta, a clan name from Yongning. There are two families in Yongning that carry this name. This is one of the first three clans who settled in the vicinity of the Yongning monastery, the other two being /ə˧la˧/ and /la˧tʰɑ˧mi˥$/. • 一个姓。这个姓，永宁有两家 ◈ (**phonology**) The tonal pattern of this word is unusual: it is not part of the inventory of lexical tones for common nouns. ¶ **kɤ˥tʰɑ˩=ɻ̩˩** • the Geta /kɤ˥tʰɑ˩/ clan • kɤ˥tʰɑ˩ 家族 ¶ **kɤ˥tʰɑ˩=ɻ̩˩, | ɲi˧-ʑi˩, | ʤɯ˧-ʑ̃˥!** • There are two families carrying the name Geta; they make up one clan! • 姓 kɤ˥tʰɑ˩ 的，有两家，形成一个家族！ ¶ **kɤ˥tʰɑ˩=ɻ̩˩, | ɲi˧-ʑi˩ dʑo˩, | ʤɯ˧-ʑ̃˥ ɲi˥! | la˧tʰɑ˧mi˧=ɻ̩˥, | tsʰe˧-ʑi˧ dʑo˩, ʤɯ˧-ʑ̃˥!** • There are two families carrying the name Geta; they make up one clan! There are ten families carrying the name Latami; they make up one clan! • 姓 kɤ˥tʰɑ˩ 的，有两家，形成一个家族！姓拉他咪的，有十家，形成一个家族！

kɤ˥ʈʂɯ˩ /kɤ˥ʈʂɯ˩/ *gezhi* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: HL ► To tell. • 讲 ¶ **tʰɑ˧-kɤ˥ʈʂɯ˩!** • Stop talking! / Shut up! / Don't say it! • 别说话了！／别说！ ¶ **hĩ˧-ki˧ | tʰɑ˧-kɤ˥ʈʂɯ˩!** • Don't tell it! / Don't tell anyone! • 不要告诉人家！ ¶ **tʰɑ˧-kɤ˥ʈʂɯ˩! | hĩ˧ | ŋɣ˧ tʰɑ˧-kʰɯ˩!** • Don't talk about it! Don't let people know! • 不要告诉（人家）！别让人家知道！ ¶ **kɤ˧-tʰɑ˧-ʈʂɯ˩!** • Don't tell it! / Don't tell anyone! • 不要告诉人家！ ¶ **hĩ˧-ki˧ | kɤ˧-mɤ˧-ʈʂɯ˩** • to keep something secret; not to tell people • 不跟人家说（自己做什么事） ¶ **njɤ˧-ŋɯ˧ | kɤ˧ʈʂɯ˩-bi˩!** • I'm going to (jump in and) say something! • 我要说一点事情！／我要告诉（人家）！ ¶ **tʂʰɯ˧-se˥, | kɤ˧-mɤ˧-ʈʂɯ˩!** • She's a woman of few words! / He's a man of few words! / (S)he's not a talkative person! • 他是话少的人！／他是个寡言少语的人！ ¶ **tʂʰɯ˧-se˥, | mɤ˧-kɤ˥-ʈʂɯ˩!** • As above. • 同上。 ¶ **tʂʰɯ˧ | mɤ˧-kɤ˥ʈʂɯ˩ zo˩ | ʤɯ˧-ɣ˧!** • He's a man of few words! / He's not a talkative person! • 他是话少的人！／他是个寡言少语的人！ ¶ **no˧ | kɤ˧ʈʂɯ˩ dʑo˩-ɲi˩!** • You promised! • 你答应了！ ¶ **ʁo˧da˧ ʤɯ˧-ɲi˥-ŋɯ˩, tʂʰɯ˧ kɤ˧ʈʂɯ˩ dʑo˩-ɲi˩!** • He said yes before; he promised! (A sentence indicating disappointment) • 他以前说好了，答应好了！／他曾经答应过；他曾经承诺过！（表示失望） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-kɤ˥ʈʂɯ˩** • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ▣ See also: kɤ˧ʈʂɯ˩

kɤ˧ʈʂɯ˩ /kɤ˧ʈʂɯ˩/ *gezhi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ① ► Speech. • Advice, instructions. • 话 • 建议、意见、道理 ¶ **tʂʰɯ˧ | kɤ˧ʈʂɯ˩ | dʑɤ˥ | mɤ˧-mɣ˧-sɯ˥!** • She does not really understand yet! (About a toddler aged two who does not yet speak distinctly or follow conversations) • 她还不怎么听得懂话！（关于一个不会说话的两岁小孩） ¶ **tʂʰɯ˧**

| kɤ˧ʈʂɯ˩ | dʑɤʌ | mɤ˧-mɣ˧~mɣ˧-sɯ˥! • She does not really understand yet! (About a toddler aged two who does not yet speak distinctly or follow conversations) • 她还不怎么听得懂话！（关于一个不会说话的两岁小孩） ¶ **kɤ˧ʈʂɯ˩ ɲi˩** • well-behaved, obedient (child) (literally: who listens to what (s)he is told) • 听话，乖（来形容一个孩子） ¶ **hĩ˧-kɤ˧ʈʂɯ˥ ɲi˩** • 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 ¶ **hĩ˧-kɤ˧ʈʂɯ˥ | le˧-ɲi˥** • 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 ¶ **hĩ˧-kɤ˧ʈʂɯ˥ | mɤ˧-ɲi˥** • to fail to listen to people's advice • 听不进去别人的意见与建议 ⊡ See also: kɤ˥ʈʂɯ˩ ✵ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥a ③ ► Oath. • 誓 ¶ **kɤ˧ʈʂɯ˩ ʝi˩** • 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）。 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | kɤ˧ʈʂɯ˩ ʝi˩** • (s)he promises • 他答应 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | kɤ˧ʈʂɯ˩ | mɤ˧-ʝi˥!** • (S)he has not promised! • 他没有答应！

kɤ˧ɣ#˥ /kɤ˧ɣ˧/ *gevu* (Jj: same, Gi: kɤ˧ɣ˧ ◈ **(tonology)** M)

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Amulet. • 护符，护身符 ¶ **no˧ | kɤ˧ɣ˧ ne˩-ʝi˩-zo˩!** • You are like an amulet to me! • 你像护符一样！ ✵ Classifier: ɭɯ˧b

kɤ˧wɤ#˥ /kɤ˧wɤ˧/ *ge'ua*

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Predestination, predestined affinity. • 缘分、共同命运 ¶ **kɤ˧wɤ˧-ljɤ˥** • to have a predestined affinity; to have a common destiny • 有缘分、有共同命运

kɤ˧zo#˥ /kɤ˧zo˧/ *Gesso*

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Gesso, a masculine given name. • 男性名字 ✵ Morphological makeup: It is currently unclear whether the Tibetan Skal bzang སྐལ་བཟང་ is the origin of the Na given name kɤ˧zo#˥ or the Na given name ki˧zo#˥ (which are two different names). ✵ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Skal bzang (?) སྐལ་བཟང་(?)

kɤ˩zo˩ /kɤ˩zo˥/ *gesso*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► Small bottle. • 小瓶子 ✵ Classifier: ɭɯ˧b ✵ Morphological makeup: kɤ˩, -zo˥

kɤ˧zo˧-tsʰɯ˩ɻ̩˩ /kɤ˧zo˧tsʰɯ˩ɻ̩˩/ *Gesso Ci'er*

NOUN ✵ Tone: -L ► Gesso Ci'er, a masculine given name. • 男性名字 ✵ Morphological makeup: kɤ˧zo#˥, tsʰɯ˧ɻ̩#˥ It is currently unclear whether the Tibetan Skal bzang སྐལ་བཟང་ is the origin of the Na given name kɤ˧zo#˥ or the Na given name ki˧zo#˥ (which are two different names). ✵ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Skal bzang (?) Tshe ring སྐལ་བཟང་(?)ཚེ་རིང་

ki˥a /ɖɯ˧ ki˥/ *gi*

CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: H$_a$ ► In association with the numeral 'one', this classifier means 'together'. • 量词：加上数词'一'，这个量词表示'一起'。 ¶ **ɖɯ˧-ki˥** • together • 一起（共事） ¶ **ɖɯ˧-ki˧ tʰɣ˧** • to arrive together, to arrive at the same time • 同时到达 ¶ **ɖɯ˧-ʝi˧-ɳɯ˧ tsʰɯ˥, | ɖɯ˧-ki˧ tʰɣ˧!** • Coming from the same place, we arrive together! ◈ **(usage)** Example proposed by Mrs. Latami • 从一个地方，一起到！ ¶ **ɖɯ˧-ki˧ dzi˥** • to live together • 住在一起

-ki˧ /ki˧/ *gi*

SUFFIX ✵ Tone: M ► Dative (particle indicating the recipient). • 与格：对（一个人说）、跟（一个人说）、给（一个人送一份礼物） ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧-ki˧ ʐwɤ˥** • to speak to her/him • 给他讲 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧-ki˧ ʐwɤ˧-bi˥** • ... am going to speak to her/him (as above, with IMMEDIATE FUTURE) • 要给他讲 ¶ **ə˧mɑ˧-ɳɯ˧ | njɤ˧-ki˧ | nɑ˩-ʐwɤ˧ so˩!** • Ama teaches me the Na language! • 阿妈教我摩梭语！ ¶ **no˧ | njɤ˧-ki˧ so˥.** • You teach me. ◈ **(tonology)** The expression ISG-DAT carries an M.M tonal pattern (...njɤ˧-ki˧). Such is its regular tonal pattern. • 你教我。

ki˧a /ki˧/ *gi* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: M$_a$ ► To give, to pass on, to transmit, to offer. • 给、传、献给、发（工资），嫁给 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˧~tso˧ ki˩** • to give things • 给东西 ¶ **hĩ˧-ki˧ ki˩** • 1. to give to someone. 2. to give oneself (in marriage) to someone, to marry someone (for a woman) • 1. 许配给人家。2. 嫁给人 ¶ **hĩ˧-ki˧ | ɖwæ˥ | tʰi˧-ki˧** • to be generous, to be open-handed • 大方 ¶ **hĩ˧-ki˧ ki˩ fɣ˩** • to like to make gifts, to like to give things to people • 爱送礼，爱给别人送东西 ¶ **pʰɤ˧bɤ˧ ki˧ (-bi˧)** • to offer gifts • 送礼物 ¶ **hɑ˧ ki˩** • to feed, to give food • 喂饭 ⊡ See also: ki˥~ki˩

-ki˩ /ki˧/ *gi*

SUFFIX ❁ Tone: L à confirmer ► Allative (indicating a direction). • 向格：向、往 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **bo˩-ki˧ tsʰɯ˥˩, | zæ˩-ki˧ tsʰɯ˥˩, | la˧-ki˧ tsʰɯ˥˩, | jo˩-ki˩ tsʰɯ˥, | no˧-ki˩ tsʰɯ˩, | ʐwæ˧-ki˧ tsʰɯ˥˩, | ʈʂʰæ˧-ki˧ tsʰɯ˥˩, | ɖɤ˧mi˧-ki˧ tsʰɯ˥˩, | ʐwæ˧zo˧-ki˧ tsʰɯ˥˩, | hwɤ˧li˧-ki˧ tsʰɯ˥˩, | hwɤ˧mi˧-ki˧ tsʰɯ˥˩, | kʰɣ˩mi˩-ki˥ tsʰɯ˩, | da˧ʥi˩-ki˩ tsʰɯ˩, | õ˩dɣ˧-ki˥ tsʰɯ˩, | na˩hĩ˧-ki˧ tsʰɯ˥˩ ≈ na˩hĩ˧-ki˩ tsʰɯ˩, | bo˩mi˧-ki˧ tsʰɯ˥˩, | bo˩ɬa˧-ki˩ tsʰɯ˩, | hwæ˧tsɯ˥-ki˩ tsʰɯ˩.** • Combinations of the allative and the past form of the verb 'to come' (tsʰɯ˩ₐ) with all tonal categories of nouns. • 向格跟'来（过去式）'（tsʰɯ˩ₐ）与不同声调类型的名词结合。 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **no˧ | njɤ˧-ki˩ tsʰɯ˩.** • You arrive at my place. • 你到我这里。 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **no˧ | njɤ˧-ki˧ tsʰɯ˥˩.** • As above: You arrive at my place. • 同上：你到我这里。

ki˩ₐ /ki˦/ *giq*

VERB ❁ Tone: Lₐ ► To put on (a skirt, trousers...). • 穿上（裤子、袜子、鞋子） ¶ **ɬi˩qʰwɤ˦ | ɖɯ˧-ʅɯ˧ ki˩ ≈ ɬi˩qʰwɤ˦ | ɖɯ˧-ʅɯ˧ tʰi˧-ki˩** • to put on trousers • 穿上裤子 ¶ **dza˩qʰwɤ˦ | ɖɯ˧-dzi˧ ki˩** • to put on a pair of shoes • 穿上一双鞋 ¶ **ʈʰæ˩ ki˦** • 'to put on a skirt'; this is the name of the ritual of entry into adulthood, after a girl has reached age 13 • "穿裙"：这是成年礼的名称（穿裙礼：女孩满十三岁，即为成人） ¶ **ɬi˧ ki˥** • 'to put on trousers'; this is the name of the ritual of entry into adulthood, after a boy has reached age 13 • "穿裤"：这是成年礼的名称（穿裤礼：男孩满了十三岁，即为成人）

ki˥~ki˩ /ki˧ki˩/ *gigi* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H- ► To give, to pass on, to transmit, to offer (reduplicated form). • 给、传、献给、发（工资），嫁给（重叠形式） ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **tʰi˧-ki˩~ki˩** • DUR ~ RED • 持续体 ~+重叠 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **tso˧~tso˧ ki˧~ki˥** • to give things • 给东西 ❁ Morphological makeup: ki˧ₐ

ki˧li˥-ki˩ta˧ /ki˧li˥ki˩ta˧/ *gili-gida*

ADVERB ❁ Tone: H# ► In a mess. • 乱七八糟

ki˩mi˩ /ki˩mi˦/ *gimi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► A large fly with a green head; its larvae are particularly harmful. • 绿头大苍蝇 ❁ Classifier: mi˩ᵦ

ki˩ta˥# /ki˩ta˥/ *gida*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ► Bag made of leather and linen, in which silver coins used to be kept, buried somewhere in the house to hide it from robbers. • 皮袋，来装家里的财物：金币、银币……这个皮袋，埋在房子里的一个保密地方，防贼。为了让它很结实，袋子有四、五层麻布内衬。可以保存很长时间。 ¶ **æ˧-tse˥pʰæ˩ | ɖɯ˧-ki˩ta˩** • a bag of bronze coins • 一袋铜币

ki˩ti#˥ /ki˩ti˥/ *gidi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ► Leather belt. • 皮腰带 ❁ Classifier: kʰɯ˩ᵦ

ki˧zo#˥ /ki˧zo˧/ *Gisso*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Gisso, a unisex given name: a given name used for both men and women. • 给若：男女通用名（还音译为'给汝'） ❁ Morphological makeup: It is currently unclear whether the Tibetan Skal bzang སྐལ་བཟང་ is the origin of the Na given name kɤ˧zo#˥ or the Na given name ki˧zo#˥ (which are two different names). ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Skal bzang (?) སྐལ་བཟང་(?)

ki˧zo˧-ɖɯ˩ma˩ /ki˧zo˧ɖɯ˩ma˩/ *Gisso Ddeema*

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Gisso Ddeema, a feminine given name. • 给若独玛：一个女性名字 ❁ Morphological makeup: ki˧zo#˥, ɖɯ˩ma#˥ It is currently unclear whether the Tibetan Skal bzang སྐལ་བཟང་ is the origin of the Na given name kɤ˧zo#˥ or the Na given name ki˧zo#˥ (which are two different names). ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Skal bzang (?) Sgrol ma སྐལ་བཟང་(?)སྒྲོལ་མ

ki˧zo˧-ɬa˩mɣ˩ /ki˧zo˧ɬa˩mɣ˩/ *Gisso Lhamu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Gisso Lhamu, a feminine given name. • 给若拉姆：一个女性名字 ❁ Morphological makeup: ki˧zo#˥, ɬa˧mɣ˥$ It is currently unclear whether the Tibetan Skal bzang སྐལ་བཟང་ is the origin of the Na given name kɤ˧zo#˥ or the Na given name ki˧zo#˥ (which are two different names). ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Skal bzang (?) Lha mo སྐལ་བཟང་(?)ལྷ་མོ

ko˥ /ko˧/ *go*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Hill, small mountain. • 小山 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ

ko˧ₐ /ɖɯ˧ ko˧/ *go*

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: Mₐ ► Classifier for small objects, e.g. cigarettes. • 量词：小东西，例如烟（一只）

ko˩ₐ /ko˦/ *goq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: Lₐ ► To warm oneself at a fire; to bask

in the sun. • 烤火取暖，晒太阳 ¶ **mɣ˧ ko˥** • to warm oneself at a fire • 烤火取暖 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-ko˩-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has warmed (him/herself) • 实施 ~ 整体体：烤火了 ¶ **ɲi˧mi˧ ko˩** • to bask in the sun • 晒太阳 ¶ **ɲi˧mi˧ ɖɯ˧-ko˩-ɻ̩˩** • to bask in the sun for a while • 晒晒太阳 ¶ **ɲi˧mi˧ ɖɯ˧-ko˧~ko˥-ɻ̩˩** • to bask in the sun for a while • 晒晒太阳

ko˥1 /ko˥/ *goq*

ADVERB ❁ Tone: MH ► Too much, excessively. • 过于，太 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 过

ko˥2 /ko˥/ *goq*

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To happen, to take place, to pass, to go by (days, existence). • 过 ¶ **se˧ʐɯ˩ ko˩** • to celebrate a birthday • 过生日 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 过

ko˧ɖæ#˥ /ko˧ɖæ˧/ *goddae* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Sculpture of Buddha (Tibetan borrowing). • 佛像 ◈ **(semantics)** The disyllabic form is seldom used: the form in common use is trisyllabic ko˧ɖæ˧-zo˧. ¶ **ko˧ɖæ˧-zo˧** • small statue of Buddha • 小佛像 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧b ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) sku vdra སྐུ་བདྲ (sku 'dra)

ko˩ɖʐo˩ /ko˩ɖʐo˩/ *gozzho* (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Flail. • 连枷 ❁ Classifier: nɑ˧a

ko˧li#˥ /ko˧li˧/ *goli* (Dd: ∅)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Blow tube: tube to blow on a fire. • 吹火筒，用来吹火的小管子 ⊡ Synonym: mɣ˧-mɣ˥-di˩ ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧b

ko˧ʁo#˥ /ko˧ʁo˧/ *gowo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Mountain ridge; bridge in the mountains. • 山梁 ¶ **ku˧ʁo˧-kʰwɤ˥ | ɖɯ˧-ɭɯ˧** • Same meaning. • 同上：一个山梁 ❁ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥a

ko˧sɯ#˥ /ko˧sɯ˧/ *gosi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Shop. • 商店、小卖部（汉语借词：‘公司’） ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 公司

ko˧tso˩ /ko˧tso˩/ *gozo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Work. • 工作 ¶ **ko˧tso˩ʑi˩** • to work • 工作 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 工作

ko˩tsɯ˧ /ko˩tsɯ˧/ *gozi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► A sort of dove. • 一种鸽子 ⊡ Synonym: tʰo˧ʐɣ˥ ❁ Classifier: mi˩b ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 鸽子

kõlõ...kõlõ /kõlõ...kõlõ!/ *gonlon-gonlon*

IDEOPHONE ❁ Tone: 0 ► Sound of shaking bells, with a jingling, tinkling effect: ding-dong, gling-gling • 形声词：摇晃的铃铛声：叮当，叮当！ ¶ (Tiger2.65, 10.24397/pangloss-0004546#S65)

kõtõ...kõtõ /kõtõ...kõtõ!/ *gondon-gondon*

IDEOPHONE ❁ Tone: 0 ► Sound of footsteps in a swamp: splash, splash / plop, plop • 形声词：沼泽中的脚步声：噗通，噗通！／扑通，扑通！ ¶ (Dog2.104, 10.24397/pangloss-0004660#S104)

ku˧tɕʰi˥ /ku˧tɕʰi˥/ *goqie*

VERB ❁ Tone: MH# ► dzɯ˧ mɤ˧-tʰɑ˩-ze˩ • To reach expiry date, to become unsuitable for consumption. • 过期（食品过期） ¶ **le˧-ku˧tɕʰi˧-ze˥!** • It has reached expiry date, it has become unsuitable for consumption. • 过期了！ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 过期

kɯ˥1 /kɯ˧/ *gee* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ① ► Gallbladder. • 胆 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧b ② ► Gall. • 胆汁

kɯ˥2 /kɯ˧/ *gee* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: H ► Tight, tense. • 紧 ¶ **le˧-tsɯ˥ | le˧-kɯ˥-kʰɯ˩** • to attach tightly, to attach so that it will be quite tight • 绑紧 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-kɯ˥-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has become tense • 实施 ~ 整体体：紧了

kɯ˥b /ɖɯ˧ kɯ˥/ *gee*

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: Hb ► Self-classifier for stars. • 量词：星星（一个）

kɯ˧ /kɯ˧/ *gee* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Star. • 星星 ¶ **mɣ˧ʁo˥ | kɯ˧** • there are stars in the sky, one can see stars • 天上有星星、天上看得见星星 ¶ **nɑ˩-ʈʂʰɯ˥, | kɯ˧ mɤ˧-li˧! | di˧mi˧-lɑ˧ li˥!** • The Na do not look at the stars! They only look at the plain (=at the plain of Yongning)! (A comment by the consultant about her lack of knowledge of the names of stars and constellations.) • 摩梭呢，不看星星，只看平坝（=永宁坝子）！（合作人说明为什么她不知道星星、星座的名字：摩梭人本来对天文不太感兴趣。） ❁ Classifiers: ɭɯ˧b (CLF for round objects), kɯ˥b

kɯ˩a /kɯ˩/ *geeq*

VERB ❁ Tone: La ► 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。 ¶ **hĩ˦ kɯ˥** • To ignore someone who would need help. • 不理需要帮忙的人。 ¶ **hĩ˦-ŋɯ˩ | kɯ˩-kɣ˥!** • 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。） ¶ **kɯ˩-mɤ˩-kɣ˥!** • (They) are not going to ignore you! / You're not going to be ignored (by them)! • 人家在你需要帮忙的时候就不会不理你的！ ¶ **hĩ˦-ŋɯ˩ | kɯ˩-tʰa˩-kʰɯ˥!** • 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！ ¶ **njɤ˦ | no˩ kɯ˩-hĩ˥ mɤ˩-ɲi˩!** | **njɤ˦ | no˦-ki˦ | dʑɤ˩-so˥-ɲi˩!** • 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。）

kɯ˦ɭɯ˦ /kɯ˦ɭɯ˦/ *geelee*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Spirit, impersonated by someone wearing a mask and a suit of clothes. • 神 ¶ **kɯ˦ɭɯ˦ | ɖɯ˦-dze˩** • a pair of (good) spirits, two (good) spirits • 两个（好）神 ❋ Classifier: dze˩$_a$ 3

kɯ˦qʰæ˦ʂe˥ /kɯ˦qʰæ˦ʂe˥/ *geekhaeshei*

NOUN ❋ Tone: MH# ► Comet. • 流星 ❋ Classifier: ʂɯ˩$_b$ (CLF for times)

kɯ˩ɻ̩˦ /kɯ˩ɻ̩˥/ *gee'er* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ► Two-string violin, erhu. • 胡琴，二胡 ¶ **kɯ˩ɻ̩˦ tɤ˦** • to play erhu • 拉二胡 ❋ Classifier: na˦$_a$

kɯ˦ʈʂʰwɤ˩ /kɯ˦ʈʂʰwɤ˩/ *geechua*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► A light meal taken at night, at about midnight, after one had worked or played late into the night. Literally 'stars' dinner', because at that time of night (about midnight) the farm was asleep, and only the stars were present to keep company. • 半夜小餐：如果工作或玩到半夜，在晚餐以外，还会在半夜十二点左右准备一顿小吃。直译：'星餐'，因为在那时间全家都已入睡，只有天上的星星陪伴熬夜的人们。 ¶ **kɯ˦ʈʂʰwɤ˩ gɣ˩** • To prepare a midnight meal. • 准备半夜小餐。

kɣ˥ /kɣ˦/ *gu* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Garlic, *Allium sativum*. • 大蒜 ❋ Classifiers: ɭɯ˦$_b$ (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF: a clove of garlic.), tsʰɤ˥$_a$ (CLF for dented or bumpy objects: a whole head of garlic.) ❋ Comparanda: (Pumi) kə51

kɣ˩$_a$ 1 /kɣ˨/ *guq* (Gi, Dd: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: L$_a$ ► To pick up (from the ground), to gather. • 捡起来，拾 ⊡ See also: kɣ˦~kɣ˥

kɣ˩$_a$ 2 /kɣ˨/ *guq*

VERB ❋ Tone: L$_a$ ► To go boating, to sit in a boat. • 划船 ¶ **ʈʂʰwæ˩ kɣ˥** • to go boating • 划船

kɣ˩$_a$ 3 /kɣ˨/ *guq* (Gi, Dd: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: L$_a$ ► To fish. • 钓鱼 ¶ **ɲi˦zo˦ kɣ˥ (+hɯ˩-ze˩)** • to fish • 钓鱼 ¶ **ɲi˦zo˦ kɣ˥, | ə˦-ɖɯ˥? — ɖɯ˦-so˩ mi˩ ɖɯ˩!** • Did you catch any (fish) while fishing? — Yes, we caught a few (fish)! • 你们在钓鱼时钓到鱼了吗?—是的，我们钓到了几条鱼！ ¶ (Sister3.8, 10.24397/pangloss-0004345#S8)

kɣ˨ /kɣ˨/ *guq* (Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: MH ► To be able to. • 会、有能力做

-kɣ˨ /kɣ˨/ *guq*

SUFFIX ❋ Tone: MH ► ABILITIVE; also indicates future. • 能

kɣ˦dʑɯ˨ /kɣ˦dʑɯ˨/ *guxxi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: MH ► Tent. • 帐篷 ¶ **kɣ˦dʑɯ˦ la˥** • to put up a tent, to set up a tent • 安装帐篷、搭建帐篷 ❋ Classifier: na˦$_a$

kɣ˦~kɣ˥ /kɣ˦kɣ˥/ *gugu* (Gi, Dd: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: H# ► To pick up (from the ground), to gather (reduplicated form). • 捡起来，拾（重叠形式） ¶ **gɤ˩-kɣ˦~kɣ˥** • to pick up (something that was on the ground) • 捡起来（地上的东西） ¶ **le˦-kɣ˦~kɣ˥** • ACCOMP ~: to pick up (something that was on the ground) • 实施～：捡起来（地上的东西） ¶ (Gi) **le˦-ko˦~ko˥ | po˦tsʰɯ˦, | tʰɣ˦-ɣ˦.** • [This child] has been adopted (literally "has been picked up") ◈ **(phonology)** Mrs. Latami pronounces /le˦-kɣ˦~kɣ˥/. • （这个孩子）是被领养的。 ¶ (Gi) **le˦-ko˦~ko˥ | po˦tsʰɯ˦ zo˦mɣ˥** • adopted

child (literally "child that has been picked up") ◈ (**phonology**) Mrs. Latami pronounces /le˦-kɣ˦~kɣ˥/. • 被领养的孩子 ❁ Morphological makeup: kɣ˩a 1

kɣ˩kɣ˩ /kɣ˩kɣ˧/ *gugu* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Cheekbone. • 颧骨 ⊡ See also: njɤ˦kɣ˩ ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˦b

kɣ˦lɣ˦lɣ˥ /kɣ˦lɣ˦lɣ˥/ *gululu* (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Garlic braid: garlic bulbs with long leaves, braided into a large clump. • 大蒜辫子：大蒜球茎带长叶子，编成一大团。 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˦b

kɣ˩na˧ /kɣ˩na˧/ *guna* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► Silk. • 丝绸 ¶ **kɣ˩na˦-ba˦la˥** • silk garment • 丝绸衣服 ❁ Classifier: tsʰi˥a 1

kɣ˦ɲi˥ /kɣ˦ɲi˥/ *gunee*

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: H# ► Empty. • 空手，空 ¶ **bi˩ʁo˦ | kɣ˦ɲi˥-kʰɯ˩** • to empty (someone's) purse, i.e. to take someone's money • （把一个人的）钱包弄空 ¶ **tɕʰɯ˩ di˩-hɯ˧, | mɤ˦-ɖɯ˦, | kɣ˦ɲi˥ | le˦-tsʰɯ˩!** • 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！

kɣ˦pɣ˥ /kɣ˦pɣ˥/ *Gubu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H#? H$? ► Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: "*Gubu*". • 达巴《估部》经。

kɣ˦pɣ˦ /kɣ˦pɣ˦/ *Gubu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Gubu, one of the seven *ddabe* da˦pɤ˦ classic epics. This is a classic for worshipping the well water. It is usually recited in the second month of the lunar calendar every year. If someone cut down a tree next to the well water, threw unclean dirt into the well water, or offended the god of the well water, they may get a wound or get sick. Then the Gubu epic is recited as rituals for healing are performed. (Information supplied by Latami Wangyong.) • 《估布经》。拉他咪王勇解释：《估布经》是祭祀井水（龙潭）的经典。通常在每年的农历二月举行念诵仪式。主要讲的是一个叫"比茨若"的人因砍伐井水旁的树木、或者把不干净的污物扔到井水里、或者得罪井水神"日目估"，就会不明不白的染上伤口或生病，这时就要举行祭祀同时念诵《估布经》。

kɣ˦ʂe˥$ /kɣ˦ʂe˥/ *gushei* (Gi, Jj: kɣ˦ʂe#˥ ◈ (**tonology**) #H, Dd: ku˦ʂe˦ ◈ (**tonology**) M)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H$ ► Flea. • 跳蚤 ¶ **kɣ˦ʂe˥ | ɖɯ˦-mi˩ | tʰi˦-tsʰo˦-dʑo˦.** • There's a flea that's jumping around! • 有个跳蚤在跳着！ ❁ Classifier: mi˩b

kɣ˩ta˩ /kɣ˩ta˧/ *guda*

VERB ❁ Tone: L ► To assemble, to group, to bring together (e.g. after felling trees, putting pieces of timber together). • 集中在一起（如：砍木材后，把木材堆在一起）

kɣ˦tsʰa˥$ /kɣ˦tsʰa˥/ *Guca*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H$ ► Guca, a clan name (that of the Muli feudal lord, belonging to the Pumi ethnic group). • 一个姓（木里土司，普米族，的姓） ¶ **kɣ˦tsʰa˦=ʐ̩˥$** • the Guca /kɣ˦tsʰa˥$/ clan, the Guca /kɣ˦tsʰa˥$/ family • kɣ˦tsʰa˥$家族 ¶ **kɣ˦tsʰa˦=ʐ̩˦ pi˥-zo˩!** • They were called "the Guca /kɣ˦tsʰa˥$/ family"! • 人家把他们称作"kɣ˦tsʰa˥$家族"！ ¶ **ɬi˦di˩ ʈʂɣ˩fɣ˩, | mɣ˦ɭɯ˩ | kɣ˦tsʰa˥!** • In Yongning, the Prefect [is the authority]; in Muli, the Guca /kɣ˦tsʰa˥$/ family [is the authority]! (A saying that describes the situation towards the middle of the 20th century.) • 在永宁，是知府（说的算）。在木里，是kɣ˦tsʰa˥$家族（说的算）！ ¶ **mɣ˦ɭɯ˩ kɣ˩tsʰa˩=ʐ̩˩, | ɖɯ˦-ʑi˩, | ɖɯ˦-ʐ̩˥!** • The Guca of Muli (the family of the feudal lord), they are just one family; they make up one clan! • 木里（土司那家）姓kɣ˦tsʰa˥的，就有一家，形成一个家族！

kɣ˦tsʰɤ˩ /kɣ˦tsʰɤ˩/ *guce*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Garlic sprout. • 蒜苗 ❁ Classifier: tsʰɤ˧a

kɣ˦ʈʂɯ˧ /kɣ˦ʈʂɯ˧/ *guzhi* (Gi: same, Da: kɣ˦ɖʐɯ˥, Jj: kɣ˦ʈʂɯ˧)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► (finger)nail, (toe)nail. • 指甲 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˦b

kwa˦fæ˩ /kwa˦fæ˩/ *Guafae*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Name of a hotel. • 官房，酒店名称 ¶ **kwa˦fæ˩** • the abridged name of a five-star hotel where one of the main consultant's daughters works • 丽江官房大酒店的简称。注：发音合作人的女儿在丽江官房大酒店工作。 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 官房

kwa˦tsʰa˦ /kwa˦tsʰa˦/ *guaca*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Coffin. • 棺材 ¶ **kwa˦tsʰa˦, | hĩ˦-mo˩-kʰɯ˩-di˩ɲi˩!** • The coffin is the thing in which the corpse is put! / The coffin is the thing to put the corpse! • 棺材，是装尸体的！／棺材，是用来装尸体的！ ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˦b (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF.) ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 棺材

kwæ˦ /kwæ˦/ *guae*

VERB ❁ Tone: M ► To take care of, to take charge of. •

管 ▣ Synonym: kwɤ˩a 2 ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 管

kwæ˧ɕi˧ /kwæ˧ɕi˧/ *guaehi*

VERB ❋ Tone: M ► To care for, to take care of (the aged, children, people in need...). • 关心 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-kwæ˧ɕi˧-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has taken care of • 实施 ~ 整体体：关心了 ▣ See also: ʁo˧mæ˧ ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 关心

kwæ˧fæ˥ /kwæ˧fæ˥/ *guaefae*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Ceiling joist: horizontal structural member, resting on a main beam, and supporting two of the purlins (roof beams, /zɣ̩˩ʃɯ˧/), which themselves carry the rafters, /hæ̃˧kʰɤ˥/. • 中等大小的梁 ❋ Classifier: pʰæ˥a

kwæ˩pæ˧ /kwæ˩pæ˧/ *guaebae*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ► ʈʂe˧ ʈɤ˩-di˩ • Scraper-plank: a tool for levelling dirt roads. In Na, this term, borrowed from the Chinese 刮板 'scraper' (which today refers more to a plasterer's knife), designates a plank of wood that was pulled with ropes to level the ground, for example to smoothe out a dirt road, at a time when tractors and steamrollers were not available. • "刮板"：平整土路的工具。在摩梭语中，向汉语借来的"刮板"这个词指的是用绳索拉动的木板，用来平整土地，例如平整土路（当时还没有拖拉机和压路机）。 ❋ Classifier: nɑ˧a ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 刮板

kwæ˧ʂɯ˧ /kwæ˧ʂɯ˧/ *guaeshi*

VERB ❋ Tone: #H ► To spoil (a child). • 惯坏、宠坏 ¶ **kwæ˧ʂɯ˧ | ʐwæ˥** • to spoil (a child) terribly, to spoil (a child) very much • 宠坏很厉害、宠坏得很 ¶ **ə˧mi˧ ɳɯ˧ kwæ˧ʂɯ˧ kʰɯ˥-ze˩!** • The mother spoiled him/her! • 妈妈给惯坏了！ ¶ **ə˧mi˧ ɳɯ˧ kwæ˧ʂɯ˧ kʰɯ˥-zo˩!** • His/her mother made him/her a spoilt child! • 妈妈给惯坏了！ ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 惯+?

kwæ˧tsɯ˧ /kwæ˧tsɯ˧/ *guaezi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Sunflower seed. • 葵花瓜籽 ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 瓜子

-kwɤ /–/ *gua*

CONJUNCTION ❋ Tone: 0 ► When. • ……的时候

kwɤ˩a 1 /kwɤ˥/ *guaq* (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: La ① ► To throw away (rubbish). • 扔掉 ¶ **mɣ̩˩-tɕo˧ kwɤ˩** • to throw away (rubbish) • 扔掉（垃圾） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˧~tso˧ kwɤ˥** • to throw stuff away • 扔东西 ② ► To get rid of, to oust, to dismiss (a person). • 摆脱、撵走、解雇（某人）。 ¶ (Sister3.27, 10.24397/pangloss-0004345#S27) **«ha˧mi˥-hĩ˩ | tʰɣ̩˧-ɣ̩˧ ꜰ | le˧-di˥, | mɣ̩˩tɕo˧ kwɤ˩, | kʰɣ̩˩mi˥ ꜰ | le˧-di˥ | mɣ̩˩tɕo˧ kwɤ˩!»** • 'Let's chase that beggar, let's throw him out (literally: 'throw him down'), let's chase that dog, let's throw him out!' • "这个乞丐，（咱们）要赶走了（吧）、扔出去了（直译：往下扔了）！狗（也）要赶走了（吧）、扔出去了（直译：往下扔了）！"

kwɤ˩a 2 /kwɤ˥/ *guaq*

VERB ❋ Tone: La ► To manage, to be in charge of, to take care of. • 管 ◈ **(etymology)** The Chinese word 管 is borrowed with middle tone and vowel æ. This entry could be an earlier borrowing of the same word, but it is not altogether clear that it is a borrowing. ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʤɯ˧-kʰwɤ˧ kwɤ˥** • to supervise a bit • 管一些 ▣ Synonym: kwæ˧

kwɤ˩a 3 /ʤɯ˧ kwɤ˩/ *gua* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❋ Tone: La ► CLASSIFIER for sets of objects woven, threaded, tied or assembled together: a string, a cluster of. • 量词：串、套（一组编织、穿线或捆绑在一起的物体） ¶ **kɣ̩˧ | ʤɯ˧-kwɤ˩** • a braid of garlic • 一辫大蒜 ¶ **læ˧tsɯ˥ | ʤɯ˧-kwɤ˩** • a braid of hot peppers • 一辫辣椒 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧-kwɤ˥** • DEM ~ (tone: H# / H$) • 指示代词 ~

kwɤ˧ʃɯ˩ /kwɤ˧ʃɯ˩/ *gualee* (Dd: same, Jj: kwɤ˧lɣ̩˩)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ① ► Jug; jar; pitcher. • 坛子、罐子（陶器） ◈ **(semantics)** The word originally referred to a pottery object: a jar for alcohol or fermented vegetables. It is also used figuratively to refer to precious things. ❋ Classifier: ʃɯ˧b ② ► Treasure, valuable possession. • 宝贝 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | njɤ˧ kwɤ˧ʃɯ˩ ɲi˩!** • (S)he is my treasure! (About a child) • 他是我宝贝！（母亲说孩子是她的宝贝）

kwɤ˧pɤ˧ /kwɤ˧pɤ˧/ *guabe* (Dd: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Teaching, explanation. • 解释，教导、教诲 ¶ **kwɤ˧pɤ˧ ʤɯ˧-kʰwɤ˥ la˩** • to provide an explanation, to teach something • 解释一个道理、教一件事 ¶ **kwɤ˧pɤ˧ ʤɯ˧-kʰwɤ˥ | tʰi˧-la˩-ɻ̩˩** • As above: to provide an explanation, to teach something • 同上：解释一个道理、教一件事 ¶ (Dd) **kwɤ˧pɤ˧ la˥** • to teach • 教、解释 ¶ **kwɤ˧pɤ˧ la˧ hĩ˥** • teacher • 教师、老师 ❋ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥a

kwɤ˩to˥ /kwɤ˩to˥/ *guado* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LH ► Jawbone, mandible, lower jaw. •

颌骨 ✵ Classifier: ɭɯ˧ᵦ

-kwɤ˧tɕɯ˥ /kwɤ˧tɕɯ˥/ *gua ji*

CONJUNCTION ✵ Tone: H# ► After; because, since, as. • 因为，由于，既然 ¶ (Da) **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | tʰi˧-dzi˩-kwɤ˩-tɕɯ˩, | ɖɯ˧-kʰwɤ˧ ʐwɤ˧-ɻ̩ː | "sɤ˧sɤ˥ | ʐwæ˥!"** • After he got seated, he said the following: "How comfortable!" • 他坐下后，说了这么一句："真舒服！" ▣ Synonym: -kwɤ˧tɕɯ˥-la˩

-kwɤ˧tɕɯ˥-la˩ /kwɤ˧tɕɯ˥la˩/ *gua ji la*

CONJUNCTION ✵ Tone: H#- ► After; because, since, as. • 因为，由于，既然 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | go˩-kwɤ˩tɕɯ˥-la˩, | ha˧ mɤ˧-dzɯ˥.** • Because (s)he is ill, (s)he does not eat. ◈ (**usage**) The /la/ portion cannot be removed: /ǂʈʂʰɯ˧ go˩-kwɤ˩tɕɯ˥, | ha˧ mɤ˧-dzɯ˥/. • 他病了，吃不下饭。 ¶ (Da) **ʈʂʰɯ˧ne˧-ʝi˥ | pi˧-kwɤ˩tɕɯ˩-la˩, | wɤ˥ | la˧ha˥ | ɖɯ˧-kʰwɤ˧ ʐwɤ˥.** • After he said that, he went on to say something different / he changed his mind and said something quite different. • 他这样说完以后，又讲了些其它的。 ▣ Synonym: -kwɤ˧tɕɯ˥

kʰ

kʰɤˊ 1 /kʰɤˊ/ *keq* (Dd: same)
VERB ❋ Tone: MH ► To put out (a fire). • 灭（火） ¶ **mɣ˩ | le˩-kʰɤˊ** • to put out the fire • 灭火 ⊡ See also: hãˊ 1

kʰɤˊ 2 /kʰɤˊ/ *keq* (Gi, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: MH ► Basket carried on the back. • 背篓 ❋ Classifier: kʰɤˊ$_{a}$

kʰɤˊ$_{a}$ /ɖɯ˩ kʰɤˊ/ *ke* (Jj, Dd: same)
CLASSIFIER ❋ Tone: MH$_{a}$ ► A basket of. • 量词：筐

kʰɤ˩ɕjɤ˩ /kʰɤ˩ɕjɤ˩/ *kexe*
VERB ❋ Tone: M ► To spend (money). • 花掉 ¶ **kʰɤ˩ɕjɤ˩-ze˩!** • ~ PFV • 花掉了！ ¶ **le˩-kʰɤ˩ɕjɤ˩ | le˩-se˩-kʰɯ˩** • to spend all the money • 全部都花完 ¶ **mɤ˩-dʑo˩, | ɖwæ˩-mɤ˩-zo˩! | tʰi˩-ʂe˩ tʰi˩-kʰɤ˩ɕjɤ˩-tsæ˥-ɲi˩!** • 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。）

kʰɤ˩mi˥$ /kʰɤ˩mi˥/ *kemi* (Da: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: H$ ► Large basket carried on the back. • 大背篓 ❋ Classifier: kʰɤˊ$_{a}$

kʰɤ˩njɤ˩~kʰɤ˩njɤ˩ /kʰɤ˩njɤ˩kʰɤ˩njɤ˩/ *kenya kenya* (La: kʰɤ˩-njɤ˩~njɤ˥, Da: kʰɤ˩njɤ˩~kʰɤ˥njɤ˩)
ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: L-M ► Supple (movement). • 柔软（动作）

kʰɤ˩ʂɯ˩ /kʰɤ˩ʂɯ˩/ *keshi*
VERB ❋ Tone: M ► To begin. • 开始 ¶ (Agriculture.4, 10.24397/pangloss-0004441#S4) ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 开始

kʰɤ˩zo˥$ /kʰɤ˩zo˥/ *kesso* (Da: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: H$ ► Small basket carried on the back. • 小背篓 ❋ Classifier: kʰɤˊ$_{a}$

kʰi˥ /kʰi˩/ *ki*
VERB ❋ Tone: H ► To separate, to take apart (e.g. to separate fibers of linen to make thread; to split lumber into planks). • 拆开、分离（几根线），划开（木根成木板） ¶ **sɑ˩ | le˩-kʰi˥** • to separate linen fibres (to make thread) • 拆开粗麻（为了纺出细麻线） ¶ **gɣ˩pʰæ˩ kʰiˊ** • to split (lumber) into planks, to make planks out of lumber • 划开（木根）成木板

kʰi˥ 1 /kʰi˩/ *ki* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Door. • 门 ¶ **ɑ˩ʁo˩-kʰi˩** • door of the house • 家门 ❋ Classifier: pɤ˩$_{b}$

kʰi˥ 2 /kʰi˩/ *ki*
NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Edge (monosyllable). • 边（单音节）

kʰiˊ /kʰiˊ/ *ki*
VERB ❋ Tone: MH ► Past form of verb ‘to leave’, used in the first and second persons. • 走（过去式），用于第一和第二人称。 ¶ **no˩ | tsʰi˩ɲi˩ | ɑ˩pʰoˊ | ə˩-kʰi˥?** • Did you go outside today? / Did you take a stroll today? • 你今天出去了吗？ ¶ (Dd) **no˩ | tsʰi˩ɲi˩ | ɑ˩pʰoˊ | ə˩-kʰiˊ?** • Did you go outside today? / Did you take a stroll today? • 你今天出去了吗？ ¶ **ʂʈʂʰɯ˩ | tsʰi˩ɲi˩ | ɑ˩pʰoˊ | ə˩-kʰi˥?** • ‡Did he go outside today? / Did he take a stroll today? (Ungrammatical sentence: this verb cannot be used in the third person.) • 他今天出去了吗？（这是病句：这个动词不能用于第三人称。） ⊡ See also: bi˩$_{c}$, hɯ˩$_{c}$, hõ˩$_{a}$

kʰi˩bɤ#˥ /kʰi˩bɤ˩/ *kibbe* (Da, Jj: same, Gi: kʰi˩bɤ˩ ◈ (**tonology**) M)
NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Threshold. • 门槛 ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˩$_{b}$ (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF.)

kʰi˩-bɣ˥lɣ˩ /kʰi˩bɣ˥lɣ˩/ *kibbulu*
NOUN ❋ Tone: #H- ► Hinge. • （门的）合页 ⊡ Synonym: kʰi˩-qʰwɤ˩ ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˩$_{b}$

-kʰi˩~kʰi˩ /kʰi˩kʰi˩/ *kiki* (Gi, Da: same)
POSTPOSITION ❋ Tone: #H ► Around, close to, near, nearby. • 周围、左右、旁边 ¶ **ʐi˩qʰwɤ˩-kʰi˩~kʰi˩** • near the house, in the vicinity of the house • 房子周围 ¶ (Gi) **njɤ˩=bɣ˩ | kʰi˩~kʰi˩** • near me, around me ◈ (**morphemic make-up**) Nominalized use of the postposition. • 我的周围 ¶ (Jj) **ʐɣ˩mi˩-kʰi˩~kʰi˩ se˥** • to walk on the roadside, to walk by the side of the road • 走在马路边

kʰi˩-mi˩ /kʰi˩mi˩/ *kimi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Main entrance, main door. • 大门 ❋ Classifier: pɤ˩$_{b}$ ❋ Morphological makeup: kʰi˥, -mi˩

kʰi˩qʰɣ#˥ /kʰi˩qʰɣ˩/ *kikheu*
NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Door. • 门口 ¶ **kʰi˩qʰɣ˩ tʰɣ˩-ɲi˥** • to reach the door, to get to the door (context: reaching the door of one’s home, getting back home from a long trip) • 到达（家）门口（情景：从远方回家，到达

家门） ¶ **ɑ˩ʁo˧ kʰi˧qʰɣ˧ tʰɣ˧** • to reach the door of the house • 到达家门口 ¶ **no˧ | kʰi˧qʰɣ˧ le˧ tʰɣ˧, | ə˧tso˧ ʑi˧ | mɤ˧-tsʰɯ˩? | ɑ˩ʁo˧ jo˩!** • You have reached the door of the house, so why won't you enter? Come in! • 既然到达家门口了，你怎么不进去？来吧！ ¶ **njɤ˧ | kʰi˧qʰɣ˧ tʰɣ˧-ho˥-ze˩!** • I'm going to arrive at the door! / I'll be at your door presently! (Someone makes a 'phone call to explain that (s)he will soon arrive.) • 我快到门口了！（一个人打电话，说明他即将到。）

kʰi˧-qʰwɤ˩ /kʰi˧qʰwɤ˩/ *kikhua*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Hinge. • 门的合页 ⊡ Synonym: kʰi˧-bɣ˥lɣ˩ ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧$_b$

kʰi˧tɕʰɯ˩-mo˩ /kʰi˧tɕʰɯ˩mo˩/ *kiqi moq*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ► A poisonous mushroom. • 一种有毒的菌子 ⊡ Synonym: ʈʂæ˧mo#˥, ʈʂæ˧mo˧-kʰi˧tɕʰɯ˩-mo˩

kʰi˧-zo#˥ /kʰi˧zo˧/ *kisso*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Small door, back door. • 小门、后门 ❁ Classifier: pɤ˩$_b$ ❁ Morphological makeup: kʰi˥, -zo˥

kʰo˥ /kʰo˧/ *ko* (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H ► To spread (e.g. to do a bed; to spread objects all over the floor). • 铺（床……）、铺得满地（果子、工具……） ¶ **kʰwæ˧ɻæ˧ kʰo˧** • to spread a mat • 铺垫子

kʰo˩ /kʰo˥/ *koq*

VERB ❁ Tone: L ► To present, to put forward (one's bowl to ask for some rice, for instance). • 伸、提出（例如：提出自己的碗，要更多的米饭）。 ¶ (Benevolence.181) **tʰi˧-kʰo˩-jo˩-kɣ˩** • They would put forward their bowls (to ask for more food). • 他们会把碗伸出来（要更多饭） ¶ **njɤ˧-ɳɯ˧ qwæ˩, | no˧-ɳɯ˧ | tʰi˧-kʰo˩.** • I serve (the food), you present (your bowl). • 我给（饭），你把碗伸出来。 ¶ **no˧ | qʰwɤ˥˩ | ɖɯ˧-ɭɯ˧ | ʑi˩-po˩-jo˥, | tʰi˧-kʰo˩-jo˩!** • You take a bowl and bring it over, you present it (to me) (and I'll give you rice). • 你拿一个碗过来，给（我）提出（我就给你米饭）。

kʰo˧bɤ˧ /kʰo˧bɤ˧/ *kobbe*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Home (solemn, formal word). • 家（文言）：母亲生活的空间：有家人，有火塘，有母亲在那里生活的那个空间 ¶ **dʑi˧tɕʰi˧ le˧-gwɤ˩ | qo˩ ta˧-ze˥, | njɤ˧-ɕi˩ ə˩ma˩ kʰo˩bɤ˩ dʑɤ˩.** ≈ **dʑi˧tɕʰi˧ le˧-gwɤ˩ qo˩ ta˩-ze˩, | njɤ˧-ɕi˩ ə˩ma˩ kʰo˩bɤ˩ dʑɤ˩.** • After long journeys come to an end, how beautiful is the home of the mother who raised me! (A song about homesickness.) • 很远的路程结束了，养我的母亲家里多么美！ ¶ **dʑi˧tɕʰi˧ le˧-gwɤ˩ | qo˩ ta˧-ze˥, | njɤ˧-ɕi˩ ə˩ma˩ kʰo˩bɤ˩ qo˩.** • After long journeys come to an end, how I love the home of the mother who raised me! (A song about homesickness.) • 很远的路程结束了，我多么爱养我的母亲的家！ ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧$_b$ (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF.)

kʰo˧ɕi˩ /kʰo˧ɕi˩/ *kexi*

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L# ► Unfortunate; it's a pity; it's a shame. • 可惜 ¶ **kʰo˧ɕi˩-ze˩!** • It's a pity! It's a shame! • 可惜了！ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 可惜

kʰo˧pʰɻ˧ /kʰo˧pʰɻ˧/ *kopeu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Meadow. • 草坪、草地

kʰo˧pʰɻ˧-mo˥ /kʰo˧pʰɻ˧mo˥/ *kopeu moq*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Meadow mushroom: a sort of edible mushroom that grows on meadows (not yet identified; perhaps *Agaricus campestris*). • 可以吃的一种菌子：可能是四孢蘑菇。直译：“草坪菌”

kʰu˧mi˩ /kʰu˧mi˩/ *Kumi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Kunming. • 昆明 ◈ (**phonology**) The syllable /kʰu/ does not exist in words of the Na stock, only in the pronunciation of Mandarin words. ⊡ See also: ʑi˩næ˩-se˧ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 昆明

kʰɯ˩ /kʰɯ˧/ *kee* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Thread. • 线 ❁ Classifier: kʰɯ˩$_b$ (CLF for elongated objects)

kʰɯ˩$_b$ /ɖɯ˧ kʰɯ˩/ *kee* (Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: L$_b$ ► Classifier for elongated objects: a strand of thread, a blade of grass, a rope... • 用于细长物体的量词：一根线、一条绳子等等。◈ (**phonology**) Among classifiers belonging to the tone category L$_b$, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is MH#. ¶ **kʰɯ˧ | ɖɯ˧-kʰɯ˩** • a thread of string • 一根线 ¶ **zɯ˧ | ɖɯ˧-kʰɯ˩** • a blade of grass • 一根草 ¶ **bæ˩ ɖɯ˥-kʰɯ˩** • a thread of rope • 一条绳子 ¶ **kʰɯ˧ | ʈʂʰɯ˧-kʰɯ˥˩** • this thread ◈ (**tonology**) The tone pattern is unexpected. • 这根线

kʰɯ˥˩ 1 /kʰɯ˥˩/ *keeq* (Gi: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ① ► To put into (e.g. to put into

a bag); to plant (seeds into soil); to release, to let go (e.g. a chicken held by its legs); to put (something) away. • 放，装（如：装进袋里），点种，收下 ¶ **qwɤ˧-qo˧ | si˧ tʰi˧-kʰɯ˥** • to add wood into the fire • 放木头在火中 ⊡ See also: kʰɯ˩~kʰɯ˥ ② ► To allow; to let; to cause (causative value). • 让，使动 ¶ **kʰɣ˩mi˩ zɯ˩~zɯ˥, | le˧-ɖæ˥-kʰɯ˩! | hĩ˧-zɯ˧~zɯ˥, | le˧-ʂæ˧-kʰɯ˥!** • Dog's lifespan was made shorter, and man's lifespan was made longer! (A summary of the legend "How dog and man exchanged their lifespans".) • 够的寿命，变短了／使得变短！（而）人的寿命，变长了／使得变长！（《狗和人交换寿命》故事的一个提要） ¶ **le˧-dzɯ˥ | le˧-se˩-kʰɯ˩!** • Eat up! / Finish your plate! / Eat it all! • 都吃光吧！／你给吃光啊！／都吃了吧！ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) hwæ˧ kʰɯ˧ ə˥-bi˩?** | — **hwæ˧ kʰɯ˧-bi˥!** • Do you agree to buy? — Yes! • （你）让买吗？ — 让买！ ◈ **(tonology)** M ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʈʂʰɯ˧-kʰwɤ˥, | (no˧-ɳɯ˧) njɤ˧ | tɕʰi˧ kʰɯ˧ ə˥-bi˩?** • Do you agree for me to sell? • （你）让我卖吗？ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʈʂʰɯ˧-kʰwɤ˥, | no˧ | tɕʰi˧ kʰɯ˧ ə˥-bi˩?** • Do you agree for me to sell? • 你让卖吗？ ◈ **(tonology)** #H ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʈʂʰɯ˧-kʰwɤ˥, | njɤ˧ | dzɯ˧ kʰɯ˩ ə˩-bi˩?** • Do you agree to eat? • 可以让我吃这口吗？ ◈ **(tonology)** H ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tɕi˩ kʰɯ˥ ə˩-bi˩?** • Do you agree to write? • （你）让写吗？ ◈ **(tonology)** LM ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʈʰɯ˩ kʰɯ˩ ə˥-bi˩?** • Do you agree to drink? • （你）让喝吗？ ◈ **(tonology)** L ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʐɣ˧ kʰɯ˥ ə˩-bi˩?** • Do you agree to sew? • （你）让缝吗？ ◈ **(tonology)** MH

kʰɯ˥2 /kʰɯ˥/ *keeq* (Gi, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To throw. • 甩、扔（石头） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-kʰɯ˧-ze˥** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has thrown • 实施 ~ 整体体：甩了 ¶ **lɣ˧mi˧ kʰɯ˥** • to throw a stone • 扔石头

kʰɯ˥3 /kʰɯ˥/ *keeq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To wear (a bracelet). • 戴（手镯） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-kʰɯ˧-ze˥** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has worn • 实施 ~ 整体体：戴了 ¶ **lo˩dʐo˥ kʰɯ˩** • to wear a bracelet • 戴手镯

kʰɯ˧di˥ /kʰɯ˧di˥/ *keeddi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Container (general term). • 容器 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧$_b$

kʰɯ˧dɣ#˥ /kʰɯ˧dɣ˧/ *keeddu* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: kʰɯ˧dɣ˧)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Cripple, lame person. • 跛 ¶ **kʰɯ˧dɣ˧-hĩ˧** • cripple • 跛 ¶ **kʰɯ˧dɣ˧-tsʰo˧qʰwɤ˧** • lame demon ◈ **(semantics)** This formula was constructed as a translation of a term elicited during the vocabulary survey: 'one-footed demon', 独脚鬼. In fact, this creature from Chinese legends is not part of the local mythology; the speaker translated the Chinese formula as 'lame demon'. • 跛鬼 ◈ **(tonology)** M ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧

kʰɯ˧dʐɯ˥ /kʰɯ˧dʐɯ˥/ *keejji* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: kʰɯ˧dʑi˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Leggings, puttee. • 裹腿 ❁ Classifier: dzi˧$_b$ (CLF for pairs of objects, when the pair makes up a unit)

kʰɯ˩~kʰɯ˥ /kʰɯ˩kʰɯ˥/ *keekee* (Gi: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ① ► To put into (e.g. to put into a bag) (reduplicated form). • 放，装（如：装进袋里）（重叠形式） ❁ Morphological makeup: kʰɯ˥1

kʰɯ˧pi˧ /kʰɯ˧pi˧/ *keebi* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ► To stumble, to trip. • 绊 ¶ **njɤ˧ kʰɯ˧pi˧-ze˧!** • I have stumbled! • 我绊了一跤！

kʰɯ˩pɻ˩ /kʰɯ˩pɻ˩/ *keebu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Shuttle on a weaving loom. • 梭，梭子 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧$_b$

kʰɯ˧pʰɻ˩ /kʰɯ˧pʰɻ˩/ *Keepu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Chinese, Han. • 汉族 ❁ Usage: archaic ⊡ See also: hæ˧ ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧ ❁ Morphological makeup: pʰɻ˩$_a$ literal translation: 'white-foot'

kʰɯ˧ʂɯ#˥ /kʰɯ˧ʂɯ˧/ *keeshi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Visible rays (of sunshine); first rays (of sunshine) in the morning. Made up of 'thread' and 'new'. • 光线（由'线'与'新'组成，指雾或烟中能看到的光线） ⊡ See also: ɲi˧mi˧-kʰɯ˧ʂɯ˧ ❁ Classifier: kʰɯ˩$_b$ ❁ Morphological makeup: kʰɯ˩, ʂɯ˥2

kʰɯ˩tɣ˩ʅɯ˥ /kʰɯ˩tɣ˩ʅɯ˥/ *keedulee*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ► Leg (of chicken). • 鸡腿 ¶ **æ˩ʂe˧-kʰɯ˧tɣ˥ʅɯ˩** • chicken leg • 鸡腿 ¶ **do˧bæ˧ | tɕi˩-hĩ˥** • calf • 小腿 ❁ Classifier: ʈɣ˩$_b$

kʰɯ˧tʰo˥ /kʰɯ˧tʰo˥/ *keeto*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Chains (to tie a criminal's feet), made of iron. • 脚链 ¶ **kʰɯ˧tʰo˧ kʰɯ˥** • to put chains (on someone's feet) • 戴上脚链（在一个人的脚上） ❁ Classifier: dze˩$_a$ 3

kʰɯ˧tʰɣ#˥ /kʰɯ˧tʰɣ˧/ *keetu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Pedal of the loom (to invert the ver-

tical position of the threads). • 织布机的脚蹬子=踏板 ¶ ɣɯ˧dzo˩-kʰɯ˩tʰɣ˩ • Pedal of the loom (same meaning as the main entry, with the word /ɣɯ˧dzo˩/ 'loom' as the determiner of the compound noun). • 织布机的踏板（与 kʰɯ˧tʰɣ#˥ 含义相同，但增加了 ɣɯ˧dzo˩ '织布机' 这个词作为复合词的定语）。 ❋ Classifier: dze˩a 3

kʰɯ˧tsɯ˧bæ˥ /kʰɯ˧tsɯ˧bæ˥/ *keezibbae*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Strip of decorative fabric used to tie around the ankles of wide-legged trousers; originally from Tibetan regions. • 绑腿布：用来绑裤腿的一块缠布，也有装饰功能（从藏族地区传过来的）

kʰɯ˧tsʰɤ˥ /kʰɯ˧tsʰɤ˥/ *keece* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: MH# ► Leg; foot. • 腿，脚 ❋ Classifier: pʰo˥a

kʰɯ˩ʈɯ˩ /kʰɯ˩ʈɯ˥/ *keedee* (Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Root. • 根 ¶ **si˧dzi˩-kʰɯ˩ʈɯ˩** • tree root • 树根 ❋ Classifier: ʈɣ˩b

kʰɯ˧ʈʂæ˥ /kʰɯ˧ʈʂæ˥/ *keezhae* (Gi, Dd: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: MH# ► Ankle. • 踝关节 ❋ Classifier: ʈʂæ˥a

kʰɯ˧ʈʂɤ#˥ /kʰɯ˧ʈʂɤ˧/ *keezhe*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Chicken feet. • 鸡爪 ¶ **kʰɯ˧ʈʂɤ˧tʰɣ˧-ɭɯ#˥** • ~ DEM CLF: that chicken foot • ~ 指示代词 量词：那个鸡爪 ¶ **kʰɯ˧ʈʂɤ˧tʰɣ˧-ʈɣ˥#** • ~ DEM CLF: that chicken foot • ~ 指示代词 量词：那个鸡爪 ❋ Classifiers: ʈɣ˩b, ɭɯ˧b (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF.)

kʰɯ˧ʐɯ˥$ /kʰɯ˧ʐɯ˥/ *keeri*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H$ ► Rice wine (low alcohol). • 黄酒、苏里玛酒 ❋ Classifier: qʰwɤ˥a (CLF for bowlfuls)

kʰɣ˥1 /kʰɣ˧/ *ku* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: H ► To harvest grass, to cut grass. • 割（草） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-kʰɣ˥-ze˩** • AC-COMP ~ PFV: has cut, has harvested • 实施 ~ 整体体：割了 ¶ **zɯ˧ kʰɣ˧** • to cut grass • 割草

kʰɣ˥2 /kʰɣ˧/ *ku*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Dog (monosyllable). • 狗 ◈ (**tonology**) The monosyllable is not commonly used, but it is attested. Its tone is analyzed as #H on the basis of its identical behaviour to that of /ʐwæ˥/ 'horse' and /ji˥1/ 'ox' (monosyllabic nouns which are more commonly used). 'Year of the Dog' has the same tone pattern as 'year of the Horse' and 'year of the Ox', and 'horse' and 'ox' are both in the #H tone category. This tonal pattern is different from that of the other year names, which correspond to monosyllables in the L, ML, M and MH tone categories. ¶ **kʰɣ˧-ʂe˧ dzɯ˧** • to eat dog meat (a practice which is strongly antagonistic to Na culture, which considers dog as man's benefactor) • 吃狗肉（这种行为与摩梭文化背道而驰，因为摩梭文化认为狗是人类的重要恩人。） ¶ **kʰɣ˧-zɯ˧~zɯ˥** • 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） ¶ **kʰɣ˧ tʰɣ˧-mi˥#** • ~ DEM CLF: that dog • ~ 指示代词 量词：那条狗 ¶ **kʰɣ˧-gɤ˥ljɤ˩** • roving dog • 流浪狗 ❋ Classifiers: mi˩b, ɣ˧, jɤ˥a 1

kʰɣ˥3 /kʰɣ˧/ *ku* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: H ► To steal. • 偷 ¶ **hĩ˧=bɣ˧ tso˧~tso˧ kʰɣ˧** • to steal someone's stuff, to steal someone else's property • 偷别人的东西

kʰɣ˩ /kʰɣ˧/ *ku*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Nest (monosyllable). • （鸟）巢（单音节） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) kʰɣ˧ | ʈʂʰɯ˧-ɭɯ#˥** • ~ DEM CLF: this nest • ~ 指示代词 量词：这只鸟巢 ¶ **kʰɣ˩ gɣ˥** • to build a nest • 筑巢 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) kʰɣ˧ hwæ˧-ze˧** • bought a nest • 买了筑巢 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) kʰɣ˧ tɕʰi˧-ze˧ ≈ kʰɣ˩ tɕʰi˩-ze˥** • sold a nest ◈ (**tonology**) Free variation between M.M.M and L.L.H is the general rule for M_b tone verbs associated with an L tone object. • to build a nest ◈ (**tonology**) Free variation between M.M.M and L.L.H is the general rule for M_b tone verbs associated with an L tone object. • 卖了筑巢 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) kʰɣ˩ ɲi˥** • ~ COP • ~ 系动词 ¶ **kʰɣ˩ ɖʐɤ˥** • to pluck a nest (from the place where it was built); to crush/destroy a nest • 摘筑巢 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | kʰɣ˩ ɖʐɤ˩-ze˥** • he plucked a nest (from the place where it was built) • 他摘了筑巢 ⊡ See also: ɣ˩dze˩-kʰɣ˩ ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˧b

kʰɣ˥ /kʰɣ˧/ *kuq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: MH ① ► Year; year of age. • 年、岁 ¶ **kʰɣ˧-ʁo˥$** • beginning of the year • 年初 ¶ **kʰɣ˧-mæ˥** • end of the year • 年尾 ¶ **kʰɣ˧-mæ˥ ʂæ˩** • intercalary year: a year with 13 months; this happens every 4 years or so • 闰年（有 13 个月） ¶ **kʰɣ˧-mæ˥ ɖæ˩** • normal year, usual year: a year that has 12 months • 正常的年份，普通年：一年十二个月 ② ► Astrological sign. • 生肖 ¶ **no˧ | ə˧tso˧ kʰɣ˧ ɲi˥?** • What is your astrological sign? • 你是属什么的？ ¶ (Da) **kʰɣ˧ɭɯ˥** • astrological sign • 生肖

kʰɣˡa /ʤɯ˧ kʰɣˡ/ *ku* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❋ Tone: MH$_a$ ► Year; year of age. • 量词：年、岁 ¶ **ʤɯ˧-kʰɣˡ** • one year • 一年

kʰɣ˧bɻˡ /kʰɣ˧bɻˡ/ *kubbu* (Dd: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: MH# ► Kennel, doghouse. • 狗窝 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧$_b$

kʰɣ˧ gɤˡ /kʰɣ˧ gɤˡ/ *kugge*

NOUN ❋ Tone: MH# ► "Quarrelsome year": a year whose astrological sign is a quarrelsome animal. This term is used to describe the personality associated with certain astrological signs: some, such as the Tiger and the Monkey, are considered as quarrelsome, making the people born during the corresponding years less suitable for participating in certain rites (e.g. the Coming of Age rite), and more suitable for certain other rites and occasions. • 爱打架的年份／生肖：十二个生肖中，虎、猴等被认为是爱打架的。 ¶ **kʰɣ˧ gɤ˧ hĩ˥** • person whose astrological sign is a quarrelsome animal. Astrological signs such as the Tiger and the Monkey are considered as quarrelsome. ◈ (**phonology**) /hĩ˥/ here has its full meaning of 'person' and is not phonetically reduced. • 属一个爱打架的年份／生肖的人。十二个生肖中，虎、猴等被认为是爱打架的。 ¶ **ʑi˩hỹ˥, | la˧: | kʰɣ˧ gɤˡ!** • The Monkey and the Ape are quarrelsome birth signs! ◈ (**diachro**) /ʑi˩hỹ#˥/ means 'body hair' –literally 'monkey hair'– in today's language. The use of the disyllabic form /ʑi˩hỹ#˥/ for 'monkey' in this saying suggests that this disyllabic form once existed, but has now fallen out of use. • 属猴和属虎的人很爱吵架！ ¶ **ʑiˡ, | la˧, | kʰɣ˧ gɤˡ!** • "The Monkey and the Ape are quarrelsome birth signs!" Same meaning as in the preceding example; the investigator substituted the colloquial term for 'ape, monkey'. • "属猴和属虎的人很爱吵架！"与上例中的意思相同，用单音节的'猴子'。 ❋ Morphological makeup: gɤ˩

kʰɣ˧kwæ˧ /kʰɣ˧kwæ˧/ *kugua*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Bitter melon. • 苦瓜 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧$_b$ ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 苦瓜

kʰɣ˩-kʰɤ˩ /kʰɣ˩kʰɤˡ/ *kuke*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Chicken nest, nesting box, place where hens lay their eggs. Literally 'nest basket': it was made using a wicker backpack, which was hung from a wall inside the farm. • 鸡窝，巢箱，母鸡下蛋的地方。字面意思是"巢筐"，因为是用背破旧的篓筐做成，挂在农场的一个墙上。 ¶ **æ˩mi˧-kʰɣ˩kʰɤ˩** • Chicken nest. • 鸡窝 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧$_b$ ❋ Morphological makeup: kʰɣ˩, kʰɤˡ 2

kʰɣ˧-kʰɣ˩ 1 /kʰɣ˧kʰɣ˩/ *kuku* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Year of the Dog. • 狗年 ❋ Morphological makeup: kʰɣ˥ 2, kʰɣˡ

kʰɣ˧-kʰɣ˩ 2 /kʰɣ˧kʰɣ˩/ *ku kuq*

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: L# ► Born in the year of the Dog. • 属狗 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | kʰɣ˧-kʰɣ˩.** • (S)he was born in the year of the Dog. • 他属狗。

kʰɣ˧mæ˧ /kʰɣ˧mæ˧/ *kumae* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Robber, bandit. • 强盗 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | kʰɣ˧mæ˧ ɲi˩!** • He's a thief! • 他是小偷！ ¶ **no˧ | kʰɣ˧mæ˧-pʰæ˧qʰwɤ˩-ne˩-ʑi˩-zo˩!** • You have the face of a thief! / You really look like a thief! (An accusation about someone one thinks is a thief) ◈ (**phonology**) The syllable /-ʑi˩/ is phonetically reduced (which had led, prior to 2014, to a notation /ǂno˧ | kʰɣ˧mæ˧-pʰæ˧qʰwɤ˩-ne˩-zo˩/). Its reduction could easily lead to reinterpretation in the next generation, as /-ne˩-zo˩/, if the language continues to be transmitted. • 你有一张贼脸！（控告一个人） ¶ **kʰɣ˧mæ˧-ne˩-ʑi˩-zo˩! | hĩ˧ ʈʂæ˩-ho˩!** • He's like a bandit! He may rob people! • 他像强盗似的，会抢人的！ ¶ **kʰɣ˧mæ˧-ʑi˩** • prison: literally "house for thieves" • 监狱。直译："贼家" ¶ **kʰɣ˧mæ˧-ʑi˧-hĩ˧, | lo˧ʑi˥-bɣ˩-qo˩ ʈæ˩!** • Thieves are tied up in prisons / are sent to prison! • 贼，被关在监狱！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧-ɣ˧-se˥, | kʰɣ˧mæ˧ pʰæ˧di˩!** • That guy must be a thief! / That guy looks like a thief to me! • 那个人一定是小偷！／我看那个人就像小偷！ ¶ (Da) **kʰɣ˧mæ˧ʑi˧-hĩ˧ hĩ˧** • person who robs, robber ◈ (**semantics**) In the eyes of the reference speaker, this turn of phrase, which is the one used to describe a profession, is not appropriate for thieves. It is a question of perspective: in the eyes of the honest ploughman, being a thief is not a trade, it is not a profession like any other. • 当强盗的人=强盗 ❋ Classifier: ɣ˧ ❋ Morphological makeup: kʰɣ˥ 3

kʰɣ˩mi˩ /kʰɣ˩mi/ *kumi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Dog (either he-dog or she-dog). • 狗 ¶ **kʰɣ˩mi˩ ʈʂʰɯ˩-jɤ˧** • ~ DEM CLF: this dog • ~ 指示代词 量词：这条狗 ¶ **hæ˧, | kʰɣ˩mi˩-ʂeˡ F dzɯ˩-kɣ˩!** • The (Han) Chinese even eat dog meat! (Consumption of dog meat is forbidden in Na culture.) • 汉族连狗肉都吃！（注：摩梭人不吃狗肉） ❋ Classifiers: ɣ˧, jɤˡa 1

kʰɣ˩mi˩-gɤ˥ljɤ˩ /kʰɣ˩mi˩gɤ˥ljɤ˩/ *kumi ggelia*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L+#H- ► Roving dog. • 流浪的狗 ❋

Classifier: jɤ˩ₐ 1 ❁ Morphological makeup: kʰɣ˩mi˩

kʰɣ˦mɣ˥ /kʰɣ˦mɣ˥/ *kumu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ① ► Female puppy. • 小母狗 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˦ ② ► "Puppy-Girl": a term used as a temporary name for baby girls, during the first months of their life, before they are given a real name. The practice of giving newborns a temporary, often unpleasant or degrading name is intended to keep them safe from evil spirits and misfortune. The practice stems from a belief (shared with other ethnic groups in China) that by giving a child an unattractive name, malevolent spirits and demons would be disgusted by the ugly name, and therefore overlook or ignore the child. (The registry office requires a name to be given at birth, but this name only begins to be used by the family after the first months of life have elapsed.) • '小母狗'、'狗崽子'。乳名(贱名、护身名):摩梭人(同汉族人)相信给新生儿取一个不好听或贬低的名字可以保护她们免受邪灵和疾病的侵害。名字越贬低,鬼怪就越会鄙视这个孩子,从而不去打扰他。

kʰɣ˦nɑ˥ /kʰɣ˦nɑ˥/ *kuna*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Dog (formal word, used in elevated speech). • 狗(尊敬用语) ❁ Classifier: mi˩ᵦ ❁ Morphological makeup: kʰɣ˥ 2, nɑ˩ᵦ Presumably from 'dog' and 'black'.

kʰɣ˦pʰæ˦ /kʰɣ˦pʰæ˦/ *kupae*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Age. • 年龄 ¶ **kʰɣ˦pʰæ˦ tɕi˩** • young • 年轻 ¶ **kʰɣ˦pʰæ˦ ɖɯ˩** • old, elder • 高年龄、老 ¶ **kʰɣ˦pʰæ˦ | tɕi˩-hĩ˥** • young • 年轻的

kʰɣ˦-pʰo˥ /kʰɣ˦pʰo˥/ *kupo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Half a year. • 半年 ¶ **ɖɯ˦-kʰɣ˦-kʰɣ˥-pʰo˩** • one year and a half • 一年半

kʰɣ˦pʰɣ#˥ /kʰɣ˦pʰɣ˦/ *kupu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► He-dog (elicited form). • 公狗 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) kʰɣ˦pʰɣ˦ ʈʂʰɯ˦-ʅɯ#˥** • ~ DEM CLF: this he-dog • ~ 指示代词 量词:这只公狗 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) kʰɣ˦pʰɣ˦ tʰɣ˦-mi˥** • ~ DEM CLF: that he-dog • ~ 指示代词 量词:那只公狗 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) kʰɣ˦pʰɣ˦ tʰɣ˦-ɣ#˥** • ~ DEM CLF: that he-dog • ~ 指示代词 量词:那只公狗 ❁ Classifiers: ɣ˦, mi˩ᵦ, ʅɯ˦ᵦ

kʰɣ˦qʰwɤ˥ /kʰɣ˦qʰwɤ˥/ *kukhua*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Bad year, year when the crops are bad. • 庄稼收成不好的(一)年 ◈ **(semantics)** Placing this noun in the frame 'this is ...' is problematic, as this yields ʈʂʰɯ˦ | kʰɣ˦ qʰwɤ˦ ɲi˥, the most plausible interpretation of which is 'this is a dog bowl, this is the dog's bowl' (/kʰɣ˦qʰwɤ#˥/ means 'dog's bowl'). It is not usual to say 'it's a bad year' using the copular verb: instead, the verb tʰɣ˦ 'to appear, to take place' is used (kʰɣ˦qʰwɤ˦ tʰɣ˥). ¶ **kʰɣ˦qʰwɤ˦ tʰɣ˥** • the year is bad; crops are bad this year; a bad year has come • 今年,收成不好。

kʰɣ˦sɯ˦sɯ˩ /kʰɣ˦sɯ˦sɯ˩/ *kusisi* (Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► A flowering plant in the legume family: *Flemingia strobilifera*, also known as *Moghania fruticulosa*. (Name in local Chinese: 'mouse ear', alluding to the shape of the leaf.) • 球穗千斤拔、半灌木千斤拔、大苞千斤拔 ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 耗子耳朵 ❁ Classifiers: kɤ˩ₐ 1, dzi˩ᵦ

kʰɣ˦ʂæ˥ /kʰɣ˦ʂæ˥/ *kushae* (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To hunt (leading a dog). • 打猎、赶走、驱逐 ¶ **kʰɣ˦ʂæ˦ hɯ˥** • (He/she) has gone hunting • 狩猎去了 ▣ Synonym: tɕʰɯ˩di˩, hɣ̃˦ʂæ˥ ❁ Morphological makeup: kʰɣ˥ 2, ʂæ˩

kʰɣ˦ʂɯ˥ /kʰɣ˦ʂɯ˥/ *kushi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ► To celebrate the New Year. • 过年

kʰɣ˩tsɤ˩mi˥ /kʰɣ˩tsɤ˩mi˥/ *kuzemi* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ► She-dog. • 母狗 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˦

kʰɣ˦tsʰi˦-bo˥tsʰi˩ /kʰɣ˦tsʰi˦bo˥tsʰi˩/ *kuceebbocee* (Jj: ∅)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H- ► Mole shrew. • 鼩鼱 ❁ Classifiers: pʰo˩ₐ, ɣ˦

kʰɣ˦tɕʰi˥$ /kʰɣ˦tɕʰi˥/ *kuqie*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H$ ► Solution, way out. • 办法 ¶ **kʰɣ˦tɕʰi˥ se˩-ze˩!** | **ʐ̩˦-ɻ̩˦ tʰo˩!** • There is nothing we can do anymore! It's a catastrophe! • 没有办法了!糟糕了! ¶ **kʰɣ˦tɕʰi˥ | mɤ˦-dʑo˦-ze˦!** | **ʐ̩˦-ɻ̩˦ tʰo˩!** • There is nothing we can do anymore! It's a catastrophe! ◈ **(syntax)** This is a calque of the commonly used Chinese sentence "No way/There is nothing that can be done": 没有办法 (in Southwestern Mandarin: 没得办法). • 没有办法了!糟糕了!

kʰɣ˦zo˥$ /kʰɣ˦zo˥/ *Kusso*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H$ ► Kusso, a clan name from Yongning. There are two families in Yongning that carry this name. • 一个姓。这个姓,永宁有两家 ¶ **kʰɣ˦zo˦=ɻ̩˥$** • the Kusso /kʰɣ˦zo˥$/ clan, the Kusso /kʰɣ˦zo˥$/ family • kʰɣ˦zo˥$家族 ¶ **kʰɣ˦zo˥-tsʰɯ˩ɻ̩˩** • the name of a person, containing both a clan name: Kusso /kʰɣ˦zo˥$/,

and a given name: /tsʰɯ˧ɻ#˥/ • 一个人的名字：姓为 kʰɣ˧zo˥$，名为 tsʰɯ˧ɻ#˥ ¶ **kʰɣ˧zo˧=ɻ˩, | ɲi˧-ʑi˩, | ɖɯ˧-ʐ̩!** • There are two families carrying the name Kusso; they make up one clan! • 姓 kʰɣ˧zo˥$的，有两家，形成一个家族！

kʰɣ˧zo#˥ /kʰɣ˧zo˧/ *kusso*

NOUN ✺ Tone: #H ① ► Puppy, young male dog. • 公狗 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) kʰɣ˧zo˧ ʈʂʰɯ˧-ʅɯ#˥** • ~ DEM CLF: this puppy • ~ 指示代词 量词：这只小狗 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) kʰɣ˧zo˧ tʰɣ˧-mi˥˩** • ~ DEM CLF: that puppy • ~ 指示代词 量词：那只小狗 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) kʰɣ˧zo˧ tʰɣ˧-ɣ#˥** • ~ DEM CLF: that puppy • ~ 指示代词 量词：那只小狗 ✺ Classifiers: ɣ˧, mi˩b, ʅɯ˧b ② ► Male dog. • 公狗 ✺ Classifiers: ɣ˧, mi˩b, ʅɯ˧b ③ ► "Puppy-Boy": a term used as a temporary name for baby boys, during the first months of their life, before they are given a real name. The practice of giving newborns a temporary, often unpleasant or degrading name is intended to keep them safe from evil spirits and misfortune. The practice stems from a belief (shared with other ethnic groups in China) that by giving a child an unattractive name, malevolent spirits and demons would be disgusted by the ugly name, and therefore overlook or ignore the child. (The registry office requires a name to be given at birth, but this name only begins to be used by the family after the first months of life have elapsed.) • '小狗'、'狗崽子'。乳名（贱名、护身名）：摩梭人（同汉族人）相信给新生儿取一个不好听或贬低的名字可以保护她们免受邪灵和疾病的侵害。名字越贬低，鬼怪就越会鄙视这个孩子，从而不去打扰他。

kʰɣ˧zo˧ | -bo˩zo#˥ /kʰɣ˧zo˧bo˩zo˥/ *Kusso Bbosso*

NOUN ✺ Tone: -LM+#H ► 'Dog-pig', 'doggy-piggy': a term used as a temporary name for baby boys, during the first months of their life, before they are given a real name. The practice of giving newborns a temporary, often unpleasant or degrading name is intended to keep them safe from evil spirits and misfortune. The practice stems from a belief (shared with other ethnic groups in China) that by giving a child an unattractive name, malevolent spirits and demons would be disgusted by the ugly name, and therefore overlook or ignore the child. (The registry office requires a name to be given at birth, but this name only begins to be used by the family after the first months of life have elapsed.) • 小畜生，直译：猪崽子、狗崽子。乳名（贱名、护身名）：摩梭人（同汉族人）相信给新生儿取一个不好听或贬低的名字可以保护她们免受邪灵和疾病的侵害。名字越贬低，鬼怪就越会鄙视这个孩子，从而不去打扰他。 ✺ Classifier: ɣ˧

kʰɣ˧zo˥-kʰɣ˩mɣ˩ /kʰɣ˧zo˥kʰɣ˩mɣ˩/ *kusso kumu*

NOUN ✺ Tone: H#- ► Puppy and she-dog. • 小狗与母狗 ✺ Morphological makeup: kʰɣ˧zo#˥, kʰɣ˧mɣ˥

kʰwæ˧hwæ˩ *kuaehuae*

VERB ► To drape oneself in (a cape, a piece of fabric). • 披上 ¶ (Sister.55, 10.24397/pangloss-0004342#S55) **ʐæ˩sɯʌ˥ | ɖɯ˧-ʅɯ˧ | kʰwæ˧hwæ˩** *raesi ddeelee kuaehuae* • (He) wrapped himself in a coarse felt cloak. • （他）披着一块粗的毡子。 ¶ (Sister5.44, 10.24397/pangloss-0009082#S44, ,)

kʰwæ˧ɻæ#˥ /kʰwæ˧ɻæ˧/ *kuae'er* (Gi: same, Da: kʰwæ˧ɻæ˧, Jj: kʰu˧ɻæ#˥, Dd: kʰwɤ˧ɻæ#˥)

NOUN ✺ Tone: #H ► Felt; extended use: mat (even if not made of felt), cushion... • 毡子。也用来指席子，垫子等。◈ **(semantics)** The original meaning was: a piece of felt (made of wool) on which people slept, and which they could also cover themselves with. By extension, the name refers to anything used for sleeping, such as mattresses, as well as the fabrics used to cover furniture to protect it. ¶ **kʰwæ˧ɻæ˧ tʰi˧-kʰo˥** • to spread a mat • 铺席子 ✺ Classifier: tsʰi˥a 1

kʰwɤ˥a /ɖɯ˧ kʰwɤ˥/ *kua* (Jj: same, Gi: ɖɯ˧-ʁwæ˩)

CLASSIFIER ✺ Tone: Ha ► A piece of, a chunk of; a mouthful of. • 量词：块。一块肉、一口饭 ¶ **ɖɯ˧-kʰwɤ˥~ɖɯ˩-kʰwɤ˩** • chunk by chunk, one chunk after the other • 一块一块地 ¶ **ɖɯ˧-kʰwɤ˧ so˥˩, | ɖɯ˧-kʰwɤ˥ fɣ˩!** • 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。） ¶ **ɖɯ˧-kʰwɤ˧ so˥˩, | ɖɯ˧-kʰwɤ˥ kɣ˩!** • Each little thing you learn is a little skill you acquire! (An example proposed by the consultant on the basis of the previous one, putting together a statement which does not require a highly specific context.

Common sense leads all concerned to hope that a student will progress, and that something learnt will be assimilated and become a skill.) • 学到一点东西，就会那一点！／你学到的每一件小事都是你掌握的一项小技能！

（这是发音合作人在前一个例子的基础上提出的例子，采用了一种更普遍的说法，不需要非常特别的情景：老师和学生一般都会希望学生会进步，所学的东西被吸收，成为一种技能。）

l

la˧ 1 /la˧/ *la* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Tiger. • 老虎 ✵ Classifier: $pʰo˥˩_a$

la˧ 2 /la˧/ *la*

ADVERB ✵ Tone: M ► Too, also, and. • 和、与、跟 ¶ **ɖɯ˧-kʰɣ˧ la˥** | **so˩-ɬi˥˩** • one year and three months (context: indicating the age of an infant) • 一岁三个月 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ la˧** | **mɤ˧-bi˧,** | **njɤ˧ la˧** | **mɤ˧-bi˧!** • (If) (s)he does not go, I'm not going either! • 他不去（的话），我也不去！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ la˧** | **mɤ˧-bi˧,** | **njɤ˧** | **mɤ˧-bi˧-ze˧!** • If he doesn't go, I'm not going either! • 他如果不去，我也不去！ ¶ **ʈʰɯ˧ mɤ˧-bi˧-ze˧-dʐo˧,** | **njɤ˧ la˧** | **mɤ˧-bi˧-ze˧!** • If he doesn't go, I'm not going either! • 他如果不去，我也不去！ ¶ **hĩ˧ la˩** | **dʐɤ˥˩,** | **mɣ˧di˧ la˥** | **dʐɤ˥˩!** • The people are good; and the land is good! (A set phrase to recommend a family which a young woman is considering joining: the people are good, and their land is good.) • 人也好，土地也好！（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，土地也好！"） ¶ **hĩ˧ F** | **dʐɤ˥˩,** | **mɣ˧di˥˩ F** | **dʐɤ˥˩!** • The people are good; and the land is good! (A set phrase to recommend a family which a young woman is considering joining: the people are good, and their land is good.) ◈ **(phonology)** Same example as above, except that intonational focus is used instead of the morpheme la˧2. • 人也好，土地也好！（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，土地也好！"） ¶ **hĩ˧ la˩** | **dʐɤ˥˩,** | **lɣ˧ la˧** | **dʐɤ˥˩!** • The people are good; and the fields are good! (A set phrase to recommend a family which a young woman is considering joining: 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！"） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) mɤ˧ la˧ dʐɤ˥˩!** • The grease too is good! (Elicited on the analogy of the preceding examples) • 猪油也好！（按照上面例子编出来的句子） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) qæ˩ la˥** | **dʐɤ˥˩!** • The oil too is good! (Elicited on the analogy of the preceding examples) • 油也好！（按照上面例子编出来的句子） ¶ **njæ˧-sɯ˩kɣ˩ ɣɯ˩ da˩ la˩** | **ɖɯ˧-bæ˧ mɤ˧-tsɤ˧, ◊ ə˩-gi˩!** • It's not the same as the way we weave, is it! / [Their way of weaving] is not the same as the way we weave, is it! (Context: the consultant watches a video of Chen Zhen weaving a belt. She points out that the Na of Yongning have not maintained the tradition of belt weaving, and that the weaving technique is not the same (mobile loom in the video vs. fixed-structure loom in Yongning). • 这和我们编织的方式不一样，对吧！（语境：合作人看着陈珍老师织腰带的视频，就提出：永宁失去了制作腰带的传统，编织技术不一样。）

la˧ 3 /la˧/ *la*

ADVERB ✵ Tone: M ► Only. • 只，才 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ la˩ ɲi˩-ze˩-mæ˩!** • That's all! • 就这些了！／就这些而已！／就这样！ ¶ **mɤ˧-go˩ la˩ fɣ˩!** • It's only when one has no ailments that one can be happy! (An observation about the health trouble that comes with older years.) • 不痛才（能）高兴！／没有病的时候才能开心！（反思高年龄身体不舒服的困难和烦恼） ¶ **hĩ˧ ɖɯ˧-ɣ˧ la˧ ɲi˥ mæ˩!** • It's one and the same person / It refers to the same person! (Response given by the speaker to a question about shades of meaning between quasi-synonyms. Paraphrase: 'Well, you can find nuances, but basically it's all the same: it refers to the same person'). • 是同一个人／指的是同一个人！（情景：发音合作者回答关于准同义词之间的细微差别的问题。意思是："嗯，可以找到细微差别，但基本上都是一样的，因为指的是同一个人"。）

la˥˩ 1 /la˥˩/ *laq* (Gi: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: MH ► To strike someone, to beat someone. • 打（打人，钉钉子……） ¶ **hĩ˧ la˩** • to strike someone • 打人 ¶ **ha˧ la˩** • to thresh the grain • 脱粒 ¶ **nɣ˩ʃɯ˧ la˧** • to beat soy • 打大豆 ¶ **ə˧ʃi˧-ʂɯ˥ʃi˩,** | **ɬi˧di˩-dʐo˩,** | **æ˧ la˩-hĩ˩ F** | **dʐo˥˩!** | **ʂe˧ la˧-hĩ˥ F** | **dʐo˥˩!** | **hæ̃˩ la˩-hĩ˥ F** | **dʐo˥˩!** | **ŋɣ˩ la˩-hĩ˥ F** | **dʐo˥˩!** • 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˧ʃi˧-ʂɯ˥ʃi˩,** | **ɬi˧di˩-dʐo˩,** | **æ˧ la˩-hĩ˩ dʐo˩,** | **ʂe˧ la˧-hĩ˥ dʐo˩,** | **hæ̃˩ la˩-hĩ˥ dʐo˩,** | **ŋɣ˩ la˩-hĩ˥ dʐo˩.** • In the past, in Yongning, there were craftsmen who forged copper; craftsmen who forged iron; craftsmen who forged gold; and craftsmen who forged silver. ◈ **(semantics)** Variant of the preceding example. • 过去，在永宁，有铜匠、铁匠、金匠、银匠。 ⊡ See also: la˩~la˥˩

la˥2 /la˥/ *laq*

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To form, to be there, to have appeared (dew). • 有，结（露水） ¶ **dʐɣ˦ la˥** • Some dew has appeared; there is some dew • 结露水了。 ¶ **dʐɣ˦qʰa˦ la˥** • Some dew has appeared; there is some dew • 结露水了。

la˦bi#˥ /la˦bi˦/ *labbi* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Steep slope. • 陡坡、土坡、斜坡 ¶ **la˦bi˦-tsɤ˦** • steep (literally 'like a steep slope') • '像陡坡'，等于：很陡 ¶ **la˦bi˦-tsɤ˦ | ʐwæ˥!** • It is really steep! • 陡得很！

la˦do#˥ /la˦do˦/ *laddo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Horse groom. • 马夫（参加马帮）

la˩gɣ˦ /la˩gɣ˥/ *laggu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: LM ► Curved, crooked, bent (e.g. tree). • 弯（树…） ¶ **si˦dzi˩ tʰɣ˩-dzi˩ | la˩-gɣ˦-ze˩.** • The tree got crooked. • 树弯了。

la˩gɣ˦-la˩ɲi˩-ɻ˩ /la˩gɣ˦la˩ɲi˩/ *laggulani* (Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: LM-L ► Crooked, curved, bent (e.g. road, person's limbs). • 弯（路，植物，人的四肢） ❁ Morphological makeup: la˩gɣ˦

la˦hwɤ˩ /la˦hwɤ˩/ *Lahua*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Lahua: a Na village outside the Yongning plain, close to the Lake, not far from /la˦tʰa˦-di˥/. • 草海（村落名）

la˩jɤ˦-ɬi˦ /la˩jɤ˦ɬi˦/ *layelhi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM- ► 12th month. • 十二月

la˦kɤ˩ /la˦kɤ˩/ *lage*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Small jar used to preserve wine. • 小坛子，用来存酒 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˦ᵦ

la˦-kʰɣ˥1 /la˦kʰɣ˥/ *laku* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Year of the Tiger. • 虎年 ❁ Morphological makeup: la˦ 1, kʰɣ˥

la˦-kʰɣ˥2 /la˦kʰɣ˥/ *la kuq*

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: MH# ► Born in the year of the Tiger. • 属虎

la˦~la˦1 /la˦la˦/ *lala*

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M ► Flaccid, flabby. • 松弛 ¶ (Sister.106, 10.24397/pangloss-0004342#S106) **hĩ˦ | ʈʂʰɯ˦ne˦-ji˥ | lo˩ la˦~la˦ | le˦-jo˩.** *Hin tee niq yi loq lala leyo.* • People come empty handed, like this! • 人是这样胳膊松松（=空手）过来的！

la˦~la˦2 /la˦la˦/ *lala* (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M? #H? ► To shake (e.g. to shake a jar of alcohol to ascertain whether there is still any liquid in it, to shake a box to find out whether it still has some contents), to blend (e.g. to blend tsampa with butter tea). • 摇晃（例如，摇晃一罐酒，以确定里面是否还有液体；摇晃一个盒子，以确定里面是否还有东西），混合（例如，将糌粑与酥油茶混合）。 ¶ **le˦-la˦~la˦** • ACCOMP ~ RED • 实施～重叠 ¶ **tsa˦bɤ˦ tʰi˦-kʰɯ˥, | tʰi˦-la˦~la˦!** • Put some toasted flour (tsampa) [in the butter tea], and stir! • 在酥油茶中放入一些烤面粉（糌粑），搅拌均匀！ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) la˦~la˦-ze˩** • ~ RED PFV • ～重叠 整体体 ▣ See also: ʈʂwæ˦~ʈʂwæ˦

la˩~la˥ /la˩la˥/ *lala* (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To fight, to scuffle, to come to blows. • 打架、吵架 ¶ **la˩la˦-hĩ˥ | ʈʂʰɯ˦-tɕi˩** • those people who are fighting • 打架的这些（人） ▣ See also: la˥1

la˦lo˦-ʁwɤ˥ /la˦lo˦ʁwɤ˥/ *Lalowua*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Lalowua, a village of Yongning. Latitude: 27.76789, longitude: 100.66097. • 拉洛瓦村（永宁坝子的一个村落）。也称作拉鲁瓦。经纬度：100.66097，27.76789 ¶ **dʐɤ˩bɣ˦-kɤ˦sa˥-ʁwɤ˩, | hi˩ʁwɤ˩-lo˥, | æ˩mi˦-ʁwɤ#˥, | la˦lo˦-ʁwɤ˥, | la˦ŋwɤ˦, | bɤ˦tsʰo˦gɣ˥, | ə˦la˦-ʁwɤ#˥, | gæ˦ɻæ˩, | qʰæ˦tɕʰi˦, | tʰo˦ʈɯ#˥** • The ten Na villages considered in traditional geography as belonging to the vicinity of the Yongning temple. • 永宁摩梭地理概念中，距离扎美寺最近的十个村落：佳部嘎萨瓦、习瓦洛、阿咪瓦、拉洛瓦、拉瓦、巴搓古、阿拉瓦、嘎尔、开基、拖支。

la˦ɬa˥1 /la˦ɬa˥/ *lalha*

PRONOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Other. • 别的 ¶ **la˦ɬa˥ | ɖɯ˦-tɕi˥** • some others, a few others • 其它一些 ¶ **la˦ɬa˥ | ʈʂʰɯ˦-tɕi˩, la˦ɬa˦ ʈʂʰɯ˦-tɕi˥** • those other, those few others, the few that remained • 其它的那些 ¶ **la˦ɬa˥ | ɖɯ˦-ʁo˩ ɲi˩!** • It's something different! / That's a different matter! • 是另一回事！／是另一码事！ ¶ **la˦ɬa˥ | ɖɯ˦-tɕi˥ ɲi˩!** • Those are other people! / It's another set of people! • 那是另一组（人）！ ▣ See also: la˦ɬa˥2

la˦ɬa˥2 /la˦ɬa˥/ *lalha*

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: MH# ► Other. • 别的 ¶ **la˦ɬa˦ hĩ˥** • other people • 其它人 ¶ **ɖɯ˦-bæ˦ | le˦-se˩, | ɖɯ˦-**

bæ˧ʝi˧! • When one has finished one task, one moves on to another! • 做完一件事情，就轮到另一个！ ¶ **ʤɯ˧-bæ˧ | le˧-se˩, | wɤ˥ | la˧ɬa˥ | ʤɯ˧-bæ˧ʝi˧!** • When one has finished one task, one moves on to another one! • 做完一件事情，就轮到另一个！ ▣ See also: la˧ɬa˥ 1

la˧ɬa˥ 3 /la˧ɬa˥/ *lalha*

CONJUNCTION ❁ Tone: MH# ► Apart from, aside of, other than. • 这以外 ¶ **tsa˧bɤ˧ mɤ˧-pʰɣ˧ʤɯ˥! | la˧ɬa˥, | ə˧tso˧-mɤ˧-ɲi˩ | pʰɣ˧ʤɯ˥!** • Flour is not expensive; apart from it, everything is expensive! / Flour is cheap; but everything else is expensive! (An observation about the cost of living in early 21st-century Yongning) • 面粉不贵。其它的呢，什么都贵！（题目：讲今日永宁食品物价）

la˧ma˧ /la˧ma˧/ *lama*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Lama. • 喇嘛 ¶ **hæ˧-la˩ma˩** • Chinese lama • 汉族喇嘛 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧ ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) bla ma བླ་མ ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) la55ma51

la˩ma˩ /la˩ma˥/ *Lama*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Lama, a clan name from Yongning. There are four families in Yongning that carry this name. • 拉玛：一个姓。这个姓，永宁有四个家 ◈ **(etymology)** In case this word is a Tibetan borrowing (which is by no means certain; it is a surname and not a first name), it could be from Bla ma བླ་མ. ¶ **la˩ma˩=ɻ̩$** • the Lama /la˩ma˩/ clan, the Lama /la˩ma˩/ family • 拉玛家族 ¶ **la˩ma˩-gɣ˥ma˩** • the name of a person, containing both a clan name: Lama /la˩ma˩/, and a given name: /gɣ˧ma˧/ • 一个人的名字：姓为拉玛，名为gɣ˧ma˧ ¶ **la˩ma˩=ɻ̩˥, | zɻ̩˧-ʑi˥, | ʤɯ˧-ʑ̃˥!** • There are four families carrying the name Lama; they make up one clan! • 姓拉玛的，有四家，形成一个家族！

la˧mi˧˥ /la˧mi˧/ *lami*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Female tiger. • 母老虎 ¶ **la˧mi˧ tʰɣ˧-mi˥ ≈ la˧mi˧ tʰɣ˧-mi˥˧#** • ~ DEM CLF: that female tiger • ~ 指示代词 量词：那只老虎 ❁ Classifiers: pʰo˥ₐ, mi˩ᵦ

la˧ŋwɤ˧ /la˧ŋwɤ˧/ *Langua*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ① ► The name of a mountain on the way from Yongning to Wujiao. • 拉瓦山：一座山的名字。 ② ► The name of a hamlet on the slope of the Langua mountain. Latitude: 27.77222, longitude: 100.65147. • 拉瓦村：拉瓦山上的一个村落。经纬度：100.65147，27.77222 ¶ **dʑɤ˩bɣ˧-kɤ˧sa˥-ʁwɤ˩, | hi˩ʁwɤ˩-lo˥, | æ˩mi˧-ʁwɤ#˥, | la˧lo˧-ʁwɤ˥, | la˧ŋwɤ˧, | bɤ˧tsʰo˧gɣ˥, | ə˧la˧-ʁwɤ#˥, | gæ˧ɻæ˩, | qʰæ˧tɕʰi˧, | tʰo˧ʈɯ#˥** • The ten Na villages considered in traditional geography as belonging to the vicinity of the Yongning temple. • 永宁摩梭地理概念中，距离扎美寺最近的十个村落：佳部嘎萨瓦、习瓦洛、阿咪瓦、拉洛瓦、拉瓦、巴搓古、阿拉瓦、嘎尔、开基、拖支。

la˧pe˩ /la˧pe˩/ *Labei*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► The village of Labai. • 拉伯 ▣ See also: pʰɣ˧dʑo#˥ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 拉伯

la˧pʰɣ#˥ /la˧pʰɣ˧/ *lapu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Male tiger. • 公老虎 ¶ **la˧pʰɣ˧ tʰɣ˧-ʅɯ#˥** • ~ DEM CLF: that male tiger • ~ 指示代词 量词：那只公老虎 ❁ Classifiers: pʰo˥ₐ, ʅɯ˧ᵦ

la˩ta˧ /la˩ta˥/ *lada* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: LM ► Askew, slanting (e.g. hat). • 歪，偏（帽子戴得歪）

la˧tʰa˧-di˥ /la˧tʰa˧di˥/ *Lataddi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Lataddi: the entire Na area around Lugu Lake, including Zuosuo (currently Luguhu Zhen) and the village of Luoshui. • 拉塔地（还音译为‘喇塔地’）：泸沽湖周边的摩梭地区，包括左所（今为泸沽湖镇）、落水村等 ¶ **ɬi˧ki˧, | ɲi˧se˩, | ta˧dzi˩, | mɣ˧qʰwæ˩, | la˧tʰa˧-di˥** • Na villages on the shore of the Lake, in the order in which one crosses them when moving away from the Yongning plain and going clockwise around the Lake: Lhigi, Nisei, Dazzee, Mukhuae, Lataddi. These villages do not count as part of Yongning proper. The last, /la˧tʰa˧-di˥/, is not a village name like the preceding four: it refers to the entire Na area beyond the fourth village. • 泸沽湖边的摩梭村落，依次是：里格、尼赛（小落水）、大祖、木垮，然后到拉塔地（拉塔地指的是泸沽湖周边的摩梭地区，包括左所、落水村等）

la˧tʰa˧mi˥$ /la˧tʰa˧mi˥/ *Latami* (Da: la˧tʰa˧mi˥#)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H$ ► Latami, a clan name from Yongning. There are five families in Yongning that carry this name. This is one of the first three clans who settled in the vicinity of the Yongning monastery, the other two being /kɤ˧tʰa˩/ and /ə˧la˧/. • 一个姓。这个姓，永宁有五个家。音译：拉他咪、拉它米。 ¶ **la˧tʰa˧mi˧=ɻ̩˥$** • the Latami /la˧tʰa˧mi˥$/ clan, the Latami /la˧tʰa˧mi˥$/ family • 拉他咪家族 ¶ **la˧tʰa˧mi˧=ɻ̩˥, | tsʰe˧-ʑi˧, | ʤɯ˧-ʑ̃˥!**

• There are ten families carrying the name Latami; they make up one clan! • 姓拉他咪的，有十家，形成一个家族！ ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **la˧tʰa˧mi˧=ʐ̩˧-ŋɯ˥** • ~ ASSOCIATIVE + AGENT • ~ +联想复数 +施动者 ¶ (Da) **ɬ la˧tʰa˧mi˥=ʐ̩˩** • the Latami clan, the Latami family ◈ **(tonology)** The tonal pattern of this speaker consists of a concatenation of the noun /la˧tʰa˧mi˥/ and the plural associative suffix. The tonal category of the noun is treated as if it were a fixed H tone on the last syllable, whereas its tone is H$, an H tone that associates with the last syllable of the phonological word. • 拉他咪家族

la˧tʰa˧mi˥-ʈæ˧ʂɯ˧-ɬa˩mɣ˩ /la˧tʰa˧mi˥ʈæ˧ʂɯ˧ɬa˩mɣ˩/ *Latami Daeshi Lhamu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H#-M-L ► Latami Daeshi Lhamu: the name of the main consultant (reference speaker) and co-author for this volume, Mrs. Latami (speaker code: F4). • 拉他咪打史拉姆：本著作的标准发音合作人 ◈ **(phonology)** Generally pronounced with a simple voiced lateral and a syllabic nasal: [...la˩m̩˩]. ❋ Morphological makeup: la˧tʰa˧mi˥$, ʈæ˧ʂɯ˧, ɬa˧mɣ˥$ ❋ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) * Bkra shis Lha mo བཀྲ་ཤིས་ལྷ་མོ

la˩ʈʂɣ˩ /la˩ʈʂɣ˩/ *lazhu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Candle. • 蜡烛 ▣ See also: ti˥ ❋ Classifier: kɤ˩ₐ 1 ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 蜡烛

la˧zo#˥ /la˧zo˧/ *lasso*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Baby tiger, child of tiger. • 小老虎 ¶ **la˧zo˧ tʰɣ˧-ʅɯ#˥** • ~ DEM CLF: that baby tiger • ~ 指示代词 量词：那只小老虎 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ

-læ˧ /læ˧/ *lae*

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…… ¶ **ɖɯ˩ma˧ | -læ˧...** • Concerning (my granddaughter) ɖɯ˩ma˧, ... • 关于独玛呢，…… ¶ **la˩mɣ˥ | -læ˧...** • Concerning la˩mɣ˥ [a given name], ... • 关于拉姆呢，…… ¶ **ti˧ɖo˥ | -læ˧...** • Concerning Dideo ti˧ɖo˥ [a given name], ... • 关于棣嘟 ti˧ɖo˥[人的名字] 呢，……

læ˧dæ˧qæ˥ /læ˧dæ˧qæ˥/ *laeddaeghae* (Da, Dd: same, Gi: la˧dæ˧kæ˥, Jj: la˧da˧kæ˥bɣ˩)

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Armpit. • 腋下 ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 腡肢窝 ◈ **(phonology)** The vowel in the first two syllables could be the result of regressive vowel harmony with the /æ/ found in the third and last syllable. ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ

læ˩pʰæ˩-læ˥dzi˩ /læ˩pʰæ˩læ˥dzi˩/ *laepaelaezzee*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L+#H- ► A plant used when washing clothes, at a time when soap was not yet widely available. • 洗衣服用的一种植物 ▣ See also: ʁo˧pʰɤ˩-ʁo˩dɣ˩ʅɯ˩

læ˧ʁæ˥$ /læ˧ʁæ˥/ *laehrae* (Gi, Dd: same, Jj: la˧ʁæ#˥)

NOUN ❋ Tone: H$ ► Raven. • 乌鸦 ¶ **læ˧ʁæ˧ ʈʂʰɯ˧-mi˥ | pʰɣ˧ ɲi˩!** • This raven is a male! • 这只乌鸦是公的！ ¶ **læ˧ʁæ˧ ʈʂʰɯ˧-mi˥ | mi˩ ɲi˥!** • This raven is a female! • 这只乌鸦是母的！ ❋ Classifier: mi˩ᵦ

læ˧ʁæ˧-mi˥$ /læ˧ʁæ˧mi˥/ *laehraemi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H$ ► Female raven. (This is not a common term: in everyday language, no distinction is made between male and female ravens.) • 母乌鸦（这不是一个通用词：在日常用语中，乌鸦没有公母之分） ❋ Classifier: mi˩ᵦ

læ˧ʁæ˧-pʰɣ#˥ /læ˧ʁæ˧pʰɣ˧/ *laehraepu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Male raven. (This is not a common term: in everyday language, no distinction is made between male and female ravens.) • 公乌鸦（这不是一个通用词：在日常用语中，乌鸦没有公母之分） ¶ **læ˧ʁæ˧-pʰɣ˧ tʰɣ˧-mi˥$** • ~ DEM CLF: that male raven • ~ 指示代词 量词：那只公乌鸦 ❋ Classifier: mi˩ᵦ

læ˧tsɯ˥ /læ˧tsɯ˥/ *laezi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Chilli peppers. • 辣椒（汉语借词：‘辣子’） ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 辣子 ¶ **læ˧tsɯ˥ hɣ̃˩~hɣ̃˩** • to fry chilli peppers • 炒辣椒 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 辣子

le˧- /le˧/ *le-*

PREFIX ❋ Tone: M ► Accomplished aspect (ACCOMP). • 实施 ◈ **(phonology)** This morpheme has a high degree of vowel harmony with the following syllable. ¶ (Benevolence.1, 10.24397/pangloss-0004582#S1)

le˩ /-/ *lei*

DISCOURSE PARTICLE ❋ Tone: L? ► Exclamative final particle. • 句尾助词：感叹 ¶ **dʑɤ˩ le˥!** • Well done! / Great! • 好了！／太好了！

le˧-hɑ̃˥ /le˧hɑ̃˥/ *Le Han*

NOUN ❋ Tone: MH# ► Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: “*Le Han*”. Literal translation: “to spend the night, to sleep”. “This is a classic text that is recited every night as people go to sleep, during the period of a funeral ceremony. The *ddabe* ensures the quiet repose of the deceased by reciting verses throughout the night, until the first crow of the cock the next day.” (Source: Latami

Wangyong) • 达巴《嘞哈》经（也称作《来哈》经）。直译：‘过夜’。“这是在丧葬仪式中每晚入睡前给逝者口诵的经典。丧葬仪式期间，达巴通过整晚念诵经文让逝者安静入睡，直到第二天鸡叫头遍。”（拉他咪王勇） ❁ Morphological makeup: le˧-, hã˥2

le˧-qʰwæ˩ /le˧qʰwæ˩/ *Le Khuaeq*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: “*Le Khuaeq*”, ‘to block’. • 达巴《莱垮》经。直译：‘挡住’。 ❁ Morphological makeup: le˧-, qʰwæ˩ₐ

le˧-tɑ˥ /le˧tɑ˥/ *leda*

CONJUNCTION ❁ Tone: MH ► Up to, all the way to; even. • 到……为止、一直到……、连……

le˧-ʈi˩ /le˧ʈi˩/ *Le Deiq*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: “*Le Deiq*”, ‘to get up, to rise’. • 达巴《莱迪》经。直译：‘起来’。 ❁ Morphological makeup: le˧-, ʈi˩ₐ

le˧-wo˧ /le˧wo˧/ *le'uo* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: M ► Again, over again, once over again; back. • 再、又、重新，……回去 ¶ **le˧-wo˧ jo˧** • to come back • 回 ¶ **le˧-wo˧ le˧-gɣ˩** • to do over again • 重新做，从头开始 ¶ **le˧-wo˥ | le˧-gɣ˧~gɣ˥** • to build anew, to make anew, to rebuild • 重新做、重新建 ¶ **le˧-wo˧ le˥-tɕo˩ ʐwɤ˩** • to speak over and over again, to rant, to repeat ceaselessly • 重复讲说过的话 ¶ **le˧-wo˧ bi˧** • to go back • 回去

le˧-wo˧ tʰo˥tɕo˩1 /le˧wo˧tʰo˥tɕo˩/ *le'uo tojo*

VERB ❁ Tone: #H- ► To turn around (e.g. in order to look back) • 转身 ▣ See also: le˧-wo˧ tʰo˥tɕo˩2 ❁ Morphological makeup: wo˥

le˧-wo˧ tʰo˥tɕo˩2 /le˧wo˧tʰo˥tɕo˩/ *le'uo tojo*

ADVERB ❁ Tone: #H- ► Then, afterwards. • 后来（原意：翻篇） ▣ See also: le˧-wo˧ tʰo˥tɕo˩1

le˧-ʐwɤ˩ /le˧ʐwɤ˩/ *leruaq* (Gi, Da: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L# ► To answer. • 回答 ¶ **no˧-ŋɯ˧ | le˧-my˩do˩, | ə˧ma˧-ŋɯ˧ | le˧-ʐwɤ˩-ɲi˩ mæ˩!** • You ask, and I answer! ◈ (**semantics**) A statement summarizing the elicitation situation: the investigator asks a question, the consultant provides an answer. • 你问，我答！/由你来问，由我来回答！ ❁ Morphological makeup: le˧-, ʐwɤ˩ᵦ

li˧ₐ /li˧/ *li* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: Mₐ ① ► To look at. • 看 ¶ (**phonological elicitation**) **tʰi˧-li˧-dʑo˧** • DUR ~ PROG: is watching • 持续体 ~ 进行式：正在看 ¶ (**phonological elicitation**) **tso˧~tso˧ li˩** • to look at things • 看东西 ¶ **no˧ li˧-tsʰɯ˩-ze˩!** • I'm here to visit you! / I've come to see you! • 我来看你了。 ② ► To manage, to be in charge of. • 管理 ¶ **ɑ˩ʁo˧ li˧** • to manage the household, to look after the house; to keep watch over the house • 管家、管家里的事情，看守家 ③ ► To visit, to go and see (someone). • 访问 ¶ **pʰæ˧tɕi˥-zo˩-ŋɯ˩ | my˩zo˩ li˥** • The young man sees the young woman. (Euphemistic phrasing, meaning “the young man has sexual intercourse with the young woman”.) • 小伙子去拜访年轻女人（委婉语，指性交）

li˩ /li˩/ *liq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Tea. • 茶 ¶ **li˩ tɕɤ˧-bi˧!** • Tea time! / Let's prepare some tea! (Literally ‘boil tea’: tea used to be prepared as a decoction, not as an infusion.) • 煮茶吧！（在过去，茶不是泡在开水中，而是煮在锅里。） ¶ **li˩ ʈʰɯ˩-bi˩!** • Let's drink tea! / We're going to drink tea! • 喝茶吧！ ❁ Classifier: qʰwɤ˩ₐ (CLF for bowlfuls)

li˩pi˥ /li˩pi˥/ *libi* (Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Tea that has infused for too long, tea dregs. • 已经泡了太久的茶叶 ❁ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥ₐ

li˩pʰɻ̩˩ /li˩pʰɻ̩˩/ *lipeu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Whiteworm Lichen, *Thamnolia vermicularis*; it used to be gathered on the seventh lunar month. It was used as a herbal tea. • 雪茶 ¶ **ŋwɤ˧hã˩-li˩pʰɻ̩˩** • lichen tea from the Nguahan ŋwɤ˧hã˩ mountain (this type of lichen grows abundantly on that mountain, and was generally harvested there) • 瓦哈山的雪茶（说明：这种苔藓在瓦哈山上多，七月份人家去采）

li˩qʰɑ˩ /li˩qʰɑ˩/ *likha*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► ‘Bitter tea’: herbal tea prepared with leaves of Chinese peony, when there was no tea available. It has medicinal properties. • ‘苦茶’：用白芍药来泡的饮料，没有茶的时候就喝这种‘苦茶’。它有医疗作用，帮助消化。 ▣ See also: si˧kʰɯ˧-ʅɯ˧bɣ˥ ❁ Classifier: qʰwɤ˩ₐ (CLF for bowlfuls) ❁ Morphological makeup: li˩, qʰɑ˥

li˧ʐɣ˩ /li˧ʐɣ˩/ *liru*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Tenderloins. • 里脊肉 ❁ Classifier: qɑ˩꜀ (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles)

ʄje˩fe˧ /ʄje˩fe˥/ *liafei*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Mungo bean jelly. • 凉粉 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 凉粉

ljɤ˩a /ɖɯ˧ ljɤ˩/ *lia*

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: La ► Self-classifier for lives, for destinies. • 量词：命、命运 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧-ljɤ˥** • DEM ~: this life • 指示代词 ~：这个命 ◈ (**tonology**) H# ≈ H$

ljɤ˧˥ 1 /ljɤ˧˥/ *liaq*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Beam. • 梁 ❁ Classifier: pʰæ˧˥a

ljɤ˧˥ 2 /ljɤ˧˥/ *liaq*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM?LH? ► Life, existence, destiny, fate. • 命、生命、命运 ¶ **no˧ | ljɤ˩ ʈʂʰɯ˧-ljɤ˩-dʐo˩, | qʰæ˧˥ | ʐwæ˧˥!** • You really have a happy lot! • 你命好！ ¶ **hĩ˧-ljɤ˥** • human existence, the human lot • 人命、人类的命运 ❁ Classifier: ljɤ˩a

ljɤ˩mi˥ /ljɤ˩mi˥/ *liami* (Jj, Dd: same, Gi: le˩mi˥, Da: lɤ˩mi˧)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Major (supporting) beam. • 大梁 ❁ Classifier: pʰæ˧˥a

ljɤ˩mi˥-ʈæ˩qo˩ /ljɤ˩mi˥ʈæ˩qo˩/ *liami daegho*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH- ► Decoration of major (supporting) beam: symbolically, this is the beam's 'ear'. • 大梁的装饰：大梁的‘耳朵’ ❁ Classifier: pʰæ˧˥a

ljɤ˩ʂɯ˩ /ljɤ˩ʂɯ˧˥/ *liashi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Cereals. • 粮食 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 粮食

lo˧ /lo˧/ *lo* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ① ► Work, occupation, task. • 事情 ¶ **lo˧ dʐo˧** • to be busy, to have work to do • 忙，有活要干 ¶ **njɤ˧ | lo˧ mɤ˧-dʐo˧.** • I am not busy. / I have some free time. • 我不忙。 ¶ **õ˧ lo˥, õ˩ ʂe˩.** • Each person finds an occupation for herself. (A comment about a weekend in the city: one child goes to a dancing class, another to another extra-curricular activity, all go their own way.) • 自己给自己找活动。（关于城市里的周末：一个小孩去跳舞班，另一个也有她的课外活动。） ❁ Classifier: lo˧b ② ► Usefulness. • 用处 ¶ **lo˧ mɤ˧-dʐo˧** • It's no use / it does not have any usefulness. (Context: talking about ivy, which cannot be fed to cattle and is not used for medical purposes, or for firewood, or for making ropes, tools...) • 没有用！（情景：谈到常春藤，说它是没有用处的植物）

lo˧b /ɖɯ˧ lo˧/ *lo*

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: Mb ► Self-classifier for tasks and occupations. • 量词：事情（一件）、活（一个）

lo˩ 1 /lo˧˥/ *loq*

VERB ❁ Tone: L ► To cross (a mountain pass). • 过（垭口） ¶ **my˩-tɛo˧ lo˩** • to go down (after crossing a mountain pass) • 往下过去（过了垭口以后）

lo˩ 2 /lo˧/ *loq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Mountain valley. • 山谷 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) lo˧-qo˧** • in the valley • 山谷里 ❁ Classifier: lo˩b

lo˩b /ɖɯ˧ lo˩/ *lo*

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: Lb ► Self-classifier for valleys. • 量词：谷 ◈ (**phonology**) Among classifiers belonging to the tone category Lb, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is MH#. ¶ **hĩ˧-ɲ̟˧ | ɖɯ˧-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˩ | ɖɯ˧-lo˩** • 'a valley [of/covered with] trees', i.e. a large tract of woodland • 一山谷的树，一片森林（直译：‘一山谷的树’）

lo˧˥ /lo˧˥/ *loq*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Thumb. • 大拇指（依据共时形态调系规则从双音节词推导的单音节词根）。

lo˧˥ 1 /lo˧˥/ *loq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: MH ► Thick. • 厚 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | lo˧-pæ˧-ɻæ˥-gy˩!** • It's really thick! • 很厚啊！ ⊡ Antonym: bi˥ 2

lo˧˥ 2 /lo˧˥/ *loq* (Gi: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To join hands in an indication of submission. • 拱手作揖 ⊡ See also: tsʰɤ˧tsʰɤ˧ lo˧˥

lo˧bæ˧˥ /lo˧bæ˧˥/ *lobbae*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Suspended bridge; zip line, flying fox. • 索桥，溜索 ❁ Classifier: kʰɯ˩b

lo˩bɤ˩ /lo˩bɤ˧˥/ *lobbe* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Palm of the hand. • 手掌 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧b

lo˩by˧-ɭɯ˩ /lo˩by˧ɭɯ˩/ *lobbulee* (Dd: lo˩by˧lɣ˩)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM-L ► Elbow. • 肘 ⊡ See also: lo˩ʈʰɯ˧ ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧b

lo˧by˩-ʈʂʰɯ˩ /lo˧by˩ʈʂʰɯ˩/ *lobbuchi* (Dd: same, Gi: lo˧by˩ʈʂʰy˩, Jj: lo˧by˧ʈʂʰɯ˩)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ► Elephant. • 象、大象 ❁ Classifiers: pʰo˧˥a, y˧ ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) glang

chen གྲོང་རྩེན། ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) lõ55bɯ22tɕʰi22 ≈ lõ55bo55tɕhi53

lo˩dɣ#˥ /lo˩dɣ˥/ *loddu* (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ► Person with a single arm or hand, one-armed (or one-handed) person. • 独臂人：缺一只胳膊（手）的人 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧

lo˩dzi˩ /ɖɯ˧ lo˩dzi˩/ *lozzee* (Gi: same, Da: ∅)

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: L ► A handful (using both hands). • 量词：捧（用两只手）

lo˩dʑo˥ /lo˩dʑo˥/ *lojjo* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: lo˩dʑo˩)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Bracelet. • 手镯 ¶ **ŋɣ˩-lo˩dʑo˥ (+ɲi˩)** • silver bracelet • 银手镯 ¶ **hæ̃˩-lo˩dʑo˥ (+ɲi˩)** • gold bracelet • 金手镯 ¶ **jo˧-lo˥dʑo˩** • jade bracelet • 玉手镯 ¶ **lo˩dʑo˥ kʰɯ˩** • to wear a bracelet • 戴手镯 ❁ Classifier: pʰo˥$_a$

lo˩ɖɯ˧ /lo˩ɖɯ˥/ *loddee* (Gi, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: LM ► Generous. • 大方 ❁ Morphological makeup: ɖɯ˩$_a$ Literal translation: '(having a) large hand'.

lo˧ɖʐɤ˩ /lo˧ɖʐɤ˩/ *lozzhe*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Weeding hoe: hand instrument with three spikes perpendicular to the handle, to loosen the soil. At the time of fieldwork, this tool had a metal head. • 三齿耙 ¶ **lo˧ɖʐɤ˩ ʈʂʰɯ˩-na˩** • ~ DEM CLF: this weeding hoe • ~ 指示代词 量词：这把三齿耙 ❁ Classifier: na˧$_a$

lo˧fɣ˧ /lo˧fɣ˧/ *lofu* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ► Easy. • 容易，容易做 ¶ **lo˧fɣ˧ | ʐwæ˥** • very easy • 很容易 ⊡ Antonym: lo˧ha˧

lo˧gɣ˩ /lo˧gɣ˩/ *Luggu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Ninglang. • 宁蒗 ¶ **lo˧gɣ˩-di˩mi˩** • the Ninglang plain • 宁蒗坝子

lo˩-gɣ˧dɣ˧ /lo˩gɣ˧dɣ˧/ *logguddu* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: ∅)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L- ► Back of the hand. • 手背 ◈ (**morph**) Literally "the back of the hand". ❁ Classifiers: kʰwɤ˥$_a$, ʅɯ˧$_b$

lo˧ha˧ /lo˧ha˧/ *loha* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M ► Difficult, hard to do. • 难做 ¶ **ʝi˧ lo˧ha˧** • difficult to do • 难做 ¶ **ʝi˧ lo˧ha˧ | ʐwæ˥** • extremely difficult to do • 非常难做 ¶ **mɤ˧-lo˧ha˧!** • NEG ~: (it is) not difficult! • 否定 ~：不难。 ⊡ Antonym: lo˧fɣ˧

lo˩jɤ˧ /lo˩jɤ˥/ *loye*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Silver coin, silver yuan. • 银元 ¶ **lo˩jɤ˧ | ɖɯ˧-pʰæ˥** • one silver coin • 一块银元

lo˧ʝi˧ /lo˧ʝi˧/ *lo yi*

VERB ❁ Tone: M ► To work. • 劳动、工作 ¶ **lo˧ʝi˧ ʐɣ˩ ʝi˩** • Same meaning: 'to work'. The quadrisyllabic expression is more polished and flowery than the ordinary disyllabic expression. • 意思相同："工作"。与普通的双音节表达方式相比，四音节表达方式更加精炼和华丽。 ⊡ See also: lo˧, ʝi˥ 1

lo˧ʝi˧-hĩ˧ hĩ#˥ /lo˧ʝi˧hĩ˧hĩ˥/ *lo yihin* (Gi: same, Jj: lo˧ʝi˧ hĩ#˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Worker (in the fields or elsewhere). • 劳动人民，农民 ◈ (**phonology**) Phonetically close to [lo˧ʝi:˧hĩ˧] or [lo˧ʝiĩ˧hĩ˧], the relativizer /-hĩ˥/ being coalescent. The same applies to other agent names built using this /-hĩ˥/+/hĩ#˥/ sequence. ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧ ❁ Morphological makeup: lo˧ʝi˧, -hĩ˥, hĩ˥

lo˩kʰwa˧ /lo˩kʰwa˧/ *lokua*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Basket, carried on the back. • 大背篓 ⊡ Synonym: kʰɤ˧mi˥$ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 箩筐

lo˧lo˧ /lo˧lo˧/ *Lolo* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Yi (ethnic group). • 彝族 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧

lo˩mæ˩ /lo˩mæ˥/ *Lomae*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Lomae: the village of Qiansuo. • 前所 ⊡ See also: ʁwɤ˧ʐɣ#˥

lo˩mi˧ /lo˩mi˥/ *lomi* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: lo˧mi˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Thumb. • 大拇指 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧$_b$

lo˩mi˧-qa˩ /lo˩mi˧qa˩/ *lomigha* (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM-L ► Web of the hand (interdigital fold) between the thumb and index finger. In Chinese anatomy, this spot is significant as it includes Hegu (合谷), an acupressure point on the Large Intestine meridian. Stimulating the Hegu point is considered to alleviate pain, especially headaches and toothaches. • 虎口 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧$_b$

lo˧na˥-bɣ˩ /lo˧na˥bɣ˩/ *lonabbu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H#- ► Prison. • 监狱 ¶ **lo˧na˥-bɣ˩-qo˩ ʈæ˩** • to jail, to put into prison • 放在监狱、关在监狱里 ⊡ Synonym: lo˧ʐi˥-bɣ˩, tɕɤ˧jo˩

lo˧ɲi˥ /lo˧ɲi˥/ *loni* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Finger. • 手指 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧$_b$

lo˧ɲi˥ | ɖɯ˧-ʅɯ˧ /lo˧ɲi˥ɖɯ˧ʅɯ˧/ *loni ddeelee*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# | M ► Index finger. • 食指

lo˧ɲi˥ | ɲi˧-ʅɯ˧ /lo˧ɲi˥ɲi˧ʅɯ˧/ *loni nilee* (Gi: ∅)
NOUN ❋ Tone: H# | M ► Middle finger. • 中指

lo˧ɲi˥ | so˧-ʅɯ˧ /lo˧ɲi˥so˧ʅɯ˧/ *loni solee*
NOUN ❋ Tone: H# | M ► Ring finger, fourth finger. • 第四根手指

lo˩pɣ˧ /lo˩pɣ˧/ *lobu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+MH# ► Ring. • 戒指 ¶ **ŋɣ˩-lo˩pɣ˩** • silver ring • 银戒指 ¶ **hæ̃˩-lo˩pɣ˩** • gold ring • 金戒指 ¶ **jo˧-lo˥pɣ˩** • jade ring ◈ (**semantics**) The Naxi were reputed to wear jade rings. Among the Na, the most prized rings were gold rings and silver rings. • 玉石戒指 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ

lo˩qo˧ 1 /lo˩qo˥/ *logho*
NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ► Copper pot for cooking cereals (nowadays, almost exclusively rice) and soup. • 煮饭或煮汤的锣锅。在过去，锣锅一般是铜做的。 ¶ **lo˩qo˥, | ha˧ tɛɤ˩-di˩!** • The copper pot is for cooking cereals! • 锣锅，是煮饭用的（东西）！ ¶ **lo˩qo˧: | ha˧ tɛɤ˩-di˩! | æ̃˧-ɣ˧, | dʑɯ˩-kʰɯ˩-di˥! | ʈʂʰɤ˧ho˥, | dʑɯ˩ tɛɯ˩-di˥!** • The cooking pot (/lo˩qo˧/) is for cooking cereals! The copper pot (/æ̃˧-ɣ˧/) is for putting water! The boiler (/ʈʂʰɤ˩ho˥/) is for boiling water! (A summary of the respective uses of the three types of pots and pans in use in Yongning about the middle of the 20th century.) • 锣锅，是用来煮饭的！铜锅，是放水用的！水壶，是来煮水的！（描写永宁二十世纪中使用的三种锅） ¶ **æ̃˩-lo˥qo˩** • Copper cereal pot • 铜饭锅 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) lo˩qo˧=bɣ˧** • ~ POSS • ~ 属式：铜饭锅的 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 锣锅

lo˩qo˧ 2 /ɖɯ˧ lo˩qo˩/ *logho*
CLASSIFIER ❋ Tone: LM ► Classifier for potfuls: the amount of rice (or other cereal) cooked in the copper pot traditionally used for cooking cereals. • 量词：饭锅（饭锅的容量）

lo˩qʰɣ˩ /lo˩qʰɣ˥/ *lokheu* (Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Gully; ravine; valley. • 山沟 ❋ Classifier: lo˩ᵦ

lo˩qʰwɤ˧ /lo˩qʰwɤ˥/ *lokhua* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ① ► Arm. • 胳膊 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) lo˩qʰwɤ˧ li˧** • to look at (the) arm • 看胳膊 ❋ Classifier: pʰo˥ₐ ② ► Hand. • 手 ¶ **lo˩qʰwɤ˧ ʈʂʰæ˧** • to wash one's hands • 洗手

lo˩qʰwɤ˧-kʰɯ˧ʐi˥ /lo˩qʰwɤ˧kʰɯ˧ʐi˥/ *lokhuakeexxi*
NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+MH# ► Glove. (As the periphrase suggests, this accessory was not in use in Yongning in the past.) • 手套（顾名思义，永宁过去并不使用这种配件）

lo˩ʁwæ#˥ /lo˩ʁwæ˥/ *lowae*
NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+#H ► Left-handed person. • 左撇子 ¶ (Gi) **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | lo˩ʁwæ˧ gɤ˥ tʰɣ˩!** • He's left-handed! • 他是左撇子！

lo˧sɯ˧ /lo˧sɯ˧/ *losi*
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Teacher. • 老师 ❋ Classifier: ɣ˧ ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 老师

lo˧ʂɣ˩ /lo˧ʂɣ˩/ *Loshu*
NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► The village of Loshu (Luoshui in Chinese). Latitude: 27.7051, longitude: 100.7931. • 落水村（也称作洛水村）。经纬度：100.7931，27.7051 ❋ Comparanda: (Pumi) lu55ɕi22

lo˧ʂɣ˩ | hi˩-na˧mi#˥ /lo˧ʂɣ˩hi˩na˧mi˧/ *Loshu xienami*
NOUN ❋ Tone: L# | L- ► Lugu Lake. • 泸沽湖 ◈ (**semantics**) Lugu Lake can also be referred to simply as "the Lake", /hi˩-na˧mi#˥/. ◈ (**morphemic make-up**) The expression consists of the simple succession of the place name lo˧ʂɣ˩ and the common noun 'lake'. There is no tonal change. ❋ Morphological makeup: lo˧ʂɣ˩, hi˩-na˧mi#˥

lo˧ta˧-lo˧tɕi#˥ /lo˧ta˧lo˧tɕi˧/ *loda lojie*
NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Streamer of scriptures. • 经幡、风马旗（挂在山上） ¶ **lo˧ta˧-lo˧tɕi˧ | le˧-la˥** • to print a streamer of scriptures; more generally: to string together a streamer of scriptures • 印出一个经幡。也来指准备经幡的工作（到山上去挂之前） ¶ **lo˧ta˧-lo˧tɕi˧ | tʰi˧-hwæ˩** • to hang a streamer of scriptures • 挂一个经幡 ¶ **lo˧ta˧-lo˧tɕi˧ | tʰi˧-ʈʂæ˥** • to set up a streamer of scriptures • 固定一个经幡 ¶ **lo˧ta˧-lo˧tɕi˧ pɤ#˥** • a streamer of scriptures • 一个经幡 ⊡ See also: na˧ʈʂʰõ˧-õ˩di˩-pɤ˩ ❋ Classifiers: pɤ˥ᵦ, pʰæ˥ₐ ❋ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) rlung rta རླུང་རྟ

lo˩tʰo˧ /lo˩tʰo˥/ *loto*
NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ► Handcuffs, chains to tie a criminal's hands. • 手铐 ¶ **lo˩tʰo˧ kʰɯ˥ ≈ lo˩tʰo˧ kʰɯ˩** • to put handcuffs, to put on chains (on someone's hands) • 戴上手铐 ❋ Classifier: dze˩ₐ 3

lo˩tsʰɯ˥-sɑ˩ /lo˩tsʰɯ˥sɑ˩/ *locisa* (Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: LH- ► Meat of the front legs of cattle. • 牲畜前腿的肉

lo˩ʈɣ˧ /lo˩ʈɣ˥/ *lodeu*
NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ► Fist. • 拳 ¶ **(phonological elici-**

tation) **lo˩tɣ˦=bɣ˦ | ɣɯ˥** • “the skin of the fist” ◈ **(tonology)** This elicited phrase establishes that the noun’s tone is LM and not LH. • “拳的皮肤” ❋ Classifier: tɣ˩b

lo˩tʰɯ˦ /lo˩tʰɯ˥/ *lotee* (Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ► Elbow. • 肘 ⊡ See also: lo˩bɣ˦-ɭɯ˩ ❋ Classifier: tɣ˩b

lo˩ʈʂæ˥ /lo˩ʈʂæ˥/ *lozhae* (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+MH# ► Wrist. • 手腕（词源：手的关节） ❋ Classifier: ʈʂæ˥a ❋ Morphological makeup: ʈʂæ˥ 3

lo˦ʐi˥-bɣ˩ /lo˦ʐi˥bɣ˩/ *loxxibbu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H#- ► Prison. • 监狱 ¶ **lo˦ʐi˥-bɣ˩-qo˩ ʈæ˩** • to jail, to put into prison • 放在监狱、关在监狱里 ⊡ Synonym: lo˦na˥-bɣ˩, tɕɤ˦jo˩

lɣ˥ /lɣ˦/ *lu* (Gi: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: H ► To wind, to coil, to wrap. • 缠（线……）、裹（毡子……） ⊡ See also: qo˥lɣ˩

lɣ˦ 1 /lɣ˦/ *lu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Field. • 田地 ❋ Classifier: kɤ˥a 2 (CLF for tracts of land)

lɣ˦ 2 /lɣ˦/ *lu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Stone (monosyllable). • 石 ¶ **lɣ˦-ʁæ˦bæ˥** • Porcelain plate. Literally ‘stone plate’: the Na, being accustomed to wooden plates, first gave the noun ‘stone plate’ to clear-coloured porcelain dishes. • 瓷盘子。直译：‘石盘’。摩梭人传统用木头盘子，将瓷盘子称作‘石头盘子’。 ⊡ See also: lɣ˦mi˦

lɣ˩a 1 /lɣ˥/ *luq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: La ► To bark (a dog barks). • 狗吠 ¶ **kʰɣ˩mi˩ lɣ˥** • the dog barks • 狗吠 ¶ **kʰɣ˩ lɣ˥-dʐo˩** • the dog is barking • 狗在叫 ⊡ See also: lɣ˦~lɣ˥

lɣ˩a 2 /lɣ˥/ *luq*

VERB ❋ Tone: La ► To roll, to coil (fabric). • 把布卷起来 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) dɯ˦-kʰwɤ˦ lɣ˥** • to coil something • 卷一块（东西） ⊡ See also: lɣ˦~lɣ˦

lɣ˩a 3 /lɣ˥/ *luq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: La ► To plough, to till. • 耕种 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-lɣ˩-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has ploughed • 实施 ~ 整体体：耕种了 ¶ **dʐi˦mi˦ lɣ˦** • to plough with a water buffalo • 用水牛耕田 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) dʐi˦mi˦ lɣ˦-ze˥** • ploughed with a water buffalo • 用水牛耕田了 ⊡ See also: ʝi˦ lɣ˦

lɣ˩a 4 /lɣ˥/ *luq* (Dd: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: La ► To suffice, to be enough. • 足够 ¶ **ə˩-lɣ˥?** • Is it enough? Is it sufficient? • 够了吗？ ¶ **ə˩-lɣ˩-ze˥?** • As above. • 同上 ¶ **le˦-lɣ˩-ze˩!** • Yes, it is enough! • 够了！

lɣ˥ /lɣ˥/ *luq* (Jj, Dd: ∅)

NOUN ❋ Tone: MH ► Maggot. • 蛆

lɣ˥ 1 /lɣ˥/ *luq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: MH ► To herd. • 放牧 ¶ **go˩bo˥ lɣ˩** • to graze cattle, to herd cattle • 放牧牲畜 ¶ **ʐwæ˦ lɣ˩** • to graze horses, to herd horses • 放马 ¶ **ʝi˦ lɣ˩** • to graze cows, to herd cows • 放牛 ¶ **bo˩ lɣ˥** • to herd pigs • 放猪 ¶ **tsʰɯ˦ lɣ˥** • to graze goats, to herd goats • 放山羊 ¶ **dʐi˦mi˦ lɣ˩** • to graze water buffalos, to herd water buffalos • 放水牛

lɣ˥ 2 /lɣ˥/ *luq*

VERB ❋ Tone: MH ① ► To escape, to flee. • 逃跑，逃掉 ¶ **le˦-lɣ˥, | hɯ˦-ze˦!** • They’ve escaped, and they’re off! • 他们逃走了，现在又不见了！ ¶ **le˦-lɣ˥, | le˦-ʝi˩-ze˩!** • It escaped, and now it’s back! (About a domestic animal that went off, then came back.) • 它逃走了，现在又回来了！（关于一只家畜跑掉了，然后又回来了） ¶ (Lake3.59, 10.24397/pangloss-0004349#S59) ② ► To slip out of one’s hand. • 滑落：物体从他手中滑落 ¶ **le˦-lɣ˥, | mɣ˩-tɕo˦ dʐwæ˦-ze˥!** • It slipped out of my hand and fell to the floor! • （一个东西）从我手中滑落，掉在地上！

lɣ˦bɣ˦ /lɣ˦bɣ˦/ *lubbu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Vegetable bed (in a vegetable garden). • 菜畦 ⊡ Synonym: ɣ˩tsʰɤ˦-lɣ˦bɣ#˥ ❋ Classifier: jɤ˩b 2

lɣ˦ɕi˦-ʈʂɯ˦na˩ha˩ /lɣ˦ɕi˦ʈʂɯ˦na˩ha˩/ *Luxi Zhinaha*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M-ML ► Luxi Zhinaha, one of the two family communities in the “Pusso Pudulu and Luxi Zhinaha” epic, pʰɣ˦zo˦-pʰɣ˦tɣ˦lɣ˦ lɣ˦ɕi˦-ʈʂɯ˦na˩ha˩ (one of the seven *ddabe* da˦pɤ˦ classic epics, which narrates how trivial bickering gradually builds up to a feud between families). (Information supplied by Latami Wangyong.) • 噜细至纳哈。拉他咪王勇解释：噜细至纳哈是达巴口诵经典《普若普嘟噜和噜细至纳哈经》中的一个家庭社区名称。 ⊡ See also: pʰɣ˦zo˦-pʰɣ˦tɣ˦lɣ˦

lɣ˦dʐɯ˥ /lɣ˦dʐɯ˥/ *lujji*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Stone chips, little slabs of stone. • 零碎的石头块 ⊡ See also: lɣ˦mi˦-dʐɯ˦dʐɯ˩ ❋ Classifier: ʈʂwɤ˦a 2 (CLF for handfuls)

lɣ˦ɣɯ˦ɣɯ˦ /lɣ˦ɣɯ˦ɣɯ˦/ *luhreehree*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L? L+#H? ► Name of a ritual carried

out by the *ddabe* priest: "*luhreehree*". • 达巴《鲁俄俄》经。

lɣ˩ʝi˧ /lɣ˩ʝi˥/ *luyi*

VERB ❋ Tone: LM ► To record sound. • 录音 ¶ **ha˧ le˧-dzɯ˧-se˥, | lɣ˩ʝi˧-bi˧!** • After the meal, we'll do a recording! • 吃完饭，就录音吧！／吃完饭就可以录音了！ ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 录音

lɣ˧~lɣ˥ /lɣ˧lɣ˥/ *lulu* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: H# ► To bark (a dog barks) (reduplicated form). • 狗吠（重叠形式） ¶ **ʤɯ˧-lɣ˧~lɣ˥-ɻ˩** • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端：叫一叫 ❋ Morphological makeup: lɣ˩$_a$ 1

lɣ˧~lɣ˧ /lɣ˧lɣ˧/ *lulu*

VERB ❋ Tone: M? H#? ► To roll, to coil (fabric) (reduplicated form). • 把布卷起来（重叠形式） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-lɣ˧~lɣ˧** • ACCOMP ~ RED • 实施 ~ 重叠：卷一卷 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˧~tso˧ lɣ˧~lɣ˧** • to coil things • 卷东西 ❋ Morphological makeup: lɣ˩$_a$ 2

lɣ˩~lɣ˩ /lɣ˩lɣ˩/ *lulu* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: L+MH ► To move. • 动（虫、桌子、小孩子动） ◈ **(phonology)** It has not been possible so far to elicit a simplex (non-reduplicated) form. The tonal pattern of the reduplicated form suggests that the simplex (monosyllabic) verb form must have a MH tone. ¶ **lɣ˩~lɣ˧-ze˥** • ~ PFV • 动了 ¶ **tʰi˧-lɣ˩~lɣ˩(-ze˩)** • DUR ~ • 持续体 ~ ¶ **tʰi˧-lɣ˩~lɣ˩ | 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 ¶ **kʰɯ˧tsʰɤ˧ lɣ˥~lɣ˩** • to move one's leg around • 活动一下（自己的）腿 ¶ **ʤɯ˧-hɤ˧ mɤ˧-lɣ˩~lɣ˩** • lazy, who doesn't lift a finger, doesn't take care of anything • 懒，一动不动，什么也不管

lɣ˧mi˧ /lɣ˧mi˧/ *lumi* (Da, Jj: same, Gi: ɭɯ˧mi˧)

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Stone. • 石头 ¶ **(proverb) kʰɣ˧pʰæ˧tɕi˩, | lɣ˧mi˧ dzɯ˧-bi˧ | ʁɣ˧-ho˩!** • 'When one is young, one could eat stones!' (Meaning: when one is young, one can eat anything, one has an excellent digestion; as one gets old, one is less tolerant of food that is not easy to digest.) • '年轻人，石头都能吃！'（意思：年轻人消化好，吃什么都行，而人变老就不那么容易消化了，要注意吃什么。） ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˧$_b$

lɣ˧mi˧-bo#˥ /lɣ˧mi˧bo˧/ *lumibbo* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Stone wall. • 石墙 ⊡ See also: ʈʂo˩bo˩ ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˧$_b$ (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF.)

lɣ˧mi˧-dʐɯ˧dʐɯ˩ /lɣ˧mi˧dʐɯ˧dʐɯ˩/ *lumijjijji* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: -L# ► Little slabs of stone, stone chips. • 零碎的石块 ⊡ See also: lɣ˧dʐɯ˥ ❋ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥$_a$

lɣ˧pʰɣ˩ 1 /lɣ˧pʰɣ˩/ *lu puq* (Dd: same, Gi: ɕi˧pʰɣ˧ ◈ **(usage)** The speaker knows the term lɣ˧pʰɣ˩, but prefers the term ɕi˧pʰɣ˧., Jj: ɕi˩dɑ/)

VERB ❋ Tone: L# ► To open up new land for cultivation, to cultivate virgin land. • 开荒 ¶ **lɣ˧pʰɣ˩ hɯ˩** • [(S)he] has gone to open up new land. • 他开荒去了。 ¶ **lɣ˧pʰɣ˩ bi˩-tso˩-ɲi˩** • It's necessary to go and open up new land for cultivation. / We're going to have to open up new land for cultivation. • 应该去开荒了。 ❋ Morphological makeup: lɣ˧ 1 The origin of the disyllable has not been established yet: the second syllable does not appear to be pʰɣ˧3 'to turn over', 翻.

lɣ˧pʰɣ˩ 2 /lɣ˧pʰɣ˩/ *lupu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Paddy field. • 水田 ⊡ See also: ɕi˧lɣ˧-mɣ˧di˥ ❋ Classifier: pʰɣ˩$_a$

lɣ˧qæ#˥ /lɣ˧qæ˧/ *lughae* (Da, Dd: lɣ˧qæ˧)

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Limit, boundary between fields belonging to different families. It is typically materialized by a small dike. • 地界：不同家庭田地之间的界限 ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˧$_b$ (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF.)

lɣ˧sɯ˥ /lɣ˧sɯ˥/ *Lusi* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same, Da: lɣ˧sɣ˥)

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Lisu (ethnic group). • 傈僳族 ¶ **lɣ˧sɯ˥, | hwæ˧tsɯ˥-ʂe˩ dzɯ˩!** • The Lisu eat rat meat / they eat rats! (As reported by Stéphane Gros (1996:29n79), "the rats (...) that swarmed on the mountain tops were the object of incessant hunting. Dried under the roofs of houses and then tied in strings, they formed part of the royalties in kind that the Nu 怒 paid, mainly to the Lisu".) • 傈僳族吃老鼠肉／他们吃老鼠！（Stéphane Gros（1996:29n79）提到："山顶上成群的老鼠（……）被不停地捕杀。将老鼠晒干后用绳子捆绑在房顶下，是怒族（主要向傈僳族）支付的实物版税的一部分"。） ❋ Classifier: ɣ˧

lɣ˧tsɯ˥ /lɣ˧tsɯ˥/ *luzi* (Da: ∅)

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Oven. • 炉子 ❋ Classifier: nɑ˧$_a$ ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 炉子

lɣ˩tɕʰɯ˧ /lɣ˩tɕʰɯ˥/ *Luqi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ► The village of Fengke (close to the Yangtze river): this is the former name of the area in

Chinese. • 六区，今奉科乡 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 六区

lɣ˩tɕʰɯ˧-hĩ#˥ /lɣ˩tɕʰɯ˧hĩ˧/ *Luqihin*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ► The inhabitants of the village of Fengke (Fuko). • 奉科的人 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 六区

lwæ˩pʰɻ̩˩ /lwæ˩pʰɻ̩˨˦/ *luapeu* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Ashes. • 灰 ¶ (Gi, La) **lwæ˩pʰɻ̩˩-ni˥gɣ˩** • grey; literally: “like ashes” • 灰色的（直译：“像白灰”） ¶ **no˧ | lwæ˩pʰɻ̩˩-dʑɯ˥-zo˩!** • You’re all grey! / You’re all ashen! / You’re all sad! • 你脸色灰灰的！／感觉你很灰暗！／你看起来好悲伤啊！ ❁ Morphological makeup: lwɤ˨˦, pʰɻ̩˩a Confirmed etymology (morphemic composition): ‘white ashes’. The first syllable underwent a vowel change, from lwɤ to lwæ.

lwɤ˨˦ /lwɤ˨˦/ *luaq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Ashes (of plants, charcoal...), cinders. • 灰，灰烬（包括草木灰等等） ¶ **lwɤ˩-pʰæ˧di˩** • like ashes; gray-coloured • 像灰烬，灰色 ❁ Classifier: ʈʂwɤ˧a 2 (CLF for handfuls) ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) ȷʲʷʌ51

ɭ

ɭɯ˦b /ɖɯ˦ ɭɯ˦/ *lee* (Gi, Da: same)

CLASSIFIER ✺ Tone: M_b ► Generic classifier. Originally a classifier for round objects (such as seeds and fruit), it is now widely used. In particular, it is used for many animals, as well as for bowls, clothes... • 通用的量词（最常用的量词），相当于汉语中的‘个’。本意是圆形颗粒与圆形物体（如：一粒米）。此量词广泛使用于动物。也用于‘碗’、‘衣服’等等等。 ¶ **ɕi˦ ɖɯ˦-ɭɯ˦** • a grain of rice • 一粒米 ¶ **hõ˦-ɭɯ˥** • eight grains • 八粒 ¶ **ɖɯ˦-ɭɯ˦ hwæ˦-mɤ˦-ɖo˦! | le˦-qʰwæ˦-kɣ˥!** • 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。） ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦ | zo˦hɣ̃˥ | dʑɤ˩-ɭɯ˥ dʑo˩!** • She has a really pretty child! (Context: the main consultant had a polite conversation with a neighbour who had a lovely grandson; later on, she told me: "She has a really pretty child!") ◈ (**syntax**) Note the association of the classifier with an adjective. • 她有个很漂亮的孩子！

ɭɯ˥˩a /ɖɯ˦ ɭɯ˥˩/ *lee* (Jj: ɬɣ˥˩)

CLASSIFIER ✺ Tone: MH_a ► 量词：衣服（一件） ¶ **ʈʰæ˦qʰwɤ˦ ɖɯ˦-ɭɯ˥˩** • a skirt • 一件裙子 ¶ **ba˩la˥˩ | ɖɯ˦-ɭɯ˥˩** • a piece of clothing; a shirt • 一件衣服 ¶ (Jj) **ba˩ɬa˥˩ | ɖɯ˦-ɬɣ˥˩** • a piece of clothing; a shirt • 一件衣服 ¶ **ʇdʑi˦hɣ̃˥$+ɖɯ˦-ɭɯ˥˩** • This classifier cannot combine with /dʑi˦hɣ̃˥$/, which takes /ɖɯ˦-dzi˩/ as its classifier. • （这个量词不能与 dʑi˦hɣ̃˥$结合。）

ɬ

ɬaˀ /ɬaˀ/ *lhaq*

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ① ► To soar, to spring forth. • 升起、涌出、崛起 ¶ **mɣ˧ɬɐiˀ | gɤˌ-ɬa˧-zeˀ** • Sparks fly. • 火花四溅、火花飞溅 ② ► To surpass, to outclass, to outperform. • 超越、胜过、超过 ¶ **ti˧ɖoˀ-ŋɯˌ | ʂɣ˧ɖɣ˧, | ə˧ma˧ | aˌpʰoˌ-hĩʌ | le˧-ɬaˀ!** • In Diddeo's opinion, Ama surpasses all others / she is head and shoulders above the rest! • 在棣嘟的眼里，阿妈比其他人更胜一筹！

ɬa˧mɣˀ$ /ɬa˧mɣˀ/ *Lhamu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H$ ► Lhamu, a feminine given name. • 拉姆：一个女性名字 ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Lha mo ལྷ་མོ

ɬa˧pɤˌ /ɬa˧pɤˌ/ *lhabe*

ADVERB ❁ Tone: L# ► A lot, hard. • 多、使劲 ¶ **ɬa˧pɤˌ ʑiˌ** • to work hard, to work in a concentrated manner • 使劲工作、使劲干 ¶ **ɬa˧pɤˌ | ɖɯ˧-kʰwɤ˧ ʑi˧** • to work hard for a while, to get some solid work done • 使劲工作一下 ¶ **ɬa˧pɤˌ | ɖɯ˧-kʰwɤ˧ soˀ** • to study hard, to make headway in one's studies • 努力学习一下

ɬa˧sa˧ /ɬa˧sa˧/ *Lhasa*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Lhasa. • 拉萨 ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) ɬa55sa51 ≈ la55sa51

ɬa˧taˀ /ɬa˧taˀ/ *lhada*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Jerkin, leather vest. • 皮革背心 ❁ Usage: archaic ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b

ɬa˧tsʰo#ˀ /ɬa˧tsʰo˧/ *Lhaco*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Lhaco, a feminine given name. • 拉搓：一个女性名字 ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Lha mtsho ལྷ་མཚོ

ɬa˧ziˀ /ɬa˧ziˀ/ *lhassee*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Painter. • 画家 ¶ **ʦʰɯ˧-ɣ˧, | ɬa˧ziˀ ɲiˌ!** • (S)he is a painter! / (S)he can paint! • 他是画家！

ɬiˀ /ɬi˧/ *lhi* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H ► To rest, to relax. • 休息，松懈 ¶ **le˧-ɬiˀ** • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~

ɬi˧b /ɖɯ˧ɬi˧/ *lhi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: M$_b$ ► Month. • 量词：月

ɬiˌ 1 /ɬiʌ/ *lhiq*

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 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɬiˌ-seˀ (-zeˌ)** • ~ ACHEV (PFV) ◈ **(tonology)** This test makes it possible to conclude that the tone of this verb is L$_a$ and not L$_b$. • 量完（了）

ɬiˌ 2 /ɬi˧/ *lhiq*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Roebuck, hornless river deer. • 獐子 ❁ Classifiers: pʰoˀ$_a$, miˌ$_b$

ɬiˌb /ɖɯ˧ɬiˌ/ *lhi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: L$_b$ ► A span, an armspread. • 量词：度 ◈ **(phonology)** Among classifiers belonging to the tone category L$_b$, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is MH#. ¶ **tsʰe˧-ɬi˧** • 10 spans, 10 armspreads • 十度

ɬiʌ /ɬiʌ/ *lhiq* (Jj: liʌ)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To dry in the sun. • 晒干 ¶ **le˧-pɻ˧ tʰi˧-ɬiʌ** • to put in the sun to dry • 晒干

ɬiˌbiˌ /ɬiˌbiʌ/ *lhibbi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same, Dd: ɬi˧biˌ)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Turnip; radish. • 萝卜 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b

ɬi˧bo#ˀ /ɬi˧bo˧/ *lhibbo* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Deaf person. • 聋子 ¶ **ɬi˧bo˧ hĩ˧** • deaf person • 耳朵聋的人 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧

ɬi˧bɣ˧ /ɬi˧bɣ˧/ *Lhibbu* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Bai (ethnic group). • 白族 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧

ɬi˧bɣˌ | dʑɤˌʦʰi˧si#ˀ /ɬi˧bɣˌdʑɤˌʦʰi˧si˧/ *lhibbu jjacee-see*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# | LM+#H ► Chinese toon, fragrant cedar, *Ailanthus chinensis*. • 香椿、香椿树

ɬi˧bɣ˧-miˀ /ɬi˧bɣ˧miˀ/ *Lhibbumi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Bai woman. • 白族女人 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧

ɬi˧bɣ˧-zoˀ /ɬi˧bɣ˧zo˧/ *Lhibbusso*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Bai man. ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧

ɬi˧diˌ /ɬi˧diˌ/ *Lhiddi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Yongning (place name). • 永宁（地名） ▣ See also: ɬi˧diˌ-diˌmiˌ

ɬi˧diˌ-diˌmiˌ /ɬi˧diˌdiˌmiˌ/ *Lhiddi ddimi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ► Yongning plain (place name). • 永宁坝子（地名） ❁ Morphological makeup: ɬi˧diˌ,

di˧mi˧

ɬi˧di˩-hĩ˩ /ɬi˧di˩hĩ˩/ *Lhiddihin* (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ► People of Yongning. Unless otherwise specified, this is mainly understood as referring to the Na (Mosuo). • 永宁人（除非有特别的说明，这个词语指的是摩梭人） ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧

ɬi˧dʑɯ˩ /ɬi˧dʑɯ˩/ *Lhijji* (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► The river that flows through the plain of Yongning. • 永宁坝子的河流 ❁ Classifier: kʰɯ˩b

ɬi˧gɣ#˥ /ɬi˧gɣ˧/ *lhiggu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Middle part; (in) the centre. • 中部，中间 ¶ **ɬi˧gɣ˧ dzi˥** • to sit in the centre • 坐在中间

ɬi˧hĩ#˥ 1 /ɬi˧hĩ˧/ *lhihin*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Man in middle position among siblings: neither eldest brother nor youngest brother; literal translation: “person in the middle”. • 兄弟里面夹中的男孩（上有哥哥下有弟弟的孩子）

ɬi˧hĩ#˥ 2 /ɬi˧hĩ˧/ *Lhihin*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Inhabitant of Yongning; Na person. • 永宁的人 ¶ **ɬi˧hĩ˧-zo#˥** • man from Yongning, Na man • 永宁男人、永宁摩梭男人 ¶ **ɬi˧hĩ˧-zo˧ɲi˥!** • He’s a man from Yongning / a Na man! • 他是永宁男人！／他是永宁摩梭男人！

ɬi˧ki˥ /ɬi˧ki˧/ *lhigi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Ritual for boys coming of age, i.e. reaching the age of 13 years: “wearing trousers”; at that age adolescents begin to wear trousers instead of children’s robes. • 男性成年礼：直译“穿裤” ❁ Morphological makeup: ɬi˩qʰwɤ˩, ki˩a

ɬi˧ki#˥ /ɬi˧ki˧/ *Lhigi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Lhigi: the name of a Na village, outside the plain of Yongning, close to the Lake. Latitude: 27.72885, longitude: 100.74747 • 里格：泸沽湖附近的一个村落。经纬度：100.74747，27.72885 ¶ **ɬi˧ki˧, | ɲi˧se˩, | ta˧dzi˩, | mɣ˧qʰwæ˩, | la˧tʰa˧-di˥** • Na villages on the shore of the Lake, in the order in which one crosses them when moving away from the Yongning plain and going clockwise around the Lake: Lhigi, Nisei, Dazzee, Mukhuae, Lataddi. These villages do not count as part of Yongning proper. The last, /la˧tʰa˧-di˥/, is not a village name like the preceding four: it refers to the entire Na area beyond the fourth village. • 泸沽湖边的摩梭村落，依次是：里格、尼赛（小落水）、大祖、木垮，然后到拉塔地（拉塔地指的是泸沽湖周边的摩梭地区，包括左所、落水村等）

ɬi˧mi˧ 1 /ɬi˧mi˧/ *lhimi* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ① ► Moon (disyllable). • 月亮（双音节） ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧b ② ► Month (disyllable). • 月（双音节） ¶ **ɬi˧mi˧ ʤɯ˧-gi˥** • half a month • 半个月 ¶ **ɬi˧mi˧ le˧-gɣ˩** • the latter half of the month; literally ‘the declining half of the month’ • 下半月份

ɬi˧mi˧ 2 /ɬi˧mi˧/ *lhimi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Female roebuck. • 母獐子 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧

ɬi˧mi˧da˧dzɯ#˥ /ɬi˧mi˧da˧dzɯ˧/ *lhimiddazzi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Lunar eclipse. • 月蚀 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ɬi˧mi˧da˧dzɯ˧ ɲi˥!** • 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！’） ¶ **ɬi˧mi˧da˧dzɯ˧ tʰɣ˧** • there is a lunar eclipse • 有月蚀 ¶ **ɬi˧mi˧da˧dzɯ˧ tʰɣ˧: | ɬi˧mi˧ | go˩-zo˧!** • There is a lunar eclipse: the Moon is sick! (It used to be said that an eclipse of the moon was a sign that the celestial body was ill.) • 有月蚀 ❁ Classifier: ʂɯ˩b (CLF for times)

ɬi˧ŋæ˩ /ɬi˧ŋæ˩/ *lhinae*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Menses; period. • 月经 ◈ (**etymology**) The first syllable, /ɬi/, is clearly the morpheme for ‘moon’ (not attested in monosyllabic form in the present state of the language). ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ɬi˧ŋæ˩-ze˩** • She is having her menses. • 她来了月经。 ¶ **ɬi˧ŋæ˩ go˩** • to have painful menses • 来了月经，疼 ❁ Classifier: ɬi˧b

ɬi˧ŋɣ˥ /ɬi˧ŋɣ˧/ *lhingu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Waist of the trousers. • 裤子的上部分：腰部 ¶ **ɬi˧ŋɣ˥ | ʤɯ˧-ŋɣ˩** • one trousers waist • 一个裤子腰部 ❁ Classifier: ŋɣ˩a 2

ɬi˧pæ˥ /ɬi˧pæ˧/ *lhibae* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: ɬi˧pæ˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Earring. • 耳环 ¶ **ŋɣ˩-ɬi˩pæ˥ (˧ɲi˩)** • silver earring • 银耳环 ¶ **hæ˩-ɬi˩pæ˥ (˧ɲi˩)** • gold earring • 金耳环 ¶ **jo˧-ɬi˧pæ˥ (˧ɲi˩)** • jade earring • 玉耳环 ¶ **na˩hĩ˧, | jo˧-ɬi˧pæ˥ ʤo˩-kɣ˩!** • jade earring • 玉耳环 ❁ Classifiers: ɭɯ˧b, dze˩a 3

ɬi˧pi˩ /ɬi˧pi˩/ *lhibi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Ear. • 耳朵 ¶ **ɬi˧pi˩-qʰɣ˩dʑɯ˩** • hole in the ear (to put earrings) • 耳垂的洞（来访耳环） ❁ Classifier: pʰo˥a

ɬi˧pɣ˧ɭɯ˥ /ɬi˧pɣ˧ɭɯ˥/ *lhibulu* (Jj: ɬi˧pɣ˧lɣ˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Ear tumour, pathological excres-

cence of the ear. • 耳朵瘤 ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˧ᵦ

ɬi˧pʰɣ#˥ /ɬi˧pʰɣ˧/ *lhipu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Male roebuck, male hornless river deer. • 公獐子 ¶ **ɬi˧pʰɣ˧ tʰɣ˧-mi˥#** ≈ **ɬi˧pʰɣ˧ tʰɣ˧-mi˦** • ~ DEM CLF: that male roebuck • ~ 指示代词 量词：那只公獐子 ❋ Classifiers: ɣ˧, ɭɯ˧ᵦ, mi˩ᵦ

ɬi˧qʰæ#˥ /ɬi˧qʰæ˧/ *lhikhae* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Earwax. • 耳垢 ❋ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥ₐ ❋ Morphological makeup: qʰæ˥4

ɬi˧qʰɣ#˥ /ɬi˧qʰɣ˧/ *lhikheu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Auditory canal. • 耳孔 ¶ **ʦʰɯ˧ | ɬi˧qʰɣ˧ | ɖɯ˧-pi˦ | tʰɑ˦!** • 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。） ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˧ᵦ (CLF for round objects, used as generic CLF.)

ɬi˩qʰwɤ˩ /ɬi˩qʰwɤ˥/ *lhikhua* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: ɬi˧qʰwɤ˩)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Trousers. • 裤子 ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˧ᵦ

ɬi˩ʁɑ˩ /ɬi˩ʁɑ˥/ *lhihra*

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: L ► Infuriated, in a rage (connotation: attitude of a violent and overbearing person). • 大发雷霆 ¶ **ɬi˩ʁɑ˩ ʝi˧** • to abandon oneself to one's rage • 大发雷霆 ¶ (Sister.88, 10.24397/pangloss-0004342#S88)

ɬi˩ʈɯ˩mæ˥ /ɬi˩ʈɯ˩mæ˥/ *lhideemae* (Gi: ɬi˩ʈɣ˩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） ¶ (Da) **u˧=ɻ̩˩, | kʰɣ˩mi˩ ʦʰɯ˩-jɤ˥ | ɖɯ˧-njɤ˧-zo˥ | ɬi˩ʈɯ˩mæ˥ dzi˩ dʑo˩.** • Us (=in our family), this dog is often seated in the lower part of the room. ◈ (**phonology**) Phonetically: [ʔu˧=ɻ̩˩]. • 咱们家这只狗经常呆在主屋火塘下面的地方。 ❋ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥ₐ

ɬi˧ʈɣ˥ /ɬi˧ʈɣ˥/ *lhideu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Asiatic plantain, *Plantago asiatica*. Also know as Chinese plantain, obako. • 车前草 ❋ Classifier: po˧ₐ (CLF for plants with a stalk)

ɬi˩zo˩ /ɬi˩zo˥/ *lhisso*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Baby roebuck. • 小獐子 ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˧ᵦ

ɬi˧ʑɤ˥-dzi˩ /ɬi˧ʑɤ˥dzi˩/ *Lhirezzee*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Lhirezzee (in Chinese: Lijiazui), a village in Muli county. Close to Vujjo. Latitude: 27.89459, longitude: 100.71591. • 利家嘴（利家咀）（四川省凉山彝族自治州木里藏族自治县利家咀）：一个摩梭村落的名字。经纬度：100.71591，27.89459 ⊡ See also: ɣ˧dʑo#˥

ɬɬɬ /ɬɬɬ!/ *lhhh*

INTERJECTION ❋ Tone: 0 ► Interjection expressing pleasurable titillation of appetite ('Yummy!'), or other strong impressions ('Wow!'), including negative ones. • 表示食物很诱人或其它强烈印象（包括消极的印象）：哇！ ◈ (**phonology**) This interjection is pronounced over an ingressive flow of air.

ɬo˥ /ɬo˧/ *lho* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Rib. • 肋骨 ¶ **bo˩ɬo˧** • pork rib • 猪肋骨 ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˧ᵦ

ɬo˦ /ɬo˦/ *lhoq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: MH ► Deep (water). • 深（水深） ⊡ Antonym: bi˥2

ɬo˩kɤ˩ /ɬo˩kɤ˥/ *lhoge*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Rib. • 肋骨 ¶ **njɤ˧ | no˧ | ɬo˩kɤ˥ | le˧-qʰæ˧-kʰɯ˧-bi˥!** • I'm going to break your ribs! (A threat made during arguments, as an expression of anger.) • 我要打断你的肋骨！（争吵时发出的威胁，表示愤怒） ⊡ See also: ɬo˩kɤ˩-ɬo˥ɲi˩ ❋ Classifier: kɤ˦ₐ 1

ɬo˩kɤ˩-ɬo˥ɲi˩ /ɬo˩kɤ˩ɬo˥ɲi˩/ *lhoge lhoni*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L+#H- ► Ribs. • 肋骨 ◈ (**semantics**) In this quadrisyllabic expression, we recognize the usual disyllabic word for 'rib', followed by a second disyllable which also begins with the monosyllabic root for 'rib'. This second part of the compound is hardly intelligible when used on its own: it does not really constitute an independent disyllabic noun. The speaker can nevertheless pronounce it: ɬo˩ɲi˥. ⊡ See also: ɬo˩kɤ˩

ɬo˧kʰɣ˧ /ɬo˧kʰɣ˧/ *lhoku* (Dd: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Hip. • 胯 ⊡ Synonym: ɬo˩tsʰe˩mæ˥ ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˧ᵦ

ɬo˧pɤ˥ /ɬo˧pɤ˧/ *lhobe*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Callus. • 茧子 ◈ (**tonology**) MH ¶ **ɬo˧pɤ˥ qʰwæ˩-ze˩!** • (I/you/(s)he) got a callus! • 起了水泡！ ¶ **ɬo˧pɤ˥ ʣɯ˩-ze˩!** • (I/you/(s)he) got a callus! • 起了茧子！ ¶ **ɬo˧pɤ˥ | le˧-ʣɯ˩-ze˩!** • (I/you/(s)he) got a callus! • 起了茧子！ ¶ **ɬo˧pɤ˥ | ɖɯ˧-ɭɯ˧ | qʰwæ˧-ze˥!** • (I/you/(s)he) got a callus! • 起了一个茧子！ ¶ **ɬo˧pɤ˥ ʣɯ˩-ze˩!** • (I/you/(s)he) got a callus! • 起了茧子！ ¶ **ɬo˧pɤ˥ ʣɯ˩-zo˩!** • There's going to be a callus! [aspect/modality to be clarified: this example sentence was provided without a context, while

going through the dictionary] • 会起茧子的！（正确翻译待写：这个例子，没有具体语境） ¶ **ɬo˧pɤ˥, wo˧-kɤ˧~kɤ˧-gɣ˧!** • A callus is (something) hard! • 茧子，是应棒棒的！ ⊡ Synonym: sɯ˧ʈʂɣ˥ ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧b

ɬo˧pɣ˥ /ɬo˧pɣ˥/ *lhobu* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Kowtow. • 跪下磕头（叩头） ¶ **ɬo˧pɣ˥ ti˩** • to kowtow • 跪下磕头 ¶ **ɬo˧pɣ˥ | le˧-ti˩** • to kowtow • 跪下磕头 ⊡ See also: ɬo˥

ɬo˧ta˧ /ɬo˧ta˧/ *lhoda* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

PREPOSITION ❁ Tone: M ► On the side of, beside. • 旁边 ¶ **ɬo˧ta˧ ɻ˩** • to turn to the side • 向侧面转 ¶ **ʁo˧qʰwɤ˩ | ɬo˧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˧ta˧-ɬo˩ɲi˩ /ɬo˧ta˧ɬo˩ɲi˩/ *lhoda lhoni* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: -L ► In the vicinity, in the surroundings. • 周围，附近 ◈ (**semantics**) The first part of this disyllabic expression, /ɬo˧ta˧/, can be used on its own, meaning 'beside'. On the other hand, the second part cannot be used on its own. ⊡ See also: ɬo˧ta˧

ɬo˩tsʰe˩mæ˥ /ɬo˩tsʰe˩mæ˥/ *lhoceimae* (Dd: same, Da: ɬo˥tsʰe˥mæ˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ► Hip. • 胯 ❁ Usage: archaic ⊡ Synonym: ɬo˧kʰɣ˧ ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧b

ɬɻ˧ /jɤ˧/ *ye* (Gi, Da, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M ► Flat. • 平 ⊡ Synonym: jɤ˧ 2

ɬɣ˩a 1 /ɬɣ˥/ *lhuq* (Gi: ɬɯ˩, Jj: lɣ˩)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ► To hold in the mouth; to let melt in the mouth. • 含在嘴里、在嘴巴里溶化 ¶ **tso˧~tso˧ ɬɣ˥** • to hold something in the mouth, to have something in the mouth (context: an infant who does not yet know to distinguish between food and non-edible stuff puts things in its mouth) • 含在嘴里（情景：一个婴儿把不能吃的东西含在嘴巴里）

ɬɣ˩a 2 /ɬɣ˥/ *lhuq* (Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L_a ► Warm. • 温暖，暖和 ¶ **dʑɤ˥ | ɬɣ˥** • nice and warm • 温暖 ¶ **ɖwæ˥ | ɬɣ˥** • INTENSIVE.VERY ~ • 很暖和 ¶ **ɬɣ˩-hĩ˥** • ~ REL/NMLZ • 温暖的

ɬɣ˩a 3 /ɬɣ˥/ *lhuq* (Jj: same, Gi: ɬɯ˩ ◈ (**tonology**) L)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ► To warm up (food). • 热饭 ¶ **ha˧ ɬɣ˥** • to warm up rice / food • 热饭 ¶ **ha˧ | le˧-ɬɣ˩** • to warm up rice / food • 热饭 ¶ **ha˧ | ɖɯ˧-ɬɣ˧~ɬɣ˥-ɻ˩** • to warm up food a little • 饭热一热 ❁ Morphological makeup: ɬɣ˩a 2

ɬɣ˥ /ɬɣ˥/ *lhuq* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH ① ► Brains. • 脑子、脑髓 ❁ Classifier: ʈɣ˩b ② ► Marrow. • 骨髓

ɬɣ˧gɣ#˥ /ɬɣ˧gɣ˧/ *lhuggu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Ritual offering of food to the deceased, seven days after cremation. • 火葬后第七天的送食物仪式 ¶ **ʂɯ˧-ɲi˧ gɣ˧, | ɬɣ˧gɣ˧ | ɖɯ˧-ʂɯ˩ ki˩.** • When seven days have passed (after death), the deceased is offered the ritual meal known as 'lhuggu'. • （死亡）七天后，逝者将享用被称为“lhuggu”的祭祀餐。

ɬɣ˧mi˧mæ˧dɣ˧mi#˥ /ɬɣ˧mi˧mæ˧dɣ˧mi˧/ *lhumimaeddumi* (Gi: ∅, Jj: ɲi˧mi˧mæ˧dɣ#˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Praying mantis. • 螳螂 ¶ **ɬɣ˧mi˧mæ˧dɣ˧mi˧ tʰɣ˧-mi˥ ≈ ɬɣ˧mi˧mæ˧dɣ˧mi˧ tʰɣ˧-mi˥#** • ~ DEM CLF: that praying mantis • ~ 指示代词 量词：那只螳螂 ❁ Classifier: mi˩b

ɬɣ˩pʰæ˩ /ɬɣ˩pʰæ˥/ *lhupae* (Gi: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L ► Nice and warm. • 温暖、温暖舒适、暖和 ¶ **ɬɣ˩pʰæ˩-ɻæ˥-gɣ˩** • Same meaning: nice and warm. • 同样：温暖舒适

m

ma˧by˧dzɯ˧zy˧ /ma˧by˧dzɯ˧zy˧/ *Mabbuzziru*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M? M+#H? ► Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: "*Mabbuzziru*". • 达巴《玛部紫如》经。

ma˩dza˩ /ma˩dzaˬ/ *mazza* (Da, Jj: ∅)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Ink (solid). • 墨 ◈ **(semantics)** This word competes with a recent Chinese borrowing, whose pronunciations oscillate between mi˩ʂy˧, mi˩ʂwe˧ and mi˩ʂo˧. ⊡ Synonym: mi˩ʂy˧ ❁ Classifier: qʰwɤˀ$_a$ (CLF for bowlfuls)

ma˩ŋɯ#˥ /ma˩ŋɯ˥/ *manee*

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

ma˩ŋɯ˧-do˥by˩ /ma˩ŋɯ˧do˥by˩/ *maneeddobbu*

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

ma˩ŋɯ˧-qʰo˥lo˩ /ma˩ŋɯ˧qʰo˥lo˩/ *manee kholo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H- ► Prayer wheel. • 转经筒 ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 祈祷轱辘 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧$_b$ ❁ Morphological makeup: ma˩ŋɯ#˥, qʰo˧lo˧

ma˧tsa˥ /ma˧tsa˥/ *maza*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Origin, distant cause, remote cause. • 来历、发源地、深层原因／来源、来龙去脉、脉络 ¶ **ma˧tsa˥ | ʈʂʰɯ˧-qo˧ le˧-tsʰɯ˩-ɲi˩!** • (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˥ ʈʂʰɯ˩-kʰwɤ˩** • ~ DEM CLF: this cause, this origin • ~ 指示代词 量词：这个来历 ❁ Classifier: kʰwɤˀ$_a$

mæ˧ /mæ˧/ *mae*

DISCOURSE PARTICLE ❁ Tone: M ► Final particle conveying obviousness. • 句尾助词，表示显然、理所当然："……呗！" ¶ (Healing.66, 10.24397/pangloss-0004540#S66) **hu˧mi˧-ʈʂʰæ˧ɣɯ˧ | le˧-ʈʰɯ˩, | le˧-qʰwɤ˧-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 /mæ˧/ *mae*

VERB ❁ Tone: M ► To be free to, to have time to. • （有）空 ¶ **njɤ˧ | mɤ˧-mæ˧.** • I do not have the time; I am busy • 我忙、我没有空 ¶ **njɤ˧ | mæ˧-mɤ˧-ho˩.** • I won't have the time. • 我不会有时间。 ¶ **bi˧ mɤ˧-mæ˧-ze˧!** • I don't have the time. / I'm afraid I'm busy. (Answer to an invitation to go out for a walk.) • 我没有时间去。（情景：一个人建议出去散步，对方回答：没时间去。）

mæ˧2 /mæ˧/ *mae*

VERB ❁ Tone: M ► To manage (to do something). • 能够（做）、（做）成功 ¶ **(proverb) ɖɯ˩-hĩ˩ qʰɑ˥ mæ˩~mæ˩! | tɕi˩-hĩ˩ le˥-mɤ˩-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！ ¶ **(proverb) ɖɯ˩-hĩˬ, | qʰɑ˧ mæ˥~mæ˩! | tɕi˩-hĩˬ, | le˧-mɤ˧-mæ˧!** • As above: "Adults can manage all sorts of things, (whereas) children can't manage (that much) yet!" • 同上："大人管干活，小孩管玩耍！"

mæ˧$_a$ /mæ˧/ *mae* (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M$_a$ ① ► To clutch, to catch hold of. • 钩住（东西） ¶ **tʰi˧-mæ˧-ze˧** • DUR ~ PFV • 钩住了 ¶ **njɤ˧ ɖʐɤˀ | tʰi˧-mɤ˧-mæ˧!** • I can't fetch it! • 我够不着！（例如：够不着树枝上的果子） ② ► To achieve, to succeed in, to complete (a task). • ……成、……成功 ③ ► To catch up with (someone). • 跟上

mæ˩ /mæˬ/ *maeq*

VERB ❁ Tone: L ► To water, to irrigate (making small trenches and pouring water into them). • 灌溉 ¶ **dʑɯ˧ | le˧-mæ˩** • ACCOMP ~: to water, to irrigate • 浇灌 ⊡ Synonym: dʑɯ˩ mæ˩

mæ˩a 1 /ɖɯ˦ mæ˩/ *mae* (Jj: same)
CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: La ► Monetary unit: yuan. • 量词：钱（一元、一块钱） ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦-mæ˥** • DEM ～: this yuan • 指示代词 ～：这块钱 ◈ (**tonology**) H# ≈ H$ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 元, MC *ngjwon (Baxter 2000)

mæ˩a 2 /ɖɯ˦ mæ˩/ *mae* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: La ► 10,000. • 万（数词充当量词） ¶ **ɖɯ˦-mæ˩** • 10,000 • 一万 ¶ **tsʰe˩-tɣ˩ mæ˥** • ten thousand times 10,000, i.e. one hundred million • 十千万，等于一亿 ¶ **ɖɯ˦-ɕi˦ mæ˩** • one hundred times 10,000, i.e. one million • 一百万 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 萬, MC *mjonH (Baxter 2000)

mæ˩a 3 /mæ˧/ *maeq* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: La ► To aim at; to point at. • 瞄准，指 ¶ **tʰi˦-mæ˩-ze˩, | qʰæ˦-bi˥-ze˩.** • [(S)he] has aimed; [(s)he] will now shoot. • 瞄准了，要开枪了。 ¶ **lo˦ɲi˥ mæ˩** • to point at with the finger • 用手指出 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˦~tso˦ mæ˥** • to point at things • 指东西

mæ˧ /mæ˧/ *maeq*
VERB ❁ Tone: MH ① ► To close (the mouth, the eyes). • 闭（嘴） ¶ **ɲi˦to˦ | tʰi˦-mæ˧** • to close the mouth • 闭嘴 ¶ **njɤ˩ʅɯ˦ | tʰi˦-mæ˧** • to close the eyes • 闭眼 ⊡ See also: mæ˩~mæ˧ ② ► To purse (one's lips). • 抿（嘴巴）

mæ˩ʤo˥ /mæ˩ʤo˥/ *maezzho* (Da, Jj: same, Gi: mæ˩ʤɣ˥)
NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Whip. • 鞭子 ¶ **ʐwæ˦-mæ˥ʤo˩** • horse whip • 马鞭 ❁ Classifier: kʰɯ˩b

mæ˩ko˥ /mæ˩ko˥/ *maego* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Harness. • 挽具 ¶ **ʐwæ˦-mæ˥ko˩** • horse harness • 马挽具 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b

-mæ˦mæ˥ /mæ˦mæ˥/ *maemae*
POSTPOSITION ❁ Tone: H# ► At the end of, towards the end of, in the latter part of. • ……末／底 ¶ **ɲi˦-ɬi˦mi˦-mæ˦mæ˥, | qʰɑ˦dze˦ tɣ˦!** • 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！ ¶ **gɣ˩-ɬi˩mi˩-mæ˩-mæ˥** • towards the end of the ninth month • 九月底

mæ˩~mæ˧ /mæ˩mæ˧/ *maemae*
VERB ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► To close (the mouth) (reduplicated form). • 闭（嘴）（重叠形式） ¶ **?? ɲi˦to˦ | tʰi˦-mæ˩~mæ˩** • to close the mouth ◈ (**history**) In 2008, the phrase /ɲi˦to˦ tʰi˦-mæ˩~mæ˩/ was rejected by Mrs. Latami: on retrospect, she did not consider this wording as appropriate. • 闭嘴 ❁ Morphological makeup: mæ˧

mæ˦qo˩ /mæ˦qo˩/ *maegheu*
ADVERB ❁ Tone: L# ► At the extremity, at the end; at the bottom, in the lower part. • 在尽头、在极点，在下面、在后面 ¶ (TraderAndHisSon.40, 10.24397/pangloss-0004633#S40)

-mæ˦qo˩ /mæ˦qo˩/ *maegho*
POSTPOSITION ❁ Tone: L# ► Below, behind. • 下面，后面 ⊡ See also: mæ˦qo˩

mæ˦qɣ˩ /mæ˦qɣ˩/ *maegheu* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: mæ˦ko˩)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Tail. • 尾巴 ¶ **ʝi˦-mæ˦qɣ˥** • cow's tail • 牛尾巴 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b

mæ˦ɻæ˩ /mæ˦ɻæ˩/ *mae'er* (Gi, Dd: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Vegetable oil. • 植物油 ◈ (**morphemic make-up**) It has not been possible so far to extract a monosyllabic form. ❁ Classifier: kɤ˩a

mæ˦ɻ̩#˥ /mæ˦ʔɻ̩˦/ *mae'eun* (Dd: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Coccyx. • 尾椎骨 ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 尾结骨 ◈ (**semantics**) Literally: "bone of the tail". ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b

mæ˦ʂæ˩ /mæ˦ʂæ˩/ *maeshae*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Kaftan: clothing that children used to wear before they came of age: a loose robe (the same for girls and boys); also worn by adult men in earlier times. • 袒、卡夫坦长衣：成年前男女小孩均穿的袒，成年男人也穿 ⊡ Synonym: bɑ˩lɑ˩-mæ˩ʂæ˥, ʂæ˦tsɯ˦, bɑ˩lɑ˩-ʂæ˩tsɯ˥ ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧a

mæ˩tsɯ˦ /mæ˩tsɯ˦/ *maezi* (Jj: same)
ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: LM ► Pockmarked person. • 麻子 ¶ (La, Jj) **ʈʂʰɯ˦ | pʰæ˦qʰwɤ˩ | mæ˩tsɯ˦!** • His face is pockmarked. • 他的脸上长满了麻子。 ¶ **mæ˩tsɯ˦ tsɤ˦** • to get pockmarked • 长麻子 ¶ (La, Jj) **ʈʂʰɯ˦ | pʰæ˦qʰwɤ˩ | mæ˩tsɯ˦ tsɤ˦!** • His face has become pockmarked. • 他的脸上长了麻子。 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˦ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 麻子

mɤ˦- /mɤ˦/ *me-* (Jj: same)
PREFIX ❁ Tone: M ► Negation. • 否定：不，没

mɤ˩ /mɤ˦/ *me* (Jj: same, Gi: mɤ˦ ◈ (**tonology**) M)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Animal fat. • 动物油 ¶ **mɤ˩ dzɯʌ** • to eat animal fat • 吃猪油 ¶ **njɤ˦ | mɤ˩ mɤ˩-dzɯʌ! ≈ njɤ˦ | mɤ˦ | mɤ˦-dzɯ˥!** • I don't eat animal fat! (One of the investigator's peculiarities) • 我不吃猪油！

（这是调查者的特点之一）

mɤ˩˧ₐ /ɖɯ˧ mɤ˩˧/ *me*

CLASSIFIER ❋ Tone: L_a ► A few, a little. • 量词：一些、一点 ¶ **ɕi˧|ɯ˧-ɻæ˩˧ | ɖɯ˧-mɤ˩˧** • a few seeds of rice • 一些稻谷种子 ¶ **ɻæ˥˩ | ɖɯ˧-mɤ˩˧** • a few seeds • 一些种子 ¶ **tsɑ˧bɤ˧ | ɖɯ˧-mɤ˩˧, | tsɑ˧bɤ˧ | ɲi˧-mɤ˩˧** • a small quantity of flour; two small quantities of flour; etc • 一小捧面粉、两小捧面粉…… ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʈʂʰɯ˧-mɤ˥˧** • DEM ～: these few... • 指示代词～：这些 ◈ **(tonology)** H# ≈ H$ ¶ **hɑ˧ mɤ˩˧** • a little food • 一点饭 ¶ **ɖʐe˧ mɤ˩˧** • a little money • 一点钱

mɤ˩˧ᵦ /mɤ˥˩/ *meq* (Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: L_b ► To eat food in powder form, typically tsamba. • 将粉状的食品放在嘴里（如：干糌粑） ¶ **tsɑ˧bɤ˧ mɤ˩˧** • to eat dry tsamba: one takes a spoonful, pours it into the mouth, and lets it get impregnated with saliva • 吃干糌粑 ¶ **tsɑ˧bɤ˧ | ɖɯ˧-mɤ˧~mɤ˩˧-ɻ̩˩** • to eat a little dry tsamba, to take the time to appreciate some dry tsamba • 品干糌粑、慢慢享受一点干糌粑

mɤ˧-dɑ˩˧ /mɤ˧dɑ˩˧!/ *medda*

INTERJECTION ❋ Tone: -L ► "Alas!" "Woe!" An introductory formula for melancholy songs, sometimes used at the beginning of stories. (The same formula is also used in the Laze language.) • 感叹词："玛达"，唉呀！（自怨自艾的语气） ¶ (Tiger2.12, 10.24397/pangloss-0004546#S12) ❋ Morphological makeup: mɤ˧-, dɑ˩˧

mɤ˧-dɑ˩˧mi˩˧ /mɤ˧dɑ˩˧mi˩˧!/ *meddami*

INTERJECTION ❋ Tone: -L ► Alas! • 感叹词："玛达咪"，唉呀啊！（自怨自艾的语气） ❋ Morphological makeup: mɤ˧-, dɑ˩˧

mɤ˧-dɑ˩˧qʰwɤ˩˧ /mɤ˧dɑ˩˧qʰwɤ˩˧!/ *meddakhua*

INTERJECTION ❋ Tone: -L ► Melancholy expression, telling of one's unhappiness, lamenting one's hardships: 'Alas!' • "玛达夸"：叹息，有幸福、高兴、安好，有悲情、悲伤、哀痛，有珍惜、可惜、怜悯（自怨自艾的语气）。 ❋ Morphological makeup: mɤ˧-, dɑ˩˧

mɤ˧-gɤ˩˧ /mɤ˧gɤ˩˧/ *megge* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: L ► To envy, to be jealous of. • 妒忌 ¶ **hĩ˧ mɤ˧-gɤ˥˧ ɟi˩˧** • to be jealous (of someone), to have a fit of jealousy • 妒忌 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | njɤ˧-ki˧ | mɤ˧-gɤ˩˧ ɟi˩˧-zo˩˧!** • (S)he is jealous of me! • 他妒忌我！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | no˧-ki˧ | mɤ˧-gɤ˩˧ ɟi˩˧-zo˩˧!** • (S)he is jealous of you! • 他妒忌你！

mɤ˩˧ʰi˩˧ /mɤ˩˧ʰi˥/ *melhi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Butter tea. • 酥油茶 ❋ Classifier: qʰwɤ˥˩ₐ

mɤ˩˧mɣ̩˩˧ /mɤ˩˧mɣ̩˥/ *memu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Butter lamp. The butter lamp is an important ritual object in Tibetan Buddhism. It consists of a small metal container, often made of copper or bronze, into which a fatty substance is poured (traditionally yak butter; nowadays, vegetable oil or paraffin may be used) and a wick is placed. This lamp, which is like a candle, is used as an offering during rituals. • 酥油灯。酥油灯是藏传佛教中重要的仪式用品。它由一个小型金属容器组成，通常是铜制或青铜制的，其中倒入脂肪物质（传统上使用牦牛酥油；现在也可以使用植物油或石蜡）并放置一根灯芯。这种灯，功能类似蜡烛，在仪式中被用作供品。 ¶ **mɤ˩˧mɣ̩˩˧ ʈʂɣ̩˥˧** • to light a butter lamp • 点酥油灯 ¶ (Funeral.90, 10.24397/pangloss-0004572#S90) **hĩ˧=ɻæ˥˧ | mɤ˩˧mɣ̩˩˧ ʈʂɣ̩˥˧-tsʰɯ˩˧-dʑo˩˧, | pɤ˩˧jɤ˧ gɣ̩˥˧, | po˧-jo˥˧-kɣ̩˩˧! | tʰi˥˩, | tʰɣ̩˧ne˧-ɟi˥˧ | tʰi˧-tɕɯ˥˧!** • When people come to light butter lamps [for the funeral ceremony], they make cakes and bring them! Then we arrange [these gifts] like this! • 当人们前来点亮酥油灯（用于葬礼仪式）时，他们会制作并带来！然后我们就这样摆放这些礼物！ ¶ (Funeral.88, 10.24397/pangloss-0004572#S88) **'mɤ˩˧mɣ̩˩˧ʈʂɣ̩˥˧-ʂe˩˧pʰæ˩˧' pi˩˧! | ə-ɟi˧-ʂɯ˥˧ji˩˧, | ʂe˧pʰæ˩˧ hæ̃˩˧-kɣ̩˩˧-mæ˩˧! | 'mɤ˩˧mɣ̩˩˧ʈʂɣ̩˥˧-ʂe˩˧pʰæ˩˧' pi˩˧!** • We used to talk about 'the slice of meat of butter-lamps-lighting'! In the old days, a slice of meat was cut: it was called 'the slice of meat of butter-lamps-lighting'! [Explanation: when visiting someone's home as part of the funeral ceremonies, in addition to a butter lamp, a piece of meat was brought as a contribution to the preparation of the funeral meal. The term used refers to the symbolic function of this piece of meat, brought specifically at the visit during which the visitors lit a butter lamp in the room where the body was temporarily buried before cremation.] • 我们有"点酥油灯的肉片"这种说法！在过去，（每家）会切一片肉（带过来）：这，被称为"点酥油灯的肉片"！[解释：丧葬仪式的一个组成部分是别人家来做客，这时要带酥油灯，还要带一块肉，作为对准备丧葬餐的贡献。这个词反映这块肉的象征意义，它是专门在来访者来点燃一盏点酥油时而带来的。] ❋ Classifier: qʰwɤ˥˩ₐ

mɤ˧-ni˩˧~ni˩˧ /mɤ˧ni˩˧ni˩˧/ *meni niq* (Jj: ∅)

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: -L ① ► Different from, not identical with. • 不一样、有区别 ¶ **mɤ˧-ni˩˧~ni˩˧-hĩ˩˧-lɑ˩˧**

ɲi˩-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 ¶ **mɤ˧-ni˩~ni˩-hĩ˩-la˩ ɲi˩-ze˩!** • It's not just the same old thing! / It's really extraordinary! • 这非常特别！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | mɤ˧-ni˩~ni˩-hĩ˩ | ɖɯ˧-ɣ˧ ɲi˩!** • (S)he is someone really exceptional! • 这是很利害的一个人！

mɤ˧-ŋɣ˧~ŋɣ˧ /mɤ˧ŋɣ˧ŋɣ˧/ *meneuneu*

ADVERB ❁ Tone: M ► Unconsciously, confusedly, without one being clearly aware (e.g. time flies without one being clearly aware of it) • 不知不觉地，糊里糊涂地

mɤ˧pʰɻ̩˧ /mɤ˧pʰɻ̩˧/ *mepeu* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: mæ˧pʰɣ˧)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Butter. • 酥油 ❁ Classifiers: ʅɯ˧ᵦ, kʰwɤ˥ₐ

mɤ˩tʰɑ˧ /mɤ˩tʰɑ˥/ *meta*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Sesame candy. • 麻糖 ⊡ See also: dze˧pʰɻ̩˧ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 麻糖

mɤ˧ʈʂʰɤ˧ /mɤ˧ʈʂʰɤ˧/ *mache*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Cart. • 马车 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 马车

mi˧ /mi˧/ *mi* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Wound, injury. • 伤口 ¶ **mi˧ ɖɯ˧-kʰwɤ˥ | tʰɣ˧-ze˩!** • (She/he) got hurt! • 出伤口了！ ❁ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥ₐ ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) mʌ51

-mi˩ /–/ *-mi*

SUFFIX ❁ Tone: L ① ► Feminine suffix. • 阴性后缀 ② ► Augmentative suffix. • 指大词

mi˩ₐ /mi˥/ *miq*

VERB ❁ Tone: Lₐ ► To ask for. • 请求、要，讨饭 ¶ **ha˧ mi˥** • to beg (literally: 'to ask for food') • 讨饭 ¶ **ha˧ mi˥-hĩ˩** • beggar (literally: '(person) who asks for food') ◈ (**syntax**) This phrase is not ha˧ mi˥ hĩ˩ 'person who asks for food', but ha˧ mi˥-hĩ˩: '(person) who asks for food'. Phonetically, the morpheme -hĩ˩ is greatly reduced, particularly with regard to its initial consonant, whereas the noun, hĩ, has a clear and distinct initial fricative. • 讨饭的（人），乞丐 ¶ **ha˧ | ɖɯ˧-mi˧~mi˥-ɻ̩˩** • to beg a little, to ask around for some food • 讨点饭 ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) ɱi35

mi˩ᵦ /ɖɯ˧ mi˩/ *mi* (Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: Lᵦ ► Classifier for small animals. • 量词：小动物（一只） ◈ (**phonology**) Among classifiers belonging to the tone category Lᵦ, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is MH#. ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʈʂʰɯ˧-mi˥** • this animal • 这只

miʎ /miʎ/ *miq*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Female (animal). • 母的（动物） ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧, | miʎ!** • It's a female! • 是母的！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧, | mi˩ ɲi˥!** • It's a female! • 是母的！ ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧

mi˥ /mi˥/ *miq* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To push. • 推、拥挤 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-mi˧-ze˥** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has pushed • 实施 ~ 整体体：推开了 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-mi˥** • ACCOMP ~ • 推 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tʰi˧-mi˥** • DUR ~ • 推 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˧~tso˧ mi˩** • to push something • 推开一个东西 ¶ **ɖɯ˩-tɕo˧ mi˥, | ʈʂʰɯ˧-tɕo˧ mi˥** • to shove on this side, to shove on that side (e.g. at a station, when lots of people are shoving their way towards the ticket counter) • 东推西挤 ⊡ See also: mi˩~mi˥ ⊡ Antonym: ʈɤ˧ₐ

mi˩hwɑ˧ /mi˩hwɑ˥/ *mihua*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Cotton. • 棉花 ¶ **mi˩hwɑ˧-bɑ˩lɑ˩** • cotton clothes • 棉布衣服 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 棉花

mi˧kʰwɤ#˥ /mi˧kʰwɤ˧/ *mikua* (Gi: same, Da: ∅)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ① ► Wound. • 伤口 ❁ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥ₐ ② ► Ulcer. • 疮

mi˩ʂi˩ /mi˩ʂiʎ/ *milhi* (Gi: same, Jj: mi˩lɣ˩, Dd: mi˩li˩ ◈ (**phonology**) Traces of friction are still perceptible in a careful realization, which indicates that the old form was mi˩ʂi˩, with initial /ʂ/. But this initial now seems close to being confused with /l/. In compound expressions, [li] is clearly heard rather than [ʂi]. For example: [lɑ˧hwɤ˩-mi˩li˩].)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Large bamboo. • 大竹子 ¶ **mi˩ʂi˩-bæ˩ʈʂo˥** • bamboo broom • 竹扫帚 ¶ **mi˩ʂi˩-ʈʂæ˥do˩** • bamboo bucket to carry water (on one's back) • 竹桶，用来背水 ¶ **mi˩ʂi˩-kʰɤʎ** • bamboo basket • 竹篮子 ❁ Classifier: dzi˩ᵦ

mi˩ʂi˩-ʁo˩bɣ˥ /mi˩ʂi˩ʁo˩bɣ˥/ *milhiwobbu* (Gi: same, Jj: mi˩lɣ˩-ʁɣ˩bɣ˧)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ► Bamboo shoot. • 竹笋 ❁ Classifier: kɤʎ˧ₐ 1 ❁ Morphological makeup: mi˩ʂi˩, ʁo˧bɣ˧

mi˧ɬo#˥ /mi˩ɬo˥/ *milo* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: mi˧lo#˥)
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Prayer. • 祈祷 ¶ **mi˧ɬo˧ la˩** • to pray • 祈祷 ▣ See also: ɬo˧ ❁ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥a ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) ɱi55ɬõ51

mi˧mi˧ /mi˧mi˧/ *mimi*
NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Kernel (of a seed). • 核，仁 ❁ Etymology: (Southwestern Mandarin loanword) 米米

mi˩~mi˥ /mi˩mi˥/ *mimi* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► To push and squeeze (reduplicated form of 'to push'). • 推、拥挤（重叠形式） ¶ **hĩ˧ mi˥~mi˩** • to shove someone • 推人、推搡某人 ¶ **mi˩~mi˧-ɻ̩˥** • ~ INCEPTIVE • ~ 发端 ¶ **ɖɯ˩-tɕo˧ mi˥, | ʈʂʰɯ˧-tɕo˧ mi˥** • to shove on this side, to shove on that side (e.g. at a station, when lots of people are shoving their way towards the ticket counter) • 东推西挤 ❁ Morphological makeup: mi˥

mi˩mo˩ /mi˩mo˥/ *mimo* (Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Small sifter. • 小筛子 ❁ Classifier: na˧a

mi˧pæ˧ /mi˧pæ˧/ *mibae* (Jj, Dd: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Large sifter. It is used to dry cooked rice that is no longer fit for human consumption, which is fed to the chickens after drying. • 大筛子。用来晒干不再适合人食用的熟米，晾晒后喂鸡。 ❁ Classifier: na˧a

mi˧pɤ#˥ /mi˧pɤ˧/ *mibe* (Gi: mi˧pɤ˧ ◈ (**tonology**) M, Da, Jj: ∅)
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Scar. • 疤 ❁ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥a

mi˩pi˧ /mi˩pi˥/ *mibi*
NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Militiaman. • 民宾 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 民宾

mi˩pʰɻ̩˩ /mi˩pʰɻ̩/ *mipu* (Gi, Dd: same, Jj: ɲi˩pʰɣ˩)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Nettle. • 荨麻 ❁ Classifier: dzi˩b

mi˩ʂo˧
▣ See also: mi˩ʂɣ˧

mi˩ʂɣ˧ /mi˩ʂɣ˧/ *moshui* (Da: ∅, Jj, La: mi˩ʂwe˧, La: mi˩ʂo˧)
NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Ink (solid). • 墨水（借词） ◈ (**phonology**) The pronunciation of this loan from Chinese varies between mi˩ʂɣ˧, mi˩ʂwe˧, and mi˩ʂo˧. The forms ...ʂɣ˧ and ...ʂo˧ correspond to syllables attested in the phonotactics of early attested Na words, which amounts to integrating this borrowed form into Na phonology. The form ...ʂwe˧ makes use of a syllable that is not attested in Na vocabulary, and thereby amounts to singling out the term as a borrowing. ▣ Synonym: ma˩dza˩ ❁ Classifier: qʰwɤ˥a (CLF for bowlfuls) ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 墨水

mi˩ʂwe˧
▣ See also: mi˩ʂɣ˧

mi˧tʰɣ#˥ /mi˧tʰɣ˧/ *mitu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Walking-stick. • 拐棍 ❁ Classifiers: kɤ˥a 1, na˧a

mi˩zɯ˩ /mi˩zɯ˥/ *missi* (Dd: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ① ► Woman. • 女人。 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧ ② ► Name of the second pillar in the main room (the feminine pillar). • 主屋的第二个柱子（代表女性的柱子）。

mje˥ /mje˥/ *mian* (Gi: ∅)
NOUN ❁ Tone: MH ► Noodles. • 面条 ◈ (**phonology**) The syllable mje is only found in some Chinese loanwords. Its realizations oscillate between [jæ], [je] and [jɤ]. The solution adopted is to add a /je/ rhyme to the inventory, specifically for recent Chinese loans. ¶ **mje˥ | dzɯ˧-bi˧! ~ mje˧ dzɯ˧-bi˧! ~ mje˧ dzɯ˥-bi˩!** • Let's eat noodles! ◈ (**tonology**) This phrase has three tonal variants. • 吃面吧！ ¶ **mje˥ | ɖɯ˧-qʰwɤ˧ tɕɤ˥** • to boil a bowl of noodles, to cook a bowl of noodles • 煮一碗面 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) mje˧ hwæ˥-bi˩** • (we) will buy noodles • 要买面 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 面

mo˥a /ɖɯ˧ mo˥/ *mo* (Dd: ∅)
CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: Ha ► One Chinese acre, amounting to one-sixth of an acre. • 量词：地（一亩地） ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 亩

mo˧ /mo˧/ *mo* (Gi, Jj: same)
ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M ► Greedy, covetous. Applies to food, but also to alcohol, tobacco... • 贪心不足，贪吃、贪喝酒、贪抽烟 ¶ **ha˧ mo˧** • as above: greedy; refers specifically to food • 贪吃 ¶ **ha˧ mo˧ | ʐwæ˥** • extremely greedy for food • 很贪吃 ¶ **mɤ˧-ha˧ mo˧!** • NEG ~: not greedy ◈ (**syntax**) Negating the phrase is achieved with negation preceding the entire phrase. • 否定 ~：不贪吃 ¶ **‡ha˧ | mɤ˧-mo˧** • ‡NEG: ungrammatical construction. Intended meaning: not greedy. This phrase cannot be split into two by insertion of the negation right in front of the monosyllabic adjective. • 病句：无法将该短语分为两个部分，中间（在单音节形容词前）插入否定词。

mo˧a /ɖɯ˧ mo˧/ *mo*
CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: Ma ► Classifier for corpses. • 量

词：尸体

mo˩ /–/ *mo*

DISCOURSE PARTICLE ❁ Tone: L ► Final particle indicating invitation or suggestion to do something. • 句尾助词：请…… ¶ **no˦ | ɖɯ˦-ʈʰɯ˩-ɻ̩ mo˩!** • Please drink a little! / Do have a sip! • 请你喝一点！ ❁ Cognates: (Naxi) mɣ˩

mo˩$_a$ 1 /mo˥/ *moq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L$_a$ ► Old. • 年老 ¶ **mo˩ hĩ˥** • old person • 老人 ¶ **si˦ mo˥** • old wood; old tree • 老树、老木头 ¶ **le˦-mo˩-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: (he/she) has become old / has aged. • 实施 ~ 整体体 ¶ **le˦-mo˩-hĩ˩** • Old person, person who has become old • 老了的人 ¶ **hĩ˦ mo˥-hĩ˩** • person ~ REL: elderly person ◈ **(syntax)** There exist two constructions: adjectival hĩ˦ mo˥-hĩ˩ and lexicalized hĩ˦mo˥. • 老人、老的人 ¶ **(proverb) hĩ˦ mo˥, | õ˦-di˦ fɣ̩˥! | ʐwæ˦ mo˥, | to˩ do˩ ɖwæ˥!** • Old folk like their own place (=their own home); old horses are afraid to climb slopes! (Proverb.) • 老人爱自家，老马怕山坡！（谚语，描写不爱到处跑的老年人） ¶ **(proverb) lɣ̩˦ mo˥ F | dʑɯ˦ | le˦-qɣ̩˩; | si˦ mo˥ F | le˦-dze˩-kɣ̩˩! | no˦ F | ə˦tse˦ | le˦-ʂɯ˦-mɤ˦-tʰɑ˥ | 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 /mo˥/ *moq*

VERB ❁ Tone: L$_a$ ► To die. • 死、去世 ¶ **mɤ˦-mo˩-sɯ˩!** • (She/he/it) is not dead yet! • 还没死！ ▣ See also: si˦mo˩

mo˥ /mo˥/ *moq* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH ► Mushroom. • 菌子、蘑菇 ▣ See also: mo˥$_a$ ❁ Classifiers: ʅɯ˦$_b$, mo˥$_a$

mo˥$_a$ /ɖɯ˦ mo˥/ *mo*

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: MH$_a$ ► Self-classifier for mushrooms. • 量词：蘑菇（一只） ▣ See also: mo˥

mo˦ʤɣ̩˥ /mo˦ʤɣ̩˥/ *mozzhu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Morel, hickory chick: an edible mushroom. • 羊肚菌 ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 羊菌 ¶ **ʂɯ˦-ɬi˦mi˦, | mo˦ʤɣ̩˥!** • The seventh month is the season of morels! • 七月份，是羊肚菌的季节！ ¶ **(proverb) ʂɯ˦-ɬi˦mi˦ | mo˦ʤɣ̩˥-ne˩-ʑi˩-zo˩!** • '[They have kids] like (=as numerous as) morels in the seventh month!', i.e. they have children in great abundance. This is a comforting message to people who do not yet have as many children as they would want. It can also be a humorous comment made about people who had one child after the other. The abundance of morels in the seventh month is spectacular and proverbial. ◈ **(phonology)** The syllable /-ʑi˩/ is phonetically reduced (which had led, prior to 2014, to a notation /ǂʂɯ˦-ɬi˦mi˦ | mo˦ʤɣ̩˥-ne˩-zo˩/). Its reduction could easily lead to reinterpretation in the next generation, as /-ne˩-zo˩/, if the language continues to be transmitted. • （你们家孩子）生得像七月份的羊肚菌一样！（来形容一家有很多孩子出生，一个又一个。在永宁地区，七月份羊肚菌很多。）

mo˦jo˩-mi˩ /mo˦jo˩mi˩/ *moyomi* (Gi, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ► Owl. • 猫头鹰 ❁ Classifier: mi˩$_b$

mo˦jo˩mi˩-pʰɣ̩˩ /mo˦jo˩mi˩pʰɣ̩˩/ *moyomipu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ► Male owl. • 公猫头鹰 ❁ Classifier: mi˩$_b$

mo˦jo˩mi˩-zo˩ /mo˦jo˩mi˩zo˩/ *moyomisso*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ► Baby owl, owlet. • 小的猫头鹰 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˦$_b$

mo˦kɤ˩ /mo˦kɤ˩/ *moge*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Azalea, *Rhododendron delavayi*. This plant is poisonous; the mushrooms that grow in its vicinity are not eaten. • 杜鹃花、踯躅、山石榴、照山红、唐杜鹃。这种植物有毒；在民间经验中，通常会避免采食生长在杜鹃花附近的蘑菇。◈ In local Chinese dialect: 杨花木 ▣ See also: mo˦kɤ˩-bæ˩bæ˩

mo˦kɤ˩-bæ˩bæ˩ /mo˦kɤ˩bæ˩bæ˩/ *moge bbaebbae*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ► Azalea flowers. • 杜鹃花 ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 杨花木 ❁ Morphological makeup: mo˦kɤ˩, bæ˩bæ˩ 1

mo˩kɣ̩#˥ /mo˩kɣ̩˥/ *mogu* (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ► Mushrooms that grow on fallen trunks, e.g. oaks. • 蘑菇：长在倒在地上的树（如青冈等树木）上的菌子 ¶ **mo˩kɣ̩˥, | si˦dzi˩-mo˩!** • /mo˩kɣ̩#˥/ refers to mushrooms that grow on trees! • mo˩kɣ̩#˥，指的是长在（倒在地上的）树上的菌子！ ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˦$_b$ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 蘑菇

mo˩kwæ˦ /mo˩kwæ˦/ *mogua*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ► Papaya. • 木瓜 ⊡ Synonym: mɣ˧qo˩ ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 木瓜

mo˧ɬa˥ /mo˧ɬa˥/ *molha* (Gi: same, Da: mo˧na˥, Jj: ma˧la˥)

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Slander. • 诬蔑、坏话 ¶ **mo˧ɬa˥ ʐwɤ˩** • to slander, to speak ill of others • 说人的坏话 ¶ **mo˧ɬa˥-kʰɤ˩qʰwɤ˩** • bag of slander • 谗囊

mo˧mo˥ /mo˧mo˥/ *momo*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Steamed bun. • 馒头、包子 ¶ **mo˧mo˥ | le˧-bɣ˩** • to steam buns • 蒸馒头 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ ❋ Comparanda: (Pumi) mu22mu51

mo˧na˥ 1 /mo˧na˥/ *mona* (Dd: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Gossip. • 闲话 ¶ **mo˧na˥ ʐwɤ˩** • to indulge in gossip, to speak badly of others • 八卦、讲别人的坏话 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ɖɯ˧-ɲi˥ | mo˧na˥ ʐwɤ˩-dʑo˩!** • (S)he gossips all day! • 他一天到晚都在八卦！

mo˧na˥ 2 /mo˧na˥/ *mona*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Chopped straw. • 剁成粉的秸杆 ¶ **mɣ˩zɯ˩-mo˩na˥** • chopped oat straw • 剁成粉的燕麦秸杆 ❋ Classifier: kʰɤ˦ₐ

mo˧na˥-ɕi˩mi˩ /mo˧na˥ɕi˩mi˩/ *mona xiemi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H#- ► mɤ˧-dʑɤ˩-hĩ˩ ʐwɤ˩, | ʁæ˧ mɤ˧-ʑi˧ ʐwɤ˦ • Gossip, slander. • 闲话、碎言碎语、八卦、坏话 ¶ **mo˧na˥-ɕi˩mi˩ ʐwɤ˩** • to indulge in gossip, to speak badly of others • 八卦、讲别人的坏话 ¶ **hĩ˧ | ʈʂʰɯ˧-ɣ˧, | mo˧na˥-ɕi˩mi˩ | ɖɯ˧-ɣ˧ ɲi˩!** • He's a gossiper, he talks badly of other people • 他爱八卦、爱说别人坏话 ❋ Morphological makeup: mo˧na˥ 1, ɕi˩mi˩

mo˧qʰwɤ˥ /mo˧qʰwɤ˥/ *mokhua*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Wooden shuttle of zip line (flying fox): it glides along the rope; the passenger, horse, or load of goods is tied to the shuttle. • 溜索上往返移动的木头梭 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ

mo˧qʰwɤ˦ /mo˧qʰwɤ˦/ *mokhua*

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: MH ► Fond of food; voracious (can range from neutral uses to clearly negative uses). • 胃口好，或：贪吃

mo˩ɻ̩#˥ /mo˩ɻ̩/ *mo'er*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+#H ► Black mushroom, 'wood ear' (an edible fungus). • 木耳 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 木耳

mo˩zo#˥ /mo˩zo˥/ *mosso* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+#H ► Soldier. • 士兵 ¶ **mo˩zo˧ ʑi˧-hɯ˧ɲi˥!** • He went to the army! / He joined the army! / He became a soldier! • 当兵去了！ ❋ Classifier: ɣ˧

mɣ˥ 1 /mɣ˧/ *mu* (Da: same, Gi: mɣ˧ ◈ (**tonology**) M)

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Sky. • 天 ¶ **mɣ˧ tʰɣ˧(-ze˩)** • the day is bright, the sky is clear • 天晴，天色亮 ¶ **tsʰi˧ɲi˧, | mɣ˧ dʑɤ˥!** • Today, the weather is fair! / The weather is fine today! • 今天天气好！ ¶ **(proverb) hĩ˧-ɳɯ˩ mɤ˩-do˩, | mɣ˧-ɳɯ˩ | do˧!** • "What humans do not see, the Heavens see it!" (Meaning: a good deed earns one happiness in future; and a count of bad deeds, even those that go unseen by humans, is also kept in the Heavens.) • "人看不见的，老天能看见！" 对应汉语的：人在做，天在看。 ¶ (Reward.36, 10.24397/pangloss-0004447#S36, Reward.62, 10.24397/pangloss-0004447#S62) ⊡ Antonym: di˧ ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ ❋ Comparanda: (Pumi) mə51

mɣ˥ 2 /mɣ˧/ *mu* (Da, Jj: same, Gi: mɣ˧ ◈ (**tonology**) M)

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Fire. • 火 ¶ **mɣ˧ kʰɯ˩** • to light a fire, to do a fire ◈ (**tonology**) The tone pattern is regular: /mɣ˥/ + /kʰɯ˦/, H+MH, yields M.L. • 点火 ¶ **mɣ˧ ɖɯ˧-æ̃˩ kʰɯ˩** • to light a fire, to do a fire • 点一个火 ¶ **mɣ˧ tsʰɯ˩** • to light a fire • 点一个火 ❋ Classifier: æ̃˩ₐ 3 ❋ Comparanda: (Pumi) mʌ35

mɣ˥ 3 /mɣ˧/ *mu* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: H ① ► To hear. • 懂，听见 ¶ **njɤ˧ | le˧-mɣ˥-ze˩** • I have heard • 我听见了 ② ► To understand. • 懂 ¶ **njɤ˧ | le˧-mɣ˥-ze˩** • I have understood • 我懂了 ❋ Comparanda: (Pumi) mə35

mɣ˧- /mɣ˧/ *mu-*

PREFIX ❋ Tone: M ► Aspect-mood: the event is about to take place: the event is imminent. • 即将、快要、马上会、立即 ¶ **tʰɣ˧ mɣ˧ se˧!** • (S)he will soon be walking! • 他很快就会走路了！ ¶ **tʰi˧-mɣ˧-dzɯ˧** • DUR IMMINENCE to_eat • 持续体 即将吃 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | mɣ˧-dzɯ˧-kwɤ˩-tɕɯ˩!** • Come on, eat it up! / Come on, finish your bowl! • 你吃完吧！ ¶ **tʰi˧-mɣ˧-dzɯ˧-kwɤ˩-tɕɯ˩!** • Same as previous example, with the DURATIVE • 同上 ¶ (Da) **ʈʂʰɯ˧ mɣ˧-ʂɯ˧ bi˩-ni˩gɣ˩! njɤ˧ | gɣ˩dʑɯ˦ | ʐwæ˦!** • (S)he is going to die! I am devastated! • 他要死了！我很伤心！ ¶ (Da) **hĩ˧ ʈʂʰɯ˧-ɣ˧ tʰi˧-mɣ˧-ʂɯ˧-kwɤ˧tɕɯ˥-la˩...** • as this person is going to die soon... • 因为这个人快要去世…… ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** (Da) **mɣ˧-dzɯ˧-bi˩-ze˩!** • [We are] about to eat! / We are going to eat right now! ◈ (**dialectology**) Mrs. Latami does not ap-

prove this phrasing. • 马上要吃了！ ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** (Da) **mɣ˦-hwæ˦** • about to buy • 即将买 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** (Da) **mɣ˦-tɕʰi˦** • about to sell • 即将卖 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** (Da) **mɣ˦-dzɯ˦-kwɤ˦tɕɯ˥-la˩...** • since (she/he) is about to eat... • 因为马上要吃…… ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** (Da) **mɣ˦-la˩-kwɤ˩tɕɯ˩-la˩...** • since (she/he) is about to strike... • 因为要打……

mɣ˦ 1 /mɣ˦/ *mu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Name (given name or family name). • 姓名，名字，名称 ¶ **ɑ˩ʁo˦=bɣ˦ | mɣ˦ (ɟni˩)** • This is the family name! / This is my family name! • 这是家里的姓！／这是我家的姓！ ¶ **njɤ˦ | mɣ˦ ɖɯ˦-kʰwɤ˥ | ʂe˦-zo˦-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） ¶ **no=ɻ̩˩ | ʑi˦dɣ˦ | ə˦tso˦ mɣ˦ʈʂæ˥? — njɤ˦=ɻ̩˩ | la˦tʰa˦mi˦=ɻ̩˦ mɣ˥ʈʂæ˩!** • What are your family called? (=what is your family name?) — We are the Latami! / Our family name is Latami! • 你们家什么姓？ 我们姓拉他咪！ ¶ **ʑi˦dɣ˦-mɣ˦** • family name • 姓 ◈ (**tonology**) M ¶ **la˦tʰa˦mi˦=ɻ̩˥-dʑo˩, | ʑi˦dɣ˦-mɣ˦ ɲi˩!** • 'Latami' is our family name! • 拉他咪，是我们家的姓！ ¶ **(proverb) hĩ˦ ʂɯ˦ ɖɯ˦-mɣ˥, | hĩ˦ qæ˩ tsʰe˩-mɣ˩!** • "Death is the same for everyone, but not the funeral!" Literally: "A person's death only has one name (= there is only one kind); [whereas] there are ten possible names for a cremation ceremony (=there are various kinds, more or less sumptuous)!" This proverb underlines the emphasis that Na society places on a cremation ritual with due pomp and ceremony, where nothing is missing, and which will be remembered. If the funeral is organized on the cheap, without a large turnout of monks, and without extensive attendance of people from the surrounding villages, it is interpreted as a sign that the family is scraping by and not taking care to cultivate its social ties as it should (within the clan and beyond). • "人死都是一样，办事不一样！"、"人死都是一样，但葬礼不一样！"字面意思是"一个人的死亡只有一个名字（=只有一种）；[而] 火葬仪式有十种可能的名字（=有各种各样的）"。这句谚语反映了摩梭语社会对火葬仪式的重视，火葬仪式要隆重（举行厚葬），不能有任何遗漏。要让人铭记在心。火葬要请大批僧侣，要有周围村庄很多人参加，否则人家会认为该家庭勉强度日，没有注意培养应有的社会关系。

❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) mæ55

mɣ˦ 2 /mɣ˦/ *mu*

DISCOURSE PARTICLE ❁ Tone: M ► Affirmative final particle. • 句尾助词，表示肯定："嘛" ¶ (Healing.66, 10.24397/pangloss-0004541#S66) **hu˦mi˦ go˥ ◊ -ɲi˩-ho˩-ze˩, | zo˩no˦-ɲi˩-pi˩, | zo˩no˥, | hu˦mi˦-ʈʂʰæ˦ɣɯ˦ tʰɯ˥ | le˦-qʰwɤ˦-ze˦-mæ˦!** • It must have been a stomachache; nowadays, you can cure that by taking stomach medication! ◈ (**tonology**) The tone of this particle is inferred from the rare occurrences, such as the present one, where it is not determined by the context. • 应该是胃痛。现在吃点胃药就能治好！

mɣ˦ₐ /mɣ˦/ *mu* (Gi: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M_a ► To put on (a shirt, a jacket). • 穿（衣服、上衣） ¶ **bɑ˩lɑ˩ mɣ˥** • to put on a shirt/jacket • 穿衣服 ¶ **bɑ˩lɑ˥ | tʰi˦-mɣ˦** • to put on a shirt/jacket • 穿衣服 ¶ **dʑi˦hɣ̃˦ mɣ˩** • to put on clothes • 穿衣服 ⊡ See also: ki˩ₐ

mɣ˩ₐ 1 /mɣ˥/ *muq* (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ► To blow (e.g. to blow the fire, to blow a horn). • 吹（灰，乐器） ¶ **bɣ˩qʰɣ˩ mɣ˥** • to blow a conch shell • 吹法螺 ¶ **ɟi˦qʰɣ˦ mɣ˥** • to blow a horn • 吹号角 ⊡ See also: mɣ˦~mɣ˥

mɣ˩ₐ 2 /mɣ˥/ *muq*

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ► To wash away, to sweep away (of water), to carry away (of water): a strong current swept a swimmer away. • 冲（走）

mɣ˩ₐ 3 /mɣ˥/ *muq* (Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L_a ① ► Ripe. • 熟、成熟（植物、水果） ¶ **mɣ˩-hĩ˥** • ~ REL • 熟的 ② ► Cooked, well-cooked, done. • 熟（食物）

mɣ˩ₐ 4 /mɣ˥/ *muq*

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ► To burn, to become consumed (e.g. a body on the funeral pyre becomes consumed). • 燃烧

mɣ˥ /mɣ˥/ *muq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Daughter. • 女儿 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˦

mɣ˩bæ˦ /mɣ˩bæ˦/ *mubbae*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Fool, idiot (female). • 傻女人、笨女人 ⊡ See also: zo˦bæ˩ ⊡ Synonym: mɣ˩bæ˦-mi˩ ❁ Classifier: ɣ˦

mɣ˩bæ˦-mi˩ /mɣ˩bæ˦mi˩/ *mubbaemi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L-L# ► Fool, idiot (female). • 傻女人、笨女人 ⊡ See also: zo˦bæ˩ ❁ Classifier: ɣ˦ ❁ Morphological makeup: mɣ˩bæ˦, -mi˩

mɣ˧bɤ#˥ /mɣ˧bɤ˧/ *mubbe* (Gi, Da, Da, Jj, Dd: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Sole of the foot. • 脚底 ¶ **mɣ˧bɤ˧-ʈʰæ˧qo˥** • same meaning: sole of the foot • 同上：脚底 ⊡ See also: lo˩bɤ˩ ❋ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥$_a$

mɣ˧bɣ˧zɣ˥ /mɣ˧bɣ˧zɣ˥/ *mubburu* (Gi, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Dragon. • 龙 ◈ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization is close to [m˧bɣ˧zɣ˥]. ⊡ See also: bɣ˧zɣ˧ ❋ Classifier: mi˩$_b$

mɣ˧ɕi˥ 1 /mɣ˧ɕi˥/ *muxie* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Spark. • 火花 ¶ **mɣ˧ɕi˥ | gɤ˩-ɬɑ˧-ze˥** • Sparks fly. • 火花四溅、火花飞溅 ❋ Classifier: æ˩$_a$ 3

mɣ˧ɕi˥ 2 /mɣ˧ɕi˥/ *muxie*
NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Rainbow (simplified form of mɣ˧ɕi˥-dʑɯ˩ʈʰɯ˩). • 彩虹（mɣ˧ɕi˥-dʑɯ˩ʈʰɯ˩ 的简化形式） ⊡ Synonym: mɣ˧ɕi˥-dʑɯ˩ʈʰɯ˩ ❋ Classifier: kʰɯ˩$_b$

mɣ˧ɕi˥-dʑɯ˩ʈʰɯ˩ /mɣ˧ɕi˥dʑɯ˩ʈʰɯ˩/ *muxiejjitee* (Jj: same, Gi: ɲi˧mi˧ dʑɯ˩ ʈʰɯ˩ ◈ (**semantics**) This phrase means ‘the sun drinks water’. The speaker knows the form mɣ˧ɕi˥-dʑɯ˩ʈʰɯ˩, but does not use it. A variant ɲi˧mi˧ | dʑɯ˩ ʈʰɯ˩ is attested., Da: mɣ˧-hĩ˥ | dʑɯ˩ ʈʰɯ˩)
NOUN ❋ Tone: H#-L ► Rainbow. • 彩虹 ◈ (**syntax**) The word can have nominal behaviour: it can be associated with a NUMERICAL+CLASSIFIER expression, /ɖɯ˧-kʰɯ˩/. It can also have predicative behaviour, as it can receive a PERFECTIVE suffix, /-ze˧$_b$/. ◈ (**semantics**) Roselle Dobbs pointed out (in 2015) that La Mingqing analyzes the four syllables as so many distinct morphemes: ‘sky’, ‘rain’, ‘water’ and ‘drink’, respectively. This analysis appears valid for the first, third and fourth syllables. Concerning the second syllable, however, analysis as ‘rain’ does not go without saying, when looked at in dialectal perspective. In the Alawua dialect, the second syllable is not homophonous with ‘rain (its initial consonant is /ɕ/, whereas that of ‘rain is /h/). The sequence /mɣ˧ɕi˥/ has no identifiable meaning. ¶ **mɣ˧ɕi˥-dʑɯ˩ʈʰɯ˩ | ɖɯ˧-kʰɯ˩** • a rainbow ◈ (**syntax**) This example illustrates the nominal use of the word. • 一道彩虹 ¶ **mɣ˧ɕi˥-dʑɯ˩ʈʰɯ˩-ze˩.** • ~ PFV: a rainbow has formed, there is a rainbow ◈ (**syntax**) This example illustrates the predicative use of the word. • ~ 整体体：有了一道彩虹 ¶ (Da) **mɣ˧-hĩ˥ | dʑɯ˩ ʈʰɯ˥, | hi˩ gi˩ ho˥ di˩ mæ˩.** • there is a rainbow (literally: “the sky mandarin is drinking water”), [it means that] it is going to rain. • “天臣在喝水，要下雨了”（有彩虹，即将会下雨）。 ❋ Classifier: kʰɯ˩$_b$ ❋ Morphological makeup: mɣ˧ɕi˥ 2

mɣ˧di˥ /mɣ˧di˥/ *muddi*
NOUN ❋ Tone: MH# ① ► Field. • 田地 ❋ Classifier: kɤ˥$_a$ 2 (CLF for tracts of land) ② ► The Earth, the place where mankind lives (as opposed to the Heavens). • 天下 ❋ Morphological makeup: mɣ˥ 1, di˥

mɣ˩do˩ /mɣ˩do˥/ *muddo* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ❋ Tone: L ► To ask. • 问 ¶ **le˧-mɣ˩do˩** • AC-COMP ~ • 实施 ~ ¶ **mɣ˩do˩-ze˥** • PFV ~ • 问了 ¶ **ə˧tso˧ mɣ˩do˩-bi˩?** • What would [you] like to ask? / What is your question? (Context: the investigator turns towards his teacher (Ama), obviously wanting to ask a question, but he is tardy in expressing his request, experiencing trouble finding his words in Na. The teacher encourages him by asking, in Na: “What is it you want to ask? / What is your question?” • 要问什么呢？（情景：调查者向老师转身，明显是有要问老师问题，但不马上说出来，可能是用摩梭语表达自己的意思有一点困难。老师鼓励调查者说出他的问题：“有一个什么问题呢？”） ¶ **mɣ˩do˩ zo˩-ɲi˥ mæ˩!** • One should ask, of course! (Context: a discussion about awkward situations when someone is puzzled by someone else’s behaviour, for instance when people with different language backgrounds and cultural backgrounds live alongside one another. The consultant says: “One should ask, of course!” The idea is that conversations dispell misunderstandings and allow for good mutual understanding.) • 应该问的啊！（情景：不同语言与文化背景的人在一起，如果不多交流，容易互相误会。阿妈觉得：不理解的，应该问一问，就知道了。愉快交流，才能好好一起生活。）

mɣ˧dze˧ /mɣ˧dze˧/ *muzzei* (Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Barley, *Hordeum vulgare L.* • 大麦 ❋ Classifier: kɤ˥$_a$ 2 (CLF for tracts of land)

mɣ˧dze˧-tɕʰi#˥ /mɣ˧dze˧tɕʰi˧/ *muzzeiqie*
NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Highland barley beard. • 青稞芒

mɣ˩dzɤ˧ /mɣ˩dzɤ˥/ *muzze*
NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ► Bottom part (symbolically: “the tail”). • 下面部分 ¶ **mɣ˩dzɤ˧ dzi˥** • to be seated in the bottom part (of the room) • 坐在（房间的）下面部分 ¶ **no˧ | mɣ˩dzɤ˧ dzi˥!** • Go and get seated in the bottom part (of the room)! • 你到下面去坐！ ¶ (Housebuilding.109, 10.24397/pangloss-0004449#S109)

mɣ˩ɖæ˧ /mɣ˩ɖæ˥/ *muddae* (Da, Jj: same, Gi: mæ˧ɖæ˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Bottom part of body. • 下半身 ⊡ Antonym: gæ˩ɖæ˧

mɣ˧ɖɯ˩ /mɣ˧ɖɯ˩/ *Muddee*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Muddee mountain (Yongning). • 木地箐／木底箐（一座山与山上的村落） ¶ **mɣ˧ɖɯ˩-qo˩qɑ˩** • The pass of Mount Muddee (Mudiqing), in Yongning • 木地箐垭口 ¶ (Housebuilding2.357, 10.24397/pangloss-0004550#S357)

mɣ˩ɖɯ˩ /mɣ˩ɖɯ˥/ *muddee*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Eldest daughter. • 大女儿 ¶ **zo˧ɖɯ˧-mɣ˥ɖɯ˩** • eldest son and eldest daughter (i.e. eldest male and female siblings) • 大儿子与大女儿

mɣ˧-gɤ˥gɤ˩ /mɣ˧gɤ˥gɤ˩/ *muggegge* (Da: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H- ► Descendants. • 下一代、后裔、后人 ¶ **mɣ˧-gɤ˥gɤ˩ hĩ˩** • Descendants, people belonging to the line of descent • 后裔 ¶ **mɣ˧-gɤ˥gɤ˩ hĩ˩=ɻæ˩** • Descendants, people belonging to the line of descent • 后裔

mɣ˧-gɤ˧lɑ˥ /mɣ˧gɤ˧lɑ˥/ *muggela* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Sky spirit. • 天宫菩萨 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧

mɣ˧gɣ#˥ /mɣ˧gɣ˧/ *muggu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Clap of thunder. • 雷、雷声 ¶ **mɣ˧gɣ˧ | gɣ˧-ze˩** • there is a clap of thunder • 打雷了 ¶ **mɣ˧gɣ˧ | ɖɯ˧-ʅɯ˧ gɣ˧** • There is a clap of thunder. • 打雷了。 ¶ **mɣ˧gɣ˧ lɑ˩** • there is a clap of thunder • 打雷了 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) ŋõ51

mɣ˧-gɣ˧dɣ˧ /mɣ˧gɣ˧dɣ˧/ *mugguddu* (Gi, Dd: mɣ˧-gɣ˧dɣ˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Instep, top part of the foot. • 脚背 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ

mɣ˧gɣ˧-kʰɣ˩ 1 /mɣ˧gɣ˧kʰɣ˩/ *mugguku* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Year of the Dragon. Literally 'Year of Thunder'. The Na term for 'dragon', /bɣ˧zɣ˧/, is used to refer to the Chinese year of the Snake. • 龙年。字面意思是'雷年'。摩梭语的'龙'，即 bɣ˧zɣ˧，用于指中国的蛇年。 ❁ Morphological makeup: mɣ˧gɣ#˥, kʰɣ˥

mɣ˧gɣ˧-kʰɣ˩ 2 /mɣ˧gɣ˧kʰɣ˩/ *muggu kuq*

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L# ► Born in the year of the Dragon. • 属龙

mɣ˧kʰɣ˥ /mɣ˧kʰɣ˥/ *muku* (Gi: same, Da: mɣ˥kʰɣ˥, Jj: mɣ˧kʰɣ#˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Smoke. • 烟 ¶ **mɣ˧kʰɣ˧ lɣ˥** • there is a lot of smoke • 烟很多 ❁ Classifier: æ̃˩ₐ 3

mɣ˩kʰɣ˥ /mɣ˩kʰɣ˥/ *muku* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► Evening (starting when it begins to get dark). One of the three periods of the day: early morning (when the sun rises); daytime (when it's light); evening. • 晚上。一天中的三个时段之一：清晨（太阳升起时）；白天（光线充足时）；傍晚。 ⊡ See also: mɣ˩si˧-njɤ˥, njɤ˧le˧gɣ#˥

mɣ˩lo˥ji˩ /mɣ˩lo˥ji˩/ *Muloyi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Muloyi, the name of a legendary family. It could be a distortion of 木老爷, the name given to the Naxi lord of Lijiang in his old age. Mrs. Latami has no knowledge of the meaning of the name, and does not link this family to the Naxi. • Muloyi：一个传奇家族的姓名字。这可能是'木老爷'的变形，'木老爷'是丽江纳西族土司晚年的名字。拉他咪女士不知道这个名字的含义，也没有将这个家族与纳西族联系起来。 ¶ (Mountains.2, 10.24397/pangloss-0004574#S2) **æ˧ʂæ˧-dʑo˩ | tʰi˥, | qɣ˧ȵ˧-ʁo˧qʰwɤ˥ | hĩ˧ | ɖɯ˧-ʑi˩=ȵ˩-dʑo˩, | mɣ˩lo˥ji˩ mɣ˩ʈʂæ˩-kɣ˩-tsɯ˩ ◊ -mɣ˩!** • In the past, the family who lived at the top of Mount Gheu'er was called 'the Muloyi'! • 从前，住在古尔山山顶的家族被称为"Muloyi"！

mɣ˧ʅɯ˩ /mɣ˧ʅɯ˩/ *Mulee* (Gi: mɯ˧ʅɯ˩)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Muli county. • 木里

mɣ˩ɬi˥ /mɣ˩ɬi˥/ *mulhi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Second daughter; literally "middle daughter". • 二女儿

mɣ˩mæ˥ /mɣ˩mæ˥/ *mumae*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Adopted daughter. • 领养的女孩、养女、义女。 ¶ **mɣ˩mæ˥ ʂe˩** • to adopt a daughter • 收养义女 ¶ **zo˧mæ˥-mɣ˩mæ˩ ʂe˩** • to adopt children • 收养孩子

mɣ˧mi˧ /mɣ˧mi˧/ *mumi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Woman. • 女人 ¶ **(proverb) mɣ˧mi˧ so˩tsʰi˩-kʰɣ˩, | qʰo˧mo˥ gi˩ le˩-ʈɤ˩! | ʑi˧=ɻæ˥ | qʰɣ˧tsʰi˧-kʰɣ˩, | bɤ˧di˩ lɑ˩ hỹ˩ ɖʐæ˩!** • "A woman of thirty must be pulled along like an old cow; men of sixty still ride red tigers in the land of the Pumi!" This proverb is about ageing in both sexes, with special emphasis on the appeal that they exert on the opposite sex: at thirty, a woman is old; at sixty, a man is still ready for the greatest exploits. The proverb is reported to be occasionally used by women as an ironic (covertly mocking) comment about an ageing

beau. • “女人，到三十岁就算是得拉着的老牛。男人们，到六十岁还在普米山上骑红老虎！”这个谚语讲男人与女人老化过程的不对称，特别描写相互吸引的程度：三十岁女人算是老了，六十岁男人还认为自己有伟大的威力。女人可以用这个谚语隐蔽地嘲弄一个衰老帅哥。 ¶ (Sister1.130, 10.24397/pangloss-0004342#S130) ❋ Classifier: ɣ˧

mɣ˧mi˧-mæ˧dʐɣ#˥ /mɣ˧mi˧mæ˧dʐɣ˧/ *mumi maeddeu*
NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Partridge, *Francolinus pintadeanus (Scopoli)*. • 鹧鸪, *Francolinus pintadeanus (Scopoli)*. ⊡ Synonym: mɣ˧mi˧-mæ˧dʐɣ˧-mi#˥ ❋ Classifier: mi˩ᵦ

mɣ˧mi˧-mæ˧dʐɣ˧-mi#˥ /mɣ˧mi˧mæ˧dʐɣ˧mi˧/ *mumi maeddeumi*
NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Partridge, *Francolinus pintadeanus (Scopoli)*. • 鹧鸪, *Francolinus pintadeanus (Scopoli)*. ⊡ Synonym: mɣ˧mi˧-mæ˧dʐɣ#˥ ❋ Classifier: mi˩ᵦ ❋ Morphological makeup: mɣ˧mi˧-mæ˧dʐɣ#˥, mi˩

mɣ˧~mɣ˥ /mɣ˧mɣ˥/ *mumu* (Jj, Dd: same)
VERB ❋ Tone: H# ► To blow (e.g. to blow the fire, to blow a horn) (reduplicated form). • 吹（灰，乐器）（重叠形式） ¶ **mɣ˧~mɣ˥-ze˩** • ~ PFV • ~ 整体体：吹一吹了 ❋ Morphological makeup: mɣ˩ₐ 1

mɣ˧~mɣ#˥ /mɣ˧mɣ˧/ *mumu* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)
ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: #H ► Clear (speech). • 清楚（话、事情） ¶ **ʐɯɤ˧ mɣ˧~mɣ˧** • to speak clearly; clear speech • 讲清楚 ¶ **le˧-mɣ˧~mɣ˧-kʰɯ˩** • to clarify, to explain • 弄明白、讲清楚 ¶ **mɤ˧-mɣ˧~mɣ˧, | le˧-mɣ˧~mɣ˧-kʰɯ˩!** • What we don’t understand, we need to clarify! • 不明白的事情，必须弄个水落石出！ ❋ Morphological makeup: mɣ˥ 3 reduplicated from ‘to understand’

mɣ˧-mɣ˥-di˩ /mɣ˧mɣ˥di˩/ *mu muddi* (Jj: ∅)
NOUN ❋ Tone: H#- ► Bellows. • 风箱 ⊡ Synonym: ko˧li#˥ ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˧ᵦ ❋ Morphological makeup: mɣ˥ 2, mɣ˩ₐ 1, -di˩ Roselle Dobbs proposes to analyze this form as: fire-to.blow-NMLZ, “thing to blow on the fire”.

mɣ˧ɲi˧ /mɣ˧ɲi˧/ *muni* (Gi, Da, Dd: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Toe. • 脚趾 ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˧ᵦ

mɣ˩pʰæ˧ /mɣ˩pʰæ˥/ *mupae*
NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ► Kitchen: the room where pig swill is cooked, wine is distilled, and some of the food for people is prepared. • 备料房：煮猪食、煮酒的地方，有时候也在那边准备人的饭 ⊡ See also: gæ˩pʰæ˧, dɣ˩pʰæ˧ ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˧ᵦ

mɣ˩pʰæ˥ /mɣ˩pʰæ˥/ *mupae* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ❋ Tone: LM+MH# ► To forget. • 忘记、落下 ¶ **mɣ˩pʰæ˧-ze˥** • (I) forgot! • 忘记了 ¶ **le˧-mɣ˩pʰæ˩(-ze˩)** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has forgotten • 实施 ~ 整体体：忘记了 ¶ **ə˧tso˧-la˧ ʂɣ˧dʐɣ˧, | mɤ˧-do˩! | tso˧~tso˧ mɣ˥pʰæ˩!** • 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 ¶ **ə˧tso˧-la˧ ʂɣ˧dʐɣ˧ F | mɤ˧-do˩! | tso˧~tso˧ F mɣ˩pʰæ˩!** • 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

mɣ˧qo˩ /mɣ˧qo˩/ *mugho*
NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Papaya. • 木瓜 ⊡ Synonym: mo˩kwæ˧ ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˧ᵦ ❋ Comparanda: (Pumi) mu55qɑ22

mɣ˧qo˩-dʐɯ˩ /mɣ˧qo˩dʐɯ˩/ *mughojji*
NOUN ❋ Tone: L#- ► A liquid prepared from the papaya, which served as an equivalent of vinegar (vinegar was introduced late: it was bought in Chinese areas). • 用木瓜制成的一种汁，用法类似于醋。相当于醋木瓜。过去，永宁没有醋，醋是从内地（汉族地区）买来的。 ❋ Classifier: kɤ˩ₐ ❋ Morphological makeup: mɣ˧qo˩, dʐɯ˩

mɣ˧qʰwæ˩ /mɣ˧qʰwæ˩/ *Mukhuae*
NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Mukhuae: the name of a Na village at the northern edge of the Lake. Latitude: 27.75156, longitude: 100.81327 • 木垮：村落名，在泸沽湖北端。经纬度：100.81327，27.75156 ¶ **ɬi˧ki˧, | ɲi˧se˩, | tɑ˧dzi˩, | mɣ˧qʰwæ˩, | la˧tʰɑ˧-di˥** • Na villages on the shore of the Lake, in the order in which one crosses them when moving away from the Yongning plain and going clockwise around the Lake: Lhigi, Nisei, Dazzee, Mukhuae, Lataddi. These villages do not count as part of Yongning proper. The last, /la˧tʰɑ˧-di˥/, is not a village name like the preceding four: it refers to the entire Na area beyond the fourth village. • 泸沽湖边的摩梭村落，依次是：里格、尼赛（小落水）、大祖、木垮，然后到拉塔地（拉塔地指的是泸沽湖周边的摩梭地区，包括左所、落水村等）

mɣ˧ʁo˥$ /mɣ˧ʁo˥/ *muwo* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: mɣ˧ʁo#˥)
NOUN ❋ Tone: H$ ► Heavens, sky. • 天空 ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˧ᵦ ❋ Morphological makeup: mɣ˥ 1, -ʁo

mɣ˩ʁwɤ˧ 1 /mɣ˩ʁwɤ˥/ *muwua*
NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ► Lower reaches of a river; down-

stream. • 下游 ▣ Antonym: gɤ˩ʁwɤ˦

mɣ˩ʁwɤ˦ 2 /mɣ˩ʁwɤ˥/ *Muwua*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM ► The name of a village. • 下村，比如者波下村（永宁的一个村落）

mɣ˩si˥ /mɣ˩si˥/ *musee* (Da: ∅, Dd: mɣ˩sɯ˥)

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM+MH# ► Morning. • 早晨

mɣ˩si˦-njɤ˥ /mɣ˩si˦njɤ˥/ *musse nya* (Da: mɣ˩sɯ˦-njɤ˥)

ADVERB ✵ Tone: LM+MH# ► Early in the morning. One of the three periods of the day: early morning (when the sun rises); daytime (when it's light); evening. • 一大早、清晨。一天中的三个时段之一：清晨（太阳升起时）；白天（光线充足时）；傍晚。 ▣ See also: njɤ˦le˦gɣ#˥, mɣ˩kʰɣ˥

mɣ˩ta#˥ /mɣ˩ta˥/ *muda*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM+#H ► Fame, reputation. • 名声、名气 ¶ **mɣ˩ta˦ ʑi˦** • to praise • 为其扬名、让人出名、认可、给好名声。 ¶ **hĩ˦-ɳɯ˩ | mɣ˩ta˥ F | ʑi˦ le˦-hɯ˩-ze˩.** • (She/he did some good things, and) people gave him recognition / and he earned fame. • （他做了好事情，于是）人们给了他认可／给了他好名声。 ¶ **no˦-sɯ˩kɣ˩ | lo˦ʑi˦ | hɤ˥, | hĩ˦-ɳɯ˩ | mɣ˩ta˦ ʑi˦ kɣ˩.** • If you work well, you can expect people to give you recognition / you can expect to earn fame. / Fame is earned through distinguished actions. • 你们工作好的话，人家会给你好名声。（"因为好厉害，所以才出名。"）

mɣ˩tɣ˩ /mɣ˩tɣ˥/ *mudu*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► Only daughter. • 独生女 ¶ **mɣ˩tɣ˥ | ɖɯ˦-ɣ˦ dʑo˩!** • (She) has an only daughter! • 她有一个独生女！ ¶ **mɣ˩tɣ˥ | ɖɯ˦-ɣ˦-la˦ dʑo˥!** • (She) just has an only daughter! • 她只有一个独生女！

mɣ˩tʰi˩ /mɣ˩tʰi˥/ *muti*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► Intelligent. • 聪明 ¶ **ǂʈʂʰɯ˦ | mɣ˩tʰi˥ | ʐwæ˥!** • ǂShe is very intelligent! • 她很聪明！ ✵ Morphological makeup: mɣ˥, tʰi˦

mɣ˦tʰɣ˥ /mɣ˦tʰɣ˥/ *mutu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: MH# ► Torch. • 火把 ✵ Classifiers: qɑ˩$_c$ (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles), tʰɣ˩$_b$

mɣ˦tsɯ˥ /mɣ˦tsɯ˥/ *muzi* (Jj: same, Gi, Da: mɣ˦tsɯ˥)

NOUN ✵ Tone: MH# ► Beard. • 胡子 ¶ **mɣ˦tsɯ˦ ʐi˥** • to have a beard • 有胡子 ✵ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥$_a$

mɣ˦tsʰi#˥ /mɣ˦tsʰi˦/ *mucee* (Da: mɣ˦tsʰɯ˦, Jj: mɣ˦tsʰɣ˦)

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） ¶ **mɣ˦tsʰi˦-qo˩** • during the dry season • 旱季的时候 ▣ Synonym: tsʰi˥ ✵ Classifier: tsʰi˥$_a$ 1

mɣ˩tsʰo˩ /mɣ˩tsʰo˥/ *muco* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: mɣ˦tsʰo˥)

NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► Firewood full of resin, used to start a fire. • 含很多树脂的木头，用来引火 ✵ Classifier: kɤ˥$_a$ 1

mɣ˩tɕi˥ /mɣ˩tɕi˥/ *mujie*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LH ► Youngest daughter. • 最小的女儿

mɣ˩-tɕo˦ /mɣ˩tɕo˥/ *mujo* (Dd: same ◈ **(phonology)** Phonetically, [m̩], an entirely nasal syllable. In this context, it is sometimes close to [mi]. Phonologically, it is /mɣ/.)

ADVERB ✵ Tone: LM ► Downward. • 向下，往下 ¶ **mɣ˩-tɕo˦ kwɤ˩** • to throw down • 往下扔 ¶ **mɣ˩-tɕo˦ se˦!** • Get down! Go down! (Command to the dog if it climbs onto the floorboard of the house, contrary to the rule) • 下去！（命令狗从主屋的地板下去：狗不准来上面） ▣ Antonym: gɤ˩-tɕo˦

mɣ˦tʰæ#˥ /mɣ˦tʰæ˦/ *mutae* (Gi, Da, Jj: same, Dd: mæ˦tʰæ˦)

ADVERB ✵ Tone: #H ► Under. • 下面 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦ | mɣ˦tʰæ˦-la˩ li˩! | gɤ˦bi˦ mɤ˦-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）

mɣ˦tʰɯ˦ /mɣ˦tʰɯ˦/ *mutee* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: mɯ˥tʰɯ˥)

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Heel. • 脚跟 ✵ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥$_a$

mɣ˦ʈʂæ˥ /mɣ˦ʈʂæ˥/ *muzhae* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: MH# ► To call, to give the name... to, to refer to... as... • 叫做、称作、名叫 ¶ **(ʈʂʰɯ˦ |) ə˦tso˦ mɣ˦ʈʂæ˥?** • What's her/his name? / What is (it/he/she) called? • 他叫什么名字？ ¶ **njɤ˦ | ... mɣ˦ʈʂæ˥** • My name is... • 我名字叫…… ▣ See also: mɣ˦ 1

mɣ˩ʈʂæ˥ /mɣ˩ʈʂæ˥/ *muzhae* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM+MH# ► Bottom part of body, lower part (of the body=below the waist). • 下半身 ▣ Synonym: mɣ˩ɖæ˦ ▣ Antonym: gɤ˩ʈʂæ˥, gæ˩ɖæ˦

mɣ˧tʂo˩-ti˩-bɻ˩ /mɣ˧tʂo˩ti˩bɻ˩/ *muzhodibbeu* (Jj: ∅)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ► A water insect (remains to be identified). • 一种水生昆虫（尚待确认）。

mɣ˧tʂɣ˥ 1 /mɣ˧tʂɣ˥/ *muzhu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: H# ① ► Creased. • 皱（衣服） ② ► Wrinkled. • （脸）有皱纹 ¶ **to˧kɤ˧ | mɣ˧tʂɣ˥-ze˩.** • (His/her) forehead became wrinkled. • 他的前额有了皱纹。 ¶ **to˧kɤ˧ | le˧-mɣ˧tʂɣ˥** • (His/her) forehead is wrinkled. • 他的前额有皱纹。 ¶ (Gi) **æ˩ʂe/ | le˧-mɣ˧tʂɣ˥** • The skin is wrinkled (literally "the flesh is wrinkled") • 皮肤有皱纹（直译：“肉有皱纹”） ⊡ See also: mɣ˧tʂɣ˥ 2 ③ ► Withered. • 谢（花谢了） ¶ **bæ˩bæ/ | le˧-mɣ˧tʂɣ˥-ze˩** • The flower has withered. • 花谢了。

mɣ˧tʂɣ˥ 2 /mɣ˧tʂɣ˥/ *muzhu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Wrinkle. • 皱纹 ⊡ See also: mɣ˧tʂɣ˥ 1 ❁ Classifier: kʰɯ˩b

mɣ˧tʂɣ˩ /mɣ˧tʂɣ˩/ *muzhu* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: mɣ˧dʐu˩)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Mortar. • 臼 ❁ Classifier: nɑ˧a

mɣ˧tʂɣ˩-nɣ˩mi˩ /mɣ˧tʂɣ˩nɣ˩mi˩/ *muzhunumi* (Gi: same, Da: mɣ˧dʐu˩nɣ˩mi/, Jj: ∅)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ► Small pestle. • 杵 ❁ Classifier: nɑ˧a ❁ Morphological makeup: mɣ˧tʂɣ˩, nɣ˩mi˩

mɣ˧tʂʰɤ˩ /mɣ˧tʂʰɤ˩/ *muche* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Chin. • 下巴 ❁ Classifiers: kʰwɤ˥a, ʅɯ˧b

mɣ˩zo˩ /mɣ˩zo/ *musso* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Young lady. • 姑娘 ¶ **mɣ˩zo˩=ɻæ˧** • young ladies • 姑娘们 ❁ Classifiers: ʅɯ˧b, ɣ˧

mɣ˩zo˩-ə˩mi˥ /mɣ˩zo˩ə˩mi˥/ *musso ami* (La: mɣ˩zo˩-ə˥mi˩)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ► A young lady and her mother. • 姑娘与母亲

mɣ˩zɯ˩ 1 /mɣ˩zɯ/ *mussi*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Brothers (term used by women, i.e. by sisters). • 兄弟（年长或年幼）；姐妹用语。◈ (**semantics**) This term is archaic. Homophony with 'oats' may have played a part in the process by which it fell out of common usage. In the current state of the language, it cannot be used on its own, as illustrated by the two ill-formed sentences provided among the examples: thus, one cannot say ‡tʂʰɯ˧ | nɑ˧dʑi˧=bɣ˧ | mɣ˩zɯ˩ɲi˥ 'this is Najjie's brother'. ❁ Usage: archaic ¶ **tʂʰɯ˧ | nɑ˧dʑi˧=bɣ˧ | mɣ˩zɯ˩-ʑi˥-hĩ˩ɲi/!** • He is Najjie nɑ˧dʑi˧'s brother! • 他是 nɑ˧dʑi˧ 的兄弟！ ¶ **no˧ | mɣ˩zɯ˩-ʑi˥-hĩ˩ | ə˩-dʑo/?** • Do you have brothers? • 你有兄弟吗？ ¶ **‡no˧ | mɣ˩zɯ/ | ə˩-dʑo/?** • Ungrammatical sentence. Intended meaning: "Do you have brothers?" • 病句：不能这样问“你有兄弟吗？” ¶ **‡tʂʰɯ˧ | nɑ˧dʑi˧=bɣ˧ | mɣ˩zɯ˩ɲi˥.** • Ungrammatical sentence. Intended meaning: "He is Najjie's brother". • 病句：不能这样问“他是娜金的哥哥／弟弟”。 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧

mɣ˩zɯ˩ 2 /mɣ˩zɯ/ *mussi* (Gi, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Oats. • 燕麦 ⊡ See also: mɣ˩zɯ˩-ni˥mi˩ ❁ Classifier: kɤ˧a 2 (CLF for tracts of land)

mɣ˩zɯ˩-ni˥mi˩ /mɣ˩zɯ˩ni˥mi˩/ *mussinimi* (Jj: same, Da: ∅, Dd: mɣ˩zɯ˩-nɣ˧mi˩)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L+#H- ► Brothers and sisters, siblings (all children of the same mother). The term is also used in a broader sense to include all the children of the mother's sisters. • 兄弟姐妹（同一母亲的所有子女）。这个词也有更广泛的含义，包括所有母系堂兄弟姐妹：母亲姐妹的所有子女。 ❁ Morphological makeup: mɣ˩zɯ˩ 1, ni˧mi#˥

mɣ˧ʐe˧ 1 /mɣ˧ʐe˧/ *murei* (Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Rainy season (summer and autumn: from the 3rd to the 8th month of the lunar calendar). • 雨季（夏天与秋天：三月份至八月份） ¶ **mɣ˧ʐe˧-qo˥** • during the rainy season • 雨季的时候 ¶ (Gi) **mɣ˧ʐe˧-qo˥ ŋɯ˩, | hi˩ gi/!** • Rain only comes with the rainy season! (Context: in the first days of May, a visitor who sees the sky getting cloudy asks whether it is going to rain. Gisso answers that it only begins to rain in earnest with the coming of the rainy season.) • 雨季的时候，（会）下雨！（情景：五月初，一个人问会不会下雨，给若回答说，雨季来了才会开始大量下雨。）

mɣ˧ʐe#˥ /mɣ˧ʐe˧/ *murei* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Gun; firelock. • 枪，明火枪 ¶ (Jj) **hæ˧-mɣ˧ʐe#˥** • (Han) Chinese gun • 汉枪，汉族的枪 ¶ (Jj) **ʁo˧dzɯ˩-mɣ˩ʐe˩** • Tibetan gun • 藏枪，藏族的枪 ❁ Classifier: kʰɯ˩b

mɣ˧ʐe˧-tʂʰæ˧ɣɯ#˥ /mɣ˧ʐe˧tʂʰæ˧ɣɯ˧/ *murei chaehree* (Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Gunpowder. • 火药 ❁ Classifier: po˩b (CLF for bags)

mɣ˩zɤ˩ /mɣ˩zɤ/ *mure*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Daughter. The expression emphasises the fact that it is a child that one has brought up oneself. • 女孩，女婴。这一词强调了这是一个亲手带大的孩子。

n

nɑ˥ /nɑ˦/ *na*
ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: H ► Important, serious (e.g. a wound). • 严重，重要 ¶ **mɤ˦-nɑ˥** • NEG ∼: not serious • 否定∼：不严重

nɑ˦$_a$ /ɖɯ˦ nɑ˦/ *na* (Jj: same)
CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: M$_a$ ► Classifier for tools. • 量词：工具（一把） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɖɯ˦-nɑ˦ dʑo˦** • there is one (tool) • 有一把（工具）

nɑ˩$_b$ /nɑˀ/ *naq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L$_b$ ► Black, dark. Replaced in current usage by næ˩-qʰæ˥ʈʂʰe˩. • 黑，暗（颜色，天色）。日常语言中采用 næ˩-qʰæ˥ʈʂʰe˩。 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) nɑ˩-hĩ˥** • ∼ REL • 黑的 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) mɤ˦-nɑ˩** • NEG ∼: not dark • 否定∼：不黑 ⊡ Synonym: næ˩-qʰæ˥ʈʂʰe˩

nɑʌ /nɑˀ/ *Naq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Endonym: Na. • 自称：摩梭族 ¶ **nɑ˩-mɣ˦ nɑ˥-di˩** • Na territory • 摩梭人地区 ¶ **ə˦ʝi˦-ʂɯ˥ʝi˩, | nɑ˩zo˦-tɑ˥mɣ˩-ɳɯ˩ | dʑo˦-ɲi˥-tsɯ˩!** • Na traditions used to mention this! / There used to be Na traditions about this! (Context: when reference is made to local customs, to explain what is allowed and what is not.) • 过去，摩梭人的传统（里）有（关于这些问题的说法）嘛！ ❁ Classifier: ɣ˦

nɑ˥ /nɑˀ/ *naq* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To tremble. • 发抖，颤抖 ⊡ See also: nɑ˩~nɑ˥

nɑ˩ba˦-ʁɑ˦lɯ#˥ /nɑ˩ba˦ʁɑ˦lɯ˦/ *Nabbahralee*
NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ► Name of a mountain. • 一座山的名字 ¶ (Mountains.102, 10.24397/pangloss-0004574#S102)

nɑ˩dzi˥ /nɑ˩dzi˥/ *nazzee* (Da: ∅, Jj: nɑ˩dzɯ˥)
ADVERB ❁ Tone: LH ► Dark (at twilight, dusk). • 暗（黄昏／暮的时候，天变暗） ¶ **nɑ˩dzi˥-ze˩!** • It has got dark! Twilight has come! • 天变暗了！／黄昏到了！ ¶ **nɑ˩dzi˥-ho˩-ze˩!** • It's going to get dark! • （天）要变暗了！

nɑ˦dʑi#˥ /nɑ˦dʑi˦/ *Najjie*
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Najjie, a feminine given name. • 娜金：一个女性名字（还音译位‘娜吉’） ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Rnam rgyal རྣམ་རྒྱལ

nɑ˩-gwɤ˥ /nɑ˩gwɤ˥/ *Naggua*
NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Na songs. • 摩梭民歌 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦|nɑ˩-gwɤ˥ F | kɣʌ˦! | hæ˦-gwɤ˩ F | kɣʌ˦! | ʁo˦dzi˩-gwɤ˩ F | kɣ˦-ʝi˥!** • He can sing (lots of different styles:) Na songs! and also Chinese (Han) songs! and also Tibetan songs! • 他会唱很多种风格的歌曲：摩梭的，会唱！汉族的，会唱！藏族的，会唱！ ❁ Morphological makeup: nɑʌ, gwɤ˩$_a$

nɑ˩hĩ#˥ /nɑ˩hĩ˥/ *Nahin* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: ∅)
NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ► Naxi (ethnic group). • 纳西族 ¶ **nɑ˩hĩ˥-mi˦ ɲi˥!** • (Yes,) she is a Naxi woman! • 她是纳西族女人！ ¶ **nɑ˩hĩ˥-bɑ˦lɑ˥** • the Naxi costume, Naxi garments • 纳西族服装 ¶ **nɑ˩hĩ˥-tʰæ˦ɻæ˥** • Naxi books • 纳西族的书 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˦

nɑ˩hĩ˥-ʐwɤˀ /nɑ˩hĩ˥ʐwɤˀ/ *Nahinrua*
NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► The Naxi language. • 纳西语 ¶ **nɑ˩hĩ˥-ʐwɤ˦ so˥** • to study the Naxi language • 学纳西语 ¶ **“bæ˦li˥”, | nɑ˩hĩ˥-ʐwɤ˦ ɲi˥!** • “bæ˦li˥” [a Naxi word for sweetened tea] is a Naxi word! / It's in the Naxi language! • “bæ˦li˥”[纳西语词语：‘甜茶’]，是纳西语！ ¶ **jo˦mɣ˦ hĩ˦, | nɑ˩hĩ˥-ʐwɤ˦ kɣ˥!** • The people of the hamlet of Youmi speak Naxi! • 油米村人讲的是纳西语！ ❁ Morphological makeup: nɑ˩hĩ#˥, ʐwɤ˩$_b$

nɑ˩kwɤ˦ /nɑ˩kwɤ˥/ *nagua*
NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Pumpkin; cushaw. Recently introduced to Yongning, where only small gourds were found in the past: tɕi˦kwɤ˦, used when preparing pigswill. • 南瓜（最近才传入到永宁）。 ⊡ See also: tɕi˦kwɤ˦ ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˦$_b$ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 南瓜

nɑ˦mi#˥ /nɑ˦mi˦/ *nami*
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Difficulties, complications, hardship, overwork, great fatigue. • 受累、劳累、辛苦、困难、艰难、艰苦 ¶ **nɑ˦mi˦ tʰɣ˦!** • Hardship has come! • 现在是艰苦的时候！／现在很贫困！ ¶ **(proverb) õ˦-nɑ˦mi˥, õ˩ ʂe˩!** • One is responsible for one's own misfortunes / One is the architect of one's own miseries! (A proverbial expression used when observing people who, by not listening to the good advice they are given, create difficulties for themselves that seem quite unnecessary: for example, by organizing a party that turns into a fiasco.) • 一个人是自己不幸的制造者！／自己艰苦，是自己找的！这是一句俗语，当看到一些人不听别人的好建议，给自己制造了看似没有必要的困难：例如，组织一场娱乐活动，结果却弄巧成拙。 ❁

Classifier: kʰwɤ˥a

na˩mi#˥ /na˩mi˥/ *Nami*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ► Na woman. • 摩梭女人 ⊡ Synonym: na˩mɣ˦

na˩mɣ˦ /na˩mɣ˥/ *Namu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Na woman. • 摩梭女人 ¶ **na˩zo˦-na˥mɣ˩** • Na men and women; the Na (Mosuo) • 摩梭男人与摩梭女人，摩梭人 ⊡ Synonym: na˩mi#˥

na˩mɣ˥-na˩dzi˩dzi˩ /na˩mɣ˥na˩dzi˩dzi˩/ *namu nazzeezzee* (Gi: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: H#- ► All dark, quite dark (at twilight, dusk). • 很暗（天变得很暗）

na˦~na˥ /na˦na˥/ *nana*

ADVERB ❁ Tone: H# ► Secretly. • 偷偷、暗暗、私自、暗地、暗里 ¶ **na˦na˥ | le˦-li˦ le˦-do˩** • to see (someone) for whom one was secretly on the lookout • 偷偷地看见 ¶ **na˦~na˥ se˩** • to walk furtively • 贼头贼脑地走 ❁ Morphological makeup: na˩b Probably a reduplicated form of 'black, dark'

na˩~na˧ /na˩na˧/ *nana* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► To tremble (reduplicated form). • 发抖，颤抖（重叠形式） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) na˩~na˦-ze˥** • ~ PFV • ~ 整体体：发抖了 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-na˩~na˩** • ACCOMP ~ • 实施～ ¶ **lo˩qʰwɤ˥ | na˩~na˧** • the hand trembles • 手抖 ❁ Morphological makeup: na˧

na˩pɣ˦-qʰwɤ˦ /na˩pɣ˦qʰwɤ˦/ *nabukhua* (Jj: same, Gi: ∅)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM- ► Emperor (borrowed from the Mongolian?). • 皇帝 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦ | na˩pɣ˦-qʰwɤ˦-ni˩gɣ˩!** • He's got an empereror's looks! / He thinks he's the emperor! (Mocking someone who thinks he or she can impose his/her decisions to everyone, who thinks (s)he is a great leader.) • 他摆出做皇帝的样子！／他以为他是皇帝吧！（嘲笑一个自以为是的人） ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) nɑ̃22pu55qʰʌ35

na˦tʰi˦pɣ˦ /na˦tʰi˦pɣ˦/ *Natibu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M? #H? ► Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: "*Natibu*". Its purpose is to drive away the *Nati* ghosts. (Source: Latami Wangyong) • 达巴《纳替部》经。"驱赶"纳替"鬼时念诵的经典"（拉他咪王勇）。

na˩tsʰi˩ /na˩tsʰi˧/ *Nacee*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Nacee, the name of a mountain. Latitude: 27.77143, longitude: 100.61742. • 一座山的名字：纳慈，也称作'纳刺'。经纬度：100.61742，27.77143 ¶ **kɤ˦mɣ˧, | æ˦ʂæ˦, | ŋwɤ˦hɑ̃˩, | ʂwæ˦gɣ#˥, | na˩tsʰi˧ | -tɕʰɤ˦pɤ˦mi#˥, | qɣ˦ɻ˦-ʈʂʰæ˦na˥** • The six mountains of Yongning that carry a name and have a definite symbolic value: Gemu, Aesha, Nguahan, Shuaeggu, Nacee-Qebemi, Gheu'er-Chaena. The other mountains do not have comparable symbolic value, and fewer people use specific names for them. • 永宁地区有固定名字的六座山：格姆，安山，瓦哈，双古，纳慈巧吧咪，古尔川纳。 ⊡ See also: na˩tsʰi˧ | -tɕʰɤ˦pɤ˦mi#˥

na˩tsʰi˧ | -tɕʰɤ˦pɤ˦mi#˥ /na˩tsʰi˧ | tɕʰɤ˦pɤ˦mi˦/ *Nacee-Qebemi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L-#H ► Name of a mountain: Nacee-Qebemi. • 一座山的名字：纳慈巧吧咪 ¶ **kɤ˦mɣ˧, | æ˦ʂæ˦, | ŋwɤ˦hɑ̃˩, | ʂwæ˦gɣ#˥, | na˩tsʰi˧ | -tɕʰɤ˦pɤ˦mi#˥, | qɣ˦ɻ˦-ʈʂʰæ˦na˥** • The six mountains of Yongning that carry a name and have a definite symbolic value: Gemu, Aesha, Nguahan, Shuaeggu, Nacee-Qebemi, Gheu'er-Chaena. The other mountains do not have comparable symbolic value, and fewer people use specific names for them. • 永宁地区有固定名字的六座山：格姆，安山，瓦哈，双古，纳慈巧吧咪，古尔川纳。 ❁ Morphological makeup: na˩tsʰi˩, tɕʰɤ˦pɤ˦-mi#˥

na˦ʈʂʰõ˦-õ˩di˩-pɤ˩ /na˦ʈʂʰõ˦õ˩di˩pɤ˩/ *nachon onddibe*

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Streamer of scriptures, attached to pillars within the house. • 经幡、风马旗（挂在家里的柱子上） ⊡ See also: lo˦ta˦-lo˦tɕi#˥ ❁ Classifier: pʰæ˧a

na˩zo#˥ /na˩zo˥/ *Nasso*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ► Na man. • 摩梭男人 ¶ **na˩zo˦-na˥mɣ˩** • Na men and women; the Mosuo • 摩梭男人与摩梭女人，摩梭人

na˩-ʐwɤ˥ /na˩ʐwɤ˥/ *Narua*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Autonym of the language: the Na language. • 本语言：摩梭语（纳语）

næ˩-qʰæ˥ʈʂʰe˩ /næ˩qʰæ˥ʈʂʰe˩/ *nakhaechei* (Da: na˩-qʰæ˦ʈʂʰe˩, Jj: na˩-qʰæ˦ ʈʂʰe˥ (+gɣ˩))

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: #H- ► Black, dark; dark all over, completely dark. • 黑乎乎、很黑 ◈ **(phonology)** This word is the only example to date of the syllable combination /næ/: a non-retroflex /n/ followed by the vowel /æ/. The obvious link with /na/ 'black' suggests that the æ vowel quality in this word results from regressive vowel harmony. ¶ **næ˩-qʰæ˥ʈʂʰe˩-hĩ˩** • ~ REL • 黑的

▣ Antonym: pʰɻ̩˩-tɕæ˩ɻæ˥ ✵ Morphological makeup: nɑ˩b

-ne /-/ *niq*

SUFFIX ✵ Tone: 0? ► Like, as if. • 像 ¶ (Da) **no˦-ɳɯ˦ hwæ˦-ne˦-ʑi˥ | zo˦!** • as if you were buying • 就像你来买一样！ ¶ (Da) **no˦-ɳɯ˦ lɑ˥ | -ne˦-ʑi˥ | zo˦!** • as if you were striking • 就像你来打一样！ ¶ **no˦-ɳɯ˦ pi˦-ne˦-ʑi˥ | zo˦!** • as if you decided • 就像你来说一样！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦ne˦-ʑi˥** • thus, in this way • 这样 ¶ **tʰɣ̩˦-kʰɣ̩˩-ne˩-ʑi˩-zo˩** • like that year • 像那年一样、就像那年 ¶ **tʰɣ̩˦-ɬi˦-ne˦-ʑi˥-zo˩** • like that month • 像那个月一样、就像那个月 ¶ **tʰɣ̩˦-hɑ̃˩-ne˩-ʑi˩-zo˩** • like that evening • 像那天晚上一样、就像那个晚上 ¶ **tʰɣ̩˦-ʂɯ˥-ne˩-ʑi˩-zo˩** • like that time • 像那次一样、就像那次 ¶ (Da) **tʰɣ̩˦ɲi˦-ne˦-ʑi˥-zo˩** • like that day ◈ (**phonology**) Il y a contraction phonétique de /ne˩ʑi/, réalisé phonétiquement proche de [ni]. Néanmoins, cette contraction n'est pas encore lexicalisée: les deux syllabes demeurent identifiables pour la locutrice. • 像那天一样、就像那天

ni˥ /ni˦/ *ni*

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Amaranth. • 苋米 ✵ Classifier: po˦a (CLF for plants with a stalk)

ni˦fɣ̩˥ /ni˦fɣ̩˥/ *nifu*

NOUN ✵ Tone: H# ► A very large bag, either made of leather (to carry products over long distances by caravan) or of linen (to wrap up a corpse for temporary inhumation). • 大包：用来包装物品的皮包（马帮用的），或者来装尸体的麻布包（为了在火葬前暂时存放尸体） ¶ **jɤ˦ŋɤ˦-ni˦fɣ̩˥** • Chengdu bag. This kind of large, solid bag was often purchased in the area of Chengdu, hence its association with this place name. • 成都大包。（据说这类的包一般是成都地区生产的。） ✵ Classifier: ɭɯ˦b

ni˦gɣ̩˥ /ni˦gɣ̩˥/ *niq ggu*

ADVERB ✵ Tone: MH# ► To be like, to seem like. • 如、像 ¶ **zɯ˦hɣ̃˩ ni˩gɣ̩˩** • like grass, i.e. vivid green • 像草，等于绿色 ¶ **æ̃˦qæ˩ ni˩gɣ̩˩** • like a parrot (i.e. blue/green-coloured) • 像鹦鹉，等于青色 ¶ **lwæ˩pʰɻ̩˩ ni˥gɣ̩˩** • like ashes, i.e. grey-coloured ◈ (**phonology**) A modified form of /lwɤ˩pʰɻ̩˩ ni˦gɣ̩˩/. It is currently /lwæ˩pʰɻ̩˩ ni˦gɣ̩˩/ that is most common, even though the word 'ash', outside this expression, retains its /lwɤ˩/ form. • 灰色 ¶ **sɯ˦pɻ̩˩ ni˩gɣ̩˩** • like a urinary bladder, in the shape of a bladder • 像膀胱 ¶ **(nɣ̩˩mi˥ |) ɖɯ˦-ɣ̩˦ ni˩gɣ̩˩** • (their heart is) like one, as one • 一条心，想得一致 ¶ **dzi˩bi˩ ni˩gɣ̩˥** • to be accustomed to, to get accustomed to • 习惯（一个环境） ¶ **li˩ ʈʰɯ˩-bi˩ ni˩gɣ̩˥** • to have a habit of drinking tea, to be a tea-drinker • 习惯喝茶、有喝茶的习惯 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦ | ʂɯ˦-bi˦ ni˩gɣ̩˩!** • It looks like it's going to die! / It looks as if it (/he/she) were going to die! ◈ (**semantics**) Can refer to a plant, but also to a human being. (Elicited during transcription of Agriculture.70.) • 他好像要死了！

ni˦mi#˥ /ni˦mi˦/ *nimi*

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Sisters (term used by men, i.e. by brothers). • 姐妹（年长或年幼）；兄弟用语 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦ | ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦=bɣ̩˦ | ni˦mi˦ ɲi˥.** • She is /ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦/'s sister. • 她是达石的姐姐（或妹妹） ¶ **no˦ | ni˦mi˦ | ə˩-dʑo˩?** • Do you have sisters? ◈ (**syntax**) It is not possible to add /ʑi/+/-hĩ˦/ to this expression , unlike in the question "Do you have any brothers?" • 你有姐妹吗？ ▣ See also: mɣ̩˩zɯ˩-ni˥mi˩ ✵ Classifier: ɣ̩˦

njæ˦bæ˥ /njæ˦bæ˥/ *nyabbae* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: njɤ˦bæ˥)

NOUN ✵ Tone: H# ► Tear. • 眼泪 ✵ Classifier: ʈʰɤ˥a ✵ Morphological makeup: njɤ˩

njæ˩pʰɻ̩˦ /njæ˩pʰɻ̩˥/ *nyapeu*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM ► White of the eye. • 白眼球 ✵ Classifier: ɭɯ˦b ✵ Morphological makeup: njɤ˩

njæ˥-qɣ̩˩ /njæ˦qɣ̩˩/ *nyagheu* (Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: H#- ► To look away from. • 看别的方向（蔑视态度） ¶ **hĩ˦ njæ˦qɣ̩˥** • to turn away the head from, to look away from (someone that one despises, hates...) • 看别的方向，不直接看（蔑视态度） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) mɤ˦-njæ˥qɣ̩˩** • NEG ~: not to turn away • 否定~：不看别的方向 ✵ Morphological makeup: njɤ˩

njæ˩qwæ˧ /njæ˩qwæ˧/ *nyaghuae* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: LM+MH# ► Blind. • 眼睛瞎了 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦ | njæ˩qwæ˦-ze˥** • (S)he went blind. • 他眼睛瞎了。 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦ | njæ˩qwæ˦ ɲi˥.** • (S)he is blind. • 他是瞎子。 ✵ Classifier: ɣ̩˦

njæ˩qwæ˦ hĩ#˥ /njæ˩qwæ˦hĩ˦/ *nyaghuae hin*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM+#H ► Blind person. • 瞎子 ▣ See also: njæ˩qwæ˦-mi#˥, njæ˩qwæ˦-zo#˥ ✵ Classifier: ɣ̩˦ ✵ Morphological makeup: njæ˩qwæ˧, hĩ˥

njæ˩qwæ˦-mi#˥ /njæ˩qwæ˦mi˦/ *nyaghuaemi*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM+#H ► Blind woman. • 眼睛瞎了的女人 ▣ See also: njæ˩qwæ˦ hĩ#˥, njæ˩qwæ˦-zo#˥ ✵ Classifier: ɣ̩˦ ✵ Morphological makeup: njæ˩qwæ˧, -

mi˩

njæ˩qwæ˦-zo#˥ /njæ˩qwæ˦zo˦/ *nyaghuaesso*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+#H ► Blind man. • 眼睛瞎了的男人 ⊡ See also: njæ˩qwæ˦ hĩ#˥, njæ˩qwæ˦-mi#˥ ❋ Classifier: ɣ˦ ❋ Morphological makeup: njæ˩qwæ˩, -zo˥

njæ˩qʰæ#˥ /njæ˩qʰæ˥/ *nyakhae* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+#H ► Eye sand, gum in the eyes, rheum. • 眼屎 ❋ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥a ❋ Morphological makeup: njɤ˩

njæ˦-sɯ˩kɣ̩˩ /njæ˦sɯ˩kɣ̩˩/ *nyasigu* (Jj: njɤ˦-sɯ˩kɣ̩˩)

PRONOUN ❋ Tone: -L ► First person plural pronoun, exclusive. • 我们 ◈ (**phonology**) The first syllable shows some variation between [njɤ] and [njæ]. The njɤ form (/njɤ˦-sɯ˩kɣ̩˩/) initially appeared to be the correct one, then it emerged from discussions with Mrs. Latami that /njæ˦-sɯ˩kɣ̩˩/ was more common and should be recorded as the current standard. ¶ **njæ˦-sɯ˩kɣ̩˩ | mɤ˦-sɯ˥!** • We (exclusive) don't know! • 我们不知道！ ¶ **tʂʰɯ˦-sɯ˩kɣ̩˩, | njæ˦-sɯ˩kɣ̩˩=bɣ̩˩ | mɤ˦-sɯ˥!** • 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！ ⊡ Synonym: njɤ˦=ɻ̩˩, njɤ˩=ɻ̩˩, njɤ˦-sɯ˩kɣ̩˩

njæ˦tsɯ˩ /njæ˦tsɯ˩/ *nyazi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ① ► Eyebrow. • 眉毛 ¶ **njæ˦tsɯ˩-ɖæ˩** • eyebrow (this formulation avoids ambiguity between 'eyebrow' and 'eyelashes') • 眉毛 ¶ **njæ˦tsɯ˩ | mɣ̩˩-tɕo˦ kʰɯ˩** • to knit the brows (literally "to lower the brows") • 皱眉毛 ❋ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥a ② ► Eyelashes. • 睫毛、眼睫毛、眼毛 ¶ **njæ˦tsɯ˩-ʂæ˩** • Eyelash (this wording removes the ambiguity of the term njæ˦tsɯ˩, which can mean 'eyebrow' as well as 'eyelash') • 睫毛（这一措辞消除了该词的歧义，因为 njæ˦tsɯ˩ 既可以指'眉毛'，也可以指'睫毛'）。 ❋ Morphological makeup: njɤ˩

njæ˦=zɯ˩ /njæ˦zɯ˩/ *nyassi*

PRONOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Dual exclusive first person pronoun: us two, the two of us (the speaker plus another person who is not the addressee). • 我们两个 ¶ **ɑ˩ʁo˦(-hĩ˦) | njæ˦=zɯ˩ ho˩-dʐo˩!** • (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！

njɤ˩ /njɤ˦/ *nya* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

PRONOUN ❋ Tone: L ► 1st singular pronoun, ISG. • 我 ¶ **njɤ˩ ɲi˩!** • It's me! (Typical answer at the door) • 是我！（情景：一个人敲门，里面的人问是谁，人家回答："是我！"） ¶ **njɤ˦=ɻ̩˩, | njɤ˦ | hĩ˩ ɲi˥!** • My family, that is my people! • 我们，就是我的人！ ¶ (Da) **njɤ˦ hĩ˩** • my family, my people, my clan ◈ (**dialectology**) Mrs. Latami does not approve this phrasing. • 我的人、我家人、我的家族 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) njɤ˦ no˦ lɑ˩** • I strike you • 我打你

njɤ˩b /njɤ˩/ *nyaq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: L$_b$ ► To stir, to blend. • 搅拌、翻拌 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-njɤ˩-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has stirred • 实施 ~ 整体体：搅拌了 ¶ **le˦-njɤ˦~njɤ˥** • ACCOMP ~ RED • 实施 ~ 重叠：搅拌搅拌 ¶ **hɑ˦ njɤ˩** • to stir rice (in a pot) • 搅拌米饭 ¶ **hɑ˦ | le˦-njɤ˩** • to stir rice (in a pot) • 搅拌米饭 ¶ **hɑ˦ | ɖɯ˦-njɤ˦~njɤ˩-ɻ̩˩** • rice ~ DELIMITATIVE RED INCEPTIVE: to stir the rice a bit, to do a bit of stirring • 把米搅拌搅拌 ¶ **ɖɯ˦-ɣ̩˦ tʰi˦-njɤ˥** • to stir a pot (of rice, to make rice paste in order to prepare rice cakes) • 搅拌一锅（如：搅拌一锅米饭，做出浆糊，准备制作米饼。） ¶ **qʰɑ˦dze˦-hɑ˦ njɤ˥** • to stir polenta (corn flour) • 搅拌玉米粥

njɤ˩ /njɤ˩/ *nyaq*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LH ► Eye (monosyllable). • 眼睛（单音节） ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b

njɤ˩ 1 /njɤ˩/ *nyaq*

VERB ❋ Tone: MH ► To glue (two objects together). • 粘 ¶ **le˦-njɤ˦-ze˥!** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: It's glued! • 实施 ~ 整体体：粘在一起了！ ¶ **tso˦~tso˦ le˦-ʤɣ̩˦, | le˦-njɤ˩!** • When something (e.g. a book) is torn, (we) glue it together! • 东西撕破了，粘在一起（就好了） ¶ **tʰi˦-njɤ˩~njɤ˩** • DUR ~ RED: to glue • 持续体 ~ 重叠：粘一粘 ⊡ See also: njɤ˩ 2, njɤ˩~njɤ˩

njɤ˩ 2 /njɤ˩/ *nyaq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: MH ► Sticky. • 黏（胶，树脂） ⊡ See also: njɤ˩ 1

njɤ˩ 3 /njɤ˩/ *nyaq* (Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: MH ► Early. • 早 ⊡ See also: njɤ˦lɑ˥

njɤ˩bi˥ /njɤ˩bi˥/ *nyabbi* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: njɤ˩bi˩)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LH ► Eyelid (top eyelid). • 上眼皮 ❋ Classifiers: ʅɯ˦b, pʰo˩a ❋ Morphological makeup: njɤ˩

njɤ˦-di˩ /njɤ˦di˩/ *nyaddi* (Jj: same, Gi, Da: njɤ˩~njɤ˦-di˥)

NOUN ❋ Tone: MH# ► Glue. • 胶 ⊡ Synonym: njɤ˩~njɤ˦-di˩ ❋ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥a ❋ Morphological

makeup: njɤ˥ 1, -di˩

njɤ˩-gɤ˧la˩ /njɤ˩gɤ˧la˩/ *nyaggela* (Gi: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L-L# ► Eyeball. • 眼珠 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧b ❁ Morphological makeup: njɤ˥

njɤ˧hỹ˩ /njɤ˧hỹ˩/ *nyahun*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► A plant used as fodder for the pigs. • 灰条菜、灰灰菜：喂猪的牧草 ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 灰凋 ❁ Classifiers: qa˩c (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles), kʰɤ˥a

njɤ˧kɣ˩ /njɤ˧kɣ˩/ *nyagu*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Cheekbone. • 颧骨 ⊡ See also: kɣ˩kɣ˩ ❁ Classifiers: ɭɯ˧b, kʰwɤ˥a

njɤ˧kɣ˩-njɤ˩tsʰɤ˩ /njɤ˧kɣ˩njɤ˩tsʰɤ˩/ *nyagu nyace*
ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L#- ► Beautiful; with a pretty face (of a woman). • 美丽、面貌美 ◈ (**phonology**) It has not proved feasible to extract a disyllabic component /†njɤ˧tsʰɤ˩/ that could be used on its own. It is not attested outside this four-syllable expression. ¶ **ə˧mi˧! | mɣ˩zo˩ ʈʂʰɯ˩-ɭɯ˥ | njɤ˧kɣ˩-njɤ˩tsʰɤ˩! | ɖwæ˥ | ə˧ɣ˥!** • Wow! This young lady is really beautiful! Very pretty! • 啊呀，这个少女真美丽！很漂亮！ ¶ **njɤ˧kɣ˩-njɤ˩tsʰɤ˩ | ʐwæ˥** • extremely beautiful • 非常美 ❁ Morphological makeup: njɤ˧kɣ˩, njɤ˥, tsʰɤ˥a

njɤ˩kʰi#˥ /njɤ˩kʰi˥/ *nyaki* (Gi: ∅)
NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ► Bottom eyelid. • 下眼皮 ❁ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥a ❁ Morphological makeup: njɤ˥

njɤ˧la˥ /njɤ˧la˥/ *nyala* (Jj: same, Gi: njɑ˧la˥)
ADVERB ❁ Tone: H# ► Early. • 早、黎明的时候 ¶ **njɤ˧la˥ | gɤ˩-ʈi˧** • to rise early • 起得早 ❁ Morphological makeup: njɤ˥ 3

njɤ˧le˧gɣ#˥ /njɤ˧le˧gɣ˧/ *nyaleggu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Daytime. One of the three periods of the day: early morning (when the sun rises); daytime (when it's light); evening. • 白天、大白天。一天中的三个时段之一：清晨（太阳升起时）；白天（光线充足时）；傍晚。◈ (**phonology**) The morphemic structure of this word is perceived by Mrs. Latami as 'the day is flowing, going by': 'day', /ɲi˥/, followed by the ACCOMPLISHED and by 'to flow, to go by; to take place, to occur (event)'. Under this plausible interpretation, the process of lexicalization of a multi-word expression (a three-morpheme expression) into one lexical item went together with a change in vowel in the first syllable, yielding to phonetic pressure towards regressive vowel harmony (a tendency clearly at play in the language). ¶ **ɲi˧mi˧-njɤ˩le˩gɣ˩** • daytime • 白天 ⊡ See also: mɣ˩si˧-njɤ˥, mɣ˩kʰɣ˥

njɤ˩ɭɯ˧ /njɤ˩ɭɯ˥/ *nyalee* (Gi: same, Da, Jj: njɤ˩lɣ˧)
NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Eye. • 眼睛 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧b ❁ Morphological makeup: njɤ˥ ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) nʲæ51

njɤ˧mɣ˥ /njɤ˧mɣ˥/ *nyamu*
NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► A plant used as fodder for the pigs, *Chenopodium album*. • 灰条菜、灰灰菜：喂猪的牧草 ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 灰凋 ❁ Classifier: qa˩c (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles)

njɤ˧mɣ˥-mi˩ /njɤ˧mɣ˥mi˩/ *nyamumi* (Gi, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: H#-L ► Camel. • 骆驼 ¶ **njɤ˧mɣ˥mi˩-zo˩** • baby camel • 小骆驼 ¶ **njɤ˧mɣ˥mi˩-pʰɣ˩** • male camel • 公骆驼 ❁ Classifier: mi˩b ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) njæ55mĩ55dzɛi22gʷə̃22

njɤ˧mɣ˧qʰæ˩ /njɤ˧mɣ˧qʰæ˩/ *Njamukhae*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: "*Njamukhae*". • 达巴《年目楷》经。

njɤ˧na˩ /njɤ˧na˩/ *nyana*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► A dark patch on the skin close to the eye. • 眼睛周围皮肤黑 ¶ **njɤ˧na˩ zo˩** • man with a black patch of skin near the eye. • 眼睛周围皮肤黑的男人。 ¶ **hĩ˧ njɤ˧na˥** • person with a black patch of skin near the eye. • 眼睛周围皮肤黑的人。 ¶ **ji˩mi˩-njɤ˩na˥** • Cow with a black patch around the eye. • 眼睛周围皮肤黑的牛。 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧b ❁ Morphological makeup: njɤ˥, na˩b

njɤ˩~njɤ˥ /njɤ˩njɤ˥/ *nyanya*
VERB ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► To glue (two objects together) (reduplicated form). • 粘（重叠形式） ¶ **tʰi˧-njɤ˩~njɤ˩** • DUR ~: to glue • 持续体 ~：粘一粘 ⊡ See also: njɤ˩~njɤ˧-di˥ ❁ Morphological makeup: njɤ˥ 1

njɤ˩~njɤ˧-di˥ /njɤ˩njɤ˧di˥/ *nyanyaddi*
VERB ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► Glue; literally: stuff to glue (things together). • 胶水 ⊡ Synonym: qæ˥ 2, njɤ˧-di˥ ❁ Morphological makeup: njɤ˥ 1, njɤ˩~njɤ˥, -di˩

njɤ˩qʰwɤ˥ /njɤ˩qʰwɤ˥/ *nyakheu* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: ∅)
NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► Orbit; eye socket. • 眼眶 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧b ❁ Morphological makeup: njɤ˥

njɤ˧=ɻ˩ /njɤ˧ɻ˩/ *nyalae*
PRONOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► First person plural, exclusive. • 我们 ⊡ Synonym: njæ˧-sɯ˩kɣ˩, njɤ˩=ɻ˥

njɤ˩=ɻ˥ /njɤ˩=ɻ˥/ *nyalae*
PRONOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► First person plural, exclusive. • 我们 ⊡ Synonym: njæ˧-sɯ˩kɣ˩, njɤ˧=ɻ˩

njɤ˧-sɯ˩kɣ˩ /njɤ˧sɯ˩kɣ˩/ *nyasigu*
PRONOUN ❁ Tone: -L ◈ (**phonology**) Variant of [njæ˧-sɯ˩kɣ˩]. ⊡ See also: njæ˧-sɯ˩kɣ˩

njɤ˩-tse˧~tse˩ /njɤ˩tse˧tse˩/ *nyazeizei*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L-L# ► Branched horsetail, *Equisetum ramosissimum Desf.* This is a wild herb used in traditional medicine; its stem consists of small segments; when pulled (plucked), the stem breaks at one of these articulations. • 节节草 ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 节节高 ❁ Classifier: po˧$_a$ (CLF for plants with a stalk)

njɤ˧ʈʂɤ˥ /njɤ˧ʈʂɤ˥/ *nyazhe*
NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Black-jack, beggar-ticks, cobbler's pegs, Spanish needle, *Bidens pilosa L.*, a species of flowering plant in the aster family. The barbed awns of the seeds catch onto fur or clothing, and can injure flesh. • 鬼针草 ❁ Morphological makeup: njɤ˥1 2 From njɤ˥1 to glue', njɤ˥2 'sticky'. The seeds of this plant attach themselves very effectively to furs and fabrics.

njɤ˩ʈʂɣ˥ /njɤ˩ʈʂɣ˥/ *nyazhu*
NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► Loach (a kind of fish). • 泥鳅 ❁ Classifier: mi˩$_b$

njo˥ /njo˧/ *nyo*
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Cucurbit flute, hulusi: a free reed wind instrument. • 葫芦丝、葫芦箫 ¶ **njo˧ mɣ˥** • to play the cucurbit flute • 吹响葫芦丝

njo˧ /njo˧/ *nyo* (Jj, Dd: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Ear (of wheat, barley). • 谷穗 ¶ **ha˧-njo˩** • ear of cereals • 谷穗 ¶ **mɣ˧dze˧-njo˧ (+ɲi˩)** • ear of barley • 大麦穗 ¶ **ts^{h}i˧zi˧-ha˧njo˥ (+ɲi˩)** • ear of highland barley • 青稞穗 ◈ (**tonology**) H# ¶ **dze˧ɬɯ˧-ha˧njo˩** • ear of wheat • 小麦穗

njo˥ /njo˥/ *nyoq* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: ɲy˩, Dd: nju˥)
NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Milk. • 奶汁 ¶ **njo˩ ki˧** • to breast-feed (literally 'to give milk') • 给（喂）奶 ¶ **njo˩ ʈ^{h}ɯ˥** • to drink milk • 喝奶 ⊡ Synonym: ŋæ˧

njo˩bi˥ /njo˩bi˥/ *nyobbi* (Gi, Da, Dd: same, Jj: nɣ˩bi˥)
NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Breast. • 乳房 ¶ **ji˧-njo˥bi˩** • cow's breast • 牛的奶头 ¶ (Gi) **njo˩bi˧-ʁo˧q^{h}wɤ˩** • nipple, teat • 乳头 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧$_b$

njo˧bi˧li˥ /njo˧bi˧li˥/ *nyobbili* (Gi: ŋɯ˧bi˧li˥, Jj: nɣ˧bi˧li˥)
NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Lips. • 嘴唇 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧$_b$

njo˩kæ˧-tɕi˥ /njo˩kæ˧tɕi˥/ *nyogaejie*
NOUN ❁ Tone: LM-LH ► Cep, *Boletus edulis*. • 牛肝菌 ⊡ See also: jɤ˧q^{h}ɑ˧-pɤ˥jɤ˩-mo˩ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 牛肝菌

njo˩pɤ˩lɣ˥ /njo˩pɤ˩lɣ˥/ *nyobelu* (Dd: same, Jj: ɲi˩pɤ˩lɣ˥)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ► Udder. • 牛的奶头 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧$_b$

no˩ /no˧/ *no* (Gi, Jj: same)
PRONOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Second person singular pronoun. • 你 ¶ **no˩ ɲi˥** • It's you! • 是你！

no˩$_a$ /no˥/ *noq*
VERB ❁ Tone: L$_a$ ► To add, to blend in, to mix. • 搀 ¶ **ŋæ˧ | tsɑ˧bɤ˧-qo˧ t^{h}i˧-no˩** • to mix grilled flour with milk, to add milk to grilled flour • 在糌粑里搀奶、糌粑里搀奶 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-no˩** • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ¶ **hɑ˧-qo˩ | tɕæ˧ɻæ˩ t^{h}i˩-no˩: hɑ˧-qo˩ | tɕæ˧ɻæ˩ t^{h}i˩-k^{h}ɯ˩** • a paraphrase to explain the verb's meaning: 'to blend pickled vegetables into the food/rice, that means: to add picked vegetables to the food.' • 关于这个动词的说明：'饭里面搀泡菜，就是说：在饭里面放泡菜。' ¶ **hɑ˧-qo˩ | tɕæ˧ɻæ˩ t^{h}i˩-no˩: tɕæ˧ɻæ˩-lɑ˩ | hɑ˧ | ʤɯ˧-tɕ^{h}o˩ dzɯ˩** • a paraphrase to explain the verb's meaning: 'to blend pickled vegetables into the food/rice, that means: to eat picked vegetables and food/rice together.' • 关于这个动词的说明：'饭里面搀泡菜，就是说：把泡菜和饭一起吃。'

-no˥ /no˥/ *noq*
DISCOURSE PARTICLE ❁ Tone: MH ► Contrastive topic. • 主题：对于、关于 ¶ **qæ˧do˧ | -no˥** • As for lumber, ... • 关于木材，…… ¶ **ʑi˧q^{h}wɤ˧ | -no˥** • As for the main room, ... • 关于主屋……

no˩bɣ˧ /no˩bɣ˥/ *Nobbu*
NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Nobbu, a masculine given name. • 诺布：一个男性名字 ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Nor bu ནོར་བུ

no˩bɣ˧-ts^{h}ɯ˩ɻ˥ /no˩bɣ˥ts^{h}ɯ˩ɻ˥/ *Nobbu*
NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Nobbu Ci'er, a masculine given name. • 诺布次尔：一个男性名字 ¶ (BuriedAlive2.113, 10.24397/pangloss-0004537#S113) ❁ Morphological makeup: no˩bɣ˧, ts^{h}ɯ˧ɻ˥ ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Nor bu Tshe ring ནོར་བུཚེ་རིང

no˧no˧ /no˧no˧/ *Nono*
NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Nono, a feminine given name. • 女

性名字 ◈ (**etymology**) As the given names of the Na are borrowed from Tibetan, it is likely that this one, 'Nono', is no exception. But no plausible identification has yet been found.

no˧no˧-ɖɯ˩ma˩ /no˧no˧ɖɯ˩ma˩/ *Nono Ddeema*

NOUN ✵ Tone: -L ► Nono Ddeema, a feminine given name. • 女性名字 ◈ (**etymology**) As the given names of the Na are borrowed from Tibetan, it is likely that this one, 'Nono', is no exception. But no plausible identification has yet been found. ✵ Morphological makeup: no˧no˧, ɖɯ˩ma#˥ ✵ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) ? + Sgrol ma ? + སྒྲོལ་མ

no˩qo˥ /no˩qo˥/ *nogho*

ADVERB ✵ Tone: LH ► In, inside; at (to arrive at a place). • 在（某个地方） ¶ **a˩ʁo˧ | no˩qo˥ | le˧-tsʰɯ˩-ze˩!** • (We/you) have arrived at home! / (We/you) are come home! • 到家里了！ ¶ **ʑi˧dɣ˧ | no˩qo˥** • inside the house, at the house • 在家／在屋子里面 ¶ **ɬi˧di˩ | no˩qo˥ | le˧-tsʰɯ˩-ze˩!** • (We've) reached Yongning! / We're in Yongning now! • 到永宁了！ ✵ Morphological makeup: -qo˧

no˧=ɻ̩˩ /no˧ɻ̩˩/ *nolae*

PRONOUN ✵ Tone: L# ► Second person plural. • 你们 ⊡ See also: no˧-sɯ˩kɣ˩

no˧-sɯ˩kɣ˩ /no˧sɯ˩kɣ˩/ *nosigu* (Gi, Jj: same)

PRONOUN ✵ Tone: -L ► Second-person plural pronoun. • 你们 ¶ **no˧-sɯ˩-kɣ˩ | mɤ˧-sɯ˥!** • You (plural) don't know (about this)! • 你们不知道！ ¶ **njɤ˧ | no˧-sɯ˩-kɣ˩ | mɤ˧-sɯ˥!** • I don't know you! / I am not familiar with your situation/business! • 我不认识你们！／我不熟悉你们！ ¶ **njɤ˧ | no˧-sɯ˩-kɣ˩ la˩** • I strike you (PL) • 我打你们 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) njɤ˧ | no˧-sɯ˩-kɣ˩ la˩-bi˩!** • I am going to strike you (PL) • 我要打你们了！ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) no˧-sɯ˩-kɣ˩ la˩-bi˩** • you are going to strike • 你们要打了 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) no˧-sɯ˩-kɣ˩ | sɯ˧!** • you know, you are aware (of this) • 你们知道 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) no˧-sɯ˩-kɣ˩ | le˧-li˧** • you are looking • 你们在看 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) no˧-sɯ˩-kɣ˩ | li˧-bi˧!** • you are going to look • 你们去看吧！

no˧=zɯ˩ /no˧zɯ˩/ *nossi*

PRONOUN ✵ Tone: L# ► Dual second person pronoun: you two. • 你们俩 ◈ (**tonology**) This word has two tonal variants: LM+MH# and L#. ⊡ Synonym: no˩=zɯ˥

no˩=zɯ˥ /no˩zɯ˥/ *nossi*

PRONOUN ✵ Tone: LM+MH# ► Dual second person pronoun: you two. • 你们俩 ◈ (**tonology**) This word has two tonal variants: LM+MH# and L#. ⊡ Synonym: no˧=zɯ˩

nɣ˥1 /nɣ˧/ *nu*

VERB ✵ Tone: H ► To chase after, to pursue. • 追赶 ¶ **le˧-nɣ˥** • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ¶ **ʈʂɤ˩nɣ˩** • to chase after, to pursue • 追赶 ¶ **le˧-ʈʂɤ˩nɣ˩** • to chase after, to pursue • 追赶 ¶ **le˧-ʈʂɤ˩nɣ˩ | le˧-hɯ˩** • He went to chase after • 追赶去了

nɣ˥2 /nɣ˧/ *nu* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: H ► To bury. • 埋

nɣ˩dze˧ /nɣ˩dze˥/ *nuzzei* (Da, Jj: same, Dd: ∅)

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM ► Chickpea, *Cicer arietinum*, black-coloured; the dish 黑色凉粉 is made out of this pea. • 鹰嘴豆、桃尔豆、鸡豆、鸡心豆 ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 鸡豆

nɣ˩dʑɯ˥ /nɣ˩dʑɯ˥/ *nujji* (Jj, Dd: same, La: ɳɯ˩dʑɯ˥)

NOUN ✵ Tone: LH ► Tofu, bean curd. • 豆腐 ¶ **nɣ˩dʑɯ˥ | ɖɯ˧-ɣ˥ ɳæ˩** • to prepare a pot of tofu (literally: 'to press a pot of tofu'). • 做一锅豆腐（字面意思：挤压一锅豆腐）。 ✵ Classifier: ɣ˥$_b$ ✵ Comparanda: (Pumi) nʲu22dʑi35

nɣ˩ho#˥ /nɣ˩ho˥/ *nuho* (Jj, Dd: same, Gi: ɳɯ˩hu#˥ ◈ (**tonology**) L+#H)

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM+#H ► Long-boiled soft beancurd. • 豆花 ✵ Classifier: ɣ˥$_b$

nɣ˧hɣ̃˩ /nɣ˧hɣ̃˩/ *nuhun* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: L# ► Bean; string bean, kidney bean. • 豆子，四季豆，花腰豆 ✵ Classifier: ɣ˥$_b$ ✵ Comparanda: (Pumi) nʲu51

nɣ˧hɣ̃˩-bi˩bi˩ /nɣ˧hɣ̃˩bi˩bi˩/ *nuhunbbibbi* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: L#- ► Green bean, snap bean, string bean; one consumes the pod with the seed inside. • 四季豆、玉豆、带荚豌豆、菜豆、刀豆、豆角、敏豆仔、敏豆 ✵ Classifier: kʰɤ˥$_a$

nɣ˩ʃɯ˧ /nɣ˩ʃɯ˥/ *nulee* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM ► Soy beans, soya beans. • 黄豆 ✵ Classifier: wɤ˩$_b$

nɣ˩ʃɯ˧-tɕʰi˧ /nɣ˩ʃɯ˧tɕʰi˧/ *nuleejie*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM ► Fine chaff of beans (used to feed cows). • 豆类的细糠秕，来喂牛 ⊡ Synonym: nɣ˩tɕʰi#˥ ✵ Classifier: kʰɤ˥$_a$

nɣ˩mi˩ /nɣ˩mi˥/ *numi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: L ① ► Heart. • 心脏 ¶ **nɣ˩mi˥ | ʤɯ˧-ʃɯ˧ tsɤ˧** • in sympathy, in unison • 情投意合 ¶ **nɣ˩mi˥ | tʰi˧-tɕɯ˥ | so˥** • to study patiently / to teach patiently • 耐心地学习／耐心地教 ¶ **nɣ˩mi˩-qo˥ | tʰi˧-ʐi˥** • to remember, to keep in mind • 记住、记得（直译：‘心里存着’、‘心里有’） ¶ **nɣ˩mi˩-qo˥ | tʰi˧-kʰɯ˥** • to make an effort to remember, to carry in mind • 记住（直译：‘放在心里’） ❋ Classifier: ʃɯ˧b ② ► State of mind. • 心情 ¶ **nɣ˩mi˩ dzɯ˩~dzɯ˩-ʐ˥** • 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

nɣ˩mi˩-dzɑ˩ /nɣ˩mi˩dzɑ˥/ *numi zza*
ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: L ► Bad, vicious, mean (of someone's character). Literal meaning: "(who has a) bad heart". • 坏、恶毒、卑鄙（指某人的品行）。字面意思是“心坏”。 ¶ **hĩ˧ ʈʂʰɯ˧-ɣ˧, | nɣ˩mi˩-dzɑ˥!** • This person is bad / has a bad heart! (literally "(his/her) heart is bad") • 这个人很坏！（直译：“心坏”） ⊡ See also: nɣ˩mi˩-ʤɯ˩, nɣ˩mi˩-tɕi˥ ❋ Morphological makeup: nɣ˩mi˩, dzɑ˥

nɣ˩mi˩-ʤɯ˩ /nɣ˩mi˩ʤɯ˥/ *numi ddeeq* (Gi, Jj: same)
ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: L ► Courageous, brave. Literal meaning: "(who has a) large heart". • 勇敢、有勇气的 ¶ **hĩ˧ ʈʂʰɯ˧-ɣ˧, | nɣ˩mi˩-ʤɯ˥!** • This person has courage! (literally "...(his/her) heart is large"). • 这个人很勇敢！（直译：“心大”） ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | nɣ˩mi˥ | ʤwæ˥ | ʤɯ˥! | hĩ˧ | mɤ˧-ʤwæ˥!** • (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！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | nɣ˩mi˥ | qʰɑ˧-ʤɯ˧-gɣ˧!** • How brave (s)he is! • 他多么勇敢！ ¶ **(proverb) pɤ˩mi˥ | nɣ˩mi˩-ʤɯ˥, | ʝi˧-ɳɯ˧ tʰɣ˥; | mi˩zɯ˩ nɣ˥mi˩ ʤɯ˩ (-ʤo˩), | hĩ˧-ɳɯ˩ | lɑ˥!** • "If the frog is brave, it gets stamped on by the ox; if the woman is brave, she gets beaten!" (Explanation: weaker creatures must not be too brave: if a frog fears nothing and ventures onto the roads, it can easily get crushed to death; if a woman behaves with masculine self-assurance and courage, she gets into situations where people come to hands, and she eventually has the lower hand.) • “勇敢的青蛙，被牛压死。勇敢的女人，被人家打！”（说明：青蛙太勇敢，上马路，就容易被压死，而女人太勇敢，容易跟别人发生矛盾，最后就打不过男人。） ⊡ Antonym: nɣ˩mi˩-tɕi˥ ❋ Morphological makeup: nɣ˩mi˩, ʤɯ˩a

nɣ˩mi˩-ki˧ki˩ /nɣ˩mi˩ki˧ki˩/ *numi gigi*
ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: L-L# ► With similar mood, similar frame of mind. • 心意相通 ❋ Morphological makeup: nɣ˩mi˩, ki˧a

nɣ˩mi˩-qɑ˩ /nɣ˩mi˩qɑ˥/ *numi ghaq*
ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: L ► Weak, worn out. • 累得没精神了 ⊡ Synonym: nɣ˩mi˩-ʈʰi˩ ❋ Morphological makeup: nɣ˩mi˩

nɣ˩mi˩-tɕi˥ /nɣ˩mi˩tɕi˥/ *numi jieq* (Gi, Jj: same)
ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: L ► Timid, cowardly, lacking courage. Literal meaning: "(who has a) small heart". • 胆小、没有勇气（字面意思是：“心小”）。 ¶ **hĩ˧ ʈʂʰɯ˧-ɣ˧, | nɣ˩mi˩-tɕi˥!** • This person lacks courage! • 这个人，胆小！ ⊡ Antonym: nɣ˩mi˩-ʤɯ˩ ❋ Morphological makeup: nɣ˩mi˩, tɕi˩a

nɣ˩mi˩-ʈʰi˩ /nɣ˩mi˩ʈʰi˥/ *numi teiq*
ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: L ► Weak, worn out. • 累得没精神了 ⊡ Synonym: nɣ˩mi˩-qɑ˩ ❋ Morphological makeup: nɣ˩mi˩, ʈʰi˩a

nɣ˧pɤ˩ /nɣ˧pɤ˩/ *nube*
NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Broad beans; lima beans. • 蚕豆

nɣ˩pi˧ /nɣ˩pi˥/ *nubi*
NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ► Soybean dregs. Used as pig fodder. • 豆粕

nɣ˧tɣ˥ /nɣ˧tɣ˥/ *nudu*
NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Nosebag. • （挂在马脖子下面的）饲料袋子、马粮袋子 ❋ Classifier: ʃɯ˧b

nɣ˩tsɑ˥ /nɣ˩tsɑ˥/ *nuza* (Gi, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+MH# ► Coarse chaff of beans. • 粗的豆糠 ❋ Classifier: mɤ˩a (CLF for small quantities: a little)

nɣ˩tɕʰi#˥ /nɣ˩tɕʰi˥/ *nujie* (Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+#H ► Fine chaff of beans (used to feed cows). • 豆类的细糠秕，来喂牛 ⊡ Synonym: nɣ˩ʃɯ˧-tɕʰi˧ ❋ Classifier: kʰɤ˥a

ŋ

ŋæ˥ /ŋæ˦/ *nae* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ✵ Tone: H ► To hide, to conceal oneself. • 躲藏 ¶ **tʰi˦-ŋæ˥** • DUR ~ • 持续体 ~

ŋæ˦ /ŋæ˦/ *nae*
NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Milk. • 奶汁 ⊡ Synonym: njo˨

ŋæ˨ /ŋæ˨/ *naeq* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ✵ Tone: MH ① ► To press, to push down (with the hand); to press flat, to flatten. • 按（用手）、压扁、挤压 ¶ **mɣ˩-tɕo˦ ŋæ˨** • to push down, to press down • 往下按 ⊡ See also: ŋæ˩~ŋæ˨ ② ► To oppress, to overwhelm, to crush with authority, to impose by violence. • 压迫、压倒、用权威压垮、用暴力强加。 ¶ **hĩ˦ kʰɣ˦, | hĩ˦ ŋæ˩** • to steal and oppress (description of a despot's behaviour) • 偷和迫（描述专制统治者的行为）

ŋæ˩~ŋæ˨ /ŋæ˩ŋæ˨/ *naenae* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ✵ Tone: LM+MH# ► To press, to push down (with the hand); to press flat, to flatten (reduplicated form). • 按（用手）、压扁、挤压（重叠形式） ¶ **le˦-ŋæ˩~ŋæ˩** • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ✵ Morphological makeup: ŋæ˨

ŋæ˦=ɻæ˩ /ŋæ˦ɻæ˩/ *nae'er*
PRONOUN ✵ Tone: LM ► Second person plural. • 你们家、你们家的人 ⊡ See also: ŋæ˦=ɻ̩˩, no˦=ɻ̩˩

ŋæ˦=ɻ̩˩ /ŋæ˦ɻ̩˩/ *naelae*
PRONOUN ✵ Tone: L# ► Second person plural. This is a variant of /no˦=ɻ̩˩/; the form /no˦=ɻ̩˩/ is considered more correct. • 联想复数：你们。这是 no˦=ɻ̩˩ 的一个变体。no˦=ɻ̩˩ 被认为是更标准的。 ⊡ See also: ŋæ˦=ɻæ˩, no˦=ɻ̩˩

-ŋɯ /–/ *nee*
CONJUNCTION ✵ Tone: 0? ► Or. • 或者、还是 ¶ **gɯ˩-ʑi˥ | bi˦-ŋɯ˦ | mɤ˦-bi˦?** • So, have you made up your mind for good? Are you coming or not? • 你真的下定决心了吗？你到底来不来？ ¶ **hwæ˦-ŋɯ˦ | mɤ˦-hwæ˦?** • Do (you/we) buy it or not? • 买不买？

ŋɯ˥ /ŋɯ˦/ *nee* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: H ► Few. • 少 ¶ **hĩ˦ ŋɯ˦** • people are few / there are few people • 好的，不多！不好的，就很多了！ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˦~tso˦ | ŋɯ˦-ze˩** • there are fewer things, the amount of things has decreased • 东西（变）少了 ¶ **dʑɤ˩-hĩ˩, | le˦-ŋɯ˥! | mɤ˦-dʑɤ˩-hĩ˩, | le˦-dʑɯ˩!** • 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）

-ŋɯ˦ 1 /ŋɯ˦/ *nee*
POSTPOSITION ✵ Tone: M ► Ablative, agent, and topic marker. • 离格（从格），施动者，主题。接近汉语的‘由’

ŋɯ˨ /ŋɯ˨/ *neeq* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ✵ Tone: MH ► To wring, to tighten, to clamp. • 拧 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-ŋɯ˦-ze˥** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has wrung • 实施 ~ 整体体：拧了 ¶ **ʁo˦qa˥ | tʰɯ˦-ʅɯ˦ | le˦-ŋɯ˦-qa˥-jo˩!** • Tighten the lid! (of a glass jar, used as drinking glass) • （你）拧一下盖子吧！

ŋɯ˦ɕi˩ /ŋɯ˦ɕi˩/ *nuxie* (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: ni˦ɕi˩ ◈ **(morphemic make-up)** The variant ni˦ɕi˩ lexicalizes a tendency towards regressive vowel harmony, favoured in this instance by the expressive value of the vowel i to suggest the smallness readily associated with 'cute, pretty'.)
ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: L# ► Lovely, cute, pretty. • 可爱

ŋɯ˦go˨ /ŋɯ˦go˨/ *niggo* (Gi, Jj: same)
ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: MH# ► Pitiable, wretched, pitiful. • 可怜 ◈ **(etymology)** The second syllable of this word does not seem to be the same root as in 'to suffer; illness'. ¶ **no˦ | tʰɯ˦-ki˦ | ɖwæ˨ | ŋɯ˦go˨!** • You pity her/him a lot! / You feel a lot of pity for her/him! • 你真的很可怜他。 ¶ **no˦ | tʰɯ˦-ki˦ | ɖwæ˨ | ŋɯ˦go˦ʑi˥!** • You pity her/him a lot! / You feel a lot of pity for her/him! • 你真的很可怜他。

ŋɯ˦ʐi˩ /ŋɯ˦ʐi˩/ *neexxi*
VERB ✵ Tone: L# ► le˦-mɣ˩pʰæ˩ mɤ˩-tʰɑ˩. • To remember, to commit to memory. • 记住 ¶ (Benevolence.236, 10.24397/pangloss-0004582#S236) ⊡ See also: ʂɣ˦ɖɣ˦

ŋɣ˥ /ŋɣ˦/ *neu* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)
VERB ✵ Tone: H ① ► To sniff. • 闻嗅 ② ► To hear, to get to know (good news...). • 听到（消息）、风闻 ¶ **mɤ˦-ŋɣ˥** • NEG ~: I am not aware of this piece of news! / I didn't know about that! • 否定 ~：（我）不知道这个消息！ ¶ **no˦ ə˦tso˦ ŋɣ˦?** • Which piece of news did you get? / What did you get to know? • 你听到了什

么消息呢?

ŋɥˈ /ŋɥˈ/ *neuq* (Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM ► Moth; insect that eats into wood, books, clothes etc. • 蛀虫 ◈ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization is close to [ŋ̥ɥ̥ˈ]. ◈ (**tonology**) #H ¶ (**phonological elicitation**) **ŋɥ˩ ʐɤ˦-ze˦** • ... has bred moths ◈ (**tonology**) This example was elicited to establish the tonal category of the noun. It allows us to conclude that the lexical tone is LM. • 饲养了飞蛾 ✵ Classifier: mi˩˧ᵦ

ɲ

ɲi˥ 1 /ɲi˦/ *ni* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✺ Tone: H ► To listen. • 听 ¶ **tʰi˦-ɲi˥** • DUR • 持续体～ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˦~tso˦ɲi˦** • to listen to things • 听东西 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-ɲi˥-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has listened • 实施～整体体：听了 ✺ Comparanda: (Pumi) sə̃22ni55

ɲi˥ 2 /ɲi˦/ *ni* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ✺ Tone: H ► To borrow from someone. • 向别人借 ¶ **hĩ˦-ki˦ | tso˦~tso˦ɲi˦** • to borrow things from someone • 向别人借东西

ɲi˥ 3 /ɲi˦/ *ni* (Dd: same)

VERB ✺ Tone: H ► To lose, to be defeated. • 败、输 ¶ **tʰɣ˦ | le˦-ɲi˥-ze˩!** • He failed! • 他失败了！

ɲi˥ᵦ /ɖɯ˦ɲi˥/ *ni* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ✺ Tone: H$_b$ ► Day. • 日、天 ¶ **ɖɯ˦-ɲi˥** • one day • 一天

ɲi˦ /ɲi˦/ *ni* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ✺ Tone: M ► Full, satiated. • 饱 ¶ **le˦-ɲi˦-ze˦** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: is satiated • 实施～整体体：饱了 ¶ **ha˦ | ə˦-ɲi˥-ze˩?** • Are you full (or would you like another bowl of rice)? • （你）饱了没有？ ¶ **ha˦ɲi˦-ze˩.** • I am full. / I am satiated. • 吃饱了。／吃饱饭了。 ¶ **njɤ˦ | le˦-ɲi˦-ze˦!** • I am full. / I am satiated. • 我饱了。 ⊡ Antonym: ʐwɤ˦, ha˦-ʐwɤ˩

ɲi˦ₐ /ɲi˦/ *nee* (Jj: same, Gi: ɲi˩)

VERB ✺ Tone: M$_a$ ► To need. • 需要 ¶ **no˦ | ə˦-ɲi˥?** | **mɤ˦-ɲi˦!** • Do you want (some)? — No! • 你要吗？— 不要！ ¶ **ha˦ | ə˦-ɲi˦-sɯ˥?** • You want some more rice? • 还要一点饭吗？ ¶ **«mɤ˦-ɲi˦! mɤ˦-ɲi˦!» | so˩-qʰwɤ˩ dzɯ˨˩!** • You say "No thanks, I'm fine!" and then you eat three big bowls, hey? (A phrase used to joke about people who make a fuss, pretending not to want food, and who, when you insist enough or simply put the food in their hands, show an extraordinary appetite.) • （你说）"不，谢谢"，然后吃了三大盘！（这是一个笑话，说的是有些人大惊小怪，假装不想吃东西，但当坚持让他吃或干脆把食物放到他手里时，他们就会表现出超乎寻常的食欲。）

-ɲi˩ /ɲi˨˩/ *niq*

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（用系动词来表示肯定） ✺ Morphological makeup: ɲi˩ₐ 3

ɲi˩ 1 /ɲi˨˩/ *niq*

VERB ✺ Tone: L$_a$ ► To press, to hold (clamped under the arm, between the legs...). • 夹、夹持 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɖɯ˦-ɲi˦~ɲi˥-ɻ̩˩** • to press a little ◈ **(tonology)** Elicitation of a reduplicated form establishes that the verb's tone is L$_a$. Its reduplication yields the same pattern (M.M.H.L) as for the verb 'to sweep': /ɖɯ˦-bæ˦~bæ˥-ɻ̩˩/. An L$_b$ tone would yield an M.H.L.L pattern, as for the verb 'to speak': /ɖɯ˦-ʐwɤ˥~ʐwɤ˩-ɻ̩˩/. • 夹一点 ¶ **læ˩dæ˩qæ˥-bi˩ ɲi˩** • to hold tightly under the armpit • 夹紧腋下

ɲi˩ 2 /ɲi˨˩/ *niq* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

PRONOUN ✺ Tone: L ► Who. • 谁 ¶ **ɲi˩ ɲi˦?** • Who is that? • 是谁？ ¶ **no˦ | ɲi˩ ɲi˦?** • Who are you? • 你是谁？ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦ | ɲi˩ ɲi˦?** • Who is this person? • 他是谁？ ¶ **no˦ | ɲi˨˩◊-ki˩ bi˩-bi˩, | ɖɯ˦-bæ˦ la˦ɲi˥!** • No matter where you go, it's the same everywhere! • 无论你去谁（家），都一样！ ¶ **no˦ | ɲi˩-ki˥ bi˩-bi˩, | ɖɯ˦-bæ˦ la˦ɲi˥!** • As previous example, with a different division into tone groups • 同上，声调段界不同

ɲi˩ₐ 1 /ɲi˨˩/ *niq*

VERB ✺ Tone: L$_a$ ► To twine, to wind; twist with the fingers (e.g. linen, to make thread). • 捻，缠线 ¶ **le˦-ɲi˩** • ACCOMP ~ • 实施～ ¶ **sa˦ɲi˥** • to twine hemp (to make thread) • 捻麻 ¶ (Agriculture.82, 10.24397/pangloss-0004441#S82) ⊡ See also: ɲi˦~ɲi˥

ɲi˩ₐ 2 /ɲi˨˩/ *niq* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ✺ Tone: L$_a$ ► To break (tool), to be broken. • 设备坏了 ¶ **le˦-ɲi˩-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: it's broken! • 实施～整体体：坏了！／破了！ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˦~tso˦ɲi˥** • to break things • 东西坏了

ɲi˩ₐ 3 /ɲi˨˩/ *niq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ✺ Tone: L$_a$ ► Copula. • 系动词（系词）：是 ¶ **ɲi˩ mæ˨˩!** • That's it! / Absolutely! • 是这样嘛！（等同于滇西汉语方言自然口语中的话语标记"是了嘛！"） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-ɲi˩-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has become..., is now... ◈ **(semantics)** Example of context of use: when someone has become something other than what they were, for example someone who has acquired a certain nationality by naturalization (becoming a citizen of a certain country). ◈ **(semantics)** 使用情境示例：当某人得到新身份，例如通过

归化获得某国国籍。• 实施～整体体：是……了、成……了

ɲi˥ /ɲi˥/ *ni* (Gi, Da, Jj: ɲi˦)
NUMERAL ❋ Tone: LH ► Two. • 二 ¶ **ʤɯ˥, | ɲi˥, | so˦, | ʐɣ˦, | ŋwɤ˦, | qʰɣ˥, | ʂɯ˦, | hõ˥, | gɣ˦, | tsʰe˦** • Numbers from one to ten. • 数字从一到十。

ɲi˩bɻ˩ /ɲi˩bɻ˩/ *nibbeu* (Jj: same, Gi: njɤ˩bɣ˩, Da: nju˩bɣ˩-ʂe˩sɑ˦)
NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Grasshopper, cricket. • 蟋蟀 ❋ Classifier: mi˩$_b$

ɲi˩bɻ˩-ʂe˩sɑ˦ /ɲi˩bɻ˩ʂe˩sɑ˩/ *nibbeusheisa* (Gi: ∅)
NOUN ❋ Tone: -LM ► Dragonfly. • 蜻蜓 ¶ **(proverb) ɲi˩bɻ˩-ʂe˩sɑ˦, | ʂe˦ mɤ˦-ʑi˦! | pʰi˦li˩-ʤɣ˩qæ˩, sɤ˦ mɤ˦-ʑi˦!** • Dragonflies have no flesh! Butterfly wings have no blood! • 蜻蜓没有肉！蝴蝶翅膀没有血！ ❋ Classifier: mi˩$_b$

ɲi˦bɣ˦ /ɲi˦bɣ˦/ *nibbu*
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Speech. • 话 ¶ **ɲi˦bɣ˦ | ʤɯ˦-kʰwɤ˩** • a word, a short tract of speech • 一些话

ɲi˦di˩ /ɲi˦di˩/ *Niddi*
NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► The township of Niddi, to the South-South-West of Lugu lake. Present-day name in Chinese: Cuiyu 翠玉. • 翠玉傈僳族普米族自治乡 ▣ Synonym: tsʰi˦ʑi˩$

ɲi˦ʤɯ#˩ /ɲi˦ʤɯ˦/ *nijji* (Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Penis. • 男生殖器 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˦$_b$

ɲi˦gɤ#˩ /ɲi˦gɤ˦/ *nigge* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Nose; snout. • 鼻子 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˦$_b$

ɲi˦gɤ˦-bæ˥ /ɲi˦gɤ˦bæ˥/ *niggebbae* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: MH# ► Rope attached to a cow's nasal ring. • 牛鼻绳。也可以来指牛鼻圈。 ❋ Classifier: kʰɯ˩$_b$

ɲi˦gɤ˦-ʤɯ˥ /ɲi˦gɤ˦ʤɯ˥/ *niggejji* (Gi: same, Da: ∅, Jj: ɲi˦gɤ˦-ʤi˩)
NOUN ❋ Tone: -MH ► Nasal mucus, snivel. • 鼻涕 ❋ Classifier: ʈʰɤ˩$_a$

ɲi˦-ɬi˦mi˦ /ɲi˦ɬi˦mi˦/ *nilhimi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Second month. • 二月

ɲi˩mɑ#˩ /ɲi˩mɑ˩/ *Nima*
NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+#H ► Nima: masculine given name used for the elder of two twins (the child who is born first). • 男性名字，起给双胞胎中的老大 ❋ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Nyi ma ཉི་མ

ɲi˦mi˦ /ɲi˦mi˦/ *nimi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ① ► Sun. • 太阳 ¶ **ɲi˦mi˦ tʰɣ˦** • the sun rises • 太阳出来、日出 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˦$_b$
② ► Day; daytime; time. • 日、时间

ɲi˦mi˦da˦dzɯ#˩ /ɲi˦mi˦da˦dzɯ˦/ *nimiddazzi*
NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Solar eclipse. • 日蚀 ¶ **ɲi˦mi˦da˦dzɯ˦ tʰɣ˦** • there is a solar eclipse • 有日蚀 ¶ **ɲi˦mi˦da˦dzɯ˦ ɲi˩!** • Yes, it's a solar eclipse! • 是的，是日蚀！ ❋ Classifier: ʂɯ˩$_b$ (CLF for times)

ɲi˦mi˦gɣ˩ /ɲi˦mi˦gɣ˩/ *nimi ggu* (Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: -L ► West: "[the direction where] the sun sets". • 西方 ¶ **ɲi˦mi˦gɣ˩-gi˩-dzɤ˩ se˩** • to walk towards the west • 往西边走

ɲi˦mi˦-kʰɯ˦ʂɯ˦ /ɲi˦mi˦kʰɯ˦ʂɯ˦/ *nimi keeshi* (Gi, Da: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Rays (of sunshine). • 太阳的光芒、太阳的光线 ◈ (**semantics**) The word refers to the sun's rays, as visible in the morning mist or in the smoke of the fire in the main room of the house. It is not associated with a particular time of day: the rays of the setting sun are also referred to by the same term. ¶ **ɲi˦mi˦ gɤ˩-pɤ˩, | ɲi˦mi˦-kʰɯ˦ʂɯ˦!** • The sun is coming up, and there are rays of sunshine! • 太阳出来了，有一缕阳光！ ¶ **ɲi˦mi˦-kʰɯ˦ʂɯ˦ | tʰi˦-qʰæ˦-ze˥!** • The sun is shining! (This is the signal that it's time to get up.) • 阳光明媚！（这是该起床的信号） ❋ Classifier: kʰɯ˩$_b$ ❋ Morphological makeup: ɲi˦mi˦, kʰɯ˦ʂɯ#˩

ɲi˦mi˦tʰɣ#˩ /ɲi˦mi˦tʰɣ˦/ *nimi tu* (Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► East, orient. • 东方 ¶ **ɲi˦mi˦tʰɣ˦-gi˦** • the direction of the east • 东方方向 ¶ **ɲi˦mi˦tʰɣ˦-gi˦ | se˦** • to walk towards the east • 向东面走 ¶ **ɲi˦mi˦tʰɣ˦-gi˦ | ʤo˥** • 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'。）

ɲi˦mi˦-ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦ /ɲi˦mi˦ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦/ *nimidaeshi*
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Sunflower. • 葵花 ❋ Classifier: dzi˩$_b$

ɲi˦nɑ˩ /ɲi˦nɑ˩/ *nina* (Gi: ∅, Jj: ɲi˦nɑ˩-bæ˩)
NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Cane; rattan. • 藤子

ɲi˦~ɲi˥ /ɲi˦ɲi˥/ *niq*
VERB ❋ Tone: H# ► To twine, to wind; twist with the fingers (e.g. linen, to make thread) (reduplicated form). • 捻，缠线（重叠形式） ¶ **ʤɯ˦-ɲi˦~ɲi˥-ɻ˩** • DELIMI-

TATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端：捻一捻 ❁ Morphological makeup: ɲi˩$_a$ 1

ɲi˧ŋwɤ˩ /ɲi˧ŋwɤ˩/ *ningua*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Auspicious day. • 吉利日 ¶ **ɲi˧ŋwɤ˩ hã˩tʰa˩** • An auspicious time, an auspicious period (/hã˧tʰa˥/: 'time, moment'). • 吉利时机（hã˧tʰa˥: '时间、时候、时机'） ¶ **ɲi˧ŋwɤ˩ hã˩tʰa˩ | ɖɯ˧-ɲi˥** • an auspicious day • 吉利的一天 ¶ **ɲi˧ŋwɤ˩ | ɖɯ˧-ɲi˥** • an auspicious day • 吉利的一天

ɲi˧pʰɻ̩˩ /ɲi˧pʰɻ̩˩/ *nipeu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Frost. • 霜 ¶ **ɲi˧pʰɻ̩˩ la˩-ze˩** • there is some frost • 有霜

ɲi˩pʰɻ̩˩ /ɲi˩pʰɻ̩˩/ *nipu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► A mountain plant; the consultant proposes this term when presented with images of water mint, *Mentha aquatica*, *Mentha hirsuta Huds.* but this is unlikely to be the correct identification. Li Dazhu et al. (2015: 98) identify the plant as 野牡丹, i.e. *Melastomacandidum D. Don*, but this identification does not appear to be correct either. • 一种山地植物；发音合作人在看到水薄荷（*Mentha aquatica*，*Mentha hirsuta Huds.*）的图像时提出了这一名称，但这不太可能是正确的鉴定。李达珠等（2015：98）将该植物识别为野牡丹，即 *Melastomacandidum D. Don*，但这一鉴定似乎也不正确。 ¶ **ɲi˩pʰɻ̩˩-bæ˥bæ˩, | mɤ˧-dʑo˧!** • There is no such thing as *nipu* flowers! • 这种植物，没有花！／这种植物的花，是不存在的！

ɲi˧qʰɣ˧ /ɲi˧qʰɣ˧/ *nikheu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Nostril. • 鼻孔 ❁ Classifier: ʃɯ˧$_b$

ɲi˩=ɻ̩˥ /ɲi˩ɻ̩˥/ *ni'er*

PRONOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H# ► Strangers. • 陌生人

ɲi˧se˩ /ɲi˧se˩/ *Nisei*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Nisei, the name of a Na village on the shore of Lugu Lake. Latitude: 27.74253, longitude: 100.76822. • 小落水、摩梭名字：尼赛（村落名）。经纬度：100.76822，27.74253 ¶ **ɲi˧se˩, | na˩-la˧ɲi˥!** • 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！ ¶ **ɬi˧ki˧, | ɲi˧se˩, | ta˧dzi˩, | mɣ˧qʰwæ˩, | la˧tʰa˧-di˥** • Na villages on the shore of the Lake, in the order in which one crosses them when moving away from the Yongning plain and going clockwise around the Lake: Lhigi, Nisei, Dazzee, Mukhuae, Lataddi. These villages do not count as part of Yongning proper. The last, /la˧tʰa˧-di˥/, is not a village name like the preceding four: it refers to the entire Na area beyond the fourth village. • 泸沽湖边的摩梭村落，依次是：里格、尼赛（小落水）、大祖、木垮，然后到拉塔地（拉塔地指的是泸沽湖周边的摩梭地区，包括左所、落水村等）

ɲi˧to˧ /ɲi˧to˧/ *nido* (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► The mouth, seen as including the part of the face surrounding the mouth, in particular the jaw. • 嘴巴，包括嘴周围的部位：颚等 ❁ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥$_a$

ɲi˧to˧ʈʂʰwæ˩ /ɲi˧to˧ʈʂʰwæ˩/ *nido chuae*

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L# ► Talkative (literally 'quick-mouthed'). • 多嘴、拉不断扯不断（直译："嘴快"） ❁ Morphological makeup: ɲi˧to˧, ʈʂʰwæ˩$_a$

ɲi˧tʰo#˥ /ɲi˧tʰo˧/ *nito*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Rumours. • 谣言 ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 口嘴 ¶ **hĩ˧-ɲi˩tʰo˩ | le˧-ɖɯ˧** • to be an object of rumour • 被人家说三到四 ¶ **hĩ˧-ɲi˩tʰo˩ ɖɯ˩** • to be an object of rumour • 被人家说三到四

ɲi˧tsi˧ /ɲi˧tsi˧/ *nizee* (Gi, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ❁ Tone: M ► 20. • 二十

ɲi˧tsi˧-ɖɯ˥ /ɲi˧tsi˧ɖɯ˥/ *nizeeddee* (Jj: same)

NUMERAL ❁ Tone: -MH# ► 21. • 二十一

ɲi˧tsi˧-gɣ˧ /ɲi˧tsi˧gɣ˧/ *nizeeggu* (Jj: same)

NUMERAL ❁ Tone: M ► 29. • 二十九

ɲi˧tsi˧-hõ˥ /ɲi˧tsi˧hõ˥/ *nizeehon* (Jj: same)

NUMERAL ❁ Tone: -MH# ► 28. • 二十八

ɲi˧tsi˧-ɲi˥ /ɲi˧tsi˧ɲi˥/ *nizeeni* (Jj: same)

NUMERAL ❁ Tone: -MH# ► 22. • 二十二

ɲi˧tsi˧-ŋwɤ˧ /ɲi˧tsi˧ŋwɤ˧/ *nizeengua* (Jj: same)

NUMERAL ❁ Tone: M ► 25. • 二十五

ɲi˧tsi˧-qʰɣ˥ /ɲi˧tsi˧qʰɣ˥/ *nizeekheu* (Jj: same)

NUMERAL ❁ Tone: -MH# ► 26. • 二十六

ɲi˧tsi˧-so˩ /ɲi˧tsi˧so˩/ *nizeeso* (Jj: same)

NUMERAL ❁ Tone: -L ► 23. • 二十三

ɲi˧tsi˧-ʂɯ˧ /ɲi˧tsi˧ʂɯ˧/ *nizeeshi* (Jj: same)

NUMERAL ❁ Tone: M ► 27. • 二十七

ɲi˧tsi˧-ʐɣ˧ /ɲi˧tsi˧ʐɣ˧/ *nizeeru* (Jj: same)

NUMERAL ❁ Tone: M ► 24. • 二十四

ɲi˩tsɯ#˥ /ɲi˩tsɯ˥/ *Nizi* (La: njo˩tsɯ#˥, La: mjo˩tsɯ#˥, Gi: nju˩tsɯ#˥, Jj: nju˩tsɯ˧, Dd: mjɤ˩tsɯ˧)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ► Hmong (ethnic group). • 苗族 ⊡ Synonym: tɕo˧tɕɤ#˥ ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧

ɲi˧-ʈʂæ˧-ʐi˥ /ɲi˧ʈʂæ˧ʐi˥/ *nizhaexxi*

NOUN ✵ Tone: MH# ► The building inside the farm where the bedrooms are located, and a living-room (downstairs in the centre). Literally 'the two-floor building', as this is the only building that has rooms on two floors. • 二层房：农场里面的一栋楼，正对着农场大门 ¶ **ɲi˧-ʈʂæ˧-ʐi˧-di˥** • Same meaning as the main entry: 'the two-floor building'. • 同上：二层房（农场里面的一栋楼，正对着农场大门） ✵ Classifier: ɭɯ˧ᵦ

ɲi˩ʈʂe˩ /ɲi˩ʈʂe˥/ *nizhei*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► Door bar. • 门闩 ¶ **ɲi˩ʈʂe˩ tʰi˥-kʰɯ˩, | tʰi˧-ʈæ˩!** • Put on the door bar, to lock (the main door)! • 放门闩，（好好）锁（门）！

ɲi˧ze˧-hæ̃˩ze˩ /ɲi˧ze˧hæ̃˩ze˩/ *nissei haenssei* (Dd: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: -L ► Swift. • 雨燕 ✵ Classifier: mi˩ᵦ

ɲi˧zo#˥ /ɲi˧zo˧/ *nisso* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Fish. • 鱼 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɲi˧zo˧ tʰɣ˧-mi˥# ≈ ɲi˧zo˧ tʰɣ˧-mi˥** • ~ DEM CLF: that fish ◈ **(tonology)** This phrase has two tonal variants. Mrs. Latami expresses a preference for H#. • ~ 指示代词 量词：那条鱼 ¶ **ɲi˧zo˧-tɑ˧pɻ˥** • dried fish • 干鱼 ✵ Classifier: mi˩ᵦ

ŋ

ŋæ˧ʑi˩ /ŋæ˧ʑi˩/ *ngaeyi*
ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: L# ► Easy and comfortable, at ease. Borrowing from Southwestern Mandarin. • 安逸 ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 安逸

ŋɤ˩ŋɤ˩ /ŋɤ˩ŋɤ˨/ *ngenge* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Palate. • 上腭 ❋ Classifier: kʰwɤ˩ₐ

ŋɣ˩ /ŋɣ˧/ *ngu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: L ① ► Silver; money. • 银子 ② ► Money. • 钱 ¶ **ŋɣ˧hæ˩** • money, wealth; literally 'silver and gold' • 金钱、钱财、财富。直译：'银子与金子'

ŋɣ˩ₐ 1 /ŋɣ˨/ *nguq* (Jj: same)
VERB ❋ Tone: Lₐ ► To cry, to weep. • 哭 ⊡ See also: ŋɣ˧~ŋɣ˥

ŋɣ˩ₐ 2 /ɖɯ˧ŋɣ˩/ *ngu*
CLASSIFIER ❋ Tone: Lₐ ► Classifier for waists. • 量词：腰部 ¶ **ʈʰæ˩ŋɣ˨ | ɖɯ˧-ŋɣ˩** • one skirt waist • 一个裙子腰部

ŋɣ˧~ŋɣ˥ /ŋɣ˧ŋɣ˥/ *ngungu* (Jj: same)
VERB ❋ Tone: H# ► To cry, to weep (reduplicated form). • 哭（重叠形式） ¶ **tʰi˧-ŋɣ˧~ŋɣ˥** • DUR ~ • 哭一场 ❋ Morphological makeup: ŋɣ˩ₐ 1

ŋwæ˧qʰɣ˧ /ŋwæ˧qʰɣ˧/ *nguakheu*
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Oven to make tiles. • 烧瓦的烤炉 ¶ **ŋwæ˧qʰɣ˧ ʂɯ˧-ʐi˩** • 'the seven families of the Tile Oven': an expression formerly used to designate the people from Alawua village, at a time when there were only seven families living there. • '瓦炉七家'：过去来指阿拉瓦村的人，当时那里只有七家住 ¶ **ə˧lɑ˧-ʁwɤ˧ | ŋwæ˧qʰɣ˧ | tsʰe˧ɲi˧ ʐi˩** • 'the twelve families of Alawua and the Tile Oven': an expression formerly used to designate the people from Alawua village, at a time when the number of families had increased from seven to twelve through migration. • '阿拉瓦瓦炉十二家'：过去来指阿拉瓦村的人，当时那里住的人家，从七家已经增加到十二家 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ

ŋwɤ˧ /ŋwɤ˧/ *ngua* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NUMERAL ❋ Tone: M? H#? ► Five. • 五 ¶ **ɖɯ˨, | ɲi˨, | so˧, | ʐɣ˧, | ŋwɤ˧, | qʰɣ˨, | ʂɯ˧, | hõ˨, | gɣ˧, | tsʰe˧** • Numbers from one to ten. • 数字从一到十。

ŋwɤ˨ /ŋwɤ˨/ *nguaq* (Jj: same, Da: ∅)
VERB ❋ Tone: MH ► To sting, to pierce. • 刺 痛 ¶ **tɕʰi˧ ŋwɤ˩-ze˩** • (He/she) was stung by a thorn. • （他）被刺扎疼了。 ¶ **tɕʰi˧ | ɖɯ˧-ʅɯ˧ ŋwɤ˧-ze˥!** • (He/she) was stung by a thorn. • （他）被刺扎疼了。

ŋwɤ˧hɑ̃˩ /ŋwɤ˧hɑ̃˩/ *Nguahan*
NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► A mountain to the South-West of Yongning. • 瓦哈山（大药山）：位于永宁西南的一座山 ¶ **kɤ˧mɣ˨, | æ˧ʂæ˧, | ŋwɤ˧hɑ̃˩, | ʂwæ˧gɣ#˥, | nɑ˩tsʰi˨ | -tɕʰɤ˧pɤ˧mi#˥, | qɣ˧ɻ˩-ʈʂʰæ˧nɑ˥** • The six mountains of Yongning that carry a name and have a definite symbolic value: Gemu, Aesha, Nguahan, Shuaeggu, Nacee-Qebemi, Gheu'er-Chaena. The other mountains do not have comparable symbolic value, and fewer people use specific names for them. • 永宁地区有固定名字的六座山：格姆，安山，瓦哈，双古，纳慈巧吧咪，古尔川纳。

ŋwɤ˧jɤ˩ /ŋwɤ˧jɤ˩/ *nguaye*
NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► ŋwɤ˧pʰæ˧ bɣ˥-di˩, | ŋwɤ˧jɤ˩! • Kiln; oven to make bricks, ceramics etc. • 烤砖、陶器等用的烤炉 ⊡ See also: ə˧bɣ˩ ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 瓦＋？

ŋwɤ˩ʅɯ˧-tse˥pʰæ˩ /ŋwɤ˩ʅɯ˧tse˥pʰæ˩/ *ngualee zeipae*
NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+#H- ► Kneebone. • 膝盖骨 ⊡ Synonym: æ˧tse˥-pʰæ˩ ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ

ŋwɤ˩-ɬi˩mi˩ /ŋwɤ˩ɬi˩mi˨/ *ngualhimi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: L ① ► 5th month. • 五月 ② ► Fifth-Month Festival: a festival celebrated by the Na on the fifth day of the fifth month of the lunar calendar, at the same time as the Han Chinese Dragon Boat Festival. • 端午节

ŋwɤ˩ɬɣ˨ /ŋwɤ˩ɬɣ˨/ *ngualhu* (Jj, Dd: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+MH# ► Cartilages of the knee; literally "marrow of the knee". This expression emphasizes the fragility of this articulation. • 膝盖（直译："膝盖髓"）。这个说法强调膝盖的脆弱。 ¶ (Dd) **ŋwɤ˩ɬɣ˧-ko˧lo˥ go˩.** • to feel pain inside the knee • 膝盖疼。 ¶ (Gi) **ŋwɤ˩ɬɣ˧ go˨** • to feel pain at the knee • 膝盖疼。 ⊡ See also: ŋwɤ˧qo˥ ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ

ŋwɤ˧pʰæ˨ /ŋwɤ˧pʰæ˨/ *nguapae* (Gi: same, Da: ŋwæ˧pʰæ˧, Jj: ŋwæ˧pʰæ˨)
NOUN ❋ Tone: MH# ► Tile (roof tile). • 瓦 ◈ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization is close to [ŋwæ˧pʰæ˨], due to a strong tendency towards regressive vowel harmony. ❋ Classifier: pʰæ˨ₐ ❋ Morphological makeup: pʰæ˨ₐ This word is composed of Chinese 'tile' plus the Na clas-

sifier for flat objects. ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 瓦

ŋwɤ˧qo˥ /ŋwɤ˧qo˥/ *nguagho* (Gi, Da, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Knee. • 膝 盖 ⊡ See also: ŋwɤ˩ɬɣ˥ ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧ᵦ

ŋwɤ˧tsʰi˩ /ŋwɤ˧tsʰi˩/ *nguacee* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ❁ Tone: L# ► 50. • 五十

ŋwɤ˧ʈʂwæ˧ /ŋwɤ˧ʈʂwæ˧/ *nguazhuae*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Tile and brick: characterization of the main materials used for Chinese-style house construction. • 瓦与砖 ❁ Classifiers: ɭɯ˧ᵦ, pʰæ˥ₐ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 瓦砖

o

o /ʔo!/ *o*

INTERJECTION ✺ Tone: 0 ► Interjection indicating surprise. • 表示惊讶的插话。 ¶ (Housebuilding.81, 10.24397/pangloss-0004449#S81)

o-ho-ho /o-ho-ho!/ *o-ho-ho*

INTERJECTION ✺ Tone: 0 ► Interjection: "Oops! Well then, what's this mess?" The speaker observes a situation that has got out of hand due to a lack of vigilance on the part of the person who was supposed to be dealing with it. • 插话：‘啊呀嚯！那这是什么乱七八糟的？’说话者观察到，由于本应负责处理的人缺乏警惕，局面已经失控。 ¶ **o-ho-ho! ʐwæ˦-ɳɯ˩ | dzɯ˦-po˦-hɯ˧-ze˩!** • Oops! The horse scoffed the lot! (Context: some cereals or fodder were left unattended in the yard, and while one's back was turned, the horse took the opportunity to eat it.) • 啊呀嚯！马把饲料都吃光了！（语境：有一些谷物或饲料放在院子里，马趁家人不注意偷吃了这些食物。）

õ

õ 1 /õ/ *on*

IDEOPHONE ❁ Tone: 0 ► Sound of a tiger growling: Grr, Grrrrowl • 形声词：老虎吼着的声音：呜呜／呕吼！ ¶ (Tiger.8, 10.24397/pangloss-0004445#S8)

õ 2 /õ!/ *a*

INTERJECTION ❁ Tone: 0 ► An approving interjection. It may be an expressive distortion of 'yes', /ĩ˧/. Often realized with a rising intonation, close to an MH tone. • 感叹词：赞同的插入语。可能是“是的”，ĩ˧，的变形。一般语调上扬，接近 MH 调。 ◈ **(phonology)** A systematic study of examples of this interjection in texts could examine the hypothesis that there are intermediate cases between this interjection, õ!, and the morpheme 'yes', /ĩ˧/, of which õ! is probably an expressive deformation. A spectrum of realizations appears to extend from [ĩ˧] (uncommon) to [õ] (back vowel), via nuances that are close to [ɛ̃]. ▣ See also: ĩ˧

õ˥ /õ˥/ *onq* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: ∅)

PRONOUN ❁ Tone: MH ► (one)self. • 自己 ¶ **õ˧-ɑ˥ʁo˩** • one's house • 自己家 ¶ **õ˧-dʑɯ˥, õ˩ tʰɯ˩!** • Each drinks from her own bottle! (Context: an infant has grabbed another's milk bottle; parents prevent her from drinking from it.) • 自己喝自己的！（情景：一个婴儿抓另一个婴儿的奶瓶。） ¶ **õ˧-ʂe˥, õ˩ tʰæ˩!** • 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。） ¶ **õ˧-mɣ˥ õ˩-di˩** • birth place ◈ **(semantics)** This phrase contrasts with /hĩ˧-mɣ˥ hĩ˩-di˩/ "other people's lands / foreign lands". • 出生的地方、老家、故乡 ¶ **(proverb) hĩ˧-mɣ˥ hĩ˩-di˩ | qʰɑ˧-dʑɤ˥~dʑɤ˩, | õ˧-mɣ˥ õ˩-di˩ tsʰe˩ mɤ˩-gɣ˩!** • "East or west, home is the best." No matter how beautiful other people's places are, they can never be equal to one's own homeland! • "金窝银窝，不如自家的狗窝。"其他人的地方怎么好，也比不过自己的地方！ ¶ **õ˧-ə˧mɣ˥** ≈ **õ˧-ə˥mɣ˩** ≈ **õ˧-ə˧mɣ˥** • one's own elder (brother or sister) ◈ **(tonology)** This phrase has three tonal variants. The speaker expresses a preference for the first of the three tonal patterns: H#. • 自家姐姐（或哥哥） ¶ **õ˧-ə˧ɣ˥** ≈ **õ˧-ə˥ɣ˩** • one's own "maternal uncle" (mother's brother) ◈ **(tonology)** This phrase has two tonal variants. • 自家母亲的兄弟（“舅舅”） ¶ **(proverb) õ˧-ʐɤ˥mi˩, õ˩ ɲi˩!** • One's path, that is one's identity / one's destiny! • 自己的道路，就是自己！ ¶ **(proverb) õ˧-ʐɤ˥mi˩, õ˩ ʂe˩-bi˩!** • The path you choose is your destiny! • 每个人创造自己的命运！ ▣ See also: õ˧=bɣ˥-õ˩

õ˧=bɣ˥-õ˩ /õ˧bɣ˥õ˩/ *onq bbu onq* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: njɤ˧ õ˧-bu˥-ɻ˩, Dd: njɤ˧ õ˧-bɣ˥-ɳɯ˩)

PRONOUN ❁ Tone: H#- ► (One)self, one's own. • 自己 ¶ **õ˧=bɣ˥-õ˩ ʝi˩-ɳɯ˩ | sɯ˧-kɣ˩!** • One learns by practising oneself! / It's by practising oneself that one really masters a skill! • 自己做，就能学会！／要学会，就得自己熟练！ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) õ˧=bɣ˥-õ˩ +N** • one's own N • 自己的（+名词） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) õ˧=bɣ˥-õ˩ ʐwæ˩** • one's own horse ◈ **(tonology)** This and the following examples illustrate the neutralization of all tones (to L) after the expression /õ˧=bɣ˥-õ˩/. • 自己的马 ¶ **õ˧=bɣ˥-õ˩ ʝi˩** • one's own cow • 自己的牛 ¶ **õ˧=bɣ˥-õ˩ lɣ˩** • one's own field • 自己的田地 ¶ **õ˧=bɣ˥-õ˩ ʤɻe˩** • one's own money • 自己的钱 ❁ Morphological makeup: õ˥, =bɣ˧

õ˧dɣ˧ɻ˧ /õ˧dɣ˧ɻ˧/ *ondde'er*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Foundation, fundamentals; fundamentally. • 根本 ¶ (Da) **õ˧dɣ˧ɻ˧-ɳɯ˧, | hĩ˧ ʈʂʰɯ˧-ɣ˧ | ʈʂʰɯ˧ne˧ gɣ˥ ◊ -ɲi˩!** • So that is how he really behaves / does! (Comment on someone whose behaviour is not respectful of good manners) ◈ **(phonology)** Phonetically, /õ˧dɣ˧ɻ˧-ɳɯ˧/ gets reduced, resembling [õ˧dɻ˧ɳɯ˧]. • 他原来是这样做事情的！／他原来这么不懂事！

õ˩dɣ˥ /õ˩dɣ˥/ *onddu* (Jj: same, Gi: ũ˧dɣ˥ ◈ **(tonology)** MH#, Da: õ˧dɣ˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► Wolf. • 狼 ❁ Classifier: mi˩$_b$

õ˩dɣ˧-kʰɣ˥mi˩ /õ˩dɣ˧kʰɣ˥mi˩/ *onddu kumi* (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H- ► Wolfhound. • 狼狗 ❁ Classifier: mi˩$_b$

õ˩dɣ˧-mi˥ /õ˩dɣ˧mi˥/ *onddumi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H# ► Female wolf. • 母狼 ❁ Classifier: mi˩$_b$

õ˩dɥ˦-pʰɥ#˥ /õ˩dɥ˦pʰɥ˦/ *onddupu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ► Male wolf. • 公狼 ❁ Classifier: mi˩ᵦ

õ˩dɥ˦-zo#˥ /õ˩dɥ˦zo˦/ *ondeusso*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ► Little wolf. • 小狼

õ˦tʰɥ˦ɲi˦ /õ˦tʰɥ˦ɲi˦/ *on teeni*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► That day (long ago). • （早以前的）那天

õ˦ʈʂwɤ˦ /õ˦ʈʂwɤ˦/ *onzhua* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Mosquito. • 蚊子 ¶ **õ˦ʈʂwɤ˦ le˦-tʰɥ˦-ze˦!** • Here comes a mosquito! / A mosquito has come in! (=into the room, into the mosquito net...) • 有一只蚊子！ ¶ **ʂɯ˦-ɬi˦mi˦, | õ˦ʈʂwɤ˦!** • In the seventh month, there are lots of mosquitoes! • 七月份，蚊子多！／七月份，是蚊子多的一个月！ ❁ Classifier: mi˩ᵦ

õ˦ʈʂwɤ˦-kɥ˦dʐɯ˥ /õ˦ʈʂwɤ˦kɥ˦dʐɯ˥/ *onzhua guxxi* (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: -MH# ► Mosquito net. • 蚊帐 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˦ᵦ

õ˦ʈʂʰɯ˦ne˦-ʑi˥ /õ˦ʈʂʰɯ˦ne˦ʑi˥/ *on tee niq yi*

ADVERB ❁ Tone: H# ► In that way. • 那样 ◈ (**phonology**) This very common expression is phonetically simplified. By dint of phonetic erosion, its last three syllables resemble a simple disyllabic form: [ʈʂʰɯ˦ni˥]. Nevertheless, it remains decomposable for the main consultant.

p

pɑ /pɑ!/ *ba*

IDEOPHONE ❁ Tone: 0 ► A sudden, soft, wet sound indicating the expulsion of a rounded object from the mouth or throat: 'Plop!' • 形声词：一种突然的、柔和的湿润声音，表示一个圆形物体从口腔或喉咙中被排出："啵！" ¶ (BuriedAlive3.65, 10.24397/pangloss-0004539#S65) **ʈʂʰɯ˧ne˧-ʑi˥ | mɣ˩tɕo˧ ɖzɤ˥ ◊ -kwɤ˩tɕɯ˩-lɑ˩ | tʰi˥, | æ˩ʁɣ˩-ʈʂʰɯ˥, | pɑ! pi˧, | gɤ˩-pʰi˧ le˧-tsʰɯ˧-ɲi˥-tsɯ˩ ◊ -mɣ˩!** • As he grabbed her again like this [squeezing her chest], well... it made her spit out the egg, plop! • 他又拉了一下，这时候鸡蛋就都被吐出来了："啵！"

pɑ˩tsɯ˧ /pɑ˩tsɯ˧/ *bazi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► **ʈʂe˧ tsɑ˥~tsɑ˩-di˩, | ʈʂe˧ ʐ̩˧~ʐ̩˥-di˩** • Harrow. • 耙 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 耙子

pɑ˧tɕɤ˧ /pɑ˧tɕɤ˧/ *baja*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Plantain. • 芭蕉 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 芭蕉

pæ˥1 /pæ˧/ *bae*

VERB ❁ Tone: H ► To move house. • 搬（家） ◈ (**semantics**) Mrs. Latami does not perceive this word as a loanword. ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 搬

pæ˥$_{a}$ /ɖɯ˧ pæ˥/ *bae*

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: H$_{a}$ ► Classifier for packs (herds) (of horses...), troops (of soldiers)... • 量词：马、军人……（一队）

pæ˩$_{a}$ /pæ˥/ *baeq*

VERB ❁ Tone: M$_{a}$ ► To lay (the table). • 摆桌子、供应饭菜 ◈ (**phonology**) The hypothesis of a borrowing from Chinese (specifically: from 摆) was considered, and seems quite plausible. But the word is not perceived as a Chinese loan by the reference speaker. ¶ **hɑ˧ tʰi˧-pæ˩ tsæ˩-ɲi˩-ze˩! | hɑ˧ dzɯ˧-bi˧-ze˩!** • The table is set / everything is ready! Let's eat! • 饭摆好了！吃饭了！

pæ˥1 /pæ˥/ *baeq*

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To work, to cultivate (land). • 种（地） ¶ **lɣ˧ tʰi˧-pæ˥** • To cultivate land, to work a field. ◈ (**usage**) Equivalent in Na: bæ˩dʐɯ˥ tɣ˩, 'sowing the seeds'. • 种地 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 办

pæ˥2 /pæ˥/ *baeq*

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To exceed; to let slip. • 超过，错过 ¶ **pæ˥ ◊ -kʰɯ˩-pi˩, | mɤ˧-tsɤ˧!** • It's not good to let (an auspicious day) slip by! / It's not good to miss the opportunity (of an auspicious days; for the building of a house, for instance) • 错过（一个吉日），不好！ ¶ **pæ˥ | -tʰɑ˧-kʰɯ˩** • Don't let (this opportunity) slip by! / (You/we) mustn't miss this opportunity! ◈ (**phonology**) An observation that has relevance to the study of synchronic dynamics within the Na language is that this phrase, 'not to let slip, not to miss out on', seems to be in the process of becoming a set phrase with a pronunciation of its own, somewhat like the reduction of /ʈʰæ˧mi˧-ɳɯ˩/ 'really, actually' to something resembling [ʈʰææ˧]. The first syllable is always realized with a rising melody, whereas one would expect an M.H.L tonal pattern (/pæ˧ tʰɑ˥-kʰɯ˩/), with deployment of the MH contour over the first two syllables (M tone on the first syllable, and re-association of the H tone on the second syllable). This pronunciation, with a simple M tone on the first syllable, /pæ˧ tʰɑ˥-kʰɯ˩/, is understandable but not idiomatic. • 不要错过（机会）！ ¶ **le˧-pæ˧-ze˥!** • It's too late! / We have let the opportunity slip by! • 错过了！

pæ˥hwɤ˧ /pæ˥hwɤ˧/ *baefe*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH.M ► Solution, method. • 办法 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | pæ˥hwɤ˧ | ɕjɤ˩ ɣɯ˧ (+ | ʐwæ˥)!** • He/she is great at finding solutions / at handling all sorts of difficult situations! • 他很会想办法的！ ❁ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥$_{a}$ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 办法

pæ˧kʰwɤ#˥ /pæ˧kʰwɤ˧/ *baekua*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Silver coin of the imperial times. • 民国之前的银币 ¶ **ə˧mi˧! | pæ˧kʰwɤ˧ so˧-ʅɯ˥ ki˩-mæ˩!** • Wow! [(S)he] is giving you three silver coins!! (According to the main consultant's memories, this is the type of comment that a child's mother's sisters and brothers would make when a child who turned 13 received significant amounts of money on the occasion of their coming of age. The equivalent today would be about half a month's salary. To give only one coin would not be right, because gifts have to come in pairs. To give two coins is fully sufficient: a beautiful gift. To give three coins is an impressive gift, beyond expectations.) • 哇！（他）给三块银币！（在一个孩子成年时，亲戚会给银币。给一块，不合适，因为礼物不能只给一个，要给两个。给两块银币，是合适的，也是够的。给三块银币，超出期望，是大礼物了。按现在的标准／说法，

三个银币等于半个月的工资左右。） ¶ **pæ˧kʰwɤ˧ ʤɯ˧-ʅɯ˥#; pæ˧kʰwɤ˧ ɲi˧-ʅɯ˥#; pæ˧kʰwɤ˧ so˧-ʅɯ˥#** • one silver coin, two silver coins, three silver coins ◈ (**tonology**) A tonal change signals the integration of the noun and the numeral+classifier expression into a single tone group. The tone of the resulting expression is H#: /pʰæ˧kʰwɤ˧ so˧-ʅɯ˥ ɲi˩/. • 一块银币，两块银币，三块银币 ¶ **pæ˧kʰwɤ˧ ʤɯ˧-ki˩tɑ˩** • a bag of silver coins (to be interred in a secret place) • 一包银币（埋在地里，为了藏） ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ

pæ˧li˩ /pæ˧li˩/ *baeli*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Chinese chestnut. • 板栗 ¶ **pæ˧li˩-si˩ʣi˩** • chestnut tree • 板栗树 ¶ **pæ˧li˩-ʣi˩** • chestnut tree • 板栗树 ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 板栗

pæ˩pʰæ˥1 /pæ˩pʰæ˥/ *baepae* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+MH# ► Thick wood plank. A well-prepared plank, used in construction, could last a hundred years. • 厚的木板、木板子 ❋ Classifier: pʰæ˥ₐ

pæ˩pʰæ˥2 /pæ˩pʰæ˥/ *Baepae*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+MH# ► Baepae, a masculine given name. • 男性名字 ❋ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Spen pa? སྤེན་པ?

pæ˧ɻæ˩-ʈʂʰo˩ /pæ˧ɻæ˩ʈʂʰo˩/ *Bae'ercho*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L#- ► Hongqiao, a (mostly Han Chinese) village on the road from Ninglang to Yongning. • 红桥 ¶ **no˧ | pæ˧ɻæ˩ʈʂʰo˩ hĩ˩-ne˩-ʑi˩-zo˩!** • "You look like someone from Hongqiao!" This is an insult, meaning "You are ugly". Popular Na geography had it that the people of Hongqiao (a village which the caravans crossed) had coarse, unlovely physical features, such as big snub noses. • 解放前用的侮辱语句："你像红桥人！"＝"你很丑！"摩梭民间文化中，红桥（马帮路过的一个乡）的人被认为难看，面貌不"眉清目秀"，比如有扁鼻子。

pæ˧sɯ˧ /pæ˧sɯ˧/ *baesi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► The lowest rank in the hierarchy of feudal officials. • 把事（封建官员系统中的最低等级） ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 把事

pæ˧te˩ /pæ˧te˩/ *baedi* (Gi: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Bench, stool. • 板凳 ▣ See also: qwæ˧ʁo#˥, qwæ˧ ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 板凳

pe˧ʂe˧ /pe˧ʂe˧/ *beishei*

ADVERB ❋ Tone: M ► Itself, per se. • 本身 ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 本身

pe˩tɕi˧ /pe˩tɕi˥/ *Beijie*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ► Beijing. • 北京 ◈ (**phonology**) The syllable pe is only found in recent Chinese loanwords. ¶ **pe˩tɕi˧-hĩ#˥** • Pekinese, person from Beijing • 北京人 ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 北京

ʈpɤ˥ /–/ *be*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Frog (monosyllabic root extracted from the disyllable). • 青蛙（依据共时形态调系规则从双音节词推导的单音节词根）。◈ (**tonology**) The root's tone is arrived at by making the assumption that the various disyllabic forms are the product of regular tone rules. The compound noun 'frog meat', /pɤ˧ ʂe˧/ (with the head, /ʂe˥/, in the H tone), leads us to rule out the hypothesis of an LM, LH, L or MH tone. This leaves M and H. 'Frog tail' does not provide any clear evidence, as the tone of the monosyllable 'tail' has not yet been established. 'Frog skin' (M.M on the surface, analyzed as underlying //M// or //#H//) is unexpected, as a compound with LH-tone head cannot have an M.M pattern (see Table 3.2a in the 2017 book). The disyllabic noun 'frog', /pɤ˩mi˩/, has the same tone (L) as /ʐwæ˩mi˩/ 'mare', which is compatible with the hypothesis of an H-tone root (like 'horse'). The provisional hypothesis is therefore that of an H tone. ¶ **(proverb) na˩hĩ˥ | pɤ˧-ʂe˧ dzɯ˧; | pɤ˧-ɣɯ˧ | ɬa˧tɑ˥ mɣ˩! | pɤ˧-mæ˧, | bæ˧ʈʂo˥ ʑi˩!** • "The Naxi eat frog meat; they wear vests made of frog skin; and they make brooms with frog tails!" • 谚语："纳西人吃青蛙，披青蛙皮衣，蛙尾巴当扫帚！" ▣ Synonym: pɤ˩mi˩

pɤ˥1 /pɤ˧/ *be* (Da: ∅)

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ① ► Drawing, painting. • 画 ¶ **pɤ˧ | ʤɯ˧-pʰæ˧ lɑ˥** • to make a painting, to paint a painting • 作画，画一幅画 ❋ Classifiers: pɤ˥ᵦ, pʰæ˥ₐ ② ► Photo, photography. • 相片，照片 ¶ **pɤ˧ lɑ˩** • to take pictures • 拍照片 ¶ **pɤ˧ | ʤɯ˧-pʰæ˧ lɑ˥ ə˩-bi˩?** • Shall we take a picture? • 拍一张照片吧？ ❋ Classifier: pʰæ˥ₐ

pɤ˥2 /pɤ˧/ *be*

VERB ❋ Tone: H ► To curl up; to hunch, to huddle up. • 蜷曲、蜷缩 ¶ **æ˩ʈʂʰɯ˧-mi˥ | si˧dzi˩-ʈʰæ˩qo˩ | tʰi˧-pɤ˥-ʤo˩!** • The hen has huddled up under a tree! • 那只鸡，在树下蜷缩着！ ¶ (Da) **ʈʂʰɯ˧-qo˧ ʤɯ˧-pɤ˥ ɕjɤ˩-ɻ̩!** • Come and lay here (for a rest)! ◈ (**dialectology**) Mrs. Latami does not approve this phrasing. • 过来这边躺一下！

pɤ˥a /ɖɯ˧ pɤ˥/ *be*

CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: H_a ► Classifier for quantities equivalent to a ladleful, a big spoonful. Used for food, but also for excrements. • 量词：一瓢、一勺、一大勺的量。用于食物（一大勺米饭），也用于粪便（一团屎）。 ¶ **ha˧ | ɖɯ˧-pɤ˥** • a spoonful of rice • 一瓢饭 ¶ **ha˧ | ɖɯ˧-pɤ˥ qwæ˩** • to scoop a spoonful of rice • 舀一勺饭 ¶ **ɣ˩dʑɯ˥ | ɖɯ˧-qʰwɤ˧pɤ˧** • a bowl of soup • 一碗汤

pɤ˥b /ɖɯ˧ pɤ˥/ *be*

CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: H_b ► Classifier for statues, paintings... • 量词：雕像，如：佛像（一尊） ¶ **gɤ˧la˧ | ɖɯ˧-pɤ˥** • a god's statue • 一尊佛像

pɤ˧ /ɖɯ˧ pɤ˧/ *be* (Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: M ► A big step. • 量词：一大步 ¶ **ɖɯ˧-pɤ˧ ʁa˧** • to make a great stride • 走一大步 ¶ **ɲi˧-pɤ˧ ʁa˧** • to make two great strides • 走两大步 ¶ **ɖɯ˧-pɤ˧ ʁa˧~ɖɯ˧-pɤ˧ ʁa˧** • to walk with great strides, to stride • 大步流星地走

ʈpɤ˧a /–/ *be* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: M_a ► To carry on one's back (monosyllabic root extracted from the reduplicated form based on synchronic tone rules). • 背（水、柴、孩子……）。这个单音节动词是依据共时形态调系规则从双音节的重叠词推导的单音节词根。 ¶ **ʇtso˧~tso˧ pɤ˩** • to carry things (this expression is well-formed syntactically, but apparently not in use: only the reduplicated form of the verb is in use) • 背东西（语法上，这个短语没有问题，但发音合作人不那么说，得用重叠形式。） ⊡ See also: pɤ˧~pɤ˥

pɤ˩a /pɤ˦/ *beq*

VERB ✵ Tone: L_a ► To come out, to emerge, to appear. • 出现、出来、浮现 ¶ **dʑɯ˩ pɤ˦** • some water comes out • 涌出水来 ¶ **dʑɯ˧qʰɣ˧-qo˧ | dʑɯ˩ pɤ˩-ze˥** • Water emerges at the source. • 水泉里面，涌出水来。 ¶ **tʰi˧-pɤ˩-dʑo˩** • DUR ~ PROG: it is emerging • 正在涌出水来 ¶ **gɤ˩-pɤ˥** • to emerge, to come up, to appear (e.g. the sun comes out) • 出现、上来：太阳出来 ⊡ See also: dʑɯ˩pɤ˩-kɣ˧hĩ˩, dʑɯ˩pɤ˩qʰɣ˩, dʑɯ˩pɤ˩tɣ˩qʰɣ˥

pɤ˩b /ɖɯ˧ pɤ˩/ *be*

CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: L_b ► Classifier for ladders, doors... • 量词：木工件，如梯子、门等等（一扇门，一把梯子） ◈ (**phonology**) Among classifiers belonging to the tone category L_b, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is H#.

pɤ˦ /pɤ˦/ *beq* (Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: MH ► To harrow. • 耙地 ¶ **ɟi˧ pɤ˥** • to harrow ◈ (**phonology**) There is strong regressive vowel harmony, resulting in a phonetic realization that gets close to [jɤ˧ pɤ˥]. • 耙地 ¶ **ɕi˧ tɣ˧-dʑo˥, | ɟi˧ le˧-pɤ˩!** • When one plants rice, one must harrow the field (first)! • 种稻谷，要（先）耙地！ ¶ **pa˩tsɯ˧ po˧-ŋɯ˧ | le˧-pɤ˩** • to harrow with a harrow • 用耙子耙地

pɤ˧dʑɤ˩-di˩ /pɤ˧dʑɤ˩di˩/ *Bejjaddi*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L#- ► Bejjaddi, a village close to the Hot Springs, to the north of Wuadu. Latitude: 27.82149, longitude: 100.66728. • 巴甲地村：温泉乡的一个村落，在瓦都以北（音译别名：巴家）。经纬度：100.66728，27.82149 ¶ **ə˧go˧-ʁwɤ˧, | ʁwɤ˧la˩-bi˩, | bæ˧ʁwɤ˧, | tʰo˧tsʰe˦˥, | pi˧tsʰe˩-di˩, | pɤ˧dʑɤ˩-di˩, | ʁwɤ˧tɣ˧** • Seven villages that one encounters as one leaves the plain of Yongning (towards the Lake); the first two are perceived as villages with a high proportion of Na members, and the third as a mostly Na village, whereas the next two are Pumi; the last used to be predominantly Pumi, but as of the 2010s, it had an important Chinese (Han) population. • 永宁背向泸沽湖方向经过的七个村落：阿古瓦、瓦拉比、巴瓦、拖其、比其地、巴甲地、瓦都。前两个村落拥有相当大的摩梭人口比例，第三主要是摩梭村。拖其、比其地、巴甲地是普米村。瓦都，过去主要是普米族村，到了 2010 年代有了相当多的汉族人口。

pɤ˩dʑɯ˩ /pɤ˩dʑɯ˦/ *bejji* (Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► Spring water. • 泉水 ¶ **ʁwɤ˧ʂwæ˧ pɤ˩dʑɯ˩ ʈʰɯ˩, | njɤ˧ | ə˧ma˧ hu˧-hĩ˥ | le˧-mɣ˩pʰæ˩!** • "When I drink the clear water of the high mountains, I forget my nostalgia for my mother!" (Song lyrics. The mountain becomes like a mother: ə˧ma˧ ɖɯ˧-bæ˧ tsɤ˧, it gives the gift of pure water that quenches thirst, just as mother's milk satisfied a child's needs.) • "当我喝下高山的清泉，我忘记了对母亲的思念！"（歌词。山就像母亲：ə˧ma˧ ɖɯ˧-bæ˧ tsɤ˧，它赐予纯净的水解渴，就像母亲的乳汁满足孩子的需要一样。）

pɤ˩-ho˩~ho˥ /pɤ˩ho˩ho˥/ *behoho*

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: L+H# ► Soft. • 柔软 ¶ **pɤ˩-**

ho˩~ho˥-gɣ˩ • soft • 柔软 ¶ **ʁo˧qʰwɤ˩ | pɤ˩-ho˩~ho˥-gɣ˩-hĩ˩ | tʰɣ˧-kʰwɤ˥** • the place where the head is soft =the fontanel • 头上软软的那块 =囟门 ¶ **ʁo˧qʰwɤ˩ | pɤ˩-ho˩~ho˥-gɣ˩-hĩ˩ | tʰɣ˧-kʰwɤ˥, | dzo˧ mɤ˧-ɖo˧!** • The fontanel should not be touched! • 囟门，不要影！

pɤ˩jɤ˥ /pɤ˩jɤ˥/ *beye* (Gi: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+MH# ① ► Dough for making bread (steamed bread, as well as bread that is fried or cooked on a griddle. • 做面包的面团（可以蒸成馒头） ❋ Classifier: jɤ˥$_a$ 2 ② ► Bread, cake (typically round and flat). • 饼 ¶ **li˩-pɤ˥jɤ˩ | ɖɯ˧-ʅɯ˧** • a piece of brick tea, a brick of tea (tea leaves pressed into the shape of a round flat cake) • 一块茶饼 ¶ **ɕi˧ʈʂʰwæ˧-pɤ˩jɤ˩** • rice cake • 米饼 ¶ **dze˧ʅɯ˧-pɤ˩jɤ˩** • wheat cake, wheat bread • 小麦饼 ¶ **qʰɑ˧dze˧-pɤ˩jɤ˩** • sweetcorn cake • 玉米饼 ¶ **tsʰi˧zi˧-pɤ˥jɤ˩** • highland barley cake • 青稞饼 ¶ **jɤ˧gɯ˩-pɤ˩jɤ˩** • buckwheat cake • 甜荞饼 ¶ **jɤ˧qʰɑ˧-pɤ˩jɤ˩** • bitter buckwheat cake • 苦荞饼 ❋ Classifier: jɤ˥ 2

pɤ˩jɤ˧bɣ˥-di˩ /pɤ˩jɤ˧bɣ˥di˩/ *beye bbuddi* (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+H#- ► Steamer used for bread (buns). • 用来蒸面团（馒头等等）的蒸笼 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧$_b$

pɤ˩lɣ˧ 1 /pɤ˩lɣ˧/ *belu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ► Nape of neck. • 项背、项、脖颈儿 ▣ See also: æ˧tsɯ˥-pɤ˩lɣ˩ ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧$_b$

pɤ˩lɣ˧ 2 /pɤ˩lɣ˥/ *belu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ► A new home set up by a woman who leaves the family home and goes to live on her own with her children (and possibly other siblings and their children), typically near her original home. Living separately is a solution in cases where there is lasting friction with the lady of the house. • 由家庭中的一位女人建立的新家。她与子女（可能还有其他兄弟姐妹及其子女）一起独立生活。在与主人长期摩擦的情况下，分居是一种解决办法。 ¶ **ɑ˩ʁo˧ ɬo˧tɑ˧ | pɤ˩lɣ˧ ʂæ˩ (+hɯ˩)** • to build a new home (for someone who is not going along well with the mistress of the house / master of the house) next to the family home • 在家宅旁边为与主人不和的人建造一个新家（从此，两家比邻而居） ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | pɤ˩ʅɯ˧-qo˩ dzi˩-hɯ˩-ze˩!** • She moved into a new building / she moved into a house of her own! • 她搬进了新楼／她搬进了自己的房子！ ¶ **pɤ˩ʅɯ˧ | ɖɯ˧-kʰwɤ˥ ʂæ˩ | tʰi˧-ki˧-zo˧-ho˩!** • She moved into a new building / she moved into a house of her own! • 她搬进了新楼／她搬进了自己的房子！

pɤ˩mi˩ /pɤ˩mi˥/ *bemi* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Frog. • 青蛙 ¶ **pɤ˩mi˩-pɤ˥pʰɣ˩** • female frog and male frog • 母青蛙与公青蛙 ▣ See also: hæ˧ʂɯ˩-pɤ˩mi˩, dʑɯ˩-pɤ˩mi˩ ❋ Classifier: mi˩$_b$ ❋ Comparanda: (Pumi) pʌ55di51

pɤ˩mi˩-ʑi˥pʰɣ˩ /pɤ˩mi˩ʑi˥pʰɣ˩/ *bemi yipu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L+#H- ► A species of large frog or toad, which is abundant in the Yongning plain. This is one of three species distinguished by the consultant. It is not eaten by the Naxi (nor by the Na, who do not eat any sort of frog). This is the term used for *Kaloula verrucosa* and *Rana chaochiaoensis*. Literal translation: 'bullfrog'. • 一种大青蛙，在永宁坝子很常见。这是发音合作人认识的三种蛙之一。纳西族人不吃这种动物（摩梭人不吃任何蛙类动物）。直译：‘公牛蛙’。 ▣ See also: hæ˧ʂɯ˩-pɤ˩mi˩, dʑɯ˩-pɤ˩mi˩ ▣ Synonym: pɤ˩mi˩-ʑi˥pʰɣ˩-mi˩ ❋ Classifier: mi˩$_b$ ❋ Morphological makeup: pɤ˩mi˩, ʑi˧pʰɣ#˥

pɤ˩mi˩-ʑi˥pʰɣ˩-mi˩ /pɤ˩mi˩ʑi˥pʰɣ˩mi˩/ *bemi yipumi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L+#H- ► A species of large frog or toad, which is abundant in the Yongning plain. This is one of three species distinguished by the consultant. It is not eaten by the Naxi (nor by the Na, who do not eat any sort of frog). This is the term used for *Kaloula verrucosa* and *Rana chaochiaoensis*. Literal translation: 'bullfrog'. • 一种大青蛙，在永宁坝子很常见。这是发音合作人认识的三种蛙之一。纳西族人不吃这种动物（摩梭人不吃任何蛙类动物）。直译：‘公牛蛙’。 ▣ See also: hæ˧ʂɯ˩-pɤ˩mi˩, dʑɯ˩-pɤ˩mi˩ ▣ Synonym: pɤ˩mi˩-ʑi˥pʰɣ˩ ❋ Classifier: mi˩$_b$ ❋ Morphological makeup: pɤ˩mi˩, ʑi˧pʰɣ#˥, -mi˩

pɤ˧~pɤ˥ /pɤ˧pɤ˥/ *bebe* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ► To carry on one's back. • 背（水、柴、孩子……） ¶ **tʰi˧-pɤ˥~pɤ˩** • DUR ~ • 背一背 ¶ **qʰæ˧ pɤ˧~pɤ˥** • to carry manure • 背肥料 ¶ **kʰɤ˧ pɤ˧~pɤ˥** • to carry a dorsal basket • 背背篓 ¶ **zɯ˧ pɤ˧~pɤ˥** • to carry grass • 背草 ¶ **tso˧~tso˧ pɤ˧~pɤ˥** • to carry things • 背东西 ¶ **njɤ˧-ŋɯ˧ pɤ˧~pɤ˩ (+bi˩)!** • I'll do the carrying! / Let me carry (it)! • 我来背！ ¶ **dʑɯ˩ pɤ˩~pɤ˥** • to carry water (on one's back) • 背水 ¶ **zo˧mɣ˥ pɤ˩~pɤ˩** • to carry a child on the back • 背孩子 ❋ Morphological makeup: †pɤ˧$_a$

pɤ˩pʰɣ˩ /pɤ˩pʰɣ˥/ *bepu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Male frog. • 公青蛙 ❋ Classifier: mi˩$_b$

pɤ˩ti#˥ /pɤ˩ti˥/ *bedi* (Da: same, Gi: pɤ˩ti˩ ◈ **(tonology)** L, Jj: pɤ˩ti˨)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+#H ► Stool, small bench. • 凳子 ⊡ See also: qwæ˧ʁo#˥, qwæ˧ ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧$_b$

pɤ˧to˩ /pɤ˧to˩/ *bedo*

ADVERB ❋ Tone: L# ► Even. • 连 ¶ **tʂʰɯ˧|li˩pɤ˥to˩|tʰɯ˩-ɲi˥!** • 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） ¶ **tʂʰɯ˧|pɤ˩jɤ˧ pɤ˥to˩|dzɯ˩-ɲi˥!** • She even eats bread! (About the eating and drinking habits of a one-year-old child) • 她连面包都吃！ ¶ **hæ˧,|kʰɣ̩˩mi˩-ʂe˩ pɤ˥to˩ dzɯ˩-kɣ̩˩!** • The (Han) Chinese even eat dog meat! (Consumption of dog meat is forbidden in Na culture.) • 汉族连狗肉都吃！（注：摩梭人不吃狗肉） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) bo˩ pɤ˥to˩; la˧ pɤ˧to˩; mɣ̩˩ pɤ˥to˩; ʐwæ˧ pɤ˧to˩; ɬi˧mi˧ pɤ˧to˩; ɲi˧mi˧ pɤ˧to˩; hwɤ˧li˧ pɤ˥-to˩; hwɤ˧mi˧ pɤ˥to˩; kʰɣ̩˩mi˩ pɤ˥-to˩; ʁo˧dzi˩ pɤ˧to˩; ʑi˩tʂæ˧ pɤ˥to˩; na˩hĩ˧ pɤ˧to˩; bo˩mi˧ pɤ˧to˩; bo˩ɬa˧ pɤ˩to˩; ʁæ˧tɣ̩˥ pɤ˩to˩** • combinations with nouns of the various tone categories • 与不同声调类的名词结合

pɤ˧tɣ̩˥ /pɤ˧tɣ̩˥/ *bedu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Wickerwork basket. • 篮子、竹篮 ¶ **dʐɯ˧ʂɯ˥-pɤ˩tɣ̩˩** • small basket where chopsticks are kept • 筷子篮 ¶ **ɲi˧tʂæ˥-pɤ˩tɣ̩˩** • Fish trap: trap for catching fish in a river or canal. It was set in the evening and the fish caught in it were retrieved in the morning. • 捕鱼器：在河中捕鱼的陷阱。在傍晚设置，在清晨收回捕到的鱼。 ¶ **pɤ˧tɣ̩˥ kɣ̩˩ ə˩-bi˩?** • Shall we go mushroom-picking? • 去捡蘑菇吗？

pɤ˧tʰi˩ /pɤ˧tʰi˩/ *Beti*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Beti, a clan name from Yongning. There are two families in Yongning that carry this name. • 一个姓。这个姓，永宁有两家 ¶ **pɤ˧tʰi˩=ɻ̩˩** • the Beti /pɤ˧tʰi˩/ clan, the Beti /pɤ˧tʰi˩/ family • pɤ˧tʰi˩家族 ¶ **pɤ˧tʰi˩=ɻ̩˩,|ɲi˧-ʑi˩,|ʤɯ˧-ʑ̩˥!** • There are two families carrying the name Beti; they make up one clan! • 姓pɤ˧tʰi˩的，有两家，形成一个家族！

pɤ˩tɕɯ˥ /pɤ˩tɕɯ˥/ *beji* (Dd: pɤ˩tɕɯ˥)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+MH# ► Tadpole. • 蝌蚪 ⊡ See also: pɤ˩tɕɯ˧-ʁo˧ʤɯ˥, pɤ˩tɕɯ˧-pɤ˥mi˩, ʁo˧ʤɯ˥ ❋ Classifier: mi˩$_b$

pɤ˩tɕɯ˧-pɤ˥mi˩ /pɤ˩tɕɯ˧pɤ˥mi˩/ *beji bemi* (Gi: same, Da: pɤ˩tɕi˩, Jj: ∅)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+#H- ► Tadpole. • 蝌蚪 ⊡ See also: pɤ˩tɕɯ˥, pɤ˩tɕɯ˧-ʁo˧ʤɯ˥, ʁo˧ʤɯ˥ ❋ Classifier: mi˩$_b$

pɤ˩tɕɯ˧-ʁo˧ʤɯ˥ /pɤ˩tɕɯ˧ʁo˧ʤɯ˥/ *beji woddee*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM-MH# ► Tadpole. • 蝌蚪 ⊡ See also: pɤ˩tɕɯ˧-pɤ˥mi˩, pɤ˩tɕɯ˥, ʁo˧ʤɯ˥ ❋ Classifier: mi˩$_b$

pɤ˧tʂʰwæ˩ /pɤ˧tʂʰwæ˩/ *bechuae* (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: pæ˥tʂʰwæ˩)

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: L# ► Flat, flat-shaped, flattened. • （鼻子）扁、被压扁、凹下去 ◈ **(phonology)** The word is characterized by strong vowel harmony, making the vowel of the first syllable sound like [ɑ] or [æ]. ¶ **ɲi˧gɤ˧ pɤ˧tʂʰwæ˥** • flat nose • 扁鼻子 ¶ **le˧-pɤ˥tʂʰwæ˩-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has been flattened, has become flat • 实施～整体体：被压扁了 ¶ **tʂʰɯ˧-ɣ̩˧ le˧-tʰi˩-zo˩,|dɤ˧-qo˧|tʰi˧-pɤ˥tʂʰwæ˩-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！ ¶ **tʂʰɯ˧-ɣ̩˧ le˧-tʰi˩-zo˩,|dɤ˧-qo˧|tʰi˧-pɤ˥tʂʰwæ˩-dʐo˩!** • 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˧-pɤ˧tʂʰwæ˥** • flat(-faced) Chinese woman (derogatory comment on noses that are not high enough by local standards) ◈ **(phonology)** Phonetic realization is close to [hæ˧mi˧-pɑ˧tʂʰwæ˥]. • （脸、鼻子）扁的汉族女人（带偏见的称呼） ◈ **(tonology)** H#

pɤ˩ʐɣ̩˩ /pɤ˩ʐɣ̩˩/ *beru* (Gi, Da: pɑ˩ʐɣ̩˩)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM-L ► Mattress. • 褥子（汉语借词：‘被褥’） ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 被褥 ❋ Classifier: tsʰi˥$_a$ 1 ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 被褥

pi˥ /pi˧/ *bi* (Da: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: H ► To say. • 说 ¶ **tʰɑ˧-pi˥!** • Don’t say it! / Don’t speak about it! • 别说！ ¶ **ə˧tso˧ pi˧?** • What did you say? (Call for repetition) • （你刚才）说什么？（请人家重新说一遍） ¶ **ə˧tso˧ pi˧-ɲi˥?** • What did you say? (Call for repetition) • （你刚才）说什么？（请人家重新说一遍）

pi˨ /pi˨/ *biq*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LH ► Brush for writing or painting (Chinese borrowing). • 笔 ¶ **tʰæ˧ɻæ˩ tɕɯ˩-di˩,|pi˨!** • The thing used to write is called “pen”! • 用来写字的那个东西，（叫做）“笔”！ ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 笔

pi˥a /ɖɯ˧ pi˥/ *bi* (Gi: same)

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: MHa ► A little (noncount); mostly appears in combination with the numeral 'one'. • 量词：少 ◈ (**usage**) Given the right context, this classifier can be used with numerals other than one. ¶ **ɖɯ˧-pi˥** • a little • 一点 ¶ **qʰæ˧-pi˩** • a little manure • 一点粪肥 ¶ **ŋɣ˧-pi˧** • a little money • 一点钱 ¶ **ŋɣ˧ | ɖɯ˧-pi˥** • a little money • 一点钱 ¶ **lwɤ˥ | ɖɯ˧ pi˥** • a little ashes • 一点灰 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ɖʐe˧ ɖɯ˧-pi˧ dʐo˧!** • He has a little money! / He is rather affluent! • 他有一些钱！

pi˧lɣ#˥ /pi˧lɣ˧/ *bilu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Residue left by the production of alcohol, distiller's grains: grains that are fed to the pigs. • 酒糟：煮酒剩下的渣滓（一般给猪吃） ¶ **pi˧lɣ˧, | hĩ˧ | dzɯ˧-mɤ˧-kɣ˩!** • Distiller's grains are not suitable for human consumption! / People don't eat distiller's grains! • 酒糟，人不能吃！

pi˧ma˧ /pi˧ma˧/ *Bima*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Bima, a unisex given name: a given name used for both men and women. • 瑛妈：男女通用名 ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Pad ma པད་མ

pi˧ma˧-ɬa˩mɣ˩ /pi˧ma˧ɬa˩mɣ˩/ *Bima Lhamu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Bima Lhamu, a feminine given name. • 瑛妈拉姆：一个女性名字 ❁ Morphological makeup: pi˧ma˧, ɬa˧mɣ˥$ ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Pad ma Lha mo པད་མ་ལྷ་མོ

pi˧ma˧-ɬa˩tsʰo˩ /pi˧ma˧ɬa˩tsʰo˩/ *Bima Lhaco*

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Bima Lhaco, a feminine given name. • 瑛妈拉搓：一个女性名字 ❁ Morphological makeup: pi˧ma˧, ɬa˧tsʰo#˥ ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Pad ma Lha mtsho པད་མ་ལྷ་མཚོ

pi˧mɣ˥$ /pi˧mɣ˥/ *bimu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H$ ► Set phrase, idiom, adage. • 固定短语、成语、俗语、格言。

pi˩mɣ˥ /pi˩mɣ˥/ *bimu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► *Fritillaria cirrhosa*. • 贝母 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 贝母

pi˩ɻ˥ /pi˩ɻ˥/ *bi'er* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: pi˩ɻ˦)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Double chin; flesh under the chin. • 双下巴 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b

pi˩ti#˥ /pi˩ti˥/ *bidi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ► Silver nugget, piece of raw silver. • 银块 ◈ (**etymology**) Daeshi Daedeu hypothesizes that it is a Chinese borrowing: perhaps a borrowing of a 白锭 form. On the other hand, Mrs. Latami does not see this word as a loan. ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b

pi˧tʰa˩ /pi˧tʰa˩/ *beita*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► White sugar. • 白糖 ¶ (Benevolence.166, 10.24397/pangloss-0009081#S166) **pi˧tʰa˩ | mɤ˧-dʐo˧! | ho˩tʰa˩-la˥ dʐo˩-ɲi˩ mæ˩!** • [In the old days] there was no white sugar! There was only brown sugar! (Sugar came in the form of sugar loaves.) • （过去）没有白糖，只有红糖！ ⊡ See also: dze˥, ho˩tʰa˩ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 白糖

pi˧tsʰe˩-di˩ /pi˧tsʰe˩di˩/ *Biceiddi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ► A village close to the Hot Springs. • 比其地村：温泉乡的一个村落 ¶ **ə˧go˧-ʁwɤ˧, | ʁwɤ˧la˩-bi˩, | bæ˧ʁwɤ˧, | tʰo˧tsʰe#˥, | pi˧tsʰe˩-di˩, | pɤ˧dʐɤ˩-di˩, | ʁwɤ˧tɣ˧** • Seven villages that one encounters as one leaves the plain of Yongning (towards the Lake); the first two are perceived as villages with a high proportion of Na members, and the third as a mostly Na village, whereas the next two are Pumi; the last used to be predominantly Pumi, but as of the 2010s, it had an important Chinese (Han) population. • 永宁背向泸沽湖方向经过的七个村落：阿古瓦、瓦拉比、巴瓦、拖其、比其地、巴甲地、瓦都。前两个村落拥有相当大的摩梭人口比例，第三主要是摩梭村。拖其、比其地、巴甲地是普米村。瓦都，过去主要是普米族村，到了 2010 年代有了相当多的汉族人口。 ¶ **pi˧tsʰe˩: bɤ˩!** • /pi˧tsʰe˧/ is a Pumi village! • pi˧tsʰe˩ 是一个普米族村落！

pjɤ˥ /pjɤ˧/ *bia*

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: H ► Square. • 方形的 ¶ **ta˧-pjɤ˧~pjɤ˥ (-zo˩)** • (of a face or object) unpleasantly squarish, lacking smoothness • （脸、物品）太方，不圆滑

po˥ /po˧/ *bo* (Jj: same)

VERB ► To pack. • 包（量词） ¶ **le˧-po˥** • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 包

po˧a /ɖɯ˧ po˧/ *bo*

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: Ma ► Classifier for plants with a stalk; also used for pieces of clothing. • 量词：有根的植物，衣服（一棵，一件）

po˩b /ɖɯ˧ po˩/ *bo* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: Lb ► Classifier for packs (e.g. a pack of cigarettes). • 量词：包 ◈ (**phonology**) Among classifiers belonging to the tone category Lb, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language,

this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is H#. This word's status as a borrowing (perceived as such) may explain fluctuation: it is occasionally treated as belonging in the L_a category. ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 包

po˥ /po˥/ *boq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ① ► To bring; to send (a letter), to deliver (a message). • 寄信、服送、带过来、拿、送 ¶ **qʰwæ˧ po˥** • to bring a letter/a message • 带来一封信／一个消息 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˧~tso˧ tʰi˧-po˥** • to bring something • 带来一个东西 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) hĩ˧ ɖɯ˧-ɣ̩˧ | tso˧~tso˧ ɖɯ˧-kʰwɤ˥ | tʰi˧-po˥** • someone brings something • 有一个人带一样东西过来 ¶ **ʈʂʰwæ˥ | po˧-jo˥!** • 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 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | zo˧mɣ̩˥ po˩.** • She is pregnant. • 她怀孕了。 ¶ **zo˧ po˩ (+-ze˩)** • to carry a child, i.e. to be pregnant • 怀孕

po˧ɖʐɯ#˥ /po˧ɖʐɯ˧/ *bozzhi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Craftsman. • 工匠 ¶ **po˧ɖʐɯ˧ ʑi˧-hĩ˧ hĩ˧** • person who works as a craftsman • 当工匠的人 ¶ **po˧ɖʐɯ˧ ʑi˧ hĩ˧** • person who works as a craftsman • 当工匠的人 ¶ **pa˩tsɯ˧, | po˧ɖʐɯ˧-ɳɯ˩ | gɣ̩/!** • The harrow used to be made by the craftsman! • 耙由工匠制作！ ❁ Classifier: ɣ̩˧ ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) pu55dʑi51

po.lo /po.lo!/ *bolo*

IDEOPHONE ❁ Tone: 0 ► Onomatopoeia for the sound of a large object (or several such objects) falling heavily on the ground: clank!, clump! • 形声词（拟声词），表示一个或多个沉重的物体重重掉在地上的声音：咚！ ¶ (Reward.88, 10.24397/pangloss-0004447#S88)

po˧lo˧ /po˩lo˧/ *bolo* (Jj: same, Gi: pu˧ɭu#˥, Dd: ∅)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Ram. • 公绵羊 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) po˧lo˧ la˥** • to strike a ram • 打公绵羊 ❁ Classifier: pʰo˥$_a$

po˧po˧ /po˧po˧/ *bobo* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Ball. • 球 ¶ **po˧po˧ la˧** • to play (foot)ball • 打球 ¶ (Gi) **po˧po˧ la˥** • to play (foot)ball • 打球 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧$_b$

po˧po˧tsʰɤ˥ /po˧po˧tsʰɤ˥/ *boboce*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Cabbage. • 圆白菜 ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 包包菜 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧$_b$ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 包包菜

po˧so˧ /po˧so˧/ *Boso*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M? #H? ► Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: "*Boso*". • 达巴《波诵》经。

po˩ʂɯ˩ /po˩ʂɯ˥/ *boshi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► University doctor, Ph.D. • 句尾助词：啵 ¶ **po˩ʂɯ˩ so˥** • to do a Ph.D., to study for a Doctor's degree • 读博士 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 博士

põ /põ/ *bon*

IDEOPHONE ❁ Tone: 0 ► The sound of a strong, muffled clash between objects, resonating beyond the physical impact either literally or figuratively. Thus, this onomatopoeia is used for the sound of a tiger's tail whipping the ground, heralding a violent death: Bang! • 形声词：物体之间发出的强而闷的碰撞声，其共鸣超出了单纯的撞击，或者是字面意义上的（即声音产生强烈共鸣），或者是形象意义上的，即碰撞所暗示的戏剧意义。例如，这个拟声词用来形容老虎尾巴甩在地面的声音，预示着猛烈的死亡的到来：轰！／嘭！ ¶ (Tiger2.57, 10.24397/pangloss-0004546#S57) **ta˧~ta˧ | ʈʂʰɯ˧ zɯ˩ | ʂe˧ la˩ | ha˧ | le˧-dzɯ˧-se˥-dʐo˩, | bɣ̩˧nɣ̩˧-zo˩ | tʰi/, | lo˧-qo˧-dʐo˩, | põ! põ pi˧, | tʰi˧-ɖwæ˥ ◊ -dʐo˩-pi˩-tsɯ˩ ◊ -mɣ̩˩, | la˧-mæ˧qɣ̩˩-ʈʂʰɯ˩-ɳɯ˩!** • Just as the two of them had finished eating their meat and cereal, while the smell of the meat was still wafting through the air, well, in the valley, violent blows were heard in the valley: Bang, Bang! It was the tiger's tail whipping [the ground]! / Just as they had finished eating their meat and cereal, while the delicious smell lingered in the air, violent blows resounded in the valley: Bang, Bang! It was the tiger's tail whipping the ground! • 就在她们俩刚吃完肉和谷物，烤肉的香味还在空气中飘荡的时候，山谷里传来了老虎尾巴扫过地面的声音：轰！ 轰！ ¶ (Tiger.8, 10.24397/pangloss-0004445#S8, BuriedAlive3.75, 10.24397/pangloss-0004539#S75, Funeral.156, 10.24397/pangloss-0004572#S156) ▣ See also: bõ

pɻ̩˧ 1 /pɻ̩˧/ *beu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M ► Dry. Also used to refer to food that is stodgy. • 干、干燥。还用来形容食物太干，太浓。 ¶ **le˧-pɻ̩˧-ze˧** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has become dry, has dried ◈ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization is close to [ljæ˧-pɻ̩˧-ze˧]. • 实施 ~ 整体体：干了 ¶ **le˧-pɻ̩˧ le˧-ʐwæ˩-ze˩** • It has dried up / it has completely dried / it is now completely dry ◈ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization

is close to [læ˦-pɻ˦ læ˦-ʐwæ⌋-ze⌋]. • 干透了 ¶ **si˦ pɻ⌋** • dry wood • 干的木头

pɻ˦ 2 /pɻ˦/ *beu*

VERB ✺ Tone: M_c ► To go out, to get out. • 出去 ¶ **njɤ˦ | ɑ⌋pʰo⌋ pɻ˩.** • I get out, I go outside. • 我出去到外边。 ⊡ Synonym: bi˦$_c$

pɻ⌋$_a$ 1 /pɻ⁄/ *beuq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✺ Tone: L_a ► To see off. • 送行 ¶ **hĩ˦bæ˦ pɻ˩** • to see a guest off • 送客 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) hĩ˦ pɻ˩** • to see someone off • 送人 ¶ **hĩ˦bæ˦ pɻ˩ kʰi⌋ ɲi⌋!** • I went to see a guest off! • 我去送客了！ ¶ **hĩ˦bæ˦ pɻ˩ hɯ⌋ ɲi⌋!** • (S)he went to see a guest off! • 他去送客了！ ¶ **hĩ˦bæ˦ le-pɻ⌋-hɯ⌋-ze⌋!** • As above. • 同上

pɻ⌋$_a$ 2 /pɻ⁄/ *beuq*

VERB ✺ Tone: L_a ► To allow, to authorize (someone to do something, e.g. to marry); to finance (i.e. to invest money in a caravan); to require (someone to do something). • 让，安排，投资，要求 ¶ **sɯ˦pʰi˦-ɳɯ˦ | pɻ⌋-kʰɯ˥-ɲi⌋!** • It was the feudal lord who financed (the caravan)! • （马帮）是土司来投资的！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦ | dʐe˦ ʂe˦ pɻ⌋-kʰɯ⌋-tso⌋-ɲi⌋!** • (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） ¶ **hĩ˦-ɳɯ⌋ | pɻ⌋-mɤ⌋-kʰɯ˥!** • 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！ ¶ **dʐɯ˦ | pɻ⌋-tʰɑ⌋-kʰɯ˥!** • Water must not get in! (Context: about precautions taken so that a laptop computer carried around in a plain cloth bag does not get damaged by rain water leaking into the computer.) • 不让水进去！（情景：一台笔记本电脑，在布袋子里拿来拿去，要注意不让雨水进去，以免发生意外。） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) dʐɯ˦ | pɻ⌋-kʰɯ˥** • Reformulation of the previous example without the prohibitive morpheme: to let water in, to allow water to enter, to cause water to enter • 前一个例子的改写，去掉了禁止式语素：让水进来，让水进入 ¶ **ɑ⌋ʁo˦-ɳɯ˦ | pɻ⌋-kʰɯ˥ ɲi⌋!** • My family sent me (to you)! • 我的家人让我（来找您）！ ¶ **go˦li˦ | pɻ⌋-tʰɑ⌋-kʰɯ˥!** • Don't send him to visit that sick person! (Context: someone is ill; someone in the family is thinking of sending one of the children to visit them; they are told not to do so, for example because it would lead to misunderstanding, or because it is not advisable in view of relations between the two families.) • 别让他去看望病人！（语境：有人生病了；家里有人想让一个孩子去看望他；另一个人回答：不要这么做，比如因为这会导致误解，或者因为两家的关系不适合这么做。）

pɻ⌋$_a$ 3 /pɻ⁄/ *beuq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✺ Tone: L_a ► To comb. • 梳 ¶ **ʁo˦qʰwɤ⌋ pɻ⌋** • to comb one's head • 梳头 ¶ **ʁo˦ pɻ˩** • to comb one's head • 梳头

pɻ˥ 1 /pɻ˥/ *beuq* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ✺ Tone: MH ► To pull out (weeds), to weed. • 拔、扯（草） ¶ **zɯ˦ pɻ⌋** • to pull out (weeds), to weed; to cut grass for cattle • 拔草 ¶ **zɯ˦ | le˦-pɻ˥** • to pull out (weeds), to weed; to cut grass for cattle • 拔草

pɻ˥ 2 /pɻ˥/ *beuq*

VERB ✺ Tone: MH ► To draw (a weapon), to take out of its sheath. • 拉出（剑……） ¶ **ʁæ˦mi˦ | tʰi˦-pɻ˥** • to draw a sword • 拉出剑 ¶ **gæ⌋-pɻ˥** • to draw (a weapon), to take out of its sheath ◈ **(etymology)** The disyllable probably originates in a directional /gɤ⌋-/ changed to /gæ⌋-/ by regressive vowel harmony. But in synchrony, the usual form is disyllabic: /gæ⌋-pɻ˥/. The monosyllable is not used on its own. • 拉出（剑……） ¶ **ʁæ˦mi˦ | gæ⌋-pɻ˥** • to draw a sword • 拉出剑

pɻ˩-kæ˦-ɻæ⌋ /pɻ˩kæ˦ɻæ⌋/ *beu gaelae*

ADJECTIVE ✺ Tone: L# ► Completely dry. • 全干、完全干。 ¶ **pɻ˩-kæ˦-ɻæ⌋-gɣ⌋** • all dry, completely dry ◈ **(phonology)** Phonetically, the rhyme of the syllable /kæ/ is lengthened, and there is no distinct [ɻ] perceptible as such except in very careful speech. Realization is close to [pɻ˩kæ˦æ⌋gɣ⌋]. • 全干、完全干 ✺ Morphological makeup: pɻ˩ 1

pɻ˩lɣ˦ /pɻ˩lɣ˦/ *beulu* (Da: ∅)

NOUN ✺ Tone: M ► Nonirrigated farmland; dry land. • 旱地 ◈ **(semantics)** In this disyllable, the adjective appears before the noun. ✺ Classifier: pʰɣ⌋$_a$

pɻ⌋mi⌋ /pɻ⌋mi⁄/ *beumi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✺ Tone: L ► Comb (coarse). • 粗齿梳子 ✺ Classifier: nɑ˦$_a$

pɻ⌋tɑ⌋ /pɻ⌋tɑ⁄/ *beuda* (Gi: same)

NOUN ✺ Tone: L ► Bucket, pail. • 桶 ✺ Classifier: ⌊ɯ˦$_b$ ✺ Comparanda: (Pumi) pɯ22tɑ55

pɻ⌋tsɯ˥ /pɻ⌋tsɯ˥/ *beuzi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✺ Tone: LM+MH# ① ► Fine comb (used to comb out lice). • 篦子（用来梳虱子） ✺ Classifier:

nɑ˧$_a$ ② ► Iron threads in a wooden frame (like a comb in which the weft is caught), used to tamp down the threads while weaving. • 用来夯实布料的木头架子，里面有铁丝

pɻ˩tsɯ˧-pɻ˩mi˩ /pɻ˩tsɯ˧pɻ˩mi˩/ *beuzi beumi* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H- ► Combs. • 梳子（总称） ❁ Morphological makeup: pɻ˩tsɯ˥, pɻ˩mi˩

pɻ˩ʈʂɯ˩ /pɻ˩ʈʂɯ˩/ *beuzhi* (Jj: pʏ˥ʈʂɯ˩, Dd: ʐʏ˧~ʐʏ˥)

VERB ❁ Tone: HL ► To press, to squeeze. • 挤、挤压 ¶ **njɤ˧-ɳɯ˧ | pɻ˧ʈʂɯ˩-bi˩!** • I'm going to press (it)! / Let me press it! • 我来压吧！ ¶ **le˧-pɻ˩ʈʂɯ˩** • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~

pʏ˥ /pʏ˧/ *bu*

VERB ❁ Tone: H ► To mend. • 补 ¶ **ba˩la˩ pʏ˥~pʏ˩** • to mend clothes (the Na verb is: /hwɤ˥/) • 补补衣服 ⊡ Synonym: hwɤ˥ 1 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 补

pʏ˧ /pʏ˧/ *bu*

VERB ❁ Tone: M$_c$ ► To perform (a sacrifice, a ritual), to celebrate (a festival), to chant (a ritual). • 祭 ¶ **kʰʏ˧ pʏ˥** • to do the New Year ceremony, to celebrate the New Year • 做过年的祭礼 ¶ **tsʰi˧ɲi˧, | kʰʏ˧ pʏ˥-tso˩-ɲi˩!** • Tonight, we are going to celebrate the New Year! • 今天就要过年了！

pʏ˩ /pʏ˥/ *buq*

VERB ❁ Tone: L ► To go by, to flow (of time). • 过、过去（时间过去、日子过去） ¶ **ɲi˧mi˧ pʏ˩** • time goes by; literally: the day goes by • 时间过去。直译：（一）天（慢慢）过（去） ¶ **ɲi˧mi˧ | le˧-pʏ˩-ze˩** • time has gone by, the day has gone by • 时间过去了，（一）天过去了 ¶ **(proverb) dʑɤ˩-dzɯ˧ qʰwɤ˧-dzɯ˥, | bi˧mi˧ ʂʏ˧-qʰwɤ˧-ɻ˩; | dʑɤ˩-ʐwɤ˥ qʰwɤ˩-ʐwɤ˩, | ɲi˧mi˧ ʂæ˧-pʏ˩-di˩!** • Whether one eats good stuff or bad stuff, that fills the stomach / that does the trick of filling your belly! Whether one tells good stories or bad ones, that helps make the long day go by / that does the trick of chipping a long (and tedious) day away/of filling a day pleasantly! (A laid-back proverb in praise of small talk and gossip.) • "吃好吃坏，（都）能填满肚子／（都）能吃饱！说好说坏，（都）能让一天（轻松）过去！"（这个谚语，说闲聊的好。） ¶ **(proverb) dʑɤ˩-dzɯ˧ qʰwɤ˧-dzɯ˥, | bi˧mi˧ ʂʏ˥; | dʑɤ˩-ʐwɤ˥ qʰwɤ˩-ʐwɤ˩, | ɲi˧mi˧ ʂæ˧-pʏ˩-di˩!** • Variant of the above proverb. ◈ **(phonology)** Phonetic realization is close to [dʑæ˩-dzɯ˧ qʰwæ˧-dzɯ˥]. • 上述谚语的变体

pʏ˥$_a$ /ɖɯ˧ pʏ˥/ *bu*

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: MH$_a$ ► Classifier for steps, for strides. • 量词：步 ¶ **ɖɯ˧-pʏ˧~ɖɯ˥-pʏ˩** • step by step, slowly, carefully • 步步一步一步地 ⊡ Synonym: tʰʏ˥$_a$ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 步

pʏ˧ɭɯ˧ /pʏ˧ɭɯ˧/ *bulee* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M ► To roll (a stone rolls down a slope). • 滚动（石头滚动） ¶ **pʏ˧ɭɯ˧-ze˩** • ~ PFV • 滚动了 ¶ **le˧-pʏ˧ɭɯ˧** • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ¶ **gɤ˩-pʏ˧ɭɯ˧, | mʏ˩-pʏ˧ɭɯ˧** • to roll in all directions (literally: rolling up, rolling down) • 滚来滚去

pʏ˩ɭɯ˥ /pʏ˩ɭɯ˥/ *bulee* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Button. • 扣子 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧$_b$

pʏ˧qʰwɤ˥ /pʏ˧qʰwɤ˥/ *bukhua* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Shuttle on a weaving loom (traditional shuttle made of wood). • 梭，梭子（传统的，木头做的） ¶ **ɣɯ˧dzo˩=bʏ˩ | pʏ˧qʰwɤ˥** • the shuttle of the loom • 织布机的梭子 ⊡ See also: kʰɯ˩pɻ˩ ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧$_b$

pʏ˧ɻ#˥ /pʏ˧ɻ˧/ *bu'er* (Jj: same, Gi: ∅, Da: pʰʏ˩ɻ˩)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Tibetan wool fabric. • 毯毯 ⊡ See also: pʰʏ˧ɭɯ#˥ ❁ Classifier: tsʰi˥$_a$ 1

pʏ˧ʂɯ˩ /pʏ˧ʂɯ˩/ *bushi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Amber. • 琥珀 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧$_b$

pʏ˩tʰɯ˧ /pʏ˩tʰɯ˥/ *Butee*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Butee, a feminine given name. • 布尺：一个女性名字 ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Bu khrid (/Bu phrug?) བུ་ཁྲིད་/བུ་ཕྲུག?

pʰ

pʰæ˩˧ᵦ /pʰæ˩˧/ *pae* (Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: M$_{b}$ ① ► To tie, to fasten (an animal). • 拴（牛……） ¶ **tʰi˩-pʰæ˩+ze˩** • DUR ~ PFV • 持续体 ~ 整体体 ⊡ See also: pʰæ˩~pʰæ˩ 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

pʰæ˩˥ /pʰæ˥/ *paeq*

VERB ✵ Tone: L ► To take a picture, to make a photograph. • 拍 ¶ **ɕjɤ˩pʰje˥ | le˩-pʰæ˩** • to take a picture • 拍相片 ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 拍

pʰæ˧˥ /pʰæ˧˥/ *paeq*

VERB ✵ Tone: MH ► To push away. • 推搡 ¶ **ɖɯ˩-tɕo˩ pʰæ˧˥, | ʈʂʰɯ˩-tɕo˩ pʰæ˧˥** • to push away / throw away this way and that • 往处 推 ¶ (Housebuilding2.146, 10.24397/pangloss-0004550#S146) **ʈʂe˩ | le˩-pʰæ˩~pʰæ˩** • 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

pʰæ˧˥ₐ /ɖɯ˩ pʰæ˧˥/ *pae* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: MH$_{a}$ ► Classifier for flat objects, e.g. a sheet (of paper), a ceiling. • 量词：平面的东西，如：纸，天花板（一张、一片）

pʰæ˥di˩ /pʰæ˩di˩/ *paeddi*

ADVERB ✵ Tone: H.L ► Like; as if. • 像、好像 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˩ | ə˩da˩ pʰæ˩di˥.** • She looks like her father. • 她长得很像她父亲。 ¶ **mɤ˩ pʰæ˥di˩** • NEG ~: unlike; for example: seeing a child after several years have elapsed, one finds that (s)he does not look the same as before / is greatly changed • 否定 ~：不像（比如：几年没见一个孩子，见的时候，觉得不像以前的样子了） ¶ (Gi) **ɣ˩tsʰɤ˧˥ | qʰɑ˩ pʰæ˩di˥! — mɤ˩-qʰɑ˥!** • The vegetables look bitter! — No they aren't! (Table manners: out of modesty, the person who cooked the meal asks, in self-deprecation: "The vegetables look bitter!" The guests answer: "No they aren't!") • 菜看起来是苦的！／菜很苦吧？ — 不苦，不苦！（情景：吃饭的时候，做了饭的人谦虚地问："菜很苦吧？"客人回答："不苦，不苦！"） ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˩ | ə˩tso˩ pʰæ˩di˩ ɲi˩?** • What kind of an impression does that give? (A way to point out to someone, coolly, calmly and without violence, that their behaviour is unseemly and undignified: for instance if someone is indulging in unreasonable quantities of alcohol.) • 这像什么呢？／这，给人是什么样的印象？（委婉说法，给一个人指出，他的行为不像话：如，一个人正在喝太多酒。）

pʰæ˩~pʰæ˩ /pʰæ˩ pʰæ˩/ *pae* (Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: M ① ► To tie, to fasten (an animal) (reduplicated form). • 拴（牛……）（重叠形式） ② ► To be linked, to have ties: e.g. the members of a family have ties. • 有联系，有缘分，有深的关系 ¶ **pʰæ˩~pʰæ˩=ɻæ˩ɲi˩!** • 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） ✵ Morphological makeup: pʰæ˩ᵦ

pʰæ˩qʰwɤ˩ /pʰæ˩qʰwɤ˩/ *paekhua* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: L# ► Face. • 脸 ◈ (**semantics**) A few notions about comparative features of the face and head in different peoples, as seen by the Na: the Chinese are perceived as tending to have a large, round head, the Tibetans an elongated face, and Western foreigners a long nose. ✵ Classifier: ʅɯ˩ᵦ

pʰæ˩ʂɣ˩-di˧˥ /pʰæ˩ʂɣ˩di˧˥/ *paeshuddi*

NOUN ✵ Tone: MH# ► Scarf. • 围巾 ¶ **pʰæ˩ʂɣ˩-di˩ ʂæ˥** • to tie a scarf • 系围巾

pʰæ˩tɕi˥ /pʰæ˩tɕi˥/ *paejie* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: H# ① ► Young man, young chap, young lad. • 小伙子、青年男子 ¶ **pʰæ˩tɕi˥-zo˩** • young man • 小伙子 ¶ **pʰæ˩tɕi˥=ɻæ˩** • young men • 小伙子们 ⊡ See also: pʰæ˩tɕi˥-zo˩ ✵ Classifier: ɣ˩ ② ► Name of the first pillar in the main room, the one closest to the door (masculine pillar, the other one being feminine). • 第一根柱子的名称（代表男人、男性的那根柱子） ✵ Classifier: ɣ˩

pʰæ˩tɕi˥-zo˩ /pʰæ˩tɕi˥zo˩/ *paejiesso* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: H# ► Young man, young chap, young lad. • 小伙子、青年男子 ⊡ Synonym: pʰæ˩tɕi˥ ✵ Classifier: ɣ˩ ✵ Morphological makeup: pʰæ˩tɕi˥, zo˥

pʰæ˩ʈʂʰæ˩lo#˥ /pʰæ˩ʈʂʰæ˩lo˩/ *paechaelo* (Jj: same, Da: ∅)

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Washbasin, basin to wash one's face. • 脸盆，木盆 ✵ Classifier: ʅɯ˩ᵦ

pʰe /pʰe!/ *pei*

INTERJECTION ✵ Tone: 0 ► Interjection: No way! / Come on! The speaker signals that the interlocutor is mak-

ing wrong statements, and that (s)he (the speaker) will now put forward different views. For instance: when someone is making a big fuss about something that does not warrant such a reaction, the speaker says “pei!”, then explains that the matter at issue is not a big deal. • 呸！（表示唾弃的感叹词）。如：表示对方认为很严重的事情，其实没什么大不了的，会用‘呸！’这个叹词。 ¶ **pʰe! ha~ha!** • No way! / Come on! The speaker signals that the interlocutor is making wrong statements, and that (s)he (the speaker) will now put forward different views. For instance: when someone is making a big fuss about something that does not warrant such a reaction, the speaker says “pei， haha!”, then explains that the matter at issue is not a big deal. • 呸！（表示唾弃的感叹词）。如：表示对方认为很严重的事情，其实没什么大不了的，会说‘呸！哈哈’。 ▣ Synonym: pʰe.ha~ha

pʰe.ha~ha /pʰe! haha!/ *peihaha*

INTERJECTION ❁ Tone: 0 ► Interjection: No way! / Come on! The speaker signals that the interlocutor is making wrong statements, and that (s)he (the speaker) will now put forward different views. For instance: when someone is making a big fuss about something that does not warrant such a reaction, the speaker says “pei, haha!”, then explains that the matter at issue is not a big deal. • 呸！哈哈（表示唾弃的感叹词）。如：表示对方认为很严重的事情，其实没什么大不了的，会说‘呸！哈哈’。 ▣ Synonym: pʰe

pʰɤ˩ /pʰɤ˩/ *peq*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Jackal, hyena. • 豺 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) pʰɤ˩ hwæ˦-ze˦** • ...bought (a/the) jackal • 买了豺 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) pʰɤ˩ dzɯ˦-ze˩** • ...ate jackal • 吃了豺 ❁ Classifier: mi˩ᵦ

pʰɤ˦bɤ˦ /pʰɤ˦bɤ˦/ *pebbe* (Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Gift, present (typical gifts are tobacco, tea leaf, candies, and wine; one does not usually offer clothes, apart from specific ritual occasions). • 礼物 ¶ **pʰɤ˦bɤ˦ po˦-tsʰɯ˥** • to bring gifts • 带礼物 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦ | ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦ ki˦-hĩ˦ pʰɤ˦bɤ˦ ŋi˩.** • This is a gift from Daeshi! • 这是达石给的礼物！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦ | ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦ tʰi˦-ki˦-hĩ˦ pʰɤ˦bɤ˦ ŋi˩.** • This is a gift from Dashi! / Here is a gift for you from Dashi! • 这是达石送你的礼物！ ❁ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥ₐ

pʰɤ˦fʏ˩ /pʰɤ˦fʏ˩/ *pefu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Teapot. • 茶壶 ◈ **(phonology)** The word is perceived as a Na word, rather than a borrowed word. The variability in the realization of the vowel of its first syllable, which is close to [o] ([pʰo˥fʏ˦]), suggests, however, that it could be a loan, still imperfectly integrated into the vowel system. ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 壶?

pʰɤ˩mi˩ /pʰɤ˩mi˥/ *pemi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Female jackal. • 母豺 ❁ Classifier: mi˩ᵦ

pʰɤ˦pʰʏ#˥ /pʰɤ˦pʰʏ˦/ *pepu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Male jackal. • 公豺 ▣ Synonym: pʰɤ˩pʰʏ˩ ❁ Classifier: mi˩ᵦ ❁ Morphological makeup: pʰɤ˥, pʰʏ˦1

pʰɤ˩pʰʏ˩ /pʰɤ˩pʰʏ˥/ *pepu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Male jackal. • 公豺 ▣ Synonym: pʰɤ˦pʰʏ#˥ ❁ Classifier: mi˩ᵦ ❁ Morphological makeup: pʰɤ˥, pʰʏ˦1

pʰɤ˩-so˩~so˥ /pʰɤ˩so˩so˥/ *pesoso*

ADJECTIVE ► Loose (the soil is loose after being forked over). • 松（土） ¶ **ʈʂe˦ | pʰɤ˩-so˩~so˥-gʏ˩** • the soil is loose, the soil has been loosened • 土是松的

pʰɤ˩zo˩ /pʰɤ˩zo˥/ *pesso*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Baby jackal. • 豺崽子 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˦ᵦ

pʰi /pʰi!/ *pi*

INTERJECTION ❁ Tone: 0 ► Interjection: Pooh! • 感叹词：呸！呕！咳！ ¶ **pʰi! | mɤ˦-zɣ˩ | ʐwæ˥!** • Pooh! How filthy! • 咳，特别脏！

pʰi˦ /pʰi˦/ *pi* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Linen cloth. • 麻布，亚麻布 ¶ **pʰi˩ da˥** • to weave linen • 织麻布 ❁ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥ₐ ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) pʰi35

pʰi˦ᵦ /pʰi˦/ *pi*

VERB ❁ Tone: Mᵦ ► To winnow with a sieve (a round piece of wickerwork): the grain is shaken, and the wind carries the chaff away. • 簸 ¶ **ha˦ pʰi˦** • to winnow cereals • 簸粮食 ¶ **le˦-pʰi˦(-ze˦)** • ACCOMP ~ (PFV) • 簸了 ▣ See also: pʰi˦~pʰi˦

pʰi˩ /pʰi˥/ *piq*

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L ► Flat. • 平 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 平

pʰi˥ /pʰi˥/ *piq* (Gi: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To vomit. • 呕 吐 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-pʰi˦-ze˥** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has vomited • 实施 ~ 整体体：呕吐了

pʰi˩hæ˩ /pʰi˩hæ˥/ *pihae*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Sandal. • 凉鞋。西南官话借词：第一个音节：皮，第二个音节：不明确，同 tɕæ˧hæ˩。 ⊡ Synonym: jɤ˩ɕjo˧-dza˧qʰwɤ˩ ❁ Classifier: dzi˧b (CLF for pairs of objects, when the pair makes up a unit) ❁ Etymology: (Southwestern Mandarin loanword) 皮鞋

pʰi˩ko˧ /pʰi˩ko˥/ *pigo* (Jj: pʰiŋ˩ko˥)
NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Apple. • 苹果 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 苹果

pʰi˧kʰɣ˧ 1 /pʰi˧kʰɣ˧/ *piku*
NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Clamshell. • 贝壳

pʰi˧kʰɣ˧ 2 /pʰi˧kʰɣ˧/ *piku*
NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► ɖæ˩ tɕʰɯ˧-di˥ • Dustpan, wicker scoop, dirt-scooping implement. • 畚箕 ❁ Classifier: nɑ˧a

pʰi˧li˩ /pʰi˧li˩/ *pili* (Gi, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Butterfly. • 蝴蝶 ❁ Classifier: mi˩b

pʰi˧mo˩ 1 /pʰi˧mo˩/ *pimo* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Winnowing fan. • 簸箕（用来簸粮食等） ⊡ See also: pʰi˧mo˩ 2 ❁ Classifier: nɑ˧a

pʰi˧mo˩ 2 /pʰi˧mo˩/ *pimo*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Snare to catch birds. • 抓鸟的圈套 ¶ ɣ˩dze˩ qo˥-di˩, | **pʰi˧mo˩!** • The thing to catch birds is called “snare”! • 抓鸟的东西，（叫做）圈套！ ⊡ See also: pʰi˧mo˩ 1

pʰi˧~pʰi˧ /pʰi˧pʰi˧/ *pipi*
VERB ❁ Tone: M ► To winnow with a sieve (a round piece of wickerwork): the grain is shaken, and the wind carries the chaff away (reduplicated form). • 簸（重叠形式）：簸一簸 ❁ Morphological makeup: pʰi˧b

pʰi˩tʰɑ˩ /pʰi˩tʰɑ˥/ *pita* (Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Tinder, touchwood. • 火草 ⊡ See also: tse˧bæ˥ ❁ Classifier: po˧a (CLF for plants with a stalk)

pʰi˧tsʰo#˥ /pʰi˧tsʰo˧/ *Pico*
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Pico, a masculine given name. • 品初：一个男性名字 ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Phun tshogs ཕུན་ཚོགས

pʰi˧tsʰo˧-ɖɯ˩ʑɯ˩ /pʰi˧tsʰo˧ɖɯ˩ʑɯ˩/ *Pico Ddeezzhi*
NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Pico Ddeezzhi, a masculine given name. • 品初独知：一个男性名字 ❁ Morphological makeup: pʰi˧tsʰo#˥, ɖɯ˩ʑɯ˧ ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Phun tshogs Rdo rje ཕུན་ཚོགས་རྡོ་རྗེ

pʰi˧ʈʂæ˧ /pʰi˧ʈʂæ˧/ *pizhae*
NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Felt cape. • 披毡 ⊡ Synonym: ʐæ˩sɯ˩ ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 披毡

pʰo˥ /pʰo˧/ *po* (Gi: same, Jj: ∅)
VERB ❁ Tone: H ► To drape oneself in (a cape, a piece of fabric), without buttoning up. • 披上（不系扣子） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) mɤ˧-pʰo˥** • NEG ～: not to drape oneself • 否定～：不披 ¶ **bɑ˩lɑ˩ qɑ˩-pʰo˥** • to put on a shirt without buttoning up • 披上衣服（不系扣子）

pʰo˧b /pʰo˧/ *po* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: Mb ► To open (e.g. a door). • 打开（例如：开门） ¶ **gɤ˩-pʰo˧ (-ze˧)** • to open up • 打开 ¶ **kʰi˧ pʰo˧** • to open the door • 开门 ¶ **kʰi˧mi˧ le˧-pʰo˧** • to open the main door • 打开大门 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˧~tso˧ pʰo˧** • to open something • 打开东西

pʰo˩a /pʰo˥/ *poq* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: La ► To flee, to rush away, to escape. • 逃，逃跑，逃掉 ¶ **le˧-pʰo˩-ze˩** • ACCOMP ～ PFV: has fled • 实施～整体体：逃跑了 ¶ **le˧-pʰo˩-hɯ˩-ze˩!** ≈ **le˧-pʰo˩ | hɯ˧-ze˧** • (She/he) has escaped! • （他）逃跑了！

pʰo˥ /pʰo˥/ *poq* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To sow (seeds), to scatter (seeds). • 撒（撒种子）、播撒（种子） ¶ **ɻæ˩ pʰo˥** • to scatter seeds • 撒种子 ¶ **bæ˩ pʰo˧-zo˧-ho˥-ze˩!** • It’s going to be time to sow crops! • 该播撒种子了！

pʰo˥a /ɖɯ˧ pʰo˥/ *po* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: MHa ► 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……）

pʰo˩lɑ˥ /pʰo˩lɑ˥/ *pola*
VERB ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► To wage war. • 战争、打仗 ¶ **mɤ˧-pʰo˩lɑ˩** • NEG ～: not to wage war • 否定～：不打仗 ¶ **pʰo˩lɑ˥ | ɖɯ˧-kʰɣ˥** • a year of war, a year during which there was war • 打仗的一年

pʰɻ̩˩a /pʰɻ̩˥/ *peuq* (Gi, Jj: same)
ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: La ► White. • 白色（脸、衣服） ¶ **pʰɻ̩˩-hĩ˥** • ～ REL • 白的

pʰɻ̩˩ˀb /pʰɻ̩˥/ *peuq* (Gi, F22, Jj: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: Lb ► To multiply, to get numerous, to expand (the family grows through successive births). • 繁

殖：通过连续生育，家庭增加新成员。这个词描述的不是分散，而是增长（自然会伴随着空间扩展）。◈ (**semantics**) In the Wualabbi dialect, the verb is reported (by Siggeema, F22) to express the idea of people dispersing (throughout the land) due to population increase. (Growth naturally tends to be accompanied by spatial expansion.) There is a sense of movement, as well as multiplication. In the Alawua dialect, on the other hand, the term does not by itself describe dispersion. ¶ **zo˦mʏ˥ | tʰi˦-pʰɻ̩˩** • children multiply, many children are born; other meaning • 孩子多了（多子多福）

pʰɻ̩ʈʂɯ˦ /pʰɻ̩ʈʂɯ˦/ *peushi*

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Beauty cream; now used to refer to sunscreen (sunblock). • 美容膏。也来指防晒霜 ¶ **pʰɻ̩ʈʂɯ˦ jɤ˥˧** • to put on beauty cream; to apply sunscreen • 抹美容膏，抹防晒霜 ¶ **pʰɻ̩ʈʂɯ˦ la˥˧** • to put on beauty cream; to apply sunscreen • 抹美容膏，抹防晒霜

pʰɻ̩-tɕæ˩ɻæ˥ /pʰɻ̩tɕæ˩ɻæ˥/ *peujae'er* (Gi: pʰɻ̩tɕæ˥˧ ◈ (**phonology**) The syllable /ɻæ/ is coalescent with the preceding syllable, reducing the expression from three syllables to two: /pʰɻ̩tɕæ˥˧ (+gʏ˩)/. The syllable /ɻæ/ is lost, even in slow speech, when the speaker pronounces syllable by syllable., Da: pʰɻ̩tɕæ˩ɻ̩˩)

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: L+H# ► Very white. • 很白（脸、衣服、头发） ¶ **pʰɻ̩tɕæ˩ɻæ˥-gʏ˩** • very white • 很白 ¶ **pʰɻ̩↑tɕæ˥ɻæ˩-gʏ˩** • very white ◈ (**phonology**) This is an expressive variant of the previous example. The second syllable carries emphatic stress, reflected in extra-high fundamental frequency, lengthening, and increased vowel aperture. The last two syllables are backgrounded. The notation of the tone sequence as L.H.L.L should not veil the expressive nature of this token; it appears phonologically adequate, however: emphatic stress modifies the sequence of tones. A description under which the phonological tone sequence remains unchanged would not be convincing. • 很白 ¶ **pʰæ˦qʰwɤ˩ | pʰɻ̩tɕæ˩ɻæ˥-gʏ˩** • the face is very white • 脸很白 ✵ Morphological makeup: pʰɻ̩˩a

-pʰʏ˥ /–/ *-pu*

SUFFIX ✵ Tone: H ► Masculine suffix. • 阳性后缀

pʰʏ˦ 1 /pʰʏ˦/ *pu*

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Male. • 公的 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦, | pʰʏ˦ɲi˩!** • It's a male! • 这（只动物）是公的！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦, | pʰʏ˦!** • It's a male! • 这（只动物）是公的！ ✵ Classifier: ʏ˦

pʰʏ˦ 2 /pʰʏ˦/ *pu*

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Price. • 价格

pʰʏ˩a /ɖɯ˦ pʰʏ˩/ *pu*

CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: L_b ► Classifier for fields. • 量词：田地（一块） ◈ (**phonology**) Among classifiers belonging to the tone category L_b, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is MH#. ¶ **lʏ˦ | ɖɯ˦-pʰʏ˩** • a field • 一块田

pʰʏ˩b /pʰʏ˧/ *puq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: L_b ► To move around. • 摇动、翻滚 ¶ **bo˧ | tʰi˦-pʰʏ˩-dʐo˩** • The pig is moving around (restlessly). • 猪在翻滚 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) bo˩-ɳɯ˦ | pʰʏ˦~pʰʏ˩ (+dʐo˩).** • The pig is moving around (restlessly). ◈ (**tonology**) The tonal pattern is regular. • 猪在翻滚

pʰʏ˥ 1 /pʰʏ˥/ *puq*

VERB ✵ Tone: MH ► To boil, to cook in water. • 煮（鸡蛋、洋芋……） ¶ **jɤ˩jo˥ F | pʰʏ˥! | æ˩ʁʏ˧ F | pʰʏ˥!** • Potatoes can be boiled! Eggs can be boiled! • 洋芋，是（可以）煮的！鸡蛋，是（可以）煮的！ ¶ **æ˩ʁʏ˩ pʰʏ˥** • to cook eggs in water • 煮鸡蛋 ¶ **jɤ˩jo˥ pʰʏ˩** • to boil potatoes • 煮洋芋 ¶ **le˦-pʰʏ˦ | le˦-mʏ˩-ze˩!** • It is cooked (from boiling)! / It has been boiled to the point when it is now well-done/cooked • 煮熟了！

pʰʏ˥ 2 /pʰʏ˥/ *puq*

VERB ✵ Tone: MH ► To pour, to spill. • 倒（酒……），倒出来 ¶ **ʐɯ˦ pʰʏ˥** • to pour alcohol, to serve alcohol • 倒酒 ¶ **dʐɯ˩ pʰʏ˧** • to pour water, to serve water (as a beverage) • 倒水 ¶ **li˩ pʰʏ˧** • to serve tea • 倒茶 ¶ **mʏ˩-tɕo˦ pʰʏ˥** • to pour out, to spill on the floor • 往外倒 ¶ (Gi) **ɖæ˧ | mʏ˩-tɕo˦ pʰʏ˥** • to throw out garbage, to pour garbage (out of a bucket onto a dirt heap) • 倒垃圾 ¶ **dʐɯ˩so˩ pʰʏ˧** • there is a wave, a wave breaks • 有波浪

pʰʏ˥ 3 /pʰʏ˥/ *puq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: MH ► To turn over (when lying down). • 翻身、翻来翻去 ¶ **le˦-wo˦ tsɤ˥-pʰʏ˩** • to turn over (when lying down) • 翻身 ¶ **ɖɯ˦-tɕo˥ tsɤ˩-pʰʏ˩, | ʈʂʰɯ˦-tɕo˥ tsɤ˩-pʰʏ˩** • to turn over this way and that (when lying down: turning over restlessly) • 翻来翻去 ¶ **mʏ˩-tɕo˦ pʰʏ˥, | gɤ˩-tɕo˦ pʰʏ˥** • to turn over this way and that (when lying down: turning over restlessly) • 翻

来翻去

pʰɣ˥4 /pʰɣ˥/ *puq*

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To take off (clothes). • 脱（衣服） ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) pʰɯ35

pʰɣ˧dʑo#˥ /pʰɣ˧dʑo˧/ *Pujjo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► The village of Labai. • 拉伯 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) pʰɣ˧dʑo˧ dzi˥** • to live in Labai, to dwell in Labai • 在拉柏住

pʰɣ˧dʑo˧-hĩ#˥ /pʰɣ˧dʑo˧hĩ˧/ *Pujjohin*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Inhabitant of Labai, person from Labai. • 拉伯的人

pʰɣ˧ɖɯ˥ /pʰɣ˧ɖɯ˥/ *puddee* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: MH# ► Expensive. • 贵 ¶ **pʰɣ˧ɖɯ˧ ʑi˥** • to care for, to give great attention to ◈ (**syntax**) The verb in this expression is 'to do'. • 关心 ¶ **hĩ˧ pʰɣ˩ɖɯ˩-kɣ˩!** • One cared for people, one paid attention to people! (A comment about traditional Na society.) • 我们会关心别人，我们会尊重别人！（关于传统摩梭社会的一个） ⊡ Antonym: pʰɣ˧ʐo˥ ❁ Morphological makeup: pʰɣ˧ 2, ɖɯ˩ₐ

pʰɣ˧ɖɯ˧ʑi˥ /pʰɣ˧ɖɯ˧ʑi˥/ *puddee yi* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H# ► To care for, to value, to give great attention to. • 关心 ¶ **hĩ˧ pʰɣ˩ɖɯ˩-kɣ˩!** • One cared for people, one paid attention to people! (A comment about traditional Na society.) • 我们会关心别人，我们会尊重别人！（关于传统摩梭社会的一个） ❁ Morphological makeup: pʰɣ˧ɖɯ˥,ʑi˥ 2

pʰɣ˧kɤ˧ /pʰɣ˧kɤ˧/ *puge* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Blanket. • 被子 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ

pʰɣ˧ʅɯ#˥ /pʰɣ˧ʅɯ˧/ *pulee* (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Tibetan wool fabric. (Not in common use in Yongning.) • 毡毯。（这在永宁并不常见。） ⊡ See also: pɣ˧ɻ#˥ ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ

pʰɣ˧ʅɯ˧-tʰæ˧qʰwɤ˥ /pʰɣ˧ʅɯ˧tʰæ˧qʰwɤ˥/ *pulee taekhua* (Gi: same, Jj: ∅)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Woolen skirt. (Not in common use in Yongning.) • 羊毛裙子 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ

pʰɣ˩sɑ˧ /pʰɣ˩sɑ˧/ *pusa*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Pusa. • 菩萨 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 菩萨

pʰɣ˧tɣ˥ /pʰɣ˧tɣ˥/ *pudu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Male water buffalo. • 公水牛 ¶ **dʑi˧mi˧-pʰɣ˩tɣ˩** • same meaning: male water buffalo • 同上：公水牛 ¶ **dʑi˧mi˧ ʈʂʰɯ˧-pʰo˩ dʑo˩,| pʰɣ˧tɣ˥ ɲi˩!** • This buffalo is a male! • 这头水牛是公的／是公水牛！ ❁ Classifier: pʰo˥ₐ

pʰɣ˥ʈʂʰe˩ /pʰɣ˧ʈʂʰe˩/ *puchei*

VERB ❁ Tone: HL ► To distinguish. • 分开、区分、区别开来 ¶ **le˧-pʰɣ˥ʈʂʰe˩** • to distinguish, to tell apart (e.g. species of mushrooms) • 分开、区分、区别开来 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɖɯ˧-pʰɣ˥ʈʂʰe˩=ɻ˩** • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端：试着区分 ¶ **mɤ˧-pʰɣ˥ʈʂʰe˩** • not to distinguish, not to make any difference (e.g. between different species of mushrooms) • 不分开，不分，不区分

pʰɣ˧zo˧-pʰɣ˧tɣ˧lɣ˧ /pʰɣ˧zo˧pʰɣ˧tɣ˧lɣ˧/ *Pusso Pudulu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Pusso Pudulu, one of the two family communities in the "Pusso Pudulu and Luxi Zhinaha" epic, pʰɣ˧zo˧-pʰɣ˧tɣ˧lɣ˧ lɣ˧ɕi˧-ʈʂɯ˧na˩ha˩ (one of the seven *ddabe* da˧pɤ˧ classic epics, which narrates how trivial bickering gradually builds up to a feud between families). (Information supplied by Latami Wangyong.) • 普若普嘟噜。拉他咪王勇解释：普若普嘟噜是达巴口诵经典《普若普嘟噜和噜细至纳哈经》中的一个家庭社区名称。 ⊡ See also: lɣ˧ɕi˧-ʈʂɯ˧na˩ha˩

pʰɣ˩zo˩-pʰɣ˥tɣ˩lɣ˩ | lv˧ɕi˧ʈʂɯ˧na˩ha˩ /lv˧ɣɯ˧ɣɯ˧/ *Pussopudulu Luxizhinaha*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L? L+#H? ► Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: "*Pussopudulu Luxizhinaha*". This is an allegorical story: a child from one clan wanted to eat sweet fruits, and a child from another clan wanted to eat bitter fruits; the argument escalated step by step and incident after incident, eventually leading to an all-out war between the two clans. The story serves as a warning that small things that are left unattended and unchecked can lead to major trouble. (Source: Latami Wangyong.) • 达巴《普若普嘟噜和噜细至纳哈》经。这是一个寓意故事：普若普嘟噜"斯日"的孩子想吃甜水果，噜细至纳哈"斯日"的孩子想吃苦水果，争执中逐渐升级，最终引发了两个"斯日"之间的全面战争，警示小事不加制止可能酿成大祸。（信息来源：拉他咪王勇对达巴经的研究。）

pʰɣ˧ʐo˥ /pʰɣ˧ʐo˥/ *puro* (Jj: same, Gi: pʰɣ˧ʐu˥)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: MH# ► Cheap. • 便宜 ⊡ Antonym: pʰɣ˧ɖɯ˥ ❁ Morphological makeup: pʰɣ˧ 2, ʐo˩ₐ 2

q

qa˩ₐ /qaˀ/ *ghaq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✺ Tone: L_a ① ► To cover (e.g. cover a pot with a lid). • 盖、覆盖 ¶ **le˦-qa˩-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has covered • 实施 ~ 整体体：盖了 ¶ **tʰi˦-qa˩-ze˩** • DUR ~ PFV • 持续体 ~ 整体体 ¶ **ɖɯ˦-kʰwɤ˥ | tʰi˦-qa˥** • to cover (a television set) with a piece of fabric (to protect it from dust) • 用一块（布料）来盖（电视机，为了防灰） ¶ **hæ̃˦qʰɣ˥ | tʰi˦-qa˩!** • At night, we cover (the television set with a piece of fabric)! • 晚上，（要）盖上！／我们晚上盖电视机（为了防灰）！ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˦~tso˦ qa˥** • to cover things • 覆盖东西 ② ► To hide from view. • 遮（云遮月）、遮挡 ③ ► To close (e.g. a box). • 关上、合上（一个盒子）

qa˩꜀ /ɖɯ˦ qa˩/ *gha*

CLASSIFIER ✺ Tone: L_c ① ► Classifier for armfuls: of firewood, objects... • 量词：抱 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦-qa˥** • this armful • 这一抱 ◈ **(tonology)** H# ② ► A large bundle of cut cereals, made of about 10 sheaves. Each sheaf is tied using one stalk, then sheaves are tied together using string. A mule can carry 4 large bundles. Also for: an armful. • 量词：粮食垛、干草垛 ¶ **dze˦ʅɯ˦ ɖɯ˦-qa˩** • a bundle of corn (cut cereals) • 一垛小麦（收割时，将十束绑在一起成一垛）

qa˥ /qa˥/ *ghaq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✺ Tone: MH ► To help. • 帮助 ¶ **tʰi˦-qa˥** • DUR ~ • 持续体 ~ ⊡ See also: qa˩~qa˥ 2

-qa˥ 1 /qa˥/ *gha*

POSTPOSITION ✺ Tone: MH ► Dative (to); comitative (with). • 给、对 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) no˦-qa˦ | tʰi˦-qa˥** • to help you • 帮助你，给你帮助 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) no˦-qa˦ bi˦** • to go with you • 跟你去 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) no-qa˦ tɕʰo˥** • to accompany you • 跟你，跟你一起

-qa˥ 2 /qa˥/ *gha*

POSTPOSITION ✺ Tone: MH ► topic marker: as for... This morpheme is systematically accompanied by intonational focalization of the preceding word. • 关于……，至于…… ¶ **le˦-ny˥ F -qa˩** • In fact, he knew (all about it)! • 因为他好像知道（那件事）的！ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-ʈʂæ˥ F -qa˩** • As for the installation / concerning the process of installing... • 关于安装，那件事…… ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-bi˦ F -qa˥** • as for going... • 关于去…… ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-dzi˩ F -qa˩...** • as for sitting... • 关于坐…… ¶ (BuriedAlive2.39, 10.24397/pangloss-0004537#S39) **ʈʂʰɯ˦ | tʰi˦-ny˥ ◊ -qa˩** • as for her burial... • 至于她的葬礼……

qa˩~qa˥ 1 /qa˩qa˥/ *ghagha*

ADVERB ✺ Tone: L+MH ► Together. • 一起 ¶ **qa˩~qa˥ | dzɯ˦-bi˦!** • Let's have dinner together! (Context: only one person is at home; two guests come round; since there are only three people in total, it would be awkward to have separate meals for the guests and hosts, as is usually the case; it is therefore decided to have dinner together.) • 一起吃吧！（情景：家里只有一个人。来了两个客人。按常规，客人和家人要分开吃：客人先吃，再开饭给家里的人们。但由于人那么少，就决定一起吃。） ⊡ See also: qa˥

qa˩~qa˥ 2 /qa˩qa˥/ *ghagha* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✺ Tone: LM+MH# ► To help (reduplicated form). • 帮助（重叠形式）：帮帮忙 ¶ **hĩ˦ qa˩~qa˩** • to help people; to go and work at someone else's place (e.g. during the harvest) • 帮人，到别人家去工作（例如收庄稼的时候） ¶ **njɤ˦ no˦ qa˦~qa˥** • I help you • 我帮你 ✺ Morphological makeup: qa˥

qæ˥ 1 /qæ˦/ *ghae* (Dd: same)

VERB ✺ Tone: H ► To displace, to move (e.g. earth from one spot to another). • 搬 ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 盘 ¶ **le˦-qæ˥** • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ¶ **tso˦~tso˦ | le˦-qæ˦~qæ˦** • to move things around • 搬搬东西

qæ˥ 2 /qæ˦/ *ghae* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✺ Tone: H ► To change. • 换 ¶ **le˦-qæ˥-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has changed, has exchanged • 实施 ~ 整体体：换了 ¶ **dʑi˦hỹ˦ qæ˦** • to change clothes • 换衣服 ¶ **ba˩laˀ | tʰi˦-qæ˥** • to change clothes • 换衣服 ⊡ See also: qæ˦~qæ#˥

qæ˥ 3 /qæ˦/ *ghae* (Gi, Dd: same)

VERB ✺ Tone: H ► To sculpt. • 雕 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-qæ˥-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has sculpted • 实施 ~ 整体体：雕了 ¶ **bæ˩bæ˩ qæ˥** • to sculpt a flower • 雕花

qæ˩ₐ /qæˀ/ *ghaeq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✺ Tone: L_a ► To coax (a child). • 哄（孩子） ¶ **zo˦ qæ˥** • to coax a child • 哄孩子 ⊡ See also: qæ˦~qæ#˥

qæ˩b /qæˎ/ *ghaeq*

VERB ✵ Tone: Lb ► To cheat, to deceive. • 欺骗 ¶ **hĩ˧ qæ˥-kɣ˩** • sly, who is good at deceiving people • 狡猾、很能骗人的 ¶ **hĩ˧ qæ˥ | ʐwæˎ** • sly, who is good at deceiving people • 狡猾、很能骗人的 ¶ **hĩ˧ qæ˥ mɤ˩-ɖo˩!** • One must not cheat others! / One must not deceive people! (A precept taught by the main consultant's grandmother) • 不要骗人！（这个信条，是发音合作人的祖母教的） ¶ **qæ˩-mɤ˩-ɖoˎ!** • One must not cheat (others)! / One must not deceive people! (A precept taught by the main consultant's grandmother) • 不要骗人！（这个信条，是发音合作人的祖母教的） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) mɤ˧-qæ˩** • NEG ~: not to cheat • 否定 ~：不骗 ¶ **hĩ˧ qæ˥-tso˩~tsoˎ!** • Shoddy stuff! (Literally: 'deceitful stuff!') (Context: a comment about thread of poor quality, bought at the market) • 骗人的东西！（关于买来的一团线，质量不好）

qæˎ 1 /qæˎ/ *ghaeq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: LH ► Oil; cooking oil. • 油，食用油

qæˎ 2 /qæˎ/ *ghaeq* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: LH ► Glue. • 胶 ⊡ Synonym: njɤ˧-diˎ, njɤ˩~njɤ˧-diˎ ✵ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥a

qæ˥ 1 /qæ˥/ *ghaeq* (Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: MH ► To burn something, e.g. to cremate a corpse. • 燃烧，如：烧尸体（进行火葬时） ¶ **mɣ˧ qæ˩-ze˩** • the fire has started, the fire is blazing; a fire has caught ◈ (**dialectology**) Consultant Jj pronounces /mɣ˥ kæ˥ ze˥/, /mɣ˥ kæ˥ ɲi˩/. • 火烧着了／着火了 ¶ **mɣ˧ le˧-qæ˥** • the fire is burning • 火在烧 ¶ **mɣ˧ | le˧-qæ˧-ze˥** • a fire has caught • 着火了 ¶ **mɣ˧ qæ˥-ɻ̩˩** • the fire is burning • 火在烧／火烧着了 ¶ **mɣ˧ qæ˥-ɻ̩˩ kʰɯ˩ ≈ mɣ˧ qæ˥-ʃɯ˩ kʰɯ˩** • to start a fire (as an act of destruction/war), to commit arson • （有人）放火 ¶ (Dd) **mɣ˧ qæ˥-lɣ˩ kʰɯ˩** • to start a fire (as an act of destruction/war), to commit arson ◈ (**dialectology**) Pronunciation as ...-lɣ˩... is deemed incorrect by Mrs. Latami. • （有人）放火 ¶ **mɣ˧qæ˥-ɻ̩˩-hɯ˩** • a fire has started • （有人）放火了！

qæ˥ 2 /qæ˥/ *ghaeq*

VERB ✵ Tone: MH ► To suffer, to have pain. • 疼 ¶ **bi˧mi˧ qæ˥** • to have a stomach-ache • 肚子疼 ¶ **ɬo˧kʰɣ˧ qæ˥** • the waist hurts, the lower back hurts • 腰疼 ¶ **ʁo˧qʰwɤ˩ qæ˩** • to have a headache • 头疼

qæ˧do˧ /qæ˧do˧/ *ghaeddo* (Gi: qæ˩do˧)

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Timber, lumber. • 木材、木料 ¶ **ʐi˧mi˧-qæ˩do˩** • lumber for the construction of the main building of a Na farm • 建主房的木材 ¶ **ʐi˧qʰwɤ˧-qæ˧do#˥** • lumber for the construction of a building • 建房子的木材 ⊡ Synonym: qæ˧ɻ̩˧, si˧ʃɯ#˥ ✵ Classifier: kɤˎa 1

qæ˧dzɯ˩ /qæ˧dzɯ˩/ *Ghaezzi*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L# ► Ghaezzi, a clan name from Yongning. There are two families in Yongning that carry this name. • 一个姓。这个姓，永宁有两家 ¶ **qæ˧dzɯ˩=ɻ̩˩** • the Ghaezzi /qæ˧dzɯ˩/ clan, the Ghaezzi /qæ˧dzɯ˩/ family • qæ˧dzɯ˩ 家族 ¶ **qæ˧dzɯ˩ | -tsʰɯ˧ɻ̩˧** • the name of a person, containing both a clan name: Ghaezzi /qæ˧dzɯ˩/, and a given name: /tsʰɯ˧ɻ̩#˥/ ◈ (**tonology**) The name is not treated as one tone group, but as two tone groups: /qæ˧dzɯ˩ | -tsʰɯ˧ɻ̩˧/. If it consisted of only one tone group, the last two syllables would have their tones lowered to L: /‡qæ˧dzɯ˩-tsʰɯ˩ɻ̩˩/. • 一个人的名字：姓为 qæ˧dzɯ˩，名为 tsʰɯ˧ɻ̩#˥ ¶ **qæ˧dzɯ˩=ɻ̩˩, | ɲi˧-ʐi˩, | ɖɯ˧-ʐ̩˥!** • There are two families carrying the name Ghaezzi; they make up one clan! • 姓 qæ˧dzɯ˩ 的，有两家，形成一个家族！

qæ˧~qæ˥ /qæ˧qæ˥/ *ghaeghae* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: La ► To coax (a child) (reduplicated form). • 哄（孩子）（重叠形式） ¶ **le˧-qæ˧~qæ˥ | le˧-ʐi˧-kʰɯ˥** • to put asleep by coaxing, to coax asleep • 哄睡着 ✵ Morphological makeup: qæ˩a

qæ˧~qæ#˥ /qæ˧qæ˧/ *ghae* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: #H ► To exchange (an object for another). (Reduplicated form of 'to change'.) • 交换（重叠形式） ¶ **qæ˧~qæ˧-ɻ̩˥** • ~ INCEPTIVE • ~ 发端 ¶ **qæ˧~qæ˧-ɻ̩˧-ze˥** • ~ INCEPTIVE PFV • ~ 发端 整体体 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˧~tso˧ qæ˧~qæ˧** • to exchange things • 交换东西 ¶ **le˧-qæ˧~qæ˧** • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ¶ **le˧-qæ˧~qæ˧-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV • 实施 ~ 整体体 ✵ Morphological makeup: qæ˥2

qæ˧ɻ̩˧ /qæ˧ɻ̩˧/ *ghae'er* (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Timber, lumber. • 木材、木料 ⊡ Synonym: qæ˧do˧ ✵ Classifier: kɤˎa 1

qi˧qi˧ /qi˧qi˧/ *ghighi*

ADVERB ✵ Tone: M ► Originally, to begin with. • 原来、一开始

qo˥ 1 /qo˧/ *ghu* (Gi: same, Jj: kɣ˥)

VERB ✵ Tone: H ► To kneel down. • 跪下

qo˥2 /qo˧/ *gho* (Dd: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: H ► To love. • 爱，关心 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **mɤ˦-qo˥** • NEG ~: not to love • 否定～：不爱 ¶ **zo˦mʏ˥zo˩ qo˩** • to love (one's) children • 爱孩子 ¶ **õ˦-hĩ˥ qo˩** • to love one's family • 爱自己家人

-qo˦ /qo˦/ *gho* (Jj, Dd: same)

POSTPOSITION ✵ Tone: M ► In, inside. • 里 ¶ (Gi) **ɑ˩ʁo˦=bʏ˦ | qʰwɤ˦-qo˥-ŋɯ˩ | dzɯ˦-bi˦!** • Let's eat in the bowls of the house! (Context: the host wonders whether guests want to use their own bowls to eat cereals that they brought along, or whether it's all right to use the house's dishes.) • 用家里的碗吃吧！（情景：客人拿过来了自己的燕麦片和铁碗，早上用自己的碗吃自己的麦片。有一天，他忘了拿自己的铁碗，主人说：用家里的碗吧！） ⊡ See also: qo˦lo˩

qo˩a /qo/ *ghoq*

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

qo˩ho˥ /qo˩ho˥/ *ghoho*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM+MH# ► Round wicker or bamboo box used to carry gifts. • 礼盒 ¶ (ComingOfAge2.15, 10.24397/pangloss-0004589#S15) **le˦-bi˩-dʐo˩, | tʰʏ˦-ɲi˦-dʐo˩, | qo˩ho˦ pɤ˦~pɤ˥-zo˩-kʏ˩-ze˩ ◊ mæ˩!** • So when we go, on that day, we have to take the gift box with us! • 我们那天去的时候，必须带上礼盒！ ¶ (Funeral.108, 10.24397/pangloss-0004572#S108) **ʑi˦kʰʏ˥-dʐo˩, | qo˩ho˦ tʰi˥-po˩! | qo˩ho˥ | ʑi˦-ʅɯ˦ po˥! | dʐe˦ po˦-bi˥-kʏ˩ mæ˩!** • Some bring the gift box! They bring a gift box! They bring money! • 有人带了礼盒！他们带了礼盒！他们带钱来。 ¶ (Funeral.252, 10.24397/pangloss-0004572#S252, Sister.105, 10.24397/pangloss-0004342#S105) ✵ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b

qo˦lo˩ /qo˦lo˩/ *gholo* (Jj, Dd: same)

ADVERB ✵ Tone: L# ► Inside, within. • 里面

-qo˦lo˩ /qo˦lo˩/ *gholo* (Jj, Dd: same)

POSTPOSITION ✵ Tone: L# ► In. • 里面 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦ | ɑ˩ʁo˦-qo˦lo˩ dʐo˩** • (S)he is in the house. / (S)he is inside. • 他在家里。 ⊡ See also: qo˦lo˩

qo˦lo˦ʂʏ˥ /qo˦lo˦ʂʏ˥/ *gholoshu* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: H# ► Well-behaved. • 乖、听话

qo˥lʏ˩ /qo˦lʏ˩/ *gholu* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: HL ► To wind, to coil, to wrap. • 缠（线……）、裹（毡子……） ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **le˦-qo˥-lʏ˩** • to wrap, to coil • 裹起来 ¶ **kʰɯ˩ qo˩-lʏ˥** • to wind a thread • 缠线 ⊡ See also: lʏ˥

qo˦pɻ˦ /qo˦pɻ˦/ *ghopeu* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: M ► Thirsty. • 渴 ◈ **(semantics)** Literal translation: "dry-mouthed / the mouth is dry". ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **qo˦pɻ˦-ze˦** • ~ PFV: thirsty • ~ 整体体：渴了 ¶ **qo˦pɻ˦ mɤ˦-tʰɑ˦-ze˥** • terribly thirsty • 渴得不行 ⊡ See also: pɻ˦ 1

qo˦pʏ˩ /qo˦pʏ˩/ *ghobu* (Dd: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: L# ► Cuckoo. • 布谷鸟 ¶ **qo˦pʏ˩-ɻwæ˩ | ɖɯ˦-ɲi˥** • Qingming Festival; literally: 'the day when the cuckoo sings' • 清明节。直译："布谷鸟叫的那天" ✵ Classifier: mi˩b ✵ Comparanda: (Pumi) qu55pu22

qo˦pʏ˩-ʐwæ˩ɖʐæ˩ /qo˦pʏ˩ʐwæ˩ɖʐæ˩/ *ghoburuaezzhae*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L#- ► Jay, *Garrulus glandarius sinensis*. • 松鸦

qo˩qɑ˩ /qo˩qɑ/ *ghogha* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► Mountain pass. • 垭口 ✵ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b

qo˦so˩-mi˩ /qo˦so˩mi˩/ *ghosomi*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L#- ► Peacock. • 孔雀

qo˩tɑ˥ /qo˩tɑ˥/ *ghoda*

VERB ✵ Tone: L+MH# ► To stop, to come to a halt. • 停下来、停止 ¶ **le˦-se˥, | ɖɯ˦-di˩ tʰʏ˩, | qo˩tɑ˦-ze˥!** • We walked; (when) we arrived at a (certain) place, we stopped! • 走路到一个地方就停下来了！ ¶ **le˦-gwɤ˩, | qo˩tɑ˦-ze˥.** • (We) had a stroll, (then) we stopped. • 散步（一会），后来停下来了。 ¶ **le˦-so˩, | qo˩tɑ˦-ze˥.** • (S)he has got seated. • 学习了（一会），后来停止了。

qo˦tʏ˩ /qo˦tʏ˩/ *ghodu* (Gi, Jj: same, La: qo˩tʏ˦)

NOUN ✵ Tone: L# ≈ LM ► Kernel, fruit stone, pit. • 果核 ¶ **dʐi˦ʁo˩-qo˩tʏ˩** • peach kernel • 桃子果核 ✵ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b

qo˩tʏ˩-lʏ˥ /qo˩tʏ˩lʏ˥/ *ghodulu*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L+H# ► Ball, lump. • 团 ¶ **li˩-qo˩tʏ˥-lʏ˩** • tea leaves compressed in bowl shape • 沱茶 ¶ **li˩-qo˩tʏ˥-lʏ˩ | ɖɯ˦-qʰwɤ˦ tɛɤ˥** • to make a bowl of tea, using tea leaves compressed in bowl shape • 煮一碗沱茶 ✵ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b

qʏ˩a /qʏ/ *gheuq*

VERB ✵ Tone: La ► 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˦-qʏ˩ | le˦-po˦-tsʰɯ˥**

• to carry to a certain place, to wash along all the way to a certain place • 冲到某个地方 ¶ **lɣ˧mi˧ | ɬi˧dʑɯ˩-ɳɯ˩ | qɣ˥.** • 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） ¶ **dʑɯ˧-ɳɯ˧ | le˧-qɣ˩ | le˧-po˧-tsʰɯ˧-hĩ˥ | lɣ˧mi˧** • stones carried over (to this place) by the stream • 水流冲下来的石头

qɣ˥ /qɣ˥/ *gheuq* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LH ► Handle. • 把手 ¶ **(proverb) tso˧-bi˥-dʑo˩, | qɣ˩-ɻ˥ | ʈʂæ˥! | hĩ˧-bi˥-dʑo˩, mɣ˧-ɻ˧ ʈʂæ˥!** • "Objects are grabbed by their handles; people are grabbed by their names!" This proverbial expression highlights the role played by a person's name when one wants to call them. For someone you don't know, you're reduced to interjections, which are much less focused and less effective. ◈ **(semantics)** This proverbial expression gets some of its flavour from a play on words: the verb 'to seize', ʈʂæ˥, is homophonous with the second syllable of the disyllabic word mɣ˧ʈʂæ˥, which means 'name' (synonymous with the monosyllable mɣ˧ 'name' which appears in the proverb). • "物以把手抓，人以名字抓"、"东西，是用把手把的！人，是用名字把的！"这句谚语强调了，当你想打招呼给时，名字起多么重要的作用。对于不认识的人，就只能靠插话了（'嗯，喂，你好……），而这类插话的效果远不如人名。 ❋ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥$_a$

qɣ˥ /qɣ˥/ *gheuq* (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: MH ► To frighten. • 吓（吓唬） ¶ **hĩ˧ qɣ˩** • to frighten people • 吓人 ¶ **no˧ | hĩ˧ qɣ˩-zo˩!** • You frighten people! • 你吓人！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧-ɳɯ˧ | hĩ˧ qɣ˩-zo˩!** • He frightens people! • 他吓人！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | njæ˩ qɣ˩-tsʰɯ˥!** • He frightens people! • 他吓人！ ¶ **njɤ˧ɳɯ˧ | ʈʂʰɯ˧ qɣ˩-bi˩!** • I am going to frighten her/him! • 我要吓唬他一下！ ¶ **tʰɑ˧-qɣ˥!** • PROH ~ • 禁止式：别吓唬（人家）！

qɣ˧dzi˩ /qɣ˧dzi˩/ *gheuzzee* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► *Pinus massoniana D.Don in Lamb.*, Masson's pine, Chinese red pine, horsetail pine. Its seeds are not edible (the fish eat them, but they are poisonous for humans). • 马尾松。它的松子不能食用：鱼类可以吃，但对人类有毒。◈ In local Chinese dialect: 马松树 ¶ **qɣ˧dzi˩-lɣ˩~lɣ˩, | dzɯ˧ mɤ˧-ɖo˧!** • One must not eat the seeds of Masson's pine! (It is poisonous) • 马松树的果子，不要吃！（有毒） ❋ Classifiers: dzi˩$_b$, ji˧$_b$

qɣ˧ɻ#˥ /qɣ˧ɻ˧/ *Gheu'er*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Gheu'er, the name of a mountain in Yongning. Latitude: 27.76681, longitude: 100.63379. • 永宁的一座山：古尔山。经纬度：100.63379，27.76681 ¶ **qɣ˧ɻ˧-ʁo˧-qʰwɤ˥** • the top of the Gheu'er /qɣ˧ɻ˧/ mountain • 古尔山山的山顶

qɣ˧ɻ˧-ʈʂʰæ˧nɑ˥ /qɣ˧ɻ˧ʈʂʰæ˧nɑ˥/ *Gheu'er-Chaena*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Gheu'er-Chaena, the name of a mountain. • 一座山的名字：古尔川纳 ¶ **kɤ˧mɣ˥, | æ˧ʂæ˧, | ŋwɤ˧hɑ̃˩, | ʂwæ˧gɣ#˥, | nɑ˩tsʰi˥ | -tɕʰɤ˧pɤ˧mi#˥, | qɣ˧ɻ˧-ʈʂʰæ˧nɑ˥** • The six mountains of Yongning that carry a name and have a definite symbolic value: Gemu, Aesha, Nguahan, Shuaeggu, Nacee-Qebemi, Gheu'er-Chaena. The other mountains do not have comparable symbolic value, and fewer people use specific names for them. • 永宁地区有固定名字的六座山：格姆，安山，瓦哈，双古，纳慈巧吧咪，古尔川纳。 ❋ Morphological makeup: qɣ˧ɻ#˥, ʈʂʰæ˧nɑ˥2

qɣ˧tɕi˥ /qɣ˧tɕi˥/ *gheujie*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Spittle, phlegm, sputum. • 痰

qɣ˧ʈʂæ˥ /qɣ˧ʈʂæ˥/ *gheuzhae* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same, Da: qɣ˧ʈʂæ˧)

NOUN ❋ Tone: MH# ① ► Throat. • 喉咙 ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˧$_b$ ② ► Voice. • 声音 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | qɣ˧ʈʂæ˧ dʑɤ˥!** • (S)he has a beautiful voice. • 他嗓子好。 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | qɣ˧ʈʂæ˥ | ɖwæ˥ | dʑɤ˥!** • (S)he has a really beautiful voice. • 他嗓子很好。

qwæ˧ /qwæ˧/ *ghuae*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► The bench of the main room, close to the hearth, where guests are seated. • 主屋里面的长凳：客人和老人坐的地方 ⊡ See also: qwæ˧mi#˥ ⊡ Synonym: qwæ˧ʁo#˥ ❋ Classifiers: ɭɯ˧$_b$, nɑ˧$_a$

qwæ˥ /qwæ˥/ *ghuaeq*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LH ► Jaw (monosyllable). • 嘴巴（单音节） ⊡ See also: qwæ˩pi˩ ⊡ Synonym: qwæ˩ɖʐæ˩ ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˧$_b$

qwæ˥1 /qwæ˥/ *ghuaeq* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: MH ① ► To dig. • 挖（土） ¶ **tɣ˧qʰɣ˧ qwæ˥** • to dig a hole • 挖洞 ¶ **ʈʂe˧ qwæ˩** • to dig out the soil • 挖土 ¶ **qʰæ˧lo˧ qwæ˥** • to dig a ditch • 挖水沟 ¶ **jɤ˩jo˥ qwæ˩** • to dig out potatoes, to harvest potatoes • 挖洋芋 ② ► To scoop (water). • 舀（水） ¶ **dʑɯ˩ qwæ˥** • to scoop water • 舀水

qwæ˥2 /qwæ˥/ *ghuaeq* (Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: MH ► To engrave. • 雕刻 ¶ **bæ˩bæ˩**

qwæ˥ • to engrave a flower • 刻 花 ⊡ See also: qwæ˩~qwæ˧˥2

qwæ˩dʐæ˩ /qwæ˩dʐæˊ/ *ghuaezzhae* (Gi: kwæ˩ʈʂæ˩, Dd: kwɤ˩dʐæˊ)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Jaw; mouth. • 颚、嘴、嘴巴、口 ¶ **qwæ˩dʐæ˩-qo˥-ɳɯ˩ | ʈʰæ˧˥** • to masticate, to gnaw • 咬在嘴里 ⊡ See also: qwæ˩pi˩ ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧˩b

qwæ˧lo˧˥ /qwæ˧lo˧˥/ *ghuaelo*

NOUN ► Passageway, small lane, small path. • 过道、小道 ¶ **qwæ˧lo˧-qo˥ | gɤ˩-tɕo˧ le˧-jo˩** • to come by the small lane • 抄小道 ❋ Classifier: lo˩b

qwæ˧mæ#˥ /qwæ˧mæ˧/ *ghuamae*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Middle part of the main room. • 主屋的中庭：在主屋上半部分与门之间的空间 ¶ **qwæ˧mæ˧-qo˩** • In the middle part of the main room. • 在主屋的中庭 ¶ **qwæ˧mæ˧, | mɣ˧kʰɯ˩-di˩ mæ˩qo˩!** • The middle part of the main room is behind (=around) the place where we make fire! • 主屋的中庭，在点火的地方后面（=周围）！ ¶ **tɕi˩-hĩ˧˥ | dʑo˩, | qwæ˧mæ˧ dzi˧˥!** • The young / the little ones have their seats in the middle part of the main room! • 小的，座在主屋的中庭！ ❋ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥a

qwæ˧mi#˥ /qwæ˧mi˧/ *ghuaemi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Big bench, large bench. • 大长凳，大的长凳 ⊡ See also: qwæ˧ʁo#˥, qwæ˧ ❋ Classifier: nɑ˧a

qwæ˩pi˩ /qwæ˩piˊ/ *ghuabi* (Jj, Dd: same, Gi: ko˩pi˩, Da: kwɤ˩pi˩)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Mouth. • 嘴巴 ¶ **qwæ˩pi˩-qo˩lo˥** • inside the mouth ◈ (**dialectology**) Mrs. Latami prefers the formulation qwa˩dʐæ˩-qo˩lo˥. • 嘴巴里 ¶ (Gi) **ko˩pi˩-ko˩lo˧** • inside the mouth • 嘴巴里 ⊡ See also: qwæ˩dʐæ˩ ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧˩b

qwæ˩~qwæ˧˥1 /qwæ˩qwæ˧/ *ghuaeghuae* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ► To scratch. • 抠痒 ◈ (**phonology**) It has not been possible so far to elicit a simplex (non-reduplicated) form. The tonal pattern of the reduplicated form suggests that the simplex (monosyllabic) verb form must have a MH tone. ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-qwæ˧~qwæ˩-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV • 实施 ~ 整体体 ¶ **gɣ˧dɣ˧ qwæ˩~qwæ˩** • to scratch one's back • 搔背

qwæ˩~qwæ˧˥2 /qwæ˩qwæ˧/ *ghuaeghuae* (Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: LM+MH# ► To engrave (reduplicated form). • 雕刻（重叠形式） ¶ **bæ˩bæ˩ qwæ˥~qwæ˩** • to engrave flowers • 刻一朵花 ❋ Morphological makeup: qwæ˧˥2

qwæ˧ʁo#˥ /qwæ˧ʁo˧/ *ghuaewo*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► The bench of the main room, close to the hearth, where guests are seated. • 主屋里面的长凳：客人和老人坐的地方 ¶ **"qwæ˧ʁo˧ dzi˧˥, | qwæ˧ʁo˧ dzi˧˥!" |pi˧.** • "Come and take a seat on the bench", we say (to the guests). • 我们（对客人）说："来，在长凳上坐下"。 ⊡ Synonym: qwæ˧ ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧˩b

qwæ˧ʂe#˥ /qwæ˧ʂe˥/ *ghuaeshei* (Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Bedbug, *Cimex lectularius*. • 臭虫 ⊡ Synonym: qwæ˧ʂe˧la˧bɻ˥ ❋ Classifier: mi˩b

qwæ˧ʂe˧la˧bɻ˥ /qwæ˧ʂe˧la˧bɻ˥/ *ghuaesheilabbeu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Bedbug, *Cimex lectularius*. • 臭虫 ⊡ Synonym: qwæ˧ʂe#˥ ❋ Classifier: mi˩b ❋ Morphological makeup: qwæ˧ʂe#˥

qwæ˩ʂɻ˧ /qwæ˩ʂɻ˧/ *ghuaeshu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+MH# ► Bit (of a bridle). • 马嚼子 ¶ **ʐwæ˧-qwæ˥ʂɻ˩** • bit of a horse's bridle • 马嚼子 ❋ Classifier: nɑ˧a ❋ Comparanda: (Pumi) kwæ35

qwæ˧zo˧~zo˩ /qwæ˧zo˧zo˩/ *ghuaessosso*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Small bench (small piece of mobile furniture with no fixed location). • 小板凳（无固定位置的小型移动家具）。 ❋ Classifier: pɤ˩b

qwɤ˧ /qwɤ˧/ *ghua*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Fire pit. • 火塘 ¶ **qwɤ˧, | mɣ˧ kʰɯ˩-di˩!** • The fire pit is the place where one puts fire / where one does a fire! • 火塘，就是升火的地方！ ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧˩b ❋ Comparanda: (Pumi) qwɑ55

qwɤ˧a /qwɤ˧/ *ghua* (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: M_a ► To accuse, to denounce. • 告状 ¶ **mɤ˧-qwɤ˧** • NEG ~: not to accuse • 否定 ~：不告状 ¶ **hĩ˧ qwɤ˩** • to accuse someone, to denounce someone • 告一个人 ¶ **njɤ˧-ɳɯ˧ | qwɤ˧-bi˧!** • I am going to denounce/accuse • 我要告状！ ¶ **no˧ | le˧-qwɤ˧-hõ˧!** • Go and denounce (him/her)! • 你去告状吧！ ¶ **sɯ˧pʰi˧-ki˧ qwɤ˩** • to report to the lord • 向土司控诉 ⊡ See also: qwɤ˥~qwɤ˩

qwɤ˩a /qwɤˊ/ *ghuaq*

VERB ❋ Tone: L_a ► To grow. • 生长、长 ¶ **gɤ˩-qwɤ˥** • to grow • 长大，生长 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | gɤ˩-qwɤ˧-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） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tʰi˧-qwɤ˩-dʐo˩** • DUR ~ PROG: it is growing. • 持续体 ~ 进行式：正在长

¶ (Lake3.29, 10.24397/pangloss-0004349#S29)

qwɤˈɬɯ#˥ /qwɤˈɬɯˈ/ *ghualee*

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Fireplace. It can be the fireplace in the main room of the house, or a campfire. • 火塘。包括家里的火塘和野外的临时营火、篝火。 ¶ **qwɤˈɬɯˈ-pʰɤˈbɤ˥** • 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。

qwɤ˥~qwɤ˩ /qwɤˈqwɤ˩/ *ghuaghua* (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: H- ► To accuse, to denounce (reduplicated form). • 告状（重叠形式） ✵ Morphological makeup: qwɤˈ$_{a}$

qʰ

qʰa˥ /qʰa˦/ *kha* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: H ► Bitter. • 苦

qʰa˦- /qʰa˦/ *kha* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADVERB ► Very, extremely. • 多么、非常 ¶ **qʰa˦-ɖɯ˦-hĩ˦** • extremely big • 非常大 ¶ **qʰa˦-ɖɯ˦-gɣ˦** • extremely large; how large! • 非常大 ¶ **qʰa˦-ʂwæ˦-gɣ˦** • extremely tall; how tall! • 很高、非常高 ¶ **qʰa˦-ʂwæ˦-mi˦zo˥** • extremely tall • 很高 ¶ **qʰa˦-ɖɯ˦-mi˦zo˥** • extremely big • 很大 ⊡ See also: qʰa˦ 1

qʰa˦ 1 /qʰa˦/ *kha* (Gi: same)

PRONOUN ❋ Tone: M ► How many (small number). • 几、多少 ¶ **hĩ˦ | qʰa˦-kɣ˥?** • how many people? • 几个人？ ¶ **bæ˩bæ˥ | qʰa˦-bæ˩?** • how many flowers? • 几朵花？ ¶ **qʰa˦-ʐi˩?** • how many families? • 几家？ ¶ **ha˦ | qʰa˦-tɕʰi˩?** • how many meals? • 几顿饭？ ¶ **qʰa˦-ɲi˦?** • how many days? • 几天？ ¶ **qʰa˦-kʰɣ˦ gɣ˦-ze˩?** • How old are you / is (s)he? • 几岁了？ ¶ **qʰa˦-kʰɣ˥?** • how many years? • 几年？ ¶ **qʰa˦-kʰwɤ˥?** • how many pieces? • 几块？ ¶ **qʰa˦-na˦?** • how many (tools...)? • 几把？ ¶ **sɯ˩tʰi˥ | qʰa˦-na˦ dʐo˦?** • How many knives are there? • 有几把刀？ ¶ **qʰa˦-kʰɯ˩** • how many (long objects) • 几条 ¶ **qʰa˦-kʰɯ˩ dʐo˩?** • How many (long objects) are there? • 有几条？ ¶ **qʰa˦-mæ˩ dʐo˩?** • How much money do (you) have? • 有几块（钱）？ ¶ **si˦dzi˩ | qʰa˦-dzi˩?** • how many trees? • 几棵树？ ¶ **si˦kɤ˥ | qʰa˦-kɤ˥?** • how many branches? • 几枝树枝？ ¶ **qʰa˦-kʰɤ˥?** • how many baskets? • 几筐？ ⊡ See also: qʰa˦ 2

qʰa˦ 2 /qʰa˦/ *kha* (Gi: same)

ADVERB ❋ Tone: M ► A few; several; some. • 几（如：十几个） ¶ **tsʰe˩-qʰa˥** • ten and a few more (i.e. between ten and twenty) • 十几个、十来个 ¶ **tsʰe˩-qʰa˩-kɣ˥** • ten and a few more (i.e. between ten and twenty) • 十几个、十来个 ¶ **hõ˦tsʰi˦ qʰa˦ kʰɣ˥** • eighty-something years of age • 八十多岁 ¶ **hĩ˦ | qʰa˦ bæ˦ dʐo˦!** • There are different kinds of people! / There exist all sorts of people! (A slightly negative comment on behaviours that never cease to amaze.) • 什么人都有啊！／人，有各种各样的！（直译：“存在有不同的人[格]”） ⊡ See also: qʰa˦ 1

qʰa˦dze˦ /qʰa˦dze˦/ *khazzei* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Sweet corn; maize; Indian corn. • 玉米、包谷 ¶ **qʰa˦dze˦-kʰɯ˩ʈɯ˩** • the roots of the sweetcorn plant • 玉米的根 ¶ **qʰa˦dze˦ qʰæ˩** • to cut ears of sweetcorn, to snap off ears of sweetcorn • 采玉米：折断玉米棒子 ¶ **qʰa˦dze˦ ɖʐɣ˥** • to harvest sweetcorn, to pick sweetcorn • 采玉米 ¶ **qʰa˦dze˦-tsa˩bɤ˩ | ɖɯ˦-mɤ˩** • a little sweetcorn flour • 一点玉米粉 ¶ **qʰa˦dze˦-ha˦bɤ˥, | qʰa˦dze˦-ha˦ʅɯ#˥, | qʰa˦dze˦-tsa˩bɤ˩** • three forms of sweetcorn: sweetcorn ear; sweetcorn grains; sweetcorn flour • 玉米的三种形态：玉米棒子，玉米粒，玉米粉 ❋ Classifier: kɤ˥$_a$ 2 (CLF for tracts of land) ❋ Comparanda: (Pumi) qʰæ22dzi55

qʰa˦dze˦-hwæ˩-di˩ /qʰa˦dze˦hwæ˩di˩/ *khazzei huaeddi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: -L ► Horizontal beams of the rack for drying grain: ‘the place to hang sweetcorn’. • 粮架的横梁 ❋ Classifier: kɤ˥$_a$ 1

qʰa˦dze˦-lɣ˦ /qʰa˦dze˦lɣ˦/ *khazzeilu* (Gi: same, Jj: qʰa˦dze˦-mɣ˦di˥)

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Maize field. • 包谷田、玉米田 ❋ Classifier: pʰɣ˩$_a$

qʰa˩jɤ˩ /qʰa˩jɤ˥/ *khaye* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same, Da: qʰɤ˩jɤ˥)

PRONOUN ❋ Tone: L ► How many. • 多少 ¶ **qʰa˩jɤ˩ tʰi˥-ki˩?** • How much does it cost? • 要给多少？ = 多少钱？ ¶ **qʰa˩jɤ˩ ɲi˦?** • How much do (you) need? • 要多少？ ¶ **ɖʐe˦ | qʰa˩jɤ˩ ɲi˦?** • How much money does it cost? • 要多少钱？

qʰa˩ne˩ /qʰa˩ne˥/ *khani* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

PRONOUN ❋ Tone: L ► How. • 怎么样 ¶ **qʰa˩ne˩ ʝi˥?** • how to do / how is it done? • 怎么做？ ¶ **qʰa˩ne˥ | ʝi˦-bi˦?** • What are we going to do? • 怎么办？ ¶ **qʰa˩ne˩ ʝi˥-tso˩-ɲi˩?** • how must one do / how is it done? • 要怎么做？ ¶ **qʰa˩ne˩ gɣ˥?** • how to do / how is it done? • 怎么做？ ¶ **qʰa˩ne˩ gɣ˩-ho˥-ze˩?** • What happened? • 怎么样了？发展到什么程度？

qʰa˦ta˦ /qʰa˦ta˦/ *khada* (Gi, Da, Dd: same)

PRONOUN ❋ Tone: M ► When. • 什么时候 ¶ **qʰa˦ta˦ bi˦?** • When will you go? • 你什么时候去？ ¶ **qʰa˦ta˦ gɣ˦-ze˩?** • What time is it? • 几点了？

qʰa˦-ʈʂʰɤ˦~ʈʂʰɤ˥ /qʰa˦ʈʂʰɤ˦ʈʂʰɤ˥/ *khacheche* (Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: H# ► Completely dry. • 充分干燥 ¶ **qʰa˦-ʈʂʰɤ˦~ʈʂʰɤ˥-gɣ˩** • completely dry • 充分干燥 ¶ **le˦-pɻ˦-zo˩, | qʰa˦ʈʂʰɤ˦~ʈʂʰɤ˥-gɣ˩-ze˩!** • Now it is dry: completely dry! • 现在，干了：全干了！

qʰæ˥1 /qʰæ˦/ *khae* (Gi, Jj: qʰæ˩)
VERB ✵ Tone: H ► To gnaw, to nibble. • 啃（啃骨头） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-qʰæ˥-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has gnawed • 实施 ~ 整体体：啃了 ¶ **ʂæ˩-ʈ̪ʰæ˩ qʰæ˩** • to gnaw a bone • 啃骨头 ⊡ See also: qʰæ˦~qʰæ#˥ ⊡ Synonym: ʈʰæ˩~ʈʰæ˩2

qʰæ˥2 /qʰæ˦/ *khae* (Gi, Jj: same)
ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: H ► Cold (water). • 冷（水） ¶ **qʰæ˦ ɕjæ˩-ɻæ˩ gɣ˩** • very cold • 冷得很，太冷 ⊡ See also: dʑɯ˩qʰæ˩

qʰæ˥3 /qʰæ˦/ *khae* (Da: same)
NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Trench (monosyllable). • 水沟（单音节） ✵ Classifier: kʰɯ˩$_b$ (CLF for elongated objects)

qʰæ˥4 /qʰæ˦/ *khae* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ① ► Excrement, dung, droppings. • 屎、垃圾、肥料 ¶ **qʰæ˦ ɖɯ˦-pɤ˦ ʂe˩** • to defecate • 拉一泡屎 ¶ **qʰæ˦ kɣ˥** • to pick up dung • 捡（马……）屎 ¶ **qʰæ˦-pi˩ kɣ˩** • to pick up a little dung (to fertilize the fields) • 捡一点（马……）屎 ¶ **qʰæ˦ ɖɯ˦-pi˦ kɣ˥** • as above: to pick up a little dung (to fertilize the fields) • 同上：捡一点（马……）屎 ¶ **qʰæ˦ ʐwɤ˩** • to tell lies (literally: 'to speak shit') • 撒谎、说谎（直译：'说（出）屎'） ⊡ See also: qʰæ˦pɤ#˥, bɻ̩˩-qʰæ˩, bɻ̩˩qo˩-bɻ̩˦qʰæ˩, bɻ̩˩qo˩-qʰæ˩ ✵ Classifier: pɤ˥$_a$ ② ► Flatulence, fart. • 屁 ¶ **qʰæ˦ kʰɯ˩** • to fart • 放屁 ¶ **qʰæ˦ | ɖɯ˦-pɤ˥ kʰɯ˩** • to fart, to make a fart • 放一个屁 ✵ Classifier: pɤ˥$_a$ ③ ► Refuse, garbage. • 垃圾

qʰæ˩ /qʰæ˩/ *khaeq*
VERB ✵ Tone: L ► To flick, to flip. • 弹（弹脸） ¶ **to˦kɤ˦ qʰæ˩** • To flick (someone's) forehead. (That was the traditionally designated spot for flicking.) • 弹（某人的）额头。（那是传统上指定的弹指部位。） ¶ **to˦kɤ˦ le˦-qʰæ˩** • Same as above. • 同上。 ¶ **qʰæ˩di˩** • A flick. (This phrase by itself is hardly intelligible: the usual phrase is to˦kɤ˦-qʰæ˩di˩.) • 弹额头（这个短语本身很难理解：通常的短语是 to˦kɤ˦-qʰæ˩di˩）。 ¶ **to˦kɤ˦-qʰæ˩di˩** • A flick to the forehead. • 弹额头 ⊡ See also: to˦kɤ˦-qʰæ˩di˩ | bæ˩bæ˩

qʰæ˩$_a$1 /qʰæ˩/ *khaeq*
ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: L$_a$ ► True, authentic • 真 ¶ **qʰæ˩-hĩ˩, | le˦-ʐwɤ˩! | mɤ˦-qʰæ˩-hĩ˩, | tʰɑ˦-ʐwɤ˩!** • Tell the truth, don't say things that aren't true! / Say what is true (what is in accordance with the truth); don't say things that aren't true (=do not tell lies)! • 说真话，不说假话！／要说真话（符合真理的话）；不要说假话（=不要撒谎）！

qʰæ˩$_a$2 /qʰæ˩/ *khaeq* (Gi, Jj: same)
ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: L$_a$ ① ► Well (to feel well); happy, content; peaceful, at peace, quiet; in good health. • 幸福，平静，安逸、安乐、平安、安静，（身体）健康 ¶ **hĩ˦ | ə˩-qʰæ˩?** • How are you? • 你好吗？／一切好吗？ ¶ **njɤ˦ | mɤ˦-qʰæ˩.** • I don't feel well. • 我不舒服。 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-qʰæ˩-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has become happy • 实施 ~ 整体体：幸福了 ⊡ See also: qʰæ˦ʈæ˩ ② ► Light, easy (work). • 轻松 ¶ **qʰæ˩-hĩ˩** • ~ REL • 轻松的 ¶ **lo˦ qʰæ˩** • to work in a quiet, relaxed manner • 轻松工作 ¶ **dze˦kʰɤ˩, | qʰæ˦~qʰæ˩ mɤ˩-kɣ˩!** • Commoners could never really be relaxed! (About feudal society, in which the lord's authority could at any time manifest itself in an order given to the commoners, his subjects.) • 百姓，一直不能轻松！（在封建社会中，土司的权威随时有可能体现在对平民（即他的臣民）下达的命令中。）

qʰæ˩$_a$3 /qʰæ˩/ *khaeq*
VERB ✵ Tone: L$_a$ ► To crack, to snap off. • 折断 ¶ **qʰɑ˦dze˦ qʰæ˩** • to harvest sweet corn (literally: to snap off ears of sweet corn) • 采玉米 ¶ **qʰɑ˦dze˦ | le˦-qʰæ˩-ze˩** • The sweetcorn has been harvested. • 玉米收好了。 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) qʰɑ˦dze˦ | ɖɯ˦-qʰæ˦~qʰæ˥-ɻ̩˩** • to harvest some sweet corn ◈ **(tonology)** Elicitation of a reduplicated form establishes that the verb's tone is L$_a$. Its reduplication yields the same pattern (M.M.H.L) as for the verb 'to sweep': /ɖɯ˦-bæ˦~bæ˥-ɻ̩˩/. An L$_b$ tone would yield an M.H.L.L pattern, as for the verb 'to speak': /ɖɯ˦-ʐwɤ˥~ʐwɤ˩-ɻ̩˩/. • 去采些玉米

qʰæ˧1 /qʰæ˧/ *khaeq*
VERB ✵ Tone: MH ► To come out (moon, sun). • 出来（月亮，太阳） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tʰi˦-qʰæ˦-ze˥** • DUR ~ PFV • 持续体 ~ 整体体 ⊡ Synonym: tʰɣ˦$_a$1

qʰæ˧2 /qʰæ˧/ *khaeq* (Gi, Jj, Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ✵ Tone: MH ① ► To break (a stick breaks). • 断，破（棍子，竹竿） ¶ **le˦-qʰæ˦-ze˥** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has broken ◈ **(phonology)** Phonetic realization is close to [læ˦-qʰæ˦-ze˥]. • 实施 ~ 整体体：断了 ¶ **si˦ qʰæ˩** • to break wood • 砸木头 ② ► To pull down, to dismantle. • 拆 ¶ **ʐi˦qʰwɤ˦ qʰæ˧** • to demolish a house • 拆房子

qʰæ˧3 /qʰæ˧/ *khaeq*

VERB ❋ Tone: MH ► To share: several people share something among themselves; someone shares out something. • 分东西、（大家）平分东西 ¶ (Sister5.37, 10.24397/pangloss-0009082#S37) **le˧-qʰæ˥ | le˧-po˧-tsʰɯ˥, ◊ dʑo˩ | tʰi˥, | wɤ˥ | ʈʂʰɯ˧-ʏ˧-ki˧-dʑo˩, | tɕi˩-kʰwɤ˩ tʰi˩-ki˥ tʰʏ˩ ɲi˩-ho˩-ze˩ wɤ˩, | ə˩-gi˩!** • When it came to sharing, they thought they'd give that person (=the older brother) a little piece (=a low morsel), didn't they! • 分饭的时候，他们觉得应该给那个人（什么都不算的）一小块（肉），不是吗?

qʰæ˥4 /qʰæ˥/ *khaeq* (Gi: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: MH ► To shoot (with a gun). • 开枪 ¶ **le˧-qʰæ˧-ze˥** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has shot • 实施 ~ 整体体：开枪了 ¶ **mʏ˧ʐe˧ qʰæ˩(-ze˩)** • to shoot with a gun • 开枪

qʰæ˥5 /qʰæ˥/ *khaeq* (Gi: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: MH ► To burn, to go brown: food or oil gets close to burning point (but remains edible). • 糊、变黑（高温让油、食物变黑，变糊了） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-qʰæ˧-ze˥** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has burnt, has gone brown • 实施 ~ 整体体：变黑了，糊了 ¶ **mɤ˧ | le˧-qʰæ˧-ze˥** • The oil has burned / has reached boiling point / has gone black! • 油焦了！ ¶ **hɑ˧ | le˧-qʰæ˧-ze˥** • The rice has burned / is overcooked. • 饭糊了。 ¶ **ʏ˩tsʰɤ˥ | hỹ˧~hỹ˧ F | le˧-qʰæ˧-ze˥!** • The vegetables are going brown / are overcooked / are getting burnt from frying! • 菜都炒糊了！ ¶ **ʂe˧ | hỹ˧~hỹ˧ F | le˧-qʰæ˧-ze˥!** • The meat is going brown / is overcooked / is getting burnt from frying! • 肉都炒焦了！

qʰæ˩bæ˩ /qʰæ˩bæ˥/ *khaebbae* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Spoon, used for salt, tsamba... It corresponds to European teaspoons and tablespoons. • 调羹 ❋ Classifier: nɑ˧$_a$

qʰæ˧kʰwɤ#˥ /qʰæ˧kʰwɤ˧/ *khaekua*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Small dam (in canal; made of stones and earth). • 小水坝，来堵塞田地里的小水渠 ¶ **qʰæ˧kʰwɤ˧ dɯ˧-ɭɯ˧** • a small dam • 一个小水坝 ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˧$_b$

qʰæ˧lo˥ /qʰæ˧lo˥/ *khaelo* (Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: MH# ► Small gulley, small trench. • 小水渠 ¶ **qʰæ˧lo˧ qwæ˥** • to dig a small trench • 挖一个小水渠 ▣ See also: qʰæ˧zo#˥ ❋ Classifiers: kʰɯ˩$_b$, lo˩$_b$

qʰæ˧mi˧ /qʰæ˧mi˧/ *khaemi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Large trench, canal. • 大水渠 ❋ Classifier: kʰɯ˩$_b$ (CLF for elongated objects)

qʰæ˧mo˩ /qʰæ˧mo˩/ *khaemo*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► A poisonous mushroom. • 有毒的一种菌子 ❋ Classifiers: mo˥$_a$, ɭɯ˧$_b$

qʰæ˧pɤ#˥ /qʰæ˧pɤ˧/ *khaebe*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Excrements, dung, dropping. • 屎 ¶ **qʰæ˧pɤ˧ | dɯ˧-pɤ˧ ʂe˥** • to defecate • 拉一泡屎 ¶ **qʰæ˧pɤ˧ tʰi˧-ʂe˥** • to defecate • 拉一泡屎 ❋ Classifier: pɤ˥$_a$ ❋ Morphological makeup: qʰæ˥4, pɤ˥$_a$

qʰæ˧~qʰæ#˥ /qʰæ˧qʰæ˧/ *khaekhae*

VERB ❋ Tone: #H ► To gnaw, to nibble. • 啃（啃骨头） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-qʰæ˧~qʰæ˧-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has nibbled • 实施 ~ 整体体：啃了 ▣ Synonym: ʈʰæ˩~ʈʰæ˥2 ❋ Morphological makeup: qʰæ˥1

qʰæ˧tʏ˧ /qʰæ˧tʏ˧/ *khaedu* (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Anus. • 肛门 ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˧$_b$

qʰæ˧tɕʰi˧ /qʰæ˧tɕʰi˧/ *Khaeqie*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Khaeqie, a village of Yongning, very close to the administrative centre. Latitude: 27.75398, longitude: 100.65959. • 开基（永宁的一个村落）。经纬度：100.65959，27.75398 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | qʰæ˧tɕʰi˧ hĩ˧ ɲi˥!** • (S)he is from the village of Khaeqie! • 他是开基村人！ ¶ **dʑɤ˩bʏ˧-kɤ˧sɑ˥-ʁwɤ˩, | hi˩ʁwɤ˩-lo˥, | æ˩mi˧-ʁwɤ#˥, | lɑ˧lo˧-ʁwɤ˥, | lɑ˧ŋwɤ˧, | bɤ˧tsʰo˧gʏ˥, | ə˧lɑ˧-ʁwɤ#˥, | gæ˧ɻæ˩, | qʰæ˧tɕʰi˧, | tʰo˧ʈɯ#˥** • The ten Na villages considered in traditional geography as belonging to the vicinity of the Yongning temple. • 永宁摩梭地理概念中，距离扎美寺最近的十个村落：佳部嘎萨瓦、习瓦洛、阿咪瓦、拉洛瓦、拉瓦、巴搓古、阿拉瓦、嘎尔、开基、拖支。

qʰæ˧tɕʰi˧-ɬi˧dʑɯ˩ /qʰæ˧tɕʰi˧ɬi˧dʑɯ˩/ *Khaeqie Lhijji*

NOUN ❋ Tone: -L# ► Khaeqie Lhijji, the river which runs through the plain of Yongning. • 开基大河：永宁坝的河流

qʰæ˧ʈæ˥ /qʰæ˧ʈæ˥/ *khaedae* (Gi, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: MH# ► Quiet, at peace. • 安静 ¶ **qʰæ˧ʈæ˥ | tʰi˧-dzi˩** • to sit quietly, free from toil and care • 安静地坐着 ¶ **qʰæ˧ʈæ˥ | tʰi˧-ʝi˧** • to work quietly • 安静地工作 ▣ See also: qʰæ˩$_a$ 2 ❋ Morphological makeup: qʰæ˩$_a$ 2

qʰæ˩ʈæ˩ɻæ˥ /qʰæ˩ʈæ˩ɻæ˥/ *khaedae'er* (Jj, Dd: same, Gi: qʰæ˩ʈwæ˥)

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: L+H# ► Quiet, peaceful. • 安宁

¶ **qʰæ˩tæ˩ɻæ˥ | ɖɯ˦-dzi˩-ɻ̩˩** • to sit quietly for a while • 安静地坐一会 ¶ **qʰæ˩tæ˩ɻæ˥-gɣ˩** • peacefully • 安宁地 ¶ **ʈʂʰwɤ˦ | ʈʂʰɯ˦-tɕʰi˧, | qʰæ˩tæ˩ɻæ˥ dzɯ˩!** • The evening meal is a meal that one enjoys peacefully! (Explanation: unlike lunch, which is eaten quickly before going back to work, the evening meal is taken in a relaxed setting, enjoying more abundant food than at lunch, and quietly transitioning into rest time.) • 晚餐这顿，吃得很安静！（说明：中午饭，吃得快然后继续干活。晚餐，吃得很安静，慢慢吃多一点，慢慢进入晚上休息时间。） ❁ Morphological makeup: qʰæ˩a 2

qʰæ˦zo#˥ /qʰæ˦zo˦/ *khaesso*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Small trench, small canal. • 小水渠 ⊡ See also: qʰæ˦lo˧ ❁ Classifier: kʰɯ˩b (CLF for elongated objects)

qʰo˦a /qʰo˦/ *kho*

VERB ❁ Tone: Ma ► To pile up (e.g. stones). • 堆起来 ¶ **lɣ˦mi˦ tʰi˦-qʰo˦** • to pile up stones • 石头堆起来

qʰo˩b /qʰo˧/ *khoq*

VERB ❁ Tone: Lb ► To invite, to treat. • 邀请、请 ¶ **hĩ˦ qʰo˧** • to invite someone • 邀请人 ¶ **hĩ˦bæ˦ qʰo˧** • to invite a guest • 邀请客人 ¶ **hĩ˦bæ˦ | qʰo˦-zo˦-ho˥** • We should invite guests! • 需要请一下客人！ ¶ **hĩ˦bæ˦ qʰo˦-di˧** • Euphemism for ‘rat poison’. This phrase is intended not to attract the mice’s attention to these preparations. • ‘待客的东西’（老鼠药的委婉语。如果说出来要买老鼠药，老鼠会知道，就不会吃的。） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) qʰo˩-mɤ˥-qʰo˩** • to invite or not • 请不请 ¶ **qʰo˩-mɤ˩-ho˥** • ...will not invite • 不请了／不要请了 ⊡ See also: qʰo˥~qʰo˩

qʰo˧ 1 /qʰo˧/ *khoq* (Gi: same, Jj: qʰɣ˧)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To peck. • 啄 ¶ **ha˦ qʰo˩(-ze˩)** • to peck cereals • 啄粮食 ¶ **ha˦ qʰo˥~qʰo˩ (-dʑo˩)** • to peck cereals • 啄粮食 ¶ **æ˩-ŋɯ˥ | ha˦ qʰo˩** • the chicken is pecking cereals • 鸡在啄粮食

qʰo˧ 2 /qʰo˧/ *khoq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To kill; to slaughter (an animal). • 杀，宰牲畜 ¶ **bo˩ qʰo˧** • to slaughter a pig • 杀猪 ¶ **bo˩ qʰo˦-ze˥** • ... slaughtered a pig • 杀了猪 ¶ **bo˧ | le˦-qʰo˦-ze˥** • the pig has been slaughtered • 杀了猪 ¶ **æ˩ qʰo˧** • to kill a chicken • 杀鸡 ¶ **ɟi˦ qʰo˩** • to kill a cow • 杀牛

qʰo˩dɣ˧ /qʰo˩dɣ˧/ *khoddu* (Gi: same, Jj: qʰɣ˩dɣ˧)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► Mace, large hammer, sledgehammer. Typically: a wooden sledgehammer used to break up large clods after ploughing. • 大锤。如：木制大锤，用于犁地后砸碎大块泥土。 ¶ **ʂe˩-qʰo˩dɣ˧** • iron hammer • 铁锤子 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b

qʰo˦lo˦ /qʰo˦lo˦/ *kholo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Wheel. • 轮子 ¶ **mɤ˦ʈʂʰɤ˦-qʰo˦lo˦** • cartwheel • 马车轮 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b

qʰo˦mo˥ /qʰo˦mo˥/ *khomo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Old cow (which does not give milk anymore). • 老牛（不产奶了） ❁ Classifier: pʰo˧a

qʰo˩mɣ˩ /qʰo˩mɣ˧/ *khumu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Straw hat. • 斗笠 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b

qʰo˥~qʰo˩ /qʰo˦qʰo˩/ *khokho*

VERB ❁ Tone: H- ► To invite, to treat (reduplicated form). • 邀请、请（重叠形式） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɖɯ˦-qʰo˥~qʰo˩-ɻ̩˩** • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端：请一下 ❁ Morphological makeup: qʰo˩b

qʰo˩tɣ˧ /qʰo˩tɣ˧/ *khodu* (Gi: same, Jj: qʰɣ˩tɣ˧)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► Tree stump. • 树墩、树桩 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b

qʰɣ˥ /qʰɣ˦/ *kheu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Noise, sound. • 声音 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦ | ə˦tso˦ qʰɣ˦ ɲi˥?** • What is this sound? • 这是什么声音？ ¶ **qʰɣ˦tʰɣ˩** • A person of authority marks their presence with a cough: “Hem, hem!” Literally “making a noise”. Context: when people (children) are bickering, making a mess, or any other action that attracts vigilance, a person in authority (mistress of the house, elder, etc.) indicates his or her presence by making his or her voice heard with a cough. This signal indicates that the authority figure is present, and that their intervention is imminent. • 有权威的人用咳嗽声表示他的存在：“咳咳！”字面意思是“出声”，接近于汉语的“出面”。语境：当有人（小孩）在争吵、捣乱或其它任何会引起警惕的举动时，有权威的人（女主人、长辈等）会用咳嗽来让人知道自己在场，干预迫在眉睫。 ❁ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥a

qʰɣ˥a /ɖɯ˦ qʰɣ˥/ *kheu*

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: Ha ► Classifier for hamlets / small villages. • 量词：村落 ¶ **ŋwɤ˦-qʰɣ˦, | tsʰe˦-ɲi˦-ʑi˩** • Five hamlets, twelve families! (This formula summarizes the statistics of the village of /ə˦lɑ˦-ʁwɤ#˥/) • 五个村落，十二个家庭！（描写阿拉瓦村的情况）

qʰɣ˦1 /qʰɣ˦/ *kheu* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: ∅)
NOUN ❁ Tone: M ① ► Hole. • 洞 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˦b ② ► Burrow. • 野兽的洞穴、野兽的窝 ¶ **ʤɤ˦-qʰɣ˦** • fox burrow • 狐狸的窝 ◈ (**tonology**) M ¶ **ʂwæ˦ qʰɣ˦** • otter's burrow • 水獭的窝 ◈ (**tonology**) M

qʰɣ˦2 /qʰɣ˦/ *kheu* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Horn. • 犄角 ¶ **ʈʂʰæ˦-qʰɣ˥** • stag horn • 鹿角 ⊡ See also: ʝi˦qʰɣ#˥, qʰɣ˦tʰɣ#˥2 ❁ Classifiers: ɭɯ˦b, dze˩a 3

qʰɣ˧1 /qʰɣ˧/ *kheuq* (Gi: same, Jj: ∅)
VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To huddle up, to curl up. • 蜷缩 ¶ **ɲi˦-qʰɣ˧ | tʰi˦-dzi˩** • to be seated, leaning forward, torso bent towards the thighs • 坐着身体缩成一团 ¶ (Dd) **ɲi˦-qʰɣ˦-ʝi˥ | tʰi˦-dzi˩** • to be seated, leaning forward, torso bent towards the thighs ◈ (**dialectology**) Mrs. Latami does not use this phrasing. • 坐着身体缩成一团

qʰɣ˧2 /qʰɣ˧/ *kheuq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NUMERAL ❁ Tone: MH ► Six. • 六 ¶ **ʤɯ˧, | ɲi˧, | so˦, | zɣ˦, | ŋwɤ˦, | qʰɣ˧, | ʂɯ˦, | hõ˧, | gɣ˦, | tsʰe˦** • Numbers from one to ten. • 数字从一到十。

qʰɣ˦ʤɯ˥$ /qʰɣ˦ʤɯ˥/ *kheujji* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: qʰɣ˦ʤi#˥)
NOUN ❁ Tone: H$ ► Hole, cavity (e.g. mouse hole, or trap to catch large animals). • 窟窿 ¶ **hwæ˦tsɯ˥-qʰɣ˩ʤɯ˩** • mousehole • 耗子洞 ¶ **qʰɣ˦ʤɯ˦ tɕʰɯ˦ (-ze˩)** • to bore a hole • 挖一个洞 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˦b

qʰɣ˩ʤɯ˩ /qʰɣ˩ʤɯ˧/ *kheuddee*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Respect (for an elder), mingled with affectionate attachment. Found exclusively in the phrase 'to have respect and attachment to someone', qʰɣ˩ʤɯ˩ pʰɣ˥. • 尊敬（与关心）。只出现在'尊敬与关心'这个说法里面：qʰɣ˩ʤɯ˩ pʰɣ˥。 ¶ **qʰɣ˩ʤɯ˩ pʰɣ˥** • to respect an elder, also with a feeling of attachment and readiness to care for the person • 尊敬与关心（长辈的人），重视（如：孩子重视母亲与长辈）

qʰɣ˩ʤɤæ˩ /qʰɣ˩ʤɤæ˧/ *kheuzzhae* (Gi: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► String; small rope. • 小绳子，细的绳子 ¶ **qʰɣ˩ʤɤæ˩ ʈʂʰɯ˩-kʰɯ˥** • ~ DEM CLF: this string • ~ 指示代词 量词：这条细的绳子 ❁ Classifier: kʰɯ˩b

qʰɣ˦-ɬi˦mi#˥ /qʰɣ˦ɬi˦mi˦/ *kheulhimi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► 6th month. • 六月

qʰɣ˩~qʰɣ˧ /qʰɣ˩qʰɣ˧/ *kheukheu* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To fold (clothes). • 折叠、裹起来 ¶ **qʰɣ˩~qʰɣ˦-ze˥** • ~ PFV • 折起来了 ¶ **le˦-qʰɣ˩~qʰɣ˩** • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~

qʰɣ˦tʰɣ#˥1 /qʰɣ˦tʰɣ˦/ *kheutu*
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Horn. • （牛）角 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) qʰɣ˦tʰɣ˦ | ʤɯ˦-ʅɯ˦** • a horn • 一个角 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) qʰɣ˦tʰɣ˦ ɲi˥** • It's a horn. • 是（牛）角。 ⊡ See also: qʰɣ˦tʰɣ#˥2 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˦b

qʰɣ˦tʰɣ#˥2 /ʤɯ˦ qʰɣ˦tʰɣ˦/ *kheutu*
CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: #H ► Classifier: a hornful. The quantity of liquid (or powder) that can be contained in an ox's horn. Ox horns used to serve as containers for water. • 量词：一个牛角的容量。过去，用牛角来当饮料容器。 ¶ **ʤɯ˦-qʰɣ˦tʰɣ#˥, | ɲi˦-qʰɣ˦tʰɣ#˥, | so˩-qʰɣ˩tʰɣ˧, | zɣ˦-qʰɣ˦tʰɣ#˥, | ŋwɤ˦-qʰɣ˦tʰɣ#˥, | qʰɣ˦-qʰɣ˦tʰɣ#˥, | ʂɯ˦-qʰɣ˦tʰɣ#˥, | hõ˦-qʰɣ˦tʰɣ#˥, | gɣ˦-qʰɣ˦tʰɣ#˥, | tsʰe˩-qʰɣ˩tʰɣ˧** • association with numerals from 1 to 10 • 与数词结合，一至十 ⊡ See also: qʰɣ˦tʰɣ#˥1

qʰɣ˩tsʰi˦ /qʰɣ˩tsʰi˦/ *kheucee* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: qʰɣ˦tsʰɯ˦lɯ˥)
NUMERAL ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► 60. • 六十

qʰwæ˦ /qʰwæ˦/ *khuae* (Gi: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: M ① ► Letter. • 信 ¶ **qʰwæ˦ po˥** • to carry a letter (physically) • 传一封信 ⊡ Synonym: qʰwæ˦mi#˥ ❁ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥a ② ► Message, word (monosyllable). • 信息、话 ¶ **qʰwæ˦ | ʤɯ˦-kʰwɤ˦ ʐwɤ˥** • to tell something, to deliver a piece of information • 说一个话，说出一个信息 ¶ **qʰwæ˦ hwɤ˩** • to convey a message • 带信息、传信息 ¶ **ʤa˦pɤ˦-qʰwæ#˥** • the tales of the /ʤa˦pɤ˦/ priests ◈ (**tonology**) #H • 达巴的故事、达巴的知识 ¶ (Da) **qʰwæ˦ kʰwɤ˥** • to be in touch (with someone) • 互相通信息、有联系（两个人互相通信息） ❁ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥a

qʰwæ˩a /qʰwæ˧/ *khuaeq* (Jj: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: La ► To block. For example: blocking the passage of livestock by building a hedge along the edge of a field. • 挡住。例如：在田地边缘修建篱笆，阻止牲畜通过。 ⊡ See also: qʰwæ˦~qʰwæ˥

qʰwæ˧1 /qʰwæ˧/ *khuaeq* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To break (bowl, jar), to crack (nuts). • 弄碎 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-qʰwæ˧** • ACCOMP ~ ◈ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization is close to [læ˦-qʰwæ˧]. • 实施 ~ ¶ **ʁo˦do˦ qʰwæ˧** • to crack walnuts • 敲开坚果（在永宁，不用夹子：用锤子敲开） ¶ **si˦qʰwæ˩** *see khuaeq* • To split wood. • 劈木头

qʰwæ˥2 /qʰwæ˥/ *khuaeq*
VERB ❋ Tone: MH ► To slap. • 掴、打 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **le˦-qʰwæ˦-ze˥** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has slapped • 实施～整体体：掴了 ¶ **zɯ˦ɻ˦ qʰwæ˩** • to slap/smack someone's cheek • 打嘴巴 ¶ **zɯ˦ɻ˦ | ɖɯ˦-ʅɯ˦ | tʰi˦-qʰwæ˦-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）

qʰwæ˥a /ɖɯ˦ qʰwæ˥/ *khuae*
CLASSIFIER ❋ Tone: MHa ► Classifier for filaments of hemp before spinning. • 量词：丝，如纺之前的麻丝（一根）

qʰwæ˩kɤ˩ /qʰwæ˩kɤ˥/ *khuaege*
NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► A sort of shrub, reaching 1.5 to 2 meters in height. • 一种灌木，1.5至2米高，可以当篱笆用 ¶ **qʰwæ˩kɤ˩-dzi˥** • same meaning as the main entry, with addition of the CLASSIFIER for trees, /dzi˩b/. • 同上（与qʰwæ˩kɤ˩含义相同，但增加了树的量词：dzi˩b）。 ¶ **qʰwæ˩kɤ˥ | tʰi˦-dʑɯ˥ ≈ qʰwæ˩kɤ˩ tʰi˥-dʑɯ˩** • to arrange (to set) branches of this shrub to make a fence (so that the cattle don't get through) • 将这种灌木的枝条安装成栅栏（以免牛群通过）。 ¶ **qʰwæ˩kɤ˩ tʰi˥-gɤ˩** • to arrange branches of this shrub to make a fence (so that the cattle don't get through) • 将这种灌木的枝条安装成栅栏（以免牛群通过）。 ❋ Classifiers: dzi˩b, lo˩

qʰwæ˦kʰwɤ#˥ /qʰwæ˦kʰwɤ˦/ *khuaekua*
NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Gossip, idle chatter. • 闲话、流言、蜚语、闲言碎语、八卦 ¶ **ɖɯ˦-zɯ˦ qʰwæ˦kʰwɤ˦ tsɤ˦-kɣ˩!** • This is a story that could get under your skin (if you're not careful)! / (A warning to someone about behaviour such as petty theft, which would be socially stigmatised.) • （如果你不小心）这个故事可能会触动你的神经！（针对小偷小摸等行为向某人发出警告，这些行为会受到社会的鄙视） ¶ **ɖɯ˦-zɯ˦ qʰwæ˦kʰwɤ˦ tsɤ˦-ʑi˦!** • This is a story that will get under your skin! • 这个故事可能会触动你的神经！ ¶ **ɖɯ˦-zɯ˦ qʰwæ˦kʰwɤ˦ tsɤ˦-ɲi˥!** • This is a story that will get under your skin! • 这个故事可能会触动你的神经！ ❋ Morphological makeup: qʰwæ˦, kʰwɤ˥a

qʰwæ˦ʅɯ˦ /qʰwæ˦ʅɯ˦/ *khuaelee* (Gi, Jj: ∅)
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Vegetable garden. • 菜园 ⊡ Synonym: jæ˩dzɯ˦ ❋ Classifier: kɤ˥a 2 (CLF for tracts of land)

qʰwæ˦mi#˥ /qʰwæ˦mi˦/ *khuaemi* (Gi: same, Jj: kʰwæ˦mi˦)
NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Message, information (extended meaning: letter). • 口信，信息 ¶ **qʰwæ˦mi˦ ʑi˦** • to carry a message • 带一个口信 ⊡ Synonym: qʰwæ˦ ❋ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥a

qʰwæ˦~qʰwæ˥ /qʰwæ˦qʰwæ˥/ *khuaekhuae* (Jj: same)
VERB ❋ Tone: H# ► To block (reduplicated form). • 挡住。例如：在田地边缘修建篱笆，阻止牲畜通过。（重叠形式） ¶ **tʰi˦-qʰwæ˦~qʰwæ˥** • DUR ~ • 持续体～：挡一挡 ❋ Morphological makeup: qʰwæ˩a

qʰwæ˦~qʰwæ˦ /qʰwæ˦qʰwæ˦/ *khuaekhuae*
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Fence, made of bamboo or of thorny shrub branches. • 篱笆 ❋ Classifier: kɤ˥a 1 ❋ Morphological makeup: qʰwæ˩a

qʰwæ˦ʈɯ˥ /qʰwæ˩ʈɯ˥/ *khuaedee* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: kʰwɑ˦ʈʰʏ˥, Dd: kʰwɑ˦ʈʏ˥)
NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Scarf, kerchief. • 头帕 ❋ Classifier: bɤ˥a ❋ Comparanda: (Pumi) qʰwɑ55ʈi55

qʰwɤ˦ /qʰwɤ˦/ *khua*
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Tracks (left by an animal); spoor. • 痕迹 ❋ Classifier: pʰo˥a

qʰwɤ˦a /qʰwɤ˦/ *khua* (Jj, Dd: same)
VERB ❋ Tone: Ma ► To heal (wound, disease, broken bone...). • 治好（骨折、病） ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦ | ə˦-qʰwɤ˥? — le˦-qʰwɤ˦-ze˦!** • Has it healed? — Yes, it has healed! • 治好了吗？—治好了！ ¶ **le˦-qʰwɤ˦-ɲi˥!** • It is healed! / It has healed! • 治好了！

qʰwɤ˩a 1 /qʰwɤ˥/ *khuaq* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)
ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: La ► Intelligent. • 聪明 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **qʰwɤ˩-hĩ˥** • ~ REL/NMLZ • 聪明的 ¶ **qʰwɤ˩-le˥!** • (You are/(s)he is) clever! (A comment when someone says/does something clever) • 很聪明！／太聪明了！ ¶ **ɖwæ˥ | qʰwɤ˥!** • INTENSIVE.VERY ~ • 很聪明！

qʰwɤ˩a 2 /qʰwɤ˥/ *khuaq*
ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: La ► Bad. • 坏 ¶ **kʰɣ˦ | qʰwɤ˩-hĩ˥** • a bad year (a year when crops are not good) • （收成）不好的一年 ¶ **kʰɣ˦ | qʰwɤ˩-hĩ˥** • a bad dog (that bites people) • 恶狗 ¶ **kʰɣ˦ qʰwɤ˥** • a bad year (a year when crops are not good) • （收成）不好的一年 ¶ **kʰɣ˦ qʰwɤ˥** • a bad dog (that bites people) • 恶狗 ¶ **tsʰi˦-ʑi˦, | kʰɣ˦qʰwɤ˦ tʰɣ˥!** • This year is a bad year! (=a year when crops are not good) • 今年，年景不好！（收成不好） ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦ | nɣ˩mi˥ | ɖwæ˥ | qʰwɤ˥!** • He has a really bad

heart! / He is a really bad man! • 他心很坏！ ▣ See also: qʰwɤ˩˨ʝi˩ ✵ Cognates: (Naxi) kʰwɑ˩

qʰwɤˊ 1 /qʰwɤˊ/ *khuaq* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: MH ► Bowl. • 碗 ▣ See also: qʰwɤˊ$_a$ ✵ Classifier: ɭɯ˧$_b$ ✵ Comparanda: (Pumi) qʰwɑ35

qʰwɤˊ 2 /qʰwɤˊ/ *khuaq*

NOUN ✵ Tone: MH ► Tale, story, yarn. • 故事 ¶ **æ˧ʂæ˧-qʰwɤˊ** • tale, folk tale • 老故事 ✵ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥$_a$

qʰwɤˊ$_a$ /ɖɯ˧ qʰwɤˊ/ *khua*

CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: MH$_a$ ► A bowl(ful) of. • 量词：碗 ▣ See also: qʰwɤˊ 1

qʰwɤ˧˩bi˩ /qʰwɤ˧˩bi˩/ *khuabbi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: L# ① ► Hoof (of horse); foot (of dog). • 马蹄 ¶ **ʐwæ˧-qʰwɤ˧˩bi˥#** • horse hoof • 马蹄、（马、狗……的）脚 ◈ **(tonology)** H# ¶ **kʰɣ˩-qʰwɤ˩bi˥#** • dog's foot • 狗脚 ◈ **(tonology)** L+H# ✵ Classifiers: bi˩$_c$ (self-classifier for animal hooves and footprints), tʰɣˊ$_a$ ② ► Track, trail, spoor, footprints. • 脚的痕迹、行径

qʰwɤ˩ɖɯ˩ /qʰwɤ˩ɖɯˊ/ *khuaddee* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: kʰwɑ˧˩ɖɯˊ)

NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► Relatives, members of the family. • 亲戚 ¶ **ə˧zɯ˩ | qʰwɤ˩ɖɯ˩ ɲi˥** • We two belong to the same family. • 咱们两个是一家人。 ¶ **qʰwɤ˩ɖɯˊ, | ɣ˩dzeˊ** • family and friends, extended family circle (this is a metaphor, akin to the English saying "birds of a feather flock together") • 亲人：泛指亲戚与亲密朋友们 ¶ **ə˧zɯ˩ | qʰwɤ˩ɖɯˊ | ɣ˩dze˩ ɲi˥** • We two belong to the same extended family circle. • 咱们两个是亲戚朋友们，算一家人。 ¶ **qʰwɤ˩ɖɯ˩ to˥** • to establish family ties between two families (through marriage) • 建立起两个家庭之间的联系（通过婚姻） ¶ **qʰwɤ˩ɖɯ˩-ɲi˥-ze˩ mæ˩!** • We're family, aren't we! / They're family, aren't they! (An affirmation of great closeness between people, or, metaphorically, between objects or words that are very close, like people from the same family.) • （我们／他们）是亲人嘛！ ✵ Classifier: ɣ˧

qʰwɤ˩-ʝi˩ /qʰwɤ˩ʝiˊ/ *khuaq yi*

VERB ✵ Tone: L ① ► To damage. • 损坏东西 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧-ɳɯ˧ | njɤ˧=bɣ˧ tso˧~tso˧ | le˧-qʰwɤ˩-ʝi˩-ze˩!** • (S)he has damaged my stuff! • 他弄坏了我的东西！ ② ► To behave badly to people, to act wrongly, to do wrong, to annoy people • 干扰人家、折磨人，骚扰 ¶ **hĩ˧ qʰwɤ˧-ʝi˥** • to annoy people • 干扰人家、麻烦人 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | to˩to˧mi˥ hĩ˩ qʰwɤ˩-ʝi˩!** • (S)he purposedly annoys people! / (S)he annoys people on purpose! • 他故意麻烦人！ ③ ► To waste. • 浪费 ¶ **ɖwæˊ | qʰwɤ˩ʝiˊ!** • It's a big waste! / It's such a waste! • 很浪费！ ¶ **le˧-qʰwɤ˩ʝi˩ | le˧-se˩-kʰɯ˩: | ʈʂʰɯ˧ ne˧ʝi˥ | tʰɑ˧-ʝi˥!** • Wasting and depleting all reserves: one should not act like that! • 浪费、消耗（所有储备）：不要这么干！

qʰwɤ˧˩mi˥$ /qʰwɤ˧˩mi˥/ *khuami*

NOUN ✵ Tone: H$ ► Large bowl; it used to be made of wood. • 大碗（以前碗是用木头做的） ¶ **si˧-qʰwɤ˩mi˩** • large wooden bowl • 大木碗 ▣ See also: qʰwɤ˧˩pɣ˥$

qʰwɤ˧˩pɣ˥$ /qʰwɤ˧˩pɣ˥/ *khuabe*

NOUN ✵ Tone: H$ ► Large bowl. • 大碗 ▣ See also: qʰwɤ˧˩mi˥$

qʰwɤ˧˩ʂe˩ /qʰwɤ˧˩ʂe˩/ *khuashei* (Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: L# ► Horseshoe. • 马蹄铁 ¶ **ʐwæ˧-qʰwɤ˧˩ʂe˥ (+ɲi˩)** • horseshoe ◈ **(tonology)** The tonal pattern is regular. • 马蹄铁 ✵ Classifiers: nɑ˧$_a$, pʰo˩$_a$

qʰwɤ˧˩to˩ /qʰwɤ˧˩to˩/ *khuado* (Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: L# ► Shoulder. • 肩膀 ¶ **hĩ˧ ʈʂʰɯ˧-ɣ˧, | qʰwɤ˧˩to˩ | ɖɯ˧-pi˩ | ʂwæ˧-hɣ̃˩-di˩!** • This person's shoulders are not quite straight! / His/her shoulders don't align! • 这个人的肩膀不正，一高一低！ ▣ Synonym: qʰwɤ˧˩to˩ ✵ Classifier: ɭɯ˧$_b$

qʰwɤ˧˩tʰɣ$˥ /qʰwɤ˧˩tʰɣ/ *khuatu*

NOUN ✵ Tone: H$ ▣ See also: qʰwɤ˧˩tʰɣ#˥

qʰwɤ˧˩tʰɣ#˥ /qʰwɤ˧˩tʰɣ˧/ *khuatu* (La: qʰwɤ˧˩tʰɣ$˥)

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Bamboo basket to carry water (on back). • 竹篓 ✵ Classifier: ɭɯ˧$_b$

qʰwɤ˧˩tsʰi˩ /qʰwɤ˧˩tsʰi˩/ *khuacee* (Gi, Da, Jj: same, Dd: qʰwɤ˧˩tsʰɯ˩)

NOUN ✵ Tone: L# ► Shoulder. • 肩膀 ¶ **qʰwɤ˧˩tsʰi˩-ʁo˩ | hwæ˧pʰæ˩ | ɖɯ˧-nɑ˧-ʈʂʰɯ˧ gɤˊ** • to carry a hoe on the shoulder • 肩上扛一把锄头 ▣ Synonym: qʰwɤ˧˩to˩ ✵ Classifier: ɭɯ˧$_b$

qʰwɤ˧˩zo˥$ /qʰwɤ˧˩zo˥/ *khuasso*

NOUN ✵ Tone: H$ ► Small bowl. • 小碗

ɻ

=ɻæ˩ /ɻæ˥/ *lae*

CLITIC ✵ Tone: L ► Plural. • 多数 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦-ɻæ˥$** • these things, this sort of things • 这类的东西，……之类

ɻæ˩ₐ /ɻæ˥/ *laeq*

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: Lₐ ► Flat. • 平 ¶ **ɻæ˩-hĩ˥** • ~ REL/NMLZ • 平的

ɻæ˥ 1 /ɻæ˥/ *laeq* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: LH ► Seed. • 种子 ✵ Classifier: **ʅɯ˦ᵦ** (CLF for round objects)

ɻæ˥ 2 /ɻæ˥/ *laeq* (Jj: ɻwæ˥)

NOUN ✵ Tone: LH ► Yoke (for one or two animals). • 牛轭（单行或双行） ¶ **ɻæ˩ ʈʂʰɯ˩-ʅɯ˥** ≈ **ɻæ˩ ʈʂʰɯ˩-ʅɯ˥** • ~ DEM CLF: this yoke ◈ (**tonology**) This phrase has two tonal variants. • ~ 指示代词 量词：这个牛轭 ✵ Classifier: **ʅɯ˦ᵦ**

ɻæ˩ti˩ɻæ˥ /ɻæ˩ti˩ɻæ˥/ *laedilae* (Gi: læ˩ti˩læ˦, Dd: ∅)

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: L+H# ► Shrivelled, flat, shrunken. • 瘪瘪 ¶ **ɻæ˩ti˩ɻæ˥ gʏ˩** • shrivelled, flat, shrunken • 瘪瘪的 ✵ Morphological makeup: **ɻæ˩ₐ**

ɻɻɻ /ɻɻɻ/ *ererer*

IDEOPHONE ✵ Tone: 0 ► Noise of the harsh, grating sound of a laboured breath being drawn through a partially obstructed airway: ‘Rasp!’ ‘Hrrk!’ • 形声词：嘎啦、嘎吱的吸气声，就像有人在喉咙几近阻塞的情况下仍努力保持呼吸一样。 ¶ (BuriedAlive3.62, 10.24397/pangloss-0004539#S62) **ɖɯ˦-ʂɯ˩ pʰʏ˩-dʑo˩, | “ɻɻɻ!” pi˦-tsɯ˩◊-mʏ˩. “ə˦mi˦! | ʈʂʰɯ˦-ʏ˦... | ə˦mi˦! | tʰɑ˦-ɲi˩ ə˩-hɯ˩?” | ʈʂʰɯ˦ | ɖwæ˩ ji˦-ɲi˥-tsɯ˩◊-mʏ˩.** • He gave the bracelet a sharp tug and the girl let out a ‘Hrrk!’ ‘Gulp! The man was a little scared: ‘Oops, what’s going on?’ • 他猛地一拉镯子，姑娘就发出“嘎吱！”的一声。男人有一点害怕：“啊呀，这是怎么回事？”

ɻwæ˥ /ɻwæ˦/ *luae* (Jj: same, Gi: lwæ˥, Da, Dd: lwæ˦)

VERB ✵ Tone: H ① ► To cry (man, and animals: cat, cow, horse, donkey, chicken, lion, wolf...); to call out. • 喊、吼、叫（人、猫、牛、猪、羊、狼、驴、狮子、老虎、豺狼……） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) mɤ˦-ɻwæ˥** • NEG ~: not to cry • 否定 ~：不叫 ¶ **hĩ˦ ɻwæ˦-dʑo˩** • Someone is shouting • 有人在叫。 ¶ **ʐwæ˦ ɻwæ˦-dʑo˩!** • the horse is whinnying • 马在嘶 ¶ **æ̃˩ ɻwæ˥** • the chicken is cackling • 鸡在叫 ¶ **ɖɯ˦-ɻwæ˦-ɻ̩˥** • to call out • 叫一声 ¶ **hwɤ˦li˦ ɻwæ˥-dʑo˩** • the cat is calling/crying • 猫在叫 ¶ **ʐwæ˦pʰæ˦di˥ | tʰi˦-ɻwæ˥-dʑo˩** • the donkey is braying • 驴在叫 ¶ (Gi) **ʐwæ˦ | tʰi˦-ɻwæ˥-dʑo˩** • the horse is whinnying • 马在嘶 ▣ See also: **ɻwæ˦~ɻwæ#˥** ② ► To invite, to call over. • 请、叫（来） ¶ **ɖɯ˦-ɻwæ˦-ɻ̩˥** • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE: to invite, to call over ◈ (**semantics**) This example is a homophone of the one given for sense 1, in which it means “to call, to call out (to someone)”. • 进行时态 ~ 发端：请来一下 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tʰɑ˦-ɻwæ˥!** • PROH ~ • 禁止式：不要请！ ¶ **ɻwæ˦-mɤ˦-bi˦!** • (We)’re not inviting (him/her)! • 不请他！ ¶ **ɻwæ˦ mɤ˦-zo˦!** • (We/you) shouldn’t invite (him/her)! • 不要请他！ ¶ **ɖɯ˦-ɻwæ˦ ə˥-bi˩?** • Shall (we) invite (him/her)? • 请不请他？

ɻwæ˥ᵦ /ɖɯ˦ ɻwæ˥/ *luae*

CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: Hᵦ ► Classifier for places. • 量词：地方（一处） ¶ (Da) **tʰʏ˦-ɻwæ˦-qo˥ | mɤ˦-tʰʏ˦-sɯ˩!** • ...has never been to those places • 还没到这些地方

ɻwæ˦~ɻwæ#˥ /ɻwæ˦ɻwæ˦/ *luaeluae*

VERB ✵ Tone: H ► To cry (man, and animals); to call out (reduplicated form). • 喊、吼、叫（人、动物）（重叠形式） ✵ Morphological makeup: **ɻwæ˥**

ꑉ

ꑉ /ꑉ/ *er*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Side, direction. • 面（一个四方形物品的四面） ¶ **ʐɣ˧-ꑉ˩** • the four directions, the four sides (e.g. of a house) ◈ (**tonology**) The tone pattern is regular: a L-tone classifier in association with the numeral 'four' yields a M.H pattern. • 四面（如：一个楼的四面） ⊡ See also: ꑉb

=ꑉ /ꑉ/ *-er*

CLITIC ❁ Tone: L ► Associative plural. • 联想复数：一家人、一族人、一辈人…… ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧-ʑi˧=ꑉ˩** • this household; the people of this family ◈ (**syntax**) In the generation following that of the main speaker, the expression tends to simplify to /ʈʂʰɯ˧-ʑi˩/. • 这家的人

-ꑉ /ꑉ/ *-er*

SUFFIX ❁ Tone: L ► INCEPTIVE (INCHOATIVE). • 发端

ꑉb /ꑉ/ *erq* (Gi: same, Dd: lɣ˩)

VERB ❁ Tone: Lb ► To face, to turn toward. • 对着 ◈ (**semantics**) This word is very probably of the same family as /ꑉ/ 'side', as in ʐɣ˧-ꑉ˩ 'four directions, four sides'. ¶ **(phonological elicitation) mɤ˧-ꑉ** • NEG ～: not to turn • 否定～：不对着 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɖɯ˧-ꑉ˧~ꑉ** • DELIMITATIVE ～ RED • 进行时态～重叠 ¶ **ze˩gi˧ ꑉ˩?** • In which direction should (I) look? / Which direction should I turn to? • （我要）往哪边转？ ¶ **no˧ | ʈʂʰɯ˧tɕo˧ ꑉ!** • Turn this way! / Turn towards this direction! ◈ (**dialectology**) This example is Mrs. Latami's reformulation of an example provided by Daeshi Daedeu: /ǂno˧ ʈʂʰɯ˧tɕo˧ lɣ˧ꑉ/. • 你往这里转／往这里看！ ¶ **gɤ˩-ꑉ˩ mɣ˩-ꑉ, | ə˧tso˧ li˧?** • You turn in all directions; what are you looking for/at? / What are you looking for in all directions? • 你左转右转，（到底）在看什么？ ⊡ See also: ꑉ

ꑉbɤ˧ /ꑉbɤ˧/ *erbbe*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► The truth; the facts. • 实情，真理 ¶ **njɤ˧-ŋɯ˧ | ꑉbɤ˧ | ʐwɤ˩-bi!** • I am going to tell the truth! • 我要把实情说出来！ ❁ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥a

ꑉlo˩ /ꑉlo˩/ *erlo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► The horse walking in second position in a caravan. • 马帮中的第二匹马

ꑉqʰʏ˧ /ꑉqʰʏ˧/ *erkheu* (Jj: same, Da: ꑉ; ʁwɤ˧qʰʏ˧)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Warm springs. • 温泉 ¶ **ꑉqʰʏ˧-dʑɯ˩** • warm spring water (not drinkable) • 温泉水（不可饮用） ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧b

ꑉta˧ /ꑉta˧/ *erda* (Jj: same, Dd: æ˧tæ˧)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Lymph nodes, glands. • 淋巴结 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧b

ꑉʈʂʰe#˥ /ꑉʈʂʰe˥/ *Erchei*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ► Erchei, a masculine given name. • 二车：一个男性名字（还音译为'尔青'） ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Rin chen རིན་ཆེན

ꑉʈʂʰe˧-ɖɯ˩ma˩ /ꑉʈʂʰe˧ɖɯ˩ma˩/ *Erchei Ddeema*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM-L ► Erchei Ddeema, a feminine given name. • 二车独玛：一个女性名字 ❁ Morphological makeup: ꑉʈʂʰe#˥, ɖɯ˩ma#˥ ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Rin chen Sgrol ma རིན་ཆེན་སྒྲོལ་མ

ꑉʈʂʰe˧-tsʰɯ˩ꑉ /ꑉʈʂʰe˧tsʰɯ˩ꑉ/ *Erchei Ci'er*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM-L ► Erchei Ci'er, a masculine given name. • 二车次尔：一个男性名字 ❁ Morphological makeup: ꑉʈʂʰe#˥, tsʰɯ˧ꑉ#˥ ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Rin chen Tshe ring རིན་ཆེན་ཚེ་རིང

ɲ̩

ɲ̩ 1 /ʔɲ̩/ *eun* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ✺ Tone: #H ① ► Bone. • 骨头 ¶ **tʂʰɯ˦ | ɲ̩˦ hæ˩-zo˩!** • Her bones are soft (=not very solid)! • 她的骨头软！（不是很结实） ¶ **ɲ̩˦ | le˦-wo˥-kʰɯ˩** • to harden the bones (a medicine containing calcium and D vitamin is billed for reinforcing the bones) • 让骨头坚硬（一种含钙和维生素D的药品，有助于让骨头更健康，更结实） ✺ Classifier: kɤ˥ₐ 1 ② ► Clan, family members belonging to the same blood line (maternal lineage). • '骨头'：家族，同母亲血统的亲戚 ¶ **tʂʰɯ˦ | ɲ̩˦ | tʂɤ˦ mɤ˦-kʏ˥!** • (S)he does not count as part of the clan! (About an in-law who has lived in the house a long time: despite the role played inside the house, (s)he does not count as part of the same blood line, and hence is not part of the clan.) • 他不算同母亲血统的亲戚！（女婿或儿媳妇，虽然是一家的成员，但不属于家族。） ¶ **ɖɯ˦-ɲ̩˥, ɖɯ˦-lo˩** • "same clan, same valley": the expression refers to the collective formed by people who not only belong to the same clan (through their lineage), but also live close to one another, thus maintaining a close relationship, which results in strong proximity in terms of social, cultural and linguistic practices (unlike mere genealogical proximity, which may not go hand in hand with linguistic and social proximity). • "同一个家族，同一个山谷"：指的是由不仅属于同一个家族（有血统关系），而且还生活在同一个地方的人组成的集体，他们因此保持着密切的关系，从而在社会、文化和语言习俗方面形成了很强的接近性（与单纯的家谱接近性不同，家谱接近性可能与语言和社会接近性不同步）。 ✺ Classifier: ɲ̩˦ₒ

ɲ̩ 2 /ʔɲ̩/ *eun* (Da: same)

ADJECTIVE ✺ Tone: H ► Destitute, impoverished, poor; troubled, helpless. • 困难、贫穷 ¶ **le˦-ɲ̩˥-ze˩!** • [(S)he] is really poor/helpless! • （他）真的很穷苦！ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-ɲ̩˦-bi˦** • ACCOMP ~ FUT_IMM • 实施 ~ 近将来 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) mɤ˦-ɲ̩˥** • NEG ~: not to be in dire straits • 否定 ~：不困难 ¶ **(proverb) le˦-ɲ̩˦-zo˥, | ɲ̩˦-la˩ bi˩-mɤ˩-dʑɯ˩!** • "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。） ¶ **ɲ̩˦-ʐwɤ˥** • to complain • 诉苦、抱怨 ¶ **ɲ̩˦-ʐwɤ˦ da˦-ʐwɤ˦-ɻ˥** • to tell one's miseries, to complain about one's fate • 诉苦、讲自己的不幸 ¶ **tʂʰɯ˦ | ma˦da˩-qʰwɤ˩, | ɲ̩˦-ʐwɤ˦ da˦-ʐwɤ˦-ɻ˥!** • 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！ ¶ **le˦-ɲ̩˥ | le˦-ʂɯ˦-ho˩!** • He's so unhappy he could die! / He's miserable as hell! • 他困难地都要死了！／他惨得要命！

ɲ̩˦ₒ /ɖɯ˦ ʔɲ̩˦ ≈ ɖɯ˦ ʔɲ̩˥/ *eun* (La: ɲ̩˥, La: ɲ̩˥$)

CLASSIFIER ✺ Tone: M_b ≈ H$ ≈ #H ► Classifier for clans / extended families; literally 'one bone'. This unit is located one level higher up than the 'family community' in Fu Maoji's (1983) terminology. • 量词：家族 ¶ **la˦tʰa˦mi˦=ɻ˥ | ɖɯ˦-ɲ̩˦ ɲi˥!** • The Latami make up one clan / one lineage! • 姓拉他咪，都算同母亲血统的亲戚！ ¶ **ɖɯ˦-ʑi˩-ŋɯ˩, | ɖɯ˦-ɲ̩˦ ɲi˥!** • All the members of a household belong to the same lineage! • 一家里面的人，都属于同一根'骨头'（家族）。 ¶ **ɲ̩˦ | ɖɯ˦-ɲ̩˦** • one clan ◈ **(tonology)** No less than three tonal variants exist for this classifier: tone M_b, tone H$, and tone #H. This example illustrates the M_b and #H tonal variants. • 一个家族 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɲ̩˦ | ɖɯ˦-ɲ̩˥** • one clan • 一个家族 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɖɯ˦-ɲ̩˦ ɲi˩** • It is one clan. / It is the same clan. ◈ **(tonology)** This realization illustrates M_b, one of the three tonal variants that exist for this classifier: tone M_b, tone H$, and tone #H. • 是一个家族。 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɖɯ˦-ɲ̩˦ ɲi˥** • It is one clan. / It is the same clan. ◈ **(tonology)** This realization matches two (H$ and #H) of the three tonal variants that exist for this classifier: tone M_b, tone H$, and tone #H. • 是一个家族。 ¶ **ɖɯ˦-ɲ̩˦ ɖɯ˦-na˥** • one clan • 一个家族 ¶ **njæ˦-sɯ˩kʏ˩, | ɖɯ˦-ɲ̩˦ ɖɯ˦-na˥ ɲi˩!** • We belong to the same clan! / We are part of the same clan! • 我们属于同一个家族！

ɲ̩˦hæ˩ /ʔɲ̩˦hæ˩/ *eunhae* (Gi: same, Da: ∅, Jj: ɲ̩˦ hæ˥)

NOUN ✺ Tone: L# ► Cartilage. • 软骨 ✺ Classifiers: ɭɯ˦ₒ, kɤ˥ₐ 1

ɲ̩˦kɤ˩ /ʔɲ̩˦kɤ˩/ *eunge*

NOUN ✺ Tone: L# ► Backbone. • 脊椎骨 ⊡ Synonym: sɯ˦ɲ̩˦mi#˥ ✺ Classifier: kɤ˥ₐ 1

ɲ̃˧ko˩ /ʔɲ̃˧ko˩/ *eungo* (Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ✺ Tone: L# ► Shinbone, tibia. • 胫骨 ¶ **(proverb) hĩ˧-dza˧ | ɖʐe˧ tʰa˧-ʝi˥, | ɲ̃˧ko˩ mi˩ tʰa˩-tʰɣ˩.** • The poor must not borrow money; the shinbone must not receive wounds! (Proverb, to explain that one must avoid hitting weak/sensitive spots.) • “穷人莫借钱，胫骨莫受伤！” ✺ Classifier: kɤ˥ₐ 1

ɲ̃˧mi˧ /ʔɲ̃˧mi˧/ *eunmi* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ✺ Tone: M ► Tree trunk. • 树干 ¶ **si˧dzi˩-ɲ̃˩mi˩** • tree trunk • 树干 ✺ Classifier: kɤ˥ₐ 1

ɲ̃˧ʈʂæ˩ /ʔɲ̃˧ʈʂæ˩/ *eunzhae* (Gi: same, Da: ɖʐæ˥)

NOUN ✺ Tone: L# ► Ankle, joint (between the foot and the leg, the arm and the hand...). • 关节部位，关节 ⊡ See also: ʈʂæ˥ 3 ✺ Classifier: ʈʂæ˥ₐ

ɲ̃˧ʈʂwæ˩ /ʔɲ̃˧ʈʂwæ˩/ *eunzhuae*

NOUN ✺ Tone: L# ► Sambucus, *Toricellia angulata Oliv.* • 接骨丹 ¶ **ɲ̃˧ʈʂwæ˩-si˩** • same meaning: Sambucus, *Toricellia angulata Oliv.*, with addition of the morpheme for ‘wood’. • 同上：接骨丹（加上‘木’这个语素）。

ʁ

ʁa˥1 /ʁa˦/ *hra*

VERB ✵ Tone: H ► To invite, to call over. • 请 ⊡ See also: ʁa˥ʂe˩

ʁa˥2 /ʁa˦/ *hra* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: H ► To win, to succeed. • 赢 ¶ **le˦-ʁa˥-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has won • 实施 ~ 整体体：赢了

ʁa˥3 /ʁa˦/ *hra* (Jj, Dd: same, Gi: ʁɤ#˥)

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Strength. • 力气 ¶ **no˦ɻ̩˩ | hĩ˦tɕʰɯ˦ ʁa˦ ʐi˦!** • to have strength • Your family/clan is powerful! • 有力量 • 你们家族很强大！ ¶ **ʁa˦ tʰy˦ (+-ze˩)** • to exert oneself, to make efforts • 尽力 ⊡ See also: ʁa˦ ʐi˦

ʁa˦1 /ʁa˦/ *hra*

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: M ► Good (of good quality). • 好（质量好，品质好，脾气好） ¶ **mɤ˦-ʁa˦-hĩ˦ ʂe˦** • bad meat, meat of poor quality • 不好的肉（质量不好） ¶ **ʁa˦-hĩ˦ ʂe˦** • good meat, meat of good quality • 好的肉（质量好） ¶ **mɤ˦-ʁa˦-hĩ˦ ʂe˦-kʰwɤ˦ ki˩** • to give a piece of bad meat ◈ **(semantics)** This example was inspired by the narrative "The Sister's wedding". • 给一块不好的肉 ¶ **pʰi˩ko˥ | mɤ˦-ʁa˦-ze˦!** • 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）

ʁa˦2 /ʁa˦/ *hra*

VERB ✵ Tone: M ► To salute respectfully. • 致敬 ◈ **(semantics)** This morpheme is perceived as different from 'strength', /ʁa˥3/. ✵ Usage: archaic ¶ **ʁa˦-ze˦!** • I salute you! (Salutation to a person of high rank, such as a monk.) • 我在此向您致敬！（对高地位的人，如和尚）

ʁa˦ᵦ /ʁa˦/ *hra* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: M_b ► To stride over (an obstacle), to straddle, to go beyond, to cross. • 跨（跨过小沟） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-ʁa˦-ze˦** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has stridden over • 实施 ~ 整体体：跨过了 ¶ **kʰi˦-mi˦ | le˦-ʁa˦** • to cross the main door (into the farm) (striding over the threshold) • 过大门（过门槛） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) kʰi˦-mi˦ ʁa˦-ze˦** • crossed the main door • 过了大门

ʁa˦dzi˦ /ʁa˦dzi˦/ *hrazzee* (Jj: same, Gi: ∅)

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Poplar. • 杨树 ¶ **ʁa˦dzi˦-si#˥** • poplar wood • 杨木 ✵ Classifier: $dzi˩_b$

ʁa˦ɭɯ#˥ /ʁa˦ɭɯ˦/ *hralee*

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Cairn: a human-made pile of stones, used as trail marker. The stones of the cairn are not engraved. • 石堆 ¶ **qo˩qa˩-ʁa˥ɭɯ˩** • mountain pass cairn: a cairn at a mountain pass • 垭口石堆：垭口上的石堆 ¶ **"dʑɤ˩-ʐwɤ˥ qʰwɤ˩-ʐwɤ˩, | ɲi˦bʏ˦ tɕɯ˩ kʰɯ˩, ʁa˦ɭɯ˦ | no˦ le˦-po˨˦!"** • An expression used when placing a stone on a cairn, after having deposited a little saliva on it: "Good words and bad words, here I deposit my say; cairn, carry it / be the depositary of it!" • 将石头放在石堆上，并在其上沉积一点唾液时使用的表达方式："好话坏话，我都在这里沉积；石堆，带着它／成为它的沉积物吧！" ✵ Classifier: $ɭɯ˦_b$

ʁa˩mi˥ /ʁa˩mi˥/ *hrami* (Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: LH ► To apologize. • 道歉 ◈ **(tonology)** Assuming that the second syllable is the verb /$mi˩_a$/ 'to ask, to beg' and the first syllable a noun in object position, according to synchronic tonal rules, this object should be a noun carrying LM tone or LH tone. At present, the dictionary does not contain any entries that meet this criterion. ¶ **ʁa˩mi˥-ze˩!** • Thank you! • 谢谢！ ¶ **ʁa˩mi˥-ze˩ | æ˩sæ˥!** • Thank you! (Polite formulation) • 谢谢！（礼貌说法）

ʁa˦pʏ˦ /ʁa˦pʏ˦/ *hrabu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Chest. • 胸脯、胸膛 ✵ Classifier: $tʏ˩_b$

ʁa˦pʏ˦-ʑ̩#˥ /ʁa˦pʏ˦ʔʑ̩˦/ *hrabu'eun* (Gi: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Clavicle; collarbone. • 锁骨 ✵ Classifier: $pʰæ˥_a$ ✵ Morphological makeup: ʁa˦pʏ˦, ʑ̩˥ 1 Literal translation: 'bone of the breast'.

ʁa˦pʰʏ#˥ /ʁa˦pʰʏ˦/ *hrapu* (Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Salary, price paid for the work done by a worker. • 工资，工钱 ✵ Classifier: $kʰwɤ˥_a$ ✵ Comparanda: (Pumi) ɦa55pʰɯ51

ʁa˥ʂe˩ /ʁa˦ʂe˩/ *hrashei*

VERB ✵ Tone: H.L ► To invite to come over, to call upon the services of. • 请来（和尚、医生……） ¶ **ʈæ˦bɤ˦ ʁa˦-ʂe˩** • to ask a monk to come over • 请和尚到家来 ¶ **ʈʂʰæ˦ɣɯ˦ ki˩-hĩ˩ | le˦-ʁa˥-ʂe˩ | le˦-po˦-jo˥** • to call the doctor • 请医生来 ¶ **ʈʂʰæ˦ɣɯ˦ ki˩-hĩ˩ |**

ɖɯ˧-ʁɑ˥-ʂe˩-ɻ̩˩ hõ˩ • to and fetch a doctor • 请医生来 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) njɤ˧-ɳɯ˧ | no˩ ʁɑ˩-ʂe˥** • I invite you to come over • 我请你来 ¶ **mɤ˧-ʁɑ˥-ʂe˩** • NEG ~: not to invite, not to call over • 否定～：不请 ⊡ See also: ʁɑ˥ 1

ʁɑ˧ ʐi˧ /ʁɑ˧ʐi˧/ *hra xxi* (Jj, Dd: same, Gi: ʁɤ˧ʐi˧)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M ► Strong, who has strength. • 强、有力气、有力量 ◈ **(morphemic make-up)** The expression is made up of a noun, "force", and a verb: "to have, to possess". Like the Chinese 有钱 "to have money, to be rich", it is a predicate which can be analyzed either as object+verb, or as a partially lexicalized expression with adjectival function. The latter choice is adopted here, without ruling out other possible analyses. ¶ **no˧-ɻ̩˩ | hĩ˧-tɕʰɯ˧ ʁɑ˧ ʐi˧!** • Your family/clan is powerful! • 你们家族很强大！ ❁ Morphological makeup: ʁɑ˥ 3, ʐi˥

ʁɑ˧-ʐɯɤ˥ /ʁɑ˧ʐɯɤ˥/ *hrarua*

VERB ❁ Tone: MH# ► To browbeat; to take advantage of; to pick on. • 欺负 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧-ɣ˧ | hĩ˧-ki˧ ʁɑ˧-ʐɯɤ˧-ji˥!** • (s)he is picking on someone • 他欺负人、他对人发脾气 ¶ **ʁɑ˧ ʐɯɤ˧-ɻ̩˥** • ~ INCEPTIVE: to start humiliating (someone) • ～发端 ¶ **no˧ | ʁɑ˧ ʐɯɤ˧-tʰɑ˧-ɻ̩˥! ≈ ʁɑ˧ ʐɯɤ˥ | tʰɑ˧-ɻ̩˩!** • Don't browbeat people! • 你不要欺负人！

ʁæ˥ /ʁæ˧/ *hrae* (Jj: ʁæ˧-ɣ˧~ɣ˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Neck (monosyllable). • 脖子（依据共时形态调系规则从双音节词推导的单音节词根）。 ⊡ See also: ʁæ˧ŋɣ˥ ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ

ʁæ˧ /ʁæ˧/ *hrae* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M ► Rich. • 富 ⊡ Antonym: dzɑ˥

ʁæ˩ₐ 1 /ʁæʌ/ *hraeq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ► To fall apart, to scatter, to melt (e.g. clods of dry earth melting in water when a field is irrigated after ploughing). • 散、散开，化，溶化（一块土在水里面散开） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-ʁæ˩-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has dissolved • 实施～整体体：溶化了 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɖɯ˧-kʰwɤ˧ ʁæ˥** • a lump (of earth) melts • 一块（土）散开 ¶ **ʈʂe˧ʈɣ˥ | le˧-ʁæ˩-ze˩** • Clods of earth fall apart (after ploughing, the fields are irrigated; clods of earth melt into the water) • 土块散开在了（耕田后灌溉，土块散在水里） ⊡ See also: ʁæ˧~ʁæ˥

ʁæ˩ₐ 2 /ʁæʌ/ *hraeq* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L_a ► Drunk. • 醉 ⊡ Synonym: ʐɯ˧ʁæ˩

ʁæ˩ₐ 3 /ʁæʌ/ *hraeq*

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L_a ► Appropriate; auspicious. • 合适，吉利 ¶ **ʁæ˧ mɤ˧-ʐi˧** • not propicious / not favourable • 不吉利、不合适，乱 ¶ **ʁæ˧ mɤ˧-ʐi˧, | ji˧ mɤ˧-tʰɑ˩!** • It is not appropriate / the situation is not propitious; it must not be done! (A phrase to caution others against doing something) • 不吉利／不合适（的事情），不能做！（警告） ¶ **ʁæ˧ mɤ˧-ʐi˧, | ji˧-mɤ˧-ɖo˧!** • It is not appropriate / the situation is not propitious; it should not be done! (A phrase to caution others against doing something) • 不吉利／不合适（的事情），不要做！（警告） ¶ **ʁæ˧ mɤ˧-ʐi˧, | ʐɯɤ˩ mɤ˩-ɖoʌ!** • One should not talk nonsense! (A phrase to caution others against being carelessly talkative) • 不合适（的话），不要说！（警告） ¶ **ʁæ˧ mɤ˧-ʐi˧, | ʐɯɤ˩ mɤ˩-tʰɑ˥!** • One must not talk nonsense! / Be careful what you say! (A phrase to caution others against being carelessly talkative) • 不合适（的话），不能说！（警告） ¶ **ʁæ˧-mɤ˧-ʐi˧, | tɕi˩-mɤ˩-ɖoʌ!** • (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。） ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | lo˧ | ʁæ˧-mɤ˧-ʐi˧ ji˧!** • He does a bad job of it! / He makes a mess of his work! • 他工作做得乱七八糟！ ¶ **hĩ˧ ɖɯ˧-ɣ˧ | ʁæ˧-mɤ˧-ʐi˧-hĩ˧ ʐɯɤ˧!** • Someone is talking nonsense! • 有人在乱说话！

ʁæʌ /ʁæʌ/ *hraeq*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Sap. • 树液

ʁæ˧ /ʁæ˧/ *hraeq*

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: MH ► Nauseous, disgusting. • 不好吃，恶心

ʁæ˧bæ˧ /ʁæ˧bæ˧/ *hraebbae* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Dish, plate. • 盘子 ¶ **ʁæ˧bæ˧ tsʰe˧-ɲi˧ ʅɯ˧, | qʰwɤ˧-pɤ˥ hõ˩-ʅɯ˩: | ɖɯ˧-ʈʂo˩!** • "Twelve plates, eight large bowls [of food]: [these make

up] one service!" (About the successive services during a meal, see the entry for ʈʂo˩˧b.) • "十二个盘子，八个大碗：（这些，就能算是）一个饭轮！" ✵ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b

ʁæ˩bæ˩ /ɖɯ˦ ʁæ˩bæ˩/ *hraebbae*

CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: L ► Classifier: a plateful, the contents of a plate. • 量词：盘 ¶ **ɖɯ˦-ʁæ˩bæ˩, | ɲi˦-ʁæ˩bæ˩, | so˩-ʁæ˩bæʌ, | ʐɣ˦-ʁæ˥bæ˩, | ŋwɤ˦-ʁæ˥bæ˩, | qʰɣ˦-ʁæ˥bæ˩, | ʂɯ˦-ʁæ˩bæ˩, | hõ˦-ʁæ˥bæ˩, | gɣ˦-ʁæ˥bæ˩, | tsʰe˩-ʁæ˩bæʌ** • association with numerals from 1 to 10 • 与数词结合，一至十 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɖɯ˦-ɣ˦ ɖɯ˦-ʁæ˩bæ˩** • to each, one plate(ful)! (Description of how food was handed out during Na meals) • 一人一盘！（来描述摩梭人传统分饭的做法）

ʁæ˩dʑɯ˩ /ʁæ˩dʑɯʌ/ *hraejji*

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: L ► Beautiful. • 美丽 ¶ **mɤ˦-tʰɑ˥ | mɤ˦-ʁæ˩dʑɯ˩** • not too beautiful, not very beautiful • 不怎么好看

ʁæ˩dʐʮ˦ /ʁæ˩dʐʮ˩/ *hraezzhu* (Gi, Dd: same, Jj: ɻæ˩dʐɣ˦)

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: LM ► Ugly. • 丑陋 ✵ Morphological makeup: ɖʐʮ˩a

ʁæ˦ʅɯ˥ /ʁæ˦ʅɯ˥/ *hraelee*

NOUN ✵ Tone: H# ► Fetters (wooden fetters, around the neck); yoke. • 枷锁（木头做的） ¶ **ʁæ˦ʅɯ˥ | ɖɯ˦-ʅɯ˦ kʰɯ˥** • to put fetters (on someone's neck) • 套上一个枷锁（在一个人的脖子上） ¶ **ʁæ˦ʅɯ˥ kʰɯ˩** • to put fetters (on someone's neck) • 套上枷锁（在一个人的脖子上） ✵ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b

ʁæ˦ mɤ˦-ʐi˦

▣ See also: ʁæ˩a 3

ʁæ˦mi˦ /ʁæ˦mi˦/ *hraemi* (Da: same, Gi: ɻæ˦mi˦, Jj: ʁæ˦mi#˥)

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Sword. • 剑 ✵ Classifier: nɑ˦a

ʁæ˦ŋɣ˥ /ʁæ˦ŋɣ˥/ *hraengu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: H# ► Silver-embellished collar (a precious part of the dress, with silver thread). • 银衣领 ✵ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b ✵ Morphological makeup: ʁæ˥, ŋɣ˩

ʁæ˦ɻ˥ /ʁæ˦ɻ˩/ *hrae'er*

NOUN ✵ Tone: H# ► Neck. • 脖子 ▣ See also: ʁæ˦ʈɣ˥ ✵ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b

ʁæ˦~ʁæ˥ /ʁæ˦ʁæ˥/ *hraehrae* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: H# ► To fall apart, to scatter, to melt: e.g. clods of dry earth melting in water when a field is irrigated after ploughing (reduplicated form). • 散、散开，化，溶化（一块土在水里面散开）（重叠形式） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-ʁæ˦~ʁæ˥** • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-ʁæ˦~ʁæ˥-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV • 实施 ~ 整体体 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-ʁæ˦~ʁæ˥-bi˩** • ACCOMP ~ IMM.FUT • 实施 ~ 近将来 ✵ Morphological makeup: ʁæ˩a 1

ʁæ˦tɑ˩ /ʁæ˦tɑ˩/ *hraeda* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: L# ► Withers: part of the ox's body on which the yoke rests. • 肩隆 ¶ **ʝi˦-ʁæ˦tɑ˥** • ox's withers • 牛肩隆 ¶ **ʁæ˦tɑ˩ tʰɣ˩-ʅɯ˩** • ~ DEM CLF: that ox's withers • ~ 指示代词 量词：那只肩隆 ✵ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b

ʁæ˦tsɯ˦ /ʁæ˦tsɯ˦/ *hraezi*

VERB ✵ Tone: M ► To hang oneself. • 上吊自杀、缢 ¶ **ʁæ˦tsɯ˦ le˦-ʂɯ˦ (+-ze˦)** • to die by hanging oneself • 上吊自杀、缢 ✵ Morphological makeup: tsɯ˥ 1

ʁæ˦ʈɣ˥ /ʁæ˦ʈɣ˥/ *hraedeu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: H# ► Neck. • 脖子 ▣ See also: ʁæ˦ɻ˥ ✵ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b

ʁæ˦zo#˥ /ʁæ˦zo˦/ *hraesso*

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Short sword. • 短剑

ʁæ˦ʐi˦ /ʁæ˦ʐi˦/ *hraexxi*

VERB ✵ Tone: M ► To mind something; to take into account; to take into consideration; to care about. • 考虑 ¶ **hĩ˦ | qʰɑ˦-kɣ˦ dʐo˥ | mɤ˦-ʁæ˦ʐi˦, | njɤ˦-ŋɯ˦ qʰæ˥!** • No matter how many people (guests) there are, I share (what I have)! (Context: the consultant explains how, following Na traditions, she shared as much as she could, and volunteered her time to help other families on important occasions, such as funerals.) • 无论有多少个人，我都会跟大家分！（情景：合作人描写在永宁摩梭人怎么跟别人分，如：分食品。有大事时，也去帮其它家庭的忙，不考虑活多么累，只考虑怎么能给予帮助） ¶ **no˦ | mɤ˦-ʁæ˦ʐi˦!** • Leave me alone! / Leave me in peace! / Mind your own business! • 别管我了！／请让我安静！／请不要打扰我了！

ʁæ˩ʐi˩ /ʁæ˩ʐiʌ/ *hraexxi*

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: L ► Bright, brilliant, splendid (for instance: a radiant face). • 亮堂堂，好看，美丽 ¶ **ʁæ˩ʐi˩-zo˥!** • (It's/you're) dazzling! • 亮堂堂，好看！ ¶ **pʰæ˦qʰwɤ˩ | dʐɤʌ, | ʁæ˩ʐi˩-zo˥!** • (Her/your) face is pretty, it is splendid! • 脸好看，亮堂堂！

-ʁo /–/ *wo*

POSTPOSITION ✵ Tone: 0? ► On, on top of. • 上面

ʁo˥ /ʁo˧/ *wo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ① ► Head (monosyllable). • 头（单音节） ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧b ② ► Beginning. • 开头 ¶ **ɬi˧-ʁo#˥** • the beginning of the month, the first days of the month • 月初 ¶ **kʰẏ˧-ʁo˥$** • the beginning of the year • 年初 ¶ **ʇɲi˧-ʁo˩** • ‡the beginning of the day • ‡天初

ʁo˧1 /ʁo˧/ *wo* (Gi: same, Jj: ʁẏ˧)

VERB ❁ Tone: M ► To lay eggs. • 下蛋 ¶ **æ̃˩ʁẏ˩ ʁo˥** • to lay eggs • 下蛋 ¶ **æ̃˩ʁẏ˩ ʁo˥-ze˩!** • (The hen) has laid eggs! • （母鸡）下蛋了！ ¶ **æ̃˩mi˧ | æ̃˩ʁẏ˩ ʁo˥-ze˩!** • The hen has laid eggs! • 母鸡下蛋了！ ¶ **æ̃˩mi˧ | tʰi˧-ʁo˧-dʐo˧!** • The hen is laying eggs! • 母鸡在下蛋！

ʁo˧2 /ʁo˧/ *wu*

VERB ❁ Tone: M intrans ► To be able to, to manage to. • 能……、有能力做 ¶ **njɤ˧ | tɕi˩-mɤ˩-ʁo˥!** • 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！ ¶ **njɤ˧ | tɕi˩-ʁo˥!** • I can write! / I am able to write! / I know how to write! • 我会写！／我写得出来！ ¶ **njɤ˧ | ʝi˧-mɤ˧-ʁo˧!** • I can't! / I am not able to! • 我不会！

ʁo˩ /ʁo˥/ *woq*

VERB ❁ Tone: L ► To sink (e.g. a boat slowly sinking down into a lake). • 掉入、沉下去 ¶ **mẏ˩-tɕo˥ ʁo˩** • to sink • 掉入

ʁo˩b 1 /ʁo˥/ *woq*

VERB ❁ Tone: Lb ► To form, to appear: e.g. a callus has formed. • 出现、形成（如：出了茧子） ¶ **sɯ˧ʈẏ˥ ʁo˩-ze˩!** • A callus has formed! • 磨出了茧子！ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʁo˩-mɤ˩-ho˥** • ~ NEG DESIDERATIVE • ~ 否定 未来／愿望：不会出（茧子）

ʁo˩b 2 /ɖɯ˧ ʁo˩/ *wo*

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: Lb ► A sort of. • 量词：种 ◈ (**phonology**) Among classifiers belonging to the tone category Lb, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is H#. ¶ **ɖɯ˧-ʁo˩** • one type (of clothing, food...) • 一种（衣服、食物……） ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧-ʁo˥** • this type (of clothing, food...) • 这种（衣服、食物……）

ʁo˥ /ʁo˥/ *woq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH ► Needle. • 针 ⊡ See also: ʈʂe˥2, ʁo˧ɬi˥, ʁo˧tsʰi˥ ⊡ Synonym: ʁo˧bẏ#˥ ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧b

ʁo˧ bɻ̩˥ /ʁo˧bɻ̩˥/ *wobbeu* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: o˧pẏ˩)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: MH# ► Bald (literally "the head (has) scarce (hair)"). • 头秃、头发很少 ¶ **ʁo˧ bɻ̩˧ hĩ˥** • bald person • 头发少的人 ¶ **ʁo˧ bɻ̩˧ zo˥** • Man who has scarce hair. • 头发少的男人 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ʁo˧ bɻ̩˧-ze˥** • He lost his hair, he went bald • 他秃头了，他头发掉了 ❁ Morphological makeup: ʁo˥, bɻ̩˧a 2

ʁo˧bẏ˧ /ʁo˧bẏ˧/ *wobbu* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Sprout, bud. • 树的萌芽、新发出来的叶子 ¶ **tʰo˧-ʁo˧bẏ˥** • bud of pine tree • 小松树尖 ◈ (**tonology**) H# ¶ **tʰo˧ʂẏ˩-ʁo˥bẏ˩ ≈ tʰo˧ʂẏ˩-ʁo˩bẏ˥** • bud of pine tree • 小松树尖 ◈ (**tonology**) L+#H- ¶ (La) **kẏ˧-ʁo˧bẏ˥** *guwobbu* • Garlic bud, small garlic sprouts (consumed as a vegetable). • 蒜苗头 ◈ (**tonology**) H# ◈ (**syntax**) CLF : kɤ˧ ¶ (La) **si˧-ʁo˧bẏ˥** • Tree sprout. • 树萌芽 ◈ (**tonology**) H# ¶ (La) **si˧dzi˩-ʁo˩bẏ˩** • Tree sprout. • 树萌芽 ¶ **tɕɤ˧qʰɑ˧-ʁo˧bẏ˥#** • Mugwort sprout. • 青蒿萌芽 ❁ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥a

ʁo˧bẏ#˥ /ʁo˧bẏ˧/ *wobbu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Needle. • 针 ⊡ See also: ʁo˧ɬi˥, ʁo˧tsʰi˧ ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧b ❁ Morphological makeup: ʁo˧

ʁo˧dɑ˧ /ʁo˧dɑ˧/ *wodda* (Gi, Da, Jj, Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: M ① ► In front of (spatial meaning). • 前面 ⊡ Antonym: ʁo˧tʰo˩ ② ► Before (temporal meaning). • 之前 ¶ **ʂɯ˧-kʰẏ˧-ʁo˧dɑ˧** • seven years ago • 七年前 ¶ **ʁo˧dɑ˧ | ɖɯ˧-so˩ ɲi˩** • the past few days • 前几天

ʁo˩di˥ /ʁo˩di˥/ *woddi* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Mad person. • 疯子 ❁ Classifier: ẏ˧

ʁo˧do˧1 /ʁo˧do˧/ *woddo* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Walnut. • 核桃 ¶ **ʁo˧do˧ qʰwæ˥** • to crack walnuts • 开核桃 ¶ **ʁo˧do˧ ʐwæ˧** • to weigh walnuts • 称核桃 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧b

ʁo˧do˧2 /ʁo˧do˧/ *woddo* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Interests. • 利息 ¶ **ʁo˧do˧ kʰɯ˩** • meaning to be checked: to generate interest? (The main consultant has no experience of interest-bearing credit practices.) • 含义待核对：产生利息？（说话人没有生息信贷的经验）。 ❁ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥a

ʁo˧dzi˥ /ʁo˧dzi˥/ *wozzee*

VERB ❁ Tone: H# ► To come together, to gather (people gather together). • 聚集，聚集在一起（人们聚集在一起）。 ¶ **le˧-ʁo˧dzi˥ (+-ze˩)** • ACCOMP ～ • 实施～ ¶ **hĩ˧ | tʰi˧-ʁo˧dzi˥ tsʰɯ˩(-ze˩)** • People have come together. • 人们聚集在一起。 ⊡ Synonym: dzi˩ₐ 2

ʁo˧dzi˩ /ʁo˧dzi˩/ *Wozzee* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Tibetan. • 藏族 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧

ʁo˧dzi˩-di˩ /ʁo˧dzi˩di˩/ *Wozzeeddi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ① ► Tibet (literally: 'the Tibetan land'). • 西藏 ② ► North (literally: 'the Tibetan land'). • 北方（直译：‘藏族地区’） ◈ (**usage**) The Na hardly use the four cardinal points. (Observation made during the first vocabulary surveys, and confirmed in 2012.)

ʁo˧dzi˩-gwɤ˩ /ʁo˧dzi˩gwɤ˩/ *Wozzeeggua*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ► Tibetan songs. • 藏族民歌 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | na˩-gwɤ˥ F | kɣ˥! | hæ˧-gwɤ˩ F | kɣ˥! | ʁo˧dzi˩-gwɤ˩ F | kɣ˧-ʑi˥!** • He can sing (lots of different styles:) Na songs! and also Chinese (Han) songs! and also Tibetan songs! • 他会唱很多种风格的歌曲：摩梭的，会唱！汉族的，会唱！藏族的，会唱！ ❁ Morphological makeup: ʁo˧dzi˩, gwɤ˩ₐ

ʁo˧dzi˩-tʰæ˩ɻæ˩ /ʁo˧dzi˩tʰæ˩ɻæ˩/ *Wozzee tae'er* (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ► Flag, banner, pennant hung over temples and houses (literally: Tibetan writings). • 风马旗（也称作祭马、禄马、经幡） ◈ (**tonology**) The tonal pattern is regular. ❁ Classifier: pʰæ˥ₐ

ʁo˧ʐɯ˧ /ʁo˧ʐɯ˧/ *wojji* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Bridle; halter. • 马笼头 ¶ **ʐwæ˧-ʁo˧dʐɯ˥ (ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ʐwæ˧-ʁo˧dʐɯ˥ ɲi˩)** • horse's halter • 马笼头 ❁ Classifiers: na˧ₐ, pɤ˩ᵦ

ʁo˧ɖɯ˥ /ʁo˧ɖɯ˥/ *woddee* (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Tadpole. • 蝌蚪 ⊡ See also: pɤ˩tɕɯ˧-ʁo˧ɖɯ˥, pɤ˩tɕɯ˧-pɤ˥mi˩, pɤ˩tɕɯ˥ ❁ Morphological makeup: ʁo˥, ɖɯ˩ₐ

ʁo˩ɖɯ˩so˥ /ʁo˩ɖɯ˩so˥/ *woddeeso* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: L+H# ► In three days. • 大后天 ¶ **ʁo˩ɖɯ˩so˥ | ɖɯ˧-ɲi˥** • in three days • 大后天

ʁo˧gɣ#˥ /ʁo˧gɣ˧/ *woggu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Pillow. • 枕头 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ

ʁo˩hi˩ /ʁo˩hi˥/ *woxie* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Molars and premolars. • 臼齿+后臼齿 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ

ʁo˧hɣ̃˥ /ʁo˧hɣ̃˥/ *wohun* (Gi: same, Da: ʁu˥hɣ̃˥, Jj: ʁu˧hɣ̃#˥, Dd: ũ˧hɣ̃˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Hair (of the head). • 头发 ◈ (**tonology**) Several words containing the root meaning 'head' do not conform to the tonal regularities that emerge in the rest of the system. ❁ Classifier: kʰɯ˩ᵦ ❁ Morphological makeup: ʁo˥, hɣ̃˥

ʁo˩jɤ˩ /ʁo˩jɤ˥/ *Woye*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Eya, a village essentially inhabited by Naxi people. Latitude: 27.92918, longitude: 100.38162. • 俄亚村（四川省凉山彝族自治州木里藏族自治县俄亚大村）。经纬度：100.38162，27.92918 ¶ **ʁo˩jɤ˩ hĩ˥** • the inhabitants of Eya, the people of Eya • 俄亚居民，俄亚的人 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 俄亚

ʁo˧ʑi˧ /ʁo˧ʑi˧/ *woyi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: M ► The year after next. The usual expression is the quadrisyllabic expression ʁo˧ʑi˧ | ɖɯ˧-kʰɣ˥. • 后年。通常用四音节的表达式：ʁo˧ʑi˧ | ɖɯ˧-kʰɣ˥。 ¶ **ʁo˧ʑi˧ | ɖɯ˧-kʰɣ˥** • the year after next • 后年 ¶ **ʁo˧-ɖɯ˧-ʑi˥ | ɖɯ˧-kʰɣ˥** • the year after next • 后年 ¶ **ʁo˧-ɲi˧-ʑi˥ | ɖɯ˧-kʰɣ˥** • the year in three years' time (the year after next after next) • 大后年，三年以后

ʁo˧kɤ˩ /ʁo˧kɤ˩/ *woge*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Braided yarn headdress. Together with /ʁo˧ni˥/, it makes up a set. • 用来将长辫缠成盘头的黑色丝头饰。 ¶ **ʁo˧kɤ˩, | tɣ˧tɣ˥-ni˩gɣ˩ɲi˩-ze˩ mæ˩!** • The braided yarn headdress is like a hat! • 编织头饰就像一顶帽子！ ❁ Classifier: kɤ˥

ʁo˩kʰɣ˩ /ʁo˩kʰɣ˥/ *woku*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Sandalwood, sandlewood. • 香木 ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 柏香 ⊡ See also: tse˧di˧ ⊡ Synonym: ʁo˩kʰɣ˩-si˩

ʁo˩kʰɣ˩-si˩ /ʁo˩kʰɣ˩si˥/ *wokusee*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Sandalwood, sandlewood. Same meaning as /ʁo˩kʰɣ˩/, with addition of the word for 'wood', /si˥/. • 香木（与 ʁo˩kʰɣ˩ 含义相同，但增加了‘木’这个名词：si˥）。 ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 柏香 ⊡ See also: tse˧di˧ ⊡ Synonym: ʁo˩kʰɣ˩ ❁ Morphological makeup: ʁo˩kʰɣ˩, si˥

ʁo˧lɣ˧ /ʁo˧lɣ˧/ *wolu* (Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M ► ʐɣ˩mi˥ | le˧-ʂe˧ mɤ˧-ɖɯ˧! • To lose one's way, to become lost. • 迷路 ¶ **le˧-ʁo˧lɣ˧** • ACCOMP ～ • 实施～

ʁo˧ɬi˥ /ʁo˧ɬi˥/ *wolhi* (Gi, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Large needle with which animal hide can be sewn. • 大粗针，用来缝琵琶肉 ¶ **ʁo˧ɬi˥, | bo˩ʈʂʰæ˧ zɣ˩-di˩ ɲi˩.** • The large needle is used to sew pipa meat. • 大针，是用来缝琵琶肉的。 ⊡ Antonym: ʁo˧tsʰi˥ ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ ❋ Morphological makeup: ʁo˥

ʁo˧mæ˧ /ʁo˧mæ˧/ *womae* (Gi, Da, Dd: same)
VERB ❋ Tone: M ► To look after, to take care of, to care for (animals, as well as people: the elderly, children, people in need of help). • 照顾好、管好、关心（老人、孩子、需要帮助的人） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʁo˧mæ˧-ze˩** • ~ PFV • 管好了 ¶ **hĩ˧ ʁo˧mæ˧** • to take care of people • 照顾人 ¶ **no˧ | njɤ˧ ʁo˧mæ˥!** • You take good care of me! (A satisfied comment by an elderly person to someone who takes care of them) • 你很关心我啊！（老人满意地说） ¶ (Gi, La) **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ɖwæ˥ | hĩ˧ ʁo˧mæ˧-kɣ˩!** • 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） ¶ **õ˧-bɣ˥-õ˩ ʁo˩mæ˩** • to take care of oneself, to look after oneself (without depending on others all the time): for instance, a child that grows up learns to look after herself/himself. • 照顾好自己（而不是一直依赖他人）。例如，随着儿童的成长，他们会逐渐学会照顾自己。 ⊡ See also: kwæ˧ɕi˧

ʁo˧mi˧ /ʁo˧mi˧/ *womi* (Gi, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► King; high official; chief. • 国王、大臣、头领 ¶ **ʁo˧mi˧ ʝi˧-hĩ˧ hĩ˧** • person who has a role as king/high official/chief • 当国王、土司、大臣、头领……的人 ¶ **ʁo˧mi˧ʝi˧ hĩ˧** • person who has a role as king/high official/chief • 当国王、土司、大臣、头领……的人 ¶ **kʰɣ˧mæ˧-ʁo˧mi˧** • head of (a band of) robbers • 土匪的头领 ◈ **(tonology)** M ❋ Classifier: ɣ˧

ʁo˧ni˥ /ʁo˧ni˥/ *woni*
NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Braided yarn headdress. It makes up a set with /ʁo˧kɤ˩/. • 用来将长辫缠成盘头的黑色丝头饰。与 ʁo˧kɤ˩ 一起形成一套。 ❋ Classifier: bo˩ᵦ

ʁo˥pɣ˩ /ʁo˧pɣ˩/ *wobu*
VERB ❋ Tone: H.L ① ► To come across (someone), to meet someone (typically: on a path, meeting someone walking in the other direction). • 遇见（如：在路上遇见一个人） ¶ **tʰi˧-ʁo˥pɣ˩** • DUR ~ • 持续体 ~ ¶ **hĩ˧ ʁo˧pɣ˥** • to come across people • 遇见人 ② ► To intercept (bandits intercept a caravan), to attack on the road. • 阻截、在路上攻击 ③ ► To run into each other, to collide into each other (two vehicles collide with each other). • 碰撞（两车相撞，发生事故）。 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-ʁo˥pɣ˩-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: have collided, have run into each other • 实施 ~ 整体体：碰撞了

ʁo˧pʰɤ˩-ʁo˩dɣ˩ʅɯ˩ /ʁo˧pʰɤ˩ʁo˩dɣ˩ʅɣ˩/ *wope woddulu*
NOUN ❋ Tone: L#- ► *Eugeron breviscapus* (a type of daisy). The plant was used when washing clothes, at a time when soap was not yet widely available. It was crushed, then boiled, and the resulting liquid was used to wash clothes. • 短葶飞蓬：洗衣服用的一种植物 ⊡ See also: læ˩pʰæ˩-læ˥dzi˩

ʁo˧qɑ˥ /ʁo˧qɑ˥/ *wogha* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Lid. • 锅盖、盖子 ¶ **ɣ˧-ʁo˧qɑ˥#** • saucepan lid • 锅盖子 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ ❋ Morphological makeup: qɑ˩ₐ

ʁo˧qʰwɤ˩ /ʁo˧qʰwɤ˩/ *wokhua* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ① ► Head. • 头，上面部分 ¶ **ʁo˧qʰwɤ˩ dzi˩** • to sit in a place of honour • 坐在贵宾的位置上 ¶ **õ˧-ʁo˥qʰwɤ˩** • one's own head • 自己的头 ¶ **õ˧-ʁo˥qʰwɤ˩ lɑ˩** • to hit one's own head (context: a child hits its own head rhythmically with a stick) • 打自己的头（情景：一个小孩用小棍子敲打自己的头） ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ ② ► Top part, upper part. • 上面部分 ❋ Morphological makeup: ʁo˥

ʁo...ʁo /ʁo˩...ʁo˧/ *wo-wo*
IDEOPHONE ❋ Tone: 0 ► Onomatopoeia for the sound of thunder: Kaboom! • 形声词：打雷的声音：轰隆！ ¶ (Mountains.86, 10.24397/pangloss-0004574#S86) **mɣ˧gɣ˧ | "ʁo...ʁo!" | pi˧, | le˧-gɣ˥ | le˧-tsʰɯ˩!** • Thunder starts rumbling: Kaboom! • 开始打雷：轰隆！

ʁo˧so˩ /ʁo˧so˩/ *woso* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
ADVERB ❋ Tone: L# ► The day after tomorrow. • 后天 ¶ **ʁo˧so˩ | ɖɯ˧-ɲi˥** • the day after tomorrow • 后天

ʁo˧ʂɣ˧ /ʁo˧ʂɣ˧/ *woshu* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ❋ Tone: M ► To guide, to show the way. • 带头、带路 ¶ **zɣ˩mi˩ ʁo˩ʂɣ˥** • to show the way • 带路 ¶ **ɖɯ˧-ʐi˩-ŋɯ˩ | ʁo˧ʂɣ˧** • 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。 ¶ **ʁo˧ʂɣ˧-ze˧**

• ~ PFV • 带了路 ¶ **njɤ˧=ɻ̩˩-ŋɯ˩ | ʁo˧ʂy̠˥!** • 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。）

-ʁo˧to˩ /ʁo˧to˩/ *wodo*

POSTPOSITION ✵ Tone: L# ① ► On top of. • ……之上 ¶ **qo˩qɑ˩-ʁo˩to˥** • at the top of the mountain pass, at the mountain pass • 垭口上 ¶ **ʁo˧qʰwɤ˩-ʁo˩to˩** • on the head, on top of the head • 头上 ¶ **ʐi˧qʰwɤ˧-ʁo˧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 ¶ **hɑ˧dzɯ˧-ʁo˧to˩, | ʈʂʰɯ˧-ŋɯ˧ | mɤ˧-fy˧-ji˧.** • During the meal, he felt displeased/he got angry. • 吃饭的时候，他不高兴了／生气了。 ③ ► To, at, towards. • 向、往 ④ ► Compared to. • 跟……相比

ʁo˧tʰo˩ /ʁo˧tʰo˩/ *woto*

ADVERB ✵ Tone: L# ► At the back of (spatial meaning). After (temporal meaning). • 后面，之后 ¶ **ʂɯ˧-kʰy̠˧-ʁo˧tʰo˩** • seven years later • 七年后 ¶ **ʁo˧tʰo˩ | ɖɯ˧-so˩ɲi˩** • the next few days • 后几天 ⊡ Antonym: ʁo˧dɑ˧

-ʁo˧tʰo˩ /ʁo˧tʰo˩/ *woto* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

POSTPOSITION ✵ Tone: L# ► Behind; since. • 后面，自从 ¶ **ʐi˧-ʁo˥tʰo˩** • behind the house • 家后院 ¶ **ʐi˧qʰwɤ˧-ʁo˧tʰo˩** • behind the house • 家后院

ʁo˧tsʰe˧ʁo#˥ /ʁo˧tsʰe˧ʁo˧/ *woceiwo* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Top (e.g. mountain top). • 顶上，如：山顶 ¶ **ʁwɤ˧=by̠˧ | ʁo˧tsʰe˧ʁo˧** • the top of the mountain, the mountain top • 山的顶，山顶 ¶ **ʁo˧qʰwɤ˩-ʁo˩tsʰe˩** • the top of the head • 头顶

ʁo˧tsʰi˥ /ʁo˧tsʰi˥/ *wocee*

NOUN ✵ Tone: MH# ► bɑ˩lɑ˩ hwɤ˥-di˩ • Small needle, used to sew clothes. • 小针，缝衣服用的 ⊡ See also: ʁo˧by̠#˥, ʁo˧ɬi˥ ✵ Classifier: ɭɯ˧$_{b}$ ✵ Morphological makeup: ʁo˥, tsʰi˩$_{a}$

ʁo˧tɕʰɤ#˥ /ʁo˧tɕʰɤ˧/ *woqe* (Da, Jj, Dd: same, Gi: ʁo˧tɕʰɤ˧~tɕʰɤ˧)

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: #H ► Sharp, pointed. • 尖 ¶ (Gi) **ʁo˧tɕʰɤ˧~tɕʰɤ˧-gy̠˧** • sharp • 尖

ʁo˧ʈy̠˧ʈy̠˥ /ʁo˧ʈy̠˧ʈy̠˥/ *Wodeudeu* (Da: o˧ty̠˧ty̠˧)

NOUN ✵ Tone: H# ► Yi (derogatory term: "ungroomed heads", "messy heads"). • 彝族（带偏见的说法："乱糟糟的头发"） ✵ Classifier: y̠˧ ✵ Morphological makeup: ʁo˥, ʈy̠˩

ʁo˧ʈʂe˩ /ʁo˧ʈʂe˩/ *wozhei* (Da: ∅, Jj: ʁu˧ʈʂɤ˩, Dd: ʁu˧ʈʂɯ˩)

NOUN ✵ Tone: L# ① ► Decorations (in semi-precious materials: agate, amber, pearls, etc.) attached to the headdress. • 头饰上的装饰（半宝石材料：玛瑙、琥珀、珍珠等）。 ✵ Classifier: kwɤ˩$_{a}$ 3 (CLF for sets of objects woven, threaded or tied together) ② ► Dandruff. • 头皮 ¶ (Dd) **ʁo˧ʈʂe˩ | ɖwæ˥ | tʰi˧ di˩!** • (She/he) has a lot of dandruff! • 他长了很多癣！ ✵ Classifier: pʰæ˥$_{a}$

ʁo˧ʐi˥ /ʁo˧ʐi˥/ *woxxi*

ADVERB ✵ Tone: MH# ► As from..., starting... • 从……开始 ¶ **ɖɯ˧-ɬi˧mi˧-ʁo˧ʐi˥** • from the first month • 一月份开始 ¶ **tsʰi˧ɲi˧-ʁo˧ʐi˥** • as from today • 今天开始 ¶ **tsʰi˧ʝi˧ ɖɯ˧-kʰy̠˧-ʁo˧ʐi˥** • from this year on, as from this year • 今年开始 ¶ **gy̠˩-ɬi˩mi˩-ʁo˩ʐi˥** • as from the 9th month, starting from the 9th month • 九月份开始 ¶ **ʐe˧ʈæ˥ɬi˩-ʁo˩ʐi˩** • as from the 11th month, starting from the 11th month • 十一月份开始

ʁo˥-ʐy̠˩ /ʁo˧ʐy̠˩/ *woru*

VERB ✵ Tone: H.L ► Bless and protect. • 保佑 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) mɤ˧-ʁo˥ʐy̠˩** • NEG ~: not to bless • 否定 ~：不保佑 ¶ **gɤ˧lɑ˧ | ɖɯ˧-ʁo˥ʐy̠˩-ɻ̩!** • May the gods bless (you/us)! • 菩萨保佑！

ʁy̠˥1 /ʁy̠˧/ *weu*

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Field penny-cress, *Thlaspi arvense*: a foetid plant with round flat pods. • 荠菜 ¶ **ʁy̠˧=by̠˥ | bæ˩bæ˥** • field penny-cress flowers • 荠菜花 ¶ **ʁy̠˧-bæ˥bæ˩** • field penny-cress flowers • 荠菜花 ✵ Classifier: po˧$_{a}$ (CLF for plants with a stalk)

ʁy̠˥2 /ʁy̠˧/ *weu* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: ʁy̠˥)

VERB ✵ Tone: H ► To swallow. • 吞，咽 ¶ **le˧-ʁy̠˥** • ACCOMP ~ ◈ **(phonology)** Phonetic realization: close to [læ˧ʁy̠˥]. • 实施 ~

ʁy̠˥ /ʁy̠˥/ *weuq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: MH ► Crane: black-necked crane *Grus nigricollis Przew* and similar species. It is a migratory bird, that migrates to lower altitude areas for winter and return to Yongning (a place of higher elevation) for summer breeding. • 黑颈鹤。是在云南越冬的候鸟。它们主要在青藏高原繁殖，冬季迁徙到云贵高原越冬。有一条主要的迁徙路线是从青海黄南州黄河沿岸湿地、果洛州希门措等区域繁殖地迁往云南昭通大山包

越冬。 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʁɣ˩ dzɯ˥-ze˨** • ...ate the crane • 吃了黑颈鹤 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʁɣ˩ hwæ˥-ze˨** • ...bought (a/the) crane • 买了黑颈鹤 ⊡ Synonym: ʁɣ˩-nɑ˥mi˨ ❁ Classifier: mi˨$_{b}$

ʁɣ˩mi˥$ /ʁɣ˩mi˥/ *weumi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H$ ► Female crane. • 母鹤 ❁ Classifier: mi˨$_{b}$

ʁɣ˩-nɑ˥mi˨ /ʁɣ˩nɑ˥mi˨/ *weunami* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H- ► Crane: black-necked crane *Grus nigricollis Przew* and similar species. It is a migratory bird, that migrates to lower altitude areas for winter and return to Yongning (a place of higher elevation) for summer breeding. • 黑颈鹤。是在云南越冬的候鸟。它们主要在青藏高原繁殖，冬季迁徙到云贵高原越冬。有一条主要的迁徙路线是从青海黄南州黄河沿岸湿地、果洛州希门措等区域繁殖地迁往云南昭通大山包越冬。 ⊡ Synonym: ʁɣ˩ ❁ Classifier: mi˨$_{b}$ ❁ Morphological makeup: ʁɣ˩

ʁɣ˩pʰɣ#˥ /ʁɣ˩pʰɣ˩/ *weupu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Male crane. • 公鹤 ¶ **ʁɣ˩pʰɣ˩-ʁɣ˩mi#˥** • male crane and female crane • 公鹤与母鹤 ◈ **(tonology)** #H ❁ Classifier: mi˨$_{b}$

ʁɣ˩zo#˥ /ʁɣ˩zo˩/ *weusso*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Baby crane. • 小鹤 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˩$_{b}$

ʁwæ˥ /ʁwæ˩/ *wae*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Left (monosyllable). • 左边（单音节）

ʁwæ˩gi#˥ /ʁwæ˩gi˩/ *waeggi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Left side, left. • 左边

ʁwæ˩gi˩dzɤ#˥ /ʁwæ˩gi˩dzɤ˩/ *waeggizze* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: wæ˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Left, left side, left direction. • 左、左边

ʁwæ˩lo˥ /ʁwæ˩lo˥/ *waelo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Left side, left direction. • 左边，左手

ʁwæ˩tsɯ˥ /ʁwæ˩tsɯ˥/ *waezi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Socks. • 袜子 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 袜子

ʁwæ˩ʈʂʰe˨ /ʁwæ˩ʈʂʰe˨/ *waechei* (Gi: wæ˩ʈʂʰe˨)

VERB ❁ Tone: L# ► To accomplish, to complete. • 完成 ¶ **le˩-ʁwæ˩ʈʂʰe˨-ze˨!** • It's complete! / It's finished! • 完成了！ ⊡ Synonym: se˨$_{a}$, ʈʂʰɣ˨ 1 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 完成

ʁwɤ˩ 1 /ʁwɤ˩/ *wua* (Gi, Da: same, La: ʁo˩)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Mountain. • 山 ¶ **ʁwɤ˩ ʂwæ˩** • high mountain ◈ **(phonology)** tone: M, not #H • 高山 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˩$_{b}$ (CLF for round objects) ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) wu51

ʁwɤ˩ 2 /ʁwɤ˩/ *wua* (Gi, Da, Dd: same, Jj: wɤ˩)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Village, hamlet. • 村寨，村落 ¶ (Dd) **ɖɯ˩-ʁwɤ˩ mɤ˩-ɲi˨: | ʈʂʰɯ˩-ʁwɤ˩... | ʈʂʰɯ˩-ʁwɤ˩...** • These do not belong to the same village: here, it is the village named...; over there, it is the village named... • 它们不属于一个村落：这边，是……村，而那边，是……村。 ❁ Classifier: ʁwɤ˩$_{a}$ 2

ʁwɤ˩ 3 /ʁwɤ˩/ *wua*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Money. • 钱 ¶ **ʤɻe˩-ʁwɤ˩** • money • 钱 ◈ **(tonology)** M ⊡ Synonym: ʤɻe˩ʁwɤ˩

ʁwɤ˩ 4 /ʁwɤ˩/ *wua*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Net. • 网 ¶ **ʁwɤ˩ | ɖɯ˩-nɑ˩** • a net • 一个网 ❁ Classifier: nɑ˩$_{a}$ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 网

ʁwɤ˩$_{a}$ 1 /ʁwɤ˩/ *wua* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M$_{a}$ ► To make a heap of (e.g. cereals), to pile up. • 堆（例如：堆积泥土） ¶ **ɖɯ˩-ʁwɤ˩ tʰi˩-ʁwɤ˩** • to make a heap, to heap together • 堆在一起 ¶ **tso˩~tso˩ | gɤ˨-ʁwɤ˥ lɣ˨** • to pile up objects • 东西堆起来 ¶ **ɖɯ˩-ʁwɤ˥-lɣ˨** • to make into a heap (e.g. nuts, fruit... scattered around) • 收拾成一堆（如：有果子散在地上，把它们堆在一起） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˩~tso˩ ʁwɤ˨** • to pile up things • 东西堆在一起 ⊡ See also: ʁwɤ˩$_{a}$ 2

ʁwɤ˩$_{a}$ 2 /ɖɯ˩ ʁwɤ˩/ *wua* (Gi: same, Da: wɤ˩)

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……） ¶ **ɖɯ˩-ʁwɤ˩ tʰi˩-tɕɯ˥** • to arrange into a heap • 收拾成一堆

ʈʁwɤ˨$_{a}$ /-/ *wuaq* (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L$_{a}$ ► To negotiate (monosyllabic root extracted from the reduplicated form based on synchronic tone rules). • 商量。这是依据共时形态调系规则从双音节的重叠词推导的单音节词根。 ⊡ See also: ʁwɤ˩~ʁwɤ˥ ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) wʌ22wɑ35

ʁwɤ˩la˨-bi˨ /ʁwɤ˩la˨bi˨/ *Wualabbi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ► Wualabbi (Hot Springs), a village of the Yongning plain. It is inhabited by both Na and Pumi. Latitude: 27.82334, longitude: 100.69718. • 老温泉（永宁的一个村落）。摩梭语音译：瓦拉比，也称

作瓦拉别、瓦拉片、瓦拉壁。经纬度：100.69718, 27.82334 ¶ **ə˧go˧-ʁwɤ˧, | ʁwɤ˧la˩-bi˩, | bæ˧ʁwɤ˧, | tʰo˧tsʰe#˥, | pi˧tsʰe˩-di˩, | pɤ˧dʑɤ˩-di˩, | ʁwɤ˧tɥ̩˧** • Seven villages that one encounters as one leaves the plain of Yongning (towards the Lake); the first two are perceived as villages with a high proportion of Na members, and the third as a mostly Na village, whereas the next two are Pumi; the last used to be predominantly Pumi, but as of the 2010s, it had an important Chinese (Han) population. • 永宁背向泸沽湖方向经过的七个村落：阿古瓦、瓦拉比、巴瓦、拖其、比其地、巴甲地、瓦都。前两个村落拥有相当大的摩梭人口比例，第三主要是摩梭村。拖其、比其地、巴甲地是普米村。瓦都，过去主要是普米族村，到了 2010 年代有了相当多的汉族人口。 ▣ See also: tse˧mi˥-dʑɯ˩ʁo˩

ʁwɤ˧-qo˧ /ʁwɤ˧qo˧/ *wuagho* (Gi, Da, Dd: same, Jj: wɤ˧ku˧)

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► In the village, in the hamlet. This form, with a spatial postposition, appears to be in the process of lexicalization as a disyllabic form for 'village' (in a situation of homophonic pressure towards disyllabification). • 在村子里。这种带有空间后置词的形式似乎正在词汇化的过程中，成为“村庄、村寨、村落”的双音节形式（在同音压力下，摩梭语许多单音节名词走向双音节化）。 ❋ Morphological makeup: ʁwɤ˧ 2, -qo˧

ʁwɤ˧qʰɥ̩˧ /ʁwɤ˧qʰɥ̩˧/ *wuakheu* (Da: same, Dd: ∅ ◈ (**morphemic make-up**) For consultant Ddeezzhi, the disyllable is incomplete, and the term is necessarily trisyllabic: ʁwɤ˧qʰɥ̩˧dʑɯ#˥.)

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Cave, cavern. • 山洞 ◈ (**phonology**) The phonetic realization of the first syllable is close to [ʶwæ]. ▣ See also: ʁwɤ˧qʰɥ̩˧dʑɯ#˥ ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˧ᵦ ❋ Morphological makeup: ʁwɤ˧ 1, qʰɥ̩˧ 1

ʁwɤ˧qʰɥ̩˧dʑɯ#˥ /ʁwɤ˧qʰɥ̩˧dʑɯ˧/ *wuakheujji*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Cave, cavern. • 山洞 ▣ See also: ʁwɤ˧qʰɥ̩˧ ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˧ᵦ ❋ Morphological makeup: ʁwɤ˧ 1, qʰɥ̩˧ 1, dʑɯ˩

ʁwɤ˩ʁo˩ /ʁwɤ˩ʁo˥/ *wuawo* (Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Hillside. • 山坡 ¶ **ʁwɤ˩ʁo˩ dʑɤ˥bɥ̩˩ ə˩-bi˩?** • You want to come and have fun on the mountain? Would you like to go and take a stroll on the mountain? • 去山上玩，好吗？ ❋ Classifier: ʁwɤ˧ₐ 2

ʁwɤ˧~ʁwɤ˥ /ʁwɤ˧ʁwɤ˥/ *wuawua*

VERB ❋ Tone: H# ► To discuss, to negotiate. • 商量 ◈ (**phonology**) It has not been possible so far to elicit a simplex (non-reduplicated) form. The tonal pattern of the reduplicated form suggests that the simplex (monosyllabic) verb form must have a L_a tone. ¶ **ɖu˧-ʁwɤ˧~ʁwɤ˥-ɻ̩˩** • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端：商量商量 ▣ See also: †ʁwɤ˩ₐ

ʁwɤ˧tɥ̩˧ /ʁwɤ˧tɥ̩˧/ *Wuadu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Wuadu, a village near the Hot Springs. Latitude: 27.80756, longitude: 100.65672. • 瓦都村：温泉乡的一个村落。经纬度：100.65672, 27.80756 ¶ **ʁwɤ˧tɥ̩˧-ʁwɤ˧** • same meaning • 同上 ¶ **ə˧go˧-ʁwɤ˧, | ʁwɤ˧la˩-bi˩, | bæ˧ʁwɤ˧, | tʰo˧tsʰe#˥, | pi˧tsʰe˩-di˩, | pɤ˧dʑɤ˩-di˩, | ʁwɤ˧tɥ̩˧** • Seven villages that one encounters as one leaves the plain of Yongning (towards the Lake); the first two are perceived as villages with a high proportion of Na members, and the third as a mostly Na village, whereas the next two are Pumi; the last used to be predominantly Pumi, but as of the 2010s, it had an important Chinese (Han) population. • 永宁背向泸沽湖方向经过的七个村落：阿古瓦、瓦拉比、巴瓦、拖其、比其地、巴甲地、瓦都。前两个村落拥有相当大的摩梭人口比例，第三主要是摩梭村。拖其、比其地、巴甲地是普米村。瓦都，过去主要是普米族村，到了 2010 年代有了相当多的汉族人口。 ¶ **ʁwɤ˧tɥ̩˧: | bɤ˧!** • Wuadu /ʁwɤ˧tɥ̩˧/ is a Pumi village! • 瓦都村是一个普米族村落！

ʁwɤ˧zɥ̩#˥ /ʁwɤ˧zɥ̩˧/ *Wuaru*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Wuaru: the village of Qiansuo. Latitude: 27.82267, longitude: 100.77927. • 四川省凉山州盐源县前所乡。经纬度：100.77927, 27.82267 ¶ **(proverb) (proverb) ʁwɤ˧zɥ̩˧, | jɤ˧qʰɑ˧ dʑɤ˥; | hwɤ˧li˧-hɑ˧ mɤ˧-dʑo˥!** • Adage: “In Qiansuo, bitter buckwheat grows beautifully; there's nothing for cats to eat!” Explanation: cats do not eat bitter buckwheat. • 俗语：“前所，苦荞（庄稼）很好。猫，没得吃！”（说明：猫不吃苦荞。） ¶ **(proverb) ʁwɤ˧zɥ̩˧, | jɤ˧qʰɑ˧ dʑɤ˥, | hwɤ˧li˥ | hɑ˧ mɤ˧-dʑo˥!** • as above • 同上 ¶ **di˩ʁo˥ ◊ -dʑo˩, | gæ˧ɻæ˩! | di˩mæ˥ ◊ -dʑo˩, | ʁwɤ˧zɥ̩˧!** • Uphill is the village of gæ˧ɻæ˩! Downhill is the village of ʁwɤ˧zɥ̩˧! (A comment about the geography of the Yongning plain, and the location of the hamlet of Alawua.) • 上面是 gæ˧ɻæ˩ 村！下面是 ʁwɤ˧zɥ̩˧ 村！（关于阿拉瓦村在永宁坝子里的地理位置） ▣ Synonym: lo˩mæ˩

ʁwɤ˧zɥ̩˧-lo˩mæ˩ /ʁwɤ˧zɥ̩˧lo˩mæ˩/ *Wuaru-Lomae*

NOUN ❋ Tone: -L ► Wuaru-Lomae: the village of Qiansuo. (This name consists of the two synonymous names ‘Wuaru’ and ‘Lomae’.) This area is perceived by Mrs. Latami as having an important Yi population, as well as Han Chinese population, as well as Na population, resulting in salient phenomena of language contact, borrowing and dialect mixing. Latitude: 27.82267, longitude: 100.77927. • 四川省凉山州盐源县前所乡。经纬度：100.77927，27.82267 ▣ Synonym: ʁwɤ˧ʐɣ#˥, lo˩mæ˩ ❋ Morphological makeup: ʁwɤ˧ʐɣ#˥, lo˩mæ˩

S

sa˥1 /sa˦/ *sa* (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ① ► Flax, *Linum usitatissimum*. • 亚麻 ❁ Classifier: qʰwæ˦ₐ (CLF for filaments of hemp before spinning.) ② ► Hemp, *Cannabis sativa*. • 火麻、胡麻

sa˥2 /ɖɯ˦ sa˥/ *sa*

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: H* ► A thing (no plural; only used in the negative construction "there is not a thing"). • 量词：样，如：'一样都没有' ◈ (**syntax**) This classifier can only be used in the negative, which rules out association with numerals other than 'one': it is not possible to say ‡ɲi˦-sa˥ and so on. ¶ **ɖɯ˦-↑sa˥ | mɤ˦-ʑi˥** • to do nothing at all • 什么也不干 ¶ **ɖɯ˦-↑sa˥ | mɤ˦-dʐo˦!** • There is simply nothing at all! (A polite statement made by the host when welcoming a guest for a meal, apologizing, in self-deprecation, for not offering a meal commensurate to one's wishes.) • 一样也没有！／没什么东西！（请客时的礼貌、自我贬低说法：请客人原谅菜不够丰盛） ▣ See also: so˥2

sa˦ /sa˦/ *saq*

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To take down, to unhook. • 拿下 ¶ **le˦-sa˦-tʰi˥-ki˩** • to take down and give (to someone) • 拿下来，送给人家 ¶ **gɤ˩tɕo˦ hwæ˩, | mɣ˩tɕo˦ sa˦** • to hang up; to take down (a pair of opposite actions) • 挂上去，拿下来（两种相反的动作） ¶ **si˦kɤ˦ po˥-ɳɯ˩ | le˦-sa˦** • to unhook with a stick, to take down with a stick • 用棍子脱钩

sa˦ₐ /ɖɯ˦ sa˦/ *sa*

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: MHₐ ► Classifier for salted, smoked hog legs. • 量词：腊猪脚（烟熏腊猪蹄子）（一只） ¶ **ʂe˦sa˩ | ɖɯ˦-sa˦** • a salted, smoked hog leg • 一只腊猪脚

sa˦bo˦-di˦ /sa˦bo˦di˦/ *sabboddi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Distaff (a stick or spindle onto which flax is wound for spinning). Literally: 'instrument for spinning hemp'. • 卷线杆、拉线棒 ▣ Synonym: ʈʂʰɤ˦

sa˩mi˩ /sa˩mi˦/ *sami* (Da, Jj: same, Gi: sa˩mi˦ ◈ (**tonology**) L+MH#)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Marijuana, cannabis, *Cannabis indica*. • 大麻 ¶ **sa˩mi˩-mæ˩ɻæ˥, | dzɯ˦-kɣ˩!** • Cannabis oil is edible! • 大麻油，是可以吃的！ ❁ Classifier: kɤ˦ₐ 2 (CLF for tracts of land)

sa˦pʰɣ˦ /sa˦pʰɣ˦/ *sapeu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Thread of linen, *Cannabis sativa*. • 麻线 ¶ **sa˦pʰɣ˦-sa˦jɤ˥** • linen thread • 麻线 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˦ᵦ

sa˩tsʰi˩ /sa˩tsʰi˦/ *sacee* (Dd: sa˩tsʰɯ˩)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ① ► Oar. • 桨 ❁ Classifier: na˦ₐ ② ► Wooden instrument resembling an oar, used to stir pigswill. • 像桨的木头工具，来搅拌猪食 ❁ Classifier: na˦ₐ

sa˦tsʰɣ˩ /sa˦tsʰɣ˩/ *sacu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Vinegar; sour vinegar. • 酸醋 ▣ See also: tsʰɣ˦ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 酸醋

sa˦tɕɯ˦ /sa˦tɕɯ˦/ *saji* (Da, Jj: sa˦tɕi˦)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Female sexual organ, vagina (taboo word). • 女性性器官，阴道（禁忌词）。 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˦ᵦ

sa˦ | -zo˩-bɣ˥-li˩ /sa˦zo˩bɣ˥li˩/ *sa ssobbuli* (Da: sa˦zo˩bɣ˦ʅɯ˩)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M|L.H.L ► The universe, the entire world. • 宇宙、天地、全世界 ▣ See also: zo˩-bɣ˥-li˩ ❁ Morphological makeup: zo˩-bɣ˥-li˩

sæ˦tsʰɤ˩ /sæ˦tsʰɤ˩/ *saece*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Pickled vegetables. • 酸菜、泡菜 ▣ Synonym: tɕæ˦ɻæ˩ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 酸菜

se˥1 /se˦/ *sei*

VERB ❁ Tone: H ► To walk. • 走、走路 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-se˥-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has walked • 实施～整体体：走了 ¶ **se˦-ho˥-ze˩!** • [The baby] will soon walk / will soon be able to walk! • （婴儿）很快就学会走路了！ ¶ **ʐɤ˩mi˩-qo˥ | so˩-hã˩ se˦** • to spend three days on the road, to make a trip that lasts three days • 走在路上三天时间、走三天

se˥2 /se˦/ *sei*

DISCOURSE PARTICLE ❁ Tone: H ► Topic marker, which singles out a precise element or set of elements and delineates it as a unit, against the background of elements that neighbour on it in the conceptual space. • 主题 ¶ **no˩ se˥, | ɬi˦di˩ fɣ˩! | njɤ˩ se˥, | jo˦gɣ˦ fɣ˦!** • You like Yongning; I like Lijiang! • 你啊，喜欢永宁。我呢，喜欢丽江。 ¶ **no˩ se˥, | ɖwæ˦ | le˦-gɤ˩-ze˩ː | zo˦mɣ˥ hɤ˩-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！ ¶ **ʁo˧da˧ se˥** • formerly, previously, in the past • 昔、以前、曾经

se˧ /se˧/ *sei* (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Himalayan goral (*Naemorhedus goral*), blue sheep. • 岩羊 ❁ Classifier: $pʰo˦˩_a$

-se˩ /se˨/ *seiq* (Jj: same)

SUFFIX ❁ Tone: L ► Suffix indicating the completion of an action: the action has reached its end. • 完成体 ¶ **se˩-ze˥!** • It's finished! / It's completed! • 完了！ ¶ **no˧ | tʰi˧-dzi˩-kʰɯ˩-se˩-dʐo˩, | dʐɯ˩-tsʰi˧ ɖɯ˧-qʰwɤ˧ pʰɣ˥ | tʰi˧-ki˧!** • After you have been seated, (I) pour out a bowl of hot water (for you). • 让（你）坐下以后，（我）给你倒一杯开水。

se˩$_a$ /se˨/ *seiq* (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L_a ► To finish, to complete. • 完成 ¶ **le˧-ʑi˥ | le˧-se˩-ze˩!** • It's done and finished! / (I) have finished (the job)! • 做完了！／完成了！ ¶ **le˧-se˧~se˥-ze˩!** • It's finished, it's completed! / It's now over and done with! • 完成了！ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) mɤ˧-se˩** • NEG ~: It's not finished! • 否定～：没有完！ ¶ **se˨ ◊ -dʐo˩, | se˩-mɤ˩-tʰɑ˨! | dʐɤ˨ ◊ -dʐo˩, | dʐɤ˩-kʰɯ˧ tʰɑ˥!** *Seiq jjo, seiq meta! Jjaq jjo, jjaq keeq ta!* • A comment about linguistic documentation, summarizing an explanation provided by a student: "One cannot complete the task (=one cannot collect everything: every single word, every single turn of phrase, every single story...); but one can do nice things (=collect stories which constitute complete, interesting documents)". / "This is not something that can ever be brought to full completion. We can arrive at something nice, though!" • 没有办法做完。不过，还是可以做得很好！（情景：谈及收集语言资料的工作） ¶ **ə˧-dzɤ˧~dzɤ˥ | tʰi˧-se˩-kʰɯ˩!** • Take your time to round up! / Take your time to finish! (A comment by the consultant at the end of a work session, noticing that the visitor was packing up his recording equipment rather hastily – as preparations for lunch began – at the risk of making mistakes in the delicate set of operations to be performed for packing.) • 慢慢完成吧！（情景：录音结束后，发音合作人看见调查者着急在午饭前收拾录音设备，就建议不要紧，来得及，还是要慢慢、按顺序收拾。） ¶ (Agriculture.3, 10.24397/pangloss-0004441#S3) ▣ Synonym: $ʈʂʰɣ˩$ 1

se˧-dʐæ˩ɻæ˩ /se˧dʐæ˩ɻæ˩/ *seijjae'er*

VERB ❁ Tone: -L ► To annoy, to make trouble. • 烦人 ¶ **mɤ˧-se˥-dʐæ˩ɻæ˩ gɣ˩!** • (No,) you're not annoying (us)! (Context: someone apologizes for coming round to a friend's place at a bad time; the host reassures the visitor.) • 不麻烦，不麻烦！ ¶ **no˧ | se˧-dʐæ˩ɻæ˩-gɣ˩!** • You're annoying people! You're annoying everyone! • 你在麻烦大家／你很烦人！

se˧gi#˥ /se˧gi˧/ *Seiggi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► The Tibetan name of the mountain /kɤ˧mɣ˦˩/ (Chinese name: Gemu). • 格姆山的藏语名称 ▣ Synonym: se˧gi˧-kɤ˩mɣ˩, kɤ˧mɣ˦˩

se˧gi˧-kɤ˩mɣ˩ /se˧gi˧kɤ˩mɣ˩/ *Seiggi Gemu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Gemu mountain (noun combining the Tibetan name with the name in Narua). • 格姆山（藏语名称与摩梭语名称的合称）。 ▣ Synonym: se˧gi#˥, kɤ˧mɣ˦˩ ❁ Morphological makeup: se˧gi#˥, kɤ˧mɣ˦˩

se˧kʰɯ˩ /se˧kʰɯ˩/ *seikee* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Satin. • 缎子 ¶ **se˧kʰɯ˩-ʁo˩ni˩** • satin headdress • 缎子发带 ❁ Classifier: $kʰɯ˩_b$

se˧mi#˥ /se˧mi˧/ *seimi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Female goral (*Naemorhedus goral*), female blue sheep. • 母岩羊 ❁ Classifier: $mi˩_b$

se˧nɑ#˥ /se˧nɑ˧/ *seina* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: #H ► Stingy, miserly. • 吝啬 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | se˧nɑ˧-hĩ˧ ɖɯ˧-ɣ˧ɲi˩!** • It's a stingy person! • 他是一个吝啬的人！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ə˧-se˧nɑ˧? — se˧nɑ˧ | ʐwæ˨!** • Is he stingy? — Oh yes, very much so! • 他吝啬吗？ — 非常吝啬！

se˧pʰɤ˧ /se˧pʰɤ˧/ *seipe*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Fuss. • 大惊小怪，麻烦 ¶ **se˧pʰɤ˧ ʑi˧** • to make a big fuss about something • 小事大作 ❁ Classifier: $kʰwɤ˥_a$

se˧pʰɣ#˥ /se˧pʰɣ˧/ *seipu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Male goral (*Naemorhedus goral*), male blue sheep. • 公岩羊 ❁ Classifier: $mi˩_b$

se˧ʂɯ˩ /se˧ʂɯ˩/ *seishi*

VERB ❁ Tone: L# ► To waste (from Chinese 损失 'to lose; loss'). • 浪费 ¶ **ɖwæ˦˩ | se˧ʂɯ˩!** • It's a waste! • 很浪费！／太浪费了！ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 损失

se˧tʰo˩ /se˧tʰo˩/ *seito*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Tenon. • 榫头 ¶ **se˧tʰo˩ | ɖɯ˧-ɭɯ˧** • a tenon • 一个榫头 ❁ Classifier: $ɭɯ˧_b$ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 榫头

se˧zo#˥ /se˧zo˧/ *seisso*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Baby goral, baby blue sheep. • 小

岩羊 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧b

se˧ʐɯ˩ /se˧ʐɯ˩/ *sheri*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Birthday. • 生日 ¶ **se˧ʐɯ˩ ko˩** • to celebrate a birthday • 过生日 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 生日

sɤ˥ /sɤ˧/ *se* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Blood. • 血 ❁ Classifier: ʈʰɤ˥a

sɤ˥˧ /sɤ˥˧/ *seq* (Da: same, Gi: sɤ˥, Jj: ∅)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Mole; pigmented naevus. • 黑痣 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧b

sɤ˩di˩ /sɤ˩di˥˧/ *seddi* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Saw. • 锯 ¶ **sɤ˩di˥˧ | ɖɯ˩-hĩ˥˧ | ɖɯ˧-na˧** • a large saw • 一把大锯 ¶ **sɤ˩di˥˧ | ɬi˧-hĩ˧ | ɖɯ˧-na˧** • a medium-sized saw • 中间大小的锯子 ¶ **sɤ˩di˥˧ | tɕi˩-hĩ˥˧ | ɖɯ˧-na˧** • a small saw • 一把小锯 ⊡ See also: tɕʰɤ˧tɕo˩ ❁ Classifier: na˧a ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) sæ22ɖæ51

sɤ˩gwɤ˩mi˥ /se˩gwɤ˩mi˥/ *seigguami* (Dd: se˩gɣ˩)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ► Vulture. This term is not restricted to female vultures, and hence does not provide an indication on sex. • 雕（不仅来指母雕） ◈ (**syntax**) It is not possible to derive words in /-zo/ ('baby', 'little') or /-pʰv/ ('male') on the basis of a disyllabic root. The noun is now trisyllabic. ¶ **se˩gwɤ˩mi˥-pʰɣ˩** • male vulture • 公雕 ◈ (**tonology**) L+H#-L ¶ **se˩gwɤ˩mi˥-zo˩** • baby vulture • 小雕 ◈ (**tonology**) L+H#-L ¶ **se˩gwɤ˩mi˥-ʈʂʰɯ˩, | mi˩ ɲi˥!** • This vulture is a female! • 这只雕是母的！ ❁ Classifier: mi˩b

sɤ˧ɬɯ˩ /sɤ˧ɬɯ˩/ *selee*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Pear. • 梨子 ❁ Classifiers: kʰɤ˥a, ɭɯ˧b

sɤ˧sɤ˥˧ /sɤ˧sɤ˥˧/ *sese* (Jj, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: MH# ► Pleasant (circumstances). • 开心、欢乐的开心、舒畅 ¶ **si˧dzi˩-ʈʰæ˩qo˩ dzi˩, | sɤ˧sɤ˥˧ | ʐwæ˥!** • Being seated under this tree is especially pleasant! • 在树下坐着，感到很舒畅！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧-ɳɯ˧ | ɖɯ˧-dʐɯ˩ gwɤ˩-dʑo˩, | sɤ˧sɤ˥˧ | ʐwæ˥!** • He has sung for a while; it was really pleasant! • 他唱了一会，真舒畅！

sɤ˧tʰo˥˧ /sɤ˧tʰo˥˧/ *seto*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► A type of pine. • 一种松树 ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 阔松 ¶ **sɤ˧tʰo˧-dzi˥˧** • same meaning: a type of pine (word composed with addition of classifier for trees) • 同上：一种松树 ¶ **sɤ˧tʰo˧-si˥˧** • the wood of this type of pine tree • 这种松树的木头 ❁ Classifier: dzi˩b

sɤ˧tsi˥ /sɤ˧tsi˥/ *sezee* (Gi, Dd: same, Da, Jj: sɤ˧tsɯ˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Vein. • 血管 ❁ Classifier: kʰɯ˩b

si˥ /si˧/ *see* (Gi, Da, Jj: same, Dd: sɯ˧tʰɑ˧)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Wood. • 木头 ❁ Classifier: kɤ˥˧a 1

si˧a /si˧/ *see* (Jj: sɣ˧, Dd: sɯ˧sɯ˩)

VERB ❁ Tone: Ma ► To choose, to select. • 挑选 ¶ **le˧-si˧-ze˧** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has chosen • 实施 ~ 整体体：选了 ¶ **no˧ si˧-bi˧!** • You choose! / Go ahead and choose! • 你要选！ ¶ **njɤ˧-ɳɯ˧ si˧-bi˧!** • I choose! / Let me choose! • 是我来选！ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˧~tso˧ si˩** • to choose things • 选东西 ¶ **dʑɤ˩-hĩ˥ | si˧** • to choose good ones • 挑好的 ⊡ See also: si˥~si˩

si˥˧ /si˥˧/ *seeq* (Gi, Dd: same, Da, Jj: sɯ˥˧)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Liver. • 肝 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧b

si˥˧ 1 /si˥˧/ *seeq* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To shave (the beard or the head); to scrub (e.g. to scrub earth off vegetables). • 剔，刮 ¶ **mo˧ si˥** • to scrub mushrooms (to take off the earth, moss...) • 刮菌子（刮掉污垢） ¶ **mɣ˧tsɯ˧ si˥** • to shave (one's) beard • 刮胡子 ¶ **ʁo˧qʰwɤ˩ si˩** • to shave one's head • 剃头 ¶ **ʁo˧qʰwɤ˩ si˩-di˩** • Razor: object used to shave the head or the beard. (In the main consultant's youth, not every family had a razor. One would call someone to the house to shave the head or the beard. It was mostly monks and elderly people who had their heads and beards shaved.) • 理发刮刀

si˥˧ 2 /si˥˧/ *seeq*

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To murder, to kill (a human being). • 杀（人） ¶ **hĩ˧ si˩** • to kill someone • 杀人

si˧bɣ˧ /si˧bɣ˧/ *seebbu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Evil spirit. • 魔鬼 ◈ (**morphemic make-up**) It has not been possible so far to extract a monosyllabic form. ⊡ Synonym: si˧bɣ˧-mi#˥ ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧

si˧bɣ˧-mi#˥ /si˧bɣ˧mi˧/ *seebbumi* (Dd: same, Gi: sɣ˧bɣ˧mi˧, Jj: sɯ˧bɣ˧mi#˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Evil spirit (female). • 妖精 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧ ❁ Morphological makeup: si˧bɣ˧, -mi˩

si˧bɣ˧-zo#˥ /si˧bɣ˧zo˧/ *seebbusso*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Evil spirit (masculine). • 鬼 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧

si˧ɕi˥˧ /si˧ɕi˥˧/ *seexi* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Forest. • 森林 ❁ Classifier:

pʰæ˥˩a

si˧dzi˩ /si˧dzi˩/ *seezzee* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Tree. • 树 ¶ **si˧dzi˩-gɣ̩˩mi˩** • Tree trunk (a periphrase literally meaning 'body of the tree') • 树干（短语，字面意思为：树身） ❁ Classifiers: dzi˩b, ȷi˧b

si˧dzi˩-mɣ̩˩tsɯ˩ /si˧dzi˩mɣ̩˩tsɯ˩/ *seezzee muzi* (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #L- ► Radicel, rootlet, small root. • 胚根 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧b ❁ Morphological makeup: si˧dzi˩, mɣ̩˧tsɯ˥˩

si˧ʤɯ˥ /si˧ʤɯ˥/ *seejji* (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Kindling. • 火煤、火捻、火种、劈柴、引柴 ❁ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥a

si˧ʤʮ#˥ /si˧ʤʮ˧/ *seezzheu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Green wood, freshly cut wood. • 新伐材、生材、湿材 ⊡ Antonym: si˧mo˩ ❁ Classifier: kɤ˥˩a 1 ❁ Morphological makeup: si˥, ʤʮ˥

si˧gɯ˧ /si˧gɯ˧/ *seiggi* (Jj: sɯ˧gɯ˧)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Lion. • 狮子 ⊡ See also: sɯ˧tsɯ˧ ❁ Classifier: mi˩b ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) seng ge སེང་གེ

si˧gɯ˧-mi˩ /si˧gɯ˧mi˩/ *seiggimi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Lioness. • 母狮 ❁ Classifier: mi˩b

si˧gɯ˧-pʰɣ̩#˥ /si˧gɯ˧pʰɣ̩˧/ *seiggipu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Male lion. • 公狮子 ❁ Classifier: mi˩b

si˧gɯ˧-tsʰo#˥ /si˧gɯ˧tsʰo˧/ *seiggico*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Lion Dance: a masked show performed on the twenty-fifth day of the tenth month. In the past, the show was organized by the feudal lord, who took part in some of the dances in person. • 狮子舞：在十月二十五日进行的礼仪性假面表演。过去，表演由封建领主（土司）安排，他亲自参加其中的一些舞蹈。

si˧gɯ˧-zo#˥ /si˧gɯ˧zo˧/ *seiggisso*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Lion cub. • 小狮子 ❁ Classifiers: ɭɯ˧b, mi˩b

si˧kɤ˥ /si˧kɤ˥/ *seege* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Branch; rod, stick. • 树枝、小树枝，棍子 ❁ Classifier: kɤ˥˩a 1

si˩kwæ˧ /si˩kwæ˥/ *siguae*

VERB ❁ Tone: LM ► Straw (for drinking liquids). • 吸管 ¶ (Gi) **si˩kwæ˧-qo˧-ŋɯ˧ | ʈʰɯ˥** • to drink with a straw • 用吸管喝 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 吸管

si˧kwɤ˩ /si˧kwɤ˩/ *seegua*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Wooden structure (of a house), carpentry. • 木头框架，如：房子的木头框架 ¶ **ʑi˧mi˧-si˧kwɤ˩** • a house's carpentry, a house's wooden structure • 房子的木头框架 ❁ Classifier: kwɤ˩a 3 (CLF for sets of objects woven, threaded or tied together)

si˧kʰɯ#˥ /si˧kʰɯ˧/ *seekee*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► An unidentified plant; local name: 根三香. • 色疙瘩 ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 根三香 ¶ **si˧kʰɯ˧-bæ˥bæ˩** • the flower of this plant • 色疙瘩花 ⊡ See also: si˧kʰɯ˧-ɭɯ˧bɣ̩˥

si˧kʰɯ˧-ɭɯ˧bɣ̩˥ /si˧kʰɯ˧ɭɯ˧bɣ̩˥/ *seekeeleebbu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► White Chinese herbaceous peony, *Paeonia lactiflora*. • 白芍药 ⊡ See also: si˧kʰɯ#˥ ❁ Classifier: kɤ˥˩a 2 (CLF for tracts of land)

si-li-sã-lã /si-li-sã-lã/ *xieli-sala*

IDEOPHONE ❁ Tone: 0 ► Sound of small bells: 'Jingle-jingle!' • 形声词：小铃铛发出的声音："叮铃铃！" ¶ (Caravans.169, 10.24397/pangloss-0004531#S169) **ʂwɤ˧ljɤ˧-kwɤ˩ | tʰi˧-ʈʂæ˥! | si-li-sã-lã, si-li-sã-lã, si-li-sã-lã, pi˧, | gõ-ndõ, gõ-ndõ, gõ-ndõ, pi˧!** • Little bells were hung on [the horses'] chests, 'jingle-jingle-jingle!' [sound of small bells] 'dong-dong-dong!' [sound of large bells; there were various bells for livestock, including large ones for the mules, which made a deeper sound] • 马的胸前挂着小铃铛，'叮铃铃 – 叮铃铃 – 叮铃铃！'（小铃铛的声音）。'锵 – 锵 – 锵！'（大铃铛的声音；有各种牲畜用的铃铛，包括骡子用的大铃铛，发出的声音更低沉）

si˧ɭɯ#˥ /si˧ɭɯ˧/ *seelee*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Timber, lumber. • 木材、木料 ¶ **ʑi˧mi˧-si˧ɭɯ˧** • lumber for the construction of the main building of a Na farm • 建主房的木材 ¶ **ʑi˧qʰwɤ˧-si˧ɭɯ#˥** • lumber for the construction of a building • 建房子的木材 ¶ **si˧ɭɯ˧-ʑi˧qʰwɤ˥** • Lumber house, log house: house made of wood. (Na houses used to be made of lumber.) • 木房 ◈ (**tonology**) H# ⊡ Synonym: qæ˧ʈ̩˧, qæ˧do˧ ❁ Classifier: kɤ˥˩a 1

si˧mo˩ /si˧mo˩/ *seemo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Dead wood. • 枯木、老干柴（直译：死了的木头） ⊡ Antonym: si˧ʤʮ˥ ❁ Classifier: kɤ˥˩a 1 ❁ Morphological makeup: si˥, mo˩a 2

si˧na˥ /si˧na˥/ *seena*
NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Deep forest. • 森林深处（难走路） ◈ **(etymology)** Observation by Nicolas Tournadre (personal communication, 2007): nags ནགས་ means 'forest' in Tibetan, and ɕi means 'wood' in other languages of the region. ❋ Classifier: pʰæ˥a

si˩qʰɑ˩ /si˩qʰɑ˥/ *seekha*
NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Plum tree, prune tree. • 梅子 ¶ **si˩qʰɑ˩-dʑɯ˩** • a liquid prepared from plums, which served as an equivalent of vinegar (vinegar was introduced late: it was bought in Chinese areas) • 用梅子做的一种汁，用法类似于醋。过去，永宁没有醋，醋是从内地买来的。

si˧-ʁæ˧bæ˥ /si˧ʁæ˧bæ˥/ *seehraebbae* (Jj: ∅)
NOUN ❋ Tone: -H# ► Wooden plate. • 木盘子 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b

si˧ʁo#˥ /si˧ʁo˧/ *seewo*
NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Fruit tree. • 果树 ❋ Classifier: dzi˩b

si˧ʁo˧si˧ʅɯ#˥ /si˧ʁo˧si˧ʅɯ˧/ *seewoseelee* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: sɯ˧ʁɣ˧sɯ˧lɯ#˥, Dd: si˧ʁu˧sɯ˧lɯ˧)
NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Fruit. • 水果 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) si˧ʁo˧si˧ʅɯ˧ɲi˥** • ~ COP • 是水果。 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b

si˧-sæ˥qʰɣ˩ /si˧sæ˥qʰɣ˩/ *seesaekheu* (Gi: ∅, Jj: sɯ˧-sæ˥qʰɣ˩)
NOUN ❋ Tone: #H- ► Birch, *Betula szechuanica (Betula Pendula var. szechuanica)*. • 四川桦树，白桦树

si˥~si˩ /si˧si˩/ *seesee* (Dd: sɯ˧sɯ˩)
VERB ❋ Tone: H- ► To choose, to select (reduplicated form). • 挑选（重叠形式） ¶ **le˧-si˥~si˩** • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ¶ **tso˧~tso˧ si˧~si˥** • to choose things • 选选东西 ¶ **le˧-si˥~si˩ | le˧-dzɯ˥!** • Pick and choose what you like! / Pick and choose what you want to eat! (Context: telling a guest who is finishing up a stir-fried dish to pick and choose as he likes, with chopsticks, without feeling pressure to eat every bit: for instance leaving out hot peppers, onion stems and such.) • 挑着吃吧！（语境：客人拿起一盘菜，准备吃完。主妇（阿妈）告诉他可以选择他想吃的东西（用筷子一口一口地夹菜），而不必吃掉整盘的全部内容。如：可以不吃炒菜里的辣椒和葱。） ❋ Morphological makeup: si˧a

si˧si˩ /si˧si˩/ *sisi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same, Dd: sɯ˧sɯ˩)
ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: L# ► Raw. • 生（不熟） ¶ **ʂe˧si˧si#˥** • raw meat • 生肉 ▣ See also: ʈʂe˧ si˧si˥

si˧tʰɣ#˥ /si˧tʰɣ˧/ *seetu*
NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► A piece of furniture of the main room, which constitutes the symbolic dwelling of ancestors, and serves as an altar; on the New Year, some candles are lighted on it. • 供桌：主屋里面的一个家具，是祖先的象征性住所。 ¶ **ʐi˧dɣ˧-nɣ˩mi˩, | si˧tʰɣ˧!** • The heart of the house is the altar to the ancestors! • 屋子的中心，就是祖先的供桌！

si˩tsʰɤ˩ /si˩tsʰɤ˥/ *seece* (Gi: same, Jj: sɯ˩tsʰɤ˩, Dd: tsʰɤ˩tsʰɤ˩)
NOUN ❋ Tone: L ① ► Leaf. • 叶子 ¶ **si˧dzi˩-si˩tsʰɤ˩** • tree leaf • 树叶 ❋ Classifier: tsʰɤ˥a ② ► Cock's comb. • 鸡冠 ¶ **æ˧ʂwæ˥-si˩tsʰɤ˩** • comb of (a) cock • 公鸡冠

so˥ 1 /so˧/ *so*
NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Offering to the gods, given to them in the morning; it comprises tea, butter, flour, and honey; it is burnt over a fire of pine needles. • 早上献给神的食物（含茶、酥油、面、蜂蜜），扔进松针火里烧 ¶ (Dd) **so˧ qæ˩** • to burn an offering • 烧献给神（食物，……） ¶ (La) **so˧ | tʰi˧-qæ˩, | so˧dze˧ tʰi˧-kʰɯ˥** • to burn an offering containing a special blend of ingredients • 烧蜂蜜献给神 ❋ Classifier: æ˩a 3

so˥ 2 /ɖɯ˧ so˥/ *so*
CLASSIFIER ❋ Tone: H* ► A thing (no plural; only used in the negative construction "there is not a thing"). • 量词：样东西，如：'一样东西都没有' ◈ **(syntax)** This classifier can only be used in the negative, which rules out association with numerals other than 'one': it is not possible to say ‡ɲi˧-so˥ and so on. ¶ **ɖɯ˧-↑so˥ | mɤ˧-dʑo˧!** • There is simply nothing at all! (A polite statement made by the host when welcoming a guest for a meal, apologizing, in self-deprecation, for not offering a meal commensurate to one's wishes.) • 一样也没有！／没什么东西！（请客时的礼貌、自我贬低说法：请客人原谅菜不够丰盛） ▣ See also: sɑ˥ 2

so˧a /ɖɯ˧ so˧/ *so*
CLASSIFIER ❋ Tone: M_a ► Classifier for mornings. • 量词：早晨（一个） ¶ **mɣ˩si˧-njɤ˥ | ɖɯ˧-so˧, | njɤ˧le˧gɣ˧ | ɖɯ˧-ɲi˥, | mɣ˧kʰɣ˥ | ɖɯ˧-hɑ̃˥!** • 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’。）
¶ **tʰɣ̩˦-so˩** • that morning • 那天早上

so˩ /so˦/ *so* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NUMERAL ❋ Tone: L ► Three. • 三 ◈ (**phonology**) The tone of the figure ‘three’ is inferred from the tone pattern of the phrase ‘three hornfuls’, /so˩-qʰɣ̩˩tʰɣ̩˥/ (the classifier is /qʰɣ̩˦tʰɣ̩#˥/). ¶ **ɖɯ˥, | ɲi˥, | so˦, | ʐɣ̩˦, | ŋwɤ˦, | qʰɣ̩˥, | ʂɯ˦, | hõ˥, | gɣ̩˦, | tsʰe˦** • Numbers from one to ten. • 数字从一到十。

so˩ₐ 1 /so˥/ *soq* (Dd: same)
ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: Lₐ ► Good, pleasant to the taste or smell. • 香（吃得香，气味香）

so˩ₐ 2 /so˥/ *soq* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ❋ Tone: Lₐ ① ► To study. • 学习 ¶ **tʰæ˦ɻæ˩ so˩** • to study (books) • 读书、学习 ¶ **so˩ mɤ˩-se˥!** • There’s no end of it! / One is never done with studying! (A comment about the linguist’s endeavour to study a language: unlike manual work, it is never really finished.) • 学不完！（关于语言学家的工作：做不完，不像做手工可以有一个明确的终点。） ¶ **ɖɯ˦-so˦~so˥-ɣ̩˩** • to study a little • 学一学 ¶ **le˦-so˩-ŋɯ˩, | kɣ̩˦ ɲi˥-mæ˩!** • By learning, one becomes able (to do things)! (About the necessity of schooling and learning: those who do not learn computers, foreign languages... are unable to find a good job.) • 通过学习，就会了！ ② ► To follow the example of someone, to imitate someone. • 学一个人、模仿一个人 ¶ **tʰɣ̩˦ tʰɑ˦-so˥!** • Don’t follow his example! / Don’t do like him! • 别学他！／别做得像他一样！ ③ ► To teach. • 教 ¶ **tʰæ˦ɻæ˩ so˩** • to teach • 教书 ¶ **njɤ˦-ŋɯ˦ | no˦ so˦-bi˦!** • I’m going to teach you! / Let me teach you! • 我来教你！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦=bɣ̩˦ ʤʐɣ̩˦, | li˩ tɕʰi˥! | ʈʂʰɯ˦, | tʰæ˦ɣ̩˩ so˩!** • Her spouse sells tea! As for her, she is a teacher! • 她的爱人是卖茶叶的！她呢，教书（她是老师）！ ❋ Comparanda: (Pumi) swə̃51

so˥ /so˥/ *soq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: MH ① ► Breath. • （一口）气 ❋ Classifier: kʰɯ˩ᵦ (CLF for elongated objects) ② ► Vapour. • 蒸汽 ¶ **so˦ tʰɣ̩˥-ze˩** • Vapour is coming out. • 热气冒出来了。

so˦dze#˥ /so˦dze˦/ *sozzei*
NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Offering to the gods, given to them in the morning; it comprises various ingredients, including flowers, tea, butter, flour, and honey; it is burnt over a fire of pine needles. • 早上献给神的食物（含茶、酥油、面、蜂蜜），扔进松针火里烧 ¶ **bæ˩bæ˥, | ʁo˩kʰɣ̩˥, | mɤ˦pʰɻ̩˦, | ŋæ˦, | tsɑ˦bɤ˦, | dze˩mi˦-dze˦.** • list of ingredients of the offering to the gods: flowers, sandalwood, butter, milk, flour and honey • 配料：花、香木、酥油、奶、面粉、蜂蜜。 ❋ Classifier: æ̆˩ₐ 3

so˦dʑɯ#˥ /so˦dʑɯ˦/ *sojji*
NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Crevice, pit. • 深坑 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˦ᵦ

so˦hã˩ /so˦hã˩/ *sohan* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
ADVERB ❋ Tone: L# ► Tomorrow evening. • 明晚 ¶ **so˦hã˩ | -ɖɯ˩hã˥** • tomorrow evening • 明天晚上

so˦hwɤ˩ /so˦hwɤ˩/ *sohua* (Jj, Dd: ∅)
ADVERB ❋ Tone: L# ► Afterwards; later; from now on. • 后来、以后，从此以后

so˦jɤ˩ /so˦jɤ˩/ *soye*
NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Principles, teachings. • 道德原则、道德准则 ¶ **so˦jɤ˩ ʤɤ˩** • to have good principles, to have a good education, to be well brought up • 有良好的原则、接受良好的教育、受到良好的培养 ¶ (Benevolence.259, 10.24397/pangloss-0009081#S259) **“no˦=ɣ̩˩ | ɑ˩ʁo˦ so˦jɤ˩ ʤɤ˩!” | pi˦-kɣ̩˩.** • “You have good principles in your family,” he said. • 他说：“你的家庭有很好的原则。” ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦=ɣ̩˩, | so˦jɤ˩ | mɤ˦-ʤɤ˩!** • That family doesn’t have exemplary habits. They don’t instil good principles in their members. • 那个家庭没有模范习惯。他们没有向家庭成员灌输良好的原则。 ⊡ See also: so˩ₐ 2

so˦ʝi˥$ /so˦ʝi˥/ *soyi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
ADVERB ❋ Tone: H$ ► Next year. • 明年 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) so˦ʝi˦=bɣ̩˦** • poss: of next year, next year’s • 属式：名年的

so˦lo˦ /so˦lo˦/ *solo*
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Influence, example (in education). • 影响，榜样 ¶ **so˦lo˦ dzɑ˦! | mɤ˦-ʤɤ˩-hĩ˩ | ɖɯ˦-ʑi˩ ɲi˩!** • He/she has a bad influence / he/she gives a bad example! (His/her family) is a bad family! • 他（对周围的人）有一个不好的影响！（他的家庭）是个不好的家庭！ ¶ **so˦lo˦ mɤ˦-ʤɤ˩!** • His/her example/influence is not good. • （他对别人的）影响不好。 ¶ **so˦lo˦ ʤɤ˩** • good influence; good example; good education • 好榜样、好例子、好教育

so˦-ɬi˦mi˦ /so˦ɬi˦mi˦/ *solhimi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Third month. • 三月

so˧ɲi˥ /so˧ɲi˥/ *soni* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
ADVERB ► Tomorrow. • 明天、第二天

so˧ qæ˩ /so˧ qæ˩/ *Soghae*
NOUN ✵ Tone: L# ► Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: "*Soghae*", literally 'burning incense'. This ritual is mainly recited during harvest celebrations, when there is a new addition to the family, at the birth of domestic animals large and small, and at sacrifices to the mountain gods. In autumn, sacrifices are made to the mountain gods as well as to the gods of livestock, water, sky and land. The names of the gods recited during the rituals vary depending on the place and time. The tone of voice is mostly one of gratefulness, humility and supplication. Some passages are sung, while others are chanted. Accompanying actions include blowing the conch and beating the drum and gong. Participants in the ceremony, regardless of their age, are required to kowtow in the direction of the gods and to bow to the *ddabe* in thanksgiving. The procedure of the ceremony is essentially as follows: a table is placed in the house, a butter lamp is lit on the tabletop, two bunches of flowers are placed behind the lamp, and butter tea, preserved pig and grains are placed as an offering, next to the table. In front of the *ddabe*, a pot of beverage made of fresh milk and water is placed. (Source: Latami Wangyong.) • 达巴《梭嘎》经，也称作《梭改》经。分'大'与'小'两种。""梭嘎"即煨桑、烧香。这个经典主要在喜庆丰收、家里新添人丁、大小牲畜下崽、祭祀山神等时节念诵。秋天祭祀山神的同时也祭祀牲畜神、水神、天神和土地神。祭祀过程中念到的神名因居住地的不同而有变化，其他内容大同小异。祭祀口诵赞美语很多，语气为祈求语，或者谦卑语较多。有些段落是唱词，有些段落则是经文格式，韵律感很强。辅助的仪式方式有吹海螺，敲鼓和打锣。参加仪式的成员不分长幼都要向诸神方向磕头和向达巴磕头谢恩。仪式的程序大致是：在屋里放置一张桌子，桌面点上酥油灯，灯后放两束花，旁边敬着酥油茶、猪膘肉和五谷杂粮。达巴前放置一盆由鲜奶和清水融成的净水，一边念诵一边祭祀。"（拉他咪王勇） ✵ Morphological makeup: so˥1, qæ˩1

so˩~so˥ /so˩so˥/ *soso* (Jj: same)
VERB ✵ Tone: LM+MH# ► To rub in one's hands. • 揉在手里 ◈ (**tonology**) The tones of the reduplicated form point to a simplex form carrying MH tone. ¶ **le˧-so˩~so˩** • ACCOMP ~ • 揉来揉去

so˧tsʰi˥ /so˧tsʰi˥/ *socee*
VERB ✵ Tone: H# ► To breathe. • 呼吸 ¶ **so˧tsʰi˥ | ʐwæ˥** • to breathe heavily, to pant • 喘气 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) mɤ˧-so˧tsʰi˥** • NEG ~: not to pant • 否定~：不喘气 ¶ **so˧tsʰi˥-so˩hæ̃˩-ɻ̩˩** • to sigh • 叹息

so˧tsʰi˧ /so˧tsʰi˧/ *socee* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NUMERAL ✵ Tone: M ► 30. • 三十

so˧tsʰi˧ɲi˧ /so˧tsʰi˧ɲi˧/ *soceeni* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► The 30th day of the month. • 三十号

sɯ˥1 /sɯ˧/ *si* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)
VERB ✵ Tone: H ► To whet. • 磨（刀） ¶ **ʤɯ˧-sɯ˧~sɯ˧-ɻ̩˥** • to whet a little • 磨一磨 ¶ **sɯ˩tʰi˩ sɯ˥** • to whet a knife • 磨刀

sɯ˥2 /sɯ˧/ *si* (Gi, Da, Dd: same)
VERB ✵ Tone: H ► To know. • 知道 ¶ **mɤ˧-sɯ˥** • NEG ~: not to know • 否定~：不知道

-sɯ˧ /sɯ˧/ *see*
SUFFIX ✵ Tone: M ► First, at first, in the first place; anymore (in "not anymore"). • 首先、先 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) njɤ˧ ʈʂʰɯ˧-sɯ˩ | dzɯ˧-bi˧!** • Let me eat this one first! / I'll eat this one first! • 我要先吃这个！ ¶ **njɤ˧ | ʈʂʰɯ˧-sɯ˩ | li˧-bi˧!** • I'll read this one first! (Context: examining two books, and deciding which one to read first) • 我要先读这本！ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʈʂʰɯ˧ sɯ˩ | hwæ˧-bi˧!** • Let's buy this one first! • 先买这个吧！ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʈʂʰɯ˧ sɯ˩ | tɕʰi˧-bi˧!** • Let's sell this one first! • 先卖这个吧！ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʈʂʰɯ˧ sɯ˩ | dzɯ˧-bi˧!** • Let's eat this one first! • 先吃这个吧！ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʈʂʰɯ˧ sɯ˩ | ʑi˩-bi˥** • Let's pick up this one first! • 先拿这个吧！ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʈʂʰɯ˧ sɯ˩ | tʰɯ˩-bi˥** • Let's drink this one first! • 先喝这个吧！ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʈʂʰɯ˧ sɯ˩ | la˧-bi˥** • Let's beat this one first! • 先打这个吧！ ¶ **tʏ˧tʏ˥ sɯ˩ | tʰi˧-tsʰi˥!** • 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˧-sɯ˧ gʏ˧~gʏ˥!** • Do your own work first! / Please work on your own for a start! (Context: when I arrive for a morning class, the consultant is busy; she knows that I have various tasks to do, some of which I can do on my own, such as verifying texts that have already been transcribed; she tells me: "Please work on your own for a start!") • 你先自己

工作（一会）吧！（情景：调查者早上到合作人的家，但她忙着，而她知道调查者有不同类型的工作要做，其中有一些可以自己做，比如重新核对记录过的长篇语料。她说：“你先忙自己的一会吧！”） ¶ (Gi) **kʰɣ̩˩mi˩-ha˥ | tʰa˩-sɯ˩-ki˥!** • Don’t feed the dog yet! / Don’t give the dog food yet! • 先别喂狗！／先别给狗食！／不要现在给狗食！ ¶ **ha˩-sɯ˩ | tʰi˩-tɕʏ˥!** • First, let’s cook the rice / let’s start the rice cooker! • 先煮饭！

sɯ˩a /sɯ˩/ *si* (Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: Ma ① ► To string (beads). • 串（珠） ¶ **sɯ˩ɻ̩˩ sɯ˩** • to string beads • 串珠 ¶ **le˩-sɯ˩-se˩-ze˩** • (I) have finished stringing (beads) • 串完了！ ¶ **kʰɯ˩ sɯ˩** • to thread (the needle), to thread the thread (through the needle) • 穿（针）引线，将线穿过（针眼） ¶ **ʁo˩ sɯ˥** • to thread the needle, to thread the thread through the needle • 穿针引线，将线穿过针眼 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˩~tso˩ sɯ˩** • to string things • 串东西 ② ► To put on (a skirt). • 穿（裙子） ¶ **ʈʰæ˩qʰwʏ˩ sɯ˩** • to put on a skirt • 穿裙子

sɯ˩a /sɯ˥/ *siq* (Dd: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: La ► To live, to be alive. • 活 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˩ tʰi˩-sɯ˩-dʑo˩!** • (S)he is alive! • 他活着！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˩ | mʏ˩-ʂɯ˩! | tʰi˩-sɯ˩-dʑo˩!** • 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）

sɯ˩bɣ̩˩tʰɣ̩˥ (sɯ˩pɣ̩˩tʰɣ̩˥?) /sɯ˩bɣ̩˩tʰɣ̩˥/ *Sibbutu*

NOUN ✵ Tone: H#? H$? MH#? ► Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: “*Sibbutu*”. “There are many different versions of *Sibbutu*. For example, it is a blessing recited (i) for the rite of passage to adulthood at the age of thirteen, (ii) during funeral ceremonies, (iii) on festive occasions and (iv) in honour of the ancestors.” (Source: Latami Wangyong.) • 达巴《斯部图》经，也称作《斯部吐》经。“‘斯部图’有多种不同版本。如为年满 13 虚岁举行成年礼仪式口诵的祝福经典，在丧葬仪式时念诵的经典，在节日里念诵的经典以及祭祀祖先时念诵的经典。”（拉他咪王勇）

sɯ˩gɣ#˥ /sɯ˩gɣ˩/ *siggu* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: ∅, Dd: si˩gɣ˩ ◈ (**semantics**) The speaker seems to be re-analyzing the first syllable as the morpheme /si˥/ ‘wood’, through a mistaken folk etymology (crates and cupboards being made of wood).)

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Box, case. • 箱子，柜子 ✵ Classifier: ɭɯ˩b

sɯ˩kʰɯ˩ /sɯ˩kʰɯ˩/ *sikee*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L# ► Sikee: the ritual performed for the death of a female relative who left her maternal home to marry. “When the father-in-law or mother-in-law of their sister passes away, the brothers have to go to the funeral ceremony to carry out a ritual involving the recitation of a specific piece by the *ddabe*. It expresses the love of brothers and sisters: the sister lived with her brothers and sisters when she was unmarried; after married, she was busy with her new family. In this ceremony, the brother contributes a cow or a goat to support his sister, thereby expressing that they share the same burden.” (Latami Wangyong) • 《斯克》：嫁到外边的女人去世时进行的仪式。 ¶ **sɯ˩kʰɯ˩ hĩ˩: | ɖɯ˩-ʐi˩.** • The people who come together for the sikee ritual are a family. / The people who come together for the sikee ritual are the whole family. • 参加‘斯克’仪式的人是一家人。／参加‘斯克’仪式的人就是整个家庭。 ▣ See also: ʈʂo˩kʰɯ˩

sɯ˩ljʏ˥ /sɯ˩ljʏ˥/ *silia*

NOUN ✵ Tone: MH# ► Plastic. • 塑料 ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 塑料

sɯ˩ljʏ˩tʰo˥ /sɯ˩ljʏ˩tʰo˥/ *siliato*

NOUN ✵ Tone: MH# ► Plastic jerrican; used to store and transport drinking water. • 塑料桶 ✵ Classifier: ɭɯ˩b ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 塑料桶

sɯ˩mʏ˩ /sɯ˩mʏ˩/ *sime*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L# ► Purple perilla, *Perilla frutescens*, akajiso. • 紫苏 ¶ **sɯ˩mʏ˩, | ɬi˩di˩ | tɣ̩˩-kɣ̩˥!** • 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！ ¶ **sɯ˩mʏ˩-dze˩** • candy containing purple perilla seeds • 含紫苏的糖果 ¶ **sɯ˩mʏ˩-mæ˩ɻæ˩** • purple perilla oil • 紫苏油

sɯ˩pɻ̩˩ /sɯ˩pɻ̩˩/ *sibeu* (Dd: same, Gi: dʑi˩-sɯ˩pɣ̩˥, Da: sɯ˥pɣ̩˩)

NOUN ✵ Tone: L# ► Urinary bladder. • 膀胱 ✵ Classifier: kʏ˥

sɯ˩pɻ̩˩ /sɯ˩pɻ̩˥/ *sibu*

NOUN ► Blister (on the hands or feet), raised spot. • 水泡（摩擦起的水泡或烫伤起的水泡）。 ◈ (**tonology**) L ¶ **sɯ˩pɻ̩˩ qʰwæ˥-ze˩!** • A blister has formed! / A raised spot has formed! • 起了水泡！ ✵ Classifier: ɭɯ˩b

sɯ˩pɻ̩˩-ni˩gɣ˩ /sɯ˩pɻ̩˩ni˩gɣ˩/ *sibeu niq ggu* (Gi, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: L#- ► Swollen: literally: ‘like a blad-

der'. • 膀肿

sɯ˧pɻ̩˧-sɯ˥nɑ˩ /sɯ˧pɻ̩˧sɯ˥nɑ˩/ *sibusina* (Gi, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: #H- ► Caterpillar. • 毛虫 ❋ Classifier: mi˩b

sɯ˧pʰi˧ /sɯ˧pʰi˧/ *sipi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Chieftain, nobleman, lord: the highest of the three castes (ranks) in feudal society. • 贵族，土司，奴隶主，官。音译："司沛" ¶ **ɖæ˩mi˧-sɯ˩pʰi˩** • the noblemen at the monastery • 大寺贵族 ¶ **sɯ˧pʰi˧ hĩ˩** • the nobleman's subjects, the nobleman's people • 贵族的臣子、贵族手下的人 ❋ Classifier: ɣ˧

sɯ˧pʰi˧-zo˧ /sɯ˧pʰi˧zo˧/ *sipisso* (Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Young man of the nobility. • 少爷 ❋ Classifier: ɣ˧ ❋ Morphological makeup: sɯ˧pʰi˧, zo˥

sɯ˧ɻæ˧ /sɯ˧ɻæ˧/ *silae* (Gi, Da, Jj: same, Dd: si˧ɻæ˧ ◈ (**semantics**) The speaker seems to be re-analyzing the first syllable as the morpheme /si˥/ 'wood', through a mistaken folk etymology (crates and cupboards being made of wood).)
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Table. • 桌子 ▣ See also: ʈʂo˧tsɯ˥ ❋ Classifier: pɤ˩b

sɯ˧ɻ̩˧ /sɯ˧ɻ̩˧/ *si'er* (Dd: same, Jj: sɯ˧ɻ̩#˥)
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Bead, pearl. • 珠，珠子，珍珠 ❋ Classifier: ʃɯ˧b

sɯ˩ɻ̩˩ /sɯ˩ɻ̩˩/ *si'er*
NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Whetting-stone. • 磨刀石 ❋ Classifier: ʃɯ˧b

sɯ˧ʑ̩#˥ /sɯ˧ʔʑ̩˧/ *see'eun*
NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Tree trunk. • 树干 ¶ **si˧dzi˩ tʰɣ̩˩-dzi˩, | sɯ˧ʑ̩˧ dʐɤ˥!** • This tree has a good trunk! (i.e. it is suitable for use in carpentry, making furniture...) • 这是棵好树！（可以用做木料） ❋ Classifier: lo˩

sɯ˧ʑ̩˧mi#˥ /sɯ˧ʔʑ̩˧mi˧/ *si'eunmi* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Backbone. • 脊椎骨 ▣ See also: ʑ̩˧kɤ˩ ❋ Classifier: dzi˩b

sɯ˧~sɯ˥ /sɯ˧sɯ˥/ *sisi* (Jj: same)
VERB ❋ Tone: H# ► To string (beads). • 串（珠） ¶ **sɯ˧ɻ̩˧ sɯ˥~sɯ˩** • to string beads • 串珠 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-sɯ˥~sɯ˩** • to string (beads) • 串（珠） ❋ Morphological makeup: sɯ˧a

sɯ˩tʰi˩ /sɯ˩tʰi˩/ *seeti* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Knife. • 刀 ❋ Classifier: nɑ˧a

sɯ˩tʰi˩-kʰɯ˥ʐi˩ /sɯ˩tʰi˩kʰɯ˥ʐi˩/ *seeti keexxi* (Jj: same, Gi: sɯ˩tʰi˩-ʁo˩qɑ˧, Da: sɯ˧tʰi˧-kʰɯ˥ʤi˧)
NOUN ❋ Tone: L+#H- ► Knife sheath. • 刀鞘 ❋ Classifier: ʃɯ˧b ❋ Morphological makeup: sɯ˩tʰi˩, kʰɯ˥1

sɯ˧tsɯ˧ /sɯ˧tsɯ˧/ *shizi*
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Lion. • 狮子 ▣ See also: si˧gɯ˧ ❋ Classifier: mi˩b ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 狮子

sɯ˧tsɯ˩ /sɯ˧tsɯ˩/ *sizi*
NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Camphor • 樟 ¶ **sɯ˧tsɯ˩-dzi˩** • camphor tree: a large evergreen tree • 樟树 ¶ **æ˩ ʂe˥-qo˩, | sɯ˧tsɯ˩ kʰɯ˩!** • When cooking chicken meat [boiling chicken soup], one puts in camphor (among other spices)! / Camphor is one of the spices used when boiling chicken meat! • （煮）肌肉的时候，往里面放（一点）樟！

sɯ˧ʈɣ˥ /sɯ˧ʈɣ˥/ *sideu*
NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Callus. • 茧子 ¶ **hĩ˧ ʈʂʰɯ˧-ɣ˧=bɣ˧ | mɣ˧ɲi˧, | sɯ˧ʈɣ˥ ʁo˩!** • This person's thumb has a callus / developed a callus! • 这个人的拇指有茧子！ ¶ **sɯ˧ʈɣ˥ | mɤ˧-ʁo˩-ze˩!** • The callus is gone! / There is no callus anymore! • 没有茧子了！ ¶ **sɯ˧ʈɣ˥ ʁo˩-ze˩!** • A callus has formed! • 磨出了茧子！ ¶ **sɯ˧ʈɣ˥ dʐo˩-ze˩!** • A callus has formed! • 有了茧子！ ❋ Classifier: ʃɯ˧b

sɯ˧ʈʂʰwæ˥ /sɯ˧ʈʂʰwæ˥/ *Sichuae*
NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Sichuan. • 四川 ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 四川

sɯ˧zɯ#˥ /sɯ˧zɯ˧/ *sissi* (Dd: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Family community (translation proposed by Fu Maoji 1983:24). This is a lower level than the 'clan' (literally: 'bone'). This family unit (lineage) had between 50 and 100 members, according to counts made in the second half of the twentieth century: see Yan et al. (1984: 31sq). • 家庭社区、支系。傅懋勣（1983:24）翻译为'家庭社区'。这是比"家族"（"骨"）更小的单位。根据二十世纪下半叶的统计，这个家庭单位有 50 到 100 名成员（见严汝娴、宋兆麟（1984：31sq））。汉语音译：'斯日'。 ¶ **sɯ˧zɯ˧ ɖɯ˧-lo˩** • one family community • 一个支系，一条线 ¶ **sɯ˧zɯ˧ ɖɯ˧-ʁwɤ˧** • one family community • 一个支系，一条线 ¶ **sɯ˧zɯ˧ ə˩-dʐo˩?** • Is the family large? (Question asked as part of discussions preliminary to marriage: Will the bride have a large family around her, be surrounded

by a large family? A small family is considered much less attractive than a large one.) • 家庭社区齐全吗？／家庭社区，人多吗？（谈婚姻前的题目之一：男方家庭社区人多不多。以人多为好。） ¶ **õ˧-hĩ˥ | ɖɯ˧-sɯ˧zɯ˧** • the entire family community of one's relatives (literally: "one's men") • 自己亲戚的整个家庭社区、整个支系（字面意思："自己人的整个支系"）。 ¶ (Sister.99, 10.24397/pangloss-0004342#S99)

❋ Classifiers: lo˩, ʁwɤ˧a 2

ʂ

ʂɑ˩tʰɑ˧-dze#˥ /ʂɑ˩tʰɑ˧dze˧/ *shatazzei*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Brown sugar. This is a relatively early loanword from Chinese: to the Chinese word for 'sugar powder' is added the Na word for 'sugar', and the whole expression refers specifically to brown sugar, not to sugar powder (in fact, brown sugar used to come as blocks, not as powder). • 红糖。由相对早的汉语借加摩梭词组成的：汉语的'砂糖'加上摩梭语的'糖'。要注意这个词来指红糖，而不来指砂糖：借来的成分已经融化到摩梭词汇了。 ⊡ See also: ho˩tʰɑ˩ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 砂糖

ʂæ˧ /ʂæ˧/ *shae* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M ① ► Long. • 长 ¶ **qʰɑ˧-ʂæ˧-gɣ˧** • extremely long • 非常长 ¶ **le˧-ʈɤ˧-le˧-ʂæ˧ (+kʰɯ˥)** • to lengthen • 拉长 ⊡ See also: zɐ̈æ˩ʂæ˧ ② ► Distant, far. • 远

ʂæ˩ /ʂæ̀/ *shaeq*
VERB ❁ Tone: L ► To lead along (by hand, halter...). • 牵（牵着牛） ¶ **kʰɣ˧ ʂæ˥** • to lead a dog; to hunt • 遛狗，狩猎 ¶ **kʰɣ˧ʂæ˧ hɯ˥** • gone hunting, out hunting • 狩猎去了 ⊡ See also: ʂæ˩~ʂæ˥

ʂæ˥ /ʂæ˥/ *shaeq* (Gi: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: MH ① ► To tie into bundles. • 捆成一包 ¶ **le˧-ʂæ˥** • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ¶ **hɑ˧ ʂæ˩** • to tie freshly cut rice into bundles • 刚收割的稻子，捆成捆 ② ► To wrap, to pack. • 包 ¶ **ʂæ˩~ʂæ˥** • ~ RED: to wrap, to pack • ~ 重叠：包一包 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʂæ˩~ʂæ˧-ze˥** • RED PFV • ~ 重叠 整体体 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˧~tso˧ ʂæ˥~ʂæ˩** • to wrap things • 包一包东西

ʂæ˥ₐ /ɖɯ˧ ʂæ˥/ *shae* (Jj: same)
CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: MHₐ ► 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 ¶ **zɯ˧ | ɖɯ˧-ʂæ˥** • a sheaf of grass • 一捆草 ¶ **ɕi˧ʅɯ˧ | ɖɯ˧-ʂæ˥** • a sheaf of rice • 一捆稻谷

ʂæ˧ɖæ#˥ /ʂæ˧ɖæ˧/ *shaeddae*
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Difference in length. • 长度区别 ¶ **ʂæ˧ɖæ˧ di˥, | mɤ˧-dʐɤ˩!** • 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） ¶ **ʂæ˧ɖæ˧ | mɤ˧-di˩!** • There are no differences in length! (i.e. the timber is suitable for use in construction; same context as previous example) • 没有长度区别，都一样齐！（等于是好的建房木料）（情景：同上） ❁ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥ₐ

ʂæ˧hæ˥ /ʂæ˧hæ˥/ *Shaehae*
NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Shanghai. • 上海 ¶ **ʂæ˧hæ˥-hĩ˩** • person from Shanghai • 上海人 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 上海

ʂæ˥-ljɤ˩ /ʂæ˧ljɤ˩/ *shaelia*
VERB ❁ Tone: H.L ► To discuss. • 商量 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 商量

ʂæ˧-lo˩pɣ˩ /ʂæ˧lo˩pɣ˩/ *shaelobu*
NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Scabious. • 山萝卜 ⊡ See also: hwɤ˧li˧-hwæ˧qʰæ#˥ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 山萝卜

ʂæ˧pʰi˧ /ʂæ˧pʰi˧/ *shaepi*
NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Commodity, goods, merchandise. • 商品 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 商品

ʂæ˩ʑ̩˩ /ʂæ˩ʔʑ̩̀/ *shae'eun* (Gi: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Bone. • 骨头 ❁ Classifier: kɤ˥ₐ 1 ❁ Morphological makeup: ʑ̩˥ 1

ʂæ˧ʁwɤ˩ /ʂæ˧ʁwɤ˩/ *Shaewua*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Shaewua: the name of a village in the Lijiang plain, Shuhe in Chinese. The land in this village was poor, and many of its inhabitants turned to trade and travelled all over the region, earning the village a reputation as far afield as Yongning. • 束河（旧称：龙泉）：丽江坝子里的一个村落。由于束河商人多，经常有束河人到永宁等地，使得相当多的永宁人熟悉那个村落名。 ❁ Etymology: (Naxi loanword) sɑ˥wɤ˧

ʂæ˩~ʂæ˥ /ʂæ˩ʂæ˥/ *shaeq* (Gi: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ① ► To wrap, to pack (reduplicated form). • 包一包（'包'的重叠形式） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʂæ˩~ʂæ˧-ze˥** • ~ PFV • ~ 整体体 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˧~tso˧ ʂæ˥~ʂæ˩** • to wrap things • 包一包东西 ② ► To bandage a wound, to dress a wound. • 包扎（伤口） ¶ **mi˧tʰɣ˧, | le˧-ʂæ˩~ʂæ˩!** • When someone gets wounded, we bandage the wound! / In case of wound, one bandages it! • （有人）受伤，（就要）包扎！／有人受伤，我们包扎！ ❁ Morphological makeup: ʂæ˥

ʂæ˧tsɯ˧ /ʂæ˧tsɯ˧/ *shaezi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Kaftan: clothing that children used to wear before they came of age: a loose robe (the same for girls and boys); also worn by adult men in earlier times. • 褡、卡夫坦长衣：成年前男女小孩均穿的褡，成年男人也穿 ⊡ Synonym: ba˩la˩-ʂæ˩tsɯ˥, mæ˧ʂæ˩, ba˩la˩-mæ˩ʂæ˥ ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˥$_a$ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 衫子

ʂe˥1 /ʂe˧/ *shei* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Meat, flesh. • 肉，肌肉 ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) ʂi51

ʂe˥2 /ʂe˧/ *shei*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Unripe cereals. • 未熟粮食 ⊡ Synonym: ʂe˧do˥

ʂe˧$_a$ /ʂe˧/ *shei* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M$_a$ ► To look for, to search for; to procure, to get, to fetch. • 寻找 ¶ **le˧-ʂe˧ le˧-ɖɯ˧-ze˧!** • (I) looked for something, and I found it! • （我）找了……就找到了！／找到了！ ¶ **hĩ˧ ɖɯ˧-ʏ˧ 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） ¶ **hĩ˧ ʂe˩** • to take a wife, to marry a wife • 娶媳妇 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˧~tso˧ ʂe˩** • to look for things • 找东西 ¶ **lo˧ mɤ˧-dʐo˧, | lo˧ ʂe˧!** • [(S)he] looks for complications / creates unnecessary complications! (Literally: 'to look for work when there isn't any'.) ◈ **(semantics)** The phrase is pejorative, but can be used approvingly, by antiphrasis, when someone is being active and diligent, taking up tasks and getting them done before anyone needs to ask them to. • 没事找事！ ¶ **le˧-ʂe˧ tʰi˧-tɕɯ˥** • 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˩ /ʂe˧/ *shei*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Iron (monosyllable). • 铁（单音节）

ʂe˩$_b$ /ʂe˥/ *sheiq*

VERB ❁ Tone: L$_b$ ► To urinate. • 小便，尿，屙尿，解溲，拉（尿） ◈ **(tonology)** The tone of the verb is inferred from the tone pattern of the form 'to urinate'. ◈ **(syntax)** No reduplicated form has been found for this verb. ¶ **dʐi˧ ʂe˥** • to urinate • 屙尿 ¶ **qʰæ˧ ʂe˥** • to defecate • 拉屎 ¶ **le˧-ʂe˩-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has urinated / defecated • 实施～整体体：尿了 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɖɯ˧-ʈʰɤ˧ ʂe˥** • to urinate a drop ◈ **(tonology)** This combination was elicited as a test to establish the tone category of the verb: L$_a$ or L$_b$. • 尿一滴尿

ʂe˧bæ˧ /ʂe˧bæ˧/ *sheibbae* (Jj: same, Gi: ∅)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Necklace; chain. • 项圈、项链，锁链 ¶ **ŋɣ˩-ʂe˩bæ˥** • silver necklace • 银项链 ¶ **hæ̃˩-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，是来用拴狗的！ ¶ **kʰi˧-ʂe˧bæ˥, | ʂe˧mo˧ po˧-ɳɯ˧ | gɣ˥!** • The door's chain (the chain used to lock the door) is made of iron! • 门锁链，是铁做的！ ❁ Classifier: kʰɯ˩$_b$

ʂe˧bʮ#˥ /ʂe˧bʮ˧/ *sheibbeu* (Gi, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Sausage, dried meat preserved in intestines. • 香肠，把瘦肉装在肠子里

ʂe˧di˩ /ʂe˧di˩/ *sheiddi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L# ► Fat (person). • 胖 ¶ **ʂe˧ di˩-ze˩!** • (He/she) has put on weight! • 胖了！ ❁ Morphological makeup: ʂe˥ 1

ʂe˧do˥ /ʂe˧do˥/ *sheiddo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Unripe cereals. • 未熟粮食 ⊡ Synonym: ʂe˥ 2 ❁ Morphological makeup: ʂe˥ 2, do˩

ʂe˧dzo#˥ /ʂe˧dzo˧/ *sheizzo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Cooking table: a wooden piece of furniture on which one places the chopping board. • 放案板的家具 ❁ Classifier: pɤ˩$_b$

ʂe˧kʰɯ˧ /ʂe˧kʰɯ˧/ *sheikee* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Tripod. • 三脚架 ❁ Classifier: na˧$_a$

ʂe˩la˩ /ʂe˩la˥/ *shei laq* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: ʂɯ˥ mu˥ la˥ i˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► To forge. • 打铁

ʂe˩-la˩ hĩ˥ /ʂe˩la˩hĩ˥/ *shei lahin* (Gi: same, Da: ʂɯ˥ mu˥ la˥ i˥ hĩ˥, Jj: ʂe˧la˧ pu˧ʤɯ˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ► Blacksmith. • 铁匠 ¶ **ʂe˩la˩-hĩ˥ hĩ˩** • blacksmith • 铁匠 ❁ Classifier: ʏ˧

ʂe˧mɤ˥˩ /ʂe˧mɤ˥˩/ *sheime* (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Fat meat. • 肥肉 ¶ **(proverb) ʂe˧mɤ˧ mɤ˧-dzɯ˧-hĩ˥, | mʏ˩ʁo˩ dze˩ bi˥ | bi˩.** • "Someone who doesn't eat fatty meat flies in the sky (with the birds)". In other words, someone who doesn't eat fatty meat hardly exists in the world as it is: it would be something supernatural. Fatty meat provides energy so that one doesn't get blown away by the wind that blows hard in Yongning during the winter months. • "不吃肥肉的

人在天上飞（和鸟儿一起）”。换句话说，不吃肥肉的人在这个世界上几乎不存在：那是超自然的。肥肉能提供能量，使人不被永宁冬季的大风吹走。

ʂɐ˧mi˧ /ʂɐ˧mi˧/ *sheimi* (Gi, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Louse. • 虱子 ❁ Classifier: mi˩$_b$

ʂɐ˧mo˧ /ʂɐ˧mo˧/ *sheimo* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Iron (disyllable). • 铁（双音节） ◈ (**usage**) The disyllable ʂɐ˧mo˧ is more commonly used than the monosyllable ʂɐ˩. ⊡ See also: ʂɐ˩

ʂɐ˩-mo˥ /ʂɐ˩mo˥/ *sheimo*
NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► Pine mushroom, matsutake, *Tricholoma matsutake*. • 松茸 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧$_b$ ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) ʂɑ55

ʂɐ˧nɑ˩ /ʂɐ˧nɑ˩/ *sheina* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Lean meat. • 瘦肉 ◈ (**semantics**) Literally “dark meat”. As pigs were only killed relatively infrequently, on fixed dates, meat was mostly consumed as preserved meat. Unlike fat meat, lean meat quickly turns dark (through oxidation) when preserved. ⊡ Antonym: ʂɐ˧mɤ˥ ❁ Morphological makeup: ʂɐ˥ 1, nɑ˩$_b$

ʂɐ˧ɲi˩ /ʂɐ˧ɲi˩/ *sheini* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Fire tongs. • 火钳 ❁ Classifier: nɑ˧$_a$

ʂɐ˧pɻ˩ /ʂɐ˧pɻ˩/ *sheibeu*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Cured meat; bacon. • 干肉、肉干、肉脯

ʂɐ˧qʰʏ˧ /ʂɐ˧qʰʏ˧/ *sheikheu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Iron nail; nail. • 铁钉，钉子 ¶ **ʂɐ˧qʰʏ˧ lɑ˥** • to hammer in a nail, to hit a nail • 钉钉子 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧$_b$ ❁ Morphological makeup: ʂɐ˩

ʂɐ˧sɑ˩ /ʂɐ˧sɑ˩/ *sheisa*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Meat of the limbs of pig. This includes the four limbs; it usually refers to preserved meat, but can also be used to refer to the limbs of the living animal. • 风干猪腿。把猪大腿的皮刮下来，留一层薄薄的瘦肉筋，使其绷紧，撑开，形成扇面，风干。 ⊡ See also: ho˧tʰʏ˧ ❁ Classifier: sɑ˥$_a$

ʂɐ˧ʂɐ˧ /ʂɐ˧ʂɐ˧/ *sheishei* (Jj: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: M ► To catch a cold. • 着凉 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʂɐ˧ʂɐ˧-ze˩** • ~ PFV • 着凉了

ʂɐ˩ʂɻ˩ /ʂɐ˩ʂɻ˩/ *sheisheu* (Jj: same, Gi: ∅)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Nit, egg of louse. • 虮子 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧$_b$

ʂɐ˧ʈʂɐ˩ /ʂɐ˧ʈʂɐ˩/ *sheizhei* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Cotton fabric, cloth. • 棉布，布料 ❁ Classifier: pʰæ˥$_a$

ʂɐ˧ʐɐ#˥ /ʂɐ˧ʐɐ˧/ *sheirei*
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Preserved pork meat. • 腊肉，包括不同几类的腊肉，如火腿等。 ❁ Classifier: ʐɐ˥$_a$

ʂɐ˧ ʐɣ˥ /ʂɐ˧ ʐɣ˥/ *shei ru*
NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Old meat, meat that is not fresh • 陈肉、不新鲜的肉 ⊡ See also: ə˧ʐɣ˩

ʂɤ˩$_a$ /ʂɤ˥/ *sheq* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: L$_a$ ► To tear, to rip. • 撕（纸……） ¶ **tso˧~tso˧ ʂɤ˥** • to tear things • 撕东西 ⊡ See also: ʂɤ˧~ʂɤ˥

ʂɤ˧do˥ /ʂɤ˧do˥/ *sheddo* (Gi, Jj: same)
ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: MH# ① ► Ashamed, embarrassed. • 害羞 ¶ **ʂɤ˧do˧ mɤ˧-sɯ˥!** • [(S)he] is sullen / impudent / has no sense of shame • 不知羞耻！ ② ► Modest, demure, discreet, polite. • 娴静、礼貌 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ʂɤ˧do˧-zo˥!** • (S)he is very modest/discreet! • 他／她很娴静／很持重！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ʂɤ˧do˧ ʑi˥!** • (S)he is very modest/discreet/polite! ◈ (**semantics**) The expression ʂɤ˧do˧ʑi˥ means ‘who experiences shame’, hence the meaning ‘who has modesty, who has a sense of good manners’. • 他／她很娴静／很持重！

ʂɤ˧ɲi#˥ /ʂɤ˧ɲi˧/ *sheni*
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Advice, suggestion, recommendation. • 建议、意见 ◈ (**tonology**) The tone of the noun is inferred from its behaviour in association with the verb ‘to take’: /ʂɤ˧ɲi˧ ʑi˥/. ¶ **ʂɤ˧ɲi˧ ʑi˥** • to ask for advice / to ask for counsel • 请求意见，求教 ¶ **no˧ | hĩ˧-ki˧ | ʂɤ˧ɲi˧ mɤ˧-ʑi˧-zo˥!** • You shouldn’t ask around for advice! / There is no need for you to ask for anyone’s advice! (=You can make a decision by yourself.) • 你不要问人家的意见！ ¶ **ə˧tse˧ʝi˧-zo˥ | ʂɤ˧ɲi˧ ʑi˧-tso˧-ɲi˥?** • Why would you want to ask for (his/her) advice? • 你为什么要问（他的）意见！ ❁ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥$_a$

ʂɤ˩ŋɤ#˥ /ʂɤ˩ŋɤ˥/ *shenge* (Jj: ʂɤ˩ŋɤ˥, Dd: ʂi˩ŋɤ˥)
NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ► Gong. • 锣 ¶ **ʂɤ˩ŋɤ˧ lɑ˩** • to play the gong • 打锣 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧$_b$

ʂɤ˧~ʂɤ˥ /ʂɤ˧ʂɤ˥/ *sheshe* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: H# ► To tear, to rip (reduplicated form). • 撕（纸……）（重叠形式） ¶ **tso˧~tso˧ ʂɤ˧~ʂɤ˥ (+-ze˩)** • to tear things • 撕东西 ¶ **le˧-ʂɤ˧~ʂɤ˥+ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ RED PFV • 撕了 ❁ Morphological makeup: ʂɤ˩$_a$

ʂo /ʂo˥/ *sho*

INTERJECTION ❁ Tone: 0 ► Interjection to get pigs to move forward. • 赶猪用的叹词：走！走！ ¶ **ʂo˦-bɤ˩!** • interjection to get pigs to move forward • 赶猪用的叹词

ʂo˥ /ʂo˦/ *sho*

VERB ❁ Tone: H ① ► To reap, to gather in. • 收割 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-ʂo˥-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has reaped • 实施 ~ 整体体：收割了 ¶ **ɖɯ˦-kʰɣ˥ ɖɯ˦-ʂɯ˩ | gɤ˩-ʂo˥-ze˩!** • We have one harvest (of rice) every year! • 每年收一次稻谷！ ¶ **bæ˩ ʂo˦ dʑɯ˦-ze˩!** • Harvest time has come! • 收获的时间到了！ ¶ **bæ˩ ʂo˦-zo˦-ho˥-ze˩!** • Harvest time has come! • 该收庄稼了！ ¶ (Agriculture.6, 10.24397/pangloss-0004441#S6) ⊡ See also: ʂo˦~ʂo#˥ ② ► To gather, to collect, to bring together. • 收集

ʂo˩ₐ /ʂo˨/ *shoq* (Gi: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L_a ► Clean; clear (water). • 干净、整洁，本质干净，清（水） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʂo˩-hĩ˨** • ~ NMLZ • 干净的 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) mɤ˦-ʂo˩** • NEG ~: not clean • 否定 ~：不干净、脏 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʈʂʰɯ˦ | ʂo˩-hĩ˩ ɲi˥.** • This is clean. • 这是干净的。 ¶ **dʑɯ˦ ʂo˦** • clean water, clear water • 清水、干净的水

ʂo˨˥1 /ʂo˨/ *ddaesho* (Gi, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To slip, to slide. • 滑，光滑（路……） ¶ **mɣ˩-tɕo˦ ʂo˨˥** • to slide down, to slip to the floor • 滑下、滑倒 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦ | le˦-ʂo˨˥, | tʰi˦-ʈwæ˦-ze˥** • (S)he slipped and fell down • 他滑了一跤 ⊡ See also: ʂo˨˥2, ʂo˩~ʂo˨˥, ʂo˩~ʂo˨

ʂo˨˥2 /ʂo˨/ *shoq* (Gi, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: MH ► Slippery. • 光滑（路……） ⊡ See also: ʂo˨˥1

ʂo˦li˦ /ʂo˦li˦/ *sholi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Irrigation works. • 水利 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 水利

ʂo˦pɤ˦-la˩ /ʂo˦pɤ˦la˩/ *Shobela*

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: "*Shobela*". • 达巴《硕吧啦》经。

ʂo˩qæ˩ /ʂo˩qæ˨/ *shoghae* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L ► Very clean. • 很干净 ¶ **ʂo˩qæ˨ ◊ -gɣ˩** • very clean • 很干净 ¶ **ɑ˩ʁo˥ | le˦-gɣ˦-gɣ˥ | ʂo˩qæ˨ ◊ -gɣ˩** • to put the house in order, that it be very clean • 家收拾得干干净净

ʂo˦qo˦-tʰɑ˩ /ʂo˦qo˦tʰɑ˩/ *shoghota*

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Fruit candy, fruit-flavoured candy. • 水果糖 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 水果糖

ʂo˦ʂo˦ /ʂo˦ʂo˦/ *shosho* (Gi: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M ► To prepare. • 准备 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-ʂo˦~ʂo˦** • ACCOMP ~ • 准备了

-ʂo˦~ʂo˩ /-/ *shosho*

SUFFIX ❁ Tone: L# ► In association with a N, indicates "plenty of, abundance of". • 形容词化：……乎乎 ¶ **mɤ˩-ʂo˩~ʂo˥** • full of grease, greasy, slippery with grease ◈ **(tonology)** tone of the noun: L • 油乎乎、油腻腻、滑腻 ¶ **dze˦-ʂo˦~ʂo˥** • full of sugar, sugary all over ◈ **(tonology)** tone of the noun: H • 甜乎乎 ¶ **ɲi˦to˦ ɖɯ˦-ʂɯ˦ | dze˦-ʂo˦~ʂo˥** • (her/his) whole mouth was slippery with sugar • 他嘴巴被糖粘得黏黏的 ¶ **si˦-ʂo˦~ʂo˥** • full of wood, replete with wood, entirely made of wood ◈ **(tonology)** tone of the noun: H • 有很多木头，如：来形容一个新建的木头房子：面面都是新鲜木头，给人的感觉是"木头呼呼" ¶ **ʂe˦-ʂo˦~ʂo˥** • full of meat, replete with meat, with lots of meat (e.g. a dish contains lots of meat, not just a few small chippings drowned in vegetables) ◈ **(tonology)** tone of the noun: H • 肉乎乎：比如一个菜含有很多肉，而不是一点点肉淹在一大堆蔬菜里面。 ¶ **hĩ˦-ʂo˦~ʂo˥** • full of people, densely populated (for instance, the city of Lijiang in the 2020s is full of people, compared with the sparsely populated Yongning plain of the past century) ◈ **(tonology)** tone of the noun: H • 人多多，人很多（如：2020 年代的丽江市中心，人很多，与上世纪的永宁坝大不同） ¶ **ʈʂʰɤ˦tsɯ˦-ʂo˦~ʂo˩** • full of cars • "车子乎乎"：车子很多，车水马龙（2020 年代的丽江，小区里面到处有停车） ¶ **(mɣ˦ʁo˥, |) tɕɯ˦-ʂo˦~ʂo˩** • (The sky is) full of clouds • （天上）云乎乎、多云 ¶ **ʁwɤ˦-ʂo˦~ʂo˥** • full of mountains, covered with mountains, with mountains on all sides ◈ **(tonology)** tone of the noun: M • "山乎乎"：到处都是山 ¶ **qʰɣ˦-ʂo˦~ʂo˥** • full of holes ◈ **(tonology)** tone of the noun: M • "洞乎乎"，有很多洞的 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɬɣ˦-ʂo˦~ʂo˥** • full of brains, with lots of brains ◈ **(tonology)** tone of the noun: MH • 脑髓乎乎、有很多脑髓（如：一道菜，里面都是脑髓） ¶ (Gi) **ɣ˩tsʰɤ˦-ʂo˦~ʂo˥!** • It's full of vegetables / it's packed with vegetables! (A comment about pigswill: it contains a lot of vegetables.) • 蔬菜多多！（关于猪食：里面有很

多蔬菜，如南瓜、西葫芦、草等等）

ʂo˦~ʂo#˥ /ʂo˦ʂo˦/ *shosho*

VERB ❋ Tone: #H ► To gather, to collect, to bring together (reduplicated form). • 收集（重叠形式） ¶ **le˦-ʂo˦~ʂo˦** • ACCOMP ~: to gather a bit, to do a bit of gathering • 收集收集 ¶ **ʂo˦~ʂo˦-zo˦-ho˩-ze˩** • We are going to have to gather (things). • 该收集一些了。 ❋ Morphological makeup: ʂo˥

ʂo˩~ʂo˥ /ʂo˩ʂo˥/ *shosho* (Gi, Dd: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: LM+MH# ► To slip, to slide (reduplicated form). • 滑，光滑（路……）（重叠形式） ❋ Morphological makeup: ʂo˥ 1

ʂu̱˥ 1 /ʂu̱˥/ *sheuq* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: MH ► Full. • 满 ¶ **le˦-ʂu̱˦-ze˥** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: is filled, has been filled • 实施 ~ 整体体：满了

ʂu̱˥ 2 /ʂu̱˥/ *sheuq* (Gi: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: MH ► To twist, to wring. • 拧（拧毛巾） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-ʂu̱˦-ze˥** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has wrung • 实施 ~ 整体体：拧了 ¶ **dʑi˦hỹ˦ ʂu̱˩** • to wring out clothes • 拧衣服

ʂu̱˩gy˩ /ʂu̱˩gy˥/ *sheuggu* (Da, Jj: same, Gi: sɯ˩gy˩, Dd: ʂɯ˩gy˩)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► zɯ˦ hæ˩-di˩ • Sickle. • 镰刀 ❋ Classifier: nɑ˦$_a$

ʂɯ˦ 1 /ʂɯ˦/ *shi* (Da: same, Gi, Jj: ʂɤ˦)

NUMERAL ❋ Tone: M? H#? ► Seven. • 七 ¶ **ɖɯ˥, | ɲi˥, | so˦, | zɣ˦, | ŋwɤ˦, | qʰɣ˦, | ʂɯ˦, | hõ˥, | gɣ˦, | tsʰe˦** • Numbers from one to ten. • 数字从一到十。

ʂɯ˦ 2 /ʂɯ˦/ *shi* (Da: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: M ► To hang, to be stretched: a thread is stretched. • 伸展：如，蛛丝在两根树枝之间伸展。 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tʰi˦-ʂɯ˦-dʐo˦** • DUR ~ PROG: it is stretched. • 持续体 ~ 进行式：正在伸展着 ¶ **ba˦la˦kʰɯ˦tsʰɤ˦ tʰi˥-ʂɯ˩-dʐo˩.** • There's a cobweb hanging there. • 有蜘蛛网伸展着。 ¶ **bæ˥ | ɖɯ˦-kʰɯ˩ | tʰi˦-ʂɯ˦-dʐo˦** • a rope/string is stretched • 一条绳子伸展着

ʂɯ˦$_a$ 1 /ʂɯ˦/ *shi*

VERB ❋ Tone: M$_a$ ► To leak. • 漏 ◈ **(phonology)** It has not been possible so far to elicit a simplex (non-reduplicated) form. The M tone is inferred from the H+L tonal pattern of the reduplicated form. ¶ **tʰi˦-ʂɯ˥~ʂɯ˩(-ze˩)** • it is leaking • 漏了！ ¶ **mɤ˦-ʂɯ˥~ʂɯ˩! | mɤ˦-ʐi˦!** • It does not leak; it does not flow out! • 没漏，没流出去！

ʂɯ˦$_a$ 2 /ʂɯ˦/ *shi* (Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: M$_a$ ► To die. • 死 ¶ **le˦-ʂɯ˦-ho˩-ze˩** • It's going to die! (About a sick plant or animal) • 快要死了！（病了的植物、动物） ¶ **mɤ˦-ʂɯ˦-sɯ˩!** • (He/she/it) is not dead yet! • 还没死！ ¶ **no˦ | le˦-ʂɯ˦-bi˦-tsæ˦-ɲi˦-ze˩!** • Go and die! / May you die! (Imprecation) • 你去死吧！ ¶ **ʂɯ˦-ze˦! | ʂɯ˦-ze˦!** • We're dead! (Expression of terror on the part of someone who thinks that (s)he is going to die. Context: someone taking a plane for the first time is terrified by the plane's changes of direction, and thinks that the plane is falling to the ground and is going to crash.) • 死了！死了！（情景：一个人第一次坐飞机，感到飞机飞得不稳定，会坠毁，大家会马上死。） ❋ Comparanda: (Pumi) si35

ʂɯ˩$_b$ /ɖɯ˦ ʂɯ˩/ *shi* (Gi, Da: same)

CLASSIFIER ❋ Tone: L$_b$ ► Times (repeating an action: doing something n times). • 量词：次数 ◈ **(phonology)** Among classifiers belonging to the tone category L$_b$, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is H#.

ʂɯ˥ 1 /ʂɯ˥/ *shiq* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: MH ► To peel (with a knife). • 削（用刀） ¶ **ɣɯ˩ ʂɯ˥** • to peel, to peel off the skin • 削皮 ¶ **ɣɯ˩ʂɯ˦ze˥** • peeled off the skin • 削皮了 ¶ **ɣɯ˩kɯ˦ ʂɯ˥** • to peel, to peel off the skin • 削皮 ◈ **(syntax)** ɣɯ˩kɯ˥ + ʂɯ˥ ¶ **jɤ˩jo˦ ɣɯ˥ʂɯ˩** • to peel potatoes • 削洋芋皮 ¶ (Gi) **tso˦~tso˦ ɣɯ˥ʂɯ˩** • to peel things • 削东西

ʂɯ˥ 2 /ʂɯ˥/ *shiq* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: MH ► New, fresh. • 新 ¶ **ʂɯ˦-hĩ˦ɲi˥!** • It's new! • 是新的！ ¶ **ʂe˦ ʂɯ˩** • fresh meat • 新鲜的肉

ʂɯ˦dʐi˦ /ʂɯ˦dʐi˦/ *shijjie*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Shroud, burial suit. • 寿衣 ¶ **ʂɯ˦dʐi˦ zɣ˥** • to sew the burial suit, to sew the shroud • 缝寿衣 ❋ Morphological makeup: ʂɯ˦$_a$ 2, dʐi˥ 2

ʂɯ˩ji#˥ /ʂɯ˩ji˥/ *shiyi* (Gi: same, Da: ʂɯ˦ji˥, Jj: ʂɯ˦ji˥ ɖɯ˩-kʰɣ˩)

ADVERB ❋ Tone: LM+#H ► Two years ago. • 前年 ¶ **ʂɯ˩ji˥ | ɖɯ˦-kʰɣ˥** • two years ago • 前年 ¶ **ʂɯ˩-ɖɯ˩-**

ji˥ | ɖɯ˧-kʰʏ˩ • two years ago • 前年 ¶ ʂɯ˩-ɲi˩-ji˥ • three years ago • 三年前 ¶ ʂɯ˩-ɲi˩-ji˥ | ɖɯ˧-kʰʏ˩ • three years ago • 三年前

ʂɯ˩-kwæ˩ɻæ˥ /ʂɯ˩kwæ˩ɻæ˥/ *shiguae'er* (Da: same, Gi: ʂɯ˩kwæ˩ gʏ˩, Jj: ʂɯ˩ku˩ɻæ˧gʏ˩, Dd: ʂɯ˩kwæ˩ɻæ˧)

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: L+H# ► Yellow. • 黄 ¶ **ʂɯ˩-kwæ˩ɻæ˥-gʏ˩** • yellow • 黄（的） ¶ **ʂɯ˩-kwæ˩ɻæ˥-hĩ˩ gʏ˩-ze˩** • [the book] has turned yellow! • [书] 变黄了！ ¶ (Gi) **ʂɯ˩kwæ˩ | ʂɯ˩kwæ˩ | gʏ˩** • very yellow • 深黄

ʂɯ˧-ɬi˧mi˧ /ʂɯ˧ɬi˧mi˧/ *shilhimi* (Da, Jj: same, Gi: ʂɯ˧-li˧mi˧)

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► 7th month. • 七月

ʂɯ˧ɲi˥ /ʂɯ˧ɲi˥/ *shini* (Gi, Dd: same, Jj: ʂɯ˩ɲi˩)

ADVERB ✵ Tone: H# ► The day before yesterday. • 前天 ¶ **ʂɯ˧ɲi˥ | -ɖɯ˧ɲi˥** • the day before yesterday • 前天

ʂɯ˧ʂɯ˧-dzi˩ /ʂɯ˧ʂɯ˧dzi˩/ *shishizzee*

NOUN ✵ Tone: -L ► Root of Anhwei Barberry (*Berberis anhweiensis Ahrendt*), a plant used in Chinese medicine. • 安徽刺黄柏、黄柏、刺黄柏、三颗针（一种中药） ✵ Classifier: dzi˩$_b$

ʂɯ˧tɤ˧ɻ̩#˥ /ʂɯ˧tɤ˧ɻ̩/ *shide'er* (La: ʂɯ˧dɤ˧ɻ̩)

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: #H ► Smooth (e.g. carefully planed wood). • 平滑 ¶ **ʂɯ˧tɤ˧ɻ̩-zo˥** • very smooth • 很平滑 ¶ **ʂɯ˧tɤ˧ɻ̩ gʏ˧-ze˩** • (it) was made nice and smooth • 弄得平滑了

ʂɯ˩tse˥ /ʂɯ˩tse˥/ *shizei*

ADVERB ✵ Tone: LM+MH# ► Indeed, really, honestly • 实在 ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 实在

ʂɯ˩tsɯ˧1 /ʂɯ˩tsɯ˥/ *shizi* (Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM ► Pistol. Borrowed from the Chinese word for 'cross' 十字, as pistols are 'cross-shaped guns': 十字架手枪 • 手枪。借词：“十字架手枪”的“十字” ¶ **ʂɯ˩tsɯ˥ | ɖɯ˧-nɑ˧ | tʰi˧-pɤ˥~pɤ˩** • to carry a pistol • 带手枪 ✵ Classifiers: nɑ˧$_a$, nɑ˧$_a$ ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 十字：十字架手枪

ʂɯ˩tsɯ˧2 /ʂɯ˩tsɯ˥/ *shizi*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM ► Persimmon. • 柿子 ¶ **ʂɯ˩tsɯ˥ | ɖɯ˧-so˩-ɭɯ˩ hwæ˩-bi˩!** • Let's buy a few persimmons! • 买一些柿子吧！ ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 柿子

ʂɯ˧tsʰi˩ /ʂɯ˧tsʰi˩/ *shicee* (Da, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ✵ Tone: L# ► 70. • 七十

ʂʏ˥ /ʂʏ˧/ *shu*

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Dice. • 骰子 ¶ **ʂʏ˧ | zʏ˩-ɭɯ˥** • four dice (dice came in sets of four) • 四个骰子 ⊡ See also: ʂʏ˧kʰɯ˩ ✵ Classifier: ɭɯ˧$_b$

ʂʏ˧$_b$ /ʂʏ˧/ *shu* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: M$_b$ ① ► To look after, to take care of (children). • 带（孩子……） ¶ **zo˧mʏ˥ | ɖɯ˧-ɭɯ˧ ʂʏ˧** • to take care of a child, to look after a child • 带个孩子 ¶ **zo˧mʏ˥ ʂʏ˩** • to take care of a child, to look after a child • 带孩子 ¶ **le˧-ʂʏ˧ tʰi˧-kʰɯ˥ | tʰæ˧ɻæ˩ so˩** • to oblige to study (a mother obliges a child to study) • 让他学习、要求他学习（家长管孩子，让他学习） ② ► To lead (the way). • 带（路） ¶ **ʈæ˧ʂɯ˧ | ɖʐʏ˧ ʂʏ˧-po˧-bi˧-ho˥!** • Daeshi is going to take care of his friends [taking them on a tourist trip to Yongning] • 达石要管朋友（带他们去永宁旅游） ¶ **ʈæ˧ʂɯ˧ | ɖʐʏ˧ ʂʏ˧-bi˧-ho˩!** • Daeshi is going to take care of his friends [taking them on a tourist trip to Yongning] • 达石要管朋友（带他们去永宁旅游）

ʂʏ˧ɖʏ˧ /ʂʏ˧ɖʏ˧/ *shuddu* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: M ① ► To think. • 想 ¶ **ə˧tso˧ ʂʏ˧ɖʏ˧?** • What are you thinking about? / Where's your mind? • 在想什么？ ¶ **njɤ˧ | ɖɯ˧ bæ˧ ʂʏ˧ɖʏ˧** • I'm thinking about something. • 我在想一件事情。 ¶ **ʂʏ˧ɖʏ˧ tʰʏ˧** • to understand • 明白，想起 ¶ **njɤ˧ | ʂʏ˧ɖʏ˧ tʰʏ˧** • I understand. • 我明白。 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | le˧-ʂʏ˧ɖʏ˧ | le˧-tʰʏ˧-ze˧** • He has understood. • 他明白了。 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ɖwæ˥ | ʂʏ˧ɖʏ˧ kʏ˩!** • He's really smart! / He's really resourceful! • 他真的很聪明／他真的很足智多谋！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ɖwæ˥ | le˧-ʂʏ˧ɖʏ˧ tʰʏ˧-kʏ˥!** • He's really good at finding solutions! • 他真的很擅长寻找解决方案！ ② ► To remember, to recollect, to recall. • 想起、回忆 ¶ **njɤ˧ | le˧-ʂʏ˧ɖʏ˧ | le˧-tʰʏ˧ ze˧!** • I remember! I recollect! • 我想起了！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | le˧-ʂʏ˧ɖʏ˧-le˧-tʰʏ˧-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 ¶ **ʂʏ˧ɖʏ˧ tʰʏ˧** • to be sad ◈ **(semantics)** This phrase can mean neither 'to understand', nor 'to remember, to recollect': only 'to miss, to be sad, to be nostalgic'. • 感到难过 ¶ **ʂʏ˧ɖʏ˧ tʰʏ˧ | ʐwæ˥** • to be full of nostalgia • 特别想念 ¶ **njɤ˧ | no˩ ʂʏ˧ɖʏ˥** • I miss you! • 我想你！ ¶ **ʂʏ˧ɖʏ˧ qʰwɤ˧ tʰʏ˧** • to have a fit of nostalgia • 想念 ¶ **ʂʏ˧ɖʏ˧-zo˥, | ʈʰi˥!** • When you're in the grip of nostalgia, it leaves you weak and exhausted! • 沉浸在怀旧情绪中时，会感到虚

弱、疲惫！ ¶ (Gi) **ʂʏ˧ɖʏ˧ mɤ˧-zo˧!** • There's no need to worry / feel unhappy • 不用发愁！ ④ ► Volitive: to want, to wish. • 想、意志

ʂʏ˧kʰɯ˩ /ʂʏ˧kʰɯ˩/ *shukee*

VERB ❋ Tone: L# ① ► To cast dice. • 掷骰子 ¶ ② ► To bet (meaning extended from the original meaning, 'to throw the dice'). • 赌博、下注、玩钱的游戏（由原义'掷骰子'引申而来）。 ¶ **ʂʏ˧kʰɯ˩ | -jɤ˩po˧** • to bet • 赌博 ❋ Morphological makeup: ʂʏ˥, kʰɯ˧2

ʂʏ˩njɤ˥ /ʂʏ˩njɤ˥/ *shunya* (Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LH ► Tree knot (tree bur; burl). • 树瘤 ¶ **ʂʏ˩njɤ˥ ɲi˩** • ~ COP • 是树瘤。 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b

ʂʏ˧pi˩ /ʂʏ˧pi˩/ *shuibi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Pen (writing implement). • 自来水笔（书写工具） ❋ Classifier: kæ˧ ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 水笔

ʂʏ˧ʂʏ˧ /ʂʏ˧ʂʏ˧/ *shushu* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: ʂʏ˧ʂʏ˧)

NOUN ❋ Tone: MH# ► Paper. • 纸 ¶ **ʂʏ˧ʂʏ˧ | ɖɯ˧-pʰæ˧** • a sheet of paper • 一张纸 ¶ (Gi) **ʂʏ˧ʂʏ˧ ɖɯ˧ pʰæ˧** • a sheet of paper • 一张纸 ❋ Classifier: pʰæ˧a

ʂwɑ~ʂwɑ~ʂwɑ /ʂwɑ.ʂwɑ.ʂwɑ/ *shua-shua-shua*

IDEOPHONE ❋ Tone: 0 ► Onomatopoeia for the sound of rain. • 形声词：下雨的声音 ⊡ See also: tʂʰwæ~tʂʰwæ~tʂʰwæ

ʂwæ˧1 /ʂwæ˧/ *shuae* (Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Otter. • 水獭 ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 水潭猫 ¶ **ʂwæ˧-ɣɯ˩** • otter skin • 水獭皮 ❋ Classifier: ɣ˧

ʂwæ˧2 /ʂwæ˧/ *shuae* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: M ► Tall. • 高 ¶ **gʏ˧mi˧ ʂwæ˧** • tall; literally 'with a tall body' • 高、身材高 ¶ **qʰɑ˧-ʂwæ˧-gʏ˧** • very tall • 非常高 ¶ (La) **tʂʰɯ˧ | ə˧pɤ˧ | ʂwæ˩-gʏ#!** • (S)he is extremely tall! • 他非常高！ ¶ (Gi) **tʂʰɯ˧ | ɑ˧pɑ˥ | ʂwæ˧~ʂwæ˧-gʏ˧!** • (S)he is extremely tall! ◈ (**dialectology**) Mrs. Latami does not use this phrasing. • 他非常高！ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tʂʰɯ˧ | le˧-ʂwæ˧-ze˧!** • It has grown tall! • 变高了！

ʂwæ˧a /ʂwæ˧/ *shuae*

VERB ❋ Tone: Ma ► To stir (monosyllable). • 搅拌 ◈ (**semantics**) This verb is generally employed in reduplicated form: /le˧-ʂwæ˥~ʂwæ˩/. ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-ʂwæ˧** • ACCOMP ~ • 实施～ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) mɤ˧-ʂwæ˧** • NEG ~: not to stir • 否定～：不搅拌 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˧~tso˧ ʂwæ˩** • to stir things • 搅拌东西 ⊡ See also: ʂwæ˥~ʂwæ˩

ʂwæ˩a /ʂwæ˦/ *shuaeq* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: ∅)

VERB ❋ Tone: La ► To cure (food) with smoke, to smoke (food or objects). • 熏（食物、木头等等） ¶ **ʂe˧ʂwæ˥** • to cure meat with smoke • 熏肉 ¶ **ɲi˧zo˧ ʂwæ˥** • to smoke fish • 熏鱼 ¶ **si˧ ʂwæ˥** • to smoke wood (to make it harder: for example, the wood used to make the handle of a hoe) • 熏木（使其更硬：例如，用来制作锄头柄的木头） ⊡ See also: tɑ˧nɑ˧

ʂwæ˦ /ʂwæ˦/ *shuaeq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LH ► Wedge. • 楔子 ¶ **ʂwæ˩ lɑ˦** • to strike a wedge • 打一个楔子 ¶ **ʂwæ˩ lɑ˧-ze˥** • struck a wedge • 打了一个楔子 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʂwæ˩ hwæ˥-ze˩** • ...bought a wedge • 买了楔子 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʂwæ˩ tʰʏ˩-ʅɯ˦ ≈ ʂwæ˩ tʰʏ˩-ʅɯ˥** • ~ DEM CLF: that wedge • ～指示代词量词：那个楔子 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʂwæ˩ tʰʏ˩-kʰwɤ˦** • ~ DEM CLF: that wedge • ～指示代词量词：那个楔子 ¶ (Gi) **ʂwæ˩ kʰɯ˥** • to place a wedge, to put a wedge • 放一个楔子 ¶ (La) **ʂwæ˩ kʰɯ˦** • to place a wedge, to put a wedge • 放一个楔子 ¶ **hwæ˧pʰæ˩ tʰʏ˩-nɑ˩, | ʂwæ˩ kʰɯ˧-zo˧-ho˥!** • We're going to have to put a wedge in this hoe (so that the handle fits properly). • 我们得在锄头上打一个楔子（这样手柄才能合适）。 ❋ Classifiers: kʰwɤ˥a, ʅɯ˧b

ʂwæ˦ /ʂwæ˦/ *shuaeq*

VERB ❋ Tone: MH ► To defecate. • 拉（屎） ¶ **qʰæ˧ ʂwæ˩** • to defecate ◈ (**tonology**) The tonal pattern is regular. • 拉屎

ʂwæ˧bæ˩ /ʂwæ˧bæ˩/ *shuaebbae* (Da, Jj: ʂwæ˧bæ˥)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Camellia flower. • 映山红 ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 山茶花 ¶ **ʂwæ˧bæ˩ bæ˩** • The camellia flowers are in bloom. • 山茶花开了。 ¶ **so˧-ɬi˧mi˧, | ʂwæ˧bæ˩ bæ˩!** • Camellia flowers bloom in the third month! • 山茶花是在三月份开花的！ ¶ **ʂwæ˧bæ˩-si˩** • camellia tree • 山茶树 ⊡ See also: ʂwæ˧si#˥

ʂwæ˧gʏ#˥ /ʂwæ˧gʏ˧/ *Shuaeggu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► A mountain to the North-West of Yongning, called "Jiaze Mountain" in Chinese. • 双古：加泽大山（位于永宁西北的一座山） ¶ **kɤ˧mʏ˦, | æ˧ʂæ˧, | ŋwɤ˧hɑ̃˩, | ʂwæ˧gʏ#˥, | nɑ˩tsʰi˦ | -tɕʰɤ˧pɤ˧mi#˥, | qʏ˧ɻ˧-ʈʂʰæ˧nɑ˥** • The six mountains of Yongning that carry a name and have a definite symbolic value: Gemu, Aesha, Nguahan, Shuaeggu, Nacee-Qebemi,

Gheu'er-Chaena. The other mountains do not have comparable symbolic value, and fewer people use specific names for them. • 永宁地区有固定名字的六座山：格姆，安山，瓦哈，双古，纳慈巧吧咪，古尔川纳。

ʂwæ˩gɣ˩ /ʂwæ˩gɣ˥/ *shuaeggu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Kitchen cabinet, kitchen dresser. • 柜子 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧$_{b}$

ʂwæ˧pɤ˧tʰe˧ /ʂwæ˧pɤ˧tʰe˧/ *shuaebetei*

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Twins. • 双胞胎 ◈ (**phonology**) In Na, a periphrase can be used: /ɲi˧-ɭɯ˧ dʑo˧/ "there are two (children)". ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 双胞胎

ʂwæ˧ɻæ˧ /ʂwæ˧ɻæ˧/ *shuae'er*

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M ► Lame in the legs. Before the recent introduction of wheelchairs, paralyzed people could only drag themselves across the floor. • 瘸腿。过去，在没有轮椅的情况下，瘫痪病人只能在地上拖行。 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ʂwæ˧ɻæ˧-hĩ˧ ɖɯ˧-ɣ˧ ɲi˩!** • He is lame in the legs! • 他腿瘸了！ ¶ **do˧bɣ˧-ʂwæ˧ɻæ˧, | se˧-mɤ˧-hĩ˥!** • He is lame in the legs, he can't walk! • 他腿瘸了，不能走路！

ʂwæ˧si#˥ /ʂwæ˧si˧/ *shuaesee*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Camellia tree. • 山茶树 ⊡ See also: ʂwæ˧bæ˩

ʂwæ˥~ʂwæ˩ /ʂwæ˧ʂwæ˩/ *shuaeshuae*

VERB ❁ Tone: H- ► To stir (reduplicated form). • 搅拌（重叠形式） ¶ **le˧-ʂwæ˥~ʂwæ˩** • ACCOMP ~ RED • 实施 ~ 重叠 ¶ **le˧-qʰæ˧-ho˥-ze˩, | ɖɯ˧-ʂwæ˥~ʂwæ˩-ɻ̩!** • It's going to burn, so let's give it a stir! (A dish needs to be stirred so that it doesn't stick to the pan.) • 要烧焦了，要搅拌一下！(烹饪时需要搅拌，以免粘锅) ❁ Morphological makeup: ʂwæ˧$_{a}$

ʂwæ˧tsɯ˥ /ʂwæ˧tsɯ˥/ *shuaezi* (Gi, Da: ∅)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Brush. • 刷子 ❁ Classifier: nɑ˧$_{a}$ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 刷子

ʂwɤ˧˥jɤ˧-kwɤ˩ /ʂwɤ˧˥jɤ˧kwɤ˩/ *shualiagua*

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Small bell that was attached to horses' breastplate. • 挂在马胸前的铃铛 ❁ Classifier: kwɤ˩$_{a}$ 3 (CLF for sets of objects woven, threaded or tied together)

t

ta˥ /ta˦/ *da*

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: H ► Reliable, trustworthy. • 可靠 ¶ **ljɤ˩-ta˥ (| ʐwæ˨)** • very reliable • 很靠谱 ¶ **ljɤ˩-ta˥-zo˩** • very reliable • 很靠谱 ¶ **ljɤ˩ mɤ˦-ta˥ (| ʐwæ˨)** • not reliable at all • 不靠谱 ¶ **no˦ | ljɤ˩ mɤ˦-ta˥-hĩ˩ | ɖɯ˦-ʏ˦ ɲi˩!** • You are an irresponsible person! / You are not a reliable person! • 你是不靠谱的人！ ¶ **no˦ | ə˦tso˦ ʝi˦-ɻ̩˩ | ljɤ˩-mɤ˦-ta˥!** • Whatever you do, you are not reliable! • 你做什么都不地道！你做什么都不靠谱！ ¶ **no˦ | ə˦tso˦ ʝi˦-ɻ̩˩ | ljɤ˩-ta˦-zo˥!** • Whatever you do, you are reliable! / You are reliable in all you do! • 你做什么都地道！你做什么都靠谱！

ta˦$_{a}$ /ta˦/ *da*

VERB ❁ Tone: M$_a$ ► To dry beside or over a fire. • 烘干 ¶ **kwɤ˦-kʰɯ˦ tʰi˦-ta˦** • to warm up (food...) beside a fire • 放在火炉旁边热一下（饭）

ta˩$_{a}$ /ɖɯ˦ ta˩/ *da*

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: L$_a$ ► Classifier for sums of money. • 量词：钱（一笔） ¶ **ʤe˦ | ɖɯ˦-ta˩** • a (big) sum of money • 一笔钱

ta˥˧ /ta˥˧/ *daq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To give way, to fall behind. • 退后 ¶ **ʁo˦tʰo˩ ta˩** • to give way, to fall behind • 往后退 ¶ **no˦ | le˦-ta˥˧! | hĩ˦bæ˦ tʰi˦-dzi˦-kʰɯ˥!** • You move over! Give the guest a seat! • 你让一下！给客人座位！

ta˥˧$_{a}$ /ɖɯ˦ ta˥˧/ *da* (Gi: same)

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: MH$_a$ ► All; the whole...; everyone. • 量词：全部、一切，大家 ◈ (**usage**) Given the right context, this classifier can be used with numerals other than one. ⊡ See also: ɖɯ˦-ta˥˧

ta˩dʏ˥˧ /ta˩dʏ˥˧/ *daddu* (Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► Pocket. • 口袋、衣袋、兜子 ¶ **njɤ˦ | ta˩dʏ˦-qo˥ | tsʰe˩mæ˩-ta˥kɤ˩-la˩ ʤo˩!** • I only have ten yuan in my pocket! • 我兜子里只有十元钱！ ¶ **njɤ˦ | ta˩dʏ˦-qo˥ | tsʰe˩mæ˩-la˥ ʤo˩!** • I only have ten yuan in my pocket! • 我兜子里只有十元钱！ ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˦$_{b}$

ta˦dzi˩ /ta˦dzi˩/ *Dazzee*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Dazzee, a Na village down below Nisei, upward from Lataddi (/la˦tʰa˦-di˥˧/). Latitude: 27.74424, longitude: 100.79787 • 大祖（达祖）：村落名（2024 年：四川省凉山彝族自治州盐源县泸沽湖镇大咀）。经纬度：100.79787，27.74424 ¶ **ɬi˦ki˦, | ɲi˦se˩, | ta˦dzi˩, | mʏ˦qʰwæ˩, | la˦tʰa˦-di˥˧** • Na villages on the shore of the Lake, in the order in which one crosses them when moving away from the Yongning plain and going clockwise around the Lake: Lhigi, Nisei, Dazzee, Mukhuae, Lataddi. These villages do not count as part of Yongning proper. The last, /la˦tʰa˦-di˥˧/, is not a village name like the preceding four: it refers to the entire Na area beyond the fourth village. • 泸沽湖边的摩梭村落，依次是：里格、尼赛（小落水）、大祖、木垮，然后到拉塔地（拉塔地指的是泸沽湖周边的摩梭地区，包括左所、落水村等）

ta˩ʤɤ#˥ /ta˩ʤɤ˥/ *Dajja*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ► Dajja, a masculine given name given to the second among twins. • 男性名字，双胞胎中老二的名字 ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Dargyes? དར་རྒྱས་?

ta˩ʤo˦dzi˥˧ /ta˩ʤo˦dzi˥˧/ *dazzhozzee*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► Small prayer flag. • 小经幡 ❁ Classifier: dzi˩$_{c}$

ta˥fʏ˥ /ta˥fʏ˥/ *dafu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH.LH ► Excrement. • 大粪 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 大粪

ta˦gɤ˩ /ta˦gɤ˩/ *dagge* (Gi, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L# ► Gaunt, emaciated. • 瘦弱、枯瘦 ⊡ Synonym: tæ˦pɻ̩˩

ta˦ho˦ /ta˦ho˦/ *daho*

ADVERB ❁ Tone: M ► Together. • 一起 ¶ **ɖɯ˦-ʁwɤ˦ ta˦ho˦ kʰi˥** • The whole village went together. • 全村一起去了。 ¶ **ta˦ho˦ ʝi˦** • to work together • 一起工作 ¶ **ta˦ho˦ tsʰo˦** • to dance together • 一起跳舞 ⊡ Synonym: ʈʂwæ˩~ʈʂwæ˥˧

ta˩hwɤ˩ /ta˩hwɤ˥˧/ *dahua*

VERB ❁ Tone: L ① ► To give a dowry: the bride's natal kin give goods to a young woman when she goes to her new home after her wedding. The dowry used to be brought on horseback, in two wood boxes: gifts must come in pairs, and the dowry is no exception. • 送陪嫁（嫁妆、陪奁） ¶ **ə˦tso˦ ta˩hwɤ˩-ʝi˩? | ə˦-sɯ˩kʏ˩ (-ʤo˩), | ɖɯ˦-li˦-ɻ̩˩-bi˩!** • What did they give as a dowry? Let's go and have a look! (At a wedding, the gifts given as a dowry are put on public display, for everyone to appreciate the parents' generosity.) • 给的是什么嫁妆？咱们去看一看吧！（结婚的时候，陪嫁展示在大家眼前，显示女方

家的大方程度） ¶ **ti˧tsɯ˥ | qʰa˧-ʃɯ˧ ta˩hwɤ˩?** — **ti˧tsɯ˥ | ɲi˧-ʃɯ˧ ta˩hwɤ˩!** • How many boxes are there in the dowry? — The dowry consists of two boxes! • 陪嫁有几个木箱？ — 陪嫁有两个（木箱）！ ② ► To offer gifts outside the family circle. • 送礼（给家里以外的人） ¶ **hĩ˧-ki˧ | ɖɯ˧-kʰwɤ˧ ta˥hwɤ˩-zo˩-ʑi˩!** • We shall have to make a present to people! / It's going to be an occasion to make a present to people! (For instance, when a child goes through the "Coming of age" rite.) • 应该给人家送礼了！（例如，人家为孩子进行成年礼时，要送礼。） ¶ **zo˧mɣ̩˥-ki˩, | ta˩hwɤ˩ mɤ˥-kɣ̩˩!** • 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） ¶ **ʐɯ˧ ta˩hwɤ˩** • to offer alcohol as a present • 送酒（作为礼物） ¶ **li˩ ta˥hwɤ˩** • to offer tea as a present • 送茶（作为礼物） ¶ **dze˧ ta˥hwɤ˩** • to offer sweets as a present • 送糖（作为礼物） ❋ Morphological makeup: This is probably a Chinese borrowing from the same stratum as 'method', 办法, whose syllable 法 is borrowed as /hwɤ/, a syllable that is segmentally identical to that of the second syllable in 打发, namely 发. ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 打发

-ta.kɤ /–/ *dage*

SUFFIX ❋ Tone: ? ► Alone, only. • 只、才 ¶ **õ˧-ta˧kɤ˩, | ʐwɤ˩ mɤ˩-ʁo˥!** • 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。） ¶ **njɤ˩-ta˩kɤ˥** • me alone / me, on my own • 我一个人 ¶ **no˩-ta˩kɤ˥** • you alone / you, on your own • 你一个人 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧-ta˧kɤ˥** • he alone / he, on his own • 他一个人 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ ə˧mi˧ | ə˧ɲi˧-ta˧kɤ˥ | le˧-ɬi˥!** • Her mother only got a day off yesterday (=today, she is back to work)! (Context: talking about a child whose mother is absent, as she is at work.) • 她母亲昨天那天才有假期！（情景：谈一个孩子的母亲，说她前一天才能休息，而当天在上班。） ¶ **a˩ʁo˧, | hĩ˧ ɖɯ˧-ɣ̩˧-ta˧kɤ˩ dʑo˩!** • There is only one person at home! • 只有一个人在家！

ta˩kɤ˧ /ta˩kɤ˥/ *dage* (Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: LM ► To tease (by gestures). • 逗弄（动作）

ta˧ko˧ /ta˧ko˧/ *dago*

VERB ❋ Tone: M ► To do manual work, to get a job, to do odd jobs to make some money. • 打工 ¶ **ta˧ko˧ hɯ˧-ze˩!** • (S)he has gone (to the city, to another place...) to do odd jobs to make some money! • （他）打工去了！ ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 打工

ta˧ko˩ /ta˧ko˩/ *dago* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: L# ► To delay, to hold up. • 耽误 ¶ **hĩ˧ ta˧ko˥** • to delay people • 耽误人家 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ hĩ˧ ta˧ko˥ | ʐwæ˩!** • (S)he delays people a lot! • 他耽误大家很多！ ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 耽搁

ta˩li˥ /ta˩li˥/ *Dali*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LH ► Dali (city name). • 大理 ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 大理

ta˥mo˩ /ta˧mo˩/ *damo* (Jj, Dd: same, Gi, Da: ta˩mɣ̩˩)

VERB ❋ Tone: H.L ► To wilt, to wither (flower...). • 萎、萎蔫 ¶ **le˧-ta˥mo˩-ze˩!** • It has wilted! • 萎蔫了！

ta˩mɣ̩˩ /ta˩mɣ̩˩/ *damu*

VERB ❋ Tone: L ► Proverb. • 谚语 ¶ **æ˧ʂæ˧-ta˩mɣ̩˩** • same meaning: proverb (literally 'proverb of yore') • 同上：谚语（直译：'从前的老话'） ¶ (Gi) **æ˧ʂæ˧-ta˥mɣ̩˩** • proverb; traditional story • 谚语、传统故事

ta˧na˧ /ta˧na˧/ *dana*

VERB ❋ Tone: M ► To cure (meat etc) with smoke. • 熏 ¶ **ʂe˧ ta˧na˧** • to cure meat with smoke • 熏肉 ¶ **ʂe˧ ta˧na˧-ze˩** • to cure meat with smoke • 熏肉 ⊡ See also: ʂwæ˩$_a$

ta˧na˩ /ta˧na˩/ *dana* (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Crossbow. • 弩弓 ❋ Classifiers: pɤ˩$_b$, na˧$_a$ ❋ Comparanda: (Pumi) ta22næ̃35

ta˧pi˧ 1 /ta˧pi˧/ *dabi*

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: M ► Identical to, like, to the likeness of. • 如、像、像……那样 ¶ **no˧-bi˧ ta˩pi˩, ...** • like you; following your example • 像你 ¶ **njɤ˧-bi˧ ta˩pi˩...** • like me; following my example • 像我 ¶ **no˧=ɻ̩˩=bɣ̩˩, | njɤ˧=ɻ̩˩=bɣ̩˩, | ta˧pi˧!** • Yours and ours are built on the same pattern / are identical! (Context: discussing the farms of the village: they are all built on the same model, in the same way, and thus identical.) • 你家的（房子），我家的（房子），都是一样的！（如：一个村子里的房子，都是按同一个模式建设的。） ¶ **no˧-ɳɯ˧ gɣ̩˩, | njɤ˧-ɳɯ˧-gɣ̩˩, | ta˧pi˧!** • Whether it's you or me who's building [the house], it's the same / the result is the same! • 无论是谁来盖房，盖出来的都一样！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧-bi˩ | ta˧pi˧, | njɤ˧-ɳɯ˧ da˧-bi˥-ze˩!** •

I am going to build [a house] like that one! / I am going to build [a house] that will be identical to his! • 我要盖跟这一样的房子！ ¶ **no˧=ɻ̩˩ njɤ˩=ɻ̩˩, | ta˧pi˧ mɤ˧-tʰa˩!** • There's no point comparing oneself to others! • 你的，我的，不要相比！／不要跟他人相比！

ta˧pi˧2 /ta˧pi˧/ *dabi*

VERB ✵ Tone: M ► To take as an example, to draw an analog. • 打比方（汉语借词：当地汉语方言‘打比’） ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 打比 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ta˧pi˧-ze˩** • ~ PFV • 打比方了 ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 打比

ta˧pi˧3 /ta˧pi˧/ *dabi*

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Example, analog. • 比喻（汉语借词：‘打比方’，当地汉语方言‘打比’） ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 打比 ¶ **ta˧pi˧ɲi˩-ze˩ mæ˩!** • I only say this as an example! • 只是比方而已！ ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 打比

ta˧pʰi˩ /ta˧pʰi˩/ *dapi*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L# ► Chinese mugwort, *Artemisia argyi*. • 艾、艾蒿 ✵ Classifier: dzi˩ᵦ

ta.qa~ta.qa~ta.qa /ta.qa.ta.qa.ta.qa/ *dagha-dagha-dagha*

IDEOPHONE ✵ Tone: 0 ► Ideophone that suggests poorly executed gestures, which lack regularity and precision. For example, the clumsy axe blows given by someone who is not good at carpentry: 'clunk!', 'splat!' • 形声词，表示动作不当，缺乏规律性和精确性。例如，不擅长木工的人笨拙地用斧头：“咔嚓！”，“啪！”，“咔嚓啪，咔嚓啪！” ¶ (Housebuilding2.64, 10.24397/pangloss-0004550#S64) **po˧ʤu˧ mɤ˧-dʐɤ˩-hĩ˩ | ʤɯ˧-se˩, | ta.qa~ta.qa~ta.qa pi˧, | ʤɯ˧-da˩~da˩-ɻ̩˩, | wɤ˥ | ʤɯ˧-so˥ F | lo˧ mɤ˧-do˩!** • If you end up getting workmen who are not very good, they knock limply here and there, clunk-clunk, splat-splat! and it's no good at all, completely inefficient! • 如果雇佣的是不太好的工匠，他们就会无力地东敲西敲，咔嚓啪，咔嚓啪！这根本没什么用，完全没有效率！

ta˩so˩kʰo˥ /ta˩so˩kʰo˥/ *dasoko*

ADVERB ✵ Tone: L+H# ► Crosslegged (bodily posture). • 盘腿（而坐） ¶ **ta˩so˩kʰo˥ | tʰi˧-dzi˩** • 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）

ta˧~ta˧1 /ta˧ta˧/ *dada* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: M ► Serious, reliable, careful; clear (to see clearly). • 严肃认真、细心、细致，（看得）清楚、清晰 ¶ **mɤ˧-ta˧~ta˧** • NEG ~: sloppy, not careful • 否定～：邋遢、草率、潦草 ¶ **hĩ˧ ʈʂʰɯ˧-ʏ˧, | ta˧~ta˧!** • (S)he works carefully! • 他很认真！ ⊡ See also: ta˧~ta˧2

ta˧~ta˧2 /ta˧ta˧/ *dada*

ADVERB ✵ Tone: M ► Exactly (right), just (right). • 刚（好）、正（好） ¶ **ta˧~ta˧ | ho˦!** • Just right, exactly right. (Example: a pair of shoes fits perfectly.) • 刚刚好！（如：一双鞋刚好合适） ¶ **le˧-li˧ ta˧~ta˧** • to see clearly • 看清楚 ¶ **lo˧ ʥi˧ mɤ˧-ta˧~ta˧** • to do sloppy work • 工作草率 ⊡ See also: ta˧~ta˧1

tæ˦ /tæ˦/ *dae*

VERB ✵ Tone: MH ► To run out of: e.g. the food supplies run out. • 断（断货的断） ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 断

tæ˧ɻ̩˩ /tæ˧ɻ̩˩/ *daebeu* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: ∅)

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: L# ① ► Dry (fruit, vegetables), dried in the sun. • 晒干的（水果、蔬菜……） ¶ **ʏ˩tsʰɤ˧-tæ˧ɻ̩˥** • dry vegetables, vegetables dried in the sun • 晒干的蔬菜 ¶ **ʂe˧-tæ˧ɻ̩˥** • dry meat, meat dried in the sun • 晒干的肉 ¶ **ʏ˩tsʰɤ˦ | le˧-tæ˥ɻ̩˩ kʰɯ˩** • to dry vegetables • 将蔬菜弄干（晒干） ¶ **ʏ˩tsʰɤ˦ | tæ˧ɻ̩˩ gʏ˩** • to dry vegetables • 将蔬菜弄干（晒干） ⊡ See also: ta˧gɤ˩ ② ► Skinny, thin (person). • 瘦（人很瘦）

tæ˧ɻæ˩ /tæ˧ɻæ˩/ *dae'er* (Gi: same, Da: ʈæ˧ʁæ˩, Jj: tæ˧ɻ̩˩)

NOUN ✵ Tone: L# ► Oesophagus; Adam's apple. • 喉管、喉结 ✵ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ

te /te!/ *dei*

INTERJECTION ✵ Tone: 0 ► Interjection: Well done! • 感叹词：恭喜！佩服！ ¶ (ComingOfAge2.92, 10.24397/pangloss-0004589#S92) **te! | no˧ | ʐwæ˩-ze˥!** • Excellent! You are great! • 恭喜！你很利害！ ¶ (ComingOfAge2.28, 10.24397/pangloss-0004589#S28)

te˦ₐ /ʤɯ˧ te˦/ *dei*

CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: MHₐ ► Classifier for generations. • 量词：代 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧-te˩** • this generation • 这代 ⊡ See also: ʈʂʰæ˦2 ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 代

ti˥ /ti˧/ *di*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► Candle. • 蜡烛 ¶ **ti˧ | ʤɯ˧-ʅɯ˧ tʰi˧-ʈʂʏ˩** • to light a candle • 点一个蜡烛 ⊡ See also: ʅa˩ʈʂʏ˩ ✵ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ

ti˧ /ti˧/ *di*

VERB ❋ Tone: M ► To become mature, to become an adult. • 成熟（人成熟） ¶ **hĩ˧ tʰɣ˧-ɣ˧, | gɤ˩-ti˧-ze˧!** • This person has become an adult! / This person has grown up/has become mature! • 这个人，成熟了！／是大人了！ ¶ **hĩ˧ tʰɣ˧-ɣ˧, | mɤ˧-ti˧-sɯ˩!** • This person is not mature yet! / This person is not an adult yet! • 这个人，还不成熟！ ¶ **zo˩mɣ˥ | gɤ˩-ti˥, | lo˧ ha˧!** • For a child to grow/to become an adult is no easy business! (Refers to difficulty both for the child and for the family) • 孩子长成熟（的过程），还是挺难的！

ti˩ₐ /ti/ *diq* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: L_a ① ► To pound, e.g. pounding Szechuan pepper with a small metal pestle, or pounding earth to build a wall of earth. • 捣（花椒、大蒜……） ¶ **læ˧tsɯ˥ ti˩** • to pound hot peppers • 捣辣椒 ¶ **tsʰo˧ko˧ ti˩** • to pound cardamom • 捣草果 ¶ **dze˩ ti˥** • to pound Szechuan pepper • 捣花椒 ¶ **ʈʂo˩bo˩ ti˥** • to build a wall of earth, by pounding the earth • 垒土墙 ② ► To hit, to strike lightly. • 拍打 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) hĩ˧ ti˥** • to slap someone, to hit someone mildly • 拍打人 ¶ **hĩ˧ | ɖɯ˧-ɣ˧ ti˩-ze˩** • (She/he) has slapped someone. • （他）拍打了某人。 ¶ (La, Gi) **ʁo˧qʰwɤ˩ ti˩~ti˩** • to knock one's head (when entering the narrow door into the main room, one can easily knock one's head against the top frame) • 崩头（在进主屋的时候，容易崩头在门框上）

ti˥ /ti/ *diq*

VERB ❋ Tone: MH ► To settle, to decide (Chinese borrowing). • 决定（汉语借词：‘定’） ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 定

ti˥ₐ /ɖɯ˧ ti/ *di*

CLASSIFIER ❋ Tone: MH_a ► Classifier for layers (of dust, of boards...). • 量词：层（一层灰、一层木板……） ¶ **dʑɯ˩-na˩mi˥ | gɣ˧-ti˩-qo˩ tʰɣ˩** • 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。

ti˧ɖo˥ /ti˧ɖo˥/ *Diddeo*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Diddeo, a masculine given name. For writing it in Chinese characters: since 棣 and 嘟 are not among the most commonly used characters, the simpler and more common characters 定珠 are sometimes used. • 棣嘟：一个男性名字。由于‘棣’、‘嘟’并不是常用的字，因此有时会使用更简单、更常用的‘定珠’。◈ **(etymology)** As the given names of the Na are borrowed from Tibetan, it is likely that this one, 'Diddeo', is no exception. But no plausible identification has yet been found. ❋ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) ?

ti˩pʰo˩ /ti˩pʰo/ *dipo* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Ceiling. • 天花板 ❋ Classifier: $pʰæ˥_a$

ti˩tje˧ /ti˩tje˥/ *didia*

VERB ❋ Tone: LM ► To treat, to handle (someone in a certain way). • 对待 ◈ **(phonology)** Phonetic realization is close to [ti˩tjɛ˧]. ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 对待

ti˧tsɯ˥ /ti˧tsɯ˥/ *dizi* (Da, Dd: same, Gi: ti˥tsɯ˥)

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Box (woven out of bamboo or wicker). • 竹箱 ❋ Classifier: $ʅɯ˧_b$

ti˧tsʰo˩ /ti˧tsʰo˩/ *dico* (Gi: ti˥tsɯ˥)

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Corduroy. A sort of fabric, made of cotton, recently introduced in Yongning. • 灯芯绒：一种布料，棉花做的 ¶ **ti˧tsʰo˩ zɣ˩** • to sew corduroy • 缝灯芯绒 ¶ **ti˧tsʰo˩-zɣ˩ ba˩la˩** • corduroy garment • 灯芯绒衣服

ti˧ʈʂæ˥ /ti˧ʈʂæ˥/ *dizhae*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Group leader (for instance: leader of a group of militiamen). • 队长（如：民宾队长） ❋ Classifier: ɣ˧ ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 队长

ti˧ʈʂʰɯ˩ /ti˧ʈʂʰɯ/ *dichi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Hammer. • 铁锤 ❋ Classifier: $ʅɯ˧_b$ ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 铁锤

tje˩fæ˧ /tje˩fæ˥/ *diafae*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ► Electric rice cooker. • 电饭锅 ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 电饭

tje-tje-tje /tje-tje-tje!/ *die-die-die*

INTERJECTION ❋ Tone: 0 ► Interjection: hey, stop it! Close to "Shut up, will you?" This interjection is intended to interrupt a flow of words that seem ill-timed. It tells the speaker that (s)he had better give up the floor. • 感叹词，插入语：诶，哦！内涵接近于“好了吧！”，“行了吧！”，旨在打断似乎不合时宜的语流。它告诉说话者最好要停止说话。

tjɤ˧hwa˥ /tjɤ˧hwa˥/ *diahua* (La: tje˧hwa˧)

NOUN ❋ Tone: MH# ► Telephone. • 电话

¶ **tjɤ˧hwa˧ tɛi˥ ≈ tje˧hwa˧ tɛi˥** • to pick up the 'phone, to answer the 'phone; note that the verb here is also a loanword • 接电话（'接'也是汉语借词） ¶ **tjɤ˧hwa˧ li˥** • to watch one's telephone (an important activity for smartphone owners in the late 2010s) • 看电话（2010年代末拥有手机的人的一个重要名堂） ❁ Classifier: ⟮ɯ˧b ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 电话

tjɤ˧no˥ /tjɤ˧no˥/ *diannao*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Computer. • 电脑 ¶ **ooo! tjɤ˧no˥-qo˩ | dʑɯ˧ | hɯ˧-ze˧!** • Ouch, ouch, ouch: water has got into the computer! (Laptops are transported to various places, which increases the risk of an accident: spilt drink, exposure to the rain...) • 哎哟、哎哟、哎哟：电脑进水了！（笔记本电脑被运到不同的地方，这增加了发生事故的风险：饮料打翻、淋雨……） ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 电脑

tjɤ˧po˧ /tjɤ˧po˧/ *diabo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Fort; pillbox; blockhouse for military use. • 碉堡 ❁ Classifier: ⟮ɯ˧b ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 碉堡

tjɤ˩ʂɯ˧ /tjɤ˩ʂɯ˧/ *diashi* (La: tjɤ˧ʂɯ˧, tjɤ˩ʂɯ˩, tje˩ʂɯ˧, tje˧ʂɯ˧, tje˩ʂɯ˩)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH.M ► Television. • 电视 ¶ **tjɤ˩ʂɯ˧ li˥** • to watch television • 看电视 ¶ **tjɤ˩ʂɯ˧-qo˥** • on television • 电视上 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 电视

to˥$_a$ /dɯ˧ to˥/ *do*

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: H$_a$ ► An armful of. • 量词：抱 ¶ **qʰɣ̩˩dʑæ˩ | dɯ˧-to˥** • an armful of string (i.e. a huge quantity of string; see the narrative TraderAndHisSon) • 一抱绳子

to˩$_a$ 1 /to˩/ *doq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L$_a$ ► To wrestle. • 摔交 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-to˩-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has wrestled • 实施～整体体 ¶ **dʑæ˧~dʑæ˧ to˩** • to wrestle • 摔交

to˩$_a$ 2 /to˩/ *doq*

VERB ❁ Tone: L$_a$ ► To lie down. • 躺下 ¶ **tʰi˧-to˩-ɕjɤ˩** • to lie down and rest • 躺着休息 ¶ **tʂʰɯ˧-qo˧ dɯ˧-to˩ ɕjɤ˩-ɻ̩!** • Come and lay here (for a rest)! • 过来这边躺一下！

to˩$_a$ 3 /to˩/ *doq*

VERB ❁ Tone: L$_a$ ► To stand in a family relationship, to have family ties. • 有亲属关系 ¶ **qʰwɤ˩dɯ˩ | le˧-to˩-ze˩** • We have acquired a family tie! (through adoption, marriage...) • 我们成了亲戚！（通过领养、婚姻……） ¶ (BuriedAlive2.152, 10.24397/pangloss-0004537#S152) **qʰwɤ˩dɯ˩ | mɤ˧-to˩, | le˧-to˩-ze˩!** • We had no family ties; [but] here we are now united (as one family)! • 我们之前没有亲戚关联，[但是]现在我们成了亲戚！ ¶ (BuriedAlive3.111, 10.24397/pangloss-0004539#S111) ⊡ See also: to˧~to˥

to˩ /to˩/ *doq* (Da: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Mountain slope, hillside. • 山坡，岗 ¶ **to˩ do˩** • to climb a hillside • 爬山坡 ¶ **ʁwɤ˧-to˩** • mountain slope • 山坡 ❁ Classifier: ⟮ɯ˧b (CLF for round objects)

to˧bɤ#˥ /to˧bɤ˧/ *dobbe* (Dd: same, Jj: ku˧bɤ˧)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: #H ► Empty. • 空 ¶ **to˧bɤ˧-ze˩** • ~ PFV: it's empty, there is nothing left (e.g. a bowl is entirely emptied) • 空了 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) to˧bɤ˧ ɲi˥** • ~ COP: it's empty • 是空的

to˩bi˩ /dɯ˧ to˩bi˩/ *dobbi* (Gi, Da: same)

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: L ► Self-classifier for bottles. • 量词：瓶 ¶ **dɯ˧-to˩bi˩, so˩-to˩bi˩, zɣ̩˧-to˥bi˩, qʰɣ̩˧-to˥bi˩, ʂɯ˧-to˩bi˩, gɣ̩˧-to˥bi˩, tsʰe˩-to˩bi˩** • association with numerals from 1 to 10 • 与数词结合，一至十 ⊡ See also: to˩bi#˥

to˩bi#˥ /to˩bi˥/ *dobbi* (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ► Bottle. • 瓶子 ⊡ See also: to˩bi˩ ❁ Classifier: ⟮ɯ˧b

to˧bɣ̩˧-di˩ /to˧bɣ̩˧di˩/ *Dobbuddi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Dobbuddi: a place of high mountains, where living conditions are particularly harsh. A harsh land, reputed among the Na to be populated by tough, hard-working people. The place is yet to be precisely identified: near Luqi (Fengke)? • 一个生活条件特别恶劣的高山乡（尚未准确确定：可能靠近峰科）。这是一片艰苦的土地，摩梭人认为这里的居民坚韧不拔、勤劳肯干。 ¶ **"to˧bɣ̩˧-di˩ tɕʰi˩-bi˩!" | pi˧-zo˩.** • "We're going to sell you to Dobbuddi!", [parents] would say! (A threat addressed to a rebellious child, to intimidate him into listening to his parents. The geography of Dobbuddi made it feel like a prison: you were squeezed between high mountains, as if you were locked in: you could neither go down nor up. For the people of the vast plain of Yongning, the steep slopes on all sides created an impression of a hostile, inhospitable place.) • "我们要把你卖到多部布去！"，会这样说的。（这是对叛逆儿童的威胁，目的是恐吓他听家人的话。

多布地的地理环境让平坝的人感觉像一座监狱：你被挤压在高山之间，仿佛被锁在里面，既不能下也不能上。对于来自辽阔的永宁坝的人们来说，四面陡峭的山坡给人一种阴森恐怖的印象，仿佛是一个充满敌意的荒凉之地。）

to˧ʝi˧ /to˧ʝi˧/ *doyi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Short video. After the name of the Douyin video platform (international version: TikTok) developed by Beijing Weibao Vision Technology Co., Ltd. Douyin was very popular in the 2020s, and "shooting a Douyin" became a popular expression for "shooting a short video". • 短视频。取自北京微播视界科技有限公司开发的抖音视频平台（国际版：TikTok）的名称。抖音在 2 世纪 20 年代非常流行，“拍个抖音”成为“拍短视频”的流行说法。 ¶ **to˧ʝi˧ pʰæ˩** • to shoot a short video, to make a video to post on the Douyin platform • “拍个抖音”：拍短视频

to˧kɤ#˥ /to˧kɤ˧/ *doge* (Gi, Da, Dd: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ① ► Forehead. • 额头 ❋ Classifier: ʈʏ˩ₕ ② ► Luck, good fortune. • 运气 ¶ **to˧kɤ˧ dʑɤ˥** • to be lucky; to have a good karma • 好运气，运气好 ¶ **njɤ˧ | tsʰi˧ʝi˧ | to˧kɤ˧ dʑɤ˥ (+ | ʐwæ˥)** • This year, I am lucky! / This is an auspicious year for me! • 我今年运气好！

to˧kɤ˧-qʰæ˩di˩|bæ˩bæ˥ /to˧kɤ˧qʰæ˩di˩bæ˩bæ˥/ *doge khaeddi bbaebbae* (Jj: ∅)

NOUN ❋ Tone: -L|L ► Plant with long filaments. • 永宁的一种植物 ❋ Classifier: bæ˩ₐ 3

to˩kʰʏ˩mi˥ /to˩kʰʏ˩mi˥/ *dokumi* (Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L+H# ► Male dog. • 公狗 ❋ Classifiers: mi˩ₕ, pʰo˥ₐ

to˩mi˩ 1 /to˩mi˥/ *domi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Pillar. • 柱子 ¶ **hæ˧ʂɯ˩-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 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ₕ

to˩mi˩ 2 /to˩mi˥/ *domi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Large slope. • 大山坡

to˩pi˩ /ɖɯ˧ to˩pi˩/ *dobi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❋ Tone: L ► Classifier for times: n times as many / as much as... • 量词：倍（多几倍、少几倍等等） ¶ **ɖɯ˧-to˩pi˩, ɲi˧-to˩pi˩, so˩-to˩pi˥, zʏ˧-to˥pi˩, qʰʏ˧-to˥pi˩, ʂɯ˧-to˩pi˩, gʏ˧-to˥pi˩, tsʰe˩-to˩pi˥** • association with numerals from 1 to 10 • 与数词结合，一至十

to˩pʏ˧ /to˩pʏ˥/ *dobu*

ADVERB ❋ Tone: LM ► To begin with, at first, in the first place. • 最初 ¶ **ʁo˧da˧ | to˩pʏ˥ | so˥, | ɖɯ˧-pi˥ | hɯ̃ɤ˥! | gɯ˩-ʝi˥ gɯ˩-dʑo˩ | ɖɯ˧-pi˥ | le˧-ʈʂʰwæ˩-ze˩! | ɖɯ˧-pi˥ | le˧-kʏ˥ ◊ -dʑo˩, | le˧-ʈʂʰwæ˩-ze˩!** • Before, at first, (your) learning (Na) was a little slow. (Now,) it is really getting a bit faster! You know some (Na, and so) it gets faster! • 以前，最初的时候，（你）学习（摩梭语）有一点慢！（到了现在，）真的有一点快了！因为你会一些（摩梭语），所以快起来了！ ❋ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) ? ❋ Comparanda: (Pumi) tõ22pu51

to˧qa˧ /to˧qa˧/ *dogha*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Kid (baby goat, young goat). • 羔羊 ⊡ Synonym: tsʰɯ˧-to˧qa˥ ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ₕ

to˩qo˥ /to˩qo˥/ *dogho*

VERB ❋ Tone: L+MH# ► To turn upside down. • 倒过来、倒放倒置 ¶ **to˩qo˥ | tɕɯ˧** • to put upside down • 倒过来放 ¶ **njɤ˧-ɳɯ˧ | to˩qo˧-bi˧!** • I am going to turn (this object) upside down! • 我要（将这个东西）倒过来放！ ¶ **to˩qo˧-ze˥** • ~ PFV • 倒过来了 ¶ **le˧-to˩qo˩** • ACCOMP ~: to turn upside down (e.g. a glass) • 倒过来

to˩qo˩lʏ˥ /to˩qo˩lʏ˥/ *dogholu* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: ku˩tʏ˩lʏ˥, Dd: ku˩tɻ̩˩lɻ̩˥)

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: L+H# ► Round in shape. • 圆形（球很圆） ¶ **to˩qo˩lʏ˥-gʏ˩** • round in shape • 圆形 ⊡ Antonym: zɻ̩˧lɻ̩˥

to˧~to˥ /to˧to˥/ *dodo*

VERB ❋ Tone: H# ► To stand in a family relationship, to have family ties. • 有亲属关系 ¶ **le˧-to˧~to˥** • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ❋ Morphological makeup: to˩ₐ 3

to˧~to˧ₕ /to˧to˧/ *dodo* (Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: Mₕ ► To hold a child in one's arms; to hug. • 抱小孩子、搂，互相拥抱 ¶ **zo˧mʏ˥ to˩~to˩** • to hold a child in one's arms, to hug a child • 抱小孩子

to˩to˧mi˥ /to˩to˧mi˥/ *dodomi*

ADVERB ❋ Tone: LM+H# ① ► Carefully. • 认真地 ¶ **njɤ˧-ɳɯ˧ | to˩to˧ mi˥ | ʐwɤ˩-bi˥!** • I will explain carefully! / I will explain very clearly, step by step! • 我要认真地讲！ ¶ **to˩to˧-mi˥ | so˥** • to study with great care • 认真地学习 ② ► Intentionally, purposedly, on purpose. • 故意地

to˩ʈ̩˩ /to˩ʈ̩˩/ *dodeu* (Gi: same)
ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: L ► Short (of person). • 矮
¶ **to˩ʈ̩˩~ʈ̩˥** • same meaning: of short stature • 矮

to˩zo˩ /to˩zo˧/ *dosso*
NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Small slope. • 小山坡

tõ /tohõ/ *don*
IDEOPHONE ❋ Tone: 0 ► Ideophone for a dull noise made by mild shock between two objects, for instance a sitting person's head hitting a board as the person dozes off: Thud! • 形声词：两个物体之间的轻微撞击发出的沉闷声响，例如坐着的人打瞌睡时头部撞击木板发出的声响：嘭！ ¶ (Caravans.94, 10.24397/pangloss-0004531#S94) **ə˩ʝi˦-ʂɯ˥ʝi˩, | ə˦mi˦=ɻæ˩-dʐo˩ | tʰi˧, | sɑ˦, | hæ˦qʰɣ˥-dʐo˩, | ʝi˦kʰɣ˥, | ʐi˦ le˦-ŋɣ˩, le˦-ŋɣ˩, | to-hõ! pi˦, | wɤ˧ | sɑ˦ le˦-ɲi˩, | le˦-ɲi˩!** • In the old days, women [spun] flax late into the night; some fell asleep [while spinning flax; their heads fell forward], Thud! [and this would wake them up]; then they would start spinning again, on and on! • 过去，女人们纺亚麻纺到深夜；有些人在纺亚麻时睡着了；她们的头向前倾倒，嘣！这会把她们惊醒；然后她们又开始纺，一直纺下去！

tõ˦kwɤ˦ /tõ˦kwɤ˦/ *dogua*
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Wax gourd, white gourd, winter melon, *Benincasa hispida*. • 冬瓜 ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 冬瓜

tɣ˦$_a$ /tɣ˦/ *du* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ❋ Tone: M$_a$ ► To plant, to bed out (rice). • 耕种、插秧 ¶ **ɕi˦ tɣ˦** • to bed out rice • 插秧 ¶ **le˦-tɣ˦-ze˦** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has bedded out (rice) • 实施 ~ 整体体：插秧了 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-tɣ˥~tɣ˩-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ RED PFV • 实施 ~ 重叠 整体体：插秧了 ¶ **bæ˩dʐɯ˥ | tɣ˦-bi˩-zo˩-ho˩!** • It's going to be time to plant crops! • 要种庄稼了！

tɣ˦$_a$ 1 /ʤɯ˦ tɣ˦/ *du* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
CLASSIFIER ❋ Tone: M$_a$ ► 1,000. • 千（数词充当量词） ¶ **ʤɯ˦-tɣ˦** • one thousand • 一千 ¶ **ʤɯ˦-tɣ˦ tɣ˦** • one thousand thousands = one million • 一千千，等于一百万 ¶ **tsʰe˩-tɣ˩ mæ˥** • ten thousand times 10,000, i.e. one hundred million • 十千万，等于一亿

tɣ˦$_a$ 2 /ʤɯ˦ tɣ˦/ *du* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
CLASSIFIER ❋ Tone: M$_a$ ► Classifier: a dime, i.e. one tenth of the monetary unit. • 量词：角（钱），一元的十分之一

tɣ˧ 1 /tɣ˧/ *duq* (Jj: same)
VERB ❋ Tone: MH ► To support, to stabilize, to consolidate. • 搀扶、撑住、稳住

tɣ˧ 2 /tɣ˧/ *duq* (Jj: same)
VERB ❋ Tone: MH ► To pour a liquid or place a piece of food or medicine into someone's mouth (when the person is not able or willing to take it herself). For instance, to pour a medicine into the mouth of a sick person, or to feed a reluctant child by placing food right into its mouth. • 喂，将药物、食物或饮料倒入口中（当该人不能或不愿自己吞咽时）。例如，把药倒进病人的嘴里，或把食物直接放进不情愿的孩子嘴里喂他。 ¶ **ʈʂʰæ˦ɣɯ˦ | tʰi˦-tɣ˧** • to give medicines, to pour medicines into the throat of a sick person • 喂药 ¶ **tʰi˦-dzɯ˥-kʰɯ˩, | tʰi˦-tɣ˦ɲi˥-ze˩ mæ˩!** • To make him/her eat, we put (the food) in his/her mouth! • 为了让他／她进食，我们把食物放进他／她的嘴里！

tɣ˦ɕi˩ /tɣ˦ɕi˩/ *duxie* (Jj: same, Gi: ∅)
NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Centipede. • 蜈蚣 ❋ Classifier: mi˩$_b$

tɣ˩ɭɯ˦ /tɣ˩ɭɯ˦/ *dulee* (Da: tɤ˦ɻ̩˧, Dd: tɤ˦ɭɯ˥ ◈ (**phonology**) The two syllables are coalescent in Ddeez-zhi's speech, as if the word consisted of a single syllable.)
NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+MH# ► Fine, high-quality basket carried on the back; it had a trough shape. Not in use anymore at the time of fieldwork. • 高级的背篓，过去用它放礼物 ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˦$_b$

tɣ˦po˩ /tɣ˦po˩/ *dubo*
VERB ❋ Tone: L# ► To gamble, to bet, to wager. • 赌博 ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 赌博

tɣ˦qʰɣ˦ /tɣ˦qʰɣ˦/ *dukheu*
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Temporary tomb, where the body is placed prior to cremation. • 临时坟墓 ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˦$_b$

tɣ˦tɣ˥ /tɣ˦tɣ˥/ *dudu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Hat. • 帽子 ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˦$_b$

tɣ˩tɣ˩ /tɣ˩tɣ˧/ *dudu* (Gi, Jj: same)
ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: L ① ► Upright. • 直，笔直的（如：站直） ② ► Upright, righteous, honest. • 耿直

tɣ˦tsʰɯ˦ /tɣ˦tsʰɯ˦/ *duci* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ① ► Time. • 时间 ¶ (Gi) **njɤ˦ | tɣ˦tsʰɯ˦ mɤ˦-dʐo˦.** • I don't have the time. ◈ (**dialectology**) This wording is criticized by Mrs. Latami, who points out that a more idiomatic way to express this idea in Narua is "I've got work to do, I'm busy". • 我没时间。 ¶ (Gi) **njɤ˦ | tɣ˦tsʰɯ˦ dʐo˦.** • I have time. / I have some

free time. / I have the time. ◈ (**dialectology**) This wording is criticized by Mrs. Latami, who points out that a more idiomatic way to express this idea in Narua is “I’m free”, using the word mæ˧1. • 我有时间。 ② ► Spell of time; hour. • 时间段、小时 ¶ **tɣ˧tsʰɯ˧ | ɖɯ˧-ʅɯ˧** • one hour • 一个小时 ¶ **tɣ˧tsʰɯ˧ ɖɯ˧-ʅɯ˧ gɣ˧-ze˧!** • One hour has gone by. • 一个小时过去了。 ¶ **tɣ˧tsʰɯ˧ ɖɯ˧-ʅɯ˧ le˧-hɯ˩-ze˩.** • One hour has gone by. • 一个小时过去了。 ¶ (Gi) **tɣ˧tsʰɯ˧ qʰɑ˧-ʅɯ˧?** • What time is it? (Literally: ‘How many hours?’) • 几点了？ ¶ (La) **tɣ˧tsʰɯ˧ qʰɑ˧-ʅɯ˧ dʑo˧-sɯ˩?** • What time is it? (Literally: ‘How many hours?’) • 几点了？ ✵ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ ✵ Comparanda: (Pumi) ʈi22tsʰi51

tɣ˧tsʰɯ˧li˧-di˩ /tɣ˧tsʰɯ˧li˧di˩/ *duci liddi* (Jj, Dd: same, Da: ∅)

NOUN ✵ Tone: L# ► Clock; literally: ‘thing for seeing the time’. • 钟、手表 ✵ Morphological makeup: tɣ˧tsʰɯ˧, li˧ₐ, -di˩

tʰ

tʰɑ˧- /tʰɑ˧/ *ta*

PREFIX ✵ Tone: M ► Prohibitive. • 禁止式：不要、别 ¶ **tʰɑ˧-lɑ˩~lɑ˩-ze˩!** • Stop quarrelling! • 别吵架了！

tʰɑ˥ /tʰɑ˥/ *taq*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LH ► Water buffalo (monosyllabic form, extracted from disyllables such as tʰɑ˩mi#˥ 'female buffalo'). • 水牛 ✵ Classifier: pʰo˥ₐ

tʰɑ˥1 /tʰɑ˥/ *taq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: MH ► Sharp, keen. • 锋利

tʰɑ˥2 /tʰɑ˥/ *taq*

VERB ✵ Tone: MH ► To be possible, to be allowed: PERMISSIVE. • 可以，允许 ¶ **mɤ˧-tʰɑ˥ | mɤ˧-ʐɣ˩! | njɤ˧ | dzɯ˧-bi˧ni˧-mɤ˧-gɣ˥!** • It's not that good! I don't like to eat that! ◈ (**syntax**) The construction /mɤ˧-tʰɑ˥ | mɤ˧-V/ means 'not very', '……不怎么……'. • 不怎么好吃！我不喜欢吃！ ¶ (Mushrooms.12, 10.24397/pangloss-0005662#S12) **ə˩ljɤ˩hæ˩ʂɯ˥-mo˩-ʈʂʰɯ˩-dʑo˩, | hĩ˧ | mɤ˧-tʰɑ˥ | dɣ˩-mɤ˧-kɣ˥!** • 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！ ¶ **mɣ˧dze˧-tsɑ˩bɤ˩, mɤ˧-tʰɑ˥ | mɤ˧-ʐɣ˩!** • Barley flour is not too tasty! / Barley flour does not taste very good! • 大麦粉，不怎么好吃！ ¶ **mɤ˧-tʰɑ˥ | mɤ˧-so˩!** • It is not too good (to the taste)! • 不怎么香！

tʰɑ˩lo˧ /tʰɑ˩lo˥/ *Talo*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM ► The name given to the Yongning plain by the Tibetans. • 永宁的藏语名称 ¶ **tʰɑ˩lo˧-go˧bɤ˩** • the temple of Thar Lam • 永宁大寺 ¶ **tʰɑ˩lo˧ se˧gi˧ kɤ˩mɣ˩** • mount Gemu, in Yongning • 永宁格姆山 ¶ **tʰɑ˩lo˧-hĩ#˥** • the people of Yongning, the Na (Mosuo) • 永宁人，永宁的人（摩梭人） ✵ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) thar lam ཐར་ལམ

tʰɑ˩mi#˥ /tʰɑ˩mi˥/ *tami*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM+#H ► Female water buffalo. • 母水牛 ¶ **dʑi˧mi˧-tʰɑ˩mi˩** • same meaning: female water buffalo • 母水牛 ¶ **dʑi˧mi˧ ʈʂʰɯ˧-pʰo˩ dʑo˩, | tʰɑ˩mi˧ɲi˥!** • This buffalo is a female! • 这头水牛是母的！ ✵ Classifier: pʰo˥ₐ

tʰɑ˧-ni˥-ni˩-gɣ˩ /tʰɑ˧ni˥ni˩gɣ˩/ *tani niq ggu*

ADVERB ✵ Tone: -H.L- ► Similar to. • 类似，相近 ¶ **tʰɑ˧-ni˥-ni˩-gɣ˩, | ɖɯ˧-bæ˧ tsɤ˧!** • (These objects) are alike; they're the same! • (这两样东西）是相似的；它们是一样的！

tʰɑ˩pʰɣ#˥ /tʰɑ˩pʰɣ˥/ *tapu*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM+#H ► Male water buffalo. • 公水牛 ✵ Classifier: pʰo˥ₐ

tʰɑ˩tʰɑ˩ /tʰɑ˩tʰɑ˥/ *tata*

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 ¶ **tʰɑ˩tʰɑ˥ | ɖɯ˧-kʰwɤ˥** • a good spot (for picking a certain kind of wild plant) • 一个好地方（适合采摘某种野菜） ¶ **njɤ˧ | tʰɑ˩tʰɑ˥ | ɖɯ˧-kʰwɤ˧ sɯ˧** • (I) know a good spot (for hunting a certain kind of wild plant) • 我知道一个好地方（适合采摘某种野菜） ✵ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥ₐ

tʰɑ˧ɣ˥ /tʰɑ˧ɣ˥/ *tawu*

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，来指客房 ✵ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 堂屋

tʰɑ˩zo#˥ /tʰɑ˩zo˥/ *tasso*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM+#H ► Baby water buffalo. • 小水牛 ✵ Classifier: mi˩ᵦ

tʰɑ˩-ʐwæ˧mi˧ /tʰɑ˩ʐwæ˧mi˧/ *taruaemi*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L-M ► Donkey, ass (either jack or jenny or foal). • 驴子 ✵ Classifier: pʰo˥ₐ

tʰæ˧ɻæ˩ /tʰæ˧ɻæ˩/ *tae'er* (Gi, Da, Jj: tʰæ˧ɻ̩˩)

NOUN ✵ Tone: L# ► Book. • 书 ◈ (**semantics**) Guillaume Jacques (personal communication, 2009) points out that the word for "book" is a Wanderwort, found in both Yi and rGyalongic languages. In Na, it may be a borrowing, perhaps from Nosu. ✵ Classifier: pɤ˩ᵦ

tʰæ˩ʁwæ˧ /tʰæ˩ʁwæ˥/ *taewae*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM ► Taiwan. • 台湾 ¶ **tʰæ˩ʁwæ˧-hĩ#˥** • Taiwanese, person from Taiwan • 台湾人 ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 台湾

tʰæ˩tsɯ˧ /tʰæ˩tsɯ˥/ *taezi*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM ► Jar. • 坛子 ▣ Synonym: ʑi˥4 ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 坛子

tʰi˧ /tʰi˧/ *ti*

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M ► Able; capable; competent; clever. • 能干 ¶ **ɖwæ˩ | tʰi˧** • INTENSIVE.VERY ~ • 很能干 ¶ **mɣ̩˩tʰi˩ tʰɣ̩˩-ɣ̩˥** • that clever woman • 那个聪明女人 ¶ **mɣ̩˩ tʰɣ̩˩-ɣ̩˥, | tʰi˧ | ʐwæ˥!** • That woman is very clever. • 那个女人很聪明。 ¶ **zo˧tʰi˧** • clever man • 聪明男人 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | mɤ˧-tʰi˧!** • (S)he is not clever! • 他不聪明！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | zo˧tʰi˧!** • He is clever! • 他很聪明！ ⊡ See also: zo˧tʰi˧ ⊡ Antonym: bæ˧

tʰi˧- /tʰi˧/ *ti-*

PREFIX ❁ Tone: M ► Durative (DUR). • 持续体 ¶ **tʰi˧-dzɯ˥-dʑo˩!** • DUR ~ PROG: (she) is eating! (Context: her family is delighted to see that a child who hasn't eaten for two days is gnawing away at an ear of corn.) • 持续体 ~ 进行式：她在吃东西！（情景：家人很高兴看到一个两天没吃东西的孩子在啃玉米穗。） ¶ **tʰi˧-mɤ˧-ɲi˥** • otherwise, or else • 否则、要不然

tʰi˩$_a$ /tʰi˥/ *tiq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L$_a$ ► To plane (wood flat). • 刨 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˧~tso˧ tʰi˥(-ze˩)** • to plane things • 刨东西 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-tʰi˩-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has planed • 实施 ~ 整体体：刨了 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˧~tso˧ | le˧-tʰi˩(-ze˩)** • to plane things • 刨东西 ¶ **pæ˩pʰæ˧ tʰi˥** • to plane a plank • 刨木板

tʰi˥ 1 /tʰi˥/ *tiq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Plane. • 刨 ◈ (**phonology**) Phonetically, the vowel is somewhat diphthongized, getting close to [tʰje˥]. ❁ Classifier: na˧$_a$

tʰi˥ 2 /tʰi˥/ *tiq*

DISCOURSE PARTICLE ❁ Tone: LM? LH? ► Discourse particle: so, then, and then. • 然后

tʰi˩mi˩ /tʰi˩mi˩/ *timi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Large plane. • 大刨 ❁ Classifier: na˧$_a$

tʰi˩ʈʂʰo˧ /tʰi˩ʈʂʰo˧/ *Ticho*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Tengchong, a city in Sichuan • 腾冲

tʰi˩zo˩ /tʰi˧zo˩/ *tisso*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Small plane. • 小刨 ❁ Classifier: na˧$_a$

tʰo˥$_a$ /ɖɯ˧ tʰo˥/ *to*

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: H$_a$ ► Classifier for solutions. • 量词：办法，解决的方法（一个） ¶ **ə˧tso˧ tʰo˧ dʑo˧-kɣ̩˩?** • What can we do about it? / What can be done about it? • 有什么办法？ ¶ **ə˧tso˧ tʰo˧ dʑo˧-kɣ̩˩? | ɖɯ˧-kʰwɤ˧ ʝi˧-ɻ̩˧ qa˥!** • What can we do about it? / What can be done about it? Please, help out! • 有什么办法？求你帮忙！

tʰo˩$_a$ /tʰo˥/ *toq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L$_a$ ► To lean (on). • 靠 ¶ **tʰi˧-tʰo˩** • DUR ~ • 持续体 ~ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tʰi˧-tʰo˩ | tʰi˧-dzi˩** • to sit with one's back propped against (something) • 靠着座 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tʰi˧-tʰo˩-ɻ̩˩** • DUR ~ INCEPTIVE • 持续体 ~ 发端 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɖɯ˧-tʰo˩-ɻ̩˩** • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端 ¶ (F22) **kʰi˧ bi˥ | tʰɑ˧-tʰo˩!** *Ki bbi ta toq.* • Do not lean against the door! • 不要靠着门！

tʰo˥ /ɖɯ˧ tʰo˥/ *to*

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: MH ► Classifier for sets: a complete set, e.g. a full dress (an entire set of clothing). • 量词：套 ¶ **dʑi˧hɣ̃˥ | ɖɯ˧-tʰo˥** • a full set of dress, a complete dress • 一套衣服 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 套

tʰo˧ɕi˩ /tʰo˧ɕi˩/ *toxi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Messenger. • 通信员 ❁ Classifier: ɣ̩˧ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 通信

tʰo˧ɕi˥ /tʰo˧ɕi˥/ *toxi* (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Forest of conifers. • 松树林 ¶ **tʰo˧ɕi˧-ʈʂe˥gi˩, | mo˧ tʰi˧-di˥-kɣ̩˩!** • In the midst of conifer forests, there are mushrooms! • 松树林中间，会有蘑菇！ ❁ Classifier: pʰæ˥$_a$

tʰo˧dzi˩ /tʰo˧dzi˩/ *tozzee* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Pine tree. • 松树 ¶ **tʰo˧si#˥** • pine wood • 松木 ❁ Classifier: dzi˩$_b$

tʰo˧dzi˩-hwæ˩tsɯ˩ /tʰo˧dzi˩hwæ˩tsɯ˩/ *tozzeehuaezi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ► Hedgehog. Literally: pine tree mouse. • 刺猬

tʰo˧fɣ̩˧ /tʰo˧fɣ̩˧/ *tofu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Bandit, brigand. • 土匪 ◈ (**phonology**) The word is not perceived by Mrs. Latami as a Chinese loan, suggesting that it is now well integrated. ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 土匪

tʰo˧la˧tɕi˧ /tʰo˧la˧tɕi˧/ *tolaji*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Tractor. • 拖拉机 ¶ **bo˩mi˧-tʰo˧la˧tɕi˧** • 'sow-tractor': a small tractor (the first type that was introduced into Yongning) • '母猪拖拉机'：小型拖拉机 ❁ Classifier: na˧$_a$ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 拖拉机

tʰo˧li˧ /tʰo˧li˧/ *toli* (Gi, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Rabbit. • 兔子 ❁ Classifier: mi˩˨b

tʰo˧li˧-kʰɣ̩˥ 1 /tʰo˧li˧kʰɣ̩˥/ *toliku* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: tʰo˧li˧kʰɣ̩˧)
NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Year of the Rabbit. • 兔年 ❁ Morphological makeup: tʰo˧li˧, kʰɣ̩˥

tʰo˧li˧-kʰɣ̩˥ 2 /tʰo˧li˧kʰɣ̩˥/ *toli kuq*
NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Born in the year of the Rabbit. • 属兔

tʰo˧li˧-mi˩˨ /tʰo˧li˧mi˩˨/ *tolimi*
NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Doe hare, jill. • 母兔 ❁ Classifier: mi˩˨b

tʰo˧li˧-pʰɣ̩˥ /tʰo˧li˧pʰɣ̩˥/ *tolipu*
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Male rabbit. • 公兔 ❁ Classifier: mi˩˨b

tʰo˧li˧-zo#˥ /tʰo˧li˧zo˧/ *tolisso*
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Baby rabbit. • 小兔 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b

tʰo˩˨lo˧ /tʰo˩˨lo˥/ *tolo*
NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► The horse walking in front in a caravan. • 头马：马帮里走在最前面的那匹马

tʰo˧-mo˩˨ /tʰo˧mo˩˨/ *tomo*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► "Pine-tree mushroom": an edible mushroom often found close to pine trees. • "松树菌"：一种菌子

tʰo˩˨pʰɣ̩˧tɕʰɤ˧ /tʰo˩˨pʰɣ̩˧tɕʰɤ˧/ *topuqe* (Gi, Da: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Gun; firelock; rifle. • 枪，明火枪 ◈ (**etymology**) An analysis as a borrowing from Chinese 同步枪 has been considered, but in this scenario the initial of the second syllable should not be aspirated. ❁ Classifiers: nɑ˧a, kʰɯ˩˨b ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) ?

tʰo˧ɻæ˥ /tʰo˧ɻæ˥/ *tolae*
NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Pine-nut kernel. • 松子 ❁ Classifier: ʈʂwɤ˧a 2 (CLF for handfuls)

tʰo˩˨ʁæ˩˨ /tʰo˩˨ʁæ/ *tohrae* (Gi, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Pine resin (a sticky substance secreted by pine trees: it exudes from the tree's bark when wounded); rosin, colophony (a solid form of resin). • 松脂，松香 ⊡ See also: tʰo˧dzi˩˨ ❁ Classifier: ʈʰɤ˥a ❁ Morphological makeup: ʁæ/

tʰo˩˨ʂɣ̩˩˨ /tʰo˩˨ʂɣ̩/ *toshu*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Pine needles. • 树针 ❁ Classifier: qɑ˩˨c (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles)

tʰo˧tsʰe#˥ /tʰo˧tsʰe˧/ *Tocei*
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Tocei, a village close to the Hot Springs. Latitude: 27.86033, longitude: 100.68379. • 拖其村：温泉乡的一个村落。还称为'拖且'。经纬度：100.68379，27.86033 ◈ (**semantics**) The identification of the geographical coordinates (latitude and longitude) remains to be confirmed: the locality found on the map is known as '拖且', while the Chinese transcription of the name 'Tocei' was indicated as '拖其'. ¶ **ə˧go˧-ʁwɤ˧, | ʁwɤ˧lɑ˩˨-bi˩˨, | bæ˧ʁwɤ˧, | tʰo˧tsʰe#˥, | pi˧tsʰe˩˨-di˩˨, | pɤ˧dʑɤ˩˨-di˩˨, | ʁwɤ˧tɣ̩˧** • Seven villages that one encounters as one leaves the plain of Yongning (towards the Lake); the first two are perceived as villages with a high proportion of Na members, and the third as a mostly Na village, whereas the next two are Pumi; the last used to be predominantly Pumi, but as of the 2010s, it had an important Chinese (Han) population. • 永宁背向泸沽湖方向经过的七个村落：阿古瓦、瓦拉比、巴瓦、拖其、比其地、巴甲地、瓦都。前两个村落拥有相当大的摩梭人口比例，第三主要是摩梭村。拖其、比其地、巴甲地是普米村。瓦都，过去主要是普米族村，到了 2010 年代有了相当多的汉族人口。 ¶ **tʰo˧tsʰe˧: | bɤ˧!** • Tocei /tʰo˧tsʰe˧/ is a Pumi village! • 拖其村是一个普米族村落！ ⊡ Synonym: tʰo˧tsʰe˧-ʁwɤ#˥

tʰo˧tsʰe˧-ʁwɤ#˥ /tʰo˧tsʰe˧ʁwɤ˧/ *Toceiwua*
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Toceiwua (Tocei), a village close to the Hot Springs. Latitude: 27.86033, longitude: 100.68379. • 拖其村：温泉乡的一个村落。还称为'拖且'。经纬度：100.68379，27.86033 ⊡ Synonym: tʰo˧tsʰe#˥

tʰo˧tɕo˧ /tʰo˧tɕo˧/ *tojo*
ADVERB ❁ Tone: M ► Backward, to the back. • 往后 ¶ **tʰo˧tɕo˧ li˧** • to look back • 往后看 ¶ **tʰo˧tɕo˧ ɖɯ˧-li˧-ɻ̩˩˨** • to glance backward • 往后看一眼

tʰo˩˨tɕɯ˥ /tʰo˩˨tɕɯ˥/ *tojie* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: ∅)
NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► Unbaked brick. The Na (Mosuo) of Yongning did not use them: they built the walls by compacting the earth. • 坯：未焙烧的砖。在过去，永宁摩梭人不使用这种砖：他们用土压实来砌墙。 ¶ **tʰo˩˨tɕɯ˧ ŋæ˥** • to make unbaked bricks • 制坯 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b

tʰo˧ʈɯ#˥ /tʰo˧ʈɯ˧/ *Todee*
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Todee, a village in Yongning. Latitude: 27.73050, longitude: 100.65165. •

拖支村，拖支开基村（永宁的一个村落）。经纬度：100.65165，27.73050 ¶ **dʑʏ˩bɣ˧-kʏ˧sɑ˥-ʁwʏ˩, | hi˩ʁwʏ˩-lo˥, | æ˩mi˧-ʁwʏ#˥, | la˧lo˧-ʁwʏ˥, | la˧ŋwʏ˧, | bʏ˧tsʰo˧gɣ˥, | ə˧la˧-ʁwʏ#˥, | gæ˧ɻæ˩, | qʰæ˧tɕʰi˧, | tʰo˧ʈɯ#˥** • The ten Na villages considered in traditional geography as belonging to the vicinity of the Yongning temple. • 永宁摩梭地理概念中，距离扎美寺最近的十个村落：佳部嘎萨瓦、习瓦洛、阿咪瓦、拉洛瓦、拉瓦、巴搓古、阿拉瓦、嘎尔、开基、拖支。

tʰo˧ʐɣ˥ /tʰo˧ʐɣ˥/ *toru* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ✺ Tone: H# ► Pigeon. • 鸽子 ¶ **tʰo˧ʐɣ˥-mi˩** • female pigeon • 母鸽子 ◈ **(tonology)** H#- ◈ **(syntax)** CLF : /ɖɯ˧-mi˩/ ¶ **tʰo˧ʐɣ˥-pʰɣ˩** • male pigeon • 公鸽子 ◈ **(tonology)** H#- ◈ **(syntax)** CLF : /ɖɯ˧-mi˩/ ¶ **tʰo˧ʐɣ˥-zo˩** • baby pigeon • 小鸽子 ◈ **(tonology)** H#- ✺ Classifier: mi˩b

-tʰɣ˥ /tʰɣ˧/ *tee*

SUFFIX ✺ Tone: #H ► Topic marker; grammaticalized from the distal demonstrative. • 主题（指示. 远指） ▣ See also: tʰɣ˥ 1, tʰɣ˥ 2

tʰɣ˥ 1 /tʰɣ˧/ *tu* (Gi, Da: ʈʰɯ˥, Dd: ʈʰɯ˧)

PRONOUN ✺ Tone: #H ► That; distal demonstrative. • 那指示. 远指 ¶ **tʰɣ˧ɲi˥!** • It's that one! / That's the one! • 是那个！ ¶ **tʰɣ˧-ɣ#˥** • that one • 那个 ▣ See also: tʰɣ˥ 2, -tʰɣ˥

tʰɣ˥ 2 /tʰɣ˧/ *tee* (Gi, Da: ʈʰɯ˥, Jj: ʈʂʰɯ˥, Dd: ʈʰɯ˧)

PRONOUN ✺ Tone: #H ► 3rd person singular. • 他 ¶ **tʰɣ˧=ɻ˩** • his family, his household, his clan, his kin • 他家、他家人、他的人 ▣ See also: tʰɣ˥ 1, -tʰɣ˥

-tʰɣ˧ 1 /tʰɣ˧/ *tu*

POSTPOSITION ✺ Tone: M ► Temporal postposition: up to, up until. • 到……为止

-tʰɣ˧ 2 /tʰɣ˧/ *tu*

SUFFIX ✺ Tone: M ► To achieve, to attain (a goal), to complete successfully (an action); grammaticalized from the verb 'to come out'. • ……成 ¶ **lo˧ʑi˧-mʏ˧-tʰɣ˧** • 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）

tʰɣ˧a 1 /tʰɣ˧/ *tu* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ✺ Tone: Ma ① ► To come out, to emerge. • 出来 ¶ **ɑ˩pʰo˩ tʰɣ˧** • to come out: e.g. an animal comes out of its burrow • 出来，如：动物从地洞里爬出来 ¶ **ɲi˧mi˧ tʰɣ˧** • 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˩ | ʁo˧bɣ˧ tʰɣ˧** • the tree buds • 树抽芽 ¶ **si˧dzi˩-ʁo˩bɣ˩ tʰɣ˩** • the tree buds come out • 树芽抽 ④ ► To appear, to happen, to get (a wound). • 出现 ¶ **mi˧ tʰɣ˧** • to get wounded • 受伤 ¶ **ɖɯ˧-ɣ˧ mi˧ tʰɣ˧-ze˧!** • someone has got wounded! • 有人受伤了！

tʰɣ˧a 2 /tʰɣ˧/ *tu*

VERB ✺ Tone: Ma ► To create; to found. • 建立、创造、制造出来 ¶ **ʑi˩ tʰɣ˩** • to found a new home • 分家、建立新家 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ʑi˩ tʰɣ˩-ze˥!** • (S)he founded a new home! • 他建了新家！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ʑi˩ tʰɣ˩-bi/!** • (S)he is going to found a new home! • 他要建个新家！ ¶ **lo˧ mʏ˧-dʑo˧, | lo˧ tʰɣ˧!** • [(S)he] has no obligations, and yet (s)he works a lot / (s)he finds tasks to do! (A compliment to a civil servant who could be content to pocket a salary every month but who sets goals for her/himself and looks for useful tasks to accomplish. The sentence can also be used negatively, to criticize someone who takes up unnecessary tasks instead of keeping quiet.) • 自找麻烦！（这句，除贬义用法，还能用来表扬，如表扬一位当官的人努力去做好事，给自己找有意义的事情干。） ¶ **no˧ | lo˧ mʏ˧-dʑo˧, | lo˧ tʰɣ˧-ɲi˥!** • You have no obligations, and yet you work a lot / you find tasks to do! (A compliment to a civil servant who could be content to pocket a salary every month but who sets goals for her/himself and looks for useful tasks to accomplish. The sentence can also be used negatively, to criticize someone who takes up unnecessary tasks instead of keeping quiet.) • 自找麻烦！（这句，除贬义用法，还能用来表扬，如表扬一位当官的人努力去做好事，给自己找有意义的事情干。）

tʰɣ˧b /tʰɣ˧/ *tu* (Dd: same)

VERB ✺ Tone: Mb ► To lend. • 借给人 ¶ **tso˧~tso˧ tʰɣ˧** • to lend something • 借东西（给人）

tʰɣ˩b /ɖɯ˧ tʰɣ˩/ *tu*

CLASSIFIER ✺ Tone: Lb ► Classifier for sets of tens. The term used to refer to sets of eight. The word remains in use, but its meaning has shifted towards the meaning of 'sets of ten', following the generalized use of decimal numeration. • 量词：一套（有十个）。更早的意思是八个。◈ **(phonology)** Among classifiers belonging to the tone cate-

gory L_b, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is MH#. ¶ **qʰwɤ˥ | ʤɯ˧-tʰɣ̩˩** • a set of ten bowls • 一套十个碗 ¶ **ʤʑɯ˧ʂɯ˥ | ʤɯ˧-tʰɣ̩˩** • a set of ten (pairs of) chopsticks • 一套十（双）筷子

tʰɣ̩˥ 1 /tʰɣ̩˥/ *tuq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: MH ► To step on, to tread on, to trample. • 踩 ¶ **ʤɯ˧-tʰɣ̩˧ tʰi˥-tʰɣ̩˩** • to give a kick, to stamp the ground • 踢一脚 ¶ **kʰɯ˧tsʰɤ˧ tʰɣ̩˥-tsʰɯ˩** • to give a kick, to stamp the ground • 踢一脚 ¶ **kʰɯ˧tsʰɤ˧ tʰɑ˥-tʰɣ̩˩! ≈ kʰɯ˧tsʰɤ˥ | tʰɑ˧-tʰɣ̩˥!** • Do not stamp the ground! / Do not kick/tread on something! • 别踢！ ¶ **njɤ˧ kʰɯ˧tsʰɤ˧ tʰɑ˥-tʰɣ̩˩!** • Do not tread on my foot! • 别踩我的脚！ ▣ See also: tʰɣ̩˩~tʰɣ̩˥, tʰɣ̩˥ₐ

tʰɣ̩˥ 2 /tʰɣ̩˥/ *tuq*

VERB ❋ Tone: MH ► To take charge of, to foot the bill (e.g. someone invites the whole village to a feast; that person provides the food, but does not necessarily do the cooking). • 负担（某个活动的费用，如：请全村人吃饭） ¶ **ə˧tso˧ mɤ˧-ɲi˩, | njɤ˧-ɳɯ˧ | gɤ˩-tʰɣ̩˧ bi˧!** • I'm footing the bill for everything! ◈ (**tonology**) The observed tonal pattern in gɤ˩-tʰɣ̩˧ bi˧ is L.M.M, and not L.M.H as might have been expected in the purely phonological perspective of an MH pattern unfolding over two syllables (which, in this case, would have yielded L.M.H). From a morpho-phonological perspective, on the other hand, this form is not irregular: the same pattern is found in ʐo˩~ʐo˧ bi˧ 'to swing'. • 全部由我来负担！ ❋ Cognates: (Naxi) (hɑ˧) tʰɣ̩˥?

tʰɣ̩˥ₐ /ʤɯ˧ tʰɣ̩˥/ *tu* (Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❋ Tone: MH_a ► Classifier for steps (in walking). • 量词：步 ¶ **ʤɯ˧-tʰɣ̩˧~ʤɯ˥-tʰɣ̩˩** • step by step, one step after the other • 一步一步 ¶ **ʤɯ˧-tʰɣ̩˥, | ʤɯ˧-tʰɣ̩˥** • step by step, one step after the other; same as above, but detaching the two parts of the phrase; this is closer to repetition than to reduplication • 一步又一步 ▣ See also: tʰɣ̩˥ 1

tʰɣ̩˧gi˧ /tʰɣ̩˧gi˧/ *teeggi*

ADVERB ❋ Tone: M ► In that direction. • 那边

tʰɣ̩˧ne˧-ʑi˥ /tʰɣ̩˧ne˧ʑi˥/ *tee niq yi*

ADVERB ❋ Tone: H# ► In that way. • 那样

tʰɣ̩˧ȵi#˥ /tʰɣ̩˧ȵi˧/ *teeni*

ADVERB ❋ Tone: #H ► That day. • 那天

tʰɣ̩˧qo˧ /tʰɣ̩˧qo˧/ *tugho*

PRONOUN ❋ Tone: M ► There; that place. • 那里、那个地方

tʰɣ̩˧-se˥ /tʰɣ̩˧se˥/ *tusee*

ADVERB ❋ Tone: H# ► Numerous. • 多 ¶ **mɣ̩˧ʁo˧=ɻ̩˥-dʑo˩, | ɻæ˥ | tʰɣ̩˧-se˥ | tʰɣ̩˩-jɤ˩ dʑo˥!** • The People of the Sky had seeds in profusion! (A comment about the story entitled 'Seeds') • 天上的人，有许多许多种子！ ¶ **ɬi˧di˩-di˩mi˩, | tʰɣ̩˧-se˥, | hĩ˧ | ʈʂʰɯ˩-jɤ˩ dʑo˥!** • In Yongning, there were lots of people / there was a large population. (Sentence formed by imitating the previous example.) • 永宁人多／人口众多（仿照前例造句）。

tʰɣ̩˧-se˩-gɤ˩ /tʰɣ̩˧se˩gɤ˩/ *tee seiq gge*

ADVERB ❋ Tone: -L ► Henceforth. • 今后、从此、此后

tʰɣ̩˧-sɯ˩kɣ̩˩ /tʰɣ̩˧sɯ˩kɣ̩˩/ *teesigu*

PRONOUN ❋ Tone: -L ► Third-person plural pronoun. • 他们

tʰɣ̩˩~tʰɣ̩˥ /tʰɣ̩˩tʰɣ̩˥/ *tutu* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: LM+MH# ► To step on, to tread on, to trample (reduplicated form). • 踩（重叠形式） ¶ **kʰɯ˧tsʰɤ˧ tʰɣ̩˥~tʰɣ̩˩** • to give a kick, to stamp the ground • 踢一脚 ❋ Morphological makeup: tʰɣ̩˥ 1

ts

tsa˧ /tsa˧/ *za* (Gi, Jj: same)
ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M ► Busy. • 忙 ¶ **ɖwæ˥ | tsa˧** • INTENSIVE.VERY ~: very busy • 很忙 ¶ **tsa˧ | ʐwæ˥** • extremely busy • 非常忙 ¶ **lo˧ dʐo˧ ʐɣ˩ dʐo˩, | tsa˧ | ʐwæ˥!** • There's some work and there are some tasks: it makes for a very busy time! (Set phrase) • 有活、有务：非常忙！／有工作，有任务：这是一段非常忙碌的时光！（固定短语）

tsa˩ /tsa˥/ *zaq* (Gi: same, Jj: ∅)
VERB ❁ Tone: L ► To wink. Winking (with both eyes at the same time) is used as a discreet sign to someone that they are not being careful enough in what they say: that they are being too talkative and should hold their tongue. • 眨眼睛，是一种谨慎的暗示，表示人家说话不够谨慎：他太多言了，应该保持沉默。◈ (**usage**) This verb is generally used in reduplicated form, as tsa˩~tsa˥. ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | njɤ˩ʃɯ˧ tsa˩-dʐo˩!** • (S)he is winking! • 他在眨眼！ ⊡ See also: tsa˩~tsa˥, tsɯ˩pʰɤ˩

tsa˥1 /tsa˥/ *zaq* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To kick, to smash (clods of earth). • 打碎（坷拉），踢（一脚） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-tsa˧-ze˥** • ACCOMP ~ PFV • 实施 ~ 整体体 ¶ **ʈʂe˧ tsa˩** • to smash clods of earth, after ploughing (with a hand instrument, such as a hoe) • 打碎土坷垃 ¶ **ɖɯ˧-tsa˧ tʰi˥-tsa˩** • to kick repeatedly, to give one kick after the other • 踢了又踢

tsa˥2 /tsa˥/ *zaq*
VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To lay (up or down), to place. • 放置、放下 ¶ **mɣ˩-tɕo˧ tsa˥** • to lay down, to put down on the floor • 放下、放在地上

tsa˥3 /tsa˥/ *zaq*
VERB ► To row (a boat). • 划（船） ¶ **zɣ˩gɣ˩ tsa˥** • to row a boat, to row • 划船 ¶ **tsa˧-hɯ˥-tsa˩-ɻ˩** • to row in a sustained way, to row with great vigour • 用力地划船、一直划船

tsa˧bɤ˧ /tsa˧bɤ˧/ *zabbe* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Powder; flour. • 糌粑、面粉、粉、粉末 ◈ (**tonology**) This word exhibits irregular tonal behaviour, which it shares with other borrowings from Tibetan. ¶ **qʰa˧dze˧-tsa˩bɤ˩** • sweetcorn flour • 玉米粉 ¶ **dze˧ʃɯ˧-tsa˩bɤ˩** • wheat flour • 小麦面 ¶ **lɣ˧mi˧-tsa˩bɤ˩** • stone powder, powdered stone • 石头粉、被磨成粉的石头 ¶ **tsʰi˧zi˧-tsa˧bɤ˥** • highland barley flour • 青稞面粉 ¶ **mɣ˩zɯ˩-tsa˩bɤ˥** • oatmeal flour • 燕麦面粉 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) jɤ˩jo˧-tsa˧bɤ˥** • potato flour (elicited combination) • 洋芋面粉 ¶ **nɣ˩ʃɯ˧-tsa˩bɤ˩** • soy flour • 黄豆面粉 ¶ **læ˧tsɯ˥-tsa˩bɤ˩** • chilli powder • 辣椒粉 ¶ **ʈʂʰæ˧ɣɯ˧-tsa˧bɤ˥** • Medicine powder, medicine in powder form. For instance: the disinfectant commonly used in Yongning at the time of fieldwork, of the brand 云南白药 • 药粉，粉状药品。如："云南白药"消毒粉。 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʂæ˩ʈ̪˩-tsa˩bɤ˥** • bone powder • 骨头粉 ¶ **jɤ˧-tsa˧bɤ˧** • tobacco powder • 烟草粉 ¶ **jɤ˧ʈ̪˧-tsa˧bɤ˥** • tobacco powder • 烟草粉 ¶ **dze˩-tsa˩bɤ˥** • Szechuan pepper powder • 花椒粉 ¶ **dze˧-tsa˧bɤ˥** • powdered sugar, granulated sugar • 砂糖 ¶ **tsa˧bɤ˧ mɤ˩** • to eat dry flour (made of grilled barley) • 吃干面糌粑（直接食用未加液体的糌粑粉） ¶ **tsa˧bɤ˧ gɣ˩** • to cook tsamba (grilled flour) • 炒糌粑，制作糌粑 ¶ **tsa˧bɤ˧ tsɤ˧-kʰɯ˩** • to grind into powder, to turn into powder • 磨成粉 ¶ (Gi) **bo˩ha˧-tsa˧bɤ˥** • Flour for pigswill: flour used to cook pigswill. (At the time of fieldwork, it was made of a variety of sweetcorn not used for human consumption.) • 用来煮猪食的面粉（玉米面粉） ◈ (**tonology**) LM+H# ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) rtsam pa རྩམ་པ

tsa˩~tsa˥ /tsa˩tsa˥/ *zaza* (Gi: same, Jj: ∅)
VERB ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► To wink. Winking (with both eyes at the same time) is used as a discreet sign to someone that they are not being careful enough in what they say: that they are being too talkative and should hold their tongue. • 眨眼睛，是一种谨慎的暗示，表示人家说话不够谨慎：他太多言了，应该保持沉默。 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | njɤ˩ʃɯ˧ tsa˩~tsa˩-dʐo˩!** • RED: (S)he is winking! • 重叠：他在眨眨眼！ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) mɤ˧-tsa˩~tsa˩** • NEG ~ RED: not to wink • 否定 ~ 重叠：不眨眼 ⊡ See also: tsɯ˩pʰɤ˩ ❁ Morphological makeup: tsa˩

tsa˩tɕi˩ /tsa˩tɕi˥/ *zajie*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Various mushrooms, mixed mushrooms. • 杂菌 ❁ Classifiers: ʃɯ˧$_b$, mo˥$_a$ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 杂菌

tsa˧zo˩ /tsa˧zo˩/ *zaro* (Dd: same)
ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L# ► Diligent, conscientious. • 勤快 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | tsa˧zo˩-njɤ˩zo˩ zo˩! | dʐɤ˩-ɣ˥ɲi˩!** •

(S)he is diligent and hard-working. (S)he is a good person. • 他勤奋努力，是个好人！

-tsæ˩a /tsæ˩/ *zae*

SUFFIX ❁ Tone: M ► Causative. • 使动：让 ¶ **tʰi˩-dzɯ˥-kʰɯ˩-tsæ˩-ɲi˩!** • (We) have to get her to eat! (Context: comment made by a family member when a young child refused to have a meal) ◈ **(syntax)** One cannot say ‡tʰi˩-dzɯ˥-tsæ˩. ◈ **(syntax)** 不能说 ‡tʰi˩-dzɯ˥-tsæ˩. • 必须让她吃！（情景：一个小女孩拒绝吃饭，家人就说这句。） ¶ **tʰi˩-ʐwɤ˩-kʰɯ˩-tsæ˩-ɲi˩!** • (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） ❁ Cognates: (Naxi) ʈʂə˩

tsæ˩qæ˥ /tsæ˩qæ˥/ *zaeghae* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ① ► Hook. • 钩子 ❁ Classifiers: nɑ˩a, ɭɯ˩b ② ► Firing pin (of a gun). • 撞针

tse˩a 1 /tse˥/ *zeiq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: La ► To chase after; to pursue. • 追赶 ¶ **hĩ˩ tse˥** • to chase after someone • 追赶某人

tse˩a 2 /tse˥/ *zeiq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: La ► To float. • 漂浮（浮在水上） ¶ **gɤ˩-tse˩** • as above: to float • 同上：漂浮（浮在水上） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʤɯ˩-tse˩~tse˥-ɻ˩** • DELIMITATIVE ~ RED INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 重叠发端 ¶ **dʐɯ˩ʁo˥ | tʰi˩-tse˩ (-dʐo˩)** • to float (in a torrent) on the mountain (e.g. timber is floated downstream) • 让木头漂到下游 ¶ **dʐɯ˩ʁo˩ tse˩** • as above: to float down from the mountain • 同上：让木头漂到下游

tse˩a 3 /tse˥/ *zeiq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: La ► To lock. • 锁门 ¶ **kʰi˩ tse˥** • to lock the door • 锁门 ¶ **kʰi˩ tse˥-ze˩** • locked the door • 锁门了 ¶ **kʰi˩ tʰi˩-tse˩** • to lock the door • 锁门

tse˥ /tse˥/ *zeiq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Lock. • 锁 ¶ **æ˩tse˥** • bronze lock ◈ **(tonology)** The tone of this phrase is as expected on the basis of synchronically productive tone rules for compound nouns. • 铜锁 ¶ **bɤ˩mi˥-ʂe˩ tse˩** • cupronickel lock (lock made of copper-nickel alloy) • 白铜锁 ❁ Classifier: nɑ˩a

tse˩bæ˥ /tse˩bæ˥/ *zeibbae* (Da, Jj: same, Gi: ∅)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Tinder. • 火绒 ◈ **(phonology)** Phonetic realization is close to [tsæ˩bæ˥]. ▣ See also: pʰi˩tʰɑ˩ ❁ Classifier: kʰɯ˩b

tse˩bo#˥ /tse˩bo˩/ *zeibbo* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Small bell. • 铃铛 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˩b

tse˩di˩ /tse˩di˩/ *zeiddi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Sandalwood, sandlewood. • 檀香木、檀香、檀木 ¶ **tse˩di˩-si#˥** • Sandalwood, sandlewood (adding the noun for ‘wood’). • 檀香木、檀香、檀木

tse˩kʰo˩ /tse˩kʰo˩/ *zeiko* (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Sanctuary (small sanctuary on the mountain). • 佛龛 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˩b

tse˩lɣ˥ /tse˩lɣ˥/ *zeilu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Flint. • 燧石 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˩b

tse˩mi˥ /tse˩mi˥/ *zeimi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same, Dd: tsɤ˩mi˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Lighter. • 火镰 ❁ Classifier: nɑ˩a

tse˩mi˥-dʐɯ˩ʁo˩ /tse˩mi˥dʐɯ˩ʁo˩/ *Zeimi Jjiwo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H#-L ► Zeimi Jjiwo: the village of Wenquan, in the plain of Yongning, where hot springs are located, hence the Chinese name Wenquan, ‘hot springs’. Latitude: 27.82334, longitude: 100.69718. • 温泉乡的主要村落。经纬度：100.69718，27.82334 ▣ Synonym: ʁwɤ˩lɑ˩-bi˩

tse˩pʰæ˦ /tse˩pʰæ˦/ *zeipae* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► Coins of the imperial times. • 民国之前的货币 ¶ **æ˩-tse˥pʰæ˩** • bronze coins of the imperial times • 民国之前的铜币 ❁ Classifier: pʰæ˦a

tse˩qwæ˦ /tse˩qwæ˦/ *zeighuae* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► Key. • 钥匙 ❁ Classifiers: ɭɯ˩b, nɑ˩a

tse˩tɑ˦ /tse˩tɑ˦/ *zeida* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► Scissors. • 剪刀 ❁ Classifier: nɑ˩a ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) tsi22tɑ35

tse˩ʈʂʰɣ˩ /tse˩ʈʂʰɣ˦/ *zeichu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Derogatory term of address for a dog. • 骂狗的话 ¶ (Sister.20, 10.24397/pangloss-0004342#S20) ▣ See also: tse˩ʈʂʰɣ˩-kʰɣ˥

tse˩ʈʂʰɣ˩-kʰɣ˥ /tse˩ʈʂʰɣ˩kʰɣ˥/ *zeichu ku*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L+H# ► Derogatory term of address for a dog. • 骂狗的话 ¶ **tse˩ʈʂʰɣ˩-kʰɣ˩! | mɣ˩-tɕo˩ se˥!** • Come down, you damn dog! • 你这坏狗，下去！ ▣ See also: tse˩ʈʂʰɣ˩

tsɤ˩ 1 /tsɤ˩/ *ze* (Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M intrans ► To become, tu turn into; to be. • 形成，变成 ¶ **sɯ˩pɻ˩-sɯ˥nɑ˩-ʈʂʰɯ˩ | ə˩dzɤ˩~dzɤ˥-zo˩ | pʰi˩li˩ tsɤ˩-ɲi˩-kɣ˩-tsɯ˩ ◊ -mɣ˩!**

• The caterpillar gradually becomes a butterfly, doesn't it! • 毛虫能慢慢变成蝴蝶，不是吗？ ¶ **ʤɯ˧-bæ˧ mɤ˧-tsɤ˧** • It's not the same • 有区别、不一样 ¶ (Lake3.15, 10.24397/pangloss-0004349#S15, Lake3.57, 10.24397/pangloss-0004349#S57)

tsɤ˧2 /tsɤ˧/ *ze* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: M ► Suitable, correct. • 对，合适，成 ¶ **(le˧-)tsɤ˧-ze˧!** • It's okay! / It's arranged! / Things have been made good! • 好了！／弄好了！／成！ ¶ **ə˧-tsɤ˥? — tsɤ˧-ʑi˧!** • Is it all right? (e.g. about microphone position for recording) — Okay, fine! / Yes! (Indication of acquiescence to an instruction) • 行吗？ — 行！／好的！（表示同意或接受命令） ¶ **tsɤ˧ ɲi˥!** • That's fine! • 好的！ ¶ **ə˧ɲi˧=bɣ̩˧ | ə˧-tsɤ˥?** • Are yesterday's recordings OK? / Did yesterday's recordings go well? ◈ (**semantics**) A question asked at the start of a recording session. The interviewer had neglected to provide information about the 'de-rushing' of the previous day's recording session. The speaker asks for confirmation that everything went well the day before. • 昨天的（录音），没问题吗？／质量可以吗？ ¶ **no˧ | mɤ˧-bi˧ mɤ˧-tsɤ˧!** • It wouldn't be right for you not to go! • 你如果不去，就不对！ =你不能不去！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ʤɯ˧-pi˨˩ | mɤ˧-tsɤ˧!** • He is not quite OK! / There's something wrong with him! • 他有一点不对劲吧！ ¶ **tsɤ˧ mɤ˧-ʑi˧-ze˧!** • It won't do! / It won't work! / It's no good! • 不好了！／不行了！ ¶ **hĩ˧-ɳɯ˩ | le˧-so˩, | tsɤ˧!** • When people teach you something, it's fortunate / it's good / it's an opportunity to seize! (Context: discussing the behaviour of someone who would not listen to good advice.) • 人家教，是好事！／人家教，是要珍惜的！／有人愿意教你，是件好事！ ¶ **hĩ˧-ɳɯ˩ | le˧-so˩, | tsɤ˧-kɣ̩˨˩!** • When people teach you something, it's fortunate / it's good / it's an opportunity to seize! (Context: discussing the behaviour of someone who would not listen to good advice.) • 人家教，是好事！／人家教，是要珍惜的！／有人愿意教你，是件好事！ ¶ **mɤ˧-tsɤ˧-ze˧! | tʰɑ˧-ʐwɤ˩-tso˩ ɲi˩ mæ˩!** • Ow, ow, ow, I feel regret / I made a mistake / I did something stupid! That's something I shouldn't have said! (Context: someone has lost their temper during a conversation; later, anger gives way to regret. This formula, mɤ˧-tsɤ˧-ze˧, is the closest equivalent proposed by Mrs. Latami in the Na language to express regret without using the Chinese word 后悔.) • 嗷，嗷，嗷，我后悔／我犯了个错误／我做了件蠢事！这是我不该说的话！（情景：某人在谈话中发脾气；后来，愤怒过去后，那个人就后悔。这个说法，mɤ˧-tsɤ˧-ze˧，直译：'不好了'，是在不使用汉语借此'后悔'的情况下，在摩梭语中最接近'后悔'的说法。） ⊡ See also: hɤ˧hwi˥

tsɤ˧3 /tsɤ˧/ *ze* (Da: ∅)

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: M ► Fine (powder). • 细（粉状） ¶ **tsɑ˧bɤ˧ tsɤ#˥** • fine flour • 细粮

tsɤ˧4 /tsɤ˧/ *ze*

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: M ► Greedy. • 嘴馋 ⊡ See also: tsɤ˧ʁo˧-tsʰi˧ʁo˥

tsɤ˧ʤɯ˧ /tsɤ˧ʤɯ˧/ *zeddee* (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ► To give birth (cattle). • 生崽子（牛类） ¶ **tsɤ˧ʤɯ˧-ze˩** • ~ PFV • 生崽子了 ¶ **(ʤi˧mi˧) tsɤ˧ʤɯ˧-ze˩** • (the water buffalo) has given birth. • 水牛生崽子了。

tsɤ˩ʤɯ˧mɤ˧-kɣ̩˩-hĩ˩ /tsɤ˧ʤɯ˧mɤ˧kɣ̩˩hĩ˩/ *zeddee meguhin*

NOUN ✵ Tone: -L ► Infertile, sterile. The phrase is used for the pianniu (hybrid of yak and cattle), which is infertile. • "不能生育的"。来指犏牛（牦牛和牛的杂交种）：犏牛是一种不能生育的动物。 ✵ Classifiers: mi˩b, pʰo˨˩a

tsɤ˩pʰɣ̩˧-tsɤ˥li˩ /tsɤ˩pʰɣ̩˧tsɤ˥li˩/ *zepuzeli*

VERB ✵ Tone: LM+#H- ① ► To turn in all directions, to turn and twist. • 东翻西滚 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | tsɤ˩pʰɣ̩˧-tsɤ˥li˩-ɻ̩˨˩!** • (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

tsɤ˧ʁo˧-tsʰi˧ʁo˥ /tsɤ˧ʁo˧tsʰi˧ʁo˥/ *zewo ceewo*

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: H# ► Greedy. • 馋 ¶ **tsɤ˧ʁo˧-tsʰi˧ʁo˥ tsʰi˧** • to be greedy • 馋 ⊡ See also: tsɤ˧4

tsɤ˧ʑi˧ *zexxi* (Dd: same)

VERB ► To be pregnant. • 怀孕

tsi˥ /tsi˧/ *zee* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Crack. • 裂缝、缝隙 ¶ **tsi˧ qʰwæ˧-ze˥! (<tsi˧ qʰwæ˨˩)** • A crack has appeared! • 有了裂缝！ ¶ **tsi˧ hɯ˧-ze˧!** • A crack has appeared! • 有了裂缝！ ⊡ See also: tsi˧gi˥$ ✵ Classifier: pʰæ˨˩a

tsi˧b /tsi˧/ *zee* (Jj: gɤ˩tsɣ̩˧)

VERB ✵ Tone: Mb ► To set up, to install. • 安装 ¶ **tso˧~tso˧ tsi˧** • to set up something • 安装东西 ¶ **tso˧~tso˧ | gɤ˩-tsi˧-ɻ̩˥** • to set up something • 安装东西 ¶ **gɤ˩-tsi˧ tʰi˧-tɕɯ˥** • to set up (vertically) • 立起来

tsi˩a /tsiˊ/ *zeeq* (Jj: same)
VERB ✺ Tone: La ► To boil, to bring to a boil. • 烧开 ¶ **dʑɯ˦ | le˦-tsi˩-tʰɣ˩-ze˩!** • The water is boiling! • 水开了！ ¶ **dʑɯ˩ tsi˩-tʰɣ˩-ze˥!** • The water is boiling! • 水开了！ ¶ **mɤ˦-tsi˩-tʰɣ˩-sɯ˩!** • It is not boiling yet! • 还没有烧开！ ¶ **ɖɯ˦-tsi˩-tʰɣ˩-ɻ̩-kʰɯ˩** • to leave to boil for a while • 煮一会儿 ¶ **ɖɯ˦-tsi˦~tsi˥-ɻ̩ kʰɯ˩** • to boil a while • 煮一会儿

tsi˦gi˥$ /tsi˦giˊ/ *zeeggi* (Dd: same, Gi: tsɯ˦gi˦ ◈ (**tonology**) M, Jj: tsɯ˦gi#˥)
NOUN ✺ Tone: H$ ► Crack, fissure. • 缝隙，例如：墙上的 ¶ **tsi˦gi˥ | ɖɯ˦-kʰwɤ˥** • a fissure • 一个缝隙 ¶ **tsi˦gi˥ | ɖɯ˦-kʰwɤ˦ tʰi˦-di˥** • there is a fissure • 有一个缝隙 ✺ Classifiers: ʅɯ˦b, kʰwɤ˥a

tsi˩ʅɯ˩ /tsi˩ʅɯˊ/ *zeelee*
NOUN ✺ Tone: L ► A species of small bird. • 一种小鸟 ✺ Classifier: mi˩b

tsi˩ʅɯ˩=bɣ˥ | -qʰæ˩bæˊ /tsi˩ʅɯ˩bɣ˥qʰæ˩bæˊ/ *zeelee bbu khaebbae*
NOUN ✺ Tone: L+H#|L ► Trailing plant. • 蔓草

-tso /–/ *zo*
SUFFIX ✺ Tone: ? ► Nominalizer. • 名物化 ◈ (**semantics**) Mrs. Latami's intuition is that this morpheme is the same as that found in reduplicated form in /tso˦~tso˦/ 'thing'. ¶ **bæ˩-ʂo˦-tso˦ tʰi˦-tʰɣ˦-ho˩-ze˩!** • The crop is going to reach maturity! • 庄稼快要熟了！ ¶ **ʈʰɯ˩-tsoˊ** • Liquid that can be drunk; the meaning is not entirely identical with /ʈʰɯ˩-diˊ/ 'drink'. • 喝的东西 ¶ **ɣ˩dʑɯˊ, | ʈʰɯ˩-tso˩ ɲi˥!** • 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！ ¶ **dʑɤ˩bɣ˦-tso˩** • distraction, game, amusement, piece of entertainment; the meaning is distinct from /dʑɤ˩bɣ˦-di˩/ 'toy', which refers specifically to objects • 娱乐、游戏 ¶ **ji˦-tso˦ mɤ˦-ʂɣ˦dɣ˦, | dʑɤ˩bɣ˦-tso˩-la˩ ʂɣ˩dɣ˩!** • (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˦tso˦** • thing to be planted; crop. (Another nominalized form exists: /tɣ˦-di˩/, but there is homonymy with the compound made of 'to plant' and 'earth': /tɣ˦-di˩/, meaning 'cultivable land, cultivable soil'. The conflict is resolved by using /tɣ˦-tso˦/ rather than /tɣ˦-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˦-di˩，可是那个与‘可以种的地、农业土地’tɣ˦-di˩ 同音，于是用 tɣ˦-tso˦ 来表示‘农作物’而不用 tɣ˦-di˩。◈ (**tonology**) #H

-tso˦a /tso˦/ *zo*
SUFFIX ✺ Tone: Ma ► VOLITIVE. • 意志 ◈ (**tonology**) The lexical tone, Ma, is brought out by examining the behaviour of this suffix after verbs of different tonal classes. ¶ **dʑɤ˩bɣ˥-tso˩-ɲi˩ mæ˩!** • Let's go and play! • 玩一玩吧！ ¶ **ə˦tso˦ tɣ˦-tso˦-ɲi˥?** • What do you plan to plant? / Which crop are you going to plant? • 要种什么东西？ ¶ **ə˦tso˦ji˦-bi˦-tso˦-ɲi˥?** • What do you plan to do now? • 要做什么了？

tso˩a /tsoˊ/ *zoq* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ✺ Tone: La ► To build a wall, a bridge... • 砌（墙）、建（桥梁） ¶ **dʑɤ˩ tsoˊ** • to build stairs • 修一座楼梯 ¶ **dzo˩ tsoˊ** • to build a bridge • 修一座桥 ¶ **zɣ˩mi˩ tso˥** • to build a road • 修一条路 ¶ **qʰæ˦lo˦ tso˥** • to dig a ditch, to make a ditch • 挖水沟、修一条水沟 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɖɯ˦-tso˦~tso˥-ɻ̩** • to build something • 修东西

tso˩c /ɖɯ˦ tso˩/ *zo*
CLASSIFIER ✺ Tone: Lc ► Classifier for rooms. • 量词：间（房间，分隔间，包间） ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦-tso˥** • this room • 这间 ◈ (**phonology**) /ǂʈʂʰɯ˦-tsoˊ/

tso˦kʰwɤ#˥ /tso˦kʰwɤ˦/ *zokua* (Jj: ∅)
NOUN ✺ Tone: #H ► Bag (of fabric or leather). • 袋子 ✺ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b

tso˦lo˦-mɣ˥tso˩ /tso˦lo˦mɣ˥tso˩/ *zolomuzo* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: ∅)
NOUN ✺ Tone: #H- ► Tool; thing, object. • 东西，工具 ⊡ See also: ə˦tso˦, -tso, tso˦~tso#˥ ✺ Classifiers: na˦a, ʅɯ˦b

tso˦qwɤ˦ /tso˦qwɤ˦/ *zoghua*
NOUN ✺ Tone: M ► Sleeping corner: a part of the main room where there is bedding; some people can sit there during meals or family reunions. Newborn babies sleep there. After a bereavement, the corpse is placed on this bed. • 小床角：主屋里面的一个角落，有床垫子。用餐、招待客人的时候，会有人在上面坐。刚出生的婴儿也在此处睡觉。人去世后，尸体先放在那个地方。 ✺ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b

tso˩qʰɣ˩ɻ̩˥ /tso˩qʰɣ˩ɻ̩˥/ *zokheu'er*
NOUN ✺ Tone: H# ► Porch, enclosed porch, vestibule: a narrow area between the door and the courtyard, covered by the roof (and hence sheltered from rain), and, in some houses, shut off from the coutyard by a wall with one door

approximately in the middle. This porch is the area that one reaches when crossing the threshold, coming out from the main room. In the main consultant's house, where the porch is not enclosed, it is exposed to sunshine until the afternoon, and tasks such as chopping vegetables are carried out sitting in this area. • 玄关、门厅 ❁ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥$_a$

tso˦~tso#˥ /tso˦tso˦/ *zozo* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Thing, thingummy, stuff. • 东西 ¶ **tso˦~tso˦-zo˦~zo˦-mɣ˦~mɣ˥** • thingummy, stuff • 各种东西、各种各样乱七八糟东西 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˦~tso˦ hwæ˩** • to buy things • 买东西 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˦~tso˦ tɕʰi˦(-ze˩)** • to sell things • 卖东西 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˦~tso˦ dzɯ˦(-ze˩)** • to eat things • 吃东西 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˦~tso˦ dze˥** • to cut things • 切东西 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˦~tso˦ ʈʰɯ˩** • to drink things • 喝东西 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˦~tso˦ la˩** • to beat things • 打东西 ⊡ See also: ə˦tso˦, -tso, tso˦lo˦-mɣ˥tso˩ ❁ Classifiers: na˦$_a$, ʅɯ˦$_b$

tso˩~tso˥ /tso˩tso˥/ *zozo*

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To mix (different things). For example: mixing a little rice with a little soup to make baby food, or mixing different foods to make dog food. • 混合（不同的东西）。例如：把米饭和汤混合起来做婴儿食品，或者把不同的食物混合起来做狗食。

tso˦tɕɤ˩ /tso˦tɕɤ˩/ *zoja*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► religion • 宗教 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 宗教

tsɯ˥ 1 /tsɯ˦/ *zi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H ► To tie (with a rope). • 绑、捆、栓 ¶ **dʑi˦mi˦ tʰi˦-tsɯ˥** • to tie a water buffalo • 栓水牛 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) mɤ˦-tsɯ˥** • NEG ~: not to tie • 否定～：不绑 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-tsɯ˥-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has tied • 实施～整体体：绑了 ⊡ See also: tsɯ˦~tsɯ#˥, ʁæ˦tsɯ˦

tsɯ˥ 2 /tsɯ˦/ *zi*

VERB ❁ Tone: H ► Dredge for, fish for, scoop up out of water. • 打捞 ¶ **ha˦ tʰɣ˦-mɤ˥ | gɤ˩-tsɯ˦-ɻ̩!** • Scoop up this little bit of food (so as to finish the dish and not waste any food) • 舀起这一点点食物（为了吃完这道菜，一点也不浪费食物）

tsɯ˦ 1 /tsɯ˦/ *zi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Letter, Chinese character. • 字 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 字

tsɯ˦$_a$ 1 /tsɯ˦/ *zi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M$_a$ ► To filter. • 过滤 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɖɯ˦-ʈʰɤ˥ tsɯ˩** • To filter a drop. • 过滤一滴

tsɯ˩$_a$ /tsɯ˥/ *ziq* (Gi, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L$_a$ ► To block up. • 堵塞、塞住洞口 ⊡ See also: tsɯ˦~tsɯ˥

tsɯ˥ 1 /tsɯ˥/ *ziq*

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To call, to give the name of... • 叫、叫做 ¶ **ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦-ɳɯ˦ | no˦-ki˦ | jɤ˩-ʐe˦ ɲi˩-tsɯ˩** • /ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦/ calls you "foreigner"! • 达石把你叫作"老外"！ ¶ **ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦ ɲi˩-tsɯ˩.** • His name is /ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦/. / He is called /ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦/. • 他名字叫达石。 ¶ **ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦ tsɯ˥.** • His name is /ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦/. / He is called /ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦/. • 他名字叫达石。

tsɯ˥ 2 /tsɯ˥/ *ziq*

DISCOURSE PARTICLE ❁ Tone: MH ► Reported (hearsay) evidential: the speaker indicates that they are not in a position to vouch personally for what they are saying, that it is based on indirect knowledge, from hearsay. • 传闻据素：据说……说话的人表示，她无法亲自为自己保证所说的话是准确，她所说的话是基于间接了解，根据别人的报告。◈ **(semantics)** The use of this particle indicates an indirect source of knowledge: that the information is known through word of mouth, not first-hand testimony. It is a form of evidential which signals indirect knowledge. The particle is glossed as 'reported speech', REP, following Liberty Lidz, although it is not actually reported speech of the type "So-and-so said: «...»", but rather a clarification as to how the information was accessed.

tsɯ˩pʰɤ˩ /tsɯ˩pʰɤ˥/ *zipe* (Dd: same, Jj: tsɯ˩pʰɑ˩)

VERB ❁ Tone: L ① ► To blink. • 眨眼 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) mɤ˦-tsɯ˩pʰɤ˩** • NEG ~: not to blink • 否定～：不眨眼 ¶ **njɤ˩ʅɯ˦ tsɯ˩pʰɤ˩** • to blink • 眨眼 ② ► To wink, as a discreet sign to someone that they are not being careful enough in what they say: that they are being too talkative and should hold their tongue. • 眨眼睛，是一种谨慎的暗示，表示人家说话不够谨慎：他太多言了，应该保持沉默。 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦ | njɤ˩ʅɯ˦ tsɯ˩pʰɤ˩-dʐo˩!** • (S)he is winking! • 他在眨眼！ ⊡ Synonym: tsɑ˩~tsɑ˥

tsɯ˦~tsɯ˥ /tsɯ˦tsɯ˥/ *zizi* (Gi, Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H# ► To block up (reduplicated form). •

堵塞、塞住洞口（重叠形式） ¶ **ɖɯ˦-tsɯ˦~tsɯ˥-ɻ˩** • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端 ❋ Morphological makeup: tsɯ˩$_a$

tsɯ˦~tsɯ#˥ /tsɯ˦tsɯ˦/ *zizi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: #H ► To tie (with a rope) (reduplicated form). • 绑、捆、栓（重叠形式） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-tsɯ˦~tsɯ˦** • ACCOMP ~ ◈ **(phonology)** Phonetic realization is close to [læ˦-tsɯ˦tsɯ˦]. • 实施 ~ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tʰi˦-tsɯ˦~tsɯ˦** • DUR ~ • 持续体 ~ ❋ Morphological makeup: tsɯ˥1 **tsɯ˦ʈʂɯ˩** /tsɯ˦ʈʂɯ˩/ *zizhi*

VERB ❋ Tone: L# ► le˦-ʁwɤ˥~ʁwɤ˩ • To organize. • 组织 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-tsɯ˥ʈʂɯ˩** • ACCOMP ~: to organize • 实施 ~：组织了 ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 组织

tsʰ

tsʰa˧bo#˥ /tsʰa˧bo˧/ *cabbo*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Stage, pause (half-way through a day's journey). • 停留 ¶ **tsʰa˧bo˧ la˩** • To make a pause, to pause (half-way through a day's journey). One unbridles the horse and cooks a meal. • 在中途停留（吃饭、休息） ¶ **tsʰa˧bo˧ʝi˧** • to do the tasks involved in the pause: unbridling the horses, cooking... • 管停留的事情：管马，准备饭

tsʰa˧kɣ̩˩ /tsʰa˧kɣ̩˩/ *cagu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Warehouse, storehouse. • 仓库 ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 仓库

tsʰa˩pʰa˩la˥ /tsʰa˩pʰa˩la˥/ *capala*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L+H# ► Husk of sweet corn (maize) cobs. • 苞谷叶（玉米穰子的叶子） ◈ (**phonology**) This word contains the first example of a /pʰa/ syllable found (as of 2016). The question arises: is it really a syllable /pʰa/, or would it be a syllable /pʰɤ/ coloured into [pʰa] by the vowel /a/ of the syllable that follows? (Likewise for the first syllable.) Answer (obtained in 2017): it is indeed /tsʰa˩pʰa˩la˥/ and not /†tsʰɤ˩pʰɤ˩la˥/. If (as is likely) the presence of a vowel /a/ in the first two syllables is the result of regressive vowel harmony (from the third syllable backwards), this process is complete and lexicalized. ¶ **qʰa˧dze˧-tsʰa˩pʰa˩la˩** • Husk of sweet corn (maize) cobs. • 苞谷叶（玉米穰子的叶子）

tsʰa˧tɕɤ˥ /tsʰa˧tɕɤ˥/ *caja*

NOUN ❋ Tone: MH ► Seedlings, young shoots (used as a dish). They are picked here and there in the fields to eat. They are not sown: they are local plants that grow spontaneously. Young shoots, turnips (and their leaves) and wild radish, yeq /jɤ˥/, made up the bulk of the vegetables in Na cuisine (in which their presence was most discrete). • 幼苗：三种传统食用蔬菜之一。其它两种为员根与红萝卜菜（一种山上的野菜）。 ¶ (FoodShortage.88, 10.24397/pangloss-0004558#S88) **ɣ˩tsʰɤ˥ | tsʰa˧tɕɤ˧-pi˥ | lɣ˧-qo˧ gɤ˧ | ʈʂʰɯ˧ne˧-ʝi˥ | gɤ˩ʐi˥-hĩ˩ | ɖɯ˧-ʁo˩ dʑo˩-kɣ̩˩!** • There's a type of vegetable called 'young shoots' that grows just like that, in the fields! [They grew spontaneously.] • 有一种蔬菜叫做‘幼苗’，长在田野里！（它们是自然生长的）。

tsʰæ˧pʰɻ̩˥ /tsʰæ˧pʰɻ̩˥/ *cepeu*

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：按摩梭语句法，形容词在名词后面，跟汉语相反） ▣ See also: ɣ˩tsʰɤ˧-pʰɻ̩˥ ❋ Classifier: po˧ₐ (CLF for plants with a stalk) ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 菜

tsʰe˧ /tsʰe˧/ *cei* (Da, Jj: same, Gi: tsʰɤ˧)

NUMERAL ❋ Tone: M ► Ten. • 十 ◈ (**tonology**) The tone of this numeral is inferred from its behaviour in association with /qʰɣ˧tʰɣ˧/ 'horn' (used as classifier). ¶ **ɖɯ˥, | ɲi˥, | so˧, | zɣ̩˧, | ŋwɤ˧, | qʰɣ˥, | ʂɯ˧, | hõ˥, | gɣ˧, | tsʰe˧** • Numbers from one to ten. • 数字从一到十。

tsʰe˩$_b$ 1 /ɖɯ˧ tsʰe˩/ *cei*

CLASSIFIER ❋ Tone: L$_b$ ► Classifier for knots, e.g. in a braid. • 量词：数辫子的节（一节） ◈ (**phonology**) Among classifiers belonging to the tone category L$_b$, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is H#.

tsʰe˩$_b$ 2 /ɖɯ˧ tsʰe˩/ *cei* (Da: ∅)

CLASSIFIER ❋ Tone: L$_b$ ► Classifier: an inch (1/3 decimeter). • 量词：寸 ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 寸

tsʰe#˥ /tsʰe˧/ *cei* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Salt. • 盐

tsʰe˧di˧ /tsʰe˧di˧/ *Ceiddi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Ceiddi, a hamlet to the north of Labai. Latitude: 27.83233, longitude: 100.46273. • 拉伯乡加泽村。经纬度：100.46273，27.83233 ¶ **tsʰe˧di˧-qo˩qa˩** • Jiaze Pass. • 加泽垭口 ▣ See also: tɕæ˧tsʰe˩

tsʰe˧do˥ /tsʰe˧do˥/ *ceiddo* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ❋ Tone: MH# | L ► The beginning of the month. • 月初 ¶ **tsʰe˧do˧-ɖɯ˧ɲi#˥** ≈ **tsʰe˧do˧-ɖɯ˧ɲi˥** • the 1st day of the month • 初一 ¶ **tsʰe˧do˧-ɲi˧ɲi#˥** ≈ **tsʰe˧do˧-ɲi˧ɲi˥** • the second day of the month • 初二 ¶ **tsʰe˧do˥ | -so˩ɲi˥** • the third day of the month ◈ (**phonology**) At fast speech rate, the glissando on the second syllable is blurred, or at least difficult to perceive. • 初三 ¶ **tsʰe˧do˧-ŋwɤ˥ɲi˩** • the 5th day of the month • 初五 ¶ **tsʰe˧do˧-hõ˥ɲi˩** • the 8th day of the month •

初八 ¶ **tsʰe˩do˧˥ | -tsʰe˩ɲi˧** • the 10th day of the month • 初十 ¶ **tsʰe˩do˧˥ | -tsʰe˩ɖɯ˩ɲi˧** • the 11th day of the month • 十一日

tsʰe˩ɖɯ˩ /tsʰe˩ɖɯ˧/ *ceiddee* (Gi, Jj: same)
NUMERAL ❁ Tone: L ► 11. • 十一

tsʰe˩gɣ˩ /tsʰe˩gɣ˧/ *ceiggu* (Gi, Jj: same)
NUMERAL ❁ Tone: L ► 19. • 十九

tsʰe˩hõ˩ /tsʰe˩hõ˧/ *ceihon* (Gi, Jj: same)
NUMERAL ❁ Tone: L ► 18. • 十八

tsʰe˩hɣ̃˧˥ /tsʰe˩hɣ̃˧/ *ceihun* (Gi, Jj: tsʰɤ˩hɣ̃˧˥)
NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Chinese evergreen. • 万年青 ¶ **tsʰe˩hɣ̃˩-dzi˧˥** • Chinese evergreen tree • 万年青树 ¶ **tsʰe˩hɣ̃˩-bæ˥bæ˩** • flowers of Chinese evergreen • 万年青花 ❁ Classifier: dzi˩$_b$

tsʰe˩jɤ˩mi˥ /tsʰe˩jɤ˩mi˥/ *ceiyemi*
NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Marsh, bog, swamp. • 沼泽 ¶ **tsʰe˩jɤ˩mi˥-qo˩, | ʈʰæ˩tɕi˩ʂɯ˥ | tʰi˩-di˩!** • In marshes, there are clumps of wild herbs! • 沼泽里，只长野草！ ❁ Classifier: pʰæ˧$_a$

tsʰe˩kʰɣ̩˩ /tsʰe˩kʰɣ̩˩/ *ceiku* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: M ► To hiccup. • 打嗝 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tsʰe˩kʰɣ̩˩-ze˩** • ~ PFV: hiccuped • ~ 整体体：打嗝了 ¶ **tsʰe˩kʰɣ̩˩, | mɤ˩-qʰæ˩ | ʐwæ˧!** • A fit of hiccup is something very unpleasant! • 打嗝，很难受！

tsʰe˩li˩-ɬa˩mɣ̩˩ /tsʰe˩li˩ɬa˩mɣ̩˩/ *Ceili Lhamu*
NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Ceili Lhamu, a feminine given name. • 慈琳拉姆：一个女性名字 ◈ **(phonology)** Phonetic realization is close to [tsʰe˩li˩-la˩mɣ̩˩], with a simple lateral consonant [l]. ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) ?+ Lha mo ? +ལྷ་མོ

tsʰe˩-ɬi˩mi˩ /tsʰe˩ɬi˩mi˩/ *ceilhimi* (Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► 10th month. • 十月

tsʰe˩ɲi˩ /tsʰe˩ɲi˧/ *ceini* (Gi, Jj: same)
NUMERAL ❁ Tone: L ► 12. • 十二

tsʰe˩ŋwɤ˩ /tsʰe˩ŋwɤ˧/ *ceingua* (Gi, Jj: same)
NUMERAL ❁ Tone: L ► 15. • 十五

tsʰe˩ŋwɤ˩ɲi˩ /tsʰe˩ŋwɤ˩ɲi˧/ *ceinguani* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► The 15th day of the month. • 十五号

tsʰe˩qʰɑ˩ /tsʰe˩qʰɑ˩/ *ceikha* (Gi, Jj: same)
ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M ► Too salty. • 太咸 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tsʰe˩qʰɑ˩-ze˩** • ~ PFV: (became) too salty • ~ 整体体：太咸了 ▣ Antonym: tsʰe˩so˧ ❁ Morphological makeup: tsʰe#˥, qʰɑ˥

tsʰe˩qʰɣ̩˩ /tsʰe˩qʰɣ̩˧/ *ceikheu* (Gi, Jj: same)
NUMERAL ❁ Tone: L ► 16. • 十六

tsʰe˩qʰɣ̩˩ɲi˩ /tsʰe˩qʰɣ̩˩ɲi˧/ *ceikheuni* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► The 16th day of the month. • 十六号 ¶ (Gi) **tsʰe˩do˧˥ | tsʰe˩qʰɣ̩˩-ɲi˧** • Same meaning: the 16th day of the month. • 同上：十六号

tsʰe˩so˧ /tsʰe˩so˧/ *ceiso* (Gi: same)
ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: MH# ► Salty (pleasantly salty). • 咸（好吃的咸味） ▣ Antonym: tsʰe˩qʰɑ˩

tsʰe˩so˩ /tsʰe˩so˧/ *ceiso* (Gi, Jj: same)
NUMERAL ❁ Tone: L ► 13. • 十三

tsʰe˩ʂɯ˩ /tsʰe˩ʂɯ˩/ *ceishi* (Gi: same, Jj: tsʰe˩ʂɤ˩)
NUMERAL ❁ Tone: M ► 17. • 十七

tsʰe˩tʰɑ˩kʰɯ˩ /tsʰe˩tʰɑ˩kʰɯ˩/ *Ceitakee*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: “*Ceitakee*”. • 达巴《测塔克》经。

tsʰe˩tʰɣ̩˥ /tsʰe˩tʰɣ̩˩/ *ceitu* (Gi, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ① ► Smallpox. • 天花 ¶ **tsʰe˩tʰɣ̩˩ | bæ˩bæ˩ bæ˥-ze˩** • Smallpox has broken out. • 天花／麻疹犯了。 ❁ Classifier: ʂɯ˩$_b$ (CLF for times) ② ► Measles. • 麻疹，疹子 ¶ **(proverb) gɣ̩˩-kʰɣ̩˩ mɤ˩-gɣ̩˩, | tsʰe˩ mɤ˩-tʰɣ̩˩, | hĩ˩ ʈʂɤ˩-mɤ˩-kɣ̩˩!** • 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！

tsʰe˩ʈʂæ˩ /tsʰe˩ʈʂæ˩/ *ceizhae*
NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Village head, small-ranking official. • 村长 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 村长

tsʰe˩zɣ̩˩ /tsʰe˩zɣ̩˧/ *ceiru* (Gi, Jj: same)
NUMERAL ❁ Tone: L ► 14. • 十四

tsʰɤ˩$_a$ /tsʰɤ˧/ *ceq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: L$_a$ ► To plait, to weave (hair, thread). • 编（头发，线） ¶ **ʁo˩qʰwɤ˩ tsʰɤ˩** • to weave the hair • 编辫子 ¶ **hæ̃˩pɤ˩ le˩-tsʰɤ˩** • to plait hair • 梳一条辫子 ▣ See also: tsʰɤ˩~tsʰɤ˥

tsʰɤ˧˥1 /tsʰɤ˧/ *ceq*
VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To milk. • 挤奶 ¶ **ȷi˩mi˩ tsʰɤ˧** • to milk a cow • 挤奶牛 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˩~tso˩ tsʰɤ˩ + ze˩** • to milk things • 挤出东西 ¶ **ȷi˩=bɣ̩˩ | ŋæ˩ tsʰɤ˩** • to milk a cow • 挤牛奶

tsʰɤ˧˥2 /tsʰɤ˧/ *ceq*
VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To rub (e.g. rough fabric rubs against the skin). • 摩擦 ¶ **mæ˩ko˥ | tʰɣ̩˩-ʂɯ˩ | mɤ˩-**

tsɤ˧, | le˧-tsʰɤ˧-ze˥! • This harness is not (set) right, it rubbed (against the horse's skin). • 挽具系得不对，摩擦了（马的皮）。

tsʰɤ˥ 3 /tsʰɤ˥/ *ceq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: MH ► To give back, to return. • 还（东西）

tsʰɤ˥ₐ /ʤɯ˧ tsʰɤ˥/ *ce*

CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: MHₐ ► Classifier for dented or bumpy objects: cockscombs, leaves, and bulbs of garlic. • 量词：凸凹的物品，如：鸡冠（一顶）、叶子（一片）、蒜（一头） ¶ **bæ˩bæ˥ | ʤɯ˧-tsʰɤ˥** • a flower • 一朵花

tsʰɤ˩ʝi˩ /tsʰɤ˩ʝi˥/ *ceyi*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► Financial resources, riches. • 财源。 ¶ (Housebuilding2.300, 10.24397/pangloss-0004550#S300) **jo˧lɣ˧ kɣ˧-pi˥! | jo˧lɣ˧ kɣ˥, | pi˧-ʤo˩, | zo˩no˥, | hæ˧ʐwɤ˩-pi˩, | tsʰɤ˩ʝi˩-ʈʂʰɯ˥ | ʤwæ˥ | le˧-ʤo˧-kɣ˧ pi˥-zo˩, ◊ ə˩-gi˩!** • We used to say blessing formulas: Prosperity! 'Prosperity', to translate that into Chinese, it means that sources of income (财源) will be plentiful: that [that family] will have plenty of wealth, right! • 人家说祝福语：'yolu gu'，等于汉语的'财源广进！'意思是：会有很多财富，不是吗？ ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 财源

tsʰɤ˧~tsʰɤ˥ /tsʰɤ˧tsʰɤ˥/ *cece* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: H# ► To plait, to weave (hair, thread) (reduplicated form). • 编（头发，线）（重叠形式） ¶ **ʤɯ˧-tsʰɤ˧~tsʰɤ˥-ɻ̩˩** • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端 ✵ Morphological makeup: tsʰɤ˩ₐ

tsʰɤ˧tsʰɤ˧ *cece*

▣ See also: lo˥ 2

tsʰɤ˧tsʰɤ˧ lo˥ /tsʰɤ˧tsʰɤ˧ lo˥/ *cece loq* (Gi: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: MH# ► To join hands in an indication of submission, of respect. • 拱手作揖 ◈ **(semantics)** It has not been possible to analyze the expression /tsʰɤ˧tsʰɤ˧/: to establish what it might mean outside its association with this verb. ¶ **tsʰɤ˧tsʰɤ˧ | le˧-lo˧-ze˥** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has joined hands in an indication of submission • 实施 ~ 整体体：拱手作揖了 ✵ Morphological makeup: lo˥ 2

tsʰi˥ /tsʰi˧/ *cee* (Gi: ∅, Da: tsʰɯ˧)

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）

tsʰi˥ₐ 1 /ʤɯ˧ tsʰi˥/ *cee*

CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: Hₐ ► Classifier for pelts / hides (animal skins), and for pieces of fabric. • 量词：动物皮（一张），布料（一块） ¶ **ʤɯ˧-tsʰi˥$** • one pelt • 一张动物皮 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʤɯ˧-tsʰi˧ɲi˥** • It's a pelt. • 这是一张（动物皮）

tsʰi˥ₐ 2 /ʤɯ˧ tsʰi˥/ *cee*

CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: Hₐ ► Classifier for seasons. • 量词：季节

tsʰi˧ 1 /tsʰi˧/ *cee* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: M ► Hot; scalding. • 热，烫 ¶ **tsʰi˧-zo˩ | mɤ˧-tʰɑ˥!** • The heat is unbearable! / The weather is unbearably hot! • 热得受不了！ ▣ See also: tsʰi˧ 2 ▣ Antonym: ʤo˥ 2

tsʰi˧ 2 /tsʰi˧/ *cee*

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: M ► Bright. • 明亮 ¶ **ɲi˧mi˧ tsʰi˧** • the sun shines, the sunlight is strong • 太阳很晒 ¶ **ɬi˧mi˧ tsʰi˧** • the moon shines, the moonlight is strong • 月亮很亮、月光很明亮 ▣ See also: tsʰi˧ 1

tsʰi˧ₐ /tsʰi˧/ *cee* (Gi, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: Mₐ ► Spicy. • 辣 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | tsʰi˧-hĩ˧ɲi˥!** • It's spicy! • 这是辣的！

tsʰi˧ᵦ /tsʰi˧/ *cee*

VERB ✵ Tone: Mᵦ ► To wear (a hat). • 戴帽子 ¶ **tɣ˧tɣ˥ tsʰi˩** • to put on a hat • 戴上帽子

tsʰi˩ /ʤɯ˧ tsʰi˩/ *ciq*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► Classifier for roofs. • 量词：房顶

tsʰi˩ₐ /tsʰi˥/ *ceeq* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: tsʰɣ˥)

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: Lₐ ► Fine, thin. • 细（树、体型细小） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tsʰi˩-hĩ˥** • ~ NMLZ • 细的 ¶ **qʰɑ˧-tsʰi˧-gɣ˧** • very thin • 非常细 ¶ **ʤɤ˩ | tsʰi˩-njæ˩-ɻæ˥ | -gɣ˩!** • It is really thin! • 真细！ ¶ (Jj) **tsʰɣ˩ nju˩ ɻæ˧ gɣ˩** • It is really thin! • 真细！

tsʰi˥ 1 /tsʰi˥/ *ceeq* (Dd: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: MH ► To construct a house, to build a house. • 盖，建（房子） ¶ **ʑi˧qʰwɤ˧ tsʰi˥** • to build a house • 建房子 ▣ Synonym: gɣ˩ₐ 1

tsʰi˥ 2 /tsʰi˥/ *ceeq* (Gi: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: MH ► To squat. • 蹲 ◈ **(syntax)** The word is generally used in its reduplicated form: /tsʰi˩~tsʰi˥/. ▣ See also: tsʰi˩~tsʰi˥

tsʰi˥ 3 /tsʰi˥/ *ceeq*

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: MH ► Sick, ill. • 病 ✵ Usage: archaic ¶ **mɤ˧-go˩ mɤ˩-tsʰi˩-ɻ̩˩** • to be in good health: not sick, not suffering • 健康：不病、不痛

tsʰiˊ 4 /tsʰiˊ/ *ciq* (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: tsʰɯˊ)

VERB ❋ Tone: MH ► To cut to pieces (e.g. to cut away at a piece of clothing with scissors). • 剪成片 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tʰɑˈ-tsʰiˊ!** • PROH ~ • 禁止式～ ¶ **dʑiˈ-hỹˈ tsʰiˌ** • to cut clothes to pieces • 把衣服剪成片

tsʰiˈ-bɣˌ /tsʰiˈ-bɣˌ/ *ceebbu* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: L# ► Muggy, sultry, oppressively hot. • 闷热

tsʰiˈ-ʝiˀ$ *Ceeyi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H$ ► The township of Cuiyu, to the South-South-West of Lugu lake. • 翠玉傈僳族普米族自治乡 ¶ **tsʰiˈ-ʝiˈ-loˀqʰɣˌ** • the Cuiyu gully • 翠玉山沟 ⊡ See also: ɲiˈ-diˌ ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 翠玉

tsʰiˈ-ʝi#ˀ /tsʰiˈ-ʝiˈ/ *ceeyi* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: tsʰɯˈ-ʝiˈ)

ADVERB ❋ Tone: #H ► This year. • 今年 ¶ **tsʰiˈ-ʝiˈ-seˀ, | ...** • Until this year, ... • 到了今年，……

tsʰiˌmɣˌtʰɣˌ /tsʰiˌmɣˌtʰɣˊ/ *ceemutu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Dancing demon. • 跳着的鬼

tsʰiˈ-ɲi#ˀ /tsʰiˈ-ɲiˈ/ *ceeni* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ❋ Tone: #H ► Today. • 今天 ¶ **tsʰiˈ-ɲiˈ-ʁoˈdɑˈ** • before today; previously • 今天之前

tsʰiˈ-qʰæˊ /tsʰiˈ-qʰæˊ/ *ceekhae*

ADVERB ❋ Tone: MH ► Now, currently, these days. • 现在，这段时间 ¶ **tsʰiˈ-qʰæˊ | dʑoˌ, | leˈ-qʰæˌ-zeˌ.** • Life is easier now. / Everything is easier these days (than it used to be before mechanization and modernization). • 现在的生活容易了／现在的一切都（比机械化和现代化之前）更容易了。

tsʰiˈ-siˌ-dʑɤˌpɣˌ /tsʰiˈ-siˌdʑɤˌpɣˌ/ *ceeseejjabu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L#- ► The world of spirits, the world of the dead. • 神灵的世界、死人的世界

tsʰiˈ-tiˀ#ˀ /tsʰiˈ-tiˈ/ *Ceedi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Ceedi, a masculine given name. • 男性名字

tsʰiˌtɣˌ /tsʰiˌtɣˊ/ *ceedu* (Da: ∅, Jj: tsʰɯˌtɣˌ)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Bone marrow. • 骨髓 ❋ Classifier: kʰwɤˀa

tsʰiˌtsʰiˌ /tsʰiˌtsʰiˊ/ *ceecee* (Gi: same, Jj: tsʰɯˌtsʰɣˌ)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Peas, garden peas. • 豌豆 ❋ Classifier: kɤˀa 2 (CLF for tracts of land)

tsʰiˌ~tsʰiˊ /tsʰiˌtsʰiˊ/ *ceecee* (Gi: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: LM+MH# ► To squat (reduplicated form). • 蹲（重叠形式） ¶ **leˈ-tsʰiˌ~tsʰiˌ | tʰiˈ-dziˌ** • to sit cross-legged • 盘腿坐 ¶ (La, 23) **gɤˌ-tsʰiˈ~tsʰiˌ | tʰiˈ-dziˌ** • to sit cross-legged • 盘腿坐 ❋ Morphological makeup: tsʰiˊ 2

tsʰiˈ-ziˀ#ˀ /tsʰiˈ-ziˈ/ *ceessee* (Jj: tsʰɣˈ-zɣˀ#ˀ)

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Highland barley, *Hordeum vulgare var. nudum Hook. f.* • 青稞 ¶ **tsʰiˈ-ziˈ | nɑˌ-hĩˊ** • black barley • 黑青稞 ¶ **tsʰiˈ-ziˈ | pʰɻ̩ˌ-hĩˊ** • white barley • 白青稞 ❋ Classifier: kɤˊa 2 (CLF for tracts of land)

tsʰiˈ-ziˈ-ʑ̩ˀ#ˀ /tsʰiˈ-ziˈʔʑ̩ˈ/ *ceessee'eun* (Jj: tsʰɣˈ-zɣˈ-ʑ̩ˀ#ˀ)

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Highland barley straw. • 青稞杆 ❋ Classifier: kɤˊa 1

tsʰoˀ /tsʰoˈ/ *co*

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: H ► Complete, all in readiness. • 齐全 ¶ **əˈtsoˈ-mɤˈ-ɲiˌ, | tʰiˈ-tsʰoˀ-zeˌ!** • All is in readiness! Everything is now ready! (Context: preparation for a feast, a meal...) • 什么都准备得很齐全！ ¶ **mɤˈ-tsʰoˈ-sɯˀ! | wɤˊ | ɲiˈ-bæˈ hwæˈ-zoˈ-hoˌ!** • [Decoration] is not complete yet! [I] still need to purchase a few items! (Context: visitors admire a newly furbished apartment in town; the landlord answers their compliments by saying 'The work is not finished yet!') • 还不算齐全！／还没有装饰齐全！（情景：朋友们表扬新装修的丽江房子，主人谦虚回答：'还不算齐全！'） ¶ **tʰiˈ-tsʰoˀ-kʰɯˌ** • DUR ~ CAUS: to complete, to bring to complete readiness • 持续体～使动：完成、弄齐全

tsʰoˈb /tsʰoˈ/ *co* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: M_b ① ► To jump. • 跳 ¶ **bæˈ tsʰoˈ** • to skip rope • 跳绳 ⊡ See also: tsʰoˈ~tsʰoˈ, dʑɤˌtsʰoˈ ② ► To dance. • 跳舞（音译：'甲搓'）

tsʰoˌ /tsʰoˈ/ *co*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Human beings; the human species. • 人类

tsʰoˊ /tsʰoˊ/ *coq*

NOUN ❋ Tone: MH ► Respect, attention, esteem. • 重视、关心、恭敬 ◈ **(phonology)** The tone of the monosyllable is inferred from its behaviour in the phrase /tsʰoˈ ʝiˀ/ 'to hold... in high esteem'. ¶ **ʈʂʰɯˈ-ɳɯˈ | njɤˈ-kiˈ | ɖwæˊ | tsʰoˈ ʝiˀ!** • He/she treats me with great respect/attention. • 他很重视我／他对我很尊敬、很关心。

tsʰoˈdzɯˈ | diˌmɤˌdzɯˌ /tsʰoˈdzɯˈ | diˌmɤˌdzɯˊ/ *Cozzi Ddimezzi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M | L ► Cozzi Ddimezzi, one of the seven *ddabe* dɑˈpɤˈ classic epics, also known as Zzitu Cotu. This

is the Na (Mosuo) people's cosmogony, a narrative about the beginnings of the world and of human peoples. This classic has neither an oral recitation ceremony of its own nor a fixed time for recitation. The *ddabe* ritual practitioners will select some passages to recite orally in each ceremony, using both chanting and recitation: chanting for some parts to be emphasized, and oral recitation as the backbone to the narrative. (Information supplied by Latami Wangyong.) • 拉他咪王勇解释：达巴口诵经典《搓孜地玛孜经》，也称《孜图搓图》或《搓德鲁若》。这是摩梭人的创世纪史诗，反映了摩梭先民对蒙昧洪荒年代、人类形成之初的想象。这部经典没有专门的口诵仪式和固定的念诵时间。但是，达巴在每个仪式中都要选部分章节来口诵。达巴可以采取演唱和念诵两种方式：演唱选取的是精妙的部分，口诵则是完整的叙述。 ▣ Synonym: dzɯ˧tʰɣ˧-tsʰo˧tʰɣ˧

tsʰo˧ɖɯ˩ /tsʰo˧ɖɯ˩/ *coddee*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Group dance. • 集体舞 ¶ **tsʰo˧ɖɯ˩ tsʰo˩** • to perform a group dance • 跳一个集体舞

tsʰo˧ɖwæ#˥ /tsʰo˧ɖwæ˧/ *codduae* (Da, Jj: same, Gi: lɣ˧mi˧dzɤ˩ɖwæ˩)

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Stone step. • 石头台阶 ❋ Classifier: ɖwæ˥ₐ

tsʰo˧ɖʐɯ˧ hwɤ˩ /tsʰo˧ɖʐɯ˧ hwɤ˩/ *Cozzhife*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: "*Cozzhife*". • 达巴《搓之阔》经。

tsʰo˧jo˩ /tsʰo˧jo˩/ *coyo*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Medicinal herb. • 草药 ¶ (Healing.89, 10.24397/pangloss-0004541#S89) **si˧kʰɯ˧-ʅɯ˧bɣ˥ pi˩-zo˩, | zo˩no˧-dʐo˥, | tsʰo˧jo˩ mɣ˩ʈʂæ˩-ɲi˩ mæ˩, ◊ ə˩-gi˩!** • Nowadays, the peony is generally referred to as a 'medicinal herb', isn't it? • 如今，芍药被视为是一种草药，对吧。 ❋ Etymology: (Southwestern Mandarin loanword) 草药

tsʰo˧ko˧ /tsʰo˧ko˧/ *cogo*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Cardamom, *Elletaria cardamomum*. • 小豆蔻 ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 草果 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ₗ ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 草果

tsʰo˩mo˩ /tsʰo˩mo˥/ *como*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Old man: man of grandfather age, around sixty. • 老头（能有孙子孙女那种年龄） ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | tsʰo˩mo˩ tse˩-ze˥!** • He has become an old man! • 他是成老头了！ ❋ Classifier: ɣ˧

tsʰo˧pæ#˥ /tsʰo˧pæ˧/ *cobae*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Caravan chief. • 马帮头领 ◈ (**phonology**) This word borrowed from Tibetan is occasionally pronounced with medial nasalisation: [tsʰo˧mpæ˧]. According to the ordinary phonotactic rules of the Na language, this would be a realization of trisyllabic /†tsʰo˧mɣ˧pæ˧/, yet the word is perceived as disyllabic. This is one of the few specificities of borrowings (from Tibetan, as also from Mandarin, as when 成功 is pronounced [ʈʂʰeŋ˩ko˧]). ❋ Morphological makeup: The meaning of the Tibetan word is 'merchant'. ❋ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) tshong pa ཚོང་པ

tsʰo˧pi˧ /tsʰo˧pi˧/ *cobia*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Soap (variant of tsʰo˧pjɤ˧). • 肥皂（tsʰo˧pjɤ˧ 的变体）。 ▣ See also: læ˩pʰæ˩-læ˥dzi˩, ʁo˧pʰɤ˩-ʁo˩dɣ˩ʅɯ˩ ▣ Synonym: tsʰo˧pjɤ˧ ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ₗ

tsʰo˧pjɤ˧ /tsʰo˧pjɤ˧/ *cobia* (Gi: same, Da: ∅, Jj: tsʰu˧pjɑ˧, La: tsʰo˧pi˧)

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Soap. Presumably borrowed from a language of Burma: compare Nung /tsʰɑ³¹ pi⁵⁵ iɔ⁵⁵/ [Dai 1992], Luxi Achang and Lianghe Achang /tsʰɑw⁵⁵ pjɑw⁵⁵/ [Dai 1985], Longchuan Achang /tsʰaw³¹ piaw³¹/ [Dai 1992]. Culturally, it is not unlikely that soap was first introduced through contact/commerce with ethnic groups of Burma. The use of soap in Yongning quickly became widespread after contact with the soldiers of the People's Liberation Army stationed in the monastery, who used soap to wash their clothes by the stream. Previously, two types of plant were used, *laepaelaezzee* læ˩pʰæ˩-læ˥dzi˩ and *leeq* /ʅɯ˩, which were crushed and boiled; the resulting liquid was used to wash clothes. • 肥皂。很可能借自缅甸的一种语言：如侬语 tsʰɑ³¹ pi⁵⁵ iɔ⁵⁵[戴庆厦 1992]，潞西、梁河阿昌语 tsʰɑw⁵⁵ pjɑw⁵⁵[戴庆厦 1985]，陇川阿昌族 tsʰaw³¹ piaw³¹[戴庆厦 1992]。从文化上看，肥皂最初是通过与缅甸少数民族的接触／贸易传入的，这一点并非不可能。驻扎在扎美寺院里的人民解放军士兵用肥皂在溪边洗衣服，在与他们接触后，肥皂在永宁的使用迅速普及。以前，摩梭人使用两种植物：læ˩pʰæ˩-læ˥dzi˩ 和 ʅɯ˩，将其捣碎并煮沸，所得液体用来洗衣服。 ▣ See also: læ˩pʰæ˩-læ˥dzi˩, ʁo˧pʰɤ˩-ʁo˩dɣ˩ʅɯ˩ ▣ Synonym: tsʰo˧pi˧ ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ₗ

tsʰo˧qʰwɤ˩ /tsʰo˧qʰwɤ˩/ *ceekhua* (Gi: tsʰɯ˧hwɤ˩

mɣ̩˨˩kʰɣ̩˩, Da: tsʰɯ˥qʰwɤ˧, Jj: tsʰɯ˧qʰwɤ˨˩)
ADVERB ❁ Tone: L# ► Tonight. • 今晚 ¶ **tsʰo˧qʰwɤ˨˩ | mɣ̩˨˩kʰɣ̩˩** • same meaning: tonight • 同上：今晚

tsʰo˧qʰwɤ˧mi#˥ /tsʰo˧qʰwɤ˧mi˧/ *ceekhuami* (Gi: tsʰɯ˧qʰwɤ˧mi#˥, Jj: tsʰɯ˧kʰwɤ˧mi#˥, La: tsʰɯ˧qʰwɤ˧mi˧)
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Demon, ghost. • 鬼 ◈ (**phonology**) The speaker uses the form /tsʰo˧qʰwɤ˧mi#˥/, but accepts realization as /tsʰɯ˧qʰwɤ˧mi˧/. No monosyllabic form †tsʰo or †tsʰɯ has been found for 'ghost'. ⊡ See also: tsʰo˧qʰwɤ˧zo#˥ ❁ Classifier: ɣ̩˧

tsʰo˧qʰwɤ˧mi˧-bæ˥bæ˨˩ /tsʰo˧qʰwɤ˧mi˧bæ˥bæ˨˩/ *ceekhuami bbaebbae*
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H- ► A blue flower, *Delphinium grandiflorum*. • 翠雀花 ⊡ See also: tsʰo˧qʰwɤ˧mi#˥

tsʰo˧qʰwɤ˧zo#˥ /tsʰo˧qʰwɤ˧zo˧/ *ceekhuasso*
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Demon, ghost (this word is less common than that with a feminine suffix). • 鬼 ⊡ See also: tsʰo˧qʰwɤ˧mi#˥

tsʰo˧ʁo#˥ /tsʰo˧ʁo˧/ *cowo*
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Barn: the building at the entrance of the farm, through which one comes when entering the farm. It is made of wood. On the ground floor, there are stables and pigsties; hay and straw are stored on the first floor. • 牲畜圈：家门口的那栋楼，下为畜厩，上存饲料或另辟为房间 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b

tsʰo˧tsɯ˧ /tsʰo˧tsɯ˧/ *cozi*
NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Onion; leek. • 葱，韭葱 ❁ Classifier: po˧a (CLF for plants with a stalk) ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 葱子

tsʰo˨˩tsɯ˧ /tsʰo˨˩tsɯ˥/ *cozi*
NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► File (tool). • 锉刀 ❁ Classifier: nɑ˧a ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 锉子

tsʰo˧~tsʰo˧ /tsʰo˧tsʰo˧/ *coco* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: M ► To jump around, to hop (reduplicated form of 'to jump'). • 跳一跳 ❁ Morphological makeup: tsʰo˧b

tsʰɯ˨˩a /tsʰɯ˩/ *cee* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: La ► To come (PST). • 来（过去式） ¶ **le˧-gwɤ˨˩~gwɤ˨˩ | le˧-tsʰɯ˨˩-ze˨˩** • to be back from a stroll • 散步回来 ¶ **le˧-tsʰɯ˨˩-ze˨˩** • to be back • 回来了 ¶ **ɖɯ˧-ʑi˧-ŋɯ˧ tsʰɯ˩, | ɖɯ˧-ki˧ tʰɣ̩!** • "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！"

tsʰɯ˩ 1 /tsʰɯ˩/ *ciq* (Gi: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To start (a fire). • 点（火） ◈ (**semantics**) The verb used for 'to light a candle' is a different verb: ʈʂɣ̩˨˩a2. ¶ **mɣ̩˧ tsʰɯ˨˩** • to start a fire • 点火 ¶ **njɤ˧-ŋɯ˧ | mɣ̩˧ tsʰɯ˨˩-bi˨˩.** • I am going to start a fire • 我要点个火 ¶ **mɣ̩˨˩tsʰo˨˩ tsʰɯ˧** • to put fire to a piece of wood full of sap (to start a fire) • 用含很多树脂的木头来引火 ⊡ See also: ʈʂɣ̩˨˩a 2

tsʰɯ˩ 2 /tsʰɯ˩/ *ciq* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: MH ► Goat (male or female). • 山羊 ❁ Classifier: pʰo˩a ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) tsʰi51

tsʰɯ˨˩ di˨˩ /tsʰɯ˨˩ di˩/ *Ciddi*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: "*Ciddi*", 'to exorcise ghosts, to chase ghosts'. • 达巴《弃地／辞地》经。直译：'撵鬼'。 ❁ Morphological makeup: di˩ 1

tsʰɯ˧hɣ̃˥$ /tsʰɯ˧hɣ̃˥/ *cihun* (Gi: same, Jj: tsʰɯ˧hɣ̃#˥)
NOUN ❁ Tone: H$ ► Cashmere, goat wool. • 山羊毛 ❁ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥a

tsʰɯ˧mi˥$ /tsʰɯ˧mi˥/ *cimi*
NOUN ❁ Tone: H$ ► Nanny goat. • 母山羊 ¶ **tsʰɯ˧mi˧-po˧lo˥** • nanny goat and billy goat • 母山羊与公山羊 ◈ (**tonology**) H# ❁ Classifier: pʰo˩a

tsʰɯ˧mi˧-to˧qɑ˥$ /tsʰɯ˧mi˧to˧qɑ˥/ *cimi dogha* (Gi: same, Jj: tsʰɯ˧-to˧kɑ˥)
NOUN ❁ Tone: H$ ► Male goat; also used to refer to a young male goat, or even to goats in general, male and female. • 公山羊（包括公山羊羔）（可以来指所有的山羊，包括母的和公的） ⊡ See also: tsʰɯ˧mi˥$, to˧qɑ˧ ❁ Classifier: pʰo˩a

tsʰɯ˧pʰɣ̩#˥ /tsʰɯ˧pʰɣ̩˧/ *cipu*
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Billy goat. • 公山羊 ❁ Classifier: pʰo˩a

tsʰɯ˧ɻ̩#˥ /tsʰɯ˧ɻ̩˧/ *Ci'er*
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Ci'er, a unisex given name: a given name used for both men and women. • 次尔：男女通用名（还音译为'此尔'） ◈ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization is very close to [tsʰɤ̩.ɻ̩]. This may be due in part to a coarticulatory phenomenon whereby the aperture of the rhyme of the syllable /tsʰɯ/ is increased by anticipation of the following /ɻ̩/. ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Tshe ring ཚེ་རིང

tsʰɯ˧ɻ̩˧-ʤɯ˩ma˩ /tsʰɯ˧ɻ̩˧ʤɯ˩ma˩/ *Ci'er Ddeema*
NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Ci'er Ddeema, a feminine given name. • 次尔独玛：一个女性名字 ❁ Morphological makeup: tsʰɯ˧ɻ̩#˥, ʤɯ˩ma#˥ ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Tshe ring Sgrol ma ཚེ་རིང་སྒྲོལ་མ

tsʰɯ˧ɻ̩˧-ɬa˩mʏ˩ /tsʰɯ˧ɻ̩˧ɬa˩mʏ˩/ *Ci'er Lhamu*
NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Ci'er Lhamu, a feminine given name. • 次尔拉姆：一个女性名字 ◈ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization is close to [tsʰɯ˧ɻ̩˧-la˩mʏ˩], with a simple lateral consonant [l]. ❁ Morphological makeup: tsʰɯ˧ɻ̩#˥, ɬa˧mʏ˥$ ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Tshe ring Lha mo ཚེ་རིང་ལྷ་མོ

tsʰɯ˧ɻ̩˧-pʰi˩tsʰo˩ /tsʰɯ˧ɻ̩˧pʰi˩tsʰo˩/ *Ci'er Pico*
NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Ci'er Pico, a masculine given name. • 次尔品初：一个男性名字 ❁ Morphological makeup: tsʰɯ˧ɻ̩#˥, pʰi˧tsʰo#˥ ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Tshe ring Phun tshogs ཚེ་རིང་ཕུན་ཚོགས

tsʰɯ˧ʂwæ˥ /tsʰɯ˧ʂwæ˥/ *cishuae* (Gi, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Wether (castrated goat, neutered goat). • 阉山羊 ❁ Classifier: pʰo˧˥ₐ

tsʰɯ˧-to˧qa˥ /tsʰɯ˧to˧qa˥/ *cidogha*
NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Kid (baby goat). • 羔羊、羔子 ⊡ See also: tsʰɯ˧zo˥$ ⊡ Synonym: tsʰɯ˧mi˧-to˧qa˥$ ❁ Classifier: pʰo˧˥ₐ

tsʰɯ˩tsʰɯ˩ʑɻ̩˩ /tsʰɯ˩tsʰɯ˩ʔʑɻ̩/ *cici'eun* (Gi, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Dry plant of garden peas, garden peas hay. • 豌豆干草 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | tsʰɯ˩tsʰɯ˩ʑɻ̩˩ ɲi˥.** • This is garden pea hay. • 这是豌豆干草。 ❁ Classifier: kɤ˧˥ₐ 1

tsʰɯ˧zo˥$ /tsʰɯ˧zo˥/ *cisso* (Jj: tsʰɯ˧zo#˥)
NOUN ❁ Tone: H$ ► Baby goat, male or female: kid or young nanny goat. • 山羊羔（公的或母的） ¶ **tsʰɯ˧zo˧-to˧qa˥** • young nanny goat(s) and young kid(s) • 母山羊羔与公山羊羔 ◈ (**tonology**) H# ⊡ See also: tsʰɯ˧-to˧qa˥ ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧ᵦ

tsʰʏˊ /tsʰʏˊ/ *cuq* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Vinegar. • 醋 ⊡ See also: sɑ˧tsʰʏ˩, tɕi˧-ʤɯ˩ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 醋

tɕ

tɕæ˧hæ˩ /tɕæ˧hæ˩/ *jaehae*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Rubber shoes, rubber boots. • 橡胶鞋（西南官话借词：胶鞋）。 ❋ Classifier: dzi˧ᵦ (CLF for pairs of objects, when the pair makes up a unit) ❋ Etymology: (Southwestern Mandarin loanword) 胶鞋

tɕæ˧hæ˩-dzɑ˩qʰwɤ˩ /tɕæ˧hæ˩dzɑ˩qʰwɤ˩/ *jaehae zakhua*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L#- ► Rubber shoes, shoes with a rubber sole, sports shoes • 橡胶鞋、橡胶底鞋、运动鞋。 ⊡ Synonym: tɕæ˧hæ˩ ❋ Classifier: dzi˧ᵦ (CLF for pairs of objects, when the pair makes up a unit) ❋ Morphological makeup: tɕæ˧hæ˩, dzɑ˩qʰwɤ˩

tɕæ˧pʰɻ̩˩ /tɕæ˧pʰɻ̩˩/ *jaepeu*

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: L# ► White. • 白（脸、衣服） ¶ **tɕæ˧pʰɻ̩˩-bɑ˩lɑ˩** • white clothes • 白的衣服 ¶ **tɕæ˧pʰɻ̩˩-ʈæ˩qʰwɤ˩** • white skirt • 白色裙子

tɕæ˧ɻæ˩ /tɕæ˧ɻæ˩/ *jae'er*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Pickled vegetables. • 酸菜、泡菜 ¶ **wo˩-tɕæ˩ɻæ˥** • pickled turnip leaves • 圆根叶子酸菜 ¶ **tsʰɑ˧-tɕæ˧ɻæ˥** • picked celery (the word tsʰɑ˧ is a Chinese loanword: 菜) • 芹菜酸菜（tsʰɑ˧ 这个词是汉语借词：‘菜’） ¶ **tsʰɑ˧nɑ˥-tɕæ˩ɻæ˩** • picked celery • 芹菜酸菜 ¶ **ɬi˩bi˩-tɕæ˩ɻæ˥** • pickled turnip • 圆根酸菜 ¶ **pɤ˧pɤ˧tsʰɯ˧-tɕæ˧ɻæ˥** • picked Chinese cabbage • 圆白菜酸菜

tɕæ˧tsʰe˩ /tɕæ˧tsʰe˩/ *Jaecei*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Jiaze, a hamlet to the north of Labai. Latitude: 27.83233, longitude: 100.46273. • 拉伯乡加泽村。经纬度：100.46273，27.83233 ⊡ See also: tsʰe˧di˧ ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 加泽

tɕɤ /tɕɤ!/ *ja*

INTERJECTION ❋ Tone: 0 ► Interjection: hey! • 感叹词：嘿！

tɕɤ˥ /tɕɤ˧/ *ja* (Gi: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: H ► To fade (of colours). • 褪色 ¶ **le˧-tɕɤ˥-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has faded • 实施 ~ 整体体：褪色了

tɕɤ˩ /tɕɤ˥/ *jaq*

VERB ❋ Tone: L ► To bind together. • 打结、系上 ¶ **ʁæ˧ɻ̩˥ | tʰi˧-tɕɤ˩** • to attach the yoke (to a buffalo) • 系上牛轭 ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 架?

tɕɤ˥ /tɕɤ˥/ *jaq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: MH ► To boil, to cook thoroughly; to cook in a pot. • 煮 ¶ **ʂe˧ tɕɤ˩** • to boil meat ◈ (**tonology**) The tonal pattern is regular. • 煮肉 ¶ **bo˩-ha˧ tɕɤ˩** • to boil pigswill, to cook pigswill • 煮猪食 ¶ **ho˧ tɕɤ˩** • to cook stew • 煮粥 ¶ **dʑɯ˩ʁo˥, | mo˧-no˥, | mo˧ tɕɤ˥-hĩ˩ lɑ˩-ɲi˩-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）

tɕɤ˧fɣ̩˩ /tɕɤ˧fɣ̩˩/ *jafu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Container for liquids, such as plastic jerricans; used to store and transport drinking water. • 塑料桶等存水用的容器 ◈ (**tonology**) L ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ

tɕɤ˧ho˩pæ˧ /tɕɤ˧ho˩pæ˧/ *jahobae*

NOUN ❋ Tone: MLM ► Plywood, veneer board. • 胶合板 ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 胶合板

tɕɤ˩ho˩tsɯ˥ /tɕɤ˩ho˩tsɯ˥/ *jahozi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L+H# ► Swindler, cheat. • 骗子 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | hĩ˧ ʈʂʰɯ˧-ɣ̩˧ | tɕɤ˩ho˩tsɯ˥ ɲi˩.** • This man is a swindler! • 这个人是骗子！ ❋ Classifier: ɣ̩˧

tɕɤ˧jo˩ /tɕɤ˧jo˩/ *jaeyu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Prison. • 监狱 ¶ **tɕɤ˧jo˩-qo˩ | tʰi˧-ʈæ˩** • to put into prison, to imprison • 关在监狱 ¶ **tɕɤ˧jo˩-qo˩ ʈæ˩-hɯ˩-ze˩!** • (He/she) has been jailed/sent to prison! • 被关在监狱！ ⊡ Synonym: lo˧nɑ˥-bɣ̩˩, lo˧ʐi˥-bɣ̩˩ ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 监狱

tɕɤ˧qʰɑ#˥ /tɕɤ˧qʰɑ˧/ *jakha*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Mugwort, wormwood, *Artemisia vulgaris*. • 蒿、青蒿。艾草，*Artemisia vulgaris*。说话者将艾草分为三种：深色艾草、浅色艾草和第三种，第三种艾草的中文名称是“青蒿”。◈ In local Chinese dialect: 蒿草、蒿枝 ¶ **tɕɤ˧qʰɑ˧-pʰɻ̩˥$** • 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 ¶ **tɕɤ˧qʰɑ˧-nɑ˥#** • une sorte a type of edible mushroom, called ‘mugwort mushroom’ because it grows close to mugwort • 一种可以吃的菌子，长在蒿附近 ¶ **tɕɤ˧qʰɑ˧-mo˩** • a type of edible mushroom, called ‘mugwort mushroom’ because it grows close to mug-

wort • 一种可以吃的菌子，长在蒿附近 ⊡ See also: ho˧ʈʂɯ˧ ⊡ Synonym: tɛʰi˩ŋæ˩

tɛɤ˧ta˧ /tɛɤ˧ta˧/ *jada* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Yoke. • 牛轭（单行） ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 牛夹担、牛枷档、牛拴 ¶ **tɛɤ˧ta˧ tʰɥ˧-ɭɯ˧** • ~ DEM CLF: that yoke • ~ 指示代词 量词：那个牛轭 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧ᵦ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 夹担

tɛɤ˧ta˧-bæ˩ /tɛɤ˧ta˧bæ˩/ *jadabbae* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Tracking rope, towrope, towline. • 牛皮绳，犁具连轭之绳 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tɛɤ˧ta˧-bæ˩ tʰɥ˩-kʰɯ˩** • ~ DEM CLF: that towrope • ~ 指示代词 量词：那条牛皮绳 ❁ Classifier: kʰɯ˩ᵦ ❁ Morphological makeup: tɛɤ˧ta˧, bæ˩ 1

tɛɤ˧~tɛɤ˧ /tɛɤ˧tɛɤ˧/ *jaja*

ADVERB ❁ Tone: M ► Just; exactly. • 将将、刚刚 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 将将

tɕi˥ /tɕi˧/ *jie* (Gi: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H ► To shake (e.g. clothes after washing; to shake one's head). • 抖、抖动，摇动 ◈ (**usage**) This verb is generally used in reduplicated form. ⊡ See also: tɕi˧~tɕi#˥

tɕi˧ 1 /tɕi˧/ *jie* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M ① ► Sour, acidic. • 酸 ¶ (Da) **tɕi˧-hĩ˧ pʰi˩** • to have acid reflux • 吐酸水 ② ► Sour, fermented. • （通过发酵的）酸

tɕi˧ₐ /ɖɯ˧ tɕi˧/ *jie*

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: Mₐ ► Some, a few. • 量词：一些 ◈ (**usage**) Given the right context, this classifier can be used with numerals other than one. ¶ **ɖɯ˧-tɕi˧** • some, a few • 一些 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧-tɕi˩** • these few • 这些

tɕi˩ₐ /tɕiʌ/ *jieq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: Lₐ ► Small; short (not tall). • 矮，低，小 ¶ **tɕi˩-hĩʌ** • NMLZ • 矮的 ¶ **gɥ˧mi˧ tɕi˩** • short (not tall) • 矮 ¶ **tɕi˩-ʁo˩to˥** • when (we) were small • 小的时候

tɕiʌ /tɕiʌ/ *jieq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Saddle. • 马鞍 ¶ **ʐwæ˧-tɕi˥** • horse saddle • 马鞍 ❁ Classifier: pɤ˩ᵦ

tɕi˧do˩ /tɕi˧do˩/ *jieddo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Tangerine. • 橘子 ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 黄果 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧ᵦ

tɕi˧-dʐɯ˩ /tɕi˧dʐɯ˩/ *jiejji*

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˧kwɤ˧ /tɕi˧kwɤ˧/ *jigua* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Melon, gourd. Used when preparing pigswill, not for human consumption. • 瓜。用于准备猪食，不供人食用。 ¶ **tɕi˧kwɤ˧ bɥ˧-ɻi˧ (+ɲi˩)** • small melon • 小瓜 ¶ **tɕi˧kwɤ˧ kwɤ˧mo˩** • large melon • 大瓜 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧ᵦ

tɕi˩nɥʌ /tɕi˩nɥʌ/ *jienu* (Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► Saddle mat. • 马鞍下面的毯子 ¶ **ʐwæ˧-tɕi˥nɥ˩** • horse saddle mat • 马鞍毯子 ❁ Classifier: pɤ˩ᵦ

tɕi˩qa˥ /tɕi˩qa˥/ *jiegha* (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Carpet. • 毯子 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧ᵦ

tɕi˧su˧pɤ˧ /tɕi˧su˧pɤ˧/ *jiesibe*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Cheese made of yak milk. First, the milk is creamed, then boiled again, with an additive to make it curdle; finally, the preparation is left to dry and harden. It is used in cooking (some of it can be added to gruel), and also as a treatment for diaorrhea. It can keep for a long time. • 牦牛奶酪 ¶ **mɥ˧ɭɯ˩-pʰɤ˩bɤ˩, | tɕi˧su˧pɤ˧!** • The gift from Muli is yak cheese! / The gift that people usually bring back from their trips to Muli is yak cheese! / Yak cheese is a specialty of Muli! (Yak cheese used to be one of the delicacies that young men offered to young ladies when coming back from caravan journeys.) • 木里的礼物：牦牛的奶酪！／牦牛奶酪，是木里的特产！ ¶ **(proverb) mɥ˧ɭɯ˩ pʰɤ˩bɤ˩, | tɕi˧su˧pɤ˧! | ə˧ɖo˧ ʁo˧ dʐɯ˥~dʐɯ˩ ji˩-ze˩!** • The gift from Muli is yak cheese! (My) beloved will shake her head (when tasting the delightfully acid cheese)! (Words from a song that used to be sung when travelling, imagining the return to Yongning.) • （从）木里（带回来）的礼物，就是牦牛奶酪！亲爱的（=收礼物的那个人），会摇头的！（吃、喝的时候会摇头，是因为牦牛奶奶酪比较酸） ¶ **tɕi˧su˧pɤ˧, | ɖɯ˧-ta˥ | gɥ˧-mɤ˧-kɥ˥! | ji˧-kʰɥ˥-la˩ gɥ˩-kɥ˩!** • Not everyone knew how to make yak cheese! Only a few had this know-how! • 不是每个人都会做牦牛奶酪！只有少数（人）才会做！ ¶ **tɕi˧su˧pɤ˧-dʐɯ˩** • 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˧su˧pɤ˧ ʈʰɯ˩** • 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˦~tɕi#˥ /tɕi˦tɕi˦/ *jiejie* (Gi: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: #H ► To shake (e.g. clothes after washing; to shake one's head) (reduplicated form). • 抖、抖动，摇动（重叠形式） ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **le˦-tɕi˦~tɕi˦-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has shaken • 实施 ~ 整体体：抖了 ¶ **tʰi˦-tɕi˦~tɕi˦+ze˩** • DUR ~ PFV • 持续体 ~ 整体体 ¶ **ʁo˧qʰwɤ˩ tɕi˩~tɕi˩** • to shake one's head • 摇头 ¶ **ɖɯ˦-tɕi˦~tɕi˦-ɻ̩˥** • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端：摇一摇 ✵ Morphological makeup: tɕi˥

tɕi˦tɕi˦ | læ˩sæ˦-dzi˩ /tɕi˦tɕi˦læ˩sæ˦dzi˩/ *jiejie laesaezee*

NOUN ✵ Tone: M | LH-L ► A type of hardwood (not identified yet). • 一种树，木质很硬

tɕo˥ /tɕo˦/ *jo*

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Direction. • 方向 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦-tɕo˦** • this way • 这个方向，向这里 ¶ **ɖɯ˦-tɕo˥** • one side, in one direction • 一边

tɕo˩ /tɕo˩/ *joq*

VERB ✵ Tone: L ► To save (e.g. to save someone's life). • 救 ¶ (Benevolence.232, 10.24397/pangloss-0004582#S232) ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 救

tɕo˩ɕjo˦ /tɕo˩ɕjo˥/ *joxo*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM ► Whistle, whistling noise. • 口哨 ◈ **(phonology)** Phonetic realization is close to [tɕy˩ɕy˦]. ¶ **tɕo˩ɕjo˦ | ɖɯ˦-ɖʐo˩ kʰɯ˩** • to whistle a little, to whistle a few notes • 吹口哨、吹一声口哨

tɕo˩mɥ˦ /tɕo˩mɥ˥/ *jomu*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM ► Wife of mother's brother. The word consists of a Chinese borrowing, 舅 'maternal uncle', to which is added the Na word for 'woman'. • 舅妈（舅：汉语借词，妈：摩梭语"女人"） ✵ Classifier: ɻ̩˦ ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 舅

tɕo˥ʂɯ˩ /tɕo˥ʂɯ˩/ *joshi*

DISCOURSE PARTICLE ✵ Tone: MH+L ► Quite right; exactly, precisely, just. Commonly used as a gap-filler: 'that is...' • 就是（填空词） ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 就是

tɕo˦tɕɤ#˥ /tɕo˦tɕɤ˦/ *Joja*

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Hmong (ethnic group). • 苗族 ¶ **tʰɥ˦ | tɕo˦tɕɤ˦-mi˦ ne˦-ʑi˥-zo˩! | ɲi˦gɤ˦ pɤ˦ʈʂʰwæ˥!** • She looks like a Hmông! (A derogatory comment, as Hmông physionomy is the subject of negative prejudice.) • 她长得像苗族女人！（贬义词：对苗族人的长相有偏见。） ⊡ Synonym: ɲi˩tsɯ#˥ ✵ Classifier: ɻ̩˦

tɕɛ˥ʈʂʰɑ˩ /tɕɛ˦ʈʂʰɑ˩/ *jiancha*

VERB ✵ Tone: HL ► le˦-li˥~li˩ | le˦-ʑi˥ • To check. • 检查 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **le˦-tɕɛ˥ʈʂʰɑ˩** • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 检查

-tɕɯ /–/ *ji*

SUFFIX ✵ Tone: ? ► Grammaticalized form of the verb /tɕɯ˥/ '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 ¶ **gɤ˩-ʈʂʰwæ˦-tɕɯ˧** • to wake up, to awaken • 醒过来、醒来 ¶ **gɤ˩-ʈʂʰwæ˦-tɕɯ˦-zo˥** • to wake up, to awaken • 醒过来、醒来 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦-qo˦ dzi˩-tɕɯ˩-zo˩** • to sit here • 在这里坐下来 ¶ **ʐɯ˦ ɖɯ˦-qʰwɤ˦ tʰi˦-mɥ˦-ʈʰɯ˧ | -tɕɯ˩-zo˩!** • (Go ahead and) drink this bowl of alcohol! • 把这碗酒喝了下去！ ⊡ See also: -kwɤ˦tɕɯ˥

tɕɯ˥ /tɕɯ˦/ *ji* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: H ① ► To put, to lay up. • 放置 ¶ **tʰi˦-tɕɯ˥** • DUR ~ • 持续体 ~ ¶ (Gi) **ɖɯ˩hĩ˦ | ɖɯ˩ | tʰi˦-tɕɯ˥, | tɕi˩hĩ˦ | tɕi˩ | tʰi˦-tɕɯ˥** • to put big ones with big ones, small ones with small ones • 大小归类 ② ► To settle, to decide. • 决定、定下来 ¶ **le˦-ʐwɤ˩ | tʰi˦-tɕɯ˥** • to settle ◈ **(semantics)** In this context, the verb can be replaced by the loan 定. • 说好、决定 ¶ **le˦-ʐwɤ˩ | tʰi˦-tɕɯ˦-ɲi˥-tsɯ˩!** • It's settled! • 说好了！／决定好了！

tɕɯ˦1 /tɕɯ˦/ *ji* (Gi: same, Jj: tɕi˦)

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Cloud. • 云 ¶ **mɥ˦tɕɯ˥** • the weather is cloudy • 天上多云 ¶ **mɥ˦ʁo˥, | tɕɯ˦!** • The sky is cloudy! • 天上有云！ ¶ **mɥ˦ʁo˥ tɕɯ˩ pʰɻ̩˩** • The sky is cloudy! • 天上有云！ ¶ **tɕɯ˦ pʰɻ̩˩** • white cloud • 白云 ¶ **tɕɯ˦ | pʰɻ̩˩tɕæ˩◊-gɥ˩** • The clouds are white. • 云很白。 ¶ **mɥ˦na˥-tɕɯ˩na˩-ɻ̩˩!** • the sky is dark / the sky is very cloudy • 天很黑，有很多乌云 ✵ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥ₐ

tɕɯ˦2 /tɕɯ˦/ *ji* (Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Snare, trap, trick. • 圈套 ¶ **tɕɯ˦ kʰɯ˧** • to set a trap • 设下圈套 ¶ **tɕɯ˦ | ɖɯ˦-na˦ | tʰi˦-**

kʰɯ˥ • to set a trap • 设下一个圈套 ¶ **ɖɤ˦mi˦-tɕɯ#˥** • fox trap • 狐狸圈套 ❋ Classifiers: ʅɯ˦b, nɑ˦a

tɕɯ˩a /tɕɯ˥/ *jiq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: La ► To write. • 写 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-tɕɯ˩-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV • 写了 ¶ **tʰæ˦ɻæ˩ tɕɯ˩** • to write, to write a text, to write a book • 写、写书 ¶ **ɖɯ˦-kʰɣ˥ | tsʰe˦-ɲi˦ ɬi˦, | njɤ˦ | tsʰe˦-ɲi˦ bæ˦ tɕɯ˩-bi˩-ʂɣ˩ɖɣ˩!** • 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。） ¶ **tɕɯ˩-di˥** • brush, pen; literally 'thing to write' • 笔。直译：'（用来）书写的（东西）' ¶ **tʰæ˦ɻæ˩-tɕɯ˩-di˩** • brush, pen; literally 'thing to write books' • 笔。直译：'（用来）写书的（东西）' ▣ See also: tɕɯ˦~tɕɯ˥

tɕɯ˥ /tɕɯ˥/ *jiq* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: tɕi˩tɕʰi˦)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LH ► Saliva. • 口水、唾、唾沫、唾液

tɕɯ˥ /tɕɯ˥/ *jiq*

VERB ❋ Tone: MH ► To invite (guests) to drink alcohol. • 敬（酒） ¶ **ʐɯ˦ tɕɯ˥** • to invite (guests) to drink alcohol • 敬酒

tɕɯ˥1 /tɕɯ˥/ *ji* (Gi: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: MH ► To pack-transport. • 驮运 ¶ **ʐwæ˦ tɕɯ˩** • to pack-transport, to transport on horseback • 用马驮运、做马帮 ¶ **ʐwæ˦ʁo˦ tʰi˦-tɕɯ˥** • to transport on horseback • 用马驮运 ¶ **ʐwæ˦-tɕɯ˩-zo˩** • person who takes part in a caravan, who works in a caravan • 加入马帮的男人 ❋ Comparanda: (Pumi) tɕʌ55

tɕɯ˥2 /tɕɯ˥/ *jiq* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: MH ► Leech. • 水蛭、蚂蟥 ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 蚂蟥 ❋ Classifier: mi˩b

tɕɯ˥3 /tɕɯ˥/ *jiq* (Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: MH ► Wasp. • 马蜂（黄蜂） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tɕɯ˦mi˥$** • female wasp • 母蚂蜂 ◈ **(tonology)** H$ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tɕɯ˦pʰɣ#˥** • male wasp • 公马蜂 ◈ **(tonology)** #H ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tɕɯ˦zo#˥** • baby wasp • 小马蜂 ◈ **(tonology)** #H ❋ Classifier: mi˩b

tɕɯ˥4 /tɕɯ˥/ *jiq* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: tɕi˦)

NOUN ❋ Tone: MH ► Scales (for weighing something). • 称 ❋ Classifier: nɑ˦a

tɕɯ˥a 1 /ɖɯ˦ tɕɯ˥/ *ji* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❋ Tone: MHa ► Classifier for loads carried by a pack-animal. • 量词：驮子（一匹）

tɕɯ˥a 2 /ɖɯ˦ tɕɯ˥/ *ji* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❋ Tone: MHa ► Classifier: a pound of. • 量词：斤（用于固体，也用于液体） ¶ **ʐɯ˦ | ɖɯ˦-tɕɯ˥** • a pint of wine • 一斤酒 ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 斤

tɕɯ˩lɣ˩ho˥ /tɕɯ˩lɣ˩ho˥/ *jiluho*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L+H# ► Sling (for throwing an object). • 弹弓 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b

tɕɯ˦ʅɯ˦ /tɕɯ˦ʅɯ˦/ *jilee*

VERB ❋ Tone: M ► To roll, to spool, to reel. • 缠绕 ¶ **njɤ˦-ɳɯ˦ | tɕɯ˦ʅɯ˦-bi˦!** • Let me reel! / Let me do the reeling! • 让我来缠吧！

tɕɯ˩ʅɯ˩ /tɕɯ˩ʅɯ˥/ *jilee*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Shrike, *Lanius tephronotus* (a species of bird). • 伯劳鸟 ❋ Classifier: mi˩b

tɕɯ˩ʅɯ˩-qʰæ˥bæ˩ /tɕɯ˩ʅɯ˩qʰæ˥bæ˩/ *jileekhaebbae*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L+#H- ► Chinese star jessamine, an evergreen woody liana (*Trachelospermum jasminoides*). Its name in Na literally means 'spoon of the shrike'. • 络石藤，别名石鲮、明石、悬石、云珠、云丹、红对叶肾、白花藤 ▣ See also: tɕɯ˩ʅɯ˩, qʰæ˩bæ˩ ❋ Classifier: dzi˩b

tɕɯ˦mi˥$ /tɕɯ˦mi˥/ *jimi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H$ ► Large scales (for weighing things). • 大称

tɕɯ˩mi˥ /tɕɯ˩mi˥/ *jimi* (Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LH ► Chinese Hwamei or Melodious Laughingthrush: *Leucodioptron canorum*. • 画眉鸟 ¶ **tɕɯ˩mi˥ | ə˦mi˦ ɲi˩!** • It's a mummy hwamei! (=a female) • 是一个画眉鸟妈妈！（=是母的画眉鸟） ¶ **tɕɯ˩mi˥ | zo˦ ɲi˥!** • It's a baby hwamei! • 是一个小画眉鸟！ ¶ **tɕɯ˩mi˥ | pʰɣ˦ ɲi˩!** • It's a male hwamei! • 是公的画眉鸟！ ❋ Classifier: mi˩b

tɕɯ˦pɣ˦ /tɕɯ˦pɣ˦/ *jibu*

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: M ► At ease. • 轻松快乐、舒畅 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦qo˦ | tɕɯ˦pɣ˦-ʂe˦~ʂe˦ | ɖɯ˦-dzi˩-zo˩-ho˩!** • Have a seat here, happy and relaxed! • 在这边舒畅地坐一会吧！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦qo˦ | tɕɯ˦pɣ˦-ʂe˦~ʂe˦-zo˥ | ɖɯ˦-**

dzi˩-bi˩-ɻ̩! • Let's have a seat here, happy and relaxed! • 在这边舒畅地坐一会吧！

tɕɯ˧sɯ˥ /tɕɯ˧sɯ˥/ *jisi* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: MH# ► Mist, fog. • 雾 ¶ **tɕɯ˧sɯ˧mɥ̩˥˩** • there is some fog, there is some mist ◈ (**semantics**) The syllable /mɥ̩˥˩/ is not the morpheme for "sky": it is the verb "to blow", as in /mɥ̩˧ mɥ̩˥˩ 'to blow on the fire'. • 有雾 ✵ Classifier: ti˥˧$_a$ (CLF for layers)

tɕɯ˧~tɕɯ˥˩ /tɕɯ˧tɕɯ˥˩/ *jiji* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: H# ► To write (reduplicated form). • 写（重叠形式） ¶ **ɖɯ˧-tɕɯ˧~tɕɯ˥˩-ɻ̩˩** • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE: to write a little something, to do a little writing • 进行时态 ~ 发端：写一写 ¶ **tʂʰɯ˧ | tʰi˧-tɕɯ˧~tɕɯ˥˩ dʐo˩** • (S)he is writing. • 他正在写写东西。 ¶ (Gi) **tɕɯ˧~tɕɯ˥˩-bæ˩bæ˩** • a pattern • 一种图案 ✵ Morphological makeup: tɕɯ˩$_a$

tɕɯ˧wɤ˧ /tɕɯ˧wɤ˧/ *ji'ua*

VERB ✵ Tone: M ► To reincarnate. • 转生、转世 ¶ **le˧-tɕɯ˧wɤ˧-ho˥˩!** • (She/he) is going to get reincarnated! (About a deceased person) • 他要转生了！

tɕɯ˧zo˥˩$ /tɕɯ˧zo˥˩/ *jisso*

NOUN ✵ Tone: H$ ► Small scales (for weighing things). • 小称 ⊡ See also: tɕɯ˥˧ 4

tɕʰ

tɕʰɤˊ /tɕʰɤˊ/ *qeq* (Gi: same, Jj: tɕʰɥɤˊ)
VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To cheat on someone, to deceive. • 欺骗 ¶ **le˧-tɕʰɤ˧-ze˥** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has cheated • 实施～整体体：欺骗了 ¶ **hĩ˧ tɕʰɤ˧(-ze˩)** • to cheat on people, to deceive people • 骗人 ¶ **no˧ | hĩ˧ tɕʰɤ˧!** • You cheat people! / You deceive people! • 你骗人！ ¶ **(hĩ˧ |) no˩ tɕʰɤˊ!** • People cheat you! • 人家骗你！ ¶ **(no˧ |) njɤ˩ tɕʰɤˊ!** • You cheat on me! • 你骗我！ ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) tɕʰʷæ35

tɕʰɤ˧hɑ̃˧-ne˧-ʑi˥ /tɕʰɤ˧hɑ̃˧ne˧ʑi˥/ *qehanni yi*
ADVERB ❁ Tone: H# ► Every evening. • 每天晚上，天天晚上 ⊡ See also: tɕʰɤ˧ɲi˧-ne˧-ʑi˥

tɕʰɤ˩lɣ̩˩ /tɕʰɤ˩lɣ̩ˊ/ *qelu*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Lily, lily buds. • 百合 ¶ **tɕʰɤ˩lɣ̩˩-hɣ̃˩hɣ̃ˊ** • stir-fried lily buds • 炒百合 ¶ **tɕʰɤ˩lɣ̩ˊ, | kɣ˧-pʰæ˧di˥!** • Lily buds look like garlic! • 百合，像大蒜！ ¶ **tɕʰɤ˩lɣ̩ˊ, | dʑɯ˩-na˩mi˩-ʁoˊ | di˧-kɣ̩˩.** • Lilies grow high up on the mountain! • 百合长在高山上！ ¶ **tɕʰɤ˩lɣ̩ˊ, | dʑɯ˩-na˩mi˩-ʁoˊ | di˩-kɣ̩ˊ!** • Lilies grow high up on the mountain! ◈ (**tonology**) As above, with a different division into tone groups. • 百合长在高山上！

tɕʰɤ˧ɲi˧-ne˧-ʑi˥ /tɕʰɤ˧ɲi˧ne˧ʑi˥/ *qenini yi* (Da: tɕʰɤ˧ɲi˥-ni˩-zo˩, Jj: tʰɣ˧ɲi˧-niˊ, Dd: tɕʰɤ˧ɲi˥)
ADVERB ❁ Tone: H# ► Every day. • 每天 ◈ (**phonology**) The first syllable is realized close to [tɕʰe˧], through vowel harmony (anticipation of the articulation of the /i/ of the following syllable). A realization without strong vowel harmony, with a back vowel [ɤ], is rejected by Mrs. Latami, which seems to indicate that the outcome of vowel harmony is well on its way towards lexicalization. ⊡ See also: tɕʰɤ˧hɑ̃˧-ne˧-ʑi˥

tɕʰɤ˧pɤ˧-mi#˥ /tɕʰɤ˧pɤ˧mi˧/ *Qebemi*
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Qebemi: the name of a sacred spring located in a cave on mount /na˩tsʰi˩/. • 一处神泉：巧吧咪 ¶ **na˩tsʰiˊ | tɕʰɤ˧pɤ˧-mi#˥** • full name of the mountain where the spring is located • 神泉所在山的全称：纳慈巧吧咪 ⊡ See also: na˩tsʰiˊ | -tɕʰɤ˧pɤ˧mi#˥

tɕʰɤ˧ʂo#˥ /tɕʰɤ˧ʂo˧/ *qesho* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: tɕʰɤ˧ʂɣ#˥)
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Altar. • 祭坛 ❁ Classifier: na˧a

tɕʰɤ˩ʂɯ˩kɤ˩ /tɕʰɤ˩ʂɯ˩kɤˊ/ *qeshike*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► The whole world, everyone • 全世界 ⊡ See also: zo˩-bɣ̩˧-li˩ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 全世界

tɕʰɤ˧ʂɯ˥-ne˩-ʑi˩ /tɕʰɤ˧ʂɯ˥ne˩ʑi˩/ *qeshini yi*
ADVERB ❁ Tone: H#- ► Every time. • 每次 ⊡ See also: tɕʰɤ˧ɲi˧-ne˧-ʑi˥, tɕʰɤ˧hɑ̃˧-ne˧-ʑi˥ ❁ Morphological makeup: ʂɯ˩b

tɕʰɤ˧ti#˥ /tɕʰɤ˧ti˧/ *qedi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ① ► Stupa, tower. • 塔 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b ② ► Chorten (reliquary). • 佛塔 ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) mchod rten མཆོད་རྟེན། ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) tɕʰʌ55tĩ51

tɕʰɤ˧tɕo˩ /tɕʰɤ˧tɕo˩/ *qejo*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Two-man saw: a saw designed for use by two sawyers. • 双人锯：以前用于把圆木截成板材的大的双人锯 ⊡ See also: sɤ˩di˩ ⊡ Synonym: sɤ˩di˩ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 牵锯?

tɕʰɤ˧tɕʰɤˊ /tɕʰɤ˧tɕʰɤˊ/ *qeqe*
ADVERB ❁ Tone: MH# ► ɖɯ˧-ta˧ zo˥ • Entirely, completely, totally. • 彻底

tɕʰɤ˩ʈʂɣ̩˧ /tɕʰɤ˩ʈʂɣ̩˥/ *qezhu* (Gi, Da, Dd: same, Jj: tʂʰɤ˩ʈʂɣ̩˧)
NOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Drinking glass, goblet; used for wine. • 酒杯、杯子 ¶ **bo˧ʐæ˧-tɕʰɤ˩ʈʂɣ̩˩** • goblet for drinking tea (made of glass) • 玻璃茶杯 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b

tɕʰi˥ /tɕʰi˧/ *qie* (Gi, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Thorn. • 刺 ❁ Classifier: kɤˊa 1

tɕʰi˧˩b /tɕʰi˧/ *qie* (Jj: same, Gi: tɕʰi˥)
VERB ❁ Tone: Mb ► To sell. • 卖 ⊡ Antonym: hwæ˧a

tɕʰi˩˩b /ɖɯ˧ tɕʰi˩˩/ *qie* (Gi, Jj: same)
CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: Lb ► Classifier for meals. • 量词：饭（一顿） ◈ (**phonology**) Among classifiers belonging to the tone category Lb, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is MH#. ¶ **ɖɯ˧-tɕʰi˩˩ dzɯ˩** • to have a meal, to eat a meal • 吃一顿 ¶ **gɣ˧-tɕʰi˥** • nine meals • 九顿（饭） ¶ **tɕʰi˩˩ tʰɣ̩ˊ** • 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˩˥tʰɣ˩-hĩ˥** • the person who provides the meal at a wake (following a funeral); it is generally someone who is not from the household. • 给大家供饭的那个人（不一定是主人） ⊡ See also: ʈʂo˩b

tɕʰi˧˩dʐ̩#˥ /tɕʰi˧˩dʐ̩˧˩/ *Qiddeu*

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Qiddeu, a feminine given name. • 女性名字 ✵ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Spyi 'dul? སྤྱི་འདུལ་?

tɕʰi˧˩na˥ /tɕʰi˧˩na˧˩/ *qiena*

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˧˩na˥-dzi˩** • prinsepia plant • 青刺尖 ¶ **tɕʰi˧˩na˥-bæ˩bæ˩** • prinsepia flower • 青刺果花

tɕʰi˩ŋæ˩ /tɕʰi˩ŋæ˩/ *qiengae*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► Mugwort, wormwood, *Artemisia vulgaris*. • 青艾。艾草和蒿枝的外表很像，但是艾草的背面有点带白色，蒿枝是全绿的。 ⊡ Synonym: tɕɤ˧˩qʰɑ#˥, ho˧˩ʈʂɯ˧˩ ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 青艾

tɕʰi˩tsɯ˧˩ /tɕʰi˧˩tsɯ˥/ *qiezi* (Gi: ∅)

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM ► Eggplant. • 茄子 ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 茄子

tɕʰi˩tɕʰɤ˩ /tɕʰi˩tɕʰɤ˨˩/ *qiqe*

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: L ► Complete, all in readiness. • 齐全 ⊡ See also: tsʰo˥ ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 齐全

tɕʰi˧˩ʈʂʰɤ˥ /tɕʰi˧˩ʈʂʰɤ˧˩/ *qiche*

NOUN ✵ Tone: H# ► Car. • 汽车 ✵ Classifier: na˧˩a ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 汽车

tɕʰĩ˩tsʰɤ˩ /tɕʰĩ˩tsʰɤ˨˩/ *qince*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► Celery. • 芹菜 ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 芹菜

tɕʰo˩ /ɖɯ˧˩ tɕʰo˩/ *qo*

CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: L* ► Classifier: in combination with 'one', means 'together'; no plural form. • 量词：一起 ¶ **ɖɯ˧˩-tɕʰo˩** • together • 一起 ¶ **le˧˩-tɕʰo˥~tɕʰo˩** • same meaning as above: together • 同上：一起

tɕʰo˩a /tɕʰo˨˩/ *qoq*

VERB ✵ Tone: La ► To accompany someone, to go along with someone. • 陪伴、一起去、跟着 ¶ **hĩ˧˩ tɕʰo˥** • to accompany someone • 陪伴某人 ¶ (Da) **ɖɯ˧˩-tɕʰo˩ tʰi˩-tɕʰo˩** • to make up a set, to go with each other/one another: for instance, in the main room, the thangka above the hearth and the paintings on the cupboard that hosts the altar to the ancestors make up a set, they go with each other ◈ (**dialectology**) Mrs. Latami does not use this phrasing. • 陪伴某人 ¶ **hĩ˧˩ tɕʰo˧˩-bi˧˩-zo˧˩-ho˥!** • I'm going to have to accompany him/her! (Context: we invited someone over to the house: a priest, for instance.) • （我）要陪伴人家！

tɕʰo˩b /tɕʰo˨˩/ *qoq*

CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: Lb ► Classifier for ladlefuls: the amount scooped with a large ladle. • 量词： 一瓢 ✵ Morphological makeup: tɕʰo˨

tɕʰo˨ /tɕʰo˨˩/ *qoq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM ► Ladle, scoop used for water. • 勺子、瓢 ✵ Classifier: na˧˩a

tɕʰo˧˩ /tɕʰo˧˩/ *qoq*

VERB ✵ Tone: MH ► To square (off). • （将木料）砍成方形 ¶ **bi˩mi˩-ŋɯ˥|tɕʰo˧˩** • to square off with an axe • 用斧头砍成方形 ¶ **si˧˩|ɖɯ˧˩-kɤ˧˩ tɕʰo˥** • to square off a piece of wood • 将一块木头砍成方形

tɕʰo˩mi#˥ /tɕʰo˩mi˥/ *qomi*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM+#H ► Large ladle. • 大瓢 ✵ Classifier: na˧˩a

tɕʰo˩qʰwɤ˧˩ /tɕʰo˩qʰwɤ˥/ *qokhua* (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM ► Ladle used for pigswill. • 用来煮猪食的勺子 ✵ Classifier: na˧˩a

tɕʰo˩zo#˥ /tɕʰo˩zo˥/ *qosso*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM+#H ► Small ladle. • 小瓢 ✵ Classifier: na˧˩a

tɕʰɯ˥1 /tɕʰɯ˧˩/ *qi* (Gi: same, Jj: ɲi˧˩tɕʰy˧˩)

VERB ✵ Tone: H ► To pierce (e.g. to pierce a cow's nose in order to set a ring). • 穿刺、刺破 ¶ **ɲi˧˩ tɕʰɯ˧˩** • to pierce the nose (of an ox, to put on a ring) • 穿刺鼻子（穿刺牛的鼻子，为了安一个牛鼻圈） ¶ **ji˧˩ ʈʂʰɯ˧˩-pʰo˩, |ɲi˧˩ tɕʰɯ˧˩-ze˩!** • This ox's nose was pierced (to put on a ring) • 这头牛的鼻子被穿刺（为了安一个牛鼻圈） ¶ **tʰɣ˩˧˩qʰɣ˧˩ tɕʰɯ˧˩** • To bore a hole, to punch a hole. • 穿一个洞

tɕʰɯ˧˩a 1 /tɕʰɯ˧˩/ *qi*

VERB ✵ Tone: Ma ► To raise (one's arm). • 举、抬（胳膊） ◈ (**semantics**) All occurrences of this verb found to date involve the directional prefix gɤ˩-. Attempts to arrive at sentences without this prefix (through manipulation) have not been successful. ¶ **lo˩qʰwɤ˥|gɤ˩-tɕʰɯ˧˩** • to raise one's arm • 举手、抬胳膊 ¶ **kʰɯ˧˩tsʰɤ˧˩|gɤ˩-tɕʰɯ˧˩** • to raise one's leg • 抬脚 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) gɤ˩-mɤ˧˩-tɕʰɯ˧˩** • not to raise • 抬不上

tɕʰɯ˦a 2 /tɕʰɯ˦/ *qi*

VERB ❋ Tone: Ma ① ► To guard, to keep guard, to keep watch. • 守卫 ¶ **a˩ʁo˦ tɕʰɯ˦** • to watch over the house, to guard the house • 守护家 ¶ **a˩ʁo˦ tʰi˦-tɕʰɯ˦-dʑo˦** • watching over the house • 守着家 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˦~tso˦ tɕʰɯ˦** • to watch over things • 守着东西 ② ► To keep a deathwatch, to sit with others at a funeral wake. • 居丧、守灵 ¶ **hĩ˦ tɕʰɯ˦** • same meaning: to keep a deathwatch for a deceased person • 同上：守灵

tɕʰɯ˩a /tɕʰɯ˥/ *qiq* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: La ► Sweet. • 甜 ¶ **tɕʰɯ˩-hĩ˥** • sweet • 甜的

tɕʰɯ˥ /tɕʰɯ˦/ *qi* (Da: tɕʰi˥)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LH ► Muntjac, barking deer. • 麂子 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tɕʰɯ˩ hwæ˦-ze˩** • ...has bought (a/the) muntjac • 买麂子 ¶ **tɕʰɯ˩ dzɯ˩-ze˥** • ...has eaten muntjac • 吃了麂子 ❋ Classifier: pʰo˥a

tɕʰɯ˦ /tɕʰɯ˦/ *qiq*

NOUN ❋ Tone: MH ► Lacquer, paint. • 漆 ¶ **tɕʰɯ˦ jɤ˥-zo˩-ho˩!** • It's time to paint (the room, the house...)! / We're going to have to paint (the room, the house...)! • 该刷漆了！ ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 漆

tɕʰɯ˦ 1 /tɕʰɯ˦/ *qiq*

VERB ❋ Tone: MH ► To throw away. • 扔（垃圾） ¶ **ɖæ˥ | tʰi˦-tɕʰɯ˦** • to throw garbage • 扔垃圾

tɕʰɯ˦ 2 /tɕʰɯ˦/ *qiq*

VERB ❋ Tone: MH ► To spit. • 吐（吐口水）

tɕʰɯ˦ 3 /tɕʰɯ˦/ *qiq* (Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: MH ► To lose, to misplace. • 丢失、弄丢 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-tɕʰɯ˦-ze˥** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has lost • 实施 ~ 整体体：丢了 ¶ **le˦-tɕʰɯ˦-hɯ˥-ze˩!** • It's lost! • 丢掉了！

tɕʰɯ˦ 4 /tɕʰɯ˦/ *qiq*

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: MH ► Anxious, worried. • 担心 ¶ **nɣ˩mi˩ tɕʰɯ˥** • anxious, worried • 担心

tɕʰɯ˦ 5 /tɕʰɯ˦/ *qiq*

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: MH ► At ease, comfortable. • 舒服 ❋ Usage: archaic ¶ **mɤ˦-tɕʰɯ˦-bi˥ ≈ mɤ˦-tɕʰɯ˦ |-bi˩** • even if one is in need, ... • 虽然很贫穷，…… ¶ **(proverb) mɤ˦-dʑo˦ mɤ˦-tɕʰɯ˦-ɻ˦-bi˥, | ɖwæ˩ mɤ˦-zo˦!** • Even if one is in need, one should not worry! (because the gods will do something to save us) • 虽然穷，莫担心！（因为菩萨会救好人） ¶ **hĩ˦ ʈʂʰɯ˦-ɣ˦-dʑo˩, | ɖwæ˦ | mɤ˦-tɕʰɯ˦!** • This person is really in need! • 这个人，真的很穷！

tɕʰɯ˦bo˦ /tɕʰɯ˦bo˦/ *qibbo* (Jj: same, Dd: tɕʰi˦bɤ˦)

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: MH# ► Fresh, cool. • 凉快 ⊡ See also: bo˩

tɕʰɯ˩di˩ /tɕʰɯ˩di˦/ *qiddi* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: L ① ► To chase the muntjac, to hunt the muntjac. • 赶麂子 ⊡ See also: di˩~di˦ ⊡ Synonym: hɣ̃˦ʂæ˦, kʰɣ˦ʂæ˦ ② ► To hunt (extended sense). • 狩猎 ¶ **tɕʰɯ˩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 ❋ Morphological makeup: tɕʰɯ˦, di˦ 1

tɕʰɯ˩di˩-kʰɣ˩ /tɕʰɯ˩di˩kʰɣ˦/ *qiddiku* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Hunting dog, hound (literally 'dog that chases the muntjac'). • 猎狗（直译：'赶麂子的狗'） ◈ **(usage)** The word literally means 'dog that chases the muntjac', but it can be used regardless of the type of game hunted: it does not apply exclusively to dogs that hunt muntjacs. ⊡ Synonym: tɕʰɯ˩di˩-kʰɣ˥mi˩ ❋ Classifier: mi˩b ❋ Morphological makeup: tɕʰɯ˩di˩, kʰɣ˥ 2

tɕʰɯ˩di˩-kʰɣ˥mi˩ /tɕʰɯ˩di˩kʰɣ˥mi˩/ *qiddikumi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L+#H- ► Hunting dog, hound (literally 'dog that chases the muntjac'). • 猎狗（直译：'赶麂子的狗'） ◈ **(usage)** The word literally means 'dog that chases the muntjac', but it can be used regardless of the type of game hunted: it does not apply exclusively to dogs that hunt muntjacs. ⊡ Synonym: tɕʰɯ˩di˩-kʰɣ˩ ❋ Classifier: mi˩b ❋ Morphological makeup: tɕʰɯ˩di˩, kʰɣ˩mi˩

tɕʰɯ˦lo#˥ /tɕʰɯ˦lo˦/ *qilo*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Large plate. • 大盘子 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b

tɕʰɯ˦ʅɯ˦ /tɕʰɯ˦ʅɯ˦/ *qilee*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Name of a Buddhist ritual, practised for curing diseases, specifically for elderly persons. • 一项佛教仪式的名称，专门用于治疗老人的疾病。 ¶ (Healing.75, 10.24397/pangloss-0004541#S75) **hĩ˦ mo˥-hĩ˩ go˩-pi˩, | tɕʰɯ˦ʅɯ˦ ʑi˦-zo˦-kɣ˩-pi˩!** • When an elderly person was ill, they would perform the qilee ritual. • 以前，当老人生病时，我们会举行 qilee 仪式。

tɕʰɯ˩mi#˥ /tɕʰɯ˩mi˥/ *qimi* (La: tɕʰɯ˩mi˩)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM+#H ≈ L ► Female muntjac, muntjac doe, female barking deer, barking deer doe. • 母麂子 ❋ Classifier: mi˩b

tɕʰɯ˩pʰɣ#˥ /tɕʰɯ˩pʰɣ˥/ *qipu* (La: tɕʰɯ˩pʰɣ˩)
NOUN ✵ Tone: LM+#H ≈ L ► Male muntjac, muntjac stag, male barking deer, barking deer stag. • 公麂子 ✵ Classifier: mi˩ᵦ

tɕʰɯ˩-ʁo˩-tɕʰɯ˥ /tɕʰɯ˩ʁo˩tɕʰɯ˥/ *qiwoqi*
ADVERB ✵ Tone: L+H# ► Bless you! (what one says when someone sneezes). • 旁边的人打嚏喷时说的祝愿话

tɕʰɯ˦si˩-dʑɤ˩pɣ˩ /tɕʰɯ˦si˩dʑɤ˩pɣ˩/ *qiseejjabu*
NOUN ✵ Tone: L#- ► Monster, demon. • 妖怪 ¶ **no˦ | tɕʰɯ˦si˩-dʑɤ˩pɣ˩-ki˩ | le˦-hɯ˩-ɲi˩-ze˩!** • You have gone away to the world of monstres (and should not come back to trouble the living)! (Speech addressed to a ghost that one beseeches should not come back) • 你已经到妖怪的世界那边（就恳求你不要回来了）！（对鬼说的话）

tɕʰɯ˦sɯ˥ /tɕʰɯ˦sɯ˥/ *qisi*
ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: H# ► Sad, grieved. • 悲哀、伤心

tɕʰɯ˩~tɕʰɯ˦ /tɕʰɯ˩tɕʰɯ˦/ *qiqi* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ✵ Tone: LM+MH# ► To suck. • 吸吮 ◈ (**tonology**) The tones of the reduplicated form point to a simplex form carrying MH tone. ¶ **lo˩mi˦ tɕʰɯ˩~tɕʰɯ˩** • to suck one's thumb • 吮拇指 ¶ **lo˩qʰwɤ˦ tɕʰɯ˩~tɕʰɯ˩** • to suck one's thumb (literally: 'to suck one's hand') • 吮拇指（直译：'吮手'） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-tɕʰɯ˩~tɕʰɯ˩-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV • 实施 ~ 整体体

tɕʰɯ˩zo#˥ /tɕʰɯ˩zo˥/ *qisso* (La: tɕʰɯ˩zo˩)
NOUN ✵ Tone: LM+#H ≈ L ► Baby muntjac, barking deer fawn • 麂子崽子 ✵ Classifier: ɭɯ˦ᵦ

t

ʈæ˩a /ʈæˀ/ *daeq* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: La ① ► To lock up (animals), to close (a door). • 关（门、羊） ¶ **bɣ̩˩qo˩ʈæ˥** • to close the stable • 关牛圈 ¶ **tʰi˦-ʈæ˩** • DUR ～: to close • 关门 ¶ **kʰi˦ ʈæ˥** • to close the door • 关门 ② ► To tie (a knot). • 扣（扣子）、系、结 ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) tæ̃35

ʈæ˦bɤ˦ /ʈæ˦bɤ˦/ *daebbe* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Buddhist monk, lama, Buddhist nun. • 和尚，尼姑 ¶ **ʈæ˦bɤ˦ʝi˦-hĩ˦hĩ˦** • person who is a monk • 当和尚的人 ¶ **ʈæ˦bɤ˦ʝi˦ hĩ˦** • person who is a monk • 当和尚的人 ¶ **hæ˦-ʈæ˩bɤ˩** • Chinese monk • 汉人和尚 ¶ (Gi) **mi˩zɯ˩-ʈæ˩bɤ˥** • woman priest • 尼姑 ⊡ See also: ə˦ɲi˦mɤ˩ ❁ Classifier: ɣ˦

ʈæ˩ɖɯ˦ /ʈæ˩ɖɯ˥/ *daeddee*
ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: LM ► Satisfied, quiet. • 安乐 ¶ **mɤ˦-ʈæ˩ɖɯ˩** • NEG ～: dissatisfied, restless • 否定～: 不高兴、不安 ¶ **ə˦ma˦ | tsʰi˦ɲi˦ | ʈæ˩ɖɯ˦ tʰi˦-dzi˩-dʑo˩!** • Today, Ama is sitting quietly! • 今天，阿妈安乐地坐着。 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦-ɳɯ˦ | njɤ˦-ki˦ | mɤ˦-ʈæ˩ɖɯ˩-hĩ˩ ʐwɤ˩!** • 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！

ʈæ˦kwæ˥ /ʈæ˦kwæˀ/ *daeguae* (Gi: ʈæ˦kwæ˦)
ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: MH# ► Prodigal, wasteful. • 爱浪费 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦ | ʈæ˦kwæ˦-hĩ˥ | ɖɯ˦-ɣ̩˦ ɲi˩.** • (S)he is a prodigal person. • 他是爱浪费的人。

ʈæ˦qo˦ /ʈæ˦qo˦/ *daegho*
ADVERB ❁ Tone: M ► At bottom, at the bottom of. • 底下 ¶ **hi˩-na˦mi˦-ʈæ˦qo˥** • at the bottom of the Lake • 在湖底下 ¶ **ʈæ˦qo˦ tɕɯ˦** • to place at the bottom of... • 放在底下 ¶ **(proverb) hi˩-na˦mi˦, | ʈæ˦ mɤ˦-do˩; | hĩ˦-nɣ̩˥mi˩, | ŋɣ̩˦ mɤ˦-tʰɑ˩.** • “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）

ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦ /ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦/ *Daeshi*
NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Daeshi, a masculine given name. • 达石：一个男性名字（还音译为‘达诗’） ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Bkra shis བཀྲ་ཤིས

ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦-ɖɯ˩ma˩ /ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦ɖɯ˩ma˩/ *Daeshi Ddeema*
NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Daeshi Ddeema, a feminine given name. • 达石独玛：一个女性名字（还音译为‘达诗笃玛’） ❁ Morphological makeup: ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦, ɖɯ˩ma#˥ ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Bkra shis Sgrol ma བཀྲ་ཤིས་སྒྲོལ་མ

ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦-ɬɑ˩mɣ̩˩ /ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦ɬɑ˩mɣ̩˩/ *Daeshi Lhamu*
NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Daeshi Lhamu, a feminine given name. • 达石拉姆：一个女性名字 ❁ Morphological makeup: ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦, ɬɑ˦mɣ̩˥$ ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Bkra shis Lha mo བཀྲ་ཤིས་ལྷ་མོ

ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦-no˩bɣ̩˩ /ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦no˩bɣ̩˩/ *Daeshi Nobbu*
NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Daeshi Nobbu, a masculine given name. • 达石诺布：一个男性名字 ¶ (BuriedAlive2.109, 10.24397/pangloss-0004537#S109) ❁ Morphological makeup: ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦, no˩bɣ̩˦ ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Bkra shis Nor bu བཀྲ་ཤིས་ནོར་བུ

ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦-pæ˩pʰæ˩ /ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦pæ˩pʰæ˩/ *Daeshi Baepae*
NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Daeshi Baepae, a masculine given name. • 男性名字 ❁ Morphological makeup: ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦, pæ˩pʰæ˥2 ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Bkra shis Spen pa? བཀྲ་ཤིས་སྤེན་པ?

ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦-tsʰi˩ti˩ /ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦tsʰi˩ti˩/ *Daeshi Ceedi*
NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Daeshi Ceedi, a masculine given name. • 男性名字 ❁ Morphological makeup: ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦, tsʰi˦ti#˥ ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Bkra shis +? བཀྲ་ཤིས་+?

ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦-tsʰɯ˩ɻ̩˩ /ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦tsʰɯ˩ɻ̩˩/ *Daeshi Ci’er*
NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Daeshi Ci’er, a masculine given name. • 达石次尔：一个男性名字 ❁ Morphological makeup: ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦, tsʰɯ˦ɻ̩#˥ ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Bkra shis Tshe ring བཀྲ་ཤིས་ཚེ་རིང

ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦-ʈæ˩tɣ̩˩ /ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦ʈæ˩tɣ̩˩/ *Daeshi Daedeu*
NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Daeshi Daedeu, a masculine given name. • 男性名字 ❁ Morphological makeup: ʈæ˦ʂɯ˦, ʈæ˩tɣ̩#˥ ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Bkra shis Dgra 'dul? བཀྲ་ཤིས་དགྲ་འདུལ?

ʈæ˩tsʰo#˥1 /ʈæ˩tsʰo˥/ *daeco*
NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ► Class, group, set (of monks). • 班、小组 ¶ **ʈæ˩tsʰo˦ | ɖɯ˦-ʅɯ˦** • a group (of priests) • 一个小组、一帮（和尚） ⊡ See also: ʈæ˩tsʰo#˥2 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword)

grwa tshang གྲྭ་ཚང་

ʈæ˩tsʰo#˥˧ 2 /ɖɯ˧ ʈæ˩tsʰo˩/ *daeco* (Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: LM+#H ► Daeco. • 量词：和尚（一帮、一班） ¶ **ɖɯ˧-ʈæ˩tsʰo˩** • a group (of monks) • 一班（和尚） ⊡ See also: ʈæ˩tsʰo#˥˧ 1 ✵ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) grwa tshang གྲྭ་ཚང་

ʈæ˩ʈʏ#˥˧ /ʈæ˩ʈʏ˥˧/ *Daedeu*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM+#H ► Daedeu, a masculine given name. • 男性名字 ✵ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) Dgra 'dul? དགྲ་འདུལ་?

ʈɤ˧a /ʈɤ˧/ *de* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: M_a ► To pull. • 拉、拽 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˧~tso˧ ʈɤ˩(-ze˩)** • to pull something • 拉拽东西 ¶ **mʏ˧ʐe˧ qʰæ˩ | le˧-wo˧ ʈɤ˥-di˩** • periphrase to refer to the trigger of a gun: the part that one pulls to shoot • 扳机 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-ʈɤ˧ (+-ze˧)** • ACCOMP ~ PFV • 实施 ~ 整体体 ⊡ Antonym: mi˥

ʈi˥a /ɖɯ˧ ʈi˥/ *dei* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: H_a ► A handspan (between the thumb and index). The distance between the thumb and the middle finger is not commonly used. • 量词：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。）

ʈi˩a /ʈi˥/ *deiq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: L_a ► To get up. • 起（如：起来，起床） ¶ **gɤ˩-ʈi˧** • to get up • 起来 ¶ **ʑi˧ ʈi˥** • to wake up • 醒来 ¶ **ʑi˧ gɤ˧-ʈi˩** • to wake up • 醒来 ¶ **gɤ˩ mɤ˥-ʈi˩** • not to get up • 不起床 ¶ **mɤ˧-ʈi˩-sɯ˩!** • (She/he) has not got up yet / is not up yet! • 还没起床！ ¶ **le˧-ʈi˩-ze˩!** • (She/he) has got up! • 起床了！ ⊡ See also: ʈi˧~ʈi˥

ʈi˧~ʈi˥ /ʈi˧ʈi˥/ *deidei* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: H# ► To get up (reduplicated form). • 起（如：起来，起床）（重叠形式） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɖɯ˧-ʈi˧~ʈi˥-ɻ˩** • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端：起来一下 ✵ Morphological makeup: ʈi˩a

ʈɯ˧a /ʈɯ˧/ *dee*

VERB ✵ Tone: M_a ► To set in place. • 安装、摆好 ¶ **ʂe˧kʰɯ˧ tʰi˧-ʈɯ˥, | ʏ˧ | tʰi˧-ʈɯ˧** • to set the tripod in place (in the hearth); to set the large pot in place (as part of the final steps in setting up the new home, after a new house has been built) • （建完新房后）安装三脚架、把锅摆好（在三脚架上） ¶ **(proverb) tsʰo˩-ʑ̩˩ | dʑɯ˩ mɤ˩-ʈɯ˥, | la˧-ʂe˧ | kʰʏ˧ tʰa˩-ki˩!** • "Human bones must not be put in water; tiger's flesh must not be given to the dog!" (Explanation: corpses were not buried in water, unlike in certain Tibetan customs. Neither the body, nor the ashes of cremation, must be put in water.) • "人骨头，莫碰水！老虎肉，莫给狗！"（这个谚语，来强调摩梭与藏族的一些不同习惯：摩梭禁止让尸体或骨灰沾水。）

ʈɯ˥ /ʈɯ˥/ *deeq*

VERB ✵ Tone: MH ► To blanch: to scald with boiling water, as a preliminary stage in cooking (e.g. for dried vegetables) or in making thread (from linen). • 以滚水将蔬菜或亚麻灼过 ¶ **tʰi˧-ʈɯ˥** • DUR ~ • 持续体 ~ ¶ **dʑɯ˩tsʰi˩-qo˥ | tʰi˧-ʈɯ˥** • to blanch with boiling water • 以滚水灼过 ¶ **dʑɯ˩tsʰi˩-qo˥ | ʈɯ˥** • to blanch with boiling water • 以滚水灼过 ¶ **dʑɯ˧-qo˧ | ʈɯ˥** • to blanch with water • 以水灼过 ¶ **ʏ˩tsʰɤ˧ ʈɯ˥** • to blanch vegetables • 灼蔬菜 ¶ **sɑ˧, | ʈɯ˧-kʏ˥!** • Linen needs to be blanched! • 亚麻，要灼过！

ʈɯ˧ʈʰæ#˥˧ /ʈɯ˧ʈʰæ˧/ *deetae* (Jj: same, Gi, Dd: ʈɻ̩˧ʈʰæ#˥˧, Da: ʈɯ˧ɻ̩˧ʈʰæ˧)

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Patrimony, family wealth, property. • 家底、财产（贵重物品） ¶ **ɑ˩ʁo˧ ʈɯ˧ʈʰæ˧!** • Prosperity to the family! • 祝你们家发财！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ʈɯ˧ʈʰæ˧ | ɖwæ˥ | dʑo˧-ʑi˧!** • (S)he has a large patrimony / His/her family is rich! • 他家底很好！／他家有钱！ ✵ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥a

ʈʏ˩ /ʈʏ˧/ *deu*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► Knot. • 死扣、死结 ¶ **ɖɯ˧-ʈʏ˩** • a knot • 一个死结 ¶ **ɖɯ˧-ʈʏ˩ | tʰi˧-ʈʏ˩** • to tie a knot • 打一个死结 ✵ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b

ʈʏ˩a 1 /ʈʏ˥/ *deuq*

VERB ✵ Tone: L_a ► To weave (bamboo). • 编（竹子） ¶ **qʰwɤ˧tʰʏ˧ ʈʏ˥** • to weave a basket for carrying water • 编背水的背篓 ¶ **mi˩ʁi˩ ʈʏ˥** • to weave bamboo • 编竹子 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˧~tso˧ ʈʏ˥** • to weave things • 编东西

ʈʏ˩a 2 /ʈʏ˥/ *deuq*

VERB ✵ Tone: L_a ► To throw (a stone at someone). • 掷（掷石头） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) mɤ˧-ʈʏ˩** • NEG ~: not to throw • 否定 ~：不掷 ¶ **lʏ˧mi˧ ʈʏ˩** • to throw a stone • 掷石头 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˧~tso˧ ʈʏ˥** • to throw things • 掷东西

ʈʏ˩b /ɖɯ˧ ʈʏ˩/ *deu*

CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: L_b ► Classifier: a large chunk of:

a piece larger than a mouthful. The size can range from a chunk of meat corresponding to one serving for one guest, to a quarter of meat weighing several kilos. • 量词：大块，如：一块肉，从一个人的份到几公斤的重量 ◈ (**phonology**) Among classifiers belonging to the tone category L_b, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is H#.

ʈɣ˩qʰɣ˩ /ʈɣ˩qʰɣ˥/ *deukheu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L ► Slipknot. • 活扣 ¶ **ʈɣ˩qʰɣ˥ | tʰi˦-ʈɣ˩** • to tie a slipknot • 打活扣 ¶ **ʈɣ˩qʰɣ˥ | ɖɯ˦-ʅɯ˦ | tʰi˦-ʈɣ˩** • to tie a slipknot • 打一个活扣 ❋ Classifiers: ʅɯ˦b, ʈɣ˩b

ʈwæ˩a /ʈwæ˥/ *duaeq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: L_a ► To freeze, to solidify. Can be said of water that freezes, or of lard (pig fat) that congeals in a pot as it cools. • 冻、冻结。可以指结冰的水，也可以指冷却后凝固在锅里的猪油。 ¶ **dʑɯ˩ ʈwæ˥** • water freezes • 水冻成冰 ¶ **dʑɯ˩pʰæ˩ ʈwæ˧ (+-ze˩)** • ice has formed • 水冻成冰了。 ¶ **dʑɯ˩pʰæ˥ | tʰi˦-ʈwæ˩-dʑo˩** • Ice is forming. / The water is freezing. • （水）正在冻成冰。 ¶ **ɖɯ˦-ʈwæ˦~ʈwæ˧-ɻ˩ kʰɯ˩** • to put to freeze, to put in the deep freeze • 冷冻，放在冷箱

ʈwæ˥ /ʈwæ˥/ *duaeq* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: MH ► To fall down (on a slippery road). • 跌倒（路很滑）

ʈwæ-ʈwæ-ʈwæ /ʈwæ-ʈwæ-ʈwæ/ *duae-duae-duae*

IDEOPHONE ❋ Tone: 0 ► Noise of knocking at a door: 'Knock, knock!' • 形声词：敲门声：“咚，咚！” ¶ (BuriedAlive3.84, 10.24397/pangloss-0004539#S84) **tʰi˥, | ŋɣ˥, | ŋɣ˥◊-dʑo˩ | tʰi˥, | no˩bɣ˦-tsʰɯ˩ɻ˩ ʈʂʰɯ˩-ɳɯ˩, | ʈʂʰɯ˦ | ɑ˩ʁo˦ | le˦-hɯ˩, | kʰi˦ kɤ˧~kɤ˩ ɲi˩-tsɯ˩◊-mɣ˩. ʈwæ-ʈwæ-ʈwæ! pi˦, | kʰi˦ kɤ˧~kɤ˩.** • While she was crying, Nobbu Ci'er went to her house and knocked on the door. Knock, knock, knock! He knocked on the door. • 她正哭喊的时候，诺布次尔来敲她的门：“咚，咚！”

ʈwɤ˦a /ʈwɤ˦/ *dua* (Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: M_a ► To sing (of bird), to cock-a-doodle-doo (cock). • 啼，鸡叫 ¶ **æ˩ ʈwɤ˦ (+-ze˦)** • The cock sings. • 鸡叫。

tʰ

tʰæ˩ /–/ *tae*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► Skirt. Monosyllabic root extracted from the fixed expression /tʰæ˩ ki˥/ ‘to put on the skirt’ (the name of the rite of passage to adulthood), which involves a verb carrying tone L_a. The monosyllable is not used outside this expression. For example, ‡/tʰæ˩ ɲi˥/ ‘it’s a skirt’ is flatly refused by Mrs. Latami. • 裙子。单音节词根，取自/tʰæ˩ki˥/‘穿裙子’（成年礼的名称），其中包含一个带 L_a 声调的动词。在这一短语之外，单音节‘裙子’不使用。例如，‡/tʰæ˩ ɲi˥/‘这是裙子”这样的说法被拉他咪女士断然拒绝。 ¶ **tʰæ˦ | le˦-ki˩** • to put on the skirt • 穿上裙子 ¶ **tʰæ˩ ki˥** • the ritual of coming of age for women: “putting on the skirt” • 女人成年的礼仪：“穿裙子”

tʰæ˥ /tʰæ˥/ *taeq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: MH ① ► To bite; to sting. • 咬、叮 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˦~tso˦ tʰæ˩** • to bite things • 咬东西 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˦~tso˦ tʰæ˩-ze˩** • has bitten things • 咬东西了 ¶ **hĩ˦ tʰæ˩** • to bite someone (e.g. a dog bites a stranger) • 咬人 ② ► To fit, to adjust, to match: e.g. when building a house, to pieces of carpentry fit each other exactly, and ‘bite’ into each other to perfection. • 对号、合适、相配：建房时，两块木材调剂地刚好合适，好像互相“咬紧”的样子

tʰæ̃æ̃˦ (La: same)

ADVERB ✵ Tone: M ► Really, actually, in actual fact. (Reduced form of tʰæ˦mi˦-ɳɯ˩.) • 真的。（tʰæ˦mi˦-ɳɯ˩ 的简化发音。）◈ **(phonology)** This expression constitutes a drastic phonetic reduction of the full form /tʰæ˦mi˦-ɳɯ˩/. The reduced form sounds like [tʰæː˦] (with no recognizable nasality) or [tʰæ̃æ̃˦]. It is the latter form that is currently used (since 2011) with a view to standardizing a notation for the reduced form. ⊡ Synonym: tʰæ˦mi˦-ɳɯ˩

tʰæ˩ki˩ /tʰæ˩ki˥/ *taegi*

VERB ✵ Tone: L ► To perform the ceremony for a person’s coming of age. Literally: “to put on the skirt”. • 举行女孩的成年礼。直译：“穿裙子”。 ¶ **tʰæ˩ki˩-ze˥!** • She has come of age! / The ceremony for her coming of age has been performed! • 穿裙了！／行过穿裙礼了！／她成年了！ ✵ Morphological makeup: tʰæ˦qʰwɤ˦, ki˩$_a$

tʰæ˦-mɤ˦-ʝi#˥ /tʰæ˦mɤ˦ʝi˦/ *tae meyi* (Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: #H ► Disorderly. • 乱 ¶ **ɑ˩ʁo˦ | tʰæ˦-mɤ˦-ʝi˦!** • The house is in a mess! • 家很乱！ ¶ **tʰæ˦-mɤ˦-ʝi˦ ɲi˥!** • It’s a real mess! • 真乱！

tʰæ˦mi˦-ɳɯ˩ /tʰæ˦mi˦ɳɯ˩/ *taemi nee*

ADVERB ✵ Tone: L# ► Really, actually, in actual fact. • 真的 ◈ **(phonology)** This expression typically undergoes drastic phonetic reduction, to the point where a notation using the full form /tʰæ˦mi˦-ɳɯ˩/ looks like a mannerism. The reduced form sounds like [tʰæː˦] (with no recognizable nasality) or [tʰæ̃æ̃˦]. ¶ **tʂʰɯ˦ | tʰæ˦mi˦-ɳɯ˩ | go˥!** • (S)he is really ill! • 他真的病了！ ⊡ Synonym: tʰæ̃æ̃˦

tʰæ˩ŋɣ˩ /tʰæ˩ŋɣ˥/ *taengu*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► Waist of the skirt. • 裙子的上部分：腰部 ¶ **tʰæ˩ŋɣ˥ | ɖɯ˦-ŋɣ˩** • one skirt waist • 一个裙子腰部 ✵ Classifier: ŋɣ˩$_a$ 2

-tʰæ˦qo˩ /tʰæ˦qo˩/ *taegheu*

POSTPOSITION ✵ Tone: L# ► Under. • ……之下、下面

tʰæ˦qʰwɤ˦ /tʰæ˦qʰwɤ˦/ *taekhua* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Skirt. • 裙子 ✵ Classifier: ʅɯ˥$_a$

tʰæ˩~tʰæ˥ 1 /tʰæ˩tʰæ˥/ *taetae* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: MH ► To itch. • 痒 ◈ **(semantics)** In view of its tone pattern, the disyllable looks very much like a reduplicated form of tʰæ˥ ‘to bite, to sting’. However, this word is perceived by Mrs. Latami as having no etymological or semantic link with the verb ‘to bite, to sting’, which is perceived as a mere homophone. ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-tʰæ˩~tʰæ˩-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV • 实施 ~ 整体体

tʰæ˩~tʰæ˥ 2 /tʰæ˩tʰæ˥/ *taetae* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: MH ► To gnaw. • 啃 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-tʰæ˩~tʰæ˩-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV • 实施 ~ 整体体 ✵ Morphological makeup: tʰæ˥

tʰɤ˧$_a$ /ɖɯ˦ tʰɤ˧/ *te* (Jj: same, Gi: ɖɯ˦-tʰɤ˥, Da: ɖɯ˦-tʰɤ˩)

CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: H_a ► A drop (of liquid). • 量词：滴

tʰɤ˥ /tʰɤ˥/ *teq* (Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: MH ► To drip, to dribble. • 滴（水往下滴） ⊡ See also: tʰɤ˩~tʰɤ˥

ʈʰɤ˩~ʈʰɤ˥ /ʈʰɤ˩ʈʰɤ˥/ *tete* (Jj: same)

VERB ✺ Tone: LM+MH# ► To drip, to dribble (reduplicated form). • 滴（水往下滴）（重叠形式） ¶ **tʰi˦-ʈʰɤ˩~ʈʰɤ˩** • DUR ~ • 滴着滴着 ✺ Morphological makeup: ʈʰɤ˥

ʈʰi˩ₐ /ʈʰiˊ/ *teiq* (Gi: same, Jj: ʈʰi˦)

ADJECTIVE ✺ Tone: L_a ► Tired, weary. • 累、疲倦、精疲力竭 ¶ **le˦-ʈʰi˩-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: got tired, became tired • 实施 ~ 整体体：累了 ¶ **njɤ˦ | ʈʰiˊ!** • I am tired! • 我累了！ ¶ **njɤ˦ | ʈʰi˩-ze˥!** • I am tired! • 我累了！

ʈʰɯ˥ /ʈʰɯ˦/ *tee* (Jj: same, Gi: he˦tʰjɤ˩, he˦tʰjɤ˩ dzɯ˩)

VERB ✺ Tone: H ► To sneeze. • 打喷嚏 ¶ **tsʰi˦ɲi˦, | ɖɯ˦-njɤ˦ ʈʰɯ˦-zo˩! | ɖʐɤ˦qʰwɤ˦ go˩-ho˩ pʰæ˩di˩!** • Today, I am sneezing continuously. It seems like I'm going to have a cold! • 我今天一直在打喷嚏，好像要感冒了！

ʈʰɯ˩ᵦ /ʈʰɯˊ/ *teeq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✺ Tone: L_b ► To drink. • 喝 ¶ **njɤ˦ | mɤ˦-ʈʰɯ˩** • I don't drink • 我不喝 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʈʰɯ˩-ze˥** • ~ PFV • 喝了 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-ʈʰɯ˩-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has drunk • 实施 ~ 整体体：喝了 ¶ **ʐɯ˦ ʈʰɯ˩** • to drink alcohol • 喝酒 ¶ **jɤ˦ ʈʰɯ˩** • to smoke (tobacco) • 抽烟 ¶ **dʑɯ˩qʰæ˩ ʈʰɯˊ** • to drink cold water • 喝凉水 ¶ **dʑɯ˩tsʰi˩ ʈʰɯˊ** • to drink hot water • 喝热水 ¶ **li˩ ʈʰɯ˩** • to drink tea • 喝茶 ¶ **ɣ˩dʑɯ˩ ʈʰɯˊ** • to drink soup • 喝汤 ¶ **dʑɯ˦ ʈʰɯ˦** • to drink water • 喝水 ¶ **njɤ˦ | dʑɯ˦ ʈʰɯ˦-ze˦** • I have drunk some water • 我喝了水 ¶ **njɤ˦ | dʑɯ˦ ʈʰɯ˦-zo˦-ho˩** • I'm going to have to drink water. • 我应该喝水了。

ʈʂ

ʈʂæ˥1 /ʈʂæ˥/ *zhaeq* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ✵ Tone: MH ► To rob, to steal. • 抢劫、抢 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **le˧-ʈʂæ˧-ze˥** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has robbed • 实施～整体体：抢了 ¶ **tso˧~tso˧ ʈʂæ˩** • to steal things • 抢东西 ¶ **le˧-ʈʂæ˧-po˥-hɯ˩(-ze˩)** • [(S)he] stole away (something) • 把东西抢走了 ¶ **hĩ˧ ʈʂæ˩** • to rob people, to steal from people • 抢劫

ʈʂæ˥2 /ʈʂæ˥/ *zhaeq*
VERB ✵ Tone: MH ► To set, to attach (e.g. to sew a button, to put a saddle on a horse). • 安上（如：缝扣子、安上马鞍） ¶ **pɣ̩˩ʅɯ˥ ʈʂæ˩** • to sew a button • 缝扣子 ¶ **ʐwæ˧tɕi˥ ʈʂæ˩** • to put a saddle on a horse, to saddle a horse • 备鞍 ¶ **ɖɯ˧-ɲi˥, | so˧-ʂɯ˧ ʈʂæ˥!** • In one day [of caravan journey], one saddles (horses) three times! • （走马帮，）一天备鞍三次！

ʈʂæ˥3 /ʈʂæ˥/ *zhaeq*
NOUN ✵ Tone: MH ① ► Joint (of body). • 关节 ⊡ See also: **lo˩ʈʂæ˥**, **ʐ̩˧ʈʂæ˩** ✵ Classifier: **ʈʂæ˥ₐ** ② ► Period, epoch, age, era, span of time. • 段（时间）、时代

ʈʂæ˥ₐ /ɖɯ˧ ʈʂæ˥/ *zhae* (Gi, Jj: same)
CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: MHₐ ► Classifier for joints of the body; also for ears of sweet corn. • 量词：身体的关节。也用于玉米（一棒）。 ¶ **qʰɑ˧ldze˧ | ɖɯ˧-ʈʂæ˥** • an ear of sweet corn • 一棒玉米 ¶ **qʰɑ˧ldze˧ | ɖɯ˧-ʈʂæ˧ ɖʐɤ˥** • to pick an ear of sweet corn • 掰一棒玉米

ʈʂæ˩do#˥ /ʈʂæ˩do˥/ *zhaeddo*
NOUN ✵ Tone: LM+#H ► Container in which butter-tea is mixed; also: butter churn. • 打酥油茶的罐、酥油茶搅拌器，黄油搅乳器 ✵ Classifier: **ʅɯ˧ᵦ**

ʈʂæ˧mo#˥ /ʈʂæ˧mo˧/ *zhaemo*
NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► A poisonous mushroom. • 一种有毒的菌子 ⊡ Synonym: **kʰi˧tɕʰɯ˩-mo˩**, **ʈʂæ˧mo˧-kʰi˧tɕʰɯ˩-mo˩** ✵ Classifier: **ʅɯ˧ᵦ**

ʈʂæ˧mo˧-kʰi˧tɕʰɯ˩-mo˩ /ʈʂæ˧mo˧kʰi˧tɕʰɯ˩mo˩/ *zhaemo kiqi moq*
NOUN ✵ Tone: -L#- ► A poisonous mushroom. (Compound made up of two synonymous words.) • 一种有毒的菌子 ⊡ Synonym: **ʈʂæ˧mo#˥**, **kʰi˧tɕʰɯ˩-mo˩** ✵ Classifier: **ʅɯ˧ᵦ** ✵ Morphological makeup: **ʈʂæ˧mo#˥**, **kʰi˧tɕʰɯ˩-mo˩**

ʈʂæ˧ʈʂɯ˧ /ʈʂæ˧ʈʂɯ˧/ *zhaezhi*
ADVERB ✵ Tone: M ► Truthfully, accurately, really. • 确切、真的

ʈʂæ˧wɤ˩ /ʈʂæ˧wɤ˩/ *zhae'ua*
NOUN ✵ Tone: L# ► Servant. Servants were a sub-group of the serfs, and therefore in principle people of low social status. Nevertheless, they were attached to high-ranking individuals, which gave them access to spheres of society that were usually closed to serfs. • 仆人，佣人。他们属于农奴，因此原则上社会地位较低。然而，这些仆人隶属于高层人士，这使他们有机会进入通常不对农奴开放的社会领域。 ⊡ See also: **wɤ˧1** ✵ Classifier: **ɣ˧**

ʈʂe˥1 /ʈʂe˧/ *zhei* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)
NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Earth. • 土壤 ¶ **ʈʂe˧pɣ̩˩** • dry earth • 干土

ʈʂe˥2 /ʈʂe˧/ *zhei*
NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Needle. • 针 ⊡ Synonym: **ʁo˥**, **ʁo˧bɣ#˥** ✵ Classifier: **ʅɯ˧ᵦ** ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 针

ʈʂe˩ /ʈʂeʌ/ *zheiq*
VERB ✵ Tone: Lₐ ► To pierce, to perforate. • 刺穿 ¶ **sɯ˩tʰi˩-po˥-ɳɯ˩ | ʈʂeʌ** • to pierce with a knife (brick tea: compressed tea leaves). The tea brick is hard; a pointed object needs to be used to separate the dried, compacted tea leaves. • 用刀子来刺穿（沱茶、茶饼）。茶饼很硬，需要用尖状物将紧压茶叶分离出来。 ¶ **ɬo˧pɤ˥ | ʁo˩-po˥-ɳɯ˩ | ʈʂeʌ** • to pierce a blister with a needle • 用针来扎水泡 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **le˧-ʈʂe˩** • ACCOMP ~ • 实施～ ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **hĩ˧ ʈʂe˥** • to run someone through (with a sword), to pierce someone's body, to pierce (the skin of) someone • （用剑）刺中人、刺破人的皮肤 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **bo˩ ʈʂe˧** • to pierce a pig('s skin), to stab a pig • 刺中猪、刺破猪的皮肤

ʈʂe˩ₐ /ʈʂeʌ/ *zheiq* (Gi, Dd: same)
VERB ✵ Tone: Lₐ ► To sting, to pierce (e.g. a thorn). • 刺痛 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **le˧-ʈʂe˩-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has pierced • 实施～整体体：刺痛了 ¶ **tɕʰi˧-ɳɯ˩ ʈʂe˩-ze˩ ≈ tɕʰi˧-ɳɯ˩ | ʈʂe˩-ze˥** • to be pierced by a thorn, to catch a thorn • 被刺所刺痛 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **tso˧~tso˧ ʈʂe˥** • to pierce something • 刺到一个东西

ʈʂe˧da˥ /ʈʂe˧da˥/ *zheidda* (Gi: same, Da: **ʈʂe˧da˧**, Jj: **tɕi˧da˥**)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Partition. • 隔板 ❁ Classifier: do˥a

tʂe˧gi˥$ /tʂe˧gi˥/ *zheiggi*

ADVERB ❁ Tone: H$ ► In-between, in the middle of. • 中间、之间、间 ¶ **ə˧-sɯ˩kʏ˩-tʂe˩gi˩** • (in the space) between us, in the space that separates us • 在咱们之间（的空间）

tʂe˩kʰɯ˩ /tʂe˩kʰɯ/ *zheikee*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Seam. • 缝 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b

tʂe˧ si˧si˥ /tʂe˧si˧si˥/ *zhei sisi* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► '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 ◈ **(semantics)** A belief reported by Daeshi Daedeu is that sitting on 'raw' earth is bad for your health. This echoes the Taoist vision of the way in which breath, Qi 气, circulates in nature – a vision on which Fengshui 风水 is based: a Chinese practice that aims to harmonize people with their environment by analyzing the flow of energy in the spaces they inhabit. "Wild", "unworked" places are perceived as potentially hostile (harmful to health), because the Qi there would be stagnant: their energies would be "raw" and harmful. The effect of cultivation would be to 'harmonize' their Qi. ❁ Morphological makeup: tʂe˥ 1, si˧si˩

tʂe˧so˧ /tʂe˧so˧/ *zheso*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► tʂe˧so˧-dʑo˩, | go˧ li˧-di˩! • Dispensary. • 诊所 ¶ **tʂe˧so˧-dʑo˩, | go˧ li˧-di˩!** • A dispensary is a place where a doctor can be consulted! • 诊所是看病的地方！ ▣ Synonym: go˧ li˧-di˩ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 诊所

tʂe˩ʂwæ˥ /tʂe˩ʂwæ˥/ *zheishuae* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► Grit, gravel. • 砾石 ¶ (Jj) **tʂʰɯ˧ | tʂe˩ʂwæ˧-mʏ˥di˩ɲi˩.** • It's a sandy soil. • 这是一片沙土。 ▣ See also: tʂo˩mʏ˩

tʂɤ˧a /tʂɤ˧/ *zhe* (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: Ma ① ► To count; to calculate. • 数、算 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˧~tso˧ tʂɤ˩** • to count things • 数东西 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) hĩ˧ tʂɤ˩** • to count people • 数人 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) bo˩ tʂɤ˧** • to count pigs • 数猪 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-tʂɤ˧-ze˧** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has counted • 实施 ~ 整体体：数了 ② ► To do divination, to do fortune-telling. • 算命 ¶ **ɲi˧ŋwɤ˩hã˩tʰa˩ | ʤɯ˧-ʅɯ˧ | tʂɤ˧-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 ¶ **kɯ˧ tʂɤ˧, | hã˧ tʂɤ˥** • 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"。 ¶ **kɯ˧ tʂɤ˧, | hã˧ tʂɤ˥-ɻ˩** • 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 ¶ **hĩ˧ ʤɯ˧-ʏ˧ tʂɤ˧-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） ¶ **dʑɤ˩ tʂɤ˧** • to be good, to count as good, to be considered as good • 算是很好的 ¶ **tʂʰɯ˧ | õ˧=bʏ˥-õ˩ | dʑɤ˩tʂɤ˧ (+ | ʐwæ˩)** • He thinks highly of himself! / He is proud of himself / conceited! • 他觉得自己很了不起！ ¶ **hɤ˩ tʂɤ˩** • to count as remarkable, to be considered as remarkable • 算很了不起的，算很能干的 ¶ **ʤwæ˩ | hɤ˩ tʂɤ˩** • same meaning: to be considered as remarkable • 同上：算很了不起的，算很能干的 ¶ **tʂʰɯ˧ | gi˧zɯ˧ tʂɤ˧-tso˧-ɲi˥.** • 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） ¶ **tʂʰɯ˧ | gi˧zɯ˧ tʂɤ˧-tso˧-ɲi˥!** • 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） ¶ **tʂʰɯ˧ | bɤ˧ tʂɤ˧-tso˧-ɲi˥!** • 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） ¶ **tʂʰɯ˧ | na˩ tʂɤ˧-tso˧-ɲi˥!** • 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） ¶ **tʂʰɯ˧ | æ˧mʏ˩ tʂɤ˩-ɲi˩!** • 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） ¶ **tʂʰɯ˧ | gi˧zɯ˧-go˩mi˩ tʂɤ˩-ɲi˩!** • They are brothers and sisters! / They are siblings! • 他们是（兄）弟（姐）妹！ ¶ **tʂʰɯ˧ | æ˧mʏ˧-go˧mi˥ | tʂɤ˧-tso˧ mɤ˧-ɲi˥! | mɤ˧-tʂɤ˧!** • They can't be considered as brothers and sisters! / They are not actually siblings! • 他们不算是兄弟姐妹！

tʂɤ˧fʏ˧ /tʂɤ˧fʏ˧/ *zhefu*

VERB ❁ Tone: M ► To look after, to care for. • 照顾 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 照顾

ʈʂɤ˧ta˥ /ʈʂɤ˧ta˥/ *zheda* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Sign. • 记号 ¶ **ʈʂɤ˧ta˥ ʝi˩** • to make a mark, to write a sign • 写一个符号、画一个符号 ¶ **ʈʂɤ˧ta˥ tɕi˩** • to write signs, to make marks • 写符号、画符号 ❁ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥a

ʈʂɤ˥~ʈʂɤ˩ /ʈʂɤ˧ʈʂɤ˩/ *zhezhe* (Jj: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: H- ① ► To count; to calculate (reduplicated form). • 数一数、算一算（‘数’的重叠形式） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɖɯ˧-ʈʂɤ˥~ʈʂɤ˩-ɻ˩** • to do some counting, to take a count • 算一下 ② ► To do divination, to do fortune-telling. • 算命 ¶ **le˧-ʈʂɤ˥~ʈʂɤ˩** • to do divination, to do fortune-telling • 算命 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɖɯ˧-ʈʂɤ˥~ʈʂɤ˩-ɻ˩** • to do some fortune-telling • 算一下命 ❁ Morphological makeup: ʈʂɤ˧a

ʈʂo˩b /ɖɯ˧ ʈʂo˩/ *zho*
CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: Lb ① ► Classifier for services during a meal. A first service was for guests and the elderly, a second for children, and a third for the other family members. • 量词：用餐时的饭轮。第一轮是给客人和老人，第二轮是孩子，第三轮是给其他家庭成员。 ¶ **ha˧ | ɖɯ˧-ʈʂo˩** • a service (during a meal) • 用餐时的一个饭轮 ¶ **ɖɯ˧-ʈʂo˩ tʰi˩-pæ˩** • to set out a service (during a meal) • 摆一个饭轮 ⊡ See also: tɕʰi˩b ② ► Classifier for gourmet meals (elaborate meals), irrespective of whether they involve several services. This meaning is derived from the first; meals involving several services are typically richer in terms of variety of dishes and amount of food. • 量词：美食餐点（精心制作的餐点），无论其是否涉及多轮。这一含义源于第一个含义；多轮的餐点通常在菜肴种类和食物数量方面更为丰富。 ¶ **ha˧ | ɖɯ˧-ʈʂo˩** • A sumptuous meal. The phrase holds promise of something special, as opposed to the standard ha˧ | ɖɯ˧-tɕʰi˩. • 一顿丰盛的饭。与一般的 ha˧ | ɖɯ˧-tɕʰi˩ 相对，该短语表示那顿会比平时更为丰盛。 ¶ **ʐo˩, | njɤ˧ ɖɯ˧-ʈʂo˩ pæ˩-bi˩!** • I'm going to prepare a sumptuous lunch for you! / For lunch, I'm going to pull out all the stops! (Given the appropriate context, it could also mean, in its literal meaning: "For lunch, I'm taking charge of one of the services!") • 我要准备一顿丰盛的午餐！／午餐，我将使出浑身解数！（在适当的语境下，也能有它的字面意思，即："午餐时，我要负责其中一轮"）

ʈʂo˩bo˩ /ʈʂo˩bo˩/ *zhobbo* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: ʈʂu˩bɤ˩, Dd: ʈʂe˩bu˩)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Earthen wall. • 土墙 ◈ **(etymology)** It is conceivable that this form comes from ʈʂe˥1 'earth', through regressive vowel harmony, a phonetic phenomenon which occurs sporadically as words of two or more syllables become established. ¶ **ʈʂo˩bo˩ ti˥** • to build a wall of earth, by pounding the earth • 垒墙 ⊡ See also: lɣ˧mi˧-bo#˥ ❁ Classifier: do˥a

ʈʂo˧kʰɯ˩ /ʈʂo˧kʰɯ˩/ *zhokee*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Ritual performed on the occasion of the death of a family member. • 忠克：亲人去世时举行的仪式 ⊡ See also: sɯ˧kʰɯ˩

ʈʂo˧lɯ#˥ /ʈʂo˧lɯ˧/ *zholee* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: ʈʂu˧ lɻ˧)
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Hand-operated grindstone. • 手推磨 ¶ **ʈʂo˧lɯ˧-nɣ˥mi˩** • the axis of the grindstone (literally: its heart) • 手推磨的轴心 ❁ Classifier: nɑ˧a

ʈʂo˧lɯ˧ʈʂo˦ /ʈʂo˧lɯ˧ʈʂo˦/ *zholeezho*
NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► A water insect. • 一种水虫 ❁ Classifier: mi˩b

ʈʂo˩mɣ˩ /ʈʂo˩mɣ˦/ *zhomu* (Gi: same, Jj, Dd: ʈʂe˩mɣ˩)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Fine sand. • 沙子 ⊡ See also: ʈʂe˩ʂwæ˦

ʈʂo˧ʂɯ#˥ /ʈʂo˧ʂɯ˧/ *Zhoshi*
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Name of a village: Zhoshi. Latitude: 27.74125, longitude: 100.66946. • 忠实（永宁的一个村落）。经纬度：100.66946，27.74125 ¶ **ɖæ˩ʂɯ#˥, | ʈʂo˧ʂɯ#˥, | bɤ˩tɕʰɯ˦, | da˧pʰo˥, | bɤ˧dzi˩, | dze˧bo˧** • Six villages of the plain of Yongning that lie relatively close to the Lake. • 永宁摩梭地理概念中，距离泸沽湖比较近的六个村落：扎实、忠实、八旗、达坡、八珠、者波。

ʈʂo˧tsɯ˥ /ʈʂo˧tsɯ˥/ *zhozi*
NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Table. • 桌子 ⊡ See also: sɯ˧ʐæ˧ ❁ Classifier: pɤ˩b ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 桌子

ʈʂɻ˥ /ʈʂɻ˧/ *zheu* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: H ► To cough. • 咳嗽 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˧ | tʰi˧-ʈʂɻ˥-dzo˩** • (S)he is coughing. • 他在咳嗽 ⊡ See also: ʈʂɻ˧tɕɯ˥

ʈʂɻ˧tɕɯ˥ /ʈʂɻ˧tɕɯ˥/ *zheuji* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Spittle, phlegm, sputum. • 痰 ❁ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥a ❁ Morphological makeup: ʈʂɻ˥, tɕɯ˦

ʈʂɯ˧ /ʈʂɯ˧/ *zhi* (Jj: same, Da: ∅)
NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Claws. • 爪子 ⊡ See also: kɣ˧ʈʂɯ˦ ❁ Classifier: lɯ˧b

ʈʂɯ˥ /ʈʂɯ˥/ *zhiq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To sift. • 筛 ◈ **(usage)** This verb is generally used in reduplicated form, as ʈʂɯ˩˧~ʈʂɯ˥. ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-ʈʂɯ˧-ze˥** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has sifted • 实施 ~ 整体体：筛了 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɖɯ˧-ʈʂɯ˧-ɻ̩˥** • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端 ⊡ See also: ʈʂɯ˩~ʈʂɯ˥

ʈʂɯ˧dzi˩ /ʈʂɯ˧dzi˩/ *zhizzee*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Lacquer tree, varnish tree. • 漆树 ❁ Classifier: dzi˩$_b$

ʈʂɯ˧fʏ#˥ /ʈʂɯ˧fʏ˧/ *zheifu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Local government. • （土）知府，如：永宁知府 ¶ **no˧ | ɬi˧di˩-ʈʂɯ˩fʏ˩-ne˩-ʑi˩-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˧ | ʈʂɯ˧fʏ˧-mi˧-ne˧-ʑi˥ | -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） ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 知府

ʈʂɯ˧mɤ˩ /ʈʂɯ˧mɤ˩/ *zhime*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Sesame. • 芝麻 ¶ **ʈʂɯ˧mɤ˩, | ɬi˧di˩ | mɤ˧-tʰʏ˧-ɲi˥!** • Sesame does not grow in Yongning! / Sesame isn't grown in Yongning! • 永宁不产芝麻！ ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 芝麻

ʈʂɯ˧pʏ˧-ʈʂɯ˧dʏ˧ /ʈʂɯ˧pʏ˧ʈʂɯ˧dʏ˧/ *Zhibu Zhiddu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Zhibu Zhiddu, one of the seven *ddabe* da˧pɤ˧ classic epics. This epic is about human beings in a mythic period when human beings could not distinguish between heaven and earth, or sun and moon; when they could not distinguish between sour, spicy, bitter and sweet; they did not know how to plant crops and raise livestock; and they lived in a mixed life with ghosts and gods. Eventually, through a harrowing process of migration, they find a path of their own. (Information supplied by Latami Wangyong.) • 《仔迥经》。拉他咪王勇解释：这部经典主要讲述人类处在梦寐时期的情景：人类分不清天地、日月、星辰；分辨不出酸辣苦甜；不知道种植和豢养牲畜；人鬼神混杂生活。最终经历了迁徙、苦难找到了生存之路。

ʈʂɯ˩~ʈʂɯ˥ /ʈʂɯ˩ʈʂɯ˥/ *zhizhi* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► To sift (reduplicated form). • 筛（重叠形式） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-ʈʂɯ˩~ʈʂɯ˩** • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ ❁ Morphological makeup: ʈʂɯ˥

ʈʂʏ˩ /ʈʂʏ˥/ *zhuq*

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L ► Peaceful, soft (astrological sign). • 平和的（生肖） ¶ **kʰʏ˧ ʈʂʏ˥** • a peaceful, soft astrological sign, such as the Ox, the Rabbit and the Goat • 平和的生肖，如牛、兔、羊

ʈʂʏ˩$_a$ 1 /ʈʂʏ˥/ *zhuq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: L$_a$ ► To contaminate, to infect. • 传染 ¶ **hĩ˧ ʈʂʏ˥-ho˩** • (the disease) is going to contaminate someone / is going to contaminate people • （病毒）会传染人的 ¶ **njɤ˧-ŋɯ˧ | no˧ ʈʂʏ˧-ʑi˥!** • (Be careful,) I may contaminate you / pass on my cold to you! • （要小心：）我会传染你的！ ⊡ See also: ʈʂʏ˧~ʈʂʏ˥

ʈʂʏ˩$_a$ 2 /ʈʂʏ˥/ *zhuq*

VERB ❁ Tone: L$_a$ ► To light (a candle). • 点（蜡烛……）

ʈʂʏ˥ /ʈʂʏ˥/ *zhuq* (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Sweat (monosyllable). • 汗（单音节） ¶ **ʈʂʏ˩ bʏ˥nʏ˩** • smelling of sweat, reeking of sweat • 有汗（臭）的味道 ¶ **ʈʂʏ˩ dʑɯ˥** • sweat • 汗 ⊡ See also: ʈʂʏ˩dʑɯ˥

ʈʂʏ˧di˥ /ʈʂʏ˧di˥/ *Zhuddi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Zhuddi, a village outside the plain of Yongning, in the vicinity of the Lake, close to /la˧tʰa˧-di˥/. • 村落名

ʈʂʏ˩dʑɯ˥ /ʈʂʏ˩dʑɯ˥/ *zhujji* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Sweat. • 汗 ❁ Morphological makeup: ʈʂʏ˥, dʑɯ˩

ʈʂʏ˧pɤ˩ /ʈʂʏ˧pɤ˩/ *zhube*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Cutting-board; vessel or cutting board for meat. • 菜板、俎 ❁ Classifier: na˧$_a$

ʈʂʏ˧~ʈʂʏ˥ /ʈʂʏ˧ʈʂʏ˥/ *zhuzhu* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H# ► To contaminate, to infect (reduplicated form). • 传染（重叠形式） ¶ **ʈʂʏ˧~ʈʂʏ˥-ɻ̩˩ ho˩** • (the disease) is going to contaminate (people) • （病毒）会传染的。 ❁ Morphological makeup: ʈʂʏ˩$_a$ 1

ʈʂwæ˥$_a$ /ɖɯ˧ ʈʂwæ˥/ *zhuae*

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: H$_a$ ► Classifier for journeys. • 量词：一趟（征途、路程、路途、征程） ¶ **ɖɯ˧-ɲi˥ | ɖɯ˧-ʈʂwæ˧ bi˧** • to go once a day, to go one time each day • 一天去一趟

ʈʂwæ˥˩ 1 /ʈʂwæ˥˩/ *zhuaeq* (Gi: same ◈ **(etymology)** This verb is not perceived as a loanword.)

VERB ✵ Tone: MH ① ► To set up, to install. • 安装 ¶ **tjɤ˦hwɑ˦ ʈʂwæ˧** • 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˦-ʈʂwæ˥ | 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˦ ʈʂwæ˩** • to cure a tooth • 补牙、修好坏牙 ¶ **hi˦ | le˦-ʈʂwæ˦-ze˧!** • The tooth is cured! ◈ (**phonology**) Phonetically: [læ˦-ʈʂwæ˦-ze˧] • 牙补好了！ ③ ► To tie (a string), to make a knot to tie two pieces of thread together. • 结线 ¶ **kʰɯ˩ ʈʂwæ˥** • to tie pieces of thread together • 结线 ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 装?

ʈʂwæ˥2 /ʈʂwæ˥/ *zhuaeq*

VERB ✵ Tone: MH ► To savour, to enjoy, to relish. • 欣赏、品尝（饮食、音乐……） ¶ **no˦ | li˩ ʈʂwæ˦-ɻ̩˧!** • Please enjoy a cup of tea! (A polite invitation) • 请您品一点茶！（礼貌说法） ¶ **ʐɯ˦ F | ʈʂwæ˥! | li˥ F | ʈʂwæ˥! ha˦ F | ʈʂwæ˥!** • 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˦ ʈʂwæ˩** • to savour food • 品尝食物 ¶ **li˩ ʈʂwæ˥** • to savour tea • 品茶 ¶ **ʐɯ˦ ʈʂwæ˥** • to savour wine • 品酒 ¶ **ə˩kʰɯ˩ ʈʂwæ˧** • 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）

ʈʂwæ˩ho˦ɻ̩˦ /ʈʂwæ˩ho˦ɻ̩˦/ *zhuaeho'er* (Jj: ∅)

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM ► Drill. • 钻子 ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 钻

ʈʂwæ˦tʰo˩ /ʈʂwæ˦tʰo˩/ *zhuaeto*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L# ► Brick. • 砖头 ⊡ See also: tʰo˩tɕɯ˥ ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 砖头

ʈʂwæ˦~ʈʂwæ˦ /ʈʂwæ˦ʈʂwæ˦/ *zhuaezhuae* (Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: M ► To mix. • 搅拌、使混合 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-ʈʂwæ˦~ʈʂwæ˦-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ RED PFV • 实施～重叠 整体体 ⊡ See also: ʈʂwæ˦~ʈʂwæ˦-nɑ˦~nɑ#˥

ʈʂwæ˩~ʈʂwæ˥ /ʈʂwæ˩ʈʂwæ˥/ *zhuaezhuae*

ADVERB ✵ Tone: LM+MH# ► Together, in a group. For instance: to dance together, in a group. • 一起：如，一起跳舞。 ¶ **ʈʂwæ˩~ʈʂwæ˦-ɻ̩˧ tsʰo˩** • to dance together, to dance in a group • 一起跳舞 ¶ **ʈʂwæ˩~ʈʂwæ˦-ɻ̩˧** • ~ RED INCEPTIVE • ~ 重叠 发端 ⊡ Synonym: tɑ˦ho˦

ʈʂwæ˦~ʈʂwæ˦-nɑ˦~nɑ#˥ /ʈʂwæ˦ʈʂwæ˦nɑ˦nɑ˦/ *zhuaezhuae nana*

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: #H ► Mixed; diverse, heterogeneous; messy. • 杂、混杂 ¶ **ʈʂwæ˦~ʈʂwæ˦-nɑ˦~nɑ˦-hĩ˧** • ~ REL/NMLZ • 混杂的 ¶ **ʈʂwæ˦~ʈʂwæ˦-nɑ˦~nɑ˦-ɻ̩˧** • messy • 混杂 ✵ Morphological makeup: ʈʂwæ˦~ʈʂwæ˦

ʈʂwɤ˦$_a$ 1 /ʈʂwɤ˦/ *zhua* (Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: M$_a$ ► To scratch (with claws, e.g. of tiger). • 抓（用爪子抓） ¶ **hwɤ˦li˥ | hĩ˦ ʈʂwɤ˩-ze˩** • the cat scratched someone • 猫抓了人 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˦~tso˦ ʈʂwɤ˩** • to scratch objects • 抓东西

ʈʂwɤ˦$_a$ 2 /ɖɯ˦ ʈʂwɤ˦/ *zhua* (Jj, Dd: same, Gi, Da: ɖɯ˦-ʈʂwɤ˧)

CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: M$_a$ ► A handful (with one single hand). • 量词：捧

ʈʂwɤ˧~ʈʂwɤ˩ /ʈʂwɤ˦ʈʂwɤ˩/ *zhuazhua*

VERB ✵ Tone: H.L ► To touch. • 触碰 ¶ **ə˦tso˦ mɤ˦-ɲi˩ | ʈʂwɤ˦~ʈʂwɤ˩!** • 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）

tʂʰ

tʂʰæ˥ /tʂʰæ˧/ *chae* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: H ► To wash (clothes, oneself...). • 洗（洗衣服，洗澡……） ¶ **dʑi˧hỹ˧ tʂʰæ˧** • to wash clothes • 洗衣服 ¶ **bɑ˩lɑ˩ tʂʰæ˥** • to wash shirts • 洗上衣 ¶ **ɬi˧qʰwɤ˩ tʂʰæ˩** • to wash trousers • 洗裤子 ¶ **gɣ˧mi˧ tʂʰæ˧** • to wash oneself, to take a bath/shower • 洗澡 ¶ **hɑ˧ tʂʰæ˧** • to rinse cereals (before cooking) • 淘洗粮食 ¶ **ɕi˧tʂʰwæ˧ tʂʰæ˧(-ze˩)** • to rinse rice (before cooking) • 淘米 ⊡ See also: tʂʰæ˧~tʂʰæ#˥

tʂʰæ˥1 /tʂʰæ˥/ *chaeq* (Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: MH ► Deer, red deer, *Cervus elaphus kansuensis*. • 马鹿 ✵ Classifier: pʰo˥ₐ

tʂʰæ˥2 /ɖɯ˧tʂʰæ˥/ *chae*

CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: MH ► Classifier for generations. • 量词：代、世、辈、世代 ¶ **ŋwɤ˧tʂʰæ˩** • Five generations. This figure represents a symbolic threshold in the definition of the family. It is rare for five generations to be actually present under the same roof. Rather than five generations in the literal sense, the expression can be understood as referring to the five ages of life: children (under 13), teenagers / young adults (who do not yet have children), parents / middle-aged people, grandparents / elderly people, and finally very old people, who are old enough to be great-grandparents. But the expression can also refer to five generations (in the literal sense) who, although they do not live side by side under the same roof, are part of the same universe of reference, which the collective memory extends beyond the three (or four) living generations. The fourth and fifth generations, while no longer physically present, are still very much present in the words of the elders who knew them. So there is no paradox, in terms of family oral tradition, in defining a household as comprising five generations. • 五代人。这个数字是一个象征性门槛。五代同堂的情况并不多见：这一说法可以理解为指人生的五个年龄段，即儿童（13 岁以下）、少年／青年（尚未生育）、母亲们与跟她们年龄相近的兄弟（中年人）、母亲们的母亲们与其兄弟（老年人），最后是高龄老人。不过，这个说法也可以指字面意义上的五代人：虽然他们并不生活在同一屋檐下，但却是同一参照系的一部分，集体记忆超越了在世的三代人（或四代人）延长到第五代。第四代和第五代虽然已不在人世，但在了解他们的长辈口中，他们仍然是存在的。因此，从家庭口述传统的角度来看，将一个家庭定义为由五代人组成并不存在悖论。 ¶ **tsʰe˩ɲi˩ tʂʰæ˥** • Twelve generations. This figure constitutes a second symbolic threshold in the definition of the family. The five-generation threshold corresponds to the span of oral family tradition: the people you know personally and those they knew personally. Between five and twelve generations lies the symbolic space of kinship relationships which, while distant, are still considered significant: a relative at the level of five to twelve generations is recognized as a family member of the second circle, as it were. The family feeling dies out after (at most) twelve generations. Knowing that you are theoretically related to someone at a distance of three centuries is not a strong enough basis for a feeling of closeness. • 十二代。这个数字构成了家族定义的第二个象征性门槛。五代的界限对应于口头家族传统的跨度：亲自熟悉的人和他们在过去所熟悉过的人。五代到十二代之间这一象征性的空间，虽然距离遥远，但仍被视为有意义的亲属关系，在这个空间里的人被视为远房表亲。十二代以上，家庭的感觉就消失了，知道人家在三个世纪前算是有血缘关系，并不足以让人感觉彼此亲近。 ⊡ See also: te˥ₐ, gɤ˩tʂʰæ˧-hĩ˥ ✵ Comparanda: (Pumi) tʂʰæ35

tʂʰæ˧ɣɯ#˥ /tʂʰæ˧ɣɯ˧/ *chaehree* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Medicine. • 药 ¶ **tʂʰæ˧ɣɯ˧ tʰɯ˥** • to take a medicine; literally “to drink a medicine” • 吃药（直译：“喝药”） ¶ **tʂʰæ˧ɣɯ˧ ki˩** • To give a medicine, to administer a medicine. • 给药、施药 ¶ **tʂʰæ˧ɣɯ˧ lɑ˩** • to spread pesticides (in an orchard, a vegetable garden or a field) • 打农药

tʂʰæ˧ɣɯ˧ ki˩-hĩ˩ hĩ˩ /tʂʰæ˧ɣɯ˧ki˩hĩ˩hĩ˩/ *chaehree gihin hin* (Gi: tʂʰæ˧ɣ˧ ki˩-hĩ˩ hĩ˩, Da: tʂʰæ˥ɣ˥ ki˧-hĩ˧ hĩ˧, Jj: ∅, Dd: tʂʰæ˧ɣ˧ ki˩ hĩ˩)

NOUN ✵ Tone: -L ► Doctor; literally: “person who gives medicines”. • 医生 ✵ Classifier: ɣ˧

tʂʰæ˧mi˥$ /tʂʰæ˧mi˥/ *chaemi*

NOUN ✵ Tone: H$ ► Doe, hind. • 母马鹿 ✵ Classifier: pʰo˥ₐ

tʂʰæ˧nɑ˥1 /tʂʰæ˧nɑ˥/ *chaena* (La: tʂʰæ˧nɑ˥-mi˩)

NOUN ✵ Tone: H# ► Black stag: a legendary species, which only spirits are able to hunt down. • 黑鹿 ✵ Classifier: pʰo˥ₐ

tʂʰæ˧nɑ˥2 /tʂʰæ˧nɑ˥/ *Chaena*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Chaena, the name of a sacred spring, at the foot of a cliff, on the mountain /qʏ˧ɻ̩#˥/. • 一眼山泉的名字：川纳 ¶ **qʏ˧ɻ̩˧-tʂʰæ˧nɑ˥#** • the full name of the mountain • 山的全名，包括水泉名 ¶ **kɤ˧mʏ˩, | æ˧ʂæ˧, | ŋwɤ˧hã˩, | ʂwæ˧gʏ#˥, | nɑ˩tsʰi˩ | -tɕʰɤ˧pɤ˧mi#˥, | qʏ˧ɻ̩˧-tʂʰæ˧nɑ˥** • The six mountains of Yongning that carry a name and have a definite symbolic value: Gemu, Aesha, Nguahan, Shuaeggu, Nacee-Qebemi, Gheu'er-Chaena. The other mountains do not have comparable symbolic value, and fewer people use specific names for them. • 永宁地区有固定名字的六座山：格姆，安山，瓦哈，双古，纳慈巧吧咪，古尔川纳。 ❋ Morphological makeup: tʂʰæ˩1, nɑ˩$_b$

tʂʰæ˧pʰʏ˥$ /tʂʰæ˧pʰʏ˧/ *chaepu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H$ ► Male deer. • 公马鹿 ❋ Classifier: pʰo˩$_a$

tʂʰæ˧qæ˥ /tʂʰæ˧qæ˥/ *chaeghae*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H#? H$? ► Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: "*chaeghae*". • 达巴《畅改》经（音译）。（拉他咪王勇提供的信息。）

tʂʰæ˧qʰʏ˥$ /tʂʰæ˧qʰʏ˥/ *chaekheu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H$ ► Antlers; pilose antler (of young stags). • 鹿角，鹿茸 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tʂʰɯ˧ tʂʰæ˧qʰʏ˧ ɲi˥.** • ~ COP • ~ 系动词 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧$_b$

tʂʰæ˧sɯ˩ /tʂʰæ˧sɯ˩/ *chaesi* (Dd: same)

ADVERB ❋ Tone: L# ► Unfortunate, a pity. • 太可惜了！ ¶ **tʂʰæ˧sɯ˩!** • It's a pity! • 可惜！ ¶ **tʂʰæ˧sɯ˩ pɤ˩-ze˩!** • As above: "It's a pity!" • 同上：“可惜！”

tʂʰæ˧~tʂʰæ˧ /tʂʰæ˧tʂʰæ˧/ *chaechae*

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: M ► Solid, of good quality. • 结实、质量好，（东西）耐用，（人）可靠 ¶ **ə˧mɑ˧ | nʏ˩mi˩ | tʂʰæ˧~tʂʰæ˧!** • I've got a good memory! (Literally "Ama has a good memory": the term of address is used as a pronoun.) • 我记性很好！（直译：“阿妈记性好”，称呼词用作代词。）

tʂʰæ˧~tʂʰæ#˥ /tʂʰæ˧~tʂʰæ˧/ *chaechae* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: #H ► To wash (clothes, oneself...). • 洗（洗衣服，洗澡……） ¶ **gʏ˧mi˧ tʂʰæ˧~tʂʰæ˧** • to have a quick wash, to freshen up, to spruce up a bit • 洗一下身体 ❋ Morphological makeup: tʂʰæ˥

tʂʰæ˧zo#˥ /tʂʰæ˧zo˧/ *chaesso*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Baby deer. • 小鹿 ❋ Classifier: ʅɯ˧$_b$

tʂʰe˧$_b$ /tʂʰe˧/ *chei* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: M$_b$ ► To stretch (one's hand...). • 伸（伸手） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-tʂʰe˧-ze˧** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has stretched • 实施 ~ 整体体：伸了 ¶ **mʏ˩-tɕo˧ tʂʰe˧** • to stretch down • 向下伸展 ¶ **lo˩qʰwɤ˧ | ɑ˩pʰo˩ tʂʰe˩** • to stretch one's arm outside (e.g. out the window) • 手伸到外边 ¶ **tso˧~tso˧ tʂʰe˧** • 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

tʂʰe˩ko˧ /tʂʰe˩ko˥/ *cheigo*

VERB ❋ Tone: LM ► To succeed. • 成功 ◈ **(phonology)** Phonetic realization is close to [tʂʰeŋ˩ko˧], with a nasal consonant, imitation Mandarin phonotactics. ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 成功

tʂʰe˧~tʂʰe˧ /ɖɯ˧ tʂʰe˧tʂʰe˧/ *cheichei*

CLASSIFIER ❋ Tone: M ► Classifiers for walls, i.e. the width of a room: for instance, a cupboard can be described as extending over an entire wall, i.e. occupying the entire width of a room. • 量词：一面（墙） ❋ Morphological makeup: tʂʰe˧$_b$ Probably reduplicated from the verb 'to stretch'.

tʂʰe˧~tʂʰe˩ /tʂʰe˧~tʂʰe˩/ *cheichei*

ADVERB ❋ Tone: L# ► As a joke, just for a laugh, in jest. • 开玩笑的，二级笑料 ¶ **tʂʰe˧~tʂʰe˩ ʐwɤ˩-hĩ˩ ɲi˩!** • He said it as a joke! / He's joking! / Just joking! • 开玩笑说的！

tʂʰɤ˩$_a$ /tʂʰɤ˩/ *cheq*

VERB ❋ Tone: L$_a$ ► To share (several people share something among themselves; someone shares out something). • 分 ¶ **ɖɯ˧-ʏ˧ ɖɯ˧-kʰwɤ˥ | le˧-tʂʰɤ˧~tʂʰɤ˥** • to share: one piece for each person • 平分

tʂʰɤ˩ /tʂʰɤ˩/ *cheq*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LH ► sɑ˧bo˧-di˩ • Distaff: a stick or spindle onto which wool or flax is wound for spinning. • 卷线杆、拉线棒 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tʂʰɤ˩ gʏ˥ (+-ze˩)** • ... made a distaff • 制作了卷线杆 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tʂʰɤ˩ hwæ˥ (+-ze˩)** • ... bought a distaff • 买了卷线杆 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tʂʰɤ˩ tɕʰi˥ (+-ze˩)** • ... sold a distaff • 卖了卷线杆 ❋ Classifier: nɑ˧$_a$

†tʂʰɤ˩ /–/ *che*

VERB ◈ **(syntax)** This monosyllabic form is extracted from disyllabic tʂʰɤ˩~tʂʰɤ˩, based on the synchronic morpho-tonological rules. ⊡ See also: tʂʰɤ˩~tʂʰɤ˩

tʂʰɤ˩ho˥ /tʂʰɤ˩ho˥/ *cheho* (Gi: same, Da: tʂʰɤ˧hu˥, Jj: ∅)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LH ► Kettle. • 水壶（汉语借词：‘茶壶’） ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˧b ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 茶壶

tʂʰɤ˩kɤ˧ /tʂʰɤ˩kɤ˥/ *chege* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ► Goblet. • 缸子，杯子 ¶ **tʂʰɤ˩kɤ˧-zo˧** • small goblet • 小缸子，小杯子 ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˧b

tʂʰɤ˧la˧ /tʂʰa˧la˧/ *chala chela?* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: M ► To discuss, to have a talk, to chat. • 商量、交谈、谈天、聊天 ¶ **hĩ˧-qa˩ tʂʰɤ˩la˩** • to have a chat with someone • 跟人聊天 ¶ **ɖɯ˧-kʰwɤ˧ tʂʰɤ˧la˥** • to have a small chat • 聊聊天 ◈ (**tonology**) /ɖɯ˧-kʰwɤ˥/ + /tʂʰɤ˧la˧/ ¶ **njɤ˧ | no˧-qa˧ tʂʰɤ˧la˥** • I tell you, I narrate to you • 我给你讲、我跟你聊聊天 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tʂʰɤ˧la˧-ze˧** • ~ PFV: has told, has narrated • ~ 整体体：讲了

tʂʰɤ˧la˧-mɣ˧la˩ /tʂʰɤ˧la˧mɣ˧la˩/ *chalamula chelamula?* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: -L# ► To discuss, to have a talk, to chat. • 商量、交谈、谈天、聊天 ¶ **tʂʰɤ˧la˧-mɣ˧la˩-ɻ̩** • to have a chat • 聊聊天

tʂʰɤ˩qo˧ /tʂʰɤ˩qo˥/ *chegho*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ► Attention, interest, care. • 关注、关心 ◈ (**tonology**) The tone of the noun is inferred from its behaviour in the phrase /tʂʰɤ˩qo˧ kʰɯ˦/ ‘to pay attention to, to care for’. ¶ **tʂʰɤ˩qo˧ kʰɯ˦** • to pay attention to, to care for • 关心、关注 ¶ **tʂʰɤ˩qo˧ | ɖwæ˦ | tʰi˧-kʰɯ˦** • to pay great attention to, to care greatly for (e.g. a grandmother paying great attention to an infant’s feeding) • 很关心、很关注 ¶ **tʂʰɤ˩qo˧ | mɤ˧-kʰɯ˦** • to pay no attention to, not to care for • 不关心、不关注 ❋ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥a

tʂʰɤ˧tsɯ˧ /tʂʰɤ˧tsɯ˧/ *chezi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Car, bus. • 车子 ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 车子

tʂʰɤ˩~tʂʰɤ˦ /tʂʰɤ˩tʂʰɤ˦/ *cheche* (Gi: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: MH ► To feel, to touch, to stroke. • 抚摸 ¶ **tʂʰɤ˩~tʂʰɤ˧ mɤ˥-tʰa˩!** • One must not touch! • 禁止触碰！ ¶ **tʰa˧-tʂʰɤ˩~tʂʰɤ˩!** • Do not touch! • 别碰！ ¶ **tso˧~tso˧ tʂʰɤ˥~tʂʰɤ˩** • to touch something • 抚摸东西 ▣ Synonym: dzo˦

tʂʰɤ˧zo˥-tʂʰɤ˩mɣ˩ /tʂʰɤ˧zo˥tʂʰɤ˩mɣ˩/ *chessochemu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H#-L ► Love child. • 私生子：没有名分的孩子、不明来路 ¶ **ə˧da˥ | ɲi˩-ɲi˥ | mɤ˧-sɯ˥ | tʂʰɯ˧-ɣ˧, | tʂʰɤ˧zo˥-tʂʰɤ˩mɣ˩ mɣ˩tʂæ˩.** • 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”。 ¶ **ə˧ji˧-ʂɯ˥ji˩, | tʂʰɤ˧zo˥-tʂʰɤ˩mɣ˩ zɤ˩-hĩ˩-la˩ ɲi˩!** • 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！

tʂʰo˥ /tʂʰo˧/ *cho*

VERB ❋ Tone: H ► To pray (to a god): to recite prayers, to chant prayers. • 拜（神） ◈ (**semantics**) This verb is distinct from ‘to read aloud’, tʂʰo˧b (which has a different tone: tone M_b). ¶ **tʂʰo˧do˩ tʂʰo˩** • to pray to the spirit of the home • 祭祀祖先 ¶ **hĩ˧-mo˥, | zo˩qo˧ ʂɯ˧, | zo˩qo˧-ɳɯ˧ tʂʰo˧-zo˧!** • Deceased members of the family are honoured at the place where they passed away! • 要在家人去世地点进行祭拜！

tʂʰo˧b /tʂʰo˧/ *cho* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: M_b ► To read aloud. • 朗读 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-tʂʰo˧-ze˧** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has read • 实施 ~ 整体体：朗读了 ¶ **le˧-tʂʰo˧ le˧-se˩** • (I) have finished reading aloud • 朗读完了。 ¶ **tʰæ˧ɻæ˩ tʂʰo˩** • to read a book aloud • 朗读一本书 ▣ See also: tʂʰo˧~tʂʰo˧

tʂʰo˧bɤ#˥ /tʂʰo˧bɤ˧/ *chobbe*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Masculine clothing worn on special occasions. • 男上衣 ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˧b

tʂʰo˧bɣ˩ /tʂʰo˧bɣ˩/ *chobbu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Calamus, sweet flag, bitterroot, *Acorus calamus* (a tall wetland plant). • 菖蒲 ❋ Classifier: dzi˩b

tʂʰo˧do˩ /tʂʰo˧do˩/ *choddo*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ① ► Small eminence next to the hearth, symbolising the ancestors, on top of which some food is offered at the beginning of each meal. • 火塘上面祖先灵位 ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˧b ② ► Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: “*Choddo*”. “A first level of meaning of ‘Choddo’ is: ‘I see, I understand’. A second level of meaning is as an exclamation, equivalent to ‘Amen’. This is a text for sacrificing to the god of the hearth, above the fire. The first thing the *ddabe* does in his ritual at the fire pit is to sacrifice to the hearth. There are two versions of the ‘Choddo’ text: the folk version, which is used daily in the Na house, and the classical version, which is used

by the *ddabe*. Each Na house has three meals a day; before each meal, they pay tribute to the food they eat at the hearth and recite the *Choddo* verses orally, usually just a few simple lines to indicate that they are inviting their deceased ancestors to eat first. On the other hand, the *ddabe* provides a formal rendition of the whole text; in his sacrifice to the deities of the hearth, he invites the five gods of heaven and earth." (Latami Wangyong) • 达巴《冲朵》经。"'冲朵'第一层意思：我看见、我明白。第二层意思：近乎叹词："阿门"。这是祭祀火塘上方锅庄神的经典。达巴在火塘边做仪式首先要祭祀锅庄。《冲朵经》有两种版本：摩梭家屋日常使用的民间版和达巴所使用的经典版。每个摩梭家屋一日三餐前都要在锅庄贡上所食用的食物，并口诵《冲朵经》，一般只念诵简单的几句，表明先请逝去的祖先食用。而达巴则不同，如果他们要举行祭祀锅庄神灵，邀请天地间 5 方神，就要认真念诵完整部经典。"（拉他咪王勇） ¶ **tʂʰo˧˥do˩ tʂʰo˩** • to practise the Choddo ritual • 进行《冲朵》仪式

tʂʰo˧˥lo#˥ /tʂʰo˧˥lo˧˥/ *cholo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Frying pan (large, with flat bottom). • 平底大锅（直径大概半米），用来煎洋芋饼等等 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧˥ᵦ

tʂʰo˧˥~tʂʰo˧˥ /tʂʰo˧˥tʂʰo˧˥/ *chocho*

VERB ❁ Tone: M ► To read aloud (reduplicated form). • 朗读（重叠形式） ❁ Morphological makeup: tʂʰo˧˥ᵦ

tʂʰʯ /tʂʰʯ/ *cheu*

IDEOPHONE ❁ Tone: 0 ► 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）

tʂʰʯ˧˥ /tʂʰʯ˧˥/ *cheu* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Ploughshare. • 铧头，犁铧 ¶ **tʂʰʯ˧˥ tʂʰɯ˧˥-ɭɯ˧˥** • ~ DEM CLF: this ploughshare • ~ 指示代词 量词：这把铧头 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧˥ᵦ

tʂʰʯ˧˥ 1 /tʂʰʯ/ *cheuq* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same, Da: tʂʰʏ˧˥)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To grasp (e.g. a sword hilt). • 握（握刀把） ¶ **sɯ˩tʰi˥˧ | (ɖɯ˧˥)-nɑ˧˥ | tʰi˧˥-tʂʰʯ˧˥ (+dʐo˩)** • to grasp a knife • 手里握刀 ¶ **tʂʰʯ˧˥ mɤ˧˥-bi˧˥!** • I won't grasp (this knife, ...) • 我不要拿（刀）！ ¶ **lo˩qʰwɤ˧˥ tʂʰʯ˩~tʂʰʯ˩** • to tighten the fist • 攥紧拳头

tʂʰʯ˧˥ 2 /tʂʰʯ/ *cheuq* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: tʂʰʏ˥˧)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH ► Lung. • 肺 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˧˥ᵦ

tʂʰʯ˧˥ₐ /ɖɯ˧˥ tʂʰʯ/ *cheu*

CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: MHₐ ► 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。

tʂʰɯ˥ 1 /tʂʰɯ˧˥/ *tee* (Jj: same, Gi, Da, Dd: tʰɯ˥)

PRONOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► This; proximal demonstrative. • 指示. 近指：这 ¶ **tʂʰɯ˧˥ ɲi˥!** • This is it! / That's it! / That's right! • 是这个！／对的！ ¶ **tʂʰɯ˧˥-ʏ#˥** • ~ CLF.individual: this one • 这位 ¶ **tʂʰɯ˧˥=ɻæ˥** • ~ PL: these things • 这些 ⊡ See also: tʂʰɯ˥ 2, tʂʰɯ˧˥

tʂʰɯ˥ 2 /tʂʰɯ˧˥/ *tee* (Jj: same, Gi, Da, Dd: tʰɯ˥ ◈ **(tonology)** #H)

PRONOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► 3rd person singular pronoun. • 他 ¶ **tʂʰɯ˧˥ ɲi˥!** • That's her/him! • 是他！ ⊡ See also: tʂʰɯ˥ 1, tʂʰɯ˧˥

tʂʰɯ˧˥ /tʂʰɯ˧˥/ *tee*

SUFFIX ❁ Tone: M ► Topic marker; grammaticalized from the proximal demonstrative. • 主题（来自近指指示代词的语法化） ⊡ See also: tʂʰɯ˥ 1, tʂʰɯ˥ 2

tʂʰɯ˧˥-gɤ˧˥ /tʂʰɯ˧˥gɤ˧˥/ *teegge*

ADVERB ❁ Tone: M ► Here. • 这里 ⊡ See also: tʂʰɯ˧˥gi#˥

tʂʰɯ˧˥gi#˥ /tʂʰɯ˧˥gi˧˥/ *teeggi* (Dd: tʰɯ˧˥gi˧˥)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: #H ► Here. • 这边 ⊡ See also: tʂʰɯ˧˥-gɤ˧˥, tʂʰɯ˧˥-qo˧˥

tʂʰɯ˧˥ne˧˥-ʑi˥ /tʂʰɯ˧˥ne˧˥ʑi˥/ *tee niq yi*

ADVERB ❁ Tone: H# ► Thus, in this way. • 这样，这么 ¶ **tʂʰɯ˧˥ne˧˥-ʑi˥ | le˧˥-ʐwɤ˩!** • This is how it's said! • 是这样讲的！ ¶ **tʂʰɯ˧˥ne˧˥-ʑi˥ | le˧˥-pi˥!** • This is how it's said! • 是这样说的！ ¶ **tʂʰɯ˧˥ne˧˥-ʑi˥ | le˧˥-ʑi˥!** • This is how it's done! • 是这样做的！

tʂʰɯ˧˥-qo˧˥ /tʂʰɯ˧˥qo˧˥/ *teegho* (Jj: same, Dd: tʰɯ˧˥ku˧˥)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: M ► Here. • 这里

tʂʰɯ˧˥-sɯ˩kʏ˩ /tʂʰɯ˧˥sɯ˩kʏ˩/ *teesigu* (Gi, Jj: same)

PRONOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► 3rd person plural. • 他们 ¶ **tʂʰɯ˧˥-sɯ˩kʏ˩=bʏ˩ | mɤ˧˥-sɯ˥!** • (We) don't know about their business! / (We) are not privy to their family affairs! • 我们不知道他们的事！ ⊡ See also: tʰʏ˧˥-sɯ˩kʏ˩

tʂʰɯ˧˥ʂo˧˥ /tʂʰɯ˧˥ʂo˧˥/ *teesho* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: M ► This morning. • 今天早上

tʂʰɯ˧˥tɕi˩ /tʂʰɯ˧˥tɕi˩/ *teejie*

PRONOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Third-person plural pronoun. • 他们

tʂʰɯ˦=zɯ˩ /tʂʰɯ˦zɯ˩/ *teessi*
PRONOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Dual third-person pronoun: the two of them. • 他们两个

tʂʰɻ˦ /tʂʰɻ˦/ *chu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Breakfast. • 早饭 ¶ **tʂʰɻ˦ dzɯ˦(-ze˩)** • to have breakfast, to eat breakfast • 吃早饭 ¶ **bæ˦qʰæ˦ tʂʰɻ#˥** • 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。

tʂʰɻ˩1 /tʂʰɻ˨/ *chuq* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ❋ Tone: L ► To complete, to finish. • 完成 ¶ **le˦-tʂʰɻ˩-se˩** • ACCOMP ~ CMPL • 完成了 ¶ (Da) **tsʰi˦ɲi˦=bɻ˦ | lo˦ | le˦-tʂʰɻ˩! | le˦-se˩-ze˩!** • Today's work is completed! It's finished! ◈ **(dialectology)** This phrasing is rejected by Mrs. Latami. • 今天的工作完成了！就算完工了吧！ ▣ Synonym: se˩ₐ

tʂʰɻ˩2 /tʂʰɻ˨/ *chuq*
VERB ❋ Tone: L ► To set aside, to set apart, to distinguish. • 除开 ¶ **gɤ˩-tʂʰɻ˦, | mɻ˩-tʂʰɻ˦-tsæ˩-ɲi˩** • to set aside, to distinguish, not to mix • 不算在里面、不算在一起 ¶ **no˦=bɻ˦ | gɤ˩-tʂʰɻ˦! | njɤ˦=bɻ˦, | mɻ˩-tʂʰɻ˦!** • Your stuff belongs to you; and mine belongs to me! • 你的算你的，我的算我的！

tʂʰɻ˩ₐ /tʂʰɻ˨/ *chuq*
VERB ❋ Tone: L_a ► To dye. • 染 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) mɤ˦-tʂʰɻ˩** • NEG ~: not to dye • 否定～：不染 ¶ **tʂʰɻ˩ mɤ˩-bi˨!** • ~ NEG FUT_IMM: will not dye • ～否定 近将来 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˦~tso˦ tʂʰɻ˥** • to dye things • 染东西 ▣ See also: tʂʰɻ˦dʐɯ˦

tʂʰɻ˨1 /tʂʰɻ˧/ *chuq* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ❋ Tone: MH ► To add water, to pour extra water. • 掺和 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-tʂʰɻ˦-ze˥** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has added (water) • 实施～整体体：掺和了 ¶ **dʐɯ˩ tʂʰɻ˨** • to add water (e.g. in a pot) • 加水（如：往锅里添加水）

tʂʰɻ˨2 /tʂʰɻ˧/ *chu*
VERB ❋ Tone: MH ► To rub, to wipe. • 擦 ◈ **(phonology)** The monosyllabic form /tʂʰɻ˨/ (tone: MH) is not in common use, but seems intelligible. ▣ See also: tʂʰɻ˩~tʂʰɻ˨

tʂʰɻ˦dʐɯ˦ /tʂʰɻ˦dʐɯ˦/ *chujji* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: ∅)
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Dye, dyestuff. • 染料 ¶ **dʐi˦hɤ̃˦-tʂʰɻ˦dʐɯ˦** • dye for clothes • 衣服染料 ¶ **tʂʰɻ˦dʐɯ˦ | hɤ̃˩-hĩ˨** • red dye • 红色的染料 ❋ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥ₐ ❋ Morphological makeup: tʂʰɻ˩ₐ

tʂʰɻ˦mi˦ /tʂʰɻ˦mi˦/ *chumi*
NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Wife. • 太太、老婆、媳妇 ❋ Classifier: ɻ˦

tʂʰɻ˦ɻ˥$ /tʂʰɻ˦ɻ˥/ *chu'er* (Gi: tʂʰɻ̩˦ɻ̩#˥, Jj: tʂʰɻ˦ɻ̩#˥)
NOUN ❋ Tone: H$ ► Ant. • 蚂蚁 ¶ **tʂʰɻ˦ɻ̩˦ | tɕi˩-hĩ˨** • small ant • 小蚂蚁 ❋ Classifier: mi˩ᵦ

tʂʰɻ˦ɻ̩˦qʰɻ#˥ /tʂʰɻ˦ɻ̩˦qʰɻ˦/ *chu'erkheu* (Gi: tʂʰɻ̩˦ɻ̩˦-qʰɻ˦dzɯ#˥, Jj: tʂʰɻ˦ɻ̩˦-ʑi˦kʰwɤ˥; tʂʰɻ˦ɻ̩˦-qʰɻ#˥)
NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Ant nest. • 蚂蚁巢 ¶ **tʂʰɻ˦ɻ̩˦qʰɻ˦ ɲi˥!** • It's an ant nest! • 是蚂蚁巢！ ▣ See also: tʂʰɻ˦ɻ̩˥$ ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˦ᵦ

tʂʰɻ˩~tʂʰɻ˧ /tʂʰɻ˩tʂʰɻ˧/ *chuchu* (Gi, Jj: same)
VERB ❋ Tone: LM+MH# ► To rub, to wipe (reduplicated form). • 擦（重叠形式） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tʂʰɻ˩~tʂʰɻ˦-ze˥** • ~ PFV: has rubbed, has wiped • ～整体体：擦了 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-tʂʰɻ˩~tʂʰɻ˩-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has wiped • 实施～整体体：擦了 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˦~tso˦ tʂʰɻ˥~tʂʰɻ˩** • to wipe things • 擦东西 ❋ Morphological makeup: tʂʰɻ˧2

tʂʰwæ˦ₐ 1 /tʂʰwæ˦/ *chuae* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)
VERB ❋ Tone: M_a ► To rot. • 腐烂 ¶ **tʂʰwæ˦-ze˦** • ~ PFV • 烂了 ¶ **le˦-tʂʰwæ˦-ze˦** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has rotten ◈ **(phonology)** Phonetically: [læ˦-...] • 实施～整体体：烂了 ¶ **hĩ˦-ɳɯ˩ | mɤ˦-dzɯ˥, | le˦-tʂʰwæ˦-ze˦!** • No one ate it, and now it's rotten! (About a water melon that was forgotten in the cupboard.) • 没人吃，就烂了！（一个西瓜被忘记在橱柜里，就腐烂了）

tʂʰwæ˦ₐ 2 /tʂʰwæ˦/ *chuae* (Jj: same)
VERB ❋ Tone: M_a ► To wake up. • 醒来 ¶ **le˦-tʂʰwæ˦-ze˦** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has woken up • 实施～整体体：醒来了 ¶ **gɤ˩tʂʰwæ˦** • to wake up • 醒来 ¶ **gɤ˩-tʂʰwæ˦-ze˦!** • [(S)he] has woken up! • 醒来了！

tʂʰwæ˩ₐ /tʂʰwæ˧/ *chuaeq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: L_a ① ► Rapid, fast. • 快（动作快，跑得快） ¶ **tʂʰwæ˩-hĩ˨** • ~ REL/NMLZ • 快的 ¶ **ɲi˦to˦ tʂʰwæ˩** • who has a loose tongue, to talks too much • 嘴快 ② ► Soon (adverbial use). • 很快（副词用法） ¶ **tʂʰwæ˧ | ho˦ dzɯ˦-bi˦-ze˩!** • We're about to eat! / The meal will be served soon! • 马上就要吃饭了！

tʂʰwæ˨ /tʂʰwæ˧/ *chuaeq*
NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ► Boat (Chinese loan). This term is used for large boats, such as the barges used to cross the

Yangtze. The boat used to cross the Yangtze is said to have been set up by Han (Chinese) and Hmong teams, hence the use of a Chinese word for this vehicle, which is much larger than the canoes used on the lake. • 船。该词特指大型船只，如横渡长江的驳船。相传这类渡江的大型船只最初是由汉族和苗族人建造的，因此摩梭语借用了汉语“船”这个词，以区别于湖面上使用的小型独木舟。 ⊡ Synonym: ʐɯ˩gɣ˩ ✵ Classifier: nɑ˧a ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 船

tʂʰwæ˥ 1 /tʂʰwæ˥/ *chuaeq* (Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: MH ► To hide (an object). • 藏（东西）

tʂʰwæ˥ 2 /tʂʰwæ˥/ *chuaeq* (Jj, Dd: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: MH ► To stab. • 插、戳

tʂʰwæ˧bɣ˧nɣ#˥ /tʂʰwæ˧bɣ˧nɣ˧/ *chuae bbunu* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: #H ► Bad, spoilt, rotten. • 食物变味，有臭味道了 ¶ **tʂʰwæ˧bɣ˧nɣ˧ɲi˥!** • It stinks! / It smells rotten! • 臭、有臭味道 ¶ **tʂʰwæ˧bɣ˧nɣ˧ze˧!** • Now it stinks! / It now smells rotten! • 臭了、有臭味道了 ⊡ Antonym: ɕjɤ˧bɣ˧nɣ˧ ✵ Morphological makeup: tʂʰwæ˧a 1, bɣ˧nɣ˧ 2

tʂʰwæ˧kɯ˧ /tʂʰwæ˧kɯ˧/ *chuaegee*

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Net. (Nets were not widely used in Yongning in the old time. The trap to catch fish, ɲi˧tʂæ˥-pɤ˩tɣ˩, was made out of bamboo.) • 网（过去，在永宁用网较少。在河中捕鱼的陷阱是竹子编的。 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tʂʰwæ˧kɯ˧ tʰɣ˧-nɑ˩** • ～ DEM CLF: that net • ～ 指示代词 量词：那个网 ⊡ See also: ʁwɤ˧ 4 ✵ Classifier: nɑ˧a

tʂʰwæ˧pi#˥ /tʂʰwæ˧pi˧/ *chuaebi*

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Fermented rice wine. This type of alcohol is sweet, not very strong. • 米酒（甜酒，酒精度低）

tʂʰwæ˧tsɯ˧ /tʂʰwæ˧tsɯ˧/ *chuaezi* (Gi: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Window. • 窗户 ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 窗子 ✵ Classifier: nɑ˧a ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 窗子

tʂʰwæ˩tsʰɯ˩ /tʂʰwæ˩tsʰɯ˥/ *chuaeci*

VERB ✵ Tone: L ► To create. • 创造 ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 创造

tʂʰwæ˧tʂʰwæ˧ /tʂʰwæ˧tʂʰwæ˧/ *chuaechuae* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Cymbals (Chinese borrowing). This term refers to large cymbals, as used in Buddhist ritual. • 钹 ⊡ See also: bɣ˧tʂʰɣ˧ ✵ Classifier: nɑ˧a ✵ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 镲

tʂʰwæ~tʂʰwæ~tʂʰwæ /tʂʰwæ.tʂʰwæ.tʂʰwæ/ *chuae-chuae-chuae*

IDEOPHONE ✵ Tone: 0 ► Onomatopoeia for the sound of pouring rain. • 形声词：下大雨的声音 ⊡ See also: ʂwa~ʂwa~ʂwa

tʂʰwɤ˩ /tʂʰwɤ˧/ *chua* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► Dinner, evening meal. • 晚饭 ¶ **tʂʰwɤ˩ gɣ˥** • to cook dinner • 做晚饭 ¶ **tʂʰwɤ˩ tʰɣ˥** • 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） ¶ **tʂʰwɤ˩ dzɯ˥** • to eat dinner • 吃晚饭

tʂʰwɤ˧hwɤ˩ /tʂʰwɤ˧hwɤ˩/ *chuahua*

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: L# ► Broad. • 宽 ⊡ Synonym: hwɤ˧ ⊡ Antonym: tʂʰwɤ˧tsʰi˥

tʂʰwɤ˩ qʰæ˩ /tʂʰwɤ˩ qʰæ˥/ *Chuakhae*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: “*Chuakhae*”. • 达巴《传楷》经。

tʂʰwɤ˧tsʰi˥ /tʂʰwɤ˧tsʰi˥/ *chuacee* (Da: tsʰɯ˥, Jj: tʂʰwɤ˧tsʰɯ˧, Dd: tʂʰwɤ˧tsʰɯ˥)

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: MH# ► Narrow. • 窄 ⊡ Antonym: tʂʰwɤ˧hwɤ˩

u

u˧ /ʔu˧/ *o*

PRONOUN ✵ Tone: M ► First person, associative: my family, my people. This root is only attested together with a plural or associative clitic. • 我家人 ◈ (**phonology**) Phonetically, the word starts with a glottal stop: [ʔu˧]. Realization as [wu] or [wo] is deemed incorrect by Mrs. Latami and by consultant Ddeezzhi. Hence notation as /u/, not /wo/. ¶ **u˧=ɻ̩̀, ʈʂʰɯ˧=ɻ̩̀** • My clan, his clan: two terms that stand in a relation of opposition ◈ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization: [ʔu˧=ɻ̩̀] • 我的人，他的人（有对立的两个联想复数代词） ¶ **u˧ɻ̩̀ | ə˧si˧** • my great-grandmother • 我家祖母 ¶ **u˧=ɻæ˩, ʈʂʰɯ˧=ɻæ˩** • Us, them: two terms that stand in a relation of opposition ◈ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization: [ʔu˧=ɻæ˩] • 我们，他们（有对立的两个复数代词）

Ɣ

ɣ˥ /ɣ˦/ *vu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Pot. • 锅 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˦$_b$

ɣ˥$_b$ /ɖɯ˦ ɣ˥/ *vu*
CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: H$_b$ ► Self-classifier for pots; classifier for potfuls (of food, liquid...). • 量词：锅（一口），或锅的容量

ɣ˦ /ɖɯ˦ ɣ˦/ *vu*
CLASSIFIER ❁ Tone: M* ► Classifier for one individual (human); can only be used after the numeral 'one', i.e. either in the singular or in association with numbers whose last figure is 'one'. • 量词：人（一个人）。只能用于单数。**(phonological elicitation)** ¶ **ɖɯ˦-ɣ#˥; ɖɯ˦-ɣ˦ ɲi˥** • one person; it is one person • 一个人，是一个人（为了确认声调而问的短语） ¶ **tsʰe˦ɖɯ˦-ɣ˦** • 11 persons • 十一个人 ¶ **ɲi˦tsi˦ɖɯ˦-ɣ˦** • 21 persons • 二十一个人 ¶ **so˦tsʰi˦ɖɯ˦-ɣ˦** • 31 persons • 三十一个人 ¶ **ʐɣ˦tsʰi˩ɖɯ˩-ɣ˩** • 41 persons • 四十一个人 ¶ **ŋwɤ˦tsʰi˩ɖɯ˩-ɣ˩** • 51 persons • 五十一个人 ¶ **qʰɣ˦tsʰi˦ɖɯ˦-ɣ˥** • 61 persons • 六十一个人 ¶ **ʂɯ˦tsʰi˩ɖɯ˩-ɣ˩** • 71 persons • 七十一个人 ¶ **hõ˦tsʰi˩ɖɯ˩-ɣ˩** • 81 persons • 八十一个人 ¶ **gɣ˦tsʰi˩ɖɯ˩-ɣ˩** • 91 persons • 九十一个人

ɣ˩ /ɣ/ *vuq*
VERB ❁ Tone: L$_a$ ► To hug, to embrace. • 搂（人的脖子） ¶ **ʁæ˦ | le˦-ɣ˩** • to have one's arm curled around somebody's neck • 搂人的脖子 ¶ **ʁæ˦ ɣ˥ se˩** • to walk together with someone, arm curled around the neck • 互相搂着走 ⊡ Synonym: ɣ˦~ɣ˥

ɣ˩dze˩ /ɣ˩dze/ *vuzzei* (Gi, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Bird. • 鸟 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɣ˩dze˩-bi˥ | hɣ̃˦ ʐi˥** • There are feathers on the bird. • 鸟（身）上有（羽）毛。 ¶ **ɣ˩dze˩-mi˩** • female bird • 母鸟 ◈ **(tonology)** L ◈ **(syntax)** CLF : /ɖɯ˦-mi˩/ ¶ **ɣ˩dze˩-pʰɣ˩** • male bird • 公鸟 ◈ **(tonology)** L ◈ **(syntax)** CLF : /ɖɯ˦-mi˩/ ¶ **ɣ˩dze˩-zo˩** • baby bird • 小鸟 ◈ **(tonology)** L ◈ **(syntax)** CLF : /ɖɯ˦-ɭɯ˦/ ❁ Classifier: mi˩$_b$

ɣ˩dze˩-kʰɣ˩ /ɣ˩dze˩kʰɣ/ *vuzzeiku* (Gi: same **(phonological elicitation)**)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Bird nest. • 鸟窝，鸟巢 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɣ˩dze˩-kʰɣ˩ ɲi˥.** • ~ COP • 是鸟窝 ⊡ See also: kʰɣ˩ ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˦$_b$

ɣ˦dʐo#˥ /ɣ˦dʐo˦/ *Vujjo*
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Vujjo: Wujiao township, in Muli. Latitude: 27.95846, longitude: 100.74790. • 屋脚（四川省凉山彝族自治州木里藏族自治县屋脚蒙古族乡）：一个村落的名字。经纬度：100.74790，27.95846 ⊡ See also: ɬi˦ʐɣ˥-dzi˩

ɣ˩dʐɯ˩ /ɣ˩dʐɯ/ *vujji* (Gi: same, Da: ɣ˦ dʐi/, Jj, Dd: wu˩dʐi˩)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Soup. • 汤 ¶ **æ˩ʂe˦-ɣ˥dʐɯ˩** • chicken soup • 鸡汤

ɣ˦ko˦ /ɣ˦ko˦/ *vugo*
NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Tortoise. • 乌龟 ❁ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 乌龟

ɣ˦la˩-ʑi˩ /ɣ˦la˩ʑi˩/ *vula yi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: L#- ► To trade, to do business. • 做生意

ɣ˦la˩-ʑi˩ hĩ˩ /ɣ˦la˩ʑi˩hĩ˩hĩ/ *vula yihin* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: ɣ˦la˩ʑi˩)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ► Merchant. • 商人 ◈ **(semantics)** An etymology proposed (cautiously) by Liberty Lidz is 'people who bang pots and pans', because they would have signalled their presence in this way: "This may be in reference to the Chinese custom that in small business, the person conducting business will walk through town making a distinctive noise" (Lidz 2010:176n2). This hypothesis is not accepted by Mrs. Latami: in the past, pedlars signalled their presence by means of cymbals, not saucepans. A decisive argument here is that the word is cognate with Naxi ɣɯ˦-la˩ be˦, whose first syllable is not the word 'pot' (Naxi: /bɣ/). The word is no longer transparent to Mrs. Latami. ⊡ Synonym: ɣ˦la˩-ʑi˩-hĩ˩ hĩ˩ ❁ Classifier: ɣ˦ ❁ Morphological makeup: ɣ˦la˩-ʑi˩, hĩ˥

ɣ˦la˩-ʑi˩-hĩ˩ hĩ˩ /ɣ˦la˩ʑi˩hĩ˩hĩ/ *vula yihin hin* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: ɣ˦la˩ʑi˩)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ► Merchant. • 商人 ◈ **(semantics)** An etymology proposed (cautiously) by Liberty Lidz is 'people who bang pots and pans', because they would have signalled their presence in this way: "This may be in reference to the Chinese custom that in small business, the person conducting business will walk through town making a distinctive noise" (Lidz 2010:176n2). This hypothesis is not accepted by Mrs. Latami: in the past, pedlars signalled their presence by means of cymbals, not saucepans.

A decisive argument here is that the word is cognate with Naxi ɣɯ˧-la˩ be˧, whose first syllable is not the word 'pot' (Naxi: /bɣ/). The word is no longer transparent to Mrs. Latami. ¶ ⊡ See also: ɣ˧la˩-ʑi˩ hĩ˩ ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧ ❁ Morphological makeup: ɣ˧la˩-ʑi˩, -hĩ˥, hĩ˥

ɣ˧mi#˥ /ɣ˧mi˧/ *vumi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Large cooking pot. • 大锅

ɣ˩tsʰɤ˥ /ɣ˩tsʰɤ˥/ *wuce* (Dd: same, Gi: ɣ˩tsʰɤ#˥ ◈ (**tonology**) L+#H, Da: ɣ˩tsʰɤ˧ ◈ (**tonology**) LM, Jj: u˩tsʰɤ˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► Vegetables (in a broad sense including fresh vegetables and picked vegetables). • 蔬菜 ¶ (Housebuilding2.206, 10.24397/pangloss-0004550#S206) **ɣ˩tsʰɤ˧-tsʰɑ˧nɑ˥** • fresh vegetables. Literally 'dark vegetables'. This does not refer to one species in particular, but to all sorts of fresh vegetables, as opposed to pickled vegetables. In the process of preserving vegetables, their original darker colours tend to fade away. • 新鲜蔬菜。直译：'绿油油的青菜'。指的不是某种具体的青菜，而是任何新鲜蔬菜，分别于酸菜。制造酸菜的过程中，蔬菜（萝卜等等）褪色：失去原来的深色。 ❁ Classifier: po˧$_a$ (CLF for plants with a stalk)

ɣ˩tsʰɤ˧-bɻ#˥ /ɣ˩tsʰɤ˧bɻ˧/ *wucebbeu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ► Ladybug, ladybird. • 瓢虫 ❁ Classifier: mi˩$_b$

ɣ˩tsʰɤ˧-lɣ˧bɣ#˥ /ɣ˩tsʰɤ˧lɣ˧bɣ˧/ *wuce lubbu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM-#H ► Vegetable bed. • 菜畦 ¶ **qʰwæ˧ɭɯ˧-qo˧|ɣ˩tsʰɤ˧-lɣ˧bɣ˧|le˧-gɣ˩,|ɣ˩tsʰɤ˥|ɖɯ˧-jɤ˩ tʰi˩-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 ⊡ Synonym: lɣ˧bɣ˧ ❁ Classifier: jɤ˩$_b$ 2 ❁ Morphological makeup: ɣ˩tsʰɤ˥, lɣ˧bɣ˧

ɣ˩tsʰɤ˧-pʰɻ˥ /ɣ˩tsʰɤ˧pʰɻ˥/ *wuce peuq* (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H# ► Chinese cabbage. • 白菜 ⊡ Synonym: tsʰæ˧pʰɻ˥ ❁ Classifier: po˧$_a$ (CLF for plants with a stalk)

ɣ˩tsʰɤ˧-ɣ˥ɲi˩ /ɣ˩tsʰɤ˧ɣ˥ɲi˩/ *wuce wuni* (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H- ► Vegetables. • 蔬菜 ❁ Classifier: qɑ˩$_c$ (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles)

ɣ...ɣ /ɣ˩...ɣ˧/ *vu-vu*

IDEOPHONE ❁ Tone: 0 ► Ideophone conveying the intensity of a strong effort: grunt, grunt! • 形声词，表达强度用力：哼哼哼！ ¶ (Lake3.41, 10.24397/pangloss-0004349#S41) **ɣ˩... ɣ˧pi˧|ʈɤ˧-tso˧-ɲi˥;|dʑi˧mi˧|tʰi˥, |gɣ˧-wo˥!** *Vu, vu bi de zo niq;jjiemi, tiq, gguwo* • The water buffalos started pulling – grunt, grunt – nine pairs of them! • 开始拉了，水牛都有九对！

ɣ˧~ɣ˥ /ɣ˧ɣ˥/ *vuvu*

VERB ❁ Tone: L$_a$ ► To hug, to embrace. • 搂（人的脖子） ¶ **ʁæ˧ ɣ˧~ɣ˥** • to have one's arm curled around somebody's neck • 搂人的脖子 ¶ **ʁæ˧|le˧-ɣ˧~ɣ˥** • as above: to have one's arm curled around somebody's neck • 同上：搂人的脖子 ❁ Morphological makeup: ɣ˩

ɣ˧~ɣ˧$_a$ /ɣ˧ɣ˧/ *vuvu* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M$_a$ ► To chew; to chew the cud. • 嚼 ◈ (**phonology**) It has not been possible so far to elicit a simplex (non-reduplicated) form. ¶ **le˧-ɣ˧~ɣ˧ +ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ (+PFV) • 实施～（＋整体体） ¶ **le˧-wo˧ ɣ˧~ɣ˧** • to chew the cud • 反刍

ɣ˧zo#˥ /ɣ˧zo˧/ *vusso*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Small cooking pot. • 小锅

W

wɤ˦ 1 /wɤ˦/ *ua* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Serf, slave (lowest of the 3 ranks in feudal society). • 奴隶，农奴。音译：“俄” ⊡ See also: ʈʂæ˦wɤ˩ ✵ Classifier: ɣ˦ ✵ Comparanda: (Pumi) gwʌ51

wɤ˦ 2 /wɤ˦/ *ua*

DISCOURSE PARTICLE ✵ Tone: M ► Final particle conveying exclamation, with a nuance of obviousness. • 句尾助词：吧、呗 ◈ (**tonology**) The tone of this morpheme is arrived at by looking at its realization when it appears after a word that ends with an M tone (and thus allows the expression of various tones on the following syllable: H, M, L, as well as MH): the word /ʁɑ˩mi˦/. Since the final particle carries an M tone in this context, it is this tone that is recognized as its lexical tone. ¶ (Sister3.63, 10.24397/pangloss-0004345#S63, Sister3.65, 10.24397/pangloss-0004345#S65, Sister3.123, 10.24397/pangloss-0004345#S123, Dog.55, 10.24397/pangloss-0004443#S55)

wɤ˩a /wɤ˨/ *uaq*

VERB ✵ Tone: L_a ► To depend on. • 依赖 ¶ **hĩ˦-bi˥ | wɤ˩-mɤ˩-bi˨!** • One should not depend on others! • 不要依赖别人！ ¶ **hĩ˦-bi˥ | wɤ˩-ɣ˩-tʰɣ˨!** • (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。）

wɤ˩b /ɖɯ˦ wɤ˩/ *ua* (Gi, Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: L_b ► Load, charge, weight. • 量词：担，负荷 ◈ (**phonology**) Among classifiers belonging to the tone category L_b, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is MH#. ¶ **ɖɯ˦-wɤ˩ pɤ˩~pɤ˩** • to carry a load • 背一担 ¶ **ɖɯ˦-wɤ˩, | ɖɯ˦-wɤ˩ | le˦-kʰɯ˩~kʰɯ˩ | tʰi˦-tɕɯ˥** • to pile up loads, one after the other • 将驮的大包堆起来

wɤ˨ /wɤ˨/ *uaq* (Gi, Da: same)

ADVERB ✵ Tone: LM? LH? ► Again; also. • 又，再 ¶ **wɤ˨ | ɖɯ˦-ʂɯ˩** • once again, once more, one more time • 再一次、又一次

wɤ˩~wɤ˩ /wɤ˩wɤ˨/ *ua'ua* (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: ʁwɤ˩wɤ˨ **(phonological elicitation)**)

VERB ✵ Tone: L ① ► To detour past, to bypass. • 绕过 ◈ (**phonology**) It has not been possible so far to elicit a simplex (non-reduplicated) form. ¶ **ɖɯ˦-wɤ˩~wɤ˩-ɻ̩˩** • DELIMITATIVE ~ INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端：绕一绕 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) wɤ˩~wɤ˩ bi˨** • ~ IMM_FUT • ~ 近将来 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) wɤ˩~wɤ˩-ze˥** • ~ PFV • 绕了 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-wɤ˩~wɤ˩ | le˦-se˥** • to bypass on foot; to walk past, bypassing (a certain place) • 走路绕过 ¶ **le˦-wɤ˩~wɤ˩ | le˦-tsʰɯ˩-ze˩.** • We bypassed (the obstacle) and thus we were able to arrive. / We arrived after a detour. • 我们绕了（障碍）就到了。 ② ► To take a stroll, to go for a walk. The semantic extension from the original meaning, ‘to go around’, arguably has to do with the non-linear nature of the process: going around an obstacle means improvising according to the constraints of the terrain, and the route around it is neither linear nor fast. The process therefore has semes in common with ’faire un tour, se balader’.The extension from the original meaning ‘to bypass’ can be seen as: to walk in a way that is not straight from one point to another, and hence, to wander around leisurely. • 散步 ¶ **ɖɯ˦-wɤ˩~wɤ˩ | ə˦-sɯ˩kɣ˩ | ɖɯ˦-se˦-ɻ̩˦ ə˥-bi˩?** • Shall we go for a stroll? • 咱们去散散步，好不好?

wo˥ /wo˦/ *uo* (Gi, Da: same, Dd: wu˦tɑ˦)

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: H ► Hard, solid, resilient. • 硬，坚硬，结实 ◈ (**phonology**) Phonetic realization is close to [wu]. ¶ **le˦-wo˥-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: it hardened • 实施 ~ 整体体：硬了

wo˩˧b /ɖɯ˦ wo˩/ *uo* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: ɖɯ˦-wu˥)

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） ◈ (**phonology**) Among classifiers belonging to the tone category L_b, some preferentially yield with a H# tone pattern when combined with a demonstrative, whereas others are preferentially realized with a MH# pattern. In the present state of the language, this appears to be a pattern of preference among variants. The pattern preferentially associated to this lexical item is MH#. ¶ **dʑi˦mi˦ | ɲi˦-pʰo˧, | ɖɯ˦-wo˩!** • Two water buffaloes make up one team! •

两头水牛，等于一架！

wo˥ /wo˥/ *uoq*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LH ► Turnip. • 圆根 ⊡ Synonym: wo˩bɤ˥, wo˩-ɣ˥tsʰɤ˩

wo˥ /wo˥/ *uoq* (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: ∅)

VERB ✵ Tone: MH ► To do (something) over again. • 重新做、再来做 ◈ **(semantics)** The semantics of this word still requires some clarification. Roselle Dobbs (p.c. 2015) explains: “I have also come across this verb in collocation with other verbs. Its basic meaning is ‘to do something again’.” In addition to ‘again’, there may also be an element similar to English ‘back’. ¶ **le˧-wo˧ ʐwɤ˥** • to answer • 回答 ¶ **le˧-wo˧ ɻ̩˥** • to turn around (e.g. in order to look back) • 转身 ¶ **le˧-wo˧ li˥** • to look back • 往后看 ¶ **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˧-hɯ˩** • has gone back, went back • 回去了 ⊡ See also: le˧-wo˧ tʰo˥tɕo˩ 1

wo˩bɤ˥ /wo˩bɤ˥/ *uobbe*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L+MH# ► Turnip leaves; they used to be eaten as a vegetable. • 圆根的叶子 ⊡ Synonym: wo˥, wo˩-ɣ˥tsʰɤ˩

wo˩kɤ#˥ /wo˩kɤ˥/ *uoge*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM+#H ► Swing. • 秋千（鞦韆） ⊡ Synonym: wo˩kɤ˧-tsɑ˥, wo˩kɤ˧-tsɑ˧-di˥ ✵ Classifier: nɑ˧$_a$

wo˩kɤ˧-tsɑ˥ /wo˩kɤ˧tsɑ˥/ *uoge za*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM+MH# ► Swing. • 秋千（鞦韆） ⊡ Synonym: wo˩kɤ#˥, wo˩kɤ˧-tsɑ˧-di˥ ✵ Classifier: nɑ˧$_a$ ✵ Morphological makeup: wo˩kɤ#˥

wo˩kɤ˧-tsɑ˧-di˥ /wo˩kɤ˧tsɑ˧di˥/ *uoge za ddi*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM+MH# ► Swing. • 秋千（鞦韆） ⊡ Synonym: wo˩kɤ#˥, wo˩kɤ˧-tsɑ˥ ✵ Classifier: nɑ˧$_a$ ✵ Morphological makeup: wo˩kɤ#˥

wo˩-tɕæ˩ɻæ˥ /wo˩tɕæ˩ɻæ˥/ *uoq jae'er*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L+H# ► Pickled turnip leaves, pickled turnip greens. • 圆根叶子酸菜 ¶ (Housebuilding2.205, 10.24397/pangloss-0004550#S205) **wo˩-tɕæ˩ɻæ˥ tʰi˩-kʰɯ˩.** • We also put pickled turnip greens [in dishes made with bacon]. • （在用熏肉做的菜里）还会放圆根叶子酸菜。 ✵ Morphological makeup: wo˥, tɕæ˧ɻæ˩

wo˩-ɣ˥tsʰɤ˩ /wo˩ɣ˥tsʰɤ˩/ *uoq vuce*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L+#H- ► Turnip greens (turnip leaves, which used to be eaten as a vegetable). The term literally means ‘turnip leaves vegetable’, emphasizing the fact that they are used as a vegetable for cooking. • 圆根的叶子 ¶ (Housebuilding2.204, 10.24397/pangloss-0004550#S204) **bo˩ʈʂʰæ˧-qo˩-dʑo˩ | tʰi˥, | wo˩-ɣ˥tsʰɤ˩ tʰi˩-kʰɯ˩.** • We put turnip greens in [dishes made with] bacon. • 我们在用熏肉做的菜里会放圆根叶子。 ⊡ Synonym: wo˥, wo˩bɤ˥ ✵ Morphological makeup: wo˥, ɣ˩tsʰɤ˥

w̃

w̃æ˦ /w̃æ˦/ *uaen* (Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: M intrans ► To swell, to inflate (e.g. the belly is swollen). • 肿，膨胀，（肚子）胀 ◈ (**phonology**) There is a glottal stop at the beginning and end of the syllable: [ʔw̃æʔ]. For phonemic analysis, glottalization (initial and final) is to be seen as a secondary, non-distinctive feature. ¶ **ɻ̣˦tɑ˦ w̃æ˦ (-ze˦)** • glands are swollen ◈ (**tonology**) The tonal pattern is regular. • 淋巴结肿了 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˦~tso˦ w̃æ˩** • something has swollen • 东西膨胀了

Z

zɑ˥ /zɑ˦/ *ssa*

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: H ► Restricted to, limited to. • 仅仅 ¶ (Funeral.83, 10.24397/pangloss-0004572#S83) **ʁwɤ˦-qo˦-ŋɯ˦-lɑ˦ mɤ˦-zɑ˥ (...)** • not only the people from the village • 不仅有村子里的人

zɑ˩$_a$ /zɑ˩/ *ssaq*

VERB ✵ Tone: L$_a$ ► To go downward (a mountain), to descend. • 下（山……） ¶ **ʁwɤ˩ zɑ˩** • to go down the mountain • 下山 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) mɤ˦-zɑ˩-sɯ˩** • not to go down yet • 还没下来 ⊡ See also: zɑ˦~zɑ˥

zɑ˩-bɑ˦lɑ˩ /zɑ˩bɑ˦lɑ˩/ *ssabbala*

NOUN ✵ Tone: L-L# ① ► Religious painting (thangka) on wood, on the wall next to the hearth. • 火塘旁边墙上的壁画（唐卡：内容来自藏传佛教） ② ► Divinity of fire, of the hearth, and of the house. • 火，火塘与家的神

zɑ˦ʃɯ˦ /zɑ˦ʃɯ˦/ *ssalee*

NOUN ✵ Tone: M ► Barrow, castrated male pig, neutered pig. • 阉猪 ✵ Classifiers: pʰo˥$_a$, ɣ˦

zɑ˩ɲi˥-ʂɤ˩ /zɑ˩ɲiʂɤ˩/ *ssanishe*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LH- ► Vampire: a demon of human shape (the size of a large person), who feeds on blood. • 吸血鬼

zɑ˦~zɑ˥ /zɑ˦zɑ˥/ *ssassa*

VERB ✵ Tone: H# ► To go downward (a mountain), to descend (reduplicated form). • 下（山……）（重叠形式） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɖɯ˦-zɑ˦~zɑ˥-ɻ˩** • DELIMITATIVE ~ RED INCEPTIVE • 进行时态 ~ 发端：下来一下 ✵ Morphological makeup: zɑ˩$_a$

zɑ˦zɑ˦ /zɑ˦zɑ˦/ *ssassa* (Dd: same, Jj: ∅)

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: M ► Careful. • 细心、细致

zæ˩bæ˩ /zæ˩bæ˥/ *ssaebbae* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: mɣ˦ʁo˥ | ʐɣ˩ bæ˥ ◈ (**dialectology**) Daeshi Daedeu has an idiosyncratic pronunciation: he chose the designation /ʐɣ˩ bæ˥/, 'the path runs', as a poetic coinage to refer to a thunderbolt.)

VERB ✵ Tone: L ► Flash of lightning, thunderbolt. • 闪电、打闪电、霹雷 ◈ (**syntax**) This word is not a noun but a predicate, as shown by its combination with the perfective morpheme: /zæ˩bæ˩-ze˥/. Its categorization as a noun led to paradoxical results, its behaviour being different from that of all noun categories. ¶ **zæ˩bæ˩-ze˥!** • There has been a flash of lightning! • 打闪电了！ ¶ **zæ˩bæ˥ ◊ -dʑo˩!** • There are flashes of lightning! • 打着闪电！ ✵ Classifier: bæ˩$_a$ 3

-ze˦$_b$ /ze˦/ *ssei*

SUFFIX ✵ Tone: M$_b$ ► Perfective, PFV • 整体体

ze˩ 1 /ze˥/ *sseiq*

PRONOUN ✵ Tone: L ► Which. • 哪

ze˩ 2 /ze˥/ *sseiq*

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: L ► Pure. • 纯洁 ✵ Usage: archaic ¶ **mɤ˦-ʂo˩ F | le˦-ʂo˩-kʰɯ˩! | mɤ˦-ze˩ F | le˦-ze˩-kʰɯ˩!** • 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˦ /ze˩bæ˥/ *sseibbae*

PRONOUN ✵ Tone: LM ► Which; which kind. • 哪，哪个（哪个碗），哪一种 ¶ **ze˩bæ˦ɲi˥?** • Which one is it? / Which kind is it? • 是哪个？是哪一样？

ze˩gɤ˦ /ze˩gɤ˥/ *sseigge*

PRONOUN ✵ Tone: LM ► At which place, where. • 哪里，什么地方 ¶ **no˦ | ze˩gɤ˦ bi˦-tso˦-ɲi˥?** • Where are you going? • 你要去哪里？

ze˩mi˩ /ze˩mi˥/ *sseimi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► Niece. • 甥女（姐妹的女儿） ⊡ See also: ze˩ɣ˩ ✵ Classifier: ɣ˦

ze˩ɣ˩ /ze˩ɣ˥/ *sseivu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: L ► Nephew (son of one's sister). • 外甥（姐妹的儿子） ⊡ See also: ze˩mi˩ ✵ Classifier: ɣ˦

ze˩ɣ˩-ze˥mi˩ /ze˩ɣ˩ze˥mi˩/ *sseivu sseimi* (Gi, Da: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H- ► Nephews and nieces. • 外甥甥女（姐妹的儿女） ✵ Morphological makeup: ze˩ɣ˩, ze˩mi˩

-zo /–/ *sso*

SUFFIX ✵ Tone: ? ► Adverbializer, ADVB. • 副词化：……地 ¶ **gɣ˩dʑɯ˩-zo˥** • sadly, with great sadness • 难过乎乎地 ¶ **ʂɣ˦dɣ˦-zo˩** • pensively • 沉思地 ¶ **ʐæ˦-zo˩** • smilingly • 笑着地 ¶ **ŋɯ˦ɕi˩-zo˩** • in a lovely/amiable way • 可爱地 ¶ (Da) **tʂʰɯ˦ne˦-ʝi˥ | pi˦-zo˩, | njɤ˦ | mɤ˦-gɤ˩ | ʐwæ˩!** • His speaking that way makes me terribly cross/discontents me greatly! • （他）这么说／这样的说法，让我非常不满意！ ¶ **ə˦ɣ˦-zo˥!** • Very pretty! / That's really sweet! (Said to a little girl who is showing around a pair of brand new shoes) • 真漂亮！（情景：一个小姑娘让大家看她的一双新鞋子，奶

奶就给予所需称赞）

zo˥ /zo˦/ *sso* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ① ► Son. • 儿子 ¶ **zo˦ɲi˥-kɣ˩** • two sons • 两个儿子 ⊡ See also: tsʰo˩mo˩ ⊡ Antonym: mɣ̩˨ ❁ Classifier: ɣ̩˦ ② ► Man, *Vir.* • 男人

-zo˥ /–/ *-sso*

SUFFIX ❁ Tone: H ① ► Masculine suffix. • 阳性后缀 ② ► Diminutive suffix. • 指小词

zo˦$_{a}$ /zo˦/ *sso* (Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M$_{a}$ ► To have to, to be necessary. • 要，应该 ¶ **mɤ˦-zo˦ (-ze˦)! | tʰi˦-kwɤ˩-kʰɯ˩!** • It's not necessary! Forget it! • 不用了！算了吧！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦ne˦-ʑi˥ | ʑi˦-zo˦-ho˥-ɲi˩!** • That's how one must do! / That's how it's done! • 是应该这样做的！

-zo˦$_{a}$ /zo˦/ *sso*

SUFFIX ❁ Tone: M ► Obligative. • 应该、必须

zo˦bæ˩ /zo˦bæ˩/ *ssobbae* (Gi, Da, Jj, Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ① ► Fool, idiot. • 笨人、傻瓜 ◈ (**semantics**) The form /zo˦bæ˩/ has partly lost its specifically masculine gender. Mrs. Latami sometimes says of herself, in humorous self-deprecation (when she has made a blunder): /ə˦ma˦ zo˦bæ˩!/ "I am so dumb!!" (literally: "Ama is dumb!") and the negation is: /mɤ˦-zo˦bæ˩!/ "(no, you're) not dumb!", where the disyllable is treated as a block. ¶ **mɤ˦-zo˦bæ˩!** • No, (you) are not an idiot! (A reassuring answer to someone who deprecates himself as an idiot.) • （你）不是笨蛋！（情景：一个人批评自己是笨蛋，人家安慰他。） ¶ **zo˦bæ˩-mɣ̩˩bæ˩** • silly people, idiots (of both sexes) • 傻瓜们（不分男女） ⊡ See also: mɣ̩˩bæ˦-mi˩ ❁ Classifier: ɣ̩˦ ② ► Dumb person: person who cannot speak. • 哑巴 ❁ Classifier: ɣ̩˦

zo˩-bɣ̩˥-li˩ /zo˩bɣ̩˥li˩/ *ssobbuli* (Da: zo˩bɣ̩˦ɭɯ˩, Dd: zu˩bɣ̩˦ɻ̩˩)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L.H.L ► Universe. • 地球、宇宙 ◈ (**dialectology**) Indication from Roselle Dobbs (19/05/2024): this word is ssobbulee (with ɭɯ as its third syllable) in the dialects that she is familiar with. In case it is confirmed that this pronunciation (also coinciding with Daeshi Daedeu's pronunciation /zo˩bɣ̩˦ɭɯ˩/) is more widespread than that with final li, spelling should be changed from ssobbuli to ssobbulee. ❁ Etymology: (Tibetan loanword) ? (Lidz 2010 : 108)

zo˩do˩ /zo˩do˨/ *ssoddo* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► A village idiot. Such a character is perceived as 'a man who has not grown up', 'someone who has remained a child'. • 傻瓜、白痴。这样的人被视为"没有长大的男人"。 ⊡ See also: zo˦bæ˩ ❁ Classifier: ɣ̩˦ ❁ Morphological makeup: zo˥, do˦ 1

zo˦ɖɯ#˥ /zo˦ɖɯ˦/ *ssoddee*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Eldest son. • 大儿子 ¶ **zo˦ɖɯ˦-mɣ̩˥ɖɯ˩** • eldest son and eldest daughter • 大儿子与大女儿

zo˦hɣ̃˥ /zo˦hɣ̃˥/ *ssohun* (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: zo˦ɣ̩˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ① ► Son. • 儿子 ¶ **zo˦hɣ̃˦=ɻæ˥** • the sons • 儿子们 ❁ Classifier: ɣ̩˦ ② ► Young chap, young lad, young man. • 小伙子、青年男子 ❁ Classifier: ɣ̩˦

zo˦hɣ̃˦-mɣ̩˥zo˩ /zo˦hɣ̃˦mɣ̩˥zo˩/ *ssohun musso*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH#- ► Descendants; sons and daughters. • 后代 ¶ **zo˦hɣ̃˦mɣ̩˥zo˩=ɻæ˩** • ~ PL • ~ 复数 ❁ Morphological makeup: zo˦hɣ̃˥, mɣ̩˩zo˩

zo˦mæ˥ /zo˦mæ˥/ *ssomae*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Adopted son. • 领养的儿子、养子、义子。 ¶ **zo˦mæ˥ ʂe˩** • to adopt a son • 收养义子 ¶ **zo˦mæ˥-mɣ̩˩mæ˩ ʂe˩** • to adopt children • 收养孩子

zo˦mɣ̩˥ /zo˦mɣ̩˥/ *ssomu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Child. • 孩子 ¶ **zo˦mɣ̩˥ | ə˦mɣ̩˥-tɕi˩-hĩ˩** • newborn baby, infant • 新生婴儿 ⊡ See also: zo˦mɣ̩˥-zo˩ ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˦$_{b}$ ❁ Morphological makeup: zo˥, mɣ̩˨

zo˦mɣ̩˥-zo˩ /zo˦mɣ̩˥zo˩/ *ssomusso* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H#- ► Child. • 孩子 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˦$_{b}$ ❁ Morphological makeup: zo˦mɣ̩˥, zo˥

zo˩no˦ /zo˩no˥/ *ssono* (Da: zo˦no˥, Jj: ʑi˦nu˥)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: LM ► Now. • 现在 ¶ **zo˩no˥ | gɤ˩-ʈi˦!** • She only just woke up! (Context: someone walks into the house in the afternoon, sees an infant playing, and notes: "She has got up!" The child's grandmother answers: "She only just woke up!") • 刚起床！／刚才才起床！（情景：有人走进家门，看到一个婴儿在玩耍，便说："她醒了！"。她的祖母回答说："她刚睡醒！"

zo˩qo˦ /zo˩qo˥/ *ssogho* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same, Da: ze˩ko˥)

PRONOUN ❁ Tone: LM ► Where. • 哪里 ¶ **no˦ | zo˩qo˦ bi˦?** • Where are you going? • 你去哪里？ ¶ **zo˩qo˦-ɳɯ˦ | tsʰɯ˨?** • Where (are you) coming from? • 从哪里来？ ¶ **no˦ | ha˦ | zo˩qo˦ dzɯ˦-bi˦-pi˦, | ɖɯ˦-bæ˦ la˦ ɲi˥!** • 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˧ tʰʏ˧?** • Where are you? (Typical question when calling someone on their mobile phone) • 你到哪里了？（打手机）

zo˧ʂʏ˧kʰʏ˥-ɲi˩tʰʏ˩ /zo˧ʂʏ˧kʰʏ˥ɲi˩tʰʏ˩/ *ssoshuku nitu* (Da: ∅, Jj: zo˧tʂʰʏ#˥, Dd: hĩ˧tʏ˧)

NOUN ❋ Tone: H#- ► Orphan. • 孤儿

zo˧tʏ#˥ /zo˧tʏ˧/ *ssodu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Only son. • 独生子，独生男孩 ¶ **zo˧tʏ˧ ɖɯ˧-ʏ˧-la˧ dʑo˥!** • (She) just has an only son! • （她）只有一个独生男孩子！ ¶ **(proverb) ʂɯ˧-ɬi˧mi˧, | zo˧tʏ˧ ʐɤ˥-tʰa˩-se˩!** • "In the seventh month, let not an only son take the road!" (The seventh month is the peak of the rainy season; it was considered as a wrong time for long travels.) • "七月份，独生子不要上路！"（七月份是大雨季，摩梭人认为七月份的路最不安全：有生命危险）

zo˧tʏ˧-mʏ˥tʏ˩ /zo˧tʏ˧mʏ˥tʏ˩/ *ssodu mudu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H- ► Only child (boy or girl). • 独生子（男女通用）

zo˧tʰi˧ /zo˧tʰi˧/ *ssoti*

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Intelligent man, clever boy. (There is a different term for women.) • 聪明的男人 ¶ **zo˧tʰi˧ ɖɯ˧-ʏ˧** • an intelligent man, a clever boy • 一个聪明的男人 ⊡ See also: mʏ˩tʰi˩ ❋ Morphological makeup: tʰi˧, zo˥

zo˧tɕi˥ /zo˧tɕi˥/ *ssojie*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Youngest son. • 最小的儿子 ¶ **zo˧tɕi˥-mʏ˩tɕi˩** • youngest son and youngest daughter • 最小的儿子与女儿

zo˧~zo˧-mʏ˧~mʏ˥ /zo˧zo˧mʏ˧mʏ˥/ *ssossomumu*

NOUN ❋ Tone: H# ► Thing, thingummy. • 东西 ❋ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥$_a$

zo˧ʐɤ#˥ /zo˧ʐɤ˧/ *ssore*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Son. The expression emphasizes that it is a son that one has brought up oneself. • 儿子、子。这个名词强调是自己养的儿子。 ❋ Morphological makeup: zo˥, ʐɤ˧$_b$

zɯ˥ /zɯ˧/ *ssi* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Grass. • 草 ❋ Classifier: kʰɤ˥$_a$

zɯ˧ /zɯ˧/ *ssi* (Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Life, existence. • 生命 ¶ **zɯ˧ʂæ#˥** • long life • 长命、长的人生 ¶ **(proverb) zɯ˧ʂæ˧| hã˧ʝi˧-kʰɯ˩! ≈ zɯ˧ʂæ˧ hã˧ʝi˧ kʰɯ˥!** • May you have a long life! • 祝你长寿！ ¶ **zɯ˧ɖæ#˥** • short life • 短命 ⊡ See also: zɯ˧$_b$, zɯ˧~zɯ˧

zɯ˧$_b$ /ɖɯ˧ zɯ˧/ *ssi* (Jj: same)

CLASSIFIER ❋ Tone: M$_b$ ► Self-classifier for life, existence. • 量词：辈子 ¶ **ɖɯ˧-zɯ˧** • all of (one's) life, a lifetime • 一辈子（的时间） ⊡ See also: zɯ˧

zɯ.bʏ...zɯ.bʏ /zɯbʏ...zɯbʏ!/ *ssibbu-ssibbu*

IDEOPHONE ❋ Tone: 0 ► Onomatopoeia: the groaning, creaking sound of an object under extreme pressure, on the verge of breaking. For example, a wooden plank creaks ominously as someone presses down on it with all their weight: creak-creak, groan-groan. • 形声词（拟声词）：物体在猛烈的压力下发出的嘎吱声，接近断裂但尚未完全破裂。如：某人用全身的重量来压碎一块木板。 ¶ (Tiger2.72, 10.24397/pangloss-0004546#S72)

zɯ˧hỹ˩ /zɯ˧hỹ˩/ *ssihun* (Jj: same, Gi: zɯ˧hỹ˩-ni˩-gʏ˩)

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: L# ► Green. • 绿（布料、线） ¶ **zɯ˧hỹ˩-ni˩gʏ˩** • green • 绿 ¶ (Gi) **zɯ˧hỹ˩ | ~zɯ˧hỹ˩-ni˩gʏ˩** • all green, green all over • 全绿

zɯ˧pɻ̩˩ /zɯ˧pɻ̩˩/ *ssibeu* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Hay, dry grass. The term is also used to describe rice straw. On the farm, only rice straw is stored, not hay; grass that is picked green and then dried (hay) is not stored, but fed to the animals straight away. • 干草。这个词也用来形容稻草。家里只储存稻草，不储存干草；采摘的青草晒干后（干草）不储存，而是直接喂牲口。 ❋ Classifier: kʰɤ˥$_a$

zɯ˧-qʰɑ˧mi#˥ /zɯ˧qʰɑ˧mi˧/ *ssikhami*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Sabai grass, *Eulaliopsis binata (Retz.) C. E. Hubb.* • 蓑草、山草、山草根、龙须草、山茅草、羊草、拟金茅 ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 狗尾巴草 ¶ (Seeds.46, 10.24397/pangloss-0004548#S46) ❋ Classifier: po˧$_a$ (CLF for plants with a stalk)

zɯ˧ɻ̩#˥ /zɯ˧ɻ̩/ *ssi'er*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► Cheek. • 腮、腮帮子 ¶ **zɯ˧ɻ̩ qʰwæ˩** • to slap/smack someone's cheek • 掌掴、打嘴巴 ❋ Classifier: ɭɯ˧$_b$

zɯ˧~zɯ˧ /zɯ˧zɯ˧/ *ssissi* (Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Life, existence. • 生命 ¶ **hĩ˧-zɯ˧~zɯ˥$** • human life • 人生 ¶ **hĩ˧ zɯ˧ | ʂæ˧ | ʐwæ˥** • a very long life / life is very long • 很长的人生／人生很长 ❋ Classifier: ljɤ˩$_a$

zɯ˩~zɯ˥ /zɯ˩zɯ˥/ *ssissi* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: L+MH# ► To be numb. • 麻木 ¶ **gɣ˦dɣ˦-gɣ˦mi˦ | zɯ˩~zɯ˥** • to be numb (whole body) • 身体麻木、全身麻木 ¶ **gɣ˦mi˦ | zɯ˩~zɯ˥** • to be numb (whole body) • 身体麻木、全身麻木 ¶ **tʰi˦-zɯ˩~zɯ˩** • DUR ~ • 持续体 ~

zzz...zzz /zzz...zzz!/ *ss-ss-ss*

IDEOPHONE ✵ Tone: 0 ► Sound of sawing (typically: sawing wood). • 形声词：锯木头的声音。

ʐ

ʐi˥ /ʐi˦/ *xxi*

VERB ❋ Tone: H ► To be present: abstract entity (courage, strength) or concrete entity (beard). • 有，拥有（抽象特征：有力量，有勇气，或者具体事物，如：有胡须；房子里有一个储藏室）。 ¶ **nɣ̣˩mi˩-qo˥ | tʰi˦-ʐi˥** • to remember, to keep in mind • 记住、记得（直译：‘心里存着’、‘心里有’） ¶ **(phonological elicitation) mɤ˦-ʐi˥** • NEG ～: not to be present; there is not any • 否定 ～：没有

ʐi˦ₐ /ʐi˦/ *xxi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: M_a ① ► To leak. • 漏（水） ¶ **mɣ̣˩-tɛo˦ ʐi˦** • to leak, to drip down • （水）往下漏 ② ► To flow (a river flows). • 流（河水流着） ¶ **mɣ̣˩-tɛo˦ ʐi˦** • to flow down (the water of a brook flows down) • （河）往下游流

ʐi˩ₐ 1 /ʐiˀ/ *xxiq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: L_b ① ► To clutch, to grasp, to grab. • 拿，捉（捉鸡） ¶ **æ̃˩ ʐi˦** • to catch a chicken • 捉鸡 ¶ **æ̃ˀ | le˦-ʐi˩** • to catch a chicken • 捉鸡 ¶ **hĩ˦ ʐi˥** • to grab someone • 抓人 ¶ **ʁæ˦ ʐi˦** • 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 ¶ **tso˦~tso˦ ʐi˥** • to bring something • 带东西过来 ¶ **le˦-ʐi˩ | po˩-jo˦** • to bring something along, to pick something and bring it along • 拿（东西），带过来

ʐi˩ₐ 2 /ʤɯ˦ ʐi˩/ *xxi* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: ʐi˥)

CLASSIFIER ❋ Tone: L_b ► Family. • 家庭（一户人） ¶ **hĩ˦ | ʤɯ˦-ʐi˩** • a family • 一家人 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦-ʐi˥** • this family • 这家 ¶ **ŋwæ˦-qʰɣ̣˦, | tsʰe˦ɲi˦-ʐi˩** • Five hamlets, twelve families! (A summary of the statistics of the village of /ə˦la˦-ʁwɤ#˥/.) • 五个村落，十二个家庭！（阿拉瓦村的人口简介） ¶ **ʤɯ˦-ʐi˩ ɲi˩-ze˩ mæ˩!** • They're from the same family! (A sentence that concludes a reflection about two words, that aimed to determine whether they have the same vowels and consonants: the same segmental composition. The meaning is different, the tones are different, but otherwise the two words are alike: they share the same consonants and vowels. They form a coherent set: a family.) • 它们属于同一家！（这句话总结了对两个词的思考，目的是确定它们是否有相同的元音和辅音：相同的音段组成。意思不同，声调不同，但除此之外，这两个词是相同的：它们有相同的辅音和元音。它们就像一家的人一样近。） ¶ **ʤɯ˦-ʁwɤ˦, | ʤɯ˦-ʐi˩ʝi˩.** • The whole village was one family. (A summary of the operating principle of the collectivized economy.) • 整个村庄就成为一个家庭（集体化经济运行原则的概括）。

ʐiˀ /–/ *xxiq*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM? LH? ► Building; houses. • 房屋 ¶ **ʐi˩ tsʰiˀ, | æ̃˩ tsʰi˥** • to build a house, to build a home (set phrase) • 建房立家（固定词语） ¶ **ʐi˩ tʰɣ̣ˀ** *xxiq tu* • 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） ¶ **ʐi˩ qʰæˀ** • to demolish a house ◈ **(tonology)** This expression, coined by the investigator, is accepted by Mrs. Latami. It illustrates the fact that the tonal combination observed in the phrase 'to build a house' is also found in another phrase that has 'house' as its object. The phrase is admittedly unusual, but since it is synchronically acceptable, it counts as additional evidence in favour of the analysis of the lexical tone of the monosyllabic root as either LM or LH. • 拆房子 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦-ʐiˀ** • this family • 这家 ¶ **‡ʐi˩ hwæ˦** • ‡to buy a house (example coined by the investigator, to investigate the monosyllable's potential to combine with other verbs, and its tone category; this example was refused by Mrs. Latami) • 买房（这个例子是调查者构造的，拉他咪女士确定是不可以说的。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。） ¶ **la˦tʰa˦mi˦=ɻ˥, | ze˩ ʐi˦ ɲi˥?** • Where is the house of the Latami family? (Context: an outsider comes to the village of Alawua, looking for the house of Latami Dashi, whose songs he has heard; in the village, he asks where the family lives.) • 拉他咪家在哪里？（情景：一个喜欢拉他咪达石写的歌的游客来阿拉瓦村，找拉他咪家。）

ʐiˀ /ʐiˀ/ *xxiq* (Gi: same, Jj: ʒyˀ)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LH ► Monkey, ape. • 猴子 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʐi˩ dzɯ˥-ze˩** • ...has eaten (a/the) monkey • 吃了猴子 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʐi˩ hwæ˥-ze˩** • ...has bought (a/the) monkey • 买了猴子 ❋ Classifier: $mi˩_b$

ʐi˦˩ /ʐi˦˩/ *xxiq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: MH ► To sleep. • 睡觉 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-ʐi˦˩** • ACCOMP ～ • 实施～ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-ʐi˦-ze˥** • AC-

COMP ~ PFV: has slept, has gone to sleep • 实施 ~ 整体体：睡觉了 ¶ **æ˩ ʑi˧-ze˥** • the chicken has gone to sleep • 鸡睡觉了 ¶ **le˧-ʑi˧-bi˥-ze˩!** • (I'm) going to sleep! • 要睡觉了！ ¶ **le˧-ʑi˧, | ʑi˧-mɤ˥-tʰɑ˩!** • Were I to try to sleep, I would not be able to! / I would like to sleep, but I can't! (Context: an elderly person complains of headaches; it is suggested that they go for a nap.) • 想睡，但睡不了！（语境：一位老人头痛，人家建议他去小睡一会儿。） ¶ **pʰæ˧tɕi˥-zo˩-ŋɯ˩ | my˩zo˩-qɑ˥ ʑi˩** • The young man sleeps with the young woman. (This phrasing refers rather bluntly to sexual intercourse, and is considered extremely rude.) • 小伙子跟年轻女人睡！（庸俗说法） ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) ʑi35

ʑi˧dy˧ /ʑi˧dy˧/ *xxiddu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ① ► The household. • 家 ¶ **ɖɯ˧-ʑi˩dy˩** • a household • 一家人，包括所有成员 ¶ **ɑ˩ʁo˧-ʑi˧dy˧ ʝi˧** • to take care of the house, to look after the household, to be in charge of the household • 管家 ❁ Classifier: ⌊ɯ˧ᵦ ② ► The entire farmhouse, comprising the main house and the other buildings. • 农舍，包括院子、人住的楼、动物住的楼等 ❁ Classifier: ⌊ɯ˧ᵦ

ʑi˧dy˧ʝi˧-hĩ#˥ /ʑi˧dy˧ʝi˧hĩ˧/ *xxiddu yihin* (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► The person in charge of the house, the master or mistress of the house. • 一家之主、家长

ʑi˩hỹ#˥ /ʑi˩hỹ˥/ *xxihun* (Jj: ʑy˩hỹ#˥ ≈ ʑi˩hỹ#˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ► Body hair (of humans). • 人身上的毛 ◈ (**semantics**) Literally "monkey hair". ❁ Classifier: kʰɯ˩ᵦ ❁ Morphological makeup: ʑi˥, hỹ˥

ʑi˩ʝi˥ /ʑi˩ʝi˥/ *xxiyi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM? LH? LM+#H? ► Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: "*xxiyi*". • 达巴《移耶》经。

ʑi˧kɣ˧wo˧ /ʑi˧kɣ˧wo˧/ *xxigowo* (Gi: ʑi˧qʰwɤ˧-ʁo˧qʰwɤ˩, Da: ʑi˧ kˢwɑ˧ ʁu˧ to˩, Jj: ʑi˧qʰwɤ˧-ʁu#˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Roof. • 房顶 ❁ Classifier: tsʰi˩

ʑi˩-kʰɣ˥ 1 /ʑi˩kʰɣ˥/ *xxiku* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► Year of the Monkey. • 猴年 ❁ Morphological makeup: ʑi˥, kʰɣ˥

ʑi˩-kʰɣ˥ 2 /ʑi˩kʰɣ˥/ *xxiq kuq*

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► Born in the year of the Monkey. • 属猴

ʑi˧mi˧ /ʑi˧mi˧/ *xximi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ① ► The main building of the house, of the farm: the building where the hearth is located. • 家里有火塘的那个房子（"祖母房"）。汉语音译：'依咪'。 ❁ Classifier: ⌊ɯ˧ᵦ ② ► The entire house, the entire farm. • 整个家园

ʑi˩mi#˥ /ʑi˩mi˥/ *xximi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ► Female monkey. • 母猴 ❁ Classifier: mi˩ᵦ

ʑi˧mɣ˥ /ʑi˧mɣ˥/ *xximu* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: ʑi˧mɣ˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Dream. • 梦 ¶ **ʑi˧mɣ˧ qʰwɤ˥** • to have a dream • 做梦 ¶ **ʑi˧mɣ˧ sɯ˧** • to sleep-walk (somnambulism); also: to speak in one's dreams • 梦游，梦呓 ¶ **njɤ˧ | ə˧hwɤ˧ | ʑi˧mɣ˥ | mɤ˧-dʑɤ˩!** • I have not had good dreams yesterday night! / I had a nightmare yesterday night! • 我昨天做了恶梦！ ❁ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥ₐ ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) ʑi55mĩ22

ʑi˧mɣ˧ qʰwɤ˥ /ʑi˧mɣ˧ qʰwɤ˥/ *Xximu khuaq*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: "*Xximu khuaq*", 'to dream'. "This is an important component of funeral rituals. '*Xximu*' means 'dream', and '*khuaq*' means 'broken, bad', hence 'nightmare, unknown dream'. Through this Dream Scripture, we can see the psychology, imagination, and understanding of the concept of death of the Na's ancestors. The Dream Scripture mainly consists of a list of omens of death. It aims to make sense of phenomena that seem absurd and bizarre on the surface – as absurd as the fate of a loved one who suddenly becomes unable to speak, hear, or see due to an unseen illness, and finally passes away, leaving the living in acute distress." (Latami Wangyong) • 达巴《梦经》，音译为《日穆垮》经或《日目垮》经。直译：'做梦'。"这是葬礼仪式中的一个重要经典。"日穆"是梦的意思，"垮"是破碎、坏的意思，是做噩梦、不详之梦。通过这部梦经，可以看出摩梭先民的心理、意识、想象、联想以及对死亡观念的理解。整部《梦经》主要罗列的是死亡的诸多特殊预兆以及一系列表面看来荒诞离奇，其实却合情合理的现象。当一个活生生的亲人突然之间由于看不见、摸不着的病痛，口不能言、耳不能听、眼不能看，最后悄然离开。活着的人们就会因极度的恐惧而心生许许多多的联想和想象。如一个人上山打猎被野兽伤害，便认为这人得罪了某位神灵，把伤人的野兽拟人化，夸张出很多惊人的事实，借此产生敬畏心理并将它化为图腾。"（拉他咪王勇） ❁ Morphological makeup: ʑi˧mɣ˥

ʑi˧ŋɤ˥ /ʑi˧ŋɤ˥/ *xxinge* (Gi: dʑi˧ŋɤ˧, Jj: dzɯ˧ŋɤ˧)

VERB ❁ Tone: H# ► To doze off, to nod. • 打瞌睡

¶ (phonological elicitation) **ʑi˧ŋɤ˥-ze˩** • ~ PFV: has dozed off • ~ 整体体：打瞌睡了

ʑi˧ŋɥ˥ /ʑi˧ŋɥ˥/ *xxingu* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H# ► To sleep. • 睡觉 **¶ le˧-ʑi˧ŋɥ˥** • ACCOMP ~ • 实施 ~ **¶ ʑi˧ŋɥ˥-ho˩** • is going to sleep; is sleepy • 要睡觉了；困了 **¶ ə˧hwɤ˧ | mɤ˧-ʑi˧ŋɥ˥-ze˩!** • You've got dark circles! (Literally: "You didn't sleep last night!") • 你有黑眼圈！（字面意思："你昨晚没睡！"）

ʑi˩pʰɥ#˥ /ʑi˩pʰɥ˥/ *xxipu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ► Male monkey. • 公猴 ❁ Classifier: mi˩$_b$

ʑi˧qʰwɤ˧ /ʑi˧qʰwɤ˧/ *xxikhua* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Building; houses. • 房屋 **¶ ʑi˧qʰwɤ˧ gɥ˩** • to build a building • 建房 **¶ ʑi˧qʰwɤ˧ tsʰi˥** • to build a house • 建房 **¶ ʑi˧qʰwɤ˧-lɑ˧ 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。） **¶ ʑi˧qʰwɤ˧ ʈʂʰɥ˩** • to paint a house • 给房子刷颜色（直译：'染房'） **¶ ʑi˧qʰwɤ˧ tɕʰi˧-hĩ˧ kʰɥ˥mi˩** • watchdog • 看门狗 **¶ ʑi˧qʰwɤ˧ tɕʰi˧-hĩ˧ kʰɥ˥** • watchdog • 看门狗 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧$_b$

ʑi˧ʁæ˥$ /ʑi˧ʁæ˥/ *xxihrae*

NOUN ❁ Tone: H$ ► The back of the house, the space behind the house. • 房屋的上后方 **¶ ɲi˧ʈʂæ˧ʑi˧-ʁo˧tʰo˥, | ʑi˧ʁæ˧ ɲi˥ mæ˩!** • The place behind the two-storey building is called 'ʑi˧ʁæ˥$'! • 两层楼房后面（这块地方）叫做"房屋的上后方"！／房屋背后（这块地方）叫做"房屋的上后方"！ ❁ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥$_a$

ʑi˧ʁo˥$ /ʑi˧ʁo˥/ *xxiwo* (Da: same, Jj: ʑi˧ʁo#˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H$ ► Bed. • 床 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˥$_a$

ʑi˧-tʰo˩ /ʑi˧tʰo˩/ *xxito*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► behind the house (the place where there is a vegetable garden) • 家后院（菜园的地方）

ʑi˩zo#˥ /ʑi˩zo˥/ *xxisso*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+#H ► Infant monkey, infant ape. • 小猴子 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧$_b$

ʐ̩

ʐ̩ /ʐ̩!/ *r-r-r*

IDEOPHONE ✺ Tone: 0 ► Rumbling sound of heavy loads carried over a wooden floor, of lorries... Brrroom! • 形声词：轰隆隆！（拉很重的物品在地板上的隆隆声，卡车的隆隆声）◈ (**phonology**) The transcription adopted is [ʐ̩] rather than [ʐɯ], because it is not a complete syllable. A complete syllable has a 'more consonantal' part at the beginning and a 'more vowel-like' part at the end.

ʐæ˧ /ʐæ˧/ *rae*

ADJECTIVE ✺ Tone: M ► Tall and big; great; impressive. • 高大 ¶ **ʐæ˧ | ʐwæ˥** • very tall and big • 很高大 ¶ **ʐæ˧-ni˩gɣ˩** • tall and big; great; impressive • 高大 ¶ **hĩ˧ | ʈʂʰɯ˧-ɣ˧, | ʐæ˧-ni˩gɣ˩!** • This person looks impressive / tall and big! • 这人很高大！ ¶ **ʐæ˧-ni˩ | mɤ˧-gɣ˧** • not tall, not impressive, not great-looking • 个子不高

ʐæ˧ₐ /ʐæ˧/ *rae* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✺ Tone: M_a ① ► To laugh. • 笑 ⊡ See also: ʐæ˩~ʐæ˩ ② ► To laugh at; to be impertinent; to deride, to make fun of (people). • 嘲笑别人、出言不逊 ¶ **hĩ˧ ʐæ˩** • to make fun of other people • 嘲笑人家 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-ʐæ˧-ze˧** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has made fun (of others) • 实施～整体体：出言不逊了

ʐæ˩ᵦ /ʐæ˥/ *raeq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✺ Tone: L_b ► To mix. • 搅拌合混 ◈ (**morphemic make-up**) The word is generally used in reduplicated form: ʐæ˧~ʐæ˩. ⊡ See also: ʐæ˧~ʐæ˩

ʐæ˥ /ʐæ˥/ *raeq* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ✺ Tone: LH ► Leopard, panther (these two terms are homonymous in English). • 豹子 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʐæ˩ dzɯ˩-ze˩** • ...ate (a/the) leopard • 吃了豹子 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʐæ˩ hwæ˧-ze˩** • ...bought (a/the) leopard • 买了豹子 ✺ Classifier: pʰo˥ₐ

ʐæ˩mi#˩ /ʐæ˩mi˩/ *raemi*

NOUN ✺ Tone: LM+#H ► Female leopard. • 母豹子 ¶ **ʐæ˩mi˧-ʐæ˩zo˩** • female leopard and male leopard • 母豹子与公豹子 ✺ Classifier: pʰo˥ₐ

ʐæ˩pʰɣ˧ /ʐæ˩pʰɣ˩/ *raepu*

NOUN ✺ Tone: LM ► Male leopard. • 公豹子 ¶ **ʐæ˩pʰɣ˧-ʐæ˩mi˩** • male leopard and female leopard • 公豹子与母豹子 ✺ Classifier: pʰo˥ₐ

ʐæ˩sɯ˩ /ʐæ˩sɯ˥/ *raesi* (Gi, Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ✺ Tone: L ► Rough felt made only of sheep wool. One drapes it over one's shoulders as an outdoor protection from the cold. • 披毡 ¶ (Da) **ʐæ˩sɯ˩-ʈʰæ˩qʰwɤ˧** • felt skirt ◈ (**dialectology**) Mrs. Latami rejects this phrase: there is no such thing as felt skirts in traditional Na (Mosuo) costume. • 披毡短裙 ✺ Classifier: ʅɯ˥ₐ

ʐæ˩sɯ˩-kʰwæ˩ɻæ˧ /ʐæ˩sɯ˩kʰwæ˩ɻæ˩/ *raesi khuae'er* (Gi: same, Jj: ʐæ˩sɯ˩kʰu˩ɻæ˧)

NOUN ► Felt mat. • 毡子（真正的毡子）做的垫子 ✺ Classifier: tsʰi˩ₐ 1 ✺ Morphological makeup: ʐæ˩sɯ˩, kʰwæ˧ɻæ#˩

ʐæ˩ʂæ˧ /ʐæ˩ʂæ˩/ *reshae*

ADJECTIVE ✺ Tone: LM ► Far, distant. • 远 ◈ (**etymology**) The word is probably made up of /ʂæ/ 'long' and /ʐɣ/ 'path'. The Wujiao dialect arguably offers evidence that is relevant to this point. ¶ (Da) **no˧ | ʈʂʰɯ˧ | ə˧-ʐæ˩ʂæ˩? | dʐɤ˩kʰwɤ˧ ə˩-di˩? | — dʐɤ˥ | dʐɤ˩kʰwɤ˧ mɤ˧-di˩! | mɤ˧-ʐæ˩ʂæ˩!** • Are you distant from him? Is there distance (between you)? — There is not much distance to speak of! We are not distant! (=we are close friends) • 你们之间有距离吗？（=你们很熟吗？／你们很亲吗？）— 没什么距离！（我们）比较近，不远！

ʐæ˩tsɯ˥ /ʐæ˩tsɯ˥/ *rezi* (Da: ʐɤ˩tɕi˧)

NOUN ✺ Tone: LM+MH# ► Path, trail. • 小路、径道 ¶ **ʐæ˩tsɯ˧-ʐɤ˩mi˩** • small trail • 径道 ✺ Classifier: kʰɯ˩ᵦ

ʐæ˧ɣ˩-tʰɣ˩ /ʐæ˧ɣ˩tʰɣ˩/ *raevu tu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

VERB ✺ Tone: L#- ► To joke, to crack a joke. • 开玩笑 ¶ **ʐæ˧ɣ˩-tʰɣ˩ | ʐwæ˥** • to crack jokes all the time, to make lots of jokes • 开很多玩笑、一直开玩笑 ¶ **ʐæ˧ɣ˩-tʰɣ˩-hĩ˩ ʐwɤ˩** • to crack a joke • 开个玩笑 ⊡ See also: ʐæ˧ₐ

ʐæ˩zo#˩ /ʐæ˩zo˩/ *raesso*

NOUN ✺ Tone: LM+#H ► Leopard cub, baby leopard. • 小豹子 ¶ **ʐæ˩zo˧-ʐæ˩mi˩** • baby leopard and female leopard • 小豹子与母豹子 ✺ Classifier: ʅɯ˧ᵦ

ʐæ˩~ʐæ˩ /ʐæ˧ʐæ˩/ *raerae* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✺ Tone: H- ① ► To laugh (reduplicated form). • 笑（重叠形式） ¶ **hĩ˧ ʐæ˧~ʐæ˩ kʰɯ˩** • to make people laugh, to amuse people • 让大家笑一笑 ¶ **zo˧hɣ̃˩ | hĩ˧ ʐæ˧~ʐæ˩ kʰɯ˩** • The kids make people laugh • 孩

子们把大家逗笑了。 ② ► To laugh at; to be impertinent; to deride, to make fun of (people) (reduplicated form). • 嘲笑别人、出言不逊（重叠形式） ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **le˦-ʐæ˥~ʐæ˩** • ACCOMP ~ RED • 笑一笑（别人） ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **le˦-ʐæ˥~ʐæ˩-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ RED PFV • 嘲笑了 ✵ Morphological makeup: ʐæ˦$_{a}$

ʐæ˦~ʐæ˥ /ʐæ˦ʐæ˥/ *raerae* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: H# ► To mix (reduplicated form). • 搅拌合混（重叠形式） ¶ **le˦-ʐæ˦~ʐæ˥** • ACCOMP ◈ **(phonology)** Phonetic realization is close to [læ˦-ʐæ˦~ʐæ˥]. • 实施～：搅拌 ✵ Morphological makeup: ʐæ˩$_{b}$

ʐæ˦~ʐæ˩-di˩ /ʐe˦/ *raeraeddi*

NOUN ✵ Tone: -L ► Jokes, funny talk. • 笑话，好笑的话 ✵ Morphological makeup: ʐæ˥~ʐæ˩, -di˩

ʐe˥ 1 /ʐe˦/ *rei* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Arrow. • 箭 ✵ Classifiers: kʰɯ˩$_{b}$, ʅɯ˦$_{b}$

ʐe˥ 2 /ʐe˦/ *rei* (Da: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Rainy season (summer and autumn: from the 3rd to the 8th month of the lunar calendar). • 雨季（夏天至秋天：三月份至八月份）

ʐe˥$_{a}$ /ɖɯ˦ ʐe˥/ *rei*

CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: H$_{a}$ ► Classifier for quarters of preserved meat. • 量词：熏肉（一块）

ʐe˦ʐ̩#˥ /ʐe˦ʔʐ̩˦/ *rei'eun*

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ① ► Arrow. • 箭 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **ʐe˦ʐ̩˦ | ɖɯ˦-kʰɯ˩** • an arrow • 一枝箭 ¶ **(phonological elicitation)** **ʐe˦ʐ̩˦ | ɖɯ˦-ʅɯ˦** • an arrow • 一枝箭 ✵ Classifiers: kʰɯ˩$_{b}$, ʅɯ˦$_{b}$ ② ► A family, a lineage (metaphorical sense for 'an arrow'). • 一个家族 ¶ **ʐe˦ʐ̩˦ | ɖɯ˦-ʐ̩˦** • a family, a lineage • 一个家族 ✵ Classifier: ʐ̩˦$_{b}$

ʐe˦ʈæ˥-ɬi˩ /ʐe˦ʈæ˥ɬi˩/ *reidaelhi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: H#-L ► 11th month. • 十一月 ¶ **na˩ ʐe˦ʈæ˥, | bɤ˦ kʰɣ˩ ʂɯ˩!** • The eleventh month for the Na is already the New Year for the Pumi! / November for the Na is already the New Year for the Pumi! (A saying that highlights a difference in the calendar between the Na and the Pumi.) • 摩梭人的十一月已是普米族的新年！（这句话突出了摩梭和普米在历法上的差异。）

ʐe˦ɣ#˥ /ʐe˦ɣ˦/ *reivu*

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Castrated ox, neutered ox, steer. • 阉牛 ✵ Classifier: pʰo˥$_{a}$

ʐe˦zo#˥ /ʐe˦zo˦/ *reisso*

NOUN ✵ Tone: #H ► Arrow. • 箭 ¶ **ʐe˦zo˦ | ɖɯ˦-kʰɯ˩** • one arrow • 一枝箭

ʐe˩ʐe˦-bæ˩bæ˩ /ʐe˩ʐe˦bæ˩bæ˩/ *reirei bbaebbae* (La: je˩ʐe˦-bæ˩bæ˩)

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM-L ► Wild cotton (literally: "Westerners' flower"). • 野棉花（直译：'洋人花'） ✵ Morphological makeup: jɤ˩ʐe˦, bæ˩bæ˩ 1 It may be that an earlier form */jɤ˩ʐe˦-bæ˩bæ˩/ became /ʐe˩ʐe˦-bæ˩bæ˩/ through vowel harmony. In view of the high variability of forms for the word 'Western, foreign', it is also conceivable that this compound had a form /ʐe˩ʐe˦/ and not /jɤ˩ʐe˦/ as its determiner from the outset, or perhaps a form /je˩ʐe˦/. In the latter case, the evolution towards the current form /ʐe˩ʐe˦-bæ˩bæ˩/ would have consisted in regularizing the exception constituted by the borrowed syllable /je/, by identifying it with a syllable that is well attested in the system: /ʐe/.

ʐe˩ʐe˦-læ˦tsɯ˥ /ʐe˩ʐe˦læ˦tsɯ˥/ *reirei laezi*

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM-H# ► One of the three main types of plants used for pig fodder. • 喂猪的牧草

ʐɤ˦$_{b}$ /ʐɤ˦/ *re* (Jj: same)

VERB ✵ Tone: M$_{b}$ ► To raise (animals, or children); to care for (the elderly). • 饲养（动物）、养（孩子）、管（老人） ¶ **bo˩ ʐɤ˦** • to raise pigs • 养猪 ¶ **ʐwæ˦zo˦ ʐɤ˦** • to raise colts • 养小马 ▣ See also: zo˦ʐɤ#˥

ʐɤ˩$_{a}$ /ʐɤ˥/ *req*

ADJECTIVE ✵ Tone: L$_{a}$ ► Clean. • 干净 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦ | ʐɤ˩-hĩ˩ ɲi˥** • It is clean • 这是干净的 ¶ **mɤ˦-ʐɤ˩** • NEG ～: not clean, dirty • 否定～：不干净

ʐɤ˩$_{c}$ /ɖɯ˦ ʐɤ˩/ *re*

CLASSIFIER ✵ Tone: L$_{c}$ ► Classifier for lines and patterns (in weaving, drawing, painting...). • 量词：图案（画画或织布）（一个）

ʐɤ˧ /ʐɤ˧/ *req* (Da: same)

NOUN ✵ Tone: LM ► Road (monosyllable). • 路（单音节） ✵ Classifier: kʰɯ˩$_{b}$ (CLF for elongated objects)

ʐɤ˩mi˩ /ʐɤ˩mi˧/ *remi* (Da, Jj: same, Gi: ʐe˩mi˩)

NOUN ✵ Tone: L ① ► Road. • 路 ¶ **ʐɤ˩mi˩-qo˥** • on the road, on the way • 路上 ¶ **ʐɤ˩mi˩-qo˥, | hĩ˦ se˦!** • People are walking on the road/path! • 路上有人走！ ¶ **hĩ˦ | ɖɯ˦-ɣ˦~ɖɯ˦-ɣ˦ | le˦-se˥, | ʐɤ˩mi˩ tsɤ˧!** • People walk, one after the other, and they create a path! (Context: when people go to fell trees on the mountain, where there was no path before, their passage open a new path,

whose traces remain visible and may become a customary path.) • 路是人走出来的！ ❁ Classifier: kʰɯ˩b ② ► Remi, one of the seven *ddabe* da˧pɤ˧ classic epics. 'Remi' means 'the Way'. When a Na (Mosuo) person passes away, the *ddabe* has to see off his or her soul and guide him or her back to the place where his or her ancestors lived. When performing this ceremony, the *ddabe* firstly recites down from the place where the ancestors lived, and progresses all the way to the village of the soul who has just left the human world. Then he recites the sequence of places the other way round: from the village where this soul lived to the ancestral land. There are five different routes for sending souls back, depending on different ancestries. (Information supplied by Latami Wangyong.) • 达巴口诵经典《仁咪经》。拉他咪王勇解释：《仁咪经》意思是《指路经》。当一个摩梭人离开人世后，达巴就要为其灵魂送行，指引他（她）回到祖先生活的地方。在举行这个仪式时，达巴首先从祖先居住地念下来，一直找到刚离开人世的这个灵魂的村庄，最后又从这个灵魂所居住的村长念诵到祖先地。由于流传地域不同，《仁咪经》有五条不同的送魂线路。

ʐɤ˩ni˥ /ʐɤ˩ni˥/ *reni* (Jj: same, Gi: ʐɤ˩ni˧, Da: ʐe˩ni˥, Dd: ni˥)
ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L+MH# ► Near. • 近

ʐɤ˩qo˩ /ʐɤ˩qo˥/ *regho*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Calf. • 小牛 ▣ See also: ʝi˩di˩-mi˥ ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b

ʐɤ˩qo˩-zo˩ /ʐɤ˩qo˩zo˥/ *reghosso*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Calf. • 小牛 ▣ See also: ʐɤ˩qo˩, ʝi˩di˩-mi˥ ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˧b

ʐɤ˩ se˩ zo˩ /ʐɤ˩se˩zo˥/ *reseisso*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ① ► Traveller, person who travels. • 旅人。 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧ ② ► Caravan merchant: person who does commerce by caravans. • 商队商人：走马帮的人 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧ ❁ Morphological makeup: ʐɤ˥, se˥ 1, zo˥

ʐɤ˩ta˥ /ʐɤ˩ta˥/ *Reda*
NOUN ❁ Tone: LM? LH? LM+#H? ► Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: "*Reda*". • 达巴《绕搭》经。

ʐɤ˩ʐɤ˥ /ʐɤ˩ʐɤ˥/ *rere* (Gi: ʐɤ˩ʐɤ˧, Da: ʐɤ˥)
NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► Lines, pattern. • 花纹、图案 ¶ **ʐɤ˩ʐɤ˧ tʰi˧-di˥** • with lines/patterns / there are lines/patterns • 有花纹 ¶ (Gi) **ba˩la˥ | ʈʰɯ˧-ʅɯ˥-bi˩ | ʐɤ˩ʐɤ˧ tʰi˧-di˥** • There are lines/patterns on this piece of clothing. • 这衣服上面有花纹。 ❁ Classifier: ʐɤ˩c

ʐo˩ /ʐo˧/ *roq* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: ʐo˥)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Noon; lunch. • 中午 ¶ **ʐo˩ dzɯ˥** • to have lunch • 吃午饭

ʐo˩a 1 /ʐo˥/ *roq* (Jj, Dd: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: La ► To swing back and forth. • 甩来甩去 ¶ **ɖɯ˧-ʐo˩-ʐ̩˩** • to swing back and forth • 甩来甩去 ▣ See also: ʐo˩~ʐo˥

ʐo˩a 2 /ʐo˥/ *roq* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: La ► Light. • 轻 ¶ **ʐo˩-tɕʰæ˩ɻæ˥ (ʐo˩-tɕʰæ˩ɻæ˥-gɣ˩)** • very light • 轻飘飘

ʐo˩dzɯ˩ /ʐo˩dzɯ˥/ *roq zzi* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
VERB ❁ Tone: L ► To eat lunch. • 吃午饭 ¶ **ʐo˩ dzɯ˥** • to have lunch • 吃午饭 ¶ **ʐo˩ dzɯ˩-se˥** • afternoon (the time after one has eaten lunch) • 下午（直译：'吃完午饭'。下午是吃完午饭那段时间。）

ʐo˩~ʐo˥ /ʐo˩ʐo˥/ *roro*
VERB ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► To swing. • 摔、摇摆 ◈ (**tonology**) The tonal behavior of the monosyllable and that of the reduplicated disyllable that corresponds to it transparently at the semantic level are not consistent at the phonological level. The reduplicated form suggests a monosyllable with an MH tone, but the form ɖɯ˧-ʐo˩-ʐ̩˩ (which is the only acceptable one) leads to the conclusion that the monosyllable carries La tone. However, the expected tonal pattern in reduplication for the La tone is M.H. The link between monosyllable and disyllable (reduplicated form) seems to be lost in terms of synchronic phonology. ¶ **ʐo˩~ʐo˧-ze˥** • ~ RED PFV • ~ 重叠 整体体 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˧-ʐo˩~ʐo˩** • ACCOMP ~ RED • 实施～重叠 ¶ **le˧-ʐo˩~ʐo˩ | le˧-ʐo˩~ʐo˩** • To swing to and fro. The form with accomplished prefix is typically said twice, adding repetition to reduplication. Both are in keeping with the repetitive nature of the process of swinging. • 来回摆动。与摆动过程的重复性一致，带有完成前缀的形式通常会说两次。 ¶ **ʐo˩~ʐo˧ bi˧** • ~ IMMEDIATE.FUT ◈ (**tonology**) The observed tonal pattern is L.M.M, and not L.M.H as might have been expected in the purely phonological perspective of an MH pattern unfolding over two syllables (which, in this case, would have yielded L.M.H). • ~ 近将来 ❁ Morphological makeup: ʐo˩a 1

ʐ̩˧ /ʐ̩˥/ *reu*
VERB ❁ Tone: M ► Creased, crumpled (clothes). • 皱

（衣服） ¶ **ba˩la˩ ʐɻ˥(-ze˩)** • the clothes are creased • 衣服皱了 ⊡ See also: ʐɻ˩a, ʐɻ˧~ʐɻ˥

ʐɻ˩a /ʐɻ˩/ *reuq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: La ► To knead (dough). • 揉（面） ¶ **pɤ˩jɤ˧ ʐɻ˥** • to knead dough • 揉面 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ɖɯ˧-kʰwɤ˧ ʐɻ˥** • to knead a piece (of dough) ◈ (**phonology**) This combination was used to determine whether the verb belonged to the //L// category or the //LM// category. It establishes that the verb belongs to the //L// category. • 揉一块（面团） ⊡ See also: ʐɻ˧~ʐɻ˥

ʐɻ˧bɤ#˥ /ʐɻ˧bɤ˧/ *Reubbe* (Da: ʐwa˧kʰɯ˧)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► The Pumi people of the mountains. • 高山普米族（永宁以北地区：木里等） ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧

ʐɻ˧di˩ /ʐɻ˧di˩/ *Reuddi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► The warm area on the banks of the Yangtze river: Fengke, Labai... • 金沙江边的地方（气候热）

ʐɻ˧hĩ#˥ /ʐɻ˧hĩ˧/ *Reuhin* (Da: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► One of the designations of the Pumi (ethnic group). • 普米族 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧

ʐɻ˧mɣ˧la˧di˩ /ʐɻ˧mɣ˧la˧di˩/ *Reumuladdi* (Da: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► The territory of the Pumi people on the banks of the Yangtze river. This area is perceived as less central and pleasant than Yongning. • 江边普米族地区（带偏见的说法） ¶ **ʐɻ˧mɣ˧la˧di˧ hĩ˥** • people from the Pumi territories • 普米族地区的人们 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˧

ʐɻ˧ɻ˥ /ʐɻ˧ɻ˥/ *ru'er* (Jj, Dd: same, Gi: ʐɣ˧lɣ˥gɣ˩, Da: ʐɣ˧gi˧)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: H# ► Square. • 正方形 ¶ **ʐɻ˧ɻ˥ ɲi˩.** • ~ COP • ~ 系动词 ¶ **ʐɻ˧ɻ˥-gɣ˩** • square • 方形的 ⊡ Antonym: to˩qo˩lɣ˥

ʐɻ˧~ʐɻ˥ /ʐɻ˧ʐɻ˥/ *reureu* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H# ① ► To knead (dough) (reduplicated form). • 揉（面）（重叠形式） ② ► To crease, to crumple, to wrinkle (reduplicated form). • 皱（衣服）（重叠形式） ¶ **le˧-ʐɻ˧~ʐɻ˥-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: it is creased, it got creased • 实施 ~ 整体体：被弄皱了，被弄皱皱的了 ❁ Morphological makeup: ʐɻ˩a

ʐɯ˥ /ʐɯ˧/ *ri* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: H ► Heavy. • 重 ¶ **ʐɯ˧-ʈʂʰæ˩ɻæ˩ (-gɣ˩)** • very heavy • 很重的

ʐɯ˧ /ʐɯ˧/ *ri* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► A term for all alcoholic beverages: fermented alcohol (chang [barley beer], rice wine, and various other brews), distilled alcohol, wine... From a cultural point of view, the connotations of the English word 'wine', as an element of banquets and rituals, are well suited to translating the Na term. Moreover, traditional beers and rice wines had a moderate alcohol content, like grape wine, whereas the English word 'alcohol' is suggestive of strong spirits (or medical or industrial uses of alcohol). However, the English word 'wine' has such strong associations with beverages made from grapes that the word 'alcohol' is used as a gloss, despite the unwanted connotations of this term. • 酒 ¶ **ʐɯ˧ pʰɣ˥** • to pour alcohol • 斟酒

ʐɯ˩dzi˥ /ʐɯ˩dzi˥/ *rizzee* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Cedar. • 杉树 ¶ **ʐɯ˩si˩** • cedar wood • 杉木 ❁ Classifier: dzi˩b

ʐɯ˧ dzɯ˧ /ʐɯ˧ dzɯ˧/ *Rizzi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M? #H? ► Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: "*Rizzi*". • 达巴《日紫》经。

ʐɯ˩gɣ˩ /ʐɯ˩gɣ˩/ *riggu* (Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Boat. • 船 ¶ **ʐɯ˩gɣ˩ dzi˩** • to sit in a boat • 坐船 ❁ Classifiers: ʅɯ˧b, na˧a

ʐɯ˧ hwɤ˩ /ʐɯ˧hwɤ˩/ *rife*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest at funerals: "*rife*", "passing on alcohol". The *ddabe* priest who performs the ritual carries a bowl of alcohol, which he symbolically passes on to the deceased. • 达巴祭酒经。音译为《日璜》或《日划》。直译：'递过酒'、'传酒'。达巴在葬礼上举行的仪式。达巴端着一碗酒，象征性地把酒递给死者。"这是一部葬礼中本氏族的亲人为逝者祭奠酒时念诵的经典。唱词抒情，寓意深远，缠绵悱恻，委婉动人"（拉他咪王勇）。 ❁ Morphological makeup: ʐɯ˧, hwɤ˩a

ʐɯ˧ʅɯ˧ /ʐɯ˧ʅɯ˧/ *relu* (Gi: same, Jj: ʐɯ˧lɣ˧)

VERB ❁ Tone: M ► To shake (of earth), earthquake. • 地震 ¶ **ʐɯ˧ʅɯ˧-ze˧!** • There is an earthquake! • 地震了！

ʐɯ˩-mo˥ /ʐɯ˩mo˥/ *rimo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► "mushroom of the cedar tree": a sort of mushroom often found close to cedar trees. • "杉树菌"：一种菌子 ¶ **tʰo˧mo˩-ʐɯ˩mo˩** • Pine-tree mushroom and cedar-tree mushroom • 松树菌与杉树菌 ⊡ See also: ʐɯ˩dzi˥

ʐɯ˩mɣ˧kɣ˧pɣ˥ /ʐɯ˩mɣ˧kɣ˧pɣ˥/ *Rimugubu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: LM+H#? LM+H$? ► Name of a ritual

carried out by the *ddabe* priest: "*Rimugubu*". • 达巴《日目估部》经：祭水神‘日目估’。（信息来源：拉他咪王勇）

ʐɯ˧na˩ /ʐɯ˧na˩/ *rina*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L# ► Strong liquor, high-quality spirits. • 醇酒，好酒

ʐɯ˩pe˧ /ʐɯ˩pe˥/ *rebei*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ► Japan. • 日本 ¶ **ʐɯ˩pe˧-hĩ#˥** • Japanese, person from Japan • 日本人 ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 日本

ʐɯ˧ʁæ˩ /ʐɯ˧ʁæ˩/ *rihrae* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: L# ► Drunk. • 醉 ¶ **ʐɯ˧ʁæ˩-ze˩** • ～ PFV: drunk • ～ 整体体：醉酒了 ❋ Morphological makeup: ʐɯ˧, ʁæ˩$_a$ 2

ʐɯ.ʁæ~ʐɯ.ʁæ /ʐɯ˩ʁæ˩~ʐɯ˧ʁæ˧/ *rihrae-rihrae*

IDEOPHONE ❋ Tone: 0 ► Ideophone that suggests dizziness: 'tipsy-turvy', 'swirly-whirly', 'dizzy-wizzy'. It is apparently based on a reduplicated form of the adjective 'drunk', to which an intonation pattern typical of ideophones is applied. • 表示头晕的拟声词：摇摇晃晃、晕晕乎乎。这个拟声词显然源于形容词‘醉’的重叠形式，并加入了拟声词特有的语调。 ¶ (Reward.68, 10.24397/pangloss-0004447#S68) ▣ See also: ʐɯ˧ʁæ˩

ʐɯ˩tse˧ /ʐɯ˩tse˥/ *rizei* (Da, Dd: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ► Mountain spirit. • 山神 ❋ Classifier: ɣ˧ ❋ Comparanda: (Pumi) ʑi22tsən51

ʐɯ˩tse˧-mæ˧ʂæ˩ /ʐɯ˩tse˧mæ˧ʂæ˩/ *rizei maeshae* (Dd: ʐɯ˩tse˧-mæ˩ʂæ˩)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM-L# ► Golden pheasant. • 锦鸡 ◈ In local Chinese dialect: 山扎拉 ▣ See also: ʐɯ˩tse˧

ʐɯ˩tsɯ˧ /ʐɯ˩tsɯ˥/ *rizi*

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM ► Days; life; time. • 日子 ¶ **ʐɯ˩tsɯ˧ʈʂɤ˧** • to look for an auspicious date (for building a house or other important project) • 算日子（为了选择吉利的一天） ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 日子

ʐɯ˩tsɯ˧-mɤ˩ʈʂʰɤ˩ /ʐɯ˩tsɯ˧mɤ˩ʈʂʰɤ˩/ *rizimeche* (Da: same, Jj: ɕi˧zɯ˧)

NOUN ❋ Tone: LM-L ► Mattress. • 褥子 ❋ Classifier: tsʰi˥$_a$ 1 ❋ Etymology: (Chinese loanword) 褥子

ʐɯ˧ʈʰɯ˩ /ʐɯ˧ʈʰɯ˩/ *ritee*

VERB ❋ Tone: L# ① ► To drink alcohol. • 喝酒。 ② ► To celebrate. • 庆祝。 ③ ► To celebrate a wedding (specific sense of the more general meaning 'to celebrate'). • 办婚礼。 ¶ **ʐɯ˧ʈʰɯ˩, | ha˧ dzɯ˧** • to hold a banquet; literally: to drink alcohol and eat food. The term is used to refer to the celebration of a wedding. • 举行宴会。字面意思：喝酒、吃饭。该词用于指婚礼庆典。 ❋ Morphological makeup: ʐɯ˧, ʈʰɯ˩$_b$

ʐɣ˧ 1 /ʐɣ˧/ *ru*

NOUN ❋ Tone: L? M? H? ► Task. This word is found exclusively in the set phrase lo˧ dʑo˧ ʐɣ˩ dʑo˩. • 事情、义务。目前为止，这个词仅出现在 lo˧ dʑo˧ ʐɣ˩ dʑo˩ 这个固定短语里。 ¶ **ʐɣ˧ dʑo˧** • There are some tasks (to be done) / there's some work • 有事情（要管）／有任务 ¶ **lo˧ dʑo˧ ʐɣ˩ dʑo˩, | tsɑ˧ | ʐwæ˥!** • There's some work and there are some tasks: it makes for a very busy time! (Set phrase) • 有活、有务：非常忙！／有工作，有任务：这是一段非常忙碌的时光！（固定短语） ▣ See also: lo˧

ʐɣ˧ 2 /ʐɣ˧/ *ru* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ❋ Tone: M? H#? ► Four. • 四 ¶ **ɖɯ˥, | ɲi˥, | so˧, | ʐɣ˧, | ŋwɤ˧, | qʰɣ˥, | ʂɯ˧, | hõ˥, | gɣ˧, | tsʰe˧** • Numbers from one to ten. • 数字从一到十。

ʐɣ˩$_a$ /ʐɣ˥/ *ruq* (Gi, Jj: same)

ADJECTIVE ❋ Tone: L$_a$ ► Delicious, good (to the taste). • 好吃

ʐɣ˥ /ʐɣ˥/ *ruq* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❋ Tone: MH ► To sew. • 缝 ¶ **ba˩la˩ ʐɣ˥** • To sew a garment: to make a garment by sewing. • 缝衣：缝制衣服。

ʐɣ˧bæ˧ /ʐɣ˧bæ˧/ *rubbae* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❋ Tone: M ► Snake, serpent. • 蛇 ¶ **ʐɣ˧bæ˧-ɣɯ˩** • snake skin • 蛇皮 ¶ **ʐɣ˧bæ˧ ɣɯ˩ pʰɣ˩** • The snake sheds skin / exuviates. • 蛇蜕皮 ¶ **ʐɣ˧bæ˧-ɣɯ˩kɯ˩** • Snake molt (skin shed by the snake), snake skin. The Na, who did not use snakeskin, did not make a clear distinction between snake molt and snakeskin, both of which were equally useless. • 蛇蜕，蛇皮。不使用蛇皮的摩梭人，并没有明确区分蛇蜕和蛇皮，两者同样无用。 ❋ Classifier: mi˩$_b$

ʐɣ˧bæ˧-bɣ˧-ha#˥ /ʐɣ˧bæ˧bɣ˧ha˧/ *rubbae bbu ha*

NOUN ❋ Tone: #H ► One of the three types of pig fodder. • 能喂给猪的三种草之一 ❋ Classifier: qa˩$_c$ (CLF for armfuls, for large bundles: a bundle of fodder) ❋ Morphological makeup: ʐɣ˧bæ˧, =bɣ˧, ha˥ The expression 'snake's food' seems to be motivated by the fact that this plant has fat, twisted leaves, reminiscent of a snake's body. The noun 'snake' appears in several plant names.

ʐɣ˧bæ˧-mi˩ /ʐɣ˧bæ˧mi˩/ *rubbaemi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: -L ► Female snake. • 母蛇 ❁ Classifier: mi˩b

ʐɣ˦bæ˦-pʰɣ#˥ /ʐɣ˦bæ˦pʰɣ˦/ *rubbaepu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Male snake. • 公蛇 ❁ Classifier: mi˩b

ʐɣ˦bæ˦-zo#˥ /ʐɣ˦bæ˦zo˦/ *rubbaesso*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Baby snake. • 小蛇 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b

ʐɣ˦bæ˦-ʐɣ˦qʰɑ#˥ /ʐɣ˦bæ˦ʐɣ˦qʰɑ˦/ *rubbaerukha*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Jack-in-the-pulpit, *Arisaema consanguineum* (a type of flowering plant). • 天南星

ʐɣ˦dzi˩ /ʐɣ˦dzi˩/ *ruzzee* (Gi, Jj: same, Dd: ʐɣ˦dzɯ˩kʰæ˩pʰɣ˩ɻ˩)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Willow tree. • 柳树，杨柳 ❁ Classifier: dzi˩b

ʐɣ˩ʃɯ˥ /ʐɣ˩ʃɯ˥/ *rulee* (Gi: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: LH ► Purlin: a large horizontal beam (in technical terms: a longitudinal, horizontal, structural member in a roof). • 檩支撑顶板的梁。具体而言，檩，亦称为桁，是建筑物中的水平结构件，平行于建筑物的正面，垂直于梁。屋檐的椽木，是垂直地架在檩之上的。 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b

ʐɣ˩-ɬi˩mi˩ /ʐɣ˩ɬi˩mi˥/ *rulhimi* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: ʐɣ˩-li˩mi˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► 4th month. • 四月

ʐɣ˦mi#˥ /ʐɣ˦mi˦/ *rumi* (Jj: same, Da: ʐu˥mi˥)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Granddaughter. • 孙女 ¶ **njɤ˦ | ʐɣ˦mi˦ | ɖɯ˦-ʃɯ˦ dʑo˦.** • I have a granddaughter. • 我有一个孙女。 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b

ʐɣ˩mi˩ /ʐɣ˩mi˥/ *rumi* (Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Bow (archery bow). • 弓 ❁ Classifier: nɑ˦a ❁ Comparanda: (Pumi) ʐi51

ʐɣ˦-ɲi˦-ʁo˦tʰo˥ /ʐɣ˦ɲi˦ʁo˦tʰo˥/ *runi woto* (Gi, Jj: same, Da: ʁu˩-so˩~so˦ ɖɯ˦-ɲi˥)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: H# ► In four days. • 四天以后

ʐɣ˦tsʰi˩ /ʐɣ˦tsʰi˩/ *rucee* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NUMERAL ❁ Tone: L# ► 40. • 四十

ʐɣ˦ɣ#˥ /ʐɣ˦ɣ˦/ *ruvu* (Da, Jj, Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Grandson. • 孙子 ¶ **njɤ˦ | ʐɣ˦ɣ˦ ɖɯ˦-ʃɯ˦ dʑo˦.** • I have a grandson. • 我有一个孙子。 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b

ʐɣ˦ɣ˥-ʐɣ˩mi˩ /ʐɣ˦ɣ˥ʐɣ˩mi˩/ *ruvu rumi* (Jj: same, Gi: ʐe˦ɣ#˥, Da: ʐu˦ɣ˥-ʐu˩mi˩)

NOUN ❁ Tone: H#- ► Grandchildren. • 孙子孙女

ʐɣ˦-zo#˥ /ʐɣ˦zo˦/ *russo*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Small bow (archery bow). • 小弓 ❁ Classifier: nɑ˦a

ʐwæ˥ /ʐwæ˦/ *ruae* (Gi, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Horse. • 马 ¶ **dʐɯ˩ʁo˩-ʐwæ˩** • wild horse • 野马 ¶ **o-ho-ho! ʐwæ˦-ɳɯ˩ | dzɯ˦-po˦-hɯ˥-ze˩!** • Oops! The horse scoffed the lot! • 啊呀嚯！马把饲料都吃光了！ ❁ Classifier: ɣ˦

ʐwæ˦a /ʐwæ˦/ *ruae* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: Ma ► To weigh (with scales). • 称 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) mɤ˦-ʐwæ˦** • NEG ~: not to weigh • 否定～：不称 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-ʐwæ˦-ze˦** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has weighed • 实施～整体体：称了 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) tso˦~tso˦ ʐwæ˩** • to weigh things • 称东西 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʁo˦do˦ ʐwæ˦** • to weigh walnuts • 称核桃

ʐwæ˩ /ʐwæʌ/ *ruaeq* (Dd: same)

ADVERB ❁ Tone: L ► Extremely. • 很、极 ◈ **(syntax)** This adverb does not form a phonological word with the adjective on which it bears. It is always preceded by a tone group boundary. ¶ **ʐwæ˩-ze˥!** • That's too much! / There's too much! • 太多了！

ʐwæ˩a 1 /ʐwæʌ/ *ruaeq*

VERB ❁ Tone: La ► To swoon. • 昏，昏厥 ¶ **le˦-ʈʰi˩ | le˦-ʐwæ˩-ze˩** • to be so tired as to fall into a swoon, to swoon from exhaustion • 累得都昏倒了

ʐwæ˩a 2 /ʐwæʌ/ *ruaeq*

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: La ► Good, well (working well, strongly). • 好，能干 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) ʐwæ˩-hĩʌ** • ~ NMLZ • 能干的 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦ ɖwæ˥ | ʐwæʌ!** • He is very capable! • 他很能干！

ʐwæ˥ /ʐwæ˦/ *ruaeq* (Dd: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: MH ► To hoe weeds. • 薅锄、锄草 ◈ **(semantics)** Hoeing is used for rice, corn, and soybean plants, among others. ¶ **jɤ˩jo˥ ʐwæ˩** • to hoe potatoes, to weed a potato field • 洋芋地里锄草 ¶ **qʰɑ˦dze˦ ʐwæ˥** • to hoe sweetcorn, to weed a sweetcorn field • 苞谷地里锄草 ▣ See also: ʐwæ˩~ʐwæ˥

ʐwæ˦bɻ˥ /ʐwæ˦bɻ˥/ *ruaebbu* (Dd: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Horse's stable. • 马圈 ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b

ʐwæ˦gɣ#˥ /ʐwæ˦gɣ˦/ *ruaeggu* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Horse's manger. • 马槽 ▣ See also: bo˩gɣ#˥ ❁ Classifier: ʅɯ˦b ❁ Morphological makeup: ʐwæ˥, gɣ˥ 1

ʐwæ˦-hɑ#˥ /ʐwæ˦hɑ˦/ *ruaeha*
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Horse feed. • 马料、马饲料 ❁ Morphological makeup: ʐwæ˩, hɑ˥

ʐwæ˦hɤ̃˥ /ʐwæ˦hɤ̃˥/ *ruaehun*
NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Horse with chestnut hair, chestnut. • 栗色马（也称作“骅骝”） ⊡ See also: ʐwæ˥ ❁ Classifier: ɣ˦

ʐwæ˦-kʰɣ˩ 1 /ʐwæ˦kʰɣ˩/ *ruaeku* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Year of the Horse. • 马年 ❁ Morphological makeup: ʐwæ˩, kʰɣ˥

ʐwæ˦-kʰɣ˩ 2 /ʐwæ˦kʰɣ˩/ *ruae kuq*
ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L# ► Born in the year of the Horse. • 属马

ʐwæ˦-ɭɯ#˥ /ʐwæ˦ɭɯ˦/ *ruaelee* (Gi, Da, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Cereals for horses. • 马用谷物

ʐwæ˩mi˩ /ʐwæ˩mi˥/ *ruaemi* (Gi, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L ► Mare. • 母马 ¶ **ʂe˩-ʐwæ˩mi˥** • bicycle • 自行车（“铁马”） ◈ (**tonology**) L+H# ¶ **ʐwæ˩mi˩-ʐwæ˩zo˩** • mare and colt • 母马与马驹子 ◈ (**tonology**) L ❁ Classifiers: ɣ˦, jɤ˥ 1

ʐwæ˦nɑ˥ /ʐwæ˦nɑ˥/ *ruaena*
NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► Black horse. • 黑色的马，黑马，骊 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˦ ❁ Morphological makeup: ʐwæ˥, nɑ˩b

ʐwæ˦pɣ˩-dzi˩ /ʐwæ˦pɣ˩dzi˩/ *Ruaebuzzee*
NOUN ❁ Tone: L#- ► Ruaebuzzee, the name of a mountain. • 一座山的名字 ¶ (Mountains.128, 10.24397/pangloss-0004574#S128)

ʐwæ˦pʰæ˦di˥ /ʐwæ˦pʰæ˦di˥/ *ruae paeddi* (Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: MH# ► Lunge, tether (for a horse). • 拉马链子 ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˦b

ʐwæ˦pʰɻ˩ /ʐwæ˦pʰɻ˩/ *ruaepeu*
NOUN ❁ Tone: H# ► White horse. • 白色的马，白马（也称作“龙”） ⊡ See also: ʐwæ˥ ❁ Classifier: ɣ˦

ʐwæ˦-qʰæ#˥ /ʐwæ˦qʰæ˦/ *ruaekhae*
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Horse manure. • 马粪 ❁ Classifier: ʁwɤ˦a 2

ʐwæ˦ʁo˩ /ʐwæ˦ʁo˩/ *ruaewo* (Gi: same, Jj: ʐwæ˦ʁɣ˩)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Castrated horse, gelding, neutered horse. • 骟马 ❁ Classifier: ɣ˦

ʐwæ˦sɯ˩ /ʐwæ˦sɯ˩/ *ruaesi* (Gi: same, Jj: ʐwæ˦sɯ˩, Dd: ʐwæ˦si˩)
NOUN ❁ Tone: L# ► Stallion. • 公马 ¶ **ʐwæ˦sɯ˩-ʐwæ˩mi˩** • stallion and mare • 公马与母马 ◈ (**tonology**) L#- ¶ **ʐwæ˦sɯ˩-ʐwæ˩zo˩** • stallion and colt • 公马与小马 ◈ (**tonology**) L#- ❁ Classifier: mi˩b

ʐwæ˩ʈʂɤ˩ /ʐwæ˩ʈʂɤ˥/ *ruaezhe*
ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: L ① ► Remarkable, great, exceptional, outstanding. • 了不起 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦ | ʐwæ˩ ʈʂɤ˥ | ʐwæ˥!** • It's really an outstanding person! • 他非常了不起！ ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦ | ə˦tso˦ ʐwæ˩ ʈʂɤ˩-tso˩ dʑo˩?** • What's so remarkable about her/him? • 他有什么了不起的？ ⊡ See also: dze˩dʑɯ˥ ② ► Arrogant, conceited. • 骄傲，自以为好 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦ | ʐwæ˩ ʈʂɤ˥ | ʐwæ˥!** • (S)he is very arrogant. • 他很骄傲。 ¶ **no˦ | ʐwæ˩ ʈʂɤ˩ mɤ˩-zo˥!** • You should not be overbearing / you should not be too arrogant! / There's nothing to be so conceited about! • 你不要过于骄傲！ ❁ Morphological makeup: ʐwæ˩a 2, ʈʂɤ˦a

ʐwæ˦ʈʂʰæ˦ /ʐwæ˦ʈʂʰæ˦/ *Ruaechae*
NOUN ❁ Tone: M? #H? ► Name of a ritual carried out by the *ddabe* priest: “*Ruaechae*”. Literal translation: ‘washing the horse’. “During the funeral, the families of the same clan, each riding a horse, gather at the house of the deceased. The house of the deceased is to find a very beautiful horse on which the soul of the deceased is to ride, and let this horse go out first, and all the people ride after it. The horse team goes around the places where the deceased has passed and laboured, all looking and walking. Then coming to the place of confluence of three streams of water meet, the *ddabe* chants this text while washing the horse on which the soul of the deceased is riding. The ceremony is then complete. The *ddabe* then returns in front of the bier of the deceased, where he provides an account of how the *Ruaechae* ritual has been completed.” (Source: Latami Wangyong.) • 达巴《软缠》仪式经，也称作《软产》仪式经。直译：‘洗马’。“葬礼中，同一个氏族的各户人家，每家骑一匹马，聚集在逝者家里，逝者家屋要找一匹很漂亮的马，让逝者的魂魄骑在这匹马上，让这匹马先出门，众人骑随。马队绕行在逝者路过、劳作过的地方，都要看看走走，然后，来到三股水汇合的河面，一边诵经典，一边洗这匹骑着逝者魂魄的马。软产仪式完成，达巴要在逝者的灵柩前陈述软产的过程。”（拉他咪王勇） ❁ Morphological makeup: ʐwæ˥, ʈʂʰæ˥

ʐwæ˦zo#˥ /ʐwæ˦zo˦/ *ruaesso* (Gi, Jj: same)
NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Colt, pony, filly, foal. • 马驹子 ¶ **ʐwæ˦zo˦-ʐwæ˥mi˩** • colt and mare ◈ (**tonology**) The variant /ʐwæ˦zo˦-ʐwæ˦mi˥/, in the H# tone, appears among the realizations by Mrs. Latami. She nev-

ertheless expresses a preference for the other realization, in the #H- tone. • 马驹子与母马 ◈ **(tonology)** #H- ≈ H# ❁ Classifier: ɭɯ˦$_{b}$

ʐwæ˦-zɯ#˥ /ʐwæ˦zɯ˦/ *ruaessi*

NOUN ❁ Tone: #H ► Hay for horses, horse hay. • 喂马的草

ʐwæ˦~ʐwæ˦ /ʐwæ˦ʐwæ˦/ *ruaeruae* (Gi, Jj: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: M ① ► To put (things) in order. • 收拾 ¶ **tso˦~tso˦ ʐwæ˦~ʐwæ˦(-ze˩)** • to put things in order • 收拾东西 ¶ **le˦-ʐwæ˦~ʐwæ˦ ɖɯ˦-ʑi˦-tɕɯ˥** • 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

ʐwæ˩~ʐwæ˥ /ʐwæ˩ʐwæ˥/ *ruaeruae*

VERB ❁ Tone: LM+MH# ► To hoe weeds (reduplicated form). • 薅锄、锄草（重叠形式） ¶ **jɤ˩jo˦ ʐwæ˦~ʐwæ˥** • to hoe potatoes, to weed a potato field • 洋芋地里锄草 ¶ **qʰɑ˦dze˦ ʐwæ˦~ʐwæ˥** • to hoe sweetcorn, to weed a sweetcorn field • 苞谷地里锄草 ❁ Morphological makeup: ʐwæ˥

ʐwɤ˦ /ʐwɤ˦/ *rua* (Gi, Jj, Dd: same)

ADJECTIVE ❁ Tone: M ► Hungry (monosyllable). Combines with the word for 'food' to make up the full form 'hungry'. • 饿（依据共时形态调系规则从双音节词推导的单音节词根）。 ¶ **hɑ˦-ʐwɤ˩** • to be hungry • 饿 ⊡ Synonym: hɑ˦-ʐwɤ˩ ⊡ Antonym: ɲi˦

ʐwɤ˩$_{b}$ /ʐwɤ˥/ *ruaq* (Gi, Da: same, Jj: ʐwɤ˦)

VERB ❁ Tone: L$_{b}$ ► To speak. • 讲话 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-ʐwɤ˩-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: has spoken • 实施 ~ 整体体：讲了 ¶ **no˦ | ə˦tso˦ ʐwɤ˩-ɲi˩?** • What are you saying? / What do you mean? • 你说什么？ ¶ **le˦-wo˦ ʐwɤ˥** • to answer • 回答 ¶ **ʈʂʰɯ˦ | le˦-ʐwɤ˩-bi˩-dʑo˩...** • According to her/him... / From her/his point of view... • 依照他的说法…… ⊡ See also: ʐwɤ˥~ʐwɤ˩, le˦-ʐwɤ˩, ʐwɤ˦qʰwæ˦-ʈʂɯ˦qʰwæ˦

ʐwɤ˦mɣ˦ /ʐwɤ˦mɣ˦/ *ruamu*

NOUN ❁ Tone: M ► Idiom, set phrase, fixed expression. • 惯用语、习惯语、习语 ¶ **ʐwɤ˦mɣ˦ dʑo˦-kɣ˥!** • This is how they say! / There's such a set phrase! • 有这么一句老话！／有这么一个说法！ ¶ **æ˦ʂæ˦-ʐwɤ˦mɣ˦ | ɖɯ˦-kʰwɤ˥** • a saying, a set phrase of the old times • 一句老话、一个传统的说法 ¶ **ʐwɤ˦mɣ˦-pi˦-mɣ˥ (≈ʐwɤ˦mɣ˦-pi˦mɣ#˥)** • a saying, a set phrase of the old times • 一句老话、一个传统的说法 ¶ **ʐwɤ˦mɣ˦-pi˦mɣ˦ ɲi˥!** • It's a saying of the old times! • 是老说法！ ❁ Classifier: kʰwɤ˥$_{a}$ ❁ Morphological makeup: ʐwɤ˩$_{b}$

ʐwɤ˦qʰwæ˦-ʈʂɯ˦qʰwæ˦ /ʐwɤ˦qʰwæ˦-ʈʂɯ˦qʰwæ˦/ *ruakhuae zhikhuae*

NOUN ❁ Tone: L$_{b}$ ► Saying, established wisdom, common knowledge. • 老说法 ¶ **ʐwɤ˦qʰwæ˦-ʈʂɯ˦qʰwæ˦ ɲi˩!** • That's how the saying goes! (Context: explaining that an idea is not just the speaker's opinion, but conforms to established wisdom.) • 是老说法！（指出：说的是老说法，不是说话人的个人意见。） ❁ Morphological makeup: ʐwɤ˩$_{b}$, qʰwæ˦

ʐwɤ˥~ʐwɤ˩ /ʐwɤ˦ʐwɤ˩/ *ruarua* (Gi, Da: same)

VERB ❁ Tone: H- ► To speak (RED). • 讲话（重叠）。 ¶ **ʐwɤ˦~ʐwɤ˩ mɤ˩-hĩ˩** • dumb person, person who is not able to speak • 哑巴、不会讲话的人 ¶ **ʐwɤ˦~ʐwɤ˩ mɤ˩-hĩ˩, | ʈʂʰɯ˦-ɣ˦!** • (S)he is not able to speak! / (S)he won't speak! ◈ **(semantics)** The term for 'idiot', *ssobbae* zo˦bæ˩, was traditionally used to designate a mute person. • 不会讲话，这个人！／这个人，不会讲话！ ¶ **(phonological elicitation) hĩ˦-qɑ˦ ʐwɤ˦~ʐwɤ˥** • to speak to people • 对人家讲 ¶ **(phonological elicitation) le˦-ʐwɤ˦~ʐwɤ˥-ze˩** • ACCOMP ~ PFV: spoke a little • 实施 ~ 整体体：讲了一些 ❁ Morphological makeup: ʐwɤ˩$_{b}$

Postface

The Na-Chinese-French-English dictionary is the third dictionary in the Lexica collection. It is the last in the set of Lexica dictionaries whose earliest versions predate the current Lexika software suite and full-fledged Lexica collection (the version of the Na dictionary generated by the old PLexika software was numbered version 1.2).

The first distinctive feature of this dictionary is that it comes in three distinct versions, depending on the target language: Chinese, English and French. They are not symmetrical, the Chinese being the version that can be considered exhaustive (including all languages and notes), the English and French being mutually expunged of the other language. It was technically interesting to try and factorize to the greatest possible extent the code and templates specific to the three versions, in order to have a robust and flexible means of correcting and improving the three versions simultaneously, while retaining their specific features.

A second feature of this dictionary (or set of dictionaries) is a technical one: the use of metadata tags in the source Lex file. At first glance, this seems to make the structure more cumbersome, but it is in fact necessary due to the multiplication of diverse languages and of auxiliary metadata. It would obviously have been easy to convert these metadata into as many (sub)tags as necessary in order to keep a format that would resemble the original Mdf format, but I felt that an intermediate structural level between the tag and the data properly speaking was fairly relevant. Accordingly, this feature was integrated into the main algorithm of the (J)Lexika engine. The ensuing downstream difficulties (notably matters of contradictory information from these metadata and from those inherent in the tag – or in the absence thereof) were worth overcoming.

Another special feature of the dictionary is an aesthetic one: the addition of letterheads in the page footer, to provide the reader with a clear overview of the various graphemes used in the language under study. This footer sets out the chosen lexicographical order. It also teases apart vowels and consonants. Boldface singles out the letterhead corresponding with the current page's location, and all other letterheads have links allowing smooth access to the relevant sections. This feature will certainly be added to the other dictionaries in the collection.

It is also worth noting that particular wishes with respect to the layout of the Chinese cover offered an opportunity for me to look into what LaTeX has to offer in this space. The results were highly satisfactory: aesthetic considerations did not conflict with programmatic flexibility. This paved the way. This led me to decide to pave the way for freer and less sober covers than initially envisaged for all dictionaries in the series. After all, as I write these lines, the first two dictionaries in the collection, which have been delayed for various reasons, still don't have a finished cover, so this rearrangement of the timetable will have been, against all expectations, beneficial for these two latecomers!

A final specificity of this dictionary project is the highly sustained interaction between the linguist, Alexis Michaud, and myself. A lot of thought and discussion has taken place through various channels, including face-to-face interaction, 'phone/video conversations, e-mail, Zulip, and the Github software forge, leading to numerous changes to the structure of the source data and improvements to the introduction, including some changes that I carried out directly myself. Many of these changes and discussions are saved in the forge tickets, which will serve as a valuable, open historical record.

The elaboration of the Chinese version was also an opportunity to discuss certain Chinese translations, in particular the name of the collection itself. More generally, this dictionary has also provided an opportunity to reflect on the notion of authorship in a thoughtful and conscientious way. The aim is to give due recognition to all those who have contributed, each in

their own way, to the lexicography project.

Finally, the hardest part for me is knowing that, despite all the care taken, there shall still be typos and imperfections in the released version, as is inevitable in any work of this type and size. Generally, I can live with this, as the Lexika processing chain is designed to generate a brand new dictionary very easily as soon as there is an update to the data or an improvement to the technical architecture (stylistic changes, new finishing touches, and such). But in this particular case, a print run is considered at the end, so it's not just a digital dictionary that could exist in a dozen versions! No: if you have a paper version in your hands, perhaps it will stay for decades (which is what we all hope!) and the errors shall be engraved in the fibres of the paper, year after year. As a perfectionist, it's very hard for me to accept that a document is printed when it could still be further polished and perfected. But we all know the adage about perfection (La perfection n'est pas de ce monde; an English saying even has it that "Perfect is the enemy of good"), so we have to accept it.

In conclusion, I hope that this book will benefit the Na people, and that it will contribute to the preservation and transmission of their rich cultural heritage.

Benjamin Galliot
translated by Alexis Michaud

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Na (Mosuo) – English – Chinese dictionary

In southwestern China, straddling the border between Yunnan and Sichuan, there lives a famous ethnic group, the Na (a.k.a. Mosuo) people. While their customs have become renowned throughout the world, their language has not received comparable attention. This dictionary is designed not only as a tool for academic study but also as a gateway to explore Na culture and language on a solid linguistic basis. It is intended as a resource for the preservation and transmission of this endangered Tibeto-Burman language. The dictionary is suitable for linguists, ethnologists/anthropologists, and readers interested in Tibeto-Burman and minority languages of China. Drawing on years of field research, the authors aim to present the phonology and semantics of Na words, along with some cultural context, in as detailed and meticulous a manner as possible.

Three editions are available : the present one, tailored for English-speaking readers; another designed for Chinese-speaking readers; and a third one for French-speaking readers. The dictionary is part of a broader language documentation and description initiative that encompasses speech materials (including Na narratives, complete with audio recordings, transcriptions, and translations), all available online in open access.

Lexica collection

The guiding principles of the *Lexica* dictionary collection are rooted in the design of its underlying software, *Lexika*. The *Lexika* tool was developed with the core objective of embracing the full diversity of languages and linguists in shaping each dictionary's design. Customization is the cornerstone of both the collection and the software, allowing each dictionary to evolve with its own unique structure, design, and layout, fully adapted to the specific features of the language and the vision of its lexicographers.

With the goal of achieving the highest standards of technical quality, every effort is made to ensure a precisely crafted layout through a flexible, dynamic processing chain. Improvements made during work on each new language are integrated into the "Lexika" software, benefiting the entire "Lexica" collection. As the lexicographic databases grow, new versions of the dictionaries can be generated swiftly, enabling continuous content updates.

Particular attention is given to ensuring that each dictionary is a stand-alone, printable digital work, designed for easy consultation with minimal reliance on IT resources.

The "Lexica" collection thereby contributes to preserving and celebrating linguistic diversity and heritage, while advancing the field of electronic lexicography.